

Goleta Valley Community Plan

INITIATION DRAFT FOR BOARD OF SUPERVISORS REVIEW

PART I - EASTERN GOLETA VALLEY

PART II - WESTERN GOLETA VALLEY

FEBRUARY 1, 2012*

*Replaces June 1, 2011 Initiation Draft for County Planning Commission Review

**LONG RANGE PLANNING DIVISION
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA**

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Goleta Valley Community Plan

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ADT	Average Daily Trips	GVPA	Goleta Valley Planning Area
BAR	Board of Architectural Review	GVPAC	Goleta Valley Planning Advisory Committee
C&D	Construction and Demolition Waste	HWY	Highway
CDP	Coastal Development Permit	IVMP	Isla Vista Master Plan
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation	LCP	Local Coastal Program
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act	LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
CIP	Capital Improvement Program	LID	Low Impact Development
CLUP	Coastal Land Use Plan	LOS	Level-of-Service
DR	Design Residential Land Use Designation	LPNF	Los Padres National Forest
EDRN	Existing Rural Development Neighborhood	MTD	Metropolitan Transit District
EGV	Eastern Goleta Valley	P&D	Planning and Development Department
EGVPA	Eastern Goleta Valley Planning Area	PD	Planned Development Land Use Designation
EHS	Environmental Health Services Department	PRT	Parks, Recreation, and Trails
EIR	Environmental Impact Report	PW	Public Works Department
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	RC	Riparian Corridor
ESH	Environmentally Sensitive Habitat	RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Allocation
GCP	Goleta Community Plan	RTP	Regional Transportation Plan
GHG	Greenhouse gas	SBCAG	Santa Barbara County Association of Governments
GIS	Geographic Information System	SCS	Sustainable Community Strategy
GPAC	General Planning Advisory Committee	UA	Urban Agriculture
GTIP	Goleta Transportation Improvement Plan	UST	Underground Storage Tank
GVCP	Goleta Valley Community Plan	VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
GVC	Goleta Visioning Committee	WGV	Western Goleta Valley

ISSUE AREA IDENTIFIERS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AQ	Air Quality
ECO	Ecology, Biology, and Habitats
EGV	Planning Area Boundaries and Permitted Uses
ENV	General Environmental Resources and Constraints
ES	Emergency Services and Facilities
FIRE	Fire Protection Services and Facilities
GEO	Geology, Topography, and Soils
HA	History and Archaeology
HAZ	Hazardous Materials
HYD	Hydrology, Flooding, Drainage, and Stormwater Runoff
LUA	Agricultural Land Uses
LUC	Commercial Land Uses
LUR	Residential Land Uses
N	Noise
POL	Law Enforcement Services and Facilities
PRT	Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Space
RRC	Solid Waste and Resource Recovery
SF	General Public Services and Facilities
TC	Transportation and Circulation
VIS	Visual Resources
WAT	Water Resources and Conservation
WW	Wastewater Management

PREFACE

In 2008, the County Board of Supervisors initiated an update to the 1993 Goleta Community Plan (GCP) exclusively for Eastern Goleta Valley in the County of Santa Barbara. This action divided the unincorporated Goleta Valley Planning Area (GVPA) into two subareas: Eastern and Western Goleta Valley. The resolution of the Board of Supervisors allowed for an update to the 1993 Goleta Community Plan only for Eastern Goleta Valley while the 1993 Plan remains unchanged and intact for Western Goleta Valley.

To administer the directive, this Plan is physically designed to provide two unique planning documents for Eastern Goleta Valley and Western Goleta Valley, respectively, as two parts of the Goleta Valley Community Plan. The partition allows for an exclusive land use policy framework in each area, consistent with the direction from the Board of Supervisors.

GOLETA VALLEY PLANNING AREA: 1993 - 2011

While Western Goleta Valley is generally unchanged from 1993 conditions, notable changes have occurred in Eastern Goleta Valley. Some of these changes have resulted in an established, more socially diverse community providing a stronger identity and economic base; others have reinforced the need for community planning to both preserve and enhance the community and avoid the unintended negative effects of ‘piecemeal’ land use decisions.

Since the adoption of the GCP in 1993, the following general changes have occurred, which provided the context and catalyst for a comprehensive update of the Plan only for Eastern Goleta Valley:

- In 2002, the City of Goleta incorporated and removed 5,100 acres of the GVPA from County jurisdiction. The City of Goleta area contained a majority of the commercially and industrially designated properties as well as the Old Town Goleta Redevelopment area.
- The 7,200-acre San Marcos Foothills area located northeast of US Hwy 154 was added to the GVPA by the Board of Supervisors in 2007 for consideration in the update of the Plan for Eastern Goleta Valley. Of this inclusion, approximately 200 acres are publicly owned by the County as recreational open space as a result of the Preserve at San Marcos residential development project.
- The 1993 community plan for Goleta Valley is largely built out under existing land use designations and does not reflect current objectives for sustainable community development.

- The importance of thriving small businesses, enterprises, local services, farms, mixed-use commercial development and character, and sustainable economic development has become increasingly apparent from input provided by business owners and residents.
- Agriculture in the urban area has begun to diversify to accommodate economic conditions in the industry, while agriculture in the rural area remains an established local industry.
- Strong local interests in resource conservation and sustainable development have reinforced the need for comprehensive policies to change the manner in which the built environment is designed and developed in the long term.
- Land use and transportation planning patterns to actively reduce local contributions of greenhouse gases, which promote global warming, have become priorities to all general and comprehensive plans in California.
- The State of California passed legislation requiring general plans provide for residential and commercial development that is low-impact, minimizes greenhouse gases, and coordinates with transportation planning to create sustainable communities and reduce both the number of trips generated and the vehicle miles traveled by residents and commuters.
- Innovative planning, analysis, and visualization tools are available to the County to better implement community land use goals and policies, such as geographic information systems (GIS), mixed-use zoning code, and design guidelines. These tools guide land use and development decisions to better achieve sustainable development goals for the community.

In response to the changes identified above, the County initiated an update to the 1993 GCP in 2008. The process of revising the community plan for Eastern Goleta Valley and its adoption by the Board of Supervisors includes the following steps:

1. Review of Draft Plan by the community
2. Public hearings before the Planning Commission and the Board of Supervisors to initiate the Draft Plan
3. Program Environmental Review
4. Adoption of the Revised Community Plan for Eastern Goleta Valley.

HOW TO USE THE GOLETA VALLEY COMMUNITY PLAN

Figure 1 delineates the extent of Eastern and Western Goleta Valley. Planners, decision-makers, and community members should refer to either Part I or Part II of this Plan based on the geographic location of interest, as follows:

Part I: Eastern Goleta Valley is an updated community plan for Eastern Goleta Valley exclusively. It has been prepared based on the conditions, issues and values prevailing locally at its inception in 2010, and is updated from the 1993 Goleta Community Plan.

Part II: Western Goleta Valley is the Goleta Community Plan (GCP), first adopted in 1993 and unchanged as part of the 2010 Plan update. The retention of this document in Western Goleta Valley exclusively supports implementation of the Isla Vista Master Plan (IVMP) and retention of the rural areas north of the City of Goleta.

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Goleta Valley Community Plan: Western Goleta Valley and Eastern Goleta Valley

-  Eastern Goleta Valley Boundary
-  Western Goleta Valley Boundary
-  Proposed Urban Area Boundary
-  Los Padres National Forest Boundary
-  Coastal Zone

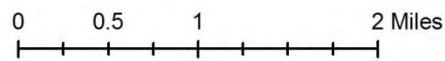


Figure 1

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Part I:

Eastern Goleta Valley

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. LEGAL AUTHORITY/INTENT AND PURPOSE

General Plan Requirements

California State law (Government Code sections 65300 et seq.) requires jurisdictions to prepare a comprehensive, long-term general plan with mapping, diagrams, and text to guide community development and land use decisions. The General Plan is required to have at least seven state-mandated elements: Land Use, Circulation, Housing, Conservation, Open Space, Noise and Safety. General Plans are amended regularly to remain current and relevant. General Plans are implemented through zoning maps, ordinances, and programs, all of which must be consistent with the General Plan. Santa Barbara County's General Plan, or *Comprehensive Plan*, includes the seven mandated elements, as well as several optional elements permitted by state law, including the Agricultural, Energy, Scenic Highways, and Environmental Resource Management Elements.

Local jurisdictions may also prepare more focused Community or Area Plans for delineated geographic regions, communities, or neighborhoods. Community and Area Plans adopted or pending adoption within Santa Barbara County include the unincorporated areas of Goleta Valley, Los Alamos, Mission Canyon, Montecito, Orcutt, Santa Ynez Valley, Summerland, and Toro Canyon.

Related County Comprehensive Plans and Policies

The Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan and related County Land Use planning documents are depicted in Figure 2.

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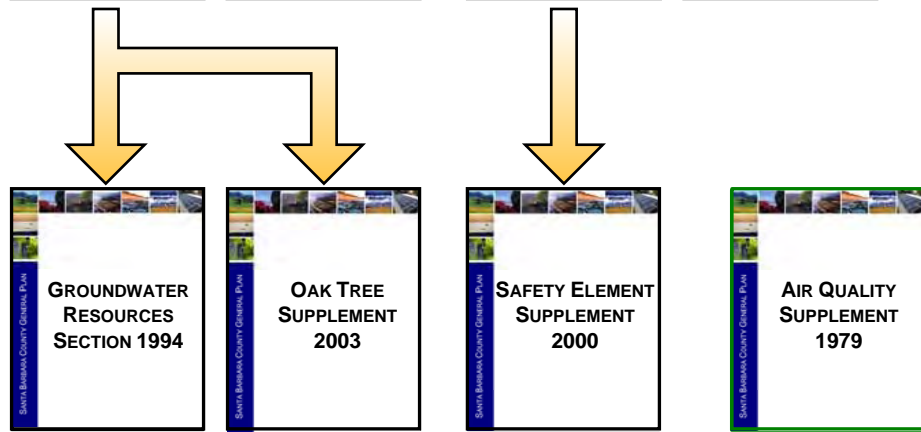
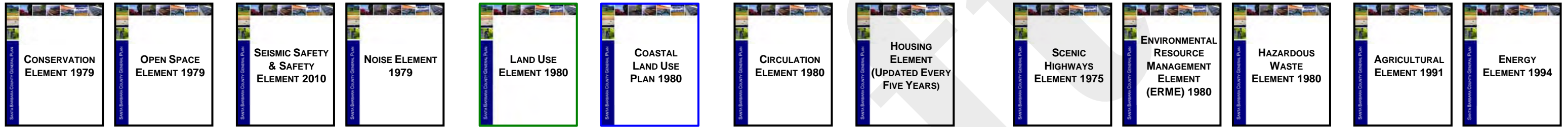
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Figure 2

THE GENERAL PLAN

MANDATED ELEMENTS

ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS



COMMUNITY AND AREA PLANS: PART OF LAND USE ELEMENT AND/OR COASTAL LAND USE PLAN

SPECIFIC PLANS



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The Land Use Element

Community plans are sections of the County's Land Use Element and amend the Comprehensive Plan. Community plans are required to be consistent with countywide land use goals. The Land Use Element encourages the qualities that make this County unique, by:

- Encouraging a balanced and diverse economy,
- Promoting local self-sufficiency,
- Encouraging a balance in housing with jobs,
- Stressing long-term productivity,
- Living within our means in so far as availability of resources and services,
- Providing moderate, orderly growth in harmony with our surroundings, and
- Providing for protection of the historical heritage which has enriched the lives of residents and visitors throughout the years.

The Land Use Element has four fundamental goals, which are listed verbatim below. These overarching goals set the direction for all County community plans:

Environment - Environmental constraints on development shall be respected. Economic and population growth shall proceed at a rate that can be sustained by available resources.

Urbanization - In order for the County to sustain a healthy economy in the urbanized areas and to allow for growth within its resources and within its ability to pay for necessary services, the County shall encourage infill, prevent scattered urban development, and encourage a balance between housing and jobs.

Agriculture - In rural areas, cultivated agriculture shall be preserved and where conditions allow, expansion and intensification should be supported. Lands with both prime and non-prime soils shall be reserved for agricultural uses.

Open Lands - Certain areas may be unsuited for agricultural uses due to poor or unstable soil conditions, steep slopes, flooding or lack of adequate water. These open lands have importance as grazing, watershed, wildlife habitat, mineral resources, recreation, and scenic qualities. These lands are usually located so that they are not necessary or desirable for urban uses. There is no basis for the proposition that all land, no matter where situated

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or whatever the need, must be planned for urban purposes if they cannot be put to some other profitable economic use.

Community Plan Requirements

Community Plans are prepared for communities, per California State Law, in order to address general planning issues in a unique community in greater detail and specificity. A community plan is part of the County's Comprehensive Plan and must be internally consistent with the Comprehensive Plan as a whole. A community plan refines the policies of the general plan as they apply to a smaller geographic area within the overall general plan area and is implemented by discretionary actions, such as zoning ordinances or development plans. Community plans are commonly used in large cities and counties where there are a variety of distinct communities or regions.

A community plan contains specific land use and development policies for a defined Planning Area and identifies measures to implement those policies. A community plan is programmatic in nature and intended to be applied in a general manner. Specific development projects must adhere to the policies of this Plan and are subject to required site-specific environmental review.

The purpose of a Community Plan is to:

- Determine land use and development patterns in accordance with goals for the community and mandates from the State of California.
- Designate general types and locations of land uses to achieve a community design.
- Provide policies for land use and development decisions.
- Provide implementation programs.
- Recommend improvements and standards for public services and facilities, including Capital Improvement Programs.
- Provide standards for the conservation, development, and use of natural resources.
- Provide for open space and recreation.
- Provide a land use policy framework for processing of development applications to ensure projects are consistent with the land use designations, objectives, and policies of the Community Plan, Comprehensive Plan, and Coastal Land Use Plan.

The Goleta Valley Community Plan for Eastern Goleta Valley (Plan) provides land use policy for County decision makers, the community, and landowners in the unincorporated Eastern Goleta Valley. The Plan adopts land use designations, development standards, policies, and actions to organize development within Eastern Goleta Valley around the adopted vision for the community. It amends the County's Land Use and Zoning maps, the Local Coastal Plan, the

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Comprehensive Plan, zoning districts and overlays, and design guidelines. The Plan also determines Eastern Goleta Valley's community design and capital improvement programming. Lastly, the Plan identifies the groups and/or agencies responsible for implementing portions of the Plan, as well as potential funding sources for various improvement programs. The Plan is general to accommodate unforeseen conditions, changes, or requirements. Amendments may be made should new conditions, expertise, or mandates require adjustments to the land use map, policy framework or implementation tools. The amendment process for the Community Plan is identical to the amendment process for the County of Santa Barbara Comprehensive Plan.

B. ORGANIZATION, INTERPRETATION, AND IMPLEMENTATION

The Goleta Valley Community Plan for Eastern Goleta Valley is organized into three sections:

1. Community Development and Land Use (Section II),
2. Public Services and Facilities (Section III), and
3. Environmental Resources and Constraints (Section IV).

The Plan is organized by section for ease of use and implementation, rather than in order of importance or community priorities. Collectively, the sections apply comprehensively to determine where and how land use and development decisions are made in Eastern Goleta Valley. Each section contains chapters addressing relevant land use issues. Each chapter provides a brief description of the primary land use issues addressed and a land use policy framework, including a series of land use goals, objectives, policies, development standards, and implementation actions or programs.

Regardless of internal divisions and chapters of the document, which are for organizational purposes only, the goals, objectives, policies and programs set forth in this Community Plan are cumulative and the Plan should be reviewed in its entirety to determine the policies and programs applicable to a particular planning or development matter. In addition, the narrative descriptions of relevant land use issues and development strategies for each chapter are intended to supplement and guide the interpretation of the objectives and policies applicable to any particular land use proposal and decision.

The Plan serves a number of purposes. Firstly, the Plan is an informational document that may be used by community members and project applicants for guidance in the design of development projects. The Plan may also be used by community members as a basis to comment on proposed projects. County planners use the Plan to analyze development projects, where findings must be made that the proposed project is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. Lastly, County decision-makers, including the Board of Supervisors and the Planning Commission, consider the Plan in discretionary decisions and public administration.

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County of Santa Barbara Community Plans are composed and ordered in a consistent format, addressing community development and land uses, public services and facilities, and environmental resources and constraints respectively. Though topical divisions are necessary for organization, it is important to recognize how the sections of the Plan correlate to comprehensively plan the community (Figure 3).

Environmental Stewardship in Sustainable Community Planning

“When we talk about stewardship of the environment, we are talking about two things that are inextricably linked: the natural setting that is the Eastern Goleta Valley and the way we humans live in it.” GVC 20/20

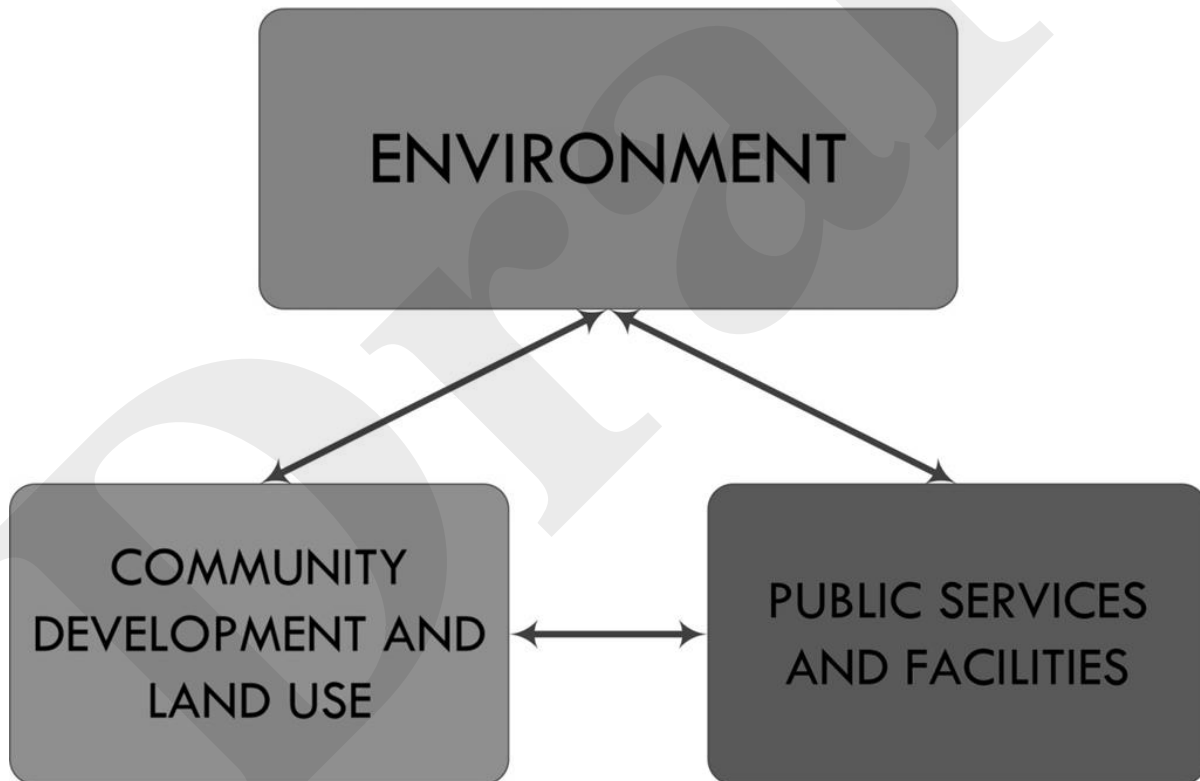


Figure 3

The existing setting is the “hand we have been dealt,” and includes such factors as the natural environment, the built environment, population and demographics, and economic trends. The existing environment determines how and where land uses are designated and services are provided to meet the needs of future generations. Based on these existing conditions, the land use map and community development policies are applicable to general land uses, including

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agriculture, commercial, residential, and mixed-use. Public facilities and services connect and serve the land uses and neighborhoods of the planning area based on the needs of the community and the environment, including parks, recreation, trails and open space, transportation and circulation, and public safety and infrastructure.

Taken together, a balanced community plan considers equally the environmental resources and constraints, the appropriate land uses based on the goals of the community, and the public services and facilities needs of the current and future generations. While each of these aspects of land use planning has been addressed in this land use policy document, it is critical to continually treat land use proposals and decisions as part of two complex and interconnected environmental systems, both natural and man-made, cognizant that changes made in one system have the potential to impact the other.

Definition and Purpose of Land Use Regulation Categories

The following defines the purpose and intent of goals, objectives, policies, actions/programs, and development standards of the Plan. Discretionary development proposals and land use decisions are reviewed for consistency with the goals, objectives, policies, and development standards.

Goal - A goal is a general expression of community values and a direction-setter. It is an ideal future end related to public health, safety, or general welfare. A goal may be abstract or conceptual in nature and, consequently, is not quantifiable. A goal typically consists of many Objectives.

Objective - An objective is a statement of a desired achievement or outcome that is to be carried out through the policies and corresponding programs or actions of the Plan to reach a Goal. An objective provides the context and intent for the implementing policies, but alone, is not effectively implementable.

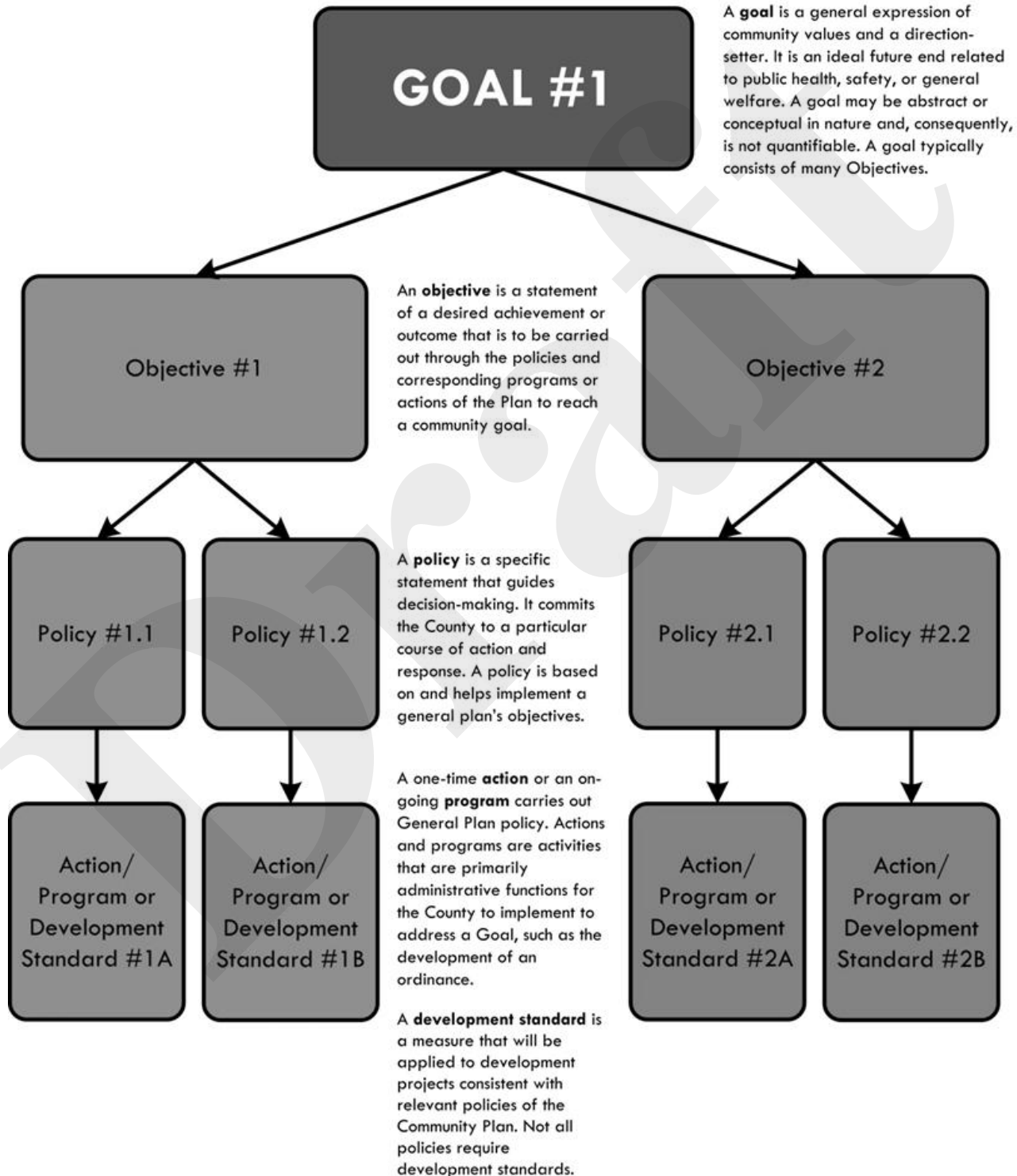
Policy - A policy is a specific statement that guides decision-making. It commits the County to a particular course of action, response, and decision. A policy is based on and helps implement a general plan's objectives.

Action/Programs - A one-time action or an on-going program that carries out General Plan policy. Actions and programs are activities that are primarily administrative functions for the County to implement to address a Goal, such as the development of an ordinance.

Development Standards - Development Standards are measures that will be applied to development projects consistent with relevant policies of the Community Plan. Not all policies require development standards. Development standards typically specify how and where development is designed and constructed.

Goleta Valley Community Plan Policy Framework

Figure 4



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Meaning of Key Terms Used in this Plan

Many of Goals, Policies, Actions, and Development Standards in this Plan make repeated use of the term “development” and use qualifiers such as “except where it/this would preclude reasonable use of property.” In order to provide clear guidance and promote consistent application of the Plan, key terms shall be defined as follows:

Within the Inland Area, **“Development”** shall be as defined in the Land Use Element:

“Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real property including but not limited to buildings or structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, excavation, or drilling operations. Sand and gravel operations may be allowed in the same sense as flood control operations are allowed. Neither agricultural improvements nor oak tree removal are development within the meaning of this Element.”

Within the Coastal Zone, **“Development”** shall be defined in Appendix A of the Coastal Land Use Plan:

“On land, in or under water, the placement or erection of any solid material or structure; discharge or disposal of any dredged material or of any gaseous, liquid, solid, or thermal waste; grading, removing, dredging, mining, or extraction of any materials; change in the density or intensity of use of land, including but not limited to, subdivision pursuant to the Subdivision Map Act (commencing with Section 66410 of the Government Code), and any other division of land, including lot splits, except where the land division is brought about in connection with the purchase of such land by a public agency for public recreational use; change in the intensity of use of water, or of access thereto; construction, reconstruction, demolition, or alteration of the size of any structure, including any facility of any private, public, or municipal utility; and the removal or harvesting of major vegetation other than for agricultural purposes, kelp harvesting, and timber operations which are in accordance with a timber harvesting plan submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Z’berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 (commencing with Section 4511)”

“...except where it/this would preclude reasonable use of property” shall mean “except where it/this will take private property for public use without just compensation as required by applicable law.”

The Plan’s policies, actions, and development standards contain various directives that appear in the form of either “shall,” “should,” or “may.” The meaning of these terms is as follows:

- **“Shall”** indicates an unequivocal directive, a strong commitment to action,
- **“Should”** signifies a less rigid directive, to be honored in the absence of compelling or contravening considerations, and indicates a need to balance the policy with other

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complementary or countervailing policies. “Should” may indicate a situation which requires cooperative action on the part of several governmental or private agencies where the County is not fully in control of the outcome.

- “May” indicates a permissive suggestion or guideline.

C. COMMUNITY PLANNING HISTORY

Land division and subdivision of the Goleta Valley began in 1769 when the Spanish arrived in the Goleta Valley via the Goleta Slough. The south coast was divided to the Santa Barbara Mission and the Presidio in 1776. Most of the Goleta Valley was controlled by the Franciscan padres, who used the land primarily for grazing cattle and sheep for the Santa Barbara Mission. Between the 1820s and 1840s, large ranchos were established, dividing the mission lands into Los Dos Pueblos, La Goleta, Las Positas, and La Calera ranchos.

During the latter part of the nineteenth century, the large ranchos were divided into smaller land holdings and American settlers began arriving in significant numbers. These settlers played a major role in the development of the Goleta Valley during this period, beginning with the construction of farmhouses, barns, and corrals on the Bishop, Cooper, Hollister, Stow, More, and Hope Ranches. The established stagecoach routes along the coast and over San Marcos Pass via Turnpike Rd and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad connection in 1900 led to significant development in the Goleta Valley for new residents and visitors. The first automobile was introduced to the Valley in 1901. Increases in population led to the development of two towns, one at the intersection of Hollister and Patterson, and one along Hollister near Fairview Avenue.

By the 1930s, these two towns merged into one, creating what is now Old Town Goleta. The development of the lemon industry in the Goleta Valley occurred during the 1930s, and a lemon packing plant was constructed in 1936. Other major crops produced in the Goleta Valley included walnuts and avocados.

By the end of the 1920s, oil production began along the South Coast. The Ellwood oil fields were discovered in 1928, starting the oil boom of the area which peaked in 1937 and then declined. Natural gas was also discovered in the Ellwood fields and at other locations along the coast. Natural gas is still tapped in the Goleta Valley.

In 1928, Gordon Sackett and Royce Stetson landed a Hisso-powered airplane in a cow pasture near the corner of Hollister and Fairview Avenues and later located a flight school in the location. The Goleta Slough was largely filled to create a commercial airport. Commercial service began in 1932 with Pacific Seaboard Airlines, and United Airlines inaugurated service from Santa Barbara/Goleta in 1936.

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In the late 1930s, the United States Government established a defense program to construct 250 airports across the country on a cost-sharing basis with local governments. T.M. Storke secured Santa Barbara's enrollment in the program, and in 1941 groundbreaking ceremonies were held for the Santa Barbara Municipal Airport. The Spanish-style terminal building, commissioned by United Airlines in 1942 was designed by William Edwards and Joseph Plunkett, an architectural team whose work, including the Arlington Theatre and the National Armory, helped shape the archetypical Santa Barbara Mediterranean style.

During World War II, a Marine Corps Air Station was constructed on the mesa of Campus Point. The military decommissioned and transferred ownership of the complex to the University of California in the late 1940s. In the late 1950's, the construction of Cachuma Dam (now named Bradbury Dam after local water proponent Brad Bradbury) helped to relieve the region's long-standing problem of reliable water supply. This allowed increased development and several subdivisions, housing tracts, and commercial centers were subsequently built, transforming large-scale agricultural and ranch operations into the residential suburb of the City of Santa Barbara through the 1960s and 70s.

In 1987, the Board of Supervisors appointed a 14-member citizen group to advise County staff in the creation of the first Community Plan for Goleta to address growth, development and land use for the long term. County staff and this General Plan Advisory Committee (GPAC) held several dozen public meetings on all aspects of Goleta land use over five years. In addition to the GPAC meetings, staff and the GPAC held a series of public workshops early in the process to both familiarize the public with the planning project and to elicit suggestions about and responses to land use planning issues, such as transportation, housing, parks, open space, agriculture, and environmental resource protection.

Once staff had formed a draft Plan, the Planning Commission reviewed the draft Plan and initiated environmental review of the project. Following the completion of an Environmental Impact Report (91-EIR-13) for the Plan, the Planning Commission performed a more in-depth review. In the fall of 1992, the Planning Commission held 19 public hearings on the Plan requiring nearly two hundred hours. The Commission heard testimony from dozens of interested persons and ultimately made several changes to both the land use map and policies of the Plan. The revised Plan was recommended to the Board of Supervisors for review and adoption proceedings.

The Board of Supervisors held 13 public hearings on the Plan through the spring and summer of 1993. Testimony was heard from numerous persons on a wide variety of issues. The Board made additional changes to the Plan and took final action to adopt the Plan on July 20, 1993. The portions of the Plan applicable to the Coastal Zone areas were forwarded to the California Coastal Commission in the fall of 1993 for its review and adoption.

PART I: EASTERN GOLETA VALLEY COMMUNITY PLAN

In 2002, the City of Goleta incorporated and removed 5,100 acres of the Goleta Planning Area from County jurisdiction. The City of Goleta provides a majority of the commercially and industrially designated properties and contains the Old Town Goleta Redevelopment area within the greater Goleta area. This major jurisdictional adjustment was a primary motivation for the update of the Goleta Community Plan for Eastern Goleta Valley.

D. THE GOLETA COMMUNITY PLAN UPDATE PROCESS

As an initial step towards updating the 1993 Goleta Community Plan, the Goleta Vision Committee (GVC), formed of area residents in 2006, was tasked with developing a vision for the future of Eastern Goleta Valley. The vision developed in *GVC 20/20: A Comprehensive Vision of the Eastern Goleta Valley* articulates the direction the community wanted to go by providing overall visions, goals, and action steps for Eastern Goleta Valley exclusively. Though the GVC 20/20 visioning document is not a land use planning and policy document, it consistently informed the update as a reference document.

The Goleta Community Plan update project was initiated in early 2008 with the formation of the 7-member Goleta Valley Planning Advisory Committee (GVPAC). The GVPAC held 16 public meetings to learn about and discuss community land use issues, culminating in the Community Planning Workshop on July 11, 2009 at the Vieja Valley School where the community met directly with the GVPAC members to articulate goals for the community as a whole.

Following the Community Planning Workshop, the GVPAC held 11 public meetings to refine goals for the Plan update and advise the preparation of the revised Community Plan. Specialized planning recommendations were developed and presented during an all-day public workshop on February 27, 2010 by County staff from the Long Range Planning Division of the Planning and Development Department and ultimately forwarded to decision-makers in summer 2011 for initiation following public review of the draft during 11 public meetings with the GVPAC. The Plan update process included the involvement of the community, obtaining local community input, collection and dissemination of information, and public participation in the discussion of issues over a total of 39 public meetings, five public plan review subcommittee meetings, two public workshops, and one public van tour, all occurring between 2008 and 2011. The GVPAC completed review and endorsed this Plan in July 2011.

The County Planning Commission reviewed and recommended the Draft Plan with modifications to the Board of Supervisors in November 2011 over the course of seven public hearings.

Note: Review, revision and adoption stages are pending for this draft Plan following environmental review of the initiation draft.

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Goleta Valley Community Plan
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