

- 1 Two areas exist at Brandon Elementary for joint use; area 1= 2.24 acres & area 2= 1.93 acres



- 2 One area exists at Ellwood Elementary School for joint use; area 3= 2.50 acres



- 3 One area exists at Kellogg Elementary School for joint use; area 4 = 4.88 acres



- 4 One area exists at La Patera Elementary School for joint use; area 5= 4.62 acres



- 5 One area exists at Goleta Valley Junior High School for joint use; area 6= 6.51 acres



- 6 One area exists at Dos Pueblos High School for joint use; area 7= 26 acres



Table 5-1: School Outdoor Facilities

Citywide Inventory of Outdoor School Potential Recreation Assets in Areas With Park Gaps		TOTAL	Brandon Elementary (Goleta Union)	Ellwood Elementary (Goleta Union)	Kellogg Elementary (Goleta Union)	La Patera Elementary (Goleta Union)	Goleta Valley Jr. High/ S.B. Charter (S.B. Unified)	Dos Pueblos High (S.B. Unified)
			1	2	3	4	5	6
School Acreage	129.05	8.25	8.75	9.00	8.00	17.80	77.25	
Shared Use Acres if Fenced	48.68	4.17	2.50	4.88	4.62	6.51	26.00	
25% Credit for Park Standard	12.17	1.04	0.63	1.22	1.16	1.63	6.50	
Assets List in Quantities								
Outdoor School Facilities	Playground/ Tot Lot	10	5	2	2	1		
	Parking Lot	7	1	2	1	1	1	1
	ADA Parking	36	2	3	3	2	10	16
	Multi-Purpose Field	12	2	1	1	2	4	2
	Backstop (small)	13	2	3	3	3	2	
	Baseball Field	9	1	1	1	1		5
	Basketball Court	26	4	3	5	4	10	
	Softball Field	1						1
	Handball Court	23	9	4	6	4		
	Football Field	1						1
	Running Track	1						1
	Swimming Pool	1						1
Tennis	4						4	

Objective 3.4 Find an amenity that both the school district and the city have a need for and use that as the basis for an agreement.

The elementary schools of the Goleta Union and Santa Barbara School District could be sources of needed park amenities for the community. Table 5-1 summarizes numbers of different types of facilities by each public school within the city. The school district may be in need of funding for weekend security and ongoing maintenance. These two factors could be a source of common ground upon which a MOU could be based. The Santa Barbara Unified School District provides needed community athletic amenities to its students, but may need help in maintenance or additional supporting infrastructure. Perhaps they may be short in specific amenities that would be of benefit to the public as well. As part of any JUA/MOU, capital investment and maintenance would be the location to look for common ground and needs.

Objective 3.5 Consider partnership for recreational programming.

When considering partnerships for recreational programming, exclusive or semi-exclusive lease agreements, service fees, and potential organization advertising or naming rights may be considered to allow the partnership to receive something of value to offset costs of operating the program. User fees may be the primary source of value for the partner, but if these fees are too high or if they cause the public land or facility to be used for making unreasonable profits, then revenue sharing would be required in the lease or MOU.



5.2.4 Recommendation Goal 4: Continue to work with developers on providing infill parks for future populations.

Based on Guiding Principles and Goals in the Open Space Element of the General Plan, Principle 2. Ensure that new parks and recreational services for the public are provided concurrent with new development. Figure 5-4 shows vacant land that is privately owned and appropriately zoned for new development. It should be noted that park deficiencies cannot be fully passed onto private developments other than their fair share that the development would add to the population, thereby making deficiencies that much more of a problem.

Objective 4.1 Recognize emerging publicly accessible private parks.

The new residential development, "Village at Los Carneros", has recently been completed. It provides a mini park with a playground, a neighborhood park with a picnic area, and a paved trail. This case exemplifies how private infill development can help improve local park and recreation access. Even if the park is mostly used by local residents, it lowers the demand on other City run park facilities. These park types benefit all, even though they are often reviewed as private parks.

Decker's Park has been a great asset to the business park. It is publicly accessible, with two half basketball courts, a multi-use field, benches, bike racks and paved trails. As residential developments emerges south of HWY 101, this park will play an increasingly important role providing recreation opportunities for the surrounding neighborhoods.



- 1 Although west Goleta south of HWY 101 is rich in large unimproved open spaces, there are few active parks with amenities available. A mini park with some play or sports amenities will greatly benefit the surrounding communities.



- 2 With proximity to a variety of businesses, community attractions and housing, a new mini park will be a valuable asset especially when new development occurs.



- 3 Similar to number 2, a new mini park will be a valuable asset especially when new development occurs.

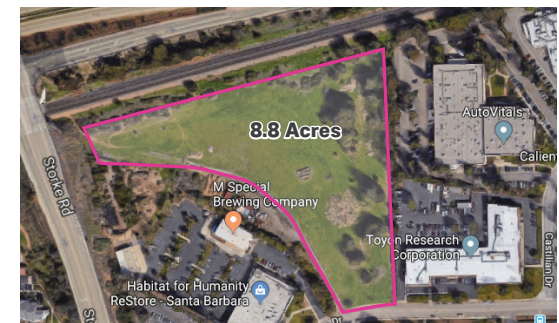
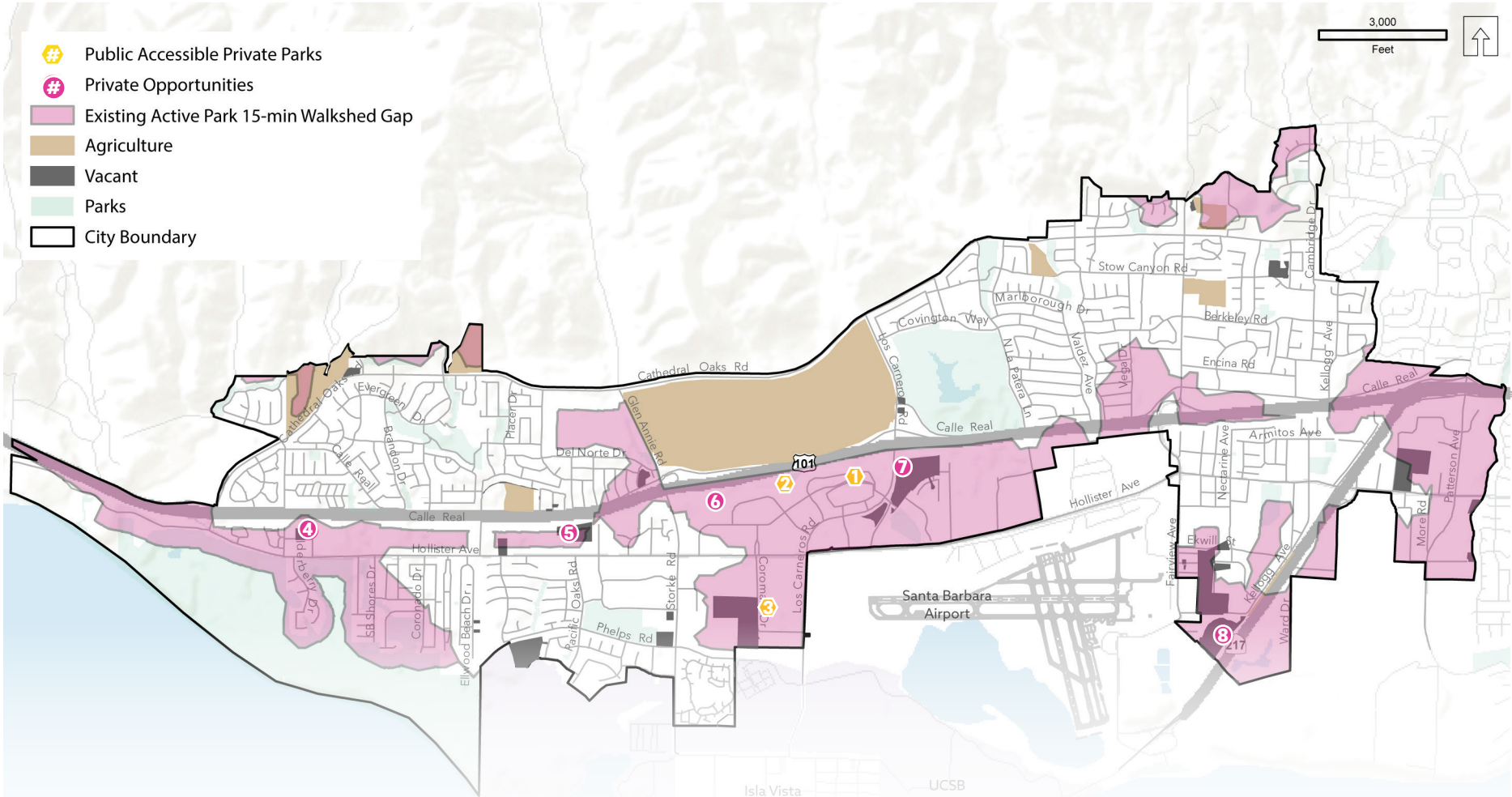


Figure 5-4: Private Vacant Lands that are Potentially Developable within Park Gaps



4 With the new residential development near Los Carneros Road, an increased demand for parks and recreational facilities in this “park-poor” area will occur. The private development opportunities across the street may accommodate another mini or neighborhood park.



5 Due to the proximity to the airport, a park site here may be appropriate to support existing and new development in the area. The park should be placed to connect with proposed bike lanes along South Fairview and South Kellogg by way of School Bus Lane.



Objective 4.2 Be equitable in terms of financial responsibility when it comes to paying for future parks.

All levels of development create a demand on park facilities. Often, only large developments are required to dedicate, build or pay into park in-lieu funds. In some cases, park acreage may be adequate in an area of new growth, but special facilities or amenities are missing in the geographic areas. Citywide deficiencies of major facilities that are difficult to distribute around the city for closer access should also be considered if the amenity is in short supply based on current or future populations. In general, a distributed park system that is close into neighborhoods is always desired since users will drive less miles, and potentially walk or ride a bike to the park. Also, they are more apt to watch over a local park, be more involved in the sustainment of that park, and more likely to use a facility than one on the other side of town.

Objective 4.3 Recognize the role of future development.

When park acreages are short in a specific geographic area or when a significant development of employment or residences is proposed, consider having the developer provide dedicated space for a park, build the park, or fund amenities in the park commensurate with their fair share of payments or investment based on the size of their development. Parks in employment areas, though an important element to encourage day time exercise and stress release, should always function as true parks with visibility and access assured.

Objective 4.4 Be strategic about new park development.

If a development is to be built over multiple phases, and the initial number of units in the project is substantial or it is in an area with major park deficiencies, then it may be best to have the development build the park, pay for its fair share of the park up front, match with other available park funds for existing deficiencies in the area, or negotiate a credit account for future developer impact fees that would be released to the developer once the subsequent phases are implemented.

5.2.5 Recommendation Goal 5: Consider other parks and alternative recreation facilities when determining park deficiencies in certain areas.

Linear parks, pocket parks, public plazas and other open space areas should count for some of the neighborhood's requirements if they provide facilities for walking, running, biking, skating, exercise equipment, or peaceful contemplation and relaxation.

Objective 5.1 Think outside of the park.

Extend the park and activity experience into the community by providing connections to the park. These connections may include promenades, multi-use paths, tree corridors and other major plantings and space that make for comfortable and safe exercise and access to parks.

Objective 5.2 Strive to connect open space areas to existing or planned parks.

Consider connecting parks through open space systems that may be along roadways or reclaimed space from roadways that can also be used for drainage courses, urban forestry opportunities and traffic calming. Areas of significant habitat value within open space systems will be protected and not considered for development of park facilities.

Objective 5.3 Identify opportunities to turn open space areas into linear connections that can provide nature appreciation and science and education.

Linear facilities can often tell stories about the community with an interpretive signage program that also marks wayfinding along with education and art. When deciding locations for linear facilities, areas of significant habitat value within open space systems should be protected from impacts by the project design, to the extent feasible.

Objective 5.4 Consider private development of parklike spaces in the overall plan.

Public urban spaces that are built on private property should receive some form of credit for providing park and recreation space, but only if this space is highly visible, accessible, and contains design elements that focus on improving the built nature of the site, provides for walking and reflective contemplation, or that observes natural beauty on or near the site.

Objective 5.5 Allow other forms of open space areas that are mostly natural areas to count towards park requirements.

Look for opportunities with private development that attempts to set aside natural open spaces by allowing some form of credit towards park requirements as long as the space is natural and not derelict and that this space is physically accessible through trails and also visually accessible to the public. Mitigation areas that do not allow human access should not be counted unless a small periphery of the natural space does accommodate trails and visual access to the open space area.