

COMMUNITY AND THE LAND



Community leaders have the difficult task of embracing a variety of perspectives while also finding common ground across diverse interests on land use in the County.





COMMUNITY AND THE LAND IN HISTORIC CONTEXT

Santa Barbara residents have always been dependent on the surrounding landscape to support their quality of life. Differing views on how best to use scarce resources is a local theme with a long history.¹ Before Spanish settlers arrived, Chumash inhabited present day Santa Barbara as subsistence fishers, farmers, and hunters. The County's early history is marked by a governance struggle between Chumash, Spanish, and Mexican settlers. In the wake of the Mexican War of Independence, mission lands were distributed to settlers, and the County's cattle ranching and farming tradition began to grow. Expansion continued in the wake of California's statehood, the Gold Rush, and the discovery of fertile soils and oil resources in the County (in 1896, Summerland Oil Field became the site of the world's first offshore oil well). The building of Stearns Wharf in 1887 and a railroad line to San Francisco in 1901 marked the beginning of larger scale commerce and Santa Barbara's role as a vacation destination noted for its rugged coastal beauty.

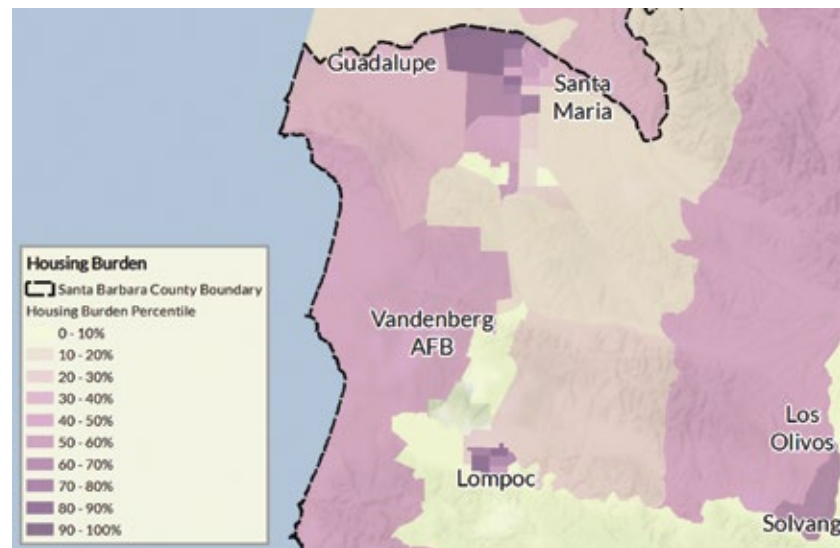
The first decades of the 1900s brought new land uses to the County. A number of national forests were established in the County's inland mountain ranges to protect local watersheds. In 1936 these collectively became part of the Los Padres National Forest, which covers over a third of the County (though many hiking and horse trails were built as early as the 1920s, backpacking and camping did not become popular in the parks until the 1960s).² In 1901, the Santa Ynez Reservation was established in the Santa Ynez Valley, where Chumash have lived for over 8000 years.³ World War II brought military into the County, with lasting influences in what is now Vandenberg Air Force Base and the Santa Barbara Airport, and contributed to a huge population boom in the wake of the war as many who came to the area for the war effort chose to stay. University of California at Santa Barbara was formally established in 1944, covering over 1000 acres near Goleta and serving as a significant part of the local economy.

In the 1950s and 1960s, the development of Bradbury Dam, Lake Cachuma, water treatment and tunnels, and the shift to offshore oil operations all contributed to a population boom: the population of the County more than doubled, surpassing 250,000 by 1970.⁴ A major offshore oil spill of 1969 was a significant event for the County, resulting in hundreds of square miles of offshore oil slicks, shoreline contamination, devastating impacts to wildlife and tourism, and national attention. The spill catalyzed the first national Earth Day, and bolstered the growing environmental and anti-development movements in the County, especially on the County's South Coast. Wilderness preservation efforts, led most notably by Dick Smith, resulted in the establishment of the San Rafael Wilderness Area in 1968; when the national Wilderness Act of 1984 passed, the Dick Smith Wilderness was established in his memory.

The history of fire management in the County is also part of the story of community interaction with the land. Since the early 1900s, U.S. fire management focused mainly on suppression. By the 1980s prevailing theory shifted to recognize the benefits of fire for many natural ecosystems. In Santa Barbara, because the headwaters are dominated by chaparral, high intensity wildfires every 20 to 50 years are a natural part of ecosystem health. But with the history of suppression and increasing human-caused fires in wildlands, the second half of the 1900s saw more frequent high intensity fires (**Figure 31**). Many of these fires have caused significant damage to local housing, loss to native vegetation erosion control, and led to increases in invasive species. Houses in the County built in fire-prone areas are now often 'fire-proofed' for added protection, with fire screens, minimal wood construction, and minimal vegetation around the home. (The balance of human and ecological needs around fire management is also discussed in the first two chapters of this report.)

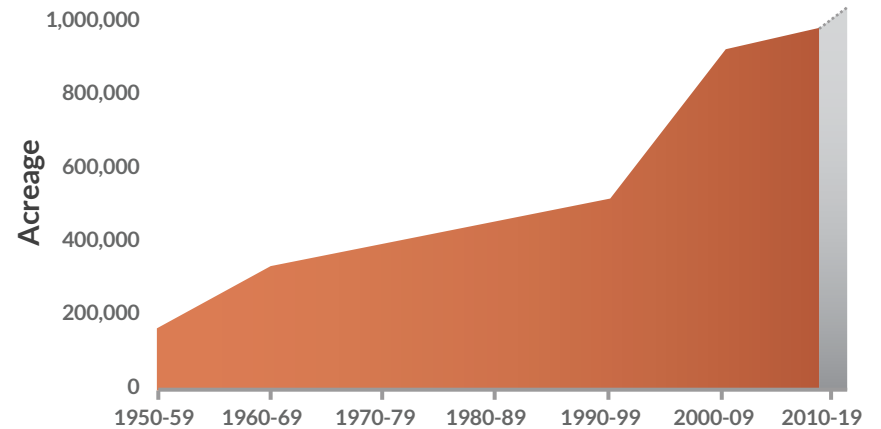
In 1975, Santa Barbara City passed zoning restrictions to limit the City's population, and the cost of housing in the area began to rise as a result. Since this time, with half of County lands under public ownership, and increasing costs and limits to South Coast housing, residents have been steadily moving to more affordable parts of the County and even south into Ventura County. High paying jobs, however, remain most abundant along the South Coast, and more and more residents and workers are now forced to make long commutes part of their daily lives (Figures 34 and 35). **Affordable housing** continues to be a challenge even in North County: A 2016 report showed the Santa Maria-Santa Barbara areas as the 2nd least affordable housing in the nation, given the disparity between median salaries and housing prices.⁵ Across the County, shifting demographics will likely create demand for smaller units near urban centers.⁶

Housing Burden (Figure 29)

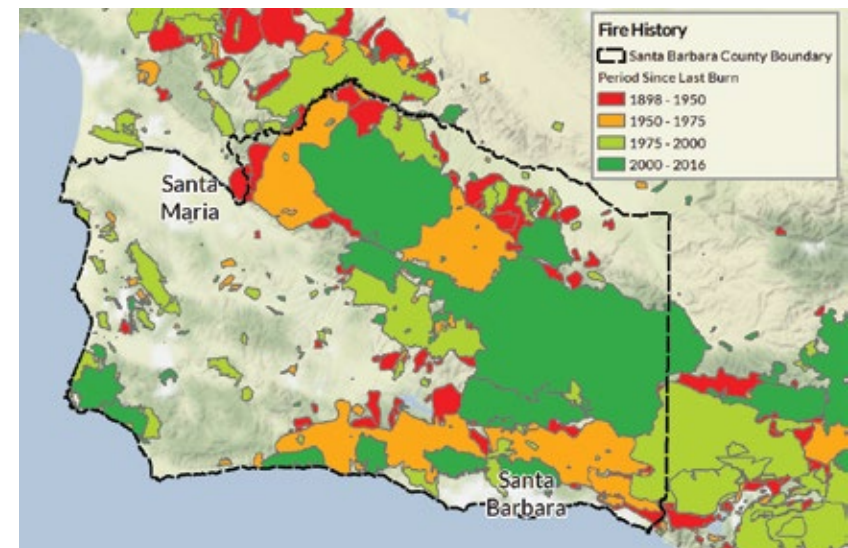


This map shows the census blocks identified as the most disadvantaged by housing burden within the western portion of Santa Barbara County. These rankings are based on a statewide assessment of the percentage of low income households paying more than 50% of their income for housing. You can explore this further on the Atlas: Community and the Land - Housing Burden Inset Map.

Increased Acreage Burn Rate (Figure 30)

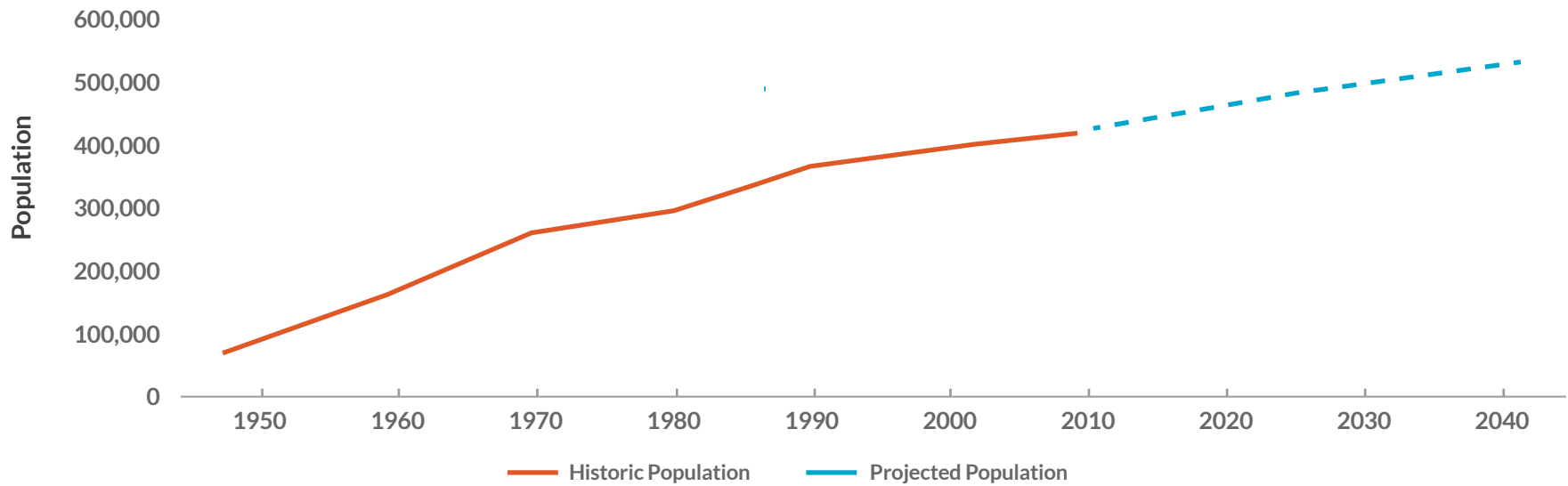


Santa Barbara Fire History (Figure 31)



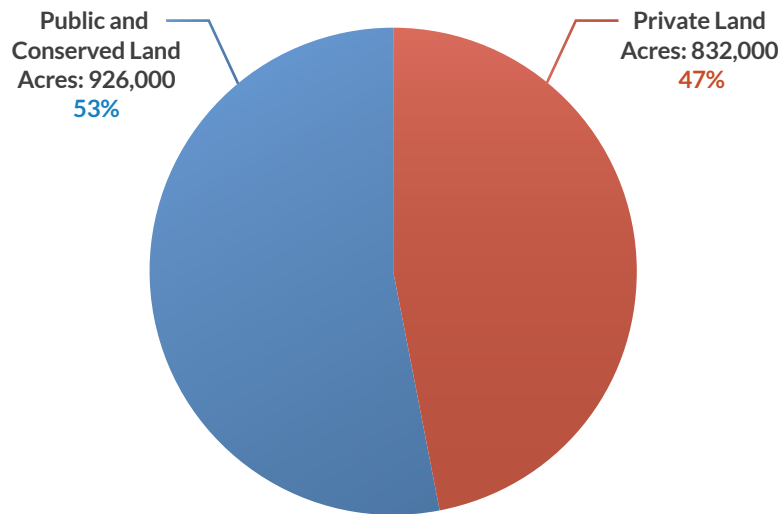
Fire has played an ever larger role in people's minds as wildland fires have grown in size and frequency: Over 970,000 acres have burned in Santa Barbara County since 1950, with the majority caused by people (direct ignition/power lines/machinery). Nearly half of the acreage burned since 1950 has occurred within the past two decades (Figure 29).¹⁰ The map above shows the fire burn history across Santa Barbara County broken up by which period areas of the county have burned since 1900. Adjust the purple text to: You can explore this further on the Atlas: Community and the Land - Fire History Inset Map.

Population Growth in Santa Barbara County (Figure 32)

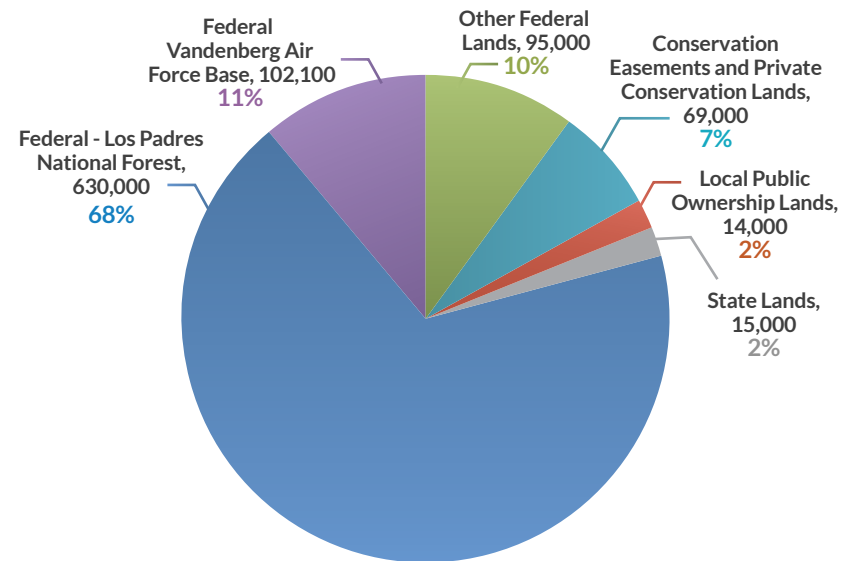


Land Ownership Within the County (Figure 33)

Santa Barbara County Land Ownership



Acres of Public and Conserved Lands



Santa Barbara County must prepare for another population boom in the next 25 years that is predicted to bring 75,000 additional residents to the County,⁷ most notably to North County.⁸ (This influx is akin to adding a city almost the size of Santa Barbara.) As pressures over limited landscape and resources intensify, they will bring new opportunities for collaboration. Residents will need to think and work together in creative ways to protect all the things that make Santa Barbara County such a special place to live – nature and wildlife, working landscapes, a healthy economy, clean air and water, tolerable traffic conditions, and access to outdoor recreation.⁹

COMMON COMMUNITY VALUES ABOUT THE LAND

To understand the conservation challenge and opportunity around common community interactions with the land, an understanding of data, trends, and how experts and the public view these issues is needed. As part of the Blueprint development process, community members were asked to provide input on values and attitudes toward community interactions with the local landscape. Through this research and stakeholder input process, high level value statements were developed to support ongoing dialogue on the future of housing and recreational land uses in the County. These statements are also helpful reminders that while opinion can vary greatly on the means by which lands and access are managed, there is great agreement on the desired ends.

Based on input to date, the community values:

- Responsible access to outdoor spaces for recreation and exercise across the County and local to each community.
- Interactive education about local resources.
- Maintenance of broad viewsapes and avoidance of undue sprawl into natural and agricultural spaces.
- Safe energy development for local benefit.

COMMUNITY AND THE LAND STATS/TRENDS OVERVIEW

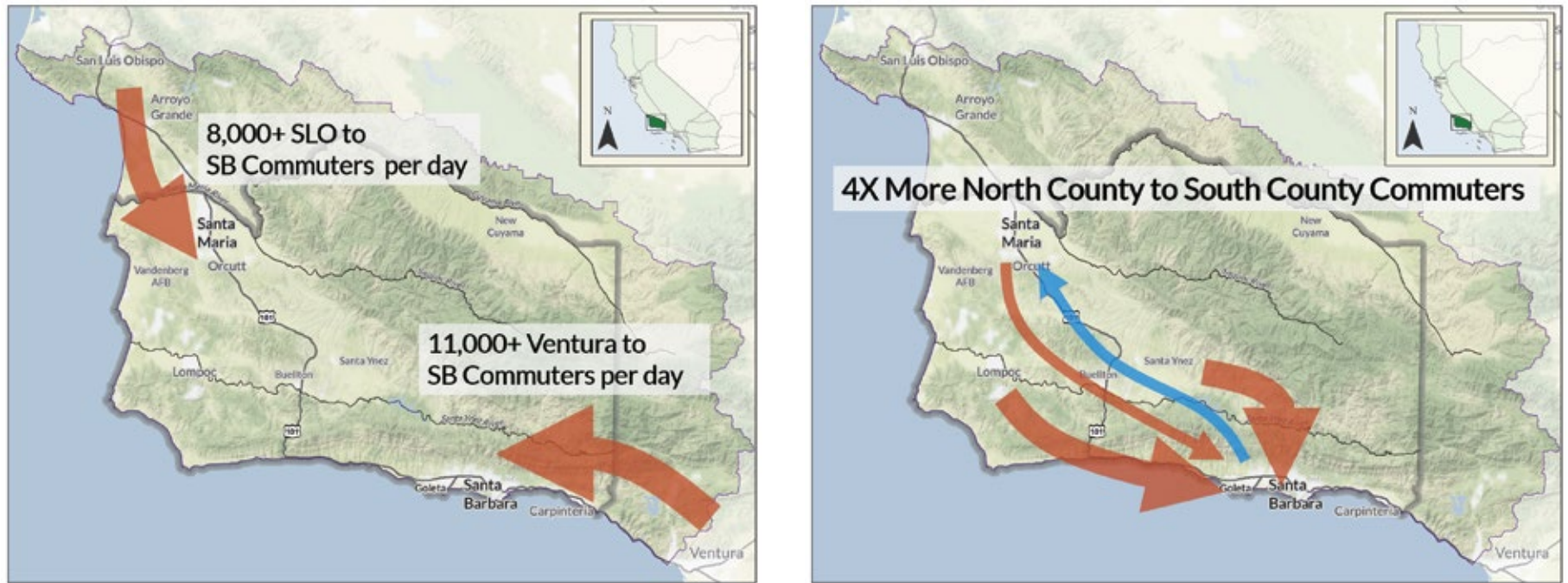
The communities and landscapes that make up the mosaic of Santa Barbara County have seen large changes over the years in demographics and landscapes. Population has continued to grow dramatically with increasing changes in the demographics that make up the communities of the County.¹²

- Santa Barbara County's population has increased by ~350,000 people since 1950, with the largest growth in North County.
- The local Hispanic population has increased from 34% of the County total in 2000 to 45% in 2015, and is expected to grow to 51% by 2040.

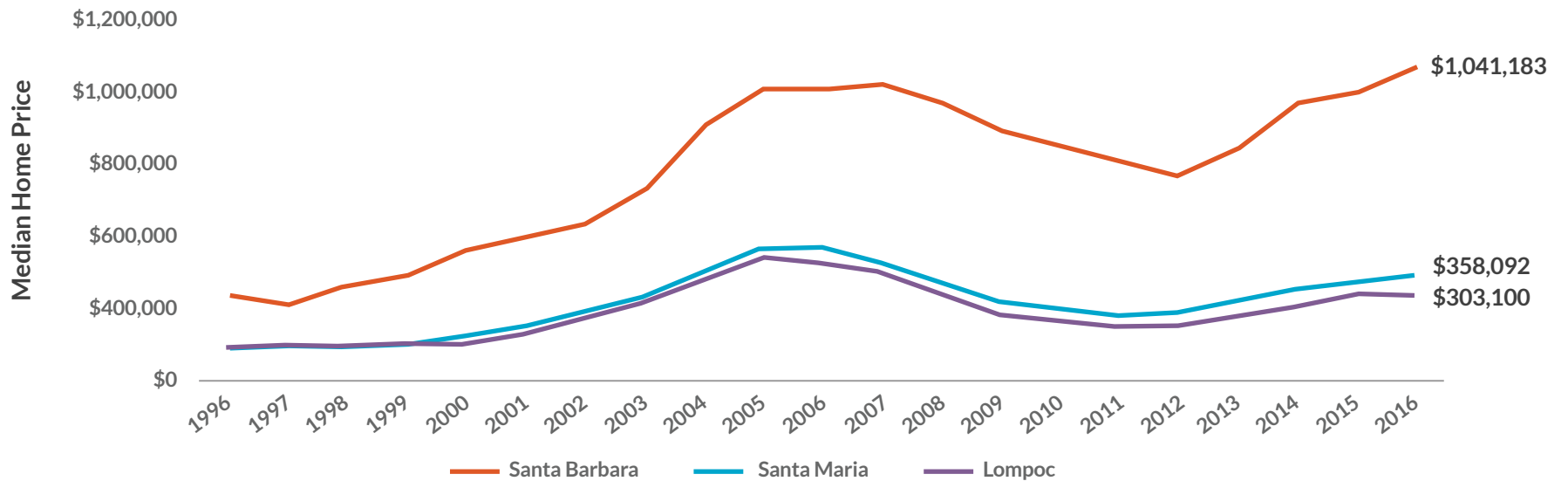
As they have in the past, these changes in demographics and land use will impact how the community interacts with the local landscape. In addition, population pressure adds to housing availability and affordability challenges in the County. Significant regional differences in housing costs combined with job availability are forcing many more residents to commute long distances between home and work. Housing costs along the South Coast are 210% higher than in North County (**Figure 35**), and yet there are more than twice as many jobs available along the South Coast (~115,000) compared to the Santa Maria Region (~50,000).¹³ More and more Santa Barbara County residents are spending more of their lives in the car (**Figure 34**), with significant impacts on traffic congestion and quality of life.

Credit: Santa Maria Valley Open Space

Commuter Traffic Patterns in Santa Barbara County (Figure 34)



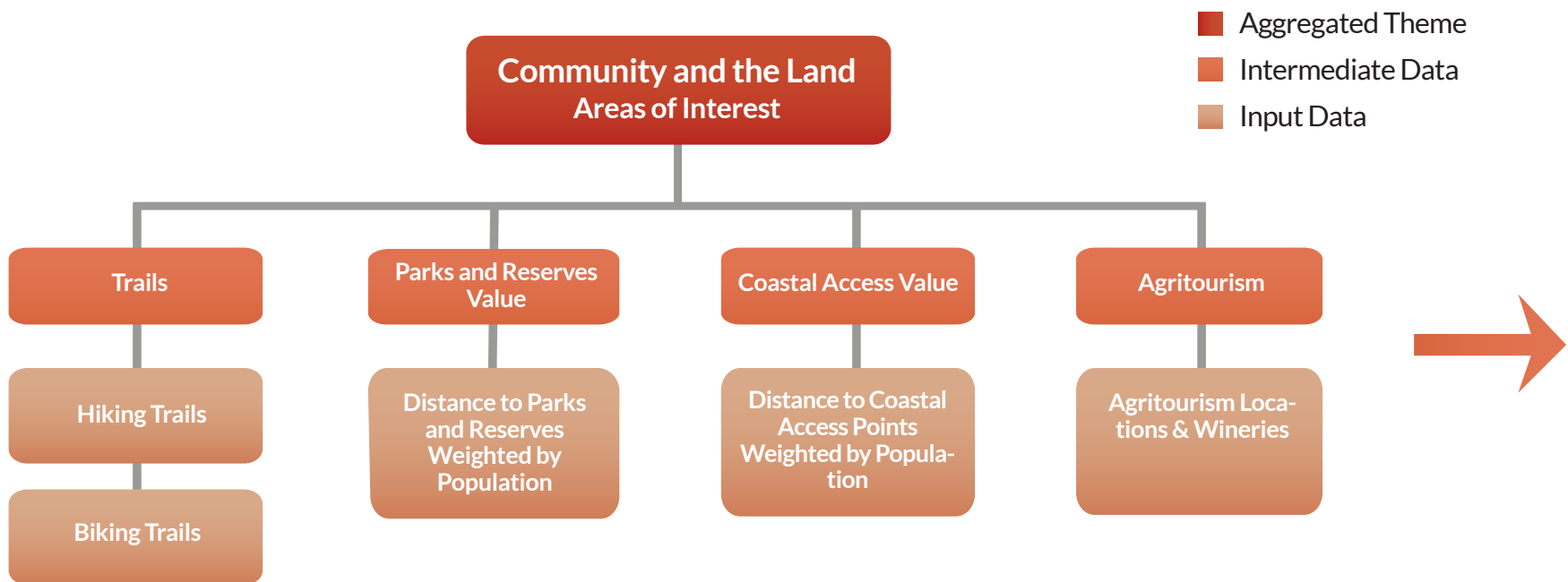
Median Home Price (Figure 35)¹⁴



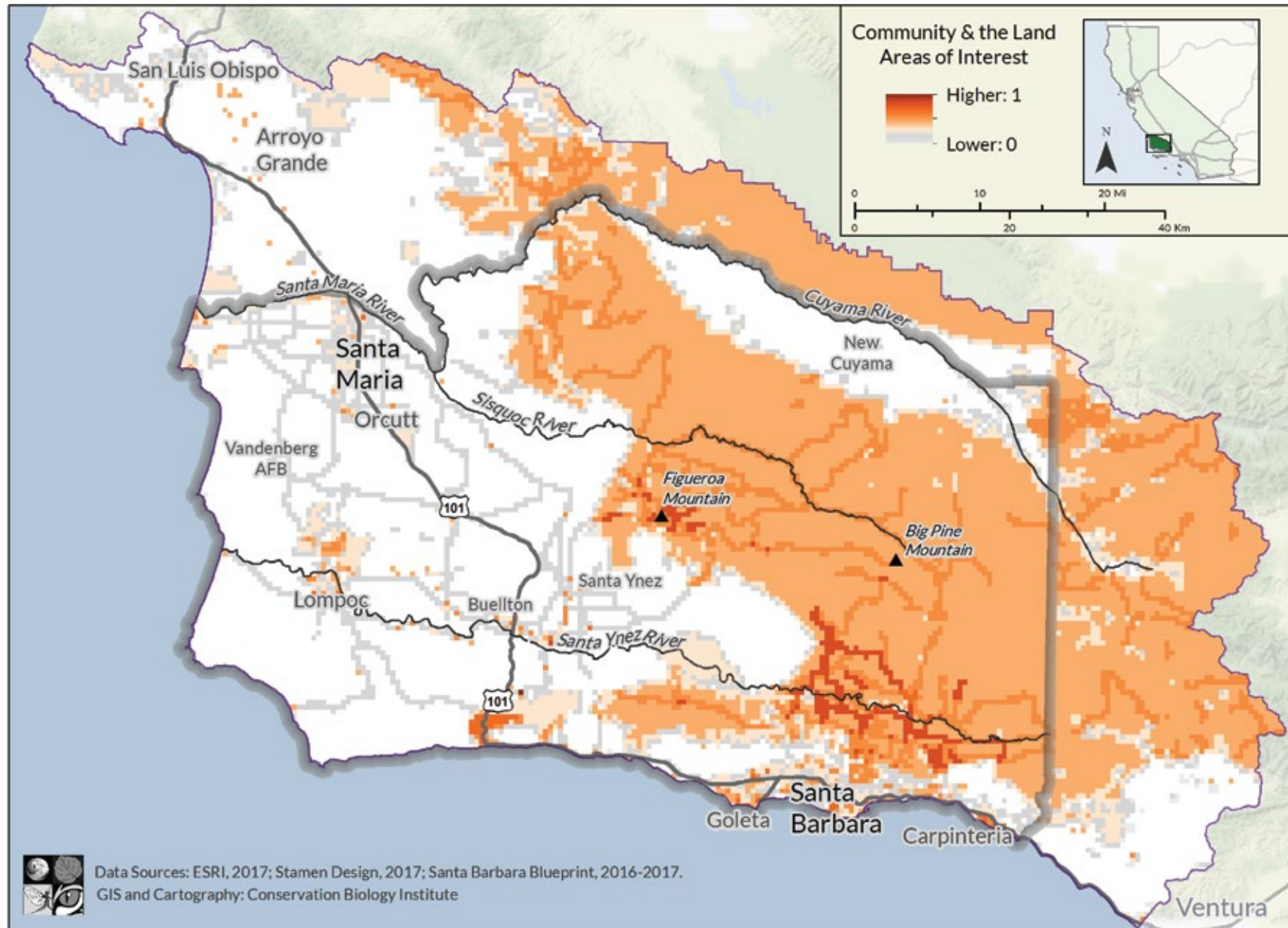
COMMUNITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The long-term viability of the local conservation economy (page 73) will be impacted by how the County prepares for and adapts to the realities of climate change. Climate change is expected to result in many alterations to the Santa Barbara landscape and ecosystems that affect human lives. Water supply interruptions and the pressures of growth will require creativity to adapt to and produce new sources of clean water. Increased coastal erosion from storms and sea level rise may result in loss of beaches, coastal lands, and the recreation and habitat opportunities they provide. Many recreation areas may change with increased risk of wildfire, species die offs at lower elevations, and the spread of invasive species. Residents may see an earlier annual poppy bloom on Grass Mountain, changes in the timing of the Monarch butterfly migration, increased public health risks, and/or higher energy costs during drought and summer heat waves.²⁴

All of these issues affect how the community interacts with the landscape through outdoor recreation, agritourism, and a changing of the seasons and aesthetics of the land. All too often residents on the front lines of climate impact are those least equipped to recover. Yet the possible and expected impacts of climate change can be mitigated or adapted to with climate-savvy and inclusive resource management. In order to ensure the best shared future for all species in the County, systemic changes in the County's wild and cultivated landscapes must be carefully monitored, and preparations must be made for expected changes (such as increased episodic flows in streams and rivers, increased dry spells and heat waves, and increased risk of wildfire). Community-level adaptability starts with becoming aware of what the likely changes will look like, asking what adaptation and mitigation strategies should be, and then acting early to prevent undue losses to natural resources or residents' quality of life.



Community and the Land Areas of Interest (Figure 36)



This synthesis EEMS map highlights areas of interest for recreation and tourism by overlaying a variety of inputs from the Community and the Land theme (see model at left). This and other maps featured throughout the report are meant to support meaningful visual insights about community interactions with the local landscape in Santa Barbara County, and to stimulate conversations about key issues. (See Appendix C for a more detailed description of the EEMS methodology.) You can explore this map further and use the interactive EEMS Explorer on the Atlas: Community and the Land Areas of Interest (EEMS) - Santa Barbara County.

RECOGNIZING SANTA BARBARA COUNTY'S VIBRANT CONSERVATION ECONOMY

Santa Barbara County's unique landscapes and resources contribute directly to a significant portion of jobs in the County. Those jobs that harness the natural benefits of the County total over 50,000 and make up roughly 25% of the workforce within the County.¹⁵ For each farmer, rancher, biologist, tour guide, nature educator, restoration laborer, or advocacy organization staffer, the landscapes of Santa Barbara County offer a livelihood tied directly to the health of the land. The activities of this portion of the workforce benefit not only residents, but also the millions of people that visit Santa Barbara County every year, buy produce grown in the County, and drive through its beautiful landscapes.

When thinking of ways to help a growing population continue to live, work, and play in the County, there is benefit to raising awareness of the local natural resources and the jobs these resources support. More signage indicating National Forest lands, watershed boundaries, or crop types could help increase awareness of local landscape features and help boost tourism. Education around ecosystem services and the role they play in supporting the local economy and quality of life might also help inspire greater interest in supporting conservation as a multi-benefit approach to supporting people, the economy, the land, and wildlife for many generations to come.

Urban Conservation Economy Example

A wealth of literature shows the benefits of trees and other forms of vegetation for crime reduction, productivity, and physical and mental health.¹³ Urban treescapes also help keep temperatures down in cities, which will be increasingly important with the temperature increases predicted by climate change models. Greening urban landscaping is a good example of the conservation economy at work.



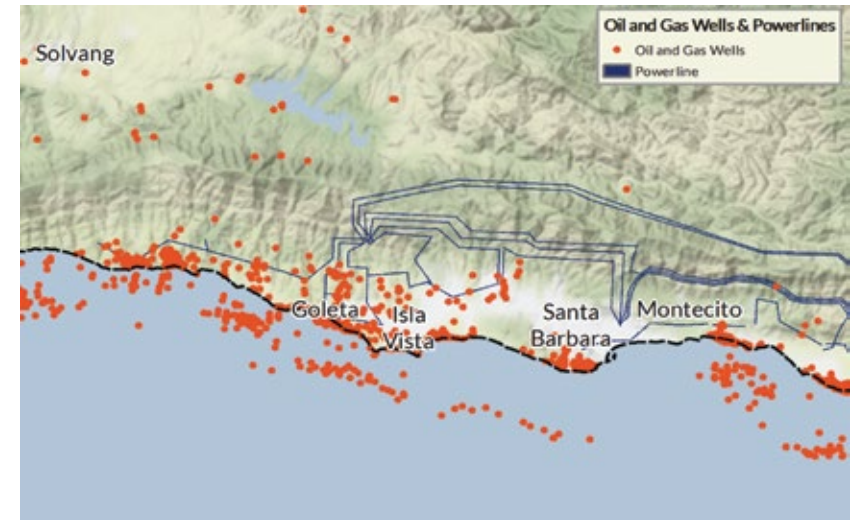
ENERGY, EXTRACTION, AND CONSERVATION

Santa Barbara County has a long history of energy and resource extraction linked with land conservation. Oil and gas have been developed since the 1890s, and as extraction sites close, they offer large swaths of land for other uses in the County. Between mitigation, donations, and Coastal Resource Enhancement Funds (CREF), active and former energy development sites in the County have long been sources of revenue for conservation acquisition and restoration throughout the County. Funding from oil and gas through CREF has supported the acquisition of many sites cherished by the community including Carpinteria Bluffs, Santa Barbara Shores, Point Sal, and Ellwood Mesa. Whole properties have been donated in other cases such as the Burton Mesa Ecological Reserve and other restored areas, including much of the Nipomo Guadalupe Dunes Complex. Other partnerships with active energy lands support public access to trails, such as with the recent Orcutt Hill trail system.

In addition to oil and gas development, mineral mining has been a part of Santa Barbara County's extractable resource history. Diatomaceous earth has long been mined in the Lompoc area,¹¹ and sand, gravel, and limestone

are mined around the County as well. Each of these extraction operations, along with recent additions of wind and solar power, have offered local landowners important sources of secondary income to support the maintenance of rangelands, and increase mitigation and restoration potential.

Energy Infrastructure (Figure 37)



This map shows transmission lines and oil and gas wells along the South Coast of Santa Barbara County. Many wells are shown that are no longer active, which highlights how prevalent oil and gas development has been in the region. You can explore this further on the Atlas: Community and the Land - Oil and Gas Wells, Transmission Inset Map.



COMMUNITY AND THE LAND, IN YOUR WORDS

When asked, Santa Barbara citizens shared stories of their relationship with the land. Topics included: multi-generation farm families; being a kid raised at the edge of Los Padres; attending Rancho Alegre science camp; bird watching; swimming with sharks and dolphins; golfing with mountain lions; family wine tasting weekends; local and backcountry hikes, horseback ride; and enjoying deer in the yard.

For some, hosting guests and sharing about the land with others offers a favorite way of engaging with the local landscape:

“I have family with small children that come to visit from their home in Los Angeles. They love decompressing at Santa Barbara Botanic Garden or the Butterfly Preserve & surrounding area.”

“For me, a favorite aspect of my relationship with the land is hiking the open space trails of both the Los Flores Ranch Park and the Orcutt Open Spaces with my children and grandchildren. I enjoy fostering their values for an ongoing relationship with our special outdoor scenery, flora, fauna, and environment.”

“Discovering the local back country has been one of the most special aspects of living here. As a Scoutmaster, I discovered much of the San Rafael Wilderness and have been able to introduce many young people and friends to the local backcountry since. A particularly memorable, hard, wild, and wonderful trip was backpacking the Manzanita Creek-Sisquoc River Loop with a few scouts and friends in 2007. No one can ever believe we have such wild and diverse back country so close to home, within an hour’s drive from Santa Maria!”

Many Santa Barbara residents are fortunate to have a special multi-generational family connection to the land:

“My family arrived here in the 1850s and has ongoing farming and ranching operations in Foxen Canyon and Santa Maria Valley which are diverse, environmentally responsible, and make significant contributions to the economy and employment. I also am particularly proud of our responsible oil production.”

“Part of what is so special about Santa Barbara to me has to do with how important the ocean is to our family. Since my children were babies, they have always loved the water. Now that they are older, they still love it - the beach and water recreation, the wildlife, the source of good food. Personally, I need to get in the water as often as possible. I so appreciate the tremendous effort that many in our community have made to keep our channel healthy.”



For others, the beauty of the local landscape is deeply imbued with a personal sense of meaning and identity:

“Years ago, after surfing at Devereux, I got out of the water and paused. My car was to the east, but the sun was setting around the point to the west. I decided to walk around the point for a view. I was looking down at the sand as I walked around the point. When I looked up and saw the sky stacked on top of the Gaviota Coast, which was stacked on top of the Santa Barbara Channel, I broke into tears. They were tears of gratitude. I realized then how responsible that stack was for the things I like most about myself.”

Residents who have had to move to North County for affordable living have found new ways to enjoy outdoor recreation, including heading to neighboring counties with more hiking and camping access:

“I grew up in the San Roque area of Santa Barbara in the 1970s with the Los Padres Forest almost in my backyard. I spent my youth and adult life enjoying miles of accessible trails and open space. Easy access to creation brought me joy. I firmly believe that the easy accessibility to natural surroundings made me the person I am today. When I moved to Orcutt, with its beautiful hills and open space, I envisioned a similar experience for my children. However, for almost 20 years we were restricted from enjoying God’s beautiful creation because there was no access to the local hills and creeks. Recently, many wonderful people fought to create some accessible open space in Orcutt, and now that space is used like you wouldn’t believe! Every day there are hikers, runners, horse riders, bikers, dogs, kids, nature enthusiasts, old people, young people, toddlers, families, solo hikers using the eight miles of trails. More trails were created by the Santa Maria Valley Open Space group, and now we might have about 15 miles of trails. People are coming from out of town to hike our trails because they are just so pretty. The trail volunteers have

done an amazing job. But we still have the smallest amount of trails for the largest population in the County. Opening up the land all the way to the ridge line could help Orcutt rival San Luis Obispo as a hiking and recreation destination.”



Credit: www.santamariasun.com

Credit: Lisa Bodrogi

ACCESS TO PARKS AND TRAILS

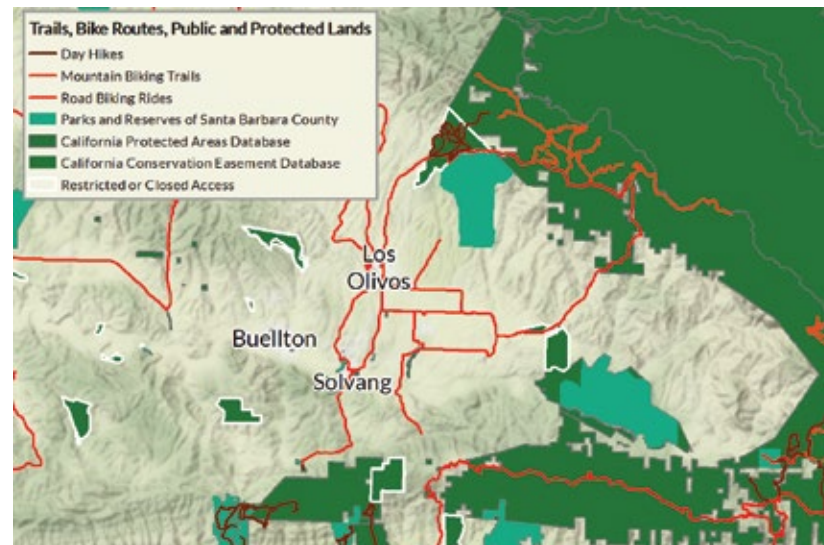
Open space and trail access is an important part of the quality of life Santa Barbarans enjoy. The physical and mental health benefits of access to nature have been well documented,¹⁶ and local ecosystems offer an incredible learning laboratory for students of all ages. Yet access to such spaces in the County varies.¹⁷ There are many perspectives to consider regarding trail access in the County:

Geographic disparities: The South Coast offers many open space opportunities within a 5-15 minute drive, but moving north, access becomes more and more limited (see map). In some places, trails exist but accessibility is limited by lack of clear signage and/or poor maintenance (such as the Los Padres access points off of Highway 166). In the last five years, trail access has improved in North County thanks to the efforts of Santa Maria Valley Open Space, and these new trails are in such high demand that the parking lot has already been expanded to accommodate user interest (See also personal story, [Page 76](#)).¹⁸

Trail network expansion: While popular, trail networks have also run into connectivity challenges with trails crossing private lands: public trails on or near ranch lands can pose disturbances for the calving process; trails on or near energy company lands can create good community partnerships, or unwanted legal risk (e.g. exposure to production chemicals). Trail maintenance costs can also be a challenge. Community-led conservation partnerships (e.g. the Trust for Public Land on Ellwood Mesa near Goleta, The Santa Maria Valley Open Space on Orcutt Hill, and the Santa Barbara County Trails Council on Franklin Trail in Carpenteria) have worked creatively to solve challenges and expand access across the County. Access projects that solicit willing participation from landowners and then compensate or incentivize them to provide access to the public have been better received and maintained by the community.

Socioeconomics of nature access: Trail access correlates with socioeconomic factors as well. For example, those without cars (often lower income residents and youth) are even more limited in their abilities to access trails, hunting, fishing, and recreation areas. Many Santa Barbara County youth in areas like Lompoc, for example, may live within miles of the beach but have never had the opportunity to touch the ocean, due largely to limitations in transport.

Trails and Protected Lands (Figure 38)



This map shows trails, mountain and road biking routes, parks, reserves, and public lands in the Santa Ynez Valley. You can explore this further on the [Atlas: Community and the Land - Trails, Bike Routes, Public Land Inset Map](#).

Species protection and access limits: Rare and endangered species often occur on or near public beaches and trails, and occasionally this can lead to limitation of access. Beach access may be limited for Snowy Plover nesting, for example, or Tar Plant protection may shut down common recreation trails. Some preservationists would like to see less human disturbance of sensitive habitat, while others find these limitations frustrating, especially in areas where nature access is already limited.

Agriculture as a bridge: Local nature educators have observed that those living in areas closely tied to agriculture tend to have a better appreciation for the outdoors than urban residents (residents of Guadalupe vs. Downtown Santa Maria, for example). In addition, farms that offer U-pick, farmstands, CSAs (community supported agriculture), and on-farm tours also offer nature access opportunities to help the community connect with the abundance of the local landscapes.



Bridging the Access Gap

Recognizing there is a disparity in access, groups such as the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, the Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes Center, Wilderness Youth Project, Nature Track, the Santa Barbara Land Trust, and Boys and Girls Clubs reach out to thousands of youth a year across the County to offer field trips, guided tours, and classroom demonstrations to try to bridge the access gap and offer experiential opportunities to learn about the County's abundant natural resources.

Credit: Tate Larrick

AT THE EDGE: MANAGING LAND USE BOUNDARIES

Density or Sprawl? That is the question! With increased population and affordable housing challenges in the County, there has been much debate about where and what type of new housing to build. In a 2010 Central Coast Survey, 40% of residents supported low density housing, 33% preferred no development, and only 23% supported high density development (this option received more support in South County).^{19, 20} Yet with the realities of population expansion, no growth is not a viable option, and low density housing risks encroaching on wild and/or agricultural land areas. (Avoiding undue sprawl was recognized in the community values earlier in this chapter, [page 69](#)).

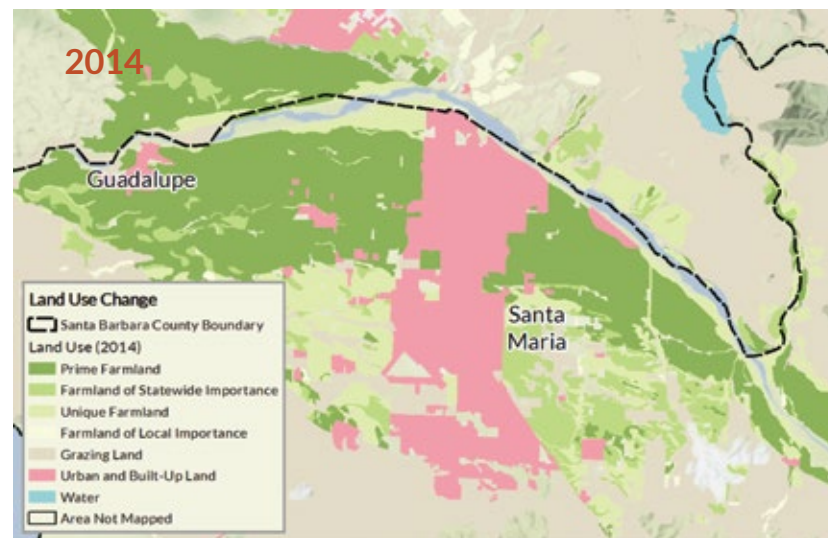
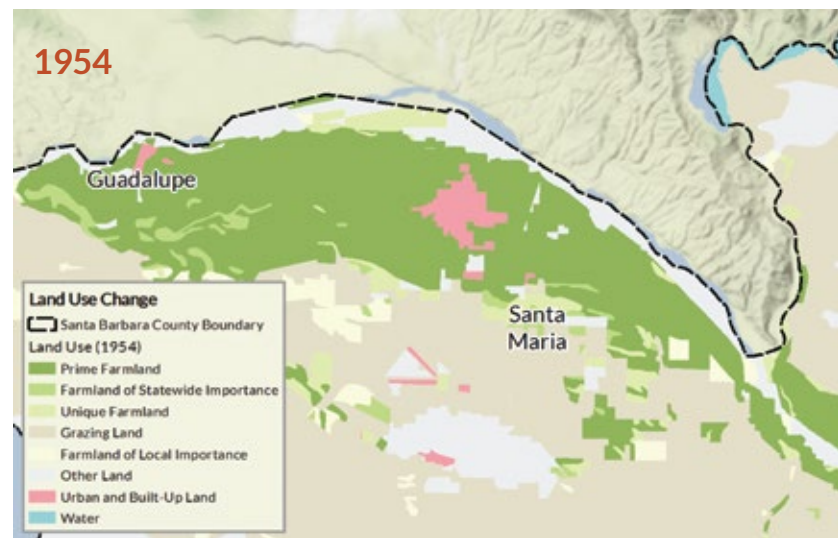
In Blueprint community outreach, infill and/or commercial redevelopment are common suggested options. Some local real estate experts estimate that there are enough infill areas in Santa Maria and areas already slated for development

to meet demand for housing for the next 20-40 years. Others have suggested cluster development which allows for relatively dense housing coupled with communal use of larger open spaces for recreation and habitat connectivity. This approach increases access to outdoor recreation and open space for more segments of the population.

Urban-Ag Land Boundaries: The transition zones between urban and agricultural areas can be very thin, leading to challenges for residents, farmers, and the land. Thin buffers can contribute to the spread of invasive species, contamination of local food supplies, restrictions on farmers, and nuisance complaints for normal agricultural operations.

One way this has been addressed in Santa Barbara County is through the Agricultural Buffer Zone Ordinance passed in 2013 establishing a 100 to 400-foot buffer for any new development adjacent to existing agricultural operations. Barriers of native plants and trees act as natural buffers in this example and minimize issues that crop up at the urban-ag land boundary.

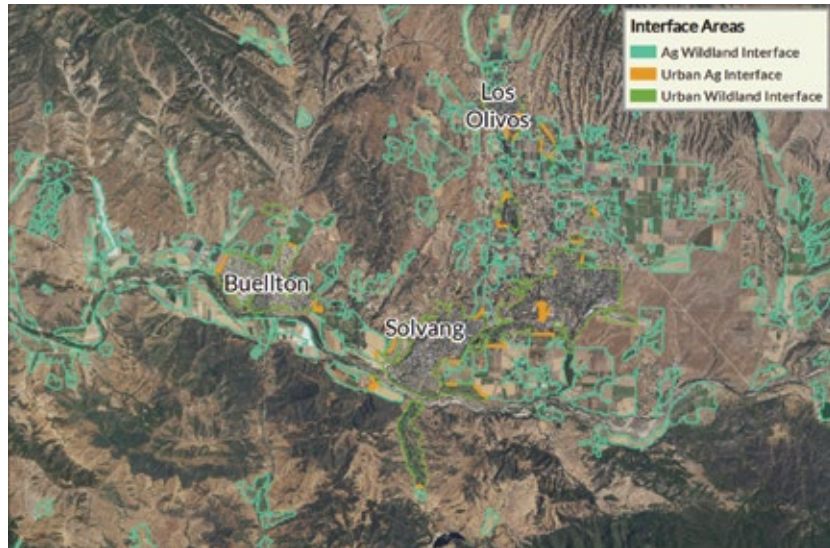
Land Use Change Over Time (1954-2014) (Figure 39)



This map shows where development in the Santa Maria Valley since 1954 has replaced active agricultural land in the process.

▶ You can explore this further on the Atlas: Community and the Land - Land Use Change Inset Map.

Wildland, Urban, and Ag Interface Areas (Figure 40)



This map shows interface areas for urban, agricultural, and wildland areas across Santa Barbara County. You can explore this further on the Atlas: Community and the Land - Urban, Ag, Wildland Interface Areas Inset Map.

Urban-Wildland Boundaries: As development encroaches on wildland areas, it brings new risks to residents and wildlife alike. Increased risks of fire caused by humans, negative wildlife interactions forcing animals to be put down, and erosion/landslide issues become more prevalent and costly as construction and development into wildland areas expands.

In 2017, the County was reminded of the destruction caused by wildland fires: Heavy rains on the Sherpa Fire Scar brought debris flows and mudslides through El Capitan Canyon, and erosion and siltation from the Rey Fire in Lake Cachuma led to erosion and siltation impacts. Though the conversion to grasslands brought by more frequent and even prescribed fires can have benefits for ranchlands, avoiding development in fire-prone areas can help protect housing and maintain the upper watersheds that provide clean and healthy water supplies.

Restoration of native habitat and natural features in and as buffers around urban areas is one positive way to create habitat and open space for residents (though fire risk remains a concern). Pilot projects, such as the North Campus Open Space and surrounding development along UCSB's west campus, are showing co-benefits from native habitat restoration in proximity to urban areas.

Ag-Wildland Boundaries: Native habitat buffers can also provide mutual benefits on agricultural lands.^{21,22} A recent study mitigating food-safety concerns around hedgerow buffers offers research support for this approach.²³ Certain types of agricultural lands also provide partial habitat/foraging areas for some species within the County (e.g., mammal habitat in orchards; foraging habitat in grain fields for birds of prey). The Santa Barbara Botanic Garden hedgerow pilot project - which aims to enhance native plants, pollinators and insects on farm - offers another example (see page 61-62).



KEY TAKEAWAYS TO RESILIENCE FOR COMMUNITY AND THE LAND

Potential resilience strategies for community and the land include actions and mindsets that will improve access to and awareness of the County's natural and agricultural resources, such as:

- Improving access to nature, open space, and trails in proximity to urban areas in all portions of the County
 - Fostering more county-level thinking and leadership on development, housing and job creation strategies
 - Increasing ecological literacy, understanding and appreciation of the benefits of co-existing with wildlands in the County
 - Enhancing education and measurement of the economic and social benefits of the local conservation economy and the ecosystems services on which it is based
- Visit www.sbcblueprint.net for more resources, project highlights, or to share your ideas!

ENDNOTES

- ¹ This section offers a highly abbreviated history focused on land use. For references and a deeper history, explore the work of Walker A Tompkins (Notably: Tompkins, A. 1975. Santa Barbara Past and Present: *An Illustrated History*. Santa Barbara, CA, Tecolote Books.) The Santa Barbara Historical Museum offers many additional resources on local cultural history.
- ² For a deeper look at the history of the formation of Los Padres and attitudes about land use in the early 1900s, see *Historical Overview of Los Padres National Forest* (1985): Blakley, E.R., & Barnette, K. 1985. *Historical Overview of Los Padres National Forest*. Los Padres National Forest. and *History of Los Padres National Forest* (1972): Brown, W.S. 1972. *History of Los Padres National Forest*. San Francisco, CA.
- ³ Today, the tribe manages the Chumash Casino and hotel on this land, which contributes significantly to area tourism as well as the tribe's ability to reinvest in its own economic growth and cultural heritage. Learn more about the Santa Ynez reservation management, and Chumash history and culture at <http://www.santaynezchumash.org/reservation.html>.
- ⁴ Using estimates and counts from: United States Census Bureau Data. 1950-2016. Santa Barbara County. Accessed May 2017: <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> & <https://www.census.gov/population/cencounts/ca190090.txt>.
- ⁵ Woodruff, M., & Agarwal, N. 2016. MagnifyMoney: 2016 Housing Affordability Study. Accessed May 2017: <https://tinyurl.com/y8pzmy6n>
- ⁶ Santa Barbara County Association of Governments. 2013. 2040 Santa Barbara County Regional Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy: Environmental Impact Report. Santa Barbara, SBCAG. Accessed May 2017: <https://tinyurl.com/y7pslvlo>

- 7** Bresolyn, B. 2012. Santa Barbara County Regional Growth Forecast 2010-2040. Santa Barbara, SBCAG. Accessed May 2017: <https://tinyurl.com/ybpn65gh>
This forecast projects a population of 520,000 in 2040. Most recent Census results showed a population of 446,170 in July 2016. (More at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>).
- 8** Santa Barbara County Association of Governments. 2013. 2040 Santa Barbara County Regional Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy: Environmental Impact Report. Santa Barbara, SBCAG. Accessed May 2017: <https://tinyurl.com/y7psvlvo>
- 9** Initial public survey input suggests that citizens are most concerned about how this growth will impact water resources, waste and pollution impacts, traffic, and local wildlife habitat (with impacts on housing costs, ag land loss, stress on public services, and pressure for high density housing also of significant concern). Sixty-eight citizens participated in this survey with little control of sampling bias; these findings are heuristically useful but very likely incomplete representations of all views in the County.
- 10** Cal Fire - Fire Resource and Assessment Program. Fire Perimeters 2015. Released 2016. Accessed May 2017: http://frap.fire.ca.gov/data/frapgisdata-sw-fireperimeters_download.
- 11** Cappon, S. 2011, November 29. Local hills hold precious resource. *Lompoc Record*. Accessed May 2017: <https://tinyurl.com/y6uhyzq5>
- 12** Using estimates and counts source: United States Census Bureau Data. 2000-2016. Santa Barbara County. Accessed May 2017: <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml> & <https://www.census.gov/population/cencounts/ca190090.txt>.
- 13** Santa Barbara County State of the Commute. 2015. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments. Accessed May 2017: <https://tinyurl.com/y7cmgdna>
- 14** Zillow Research Data. City Level Data for Median Home Sale Price. Accessed May 2017: <https://www.zillow.com/research/data/#additional-data>.
- 15** Numbers from the latest economic report commissioned by the Santa Barbara County Workforce Investment Board in 2015 were used. Out of 214,100 workers in Santa Barbara County, those in the following categories were considered to be part of the conservation economy: Tourism and Hospitality; Agriculture, Food, and Beverage; and Energy and Environment. Source: Williams, J., & Lehmann, S. 2015. A Workforce Analysis for Santa Barbara County. Santa Barbara County Workforce Investment Board. Accessed May 2017: <https://tinyurl.com/y995yj8k>
- 16** Studies have shown benefits including increased self-esteem, mood, mental performance, social cohesion and trust, reduction in stress and incidence of violence. Many of these benefits are shown not just for access to open space, but also for well-vegetated urban areas. For an overview of some of this vast literature, visit <https://tinyurl.com/y7rsregg> and <http://sac-tree.com/pages/93>.
- 17** According to the 2016 County of Santa Barbara Community Health Assessment, 27% of the population does not live within a half mile of a park, beach, or open space greater than 1 acre. Source: Santa Barbara County Public Health Department. 2016. County of Santa Barbara Community Health Assessment 2016. Santa Barbara, CA. Accessed May 2017: <https://tinyurl.com/yavavpgc>
- 18** Visit <https://www.smvos.org/> to learn more about this active North County project.
- 19** This data was analyzed in: Cleveland, D.A., Copeland, L., Glasgow, G., McGinnis, M.V., & Smith, E.R. 2016. The Influence of Environmentalism on Attitudes Toward Local Agriculture and Urban Expansion. *Society & Natural Resources*, 29(1), 88-103. DOI: 10.1080/08941920.2015.1043081.
- 20** The small public input survey (n=68) conducted as part of this project also supports these findings: When compared with the benefits of open space, scenic views, intact riparian waterways and habitat, over 85% of respondents agreed that preserving urban height restrictions is a very low priority.
- 21** Long, R., & Anderson, J. 2010. Establishing hedgerows on farms in California. UCANR Publications, 8390. Accessed May 2017: <http://ucfoodsafety.ucdavis.edu/files/26499.pdf>.
- 22** Morandin, L.A., Long, R.F., & Kremen, C. 2014. Hedgerows enhance beneficial insects on adjacent tomato fields in an intensive agricultural landscape. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, 189, 164-170. Accessed May 2017: <http://ceyolo.ucanr.edu/files/218337.pdf>.
- 23** Karp, D.S., Gennet, S., Kilonzo, C., Partyka, M., Chaumont, N., Atwill, E.R., & Kremen, C. 2015. Comanaging fresh produce for nature conservation and food safety. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 112(35), 11126-11131. Accessed May 2017: <http://www.pnas.org/content/112/35/11126.full.pdf>.
- 24** Visit <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/OHE/Pages/CCHEP.aspx> to learn about health impacts research and the state's Climate Change and Health Equity program. This webinar series is also an excellent resource for information on climate change and health equity: <http://www.healslo.com/webinar/>.