SAN DIEGO LAFCO EST. 1963

Local Agency Formation Commission

Regional Service Planning | Subdivision of the State of California

# SPECIAL MEETING AGENDA
# CITIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

**Thursday, September 17, 2026**
**10:00 A.M. to 11:15 A.M.**

County Administration Center
1600 Pacific Highway, Room 302
San Diego, California

Moderator, LAFCO Executive Officer

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carlsbad | Chula Vista | Coronado | Del Mar | El Cajon | Encinitas |
| Escondido | Imperial Beach | La Mesa | Lemon Grove | National City | Oceanside |
| Poway | San Diego | San Marcos | Santee | Solana Beach | Vista |

**The Cities Advisory Committee is responsible for helping to inform the Commission and Executive Officer on all germane items relating to San Diego LAFCO's regulatory and planning responsibilities affecting cities. The current Committee has been called by the Executive Officer to review and provide ongoing feedback on LAFCO's FY2026-FY2027 adopted workplan. All 18 cities in San Diego County are represented on the Committee by the city manager or their designee and have one vote. Each city may also appoint one or more alternates. The Executive Officer is also a non-voting member and serves as moderator and is responsible for scheduling meetings.**

The Committee will hold the September 17, 2026 special meeting in person at the County Administration Center (1600 Pacific Highway, Room 302, in San Diego). Three-hour visitor parking is available using the Ash Street entrance. In person attendance by the public is welcomed. The public may also watch, listen, and otherwise participate in the meeting remotely by any of the following options.

1. The public may watch and listen to the meeting live on YouTube using the link provided on our website homepage (www.sdlafco.org).

2. The public may watch, listen, and participate in the meeting by Zoom (https://zoom.us/) or by telephone at (669) 900-9128 using Meeting/Webinar ID: 895 6767 7168 and Passcode 508649. Please use the "raise your hand" function in Zoom or push *9 by telephone if/when you wish to speak. Then wait until your name is called before speaking.

   a) The public may provide eComments on any item by emailing to erica.sellen@sdcounty.ca.gov

      - eComments received before 3:00 P.M. on Wednesday, September 16, 2026, will be forwarded to the Committee and posted online before the meeting. They will also be referenced during the meeting.

      - eComments received during the meeting and before the subject item is concluded will be read into the record by staff subject to the three-minute limit.

## Contact Information:

Erica Sellen
Commission Clerk
2550 Fifth Avenue, Suite 725
San Diego, California 92103
T: 619-321-3380
E: erica.sellen@sdcounty.ca.gov

1. 10:00 A.M. – CALL TO ORDER BY MODERATOR

   a) Roll Call
   b) Pledge Of Allegiance

2. AGENDA REVIEW

3. CONSENT ITEMS

   a) Approval of Meeting Minutes for March 19, 2026 (action)
   The Committee will consider draft summary minutes prepared for the last meeting held on March 16, 2026. Recommendation to approve as presented. (Pages 5-10)

   b) Report on Adopted 2026-2027 Workplan (information)
   The Committee will receive a report on the adopted workplan and activities related to the 30 special projects scheduled for 2026-2027. Information only. (Pages 11-18)

   c) Legislative Report (information)
   The Committee will receive an update on legislation relevant to the Commission's oversight and related interests – tracked by LAFCO staff during the 2025–2026 State Legislative Session. With the Legislature having adjourned on August 31, legislative activity has slowed considerably, with the primary focus now shifting to the Governor's consideration of remaining legislation. The Governor has until September 30, 2026, to sign or veto bills passed by the Legislature. Information only. (Pages 19-30)

   d) Approval of 2027 Meeting Calendar (action)
   The Committee will consider approving its regular meeting schedule for the 2027 calendar year. Recommendation to approve biannual meetings on the third Thursday of March and September 2027. (Pages 31-34)

4. BUSINESS ITEMS

   a) Final Report | Municipal Service Review on the Carlsbad-Encinitas Region (Part I: Carlsbad Subregion): City of Carlsbad and Carlsbad Municipal Water District (discussion)
   The Committee will receive a presentation on the final Municipal Service Review (MSR) for the Carlsbad Subregion, accepted by the Commission at its June 15, 2026 special meeting. The MSR fulfills LAFCO's statutory responsibility to independently evaluate the availability and performance of public-serving services relative to community needs and make related determinations. The report covers two agencies under LAFCO's jurisdiction: the City of Carlsbad and its subsidiary district, the Carlsbad Municipal Water District (CMWD). The item is presented as a practical preview for member cities ahead of their own upcoming MSRs, with Carlsbad serving as a working example of how LAFCO approaches a city-focused review, from agency engagement and data collection through service evaluations and written determinations. The Committee is invited to share feedback on the approach, including what members find useful, what they would like to see done differently, and why. Committee input will be considered in scoping and preparing future city MSRs. (Pages 35-276)

   Contact: Michaela Peters, Analyst II & Adam Wilson, LAFCO Consultant

BUSINESS ITEMS CONTINUED…

b) Legislative Proposal Update | UC Berkeley Initiative (discussion)
The Committee will receive an update on the restart of a legislative initiative drawn from a 2024 UC Berkeley report on strengthening LAFCOs' effectiveness in meeting their statutory duties. Most notably, the proposal would authorize LAFCOs to initiate annexations and/or municipal service extensions in response to documented public health or safety threats involving water and wastewater services. It would also expand public engagement opportunities in municipal service reviews. Work began in FY26 but stalled over concerns that included the potential for communities to be compelled to annex into cities and special districts. The initiative has been carried forward in the FY27 workplan with the same objectives and added emphasis on outreach to identify and address specific concerns before seeking authorship for the 2027 legislative session. The Committee is invited to provide feedback as part of that outreach. (Pages 277-294)

Contact: Priscilla Mumpower, Assistant Executive Officer

c) Adopted Rolling Five-Year Study Schedule (information)
The Committee will receive an update on the Commission's rolling five-year study schedule. The update follows the Commission's action in August 2026 to advance the existing schedule by one year, resetting the planning horizon to FY 27 through 31 to maintain alignment with the adopted FY 2026–2027 workplan, while also incorporating refinements based on recently completed studies, prior Commission direction, and evolving service delivery models. Information only. (Pages 295-308)

Contact: Priscilla Mumpower, Assistant Executive Officer

5. COMMITTEE MEMBER COMMENTS

6. LAFCO EXECUTIVE OFFICER REPORT

7. OPEN EXPRESSION
This time is reserved for any member of the public to address the Committee on germane topics that are not directly part of the agenda. This includes requests for future Committee topics. Individuals are limited to three minutes.

8. ADJOURNMENT

Attest to Posting:

Erica A. Sellen

Erica Sellen
Committee Secretary

Any person with a disability under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) may receive a copy of the agenda or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet for a meeting upon request. Any person with a disability covered under the ADA may also request disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, in order to participate in a public meeting.

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Vice Chair Barry Willis
Alpine Fire Protection

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Joel Anderson
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Monica M. Steppe, Alt.
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City of Escondido

John McCann Alt.
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Stephen Whitburn
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Marni von Wilpert, Alt.
City of San Diego

Jo MacKenzie
Vista Irrigation

David Drake, Alt.
Rincon del Diablo

Brigette Browning
General Public

Eileen Delaney, Alt.
General Public

ADMINISTRATION
Keene Simonds
Executive Officer

Holly O. Whatley
Commission Counsel

3a

AGENDA REPORT
Consent | Action

September 17, 2026

TO: Cities Advisory Committee

FROM: Erica Sellen, Committee Secretary

SUBJECT: Approval of Meeting Minutes for March 19, 2026

## SUMMARY

The Cities Advisory Committee ("Committee") will receive action minutes prepared for the last meeting held on Thursday, March 19, 2026. The minutes are in draft-form and being presented for formal approval with any corrections identified by the Committee.

## BACKGROUND

The Ralph M. Brown Act was enacted in 1953 and requires public agencies to maintain written records for qualifying meetings that are approved by the legislative body in open session.

## DISCUSSION

This item is for the Committee to consider approving action minutes prepared by the Committee Secretary for the March 19, 2026 meeting consistent with the Brown Act.

## ANALYSIS

The attached action minutes for the March 19, 2026 meeting accurately reflect the Committee's deliberations as recorded by the Committee Secretary. A video recording of the meeting has also been posted online at www.sdlafco.org/meetings.

## RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended the Committee approve the draft action minutes prepared for the March 19, 2026 meeting as presented and consistent with Alternative One in the proceeding section.

## ALTERNATIVES FOR ACTION

The following alternatives are available to the Committee through a single motion:

Alternative One (recommended):
Approve the draft action minutes prepared for the March 19, 2026 meeting with any desired corrections or clarifications.

Alternative Two:
Continue to the next regular meeting and provide direction to staff as needed.

## PROCEDURES

This item has been placed on the Committee's agenda as part of the consent calendar. A successful motion to approve the consent calendar will include taking affirmative action on the staff recommendation as provided unless otherwise specified by the Committee.

Respectfully,

Erica A. Sellen

Erica Sellen
Committee Secretary

Attachment:

Attachment: as stated

DRAFT
SAN DIEGO COUNTY LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION
AD HOC CITIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE SPECIAL MEETING

MARCH 19, 2026

REMOTE and IN PERSON ATTENDANCE
- Consistent with SB 707 -
San Diego County LAFCO
2550 Fifth Avenue, Suite 725
San Diego, California 92103

1. 1:30 P.M. – CALL TO ORDER

Executive Officer Keene Simonds called the meeting to order at 1:36 p.m.

Item 1a
ROLL CALL

Committee Secretary Erica Sellen performed the roll call with the following attendance recorded. Twelve cities were represented and a quorum was accordingly confirmed.

Regular Members Present:

Carlsbad | Paz Gomez
Chula Vista | Tiffany Allen
El Cajon | Vince DiMaggio
Encinitas | Jennifer Campbell
Imperial Beach | Tyler Foltz
La Mesa | Lynnette Santos (left at 2:41 p.m.)
National City | Martin Reeder
San Marcos | Michelle Bender
Solana Beach | Alyssa Muto (joined at 1:53 p.m.)
Vista | John Conley

Alternate Members Present:

Del Mar | Clem Brown (voting)
Escondido | Chris McKinney (voting)

Regular Members Absent:

Coronado | Tina Friend
Del Mar | Ashley Jones
Escondido | Sean McGlynn
Lemon Grove | Lydia Romero
Oceanside | Jonathan Borrego
Poway | Chris Hazeltine
San Diego | Keith Corry
Santee | Wendy Kaserman

The following members of San Diego LAFCO staff were present at roll call: Executive Officer Keene Simonds; Assistant Executive Officer Priscilla Mumpower; Local Government Analyst I Joelle Burila; Local Government Analyst I Meghan Traynor; Communications Associate Aiden Velasquez; GIS Analyst Dieu Ngu; and Commission Clerk Erica Sellen serving as Committee Secretary. LAFCO Consultant Tom Kennedy was also present at the meeting.

Item 1b
PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Christopher McKinney, Escondido, led the Pledge of Allegiance.

## 2. AGENDA REVIEW

Executive Officer Keene Simonds stated Agenda Item No. 3 would be moved to after the Business Items. The Executive Officer also noted the meeting was being livestreamed and provided virtual housekeeping instructions for Committee members and information on public participation. He also provided updates on LAFCO's Commissioners and staff as part of the agenda review.

## 3. COMMITTEE MEMBER REPORTS (moved to after Business Calendar)

None.

## 4. CONSENT ITEMS

### a) Approval of Meeting Minutes for September 18, 2025

The Committee considered draft summary minutes prepared for the last meeting held on September 18, 2025. Recommendation to approve as presented.

### b) Progress Report on 2025-2026 Workplan

The Committee received an update on the adopted workplan and activities related to the 30 special projects scheduled for 2025-2026. Information only.

### c) Legislative Report

The Committee received a legislative update on existing and anticipated bills affecting agency operations, both directly and indirectly, that are part of the second-year legislative session. Information only.

**

On motion by Martin Reeder (National City), seconded by Jennifer Campbell (Encinitas), the Committee approved the Consent Calendar, with all voting members present voting in favor except Paz Gomez (Carlsbad), who abstained. Roll call requested:

| | |
|---|---|
| AYES: | Chula Vista, Del Mar, El Cajon, Encinitas, Escondido, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, National City, San Marcos, and Vista |
| NOES: | None |
| ABSENT: | Coronado, Lemon Grove, Oceanside, Poway, San Diego, Santee, and Solana Beach |
| ABSTAINING: | Carlsbad |

The Commission Clerk confirmed the motion was approved 10-0.

## 5. BUSINESS ITEMS

### a) Draft Workplan and Budget for 2026-2027

The Committee reviewed a draft workplan and budget for 2026-2027, which were tentatively adopted by the Commission at its March 2, 2026 meeting. Both items continue current priorities and funding levels with targeted enhancements. The draft workplan largely rolls forward the existing special project commitments from this fiscal year that are expected to remain active past July 1st, anchored by continuing high-priority municipal service reviews involving wholesale water service providers, healthcare districts, and SANDAG. The total budget – combining operating and non-operating units – is proposed to decrease overall by (8.2%) to $2.904 million in balanced expenses and revenues, largely attributable to the winddown of grant activities. The operating budget is set to increase 3.4% – or $90,379 – primarily driven by the addition of a ninth full-time position (Analyst I) and a preapproved cost-of-living adjustment, with costs partially offset through reduced consultant usage. Agency apportionments, however, are proposed to increase 18.7% – or $407,580 – over the current fiscal year, exceeding the growth in operating expenses and entirely attributable to eliminating reserves as offsetting revenues. Item was presented for review and feedback with the opportunity to forward specific recommendations for consideration ahead of final Commission action in May.

Staff presentation provided by Assistant Executive Officer Priscilla Mumpower.

Comments regarding the workplan were received from the following members:

- Alyssa Muto, Solana Beach
- Clem Brown, Del Mar
- John Conley, Vista
- Christopher McKinney, Escondido
- Lynnette Santos, La Mesa

No immediate comments from the Committee regarding the budget.

### b) Development of Weighted Water Rate Comparisons
### Presentation of Draft Report by Kennedy Water Consulting, LLC

The Committee received an update on the development of water rate comparator report underway by the Special Districts Advisory Committee with assistance from Kennedy Water Consulting, LLC and support from LAFCO staff. Water rates across San Diego County continue to rise, with variations among agencies often driven by factors not well understood by the public. In response to frequent discussions of water rate impacts during Municipal Service Reviews (MSR), the Commission requested LAFCO staff to conduct a study on water rates in the San Diego region. The Special Districts Advisory Committee led this effort to help the Commission and the public better understand why water rates vary among agencies, while also creating a diagnostic tool to inform future MSRs.

Staff presentation provided by Local Government Analyst I Joelle Burila and LAFCO Consultant Tom Kennedy.

BUSINESS ITEMS CONTINUED…

Item 5b Continued…

Comments were received from the following members:

- Christopher McKinney, Escondido
- Paz Gomez, Carlsbad

## 6. LAFCO EXECUTIVE OFFICER REPORT

None.

## 7. OPEN EXPRESSION

None.

## 8. ADJOURNMENT

The Cities Advisory Committee meeting was adjourned at 2:51 p.m.

Attest:

Erica Sellen
Committee Secretary

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# 3b

AGENDA REPORT
Consent | Information

September 17, 2026

TO: Cities Advisory Committee

FROM: Priscilla Mumpower, Assistant Executive Officer

SUBJECT: Report on Adopted 2026-2027 Workplan

## SUMMARY

The Cities Advisory Committee (Committee) will receive a report on the Commission's recently adopted Fiscal Year 2026-2027 workplan for information only.

## BACKGROUND

San Diego LAFCO adopted its Fiscal Year 2026-2027 workplan at a noticed public hearing in May 2026. The workplan includes 30 special projects organized into two categories – statutory and administrative – with priority assignments (high, medium, and low) established by the Commission.

## DISCUSSION

This item serves as the Committee's first report on the Commission's adopted Fiscal Year 2026-2027 workplan. A brief summary of returning and new projects follows.

### Returning Projects

Of the 30 projects, 19 were carried forward from the prior fiscal year, reflecting the multi-year nature of many of the Commission's larger initiatives. Returning high-priority projects include the Healthcare Services Municipal Service Review (MSR), SANDAG MSR, and two major white papers examining homeless services and public recreation opportunities at City of San Diego-owned reservoirs.

### New Projects

Eleven projects were added to the workplan to address emerging Commission priorities and statutory responsibilities. Many of these newly initiated efforts are in the early stages and include, among others, the Comprehensive Fiscal Analysis associated with the proposed incorporation of La Jolla, recruitment of an additional analyst, and a review of LAFCO Policy L-107 (Jurisdictional Issues Associated with Proposed or Pending Changes of Organization or Reorganization). While the latter two projects are anticipated to be completed during the current fiscal year, the Comprehensive Fiscal Analysis is expected to extend beyond the current fiscal year due to the complexity and statutory nature of the incorporation process.

Staff anticipates providing the Committee with reports during its regularly scheduled meeting, particularly on projects involving cities or those of regional significance.

A complete listing of all 30 workplan projects is provided as Attachment One.

## ANALYSIS

None.

## RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented to the Committee for information only.

## ALTERNATIVES FOR ACTION

None.

## PROCEDURES

This item has been placed on the Committee's agenda as part of the consent calendar. A successful motion to approve the consent calendar will include taking affirmative action on the staff recommendation as provided unless otherwise specified by the Committee.

On behalf of the Executive Officer,



Priscilla Mumpower
Assistant Executive Officer

Attachment:

1) 2026-2027 Workplan Status

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# ADOPTED WORKPLAN FY2026-2027

*Status as of September 11, 2026*

■ Pending ■ Underway ■ Near Complete ■ Complete

## Ongoing Priorities

| Type | Project | Description |
|---|---|---|
| *Statutory* | **Applicant Proposals and Requests** | Prioritize resources to address applicant proposals and related requests |
| *Administrative* | **Targeted LAFCO Presentations** | Coordinate timely public outreach; emphasis on informing stakeholders ahead of MSR work |
| *Statutory* | **Workplan and Budget Management** | Actively manage the workplan and budget resources with regular updates to the Commission |

## FY2026-2027 Priorities

| # | Type | Project | Description | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HIGH PRIORITY** | | | | |
| 1 | *Statutory* | **MSR \| Healthcare Services: Part I** | Part I of Regional study covering the four healthcare districts in San Diego County | **Underway** |
| 2 | *Statutory* | **MSR \| SANDAG** | Agency-specific study of SANDAG (transportation, housing, + climate adaption planning) | **Underway** |
| 3 | *Statutory* | **MSR \| Carlsbad-Encinitas Region: Part II** | Part II of Regional Study Covering Encinitas, Leucadia WD, Olivenhain MWD + San Dieguito WD | **Near Complete** |
| 4 | *Statutory* | **Proposed Incorporation: La Jolla CFA** | Independent assessment of financial viability and developing key assumptions + benchmarks | **Underway** |
| 5 | *Administrative* | **White Paper \| Homeless Services** | Evaluate the scope-scale of homeless services in SD County + potential governance options | **Underway** |
| 6 | *Statutory* | **MSR \| San Marcos Region** | Regional study on City of San Marcos + special districts (Vallecitos and San Marcos FPD) | **Pending** |
| 7 | *Statutory* | **MSR \| Vista Region** | Regional study on City of Vista + special districts (Buena SD and Vista ID) | **Pending** |
| 8 | *Administrative* | **White Paper \| Recreation @ City Reservoirs** | Examine public recreation at City of SD's unincorporated reservoirs + governance alternatives | **Underway** |
| 9 | *Administrative* | **Recruit + Onboard New Analyst** | Expand staffing from 8.0 to 9.0 FTE through recruitment and onboarding | **Pending** |
| 10 | *Statutory* | **Special Study \| Oceanside SCHD** | Financial analysis of SCHD revenues/expenses + governance alternatives with stakeholder group | **Underway** |

## FY2026-2027 Priorities *(continued)*

| # | Type | Project | Description | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MEDIUM PRIORITY** | | | | |
| 11 | *Statutory* | **MSR \| City of San Diego** | Agency-specific study covering core municipal functions (water, wastewater, public safety, etc.) | **Pending** |
| 12 | *Administrative* | **Alliance of LAFCOs** | Formalize Alliance organization, scope, and deliverables with member partners | **Underway** |
| 13 | *Administrative* | **Website Refresh + Content Expansion** | Consultant-led redesign with enhanced end-user features and expanded content | **Near Complete** |
| 14 | *Administrative* | **Policy Update \| L-107** | Review and potential update to policy covering jurisdictional disputes + applicant proposals | **Pending** |
| 15 | *Statutory* | **MSR \| San Diego Unified Port District** | Agency-specific study covering harbor, recreation, public safety, + community development | **Pending** |
| 16 | *Statutory* | **MSR \| Solana Beach – Del Mar Region** | Regional study on mid coast I-5 municipalities (Solana Beach + Del Mar) & Santa Fe ID | **Pending** |
| 17 | *Administrative* | **Special Districts Advisory Committee** | Administrative support with benchmark of holding three SDAC meetings in FY2027 | **Underway** |
| 18 | *Administrative* | **Cities Advisory Committee** | Administrative support with benchmark of holding two CAC meetings in FY2027 | **Underway** |
| 19 | *Statutory* | **MSR \| South Coast Region I – Cities** | Region-specific study on Cities of Chula Vista and National City | **Pending** |
| 20 | *Statutory* | **MSR \| South Coast Region II – Districts** | Region-specific study on South Bay WD, Sweetwater, Bonita Sunnyside FPD, Sweetwater FPD | **Pending** |
| **LOW PRIORITY** | | | | |
| 21 | *Administrative* | **Legislative \| Adding a Ninth Member** | Work with legislature to add 9th voting member to resolve the structural tie-vote vulnerability | **Pending** |
| 22 | *Administrative* | **Outside Audit \| FY2026** | Independent audit of FY26 financial statements with supplemental information | **Pending** |
| 23 | *Administrative* | **Nominations + Elections \| Special Districts** | Process ISDSC nominations/elections for new four-year Regular + Alternate seat terms | **Pending** |
| 24 | *Administrative* | **Alternate Public Member** | Process noticing and recruitment for new four-year term for Alternate | **Pending** |
| 25 | *Administrative* | **Legislative Proposal \| UC Berkeley Report** | Develop bill with stakeholders consistent with UCB report and find author for 2027 session | **Underway** |
| 26 | *Administrative* | **Legislative Proposal \| AB 356 (Patel)** | Support two-year bill and stakeholder group assessing north county healthcare needs | **Underway** |
| 27 | *Statutory* | **MSR \| Healthcare Services: Part II** | Part II of Regional Study covering major quasi-public healthcare providers (i.e., Sharp + UCSD) | **Pending** |
| 28 | *Administrative* | **Annual Local Agency Directory** | Update and publish annual local agency directory subject to LAFCO oversight | **Pending** |
| 29 | *Statutory* | **RCD Ad Hoc Committee: Part II** | Complete part II of RCD boundary true ups to inform sphere updates for local RCDs | **Underway** |
| 30 | *Administrative* | **Annual SOI-MSR Registry** | Update and publish annual registry of all recorded SOI and MSR actions | **Pending** |

## Bullpen – Queued for Future Consideration and/or Action

| Type | Project | Description |
|---|---|---|
| *Statutory* | **Policy Review \| Health + Safety Fee Reductions** | Review options to revise existing fee reductions for proposals/requests involving public health or safety threats |
| *Statutory* | **Special Study \| Escondido + Rincon** | Study options to consolidate (functional and political) the City of Escondido and Rincon del Diablo MWD services |
| *Administrative* | **Commissioner Onboarding** | Develop digital toolkit to orient new Commissioners to LAFCO operations |
| *Administrative* | **Legislator Outreach** | Launch formal outreach program with benchmark of meeting with each local State representative in FY27 |
| *Administrative* | **Website and Social Media Tracking** | Launch digital performance tracking program to measure visits, media reach, + engagement; establish baselines |
| *Administrative* | **County Planning Groups** | Establish formal communications with County Planning/Sponsor Groups; benchmark of three presentations in FY2026 |
| *Administrative* | **Digital Outreach** | Produce videos spotlighting special projects and explaining LAFCO duties |
| *Statutory* | **Policy \| Budget Committee** | Adopt policies establishing and tasking a standing budget committee and related guiding provisions |
| *Statutory* | **Pilot Grant Program** | Establish pilot program to explore grant opportunities to help fund special projects at LAFCO |
| *Statutory* | **MSR \| Silver Strand Cities** | Region specific study covering Cities of Imperial Beach and Coronado |
| *Administrative* | **Policy \| Officer Rotations** | Adopt policies formalizing chair and vice chair rotation system and related guiding provisions |
| *Administrative* | **Legislative Proposal \| SD LAFCO Composition** | Explore options and pursue preferred composition change to establish odd number of voting members |
| *Statutory* | **MSR \| San Diego County Wastewater JPAs** | Service-specific study covering three JPAs providing public wastewater services: Encinitas, San Elijo, and Metro |
| *Statutory* | **White Paper \| Community Choice** | Evaluate the scope and scale of CCAs in SD County and connectivity to LAFCO duties and interests |
| *Statutory* | **Outreach to Sunset/Melrose "Island"** | Targeted outreach to the island between Oceanside + Vista to assess service needs + possible annexation interests |
| *Administrative* | **Service + Fiscal Indicators** | Develop online browser feature to depict service + fiscal indicators among local agencies in SD County |
| *Administrative* | **Liaison with Local Tribes** | Establish communication protocols with respect to shared interests in regional services + CEQA consultations |
| *Statutory* | **Morro Hills CSD Follow Up** | Coordinate and/or otherwise facilitate discussions with County Sheriff to enhance traffic enforcement within the CSD |
| *Administrative* | **LAFCO Meeting Room** | Explore opportunities to secure a dedicated LAFCO meeting room with scaled dais and A/V enhancements |
| *Statutory* | **White Paper \| Garbage + Landfill Services** | Evaluate the scope and scale of garbage collection and disposal services in SD County |
| *Statutory* | **White Paper \| School Districts** | Evaluate scope and scale of school districts and their baseline capacities for reference in municipal service reviews |
| *Statutory* | **Policy Review \| Island Annexations** | Consider options to define "substantially surrounded" and provide related mapping services |
| *Administrative* | **LAFCO Workshop** | Organize a special workshop for the Commission to discuss strategic objectives over the next five-year period |
| *Administrative* | **Public Access Television** | Establish public broadcasting LAFCO meetings on local government channels |
| *Administrative* | **Procedural Flow Charts** | Create user friendly flow charts for various LAFCO statutory processes for online publication |
| *Statutory* | **Policy \| Fee Schedule Update** | Review and update fee schedule to sync with current costs and related considerations |
| *Statutory* | **Policy \| CEQA Guidelines** | Review and update existing CEQA Implementation guidelines relative to current statute and best practices |
| *Statutory* | **Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities** | Update DUC mapping designations (DUC) in San Diego County based on current census information |
| *Statutory* | **Applicant Procedures** | Streamline application materials and establish updated filing protocols |
| *Administrative* | **Local Agency Finder Tool** | Develop online feature for users to enter address to identify all overlapping local jurisdictions (cities and districts) |
| *Statutory* | **Policy \| Commission Rule No. 4** | Modernize Rule No. 4 and its provisions to regulate special districts' service functions and classes |
| *Statutory* | **White Paper \| JPAs** | Evaluate the status of JPA filings in SD County relative to LAFCO's task in SB 1261 |
| *Administrative* | **Policy \| Cities Advisory Committee** | Coordinate with CAD in updating bylaws and related procedures to sync with current interests/priorities |
| *Statutory* | **Legislative Proposal \| G.C. 56133** | Sponsor/facilitate amendments to clarify LAFCOs' authority to determine out-of-agency exemptions in (e) |

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3c

AGENDA REPORT
Consent | Information

September 17, 2026

TO: Cities Advisory Committee

FROM: Joelle Burila, Analyst I

SUBJECT: Legislative Report

## SUMMARY

The Cities Advisory Committee (Committee) will receive an update on legislation relevant to the Commission's oversight and related interests that was being tracked by LAFCO staff during the 2025–2026 State Legislative Session. With the Legislature having adjourned on August 31, legislative activity has slowed considerably, with the primary focus now shifting to the Governor's consideration of remaining legislation. The Governor has until September 30, 2026, to sign or veto bills passed by the Legislature. This report is for information only.

## BACKGROUND

San Diego LAFCO staff actively monitors pending and proposed legislation affecting the Commission's regulatory and planning responsibilities, consistent with the adopted workplan. Staff's monitoring efforts are supported through the Commission's membership in the Alliance of LAFCOs (Alliance) including its contracted lobbyist, Politico Group, and government affairs consultant Patrick Bouteller.

## California State Legislature | 2025–2026 Final Recess

The California Legislature reconvened in January 2026 for the second year of the 2025–26 Legislative Session. The most recent key legislative deadlines included August 14, 2026, for fiscal committees to pass bills; August 21, 2026, to amend bills on the floor; and August 31, 2026, as the final day for each house to pass legislation. With the Legislature having adjourned on August 31, legislative activity has slowed considerably, with the primary focus now shifting to the Governor's consideration of remaining legislation.

The Governor has until September 30, 2026, to sign or veto bills passed by the Legislature. The Legislature will officially end its 2026 session on November 30, 2026. The next legislative session will begin on December 7, 2026, and laws passed during the 2026 session will take effect on January 1, 2027.

## DISCUSSION

This item presents legislative items of interest to San Diego LAFCO. A total of fourteen (14) bills were being tracked and categorized as follows:

- Five (5) Assembly Bills
  - Two advanced to the Governor's office.
- Four (4) Senate Bills
  - Two advanced to the Governor's office.
- Five (5) "Monitor Only" Bills
  - Three advanced to the Governor's office.
  - One additional bill is pending advancement to the Governor.

The item is presented for information with an opportunity to pull for discussion and provide input. A summary and status of each bill is provided in Attachment One.

## Amicus Brief Update | Monterey Peninsula Water Management District v. Monterey LAFCO

San Diego LAFCO is participating as amicus curiae in Monterey Peninsula Water Management District v. Monterey LAFCO, a case involving the denial of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District's request to activate latent powers to provide retail water service within a portion of Monterey County. The appeal centers on the appropriate judicial standard of review under the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (CKH Act) and has broader implications for LAFCO decision-making statewide.

On behalf of CALAFCO and the LAFCOs of Los Angeles, Marin, Orange, Placer, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego and San Joaquin counties, outside counsel Nossaman LLP finalized and submitted an amicus brief on July 28, 2026 supporting Monterey LAFCO. The brief urges the appellate court to reaffirm that judicial review of LAFCO decisions is limited to determining whether substantial evidence supports the action and to reject a separate "rational connection" inquiry that could invite courts to independently reassess LAFCOs' quasi-legislative policy determinations.

The appellate court also recently approved requests from the California Water Association and California Special Districts Association to submit a joint amicus brief supporting the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District. Their brief takes the opposing position, arguing that the traditional arbitrary-and-capricious standard – including review for a rational connection between the relevant factors, the decision made, and the purposes of the governing statute – applies to LAFCO decisions.

## ANALYSIS

None.

## RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented to the Committee for information only.

## ALTERNATIVES FOR ACTION

None.

## PROCEDURES

This item has been placed on the Committee's agenda as part of the consent calendar. A successful motion to approve the consent calendar will include taking affirmative action on staff recommendation unless otherwise specified by the Committee.

On behalf of LAFCO staff,

Joelle Burila

Joelle Burila
Analyst I

Attachment:

1) LAFCO Tracked CA Legislative Bills as of September 11, 2026

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| CALIFORNIA STATE LEGISLATURE \| 2025-2026 REGULAR SESSION | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Bill Number [1]** | **Author** | **Title** | **Summary / Notes** | **Current Status** | **Introduced / Last Amended** | **Last Action** |
| **ASSEMBLY BILLS** | | | | | | | |
| 1 | AB 259 | Rubio, Blanca | Open Meetings and Continued Access to Teleconferences | This bill is of statewide interest and would extend the authorization for legislative bodies of local agencies – including LAFCOs – to use modified teleconferencing procedures during declared emergencies through January 1, 2030. It preserves existing requirements related to public notice and agenda posting.<br><br>San Diego LAFCO adopted a support position in March 2025. The bill passed the Assembly in 2025 and remains in the Senate Local Government Committee with no new hearing scheduled at this time. | Senate Local Government Committee - **Dead** | Introduced in January 2025; Last amended in April 2025 | 6/27/2025 In committee: Hearing postponed by committee and did not advance by legislative deadlines. |
| 2 | AB 356 | Patel, Darshana | Healthcare Districts in Northern San Diego County | This bill is of local interest and was initially introduced to establish a state-directed working group to assess healthcare access in northern San Diego County, with a focus on the Palomar Healthcare District's service area. In response to the Commission taking a support-if-amended position in June 2025, the bill has been amended to include LAFCO as a listed stakeholder, and in doing so connecting to the Commission's oversight of Palomar and current municipal service review activities.<br><br>LAFCO Consultant Adam Wilson provided supportive testimony for the author in conjunction with them accepting the Commission's amendments. The bill passed the Assembly in 2025 and remains in the Senate Committee on Local Government with no new hearings scheduled at this time. | Senate Local Government Committee - **Dead** | Introduced in February 2025; Last amended in June 2025 | 7/10/2025 Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV and did not advance by legislative deadlines. |
| 3 | AB 1600 | Arambula, Joaquin | Disadvantaged Communities: Farmworker Communities | This bill is of statewide interest and would expand the definition of "disadvantaged communities" to include qualifying farmworker communities, and require CalEPA, in consultation with relevant state departments, to update screening tools and guidance to ensure their inclusion in eligibility determinations and benefit calculations. For LAFCOs, this change would affect municipal service reviews and sphere of influence updates by requiring evaluation of service needs for these newly included farmworker communities.<br><br>The bill was read for a third time and passed the Senate on August 27, 2026. The Assembly approved the changes made to a bill by the Senate, and the bill is now moving to receive its final official copy before going to the governor. | Governor | Introduced in January 2026; Last amended in August 2026 | 9/9/2026 Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 1 p.m. |

[1] Bill numbers are hyperlinked to their respective legislative information pages

| CALIFORNIA STATE LEGISLATURE \| 2025-2026 REGULAR SESSION | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Bill Number** [1] | **Author** | **Title** | **Summary / Notes** | **Current Status** | **Introduced / Last Amended** | **Last Action** |
| 4 | AB 1821 | Pacheco, Blanca | California Public Records Act: Agency Response Time | This bill is of statewide interest and would extend the deadline for public agencies to provide an initial response to a public records request, by converting the current "calendar day" deadlines to a "business day" standard. The rationale is to give agencies – particularly smaller ones with limited staff – additional time to properly respond to requests.<br><br>The bill passed the Assembly on May 27, 2026 and was sent to the Senate, where it passed on August 25, 2026. The Assembly approved the changes made to a bill by the Senate, and the bill was enrolled on August 31, 2026. The bill awaits final Governor approval. | Governor | Introduced in February 2026; Last amended in June 2026 | 8/31/2026 Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m. |
| 5 | AB 2083 | Jackson, Corey | Moreno Valley-Perris Childcare Special District | This bill is locally focused with statewide implications and, as the Moreno Valley Perris Childcare Special District Act, would establish a new special district covering the Cities of Moreno Valley and Perris and their spheres of influence for the purpose of expanding childcare capacity and operating universal childcare programs. The district would be governed by a five-member board appointed by the two cities and other designated entities. The board would develop a plan of services for LAFCO and oversee district operations, including authority to hire staff and operate or contract for childcare facilities. Notably, the bill would establish the district directly by statute, with LAFCO oversight applying thereafter.<br><br>After being placed on the Assembly Appropriations suspense file in late April, the committee held the measure under submission during its May 14, 2026 fiscal review hearing, halting its advancement for the remainder of the legislative session. | Assembly Appropriations Committee – **Dead** | Introduced in February 2026; Last amended in April 2026 | 5/14/2026 In committee: Held under submission. |

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| CALIFORNIA STATE LEGISLATURE \| 2025-2026 REGULAR SESSION | | | | | | | |
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| **SENATE BILLS** | | | | | | | |
| 6 | SB 802 | Ashby, Angelique | Sacramento Area Housing and Homelessness Agency | This bill is locally focused with an original focus to restructure the joint powers authority currently operating as the Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency into a new Sacramento Area Housing and Homelessness Agency, centralizing housing and homelessness services across Sacramento County under a single regional entity.<br><br>The bill passed the Senate in 2025. In its original form, the bill mandated that Sacramento LAFCO form and appoint an independent task force to facilitate the consolidation of multiple entities into the new agency, representing a bill-specific expansion of LAFCO duties into regional housing and homelessness governance. Mentions of Sacramento LAFCO were omitted from the bill on April 30, 2026.<br><br>The bill passed the Assembly on August 26, 2026. The Senate approved the changes made to a bill by the Assembly, and the bill was enrolled on August 30, 2026. The bill awaits final Governor approval. | Governor | Introduced in February 2025; Last amended in August 2026 | 9/2/2026 Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m. |
| 7 | SB 910 | Seyarto, Kelly | Municipal Water Districts Water Service: Indian Lands | The bill is of statewide interest with local implications and would extend, from January 1, 2027 to January 1, 2032, the sunset on existing authority for municipal water districts to apply to LAFCO for authorization to provide water service to eligible Indian lands located outside district boundaries. If approved, the extension preserves an existing pathway utilized on multiple occasions by tribes in San Diego County.<br><br>Following the cancellation of its March 18 hearing at the author's request, the bill remained in the Senate Committee on Local Government with no additional action taken. It did not return for further consideration and did not advance out of committee prior to the legislative deadline. | Senate Local Government Committee – **Dead** | Introduced in January 2026 | 3/12/2026 March 18 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author. |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| 8 | SB 994 | Cabaldon, Christopher | Local Government: Nondisclosure Agreements | This bill is of statewide interest with direct LAFCO applicability and would prohibit local government officials and their staff from entering into nondisclosure agreements relating to public business that restrict information sharing among fellow officials.<br><br>After being ordered to second reading under Senate Rule 28.8 on May 14, 2026 the bill passed the Senate on May 19, 2026. It has since moved to the Assembly, where it passed on August 17, 2026. The Senate approved the changes made to a bill by the Assembly, and the bill was enrolled on August 19, 2026. The bill awaits final Governor approval. | Governor | Introduced in February 2026; Last amended in August 2026 | 8/21/2026 Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m. |
| 9 | SB 1291 | Gonzalez, Lena | Mutual Water Companies | This bill is of statewide interest and would strengthen transparency and accountability for mutual water companies (MWCs) operating public water systems by requiring larger MWCs to offer teleconference meeting access, post notices and documents online at no charge, and annually distribute consumer confidence reports to customers. It also directs the State Water Resources Control Board to assess MWC governance and compliance by December 31, 2027, with a focus on disadvantaged communities, and recommends governance alternatives if current structures are found inadequate.<br><br>After being placed on the suspense file in early May, the bill was taken up during the May 14, 2026 Senate Appropriations fiscal review hearing. The committee held the measure in committee and under submission, halting its advancement for the remainder of the legislative session. | Senate Appropriations Committee – **Dead** | Introduced in February 2026; Last amended in March 2026 | 5/14/2026 May 14 hearing: Held in committee and under submission. |

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| **MONITOR ONLY (ASSEMBLY AND SENATE BILLS)** | | | | | | | |
| 10 | AB 1383 | McKinnor, Tina | Public Employees' Retirement Benefits | This bill modifies elements of the Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA), lowering the maximum retirement benefit factor age from age 57 to age 55 for all Safety PEPRA retirement formulas and redefining the compensation cap established under PEPRA for Miscellaneous and Safety PEPRA members. For employees first hired on or after January 1, 2026, AB 1383 establishes new formulas: 2.5% at age 55, 2.7% at age 55, or 3% at age 55, replacing the previous PEPRA formulas of 2%, 2.5%, or 2.7% at age 57. The bill is expected to impact the pension contribution rates of public agencies.<br><br>The bill passed the Assembly on January 29, 2026 and moved to the Senate, where it passed on August 30, 2026. The Assembly approved the changes made to a bill by the Senate. The bill is in process to prepare, verify, and finalize official language before officially being enrolled. | Governor | Introduced in February 2025; Last amended in August 2026. | 9/9/2026 Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 1 p.m. |
| 11 | AB 2296 | Papan, Dianne | Planning and Zoning: Housing Element: Regional Housing Needs Allocation | This bill extends various timelines in the Regional Housing Needs Determination and Allocation (RHNA) process and requires the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to provide specific analysis or recommended language to local governments to remedy deficiencies in their General Plan housing elements.<br><br>The bill passed the Assembly on May 27, 2026 and moved to the Senate, where it passed on August 26, 2026. The Assembly approved the changes made to a bill by the Senate and the bill was enrolled on August 30, 2026. The bill awaits final Governor approval. | Governor | Introduced in February 2026; Last amended August 2026 | 9/3/2026 Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m. |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| 12 | AB 2433 | Alvarez, David | Housing Development: Density Bonus | This bill makes numerous amendments to Density Bonus Law (DBL), including establishing a by-right ministerial review process for infill housing development projects, providing additional incentives for homeownership projects, and amending floor area ratio (FAR) provisions.<br><br>After passing out of Assembly Appropriations on May 13, 2026, the bill advanced to the Assembly Floor, where it passed on May 27, 2026. The bill passed the Senate on August 27, 2026. The Assembly approved the changes made to a bill by the Senate, and the bill was enrolled on September 3, 2026. | Assembly | Introduced in February 2026; Last amended August 2026 | 8/30/2026 Senate amendments concurred in. Enrolled on 9/3/2026 and awaiting presentation to Governor. |
| 13 | SB 866 | Blakespear, Catherine | Planning and Zoning: Annual Report: Emergency Shelter | For local governments that do not receive Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) program funding, this bill would require the General Plan Housing Element to include data on the unhoused population and a description of key actions the jurisdiction will take to reduce homelessness. The bill passed the Senate on May 27, 2026 and was read for the first time by the Assembly. On August 5, 2026, the bill was set for its first hearing and was placed on suspense file. By August 13, 2026, the bill was held in committee and under submission. | Assembly Committee on Appropriations – **Dead** | Introduced in January 2026; Last amended June 2026 | 8/13/2026 August 13 hearing: Held in committee and under submission. |
| 14 | SB 1085 | Durazo, Maria | Water Supply Planning: Housing Developments | This bill streamlines CEQA water supply assessment requirements for certain housing development projects by triggering earlier identification of public water systems, cutting the submission deadline from 90 to 45 days, and waiving the public meeting approval requirement.<br><br>This bill passed the Senate on May 18, 2026, and then passed the Assembly on August 26, 2026. The Senate approved changes made to a bill by the Assembly and the bill was enrolled on August 30, 2026. The bill awaits final Governor approval. | Governor | Introduced in February 2026; Last amended August 2026 | 9/3/2026 Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m. |

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| **PENDING LEGISLATION** | | | | | | |
| 15 | UC Berkely Report Legislation | | Developed under the Commission's current adopted workplan and informed by a University of California, Berkeley report, the proposal sought to strengthen LAFCO authority and accountability in addressing water and wastewater-related public health and safety concerns, while expanding transparency requirements for affected agencies and mobile home park community water systems.<br><br>Although the bill did not advance this legislative session, the item has been continued to the upcoming workplan, and LAFCO staff will continue refining the proposal with stakeholders for potential introduction in 2027. | | | |

[1] Bill numbers are hyperlinked to their respective legislative information pages

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SAN DIEGO LAFCO EST. 1963
Local Agency Formation Commission
Regional Service Planning | Subdivision of the State of California

OFFICERS
Chair Kristi Becker
City of Solana Beach

Vice Chair Barry Willis
Alpine Fire Protection

COMMISSIONERS
Paloma Aguirre
County of San Diego

Joel Anderson
County of San Diego

Monica M. Steppe, Alt.
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Dane White
City of Escondido

John McCann Alt.
City of Chula Vista

Stephen Whitburn
City of San Diego

Marni von Wilpert, Alt.
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Jo MacKenzie
Vista Irrigation

David Drake, Alt.
Rincon del Diablo

Brigette Browning
General Public

Eileen Delaney, Alt.
General Public

ADMINISTRATION
Keene Simonds
Executive Officer

Holly O. Whatley
Commission Counsel

# 3d

AGENDA REPORT
Consent | Action

September 17, 2026

TO: Cities Advisory Committee

FROM: Erica Sellen, Committee Secretary

SUBJECT: Approval of 2027 Meeting Calendar

## SUMMARY

The Cities Advisory Committee (Committee) will consider approving its regular meeting schedule for the 2027 calendar year. Staff recommends the Committee approve biannual meetings on the third Thursday of March and September 2027.

## BACKGROUND

### Policy and Practice

The Committee's adopted policy provides that meetings shall be held at a place designated by the moderator – the Executive Officer. At the March 2, 2026 LAFCO meeting, the Commission adopted a policy to allow the Committee to conduct meetings remotely in accordance with Senate Bill No. 707 ("SB 707") and Government Code Section 54953.8.6. The Commission also designated the office of the San Diego County Local Agency Formation Commission, located at 2550 Fifth Avenue, Suite 725, San Diego, California 92103, as the primary physical meeting location.

## DISCUSSION

This item provides the Committee with an opportunity to establish its meeting schedule for the 2027 calendar year.

## ANALYSIS

The proposed meeting schedule is consistent with the Committee's recent practice of holding regular biannual meetings in the months of March and September. Meetings may be canceled or rescheduled due to holidays or an anticipated lack of business. No special meetings are proposed at this time.[1]

## RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended the Committee approve biannual meetings on the third Thursday of March and September 2027. This recommendation is consistent with Alternative One in the proceeding section.

## ALTERNATIVES FOR ACTION

The following alternatives are available to the Committee through a single motion:

Alternative One (recommended):
Approve biannual meetings on the following dates in 2027:

- Thursday, March 18, 2027
- Thursday, September 16, 2027

Alternative Two:
Continue to the next regular meeting and provide direction to staff as needed.

## PROCEDURES

This item has been placed on the Committee's agenda as part of the consent calendar. A successful motion to approve the consent calendar will include taking affirmative action on the staff recommendation as provided unless otherwise specified by the Committee.

Respectfully,

Erica A. Sellen

Erica Sellen
Committee Secretary

Attachment:

1) Cities Advisory Committee Rules

[1] Should the need for a special meeting develop staff will communicate with the Committee to schedule a time and location.

# AD HOC CITIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

## POLICY GOAL

To obtain advice and comments from cities on complex LAFCO projects.

## PURPOSE AND INTENT

The San Diego LAFCO recognizes that obtaining the advice and comments from city officials is necessary to render balanced decisions on complex municipal jurisdictional changes and sphere of influence proposals. The Commission authorizes the LAFCO Chairperson to appoint an ad hoc committee composed of representatives of the subject and affected cities plus a nonvoting representative of the County of San Diego. The LAFCO Chairperson may delegate the appointment authority to the Executive Officer. The ad hoc committee would be retailed as long as necessary to advise LAFCO and its staff on specific city proposals (e.g., jurisdictional changes, sphere of influence actions, and special studies, etc.) The committee would not be considered a standing committee with a continuing subject matter jurisdiction or a fixed meeting schedule. Rather, the committee would have a temporary status and be responsible for providing advice to LAFCO on an as-needed basis.

## POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

### 1. Membership

The ad hoc committee representatives may be either elected officials or staff members of the subject and affected cities. Each affected and/or subject city is entitled to one representative on the committee. Each subject and/or affected city shall choose its committee representative by whatever method it deems appropriate. The County of San Diego also is entitled to one nonvoting position on the ad hoc committee. The Chief Administrative Officer would be responsible for appointing the county representative. The LAFCO Executive Officer will be considered a nonvoting member of the committee and his or her responsibility is limited to serving as the committee's moderator.

### 2. Place of Meetings

Meetings of the committee shall be held at a place designated by the moderator.

**3. Quorum**

When the committee decides a vote is necessary on an item, a simple majority of the voting members present at the meeting at the meeting shall constitute a quorum. If a quorum is not achieved, or a vote is not necessary, the moderator shall prepare a written report for the Commission summarizing the views of the committee members present at the meeting.

**4. Recommendations**

The Executive Officer will prepare a written report to the Commission summarizing any recommendations and advice provided by the committee. If the committee wishes to vote on items, each committee member shall be entitled to a single vote.

*Adopted: April 7, 1997*

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ADMINISTRATION
Keene Simonds
Executive Officer

Holly O. Whatley
Commission Counsel

4a

AGENDA REPORT
Business | Discussion

September 17, 2026

TO: Cities Advisory Committee

FROM: Michaela Peters, Local Government Analyst II
Adam Wilson, LAFCO Consultant

SUBJECT: Final Report | Municipal Service Review on the Carlsbad-Encinitas Region (Part I: Carlsbad Subregion): City of Carlsbad and Carlsbad Municipal Water District

## SUMMARY

The Cities Advisory Committee ("Committee") will receive a presentation on the final Municipal Service Review (MSR) for the Carlsbad Subregion, accepted by the Commission at its June 15, 2026 special meeting. The MSR fulfills LAFCO's statutory responsibility to independently evaluate the availability and performance of public-serving services relative to community needs and make related determinations. The report covers two agencies under LAFCO's jurisdiction: the City of Carlsbad and its subsidiary district, the Carlsbad Municipal Water District (CMWD). The item is presented as a practical preview for member cities ahead of their own upcoming MSRs, with Carlsbad serving as a working example of how LAFCO approaches a city-focused review, from agency engagement and data collection through service evaluations and written determinations. The Committee is invited to share feedback on the approach, including what members find useful, what they would like to see done differently, and why. Committee input will be considered in scoping and preparing future city MSRs.

# BACKGROUND

## Municipal Service Reviews | Purposes and Uses

State law directs San Diego LAFCO to regularly prepare MSRs in conjunction with updating each local agency's sphere of influence. The legislative intent behind the MSR and its five-year cycle is to proactively inform the Commission—and by extension the public—regarding the availability and sufficiency of governmental services relative to current and future community needs. MSRs statutorily inform required sphere of influence updates and may also lead the Commission to take other actions under its authority, such as forming, consolidating, or dissolving one or more special districts. These documents also serve as an opportunity for the Commission to telegraph and encourage community discussion or action on prospective jurisdictional changes.

## Adopted Workplan | MSR on the Carlsbad-Encinitas Region: Parts I and II

San Diego LAFCO's FY 2025-2026 workplan, adopted at a noticed hearing in May 2025, outlined 30 projects, including an MSR for the Carlsbad-Encinitas region. The review is organized in two standalone parts, the first covering the Carlsbad Subregion and the second covering the Encinitas Subregion, to isolate the distinct city-special district service relationships. Each part is intended to proceed independently through the Commission's hearing and decision-making process.[1]

The Commission received the draft report on the Carlsbad Subregion as part of a noticed public hearing on April 2026.[2] Following the presentation, the Commission authorized staff to proceed under policy, opened a formal 45-day public comment period, and directed a final MSR be returned for future Commission action. At the close of the comment period, staff presented the final MSR to the Commission at its June 2026 meeting. The Commission accepted the report and adopted a resolution codifying the written determinations required by statute. At its August 2026 meeting, the Commission reaffirmed without change the existing spheres of influence for the City of Carlsbad and Carlsbad MWD. The Commission also established matching special study areas affecting both agencies, and as a result the City of Oceanside.

[1] The Encinitas Subregion MSR covers the City of Encinitas, Leucadia Wastewater District, Olivenhain Municipal Water District, and the San Dieguito Water District. This MSR is currently underway and will be presented at a noticed public hearing.

[2] The public hearing originally scheduled for March 2, 2026 was continued by the Commission to allow an additional 30-day review period. Testimony was received at the March 2 meeting from the Carlsbad City Manager and included generally positive feedback.

## DISCUSSION

This item is for the Committee to receive a presentation on the final MSR on the Carlsbad Subregion. The presentation will summarize the report's key themes, conclusions, and recommendations, with particular emphasis on how the review was structured and carried out. The intent is to give member cities an early, practical look at the MSR process ahead of their own reviews, and to invite feedback that will help LAFCO staff continue to shape how those reviews are conducted. Accordingly, staff is seeking the Committee's feedback on both the final report and the broader implementation of the MSR program. Areas of particular interest include:

- scope and scale of the service evaluations, including which functions are evaluated and which are not
- level of financial and governance analysis
- timing and manner of agency engagement and data requests
- framing of determinations and recommendations

## ANALYSIS

The final report on the Carlsbad Subregion (Part I) is provided as Attachment Two. An abbreviated version of the Executive Summary, including its key conclusions and recommendations, is provided as Attachment One (Prospectus).

## RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented to the Committee for discussion and feedback only.

## ALTERNATIVES FOR ACTION

None.

## PROCEDURES

This item has been placed on the Committee's agenda for discussion as part of the business calendar. The following procedures suggested:

1) Receive verbal presentation.
2) Discuss the item and provide feedback as appropriate.

On behalf of the Executive Officer,



Michaela Peters
Local Government Analyst II

Attachments:

1) Prospectus on the Final Report
2) Final Report on Scheduled Municipal Services Review Report on the Carlsbad Subregion
   - Public Comments Received in Preparing Document Provided as Appendix G

# Municipal Service Review

## City of Carlsbad & Carlsbad Municipal Water District Prospectus | June 2026

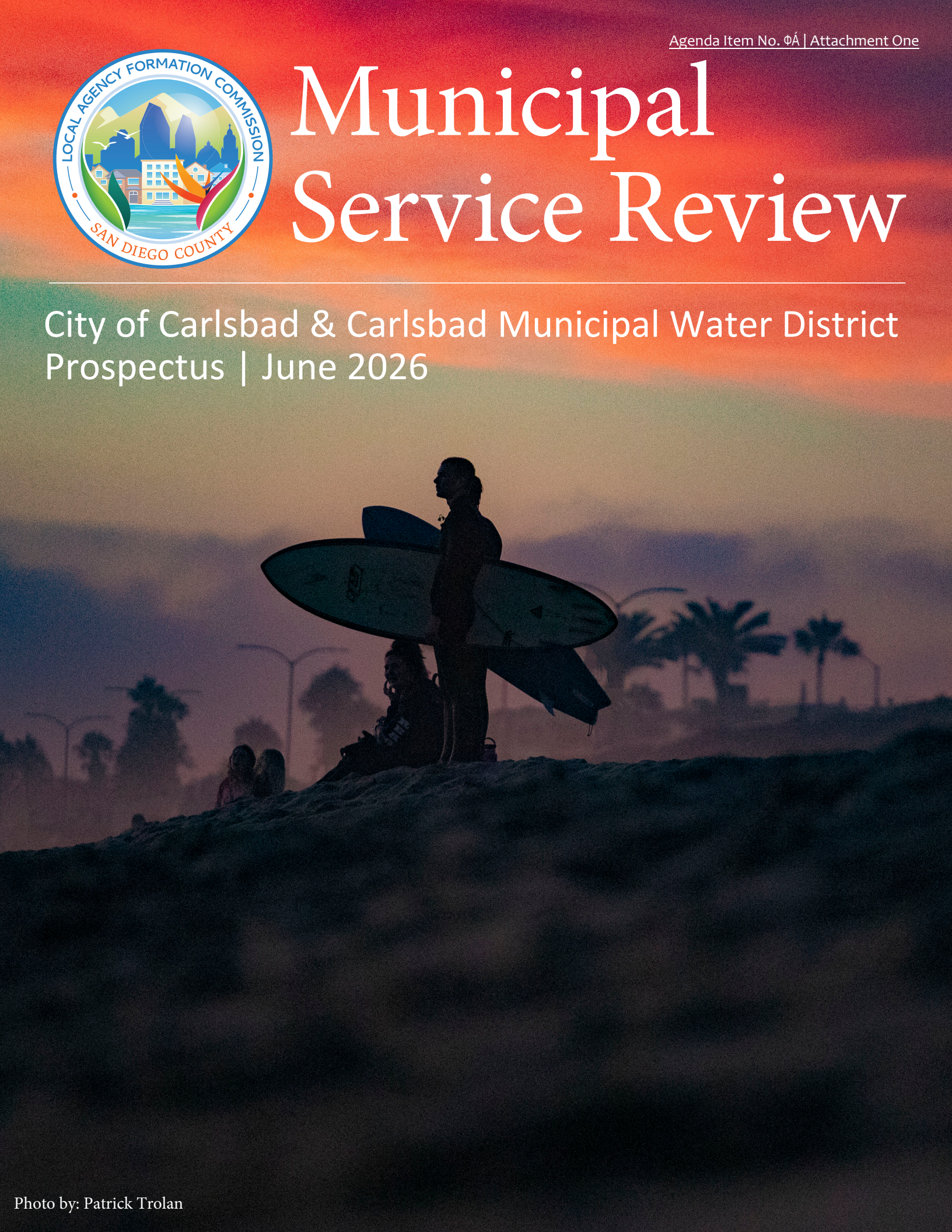


Photo by: Patrick Trolan



# General Themes and Conclusions

The conclusions and recommendations presented herin are intended as highlights; additional findings and detailed conclusions are provided in the full Municipal Service Review (MSR).

The City of Carlsbad serves as a well-established coastal community within the northern portion of San Diego County, with an estimated population of 116,428 in 2023, making it the fifth-largest municipality in the county. The City of Carlsbad functions as a comprehensive full-service jurisdiction, providing core municipal services directly to residents while also supporting a broader network of regional and special districts. The Carlsbad Municipal Water District (CMWD) operates as a subsidiary entity, providing potable and recycled water services to approximately 82% of Carlsbad's residents, with its operations fully integrated into the City's governance framework while maintaining independent legal and fiscal authority. The physical and built environment of Carlsbad reflects a mature suburban-to-coastal layout. Older neighborhoods feature smaller single-family and multi-family lots concentrated near the coastline and along established commercial corridors. Densities transition inland toward larger single-family homes in mid- and late-20th century subdivisions. The City's geography is defined by the Pacific Ocean to the west, limited buildable land to the east, and adjacent incorporated jurisdictions that constrain outward expansion, creating a long-term shift toward infill development and optimized service delivery. Carlsbad's municipal boundary spans 39 square miles, encompassing residential, commercial, and recreational uses alongside significant public infrastructure and open space. Carlsbad has transitioned from a period of rapid expansion and annexation in the late 20th century to a more deliberate, stewardship-focused phase. Population growth has slowed to under 1% annually since 2010, with housing production continuing at a moderate pace. Median household income remains high at $129,269, and average home values rose 62% during the review period, reflecting strong market conditions. The City's workforce of 807 full-time positions supports a broad spectrum of services, with public safety, parks and recreation, wastewater, and community development among the most prominent. Fiscal management is strong, with General Fund reserves covering eight months of expenses and low overall debt.

CMWD provides high-quality potable and recycled water services with a system that maintains substantial excess capacity, enabling reliable service and accommodating future growth. Its enterprise funds are financially self-sustaining, with reserves covering more than seven months of operating expenses and rates consistently below regional averages. The District benefits from coordinated governance through the City Council, while retaining its identity as a separate legal entity with independent taxing authority. Together, Carlsbad and CMWD illustrate a community and utility system that are operationally stable, fiscally responsible, and strategically positioned to address future service, infrastructure, and housing challenges. While modest growth and evolving development conditions present ongoing considerations, the City and District maintain a solid foundation of governance, service quality, and financial strength, supporting sustainable and effective service delivery across the community. A review of the Carlsbad region relative to San Diego LAFCO's growth management tasks and municipal service review standards produces five central themes or conclusions. These conclusions collectively address core policy considerations, operational trends, and growth and development factors present within the community. They also examine potential sphere of influence considerations for the City of Carlsbad and CMWD. The conclusions are independently drawn and sourced from information collected and analyzed by the Commission between 2019 and 2023, with limited exceptions, and are detailed within each agency profile provided in the full MSR.

The review draws on fiscal years 2019 through 2023, the most recent audited data available when the study began. Two more fiscal years will have closed by the time the review is adopted — a gap the Commission should weigh, though nothing in the record suggests those years would change the core findings. Both agencies show stable governance and adequate capacity. CMWD's finances are sound; the City's are relatively sound, with revenue, expenditure, and pension trends worth watching, alongside the District's narrowing margins. These are slow-moving patterns, not sudden problems — the kind of trends more data would likely confirm than reverse. Staff therefore finds the existing record a reasonable basis for completing the review, with the next periodic review as a safeguard if conditions change.



Carlsbad Skatepark

## No. 1
## Transitioning to Stewardship: Managing Growth and Resources in Carlsbad

Carlsbad is a maturing, financially steady coastal city that has shifted from rapid expansion to stewardship, focusing on refining services and managing existing resources. With largely stable boundaries, the City is approaching build-out under current zoning and emphasizes infill development. Population growth has slowed to under 1% annually since 2010, reflecting the long-term effects of a voter-approved 1986 growth management program. Housing production now favors infill and redevelopment within largely built-out conditions. Development patterns are influenced by land availability, infrastructure capacity, and regulatory frameworks.

## No. 2
## Strong Governance, Adaptive Services, and Susutainable Management in Carlsbad

Carlsbad benefits from a strong governance framework that emphasizes transparency, coordination, and long-term planning, supported by active boards, updated service plans, and organizational continuity. The City delivers high-performing, adaptable services across all major functions, responding to changing needs through fire service expansions, library and recreation adjustments, and community developments. As the City approaches build-out, the focus shifts from growth to sustaining quality services, with key challenges including aging wastewater infrastructure, ongoing fire staffing needs, adapting parks and cultural services to demographic changes, and maintaining effective service delivery amid evolving market conditions and regulatory frameworks.

## No. 3
## Financial Strength and Emerging Fiscal Challenges in Carlsbad

Carlsbad's financial position is exceptionally strong, with consistent operating surpluses, substantial growth in General Fund reserves, and low debt levels well below standard thresholds. This fiscal strength reflects prudent management and has allowed the City to maintain services through economic disruptions. At the same time, emerging trends highlight potential long-term pressures: General Fund expenditures are growing faster than revenues - driven largely by rising public safety costs - and pension obligations are increasing, with funded ratios approaching cautionary levels. These dynamics suggest that while Carlsbad is financially secure today, careful planning will be needed to sustain this stability into the future.

## No. 4
## Bottom Line

This review confirms Carlsbad is well-positioned to continue providing reliable, high-quality municipal services within its jurisdiction through the foreseeable planning horizon.

## No. 5
## LAFCO Interests Going Forward

Looking ahead, boundary and governance considerations merit Commission attention. Areas along the State Route 78 corridor reflect service and maintenance inconsistencies between Carlsbad and adjacent jurisdictions, suggesting the value of focused study areas. Additionally, the presence of McClellan-Palomar Airport - owned and operated by the County but located within City boundaries - presents an ongoing governance and service alignment consideration, particularly with respect to public safety and community impacts.




# Recommendations

The following recommendations identify priority actions and policy directed to the City of Carlsbad, LAFCO, and/or other affected agencies. Recommendations calling for LAFCO action are dependent on a subsequent directive from the Commission and through the annually adopted work plan.

1. Consistent with its legislative directive to promote orderly development, the Commission should continue to prioritize urban growth within Carlsbad - including development that might otherwise occur in adjacent unincorporated areas - recognizing the City's established and appropriate role as a full-service urban center. This growth-direction principle should be paired with deference to the City's General Plan where municipal policies advance regional efficiency and compact urban form.
2. While statute encourages the Commission to evaluate private and mutual water companies as part of its municipal service review program, the Commission should defer this topic to a future, county-wide informational report. A dedicated analysis would allow for a comprehensive understanding of private system performance and regulation rather than piecemeal consideration within individual regional reviews.
3. Carlsbad maintains a unique governance relationship and oversight of Carlsbad Municipal Water District (CMWD) - a separate legal entity with its own taxing authority that is responsible for providing potable water and recycled water services to about 82% of Carlsbad. Carlsbad should consider opportunities to further enhance CMWD's separate and important status as the potable and recycled water provider in public-facing materials - including the City's website agendas and budget documents.
4. Given the overlapping service boundaries among Carlsbad, CMWD, Leucadia Wastewater District, Olivenhain Municipal Water District, Vallecitos Water District (outside the scope of this regional review), and Encina Wastewater Authority, the Commission should encourage periodic coordination meetings to advance shared-service objectives. Discussion should include opportunities for operational integration and potential functional or structural consolidation across water, wastewater, and recycled-water services consistent with Commission policy and the long-term interests of ratepayers in reliable, cost-effective service delivery.
5. McClellan–Palomar Airport, owned and operated by the County of San Diego but located within Carlsbad, generates measurable impacts on local traffic, noise, water utility, and public-safety services without corresponding City control over its operation or expansion. In advance of the next review cycle, LAFCO should evaluate service and governance conditions at the airport and offer to convene and facilitate the County and the City in exploring a cleaner service arrangement - including service agreements, operational coordination, and any other mechanisms the parties identify - to better align decision-making authority with impact responsibility.

6. Jurisdictional boundaries along the State Route 78 corridor are misaligned with built roadway conditions and service responsibilities, resulting in fragmented maintenance and emergency-response accountability. Beyond service delivery concerns, this situation also raises basic governance considerations, as certain parcels fall within one jurisdiction despite being functionally accessed or served through another. LAFCO should initiate or facilitate a technical boundary review with Carlsbad and Oceanside to reconcile illogical and inefficient jurisdictional lines with functional service delivery as appropriate.

7. LAFCO should proceed with a limited sphere of influence update for Carlsbad to reaffirm existing designations and establish one or more special study areas.

    a. One special study area has been identified to date along the State Route 78 corridor. This designation would support Recommendation 4.2.6 by enabling a focused technical review of potential boundary refinements between Carlsbad and Oceanside to better reflect built conditions and service realities.

## Carlsbad Municipal Water District Themes and Conclusions

A review of the Carlsbad Municipal Water District relative to LAFCO's service review framework produces eight central themes and conclusions based on the 2019–2023 reporting period.

### No. 1
### Organizational Evolution & Governance

CMWD has transitioned from an independent special district to a fully integrated component of Carlsbad's municipal structure. The 1990 reorganization resolved prior jurisdictional conflicts and established a unified governance model that supports efficient operations, coordinated management of potable and recycled water services, and alignment under the City Council. While governance is effective, opportunities remain to improve public awareness of CMWD's distinct legal and financial authority.

### No. 2
### Operational Stability & Capacity

The District demonstrates consistent operational performance, with financial stability, minimal volatility in demand, and modern infrastructure. Substantial excess capacity across its water supply, transmission, and storage systems positions CMWD to meet future growth without major expansion. Overall, it remains a resilient and well-managed organization, though some softening in financial margins has been observed.

### No. 3
### Customer Value and Strategic Considerations

CMWD provides strong ratepayer value, maintaining water rates below regional averages while absorbing rising wholesale costs. Looking ahead, the District will need to sustain competitive rates, monitor narrowing operating margins, and enhance transparency regarding its independent governance and financial structure.



# Recommendations

The following recommendations identify priority actions and policy directions directed to the CMWD, LAFCO, and/or other affected agencies. Recommendations calling for LAFCO action are dependent on a subsequent directive from the Commission and through the annually adopted work plan.




1. Carlsbad MWD should consider additional opportunities to enhance public-facing communications - including website content, meeting agendas, and budget documents - to more clearly distinguish the District's separate legal status, taxing authority, and its role as the primary provider of potable and recycled water serving most of Carlsbad.
2. LAFCO should proceed with its tentative study schedule commitment to prepare a comprehensive countywide municipal service review on recycled water. This review should include, among other features, a detailed examination of current and future demands within CMWD's jurisdictional boundary. It would also be beneficial to assess service boundary rationalization among recycled water providers in the Carlsbad-Encinitas region, including CMWD and Leucadia, to help ensure efficient service delivery and collaboration.
3. At an appropriate future juncture, LAFCO and Carlsbad MWD should evaluate the potential benefits of utilizing the District's existing latent authority under the Municipal Water District Act to provide wastewater services. This assessment could identify opportunities for governance efficiencies and improved coordination among services that may ultimately benefit Carlsbad ratepayers.
4. The analysis covered in this municipal service review supports LAFCO in proceeding with a limited update to the sphere of influence, which would reaffirm Carlsbad MWD's existing designation. However, as a telegraph to potential changes in the future, it is recommended LAFCO create one or more special study areas mirroring designations being concurrently recommended for the City of Carlsbad. This approach includes capturing boundary deviations that have developed between the District and the City of Oceanside concerning their respective potable water and recycled water functions along State Route 78.

## About Us

Local Agency Formation Commissions – or LAFCOs – are boundary makers that oversee the creation and expansion of cities and special districts in all 58 counties of California. LAFCOs exercise regulatory and planning powers to coordinate publicly provided services, such as water or fire protection, and match them with community needs. **The goal of every LAFCO is to facilitate smart growth while avoiding urban sprawl.**

San Diego LAFCO operates within the second largest county in California as measured by population and currently tasked with overseeing over 100 local governmental agencies.

## San Diego LAFCO's Commission

San Diego LAFCO is governed by a 13-member "Commission" comprising county, city, special district, and public members. All Commissioners are appointed elected officials with the exception of the two public members. Commissioners serve four–year terms and divided between "regulars" and "alternates" and must exercise their independent judgment on behalf of the interests of residents, landowners, and the public as a whole. Commissioners are subject to standard disclosure requirements and must file annual statements of economic interests. The Commission has sole authority in administering its legislative responsibilities and decisions therein are not subject to an outside appeal process.



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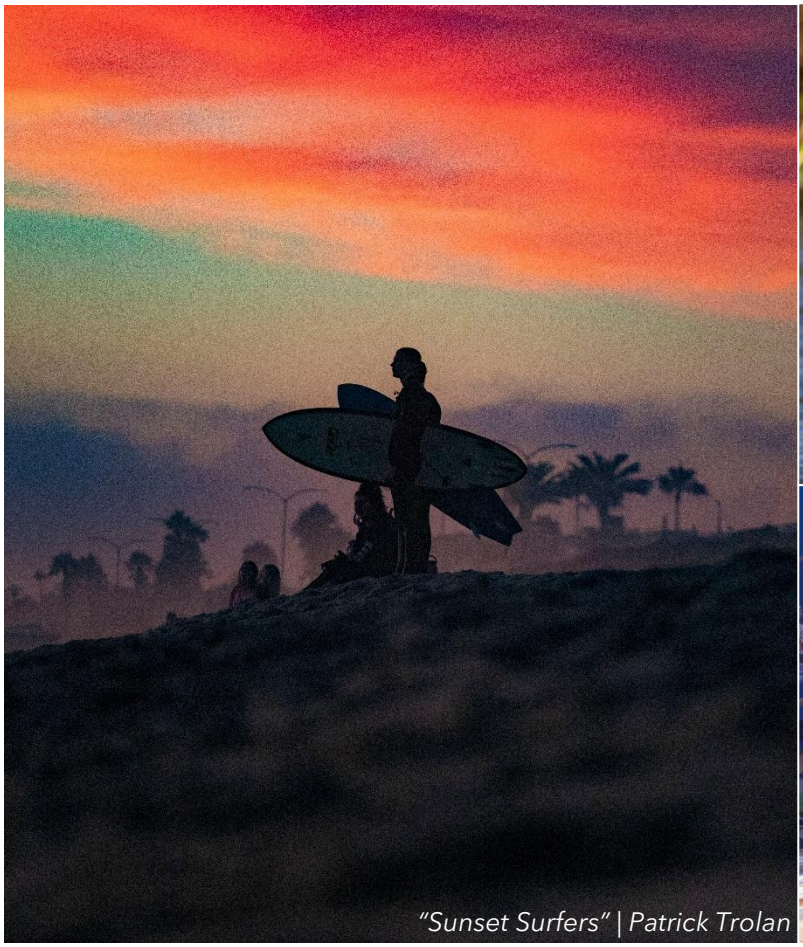
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"Sunset Surfers" | Patrick Trolan


"Perfect Catch" | Vanderbilt Eidle



"Village Lights" | Frances Schnall

**MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW · FINAL REPORT**

# CARLSBAD-ENCINITAS REGION

## CARLSBAD SUBREGION • PART I

**SCOPE OF REVIEW**
City of Carlsbad
Carlsbad Municipal Water District

**Formally Accepted**
June 2026

**PREPARED BY:**
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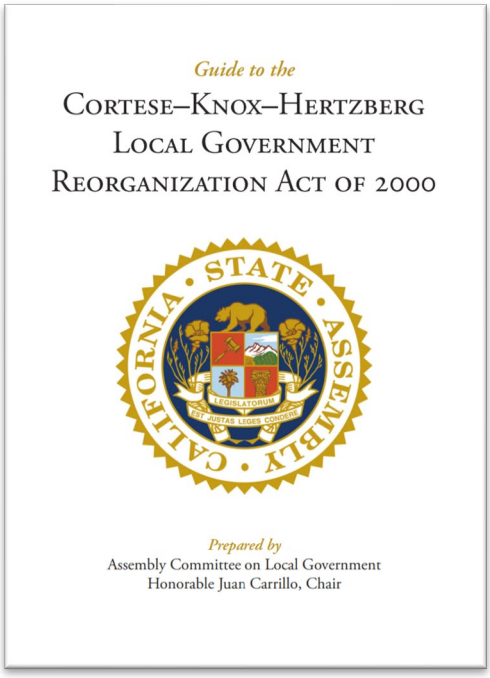
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# CHAPTER ONE
# INTRODUCTION

## 1.0 LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSIONS

### 1.1 Authority and Objectives

Local Agency Formation Commissions (LAFCOs) are political subdivisions of the State of California responsible for providing regional growth management services in all 58 counties. LAFCOs exercise regulatory and planning authority delegated by the Legislature to coordinate the establishment, expansion, and reorganization of cities, towns, and special districts – including their municipal service areas. Each LAFCO is comprised of locally elected and appointed officials who apply powers currently codified under the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 ("CKH") with principal oversight provided by the Assembly Committee on Local Government. Governor Edmund "Pat" Brown Sr. established LAFCOs during his administration (1959-1967) to address the needs of California's rapidly growing and diversifying population. The underlying goal was straightforward: promote governmental efficiency by coordinating how local agencies form and evolve across the state.




LAFCOs' regulatory and planning powers are guided by specific purposes and objectives that collectively define the Legislature's regional growth management priorities, as outlined in Government Code Section 56301. This foundational statute establishes two complementary mandates for LAFCOs.

First, LAFCOs must pursue core policy goals through regulatory and planning powers:

> *"Among the purposes of the commission are discouraging urban sprawl, preserving open space and prime agricultural lands, efficiently providing governmental services, and encouraging the orderly formation and development of local agencies based upon local conditions.*

Second, LAFCOs serve an analytical and advisory function:

> *One of the objects of the commission is to make studies and furnish information to contribute to the logical and reasonable development of local agencies and to shape the development of local agencies so as to advantageously provide for the present and future needs of each county and its communities."*

LAFCO decisions are legislative in nature and therefore not subject to an outside appeal process – only courts can overturn LAFCO actions. This legislative authority extends to broad conditioning powers: LAFCOs may attach terms and requirements to their regulatory and planning approvals, provided those conditions do not directly impact land use density or intensity, property development, or subdivision requirements.

## 1.2 Regulatory Responsibilities

LAFCOs' principal regulatory responsibility involves approving or disapproving jurisdictional changes affecting the establishment, expansion, and reorganization of cities, towns, and most special districts in California.[1] Beyond boundary decisions, LAFCOs oversee the approval process when these agencies seek to provide new or extended services beyond their jurisdictional boundaries through contracts or agreements. LAFCOs also regulate special district actions to activate new service functions and service classes or divest existing services.

**Overseeing Local Governments' Boundaries + Municipal Service Areas...**

LAFCOs have been responsible since 1963 to oversee formation, expansion, reorganization, and dissolution actions involving cities, towns, and most special districts in California with limited exceptions.

LAFCOs generally exercise their regulatory authority in response to applications submitted by affected agencies, landowners, or registered voters. Recent amendments to CKH have expanded this role, authorizing LAFCOs to independently initiate certain jurisdictional changes – including the formation, consolidation, and dissolution of special districts – when consistent with community needs.

[1] CKH defines "special district" to mean any state agency formed under general law or special act for the local performance of governmental or proprietary functions within limited boundaries. All special districts are subject to LAFCO jurisdiction except: school districts, community college districts, assessment districts, improvement districts, community facilities districts, and air pollution control districts.

## 1.3 Planning Responsibilities

LAFCOs inform their regulatory actions through two central planning responsibilities: sphere of influence determinations and municipal service reviews. Sphere of influence ("sphere") determinations have been a core LAFCO function since 1971, serving as the Legislature's version of urban growth boundaries by delineating the appropriate interface between urban and non-urban uses within each county. Municipal service reviews, by contrast, represent a relatively new planning tool enacted as part of CKH in 2000 to inform – among other activities – sphere determinations as well as any associated jurisdictional changes.

**Informing + Telegraphing Future Boundary and Service Changes...**

LAFCOs are tasked with planning the location of future urban uses through two interrelated activities: (a) establish and update spheres of influence as gatekeepers to future jurisdictional changes and (b) prepare municipal service reviews to independently evaluate community needs.

The Legislature has established a structured relationship between these two planning tools and now requires spheres be reviewed and updated by LAFCOs every five years as appropriate and done so only after preparing new municipal service reviews covering the region or affected agencies. This framework, in effect since 2008, helps ensure LAFCOs effectively align governmental services with current and anticipated community needs. The function and role of each planning responsibility is detailed below.

### Spheres of Influence

LAFCOs establish, amend, and update spheres for all cities, towns, and most special districts in California to designate territory representing the appropriate and probable future service areas and jurisdictional boundaries of each agency. Importantly, all jurisdictional changes – such as annexations and detachments – must be consistent with the affected agencies' spheres with limited statutory exceptions.[2] Spheres also play an increasingly important role in regional planning, as regional councils of governments consider them when allocating housing need assignments for counties, towns, and cities.

**Gatekeeping Urban Growth + Municipal Services...**

Spheres serve as the Legislature's version of urban growth boundaries and – among other items – delineate where local agencies may seek future annexations or outside service approvals with LAFCOs.

[2] Exceptions, where jurisdictional boundary changes do not require consistency with the affected agencies' spheres, include annexations of State correctional facilities or annexations to cities involving city-owned lands used for municipal purposes.

All sphere determinations – whether self-initiated as part of the five-year update cycle or in response to individual applicants – require LAFCOs to prepare written statements addressing five specific planning factors listed under Government Code Section 56425. These mandatory factors range from evaluating current and future land uses to assessing the existence of pertinent communities of interest. The written statements are intended to orient LAFCOs toward the core principles underlying the orderly development of local agencies consistent with the needs of affected communities both now and in the future. The five mandated planning factors are summarized below.

1. Present and planned land uses, including agricultural and open space.

2. Present and probable need for public facilities and services in the area.

3. Present capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services the agency provides or is authorized to provide.

4. Existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the area.

5. If the city or special district provides water, wastewater, or fire protection, the need for those services in any disadvantaged unincorporated communities in the sphere.

## Municipal Service Reviews

Municipal service reviews serve as a centerpiece to CKH's enactment in 2001 and represent comprehensive studies on the level, range, and performance of governmental services provided within defined geographic areas. LAFCOs generally prepare municipal service reviews to explicitly inform subsequent sphere determinations. LAFCOs also prepare municipal service reviews irrespective of making any specific sphere determinations to obtain and furnish information to contribute to the overall orderly development of local communities.

**State-Required Check-Ins...**

Municipal service reviews fulfill the Legislature's interests in LAFCOs regularly assessing the adequacy and performance of local governmental services in order to inform potential future actions ranging from sphere determinations to reorganizations.

LAFCOs' municipal service reviews vary in scope and can focus on a particular agency or governmental service. LAFCOs may use the information generated from municipal service reviews to initiate other actions under their authority, such as forming, consolidating, or

dissolving one or more local agencies. Advisory guidelines on the preparation of municipal service reviews were published by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research in 2003 and remain the lone statewide document advising LAFCOs in fulfilling this mandate. All municipal service reviews – regardless of their intended purpose – culminate with LAFCOs preparing written statements addressing specific service factors listed under G.C. Section 56430. This includes infrastructure needs or deficiencies, growth and population trends, and financial standing. The mandated service factors are summarized below in short form with additional details footnoted.[3]

1. Growth and population projections for the affected area.
2. Location and characteristics of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or contiguous to affected spheres of influence.
3. Present and planned capacity of public facilities, adequacy of public services, and infrastructure needs or deficiencies.
4. Financial ability of agencies to provide services.
5. Status and opportunities for shared facilities.
6. Accountability for community service needs, including structure and operational efficiencies.
7. Matters relating to effective or efficient service delivery, as required by policy.

## 1.4 LAFCO Decision-Making

LAFCOs are generally governed by an 11-member appointed board comprising three county supervisors, three city council members, three independent special district members, and two representatives of the general public. Some larger LAFCOs – including San Diego – have additional board seats dedicated to specific cities through special legislation. All members serve four-year terms and are divided between "regular" and "alternate" designations. Appointments

**Appointments + Duties…**

State law prescribes the appointment process for LAFCOs with county, city, and district members all appointed from among their elected ranks. Public members are appointed by the other appointed officials serving on LAFCOs. All members are tasked to independently discharge their responsibilities for the good of the region.

[3] Determination No. 2 was added to the municipal service review process by Senate Bill 244 effective January 1, 2012. The definition of "disadvantaged unincorporated community" is defined under G.C. Section 56330.5 to mean inhabited territory that constitutes all or a portion of an area with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the *statewide* annual median household income; the latter amount currently totaling $53,735 (*emphasis*).

are made locally within each membership category. Members are statutorily directed to exercise their independent judgment on behalf of the interests of residents, landowners, and the public as a whole. LAFCO commissioners are subject to standard disclosure requirements and must file annual statements of economic interests.

LAFCOs have sole authority in administering their legislative responsibilities and decisions are not subject to an outside appeal process. All LAFCOs are independent of local government with the majority employing their own staff; an increasingly smaller portion of LAFCOs, however, choose to contract with their local county government for staff support services. All LAFCOs, nevertheless, must appoint their own Executive Officers to manage agency activities and provide written recommendations on all regulatory and planning actions before the membership. All LAFCOs must also appoint their own legal counsel.

### 1.5 Prescriptive Funding

CKH requires local agencies to fully fund LAFCOs' annual operating costs through a prescribed funding structure. This funding arrangement stems from early negotiations during LAFCO's creation, ensuring that local officials – rather than the Legislature – retain decision-making authority over commission operations.

Counties are generally responsible for one-third of LAFCO's annual operating costs, with the remaining two-thirds divided equally between cities and independent special districts. Allocations to cities and special districts are calculated using a standard formula based on total revenues as reported by the State Controller's Office, unless an alternative method has been approved by a majority of the affected local agencies. Funding proportions may differ when LAFCOs have additional representation through special legislation. LAFCOs are also authorized to collect application fees to offset local agency contributions.

## 2.0 SAN DIEGO LAFCO

### 2.1 Adopted Policies and Procedures

Most of San Diego LAFCO's ("Commission") existing policies and procedures were established in the 1970s and subsequently updated in the 2000s following CKH's enactment. These policies and procedures collectively guide the Commission in implementing LAFCO law in San Diego County consistent with regional growth management priorities while allowing discretion to address local conditions.

The Commission has also established specific policies and procedures for preparing sphere updates and municipal service reviews. This includes Policy L-106, which directs the Executive Officer to regularly prepare municipal service reviews of appropriate scope and detail to inform the Commission's sphere updates at five-year intervals.

## 2.2 Commission Information

San Diego LAFCO is governed by a 13-member "Commission" comprised of county, city, special district, and public members. The Commission is further distinguished between eight regular or voting members and five alternates. All Commissioners are appointed elected officials, except for the two public members. The Commission holds regular meetings on the first Monday of each month at the County of San Diego Administration Center located at 1600 Pacific Highway in San Diego, California. Meetings start at 8:15 A.M. in Room 302 and live streamed at www.sdlafco.org. Video recordings of past meetings are also online.

The Commission roster as of June 2026.



**Kristi Becker**
Chair
City of Solana Beach



**Barry Willis**
Vice Chair
Alpine Fire District



**Stephen Whitburn**
Past Chair
City of San Diego



**Paloma Aguirre**
Commissioner
County of San Diego



**Joel Anderson**
Commissioner
County of San Diego



**Bridgette Browning**
Commissioner
Public Member



**Jo MacKenzie**
Commissioner
Vista Irrigation



**Dane White**
Commissioner
City of Escondido



**Eileen Delaney**
Alternate
Public Member



**David Drake**
Alternate
Rincon Del Diablo



**John McCann**
Alternate
City of Chula Vista



**Monica Montgomery Steppe**
Alternate
County of San Diego



**Marni von Wilpert**
Alternate
City of San Diego

## 2.3 Administration Information

San Diego LAFCO's administrative office is located in the Bankers Hill area of San Diego at 2550 Fifth Avenue, Suite 725. Street parking is readily available. While LAFCO is open to the public Monday through Friday during normal business hours (8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.), appointments to discuss proposals, studies, or other matters are encouraged to ensure staff availability and can be scheduled ahead by calling 619.321.3380. Communication by e-mail is also welcome and should be directed to lafco@sdcounty.ca.gov. Additional information regarding San Diego LAFCO's programs and activities is also available online at www.sdlafco.org. LAFCO is also available on most social media platforms.

# CHAPTER TWO
# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 1.0 OVERVIEW

This report is the first of two parts comprising San Diego LAFCO's scheduled municipal service review of the Carlsbad–Encinitas region in northwest San Diego County. It is prepared by LAFCO staff, with technical assistance from outside consultants, in accordance with the Commission's adopted workplan and the scope of work approved by the Executive Officer pursuant to delegations established under adopted policy. Consistent with this delegation, the Executive Officer has administratively organized the two parts on separate processing timelines to better focus on the distinct city-district service relationships within each subregion. This first part addresses the Carlsbad subregion and its two local agencies: the City of Carlsbad and Carlsbad Municipal Water District (CMWD). The second part will be presented separately and will cover the Encinitas subregion and the four local agencies operating within that area.

**Regional MSR, Part I: Carlsbad Subregion...**

This report represents the first of two parts of the Commission's scheduled municipal service review covering the Carlsbad-Encinitas region. This report is specific to the Carlsbad subregion and two local agencies under LAFCO's jurisdictional oversight: City of Carlsbad and Carlsbad Municipal Water District.

LAFCO will use this report in several ways consistent with the Legislature's direction. First, it satisfies LAFCO's directive to independently prepare municipal service reviews on a regular basis to "advantageously inform" the public and local decision-makers through an objective and independent analytical lens. Second, the report is expected to inform – and potentially telegraph – jurisdictional changes the Commission believes merit consideration over the next five to ten years, providing the subject agencies and community stakeholders advance notice of LAFCO's assessment and direction. Third, should circumstances warrant, the Commission may rely on this report as the analytical basis for exercising its initiating authority under statute to propose one or more reorganizations affecting the subject agencies and/or their service areas – including forming new special districts, consolidating existing special districts, and/or dissolving and merging special districts into successor agencies.

## 1.1 Key Premises, Assumptions + Benchmarks

The Executive Officer has designed this report to serve as a foundational document to be periodically drawn on, and expanded upon, by LAFCO in preparing future municipal service reviews covering the Carlsbad-Encinitas region. This foundational aspect involves dedicating report energy to documenting the subject agencies' historical evolution and creating a relatively extensive catalog of demographic, service, and financial information. It is expected LAFCO will revisit the report and its key assumptions and benchmarks approximately every five to ten years, consistent with the timetable established by the Legislature and reflected in local policy. This periodic review will enable the Commission to assess the accuracy of earlier projections and adjust its approach accordingly.

Key premises, assumptions, and benchmarks underlying the report follow.

### Defining Scope

Subject Agencies Covered

This report evaluates the two subject agencies in the Carlsbad subregion: the City of Carlsbad and CMWD. Several other local agencies also provide services within the subregion but will be evaluated as part of separate municipal service reviews under the Commission's rolling study schedule. These include Vallecitos Water District, along with several regional entities: County Service Area No. 135 (regional communications), Tri-City Healthcare District, North County Cemetery District, Resource Conservation District of Greater San Diego County, and North County Transit District. Additionally, some agencies – such as Olivenhain Municipal Water District and Leucadia Wastewater District – serve portions of the Carlsbad subregion but largely operate within the Encinitas subregion and accordingly will be covered in the second part of this regional review.

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**Who's Covered...**

While numerous local agencies provide services in the Carlsbad subregion, this review focuses exclusively on the two under direct Commission jurisdiction: the City of Carlsbad and Carlsbad Municipal Water District.

## Defining Scale

### Municipal Services Covered

This report reviews most – but not all – of the municipal service functions provided by the two subject agencies. As authorized under adopted policy, the Executive Officer has focused the review on the service functions most relevant to each agency's core purposes and influence on growth and development, while also aligning with current and planned LAFCO activities. This targeted approach is most evident in the City of Carlsbad analysis, which centers on five service functions: wastewater, integrated fire protection (fire, rescue, emergency medical services, and ambulance transport), parks and recreation, library and cultural arts, and community development. Other essential municipal services provided by Carlsbad – including police protection and solid waste – are briefly addressed, with the expectation of expanded analysis in future reports. Similarly, this report is limited to CMWD's potable water service function, with its recycled water function reserved for a future regional water evaluation.

**What's Covered...**

Not every service gets equal attention. This review targets the municipal functions most relevant to each agency's core purposes and influence on growth and development–a strategic approach that reflects both policy priorities and available + planned resources.

## Looking Back

### Determining the Report Period + Data Collection Window

The report period for this analysis primarily covers a five-year span covering fiscal years 2019 through 2023, with limited exceptions where additional context is warranted. For example, population and housing demographics extend back to the 2010 Census to support longer-term trend interpretation. This five-year financial data window is based on the most recently available audited financial statements at the time the analysis commenced and aligns with the Commission's five-year review cycle. It reflects the foundational methodological premise that recent trends provide the most reliable basis for near-term projections.

**Informing Years...**

The analysis primarily draws on a five-year data window from 2019 through 2023, with the latter year selected based on the most recently available audited financial statements at the time of commencement. This five-year window creates a methodological mirror: what happened recently is the best guide to what's likely next.

Collectively, this period serves as the primary analytical baseline for Part I of the report (Carlsbad and CMWD), which reflects an already extensively reviewed dataset and established analytical framework. Part II (Encinitas, Leucadia Wastewater District, Olivenhain Municipal Water District, and San Dieguito Water District) incorporates an expanded data window through fiscal year 2025 based on Commission feedback.

## Looking Forward

### Report Timeframe + Coverage of Future Actions

The planning horizon for this report extends five years out to 2031. This creates a projection period anchored in the data collected from 2019 to 2023, consistent with the review cycle prescribed for municipal service reviews under state law. It will directly inform all sphere of influence, boundary, and out-of-agency service decisions within the Carlsbad subregion over the next five years. The Commission will evaluate any sphere, boundary, or out-of-agency proposals during this period against the analysis provided in this report. Proposals deemed inconsistent with these findings will require additional supporting analysis – either through an addendum or a new municipal service review – to merit Commission approval.

**2031 Benchmark...**

This report sets the standard through 2031. Any sphere, boundary change, or out-of-agency proposals deemed inconsistent with these findings will require additional analysis – either through an addendum or a new municipal service review – to merit Commission approval.

## Demographics

### Calculating Population, Housing, + More

Population and housing estimates in this report are derived from Esri data, which in turn draws on the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS), using census tract boundaries aligned with the boundaries of the two agencies under review. This methodology has become standard practice for LAFCO's municipal service reviews given Esri's mapping tools align readily with both city and special district boundaries. Five-year block projections are based on trends observed since the 2010 Census. LAFCO also uses Esri's ACS integration to assess broader demographic characteristics.

**Data Sources...**

This report uses Esri demographic data – which sources its data from the American Community Survey (Census) – given the mapping software readily aligns with both city and special district boundaries and ensures demographic consistency across all jurisdictions under LAFCO review.

## Macro-Level

### Systemwide Focus

When quantifying the availability, demand, and adequacy of the municipal service functions provided by the two subject agencies, this report focuses on systemwide service outputs. For example, the analysis evaluates annual utility demands across entire service systems rather than breaking down performance by specific service areas or zones. This macro-level approach informs broad determinations about service capacity and trends. Where more granular analysis would be beneficial, the report identifies the need for micro-level evaluation as part of future addenda or municipal service reviews.

**30,000 Foot View...**

The analysis evaluates performance at the system level – total annual demands and not specific service zones. This bird's-eye approach reveals regional patterns while flagging areas where a deeper, micro-level analysis may be warranted.

## Benchmarking Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies

The report evaluates infrastructure capacity and deficiencies by analyzing average system demands across the five-year report period rather than relying on single-year snapshots. This approach provides a more reliable account of typical service demands and smooths out the year-to-year outliers that might skew capacity assessments. Where the analysis instead prioritizes final year demands over five-year averages, those instances are noted.

**Protecting Against Outliers...**

Infrastructure assessments rely on five-year average demands, not single-year snapshots. This approach provides a more reliable picture of typical service levels and prevents year-to-year anomalies from distorting capacity evaluations.

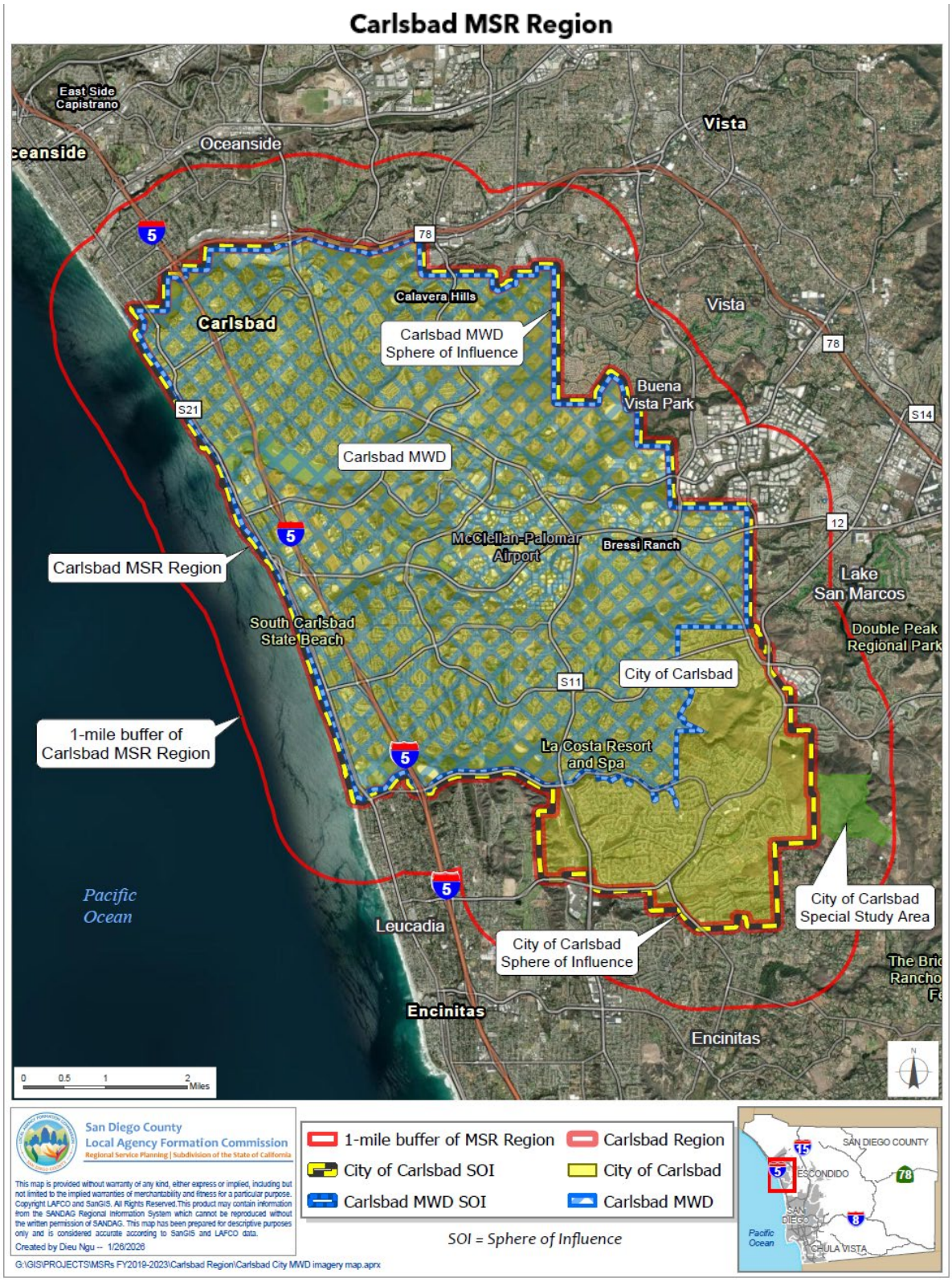
## Benchmarking Fiscal Standing

The report employs several diagnostic tools to assess the financial standing of the two subject agencies. The analysis relies primarily on audited financial statements to evaluate liquidity, capital reserves, operating margins, and capital asset management – with particular attention to trends rather than single-year results. Financial performance is benchmarked against both industry standards and regional peers.

**Best Practices...**

The report evaluates financial health using audited statements, trend analysis, and comparative benchmarking. Each agency receives ratings – good, average, or other – based on how it performs against both industry standards and regional peers.

Map No. ES-1


Carlsbad MSR Region
East Side Capistrano
Oceanside
Vista
Calavera Hills
Carlsbad
Carlsbad MWD Sphere of Influence
Buena Vista Park
Carlsbad MWD
McClellan-Palomar Airport
Bressi Ranch
Lake San Marcos
Carlsbad MSR Region
South Carlsbad State Beach
Double Peak Regional Park
City of Carlsbad
1-mile buffer of Carlsbad MSR Region
La Costa Resort and Spa
Pacific Ocean
Leucadia
City of Carlsbad Special Study Area
City of Carlsbad Sphere of Influence
Encinitas
0 0.5 1 2 Miles
San Diego County Local Agency Formation Commission
Regional Service Planning | Subdivision of the State of California
1-mile buffer of MSR Region
Carlsbad Region
City of Carlsbad SOI
City of Carlsbad
Carlsbad MWD SOI
Carlsbad MWD
SOI = Sphere of Influence
SAN DIEGO COUNTY
ESCONDIDO
SAN DIEGO
CHULA VISTA
Pacific Ocean
Created by Dieu Ngu -- 1/26/2026
G:\GIS\PROJECTS\MSRs FY2019-2023\Carlsbad Region\Carlsbad City MWD imagery map.aprx

## 2.0 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This chapter serves as the Executive Summary and outlines the key conclusions and recommendations generated within the report germane to LAFCO's growth management interests and duties.[4] It is preceded by individual agency profiles for the City of Carlsbad and CMWD (Chapter Three), which follow a uniform structure marked by qualifying and quantifying demographics, services, and financial standing, followed by written determinations addressing statutory and local policy factors.

## 3.0 GEOGRAPHIC AREA

State law requires LAFCO to formally designate the geographic area covered by a municipal service review. The geographic area for this report is approximately 39 square miles. It encompasses the City of Carlsbad's jurisdictional boundary and sphere of influence along with a surrounding 1.0-mile buffer zone to capture potential sphere and/or boundary changes over the next five-year period. CMWD's jurisdictional boundary and sphere of influence, totaling 32 square miles, fall entirely within this footprint. An illustration of the geographic area is provided on the preceding page.

## 4.0 CITY OF CARLSBAD SUMMARY

### 4.1 Central Themes and Conclusions

LAFCO's independent review of the City of Carlsbad shows a full-service municipality well into its transition from expansion mode – organizational development, annexations, and major infrastructure investments – to stewardship and the core task of sustaining and adjusting public services to community needs and available resources. Across the five service functions examined – wastewater, integrated fire protection, parks and recreation, library and cultural arts, and community development – the analysis confirms Carlsbad is a high-functioning agency effectively serving its constituencies. This effectiveness is marked by consistently meeting and/or surpassing performance benchmarks while finishing the five-year reporting period ending in 2023 with strong fiscal reserves and low debt obligations. LAFCO's forward-looking mandate, however, requires attention to both quantitative and qualitative consideration of emerging pressures identified around infrastructure reinvestment, pension obligations, and housing affordability. These and other conclusions are detailed as follows.

[4] The Executive Summary purposefully distinguishes between "conclusions," and "recommendations." Conclusions refer to general policy takeaways. Recommendations address specific actions that are drawn from the written determinations prepared for each affected agency, which may or may not related to a conclusionary theme.

### 4.1.1 Organization Mode: Expansion to Stewardship

Carlsbad represents a maturing, financially steady, and operationally disciplined coastal municipality that has purposefully transformed itself over the last several decades and is now more defined by refinement than growth. The jurisdictional boundary has remained largely stable for more than a decade, and other than a sizeable investment in expanding public safety and creating a standalone Housing and Homeless Services department, staffing levels have grown moderately through the five-year reporting period ending in 2023. Carlsbad's boundary is now approaching buildout relative to current zoning standards and largely framed by fixed geographic constraints – the Pacific Ocean to the west and mostly incorporated cities on the other three sides – marking a long-term shift from outward expansion to infill development.

### 4.1.2 Population Growth in Lower + Deliberate Gear

Carlsbad's population trends similarly underscore a transition from expansion to stewardship. Since 1986, Carlsbad has grown under a voter approved growth management program built around two components: capping residential units and requiring new development to fully fund supporting infrastructure. And while changes in state law have curtailed these types of local control measures – specifically reducing local discretion over housing approvals and softening the connection between new development and infrastructure funding – the effects of Carlsbad's 1986 program appear to have largely played out as intended. Carlsbad's estimated population of 116,428 at the end of the five-year report period in 2023 represents modest average annual growth of slightly less than 1% since the 2010 census — a sharp deceleration from the roughly 6% yearly average sustained between 1970 and 2000. Housing production has similarly shifted to mostly infill and redevelopment of smaller scale projects rather than master-planned subdivisions that characterized earlier growth cycles.

### 4.1.3 Housing Demand + Affordability Gap

Running alongside Carlsbad's transition to stewardship in step with the community's interests in controlled growth is a persistent imbalance between housing demand and supply. Carlsbad's population-to-housing ratio since the 2010 census quantifies the tightening housing market at 2.9 – unfavorably higher than the City's cumulative historical ratio of 2.4. (The lower ratio of 2.1 during the five-year reporting period ending in 2023 reflects decelerating population growth rather than expanding supply.) And while Carlsbad's sustained Housing Element work has done its part in creating the zoning

environment to increase supply, it has not resolved the challenge developers face in balancing costs and returns – a dynamic that shows itself in average home values reaching $1.45 million at the close of the five-year reporting period in 2023 and a 10-to-1 price to income ratio. This suggests that, at least in theory, those who can afford to buy homes in Carlsbad are increasingly coming from outside the community, putting added pressure on long-term and lower-income residents. Regulatory efforts by Carlsbad to bridge the affordability gap – including an inclusionary housing ordinance (passed in 1993) requiring 15% affordability in new residential production to be based on total units – have been reduced as a result of a recent Attorney General opinion.[5]

### 4.1.4 Governance Advantage

Carlsbad's governance system appears well-aligned with meeting community needs in an open and balanced manner. All five service functions examined in this municipal service review are guided by contemporary planning documents aligned with the City's General Plan Update (2015) and harmonized through the City Council's five-year strategic plan (2022) – a structured alignment that facilitates reasoned and transparent decision-making. A comprehensive network of boards, commissions, and advisory committees provides an additional layer of public input on policy development and program priorities, contributing to decisions that appear informed and appropriately telegraphed. This optimal alignment similarly appears to extend to management and its organizational capacity – evidenced by its attentiveness to external partnerships, the orderly 2024 transition in the City Manager's Office as a product of earlier succession planning, and the measured restructuring in 2022 that elevated housing and homeless services to a standalone department.

### 4.1.5 High Performing + Adaptive Services

Across all five service functions examined, Carlsbad has demonstrated consistent evidence of a well-managed full-service municipality through the five-year reporting period ending in 2023 – adequately allocated resources, sufficient operational capacities, and measurable performance. Carlsbad has also shown a consistent ability to adapt and realign resources during the reporting period – expanding integrated fire protection services to meet rising emergency demand, repositioning library facilities to serve evolving community uses, and reorganizing administratively to elevate housing as a core municipal priority, and properly so. Existing pressures – such as elevated inflow and infiltration in the wastewater system linked to shared infrastructure with Buena Sanitation District (BSD), a capital replacement

[5] Reference to California Attorney General Opinion No. 24-501.

fund with a negative balance, and a persistent gap between housing production and income levels – are clearly identified and appropriately addressed by the City.

### 4.1.6 Service Questions Going Forward

Carlsbad's operational success and demonstrated adaptability through the five-year report period ending in 2023 does not eliminate municipal service challenges – such challenges remain and are reflected in emerging tensions as Carlsbad approaches its planned buildout with a more confined customer base to spread costs. The relevant question is not whether Carlsbad currently delivers high-quality services – the evidence confirms it does – but whether the resources required to maintain this level of service remain adequate going forward. These sustainability questions present differently across each service function, though common patterns emerge.

a) The **wastewater** function depends on increasingly aging infrastructure showing inflow and infiltration acceleration – especially with respect to shared interceptor with BSD that has proven susceptible during the reporting period to storm events. Compounding this dynamic, Carlsbad's 15-year, $112.0 million sewer replacement capital program is funded entirely through operating surpluses, with the dedicated replacement fund carrying a negative balance at the close of the report period in 2023 – making continued surplus essential to keeping pace with needed improvements.[6]

b) Recent additions to the **integrated fire protection** function were made to align staffing with documented demand increases and, more importantly, to address a backlog created by years of minimal workforce growth. This expansion represents a time-bound catch-up effort rather than a new ongoing growth rate, though maintaining a similar pace over the long term would warrant attention to overall fiscal capacity.

c) Carlsbad has invested substantially in **parks and recreation** facilities, but demographic shifts – particularly a modestly aging and active population – may change future program and facility needs. These dynamics remain fluid due to recent changes in state housing laws, which will likely result in additional family-oriented housing in areas previously planned for lower density housing.

[6] Subsequent FY2025–2026 projections indicate an improved near-term fund position, with the Sewer Replacement Fund remaining positive throughout the forecast period. This reflects updated revenue and expenditure assumptions; however, it does not alter the long-term requirement for sustained operating surpluses to support the capital program and address ongoing infrastructure renewal needs.

d) The **library and cultural arts** function demonstrated responsiveness during the reporting period by expanding digital offerings in line with shifting consumer preferences while continuing to provide physical facilities as community gathering spaces. As community needs and preferences for library and arts services continue to evolve, Carlsbad's approach to delivering these services will merit attention in future reviews, particularly as municipalities seek to maximize the value of General Fund–supported services.

e) The **community development** function effectively processes applications and meets Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) compliance targets; however, the high cost of housing development and increasing regulatory complexity make the production of affordable housing increasingly difficult. In today's market, developers often pursue projects in jurisdictions where costs, requirements, and timelines allow for more viable returns, highlighting the practical limits of municipal planning authority without additional tools or incentives.

### 4.1.7 Strong Financial Position

Carlsbad's financial position at the close of the five-year reporting period ending in 2023 is, by most measurable standards, exceptionally strong. Markedly, the City generated operating surpluses in four of the five years, grew its General Fund balance by one-third to an amount equal to eight months of actual expenses, and finished with a debt ratio of 14% – less than a third of standardized solvency caution thresholds. These indicators reflect sustained fiscal acumen that has allowed Carlsbad – unlike other local municipalities – to navigate the pandemic and inflationary pressures present during the reporting period without resorting to budget cuts, layoffs or permanent service reductions.

### 4.1.8 Financial Questions Going Forward

Carlsbad's exceptional financial position at the close of the five-year reporting period in 2023 does not eliminate emerging fiscal questions meriting attention in future reviews. These questions materialize given the narrowing trend across multiple margin measurements – total operating costs grew five percentage points faster than revenues over the reporting period, and within the General Fund specifically, expenses outpaced revenues by eight percentage points, with rising public safety costs as the key driver. Pension obligations add a further layer of consideration, with Carlsbad's funded ratio

approaching the 70% cautionary threshold at the report period close and liabilities growing faster than assets.[7]

### 4.1.9 Bottom Line

This municipal service review confirms Carlsbad is well-positioned to provide reliable, high-quality services within its jurisdictional boundary through the timeframe of the review.

### 4.1.10 LAFCO Interests Going Forward

Looking ahead to the upcoming sphere of influence update, boundary refinements along the State Route 78 corridor warrant Commission attention. Service and maintenance responsibilities between Carlsbad and Oceanside have become misaligned with built conditions, suggesting the establishment of one or more study areas as a productive interim step toward resolution. Separately, McClellan-Palomar Airport presents a unique governance question. The facility, owned and operated by the County of San Diego, lies entirely within Carlsbad's jurisdictional limits. The airport's presence shapes resident concerns around traffic, noise, and quality of life while influencing municipal resource deployment – particularly public safety services – without corresponding governance control. LAFCO should consider evaluating service and governance conditions at the airport ahead of the next review cycle, including opportunities to enhance alignment of public safety and utility responsibilities with resources and community needs.

### 4.1.11 Data Gap in Context

The analysis rests on a five-year data window covering fiscal years 2019 through 2023, selected as the most recent audited period available at commencement. By the time both the analysis and the policy-prescribed administrative review conclude, two additional completed fiscal years sit outside that window – a gap the Commission should weigh deliberately. Nothing observed across the reporting period suggests the intervening years would alter foundational recommendations or determinations. Across all evaluated functions, the City of Carlsbad shows stable governance, adequate service capacities, and relatively sound financial footing. The watch-items the report does identify are slow-moving structural patterns rather than acute disruptions – trends two additional years of data would more likely confirm than overturn. On this basis, staff concludes the existing

[7] The City of Carlsbad established a Section 115 Pension Trust in September 2023 and has since contributed $25 million, earning approximately 16% over a two-year period. These funds are available to the City to reimburse operating budgets during periods of extreme pension rate volatility and to fund potential changes in CalPERS actuarial assumptions in the future.

record provides a reasonable foundation for completing the municipal service review as presented, without extending the data window – with the next periodic review serving as a Commission-safeguard should conditions shift.

## 4.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations identify priority actions and policy directions directed to the City of Carlsbad, LAFCO, and/or other affected agencies. Recommendations calling for LAFCO action are dependent on a subsequent directive from the Commission and through the annually adopted work plan.

### 4.2.1 Prioritize Urban Growth within Carlsbad

Consistent with its legislative directive to promote orderly development, the Commission should continue to prioritize urban growth within Carlsbad – including development that might otherwise occur in adjacent unincorporated areas – recognizing the City's established and appropriate role as a full-service urban center. This growth-direction principle should be paired with deference to the City's General Plan where municipal policies advance regional efficiency and compact urban form.

### 4.2.2 Countywide Review of Private and Mutual Water Companies

While statute encourages the Commission to evaluate private and mutual water companies as part of its municipal service review program, the Commission should defer this topic to a future, countywide informational report. A dedicated analysis would allow for a comprehensive understanding of private system performance and regulation rather than piecemeal consideration within individual regional reviews.

### 4.2.3 Enhancing Public Recognition of CMWD's Independent Governance Status

Carlsbad maintains a unique governance relationship and oversight of Carlsbad Municipal Water District (CMWD) – a separate legal entity with its own taxing authority that is responsible for providing potable water and recycled water services to about 82% of Carlsbad. Carlsbad should consider opportunities to further enhance CMWD's separate and important status as the potable and recycled water provider in public-facing materials – including the City's website agendas and budget documents.

### 4.2.4 Regional Coordination Among Nearby Districts Water/Wastewater Districts

Given the overlapping service boundaries among Carlsbad, CMWD, Leucadia Wastewater District, Olivenhain Municipal Water District, Vallecitos Water District (outside the scope of this regional review), and Encina Wastewater Authority, the Commission should encourage periodic coordination meetings to advance shared-service objectives. Discussion should include opportunities for operational integration and potential functional or structural consolidation across water, wastewater, and recycled-water services consistent with Commission policy and the long-term interests of ratepayers in reliable, cost-effective service delivery.

### 4.2.5 Evaluate Governance Alignment at McClellan-Palomar Airport

McClellan–Palomar Airport, owned and operated by the County of San Diego but located within Carlsbad, generates measurable impacts on local traffic, noise, water utility, and public-safety services without corresponding City control over its operation or expansion. In advance of the next review cycle, LAFCO should evaluate service and governance conditions at the airport and offer to convene and facilitate the County and the City in exploring a more equitable service arrangement – including service agreements, operational coordination, and any other mechanisms the parties identify - to better align decision-making authority with responsibility for local impacts.

### 4.2.6 Jurisdictional Misalignment Along SR-78 Corridor

Jurisdictional boundaries along the State Route 78 corridor are misaligned with built roadway conditions and service responsibilities, resulting in fragmented maintenance and emergency-response accountability. Beyond service delivery concerns, this situation also raises basic governance considerations, as certain parcels fall within one jurisdiction despite being functionally accessed or served through another. LAFCO should initiate or facilitate a technical boundary review with Carlsbad and Oceanside to reconcile illogical and inefficient jurisdictional lines with functional service delivery as appropriate.

### 4.2.7 Reaffirm Current Sphere with Qualifier

LAFCO should proceed with a limited sphere of influence update for Carlsbad to reaffirm existing designations and establish one or more special study areas.

a) One special study area has been identified to date along the State Route 78 corridor. This designation would support Recommendation 4.2.6 by enabling a focused technical review of potential boundary refinements between Carlsbad and Oceanside to better reflect built conditions and service realities.

# 5.0 CARLSBAD MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT SUMMARY

## 5.1 Central Themes and Conclusions

LAFCO's independent review of CMWD shows a well-managed subsidiary at the end of the five-year reporting period in 2023 delivering reliable potable water service at rates significantly below regional averages – a distinction attributable to its unique structural integration with the City of Carlsbad and its economies of scale. CMWD carries available capacity across its supply, transmission, and storage network, positioning it to readily accommodate current and future growth through the timeframe of this review. CMWD's consolidated oversight of both potable and recycled water functions represents an additional structural advantage uncommon in San Diego County with the ability to avoid service competition and manage revenue adjustments that otherwise challenge other local providers. Financially, CMWD closed the reporting period with largely positive benchmarks – high liquidity, minimal debt, and relatively young infrastructure. Looking ahead, LAFCO's principal interests center on CMWD's competitive rate position through the next review cycle, tracking the trajectory of operating margins, and encouraging efforts to elevate its visibility as a separate legal entity with its own taxing authority and distinct service responsibilities. These and other conclusions are detailed as follows.

### 5.1.1 Unexpected Journey

The formation of CMWD in 1954 as an independent special district reflected the community's steadfast interest in remaining separate from City control. The decades that followed brought evolving jurisdictional relationships, overlapping service territories, and even litigation between the two agencies. Nearly 75 years later, those challenges have turned into opportunities and CMWD now operates as a seamless component of Carlsbad's municipal structure – its five-member elected board replaced by the City Council, its staff integrated into the Utilities Division, and its once-contested jurisdictional issues long resolved. The successful 1990 reorganization paved the way where earlier efforts had stalled, ultimately delivering a unified governance framework that CMWD's founders had initially resisted. While certain aspects of the current arrangement might still give those founders pause, the reorganization has largely fulfilled its promise – producing a functional and efficient structure that serves the community well. Most importantly, on

the measure that would presumably matter most to those founders, CMWD delivers reliable potable water at rates well below the regional average.

### 5.1.2 Steady Hand

As a subsidiary district to the City of Carlsbad, CMWD is governed by the City Council with day-to-day operations skillfully managed by dedicated staff within the Public Works' Utilities Division. Like Carlsbad itself, CMWD activities tracked during the five-year reporting period ending in 2023 show financial health and operational discipline – mirroring the City's own profile as a maturing and stable municipality where the focus has shifted from expansion to refinement and strategic planning. This stability is marked by minimal volatility in CMWD's finances, customer counts, and service demands – exemplified by a period-average operating margin of 2.8% while relying on essentially the same infrastructure, staffing and their associated fixed costs even as consumption declined. CMWD's operational stability aligns with underlying demographic conditions: population growth has averaged less than 1% annually during the period with comparable growth projected into the near term.

### 5.1.3 Headroom Across the System

CMWD's core municipal function – potable water – carries substantial capacity across its network in supply, transmission, and storage, and comfortably exceeds demands throughout the five-year reporting period ending in 2023. This available headroom has already been proven with CMWD accommodating annual demands in the early 2000s of up to 21,200 acre-feet – long before conservation measures and recycled water conversions helped draw consumption down to a reporting period average of 13,500 acre-feet. This headroom advantageously positions CMWD to readily assist the City of Carlsbad as the land use authority in strategically accommodating future growth and development.

### 5.1.4 Ratepayer Value

CMWD customers enjoy significant savings on their water bills compared to those in other areas of San Diego County. A regional survey taken immediately following the five-year reporting period ending in 2023 shows the average monthly water bill across comparable agencies at $133, while CMWD's typical residential bill stands at $94 – translating to a savings of approximately $40 per month, or nearly $480 annually.[8] Additionally, specific to the reporting period, CMWD has successfully maintained this exceptional value by

[8] Source: Olivenhain MWD.

strategically managing costs, despite rising wholesale supply expenses that saw a double-digit increase. Rather than fully passing these costs on to customers, CMWD implemented a modest rate increase of only 5.1%, which is significantly lower than the regional inflation rate of 25.3% during the same time – sustaining reliable and affordable service while absorbing the difference into the operating margin.

### 5.1.5 Unified Service Advantage

CMWD's oversight and management of both potable water and recycled water services represents a distinctive structural advantage that is relatively rare across most urban areas in San Diego County, where these functions are typically split among separate agencies. This integrated approach allows CMWD to manage customer conversions from potable to reuse water – offering cost savings of roughly 25% – in a more coordinated and strategic manner. The unified structure also insulates CMWD from the revenue erosion that other potable providers face when customers convert to reuse, effectively leaving behind fixed costs. By keeping revenues from both services in-house, CMWD ensures financial stability and resilience – an advantage poised to grow more valuable over time as state mandates, drought conditions, and rising costs continue to drive demand for reuse.

### 5.1.6 Good Test Scores with Some Softening

CMWD presents a strong financial position by conventional measures through the close of the five-year reporting period in 2023, supported by high cash levels, low debt, and relatively young infrastructure with ample useful life remaining. The organization's liquidity is exceptional – CMWD maintains a remarkable 13:1 current ratio and holds roughly 34 months of operating expense coverage in liquid reserves. Debt levels are minimal, with long-term obligations constituting just 6.5% of the net position and more than 90% of assets are free of debt financing. Collectively, these indicators highlight a solid financial foundation and reflect an organization that has been well managed. While key financial metrics have narrowed during the reporting period – particularly lowering margins – the organizational strength and fiscal discipline shown over the reporting period suggest the agency is well-positioned to navigate these challenges and maintain financial stability.

### 5.1.7 Governance + Accountability

CMWD enjoys a strong governance and accountability framework through its fully integrated administration within the City of Carlsbad, with the City Council serving as the District's Board of Directors. This structure promotes policy alignment and operational

efficiency, ultimately benefitting ratepayers, as evidenced by relatively low potable water rates and the absence of contested decision-making. While this arrangement functions effectively and generates no apparent public confusion or underlying governance concerns, there remains valuable opportunity to enhance CMWD's visibility as a distinct governmental entity with its own service responsibilities, financial operations, and taxing authority. Improvements to public-facing materials – including the City's website, meeting agendas, and budget documents – could better highlight the District's role as the primary provider of potable and recycled water services while strengthening transparency and reinforcing community awareness of the District's distinct identity and taxing authority.

### 5.1.8 LAFCO Interests Going Forward

CMWD closed the five-year reporting period ending in 2023 from a position of strength – financially stable, operationally steady, and consistently delivering reliable potable water service at rates significantly below regional averages. CMWD's integrated oversight of both potable and recycled water, combined with substantial unused capacity across major facilities, positions CMWD to effectively meet existing demands while being prepared for any strategic growth into the future and evolving community needs. Within this favorable context, certain themes merit attention and should inform LAFCO's next municipal service review, tentatively planned for the early 2030s. These include assessing CMWD's ability to maintain its competitive rate advantage while keeping pace with necessary capital reinvestment as infrastructure ages; tracking operating margins that have narrowed over the reporting period and signaling the need for ongoing calibration between declining consumption and fixed system costs; and encouraging efforts to elevate public visibility around the District's separate legal identity and taxing authority.

### 5.1.9 Data Gap in Context

The analysis rests on a five-year data window covering fiscal years 2019 through 2023, selected as the most recent audited period available at commencement. By the time both the analysis and the policy-prescribed administrative review conclude, two additional completed fiscal years sit outside that window – a gap the Commission should weigh deliberately. Nothing observed across the reporting period suggests the intervening years would alter foundational recommendations or determinations. Across the functions evaluated, Carlsbad MWD shows stable governance, adequate service capacity, and sound financial footing. The watch-items the report does identify are slow-moving structural patterns rather than acute disruptions – trends two additional years of data would more likely confirm than overturn. On this basis, staff concludes the existing record provides a

reasonable foundation for completing the municipal service review as presented, without extending the data window – with the next periodic review serving as a Commission-safeguard should conditions shift.

## 5.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations identify priority actions and policy directions directed to the CMWD, LAFCO, and/or other affected agencies. Recommendations calling for LAFCO action are dependent on a subsequent directive from the Commission and through the annually adopted work plan.

### 5.2.1 Strengthen District Visibility

Carlsbad MWD should consider additional opportunities to enhance public-facing communications – including website content, meeting agendas, and budget documents – to more clearly distinguish the District's separate legal status, taxing authority, and its role as the primary provider of potable and recycled water serving most of Carlsbad.

### 5.2.2 Dive into Recycled Water

LAFCO should proceed with its tentative study schedule commitment to prepare a comprehensive countywide municipal service review on recycled water. This review should include, among other features, a detailed examination of current and future demands within CMWD's jurisdictional boundary. It would also be beneficial to assess service boundary rationalization among recycled water providers in the Carlsbad-Encinitas region, including CMWD and Leucadia, to help ensure efficient service delivery and collaboration.

### 5.2.3 Assess Latent Power Activation

At an appropriate future juncture, LAFCO and Carlsbad MWD should evaluate the potential benefits of utilizing the District's existing latent authority under the Municipal Water District Act to provide wastewater services. This assessment could identify opportunities for governance efficiencies and improved coordination among services that may ultimately benefit Carlsbad ratepayers.

### 5.2.4 Reaffirm Current Sphere with Qualifier

The analysis covered in this municipal service review supports LAFCO in proceeding with a limited update to the sphere of influence, which would reaffirm Carlsbad MWD's existing designation. However, as a telegraph to potential changes in the future, it is recommended LAFCO create one or more special study areas mirroring designations being concurrently recommended for the City of Carlsbad. This approach includes capturing boundary deviations that have developed between the District and the City of Oceanside concerning their respective potable water and recycled water functions along State Route 78.

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# CHAPTER THREE
# AGENCY PROFILES

## A. CITY OF CARLSBAD

### 1.0 OVERVIEW

The City of Carlsbad is a charter municipality incorporated in July 1952.[1] Carlsbad's incorporation was the ninth in San Diego County's history with an estimated commencing population of nearly 5,200. Interest in incorporation was first publicly advanced by community leaders in the late 1940s and done so in offering an alternative to annexation overtures from City of Oceanside and its interest in expanding south. Notable benchmarks shaping Carlsbad's early post-incorporation development include construction of the Encina Power Plant in 1954, the extension of Interstate 5 through Carlsbad beginning in the mid-1950s, and the openings of Palomar Airport in 1959, and Plaza Camino Real (now the Shoppes at Carlsbad) in 1969.

**City of Carlsbad**
Carlsbad Boulevard and Carlsbad Village Drive (C 2023)




Photo Credit: Adobe Stock

Substantial growth beginning in the 1970s signaled Carlsbad's transition into an expansive suburban community, prompting voters in 1986 to approve a City Council–sponsored growth management program. The program reflected public interest to regulate the pace and scale of housing development through, among other components, a cap on the total number of residential units and an established buildout population of 135,000. However, the housing development cap has since been preempted by changes in state law.

**Sprint to a Managed Jog…**

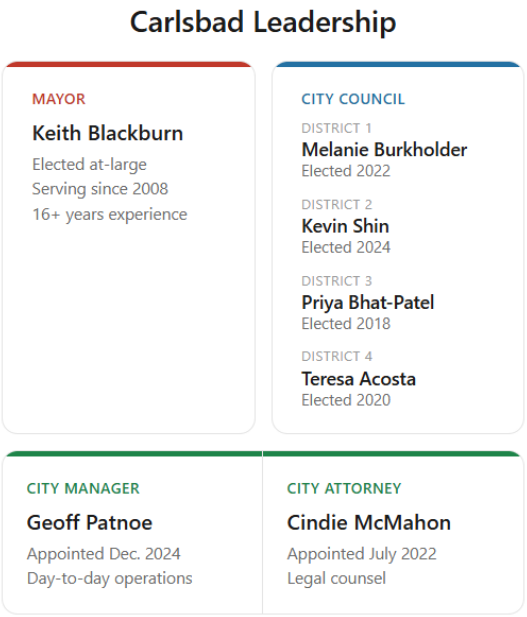
The City of Carlsbad has expanded nearly six-fold to 39 square miles since incorporation in 1952. Most of this expansion occurred over a 30-year period between 1970 and 2000, accompanied by a corresponding population surge from 15,000 to 78,000. Growth has since stabilized, consistent with the City implementing a 1986 growth management plan.

[1] Carlsbad was originally incorporated as a general law municipality. Carlsbad transitioned to a charter municipality with more home-rule powers after voters approved Proposition D in June 2008. Additional details are provided in Appendix A.

Carlsbad's jurisdictional boundary has expanded nearly six-fold since its incorporation in 1952 and now encompasses 39 square miles, ranking it as the fifth-largest municipality in San Diego County. Most of this expansion – which also eliminated several unincorporated "islands" left at the time of incorporation to accommodate preexisting agricultural uses – occurred over 30 years between 1970 and 2000, when the City's population grew by more than five times from roughly 15,000 to 78,000 residents, or nearly six new residents per day over three decades. More recently, the jurisdictional boundary has remained largely stable as Carlsbad, consistent with the voter-approved 1986 growth management plan, shifted its emphasis to infill development. The last annexation to Carlsbad was approved by LAFCO in 2014.

The Commission's most recent sphere of influence update for Carlsbad was completed in 2016 as part of a limited review of all North County cities (Carlsbad, Oceanside, Encinitas, Solana Beach, and Del Mar). The 2016 update affirmed a coterminous sphere designation matching Carlsbad's jurisdictional boundary while also establishing a special study area encompassing an approximate 374-acre unincorporated area to the southeast that lies in Encinitas' sphere. This special study area designation was created by the Commission to encourage joint planning between the two municipalities for the area's future development.

Carlsbad operates under the council-manager form of government with policy direction provided by a five-member City Council. The mayor is elected at-large while four council members represent districts of roughly 20,000 registered voters each based on 2020 census redistricting. Mayor Keith Blackburn anchors the current Council, having served continuously since 2008 though the date of this report – a 16-year tenure that spans two housing cycles and nearly complete turnover of his colleagues. The other four – Melanie Burkholder, Kevin Shin, Priya Bhat-Patel, and Teresa Acosta – all joined between 2018 and 2024. Day-to-day administration is led by City Manager Geoff Patnoe who was appointed in December 2024, after serving five years as Assistant City Manager.




Carlsbad's budgeted workforce totals 807 full-time equivalent positions at the end of the five-year report period in 2023, reflecting a 16% increase over the preceding 60 months. Public safety accounts for the largest share of Carlsbad's budgeted staffing with 310 total positions divided between police (187 positions) and fire (123 positions), collectively representing

nearly 40% of the total workforce. There are 81,134 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Carlsbad operates as a comprehensive full-service municipality that directly delivers most public services within its jurisdcitonal boundary. Core service functions examined in this profile are wastewater, fire protection and emergency medical, parks and recreation, and community development functions. Additionally, Carlsbad provides water services through a subsidiary special district – Carlsbad Municipal Water District (CMWD) – which is covered separately in a stand-alone profile within this report.[2] A limited number of independent special districts also serve areas within Carlsbad and deliver targeted municipal services. Local providers include Olivenhain Municipal Water District, Vallecitos Water District, and Leucadia Wastewater District, each of which receive dedicated coverage in this report. Regional providers with jurisdiction over Carlsbad include the San Diego County Water Authority, North County Transit District, and Tri-City Healthcare District.

**Direct Full Service: Everything But the Water...**

Carlsbad directly provides the following services detailed in this profile: wastewater; integrated fire protection; parks + recreation; and community development. (Water is provided indirectly through Carlsbad Municipal Water District to approximately 82% of the City jurisdiction with the remainder covered by Olivenhain Municipal Water District and Vallecitos Water District.)

Carlsbad's General Fund finances most day-to-day municipal activities that are not otherwise funded through user charges. During the report period, average annual actual revenues totaled $192.457 million, reaching $225.860 million in 2023 – representing an overall period increase of 26%.[3] Property taxes constitute the single largest revenue source and account for two-fifths of all General Fund revenues during the period, while sales and hotel (transient occupancy) taxes jointly contribute another two-fifths.[4] General Fund expenditures have averaged $188.453 million with an ending amount of $205.160 million. This latter amount represents an overall period increase of 34% and translates to an average daily General Fund expense of $0.516 million. The largest single expenditure involves police services and has consumed one-fourth of all General Fund expenses during the report




[2] CMWD was established in 1990 as a subsidiary district of Carlsbad and provides services to 82% of the City's jurisdiction.
[3] The referenced General Fund actual revenues and expenditures draw from a review of Carlsbad's annual budget documents.
[4] The total assessed value within Carlsbad has increased over the five-year report period by 22.3% from $31.8 to $38.9 billion.

period. The overall period net margin averaged (0.1%) due to a shortfall in 2021 attributed to a one-time transfer out of the General Fund to the City's golf course ($47 million) to pay off outstanding debt for construction; all other years finished with positive margins. The total spendable balance at the end of the report period totals $138.1 million – representing an overall increase of 40% – and equivalent to covering eight months of recent actual expenses.[5]

The Commission independently estimates Carlsbad's full-time residents at 116,428 at the close of the report period, making it the fifth-largest municipality in San Diego County by population. This figure represents an overall increase of 11,568 residents since the 2010 census – an average annual gain of 890, or slightly less than 1%. The estimated population is supported by 48,434 housing units within the jurisdictional boundary. Since the 2010 census, Carlsbad has added 3,943 housing units, or the annual average of 303 annually. When compared to population growth, this translates into one new housing unit for every 2.9 new residents. This extended measurement is less favorable than Carlsbad's longer-term historical ratio of one new unit for every 2.4 residents and helps in underscoring a tightening housing supply.

### Tightening Housing Supply...

The City of Carlsbad's overall population-to-housing ratio stands at 2.4 residents per unit based on LAFCO estimating 116,428 residents and 48,434 housing units at the end of the five-year report period in 2023. However, narrowing to just changes since the 2010 census, the ratio climbs to 2.9 - with 11,568 new residents competing for 3,943 new units – signaling a tightening housing market with population outpacing new supply.

Other notable housing dynamics follow.

- Carlsbad's median household income is $129,269 based on the current five-year period average, substantially exceeding the countywide average of $88,240 by nearly 50%.

- Carlsbad residents currently spend an average of 24% of their household income on rent or mortgage payments. The Commission estimates that when utilities are included, the adjusted average housing cost burden increases to 32%.[6]

- Average home values within Carlsbad increased 62% during the report period, rising from $832,749 in June 2019 to $1.45 million in June 2023.[7] This separately generates a home price-to-income ratio of 10-to-1, and above the statewide ratio of 8-to-1.

[5] The referenced spendable General Fund balance draws from the City of Carlsbad's Adopted Budget, FY26.
[6] Utility costs are calculated by LAFCO based on multiplying the median monthly household income by 7.5%.
[7] Average home values in Carlsbad during the five-year report period are based on Zillow analytics & City of Carlsbad (City of Carlsbad - Economic Scan FY23-24.

# 2.0 BOUNDARIES + RELATED CONSIDERATIONS

## 2.1 Jurisdictional Boundary

The City of Carlsbad's existing boundary totals 39.1 square miles spanning 25,028 acres. This equals slightly less than 1% of all of San Diego County. Approximately nine-tenths of Carlsbad's perimeter is considered fixed given it is either adjacent to the Pacific Ocean (west) or other cities: Oceanside to the north, Vista to the northeast, San Marcos to the east, and Encinitas to the south. The remaining 10% of Carlsbad's perimeter is dedicated open space primarily near the San Dieguito community. Carlsbad's topography varies considerably with elevations ranging from 10 feet above sea level near the coast to 700 feet at its highest point along Sitio Oceano in the La Costa Meadows neighborhood.

**5th Largest Incorporated Community…**

The City of Carlsbad's jurisdictional boundary now totals 39 square miles and makes it the fifth largest-sized municipality in San Diego County. The jurisdictional boundary is completely whole and does not include any unincorporated "islands."

Carlsbad has experienced significant territorial growth since its incorporation in 1952 with its jurisdictional boundary expanding nearly six-fold from its original footprint. Since its own establishment by Legislature in 1963, the Commission has approved approximately 100 annexations to Carlsbad. Most of these boundary expansions occurred between 1965 and 1985 as Carlsbad proceeded to absorb several unincorporated "islands" while expanding eastward and southward into adjacent areas. Annexation activity has slowed dramatically since 2000, reflecting the maturation of Carlsbad's boundary based on local conditions. The most recent annexation occurred in 2014 involving 0.8 acres as part of the "Carlsbad-San Marcos Reorganization" – a boundary adjustment involving a land swap between the two cities and concurrent sphere of influence amendments.

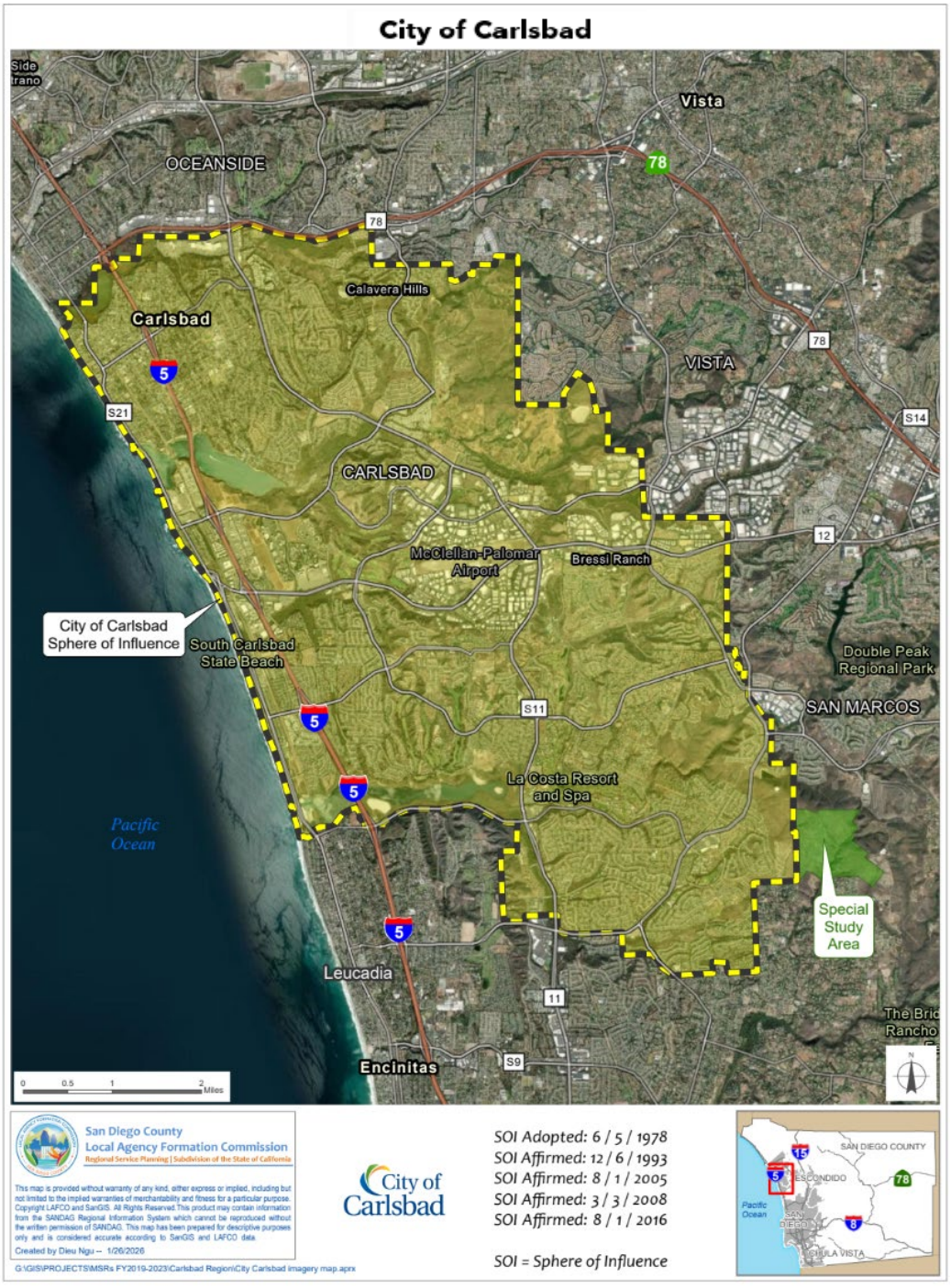
The total assessed value (land and structure) within Carlsbad has increased during the five-year report period by 23% from $32.2 billion in 2019 to $39.6 billion in 2023. The period-ending amount translates to a per-acre value ratio of $1.6 million as well as a per capita value of $0.340 million based on an estimated full-time population of 116,428. Carlsbad's overall share of the 1% property tax is

**Assessed Values Rising…**

Assessed property values (land and structure) in the City of Carlsbad have increased by 23% during the five-year report period ending in 2023. Carlsbad's share of the 1% property tax (AB8) is 16% and generated $64 million at the end of the period.

approximately 16% – or 0.16 cents for every $1.00 – and generated $63.9 million in the final year of the report period.[8]

Map No. A - 2.1




[8] Property tax data sourced from the County of San Diego Auditor Controller's annual report on allocations and covers secured property taxes on real estate and state-assessed utilities. Additional revenue streams to Carlsbad include unsecured property taxes on personal assets and state in-lieu payments, but these are not reflected in the reported figures.

With respect to additional characteristics, Carlsbad's jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 90,980 assessor parcels for tax purposes spanning 21,663 acres.[9] Nearly 80% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with two-thirds of this portion already developed or improved, albeit not necessarily at the highest density allowed under zoning. The remaining private acreage in Carlsbad is undeveloped and substantively unimproved and divided into 34,616 parcels that collectively total 6,136 acres.

**Built But Not Finished…**

Nearly two-thirds – 64% – of all privately owned acreage in the City of Carlsbad has been developed to date, though not necessarily at the highest density. The remaining 36% of the private acreage in Carlsbad remains undeveloped and totals 6,136 acres.

Carlsbad's jurisdictional boundary is shown on the preceding page. A summary of key boundary characteristics underlying the jurisdictional boundary also follows.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Jurisdictional Boundary Characteristics
Table A – 2.1a | Source: San Diego LAFCO

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Jurisdictional Size | 25,028 acres |
| Total Jurisdictional Parcels and Acreage | 90,980 parcels totaling 21,663 acres |
| … Publicly Owned Parcels and Acreage | 709 parcels totaling 7,832 acres |
| … Privately Owned Parcels and Acreage | 90,271 parcels totaling 17,197 acres |
| … Undeveloped Privately-Owned Parcels and Acreage | 34,616 parcels totaling 6,136 acres |
| Total Number of Registered Voters | 81,134 |
| Total Assessed Value (Land and Structures) | $39.594 billion |

## 2.2 Sphere of Influence

The Commission established the City of Carlsbad's sphere of influence in June 1978 with a larger-than-agency designation encompassing approximately 26,800 acres. This initial planning maker included all of the existing incorporated land plus an additional 8,300 unincorproated acres. This latter category largely consisted of two unincorporated areas: one located north of Palomar Airport Road adjacent to the City of Vista and the other west of Rancho Santa Fe Road adjacent to the City of San Marcos.

**June 1978 Expectations…**

LAFCO established the City of Carlsbad's sphere of influence in June 1978 at the same time as establishing designations for Oceanside and Vista. The initial sphere was set to explicitly facilitate future expansion with a larger-than-agency designation equal to 145% of the then City limits.

[9] The remaining 3,365 jurisdictional acres within Carlsbad consists of public rights-of-way and waterways.

The Commission subsequently reviewed and updated Carlsbad's sphere of influence as part of scheduled studies in 1993, 2005, 2008, and 2016 without any changes. Additionally, by the time of the 2008 review and update, all the original unincorporated territory placed in Carlsbad's initial sphere had been annexed or rerouted to the City of Encinitas as part of its incorporation in 1986. One special study area spanning 374 acres in the Rancho Santa Fe area was added to the sphere in 2016 with additional details footnoted.[10] The substantive result of the preceding actions is the sphere being 100% coterminous with Carlsbad's limits except for the Rancho Santa Fe special study area.

### August 2016 Expectations…

By the early 2000s, all excess lands included in the initial sphere designation had been incorporated – including approximately 1,000 acres rerouted to the City of Encinitas as part of its incorporation in 1986. The current sphere, last updated in August 2016, is entirely coterminous with Carlsbad's incorporated limits with the qualifier of an approximate 374-acre special study area in Rancho Santa Fe.

## 2.3 Relationship to General Plan

The City of Carlsbad's General Plan was last comprehensively updated in 2015 and statutorily serves as the City's core policy document in guiding land use planning and related municipal implementation. The General Plan Update spanned an approximate five-year process with a self-designated planning horizon to 2035. Nine elements – some individually having been amended by the City Council in more recent years – make up the General Plan Update and purposefully anchor to nine core community value statements marked by "small town feel, beach community character, and connectedness."

### 2015 Gameplan: The Carlsbad Code…

Carlsbad's General Plan was comprehensively updated in 2015 and anchors to nine core community values as abbreviated by LAFCO:

1. Small town feel + beach community
2. Recreation + active lifestyles
3. Public transportation + connectivity
4. Cultural resources
5. Neighborhood revitalization
6. Natural environment
7. Local economy + tourism
8. Sustainability
9. High quality education + services

Of particular interest to the Commission, the Land Use and Community Design Element was last amended in January 2024 and serves to direct the location, form, and character of growth and development within Carlsbad as set by the City Council. It is also paired with

[10] The municipal service review and associated sphere of influence update adopted by LAFCO in 2016 established a 374-acre special study area. The special study area currently lies adjacent to the City of Carlsbad's sphere of influence and within the sphere of influence for City of Encinitas and done so to facilitate joint planning between the two municipalities. The area appears to be in permanent open space.

implementing strategies – including cross-coordination with the Housing Element and its eight-year reset process under State law. Key policy components of the two Elements follow.

No Outward Expansion | No lands outside Carlsbad are contemplated for annexations.

Actual Densities Largely Cap at 23 Units/Acre; High of 40 Units/Acre | The density range is 1.0 to 40.0 units per acre. The predominate high density caps at 23 units per acre. The highest density range applied is R-40 and involves properties along Palomar Airport Road and in the vicinity of the Shoppes mall along State Highway 78. The Village and Barrio Master Plan allows densities up to 30 units per acre in some areas.

1.5% Annual Growth Rate Assumed | Assumes a historical annual population growth rate of 1.5% will continue, resulting in Carlsbad's resident total reaching 141,219 by 2035.

Housing Strategy | The Housing Element was updated by the City Council in April 2021 and subsequently certified by the State's Housing and Community Department in July 2021.[11] It serves as Carlsbad's official housing strategy through 2029 and premised on accommodating approximately 3,900 new housing units over the eight-year period. Slightly more than half of these units are intended via the assignment of higher densities to meet lower household income categories.[12]

## 2.4 Relationship to College + School Districts

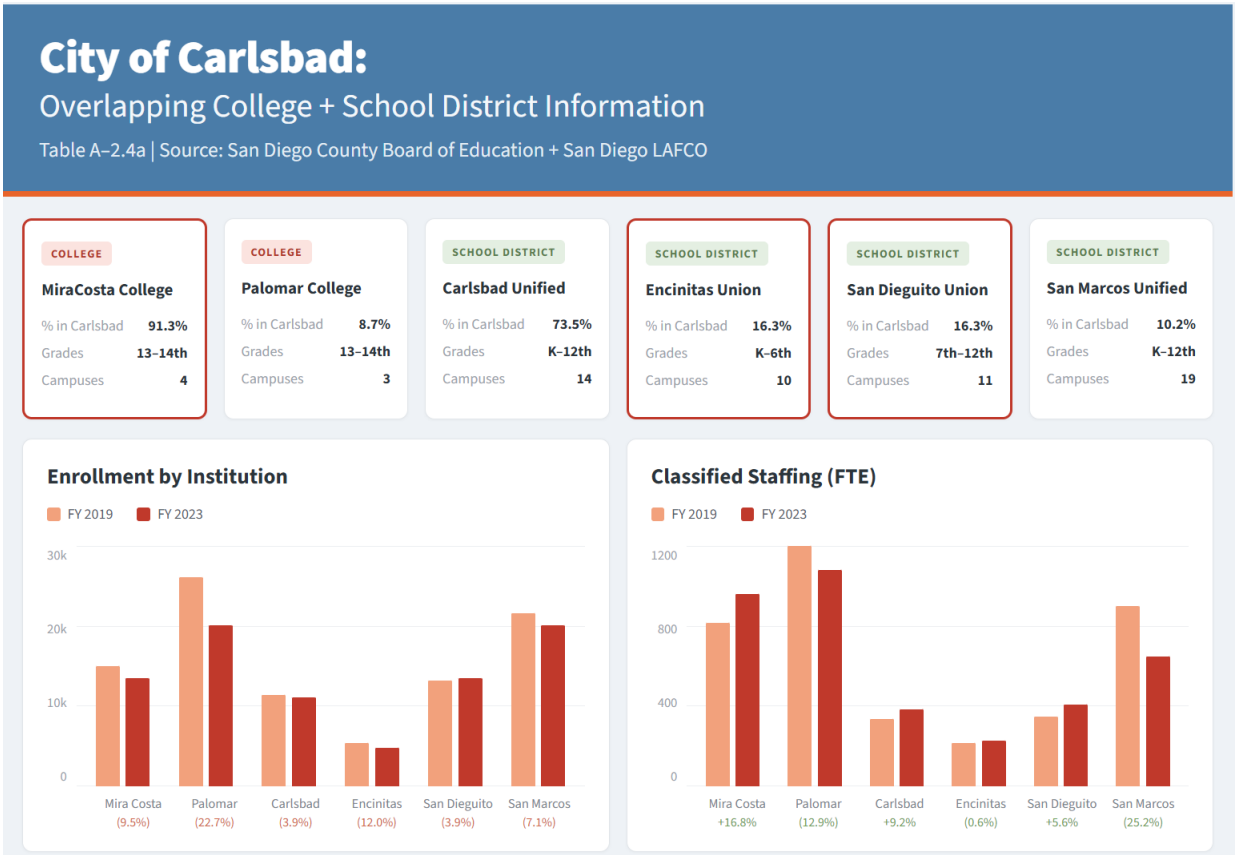
The City of Carlsbad's jurisdictional boundary and sphere of influence overlaps within six college and school districts: MiraCosta College; Palomar College; Carlsbad Unified; Encinitas Union; San Dieguito Union High; and San Marcos Unified. A listing summary of growth-related characteristics for each follows and – among other features – shows all six districts experiencing declines in student enrollment over the report period.

**Six Districts + One Clear Trend…**

All six education agencies overlapping the City of Carlsbad experienced student enrollment declines during the five-year report period ending in 2023 with no less than a (3.9%) drop.

[11] The California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) is the State agency responsible for overseeing housing policy, administering housing programs, and ensuring local governments comply with State housing laws. Key duties include setting regional housing production goals, reviewing and certifying local housing elements, and providing funding and technical assistance to support affordable housing development. HCD must approve local housing elements to ensure they meet prescribed requirements set by the Legislature; if a housing element is not approved, the local jurisdiction loses access to certain State funding and may face increased oversight and intervention in local housing decisions.

[12] Additional details are provided in Section 5.5 (Community Development).




# DEMOGRAPHICS

## 3.1 Population and Housing

The City of Carlsbad's total full-time resident population within its jurisdictional boundary is independently estimated by the Commission at 116,428 at the end of the five-year report period in 2023. This amount represents 3.5% of the countywide population total, separately estimated at 3,325,714. The full-time population in Carlsbad has risen overall by approximately 11.0% from 104,860 in 2010 and the prior census reset – a net increase of 11,568. This extended measurement translates to an annual average increase of 0.9% or 890 persons – the equivalent of adding an average of 17 new residents weekly. Notably, this extended measurement absorbs a sizable deceleration during the report period (2019-2023), with the average annual growth rate falling to 0.5% - the equivalent of adding 582 persons yearly, or 11 weekly.

### Still Adding: Population in Lower Gear...

LAFCO estimates the City of Carlsbad's population at 116,428 residents at the end of the report period in 2023. Since the 2010 census, the City has added 11,568 residents – an average of 890 annually, or just under 1% per year. Growth has slowed more recently with the average annual rate falling to 0.5% over the five-year report period.

- The population estimate for Carlsbad at the end of the report period produces a density ratio of 4.7 residents for every jurisdictional acre, well below the ratios in neighboring municipalities with Vista, Oceanside, and Encinitas at 7.7, 6.1, and 4.9, respectively.

- The Commission projects the growth rate will revert to be consistent with the extended trend with the population expected to reach 121,453 by 2028 and 123,523 by 2030.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Resident Population Estimates
Table A-3.1a | Source: Esri, American Community Survey, and San Diego LAFCO

| | Calendar Year | City of Carlsbad | San Diego County |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report Period | 2010 | 104,860 | 3,095,305 |
| | 2019 | 114,100 | 3,258,522 |
| | 2020 | 114,746 | 3,298,625 |
| | 2021 | 115,307 | 3,307,655 |
| | 2022 | 115,870 | 3,316,709 |
| | 2023 | 116,428 | 3,325,714 |
| | 2028 | 121,453 | 3,421,087 |
| | 2030 | 123,523 | 3,460,701 |

| | City of Carlsbad | San Diego County |
|---|---|---|
| **Population Change, 2010-2023** | | |
| … net change | 11,568 or 11.0% | 230,490 or 7.4% |
| … annual average change | 890 or 0.9% | 17,724 or 0.6% |
| **Population Change, 2019-2023 (period)** | | |
| … net change | 2,328 or 2.0% | 67,192 or 0.5% |
| … annual average change | 582 or 0.5% | 16,192 or 0.1% |

The Commission estimates 48,434 residential housing units within Carlsbad at the end of the five-year report period in 2023 – representing an overall net increase of 3,943 units since the 2010 census, or an average annual net addition of 303 units. Relative to population growth, the additional housing during the extended measurement period translates to a ratio of adding one new unit for every 2.9 new residents – unfavorably compared to the historical ratio within Carlsbad of adding one new unit for every 2.4 new residents. The ratio improves to one new unit for every 2.1 new residents during the five-year report period (2019-2023), notable as a consequence of decelerating population growth rather than accelerating housing production. This data

**When Less Means More: Recent Improvement in Housing Ratios Comes with Qualifier…**

LAFCO estimates City of Carlsbad's jurisdictional boundary has added 3,943 new housing units since the 2010 census, producing a ratio of one new unit for every 2.9 residents. Narrowing to just the five-year report period ending in 2023, the ratio improves to one new unit for every 2.1 new residents. This recent improvement, however, is largely a symptom of decelerating population growth rather than accelerating housing production.

collectively signals the relative housing supply within Carlsbad continues to tighten as evident over the extended measurement dating back to 2010, but with relative improvements over the report period.

Other material housing characteristics follow.

Types | Nearly two-thirds – or 62.2% – of housing units in Carlsbad are owner-occupied near the end of the report period. The remainder of the housing units in Carlsbad are divided between renter-occupied and vacant at 31.3% and 6.5%, respectively.

Costs | The five-year average monthly median housing cost (mortgage or rent) in Carlsbad is $2,624. This monthly amount has increased by $376 – or 16.7% – compared to the prior five-year average sum of $2,248. [13]

Costs to Income | The five-year average monthly median housing cost (mortgage or rent) in Carlsbad equals 24.4% of median household incomes.[14] Adjusting for baseline ancillary expenses – e.g., utilities and insurance – it is projected households' real housing costs equal 29.4% of their monthly income.

Housing Value to Salary | The average home value in Carlsbad has increased by 61.9% over the report period from $832,749 in 2019 to $1,348,491 in 2023.[15] This latter amount paired with median housing incomes generates a home price-to-income ratio of 10.4. This pattern suggests that many transactions may rely on higher-income buyers, outside arrivals, or significant cash contributions.

* Carlsbad notes the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) separately shows over 6,000 low-income renters pay more than 30% of their income for rent and almost 4,000 of this grouping pay more than 50%.

[13] Five-year averages are specific to American Community Survey data collected for (a) 2012 to 2016 and (b) 2017 and 2021.
[14] See the preceding footnote for citation. Median household incomes have averaged $129,269 during the five-year period.
[15] The average home values in Carlsbad during the five-year report period is based on Zillow analytics (www.zillow.com).

## 3.2 Age Distribution

The median age of residents in the City of Carlsbad is 42.9 based on a recent five-year average. This figure reflects a modest increase of 3.1% from 41.6 over the preceding five-year period. The current median age also remains substantively higher than the countywide average of 36.3 – a difference of nearly one-fifth or 18%. Residents in the prime working age group, defined as ages 25 to 64 and the prime tax-generating income group, make up one-half of the total Carlsbad population at 52.8%.

### Carlsbad's Seven Year Gap...

Residents in the City of Carlsbad tend to be nearly one-fourth older with a median age of 43 (Generation X) compared to the countywide median at 36 (Millennials).

**City of Carlsbad:**
Age Distribution
Table A-3.2a | Source: Esri, American Community Survey, and San Diego LAFCO

| Factor | City of Carlsbad | San Diego County |
|---|---|---|
| Median Age (5-year average 2012-2016) | 41.6 | 35.3 |
| Median Age (5-year average 2017-2021) | 42.9 | 36.3 |
| … % Change | 3.1% | 2.8% |
| Prime Working Age, 25-64 (5-year average 2012-2016) | 54.4% | 53.7% |
| Prime Working Age, 25-64 (5-year average 2017-2021) | 52.8% | 54.1% |
| … % Change | (2.9%) | 0.7% |

## 3.3 Income Characteristics

The median household income in Carlsbad is $129,269 based on a recent five-year average. This figure shows Carlsbad households are earning significantly more with the median income experiencing an overall increase of approximately 31.5% from the preceding period average of $98,315 – a growth rate that is one-third above the corresponding change in inflation measured for the San Diego-Carlsbad region over the same period.[16]

### One-Third + One-Half: Incomes Continue to Separate...

City of Carlsbad residents' average median household income increased by almost one-third based on recent five-year averages, finishing at $129,269. This latter amount separately is nearly one-half higher than the countywide average.

Drawing from the same five-year averages, Carlsbad's median household income remained nearly one-half higher than the countywide median of $88,240, despite increasing at a slower

[16] The inflation rate for the San Diego-Carlsbad region via the consumer price index is 21.1% between July 2019 and June 2023.

pace than the county overall. Other material measurements show the average poverty rate – which for a household of four means an income below $30,000 – fell 2.2% points to 8.3%.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Income Characteristics
Table A-3.3a | Source: Esri, American Community Survey, and San Diego LAFCO

| Factor | City of Carlsbad | San Diego County |
|---|---|---|
| Median Household Income (5-year average 2012-2016) | $98,315 | $66,529 |
| Median Household Income (5-year average 2017-2021) | $129,269 | $88,240 |
| … % Change | 31.5% | 32.6% |
| Poverty Rate (5-year average 2012-2016) | 8.5% | 14.0% |
| Poverty Rate (5-year average 2017-2021) | 8.3% | 10.7% |
| … % Change | (2.2%) | (23.6%) |

## 3.4 Others: Unemployment + More

The unemployment rate – the percentage of the workforce (excluding students) jobless – within the City of Carlsbad remains comparatively low at 5.8% based on a recent five-year period average. Although the rate jumped by nearly two-thirds over the prior five-year period, it continues to fall below both the countywide rate of 6.6% and the statewide rate of 6.2%. This suggests a relatively strong local labor market, which concurrently provides the municipal benefit of presumably reduced demand for safety net services such as housing assistance and healthcare programs. Additional socioeconomic indicators follow.

**Low Unemployment…**

Recent five-year averages show the unemployment rate in the City of Carlsbad has remained comparatively low at 5.8% *despite* a two-thirds increase over the prior period (emphasis).

- Teleworking has Doubled:
  The recent five-year average rate of the labor force residing in Carlsbad that work from home is nearly one-fourth at 23.6%. This amount has doubled over the prior five-year period and is double the current overall rate of 12.5% in San Diego County.[17]

- College-Educated Majority:
  The recent five-year average rate of adults in Carlsbad with bachelor's degrees is 59.3%. This figure has remained relatively stable over the prior five-year period and is nearly 20 percentage points above the overall countywide attainment level of 40.3%.

[17] The observed spike in the share of the labor force working from home is likely attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic, which prompted widespread public health restrictions, workplace closures, and a rapid shift to remote work arrangements.

- English-Speaking Majority:
  The recent five-year average rate of households in Carlsbad self-identifying as English speaking is 94.7%, a rate that has remained relatively stable and is well above the countywide average. The corresponding non-English speaking rate of 5.3% is less than half the overall rate in San Diego County at 13.1%.

- Some Retirees:
  The recent five-year average rate of adults in Carlsbad collecting retirement income – whether through an employer pension program or Social Security – is 21.4%. This figure has also increased by nearly one-fourth over the prior five-year period and now closely matches the overall rate in San Diego County, which is 21.2% - suggesting homeowners are retiring but staying put given housing market dynamics.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Other Socioeconomic Indicators
Table A-3.4a | Source: Esri, American Community Survey, and San Diego LAFCO

| Factor | City of Carlsbad | San Diego County |
|---|---|---|
| Unemployment Rate (5-year average 2012-2016) | 3.6% | 7.8% |
| Unemployment Rate (5-year average 2017-2021) | 5.8% | 6.6% |
| … % Change | 62.0% | (15.4%) |
| Labor Force Working From Home (5-year average 2012-2016) | 11.7% | 7.0% |
| Labor Force Working From Home (5-year average 2017-2021) | 23.6% | 12.5% |
| … % Change | 100.9% | 78.9% |
| Non-English First Language (5-year average 2012-2016) | 5.6% | 15.0% |
| Non-English First Language (5-year average 2017-2021) | 5.3% | 13.1% |
| … % Change | (5.9%) | (12.6%) |
| Adults with Four-Year Degrees (5-year average 2012-2016) | 56.2% | 36.5% |
| Adults with Four-Year Degrees (5-year average 2017-2021) | 59.3% | 40.3% |
| … % Change | 5.6% | 10.4% |
| Collecting Retirement (5-year average 2012-2016) | 18.4% | 17.7% |
| Collecting Retirement (5-year average 2017-2021) | 21.4% | 21.2% |
| … % Change | 16.3% | 19.8% |

## 3.5 Unhoused Needs and Capacities

The City of Carlsbad participates in annual point-in-time counts for the unhoused population administered by the region's Continuum of Care (CoC) provider – the San Diego Regional Task Force on Homelessness.[18] The count is conducted largely by volunteers and typically during the last week of January concurrently across all 18 cities as well as several unincorporated communities in San Diego County. The point-in-time count complies with

[18] The CoC (San Diego Regional Task Force on Homelessness) is the coordinating body that oversees homelessness services and funding throughout San Diego County. All cities in San Diego County work with CoC to access federal funding, coordinate services, and ensure their local homeless programs align with regional efforts.

federal regulations and provides data on the scope and scale of homelessness on a given day. It also categorizes the unhoused population as unsheltered (vehicles, parks, streets, etc.) or sheltered (safe havens, emergency shelters – including hotel and motel vouchers).

Counts performed during the five-year review period with adjustments to exclude 2021 given the pandemic shows the average number of homeless in Carlsbad on any given day is 133. The total number of homeless at the end of the report period in 2023 tallies 103 and concurrently represents the lowest amount tracked over each of the five years. The most recent count shows 58.3% – or 60 – of the total as unsheltered and residing in cars, public places, or the street. The remaining 43 counted homeless are sourced to an emergency shelter.

### When 1,130 Beats 709: Lowering Homeless Intensity…

At the end of the report period in 2023, there was once counted homeless person in the City of Carlsbad for every 1,130 housed residents – a nearly two-thirds improvement from one per every 709 at the start of the period.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Point in Time Homeless Counts
Table A – 3.5a | Source: Regional Taskforce on Homeless in San Diego County + SD LAFCO

| Sheltered Population | | |
|---|---|---|
| January 2019 | | 59 |
| January 2020 | -8.5% | 54 |
| January 2021 | n/a | *No Data* |
| January 2022 | -20.4% | 43 |
| January 2023 | 0.0% | 43 |
| Average | -27.1% | 49.8 |

| Unsheltered Population | | |
|---|---|---|
| January 2019 | | 102 |
| January 2020 | -7.8% | 94 |
| January 2021 | n/a | *No Data* |
| January 2022 | -20.2% | 75 |
| January 2023 | -20.0% | 60 |
| Average | -41.2% | 82.8 |

| Total Homeless Count | | |
|---|---|---|
| January 2019 | | 161 |
| January 2020 | -8.1% | 148 |
| January 2021 | n/a | *No Data* |
| January 2022 | -20.3% | 118 |
| January 2023 | -12.7% | 103 |
| Average | -36.0% | 132.5 |

**Homeless-to-Housed Population Ratios**

| 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1:709 | 1:775 | *No Data* | 1:982 | 1:1,130 |

**Period Summary**

| AVG SHELTERED | AVG UNSHELTERED | AVG TOTAL |
|---|---|---|
| 49.8 ↓ 27.1% | 82.8 ↓ 41.2% | 132.5 ↓ 36.0% |

*Illustration Created with Anthropic*

## 3.6 Environmental Justice

State law directs the Commission to address environmental justice whenever it considers jurisdictional changes – a factor added to statute in 2008 and defined as "the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the location of public facilities and the provision of public services." The Commission adopted a local policy in 2022 to formally guide its consideration of environmental justice, including proactively incorporating pollution burdens and their economic impacts into the municipal service review program.

**Measuring EJ: State's Two-Factor Test…**

LAFCO's consideration of environmental justice draws on the California EPA and includes statewide percentile rankings for the City of Carlsbad across two core dimensions: (a) pollution burdens and (b) at-risk population characteristics.

Drawing on this framework, the Commission's consideration of environmental justice within the City of Carlsbad uses data from the California Environmental Protection Agency through its online assessment tool (CalEnviroScreen 4.0). Two percentile rankings are generated based on a weighted calculation involving multiple census tracts covering Carlsbad as well as overlapping adjacent areas — including inhabited portions within the Oceanside and Vista municipalities. These rankings focus on two core dimensions: pollution burdens – including exposures and environmental effects – and at-risk population characteristics, which account for sensitive groups and socioeconomic factors.

The resulting scores are summarized below to provide a broader understanding of environmental conditions and equity considerations in Carlsbad.

- Carlsbad's composite pollution burden ranks in the 30th percentile relative to the state and is considered comparatively good. It also falls below the 38th percentile for San Diego County. Composite ranking aside, three individual pollution indicators exceed the 50th percentile and reflect relatively higher environmental concerns: exposure to traffic impacts, effects from hazardous waste, and effects from impaired water bodies. None, however, exceed the 66th percentile, which represents a benchmark for significance. Additional comparative distinctions follow.

    - Carlsbad enjoys relatively superior air quality as measured by ozone (smog) with its statewide percentile ranking being more than one-fifth lower (better) than all of San Diego County. The main sources of ozone are trucks, cars, planes, factories, and

construction activities. Ozone exposure is known to irritate the lungs, cause inflammation, and worsen chronic illnesses.

- Traffic impacts and their exposures in Carlsbad are relatively high with its statewide percentile ranking being almost one-fourth higher than all of San Diego County. Traffic impacts are directly tied to the number of vehicles on the roads and are a main source of air pollution via particulate matter as well as noise. It is reasonable to assume the higher ranking in Carlsbad ties directly to I-5 corridor.

- Pesticide uses and their exposures in Carlsbad are significantly higher with its percentile ranking nearly four times greater than all of San Diego County. It is reasonable to assume the higher ranking in Carlsbad ties to its agricultural legacy.

- Carlsbad's composite **at-risk population** ranking falls in the 9th percentile relative to the rest of California and is considered comparatively excellent. It also falls well below the 37th percentile ranking for all of San Diego County. None of the at-risk measurements exceed the 50th percentile, which is a benchmark for relatively higher environmental concerns. Additional comparative distinctions follow.

  - Carlsbad residents have significantly lower levels of asthma, low birth weights, and cardiovascular disease and marked by the asthma rate percentile ranking being six-fold lower than all of San Diego County.

  - Carlsbad households are measurably more connected through a common language as evidenced by a linguistic isolation percentile ranking that is nearly three-fold lower than all of San Diego County.

A complete detailing of all population burdens and at-risk population rankings follows.

## City of Carlsbad:
### Environmental Justice Criteria
Table A – 3.6a | Source: California EPA + SD LAFCO

| 30.1 | 8.6 | 17 |
|---|---|---|
| Pollution Burden Percentile | Sensitive Population Percentile | Census Tracts |

**Pollution Burdens**

| FACTOR | CARLSBAD | SD COUNTY | DIFFERENCE | FACTOR | CARLSBAD | SD COUNTY | DIFFERENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Air Quality – Ozone | 32.7 | 42.2 | 9.5% Better | Cleanup Sites | 14.3 | 24.2 | 9.9% Better |
| Air Quality – Fine Particulate | 36.3 | 43.1 | 6.8% Better | Groundwater Threats | 35.2 | 36.8 | 1.6% Better |
| Air Quality – Diesel Particulate | 48.4 | 49.5 | 1.1% Better | Hazardous Waste | 55.0 | 44.9 | 10.1% Worse |
| Pesticide Uses | 46.5 | 11.8 | 34.7% Worse | Impaired Water Bodies | 52.6 | 55.5 | 2.9% Better |
| Toxic Releases | 18.9 | 32.1 | 13.2% Better | Solid Waste Sites and Facilities | 19.5 | 27.4 | 7.9% Better |
| Traffic Impacts | 58.7 | 48.4 | 10.3% Worse | | | | |
| Drinking Water Contaminants | 20.4 | 33.2 | 12.8% Better | | | | |
| Lead Risk in Housing | 10.9 | 38.7 | 27.8% Better | | | | |

**Sensitive Population**

| FACTOR | CARLSBAD | SD COUNTY | DIFFERENCE | FACTOR | CARLSBAD | SD COUNTY | DIFFERENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asthma | 5.7 | 34.6 | 28.9% Better | Education | 18.6 | 41.3 | 22.7% Better |
| Low Birth Weight | 20.1 | 44.5 | 24.4% Better | Linguistic Isolation | 13.4 | 37.8 | 24.4% Better |
| Cardiovascular Disease | 19.9 | 28.8 | 8.9% Better | Poverty | 20.7 | 45.5 | 24.8% Better |
| | | | | Unemployment | 38.8 | 50.0 | 11.2% Better |
| | | | | Housing Burden | 30.1 | 49.0 | 18.9% Better |

*Illustration Created with Anthropic*

Additional considerations of environmental justice factors can be found by analyzing elements from the Carlsbad's Climate Action Plan (CAP). First adopted in September 2015, this document serves as Carlsbad's roadmap for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as required under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The plan is premised on State statute recognizing climate change impacts have historically and disproportionately harmed socially and economically disadvantaged communities. The CAP was updated in November 2024 and now includes more than 20 emission reduction strategies designed to streamline environmental reviews for growth and development projects. These strategies specifically focus on reducing GHG emissions through 2045 – as mandated by the State – with

### When Optional Becomes Essential...

The City of Carlsbad's Climate Action Plan (CAP) serves as the City's roadmap for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. While CAPs are voluntary planning documents, they are increasingly essential given separate State requirements for counties and cities to systematically address greenhouse gas emissions when evaluating development projects under CEQA.

emphasis on limiting carbon dioxide (CO2) output.[19] [20] These reduction strategies are grouped into six focus categories: energy, water, waste diversion, transportation, off-road equipment, and carbon sequestration

Carlsbad's CAP uses 2016 as its baseline inventory year with a communitywide source contribution estimate of 981,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MT CO2e, or "metric tons"). This amount is equivalent to the electricity use of 204,436 households for one year.[21] It similarly translates to an annual generation of 8.4 metric tons per person based on an estimated population in Carlsbad of 110,933 in 2016.[22] Carlsbad's estimated per person carbon footprint – notably and with material qualifications given use of different baseline years – is the highest among the five "North County" cities in San Diego as detailed in the accompanying footnote.[23] Carlsbad's CAP separately estimates the baseline amount would increase on its own to 1,024,000 metric tons by 2045 absent any changes. Carlsbad's strategy to meet its target to reduce its baseline carbon emissions by 85% to 147,000 metric tons by 2045 largely ties to anticipated reductions from federal and state actions with the balance – 135,000 metric tons – dependent on CAP actions; an amount equivalent to avoiding 343.8 million miles driven by typical gas-powered passenger vehicles.[24]

### High Footprint + High Ambitions…

Carlsbad's per capita carbon footprint of 8.4 metric tons is the highest among North County cities – a figure that reflects the City's comparatively large commercial and industrial base, including McClellan-Palomar Airport, an extensive business park presence, and energy-intensive infrastructure, such as the Carlsbad Desalination Plant. Carlsbad's plan to cut community wide emissions by 85% by 2045 is also the most ambitious of the North County cities.

Future reports could revisit and expand on Carlsbad's efforts to reduce GHG emissions and related efforts to address and promote environmental justice.

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[19] State sets the following GHG emission reduction standards for California: a) reduce to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 and b) reduce to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. The State translates these reduction goals by requiring local jurisdictions to meet per capita GHG emissions of no more than 6 metric tons by 2030 and 2 metric tons by 2050.

[20] CEQA Section 15183.5 (1) requires municipalities to create comprehensive, evidence-based GHG reduction plans that quantify emissions, set defensible targets, specify implementation measures, include monitoring systems, and undergo public adoption processes.

[21] Energy emissions for households calculated via EPA online tool: www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator.

[22] Formula: 981,000 (metric tons) / 110,933 (population) equals 8.4.

[23] Carlsbad's carbon footprint of 8.4 metric tons per capita exceeds that of neighboring cities - Oceanside at 5.8, Vista at 6.1, Escondido at 6.2, and San Marcos at 6.3. Data reflects different baseline years (2012-2016) which may affect comparability.

[24] Source: EPA greenhouse gas equivalencies calculator tool: www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator.

# 4.0 ORGANIZATION

## 4.1 Governance

The City of Carlsbad operates as a charter-law municipality under its own locally adopted charter, also known as "home rule." Carlsbad established its charter status through Proposition D in June 2008 with 82.4% of registered voters supporting the City Council-sponsored transition. Proponents cited the benefits of retaining growth management powers and reducing costs associated with prevailing wage requirements that apply to general-law municipalities. Carlsbad's Charter largely affirms general law powers and duties while maintaining a council-manager governance format in which the Council sets policy and the City Manager implements it. Nonetheless, the Charter includes several distinct local authorizations, highlighted by the following provisions:

**Carlsbad City Hall**
1200 Carlsbad Village Drive, Carlsbad, CA 92008




Photo Credit: City of Carlsbad

- Affirms the principles and intentions of Proposition E (1986) establishing a local growth management plan.

- Authorizes the expenditure of general fund monies to promote and support economic and community development.

- Allows local standards and rules to fund public improvements and services as well as setting standards for awarding related contracts.

Carlsbad's five-member City Council is divided between an at-large Mayor and four Councilmembers with the latter group divided as of July 2017 into four "districts." Each district includes about 20,000 registered voters as of the 2020 census. All members receive a salary and benefits; they may also participate in the City's pension program with CalPERS.[25]

[25] The annual salary paid to the Mayor and Councilmembers at the end of the report period is $29,457 and $28,257, respectively. Auto allowances are also provided at $5,400 for the Mayor and $4,200 to Councilmembers.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Council Members as of June 2026
Table A-4.1a | Source: City of Carlsbad

| Member | Position | Years on Council | Background |
|---|---|---|---|
| Melanie Burkholder | District 1 | 4 | Mental Health |
| Kevin Shin | District 2 | 2 | Public Safety/Entrepreneur/Veteran |
| Priya Bhat-Patel | District 3 | 8 | Public Health |
| Teresa Acosta | District 4 | 6 | Public Relations |
| Keith Blackburn | Mayor | 18 | Public Safety |

* Other elected Carlsbad officials are the City Clerk and City Treasurer.

The City Council holds regular meetings generally two to three Tuesdays each month unless otherwise notified. Meetings are broadcast live on the local public access channel (Channel 24), with video recordings archived on the City website.

Carlsbad maintains more than one dozen standing boards and commissions to help inform City Council decision-making on topics of elevated policy priority. During the report period, the Planning Commission, Traffic Safety and Mobility Commission, Library Board of Trustees, and Arts Commission have been the most active, with annual average meeting totals of 16, 12, 11, and 9 meetings respectively. Summaries follow.

**Governance Help...**

The City of Carlsbad maintains 14 standing boards and commissions spanning topics from land use to public safety to arts and culture. During the five-year report period ending in 2023, these bodies held an average of 80 public meetings each year, led by the Planning Commission at nearly 16 per year.

- The Agricultural Conservation Mitigation Fee Citizens Advisory Committee consists of seven public members to provide advisory recommendations to the City Council on proposed expenditures from the Agricultural Conversion Mitigation Fee Fund. Established in 2005 when Carlsbad began collecting a per-acre fee from developers for converting agricultural land to urban uses, the Committee is staffed by the Housing and Homeless Services Department and has held three meetings during the period.

- The Arts Commission consists of seven appointed public members to provide advisory recommendations to the City Council on implementing the Arts Element of the Carlsbad General Plan as well as the Arts & Culture Master Plan (adopted in 2018). The Commission was established in 1985 with staffing by the Library & Cultural Arts Department. This Commission has held 44 meetings during the report period.

- The Beach Preservation Commission (now the Environmental Sustainability Commission) was established in 1986 and consists of seven appointed public members to provide advisory recommendations to the City Council on shoreline protection and enhancement and related topics. Originally staffed by the Parks and Recreation Department, this Commission has held 16 meetings during the report period. The Council transitioned this body to the Environmental Sustainability Commission in July 2025, with staffing now provided by the Environmental Sustainability Department.

- The Carlsbad Tomorrow Growth Management Citizens Committee was established by the City Council to develop recommendations for a new approach to managing future growth consistent with maintaining quality of life and state law compliance. The Committee met 15 times between March 2022 and April 2023, and its final report was accepted by the City Council on July 18, 2023. Membership included representatives from each Council district and City advisory commissions appointed by the Mayor and Council.

- The Community-Police Engagement Commission consists of five appointed public members to provide advisory recommendations to the Police Department on policies, procedures, and training. The Commission was established in 2022 and staffed by the City Clerk's Office. There were two meetings in 2023.

- The Golf Lodging Business Improvement District consists of five appointed members representing lodging and golf businesses collectively tasked with making advisory recommendations to the City Council on proposed expenditures involving collected assessments. It was established in 2012 in step with Carlsbad forming the Golf Lodging Business Improvement District and the levying of $2 per room each night to promote golf-related overnight stays in the City. Staffing is provided by the Economic Development Department. This Board has held 26 meetings during the report period. *This Board has since been disestablished with service provided by Visit Carlsbad.*

- The Historic Preservation Commission consists of five public appointed members - tasked with making advisory recommendations to City Council and Planning Commission on historic preservation initiatives and minimizing impacts to historic resources. It was established in 1997 with staffing provided by Community Development. This Commission has held 26 meetings over the report period.

- The Housing Commission consists of five appointed public members – two Housing Agency clients and three with related expertise – who provide advisory recommendations to the Community Development Commission and City Council on housing topics, including affordability objectives. The Housing Commission was established in 1999 and staffed by the Housing and Homeless Services Department. This Commission has held 35 meetings during the report period.

- The Library Board of Trustees consists of five appointed public members who provide advisory recommendations to the City Council on ongoing library operations and serve as a community forum on related topics. The Board was established in 1961 and staffed by the Library & Cultural Arts Department. This Board has held 54 meetings during the report period.

- The Parks and Recreation Commission consists of seven appointed public members who provide advisory recommendations to City Council on parks and recreation topics, including recreational programs and plantings on all public properties; it also hears appeals on planting decisions involving street trees. The Commission was established in 1953 and staffed by the Parks & Recreation Department. This Commission has held 35 meetings during the report period.

- The Planning Commission consists of seven appointed public members who provide advisory recommendations to the City Council on implementing and updating the General Plan, development projects, and related programs and plans. The Commission was established in 1952 and staffed by the Community Development Department. This Commission has held 132 meetings during the report period.

- The Senior Commission consists of five appointed public members who provide advisory recommendations to the City Council on developing and operating programs to meet the needs of elder residents. The Commission was established in 1985 and staffed by the Parks and Recreation Department. This Commission held 26 meetings during the report period.

- The Tourism Business Improvement District Board consists of seven appointed members – all from the lodging industry – who provide advisory recommendations to the City Council on proposed expenditures using collected assessments. The Board was established in 2023 when Carlsbad formed the Tourism Business Improvement District and levied a 2% assessment on gross lodging revenue to promote overnight tourism. Staffing is provided by the Economic Development Department. This Board

held 30 meetings during the report period.

* *The Board has since been disestablished and reformed under another enabling statues with services provided by Visit Carlsbad.*

- The Traffic Safety and Mobility Commission consists of seven appointed public members who provide advisory recommendations to the City Council on vehicle and pedestrian circulation and safety. The Commission was originally established in 1968 with five members and later expanded to seven members and renamed the Traffic Safety Commission. The Commission is staffed by the Transportation Department and held 60 meetings during the report period.

Additional information is footnoted.[26]

## 4.2 Administration + Staffing

The City of Carlsbad operates under a council-manager form of government with a full-time City Manager responsible for overseeing and coordinating all municipal operations in alignment with City Council-adopted policies and direction. Scott Chadwick served as Carlsbad's City Manager throughout the five-year report period ending in 2023 before voluntarily departing and being replaced by Geoff Patnoe in December 2024.[27] Under Carlsbad's Municipal Code, the City Manager is authorized to appoint, discipline, remove, promote, or demote all city officers and employees with the exception of the City Clerk, City Treasurer, City Attorney, and employees in the City Attorney's Office.[28]

As of the end of the report period, Carlsbad budgeted a total of 806.8 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions. This total is allocated between the following five City branches with several having multiple departments or divisions: Administrative Services, Community Services, Fire, Police, and Public Works. The largest share of budgeted positions throughout the five-year report period has been allocated by the City Council to public safety functions, specifically fire and police services. Combined, these two Departments have consistently accounted for nearly two-fifths of all budgeted City positions during the report period.

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[26] Subsequent to the end of the report period, the Investment Review Board was established in 2025 to regularly review Carlsbad's investment portfolio. The Board consists of the elected City Treasurer as well as four public members - all nominated by the City Treasurer and approved by the City Council. The Board works with the City Treasurer, Deputy City Treasurer, and investment staff and meets on a quarterly basis. As of the publishing of this report, the Board has met two times.

[27] City Manager Patnoe's employment agreement provides a base salary of $293,135 with 12-month severance absent cause.

[28] *Reference: Carlsbad Municipal Code Section 2.12.035.*




# 5.0 MUNICIPAL SERVICE FUNCTIONS

The City of Carlsbad provides an extended range of municipal services within its jurisdictional boundaries with limited reliance on outside special districts. This report has been scaled by the Executive Officer to focus on five specific service functions that underpin Carlsbad's growth and development as well as community needs. These are also functions that – with one notable exception relating to land use decisions – are commonly provided by special districts throughout California. These targeted functions involve (a) wastewater, (b) integrated fire protection, emergency medical, and ambulance services, (c) parks and recreation, (d) library and cultural arts, and (e) community development. Other pertinent municipal services provided by Carlsbad – including police protection and solid waste collection – are expected to be separately reviewed by LAFCO as part of future countywide studies. A summary analysis of the five targeted service functions with respect to resources and capacities, demands, and performance measurements follows.

**Focused MSR: Targeting Five for Now…**

This regional municipal service review focuses on five service functions underpinning the City of Carlsbad's growth and development: (a) wastewater, (b) integrated fire, emergency medical and ambulance, (c) parks and recreation, (d) library and community arts, and (e) community development.

## 5.1 Wastewater Function

The City of Carlsbad's wastewater function comprises three classes – collection, treatment, and discharge – and currently covers close to four-fifths – 82% - of the City's jurisdictional boundary, serving an estimated population of 87,140. Wastewater services for the remaining developed areas in Carlsbad are provided by either the Leucadia Wastewater District (LWD) or the Vallecitos Water District (VWD), both of which were established prior to the City's incorporation in 1952. While collection is entirely performed by Carlsbad, treatment and associated discharge/reuse is provided by contract through a joint powers authority – Encina Wastewater Authority (EWA) – in partnership with five other local agencies: City of Vista, City of Encinitas, VWD, LWD, and Buena Sanitation District (BSD).[29] [30] The following analysis examines the wastewater function and its three major service classes, covering resources, capacities and demands, and performance.

**Two-Tier Structure: Divided Collection + Shared Treatment…**

Wastewater service in the City of Carlsbad is delivered through a collaborative framework. Collection responsibilities are divided among three agencies with Carlsbad managing nearly four-fifths of the jurisdictional boundary. Treatment and discharge are provided regionally by the Encina Wastewater Authority, which receives flows from Carlsbad, Encinitas, Vista, San Marcos, and adjacent county areas.

### Resources | Budget + Staffing

Carlsbad's wastewater service function operates under the Public Works Branch's Utilities Department. It is organized as an enterprise fund with the intention of being entirely self-sufficient with any surplus re-invested into the system either directly through capital improvements or indirectly through reserves. During the five-year report period ending in 2023, actual operating revenues averaged $16.2 million annually with approximately 97% generated directly through monthly wastewater service charges. Operating expenses for the wastewater function have averaged $14.8 million annually and largely ties to covering three

**Operating Actuals…**

Actual operating revenues have averaged $16.2 million annually during the five-year report period ending in 2023, with a 41% overall growth compared to the start of the five-year period beginning in 2019. Actual operating expenses have averaged $14.8 million during the period with a (14.6%) overall decrease compared to the report period start.

[29] EWA is owned by six public agencies and governed by a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) that facilitates cost sharing and enables economies of scale the owners could not achieve independently. The JPA was founded in 1961 by Carlsbad and Vista. Over the next decade, the JPA was joined by the Buena Sanitation District, Vallecitos Water District, Leucadia Wastewater District and City of Encinitas.

[30] Prior to the 1960s, the City of Carlsbad treated wastewater at a small facility near Buena Vista Lagoon.

budget categories: administrative, general, and operations.[31] Overall, the wastewater function's average annual operating margin is 9.1% across the five years.[32]

**City of Carlsbad:**
Wastewater Function Budget Resources
Table A-5.1a | Source: City of Carlsbad + SD LAFCO

| Categories | 2019-2023 5-Year Averages |
|---|---|
| Actual Operating Revenues | |
| … Average Annual | $16.247 million |
| … Overall Change | 41.0% |
| Actual Operating Expenses | |
| … Average Annual | $14.767 million |
| … Overall Change | (14.6%) |
| Budget Performance | |
| … Overall Budget to Actual Ratio | 0.94 |

Budgeted staffing dedicated to supporting Carlsbad's wastewater function at the end of the report period in 2023 totals 21.6 FTEs. This staffing amount reflects a change of 2.0 full-time additional positions across the five-year report period.[33]

## Resources | Wastewater Rates

Carlsbad charges monthly fees for wastewater collection, treatment, and discharge services. User fee collections have accounted for 97.0% of actual revenues during the five-year period ending in 2023. The calculation method varies by customer class: single-family residential customers pay flat monthly rates, while multi-family residential, commercial, and other customer classes pay volume-based rates with different subclass tiers. A breakdown of wastewater fees across all categories through the report period follows with additional details on Carlsbad's primary customer classes – single family, multi-family, and group commercial – provided below.

### Catching Up …

The City of Carlsbad's wastewater rates remained frozen from 2016 through 2019 before the City implemented four consecutive annual increases to address deferred repairs and upgrades. For single-family customers – 90% of all accounts – the monthly bill rose from $28 to $43, a 55% overall increase over the five-year report period ending in 2023.

[31] The largest wastewater expense category fluctuated over the review period. In three of the five years, administrative and general expenses accounting for the highest share with an average of 67.7% of total costs. In the remaining two years, the largest expense was associated with the operation of the Encina Wastewater Treatment Plant, comprising 73.3% of costs. These shifts are primarily due to the year-to-year variability in capital expenditures at the Encina facility.
[32] The net margin calculation includes all operating and non-operating revenues minus operating expenses excluding depreciation.
[33] Budgeted staffing dedicated to wastewater at the end of the period equals 32.1% of the overall Carlsbad Utilities Department total.

Single-Family Residential | A flat monthly fee based on an average "return to sewer" rate of 80% calculated from the two lowest potable water demand months systemwide. The calculation is performed for the entire wastewater service area rather than individual customers. This class includes duplexes and accounts for 90% of all active accounts.

Multi-family Residential | A volume-based fee charged according to monthly water consumption and calculated individually for each customer account. This class includes apartments and mobile homes. It accounts for 6% of all active accounts.

Group Commercial | A volume-based fee is charged according to monthly water consumption and calculated individually for each customer account. It comprises several subclasses with escalating rate tiers, ranging from the lowest rate for office buildings to the highest rates for restaurants. It accounts for 4% of all active accounts.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Wastewater Rates, FY19 to FY23
Table A – 5.1b | Source: City of Carlsbad + SD LAFCO

| +52.7% | +47.5% | +46.9% |
|---|---|---|
| Avg Residential Increase | Avg Commercial Increase | Avg All Categories |

| Residential (Flat Monthly Fee) | | |
|---|---|---|
| Single Family | +55.0% | $27.81 → $43.11 |
| w/ 2nd Unit | +55.0% | $41.72 → $64.67 |
| Multi-Family | +50.8% | $3.29 → $4.96 |
| Mobile Home | +50.8% | $3.29 → $4.96 |

| Commercial (Per Water Unit) | | |
|---|---|---|
| Group 2 | +55.9% | $2.70 → $4.21 |
| Industrial Pretreatment | +49.9% | $4.53 → $6.79 |
| Group 3 | +46.6% | $4.10 → $6.01 |
| Group 4 | +37.4% | $7.65 → $10.51 |

| Educational (Per Student) | | |
|---|---|---|
| Junior High | +54.9% | $0.82 → $1.27 |
| Elementary | +54.5% | $0.55 → $0.85 |
| High School | +53.6% | $1.10 → $1.69 |
| Boarding School | +53.0% | $5.75 → $8.80 |

| Breweries (Per Water Unit) | | |
|---|---|---|
| Group 1 | +50.4% | $2.80 → $4.21 |
| Group 3 | +33.5% | $7.87 → $10.51 |
| Group 2 | +29.2% | $9.07 → $11.72 |
| Group 4 | +28.3% | $11.26 → $14.45 |

*A commercial connection dedicated to the City of Vista is not reflected.*

*Illustration Created with Anthropic*

A closer review shows wastewater rates remained unchanged from 2016 through 2019, representing a four-year rate freeze prior to the report period. Beginning in 2020, Carlsbad implemented annual rate adjustments that continued through 2023, resulting in sizable cumulative increases across all rate categories in an attempt to catch up after a long period

of no increases to address infrastructure repairs and upgrades. For single-family residential customers – who represent over 90% of customers – the monthly bill has increased by 55% during the report period, with the average monthly bill rising from $27.81 to $43.11.[34]

## Capacities | Collection System

Carlsbad's wastewater collection system primarily relies on gravity flow to receive and convey wastewater through a network of approximately 268 miles of sewer mains. The system is supported by 13 lift stations – 11 owned and operated by Carlsbad and two jointed owned with Vista - that transport wastewater to high points in the collection system, where it then flows by gravity to the joint-use EWA facility.[35] Other collection system features follow and further detailed in the associated table.

### 98% Gravity…

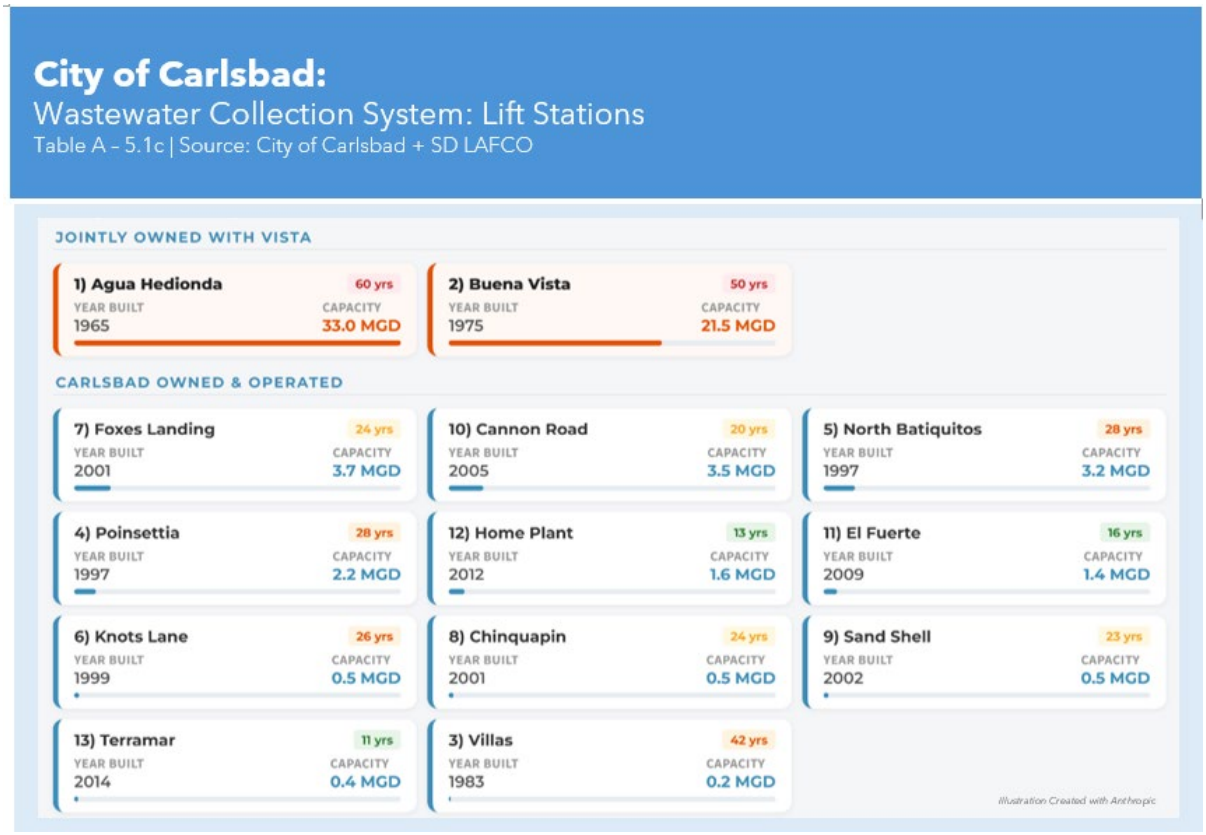
The City of Carlsbad's wastewater collection system spans 268 miles of sewer mains with 98% gravity-fed. Thirteen lift stations manage raising flows where needed towards the joint-use EWA facility for treatment and disposal. 70% of the collection system is less than 45-years old, with older pipelines proportionally serving Carlsbad's downtown area.

- Force mains represent approximately 1.6% of the total collection system.
- System age varies considerably. Approximately 70% of the system is less than 45 years old, reflecting suburban development following the late 1980s. Older pipelines are primarily located in the downtown area with some exceeding 80 years.
- System expansion has been minimal, with no significant expansions during the five-year report period ending in 2023. However, increased development density is anticipated in the near future and is expected to place a substantial burden on collection system capacity.
- Service area is limited to Carlsbad's jurisdictional boundary; City attests it does not provide wastewater services outside its jurisdictional boundary.

[34] Single-family residential rates are calculated as flat monthly fees based on an average "return to sewer" rate of 80% derived from the two lowest potable water demand months system-wide, rather than individual customer usage. The average monthly bill increased by $15.30 over the report period, from $27.81 to $43.11. This change represents a 55% increase compared to the original amount.

[35] The 11 Carlsbad owned-operated lift stations are smaller-capacity facilities serving localized areas throughout the City's service area. These stations lift wastewater to higher elevations to maintain gravity flow through the system, utilizing approximately 4.3 miles of force mains where needed. The two jointly-owned lift stations – Agua Hedionda and Buena Vista – have the largest capacities, with Buena Vista also used by Vista through a joint transmission line to receive and convey wastewater flows from Oceanside to the EWA facility. The jointly owned lift stations are managed by Buena Vista and the City of Carlsbad. Operations are performed by EWA, while the force mains are maintained and operated by Buena Vista rather than EWA.

Capacitiy details for Carlsbad's lift stations follow.




As noted previously, Carlsbad's wastewater services cover nearly four-fifths of the City's jurisdictional boundary with two other agencies – LWD and VWD – serving the remaining areas. Wastewater from Carlsbad and LWD converges near the North County Transit District's Carlsbad Poinsettia Station and is conveyed through a shared trunk sewer to the EWA facility. VWD operates a separate conveyance system to send most of its wastewater (primarily from San Marcos and a small portion from the southeastern part of Carlsbad) directly to EWA through trunk sewers and force mains that cross through Carlsbad's territory.[36] Carlsbad wastewater is also conveyed via direct connection to VWD's Outfall.

[36] A portion of wastewater from VWD's service area is treated locally at VWD's Meadowlark Wastewater Treatment Plant, which is located near Rancho Santa Fe Road and La Costa Meadows Drive.

## Capacities | Treatment + Disposal Facilities

Carlsbad sends all its collected wastewater to the EWA facility (Encina) for treatment and disposal via leased capacity rights in the Buena Sanitation District's Buena Outfall and the VWD's Land Outfall interceptor sewers. The Encina facility is classified as a Grade V plant by the State Water Resources Control Board and is the highest rating possible.[37] The facility was originally built in 1965 and staffed by EWA's employees. The facility has gone through five major expansions through the end of the report period and uses a variety of processes to treat the wastewater prior to ocean discharge or for recycled water production as summarized in order below:

- Influent screening & grit removal
- Sedimentation
- Aeration with return activated sludge
- Clarifiers
- Anaerobic digestion
- Biosolids dewatering, drying, & pellet production

### Quarter Share of EWA...

The EWA facility – jointly owned by Carlsbad with Vista, Encinitas, Vallecitos Water District, Buena Sanitation District, and Leucadia Water District – receives all collected wastewater from Carlsbad, with the City holding approximately 10.260 million gallons of the facility's 43.3-million-gallon daily treatment capacity across liquid, solids, and ocean outfall allocations. About one-third of treated wastewater is now diverted to recycled water uses based on production during the five-year report period ending in 2023

The current total daily treatment capacity at the Encina facility is 43.3 million gallons. EWA has a detailed capacity apportionment system among its member agencies which tracks three main capacity limits at the facility – liquid sewage capacity, solids handling capacity, and ocean outfall capacity. Carlsbad's daily allocations for all three categories is set at 10.260 million gallons and represents between 24% and 25% of the overall categories. As further discussed, Carlsbad's average day wastewater deliveries now amount to 60% of their allocated capacity for liquids and solids and 62% of ocean outfall capacity.

EWA reports that the Encina facility currently diverts up to one-third of the wastewater it treats annually from ocean outfall and redirects it to two water reclamation facilities for conversion into recycled water, with the diverted volume varying based on recycled water demand. Treated wastewater is conveyed to the Carlsbad Water Recycling Facility (CWRF),

[37] A Grade V plant in the context of a wastewater agency refers to a facility that requires operators to have at least a Grade IV certificate. T his classification indicates a higher level of complexity and responsibility within the wastewater treatment process. Operators in Class V plants must be certified and have qualifications to manage the advanced processes and systems involved in wastewater treatment.

which is owned by the City of Carlsbad and operated by EWA under contract, and to the Gafner Water Reclamation Plant, which is owned and operated by LWD.[38]

## Demands | Wastewater Flows

Carlsbad's average annual wastewater generation during the five-year report period ending in 2023 has been approximately 2.23 billion gallons, based on an average daily flow of 6.11 million gallons. Daily wastewater flows entering Carlsbad's collection system and conveyed to the Encina facility have increased by 7.3% over the 60-month period. A breakdown of recorded flow averages for Carlsbad across dry-weather, wet-weather, and peak-day conditions is detailed below and further shown in the associated tables.[39]

### 6.1 Million Gallons a Day...

The City of Carlsbad's wastewater collection system has conveyed an average of 6.110 million gallons daily to the joint-use EWA over the five-year report period ending in 2023. Peak-day demands have averaged 11.430 million gallons – nearly double the average daily.

**Dry-Weather Flows** | Average dry-weather flow during period is 6.01 million gallons per day, measured between May and October and captures baseline household demand. Daily flows reach 6.07 million gallons at the period close, representing a 1.9% increase.

**Wet-Weather Flows** | Average daily wet-weather flow during period is 6.81 million gallons, measured between November and April and captures inflow and infiltration (I&I) entering the collection system during storm events. Daily flows reach 7.53 million gallons at the end of period close, representing an increase of 16.4%.

**Peak-Day Flows** | Average peak-day flows during period is 11.43 million gallons, producing a peak factor of 1.87 relative to average daily flows. This value is largely influenced by a single extreme event of 18.12 million gallons recorded during a severe rain event in April 2020, and as further addressed attributable to excess flows sourced to Buena SD entering Carlsbad's collection system. Excluding this outlier, the peak factor adjusts downward to 1.59.

[38] CWRF is located next to the Encina facility and produces tertiary-treated recycled water distributed citywide for landscape irrigation, including limited areas outside Carlsbad's wastewater service area. Remaining secondary-treated effluent from Encina is discharged through EWA's 1.5-mile ocean outfall, which ends 150 feet below the surface with a 700-foot diffuser to enhance sweater mixing.

[39] Dry weather flows measure baseline sewage generation during non-rainy periods while wet weather flows include additional stormwater inflow and infiltration. This distinction is material for wastewater agencies as it enables proper infrastructure sizing, identifies system deficiencies requiring repair, ensures regulatory compliance during varying conditions, and supports accurate financial planning for both operational costs and capital improvements.

## City of Carlsbad:
Wastewater Demands
Table A – 5.1d | Source: EWA + SD LAFCO

**Detailed Flow Data (Million Gallons per Day)**

| Year | Average Daily Flow | Daily Dry Weather | Daily Wet Weather | Recorded Peak Day |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2019 | **5.99** | 5.96 | 6.47 | 11.1 |
| 2020 | **6.59** | 6.52 | 8.2 | 18.12 |
| 2021 | **5.97** | 5.96 | 6.17 | 8.24 |
| 2022 | **5.56** | 5.56 | 5.7 | 6.38 |
| 2023 | **6.43** | 6.07 | 7.53 | 13.29 |
| **Average** | **6.11** | **6.01** | **6.81** | **11.43** |
| **% Change** | +7.35% | +1.85% | +16.36% | +19.73% |

*Illustration Created with Anthropic*

## City of Carlsbad:
Wastewater Demands Comparison
Table A – 5.1e | Source: EWA + SD LAFCO

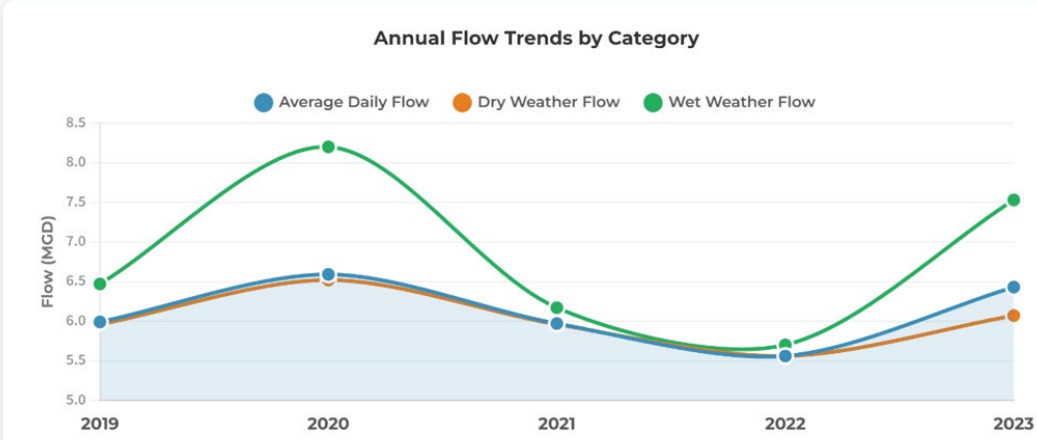



*Illustration Created with Anthropic*

## Demands |
## Connections + EDUs

Carlsbad's wastewater demands at the end of the five-year report period ending in 2023 tie to 24,079 active customer connections with nearly 90% categorized as single-family residential. The number of customer connections has modestly increased by a total of 120 – or 0.5% – during report period, despite absorbing losses in each of the final two years (2022 and 2023). All new connections to the wastewater system are associated with new construction with the notable exception of accessory dwelling units (ADUs) and junior accessory dwelling units (JADUs), which are typically permitted to connect to existing residential service laterals without requiring separate connections.

### Steady Connections With Rising EDUs...

The City of Carlsbad's wastewater customer base has been steady with less than 1% increase in physical connections over the five-year report period ending in 2023, while EDUs have increased by more than 7% and signaling demand intensification.

For capacity planning, Carlsbad measures usage in "Equivalent Dwelling Units" (EDUs) at 164 gallons per day based on its latest cost-of-service study. This assignment, paired with average year flows, results in an average EDU count within Carlsbad's wastewater system of 37,244 over the report period – or about 1.55 EDUs per connection. This is an elevated ratio for a system where over 90% of accounts are single-family residential, suggesting – and the City attests – greater intensity from growing commercial use.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Wastewater Demands: Connections + EDUs
Table A - 5.1f | Source: EWA + SD LAFCO

| Year | Sewer Connections | Annual Change | Growth Rate | Est. EDUs (Flow-Generated) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2019 | 23,959 | — | — | 36,524 |
| 2020 | 24,040 | +81 | +0.34% | 40,183 |
| 2021 | 24,103 | +63 | +0.26% | 36,402 |
| 2022 | 24,096 | -7 | -0.03% | 33,902 |
| 2023 | 24,079 | -17 | -0.07% | 39,207 |
| Total Change | +120 | Net +120 | +0.5% | Avg: 37,244 |

*Illustration Created with Anthropic*

Table Notes:
1. EDUs are measured on 164-gallon units. Carlsbad is currently updating measurement.
2. Carlsbad staff reports residential and commercial EDUs are calculated differently and assume different sewer generation rates based on development type, building size, building use, or occupancy.

## Performance |
Syncing Up Resources, Capacities, and Demands

The City of Carlsbad's wastewater enterprise remains financially sound, serving a largely built-out area relative to zoning where growth now centers on infill and gradual intensification. The system posted a 9% operating margin over the five-year report period, generating sufficient revenue to sustain operations and build reserves — though this stability concurrently has drawn on relatively sizable rate increases over the final four years that for most residential users has meant their monthly bills have gone up 55%, making up for an earlier four-year stretch from 2016 to 2019 with no changes. Customer growth has been minimal based on physical connections, and while demands have increased in excess portion to new develpoment, flows remain within system capacities. These and related performance themes are examined below.

### 1960s Growth Expectations Leave Headroom in 2020s |
Carlsbad's current average day wastewater flow during the five-year report period ending in 2023 has been 6.110 million gallons – equal to 60% of its allocated treatment and discharge capacity at Encina, based on facility plans initially developed in the 1960s. This leaves Carlsbad with the theoretical headroom to accommodate a sizeable increase in demands – upwards of 25,305 additional EDUs on paper. While existing development and current zoning make this level of growth improbable, the available capacity reflects priorities from a different era — one that anticipated and encouraged expansion on a scale later generations have chosen to moderate.

### Wet Weather + Elevated Inflow |
Carlsbad's average day wet-weather flow during the five-year report period ending in 2023 has been 6.810 million gallons – equal to 66% of the City's allocated treatment and discharge capacity at Encina. Although well within system capacities, the 16% increase in average wet-weather flows compared to 2% in average dry-weather flows shows increasing inflow and infiltration entering the collection system rather than reflecting organic demand growth.

### Wet Weather + Shared Infrastructure Dynamics |
Carlsbad's peak wet-weather-day demands reveal another dynamic. The period average peaking factor of 1.9 is high and largely driven by a single storm event in 2020 that produced a recorded peak of 18.120 million gallons – nearly three times the average daily flow and well beyond both Carlsbad's Encina allocation and its own collection system capacity. An April 10, 2020 overflow confirms the latter constraint

with excess flows in Buena Sanitation District's (BSD) sewer main reversing into Carlsbad's connecting line, spilling approximately 95,000 gallons per State Board records. The incident underscores the vulnerability of the shared interceptor Carlsbad and BSD jointly use to convey flows to Encina – as well as the degree to which system performance can be shaped by conditions originating outside Carlsbad's control.

### Effectively Managed Day-to-Day Enterprise |

Carlsbad's wastewater system has generated positive revenue surpluses in four of the five years across the report period ending in 2023, leading to a period average operating margin of 9%, or $1.481 million. The lone shortfall occurred in 2019 and was immediately cured beginning in the following year with the City Council approving consecutive rate increases to account for higher operating costs – including rising pass-throughs from EWA, which is the function's single-largest expense line.[40] These surpluses have concurrently helped rebuild the wastewater function's fund balance by more than half from $9.982 to $15.067 million over the report period.

### Reserves + Funding Capital Improvements |

The ongoing replenishing of Carlsbad's wastewater fund – which has increased over the five-year report period via operating surpluses from $9.982 million in 2019 to $15.067 million in 2023 – is necessary as the sole budgeted source funding the City's 15-year sewer replacement capital program, estimated at $112.200 million at period's close. The program is dominated by Carlsbad's share of Encina facility improvements, followed by rehabilitation and replacement needs tied to an aging collection of infrastructure. Carlsbad's sewer replacement fund carries a negative balance at the close of the report period and is projected to remain in deficit through the planning horizon, all of which increases the significance and need for continued operating surpluses to keep the wastewater system operating without major breakdowns.

### Proactive Prevention Paying Off |

Carlsbad performs regular preventive maintenance across its 268-mile wastewater collection system to maximize lifespan while reducing the near-term risk of backups and overflows. Cleaning frequencies range from quarterly for high-priority segments to a full system cycle no less than every three years. The effectiveness in Carlsbad's proactive attention in preventive maintenance is evident in the City experiencing only five spills during the five-year report period ending in 2023 – one attributed to an overflow in BSD's system and the other four involving low-category findings by the State Board, none of which affected surface waters. Materially, even when counting all five spills, this

[40] The average year operating surplus less FY19 is $2.817 million.

translates to an exceptional ratio of 0.37 spills per 100 miles per year over the five-year report period compared to the median and average ratios for public wastewater agencies established by the State Board of 3.4 and 8.2, respectively.[41]

## 5.2 Integrated Fire, Emergency Medical, + Ambulance Function

The City of Carlsbad formally established fire protection services in 1955 with the formation of its own Fire Department, replacing an all-volunteer unit that had been serving the City since its incorporation in 1952.[42] By the early 1960s, Carlsbad had opened its first dedicated fire station within the newly constructed City Hall on Pio Pico Drive and began hiring full-time firefighters. In 1972, the annexation of the La Costa neighborhood significantly expanded the Fire Department's service area and responsibilities and facilitated a period of capital expansion with two new fire stations opening over the next two years – one at El Camino Real and Arenal Road and another on Elm Street (now Carlsbad Village Drive).

**Three for One…**

The City of Carlsbad's fire protection function has evolved since formal establishment in 1955 to encompass three integrated classes: fire protection (suppression and rescue), emergency medical (advanced life support), and ambulance transport. These integrated services account for 16% of the City's General Fund expenditures over the five-year report period ending in 2023.

Carlsbad's Fire Department now operates out of seven stations. Services now encompass three integrated classes: fire protection (suppression and rescue), emergency medical (advanced life support or ALS), and ambulance transport. Carlsbad's first-response service area also provides fire protection, emergency medical services including ambulance transport to the McClellan-Palomar Airport, State lagoons, and Carlsbad State Beaches.[43] [44] Fire Chief Michael Calderwood has served in the position since July 2018. A summary of the function's core resources, capacities, demands, and performance follows.

41 Source: State Water Board, SSO Reduction Program Annual Compliance Report (2011).
42 The volunteer company had been supported by the new City through the provision of a fire engine.
43 These out-of-agency agreements expand the Fire Department's service area by an additional 44 acres. There are approximately 7 miles of linear beaches within the City of Carlsbad, 6 of which are State Beaches, with the remaining strand the City of Carlsbad.
44 Carlsbad integrated paramedic and ambulance services into its Fire Department in 1977, further enhancing its emergency response capabilities. Carlsbad's ambulance and emergency medical functions are separately categorized by the Commission as direct and paramedic-advanced life support respectively, and since 1977, Carlsbad has continuously maintained ambulance and ALS service at not less than existing levels.

## Resources |
Budget + Staffing

Carlsbad's integrated fire protection, emergency medical, and ambulance services are the responsibility of the Fire Department and resourced through the City General Fund. (A dedicated analysis of the General Fund is provided in Section 6.2.) Personnel costs represent the largest expense category, accounting for 78% of all Fire Department expenditures during the five-year report period marked by supporting 134.5 FTEs at the 2023 period close.[45] These integrated fire services account for 15.8% of total City General Fund expenditures over the five-year report period.

### Investment Underway...

The City of Carlsbad has increased funding for its integrated fire protection function each year during the five-year report period ending in 2023. The cumulative budget increase totals 62%, with the Fire Department's share of the General Fund growing from 15% to 19% over the same period. This increase directly ties to implementing several planned expansions during the report period: a seventh fire station, year-round lifeguards, and additional ambulance coverage.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Integrated Fire Protection Budget Resources
Table A-5.2a | Source: City of Carlsbad + SD LAFCO

| Categories | 2019-2023 5-Year Averages |
|---|---|
| Budgeted Expenses | |
| … Average Annual | $29.5 million |
| … Overall Change | 62.2% |
| Actual Expenses | |
| … Average Annual | $29.9 million |
| … Overall Change | 46.8% |
| Budget Performance | |
| … Overall Budget to Actual Ratio | 1.01 |

A closer review of budget-to-actual expenses within the General Fund shows integrated fire protection costs tracked closely to expectations over the report period, with the overall budget-to-actual ratio totaling 1.01 - a variance of 1.9%. While actuals exceeded budget in three of the five years (2019, 2021, 2022), only one – 2021 – involved a sizable overspend, attributable to pandemic conditions.[46] Further, while budget appropriations have grown 62% in step with planned authorizations to expand services (seventh fire station, year-round

[45] Amount includes Carlsbad's lifeguard program staffed by a total of 7 FTE positions, several of whom are licensed paramedics.
[46] Additional factors contributing to the period-overspend tie to City Council authorizations for additional appropriations during the year and timing delays in which appropriations have been encumbered but unspent in a given fiscal year and driven by the reasons stated in the report.

lifeguards, additional ambulance coverage), actuals have increased only 47% – a widening margin suggesting spending discipline by management.

Consistent with most public safety services, Carlsbad's integrated fire protection function is primarily dependent on human resources through staffing arrangements governed by a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Carlsbad Firefighters' Association. The MOU includes the following key provisions:

Work Schedule | Establishes a traditional "Kelly" schedule averaging 56 hours per week. Under this schedule, firefighters work 24-hour shifts followed by 24 hours off, alternating for eight days, then receive either four or six consecutive days off.

Compensation | Sets entry-level annual pay for a first-year firefighter/paramedic at $87,804 at the end of the report period (2023).

Approximately one in seven Carlsbad employees belong to the Fire Department as of the end of the report period in 2023. Overall budgeted staffing totals 134.5 FTE at the end of the report period – an increase of 42.5 positions, or 46.2%, over the preceding five years. This staffing increase corresponds to three specific service expansions approved by the City Council: adding year-round lifeguard services, staffing two additional ambulances, and opening a seventh fire station. A breakdown of budgeted staffing via its three divisions – (a) administration, (b) emergency operations, and (c) community risk reduction and resiliency – with per 1,000 capita measurements follows.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Integrated Fire Protection, Staffing Resources
Table A – 5.2b | Source: City of Carlsbad + SD LAFCO

| Division | FY 2019 | FY 2020 | FY 2021 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | 5-Yr Average | Growth Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fire Administration | 4.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 4.8 | +12.5% |
| Emergency Operations | 80.0 | 86.5 | 86.5 | 103.0 | 117.5 | 94.7 | +46.9% |
| Community Risk Reduction | 8.0 | 11.75 | 11.75 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 11.3 | +56.3% |
| **Total FTE** | **92.0** | **103.3** | **103.3** | **121.0** | **134.5** | **110.8** | +46.2% |
| *Per 1,000 Residents* | *0.8* | *0.90* | *0.90* | *1.05* | *1.12* | *0.96* | *+46.3%* |

*Illustration Created with Anthropic*

## Capacities |
Deployment, Facilities + Equipment

Carlsbad's integrated fire protection function is delivered from seven fire stations throughout Carlsbad under the command of the Assistant Fire Chief and supported by three shift Battalion Chiefs who oversee A, B, and C platoons. Each 24-hour shift deploys 34 public safety personnel across all stations. Every fire engine, truck company, and ambulance is staffed with at least one paramedic, ensuring that each emergency response includes a minimum of two paramedics capable of delivering advanced life support. Dispatch service is provided by North County Dispatch Joint Powers Authority (JPA).[47] Station details follow along with summarizing call volume in the associated illustration along with detailing vehicle assignments.

### Capacity Floor...

The City of Carlsbad sets the following minimum deployment levels with respect to its integrated fire protection function:

Fire Engines |
Three, at least One Paramedic

Fire Trucks - Ladders |
Four, at least One Paramedic

Ambulances |
Two, at least One Paramedic

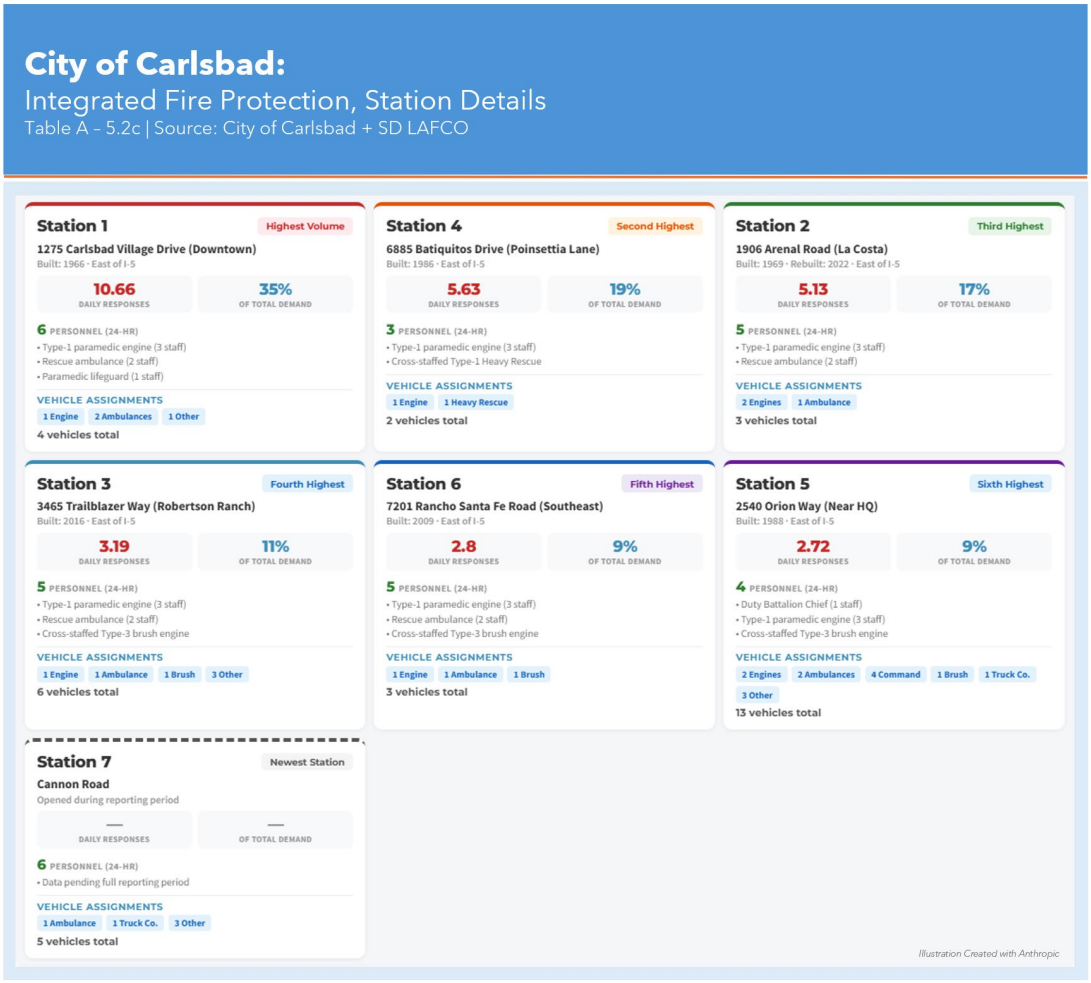
### Station No. 1: Downtown (1966)
This station is located at 1275 Carlsbad Village Drive, east of Interstate 5. Highest call volume of all stations with average of 10.66 responses per day – 35% of the daily total demand. Staffed with six personnel every 24-hour period.[48]

### Station No. 2: La Costa Area (1969, Rebuilt in 2022)
This station is located at 1906 Arenal Road, east of Interstate 5. Third highest call volume with average of 5.13 responses per day – 17% of the daily total demand. Staffed with five personnel every 24-hour period.[49]

### Station No. 3: Robertson Ranch Area (2016)
This station is located at 3465 Trailblazer Way, east of Interstate 5. Fourth highest call volume with an average of 3.19 responses per day – 11% of the daily total. Staffed with five personnel every 24-hour period.[50]

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47 North County Dispatch JPA was initially established in 1984 and provides fire and medical emergency dispatch services to cities and special districts covering an estimated population of over 700,000 spanning 448 square miles north San Diego County. These services include answering 911 emergency and business phone calls, providing Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) and related instructions.
48 No. 1 operates a Type-1 paramedic engine company staffed with 3, a rescue ambulance staffed with 2 and a paramedic lifeguard.
49 No. 2 operates a Type-1 paramedic engine company staffed with 3, and a rescue ambulance staffed with 2.
50 No. 3 operates a Type-1 paramedic engine company staffed with 3, and a rescue ambulance staffed with 2. It also cross staffs a Type-3 brush engine.




### Station No. 4: Central Carlsbad (1986)

This station is located off Poinsettia Lane in Carlsbad at 6885 Batiquitos Drive, east of Interstate 5. Second highest call volume with an average of 5.63 responses per day – 19% of the daily demand. Staffed with three personnel every 24-hour period.[51]

### Station No. 5: Airport Area (1988)

This station is located near the Police & Fire Headquarters at 2540 Orion Way, east of Interstate 5. Sixth highest call volume with an average of 2.72 responses per day – 9% of the daily total demand. Staffed with four personnel every 24-hour period.[52]

### Station No. 6: Southeast Carlsbad (2009)

This station is located at 7201 Rancho Santa Fe Road, east of Interstate 5. Fifth highest call volume with an average of 2.8 responses per day – 9% of the daily total demand.

[51] No. 4 operates a Type-1 paramedic engine company staffed with 3. It also cross-staff's a Type-1 Heavy Rescue unit.
[52] No. 5 operates with a Duty Battalion Chief, a Type-1 paramedic engine company staffed with 3, and cross-staff's a Type-3 brush engine.

Staffed with five personnel every 24-hour period.[53]

### Station No. 7: Central Coast Carlsbad (2023)

This station is located on the site of the former Encina Power Plant at 4600 Carlsbad Blvd, west of Interstate 5. It is currently labeled a "temporary" station and opened in January 2023. Daily response demands for a full fiscal year are not available for this station since it just opened. Staffed with six personnel every 24-hour period.[54]

Specific to the placement of ambulance resources, Carlsbad operates five ALS ambulances on a 24-hour basis, all of which are staffed with one firefighter/paramedic and one single-role emergency medical technician (EMT).[55] Ambulance services are delivered out of Stations No. 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7. In addition, Carlsbad keeps three reserve ambulances to maintain readiness in the event front line ambulances are out of service or when surge capacity is needed for ambulance delivery.

Carlsbad supplements its own integrated fire protection, emergency medical, and ambulance capacities by maintaining reciprocal automatic aid agreements with surrounding jurisdictions.[56] Most notably, Carlsbad is a signatory to the San Diego North Zone Auto Aid Agreement along with Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, North County Fire Protection District (FPD), Rancho Santa Fe FPD, Valley Center FPD, and the Cities of Vista, Oceanside, Encinitas, Del Mar, Solana Beach, San Marcos, and Escondido. All agencies under the North Zone Auto Aid Agreement deploy resources based on which unit is closest or upon request, including response time considerations. The substantive effect of the agreement – assuming relatively fair exchanges between agencies in deploying outside aid – is faster response times and enhanced emergency capabilities across the entire North County region. Additional

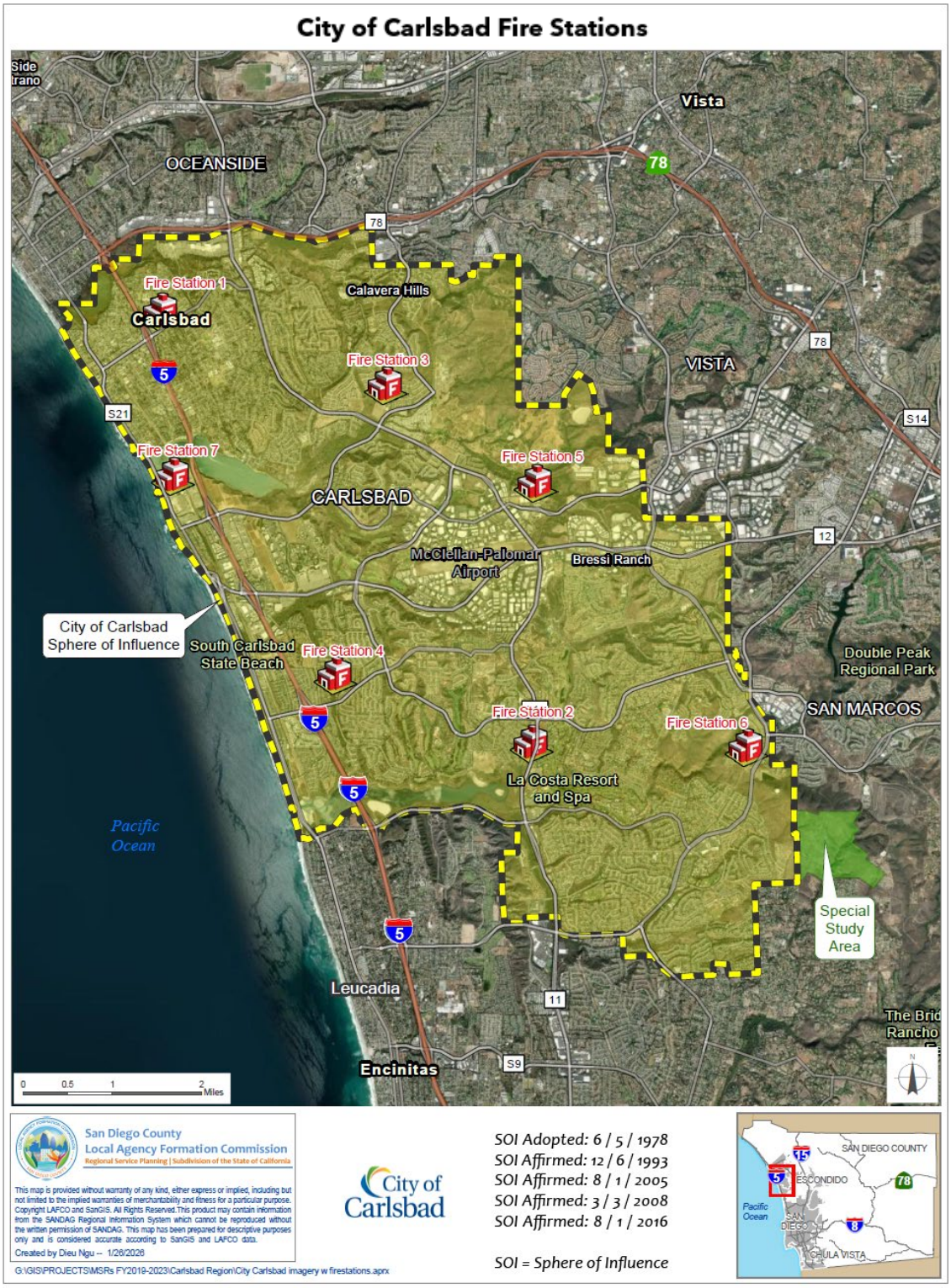
**Resource Reciprocity…**

The City of Carlsbad is a member of a multi-agency auto-aid agreement that includes all nearby cities and special districts' fire services in North County. This agreement provides Carlsbad with additional resources when needed; it also tasks Carlsbad to provide resources to outside jurisdictions when needed.

[53] No. 6 operates a Type-1 paramedic engine staffed with 3, a rescue ambulance staffed with 2, and cross-staff's a Type-3 brush engine.
[54] No. 7 operates a truck (ladder) company staffed with 4 and a rescue ambulance staffed with 2.
[55] Advanced Life Support (ALS) is a higher level of emergency care procedures that may include defibrillation, airway management, and invasive techniques such as IV therapy, intubation, and/ or drug administration.
[56] LAFCO recognizes automatic aid is particularly valuable in responding to larger incidents where multiple fire units and/or specialized rescue and fire suppression equipment are needed, as well as handling calls that cross jurisdictional boundaries, where units from an adjoining jurisdiction are the closest, most appropriate resource. Measuring automatic aid response includes identifying the percentage of an agency's total call volume where an outside agency was dispatched and determining the type of service the outside agency provided

details on the volume of automatic aid agreement transactions are provided in the following section on demands.

Map No. A - 5.2



## Demands |
Calls, Onsite Arrivals, + More

Dispatched calls represent a direct and quantifiable measure of public demand for the City of Carlsbad's integrated fire protection services. Most notably, dispatched calls serve as a core signal that drives daily operations and resource deployment decisions. During the five-year report period ending in 2023, Carlsbad's average annual dispatch call volume has been 13,510 – the equivalent of slightly more than 37 calls every day with 30 involving reported incidents within City limits.[57] Call volumes have also increased for Carlsbad during the period by 23%, accelerating the pace of emergency response demands with the final year tally reaching the equivalent of 42 per day.

### Every 39 Minutes ...

The City of Carlsbad's average dispatch demand for integrated fire protection during the five-year report period ending in 2023 equaled 37 calls each day – the equivalent of one emergency every 39 minutes. (30 calls involved areas within City limits.) Call volume increased during the period by 23%, accelerating the pace of emergency response demands.

Less than one-tenth of all dispatched calls received by Carlsbad during the report period were cancelled typically due to duplicative reports, false alarms, or situations being resolved before arrival. The overall cancellation rate for all calls dispatched to Carlsbad during the period has averaged 7.7% while the rate for calls within City limits specifically has been 9.4%. Both cancellation rates appear within a reasonable range for fire service providers and do not merit concern with respect to indicating any systematic problems, whether sourced to dispatch or elsewhere.

Additionally, the higher cancellation rate within Carlsbad's jurisdictional limits compared to outside calls appears reasonable and affirms the system is working as intended. This pattern aligns with the greater likelihood of multiple reports and self-resolved situations in urban areas while the lower rate for outside calls indicates those represent more confirmed emergencies. The difference between dispatched calls and cancellations defines Carlsbad's actual onsite arrivals, averaging 10,974 per year, or about 30 per day. Roughly one-third of all incidents were dispatched to Station 1 (Downtown), another third to Stations 2 (La Costa) and 4 (Central), and the remainder to the City's four other stations.

A detailed breakdown of calls and onsite arrivals follows.

[57] The remaining dispatched calls to Carlsbad involved incidents outside the City - either as a result of contracts with the County and State to cover the Palomar Airport and Carlsbad State Beach, respectively, or mutual/auto aid agreements

## City of Carlsbad:
Integrated Fire Protection, Suppression, Rescue + EMT Demands
Table A – 5.2d | Source: City of Carlsbad + SD LAFCO

| Category | FY 2019 | FY 2020 | FY 2021 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | Average | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Dispatched Incidents | 12,388 | 12,469 | 13,227 | 14,181 | 15,286 | 13,510 | 23.4% |
| Total Dispatched Incidents in Carlsbad | 10,557 | 10,396 | 10,730 | 11,431 | 12,068 | 11,036 | 14.3% |
| Total Cancelled Calls in Carlsbad | 936 | 961 | 1,099 | 1,104 | 1,107 | 1,041 | 18.3% |
| **TOTAL ONSITE RESPONSES** (Carlsbad and Outside Areas) | **10,494** | **10,346** | **10,668** | **11,359** | **11,999** | **10,974** | 14.3% |
| Total Onsite Responses – City Limits | 9,621 | 9,435 | 9,631 | 10,327 | 10,961 | 9,995 | 13.9% |
| Average Daily Responses – City Limits | 26.4 | 25.8 | 26.4 | 28.3 | 30.0 | 27.4 | 13.6% |
| Responded by Carlsbad in Carlsbad | 7,506 | 7,428 | 7,575 | 7,929 | 8,770 | 7,842 | 16.8% |
| Responded by Carlsbad + Others in Carlsbad | 2,343 | 2,348 | 2,484 | 2,754 | 2,610 | 2,508 | 11.4% |
| Responded by Other Only | 645 | 570 | 609 | 676 | 619 | 624 | (4.0%) |
| % Automatic Aid Received | 24.1% | 23.4% | 23.4% | 24.2% | 21.1% | 23.2% | (12.4%) |
| % Automatic Aid Provided | 19.2% | 20.5% | 22.5% | 23.3% | 24.2% | 21.9% | 26.0% |

*Illustration Created with Anthropic*

Drawing from the preceding table, the following summarizing observations apply.

- Onsite Demands: Carlsbad's annual onsite arrival demand increased each year during the report period, up 14.3% overall – from one incident every 50 minutes in 2019 to one every 44 minutes in 2023.

- City-Only Incidents: Incidents within Carlsbad account for an average of 91.1% of all onsite arrivals, a share that has remained essentially unchanged with less than a 1% overall adjustment.

- Out-of-City Responses: Calls outside Carlsbad represent the remaining 8.9% of total onsite arrivals, rising modestly by 4.8% during the period.

- Operational Self-Sufficiency: Carlsbad responded without outside auto-aid to 78.5% of all onsite incidents, improving by 2.6% over the period.

The portion of onsite incidents necessitating transport during the report period has averaged 5,054 ambulance trips annually – or 13.8 per day. The final year figure represents the peak amount, equivalent to 17.4 daily ambulance trips, underscoring a significant period increase of 41.3%. While Carlsbad's recent expansion from three to five ambulances may have contributed to some increased utilization with improved availability, the magnitude of the increase in transport demand suggests genuine underlying growth in community medical needs. The substantial increase suggests the original three-ambulance deployment model was inadequate to meet actual community requirements, and the decision and investment in additional units were merited and reveal previously unmet demand – especially given Carlsbad's demographics and aging population. Information on ambluance fees is footnoted.[58]

### From 3 to 5 Ambulances + Truing Up to Demand...

The City of Carlsbad's ambulance transports have increased 41% over the five-year report period ending in 2023 to 17.4 trips per day – suggesting the expansion from three to five units has been timely.

A breakdown on ambulance transport during the report period follows with additional information on impacts on the General Fund footnoted.[59]

**City of Carlsbad:**
Integrated Fire Protection, Ambulance Transport Demands
Table A – 5.2e | Source: City of Carlsbad + SD LAFCO

| Category | FY 2019 | FY 2020 | FY 2021 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | Average | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Dispatched Incidents | 7,792 | 8,178 | 8,865 | 10,042 | 11,093 | 9,194 | 42.4% |
| Total Cancelled Calls | 3,302 | 3,605 | 4,307 | 4,740 | 4,748 | 4,140 | 43.8% |
| **Total Onsite Incidents** | **4,490** | **4,573** | **4,558** | **5,302** | **6,345** | **5,054** | **41.3%** |
| ... within Carlsbad | 3,891 | 3,846 | 3,811 | 4,379 | 5,190 | 4,223 | 33.4% |
| ... outside Carlsbad | 599 | 727 | 747 | 923 | 1,155 | 830 | 92.8% |
| Auto aid received (transports) | 1,021 | 884 | 943 | 876 | 852 | 915 | (16.6%) |

*Illustration Created with Anthropic*

58 Carlsbad's master fee schedule as of July 2025 provides the patient charge for a BLS/ALS trip is $2,732 plus $43.00 per mile. Carlsbad contracts with an outside firm (Wittman Enterprises, Rancho Cordova) to bill insurance companies, MediCal, and Medicare as well as patients for insurance co-pays.

59 Revenue from ambulance service and transport is deposited into the General Fund and has increased from $2.5 million to $4.4 million over the report period, a 74.7% increase. This growth is likely attributable to expanded ambulance capacity through the addition of two units and proactive use of supplemental government reimbursement programs, including Ground Emergency Medical Transportation (GEMT) and Public Provider Ground Emergency Medical Transportation (PPGEMT).

The two most frequent hospitals utilized by Carlsbad are Scripps (Encinitas) and Tri-City Hospital (Oceanside). Patients requiring a trauma center would either go to Scripps (La Jolla) or Palomar (Escondido).

A unique feature of Carlsbad's integrated fire protection services involves staffing lifeguards to provide emergency response and related public education services along the City's public beaches. Available data covers the first four years of the five-year report period and shows significant demands across the board – starting with beach attendance in Carlsbad rising nearly double with a period average of just over 842,000 visitors annually. Over this same abbreviated period, the average number of annual rescues performed by Carlsbad was 408 while absorbing its own nearly triple increase.[60] Only one drowning throughout the five-year period was recorded, although the incident occurred in an unguarded area, meaning no lifeguard was present in the swimming area at the time of the drowning as it was prior to lifeguards' scheduled duty hours. Medical aid provided by lifeguards increased by 141.8%. The breakdown of lifeguard service demands follows.

### Busier Beaches, Steady Safety...

Carlsbad's beach attendance nearly doubled over the first four years of the five-year report period, surpassing 1.2 million visitors – driving sharp increases in lifeguard service demands in water rescues (+193%), medical aids (+142%), and preventive actions (+51%). Enforcement actions increased a comparatively modest 36%, suggesting larger crowds have not translated into proportional enforcement concerns. Drowning fatalities remained rare, with just one recorded during the period. (FY2023 data are unavailable due to a server crash and are non-recoverable.)

**City of Carlsbad:**
Integrated Fire Protection, Lifeguard Demands
Table A – 5.2f | Source: City of Carlsbad + SD LAFCO

| Category | FY 2019 | FY 2020 | FY 2021 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | Average | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beach Attendance (est.) | 619,486 | 699,445 | 845,304 | 1,203,950 | *N/A* | 842,046 | 94.4% |
| Water Rescues | 280 | 213 | 320 | 820 | *N/A* | 408 | 193.0% |
| Preventive Actions | 24,827 | 26,220 | 25,861 | 37,430 | *N/A* | 28,585 | 50.8% |
| Medical Aids | 91 | 131 | 250 | 220 | *N/A* | 173 | 141.8% |
| Boat Rescues | 0 | 3 | 16 | 2 | *N/A* | 5 | N/A |
| Enforcement | 370 | 1,053 | 564 | 502 | *N/A* | 622 | 35.7% |

FY23 lifeguard service demand data is unavailable due to a server crash and is non-recoverable.

*Illustration Created with Anthropic*

[60] The City of Carlsbad advises that lifeguard service demand is concentrated during the May–September peak season. Accordingly, a peak-season daily rate – fewer than three rescues per day – provides a more accurate representation of operational conditions than an annualized average.

## Performance |
Syncing Up Resources, Capacities, + Demands

Carlsbad's integrated fire protection function appears well-resourced relative to local conditions and has been the beneficiary of additional investment by the City Council with the budget rising by just over 62% during the five-year report period ending in 2023 – now representing 16% of all General Fund monies. The Fire Department has made use of these funds by expanding capacities across all field operations – including in the form of additional front-line responders: firefighters, paramedics and lifeguards. These actions have proven strategically sound given the persistent upward trajectory in service demands documented during the report period – signaling the investments have proactively addressed real-time capacity needs rather than reactive spending. This and other key performance measurements and related themes follow.

### Strategic Capacity Building |
Carlsbad significantly expanded its integrated fire protection function during the five-year report period ending in 2023 by increasing staffing levels 46% to 134.5 FTEs. This expansion has been a targeted investment by the City Council tied to three specific service enhancements: year-round lifeguards, two additional ambulances, and opening a seventh fire station. This disciplined approach to capacity building aligns resources directly with documented demands as substantiated in this review.

### Timely True Up to Ambulance Transport Needs |
Total ambulance transport demand for Carlsbad has climbed 41% during the five-year report period ending in 2023 while auto aid received for transports declined by (16.6%). This dynamic shows Carlsbad is handling significantly more incidents while depending less on outside assistance — a pattern enabled by the recent expansion from three to five front line ambulances. A key takeaway is the investment made by the City Council appears to directly align with community needs while simultaneously strengthening operational self-sufficiency.

### Self-Sufficient in Meeting Community Demands |
Carlsbad's resources and related management practices have positioned it to independently meet nearly four-fifths of all onsite fire, emergency medical, and ambulance incidents within City limits during the five-year report period ending in 2023. This measure of self-sufficiency has improved throughout the period despite sizable demand increases and helps protect Carlsbad from vulnerabilities faced by agencies that rely more heavily on outside assistance for routine operations.

### Above the ISO Curve |

Carlsbad's evaluation of structural fire protection capabilities from the Insurance Services Office (ISO) was completed during this five-year report period in 2019 and resulted in a Class 3 designation.[61] This rating is considered admirable for an incorporated city and above the current average 4/4x rating among the 890 fire agencies in California reviewed by ISO.[62]

### No Shortchanging Reciprocity |

Carlsbad's ratio of auto-aid received to auto-aid provided during the five-year report period closely aligns at 23.2% and 21.9%, respectively. This near-perfect balance indicates Carlsbad has achieved an optimal position with respect to receiving adequate support for onsite incidents within City limits while contributing fairly to regional emergency response capacity.

### One Drowning in Five Years vs. 4.2 Million Beach Visitors |

Carlsbad's lifeguard program recorded a single drowning on the North Beach area during the five-year report period ending in 2023 – and it occurred prior to normal duty hours. This record is remarkable given the scale of activity: more than 4.2 million beach visitors over the period and annual rescues tripling to exceed 400.

## 5.3 Parks & Recreation Function

The City of Carlsbad's parks and recreation function dates to the time of incorporation in 1952 with ties to an initial all-volunteer group called the Park, Beach, and Recreational Commission. By 1954, the work of the volunteer group transitioned into a formal Parks and Recreation Department, which was marked by the concurrent acquisition of Carlsbad's first public park – Holiday Park. Carlsbad continued to focus its parks and recreation services throughout the next several decades on planning and developing traditional free play spaces in the form of general-purpose parks and playgrounds.

**Evolving with the Community: Play Spaces to Organized Activities**

The City of Carlsbad's parks and recreation function has evolved and expanded from an initial focus on providing play spaces to now cultivating naturalistic open spaces and trails alongside organized recreation activities. The function consists of three overlapping classes for purposes of this report: (a) aquatics; (b) parks and open space; and (c) community recreation. These overlapping services account for 10% of the City's General Fund expenditures over the five-year report period ending in 2023.

[61] In 2024, Carlsbad Fire Department was evaluated again by ISO and improved their rating to a Class 2 Fire Department.

[62] The ISO classifications are ranked between 1 and 10 and designed to evaluate a fire service provider's ability to protect local communities based on uniform measurements. Fire departments use the data to help measure the effectiveness of their fire-protection services while insurance companies use it when establishing premiums for fire insurance. A Class 1 rating generally represents superior property fire protection and can lower the price of insurance within a community.

The function began to evolve and expand in step with demographic changes in the community, headlined by the arrival of younger and more active families beginning in the 1970s and continuing through the end of the 1990s as Carlsbad transformed from a small town of 15,000 to a full municipality of 78,000. The substantive result of evolving alongside a growing and changing community is that Carlsbad's parks and recreation function began to pursue more diverse offerings – ranging from conservation-focused open space and trail systems to a comprehensive array of organized activities. This continuing evolution was formally reflected in the City Council's adoption of the Parks & Recreation Department Master Plan Update on September 26, 2023.[63] The update provides a long-range framework for guiding park development, recreational programming, facility investment, and service priorities in response to changing community needs and demographic trends.

Carlsbad's parks and recreation is anchored by 42 general-purpose community parks and special use areas as of the end of the five-year report period ending in 2023. These core amenities are supplemented by five community centers – including a senior center – two aquatic complexes, several specialty parks, and over 700 acres of open space and trails, all managed through Carlsbad's Parks & Recreation Department. Director Kyle Lancaster has served in the position since April 2019. A summary of the function's core resources, capacities, demands, and performance follows.[64]

### Resources | Budget + Staffing

Carlsbad's parks and recreation function's primary funding source is the City General Fund. These all-purpose monies have consistently covered close to two-thirds of the Parks and Recreation Department's average annual actual expenses during the five-year report period ending in 2023. (A dedicated analysis of the General Fund is provided in Section 6.2.) The remaining funds used to support the parks and recreation function tie to enterprise monies generated at Carlsbad's 18-hole municipal golf course ("Crossings") and – to a lesser extent – service user charges and donations.

**Big Investment Continues...**

The City of Carlsbad Parks and Recreation Department's consistent allocation of nearly one-tenth of all General Fund monies during the five-year report period ending in 2023 is unique among other local municipalities and demonstrates the City viewing parks and recreation as a core funding priority rather than a discretionary amenity.

[63] City of Carlsbad Parks and Recreation Department Master Plan Update.
[64] Other community services including library and cultural arts amenities will be discussed in the proceeding section.

Personnel costs during the period account for about 30% of actual expenses and support 59 budgeted FTEs as of the final year.[65] The balance of actual expenses – 70% of all costs – has gone to operations with nearly one-third of which covers day-to-day activities at the golf course. Overall, the Parks and Recreation Department's actual expenses account for nearly 9.7% of total City General Fund expenditures over the five-year report period.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Parks and Recreation Function Budget Resources
Table A-5.3a | Source: City of Carlsbad + SD LAFCO

| Categories | 2019-2023 5-Year Averages |
|---|---|
| **Total Budgeted Expenses** | |
| …Average Annual | $29.210 million |
| …Overall Change | 16.34% |
| …Portion Covered by General Fund | $18.841 million / 11.1% |
| **Total Actual Expenses** | |
| …Average Annual | $28.065 million |
| …Overall Change | 21.18% |
| …Portion Covered by General Fund | $18.320 million / 65.3% |
| **Budget Performance** | |
| …Overall Budget to Actual Ratio | 0.96 |

A closer review of budget-to-actual expenses shows Carlsbad's Parks and Recreation Department's costs remained within City Council planning expectations in four of the five years during the report period; only 2022 finished over budget, but by a relatively modest amount. The overall budget to actual ratio during the period is considered excellent at 0.96, a variance rate of (4.0%), with cumulative budget savings of $5.728 million. A portion of these savings is attributable to reduced programming and facility closures implemented by management during the pandemic in 2020 and 2021.

Overall budgeted staffing for the Parks and Recreation Department totals 59.0 FTE at the end of the report period in 2023 – an increase of four positions, or 7.3%. This increase in full-time staff corresponds to service enhancements made going into the final year to add four positions to support the aquatics activities – including converting several hourly lifeguard roles into three full-time positions. The budgeted amount produces a ratio in

**Front-Line Service Focus…**

The City of Carlsbad dedicates less than one-fifth of its Parks and Recreation full-time positions to administration, focusing the majority of staffing where residents directly experience services –in parks, recreation programs, and maintenance activities.

[65] Amount does not include budgeted hourly staff.

which slightly more than seven out of every 100 budgeted Carlsbad employees belong to the Parks and Recreation Department as of the end of the report period. (This amount does not include 71.6 budgeted hourly staff for Parks and Recreation, with a large portion associated with summer programs.)

A breakdown of budgeted staffing across the Parks and Recreation Department's six budgeted divisions (a) Administration, (b) Recreation, (c) Parks and Trail Maintenance, (d) Street Trees Maintenance, (e) Medians Maintenance, and (f) The Crossings at Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course follows.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Parks + Recreation Function, Budgeted Staffing Levels
Table A – 5.3b | Source: City of Carlsbad + SD LAFCO

| Division | FY 2019 | FY 2020 | FY 2021 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | 5-Yr Average | Growth Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Administration | 11.45 | 12.45 | 11.45 | 11.3 | 10.3 | 11.4 | -10.0% |
| Recreation | 19.25 | 18.25 | 19.25 | 19.4 | 24.4 | 20.1 | +26.8% |
| Parks and Trail Maintenance | 19.35 | 19.45 | 19.85 | 19.45 | 20.4 | 19.7 | +5.4% |
| Street Tree Maintenance | 2.7 | 2.65 | 2.45 | 2.65 | 3.9 | 2.9 | +44.4% |
| Median Maintenance | 2.25 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 0 | 1.7 | -100.0% |
| Crossings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| **Total FTE** | **55.0** | **55.0** | **55.0** | **55.0** | **59.0** | **55.8** | +7.3% |

*Illustration Created with Anthropic*

## Capacities and Demands |
Aquatics and Parks, Open Space, + Recreation

This report organizes the evaluation of the City of Carlsbad's parks and recreation function into two overlapping classes consistent with recent municipal service reviews: (a) aquatics and (b) parks, open space and recreation. The evaluation is structured to catalog core facilities and their respective public-facing capacities with an emphasis on public-facing components. Demands are also evaluated when applicable.

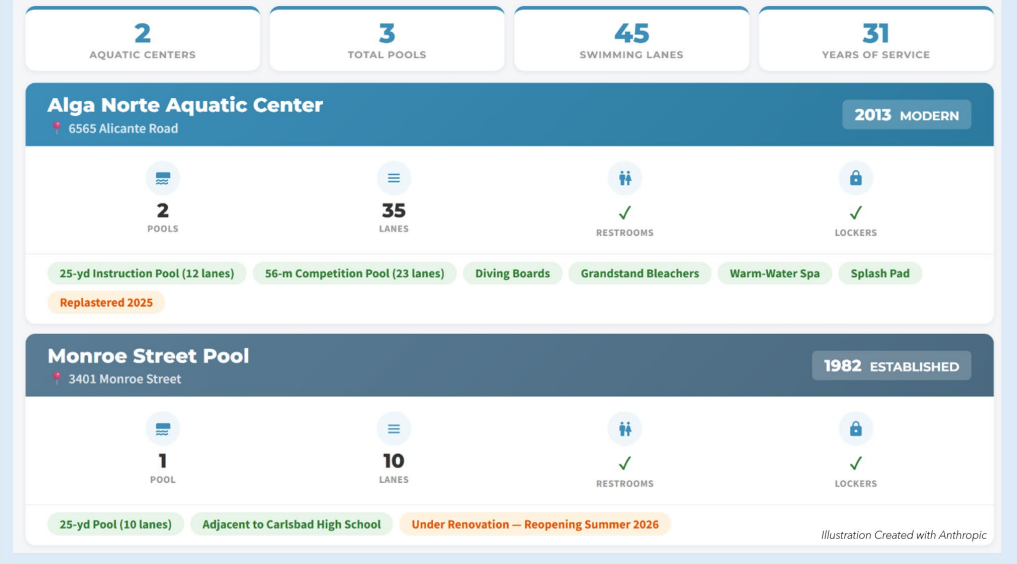
## Aquatics

Carlsbad began providing aquatic services in 1982 with the opening of Monroe Street Pool, the first of two municipal swimming facilities. The original facility is in northwestern Carlsbad and adjacent to Carlsbad High School; it is also currently under renovation with plans to reopen in late summer 2026. A second facility – Alga Norte Aquatic Center – was added in late 2013 in southeastern Carlsbad. Alga Norte features a 25-yard instruction pool with 12 lanes, a 56-meter competition pool with 23 lanes complete with diving boards and grandstand bleachers, a warm-water outdoor spa, and a splash pad for children. It underwent pool replastering and restroom renovations in 2025. The Alga Norte facility represents a significant capacity expansion with 3.5 times more lanes than the Monroe Street Pool and reflects a substantial investment in meeting growing aquatic recreation demand.[66]

### 31 Years in the Making...

Carlsbad's aquatic facilities span over three decades, from the established Monroe Street Pool (41 years) to the modern Alga Norte Aquatic Center (11 years). Together, these facilities provide 45 total swimming lanes across three pools – accommodating both competitive and recreational users.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Parks + Recreation Function |
Aquatics Class: Facilities and Capacities
Table A – 5.3c | Source: City of Carlsbad + SD LAFCO




[66] Both facilities are accessible to the public with entrance fees ranging from $3 for children to $5 for adults.

Aquatic class offerings are scheduled by Carlsbad based on community interest and largely influenced by recent attendance. During the five-year report period ending in 2023, the average actual number of aquatic classes offered by Carlsbad has been 998 annually. This figure translates to a per capita ratio of 8.72 classes for every 1,000 residents.[67] Consistent with adjusting to community input and other outside factors, class offerings have fluctuated over the report period with a clear decline during the pandemic followed by a recovery peak in 2021. More recent trends show a brief attendance spike in 2022, followed by a pullback in 2023. While the last two years are more consistent relative to the pandemic-era volatility, class offerings remain prone to external variability.[68]

### Swimmingly Well...

Carlsbad's aquatic classes showed remarkable resilience and efficiency gains during the five-year report period with participant enrollment growing 62% while class offerings remained relatively stable

**City of Carlsbad:**
Parks + Recreation Function |
Aquatics Class: Demands
Table A - 5.3d | Source: City of Carlsbad + SD LAFCO

| 874 | 4,953 | 4.4 | +64.8% |
|---|---|---|---|
| AVG CLASSES / YEAR | AVG PARTICIPANTS | PARTICIPANTS / CLASS | PARTICIPATION GROWTH |

| Category | FY 2019 | FY 2020 | FY 2021 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | 5-Yr Average | Growth Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aquatic Class Offerings | 766 | 911 | 755 | 1,183 | 756 | 874 | (1.3%) |
| Aquatic Class Participants | 3,312 | 3,274 | 3,609 | 5,645 | 5,381 | 4,953 | +62.4% |
| Average Participants Per Class | 4.3 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 7.1 | 4.4 | +64.8% |

*Illustration Created with Anthropic*

## Parks, Open Space + Recreation

Carlsbad began providing general park services following its incorporation in 1952, albeit initially on an all-volunteer basis. The genesis traces to the work of a volunteer group called the Park, Beach, and Recreational Commission that coordinated with the new City administrators and was instrumental in developing the early framework for what would

### From Humble Beginnings...

Carlsbad's park, open space, and recreation services began modestly with the help of an all-volunteer group to open its first public park in 1954. Carlsbad's offerings have evolved to a comprehensive 432-acre system that includes structured recreation and maintained open space uses.

[67] LAFCO estimates the five-year average population within the City of Carlsbad at 114,384.
[68] Class information – including attendance – for 2019 covered only one-half of the year. For purposes of this report, LAFCO staff believes it is reasonable to assume an equal level of classes and participants to produce full year

become the Parks and Recreation Department in 1954. The transition to a formal City department was marked by the concurrent acquisition that same year of Carlsbad's first community park – Holiday Park. Momentum thereafter has led to a total of 14 community parks as well as 28 special use sites (typically consistent with neighborhood parks or pocket parks within subdivisions) with a combined acreage of 432.4 acres at the end of the report period in 2023. These core class amenities are detailed below.

## City of Carlsbad:

Parks + Recreation Function |
Parks , Open Space + Recreation Class: Parks + Special Use Areas

Table A – 5.3e | Source: City of Carlsbad + SD LAFCO

### COMMUNITY PARKS 14

Small (Under 10 ac) Medium (10–25 ac) Large (25+ ac)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Veterans Memorial Park 93.7 acres | Alga Norte Community Park 32.1 acres | Stagecoach Community Park 28.5 acres |
| Hidden Canyon Community Park 22.0 acres | Calavera Hills Community Park 17.1 acres | Zone Community Park 8.8 acres |
| Pine Community Park 8.5 acres | Holiday Park 7.5 acres | Carlsbad Village Community Park 6.7 acres |
| Oak Park 6.2 acres | Arroyo Vista Elementary 4.7 acres | El Fuerte Park 4.7 acres |
| Calavera Park 3.0 acres | Buena Vista Reservoir Park 2.5 acres | Pine Community Park (Annex) 0.8 acres |

### SPECIAL USE AREAS 28

| Site Name | Acres | Play Area | Basketball | Restrooms | Parking |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leo Carrillo Ranch Historic Park | 27.4 | | | | |
| La Costa Canyon Park | 14.7 | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Agua Hedionda Lagoon Trail | 4.2 | | | | |
| Magnolia Elementary | 4.0 | ● | | | |
| Carlsbad High School | 3.4 | | | | ● |
| Carlsbad State Park | 3.4 | | | | ● |
| Batiquitos Lagoon Nature Center | 2.7 | | | ● | ● |
| Monroe Elementary | 2.7 | | ● | ● | ● |
| Buena Vista Elementary | 2.5 | | ● | | |
| La Costa Heights Elementary | 2.5 | ● | ● | | |
| Magee Park | 2.1 | | | | |
| Cannon Park | 1.7 | ● | | | |
| Las Colonias Park | 1.0 | | | | |
| Maxton Brown Park | 0.9 | ● | | | |
| Calavera Hills Trailhead | 0.4 | | | | |
| Subtotal (15 Visible Sites) | 73.6 | | | | |

**Combined Portfolio**

| 42 | 432.4 | 14 | 28 |
|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL SITES | TOTAL ACRES | COMMUNITY PARKS | SPECIAL USE AREAS |

*Illustration Created with Anthropic*

While adding to parklands, Carlsbad has also diversified its portfolio beginning in the 1980s to increasingly include open space and structured recreational services – ranging from community centers to specialized recreation activities and more recently an 18-hole municipal golf course. These relatively new class features are summarized below.

- Carlsbad operates five **community centers** that collectively provide a range of social engagement services for residents with one specifically dedicated to continuum of care (activities, nutrition, etc.) for senior residents. Baseline center services include providing meeting and forum spaces, hosting educational classes, and serving as alternative sites to make services available outside of traditional City offices. Center-specific amenities expand to include gymnasiums, fitness rooms, and auditoriums.

- Carlsbad operates one **municipal golf course** – Crossings. This 18-hole course opened in 2007 and hosts major professional tournaments and in doing so has earned the label "championship course." It includes 206.8 acres of habitat preserve along with 196 acres of golf course. Carlsbad residents are eligible for a discounted rate and can reserve times up to 30 days out.

- Carlsbad operates two dedicated **skateparks**: the Carlsbad Skatepark located adjacent to Fire Station No. 5 and the Alga Norte Skatepark. The latter opened in late 2013, spans approximately 0.6 acres, and was reportedly the largest skatepark in San Diego County at the time of its opening.

- Carlsbad operates a **trail system** providing hikers and cyclists with nearly 67 miles of trails with scenic access to Lake Calavera, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and Rancho La Costa Preserve, among other natural areas.

Most of Carlsbad's park, open space, and recreational services operate as free-access facilities and allow residents and visitors to use them without registration, fees, or monitoring systems. Usage of reservable facilities and rental amenities is trackable and in Carlsbad ranges in intensity from reserving individual picnic tables to renting out entire auditoriums. Sports fields have remained the most popular facility to book with an average annual number

### What 24k Reservations Reveal...

While most of Carlsbad's parks and open space resources remain freely accessible, the City's 24,000+ annual facility reservations show evolving community preferences – from the pandemic's disruption and recovery to new recreational realities where basketball and community gardening are winning over more attendees while tennis courts are increasingly out of favor.

totaling 8,981 each year during the five-year report period ending in 2023. The next most popular booking category involves multi-purpose rooms at Carlsbad's five community centers, which averaged 4,206 reservations each year.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Parks + Recreation Function |
Parks , Open Space + Recreation Class: Demands (Reservations)
Table A - 5.3f | Source: City of Carlsbad + SD LAFCO

| Category | FY 2019 | FY 2020 | FY 2021 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | Average | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sports Field Rentals | 4,718 | 9,129 | 6,206 | 12,078 | 12,774 | 8,981 | +170.8% |
| Pool Rentals | 2,610 | 5,767 | 2,677 | 5,645 | 6,605 | 4,661 | +153.1% |
| Multipurpose Room Rentals | 3,341 | 6,602 | 1,190 | 4,196 | 5,745 | 4,206 | +72.0% |
| Historic Park Rentals | 910 | 1,934 | 643 | 1,688 | 1,898 | 1,414 | +108.6% |
| Outdoor Space Rentals | 643 | 1,318 | 615 | 1,480 | 1,521 | 1,115 | +136.5% |
| Picnic Area Rentals | 428 | 1,153 | 317 | 1,411 | 1,390 | 940 | +224.8% |
| Tennis Court Rentals | 823 | 1,295 | 398 | 1,071 | 285 | 774 | -65.4% |
| Community Garden Rentals | 366 | 737 | 728 | 732 | 731 | 659 | +99.7% |
| Gymnasium Rentals | 265 | 817 | 553 | 698 | 825 | 632 | +211.3% |
| Auditorium Rentals | 457 | 849 | 52 | 551 | 786 | 539 | +72.0% |
| Skatepark Rentals | N/A | N/A | 71 | 418 | 213 | 234 | New |
| Basketball Court Rentals | 3 | 14 | 3 | 31 | 33 | 17 | +1,000% |
| **Total Reservations** | **14,564** | **29,615** | **13,453** | **29,999** | **32,806** | **24,087** | **+125.2%** |

*Illustration Created with Anthropic*

Drawing from the preceding table, the following summarizing observations apply regarding community demands during the report period.

- The pandemic appears to have had a dramatic impact on facility rentals with most categories experiencing sharp declines in 2021 followed by strong recoveries across the board with the exception of tennis. Auditorium and multi-purpose room rentals best illustrate this pattern – dropping to their lowest points in 2021 before rebounding to near or above pre-pandemic levels.

- Basketball court rentals showed the most significant growth in rental/reservation demand at more than 1,000% and partly attributed to Carlsbad establishing new youth basketball leagues to now cover the Spring period.

- Community garden rentals nearly doubled during the report period and track with broader interest following the pandemic in developing sustainable and self-sufficient food sources. A new community garden located in the southeastern part of the city opened in Spring 2025.

- Tennis court rentals are the notable outlier, bucking the overall growth trend with a (65.4%) decline – likely resulting from the City's general approach to offering its tennis courts on a first come, first taken basis. A portion of the community likely also transitioned toward other racquet sports - specifically pickleball.

### Performance Measurements | Syncing Up Resources, Capacities, and Demands

The City of Carlsbad's parks and recreation function has measurably evolved over the last several decades, headlined by its transition from free-play parks to increasingly structured recreational programming. This evolution tracks with demographic changes and community interests beginning in the 1970s and reflected in the voter-approved initiative in 1986 reorienting City priorities toward managing growth while emphasizing quality of life. Community support for these expanded amenities is evident in sharply increasing utilization rates over the five-year report period ending in 2023 – sports field rentals more than doubled, gymnasium rentals tripled, and aquatics participation grew 64% despite pandemic-related fluctuations. Carlsbad also continues to invest in traditional unstructured play opportunities, as evidenced by the City Council's approximately $57 million commitment to the 94-acre Veterans Memorial Park project. This and other key performance measurements drawn from the report period follow.

#### Premium Investment in Quality of Life |

Carlsbad has demonstrated a substantial financial commitment to its parks and recreation function, with it accounting for nearly 10% of total City General Fund expenditures over the report period – a comparably significant discretionary allocation among cities that reflects the City Council's prioritization of recreational services. At the equivalent of $159 per capita in General Fund monies, Carlsbad's investment is more than four-fifths – 83% – above a national benchmark of $87 per capita for similarly size cities between 100,000 and 250,000 in population.[69]

#### Hitting the Mark with Expansive Recreation Menu |

Drawing from its premium investment, Carlsbad has developed a comprehensive and diverse portfolio of structured recreation facilities serving residents across age groups and activity preferences. These range from competitive aquatics at two major facilities offering nearly 1,000 annual classes to specialized amenities, including championship golf, skateparks, and five community centers with varied programming capabilities. These investments demonstrate responsiveness to evolving community interests as

[69] Reference to 2024 NRPA Agency Performance Review, Figure 15: Operating Expenditures Per Capita and Size.

evidenced by dramatic growth in basketball court rentals (over 1,000% increase), near doubling of community garden participation, and robust utilization across sports fields (8,981 annual reservations) and multi-purpose spaces (4,206 annual bookings).

### Parkland Acreage: Mixed Results |

Carlsbad's provision of developed public parkland presents a more complex picture depending on the measurement standard applied. At 3.8 acres of developed parkland per 1,000 residents at the end of the report period in 2023, Carlsbad falls below (45.7%) the national benchmark of 7.0 acres per 1,000 residents for peer cities (100,000-250,000 population).[70] Local and state standards paint a different picture: Carlsbad exceeds the baseline requirement of 3.0 acres per 1,000 residents under both the City General Plan and California's Quimby Act. This gap reflects an implicit policy trade-off – Carlsbad has concentrated resources on premium structured recreation amenities rather than extensive traditional park development. This approach is further shaped by RHNA obligations that prioritize land availability for residential development and constrain opportunities to set aside additional land for conventional park uses. To partially offset these constraints, Carlsbad's development standards require private projects to incorporate on-site green space and play areas. Taken together, these factors indicate that while Carlsbad performs below certain national benchmarks, its parkland strategy reflects state mandates, local standards, and community preferences.

### Joint-Use Agreements: Bringing Parks to Neighborhoods |

Carlsbad uses joint-use agreements with local public school districts to extend recreational access through 37.5 acres across 10 strategically distributed sites throughout the City. These agreements enhance Carlsbad's parkland ratio from 3.8 to 4.0 acres per 1,000 residents and help address park access gaps given these contracted sites are located in residential neighborhoods within walking/biking distance of homes – especially beneficial for families with children.

### Adapting to Demographic Shifts |

The transition from tennis to pickleball illustrates how quickly recreational preferences can change. As Carlsbad's demographics continue to evolve, existing facilities will need to be monitored to ensure they continue to match with community interests. Current projects include the construction of eight new outdoor pickleball courts (in addition to the existing six pickleball courts) while retaining existing tennis courts, reflecting Carlsbad's adaptability in responding to shifting recreational preferences.

[70] Reference to 2024 NRPA Agency Performance Review, Figure 2: Acres of Parkland per 1,000 Residents.

## 5.4 Library & Cultural Arts Function

The City of Carlsbad's consolidated library and cultural arts function predates incorporation and traces its origins to the County of San Diego's establishment of a branch library in 1916. The first collection reportedly consisted of a small set of books housed in a corner of Simpson's Store at Ivy and First Streets. Over the following decades, the collection relocated several times within the Village area before Carlsbad assumed operations in 1956 and eventually opened its first dedicated facility in 1967 as part of an annex to the City Hall complex. This facility – later renamed the Georgina Cole Library – remains in operation and has since been joined by two others: the Carlsbad City Library on Dove Lane (1999) and the Carlsbad City Library Learning Center (2008).

**110 Years and Counting: Storefront to Three-Facility System…**

The City of Carlsbad's consolidated library and cultural arts function draws on an initial pre-incorporation investment by the County of San Diego in establishing the community's first public library in 1916 and now features a three-facility system serving over 425,000 annual visitors and circulating more than 1.1 million items. These services account for 7% of the City's General Fund expenditures over the five-year report period ending in 2023.

While traditionally centered on literacy and information access, Carlsbad's libraries have also evolved into community resources for cultural enrichment, offering space, programming, and partnerships to foster creative expression. Carlsbad formally expanded this role in 1986 with the creation of the Cultural Arts Office.

Cultural arts functions have reported through the City's library structure since 1985. In 2009, as part of a broader municipal reorganization during the Great Recession, the department was renamed the Library and Cultural Arts Department to more formally reflect this longstanding administrative relationship. Operational input is provided by two advisory bodies: the Library Board of Trustees and the Arts Commission. Operational input is provided by two advisory bodies: the Library Board of Trustees and the Arts Commission. The Department also coordinates activities and resources with several local non-profits, including the Friends of the Carlsbad Library. Suzanne Smithson has served as Director since 2020 and for the final four years of the report period.[71] A summary of the consolidated function's core resources, capacities, demands, and performance follows.

[71] Heather Pizzuto previously served in the position before retiring in 2020

## Resources |
Budget and Staffing

Carlsbad's consolidated library and cultural arts function's primary funding source is the City General Fund. These all-purpose monies have consistently covered 98% of the Library and Cultural Arts Department's average annual actual expenses during the five-year report period ending in 2023. (A dedicated analysis of the General Fund is provided in Section 6.2.) The small remaining funds used to support the library and cultural arts function tie to special revenue funds involving endowments, donations and grants. Personnel costs during the period account for about 60% of actual expenses and support 51.0 budgeted FTEs as of the final year. The balance of actual expenses – 40% of all costs – has gone to operations with nearly half of which covers interdepartmental City charges, such as information technology services. Overall, the Library and Cultural Arts Department's actual expenses have accounted for 7% of total City General Fund expenditures over the five-year report period.

### Steady Investment Continues...

The City of Carlsbad Library and Cultural Arts Department has consistently received approximately 7% to 8% of General Fund monies during the five-year report period ending in 2023. Overall, just over 98% of all funding during the report period ties to the General Fund.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Library and Cultural Arts Function, Budget Resources
Table A-5.4a | Source: City of Carlsbad + SD LAFCO

| Categories | 2019-2023 5-Year Averages |
|---|---|
| **Total Budgeted Expenses** | |
| …Average Annual | $14.044 million |
| …Overall Change | 9.9% |
| …Portion Covered by General Fund | $13.483 million / 98.8% |
| **Total Actual Expenses** | |
| …Average Annual | $13.177 million |
| …Overall Change | 2.2% |
| …Portion Covered by General Fund | $12.932 million / 98.2% |
| **Budget Performance** | |
| …Overall Budget to Actual Ratio | 0.94 |

A closer review of budget-to-actual expenses shows Carlsbad's Library and Cultural Arts Department remained within City Council planning expectations in all five years of the report period ending in 2023. The overall budget to actual ratio during the period is excellent at 0.94, a variance rate of (6%), with cumulative budget savings of $4.336 million. This savings appears attributable to increasing spending discipline with actual expense growth at 2.2% compared to 9.9% growth in budgeted amounts.

Budgeted staffing for the Library and Cultural Arts Department totals 51.0 FTE at the end of the report period in 2023 – a net no change.[72] This produces a ratio with more than six out of every 100 budgeted City employees are assigned to the Library and Cultural Arts Department. (This figure does not include 61.95 budgeted hourly staff.) A breakdown of budgeted staffing across Library and Cultural Arts Department's seven active budget divisions – (a) Administration, (b) Circulation, (c) Adult and Teen Services, (d) Children Services, (e) Collections and Technical Services, (f) Outreach, Literacy and Bilingual Services, and (h) Cultural Arts – through the report period follows.

### One Direction with Six Divisions…

The City of Carlsbad divides its Library and Cultural Arts Department into six active divisions at the end of the report period in 2023, with 6.0 of the 51.0 budgeted positions explicitly tasked with cultural arts activities.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Library and Cultural Arts Function, Budgeted Staffing Levels
Table A – 5.4b | Source: City of Carlsbad + SD LAFCO

| Division | FY 2019 | FY 2020 | FY 2021 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | 5-Yr Average | Growth Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Administration | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 11.6 | -16.7% |
| Circulation | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.6 | +11.1% |
| Adult + Teen Services: Genealogy + History | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 0.0% |
| Children Services | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 0.0% |
| Collections + Technical Services | 7.0 | 11.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 0.0% |
| Outreach, Literacy + Bilingual Services | 3.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 3.8 | +66.7% |
| Cultural Arts | 4.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 5.0 | +50.0% |
| *Community Relations* | *2.0* | *2.0* | *2.0* | *2.0* | *0.0* | *1.6* | *-100.0%* |
| Total FTE | 50.5 | 55.5 | 52.5 | 52.5 | 51.0 | 52.4 | +1.0% |

*Illustration Created with Anthropic*

[72] Carlsbad notes the Library and Cultural Arts Department had new positions approved during the report period but were later removed. The net change of 0.5 FTE reflects two 0.75 positions converting to fulltime (1.0 FTE each). One position was added in 2020 to support the Arts and Culture Master Plan and two positions were administratively transferred to the City IT budget in 2023.

## Capacities and Demands |
Facilities, Programing + More

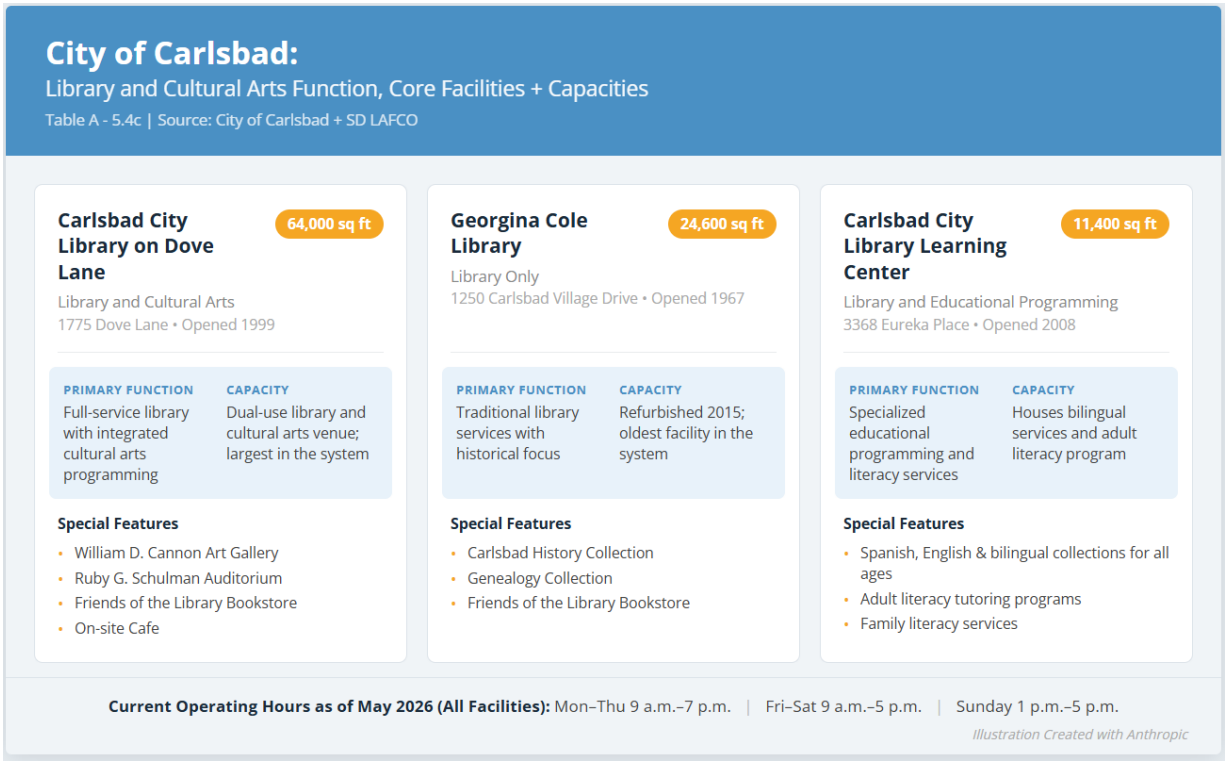
Carlsbad's library and cultural arts services are primarily delivered out of three dedicated facilities totaling nearly 100,000 square feet. The largest is the Carlsbad City Library on Dove Lane – often referred to as the "Dove Library" – which opened in September 1999 after an estimated $22 million construction investment. At approximately 64,000 square feet, the Dove Library serves a dual role as both a library and cultural arts venue. Its cultural arts features include the William D. Cannon Art Gallery, an approximate 2,000-square-foot space hosting traveling national exhibitions and local artists, and the Ruby G. Shulman Auditorium, a 215-seat venue used for plays, lectures, musical performances, and other community events.

### 100k Square Feet Across Three Facilities...

The City of Carlsbad's consolidated library and cultural arts function operates out of three dedicated facilities totaling nearly 100k square feet. The Dove Library anchors the system and serves a dual role as the largest branch and primary cultural arts venue featuring a 2,000-square foot art gallery and 215-seat auditorium.

The Dove Library is joined by two other facilities – the Georgina Cole Library and the Library Learning Center – in circulating approximately 1.0 million physical materials annually, including books, magazines, and digital and compact disc media. The Georgina Cole Library is the oldest of the three facilities, built in 1967 at approximately 24,600 square feet and most recently refurbished in 2015. The Library Learning Center is the newest, having opened in August 2008 following a $6.1 million construction investment. It is approximately 11,400 square feet in size and houses Carlsbad's bilingual library services and adult literacy program.

All three facilities support digital access by providing complimentary Wi-Fi as well as access to computers and printers. The facilities also offer private study rooms and meeting space rentals. All services are available free of charge to library cardholders. Cardholders are also not charged late fees provided items are returned; lost items are billed.




Additional capacity features include the following.[73]

- Dove and Cole Libraries include year-round programs featuring adult and teen book clubs along with early literacy initiatives for children.
- Cole Library provides genealogy research support to help residents explore their family history and lineage.
- Library Learning Center provides online high school support, literacy instruction, and support to enable residents to earn an accredited high school diploma.

The Library and Cultural Arts Department coordinates with other City Departments and local non-profit organizations in providing year-round and seasonal community art and engagement events including TGIF Concerts in the Parks.

[73] After fully closing libraries to the public in March 2020, the City has progressively restored open hours including restoring Sunday open hours (1:00 p.m.- 5:00 p.m.) in May 2025.

With respect to demands, Carlsbad actively tracks usage of its library and associated cultural arts function as part of its annual reporting obligation to the California State Library. This data reveals substantive pattern changes in library usage during the five-year report period ending in 2023. Most notably, library visits show a dramatic shift pre- and post-pandemic with nearly 670,000 visits to Carlsbad's three library facilities in 2019. Visitor numbers dropped to a low of 20,214 in 2021 before rebounding – though not completely – to 426,470 in 2023; a net decline of (36.3%). This trend appears to be linked to reductions in library operating hours and indicates that although residents are returning to physical library spaces, in-person usage has shifted, with Carlsbad's library facilities currently operating at two-thirds of pre-pandemic foot traffic. These and other demand features are shown in the following table.

### Embracing the Digital Visit...

The City of Carlsbad's libraries are serving roughly the same checkout demand with significantly fewer people walking through the doors – a shift from about 1.7 items per visit pre-pandemic to nearly 2.6 items per visit now. The pattern suggests residents have embraced digital borrowing and are making more purposeful physical visits.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Library and Cultural Arts Function, User Demands
Table A – 5.4d | Source: California State Library + SD LAFCO

| Usage Category | FY2019 | FY2020 | FY2021 | FY2022 | FY2023 | 5-Yr Avg | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Library Visits (all walk-ins) | 668,973 | 479,358 | 20,214 | 363,803 | 426,470 | 391,764 | -36.3% |
| Total Annual Circulation | 1,153,037 | 936,797 | 529,929 | 1,008,522 | 1,118,282 | 949,313 | -3.0% |
| Physical Item Circulation | 1,030,981 | 786,543 | 316,257 | 832,784 | 893,202 | 771,953 | -13.4% |
| Circulation of E-Materials | 122,056 | 150,254 | 213,672 | 175,738 | 225,080 | 177,360 | +84.4% |
| Total Print Materials | 256,531 | 253,724 | 259,075 | 253,356 | 234,538 | 251,445 | -8.6% |
| Total E-Books | 15,407 | 15,759 | 16,834 | 18,843 | 47,634 | 22,895 | +209.2% |
| Total Audio Materials | 29,448 | 27,613 | 26,678 | 24,864 | 19,843 | 25,689 | -32.6% |
| Total Video Materials | 16,188 | 14,990 | 15,614 | 15,517 | 7,210 | 13,904 | -55.5% |
| Public Internet Computer Uses | 93,633 | 65,611 | 4,825 | 22,029 | 31,962 | 43,612 | -65.9% |
| Wi-Fi Logins | 138,691 | 121,316 | 43,443 | 94,311 | 115,673 | 102,687 | -16.6% |
| Virtual Visits to Website | 492,157 | 570,897 | 450,761 | 388,153 | 445,443 | 469,482 | -9.5% |
| Number of Internet Terminals | 125 | 125 | 28 | 122 | 103 | 101 | -17.6% |

| +209.2% | 2.6 | -65.9% | 63.7% |
|---|---|---|---|
| E-Book Collection Growth | Items per Visit (FY2023) | Computer Usage Decline | Physical Visit Recovery (of Pre-Pandemic) |

*Illustration Created with Anthropic*

Other notable trends in tracked usage drawn from the preceding table include:

- While foot traffic showed a measurable decline, the overall checkout demand has been steady, falling by only (3.0%) from 1.153 million in 2019 to 1.118 million in 2023.

- A substantive shift in patron usage appears to underlie checkout demands during the report period, signaling a new consumer pattern with physical checkouts declining by (13.4%) while electronic checkouts increased 84.4%.

- Public computer usage has declined by (65.9%) from 93,633 sessions in 2019 to 31,962 sessions in 2023, likely reflecting reduced library operating hours and increased access to personal devices and home internet following the pandemic.

- Wi-Fi usage has decreased more moderately at (16.6%) from 138,691 guest logins in 2019 to 115,673 in 2023. The smaller decline in Wi-Fi usage suggests visitors continue to rely on library Wi-Fi but are increasingly using their own devices.

### Performance Measurements |
Syncing Up Resources, Capacities, and Demands

The City of Carlsbad's library and cultural arts function faces distinct vulnerabilities to external forces that largely extend well beyond typical management controls. Unlike core municipal services such as fire protection, wastewater, parks and recreation – where demand is relatively stable and change occurs gradually – libraries and cultural arts have the challenge of adjusting to potentially rapid shifts in behaviors and technologies. These pressures span a wide spectrum from evolving reading habits and entertainment preferences to major disruptions, such as evidenced during the report period –pandemic-driven social distancing. With this in mind, Carlsbad has demonstrated considerable adaptability during the five-year report period ending in 2023. Most notably, Carlsbad has more than tripled its e-book collection from 15,407 to 47,634 titles. This investment proved timely, enabling the library system to meet changing user needs as e-material circulation surged by 84.4% even as physical checkouts fell by (13.4%). As a result, and despite a (36.3%) decline in on-site visits, Carlsbad's libraries and cultural arts programming remains highly consequential to residents as evident by total circulation declining by only (3.0%). This and other tangible performance measurements follow.

#### Steady Funding + Reciprocity |
Carlsbad demonstrates steady financial commitment to its library and cultural arts function by consistently allocating 7-8% of total City General Fund expenditures each year during the five-year report period ending in 2023. This stable funding base is

especially important given that nearly all Library and Cultural Arts Department expenditures are supported by the General Fund, supplemented by approximately $200,000 annually in donations from support organizations and about $45,000 in state literacy grants. Management has reciprocated this steady funding with cumulative budget savings of $4.336 million over the report period.

### Focusing on Information Connector Role |

Carlsbad has been successfully evolving from a traditional information provider to a broader community connector by strategically expanding its e-book collection while maintaining robust cultural programming through integrated gallery spaces, auditorium events, and year-round community engagement initiatives. Despite a one-third decline in physical visits and a reduction of hours during the five-year report period ending in 2023, the libraries have maintained nearly identical circulation levels by adapting service delivery to meet users both digitally and physically – fostering connections between people, technology, and community resources in real time.

### Rightsizing Digital Access |

Carlsbad has strategically reallocated technology resources during the five-year report period ending in 2023, modestly reducing public computer terminals by nearly one-fifth even as usage dropped by two-thirds – all the while maintaining Wi-Fi infrastructure to support the relatively consistent demand from visitors bringing personal devices.

### Digital Expansion and Continued Physical Engagement |

During the five-year report period ending in 2023, usage of digital library services in Carlsbad has increased exponentially, while the size and usage of the physical collection have remained consistent. Circulation of physical items per open hour in 2023 continues to exceed circulation per open hour in 2019, demonstrating that the libraries remain heavily used community resources for both digital and traditional services.[74]

[74] The City of Carlsbad maintains an existing performance measurement specific to providing no less than 800 square feet of library space for every 1,000 residents. At the end of report period, the actual ratio equals 857 square feet for every 1,000 residents.

## 5.5 Community Development Function

The City of Carlsbad's community development function represents a foundational municipal responsibility assumed from the County of San Diego upon incorporation in 1952 when the City inherited authority over land use regulation and related services. This function initially operated under carryover County ordinances and zoning codes, providing regulatory continuity while the City embarked on the multi-year process of crafting Carlsbad-specific planning policies – a gradual transition from inherited to independent governance culminating in the adoption of the first City General Plan in August 1965. The current General Plan, seven years in the making before its 2015 adoption, continues more recent efforts to transition away from growth facilitation to growth management: emphasizing infill development, beach preservation, and "community character." This growth management framework now operates within an increasingly complex regulatory environment as state housing mandates test the balance between local control and regional obligations.

**One Function, Two Departments, + Five Classes...**

The City of Carlsbad's community development function spans two departments – Community Development and Housing & Homeless Services – and is categorized into five service classes: planning, building, land development engineering, code enforcement, and housing assistance. The function has accounted for 6% of annual General Fund expenditures over the five-year report period ending in 2023.

Carlsbad's community development function presently spans two organizational units – principally the Community Development Department and select programs within the Housing and Homeless Services Department – collectively delivering five service classes: (a) planning, (b) building, (c) land development engineering, (d) code enforcement, and (e) housing. The primary service agent - Community Development Department - has undergone strategic reorganization to enhance service delivery, most notably in 2022 when building and code enforcement separated into standalone divisions to improve specialization and responsiveness. The Department coordinates with multiple advisory bodies, including the Planning Commission, which the Department staff. Jeff Murphy served as Director of Community Development from January 2020 through the end of the five-year report period in 2023, overseeing four of the five service classes. Murphy has since been promoted to Deputy City Manager, Community Services, effective January 2026.[75] The Housing and Homeless Services Department was created in July 2021 out of the Community Development

[75] The previous Community Development Director – Debbie Fountain – served between 2018 to 2019.

Department and coincided with the appointment of the current director, Amanda Mills. A summary of the functions' core resources, capacities, demands, and performance follows

## Resources | Budget and Staffing

The City of Carlsbad's community development function and its five service classes – planning, building, land development engineering, code enforcement, and housing – have undergone significant restructuring during the five-year report period ending in 2023. The restructuring split operations between two departments while raising overall funding levels and associated resources. Pre-reorganization (2019 to 2021), the unified cost under the Community Development Department for all five classes averaged $23.3 million annually and funded roughly equally between the General Fund and Special Revenue Fund, the latter including grants (federal and state), donations, and impact fees. Following reorganization (2022 to 2023), the combined costs covering the five classes has grown to an annual average of $27.8 million – a 19.6% increase – with $10.8 million going to Community Development and $17.0 million going to Housing and Homeless Services.

### Strategic Split…

The City of Carlsbad reorganized its community development function in 2022, creating a stand-alone Housing and Homeless Services Department to oversee the housing class while planning, building, land development engineering, and code enforcement classes remain within the Community Development Department. The reorganization serves to clarify responsibilities and elevate visibility around housing issues and has been accompanied by an overall funding increase of nearly 20% for the combined function. The combined community development function accounts for 6% of total General Fund expenditures over the five-year report period ending in 2023.

Personnel costs across the two departments reflect distinctly different operating models. The Community Development Department's labor share has averaged approximately 41% of actual expenditures pre-reorganization (2019 to 2021), rising to approximately 68% post-reorganization (2022 to 2023) – a shift driven by the transfer away of grant-funded housing programs. The Housing and Homeless Services Department, by contrast, operates primarily as a pass-through for federal and state grant funding, with personnel costs accounting for approximately 10% of total expenditures since its standalone status (2022-2023). Combined, personnel costs across both departments have averaged approximately 35 to 40% of total actual expenditures over the report period. A summary of budgeted to actual expenses for the combined function follows.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Community Development Function, Budget Resources
Table A-5.5a | Source: City of Carlsbad + SD LAFCO

| Categories | 2019-2023 5-Year Averages |
|---|---|
| Total Budgeted Expenses | |
| …Average Annual | $24.051 million |
| …Overall Change | 27.0% |
| …Portion Covered by General Fund | 48.6% |
| Total Actual Expenses | |
| …Average Annual | $25.086 million |
| …Overall Change | 39.8% |
| …Portion Covered by General Fund | $11.827/ 46.4% |
| Budget Performance | |
| …Overall Budget to Actual Ratio | 1.04 |

A closer review of budget-to-actual expenses shows that Carlsbad's community development function has exceeded budgeted amounts in three of the five years during the report period ending in 2023. The overall budget-to-actual ratio during the period is 1.04, or a variance of 4%, with cumulative actuals outpacing budgeted amounts by approximately $5.175 million. When separated post-reorganization (2022 to 2023), Community Development generated a 1.04 ratio while Housing and Homeless Services posted 1.03 – suggesting the variance crosses both departments and their service activities at relatively equal proportions.

Budgeted staffing for the community development function totals 68.0 FTE at the end of the report period in 2023 – a net change of 5.25 positions, or 8.4% over 2019. The staffing changes reflect the 2022 reorganization establishing the Housing and Homeless Services Department as a standalone unit with 16.0 FTEs, while also establishing code enforcement as its own division with 4.0 dedicated positions beginning in 2022. Overall, slightly more than seven out of every 100 budgeted City employees are assigned to the community development function across both departments. (This figure does not include 10.8 budgeted hourly staff.) A breakdown of budgeted staffing across the community development function across its two departments – Community Development and Housing and Homeless Services –through the report period follows.

## City of Carlsbad:
Community Development Function, Budgeted Staffing
Table A - 5.5b | Source: City of Carlsbad + SD LAFCO

| Division | FY 2019 | FY 2020 | FY 2021 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | 5-Yr Avg | Growth Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Community Development Department | | | | | | | |
| Administration | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.45 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 0.0% |
| Planning | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 0.0% |
| Building | 10.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 0.0% |
| Land Development + Engineering | 10.75 | 11.75 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.1 | +2.3% |
| Code Enforcement* | — | — | — | 5.0 | 4.0 | 4.5 | -20.0% |
| Other/Miscellaneous | 15.0 | 15.0 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.9 | -100.0% |
| Subtotal Community Development | 62.75 | 63.75 | 61.75 | 53.0 | 52.0 | 57.5 | -17.1% |
| Housing & Homeless Services Department | | | | | | | |
| Housing Services | — | — | — | 5.17 | 5.17** | 5.2 | N/A |
| Homeless Services | — | — | — | 4.0 | 4.0** | 4.0 | N/A |
| Affordable Housing Programs | — | — | — | 0.8 | 0.8** | 0.8 | N/A |
| Federal Assistance Programs | — | — | — | 6.03 | 6.03** | 6.0 | N/A |
| Subtotal Housing & Homeless | — | — | — | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 | N/A |
| *Department Reorganization Implemented in FY2022* | | | | | | | |
| Total FTE | 62.75 | 63.75 | 61.75 | 69.0 | 68.0 | 65.1 | +8.4% |

*Code Enforcement separated from Building Division in FY2022
**FY2023 Housing & Homeless Services detail divisions maintained at FY2022 levels for illustration

*Illustration Created with Anthropic*

## Capacities and Demands |
Planning, Building, , Code Enforcement, Engineering + Housing

This report organizes the evaluation of the City of Carlsbad's community development function by service class – planning, building, code enforcement, engineering, and housing. The evaluation is structured to account for core facilities and their respective capacities with an emphasis on public-facing components and relationship to Carlsbad's growth management goals. Demands are also evaluated when applicable.

### Planning

Carlsbad's planning class activities are responsible for maintaining and updating the City's comprehensive land-use regulatory framework – including the General Plan, Local Coastal Program, and Zoning Ordinance. Activities are organized under the Planning Division and include the following core tasks:

**County Maps to Coastal Plans...**

Carlsbad's planning activities have evolved from inheriting County of San Diego zoning maps in 1952 to implementing regulations and policies established by the City Council. Core capacities tie to staffing levels, which have stayed flat at 20 FTE through the five-year report period ending in 2023.

long-range planning consistent with City Council direction and state mandates; current development review to ensure compliance with adopted regulations, including California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements; and technical support to the Planning Commission and City Council. [76] Major planning activities reported by Carlsbad during the five-year report period ending in 2023 are as follows.

- Completed and secured approval of the Village and Barrio Master Plan following extensive public engagement and California Coastal Commission review.
- Finalized a comprehensive update to the Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan, addressing sea-level rise and coastal resource protection.
- Adopted the 2021–2029 Housing Element, achieving state Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) certification.
- Adopted Citywide Objective Design Standards for multifamily and mixed-use development to provide clear, consistent, and streamlined design review criteria for infill and housing projects.
- Updated the Wireless Communications Facilities Policy to reflect evolving telecommunications infrastructure needs.
- Updated the Inclusionary Housing Ordinance and recalibrated the in-lieu fee structure to align with current market conditions.
- Established the Mills Act Program in 2022 as an economic incentive tool to encourage preservation and rehabilitation of qualified historic properties through voluntary property tax reductions in exchange for long-term maintenance commitments.
- Deployed a customer self-service portal for online submission for Planning Sign Permits, which continues to be expanded for other plan types.

[76] The Planning Division is allocated with 20.0 FTE budgeted positions at the end of the five-year report period in 2023 – equal to 38% of total staffing within the Community Development Department. The average annual yearly expense has been $3.44 million with the portion coming from the General Fund translating to a per capita cost of $29.55.

Planning applications represent a direct intersection between Carlsbad and the public's development aspirations and municipal regulatory authority – ranging in scale from a homeowner adding an accessory dwelling unit to a developer proposing a subdivision. Overall, planning application submittals have averaged 156 each year during the five-year report period ending in 2023 with a point-to-point increase of 42%. Application types show a notable shift in Carlsbad's development patterns: traditional subdivision maps declined by (86%), from seven to just one, while discretionary permits jumped nearly 50% from 128 to 178 with the latter typically requiring higher administrative processing burdens. A listing of application type and volume over the report period follows.

### Infill Demands...

Over the five-year report period ending in 2023, planning applications in Carlsbad have increased 42%, reflecting steady growth in community investment and development interest. Also of note: a major shift underlies application patterns – sharp pivot away from traditional subdivisions and a significant increase in discretionary permits. This pattern – among other items – illuminates a transition from greenfield expansion to infill development.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Community Development Function, Planning Applications (Demands)
Table A – 5.5c | Source: City of Carlsbad + SD LAFCO

| Category | FY2019 | FY2020 | FY2021 | FY2022 | FY2023 | 5-Yr Avg | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Discretionary Applications Received | | | | | | | |
| General Plan Amendments | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1.2 | 0.0% |
| Zoning Changes | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1.4 | New |
| Subdivision Maps | 7 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4.0 | -85.7% |
| Other Discretionary Permits* | 120 | 128 | 145 | 178 | 178 | 149.8 | +48.3% |
| Total Applications Received | 128 | 136 | 152 | 184 | 182 | 156.4 | +42.2% |
| Processing Actions | | | | | | | |
| Applications Approved | 102 | 109 | 115 | 134 | 123 | 116.6 | +20.6% |
| Applications Denied | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.6 | N/A |
| *Application-to-Action Ratio* | *1.25:1* | *1.21:1* | *1.32:1* | *1.37:1* | *1.48:1* | *1.33:1* | +17.9% |

*Other Discretionary Permits includes Conditional Use Permits, Site Development Plans, Variances, Coastal Development Permits, ADU applications requiring planning review, and other permits requiring discretionary approval.

*Illustration Created with Anthropic*

## Building

Carlsbad's building class activities are now organized as a stand-alone division within the Community Development Department following a reorganization to separate it from code enforcement beginning in 2020. The Building Division serves as the main point of contact for landowners seeking to build or modify structures in Carlsbad while complying with state and local construction standards. Core responsibilities encompass providing guidance to applicants, plan review and permit issuance for all construction projects, fee assessment, and field inspections to ensure contractor work aligns with approved plans – all while enforcing critical safety standards including seismic requirements, energy efficiency measures, stormwater management provisions, and construction waste recycling mandates.[77] Major building activities reported by Carlsbad during the five-year report period ending in 2023 are as follows.

**Permission Business...**

Carlsbad's building activities have evolved from straightforward residential permits since incorporation in 1952 to enforcing more complex and multi-code compliance spanning seismic, energy, and environmental standards. Core capacities remain anchored at 10.0 FTE throughout the five-year report period.

- Updated construction waste management forms to align with state-mandated waste diversion requirments.
- Deployed a customer self-service portal for online submission of basic building permits, which continues to be expanded for other permit types.
- Implemented an Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) Permit Ready Program in Spring 2023 to streamline residential ADU approvals through standardized plans and expedited review processes.
- Continued migration of historical building records into digital archive for improved public access.
- Implemented virtual inspection processes for contractors installing residential solar systems.
- Implemented a self-certification inspection program allowing qualified professionals to verify minor improvements.

[77] The Building Division is allocated with 10.0 FTE budgeted positions at the end of the five-year report period – equal to 19% of total staffing within the Community Development Department. The average annual expense has been $1.99 million with the portion coming from the General Fund translating to a per capita cost of $17.09.

Building permits provide a view on construction activity and private investment in Carlsbad's built environment – each one representing a property owner's decision to improve, expand, or redevelop property. Overall, building permit issuances have averaged 4,556 each year during the five-year report period ending in 2023 with a point-to-point increase of 13%. Construction valuation fluctuated sharply – from a high of $252.9 million in 2019, dropping to $132.9 million during the pandemic in 2021, before rebounding to a new high of $289.1 million in 2023. Permit activity also reveals shifts in Carlsbad's construction landscape, mirroring trends in planning applications. Residential permits have climbed 22% while commercial permits declined (41%). A listing of permit issuances by type and value follows.

### Residential Permits Up: Modifying, Improving + Adding...

Over the five-year report period ending in 2023, Carlsbad has processed nearly 23,000 building permits – an average of about 4,500 per year – reflecting steady and increasing investment by landowners in their Carlsbad properties. The growth has swung sharply towards residential activity, with residential permits climbing 22% while commercial permits have declined by (41%).

**City of Carlsbad:**
Community Development Function, Building Permits (Demands)
Table A - 5.5d | Source: City of Carlsbad + SD LAFCO

| Category | FY2019 | FY2020 | FY2021 | FY2022 | FY2023 | 5-Yr Avg | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Permits by Type | | | | | | | |
| Residential Permits | 3,844 | 3,499 | 3,880 | 4,446 | 4,702 | 4,074 | +22.3% |
| Commercial Permits | 628 | 546 | 419 | 400 | 368 | 472 | -41.4% |
| Total Permits Issued | 4,472 | 4,045 | 4,299 | 4,846 | 5,070 | 4,546 | +13.4% |
| Construction Valuation | | | | | | | |
| Total Valuation (Millions) | $252.9 | $229.8 | $132.9 | $188.3 | $289.1 | $218.6 | +14.3% |
| Average Value per Permit | $56,565 | $56,817 | $30,915 | $38,856 | $57,041 | $48,067 | +0.8% |
| Workload Indicators | | | | | | | |
| Permits per Inspector (10 FTE) | 447 | 405 | 430 | 485 | 507 | 455 | +13.4% |

*Illustration Created with Anthropic*

## Code Enforcement

Carlsbad's code enforcement activities have evolved considerably during the five-year report period, transitioning from a unit within the Housing Services Division to the Building Division in 2020, before establishing itself as a stand-alone division within the Community Development Department in 2022. This organizational evolution ties to a growing recognition of code compliance as a specialized service activity. Core responsibilities encompass enforcing zoning, building, and property maintenance codes; investigating resident and business complaints; educating property owners on compliance requirements; and coordinating with other enforcement agencies.[78] As a newly established standalone division, Code Enforcement is in the early stages of building its operational framework. Major code enforcement activities that have been reported to date by Carlsbad are as follows.

**Complaints to Compliance…**

Carlsbad's code enforcement activities have progressed to a dedicated division responsible for comprehensive zoning, building, and property maintenance compliance. Core capacities are anchored to 4.0 FTE budgeted positions at the end of the five-year report period.

- Developed a code enforcement case prioritization and process guide to standardize response protocols and ensure consistent enforcement.
- Implemented an online tracking system for case processing timelines and code violations.
- Launched the State Mobile Home Park Inspection Program in partnership with California Department of Housing and Community Development.

Code enforcement cases reflect where community standards and individual decisions intersect – typically involving concerns about property appearances, unpermitted activities, or quality-of-life issues (sounds, smells, etc.) Overall, case openings have averaged 1,445 each year during the five-year report period ending in 2023 with a point-to-point increase of 47%. Case closures have also grown but at a slower pace of 14%, resulting in the opening-to-closure ratio shifting from 0.8-to-1.0 in 2019 to slightly

[78] The Code Enforcement Division is allocated with 4.0 FTE budgeted positions at the end of the five-year report period – equal to 8% of total staffing within the Community Development Department. The average annual expense has been $724,000 with the portion coming from the General Fund translating to a per capita cost of $6.22.

over the breakeven line at 1.03-to-1.0. However, given the 47% increase in case volume against a flat four-person staffing base, workload pressures could impact future response times if demand continues to grow.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Community Development Function, Code Enforcement (Demands)
Table A – 5.5e | Source: City of Carlsbad + SD LAFCO

| Category | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 5-Yr Avg | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cases Opened | 1,244 | 1,422 | 1,288 | 1,440 | 1,829 | 1,445 | +47.0% |
| Cases Closed | 1,559 | 1,393 | 1,280 | 1,622 | 1,774 | 1,526 | +13.8% |
| *Opening:Closure Ratio* | *0.80:1* | *1.02:1* | *1.01:1* | *0.89:1* | *1.03:1* | ***0.95:1*** | ***+28.7%*** |

*Illustration Created with Anthropic*

## Engineering

Carlsbad's engineering services are housed in the Land Development Engineering Division within the Community Development Department. The Division focuses on ensuring that all grading, public improvements, and work within the public right-of-way and other public spaces – including City buildings - meet applicable state and local codes. Core responsibilities include reviewing and processing subdivision maps, plan checking and permitting for grading and infrastructure projects, administering floodplain regulations, conducting transportation impact analyses under CEQA, and providing technical assistance.[79] Major engineering activities reported by Carlsbad during the five-year report period ending in 2023 follow.

**Approval to Construction…**

Carlsbad's Land Development Engineering Division is where development inquiries become concrete – bridging the gap between approval and physical construction. Core engineering class capacities tie to staffing levels, which finished the five-year report period ending in 2023 with 11 FTE.

- Transitioned from printed mylars to digital submission processes for both plan submittals and right-of-way permit applications.

[79] The Land Development Engineering Division is allocated with 11.0 FTE budgeted positions at the end of the five-year report period – equal to 21% of total staffing within the Community Development Department. The average annual yearly expense has been $2.13 million with the portion coming from the General Fund translating to a per capita cost of $18.29.

- Launched a customer self-service portal to enable online processing of temporary water meter permits, which continues to be expanded for other permit types.

- Established vehicle miles traveled (VMT) evaluation policies to comply with CEQA requirements along with creating an interactive public VMT map.

- Developed a transportation demand management program to reduce single-occupancy vehicle use by promoting alternative transportation, including walking, biking, public transit, and ride sharing.

Assessing demand on municipal engineering services centers mostly on two public-facing measurements: the volume of engineering permits issued and the volume of plan reviews processed. The former captures direct permitting activity - grading, public improvements, and right-of-way work – while the latter reflects the technical oversight role in evaluating construction projects for code compliance. As for actuals, the average number of engineering permits issued by Carlsbad during the five-year report period has been 1,207 with a point-to-point change of (8%) from 1,200 in 2019 to 1,102 in 2023 – a dip that appears consistent with the City's broader shift from large-scale greenfield development to smaller infill projects. In contrast, ministerial and discretionary permit reviews have experienced a considerable jump of 340% over the same period – from 640 building permit reviews in 2019 to 2,817 in 2023. The widening gap between declining permit issuances and escalating review obligations appears to highlight a material shift in workload – one that increasingly centers on technical oversight rather than direct permitting. A listing of technical reviews permits issued, and more traditional subdivision work activities (landscape plans and grading permits) by type and value follows.

**From Issuing to Advising…**

Carlsbad's engineering services appear to be shifting from primarily issuing permits to providing technical reviews. While direct permit issuance declined over the five-year report period, review obligations quadrupled - going from a weekly average of 12 in 2019 to 54 in 2023.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Community Development Function, Engineering (Demands)
Table A – 5.5f | Source: City of Carlsbad + SD LAFCO

| Category | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Technical Reviews | 640 | 1,230 | 2,225 | 2,059 | 2,817 | +340% |
| Permits Issued | 1,200 | 1,400 | 1,200 | 1,131 | 1,102 | -8% |
| Landscape Plans | 34 | 24 | 31 | 30 | 25 | -26% |
| Grading Permits | 46 | 38 | 51 | 50 | 44 | -4% |
| Combined Traditional | **80** | **62** | **82** | **80** | **69** | -14% |

*Illustration Created with Anthropic*

## Housing

Carlsbad's housing services have experienced the most significant organizational change among all community development class functions during the five-year report period ending in 2023. Beginning the period as a single division within Community Development, it expanded into a stand-alone Housing and Homeless Services Department in FY2022, marking the City Council's decision to make homelessness reduction a core strategic priority. This organizational shift was further formalized with the City Council's adoption of the Homelessness Action Plan in February 2023, which established a coordinated framework for prevention, outreach, sheltering, housing navigation, and interagency response efforts.[80] The Department comprises three specialized divisions: Homeless Services (prevention, outreach and intervention), Housing Services (trust fund administration, community programs, and federal/state grant management), and Housing

**From Division to Department...**

Carlsbad's housing function hit a maturation milestone during the five-year report period ending in 2023, transitioning from a single division within Community Development to a full-scale Housing and Homeless Services Department. The new department consolidates homeless outreach, affordable housing programs, and federal housing assistance under one coordinated structure with 16.0 budgeted FTEs.

[80] City of Carlsbad Homelessness Action Plan (February 2023).

Assistance (management of federal Section 8 vouchers).[81] Major housing class activities reported during the report period follow:

- Scaled homeless outreach from zero dedicated services in 2019 to engaging 749 unduplicated individuals by 2023, transitioning 62 into permanent housing.
- Facilitated 419 affordable dwelling units through the development pipeline, leveraging $13.4 million in trust fund commitments.
- Implemented the Affordable Housing Resale Program, acquiring and reselling 15 units to income-qualified buyers.
- Distributed $3.2 million in community development block grant funding to nonprofit providers, reaching 1,215 low-income residents annually.

Housing services have largely operated in the background of municipal government. This dynamic has been shifting as affordability challenges increasingly affect a broader cross-section of residents, pushing cities like Carlsbad to elevate housing and related safety net programs to a more prominent position. Demand trends highlight the increasing pressure on Carlsbad's affordability programs as local market conditions continue to outpace available public resources. This pressure is evident in the widening gap between Housing Choice Voucher assistance and prevailing rents. While the number of households participating declined slightly during the five-year report period – by about (2%) from 524 in 2019 to 513 in 2023 – the average monthly subsidy rose 26% from $1,061 to $1,340, meaning taxpayers are spending significantly more per household to maintain the same level of housing support.

**Paying More for the Same Help...**

The math behind Carlsbad's housing assistance tells a challenging dynamic: nearly the same number of households are served, but the public now spends one-quarter more to keep them housed. Rising rents and a long-closed waiting list shows the widening gap between local affordability needs and the federal resources meant to meet them.

[81] The Department is allocated 16 FTE budgeted positions at the end of the five-year report period. The average annual expense post-reorganization has been $16.6 million with 73% derived from Special Revenue Funds – primarily federal Community Development Block Grants and Housing Choice Vouchers – translating to a General Fund per capita cost of approximately $39.

The Section 8 waiting list provides another measure where demands exceed capacities: after being closed to new applicants for nearly 15 years and restricted to inter-agency transfers, the list contained 844 names when updated in 2021. By 2023, it had declined to 296 – not due to improved affordability, but because of administrative removals for returned mail, ineligibility, or lack of response. The continued closure of Carlsbad's waiting list for more than a decade and a half – amid a 21% rise in median rents from $2,016 to $2,440 – underscores the growing disconnect between federal housing resources and local market realities.

The most notable change within Carlsbad's housing-related activities has been the addition of direct homeless services – a class that did not exist in 2019. Carlsbad reports at the end of the five-year report period in 2023, it engaged 565 unduplicated individuals that fiscal year, resulting in 66 shelter placements and 105 transitions into permanent housing. The increase in encampment cleanups – from 50 in fiscal year 2021 to 106 in fiscal year 2023 – further reflects the evolving scale of Carlsbad's operational approach towards homelessness.

### Redefining Housing Work...

At the beginning of the five-year report period in 2019, Carlsbad's housing activities were primarily focused on planning, regulatory compliance, and affordability programs. By 2023, the scope had expanded to include active field operations – outreach, shelter placements, and encampment cleanups – reflecting the City's broader shift toward directly addressing homelessness.

A listing of voucher enrollments and related information as well as homeless engagement activities during the report period follows.

## City of Carlsbad:
Community Development Function, Housing (Demands)
Table A - 5.5g | Source: City of Carlsbad + SD LAFCO

**Housing Choice Voucher Metrics**

| Category | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HCV Participants | 524 | 511 | 501 | 481 | 513 | -2% |
| Monthly Subsidy | $1,061 | $1,213 | $1,297 | $1,315 | $1,340 | +26% |
| Median Rent | $2,016 | $2,058 | $2,100 | $2,420 | $2,440 | +21% |
| Subsidy as % of Rent | 52.6% | 58.9% | 61.8% | 54.3% | 54.9% | +4% |
| Section 8 Wait List | *Closed* | 844 | 495 | 350 | 296 | N/A |

**Homeless Services** NEW FUNCTION

| Category | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Growth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Individuals Engaged | — | — | 605 | 749 | 565 | New |
| Shelter Placements | — | — | 49 | 110 | 66 | +35% |
| Housed | — | — | 13 | 62 | 62 | +377% |
| Encampment Cleanups | — | — | 10 | 50 | 50 | +400% |

*Illustration Created with Anthropic*

## Performance Measurements |
Syncing Up Resources, Capacities, and Demands

Over the five-year report period ending in 2023, the City of Carlsbad's community development function has undergone a substantive transformation – expanding beyond conventional land use regulation to encompass dedicated housing and homeless services now elevated to their own department. This organizational evolution mirrors a broader shift across all five service classes: Carlsbad's physical landscape is maturing, and the work of community development is proceeding in step. Traditional suburban community development activities – greenfield subdivisions, large-scale grading, new commercial construction – are giving way to infill-driven demands that are smaller in scale, albeit with more complexity. This evolution shows in service demands during the report period with subdivision maps, commercial building permits, and landscape plans all sharply dropping, while discretionary planning applications, technical engineering reviews, and code enforcement cases all sharply rising. These and other function measurements follow.

### Above the Mean: Meeting RHNA |
Carlsbad's housing performance has consistently outpaced regional benchmarks, achieving 74% of its overall 4,999-unit assignment during the fifth RHNA cycle (2013–2021) compared to a countywide rate of 59%. The current sixth cycle (2021–2029) shows similar momentum with 34% completion after three years, with projected attainment near 89% at current pace. Carlsbad is meeting its planning obligation to provide zoning capacity to accommodate future housing opportunities for all income levels. However, construction remains a market outcome. Most of the new housing projects that have been recently approved actually provide housing for above-moderate income levels.

### Building Affordable Units in Carlsbad Remains a Challenge |
Despite outperforming the region overall, Carlsbad's housing production reveals a persistent gap between the City's meeting its obligation to zone for affordable housing and where the market chooses to build. During the fifth cycle, only 5% of very-low income requirements were met (44 of 912 units) while above-moderate income outperformed by 31% (3,056 of 2,332 units). This pattern continues in the current cycle – very-low income production sits at 7% while above-moderate income is 68% – and suggests delivering affordable housing requires more tools than currently available.

### Housing Assistance + Widening Subsidy Gap |

Carlsbad's housing assistance data illustrates the growing difficulty of helping lower-income families remain in the community. The number of households receiving Housing Choice Vouchers declined slightly over the five-year report period ending in 2023 to 513 – while average monthly costs (subsidies) per household rose 26% to $1,340, all while median rents rose 21% to $2,440. The net result is nearly the same number of households receiving assistance from Carlsbad, but the public (federal, state, and local taxpayers) is spending one-quarter more to keep them housed.

### Infill on the Rise |

Demands on Carlsbad's community development function over the five-year report period ending in 2023 shows the City is most definitely in maturing mode: subdivision maps dropped (86%), commercial building permits fell (41%), and landscape plans declined (26%), while discretionary planning applications increased 48% and technical engineering reviews jumped 340%. These data points all align with a municipality shifting from building out to building in.

### Subtle But Concrete Infill Measurement: More Code Enforcement |

Carlsbad's code enforcement cases jumped 47% during the five-year report period ending in 2023, from 1,244 to 1,829 – an average of five cases every day. This increase parallels other measurements and appears as an outcome of the transition towards more infill development and greater proximities between residents and uses.

### Housing as a Core Municipal Function |

Carlsbad's reorganization of its community development function during the five-year report period ending in 2023 signals a material shift in municipal priorities by elevating housing and homeless services to equal standing with conventional regulatory activities (planning, building, code enforcement, and engineering). This transition has been reinforced by the establishment of a dedicated homelessness response system and the City Council's adoption of the Homelessness Action Plan in 2023, which formalized a coordinated framework for outreach, prevention, and housing placement services supported by measurable performance objectives. In doing so, Carlsbad is – and appropriately so – elevating housing in its full continuum – from zoning and entitlements through construction oversight to affordability programs and homelessness prevention – as a core municipal function going forward.

# 6.0 FINANCES

## 6.1 Agency Budget

The City of Carlsbad's budgeted revenues covering all core municipal services have averaged $302.1 million annually over the five-year report period, climbing to $339.8 million in 2023 – an 18% increase. Actual revenues have consistently exceeded budgeted projections, averaging $338.8 million annually and growing to $379.9 million – a 24% increase. Carlsbad's revenue composition is led by the General Fund, which has generated 57 cents of every actual revenue dollar collected during the period, primarily from property, sales, and transient occupancy taxes. Self-supporting enterprise sources (water, wastewater, golf course, etc.) have generated another 28 cents with the remaining 15 cents coming from internal service charges, special revenue programs, and trust fund receipts.

On the expense side, Carlsbad's budgeted costs across all core municipal services during the report period have averaged $305.0 million annually, rising from $276.1 million in 2019 to $342.3 million in 2023 – a 24% increase. Actual expenses have tracked slightly higher, averaging $317.4 million and reaching $355.1 million by period's close – a 29% gain. Expense composition is paced with General Fund operations consuming 59 cents of every budget dollar citywide and covering most public-facing services like fire and police protection. Enterprise activities have accounted for another 26 cents with the remaining 15 cents flowing to more specialized purposes (affordable housing, habitat mitigation, etc.) and internal operations (information technology, workers compensation, etc.).

**Comfortable Cushion, Narrowing Notwithstanding…**

Over the five-year report period ending in 2023, the City of Carlsbad has collected an average of $21.4 million more than expenses each year – actual revenues averaging $338.8 million against $317.4 million in expenses. This sizeable period cushion – nonetheless – has been compressing with actual revenues growing 24% compared to expenses at 29%.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Citywide Operating Budget: Actuals Comparison
Table A – 6.1a | Source: City of Carlsbad (Annual Budget Documents) + SD LAFCO

**Actuals by Fund Type**

**Revenues** — FY2023: $379.9M

| Fund | 5-Yr Avg | FY2023 | Share | Growth |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Fund | $192.5M | $225.9M | 57% | +26% |
| Enterprise | $95.3M | $90.1M | 28% | +12% |
| Internal Service | $30.6M | $43.9M | 9% | +73% |
| Special Revenue | $17.5M | $19.0M | 5% | +8% |
| Trust Funds | $2.9M | $1.1M | 1% | -71% |
| Total | $338.8M | $379.9M | 100% | +24% |

**Expenses** — FY2023: $355.1M

| Fund | 5-Yr Avg | FY2023 | Share | Growth |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Fund | $188.5M | $205.2M | 59% | +34% |
| Enterprise | $81.5M | $86.2M | 26% | +5% |
| Internal Service | $29.9M | $43.9M | 9% | +74% |
| Special Revenue | $16.9M | $19.8M | 5% | +49% |
| Trust Funds | $0.7M | $0.1M | 1% | -96% |
| Total | $317.4M | $355.1M | 100% | +29% |

*Illustration Created with Anthropic*

## 6.2 General Fund

The City of Carlsbad's General Fund revenues have grown steadily over the five-year report period ending in 2023, with actuals increasing 26% reaching $225.9 million at the close – averaging $192.5 million annually. The revenue composition has been largely sourced to three tax sources: property taxes at 40%, sales taxes at 24%, and transient occupancy (hotel) taxes at 13% - which collectively have generated 77 cents of every General Fund dollar collected. All three of these core revenue geneators has increased by no less than 27% during the period, with sales tax in lead by expanding from $40.8 million to $56.2 million in 2023, an increase of 38%. The balance of General Fund revenues collected during the period ties to service charges, licenses and permits, intergovernmental transfers, investment income, and interdepartmental charges – all of which have remainined largely flat during the period.

### Consistent Surpluses – Fluctuations Notwithstanding – but Under Pressure…

The City of Carlsbad's General Fund remains healthy, generating surpluses in four of the five years during the report period ending in 2023 with the outlier involving a one-time transfer. However, and like the City's overall budget, the cushion is under pressure, with actual expense growth of 34% outpacing revenue growth of 26%. The net result is the annual General Fund surplus tightening from $25.9 million in 2019 to $20.7 million in 2023.

Actual General Fund expenses have also grown steadily over the reprting period, climbing 34% from $153.1 million in 2019 to $205.2 million in 2023 – averaging $188.5 million annually. The expense composition is lead by public safety. Police costs have consumed 25% of all

actual General Fund expenses during the period – averaging $46.7 million annually. Fire service follows and accounts for another 16% of all General Fund actuals at $29.9 million annually. All together, police and fire costs have accounted for 41 cents of every General Fund dollar expended during the period – they also account for close to half of the overall increase in total actual expenses. The remaining 59 cents of every General Fund dollar expended during the period spans funding for parks and recreation, libararies and cultural arts, public works, community development and adminstration.

**City of Carlsbad:**
General Fund Actuals
Table A – 6.2a | Source: City of Carlsbad (Annual Budget Documents) + SD LAFCO

**Actuals by Source and Department**

**Revenues by Source** — FY2023: $225.9M

| Source | 5-Yr Avg | FY2023 | Share | Growth |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property Taxes | $77.0M | $87.2M | 40.0% | +27.3% |
| Sales Tax | $45.9M | $56.2M | 23.8% | +37.7% |
| Transient Occupancy Tax | $25.5M | $34.3M | 13.2% | +30.2% |
| All Other Taxes | $13.9M | $15.6M | 7.2% | +18.4% |
| Charges for Services | $9.2M | $11.4M | 4.8% | +24.4% |
| Investment Income | $5.8M | $7.1M | 3.0% | -26.2% |
| Intergovernmental | $5.1M | $2.4M | 2.6% | +23.6% |
| All Other | $10.1M | $11.8M | 5.4% | +22.4% |
| Total | $192.5M | $225.9M | 100% | +26.2% |

**Expenses by Department** — FY2023: $205.2M

| Department | 5-Yr Avg | FY2023 | Share | Growth |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Police | $46.7M | $51.1M | 24.8% | +31.0% |
| Fire | $29.9M | $35.3M | 15.8% | +46.8% |
| Public Works | $19.3M | $22.6M | 10.3% | +34.3% |
| Parks & Recreation | $18.3M | $20.8M | 9.7% | +21.3% |
| Library & Cultural Arts | $12.9M | $13.3M | 6.9% | +2.5% |
| Community Development | $11.6M | $14.2M | 6.2% | +33.0% |
| Administration | $11.4M | $13.0M | 6.1% | +38.2% |
| Transfers + Other | $38.4M | $34.9M | 20.2% | +66.7% |
| Total | $188.5M | $205.2M | 100% | +34.0% |

*Illustration Created with Anthropic*

With respect to year-end balances, Carlsbad reports the spendable unassigned portion of the General Fund closed the five-year report period in 2023 at $136.8 million – representing an overall increase of $52.7 million, or 63%.[82] The closing total is equal to covering 8.0 months of General Fund actuals.

## 6.3 Financial Statements

The City of Carlsbad engages independent accounting firms to externally audit its financial statements under governmental accounting standards, with Davis Farr LLP (Irvine) conducting reviews for the first three years of the five-year report period (2019, 2020, and 2021) while Lance, Soll & Lunghard LLP (Brea) covering the final two years (2022 and 2023). The audited statements for the closing year show Carlsbad's overall net position – covering all activities and associations, including the CMWD – increasing over the prior year by 0.3% from $1.868 billion to $1.873 billion. The accompanying management letter identified no material weaknesses or

[82] Source: City of Carlsbad 2023-2024 Budget, Schedule of Projected Fund Balances.

concerns, confirming the integrity of Carlsbad's financial reporting and internal controls. The following analysis details assets, liabilities, and net position for the report period.

## Audited Assets

Carlsbad's total audited assets reached $2.087 billion at the close of the five-year report period in 2023, rising 4.9% from $1.990 billion in 2019. The ending year figure sits 1.9% above the five-year average of $2.047 billion and reflects steady but modest growth throughout the period. Current assets – those readily convertible to cash within a year – total $911.1 million or 43.6% of the portfolio and predominantly held in cash and investments. Non-current assets comprise the remaining $1.176 billion, consisting primarily of depreciable capital infrastructure with approximately one-third tied to the Carlsbad's three enterprise operations: golf, water, and wastewater. On a per capita basis, total assets increased slightly from $17,687 to $17,928 – or 1.4%%, as population growth of 3.5% outpaced asset accumulation.

### Liquidity Build-Up…

The City of Carlsbad ended the five-year report period in 2023 with $2.087 billion in total assets, with nearly 44% – or $911 million – in cash and liquid investments. Total assets rose 4.9%, driven by an 8.6% increase in liquid holdings versus just 2.2% in capital infrastructure – a shift toward greater liquidity.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Audited Assets
Table A-6.3a | Source: City of Carlsbad ACFRs + SD LAFCO

| Category | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 5-yr Average | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current * | 838.963 | 865.447 | 891.683 | 895.588 | 911.088 | 880.554 | 8.6 |
| Non-Current ** | 1,151.415 | 1,159.883 | 1,166.848 | 1,178.785 | 1,176.237 | 1.166.634 | 2.2 |
| **Total **** | **1,990.378** | **2,025.330** | **2,058.531** | **2,074.373** | **2,087.325** | **2.047.187** | **4.9** |
| Per Capita | $17,687 | $17,857 | $18,007 | $18,004 | $17,928 | $17,897 | 1.4% |

* Amounts in millions
** Amounts in billions

## Audited Liabilities

Carlsbad's total audited liabilities stand at $287.2 million at the close of the five-year report period in 2023, up 22.4% from $234.8 million in 2019. The ending-year figure sits 23.9% above the five-year average of $231.7 million, reflecting notable year-to-year volatility – particularly in 2022, when liabilities drop to $163.8 million before rebounding. Current liabilities due within one year total $60.4 million, or roughly one-fifth of all obligations, primarily involve accounts payable for payroll, vendor services, and accrued expenses. Non-current liabilities make up the remaining $226.9 million and led by long-term debt and pension obligations. On a per-capita basis, total liabilities have risen from $2,086 to $2,467 – an 18.3% increase that outpaces population growth and indicates each resident's notional share of municipal obligations grows by about $381 during the report period.

### Obligations Climb...

The City of Carlsbad's $287 million in liabilities, while up 22.4% over five years, remain seven times smaller than its $2.087 billion in assets, providing a substantial cushion. Liabilities are expanding, however, nearly five times faster than assets: 22.4% versus 4.9%.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Audited Liabilities
Table A-6.3b | Source: City of Carlsbad ACFRs + SD LAFCO

| Category | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 5-yr Average | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current * | 54.117 | 59.063 | 64.272 | 75.414 | 60.367 | 62.647 | 11.6 |
| Non-Current * | 180.646 | 167.787 | 181.719 | 88.389 | 226.857 | 169.080 | 25.6 |
| **Total *** | **234.763** | **226.850** | **245.990** | **163.802** | **287.224** | **231.726** | **22.4** |
| Per Capita | $2,086 | $2,000 | $2,152 | $1,422 | $2,467 | $2,025 | 18.3% |

* Amounts in millions

## Audited Net Position

Carlsbad's audited net position – the difference between total assets and liabilities after accounting for deferred resources – totals $1.873 billion at the close of the five-year report period in 2023, up 3.5% from $1.810 billion in 2019. The ending figure sits 1.3% above the five-year average of $1.848 billion, reflecting modest but steady growth. Capital assets dominate, comprising about three-fifths of total net position at $1.162 billion with the remainder split between restricted funds at $287.7 million and unrestricted funds at $424.0 million. The unrestricted portion shows the strongest proportional gain, rising 9.7%, followed by capital assets at 2.5%, while restricted funds edge down (1.0%). On a per-capita basis, net position remains essentially flat at $16,089, mirroring 2019 levels as balance-sheet growth parallels population change. When adjusted to exclude GASB 68 and 75 pension and OPEB obligations, net position increases to $1.989 billion, adding $116.2 million or 6.2% to the reported figure and underscoring how these accounting standards materially shape Carlsbad's balance sheet.

**Steady...**

The City of Carlsbad's net position has grown 3.5% over the five-year report period ending in 2023. Despite the overall increase, per-capita values have remained flat at 16,089 – showing fiscal growth keeping pace with population rather than exceeding it.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Audited Net Position
Table A-6.3c | Source: City of Carlsbad ACFRs + SD LAFCO

| Category | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 5-yr Average | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Assets ** | 1,133.593 | 1,142.276 | 1,151.813 | 1,164.002 | 1,162.577 | 1,150.452 | 2.5 |
| Restricted * | 290.440 | 306.608 | 310.562 | 288.218 | 287.667 | 296.699 | (1.0) |
| Unrestricted * | 386.509 | 380.526 | 399.653 | 415.399 | 423.978 | 401.213 | 9.7 |
| **Total **** | **1,810.524** | **1,829.410** | **1,861.028** | **1,867619** | **1,873.222** | **1,848.364** | **3.5** |
| *Per Capita* | *$16,089* | *$16,129* | *$16,280* | *$16,210* | *$16,089* | *$16,159* | *0.0%* |
| **Total Adjusted **** | **1,859.308** | **1,999.295** | **2,009.947** | **1,982.301** | **1,989.393** | **1,988.049** | **1.5%** |

"Total Adjusted" excludes GASB 68 and 75 reporting requirements
* Amounts in millions
** Amounts in billions

With respect to the unrestricted portion of Carlsbad's net position, the $424.0 million balance at the end of the report period represents the accrued, spendable share of citywide resources, subject only to internal policy designations such as commitments and

assignments. When adjusted to exclude pension and other retiree-related liabilities, the available balance increases to $540.1 million, providing a more accurate long-term picture of discretionary fiscal capacity. For context, this adjusted amount is equivalent to roughly 24 months of total citywide operating expenses – across both governmental and business-type activities – based on year-end actuals.[83]

## 6.4 Fiscal Indicators | Liquidity, Capital, Margin + Asset Management Measurements

LAFCO's review of the City of Carlsbad's audited financial statements covering the five-year report period ending in 2023 reveals a municipality balancing substantial reserve strength with evolving capital investment strategies. As detailed, Carlsbad maintains liquidity levels that substantively exceed industry benchmarks and debt ratios well below cautionary thresholds, collectively providing the City significant financial flexibility. This flexibility has accelerated toward the end of the period as Carlsbad increased infrastructure spending. This shift toward capital investment occurred alongside steadily improving operating margins and more volatile total margins, while relatively young infrastructure that had experienced several years of below-replacement reinvestment received a concentrated jump in funding. An analysis of four central fiscal measurement categories – liquidity, capital, margin, and asset management – follow.

[83] Carlsbad's average actual monthly citywide operating expense in 2022-2023 is $22.3 million and covers all governmental and business (enterprise) activities.

## Liquidity (Short-Term Outlook)

Carlsbad's average **current ratio** during the report period ending in 2023 has been 14.1 to 1 and equal to nearly $14 in current assets available for every $1 in near-term obligations. While always well above the standard 2 to 1 benchmark, Carlsbad's current ratio modestly fell from 15.5 to 1 in 2019 to 15.1:1 in 2023 – still more than seven times the conventional benchmark. The **cash ratio**, which excludes less liquid assets like receivables, mirrors the current ratio with a period average of 14.5 to 1, indicating nearly all current assets are already held as cash rather than receivables or inventory. Carlsbad's **days' cash** on hand further magnifies the City's high liquidity levels with a period average of 1,443 days, declining from 1,441 days in 2019 to 1,353 days in 2023. This represents roughly 3.7 years of overall operating expenses – approximately 15 times the 90-day minimum typically advised for municipalities. These collective liquidity metrics shows Carlsbad is positioned to weather even catastrophic financial disruption. While Carlsbad's liquidity levels eliminate virtually any conceivable near-term financial risk, maintaining cash reserves equivalent to nearly four years of operations raises questions about the opportunity costs.

### Four Years of Cash...

The City of Carlsbad holds high liquidity levels – closing the five-year report period with 1,353 days of cash on hand, enough to operate for 3.7 years without collecting a dollar in revenue.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Liquidity Measurements
Table A-6.4a | Source: City of Carlsbad ACFRs + SD LAFCO

| Category | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 5-yr Average | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current Ratio | 15.5 to 1 | 14.7 to 1 | 13.9 to 1 | 11.9 to 1 | 15.1 to 1 | 14.1 to 1 | (2.6%) |
| Cash Ratio | 14.4 to 1 | 13.7 to 1 | 12.8 to 1 | 10.7 to | 13.6 to 1 | 12.9 to 1 | (5.6%) |
| Days' Cash | 1,441 | 1,506 | 1,533 | 1,381 | 1,353 | 1,443 | (6.1%) |

The current ratio provides a macro measurement of near-term financial health by comparing current assets against current liabilities on a dollar-to-dollar basis. A higher ratio indicates stronger liquidity and greater capacity to meet short-term obligations with a standard minimum benchmark for municipalities of 2.0 to 1.0. The cash ratio is similar to current ratio but excludes receivables. The days cash metric is a micro-level measure of near-term financial health that compares an agency's available cash and cash equivalents to its average daily operating expenses, excluding depreciation. A higher value indicates stronger liquidity and greater capacity to sustain operations without new revenue with a standard minimum benchmark for municipalities of 90 days.

## Capital (Long-Term Outlook)

Carlsbad's average **debt-to-net position** during the five-year report period ending in 2023 equals 10.4%, meaning total debt obligations represent one-tenth of the City's overall net worth. While this metric remained stable between the first four years – hovering between 9.3% and 10.4% – it did rise to 13.1% in the fifth year, and in doing so pushing the overall period change by 26%. Even at this elevated level, Carlsbad's debt burden remains far below the 50% cautionary threshold commonly used to assess municipal solvency, positioning more than three times below the benchmark that typically raises concerns about over-leveraging. The **debt ratio**, which separately measures the proportion of total assets financed through borrowing, mirrors this pattern with a period average of 12.1% and a final year reading of 14.0%. This means 86% of Carlsbad's assets are equity-financed rather than debt-financed, providing substantial cushion well below the 70% cautionary threshold. These collective debt measurements show Carlsbad retaining exceptional capacity through the report period to leverage additional borrowing for capital investments when, and if, needed.

### Low Debt, High Capacity...

The City of Carlsbad's debt load at the end of the five-year report period in 2023 equals just one-tenth of its net position and 13% of total assets – more than five times below standard solvency caution thresholds.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Capital Measurements
Table A-6.4b | Source: City of Carlsbad ACFRs + SD LAFCO

| Category | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 5-yr Average | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debt to Net Position | 10.4% | 9.4% | 9.8% | 9.3% | 13.1% | 10.4% | 26.0% |
| Debt Ratio | 11.8% | 11.2% | 11.7% | 11.8% | 14.0% | 12.1% | 18.8% |

The debt ratio is a macro-level measure of long-term financial health that shows the percentage of an agency's assets financed by debt. A lower ratio indicates stronger solvency with 70% commonly cited as a cautionary threshold. The debt-to-net position ratio is a more micro-level measure of long-term financial health that expresses an agency's debt obligations relative to its net position. A lower ratio reflects greater financial flexibility, with 50% commonly used as a cautionary threshold.

## Margin (Net Income)

Carlsbad's average **operating margin** during the five-year report period was 7.0%, meaning the City retains seven cents of every dollar revenue after covering day-to-day operating costs. This metric started below the 5% industry benchmark at 4.5% in 2019, dipped further to 1.9% in 2020, then strengthened steadily – rising to 9.2% in 2021, 8.4% in 2022, and 10.9% in 2023. The latter figure more than doubles the industry standard and represents a 141% improvement over the period. The **total margin**, which measures fiscal sustainability across all revenues and expenditures, averaged 4.3% but showed greater volatility. It began well above the 10% industry benchmark at 12.4% in 2019, dropped sharply to 4.2% in 2020, partially recovered to 7.1% in 2021, then fell to (9.4%) in 2022 before rebounding to 6.3% in 2023. Unlike the operating margin's steady upward trajectory, the total margin declined (49%) over the report period and, despite the 2023 rebound, ended below industry norms, underscoring the effects of nonrecurring fluctuations.

### Steady Operations, Less Steady (Relative) Totals...

The City of Carlsbad's operating margin more than doubled to 10.9% by the end of the five-year report period in 2023, even as total margins fluctuated widely – highlighting durable core performance amid broader fiscal swings.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Margin Measurements
Table A-6.4c | Source: City of Carlsbad ACFRs + SDLAFCO

| Category | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 5-yr Average | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Operating Margin | 4.5% | 1.9% | 8.2% | 8.4% | 10.9% | 7.0% | 140.7% |
| Total Margin | 12.4% | 4.2% | 7.1% | (9.4%) | 6.3% | 4.3% | (48.9%) |

The operating margin measures fiscal sustainability by identifying the proportion of ratepayer revenues that remain after covering day-to-day costs. A higher percentage is favorable with an industry benchmark of no less than 5%. The total margin measures the share of all revenues – including user charges and non-operating sources such as property taxes – that remain after covering all expenses. A higher percentage is favorable with an industry benchmark of no less than 10%.

## Asset Management

Carlsbad's average capital asset age during the five-year report period ending in 2023 is 15.7 years, placing its infrastructure in the early-to-mid stage of its expected life cycle relative to typical municipal replacement timelines. The measure has increased gradually over the first four years – from 14.9 years in 2019 to a peak of 16.8 years in 2022 – reflecting normal aging, before declining (improving) to 15.6 years in 2023 as new projects came online. Even at its highest point, Carlsbad's asset age has remained well below the 40–60-year range commonly associated with replacement needs, indicating a young and well-maintained system. The average accumulated depreciation ratio – which tracks how much of an asset's useful life has been consumed – during the period equals 56.9% with a final figure of 62.7% in 2023. This measurement climbed steadily during the period with an overall change of 20.9% and indicates Carlsbad's infrastructure has used roughly three-fifths of its accounting life and well below the 100% threshold where assets would be fully depreciated. The capital asset reinvestment ratio, which measures how well annual capital spending keeps pace with normal wear and tear, shows the greatest change. The period average of 74.0% is considered under average, and indicates Carlsbad is reinvesting about three-quarters of the value its infrastructure depreciates each year.[84] Overall, these measures collectivley show Carlsbad with young infrastructure that has recently accelerated capital investment after several years of reinvestment below replacement levels

### Ahead of Replacement Curve...

The City of Carlsbad's infrastructure averages just 15.7 years old through the five-year report period ending in 2023 – far below the 40–60-year replacement threshold. This relatively young asset base absorbed three years of underinvestment during the report period before Carlsbad surged to 115% reinvestment in 2022, showing infrastructure resilience that comes from staying ahead of aging cycles.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Asset Management Measurements
Table A-6.4d | Source: City of Carlsbad ACFRs + SD LAFCO

| Category | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 5-yr Average | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Assets' Age (Accounting) | 14.9 | 15.5 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 4.8% |
| Accumulated Depreciation Ratio | 51.9% | 54.2% | 56.7% | 58.9% | 62.7% | 56.4% | 20.9% |
| Capital Asset Reinvestment Ratio | 68.2% | 55.3% | 54.5% | 115.5% | 76.4% | 74.0% | 11.9% |

[84] More notable are the fluctuations with the ratio staying between 54.5% and 68.2% from 2019 through 2021, then spiking to 115.5% in 2022 before falling back to 76.4% in 2022. The 2022 surge indicates a catch-up cycle where Carlsbad's capital spending briefly outpaces asset depreciation.

The capital assets' age provides a macro-level indicator of the average age of an agency's depreciable facilities, equipment, buildings, and infrastructure relative to their replacement schedule. A range between 40 and 60 years is generally considered manageable and reflects infrastructure at a mature stage – neither new or approaching the end of its useful life. The accumulated depreciation ratio offers additional context by measuring the proportion of useful life already consumed for these same assets. Ratios above 100% are considered cautionary and signals an aging asset given accumulated depreciation now exceeds the current book value of assets. The capital asset reinvestment ratio measures how much an agency is spending on renewing or replacing its infrastructure compared to the amount it is depreciating each year and shows whether it is keeping pace with the aging of its system. Ratios below 100% mean the system is aging faster than it is being renewed.

## 6.5 Pension Obligations

The City of Carlsbad provides a defined pension benefit to its employees through investment risk-pool contracts with the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS). These pension contracts provide employees with specified post-employment benefits based on the date of hire and placement in one of two broad category types: miscellaneous and public safety. Additional pension details based on actuarial valuations for Carlsbad issued by CalPERS as part of its annual reporting process during the five-year report period follows with respect to enrollees, formulas, contributions, and funded status.

### Pension Enrollees and Funding Formulas

The annual valuation issued at the end of the five-year report period in 2023 identifies 2,509 total participants in Carlsbad's CalPERS pension program – an increase of 243 enrollees over the preceding four years in which data is readily available. This growth has occurred unevenly across enrollee categories with retirees increasing 13.3% (881 to 998) while active employees grew 5.0% (768 to 806). Separated employees – those leaving City employment before retirement but retaining vested pension benefits – jumped 25.6% (305 to 383), representing the fastest-growing category.

The internal shifts in Carlsbad's enrollee type produces an active-to-retiree ratio that has fallen from 0.87 to 1 in 2020 to 0.81 to 1 in 2023, a difference of (7.4%). This substantive change means Carlsbad finished the report period with 1.2 retirees for every active worker. As this ratio continues declining – with retirees growing more than twice as fast as active employees – the burden on the pension system will intensify with fewer current workers supporting an expanding population of benefit recipients.

**5 Workers for Every 6 Retirees...**

The City of Carlsbad finished the five-year report period in 2023 with 2,509 total enrollees within its two pension programs (miscellaneous and public safety) with CalPERS. The active-to-retiree ratio is 0.8 to 1.0 and means more retirees than active (and paying) workers.

Miscellaneous employees make up nearly three-fourths - or 74.7% - of all pension enrollees at the end of the report period. These employees receive defined pension payments based on their hire date, with formulas ranging from 2.0% at age 62 (for hires on or after January 1, 2013) to 3.0% at age 60 for earlier hires. The remainder of enrollees are categorized as public safety (fire and police) with higher pension formulas ranging from 2.7% at age 57 to 3.0% at age 50, the former applying to new hires.[85]

**City of Carlsbad:**
Pension Enrollee Information
Table A-6.5a | Source: CalPERS + SD LAFCO

| Type | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Active | n/a | 768 | 740 | 768 | 806 | 5.0% |
| Transferred | n/a | 312 | 304 | 310 | 322 | 3.2% |
| Separated | n/a | 305 | 328 | 360 | 383 | 25.6% |
| Retired | n/a | 881 | 924 | 963 | 998 | 13.3% |
| Total Enrollees | | 2,266 | 2,296 | 2,401 | 2,509 | 10.7% |
| Active to Retiree Ratio | | 0.87 o 1 | 0.80 to 1 | 0.80 to 1 | 0.81 to 1 | (7.4%) |

## Annual Contributions

Carlsbad's combined annual pension contribution to CalPERS at the end of the report period in 2023 totals $34.618 million. This amount includes both employer and employee shares and reflects a modest overall period change of (3.7%) compared to 2019. However, significant volatility occurred between these endpoints with contributions ranging from a low of $26.9 million to a high of $46.3 million – a gap of more than 70% with contributions nearly doubling between the lowest and highest years.

A notable cost-shifting dynamic has concurrently emerged during the period: the employee share of total contributions has increased from 14.4% to 19.6% – a relative increase of 44.6% – while the employer share fell from 85.6% to 80.4%. This cost-shifting becomes even more apparent in pension costs relative to payroll. While annual payroll increased 31.8% from $60.769 million to $80.118 million, Carlsbad's pension contribution as a share of payroll fell from 50.7% to 34.7% – a drop of (31.4%).

### 51 Cents to 35 Cents...

While retirees now outnumber active workers, the City of Carlsbad's pension costs during the five-year report period ending in 2023 show a sizable cost-shift. In 2019, Carlsbad paid 51 cents in pension costs for every salary dollar. By 2023, just 35 cents. This 31% improvement ties to pension reform and newer employees' less generous formulas gradually replacing legacy costs even as total payroll grew 32%.

[85] For illustrative purposes, an employee with 30 years of service credit that retires at the designated age would receive the following percentage of their highest annual salary: 60% at 2.0% formula; 81% at 2.7% formula; and 90% at 3.0% formula.

This improvement for Carlsbad reflects the gradual replacement of legacy pension formulas with less expense benefits for newer hires, which slowly reduces the City's proportional pension burden even as the number of enrollees increases.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Pension Contributions
Table A-6.5b | Source: CalPERS + SD LAFCO

| Category | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Average | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carlsbad's Share * | 30.790 | 40.866 | 20.959 | 30.805 | 27.840 | 30.252 | (9.6) |
| Employees' Share* | 5.175 | 5.421 | 5.919 | 6.297 | 6.778 | 5.918 | 31.0 |
| Total Contribution * | 35.966 | 46.287 | 26.878 | 37.103 | 34.618 | 36.170 | (3.7) |

**City of Carlsbad:**
City Contribution v. Annual Payroll
Table A-6.5c | Source: CalPERS + SD LAFCO

| Category | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Average | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Annual Payroll * | 60.769 | 67.808 | 69.001 | 73.745 | 80.118 | 70.289 | 31.8 |
| City Share as % of Payroll | 50.7% | 60.3% | 30.4% | 41.8% | 34.7% | 43.6% | (31.4%) |

* Amounts in millions

## Funding Status

Carlsbad's total unfunded pension liability at the end of the five-year report period in 2023 totals $241.434 million, covering both miscellaneous and public safety categories. This figure represents the accrued pension obligations owed to all employees that are not covered by the market value of Carlsbad's existing assets. It translates to a funded ratio of 73.7% - meaning the pension system holds about 74 cents in assets for every dollar of projected pension liabilities.

**The 3% Gap...**
The City of Carlsbad's pension liabilities have grown 28% during the five-year report period while assets increased 25% – a 3% gap, and as a result lowering the City's funded ratio down to 73.7%.

While Carlsbad's funded ratio positions above the 70% cautionary threshold commonly applied post-GASB 68, the cushion has been narrowing. The trajectory has also been uneven. The ratio began the report period at 75.5% in 2019, remained largely flat at 75.3% in 2020, then jumped to 86.0% in 2021 in step with market conditions and higher investment returns. The ratio fell back to 74.6% in 2022 and subsequently to 73.7% in 2023. Over the full period, the funded ratio has declined (2.3%) while the unfunded liability grew

$65.4 million – a 37.1% increase – leaving Carlsbad just a few percentage points above the cautionary 70% threshold.[86] Liabilities also outpaced asset growth (28.1% vs. 25.1%).

CalPERS has achieved investment returns of 9.3% and 11.6% in fiscal year 2024 and 2025, respectively. While member agencies' funded statuses are expected to increase as a result of this positive performance, pension volatility and pressures on operating budgets remain a critical challenge. The City of Carlsbad established a Section 115 Pension Trust in September 2023 and has since contributed $25 million, earning approximately 16% over a two-year period. These funds are available to the City to reimburse operating budgets during periods of extreme pension rate volatility and to fund potential changes in CalPERS actuarial assumptions in the future.

**City of Carlsbad:**
Pension Funding Status
Table A-6.5d | Source: CalPERS

| Category | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Accrued Liabilities * | 717.926 | 773.747 | 828.832 | 874.411 | 919.432 | 28.1 |
| Market Value of Assets * | 541.844 | 582.319 | 712.859 | 651.975 | 677.998 | 25.1 |
| Unfunded Liability | (176.082) | (191.427) | (115.973) | (222.436) | (241.434) | (37.1) |
| … Funded Status | 75.5% | 75.3% | 86.0% | 74.6% | 73.7% | (2.3%) |

* Amounts in millions

## 6.6 Other Post-Employment Benefit Obligations

The City of Carlsbad provides healthcare benefits to its eligible retirees as another post-employment benefit (OPEB) through a benefit trust fund. The trust fund – CERBT – is managed by CalPERS and provides the City with a pre-funding account to cover OPEB obligations as an alternative to a pay-as-you-go approach. The annual reporting figures detailed below are stated as of the GASB Statement No. 75 measurement date applicable to each fiscal year, which precedes the corresponding fiscal year end by one year (e.g., the 2023 figures reflect a measurement date of June 30, 2022). Additional OPEB details based on the available actuarial valuations follow with respect to enrollees, contributions and payments, and funded status.

[86] The City reports it is currently on track to achieve an 80% funded ratio by FY 2028–29 and reflected an approximate 77% funded status in the FY 2025–26 adopted budget. Carlsbad's pension position remains among the stronger funded agencies in the region.

## OPEB Enrollees + Eligibility

The most recent valuation shows 1,400 total participants in the City's OPEB plan at the close of the five-year reporting period in 2023, comprising 784 active employees and 616 retirees-and-beneficiaries. This represents an overall increase of 148 enrollees compared to the 1,252 at the start of the reporting period in 2019 (734 active employees and 518 retirees-and-beneficiaries). The resulting active-to-retiree ratio has adjusted from 1.4-to-1 to 1.3-to-1 over the period, reflecting a gradually expanding retiree population relative to active employees and applying steady upward cost pressure. Eligibility ties to employees who are vested in CalPERS – those with five or more years of service – and who begin receiving a CalPERS pension within 120 days of retirement.

**More Retirees, Fewer Active Workers...**

Carlsbad finished the five-year reporting period in 2023 with 1,400 OPEB enrollees: 784 active employees and 616 retirees – producing an active-to-retiree ratio of 1.3 to 1.0 and a 11.8% increase from the period start total of 1,252.

## Contributions + Benefit Payments

The City's annual employer contribution to its OPEB plan at the close of the five-year reporting period in 2023 totals $1,102,669. This most recent figure reflects a period increase of 28.1% from the starting contribution of $860,894 in 2019. Over the same time, the City's covered payroll has grown 27.6% from $56,982,964 to $72,712,238 – meaning OPEB contributions and payroll have grown at a broadly comparable rate over the period. Total City contributions over the period have been $5,208,290, made consistently across all five years and exceeding the actuary's required threshold every year. Comparatively, the City's benefit payments to retirees via CERBT at the close of the reporting period in 2023 total $1,095,532, representing the City's portion of healthcare premiums paid on behalf of retirees currently drawing benefits. This figure has increased overall by 27.3% from the period start of $860,894 in 2019. Total City benefit payments made over the reporting period have been $4,918,689.

**Staying Ahead of Obligations...**

Carlsbad's contributions to the trust fund have kept pace with its benefit payments made over the five-year reporting period ending in 2023 – $5,208,290 in total contributions (inflow) against $4,918,689 in total benefit payments (outflow). Carlsbad's contributions have exceeded the actuary's required threshold in each of the five years covered.

### Funded Status

The City's net OPEB position at the close of the five-year reporting period in 2023 is a liability of $2,968,540 – meaning the City's dedicated CERBT trust holds less in invested assets than the actuary's measure of the City's accrued liabilities. This composite figure is produced by a net market value of trust assets of $17,702,797 against an actuarial estimate of liabilities of $20,671,337. The corresponding funded ratio at the period close is 85.6%, meaning the trust holds approximately $0.86 in dedicated assets for every $1.00 of measured liability.

**Closing the Gap…**

Carlsbad finished the five-year reporting period in 2023 underfunded, with $2,968,540 more in actuarial liabilities than market assets – a funded ratio of 85.6%. The plan briefly reached full funding in 2022 before a rise in liabilities pulled the ratio back below 100%.

The City has remained underfunded for most of the reporting period, with the exception of fiscal year 2022, when strong investment returns pushed the funded ratio to 103.5% – the only year in which the plan held more assets than liabilities. From that high, the funded ratio retreated to 85.6% by 2023, reflecting a 24.6% increase in the actuarial accrued liability – from $16,592,421 to $20,671,337 – that has slightly outpaced a 23.2% increase in the market value of trust assets, from $14,366,953 to $17,702,797. A contributing factor involves the discount rate – the assumed annual return on money in the CERBT – which CalPERS reduced from 7.0% through 2021 to 6.5% beginning in 2022. Each reduction increases the present value of the accrued liability and contributes pressure on the funded ratio.

## 7.0 WRITTEN DETERMINATIONS

LAFCO is required to prepare written determinations to address multiple governance factors enumerated under Government Code Section 56430 as part of the municipal service review on the Carlsbad region. These determinations are specific to the City of Carlsbad and serve as independent statements based on information collected, analyzed, and presented in this report. The underlying intent of the determinations is to provide the Commission – and by extension the general public – a succinct detailing of all pertinent issues relating to the organization, delivery, and funding of municipal functions and associated classes among the three affected agencies specific to LAFCO's growth management responsibilities and interests.

**MSR Determinations…**

These determinations address the specific factors required in the statute and represent statements of fact or reasonable deductions made by LAFCO based on information analyzed between 2019 and 2023 and specific to the City of Carlsbad. Where appropriate, alternative data dates are utilized and noted accordingly.

## 7.1 Growth Projections & Related Demographics

1. Carlsbad continues to add population, albeit in a far more managed pace compared to the growth surge between 1970 and 2000 where the population grew from 15,000 to 78,000, the equivalent of a compound annual growth rate of 5.6%.

   (a) The total population in Carlsbad is estimated at 116,428 at the end of the five-year report period in 2023, representing 4% of the overall resident population estimate in San Diego County of 3,325,714.

   (b) Carlsbad's population has risen overall by an estimated 11% from 104,860 at the prior census reset in 2010 to the report period in 2023 – a net increase of 11,568. This extended measurement translates to an annual average increase of 0.9%, or 890 persons.

   (c) Specific to the report period ending in 2023, population gains in Carlsbad have slowed compared to rates going back to the 2010 census, with the annual growth rate decelerating to 0.5%, or 582 persons.

   (d) A linear extension of population growth estimates for Carlsbad since the 2010 census through the timeframe of this report generates a population projection of 121,453 by 2028, and 123,523 by 2030.

2. The housing supply in Carlsbad continues to tighten, and as a result home prices significantly exceed standard affordability benchmarks.

   (a) The total number of housing units in Carlsbad is estimated at 48,434 at the end of the five-year report period in 2023, representing 4% of the overall housing stock estimate in San Diego County of 1,247,863.

   (b) The number of housing units within Carlsbad has risen by an estimated 9% from 44,491 at the prior census reset in 2010 to the report period's close in 2023 – a net increase of 3,943. This extended measurement translates to an annual average increase of 0.7%, or 303 units.

   (c) The ratio of population gained to housing units added in Carlsbad between the 2010 census and the report period's close is 2.9 – a supply tightening of 21% compared to the cumulative ratio of 2.4.

(d) The average home value in Carlsbad has increased by approximately 62% over the five-year report period, from $832,749 in 2019 to $1.349 million in 2023. This generates a home price-to-income ratio estimate of 10-to-1 – well above the standard benchmark ceiling of 5-to-1.[87]

3. Homeless conditions in Carlsbad are substantively improving based on point-in-time counts performed during the five-year report period.

   (a) The ratio of persons counted as homeless in Carlsbad during the report period has improved from one per every 707 housed residents in 2019 to one per every 1,130 in 2023 – a nearly two-thirds improvement.

4. With respect to other material demographics:

   (a) Residents in Carlsbad tend to be older, with a median age of 43 at the end of the report period in 2023 – approximately 20% above the countywide median of 36.

   (b) Households in Carlsbad tend to be more prosperous, with a median income of $129,269 at the end of the report period in 2023 – approximately 48% above the countywide median of $88,240.

## 7.2 Location and Characteristics of Any Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities and Relevant Information on Water, Wastewater, and Fire Protection Services.

1. There are no unincorporated lands within Carlsbad's sphere of influence qualifying as a disadvantaged unincorporated community under LAFCO policy.

## 7.3 Capacity of Public Facilities, and Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies

1. This municipal service review has been scaled by the Executive Officer to focus on examining the capacity, demand, and performance of five specific service functions underpinning Carlsbad's growth and development: (a) wastewater, (b) integrated fire protection, emergency medical, and ambulance services, (c) parks and recreation, (d) library and cultural arts, and (e) community development.

[87] Reference to 28/36 debt-to income mortgage guidelines published by the federal Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

2. Carlsbad's wastewater function operates efficiently and without material deficiencies in meeting community demands, while acknowledging two emerging pressures: peak-day flow constraints given shared infrastructure dynamics with Buena SD, and a capital program that has concluded the five-year report period in 2023 with a negative sewer replacement balance and is fully dependent on operating surpluses.

   (a) Carlsbad's wastewater function encompasses three separate service classes: collection, treatment, and discharge with the latter two provided through its membership in the Encina Joint Powers Authority.

   (b) Wastewater service in Carlsbad is delivered through a collaborative framework in which Carlsbad manages collection for nearly four-fifths of the City boundary – with Leucadia Wastewater District and Vallecitos Water District serving the balance – while treatment and discharge are provided regionally by the Encina Wastewater Authority.

   (c) Carlsbad's wastewater customer base has remained relatively steady with less than 1% increase in physical connections over the five-year report period, while EDUs have increased by more than 7% - the latter signaling demand intensification.

   (d) Carlsbad's average day wastewater flow during the five-year report period ending in 2023 has been 6.110 million gallons – equal to 60% of its allocated treatment and discharge capacity at Encina.

   (e) Carlsbad's average day wet-weather flow during the five-year report period has been 6.810 million gallons – equal to 66% of its allocated treatment and discharge capacity at Encina, with the difference between wet-weather flow growth (16%) and dry-weather flow growth (2%) indicating elevated inflow and infiltration entering the City's collection system.

   (f) Carlsbad's peak wet-weather day demands during the five-year report period have generated an average peaking factor of 1.9, driven largely by a single April 2020 storm event that produced a recorded flow of 18.120 million gallons – nearly three times the average daily flow, and – pertinently – the result of external factors outside the City's control.

i. The external impact was confirmed by an April 2020 overflow in which flows originating from Buena Sanitation District's sewer main reversed due to an obstruction into Carlsbad's connecting line, spilling approximately 95,000 gallons per State Board records.

ii. Excluding the April 2020 overflow, Carlsbad's peak wet-weather day demands over the balance of the report period generated an average flow of 9.753 million gallons – an amount within its collection and allocated Encina capacities, albeit approaching capacity at 95% of its allocation.

iii. The reliability of Carlsbad's recorded peak wet-weather flows warrants qualification, as flows attributable to Carlsbad versus Buena SD are not readily distinguishable given the shared interceptor arrangement.

(g) Carlsbad's wastewater system posted a 9% operating margin over the five-year report period, generating sufficient revenues to sustain operations and build up reserves.

(h) Carlsbad's wastewater fund balance – which grew from $9.982 to $15.067 million over the five-year report period – is the sole budgeted funding source for the City's 15-year, $112.2 million sewer replacement capital program. The program's dedicated replacement fund carries a negative balance at period's close, making continued operating surpluses essential in making timely repairs and improvements.

3. Carlsbad's integrated fire protection function has kept up with rising community demands through a significant expansion of resources during the five-year report period ending in 2023 – strengthening an already high degree of operational self-sufficiency.

(a) Carlsbad's integrated fire protection function encompasses three service classes: fire protection (suppression and rescue), emergency medical (advanced life support), and ambulance transport.

(b) Carlsbad has significantly expanded its integrated fire protection function over the five-year report period by increasing staffing levels 46% to 134.5 FTEs, and in doing so facilitating three coordinated service enhancements: year-round lifeguards, two additional ambulances, and opening a seventh station.

(c) Carlsbad's annual onsite arrival for fire protection demand (suppression, rescue, and emergency medical) has increased each year during the five-year report period, up 14% overall – from the equivalent of one incident every 50 minutes in 2019 to one every 44 minutes in 2023.

i. Incidents within Carlsbad accounted for an average of 91% of all onsite arrivals during the report period, a share that has remained largely unchanged with less than a 1% overall adjustment.

ii. Carlsbad responded without outside auto-aid to 79% of all onsite incidents during the report period – a net 3% increase.

(d) Carlsbad's annual onsite ambulance transport demand has increased 41% over the five-year report period – from the equivalent of 12 roundtrips per day in 2019 to 17 roundtrips per day in 2023.

(e) Carlsbad's resources (funding, staffing, and equipment) and related management practices have positioned the City to independently and advantageously meet nearly four-fifths of all onsite demands within City limits during the five-year report period ending in 2023 with no outside assistance – a high mark of self-sufficiency.

(f) Carlsbad's ratio of auto-aid received to auto-aid provided during the five-year report period ending in 2023 is closely balanced at 23.2% and 21.9%, respectively – indicating the City has achieved an equitable position with respect to receiving adequate support within City limits while contributing fairly to regional emergency response outside the City limits.

4. Carlsbad has invested in its parks and recreation function at nearly double the national rate for comparably sized cities throughout the five-year report period ending in 2023 – a premium that has sustained ongoing expansions, and in doing so has matched rising community demand; it also provides the City a discretionary cushion that could be drawn upon to sustain core operations if needed.

(a) Carlsbad's parks and recreation function encompasses three service classes: aquatics, parks and open space, and community recreation.

(b) Carlsbad's parks and recreation function has evolved from free-play parks to increasingly structured recreational programming – a transition tracking with demographic changes and community interests beginning in the 1970s and reinforced by the voter-approved growth management initiative in 1986 to reorient City priorities toward quality of life.

(c) Core capacities underlying Carlsbad's parks and recreation function through the end of the five-year report period involve 14 community parks and 28 special use sites with a combined acreage of 432.4 acres.

(d) Community demand for Carlsbad's parks and recreation function has grown sharply during the five-year report period based on trackable measurements – including sports field rentals more than doubling, gymnasium rentals tripling, and aquatics participation increasing 64%.

(e) Carlsbad has made a substantial financial commitment to its parks and recreation function at an equivalent average General Fund investment of $159 per capita through the five-year report period – almost double the national benchmark of $87 per capita for comparably sized cities.

(f) Carlsbad's provision of 3.8 acres of developed parkland per 1,000 residents at the end of the five-year report period exceeds the 3.0-acre baseline mark under the City General Plan and California's Quimby Act – though short of the national benchmark of 7.0 acres for comparably sized cities.

5. Carlsbad's library and cultural arts function has adapted to changing community needs during the five-year report period ending in 2023 – most notably by adjusting to fewer in-person visits through expanded digital offerings while also repurposing brick-and-mortar investments in conventional library facilities to meet community gathering needs.

(a) Carlsbad's consolidated library and cultural arts function encompasses two corresponding classes – library and cultural arts.

(b) Carlsbad's consolidated library and cultural arts function operates out of three dedicated facilities totaling close to 100,000 square feet – anchored by the Dove Library, which serves a dual role as the largest branch and primary cultural arts venue with a 2,000-square foot gallery and 215-seat auditorium.

(c) Carlsbad's library visits across its three branches experienced a notable shift during the five-year report period, with the net annual volume decreasing from 668,973 to 426,470 – a (36%) decline.

(d) Carlsbad has more than tripled its e-book collection over the five-year report period from 15,407 to 47,634 titles – an investment that has proven timely as e-material circulation increased 84% and in doing so helped make up for the decrease in physical checkouts, resulting in net circulation decline of only (3%) despite a one-third decrease in in-person visits.

(e) Carlsbad has effectively adapted its library facilities from collection-centered spaces to flexible community environments during the five-year report period, and in doing so filling a community need for public gathering and study spaces.

6. Trends across Carlsbad's community development function during the five-year report period ending in 2023 show a uniform demand toward building in, with workload increasingly focused on discretionary review and technical engineering tied to infill projects – development that has – pertinently relative to state interests - disproportionately produced above-moderate income housing.

(a) Carlsbad's community development function encompasses five service classes: planning, building, code enforcement, engineering, and housing.

(b) Carlsbad achieved 74% of its fifth-cycle RHNA assignment (2013-2021) against a countywide rate of 59%, with the current sixth cycle (2021-2029) on pace for 89% attainment based on status at the end of five-year report period – all of which demonstrates the City doing its part to facilitate housing production. The City continues to identify adequate sites with appropriate zoning to meet its share of the RHNA, and ensure that regulatory systems provide opportunities for, and do not unduly constrain, housing development.

(c) Notwithstanding overall achievement, housing production in Carlsbad shows a persistent income-level gap: fifth cycle very-low income units met only 5% of the RHNA assignment (44 of 912) while above-moderate exceeded its target by 31%, a pattern continuing in the current sixth cycle with very-low at 7% versus above-moderate at 68%.

(d) Carlsbad's Housing Choice Voucher caseload has held steady at 513 households through the end of the five-year report period while the average monthly cost rose 26% to $1,340 to keep up with rents – meaning the public is spending one-quarter more just to maintain current assistance levels.

(e) Workload across Carlsbad's community development function during the five-year report period shows the City continues to transition from greenfield to infill development – subdivision maps down (86%), commercial permits down (41%), while discretionary applications – permits to expand, improve, and redo – rose 48% and engineering reviews jumped 340%.

(f) Carlsbad's creation of a standalone Housing and Homeless Services Department during the five-year report period elevates housing – from zoning through affordability programs and homeless prevention – to a core municipal function, and appropriately so.

## 7.4 Agency's Financial Ability to Provide Services

1. Carlsbad's total operating budget over the five-year report period ending in 2023 has consistently generated a surplus in actual revenues, though this financial cushion has been narrowing.

   (a) Carlsbad has collected an average of $21.4 million more than expenses each year in total agency budget transactions – actual revenues averaging $338.8 million against $317.4 million in expenses. This sizeable period cushion has nonetheless been narrowing with actual revenues growing 24% compared to expenses at 29%.

2. Carlsbad's General Fund remains healthy, generating surpluses in four of the five years during the report period ending in 2023.

   (a) General Fund surpluses have ranged between $5.2 million and $25.9 million – though compressing given expenses rose 34% compared to 26% for revenues, with the pressure led by rising public safety costs.

   (b) The General Fund year-end balance has benefitted from the consistent surpluses generated during the five-year report period, increasing 63% to $136.8 million – an amount equal to covering eight months of actual costs.

3. Consistent revenue surpluses over the five-year report period are reflected in Carlsbad's net position, which has increased each year before closing in 2023 at $1.873 billion – an overall increase of 4%.

   (a) Carlsbad closed with $2.087 billion in total assets, with nearly 44% – or $911 million – in cash and liquid investments, an overall increase of 5%.

   (b) Carlsbad closed with $287 million in total liabilities, with nearly 80% or $227 million involving longer term debt and pension obligations, an overall increase of 22%.

4. Carlsbad's audited financial statements over the five-year report period ending in 2023 show liquidity and debt levels that substantively exceed industry benchmarks, providing the City significant financial flexibility.

   (a) Carlsbad holds extraordinarily high liquidity levels – closing the report period with an overall ratio of 1,353 days of cash on hand, enough to operate for 3.7 years without collecting a dollar in revenue.

   (b) The debt load at the end of the report period equals just one-tenth of Carlsbad's net position and 14% of total assets – more than three times below standard solvency caution thresholds.

5. Carlsbad's infrastructure remains relatively young in accounting terms, though depreciation trends over the five-year report period ending in 2023 show assets' usage has been advancing due to deferred capital improvements.

   (a) Carlsbad's average capital asset age over the report period is 15.9 years – well below the 40–60-year replacement range – but a period-average reinvestment ratio of 74% indicates the City has been reinvesting below replacement levels.

6. Carlsbad has operated within its financial means throughout the five-year report period ending in 2023, with a positive average total margin of 4.3% despite a single-year deficit in 2022 attributable to a nonrecurring transfer involving a loan to its golf enterprise fund.

7. Carlsbad maintains a funded pension ratio above the 70% cautionary threshold at the end of the five-year report period ending in 2023, though a narrowing cushion and declining active-to-retiree ratio signal growing structural pressures.

    (a) Carlsbad finished the report period with 2,509 total enrollees within its two pension programs (miscellaneous and public safety) with CalPERS. The active-to-retiree ratio has steadily declined and closed the period at 0.8 to 1.0, and means active workers are disproportionately funding the system.

    (b) Carlsbad's pension liabilities have grown 28% during the report period while assets increased 25% – contributing to the funded ratio declining (2.3%).

    (c) Some structural relief is underway by way of a cost-shifting attributable to the State's pension reform legislation (PEPRA): the employee share of total contributions over the report period has increased 45% while Carlsbad's share has decreased (6%), and as a result the City's pension contribution as a share of payroll fell by nearly one-third.

## 7.5 Status of Opportunities for Shared Facilities & Resources

1. Carlsbad participation in the Encina Wastewater Joint Powers Authority continues to advantageously serve the City and other member agencies by balancing local service control with operational efficiencies that would otherwise require duplicative and costly sewer treatment and discharge infrastructure.

2. Carlsbad's participation in the San Diego North Zone Auto Aid Agreement with other agencies – including Camp Pendleton and neighboring cities and districts – enhances public safety throughout North County by deploying the closest available unit regardless of jurisdiction, ensuring residents receive the fastest possible emergency response. Carlsbad also maintains similarly beneficial service agreements with the County of San Diego for fire protection at McClellan-Palomar Airport and with the State for coverage at Carlsbad State Beach.

3. Carlsbad has strategically transformed potential service gaps into community assets through joint-use agreements with local school districts, adding 37.5 acres of recreational space across ten sites. These partnerships help ensure recreational amenities reach neighborhoods where traditional park development might be infeasible. This collaborative approach recognizes that public facilities – whether

owned by cities or school districts – ultimately serve the same taxpayers.

4. The overlapping service boundaries of multiple water and wastewater providers within Carlsbad merit attention by LAFCO. These overlapping boundaries, while historically logical, now result in administrative complexities that could benefit from periodic coordination meetings focused on operational alignment and efficiency.

    (a) Options for consideration range from enhanced coordination protocols to potential consolidation – whether functional or structural – with each approach offering different pathways toward forward progress.

## 7.6 Local Accountability and Government Restructure Opportunities

1. Carlsbad shows accountability to the public – among other relevant measurements – by effectively meeting community needs, as evidenced by the overall performance of its core service functions examined in this municipal service review through the five-year report period ending in 2023.

    (a) All five service functions examined are guided by contemporary planning documents tied to Carlsbad's relatively new General Plan Update (2015) and are harmonized through the City Council's five-year strategic plan (2022), showing deliberate and open decision-making.

2. Carlsbad maintains a comprehensive network of boards, commissions, and advisory committees to provide guidance on policy development, program implementation, and community priorities - bodies that have proven effective as channels for public engagement and balanced decision-making.

3. Carlsbad appears to maintain an organizational structure appropriately capacitated as measured by its demonstrated attentiveness to external partnerships, resilience in absorbing senior leadership changes, and adaptability in restructuring to meeting evolving City Council priorities.

    (a) Carlsbad senior staff have exhibited a high degree of attentiveness and collaborative engagement throughout the preparation of this report, responding promptly to information requests and working constructively with LAFCO staff to help ensure accuracy and completeness.

(b) The 2025 transition in the City Manager's Office – from Scott Chadwick to Geoff Patnoe – is illustrative of Carlsbad's organizational stability and a byproduct of the City Council's earlier investment in succession planning.

(c) Carlsbad reorganized its organizational structure in 2022 to elevate housing and homeless services from a division into a standalone department – an action that, by all outside appears, has been implemented seamlessly.

4. Two governance matters merit LAFCO's continued attention, each involving the jurisdictional and service irregularities – one along State Highway 78 corridor and one surrounding McCellan-Palomar Airport.

(a) Organic and inorganic growth patterns along the State Highway 78 corridor have created jurisdictional misalignments between Carlsbad and Oceanside where built conditions no longer match municipal boundaries, warranting the Commission's attention to facilitate more rational and orderly service areas.

(b) The McClellan-Palomar Airport presents a distinct governance arrangement that merits LAFCO's attention – a County-owned and operated facility lying entirely within Carlsbad's incorporated limits, where operational authority rests with the County while the City resources local services with limited input over its uses.

## 7.7 Environmental Justice (Adopted Policy)

1. LAFCO recognizes the connected and disproportionate effects of climate and environmental changes on marginalized – socially or economically – communities in San Diego County.

(a) Among other outcomes, marginalized communities have historically been the first to experience displacement, illness, and death resulting from climate and environmental changes with the former headlined by weather and the latter marked by pollutants.

(b) As appropriate, LAFCO should prioritize future proposals within the Carlsbad region that promote environmental justice and provide benefits - direct and indirect – to marginalized communities.

2. The following determinations are specific to Carlsbad and draw from data provided by the California Environmental Protection Agency:

   (a) Carlsbad's overall pollution burden ranks in the 30th percentile statewide, below San Diego County's 38th percentile, though three indictors – traffic impacts, hazardous waste effects, and impaired water bodies – exceed the 50th percentile, but below the 66th percentile threshold for significance.

      i) Traffic impacts and exposures in Carlsbad rank almost one-fourth higher than the San Diego County average, directly attributable to the I-5 corridor bisecting the community. These impacts create elevated exposure to particulate matter and noise pollution, representing the most significant localized environmental justice concern identified in the assessment.

      ii) Pesticide exposures in Carlsbad rank nearly four times higher than the San Diego County average — a direct consequence of the City's agricultural heritage. While agriculture has largely transitioned to urban uses, residual soil contamination and ongoing agricultural operations continue to present elevated exposure risks in certain areas.

   (b) Carlsbad's overall at-risk population ranking falls in the 9th percentile statewide – well below San Diego County's 37th percentile, and with no individual vulnerability indicators exceeding the 50th percentile threshold.

3. Other material environmental justice factors within the Carlsbad region are informed by the Climate Action Plans (CAPs) adopted by the City of Carlsbad and the County of San Diego and specific to the cascading effects of greenhouse gas emissions.

   (a) Carlsbad's Climate Action Plan (CAP) was first adopted in September 2015, updated in November 2024, and serves as the City's roadmap for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This document estimates the community's baseline annual carbon emissions at 981,000 metric tons (2016), equivalent to 8.4 metric tons per capita.

   (b) Carlsbad's per capita measurement is the highest among the five North County cities (Carlsbad, Escondido, Vista, Oceanside, and San Marcos) and likely tie to Carlsbad's economic strengths that concurrently drive its carbon challenge:

higher household incomes, prominent commercial and manufacturing activities, and a large tourism and hospitality sector.

4. Future Commission reports should revisit and expand analyses on Carlsbad's policy efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and related efforts to address and promote environmental justice.

# APPENDIX – A
# BACKGROUND INFORMATION

## Community Development

The City of Carlsbad's development traces back to the late 1700s with the establishment of Spanish colonial rule, which later transferred to Mexico. These European powers succeeded the earlier inhabitants – the Luiseño and Kumeyaay bands. The Spanish established El Camino Real (King's Highway) beginning in the early 1770s, creating a transportation corridor extending through the region from San Diego to the San Francisco Bay Area. The mission system followed with the construction of nearby Mission San Luis Rey in Oceanside in 1798. The mission's extensive landholdings encompassed much of what is now Carlsbad.

After Mexico gained independence from Spain in the 1820s, the new government reportedly awarded land grants – known as ranchos – to some Spanish soldiers who had remained loyal and stayed in the region following their service at the missions. One significant grant was awarded to Don Juan Marrón in 1842 – the Agua Hedionda Rancho, which covered a substantial portion of the community's coastline. Following the end of the Mexican-American War in 1848, the rancho underwent a series of leases and subdivisions. In 1860, Robert Kelly acquired a portion of the original ranch and proceeded to deed 40 shoreline acres to the Southern California Railroad. This land transfer facilitated the railroad connection between San Diego and Los Angeles, which was completed by the early 1880s.

**Carlsbad Hotel and Sanitarium**
Early Community Tourist Attraction (C-1880)

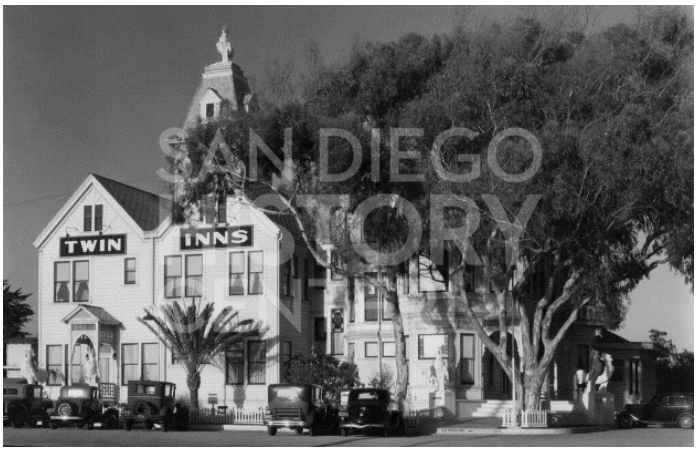



*Credit: San Diego History Center*

Historical records document that the railroad's arrival in the early 1880s with concurrent improvements to El Camino Real helped to catalyze the community's evolution toward formal township status. Among the early community leaders was John Frazier, who came to serve as the first station master and established his family on approximately 160 acres south of Buena Vista Lagoon. In 1883, Frazier reportedly discovered a natural mineral spring with waters believed to possess therapeutic properties. Capitalizing on this discovery, Frazier and his business partners formed the Carlsbad Land and Water Company and in doing so imitating the famous spa town of

Karlsbad (now Karlovy Vary) in the Czech Republic. This venture culminated in the opening of the Carlsbad Hotel and Sanitarium in the late 1880s.

**Twin Inns in Carlsbad**
Early Restaurant + Inn Landmark (C-1930)




*Credit: San Diego History Center*

As the community of Carlsbad transitioned into the 20th century, it remained a lightly inhabited township with an estimated population of 155 out of a countywide total of 34,987.[88] The community remained a relative afterthought through the early 1900s until Los Angeles' businessmen formed the South Coast Land Company and began actively marketing the north county coastline with the help of locals Ed Fletcher and Frank Salmons. Throughout the 1920s, these efforts centered on purchasing and subdividing extensive land holdings between Del Mar and Oceanside – including the original Carlsbad Land and Water Company properties – while simultaneously securing crucial water rights to the San Luis Rey River. This combination of available land and reliable water sources proved highly attractive to fruit and flower farmers, establishing agriculture as the region's economic foundation. The early emphasis on farming and the growing importance of horticulture shaped residential development patterns through the 1930s, concentrating growth around the existing downtown core that had begun emerging decades earlier along Carlsbad Boulevard (original Highway 101). By 1940, this agricultural-driven expansion had moderately increased the population to an estimated 2,411 residents.[89]

The 1940s marked another pivotal transition for Carlsbad as the community began outgrowing its township status. Residents and businesses increasingly demanded higher levels of municipal services, creating momentum for discussions about cityhood that intensified toward the decade's end. Pertinently, these conversations gained urgency as the population nearly doubled from 2,411 in 1940 to 4,338 by 1950.[90] Community interest in incorporation peaked in 1952 after a devastating fire highlighted the lack of organized fire protection, police, and water services. Newspapers reported during this time the community was largely split in three: (a) those who favored incorporation, (b) those who favored annexation into neighboring City of Oceanside, and (c) those who opposed both and preferred keeping a rural setting.

88 Reference, U.S. Census, 1890.
89 Reference, U.S. Census, 1940.
90 Reference, U.S. Census, 1950.

## Incorporation Proceedings

On February 19, 1952, a landowner-petition formally proposing Carlsbad's incorporation was filed and accepted by the County of San Diego Boundary Commission and was done so with a competing annexation proposal to Oceanside being separately filed. The proposed incorporation spanned a seven square mile area to include most of the original Rancho Agua Hedionda territory as well as the downtown area. On June 24, 1952, and after the annexation proposal stalled due to a tie vote, a special election was held and incorporation passed with a slight majority at 781 to 714 with the effective date of July 16, 1952. The first City Council was also elected consisting of Manual Castorena, Raymond Ede, George Grober, C. Dewey McClellan, and Lena Sutton.



THE SAN DIEGO UNION

COUNTY NEWS

Carlsbad Voters

O.K. Incorporation

CARLSBAD, June 25 (Special)—Voters here yesterday approved the proposed incorporation of this community of 5200 population.

Unofficial returns show 781 "yes" votes; 715 "no," with 53 absentee ballots to be counted.

Next step is the canvassing of the votes and official approval of the incorporation by the Board of Supervisors and the State of California.

Yesterday's ballot also carried a slate of proposed city officials subject to incorporation taking effect. Councilmen elected were Manuel M. Castorena, Raymond C. Ede, George A. Grover, C. D. McClellan and Mrs. Lena M. Sutton.

Edward Hagen was selected city clerk and W. Roy Pace as city treasurer.

### Timeline of Notable Post-Incorporation Events

A summary of notable activities undertaken by the City of Carlsbad and/or affecting the City's service area following incorporation in 1952 are provided below.

- Interstate 5 connecting the Cities of Oceanside and Carlsbad opens in November 1953 and provides commute relief for Carlsbad Boulevard (original Highway 101).

- Carlsbad Municipal Water District (CMWD) forms in March 1954 following voter approval – 1,189 yes to 644 no – along with later infrastructure bonds to purchase wholesale supplies from the San Diego County Water Authority.

- San Diego Gas and Electric Company completes the construction of the Encina Power Station with its prominent smokestack in October 1954 in Carlsbad at a cost of $18.0 million and becomes the City's largest property tax contributor.[91]

- Carlsbad Water Department forms in July 1958 after the City acquires Carlsbad Mutual and Terramar Water Companies with personnel becoming City and CMWD employees.

[91] The Encina Power Plant provided energy supplies to the San Diego County region until it was decommissioned in 2018.

- County of San Diego opens Palomar Airport immediately east of the then-Carlsbad boundary in August 1959 and – among other items – facilitates the parallel building of Palomar Airport Road. Although it remains County operated, the Airport is annexed to Carlsbad in 1978 and subsequently renamed Palomar-McClellan Airport.

- U.S. Census estimates Carlsbad's population as of April 1960 at 9,253.

- Cites of Carlsbad and Vista create the Encina Wastewater Authority in January 1961 to build and operate wastewater treatment and disposal facilities and in doing so respond to directives from the Regional Water Quality Control Board.[92]

- Carlsbad adopts an inaugural General Plan in August 1965 with a future population estimate of 48,650 by 2000.

- Carlsbad and County of San Diego – via the Carlsbad Building Authority – commences development plans for the Carlsbad Civic Center in October 1967. The complex is built in separate phases over the next several years.

- Plaza Camino Real opens in May 1969 with 570,000 square feet of retail space with May Co. and J.C. Penney serving as the original anchor tenants.[93] It is subsequently rebranded as The Shoppes at Carlsbad in 2015.

- U.S. Census estimates Carlsbad's population as of April 1970 at 14,944; an increase of 62% over the prior decade.

- The Commission approves Carlsbad's proposal to annex approximately 4,500 unincorporated acres covering the La Costa Rancho area – including the La Costa Resort (now the Omni La Costa Resort & Spa)– in April 1972.

- The Commission establishes a sphere of influence for Carlsbad in June 1978. The sphere is set to include all incorporated lands along with approximately 4,800 adjacent unincorporated acres including – but not limited to – Batiquitos Lagoon.

- U.S. Census estimates Carlsbad's population as of April 1980 at 35,490; an increase of 138% over the prior decade.

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[92] The regional wastewater system comes online in October 1965 at a cost of $4.6 million to serve Carlsbad, Vista, and the unincorporated area within the Buena Sanitation District.

[93] A major expansion in 1980 doubled the facility's size to 1.2 million square feet, anchored by three new department stores: Broadway, Bullocks, and Sears.

- The Commission removes more than 1,000 acres from the Carlsbad sphere as part of the City of Encinitas' approved incorporation in December 1985.

- Carlsbad sponsors Proposition E as an alternative to a citizen's initiative (Proposition G) and passes in November 1986 by 58%. It establishes a growth management plan marked by limiting the total number of housing units to 54,599; it also requires developers to contribute to public facility expansions.[94]

- Carlsbad approves the Pacific Rim Country Club and Resort Master Plan in December 1987 involving approximately 1,400 acres comprising the north side of Batiquitos Lagoon. Subsequently rescaled and renamed the Aviara Master Plan, it establishes development allowances for an upscale residential community with 2,000-plus housing units and commercially anchored by a high-end resort and an 18-hole golf course.

- In January 1990, and after an extended negotiation process between the two agencies, The Commission approves reorganizing CMWD as a subsidiary of Carlsbad. The reorganization precedes an internal restructuring by Carlsbad to convey all City water responsibilities to CMWD while changing the name back from Costa Real Municipal Water District to Carlsbad Municipal Water District.

- U.S. Census estimates Carlsbad's population as of April 1990 at 63,126; an increase of 78% over the prior decade.

- In December 1993, the Commission approves the annexation of the last remaining unincorporated area into Carlsbad, filling the original sphere of influence established in 1978 and marking the end of the City's approximate 20-year period of expansion.

- Four Seasons Resort at Aviara, not Park Hyatt Aviara, opens in September 1998 capping an on-and-off seven-year construction project on a prominent vista overlooking Batiquitos Lagoon.

- U.S. Census estimates Carlsbad's population as of April 2000 at 78,247; an increase of 24% over the prior decade.

[94] Proposition G proposed strict annual limits on new residential construction in Carlsbad: 1,000 dwelling units in 1987, 750 units in 1988, and 500 units annually from 1989 through 1996. (The measure included exceptions for replacement dwellings, remodeling projects, subsidized low-income housing, and senior citizen housing.) Voters narrowly approved Proposition G by a margin of 51% to 49%. However, courts ultimately ruled that Proposition E took precedence, having received more total votes than Proposition G.

- Carlsbad voters approve Proposition D in November 2006 by 51% and assigns open space zoning for more than 200 acres located east of Interstate 5 and north of Cannon Road. A carve-out applies to allow future development of an approximate 50-acre area known as the U-Pick Strawberry Field.

- The Commission completes its first municipal service review covering Carlsbad as part of an all-cities study in March 2008. The Commission proceeds to concurrently confirm a coterminous sphere for Carlsbad.

- Carlsbad voters approve Proposition D in June 2008 by 82% transitioning the City to a charter-law municipality. A subsequent media release by Carlsbad Mayor Bud Lewis states "the charter will make Carlsbad more self-reliant and enable the city to get important community projects done more quickly and for less money."

- U.S. Census estimates Carlsbad's population as of April 2010 at 105,328; an increase of 35% over the prior decade.

- Poseidon Water completes construction and initiates operations at the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant in December 2015 and immediately becomes the largest desalination facility in the United States.[95]

- Carlsbad voters reject Measure A as part of a special election held in February 2016 by 52% and in doing so disapproves the controversial "strawberry fields mall" project – a proposed high-end mall development involving agricultural land located east of Interstate 5 and north of Cannon Road.[96]

- The Commission affirms Carlsbad's coterminous sphere of influence in August 2016 while concurrently establishing a special study area comprising an approximate 374-acre unincorporated area located within Encinitas' sphere given access issues and related fire response efforts.

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[95] The Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant operates under a public-private partnership established in November 2012 between the San Diego County Water Authority and Poseidon Water. This 30-year agreement commits the County Water Authority to purchasing up to 56,000 acre-feet of treated desalinated water annually from Poseidon at a predetermined rate. Upon the agreement's expiration, the County Water Authority holds an option to acquire the facility for $1.

[96] Los Angeles-based developer Rick Caruso organized the project, seeking approval for a specific plan and related entitlements covering 203 acres. The proposal designated 26 acres for high-end shopping and entertainment facilities with the remaining 177 acres dedicated to open space and agricultural uses, including the U-Pick Strawberry Field. The City Council approved the project in August 2015, but a citizens initiative subsequently forced the matter to a public vote.

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# B. CARLSBAD MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

## 1.0 OVERVIEW

The Carlsbad Municipal Water District (CMWD) operates today as a subsidiary district of the City of Carlsbad, a status established through a LAFCO-approved reorganization in January 1990. This pivotal decision brought closure to a decades-long governance divide that began in March 1954 when residents formed CMWD as an independent agency governed by its own elected board – a structure they believed offered the clearest route to joining the San Diego County Water Authority (CWA) and securing access to imported Colorado River supplies.

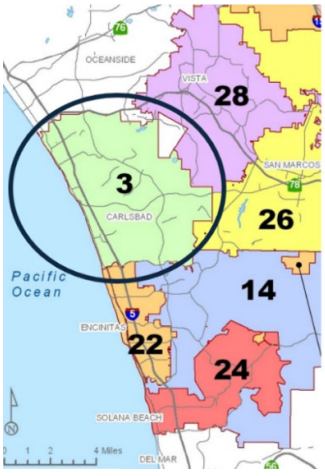
**West Carlsbad**
North Facing View from Batiquitos Lagoon (c 2025)




Photo Credit: Google Earth

The post-formation years were initially marked by intermittent negotiations, competing jurisdictional claims, and even litigation between the two agencies. The successful reorganization of 1990 represented a significant breakthrough, achieving what previous merger attempts could not. A crucial factor in this success was the City Council's commitment to retain all CMWD employees and convert the elected board into an advisory body. The result facilitated a deliberate restructuring of local authorities effectively aligning parallel institutions under a unified governance framework which aimed to enhance the efficiency and delivery of water service in Carlsbad.

Since 1954, CMWD's jurisdictional boundary has expanded by more than two times its original size. Most of this physical expansion ties to concurrent infill annexations with Carlsbad between 1965 and 1985, accommodating large subdivisions and master-planned communities as the community transitioned from agricultural to suburban land uses. The most recent annexation occurred in 2014. Today CMWD is bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and adjacent water providers to the north, east, and south with limited exceptions. CMWD's boundary overlaps with most of Carlsbad except for




WATER SERVICES
3 Carlsbad Municipal Water District
7 Fallbrook Public Utility District
13 Mootamai Municipal Water District
14 Olivenhain Municipal Water District
17 Pauma Municipal Water District
18 Questhaven Municipal Water District
19 Rainbow Municipal Water District
21 Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District
22 San Dieguito (Irrigation) Water District
23 San Luis Rey Municipal Water District
24 Santa Fe Irrigation District
26 Vallecitos (County) Water District
27 Valley Center (Municipal) Water District
28 Vista Irrigation District
30 Yuima Municipal Water District

incorporated lands south and southeast of the Omni La Costa Resort & Spa. This southern area – covering approximately one-fifth of Carlsbad's incorporated boundary – receives water service from Olivenhain Municipal Water District (OMWD) and, to a lesser degree, Vallecitos Water District (VWD) as well as wastewater and recycled water services from the Leucadia Wastewater District (LWD).

As a LAFCO-designated subsidiary district, CMWD operates under the full governance of the City of Carlsbad while retaining its status as a distinct legal entity with its own taxing authority. The five-member City Council serves dually as the CMWD Board of Directors, addressing water matters during special joint City Council meetings. Day-to-day operations fall on the City's Utilities Department within the Public Works Branch, with the Utilities Director serving simultaneously as the District's General Manager and the City Manager as the District's Executive Manager. Staffing has remained stable throughout the five-year report period ending in 2023, at 44.0 full-time equivalent positions. LAFCO estimates 61,500 registered voters within CMWD's boundary.

CMWD operates under the powers and provisions of California's Municipal Water District Act of 1911 and is one of 12 currently in San Diego County. CMWD currently provides two active municipal service functions – potable water and recycled water.

- Potable Water
  Potable water service dates to CMWD's formation in 1954 and represents CMWD's primary function by resource allocation. CMWD operates as a retail-only provider, purchasing all wholesale supplies from the CWA.[97]

- Recycled Water
  Recycled water service dates to 1991 when CMWD constructed its own recycling facility. The facility treats secondary effluent from Encina Wastewater Authority (EWA) to tertiary standards for retail distribution to local irrigation customers. CMWD also contracts with VWD for supplemental wholesale recycled water supplies.

Both of CMWD's services (potable water and recycled water) operate as enterprise funds and are designed to be self-funded through user fees and charges. During the five-year report period ending in 2023, average annual revenue across both enterprises totaled $55.0 million against corresponding expenses of $54.5 million – a net margin of 0.4%. The combined fund balance for CMWD at the report period's end is $34.9 million and is equivalent to covering 7.4 months of actual operating expenses.

[97] The Executive Officer has limited this review to evaluating only CMWD's potable water system with the expectation under the adopted study schedule that a dedicated evaluation of the recycled water function will be part of an upcoming countywide study.

LAFCO estimates 90,918 full-time residents live within CMWD's jurisdictional boundary as of the end of the report period, representing 82% of Carlsbad's estimated population of 116,428. Since the 2010 census, CMWD has added an estimated 10,002 residents – an average annual growth rate of 1.0%, equivalent to 769 residents annually or 2.1 daily. The total housing stock at the end of the report period stands at 38,503 units, producing a ratio of one home for every 2.4 residents. Since 2010, the CMWD boundary has experienced the addition of 3,042 new housing units, which is well below the historical average at one home for every 3.3 new residents and highlights the evolution of the local housing landscape. Other notable demographic themes follow.

**Adjusting Growth + Housing Dynamics ....**

CMWD serves an estimated 90,918 residents – 82% of Carlsbad's population – though housing production has not kept pace with growth. The gap between population and housing supply appears reflected in cost pressures: despite median household incomes coming in 40% above the County average at $122,057, housing costs within CMWD consume one-third of household budgets when utilities are added.

- CMWD residents report a median household income of $122,057 based on current five-year report period averages. This amount is slightly above Carlsbad's overall median and significantly - by 40% - higher than the countywide average of $88,240.

- CMWD households spend on average 25% of their income on rent or mortgage payments alone; LAFCO estimates true housing costs rise to 33% of household income when accounting for standard utilities.[98]

# 2.0 BOUNDARIES + RELATED CONSIDERATIONS

## 2.1 Jurisdictional Boundary

CMWD's existing boundary totals 32.4 square miles spanning 20,710 acres – covering roughly 82% of Carlsbad's incorporated area and three-fourths of one percent of San Diego County. Approximately nine-tenths of CMWD's perimeter has reached its practical limits, bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and neighboring water providers on the remaining sides: Oceanside to the north and northeast, Vista Irrigation District (VID) and Vallecitos Water District (VWD) to the east, Olivenhain Municipal Water District (OMWD to the

**Covering 4/5ths of Carlsbad ...**

CMWD's jurisdictional boundary largely matches the City of Carlsbad with the notable exception of excluding incorporated lands south and southeast of the Omni La Costa Resort & Spa – a variance of nearly 10 square miles.

[98] The adjusted amount does not include insurance (renters or homeowners) or property taxes (homeowners).

southeast, and San Dieguito Water District (SDWD) to the south. The remaining tenth of the CMWD perimeter lies adjacent to unincorporated lands, primarily the Rancho Santa Fe community, indicating limited potential for future annexations. Elevation ranges from approximately 10 feet to 700 feet above sea level, reaching its highest point along Sitio Oceano in the La Costa Ridge neighborhood.

Map No. B-2.1



CMWD's jurisdictional boundary has expanded more than two times its original size since its formation in 1954. The expansion – totaling approximately 11,000 acres – is the result of a series of annexations with most occurring under LAFCO oversight between 1965 and 1985. Annexation activity has slowed considerably since 2000, consistent with the downward trend in large subdivision activity in the Carlsbad community. The last annexation to CMWD was completed in 2014.[99]

Total assessed value within CMWD has increased 24% during the five-year report period, rising from $25.547 billion in 2019 to $31.621 billion in 2023. This translates to $1.5 million per acre and $348,000 per capita based on an estimated population of 90,918. CMWD's share of the 1% property tax collected within its boundary stands at approximately 1.4% – less than two cents for every dollar – generating about $4.445 million in 2023.[100]

### Values Continue to Rise...

Assessed property values (land and structure) in CMWD have increased by 24% during the five-year report period. CMWD's share of the 1% property tax (AB8) is 1.4% and generated $4.5 million in 2023.

The jurisdicitonal boundary is currently divided into 82,263 assessor parcels spanning 17,979 acres.[101] Private ownership accounts for 77% of total parcel acreage. Approximately 70% of these privately owned acres are already developed or substantively improved, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remaining private acreage – 4,672 acres across 34,256 parcels – remains undeveloped.

### Infill Opportunities Remain...

Two-thirds of all privately owned acreage in CMWD has been developed to date, though not necessarily at the highest density. The remaining one-third of private acreage in CMWD remains undeveloped and totals 4,672 acres divided among 34,256 parcels.

**Carlsbad Municipal Water District:**
Jurisdictional Boundary Characteristics
Table B-2.1a | Source: Esri, American Community Survey, and San Diego LAFCO

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Jurisdictional Size | 20,710 acres |
| Total Jurisdictional Parcels and Acreage | 82,263 parcels totaling 17,979 acres |
| … Publicly Owned Parcels and Acreage | 674 parcels totaling 4,181 acres |
| … Privately Owned Parcels and Acreage | 81,589 parcels totaling 13,798 acres |
| … Undeveloped Privately-Owned Parcels and Acreage | 34,256 parcels totaling 4,672 acres |
| Total Number of Registered Voters | 61,513 |
| Total Assessed Value (Secured, Land and Structures) | $31.6 billion |

99 The last annexation to CMWD involved 0.8 acres and identified as the "Carlsbad-San Marcos Reorganization.
100 Amount covers only secured property taxes involving land and structures; unsecured property taxes are also paid to CMWD and include personal assets–such as boats, aircraft, and business fixtures and machinery–as well as in lieu monies from the State (vehicle license fees and excess Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF)).
101 The remaining 2,731 jurisdictional acres in CMWD consist of public rights-of-way and waterways.

## 2.2 Sphere of Influence

CMWD's sphere of influence was established by LAFCO in September 1985. The initial sphere was set as a "larger-than-agency" designation to include all territory within CMWD as well as 120 acres of additional non-jurisdictional lands – all of which were unincorporated and mostly representing "island" areas surrounded by both CMWD and the City of Carlsbad. LAFCO completed subsequent sphere updates in 2005, 2007, and 2013, each time confirming the original designation without changes. Annexations since then have rendered the sphere entirely coterminous with the jurisdictional boundary. No special study areas are currently assigned to the CMWD sphere.

**Maintaining Expectations...**

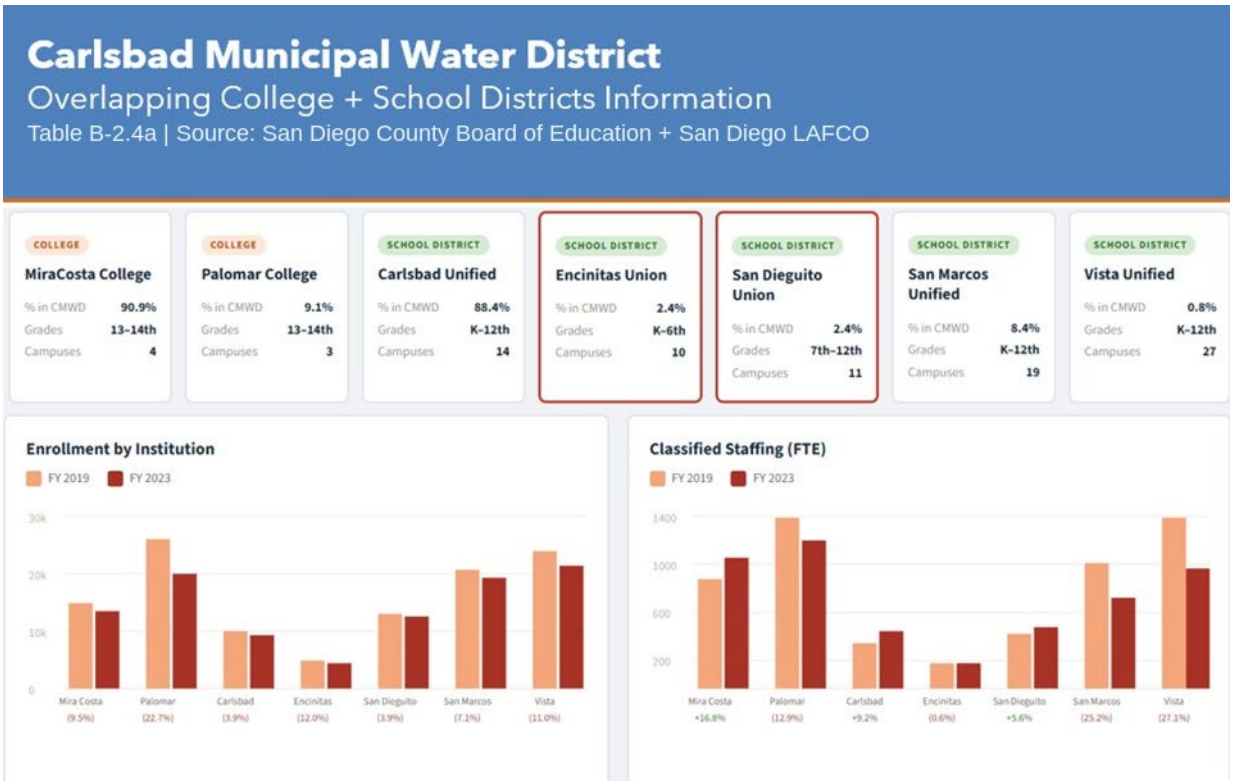
LAFCO established CMWD's sphere of influence in September 1985 with subsequent updates in 2005, 2007, and 2013. All non-jurisdictional acreage from the original sphere has since been annexed, rendering the sphere coterminous with CMWD's boundary. No special study areas are currently assigned to the sphere.

## 2.3 Relationship to General Plans

CMWD's jurisdictional boundary lies entirely within Carlsbad's incorporated area and subject to the adopted land use policies established in the City's General Plan. Details regarding the Carlsbad's General Plan appear in the City profile prepared as part of this report.

## 2.4 Relationship to College + School Districts

CMWD's jurisdictional boundary and sphere of influence overlaps with seven college and school districts: MiraCosta College; Palomar College; Carlsbad Unified; Encinitas Union; San Dieguito Union High; San Marcos Unified; and Vista Unified. A summary of growth-related characteristics for each of these districts follows.




# 3.0 DEMOGRAPHICS

## 3.1 Population and Housing

LAFCO estimates CMWD's full-time resident population at 90,918 as of the end of the five-year report period in 2023, representing 2.7% of the countywide total. Going back to the 2010 census, CMWD is estimated to have experienced the addition of approximately 10,002 residents – a 12.4% overall increase that translates to an average annual growth rate of 1.0%, or 769 residents per year. This equates to roughly 2.1 new residents daily. Specific to the five-year report period, the growth rate has declined to 0.8% annually – a one-fifth reduction from the longer-term trend. This equates to adding 702 residents each year, or roughly 1.9 daily. Other notable population features follow.

### Gentler Growth Curve...

LAFCO estimates CMWD added 3,845 net residents during the five-year report period ending in 2023, bringing the full-time resident population to 90,918. Since the 2010 census, the average annual growth rate has been 1.0%. The annual rate specific to just the five-year report period, however, has adjusted downward to 0.8%.

- The population estimate at the end of the report period produces a density ratio of 4.5 residents for every acre, slightly lower than the 4.7 ratio in Carlsbad.

- LAFCO projects the growth rate will generally hold steady relative to post-2010 patterns and result in CMWD's full-time population reaching 95,323 by 2028.

**Carlsbad Municipal Water District:**
Resident Population Estimates
Table B-3.1a | Source: Esri, American Community Survey, and San Diego LAFCO

| Calendar Year | CMWD | San Diego County |
|---|---|---|
| 2010 | 80,916 | 3,095,305 |
| 2019 | 88,110 | 3,258,522 |
| 2020 | 88,216 | 3,298,625 |
| 2021 | 88,919 | 3,307,655 |
| 2022 | 89,627 | 3,316,709 |
| 2023 | 90,918 | 3,325,714 |
| 2028 | 95,323 | 3,371,483 |
| **Population Change, 2010-2023** | | |
| … net change | 10,002 or 12.4% | 230,409 or 7.4% |
| … annual change (avg) | 769 or 1.0% | 17,724 or 0.6% |
| **Population Change, 2019-2023** | | |
| … net change | 2,808 or 3.2% | 67,192 or 2.1% |
| … annual change (avg) | 702 or 0.8% | 16,192 or 0.5% |

Reporting Period

LAFCO estimates 38,503 residential housing units within CMWD at the end of the report period in 2023. Going back to the 2010 census, it is estimated there have been 3,042 new housing units added to CMWD. This represents an average annual housing construction rate of 0.7%, or approximately 234 new units per year. Specific to the five-year report period, the housing construction rate in CMWD has declined to 0.6% annually – a one-seventh drop from the longer-term trend. This shorter measurement period equates to adding 220 new housing units each year. Materially, housing additions – under either the extended or shorter measurement period – have not proportionally kept pace with population growth within CMWD's jurisdictional boundary. The unit-to-resident ratio stands at 3.3 residents per unit since 2010 and 3.2 over the five-year report period starting in 2019.

### Tightening Housing Stock…

It is estimated that 880 new housing units have been added to CMWD's jurisdictional boundary during the five-year report period ending in 2023. When aligned with the corresponding population growth, this translates to adding one new home for every 3.2 new residents – marking approximately a one-quarter decline in relative housing construction based on the historical ratio of 2.4 residents per unit.

Other material housing characteristics follow.

Types | Slightly more than one-fifth – or 21.1% – of all housing units are categorized as traditional single-family. Another 17.6% of all housing units are categorized as multi-family. The remainder of housing units – roughly 61.3% - comprise non-traditional single-family and include townhomes, condominiums, and accessory dwelling units.

Occupancies | Three-fifths – or 58.8% – of housing units are owner-occupied. The remainder are divided between renter-occupied and vacant at 33.9% and 7.3%, respectively.

Costs | The five-year average monthly median housing cost (mortgage or rent only) is $2,547. This monthly amount has increased by $371 – or 17.0% – compared to the prior five-year average of $2,176.

Costs to Income | The five-year average monthly median housing cost (mortgage or rent) equals 25.0% of the median household income.[102] Adjusting for baseline utility expenses – e.g., utilities and insurance – it is projected households' real housing costs equal 32.5% of their monthly income.[103]

**Carlsbad Municipal Water District:**
Housing Unit Estimates
Table B-3.1b | Source: Esri, American Community Survey, and San Diego LAFCO

| Calendar Year | CMWD | San Diego County |
|---|---|---|
| 2010 | 35,461 | 1,164,781 |
| 2019 | 37,623 | 1,223,578 |
| 2020 | 37,872 | 1,230,291 |
| 2021 | 38,122 | 1,237,042 |
| 2022 | 38,373 | 1,243,829 |
| 2023 | 38,503 | 1,247,863 |
| **Housing Change, 2010-2023** | | |
| … net change | 3,042 or 8.58% | 82,123 or 7.05% |
| … annual change (avg) | 234 or 0.66% | 6,317 or 0.54% |
| **Housing Change, 2019-2023** | | |
| … net change | 880 or 2.34% | 24,285 or 1.98% |
| … annual change (avg) | 220 or 0.58% | 6,071 or 0.50% |

Reporting Period

[102] Median household incomes in CMWD have averaged $122,057 (annual) during the five-year period.
[103] Utilities are calculated by LAFCO staff to equal 7.5% of the median household income and covers the following services: electricity; water; internet; natural gas; phone; and streaming/cable.

## 3.2 Age Distribution

The median age of CMWD residents stands at 42.9 years based on the most recent available five-year report period average. This figure represents a moderate increase from 41.0 years in the previous period – a 4.4% increase reflecting an ongoing aging trend. This median also remains nearly seven years above the countywide average of 36.3 years. Residents in the prime working age group (ages 25 to 64) account for 52.7% of the CMWD's total population.

**Rising Seven Year Gap...**
CMWD's median age stands at 42.9 years – nearly seven years above the county average and rising.

**Carlsbad Municipal Water District:**
Age Distribution
Table B-3.2a | Source: Esri, American Community Survey, and San Diego LAFCO

| Factor | CMWD | San Diego County |
|---|---|---|
| Median Age (5-year average 2012-2016) | 41.0 | 35.3 |
| Median Age (5-year average 2017-2021) | 42.9 | 36.3 |
| … % Change | 4.4% | 2.8% |
| Prime Working Age, 25-64 (5-year average 2012-2016) | 54.3% | 53.7% |
| Prime Working Age, 25-64 (5-year average 2017-2021) | 52.7% | 54.1% |
| … % Change | (3.0%) | 0.7% |

## 3.3 Income Characteristics

The median household income in CMWD is $122,057 based on the most recent available five-year report period average. This amount shows CMWD households are receiving sizable more pay with the median income experiencing an overall increase of approximately 30.2% from the preceding period average of $93,741; a difference of more than two-fifths above the corresponding change in inflation measured for the San Diego-Carlsbad region over the same period.[104] CMWD households' current median income is also more than one-third higher than the current countywide median of $88,240. Other material measurements show the poverty rate – which for a household of four means an income below $31,000 – rose by 4.5% from 8.9% to 9.3%.[105]

**Incomes Continue to Increase and Separate...**
CMWD residents' median household income increased by nearly one-third during the report period finishing at $122,000. This amount shows CMWD residents earn $1.38 for every $1.00 earned by countywide residents.

[104] The inflation rate for the San Diego-Carlsbad region via the consumer price index is 21.1% between July 2019 and June 2023.
[105] Federal poverty measurement only counts cash income before taxes; it excludes government subsidies (food stamps (EBT), lunch programs, Medicaid, housing, etc.) and disability assistance.

**Carlsbad Municipal Water District:**
Income Characteristics
Table B-3.3a | Source: Esri, American Community Survey, and San Diego LAFCO

| Factor | CMWD | San Diego County |
|---|---|---|
| Median Household Income (5-year average 2012-2016) | $93,741 | $66,529 |
| Median Household Income (5-year average 2017-2021) | $122,057 | $88,240 |
| … % Change | 30.2% | 32.6% |
| Poverty Rate (5-year average 2012-2016) | 8.9% | 14.0% |
| Poverty Rate (5-year average 2017-2021) | 9.3% | 10.7% |
| … % Change | 4.5% | (23.6%) |

## 3.4 Others: Unemployment and More

The unemployment rate within CMWD – defined as the percentage of the workforce 18 years or older less students that are jobless – remains comparatively low at 5.8% based on the most recent available five-year report period average. Although this rate has increased by more than two-thirds from the prior five-year report period, it continues to fall below both the countywide rate of 6.6% and the statewide rate of 6.2%. Additional socioeconomic indicators follow.

**Healthy Labor Economy…**

The average unemployment rate within CMWD during the five-year report period remains low at 5.8% despite absorbing nearly a two-thirds increase over the prior period – still lower than the countywide average.

- Teleworking on the Rise
  The current five-year average rate of the labor force residing in CMWD's jurisdiction working from home is nearly one out of every four people at 23.7%. This amount has more than doubled from the prior five-year report period average of 11.2% and is nearly twice the overall countywide rate of 12.5%.[106] Among other indicators, this suggests shifting consumer patterns and more daytime spending at local businesses.

- College-Educated Majority
  The current five-year average rate of adults (25 years or older) in CMWD's jurisdiction with bachelor's degrees is comparatively high at 57.8% and – among other indicators – suggests greater propensity for civic engagement and community participation. This rate has changed modestly from the prior five-year period but remains more than two-fifths above the overall countywide attainment level of 40.3%.

[106] The observed spike in the share of the labor force working from home is likely attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic, which prompted widespread public health restrictions, workplace closures, and a rapid shift to remote work arrangements.

- Fixed Incomes and More
  The current five-year average rate of residents in CMWD's jurisdiction collecting retirement income – whether through employer pension programs or Social Security – is 21.6%. This rate has increased by almost one-fifth from the prior five-year report period and now closely aligns with the overall countywide rate of 21.2%. Among other indicators, these retirement income levels suggest that approximately one out of every five households in CMWD relies on fixed and stable incomes and likely prefers the status quo with respect to municipal service levels.

**Carlsbad Municipal Water District:**
Other Socioeconomic Indicators
Table B-3.4a | Source: Esri, American Community Survey, and San Diego LAFCO

| Factor | CMWD | San Diego County |
|---|---|---|
| Unemployment Rate (5-year average 2012-2016) | 3.4% | 7.8% |
| Unemployment Rate (5-year average 2017-2021) | 5.8% | 6.6% |
| … % Change | 68.2% | (15.4%) |
| Labor Force Working From Home (5-year average 2012-2016) | 11.2% | 7.0% |
| Labor Force Working From Home (5-year average 2017-2021) | 23.7% | 12.5% |
| … % Change | 112.6% | 78.9% |
| Adults with Four-Year Degrees (5-year average 2012-2016) | 54.9% | 36.5% |
| Adults with Four-Year Degrees (5-year average 2017-2021) | 57.8% | 40.3% |
| … % Change | 5.3% | 10.4% |
| Collecting Retirement (5-year average 2012-2016) | 18.6% | 17.7% |
| Collecting Retirement (5-year average 2017-2021) | 21.6% | 21.2% |
| … % Change | 16.3% | 19.8% |

## 3.5 Unhoused Needs and Capacities

Addressed within City of Carlsbad agency profile.

## 3.6 Environmental Justice

Addressed within City of Carlsbad agency profile.

# 4.0 ORGANIZATION

## 4.1 Governance

CMWD operates as a special subsidiary district to the City of Carlsbad with governance controlled by the City Council acting as the CMWD Board of Directors. CMWD's powers and duties are enumerated under Division 20 of California Water Code (Sections 71000 to 72770), known as the Municipal Water District Act of 1911. CMWD is one of 12 water districts

operating under the principal act in San Diego County and one of 37 throughout California. Notable distinctions within the principal act follow.

- Allowed to serve both incorporated and unincorporated lands.
- Allowed to comprise non-contiguous territory.
- Board may have five or seven board members.
- Electoral system based on registered voters.
- Must have appointed general manager to administer day-to-day activities.

LAFCO currently authorizes CMWD to provide two active municipal functions: potable water and recycled water. The Municipal Water District Act, however, grants substantially broader authority. With LAFCO approval, CMWD could extend its operations to include wastewater treatment, fire protection, energy and power generation, and flood and stormwater control. The Act also empowers CMWD with eminent domain authority for acquiring property necessary to their authorized functions.

**Powers Granted + Held…**

CMWD operates under California's Municipal Water District Act of 1911. While currently limited to potable and recycled water service, the Act grants broader latent authority that could extend to wastewater, fire protection, energy, and stormwater services with LAFCO approval.

CMWD was formed in 1954 as an independent special district governed by its own five-member elected Board of Directors. For thirty-six years, it operated independently until Carlsbad secured LAFCO approval in 1990 to reorganize the agency – then named Costa Real Municipal Water District – as a subsidiary district. The reorganization aimed to streamline water services across the overlapping boundaries and achieve cost efficiencies.

Under the current arrangement, the City Council serves as the CMWD Board of Directors, incorporating CMWD business into the City's regular meeting schedule as a special meeting when needed.[107] The formerly elected Board was initially reconstructed as an advisory body to preserve institutional knowledge. This arrangement proved short-lived and was eventually disbanded, though the specific ending date is not known. The current Council/Board listing follows with additional details – including their baseline compensation – provided in the Carlsbad profile.

**Concurrent Governance…**

As a result of the 1990 reorganization, the Carlsbad City Council concurrently serves as the CMWD Board. CMWD business is incorporated into Council meetings as needed with Council meetings regularly scheduled on the first three Tuesdays each month at 5:00 P.M. in the Council Chambers located at 1200 Carlsbad, Village Drive.

[107] Councilmembers receive a $100 stipend whenever conducting business for CMWD with a maximum of three stipends per month.

**Carlsbad Municipal Water District:**
Governing Board as of June 2026
Table B-4.1a | Source: City of Carlsbad

| Member | Position | Years on Council | Background |
|---|---|---|---|
| Melanie Burkholder | District 1 | 2 | Secret Service / Mental Health Counselor |
| Kevin Shin | District 2 | <1 | Public Safety/Entrepreneur/Veteran |
| Priya Bhat-Patel | District 3 | 6 | Public Health |
| Teresa Acosta | District 4 | 4 | Public Relations |
| Keith Blackburn | Mayor | 16 | Public Safety |

## 4.2 Administration + Staffing

The CMWD operates under an adopted Ordinance that designates the Carlsbad City Manager as the Executive Manager of CMWD to ensure efficient administration consistent with Board directives. In accordance with the ordinance, the City Manager is responsible for appointing a General Manager to oversee the District's day-to-day operations. It has been a standard practice of the City Manager to appoint the Public Works Branch's Utilities Department Director to serve as the full-time CMWD General Manager, overseeing both active service functions – potable water and recycled water. Vicki Quiram served as the General Manager throughout the entire report period of 2019-2023, with her successor – Amanda Flesse – assuming the position in July 2024.

As of the end of the report period in 2023, through its staffing relationship with the Carlsbad Utilities Department, CMWD is alloacted a total of 44.0 budgeted full-time equivalent (FTE) positions. This figure reflects a slight increase of 2.3% – or 0.5 FTEs – over the corresponding five-year report period. The largest share of budgeted positions at the close of the report period is allocated to potable water services at 30.8 FTEs with the balance of 13.3 FTEs allocated to recycled water services. A budgeted staffing breakdown for the period follows.

**Carlsbad Municipal Water District:**
Budgeted Staffing Levels
Table B-4.2a | Source: City of Carlsbad

| Category | FY 2019 | FY 2020 | FY 2021 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | Average | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Budgeted Staffing* | 43.0 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 44.2 | 44.0 | 43.5 | 2.3% |
| CMWD Population | 88,110 | 88,216 | 88,919 | 89,627 | 90,918 | 89,158 | 2.1% |
| CMWD Staffing Per 1,000 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.48 | 0.49 | 0.48 | 0.49 | 0.0% |

* Figures represent full-time equivalent (FTE) based on 2,080 hours/year

# 5.0 MUNICIPAL SERVICE FUNCTIONS

CMWD currently provides two active municipal functions – potable water and recycled water. The LAFCO Executive Officer has limited this review to evaluating only CMWD's potable water system with the expectation under the adopted study schedule that a dedicated evaluation of the recycled water function will be part of an upcoming countywide study.

## 5.1 Potable Water Service Function

CMWD's potable water service function dates to the agency's formation in 1954. CMWD proceeded to establish access to imported wholesale water supplies by concurrently annexing into the San Diego County Water Authority (CWA) and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MET) shortly thereafter. An initial distribution system was also secured by purchasing a preexisting water system that dated to the 1920s and once operated by the South Coast Land Company. An interim connection to receive CWA imported supplies was made in 1955 through a side agreement with the City of Escondido before a direct connection to the CWA aqueduct was completed in 1956.

**Similar but Different…**

Like most urban providers in San Diego County, CMWD relies entirely on imported water delivered through regional infrastructure operated by the CWA. However, CMWD is unique as the only local retailer with its own contractual arrangement to receive desalinated supplies from the nearby Claude "Bud" Lewis Desalination Plant.

CMWD's service area initially exceeded the City of Carlsbad to include certain unincorporated areas that required dependable water service to sustain the then-prominent agricultural operations in the community. Today, the boundary relationship has reversed with Carlsbad extending beyond the CMWD boundary now covering only 82% of the City. (The remaining 18% of Carlsbad falls within Olivenhain Municipal Water District (OMWD) and – to a lesser degree – Vallecitos Water District (VWD). LAFCO estimates CMWD's resident potable water service population at the end of the report period in 2023 at 90,918. The following analysis covers resources, capacities and demands, and performance.

## Resources |
Budget + Staffing + Rates

**Still Up – Narrowing Margins …**

Actual operating revenues averaged $46.9 million annually and increased by 4% over the five-year period ending in 2023. Operating expenses averaged $45.6 million and increased 11% – creating a 7-percentage-point gap as expense growth outpaced revenues by nearly 3-to-1.

CMWD's potable water function operates within the Public Works Branch's Utilities Department. It is organized as an enterprise fund with the structure of being entirely self-sufficient and generating surpluses to reinvest into the water system. During the five-year report period ending in 2023, actual operating revenues for CMWD's potable water function have averaged $46.869 million annually with approximately 84% (about $39.4 million) generated through water sales and other customer-oriented charges as further detailed. Actual operating expenses have averaged $45.549 million annually with the largest component – 57% - tied to wholesale water purchases. Overall, the potable water function has maintained an average operating margin of 2.8% over the period.

**Carlsbad Municipal Water District:**
Potable Water Function: Budget Actuals, FY19 to FY23
Table B-5.1a | Source: City of Carlsbad + San Diego LAFCO

| Categories | 5-Year Averages |
|---|---|
| Actual Operating Revenues | |
| … Average Annual | $46.869 million |
| … Overall Change | 4.3% |
| Actual Operating Expenses | |
| … Average Annual | $45.549 million |
| … Overall Change | 10.7% |
| Average Operating Margin | 2.8% |

A closer review of budget-to-actual expenses reveals that CMWD's potable water function demonstrated strong financial management during the report period. The function exceeded the Board's adopted budget for only one year (2021), while successfully coming in under budget in the other four years. This strong performance, with an overall variance of 3.1%, equated to a cumulative savings of approximately $1.46 million. These efficiencies highlight CMWD's commitment to prudent fiscal stewardship.

At the end of the report period, budgeted staffing for CMWD's potable water function totals 30.75 FTEs – a slight decrease of 0.05 positions, or (0.2%).




As noted, customer charges accounted for nearly nine-tenths of all revenue generated during the report period. The CMWD's rate structure consists of two fees: a fixed water access charge and a tiered commodity charge, divided among five customer categories: single-family, multi-family, commercial, irrigation, and agricultural. A breakdown of rates and their adjustments during the report period follows.

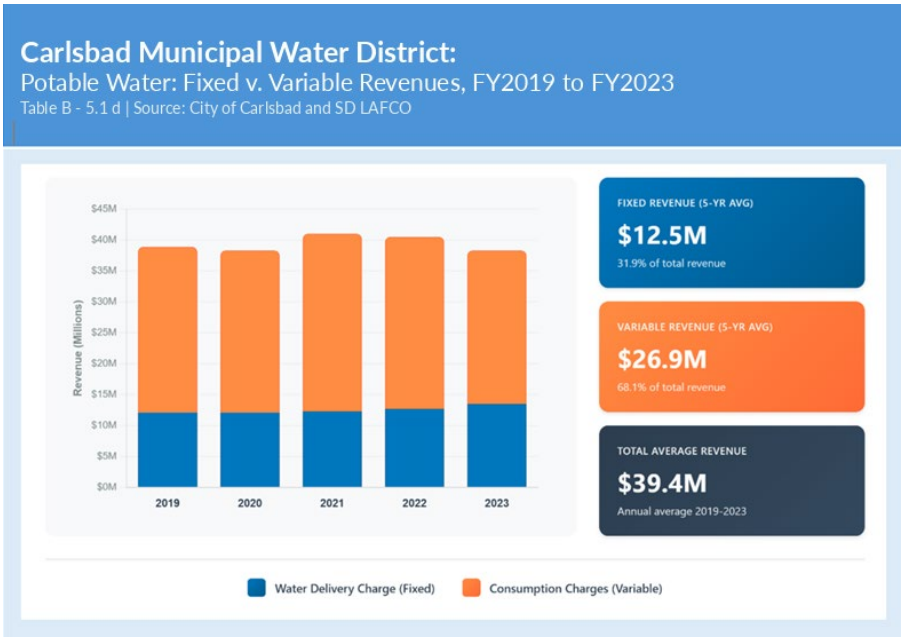
## Carlsbad Municipal Water District

Potable Water Rates, FY2019 to FY2023

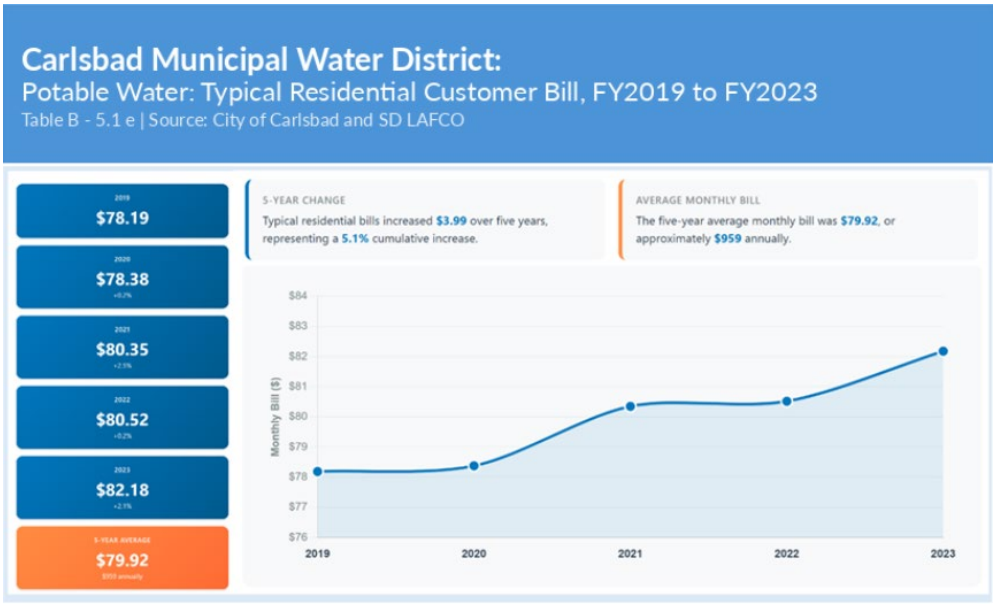
Table B – 5.1c | Source: City of Carlsbad + San Diego LAFCO

| CHARGE | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Monthly System Access Charge** | $24.72 | $24.72 | $25.52 | $27.81 | $28.37 +14.8% |
| **Commodity Charges** | | | | | |
| **Domestic** | | | | | |
| Tier 1 (0-10 units) | $3.94 | $3.94 | $4.13 | $3.84 | $3.92 -0.5% |
| Tier 2 (11-18 units) | $4.69 | $4.42 | $4.51 | $4.77 | $4.87 +3.8% |
| Tier 3 (over 19 units) | $7.00 | $7.04 | $7.18 | $7.39 | $7.54 +7.7% |
| **Multi-Family Residential** | | | | | |
| Tier 1 (0-5 units) | $3.87 | $3.87 | $3.95 | $3.79 | $3.87 0.0% |
| Tier 2 (6-10 units) | $4.67 | $4.27 | $5.04 | $5.89 | $6.01 +28.7% |
| Tier 3 (over 11 units) | $6.97 | – | – | – | – |
| **Commercial** | | | | | |
| Tier 1 | $4.22 | $4.27 | $4.36 | $4.34 | $4.43 +5.0% |
| **Irrigation** | | | | | |
| Tier 1 | $5.16 | $5.31 | $5.41 | $5.47 | $5.58 +8.1% |
| **Agricultural** | $4.53 | $4.62 | $4.71 | $4.70 | $4.80 +6.0% |
| **PSAWR Credit** | ($0.94) | ($0.99) | ($0.97) | ($1.11) | ($1.17) +24.5% |

During the report period, revenue generated from customer charges was split approximately 32% fixed to 68% variable and reflected in the following table.




The table below includes a scenario for a typical single-family customer with a 5/8-inch meter using 13 units per month (about 9,724 gallons). The analysis shows the monthly bill at the end of the report period was $82, a 5.1% increase over the report period.



CMWD continued to maintain a rate advantage for its customers, extending beyond the report period ending in 2023. While the typical residential customer's monthly payment was approximately $82 at the end of 2023, rates have subsequently adjusted to about $94 as of early 2025, as reflected in a recent regional survey conducted by OMWD. Despite this increase, CMWD's rate of $94 for 13 units of monthly consumption remains significantly below the $133 regional average for comparable usage and substantially less than customers at neighboring agencies. This favorable rate offers substantial savings to CMWD customers, translating to approximately $40 in monthly savings for the average household. CMWD's commitment to providing cost-effective water service reinforces their dedication to protecting ratepayers.

### $40 Difference...

CMWD customers save nearly $40 monthly compared to the regional average – paying 30% less for water than most neighboring agencies based on a post-period regional survey of CWA member agencies.

**Carlsbad Municipal Water District:**
Regional Water Bill Comparison:
2025 Survey of CWA Member Agency Monthly Water Bills
Table B - 5.1 f | Source: Olivenhain Municipal Water District and SD LAFCO



## Comparative Rate Context

Understanding why CMWD's rates sit below the regional average requires looking beyond the bill comparison itself. San Diego LAFCO's December 2025 Water Rate Comparator Study[108] identifies several agency-specific structural characteristics that tend to push rates higher or lower independent of how well an agency is managed. Applying that framework to CMWD reveals a mix of favorable and unfavorable conditions that together help explain the rate picture above.

On the favorable side, CMWD's system topography is relatively modest – elevation changes within the distribution system span roughly 700 feet, among the lower ranges in the county – limiting the pumping infrastructure and pressure management systems that drive costs higher at inland and hillside agencies. System density, measured as service connections per mile of pipeline, is just above the regional average, allowing infrastructure costs to be spread across a sufficiently concentrated customer base. Development activity within Carlsbad's service area, while not fully quantified due to data limitations noted in the Comparator Study, is expected to be above average, providing some capacity fee revenue that supplements rate-funded capital programs.

Counterbalancing these advantages are two structural cost pressures. CMWD has no access to low-cost local supplies and relies entirely on imported water purchased through CWA – a dependency that makes CMWD's cost structure directly sensitive to regional wholesale rate decisions outside local control, with wholesale purchases comprising 57% of operating expenses during the report period. Additionally, CMWD's take-or-pay contract for 2,500 acre-feet annually from the Carlsbad Desalination Plant – while providing meaningful drought resilience – commits the agency to water that currently costs approximately three times the rate of conventional imported supplies, regardless of actual demand in any given year.

In sum, CMWD holds rates below the regional average despite the above structural cost pressures, aided in part by favorable topography and adequate system density that ease distribution expenses. However, the Comparator Study framework is a relative indicator only and does not evaluate whether any agency's rates are set correctly; it is presented here as structural context for the rate findings above, not as a substitute for the financial analysis contained in this review.

[108] San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission, Special District Advisory Committee, Water Rate Comparator Study Working Group. *Water Rate Comparator Study Report*. Prepared by Kennedy Water Consulting, LLC. December 2025. Available at: https://www.sdlafco.org/home/showpublisheddocument/9294/639074635872970000.

## Resources | Water Supply Sources

CMWD operates without local water supplies and relies entirely on imported sources delivered through regional infrastructure operated by CWA. Additionally, CMWD maintains a contractual arrangement to receive desalinated water supplies from the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant. This contractual arrangement anchors CMWD's supply portfolio and provides 2,500 acre-feet (AF) annually under a binding take-or-pay contract. CMWD does not receive the desalinated water directly; instead, it is blended with other imported supplies in CWA's regional aqueduct network before reaching local customers. This strategic arrangement ensures CMWD has a reliable allocation of drought-resistant, locally produced water, enhancing the resiliency in its portfolio.[109]

During the report period ending in 2023, CMWD operated as one of 24 CWA member agencies purchasing wholesale water. This membership subsequently dropped to 22 following the approved detachment of Fallbrook Public Utility District and Rainbow Municipal Water District in 2024. CWA, in turn, holds membership in MET – creating a two-tiered wholesale relationship. This structure ultimately connects CMWD customers to a diverse supply of water sourced from distant watersheds:

- The Colorado River with conveyance from Arizona via the Colorado River Aqueduct and terminal storage at Lake Mathews.

- The Sacramento Bay Delta with conveyance from Northern California via State Water Project and terminal storage at Lake Oroville.

## Capacities | Accessing Water Supply Sources + Treatment

CMWD's membership with CWA does not impose an obligation to take imported water deliveries. Likewise, there is no defined upper limit on deliveries – CMWD may request and receive as much water as needed to meet customer demand, subject only to the capacity constraints of its local infrastructure, as detailed below. Membership with CWA also provides CMWD access to supplies secured through separate agreements involving the All-American Canal (Imperial Irrigation District) and Carlsbad Desalination Plant (Channelside Water Resources).[110] Under these agreements, CWA must pay for the full

[109] Any CMWD demands exceeding the annual 2,500 AF from desalination supplies transition over to CWA's baseline supply portfio.
[110] As a CWA member, CMWD accesses its pro-rata share of desalination water in addition to its contractual obligations.

volume of water under contract, regardless of actual use. Collectively, these supplies provide the CWA – and, by extension, its member agencies – with approximately 328,000 AF per year, supplementing supplies received through MET.[111]

With respect to physical access, CWA – and a portion of Vallecitos Water District – delivers treated potable water to CMWD through a total of four connections called turnouts. (CMWD does not own or operate any potable water treatment facilities.)[112] All water deliveries, except for desalinated supplies, are conveyed from their sources via MET's aqueduct system: Colorado River supplies are transported through the Colorado River Aqueduct while State Water Project supplies from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta connect to MET's distribution system in Riverside County. The table below provides details on each turnout, including type and capacity in cubic feet per second (CFS) – where 1 CFS is approximately 449 gallons per minute (GPM).

**Carlsbad Municipal Water District**
Supplies Available via CWA Turnouts
Table B-5.1g | Source: Carlsbad MWD + SD LAFCO

TOTAL SYSTEM CAPACITY
**167** Acre-Feet Per Day

| 84 | 37,716 | 54.3M |
|---|---|---|
| CUBIC FEET/SECOND | GALLONS/MINUTE | GALLONS/DAY |

| | Turnout #2 TREATED | Turnout #3 TREATED | Turnout #4 TREATED | Turnout #6 TREATED |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capacity | 20 CFS | 20 CFS | 14 CFS | 30 CFS |
| Flow Rate | 8,977 GPM | 8,977 GPM | 6,284 GPM | 13,465 GPM |
| Daily Capacity | 12.9M Gal | 12.9M Gal | 9.0M Gal | 19.4M Gal |

The precise blend of treated water delivered to CMWD varies based on a variety of factors and is entirely controlled by CWA.[113]

[111] The 328,000 AF of annual take-or-pay supplies is the sum of the following contracts: All American Canal Lining at 80,000 AF; Imperial Irrigation District Conservation Program at 200,000 AF; and Carlsbad Desalination Plant at 48,000 AF.

[112] Treated water originates from three different plants owned and operated by others: Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant (CWA), Lake Skinner Water Treatment Plant (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California), and Claude Lewis Desalination Plant (CWA).

[113] CMWD also maintains 11 interagency potable water connections with other local government agencies: five with Olivenhain MWD; three with Vallecitos Water District; two with the City of Oceanside; and one with Vista Irrigation District. Eight of these interconnections serve water to CMWD and the remaining three allow CMWD to serve water to Vallecitos WD and Vista ID. These connections are unmetered and for emergency uses only. If water is used between these connections the agencies estimate the water use during the emergency period.

## Capacities |
Distribution System + Pressure + Storage

CMWD's distribution infrastructure consists of approximately 457 miles of transmission and distribution pipelines – a figure that has remained relatively steady during the five-year report period ending in 2023. The system spans elevations ranging from sea-level to hillside developments reaching 700 feet above. Treated water enters the distribution system through connections (turnouts) to CWA's aqueduct system and flows into a pressurized distribution network designed around CMWD's service area topography. CMWD addresses elevation changes through 74 pressure-reducing stations that create 17 distinct pressure zones. Roughly half of the pressure-reducing stations (37 out of 74) serve as backup or emergency supply points and activated when primary stations require maintenance or are temporarily unavailable. Three potable water pump stations round out CMWD's infrastructure and are primarily used during CWA pipeline shutdowns, circulating stored water through the distribution system.

CMWD's distribution system holds the highest tier classification – "D5" – from the California State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water. This classification reflects the relatively high level of coordination required across multiple pressure zones, elevation challenges, and redundant control systems. CMWD also holds a "T2" treatment classification, tied to chloramine disinfection operations at the Maerkle Reservoir – the agency's primary storage facility. Total storage within the distribution system is 242.5 million gallons (MG), equal to 744 acre-feet (AF).[114]

[114] A tenth storage reservoir (D-4), with a capacity of 1.5 MG, was brought online near the D-3 potable water tank and is designated as a recycled water reservoir.

## Carlsbad Municipal Water District

Potable Water Distribution System

Table B-5.1h | Source: Carlsbad MWD + SD LAFCO

| PIPELINE NETWORK | PRESSURE REDUCING STATIONS | PRESSURE ZONES | STORAGE FACILITIES |
|---|---|---|---|
| 457 Miles | 74 Facilities | 17 Distinct Zones | 9 Reservoirs |
| Transmission and distribution pipelines serving 18,800 accounts | Control points managing pressure across the system at 18 to 110 psi | Separate pressure zones assigned to accommodate 1,000+ feet of elevation change | Include one 21,000 acre-foot lake/dam; reservoir capacities hit 141 million gallons |

**System Complexity:** Carlsbad MWD holds a **D-5** classification from the California State Water Resources Control Board — the highest technical complexity rating possible for water distribution systems.

**Service Area:** Infrastructure serves an estimated 90,016 residents across 20,536 acres within the jurisdictional boundary (excludes annexed portions in Olivenhain community).

**Storage Facilities**
Nine Potable Water Reservoirs

TOTAL CAPACITY 242.5 MG | EQUIVALENT 744 AF | INCHES 9 IN

| | ELEVATION | CAPACITY | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maerkle | 500 ft | 195 MG (80.4% of Total) | CONCRETE |
| Maerkle Tank | 514 ft | 10.0 MG (4.1%) | CONCRETE |
| Santa Fe II | 732 ft | 9.0 MG (3.7%) | CONCRETE |
| La Costa HI | 727 ft | 6.0 MG (2.5%) | CONCRETE |
| TAP Tank | 473 ft | 6.0 MG (2.5%) | CONCRETE |
| D-3 Tank | 430 ft | 8.5 MG (3.5%) | CONCRETE |
| Ellery | 352 ft | 5.0 MG (2.1%) | STEEL |
| Elm | 277 ft | 1.5 MG (0.6%) | STEEL |
| Skyline | 263 ft | 1.5 MG (0.6%) | STEEL |

Additional features of the distribution system follow.

- CMWD operates a hydroelectric generator on the supply line between CWA connection #3 and the Maerkle Reservoir. This facility has a capacity of 145 kilowatts and operates depending on operational demands and maintenance needs in the Maerkle Reservoir.

- CMWD maintains an asset management program including an ongoing Capital Improvement Program (CIP) focused on reservoir condition assessment and repairs. The program also incorporates a schedule for regular inspection and maintenance activities. Funding for these efforts is allocated in the budget each fiscal year.

## Demands

### Customers + Usage

CMWD's customer base has largely stabilized as evident by consistency in the number of service connections during the five-year report period ending in 2023. The total active service connections slightly increased 0.7% during report period from 30,236 in 2019 to 30,433 accounts in 2023.[115] The breakdown of connection types at the end of the report period is as follows:

- Domestic: 88.0%
  Residential customers include single-family and multi-family residents and dominate CMWD's connection base. Standard 5/8" meters account for 77% of domestic connections, making it the largest single customer category by a wide margin.

- Commercial: 5.5%
  The second largest account type is commercial and ranges from retail to industry.

- Fire Services: 4.0%
  Connections serving commercial fire suppression systems and residential fire protection infrastructure.

- Agricultural: <0.03%
  Minimal agricultural presence, consistent with CMWD's evolving urban and suburban service territory.

The average age of customer water meters within CMWD is estimated at 10 years. All meters in use are integrated with an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) system. This system utilizes a network of fixed-base radio towers to collect daily data remotely.

With respect to consumption, CMWD's retail potable water usage demand has averaged 4.32 billion gallons annually during the five-year report period ending in 2023 – equivalent to 13,427 acre-feet. Total annual consumption declined (7.0%) during the report period. A breakdown of daily averages reveals a baseline demand of approximately 12.0 million gallons or 36.78 acre-feet. On a per capita basis,

**128 Gallon Per Person ...**

Average daily consumption within CMWD during the five-year report period ending in 2023: 128 gallons per person. On peak demand days, the system carries twice the baseline load.

[115] The number of active accounts varies from year to year for reasons such as vacancies in commercial or residential properties and/or redevelopment.

CMWD customers average 128 gallons of consumption daily – translating to roughly 302 gallons per day for a typical household.[116] The average peak-day demand has been 81.6 acre-feet – more than double the typical daily flow. This peaking factor of 2.0 reflects the surge in consumption during hot summer days when demand is routinely at its highest level coupled with elevated tourism.




* Amounts are measured in acre-feet (325,900 gallons equals 1 acre-foot)
** R-GPCD = Average Residential Gallons Per Capita Per Day as reported by CMWD to the SWRCB[117]

Additional observations on usage as follows:

- An extended review of records beyond the five-year report period shows CMWD's annual demand peaked in 2007 at over 21,200 acre-feet. This latter amount is 57% higher than the average during the report period.

- The decrease in overall demand is attributed to a combination of water conservation measures, recycled water conversions, and the increasing costs of water, which has separately risen by nearly 150% since 2008. While this trend is expected to continue in the near future, the pace of demand reductions is expected to slow.

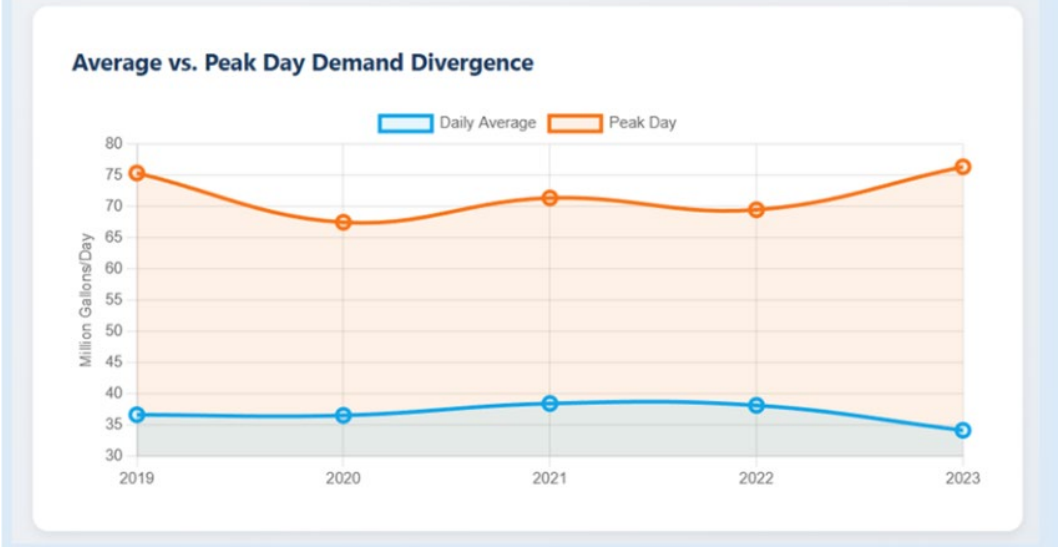
[116] Based on Carlsbad CMWD data from 2024: 8,707 AF residential consumption through 25,753 residential water meters.
[117] All water agencies are required to calculate and report the Residential Gallons Per Capita Per Day (R-GPCD) to the State Water Resources Control Board each month. For MWD, the average R-GPCD during the review period has been 113.2 gallons per capita per day.

- CMWD's current Urban Water Master Plan (2020) forecasts potable water demands will total 13,519 AF in 2025 and 17,519 AF in 2040.

- The final reporting year – 2023 – shows the lowest usage across all metrics except peak-day demand. While average daily demand fell to 34.1 million gallons, peak-day demand increased to 76.4 million gallons, suggesting conservation occurs primarily in baseline usage rather than during periods of highest demand.

- The demand arc over the report period appears also influenced by COVID and the work from home order with demands starting to decrease in 2022.

**Carlsbad Municipal Water District:**
Average v. Peak Potable Water Demands, FY2019 to 2023
Table B - 5.1 j | Source: Carlsbad MWD and SD LAFCO




Separate from retail demands, all water service providers experience some level of water loss, defined as the difference between the volume of water entering the distribution system and the volume registered at customer meters. Water loss is generally categorized into two primary components:

- Real losses - physical losses from the system, such as leakage from water mains, service laterals, or tank overflows.

- Apparent losses – non-physical losses resulting from factors such as customer

metering inaccuracies, systematic data or billing errors, unauthorized consumption, and unbilled authorized uses (e.g., firefighting).

Each year, public water systems are required to complete a water loss audit in accordance with a methodology developed by the American Water Works Association Water Loss Control Committee. These audits are subject to third-party validation and must be submitted to state regulators. CMWD's most recent water audit was completed in 2023 and shows a total water loss of 4.8%. This level of loss is considered below the industry benchmark and reflects a utility that employs proactive water loss control practices.

**Modest Water Losses…**

CMWD's most recent water audit was completed in 2023 with results indicating a total water loss of approximately 4.8%. This level of loss is considered below the industry benchmark.

## Performance | Syncing Up Resources, Capacities, and Demands

CMWD's potable water function has operated with notable stability over the five-year report period ending in 2023 and marked by minimal volatility in finances, customer counts, and service demands. During this period, CMWD maintained an average operating margin of 2.8% while relying on essentially the same infrastructure and staffing. On average, CMWD generated $46.869 million in annual revenues and held expenditures slightly below at $45.549 million – even while absorbing a double-digit increase in its largest cost: wholesale water supplies from the CWA. This stability is further reflected in CMWD's ability to offset revenue losses tied to a (7.0%) decline in retail water demand by raising rates for most users by 5.1%. – a pattern underscoring a common tension in public water systems where consumption trend downward while fixed costs of maintaining infrastructure remain. Within this context, the symmetry between the (7%) usage decline and 5.1% rate increase highlights CMWD's effectiveness in calibrating revenues even as customers use less water. These and other current and emerging performance themes are detailed below.

### Stable Service Connections |

CMWD's potable water demands mirror the character of its service area – a mature and largely built-out environment based on current zoning where growth continues but is incremental and inward-focused. Active service connections remained relatively stable over the five-year report period, from 30,236 in 2019 to 30,433 in 2023, a 0.7% increase. Retail water demand fell more sharply over the same period, down (7.0%) as users did more with less. Residential customers dominate the system at 88% of all accounts with

the standard 5/8-inch meter comprising more than three-quarters of the connection base. Daily baseline consumption averages roughly 12.0 million gallons, while peak-day demand reaches 26.6 million gallons – more than double typical flows – driven by summer irrigation and tourism activity.

On a per-capita basis, CMWD customers have averaged 128 gallons of consumption daily, or approximately 302 gallons per household. The downward trends in both connections and consumption reflect sustained conservation efforts, continued expansion of recycled-water service, and the limited supply of undeveloped land under current zoning. These factors are expected to continue moderating demand, though at a slower pace going forward.

### Additional Resources |

CMWD's primary role in providing potable water features significant capacity within its supply, transmission and storage networks while consistently meeting demands through the five-year report period ending in 2023. The available headroom is apparent, as CMWD successfully managed annual demands of up to 21,200 acre-feet in the early 2000s, prior to the implementation of conservation measures and recycled-water initiatives that have lowered consumption to an average of 13,500 acre-feet during this report period.

This robust system capacity enables CMWD to respond efficiently to varying demands and ensures reliable, high-quality water supply for existing customers. The alignment of accessible water supplies and current consumption patterns reinforces CMWD's commitment to sustainability and resource management, providing the community with a secure foundation for planning and development activities – now and into the future – while enhancing overall service reliability.

### Operating Conditions |

CMWD operates within a set of conditions common to many coastal water service providers in San Diego County, particularly those serving largely built-out areas under current growth policies. As water use has declined over time, agencies like CMWD must continue to align revenues with the fixed costs associated with maintaining and operating essential infrastructure. During the five-year report period ending in 2023, CMWD has responded to these conditions through measured rate adjustments and prudent financial management practices that have supported continued service reliability. In addition, CMWD relies entirely on imported water supplies, which links its cost structure to regional factors outside of local control, including wholesale rate

decisions made by CWA. Ongoing regional cost dynamics have contributed to variability in wholesale water rates, which are reflected in member agency rate structures, including those of CMWD.

Comparative Rate Context |

As detailed earlier in this review, CMWD's typical residential rate of $94 per month remains well below the $133 regional average for comparable consumption as of early 2025. The Water Rate Comparator Study provides a framework for understanding the structural factors behind that difference. On the favorable side, CMWD's modest system topography, above-average system density, and anticipated development activity each exert downward pressure on rates relative to peer agencies. Offsetting these advantages are two structural cost pressures: full dependence on imported water – which accounts for 57% of operating expenses and links CMWD's costs directly to CWA wholesale rate decisions – and a take-or-pay desalination contract that commits the agency to water priced at roughly three times the cost of conventional imported supplies regardless of annual demand. CMWD sustaining rates well below the regional average despite these pressures reflects the combined benefit of its favorable operating characteristics.[118]

# 6.0 FINANCES

## 6.1 Budget and Actuals

CMWD's combined potable and recycled water budgets have averaged $57.240 million annually during the five-year report period ending in 2023. By the final year, budgeted costs reached $60.922 million – a 10% increase from the period start and 6.4% above the five-year average. The allocation between the two service functions remained stable throughout the period. Potable water operations have accounted for approximately $0.82 of every budgeted dollar with recycled water operations receiving the remaining $0.18. Relative to implementation, both functions systematically underspent their adopted budget amounts over the report period with the combined annual average (unspent savings) at $54.538 million, 96.9%. This 3-4% variance remained stable across all five report years.

[118] The Water Rate Comparator Study metrics are relative indicators derived from publicly available data and are intended as comparative tools rather than precise measurements. They do not evaluate whether CMWD's rates are set correctly, nor do they substitute for the agency-specific financial analysis presented elsewhere in this review.

## Potable Water Function

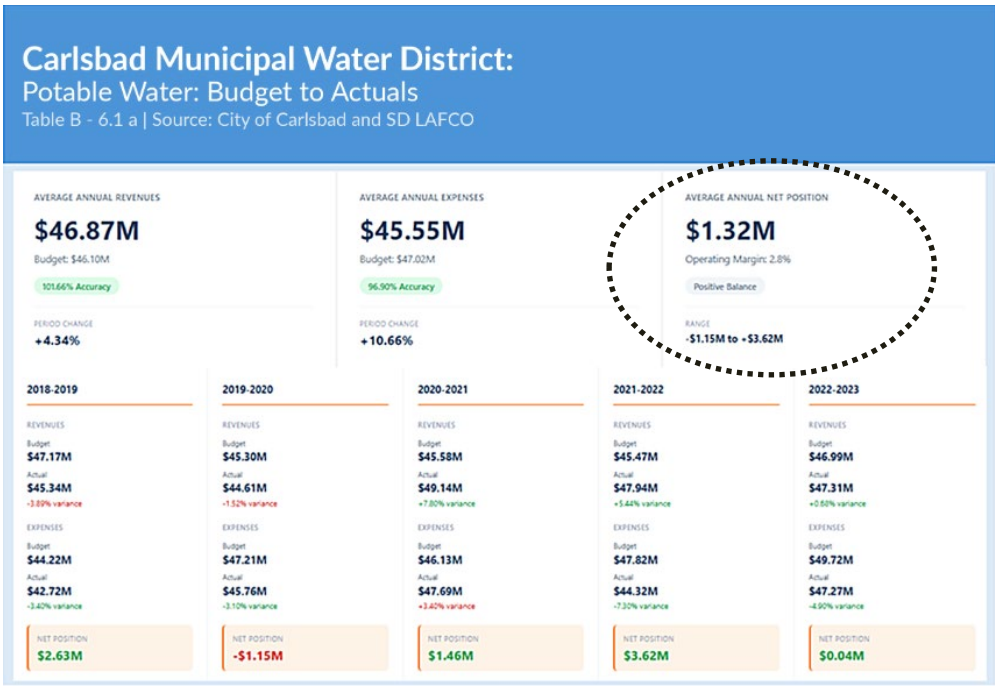
CMWD's potable water function has generated average actual revenues of $46.869 million annually during the report period. Nearly 80% of actual revenues tie to customer charges (water sales and availability fees), an additional 10% from connection fees and penalties, and the remaining 10% from property taxes.[119] Actual revenues reached $47.311 million at the close of the period in 2023 – a 4.3% increase from the period start. On the expense side, actual costs have averaged $45.459 million annually with services and supplies (primarily wholesale water purchases) representing 90% of total expenses while salaries and benefits account for the 10% balance. The function operates with consistent positive margins throughout the period with average annual revenues exceeding expenses of $1.320 million and producing a 2.8% operating margin. Other measurements follow.

- Operating nets ranged from a $3.623 million surplus (2022) to a $1.148 million deficit (2020), with 2023 producing the narrowest margin in the period – $0.044 million.

- Revenue collections shifted from consistently falling short of budget in the first two years 2019-2020 (96.1% to 98.5% of projections) to consistently exceeding budget in years three through five 2021-2023 (100.7% to 107.8% of projections).

- Salaries and benefits increased 19.9% over the period, outpacing the 11.5% growth in wholesale water purchases and 6.9% growth in debt service.

[119] All potable water revenues and expenses and their budgeted and actual amounts within this section are taken from FY19-FY23 budget documents presented to the Carlsbad City Council. (Cash basis accounting.)




## Recycled Water Function

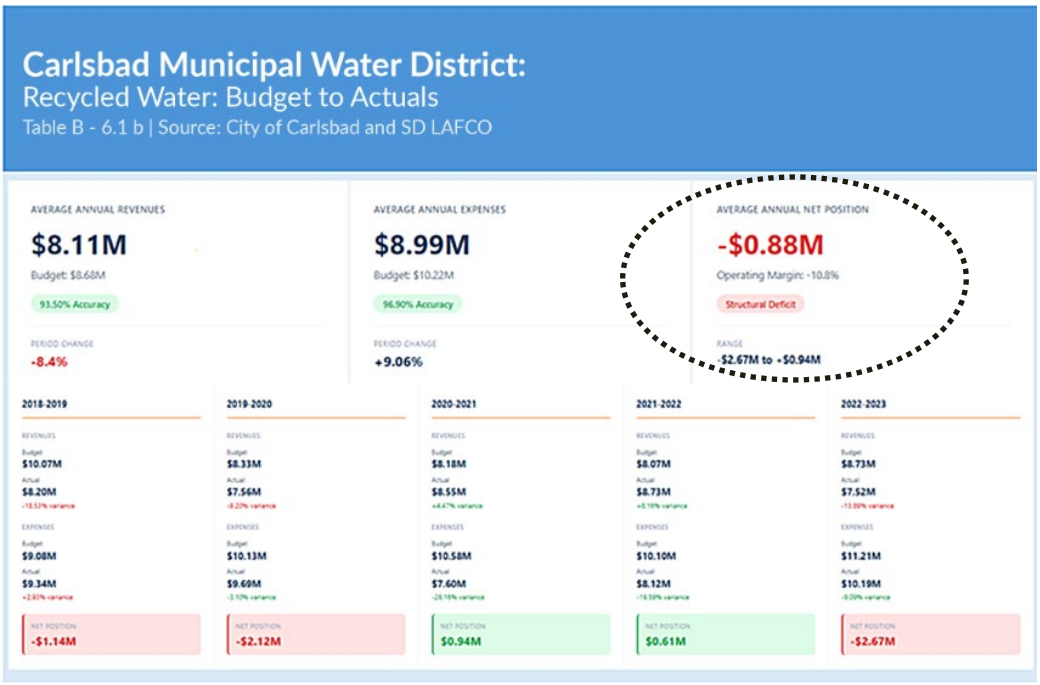
CMWD's recycled water function has generated average actual revenues of $8.112 million annually during the report period with approximately 90% drawn from billable customer charges - including recycled water sales and availability fees and the remaining 10% attributed to interest earnings and miscellaneous sources.[120] By period close in 2023, actual revenues declined to $7.517 million – a (8.4%) decrease from the period start. On the expense side, actual costs have averaged $8.676 million annually with services and supplies (primarily treatment of secondary effluent at the Encina Water Authority to achieve tertiary standards) representing more than 80% of total expenses with salaries and benefits accounting for the balance. Operating deficits were consistent throughout the period with average annual expenses exceeding revenues ($877,000) and producing a negative (10.8%) operating margin. Additional details follow.

- Revenue collections declined throughout the period from $8.203 million in 2019 to $7.517 million in 2023 – a (8.4%) decrease. Year-end deficits occurred in four of five report years with the gap widening in 2023 to ($2.671 million).

- While revenues fell overall by (8.4%), actual expenses increased 9.1% from $9.343 million in 2019 to $10.189 million in 2023. This divergence is driven primarily by

[120] All recycled water revenues and expenses and their budgeted and actual amounts within this section are taken from FY19-FY23 budget documents presented to the Carlsbad City Council. (Cash basis accounting.)

increase in supplies and materials costs as opposed to salaries and benefits.

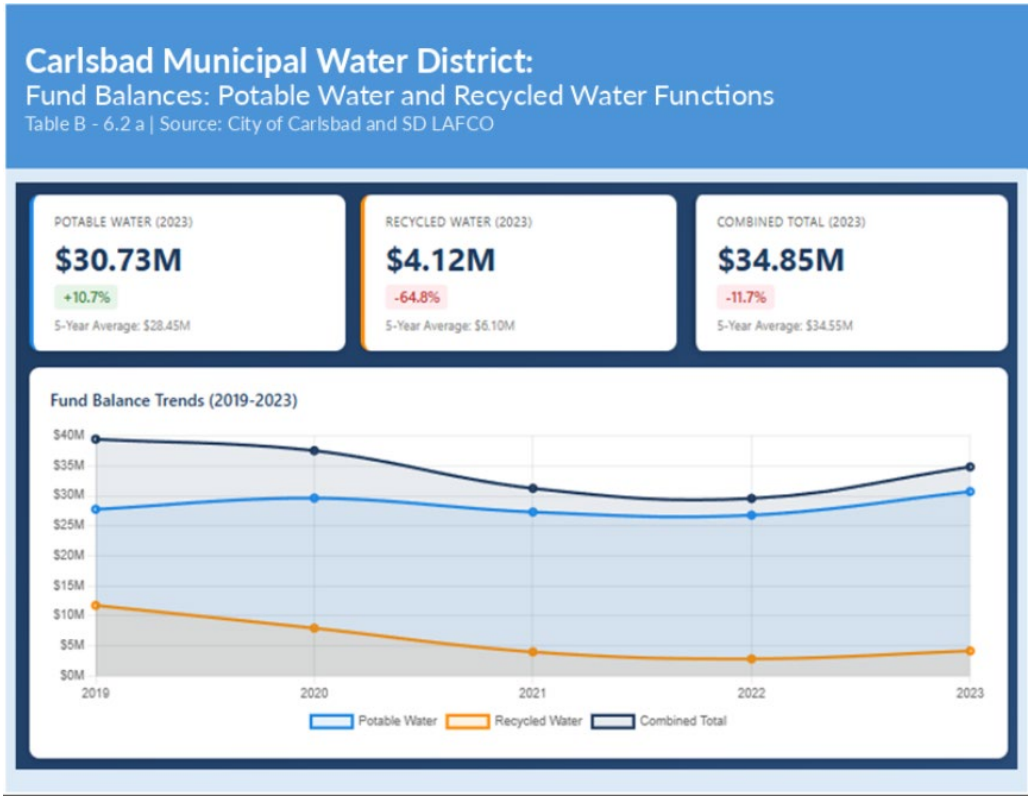



## 6.2 Fund Balance

CMWD concluded the five-year report period ending in 2023 with $34.849 million in combined unassigned fund balances. This ending amount closely matches the five-year average of $34.547 million with a difference of just less than 1%. Operating as a separate legal entity, CMWD retains the flexibility to transfer resources between its two enterprise operations, subject to Proposition 218 constraints. The combined unassigned fund balance currently provides approximately 7.4 months of operating expenses based on recent actual expenditures during the report period. Additional observations follow.

- The portion of the total fund balance attributed to the potable water function grew 10.7% over the report period, ending at $30.730 million. The portion of the total fund balance attributed to the recycled water function declined (64.8%) over the report period, dropping from $11.720 million to $4.120 million.

The cumulative effect of increasing potable water funds and decreasing recycled water funds has shifted the total fund balance composition: recycled water share has fallen from 30% of the total in 2019 to 12% in 2023.




## 6.3 Financial Statements

CMWD's financial statements are prepared by the City of Carlsbad and incorporated into the City's annual outside audit. Two firms completed audits during the five-year report period: Davis Farr, LLP (Irvine) covered fiscal years 2019 through 2021 while Lance, Soll & Lunghard, LLP (Brea) covered 2022 through 2023. The final year audit shows CMWD's overall net position – covering all potable water and recycled water activities – increasing 0.8% over the prior year from $322.3 million to $325.0 million. When adjusted to pre-GASB 68 and GASB 75 reporting standards to exclude pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities, CMWD's overall net position rises to $333.1 million, representing a year-over-year change of $8.111 million or 2.5%.[121] The accompanying auditors' management letter identified no material weaknesses in internal controls or financial reporting. Year-end trends for assets, liabilities, and net position during the report period follow.

[121] The adjustment to the net position is calculated by LAFCO and not part of the audited financial statements.

## Assets

CMWD concluded 2023 with total assets of $353.117 million and represent a 2.4% increase from the period start and slightly above the period average of $351.084 million. Assets categoried as current with the expectation they are liquidible within one calendar year represents 41.8% of the total and tally $147.727 million at period close. Modest year-to-year change shows during the period with an overall difference of less than 1%. Slightly more substantive differences show in composition with cash and investments decreasing by (3.0%) from $139.285 million to $135.104 million while inventories and prepaid costs collectively increasing by 157.0% from $0.618 million to $1.588 million. Non-current assets represent the remaining balance and tally $205.390 million at period close. Moderate year-to-year changes show during the period with an overall difference of 4.3% and headlined by the introduction of now reporting lease assets.

### Measuring Cash + More...

CMWD's total assets remained stable throughout the five-year report period ending in 2023 while improving 2.4% to $353.2 million. On a per capita basis, assets declined slightly by (1.0%) from $3,913 to $3,884 and reflects population growth outpacing asset gains.

**Carlsbad Municipal Water District:**
Audited Assets
Table B-6.3a | Source: City of Carlsbad ACFRs + San Diego LAFCO

| Category | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 5-yr Average | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current * | 147.813 | 149.141 | 147.725 | 145.376 | 147.727 | 147.557 | (0.06) |
| Non-Current * | 196.990 | 203.610 | 204.916 | 206.730 | 205.390 | 203.527 | 4.2 |
| **Total *** | **$344.804** | **$352.751** | **$352.60** | **$352.106** | **$353.118** | **$351.084** | **2.4%** |
| Per Capita | 3,913 | 3,999 | 3,966 | 3,929 | 3,884 | 3,938 | 0.7 |

* Amounts in millions

## Liabilities

CMWD concluded 2023 with total liabilities of $28.294 million. This ending amount represents a (13.9%) decline from the start of the period and 5.1% below the five-year average of $29.828 million. Liabilities categorized as current – those expected to become due within one calendar year – represent 38.6% of the total

### Measuring Debts + More...

CMWD's total liabilities decreased substantially by (13.9%) during the five-year report period ending in 2023 and largely due to debt reduction.

at $10.931 million. This portion remained stable throughout the period with an overall variance of just (0.4%) and largely consisting of obligations owed to other government agencies, consistently representing approximately 70% of current liabilities and includes wholesale water payments to CWA. Non-current liabilities make up the remainder and total $17.363 million and consist primarily of long-term debt principal. This category experienced substantial reduction by declining by one-fifth (20.6%) as CMWD paid down obligations.

**Carlsbad Municipal Water District:**
Audited Liabilities
Table B-6.3b | Source: City of Carlsbad ACFRs + San Diego LAFCO

| Category | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 5-yr Average | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current * | 10.978 | 12.144 | 11.401 | 10.809 | 10.931 | 11.252 | (0.4) |
| Non-Current * | 21.873 | 20.342 | 19.582 | 13.718 | 17.363 | 18.576 | (20.6) |
| **Total *** | **32.850** | **32.486** | **30.983** | **24.526** | **28.294** | **29.828** | **(13.8%)** |
| Per Capita | 373 | 368 | 348 | 274 | 311 | 335 | (16.2) |

* Amounts in millions

## Net Position

CMWD concluded 2023 with an overall net position of $325.022 million – representing a 3.5% improvement over the five-year report period and tracking 1.2% above the period average of $321.304 million. The net position reflects the difference between CMWD's total assets and total liabilities while adjusting for deferred pension-related resources. Most of the equity – $191.018 million or 58.8% – remains invested in capital assets with the balance divided between restricted and unrestricted funds. The composition shifted modestly during the report period. Capital assets grew 6.0% while restricted funds increased 5.2%, but unrestricted resources declined (1.6%) from $99.943 million to $98.382 million. When adjusted to exclude GASB 68 and GASB 75 reporting standards – which incorporate CMWD's proportional share of pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities – the net position rises to $333.133 million, reflecting 4.6% period growth. On a per capita basis, net position remained essentially flat at $3,575, increasing 0.3% as population growth of 3.2% nearly matched.

**Steady True-Up…**

CMWD's audited net position increased over the five-year report period ending in 2023 by 3.5% to $325.0 million. A per capita measurement shows the net position staying largely flat over the period between $3,563 and $3,575.

**Carlsbad Municipal Water District:**
Audited Net Position
Table B-6.3c | Source: City of Carlsbad ACFRs + San Diego LAFCO

| Category | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 5-yr Average | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Assets * | 180.167 | 187.439 | 191.166 | 190.526 | 191.018 | 188.062 | 6.0% |
| Restricted * | 33.863 | 36.009 | 36.705 | 34.963 | 35.621 | 35.432 | 5.2% |
| Unrestricted * | 99.943 | 98.012 | 95.857 | 96.854 | 98.382 | 97.810 | (1.6%) |
| **Total *** | **$313.970** | **$321.460** | **$323.727** | **$322.342** | **$325.022** | **$321.304** | **3.5%** |
| Net Per Capita | $3,563 | $3,644 | $3,641 | $3,597 | $3,575 | $3,604 | 0.3% |
| Total Adjusted * | $318.465 | $326.792 | $329.046 | $330.450 | $333.133 | $327.577 | 4.6% |

* Amounts in millions
"Total Adjusted" excludes GASB 68 and 75 reporting requirements

CMWD's unrestricted net position totaled $98.382 million at period close in 2023, representing funds available for discretionary use subject only to internal Board designations such as commitments and assignments. When adjusted to exclude pension and other post-employment benefit obligations, the unrestricted portion rises to $106.493 million – providing a clearer picture of CMWD's actual financial flexibility under accrual accounting. This adjusted amount equals 22.7 months of combined operating expense coverage for both potable and recycled water operations based on recent actual expenditures.

## 6.4 Fiscal Indicators | Measuring Liquidity, Capital, Margin + Asset Management

LAFCO's review of CMWD's audited financial statements covering the five-year report period ending in 2023 reveals a healthy and stable organization, albeit with some emerging fiscal tensions meriting attention going forward. CMWD maintains exceptional liquidity reserves, minimal debt burdens, and a relatively young capital asset portfolio. However, CMWD has also experienced narrowing margins, and its capital reinvestment has declined to minimal levels. The following sections examine these four measurement categories – liquidity, capital, margin, and asset management – in detail.

## Liquidity (Short-Term Outlook)

**Three-Year Cushion...**

CMWD maintains 1,026 days of cash on hand at the close of the five-year report period in 2023 – nearly three years of operating expense coverage.

CMWD maintains exceptional liquidity levels across conventional measurements used by LAFCO as part of the municipal service review program. CMWD's **current ratio** has averaged 13-to-1 during the five-year report period closing in 2023 – equivalent to holding $13 in current assets for every $1 in current liabilities – substantially exceeding the standard 2:1 benchmark floor used for municipal utilities. This ratio also remained stable throughout the period by ending at the same 13:1 level in 2023. The **cash ratio**, which excludes less liquid assets (like receivables) mirrors the current ratio with a period average of 12:1, and shows nearly all of CMWD's current assets are already held as cash rather than receivables or inventory. A more conservative measurement further reinforces CMWD's high liquidity position. CMWD's **days' cash ratio** has averaged 1,053 days during the report period – the equivalent of covering 35 months of operating expense without any new revenue. By the end of the report period in 2023, this measurment modestly decreased to 1,026 days, or approximately 34 months of coverage. Even at this lower endpoint, CMWD maintains nearly three years of operational runway in liquid reserves. Together, these measurements collectively indicate CMWD possesses significant financial flexibility.

**Carlsbad Municipal Water District:**
Measuring Liquidity
Table B-6.4a | Source: City of Carlsbad ACFRs + San Diego LAFCO

| Category | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 5-yr Average | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current Ratio | 13.5 to 1 | 12.3 to 1 | 13.0 to 1 | 13.5 to 1 | 13.5 to 1 | 13.1 to 1 | 0.4% |
| Cash Ratio | 12.7 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.1 | (2.6%) |
| Days' Cash | 1,109 | 1,118 | 980 | 1,043 | 1,026 | 1,053 | (7.5%) |

The current ratio provides a macro measurement of near-term financial health by comparing current assets against current liabilities on a dollar-to-dollar basis. A higher ratio indicates stronger liquidity and greater capacity to meet short-term obligations with a standard minimum benchmark for municipalities of 2.0 to 1.0. The cash ratio is similar to current ratio but excludes receivables. The days cash metric is a micro-level measure of near-term financial health that compares an agency's available cash and cash equivalents to its average daily operating expenses, excluding depreciation. A higher value indicates stronger liquidity and greater capacity to sustain operations without new revenue with a standard minimum benchmark for municipalities of 90 days.

## Capital (Long-Term Outlook)

CMWD maintains exceptionally low debt levels relative to its asset base and net worth. CMWD's **debt-to-net position ratio** has averaged 6.5% during the five-year report period ending in 2023, meaning less than seven cents of every dollar in equity carries debt obligations. This ratio has also trended positively by improving from 7.1% in 2019 to 6.5% in 2023 as CMWD reduced long-term obligations. A complementary measurement reinforces this position. CMWD's **debt ratio** averaged 9.1% during the period and in doing so indicating more than 90% of the agency's assets remain free from debt financing. This metric also improved over the five years by declining from 9.6% to a close of 9.0%. These measurements collectively show CMWD having substantial debt capacity and the ability to increase borrowing without alarm.

### Room to Borrow...

CMWD finished the report period in 2023 with low debt burdens. This statement is quantified with CMWD finishing the period with a debt ratio of 9%, which means 91% of the agency's assets are free from debt financing.

**Carlsbad Municipal Water District:**
Measuring Capital
Table B-6.4b | Source: City of Carlsbad ACFRs + San Diego LAFCO

| Category | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 5-yr Average | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debt-to-Net Position | 7.1% | 6.4% | 6.1% | 6.4% | 6.5% | 6.5% | (8.5%) |
| Debt Ratio | 9.6% | 9.2% | 8.8% | 8.9% | 9.0% | 9.1% | (6.3%) |

The debt ratio is a macro-level measure of long-term financial health that shows the percentage of an agency's assets financed by debt. A lower ratio indicates stronger solvency with 70% commonly cited as a cautionary threshold for public utilities. The debt-to-net position ratio is a more micro-level measure of long-term financial health that expresses an agency's debt obligations relative to its net position. A lower ratio reflects greater financial flexibility, with 50% commonly used as a cautionary threshold.

## Margin (Net Income)

In contrast to the strong liquidity and capital measuremets documented above, CMWD's margin performance weakend over the five-year report period ending in 2023, even though revenues continued to exceed expenses. CMWD's **operating margin** has averaged (9.4%), meaning operating revenues recovered approximately $0.91 for every $1.00 spent on day-to-day operations. The measurement fluctuated year to year before weaking sharply to (16.1%) in 2023 – nearly doubling the operating shortfall relative to the period's starting point of (8.1%). The broader **total margin** – which includes all revenues and expenses – has averaged 1.3% during the report period while undergoing a notable shift. The metric started the period at a positive 9.1% in 2019 and finished at (1.4%) in 2023. The overall period trend is (115.2%).

### Margins Narrowing...

CMWD's total and operating margin measurements both finished the five-year report period in 2023 weaker than where they started in 2019. Operating margins nearly doubled their shortfall – from (8.1%) to (16.1%) – while total margins started positive at 9.1% and finished negative at (1.4%).

The average annual gap between operating revenues and operating expenses totals approximately $4.1 million and has been offset by CMWD's proportional share of property tax revenues and other non-operating income. Collectively, these measurements – and specifically the widening operating deficit and declining total margins – suggest this offsetting mechanism faces increasing pressure.

**Carlsbad Municipal Water District:**
Measuring Margin
Table B-6.4c | Source: City of Carlsbad ACFRs + San Diego LAFCO

| Category | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 5-yr Average | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Operating Margin | (8.1%) | (10.6%) | (8.8%) | (4.4%) | (16.1%) | (9.4%) | 98.2% |
| Total Margin | 9.1% | 3.6% | 0.2% | (5.2%) | (1.4%) | 1.3% | (115.2%) |

The operating margin measures fiscal sustainability by identifying the proportion of ratepayer revenues that remain after covering day-to-day costs. A higher percentage is favorable with an industry benchmark of no less than 5%. The total margin measures the share of all revenues – including user charges and non-operating sources such as property taxes – that remain after covering all expenses. A higher percentage is favorable with an industry benchmark of no less than 10%.

## Asset Management

CMWD's capital asset portfolio remains relatively young based on accounting measurements. The average **accounting age of capital assets** during the five-year report period ending in 2023 has been 6.4 years, declining to 6.1 years by period close in 2023. The average **accumulated depreciation ratio**, separately, has been 20.8% over the period and ending at 20.3%, indicating CMWD's infrastructure retains nearly 80% of its useful life. These metrics suggest CMWD maintains assets with substantial remaining service capacity. However, the **capital asset reinvestment ratio** merits attention. The measurement – which compares capital spending to depreciation expense – has averaged 2.3% during the period and declined to 1.0% in 2023, a (48.2%) reduction. This ratio indicates CMWD is spending significantly less on capital improvements than the annual depreciation of its existing infrastructure, and means assets' usage is being expended faster than it is replacing or upgrading systems.

### Benefit of Youth...

CMWD's capital assets retain approximately 80% of their useful life with an average accounting age of just 6.4 years at period close in 2023. This relative youth helps mitigate CMWD's otherwise low capital reinvestment ratio, which averaged 2.3% during the period and closed at 1.0% – far below depreciation rates. Nonetheless, the low reinvestment ratio contrasts with CMWD's exceptional liquidity and substantial debt capacity, reflecting a developing tension to track between financial capacity and capital deployment.

**Carlsbad Municipal Water District:**
Measuring Asset Management
Table B-6.4d | Source: City of Carlsbad ACFRs + San Diego LAFCO

| Category | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 5-yr Average | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Assets' Age (Accounting) | 7.2 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 6.4 | (15.1%) |
| Accumulated Depreciation Ratio | 21.9% | 20.7% | 20.5% | 18.8% | 20.3% | 20.8% | (7.2%) |
| Capital Asset Reinvestment Ratio | 1.9% | 0.5% | 8.2% | 0.3% | 1.0% | 2.3% | (48.2%) |

The capital assets' age provides a macro-level indicator of the average age of an agency's depreciable facilities, equipment, buildings, and infrastructure relative to their replacement schedule. A range between 40 and 60 years is generally considered manageable and reflects infrastructure at a mature stage – neither new or approaching the end of its useful life. The accumulated depreciation ratio offers additional context by measuring the proportion of useful life already consumed for these same assets. Ratios above 100% are considered cautionary and signals an aging asset given accumulated depreciation now exceeds the current book value of assets. The capital asset reinvestment ratio measures how much an agency is spending on renewing or replacing its infrastructure compared to the amount it is depreciating each year and shows whether it is keeping pace with the aging of its system. Ratios below 100% mean the system is aging faster than it is being renewed.

## 6.5 Pension Obligations

See analysis provided in the profile on the City of Carlsbad.

## 6.6 Other Post-Employment Benefit Obligations

See analysis provided in the profile on the City of Carlsbad.

# 7.0 WRITTEN DETERMINATIONS

San Diego LAFCO is directed to prepare written determinations to address the multiple governance factors enumerated under G.C. Section 56430 as part of the municipal service review on the Carlsbad subregion. These determinations are specific to CMWD and serve as independent statements based on information collected, analyzed, and presented in this report. The underlying intent of the determinations is to provide a succinct detailing of all pertinent issues relating to the organization, delivery, and funding of municipal functions and associated classes among the three affected agencies specific to LAFCO's growth management responsibilities and interests.

**MSR Determinations...**
These determinations address the specific factors required in the statute and represent statements of reasonable facts or deductions made by LAFCO based on information analyzed between 2019 and 2023 and specific to the CMWD.

## 7.1 Growth Projections & Related Demographics

1. With respect to full-time resident population totals and trends, LAFCO independently makes the following statements.

   (a) Population growth continues. LAFCO estimates CMWD has experienced an overall increase of 3,845 residents during the five-year report period ending in 2023, bringing the full-time population to 90,918. This equates to an average of 702 new residents per year, or almost two per day.

   (b) Since the 2010 Census, LAFCO estimates CMWD's average annual population growth has been 1.0%. The annual rate specific to the five-year report period ending in 2023 is estimated lower at 0.8%

(c) LAFCO projects the growth rate will generally hold relative to post-2010 patterns and result in CMWD's full-time population reaching 95,323 by 2028.

2. With respect to housing supply and related growth issues, LAFCO independently makes the following statements.

   (a) LAFCO estimates 880 new housing units have been added to CMWDs jurisdictional boundary during the five-year report period ending in 2023, averaging 176 new homes each year.

   (b) LAFCO estimates during the five-year report period ending in 2023, CMWD added one new housing unit for every 3.2 new residents – a one-quarter decline in relative construction activity compared to the historical rate of one unit for every 2.4 residents. It is important to note that this observation reflects market trends rather than prescriptive guidance for municipal actions.

   (c) LAFCO estimates the five-year average monthly median housing cost (mortgage or rent only) within the CMWD during the report period has been $2,547 – an increase of $371, or 17.0%, compared to the prior five-year average of $2,176. While this trend may highlight housing affordability, it is essential to recognize that many factors contribute to housing costs, such as financial and economic conditions, market pressures and public policy.

   (d) A third of household income goes to housing. LAFCO estimates the five-year average monthly median housing cost (mortgage or rent) plus baseline utilities within CMWD jurisdiction during the report period equals 32.5% of the typical household's monthly income. Overall, the financial challenges are influenced by a variety of economic and social factors beyond housing policy alone.

3. With respect to age distribution and related demographics, LAFCO independently makes the following statements.

   (a) CMWD serves a relatively older and aging population. LAFCO estimates the median age within the CMWD at the end of the report period is 43 years, seven years above the county average. The median age in the CMWD is also rising faster at 4.4% during the report period compared to 2.8% countywide.

4. With respect to income, unemployment, and other related characteristics, LAFCO independently makes the following statements.

   (a) The average household in CMWD earns more than most in San Diego County. LAFCO estimates that median household income in the CMWD has increased by nearly one-third during the report period ending in 2023, reaching $122,000. This translates to CMWD households earning approximately $138 for every $100 earned by the average countywide household.

   (b) Although median household income is among the highest in San Diego County, the poverty rate within CMWD is estimated by LAFCO to closely align with countywide averages – 9.4% compared to 10.7% at the close of the report period. This demographic reflects economic diversity within the CMWD and recognizes there are households experiencing economic hardship at levels similar to the broader county.

   (c) Teleworking continues to rise among CMWD residents. LAFCO estimates nearly one in four members of the labor force – 23.7% on a five-year average – residing in the CMWD work from home during the report period. This rate has more than doubled from the prior five-year average of 11.2% and almost twice the countywide figure of 12.5%.

   (d) CMWD residents have a high share of formally educated adults. LAFCO estimates that an average of 57.8% of residents aged 25 and older within the CMWD hold a bachelor's degree, more than two-fifths higher than the countywide attainment level of 40.3%.

## 7.2 Location and Characteristics of Any Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities and Relevant Information on Potable Water + Recycled Water

1. CMWD does not have lands within its existing boundary or sphere of influence qualifying as a disadvantaged unincorporated community – or DUC – under LAFCO policy.

## 7.3 Capacity of Public Facilities and Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies

1. With respect to CMWD's potable water function:

(a) Like most urban providers in San Diego County, CMWD relies entirely on imported water delivered through regional infrastructure operated by the CWA. CMWD is unique as it is one of the few local retail agencies, along with Vallecitos Water District, that has its own contractual arrangement to receive a dedicated supply of desalinated water from the nearby Claude 'Bud' Lewis Desalination Plant.

(b) Modest increases in potable water rates. While close to 80% of CMWD's potable water funding during the five-year report period ending in 2023 came from customer payments – both fixed access charges and variable consumption charges – overall rates have remained relatively flat. For the CMWD's largest customer class, single-family homes, the average monthly bill has increased modestly by 5.1% from $78 to $82.

(c) Supply is not a concern with CMWD's infrastructure network providing daily access to up to 127 acre-feet of potable water. The average-day demand during the five-year report period ending in 2023 has been 36.7 acre-feet – less than one-third of the accessible supply.

(d) Peak-day demands within CMWD narrow the potable water supply cushion but remain well above any headroom concerns. The average peak-day demand during the five-year report period ending in 2023 has been 81.6 acre-feet – slightly less than two-thirds of the accessible supply.

(e) Customers are using less water than before. The estimated per capita daily uses within CMWD have decreased by (13.7%) over the five-year report period from 92.2 in 2019 gallons to 79.5 gallons in 2023.

(f) Storage is not a concern. CMWD's nine potable water reservoirs provide a combined storage capacity of 744 acre-feet, which – if needed – could accommodate nine consecutive days of peak-day demand based on averages recorded during the five-year report period ending in 2023.

(g) CMWD outsources all potable water treatment to CWA and does not operate any independent treatment facilities. While this reliance exposes CMWD to treatment-cost adjustments externally set by CWA, it also avoids the substantial capital and long-term operational costs associated with maintaining its own treatment plant.

2. With respect to CMWD's recycled water function:

   (a) LAFCO defers a comprehensive evaluation of CMWD's recycled water function and related infrastructure and facilities to a future countywide municipal service review consistent with the Commission's adopted study schedule.

## 7.4 Agency's Financial Ability to Provide Services

1. With respect to budget and actuals:

   (a) Steady and predictable. During the five-year report period ending in 2023, CMWD budgeted an average of $57.24 million annually. Actual expenditures have consistently come in 3% to 4% below budget, indicating steady and predictable underspending across both potable and recycled water functions.

   (b) CMWD's potable water function operated with consistent positive margins throughout the five-year report period ending in 2023 with annual revenues exceeding expenses by an average of $1.320 million - a 2.8% margin.

   (c) CMWD's recycled water function has operated with largely negative margins throughout the five-year report period ending in 2023 with annual revenues falling short of expenses by an average of ($877,000) – a (10.8%) margin.

2. With respect to the fund balance:

   (a) CMWD closed the five-year report period in 2023 with $34.849 million in unassigned fund balances, a figure nearly identical to the five-year average. These reserves equal 7.4 months of actual operating expenses.

3. With respect to assets, liabilities, and net position:

   (a) Total assets steadying. CMWD's total assets remained stable throughout the five-year report period ending in 2023, increasing 2.4% to $353.2 million. On a per-capita basis, assets have declined slightly – by (1.0%) from $3,913 to $3,884 as population growth edges overall asset gains.

   (b) Total liabilities decreasing. CMWD's total liabilities declined (13.9%) over the five-year report period ending in 2023. On a per-capita basis, liabilities fell even more

sharply by (16.2%) from $373 to $311 – underscoring the combined effects of population gains and debt reductions.

(c) Total net position stable. CMWD's net position has increased moderately – 3.5% – over the five-year report period ending in 2023, reaching $325.0 million. On a per-capita basis, the net position has remained essentially flat across the period - ranging narrowly between $3,563 and $3,575.

(d) The flat-to-declining per-capita asset measurement warrants attention going forward as CMWD balances its ongoing efforts to limit and reduce debt while also advancing capital investment as its infrastructure ages.

4. With respect to financial performance measurements:

(a) Three-year cushion. CMWD closed the five-year report period in 2023 with 1,026 days of cash on hand – nearly three years of operating expense coverage. This exceptionally high liquidity position provides CMWD substantial flexibility for infrastructure investment and economic uncertainty.

(b) Room to borrow. CMWD closed the five-year report period in 2023 with notably low debt burdens. CMWD closed with a debt ratio of 9%, which means 91% of its assets are entirely free from debt financing.

(c) Narrowing margins. CMWD's operating margins have declined over the five-year report period ending in 2023 from 8.1% to (16.1%). Property tax revenues are now offsetting an approximate $4 million annual operating shortfall and signal increasing pressure on the CMWD's revenue-to-expense structure.

(d) Benefit of youth. CMWD's capital assets have retained roughly 80% of their useful life through the close of the five-year report period ending in 2023. This relative youth in accounting age helps offset the CMWD's low capital reinvestment ratio – which averaged 2.3% during the period and closed at 1.0%, well below annual depreciation rates.

## 7.5 Status of Opportunities for Shared Facilities & Resources

(a) CMWD avoids duplicative costs that would otherwise be borne through ratepayers by relying on CWA to treat potable water supplies for subsequent retail service

within the CMWD's jurisdiction.

(b) While it is possible CMWD could, over time, recover and reduce costs by constructing its own treatment facilities, relying on CWA allows upfront savings to remain available to current ratepayers; it also supports investment in a regional asset owned and operated by the CWA on behalf of its 22 member agencies.

(c) CMWD maintains 11 interagency potable water connections with other local government agencies that provide reciprocal system resiliency as needed when connection to CWA is disrupted (planned or unplanned): five with OMWD; three with VWD; two with the City of Oceanside; and one with Vista Irrigation District.

(d) LAFCO should evaluate potential opportunities to streamline retail recycled-water service between CMWD and Leucadia Wastewater District, including resolving the current service overlap at the Omni La Costa Resort & Spa, which has been a source of past disagreement.

(e) A scheduled countywide municipal service review on recycled-water service would provide the appropriate venue to evaluate the preceding issue between CMWD and Leucadia Wastewater District, along with other related service and governance considerations across the region.

(f) Without quantifying a precise value – and apart from other considerations – CMWD benefits from economies of scale through its dependent relationship with the City of Carlsbad for staffing and administrative services.

## 7.6 Local Accountability and Government Restructure Opportunities

(a) The City of Carlsbad's dual governing and administrative role over CMWD provides clear benefits to shared constituents, most notably through cost-savings from consolidated management and the ability to align municipal policy priorities – including land-use decisions – with District operations.

(b) CMWD operates today as a fully embedded unit within the City of Carlsbad's Public Works Branch (Utilities Department). This structure has been functional and efficient since the 1990 reorganization, but it also means the CMWD's independent legal identity – as the public agency responsible for providing potable water and levying related taxes and charges across most of the City – is

not always readily visible to ratepayers or the public.

(c) CMWD is its own legal entity with independent taxing authority; opportunities exist to further distinguish its public identity. Under current practice, CMWD business – and understandably on the basis of efficiencies – is folded into City Council agendas as special meetings of the CMWD Board of Directors, CMWD finances appear within City audit and budget documents, and public communications generally emphasize the City rather than the District as the service provider. Clarifying the District's separate status would strengthen public understanding of local governance and improve transparency around potable-water service.

(d) The preceding assessment is not a critique of CMWD or the City of Carlsbad; it reflects LAFCO's legislative task to facilitate transparency and effective service delivery across all special districts, independent or dependent. Improving visibility into the CMWD's legal and fiscal responsibilities would help ratepayers better understand how potable-water service is structured and funded while reinforcing the value of the City's stewardship of its subsidiary district.

(e) CMWD is authorized under its principal act to provide additional municipal services – most notably wastewater. At an appropriate future juncture, there may be value in evaluating whether activating this latent authority could enhance governance efficiency or administrative coordination for ratepayers.

(f) CMWD was proactive in responding to LAFCO inquiries during preparation of this report. This reflects a culture that prioritizes customer service and, in doing so, reinforce public trust by demonstrating residents' ongoing financial contributions are transparently managed.

## 7.7 Environmental Justice (Adopted Policy)

Addressed within City of Carlsbad agency profile.

# APPENDIX B - BACKGROUND INFORMATION

## Community Development

Development within the present-day boundaries of CMWD began to take shape during the second half of the 19th century following California's statehood in 1850. Early growth centered around the establishment of a small downtown – or "village" – area designed to serve as a commercial hub for the region's emerging agricultural economy and wellness-focused tourism. The latter was prominently driven by the marketing of the area's mineral springs by early Carlsbad patriarch Gerhard Schutte. Infrastructure improvements, including enhancements to El Camino Real and the arrival of the Southern California Railroad in the 1880s, further supported this early growth and led to Carlsbad earning its first U.S. census listing in 1890 with an estimated 155 residents.

Specific to the CMWD's eventual role, water supplies within the Carlsbad community were largely left to residents to develop on their own through private or shared groundwater systems. This also meant an unorganized approach to addressing the increasing challenge of avoiding saltwater intrusion. The costs and technical difficulties of preventing saltwater contamination paired with droughts proved formidable and prompted many residents to leave, ultimately resulting in Carlsbad's removal from the U.S. census in 1900.

The community's dimmed water supply prospects continued well into the 20$^{th}$ century. It was not until the South Coast Land Company appeared in 1913 to purchase the remaining assets of an earlier investment enterprise – the Carlsbad Land and Water Company – and used their more considerable resources to develop the community's first extended water distribution system. This involved investing in a series of groundwater wells several miles upstream within the San Luis Rey River watershed and constructing distribution lines across the Buena Vista Lagoon into Carlsbad. The establishment of a secure water system proved advantageous. It reversed the community's growth fortunes and Carlsbad was once again attracting newcomers by the 1920s with several making use of the favorable climate to attract large investments in agriculture – namely citrus fruits and flowers.

The focus on agriculture helped pace and direct residential development in Carlsbad through the 1930s toward the existing village area that had begun taking form several decades earlier along Carlsbad Boulevard (originally Highway 101). Although moderate, growth within the community continued and led the area to be relisted in the U.S. census in 1940 with an estimated population of 2,411. At the same time, the water system supplying the community had been transferred to the Carlsbad Mutual Water Company, with landowners now having proportional ownership in operating the groundwater-dependent system – a transition that also meant landowners would need to agree to funding needed improvements.

**Carlsbad in the 1930s**
Aerial of Carlsbad Looking East from the Pacific Ocean, c 1932

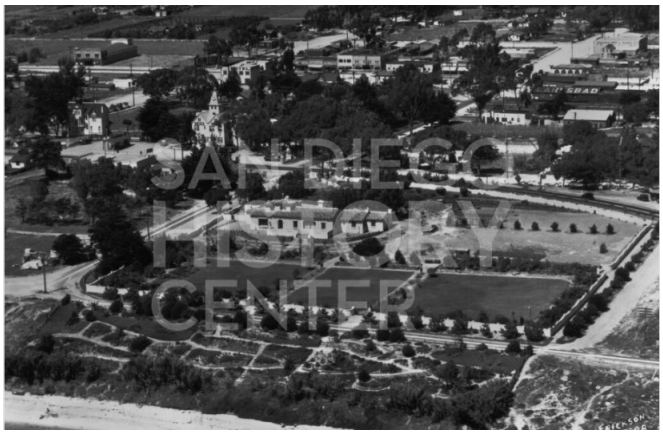
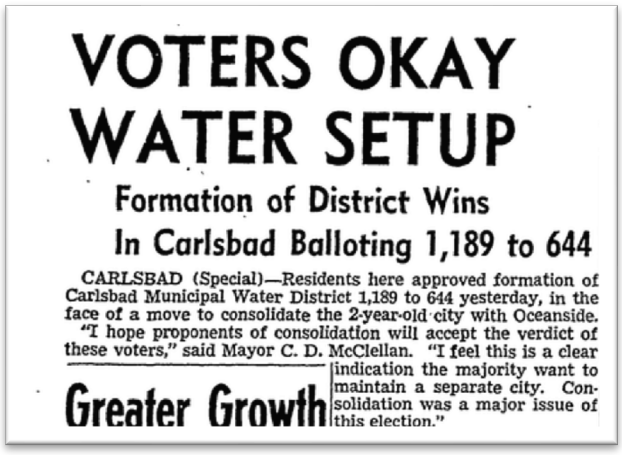



*Photo Credit: San Diego History Center*

## Formation Proceedings

Entering the 1950s, long-standing community interest in incorporating Carlsbad reached a tipping point when residents successfully organized and approved cityhood with official commencement in July 1952. Pertinently, at the time, incorporation proceedings were deliberately structured to exclude authorization for the new municipality to assume control of the Carlsbad Mutual Water System given existing community intentions to organize an independent district to fund the necessary improvements to gain access to the CWA and its newly established access to imported supplies from the Colorado River.

**San Diego Evening Tribune**
Published on March 12, 1954



VOTERS OKAY WATER SETUP

Formation of District Wins In Carlsbad Balloting 1,189 to 644

CARLSBAD (Special)—Residents here approved formation of Carlsbad Municipal Water District 1,189 to 644 yesterday, in the face of a move to consolidate the 2-year-old city with Oceanside. "I hope proponents of consolidation will accept the verdict of these voters," said Mayor C. D. McClellan. "I feel this is a clear indication the majority want to maintain a separate city. Consolidation was a major issue of this election."

Greater Growth

A voter petition to form the CMWD was ultimately filed with the County of San Diego in January 1954 and led to a special election on March 11th. Voters approved the CMWD formation with 65% of the vote.[122] An inaugural five-member Board was also elected - William Rogers, Patrick Zahler, Maxwell Ewald, Billy Fry, and Allan Kelly.

[122] Of the 1,839 registered voters who cast ballots in the special election, 1,193 voted in support and 646 voted in opposition.

## Timeline of Notable Post-Formation Events

A summary of notable activities undertaken by CMWD and/or affecting the CMWD's service area following formation in 1954 are provided below.

- Carlsbad Mutal Water Company continues operations following CMWD's formation with the expectation of selling its operations to CMWD once it establishes a direct connection to CWA.

- CMWD annexes into the CWA and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California in June 1954.

- Pending the funding and construction of its own transmission system, CMWD enters into a lease agreement in 1955 to use available capacity within the City of Oceanside transmission to wheel CWA supplies into Carlsbad.

- CMWD voters reject an initial general obligation bond measure to fund $2.0 million to make a 15-mile connection to the CWA and ancillary facilities in August 1955 with 32% in support and 66% needed to pass.

- CMWD voters reject a second proposed general obligation bond measure to fund $1.4 million in a revised construction plans to connect to the CWA in July 1956 with 60% in support and 66% needed to pass.

- CMWD voters approve a third proposed general obligation bond measure to fund $1.3 million in construction costs to connect to the CWA in October 1956 with slightly more than the 66% needed.

- City of Carlsbad – and not the CMWD – assumes water service responsibilities for the established northwest urban City area in 1958 after purchasing the Carlsbad Mutual Water Company. Carlsbad finances the $2.2 million purchase by issuing revenue bonds.

  CMWD voters proceed to approve three additional general obligation bond measures to finance the completion of an initial water treatment, distribution and storage network totaling $2.4 million in 1957 ($0.9 million), 1960 ($0.8 million) and 1961 ($0.7 million).

- The CMWD enters into a wholesale agreement with Carlsbad in June 1972 to provide imported supplies to the City to retail within an approximate 7,000-acre service area

purchased earlier from the Carlsbad Mutual Water Company.

- Officially renamed as the Costa Real Municipal Water District in October 1979.

- Carlsbad files with LAFCO to reorganize the Costa Real Municipal Water District in January 1980 to become a subsidiary of the City as a remedy to ongoing disputes over water service responsibilities within the agencies' overlapping boundaries.

- The District enters into a new water service agreement with Carlsbad in May 1983 to clarify water service responsibilities within their overlapping boundaries. The agreement links to existing litigation and – among other provisions – allocates responsibility to the District to plan, finance, and construct all major capital facilities going forward while committing to continue to provide Carlsbad wholesale water supplies.

- LAFCO establishes a sphere of influence for the Costa Real Municipal Water District in September 1985. The sphere is categorized as a "larger-than-agency" designation to include all of the District's boundary as well as approximately 120 unincorporated acres that are largely part of "islands" surrounded by Carlsbad's incorporated boundary.

- In January 1990, and after an extended negotiation process between the two agencies, LAFCO approves reorganizing the District as a subsidiary of the City of Carlsbad. The reorganization precedes an internal restructuring by Carlsbad to convey all City water responsibilities to the District while changing the name back from the *Costa Real Municipal Water District* to the *Carlsbad Municipal Water District*.

- CMWD enters into an agreement in 1991 with Leucadia Wastewater District (LWD) to purchase recycled water supplies on a wholesale basis to retail to the La Costa Resort and Spa (now the Omni La Costa Resort and Spa). The arrangement became a source of conflict beginning in 2013 until LAFCO made a final determination during a hearing in December 2019. CMWD no longer purchases recycled water from LWD.

- CMWD completes construction of the Carlsbad Water Recycling Facility (CWRF) in 2004. This facility marks the CMWD initiating recycled water service and allows the reclaiming of up to 4 million gallons daily of treated wastewater from EWA into tertiary level supplies for local irrigation within the CMWD boundary. An expansion of the CWRF took place in 2017, increasing the capacity to 7 million gallons daily.

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## B. CARLSBAD MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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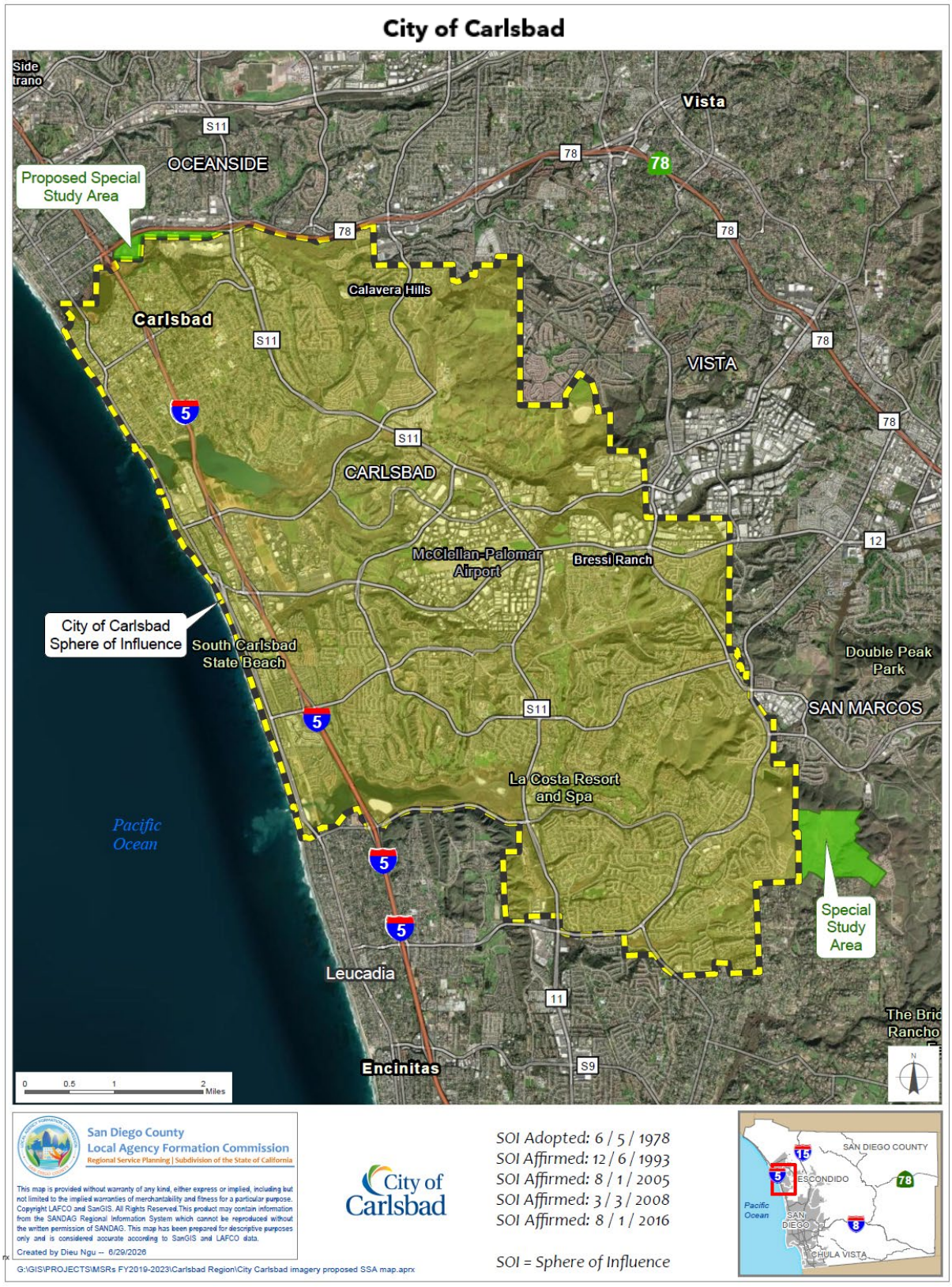
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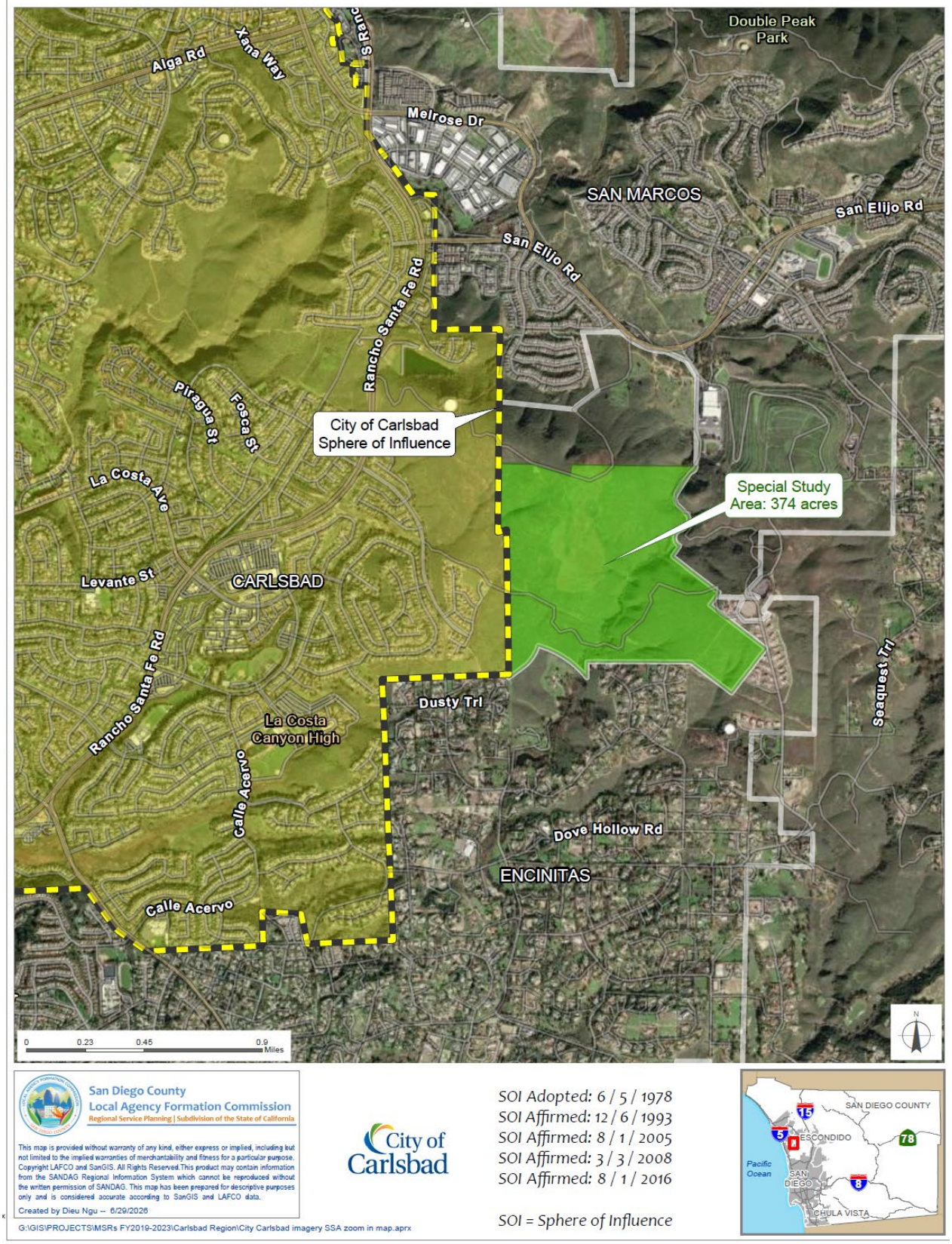
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A complete source list is available by contacting San Diego LAFCO Municipal Service Review on the Carlsbad Subregion

# APPENDIX F | PROPOSED SPECIAL STUDY AREA(S) FOR CARLSBAD



## City of Carlsbad: Special Study Area



## City of Carlsbad: Proposed Special Study Area




San Diego County Local Agency Formation Commission
Regional Service Planning | Subdivision of the State of California

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Created by Dieu Ngu -- 6/29/2026

G:\GIS\PROJECTS\MSRs FY2019-2023\Carlsbad Region\City Carlsbad imagery proposed SSA zoom in map.aprx

City of Carlsbad

SOI Adopted: 6 / 5 / 1978
SOI Affirmed: 12 / 6 / 1993
SOI Affirmed: 8 / 1 / 2005
SOI Affirmed: 3 / 3 / 2008
SOI Affirmed: 8 / 1 / 2016

SOI = Sphere of Influence



# APPENDIX G | COMMENTS RECEIVED

City of Carlsbad

May 22, 2026

San Diego County – Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO)
Keene Simonds, Executive Officer
Michaela Peters, Analyst II
Adam Wilson, Consultant
2550 Fifth Avenue, Suite 725
San Diego, CA 92103

RE: Draft Municipal Service Review on the Carlsbad Subregion:
City of Carlsbad and Carlsbad Municipal Water District

Dear Mr. Simonds, Ms. Peters and Mr. Wilson:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on San Diego County – Local Agency Formation Commission's (LAFCO) Draft Municipal Service Review on the Carlsbad Subregion: City of Carlsbad and Carlsbad Municipal Water District (MSR). The City of Carlsbad appreciates the collaborative approach and work conducted by LAFCO staff over the last 18 months. The positive process initiated by your team began from the first day of the review and extended throughout the entire process.

The steps taken by LAFCO and the approach with our city should be a model for all future MSRs conducted by your Commission. We especially appreciated the opportunity to review early working drafts of the MSR and were grateful for your willingness to address noted concerns or make necessary corrections to the document as the process evolved.

Carlsbad recognizes the important role LAFCO plays in conducting independent assessments of municipal services. We will review the recommendations in the final MSR closely and look forward to working with LAFCO on the future study areas identified in your recommendations.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to work with your staff and provide comments on this important document.

Sincerely,

Geoff Patnoe
City Manager

**City Manager's Office**
1200 Carlsbad Village Drive | Carlsbad, CA 92008 | 442-339-2820 t

**MARISA K. BARRIE, PE**
DIRECTOR

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**KATHRYN A. STEWART, PE**
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

May 29, 2026

San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission
Atten: Michaela Peters, Project Manager
2550 Fifth Avenue, Suite 725
San Diego, CA 92103

Re: Draft Carlsbad-Encinitas Region Municipal Service Review

Dear Ms. Peters:

On April 14, 2026, the San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) provided notice that it was completing a Municipal Services Review (MSR) for the City of Carlsbad (City). The Draft MSR made available by LAFCO on April 6, 2026 includes several statements about the purported impacts of McClellan-Palomar Airport (Airport) on the City that are misleading. The Airport is owned and operated by the County of San Diego (County). The County is obligated as a condition of the receipt of Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) grant funds to oppose actions taken by other agencies that could adversely impact Airport operations. (See, for example, FAA Grant Assurance Nos. 5 and 21.) As such, the County respectfully submits the below comments on the proposed MSR.

The MSR states at Section 4.1.10 that the airport influences "municipal resource deployment – particularly public safety services – without corresponding governance control." It also states at Sections 4.1.10 and 4.2, among other places, that the Airport "…generates measurable impacts on local traffic, noise, water utility, and public-safety services without direct City control." A comment on page 56 states that the City's excessive greenhouse gas emissions are attributable to "…McClellan Palomar Airport and a comparatively large business park presence." As a result of these claimed impacts, it is suggested in the MSR that "…LAFCO should evaluate service and governance conditions at the airport…including considering jurisdictional transfer, service agreement, or other mechanisms to better align decision-making authority with impact responsibility." These statements misrepresent 1) the impact of the Airport on the community and coordination of public safety services; 2) the extent of the City's control over the Airport; and 3) the value of a jurisdictional change.

1) No Unmitigated Impact of Airport on Community: On December 8, 2021, the County's Board of Supervisors approved a 20-year Master Plan for the Airport and Recertified a Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR). No challenge was brought to this

action and the PEIR has become final. The PEIR addressed greenhouse gas emissions, local traffic, noise, water utility, and public safety, among other potential environmental impacts, from anticipated Airport development over the 20-year planning cycle covered by the Master Plan. All Master Plan projects are contained within the existing airport property boundary. All environmental impacts measurable under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), to the extent there were any, have been identified and will be mitigated to a less than significant level before they arise. To suggest that the Airport generates measurable impacts on the community and is a significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions ignores the substantial and meaningful CEQA review and mitigation implemented by the County.

Regarding service review, the City annexed the airport in 1978 so that it could provide police, fire, and other services consistently throughout the City. (See, September 11, 1978, LAFCO Executive Officer Report on Annexation.) As a result of the annexation, LAFCO determined that the City would receive a portion of general purpose revenue in exchange for providing these services to the Airport. This number has substantially increased over the years as facilities at the Airport have been modernized and commercial facilities in the Airport owned industrial park developed. A Possessory Interest Market Value Report prepared by the County dated June 6, 2025 identified that the City would receive $1,618,398 a year in property taxes alone from Airport operations. Over time, on-site emergency response resourcing has also increased.

Procedurally, McClellan-Palomar Airport's on-site Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting (ARFF) station provides the airport's initial emergency response, ensuring trained personnel and equipment arrive within minutes of an incident. Concurrently, the Air Traffic Control Tower notification system has a direct connect with Fire Departments of the surrounding communities, including Carlsbad, as well as Airport Operations and Management. Palomar Airport's ARFF contract meets the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) fire service requirement for current and recently proposed airline operations occurring at the airport. Each year the airport is inspected by the FAA to ensure compliance with safety standards. The airport also conducts a mandatory, full-scale disaster drill that commercial service airports must conduct every three years to test and validate their Airport Emergency Plan. It ensures airport personnel and local first responders are fully prepared for actual, large-scale aircraft emergencies. Palomar just completed this exercise last fall and met all FAA requirements.

2) City Control Over Airport. It is also inaccurate to suggest that the City lacks meaningful input or control over Airport development. On September 11, 1978, the then LAFCO Executive Office recommended approval of the annexation of the Airport into the City. As a condition of the annexation, the County obtained Conditional Use Permit-172 (CUP-172) from the City. This use-permit placed limitations on the development of the Airport without City consent, such as expanding the Airport's current property boundary, and allowed other uses, such as commercial air service

and supporting facilities such as a terminal building, by right. The County continues to operate the Airport in compliance with CUP-172. The County's consent to the City's use permit process gave the City significant input over County land use at the Airport that it otherwise cannot obtain from LAFCO. Government Code 56375(a)(6) makes it clear that LAFCO may "…not impose any conditions that would directly regulate land use density or intensity, property development, or subdivision requirements" as a condition of an annexation.

Moreover, the County created the San Diego Palomar Airport Advisory Committee (PAAC) to provide input to the County's Board of Supervisors regarding development at the Airport. (See, San Diego County Administrative Code 730, et seq.) In response to City concerns about the Airport, the County amended the ordinances creating the PAAC to guarantee two seats on the advisory committee for residents of the City and to give the City the authority to nominate a member. (Admin. Code 731.) PAAC meetings are also held in the City for the convenience of area residents. Additionally, lessees seeking to develop space on the Airport to provide hangars, fuel, restaurant services and other amenities essential to the operation of the Airport are required to obtain building permits from the City. These and other measures give the City substantial input into the development and use of the Airport. This input must, however, be measured against the obligation under federal law to operate the Airport for the benefit of civil aviation.

3) No Value in Jurisdictional Change. The Airport has been developed using FAA grant funds and must be operated for the benefit of civil aviation. FAA Grant Assurance No. 22.a. provides that the Airport owner must "…make the airport available as an airport for public use on reasonable terms and without unjust discrimination to all types, kinds and classes of aeronautical activities, including commercial aeronautical activities offering services to the public at the airport." (Emphasis added.) The City continues to take action to prohibit commercial service at the Airport. If the City were the Airport owner, these actions would violate federal law and FAA grant conditions.

The County is required by Federal Grant Assurances to at all times have a current Airport Layout Plan (ALP) for the Airport. As part of the ALP process, the County is required to identify the design critical aircraft. The design critical aircraft is defined by the FAA as the most demanding aircraft or composite aircraft with at least 500 annual operations. The design critical aircraft for the Airport is the Gulfstream G650, an aircraft with a D-III classification. The County's Airport facilities currently meet a lesser B-II standard. To improve safety for D-III aircraft, the County's ALP identifies a number of improvements, including adding an Emergency Materials Arresting System to the end of the runway, shifting the runway north to provide wingtip separation between planes on the runway and taxiway, and purchasing Runway Protection Zone to protect people and property on the ground in the area immediately beyond the end of runway. The City recently amended its Zoning Ordinance and General Plan to prohibit these activities.

Draft Municipal Service Review on the Carlsbad Subregion
May 29, 2026
Page 4

The City's Zoning Ordinance and General Plan amendments would have been illegal if the City were the Airport owner because they significantly delay or prevent safety improvements for the design critical aircraft. Specifically, these actions are contrary to Grant Assurance Nos. 5 and 22. Moreover, the City has joined litigation with a citizen's group alleging that the Airport may not be used for other than General Aviation and that this restriction prohibits commercial service by Part 121 carriers like American and United at the Airport. Aside from the fact that this position is inconsistent with the CUP-172 and likely preempted by federal law, it is wholly inconsistent with federal grant assurances. In short, the City could not represent its residents in the manner it currently does if it also owned the Airport.

There are only two commercial service airports in San Diego County: San Diego International Airport (Lindbergh Field) and McClellan-Palomar Airport; both of these airports are operated by an entity other than the City in which they are located. The separation of responsibility for Airport operations from local City control allows the airports to function as regional assets. McClellan-Palomar Airport not only serves as a commercial service airport connecting airline passengers to domestic and international destinations, but also provides positive economic impacts through jobs, labor income, economic activity, and tax revenue, attracting tourism and local business. Localized concerns over noise, traffic, and other impacts from airport operations may be mitigated through partnership between the City and the operating entity, to the extent legally and safely possible in accordance with FAA requirements.

These community concerns are extremely important to the County and we continue to take measures to address them. As an example, the County maintains and recently expanded its noise monitoring network around the Airport to measure and ensure noise impacts are addressed should they arise. In addition, the County has twice applied to the FAA for noise restrictions on aircraft operations. The FAA rejected the County's request for mandatory restrictions and established the current Voluntary Noise Abatement Program (VNAP). While the VNAP is a voluntary program, the County has established a robust program to inform pilots of the importance of complying with the VNAP though posted notices, pilot education materials, and other measures. The County has also established a noise complaint system and actively investigates complaints. With the addition of noise monitors, increased resources for the Airport's Noise Office program, and dedicated staffing for the Palomar Airport Advisory Committee, the County continues to actively listen to community concerns, aiming to be a responsive, respectful neighbor.

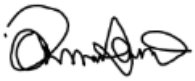
The County hopes that these comments will help inform LAFCO's MSR and recommendations related to McClellan-Palomar Airport. Without the opportunity to provide greater input and insight to the history and current operations of the Airport, the County requests that LAFCO remove any recommendation from the MSR that the Airport be owned by or subject to greater City oversight. The County also requests that the MSR

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Page 5

be amended to reflect the significant voluntary actions the County has taken from consenting to a CUP, forming the PAAC, and installation of noise monitors, among other good-faith efforts, to ensure City and resident concerns are addressed. Lastly, the MSR should fairly reflect that the impacts of the Airport on City residents have been studied in the Master Plan and PEIR. No unmitigated CEQA impacts are attributable to the Airport. Should LAFCO direct further analysis or implementation of recommendations related to McClellan-Palomar Airport, the County would appreciate the opportunity to participate in conversations to help inform any further recommendations for ownership and/or oversight.

If you should have any questions or concerns about this response, please feel free to contact me at Jamie.Abbott@sdcounty.ca.gov or (619) 318-7091.

Sincerely,



JAMIE L. ABBOTT, *Director of Airports*
*Department of Public Works*

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Local Agency Formation Commission
Regional Service Planning | Subdivision of the State of California

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Commission Counsel

4b

AGENDA REPORT
Business | Discussion

September 17, 2026

TO: Cities Advisory Committee

FROM: Priscilla Mumpower, Assistant Executive Officer

SUBJECT: Legislative Proposal Update | UC Berkeley Initiative

## SUMMARY

The Cities Advisory Committee ("Committee") will receive an update on the restart of a legislative initiative drawn from a 2024 UC Berkeley report on strengthening LAFCOs' effectiveness in meeting their statutory duties. Most notably, the proposal would authorize LAFCOs to initiate annexations and/or municipal service extensions in response to documented public health or safety threats involving water and wastewater services. It would also expand public engagement opportunities in municipal service reviews (MSRs). Work began in FY2026 but stalled over concerns that included the potential for communities to be compelled to annex into cities and special districts. The initiative has been carried forward in the FY2027 workplan with the same objectives and an added emphasis on outreach to identify and address specific concerns before seeking authorship for the 2027 legislative session. The Committee is invited to provide preliminary feedback as part of that outreach.

## BACKGROUND

San Diego LAFCO adopted its current fiscal year workplan at a public hearing in May 2026. The workplan identifies 30 special projects organized into statutory and administrative categories, each with assigned priority levels established by the Commission. One of these projects directs staff to explore future legislative changes intended to enhance LAFCO effectiveness, consistent with the findings of a January 2024 UC Berkley report.

### University of California Berkley Report | LAFCo and Water System Consolidation

In January 2024, UC Berkeley's Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources published a report by Professor Kristin Dobbin and PhD Candidate Justin McBride examining how LAFCOs and State regulators interact to improve drinking water system reliability and related public policy topics. San Diego LAFCO subsequently joined a coalition of LAFCOs and nonprofit organizations to develop a legislative proposal. The resulting proposal included three principal components:

1. Expand LAFCO authority to initiate boundary changes (such as annexation) or authorize outside service extensions for water or wastewater when necessary to address a documented public health or safety threat.

2. Amend statute to require LAFCOs to perform and document community outreach before taking final actions and require subject agencies to respond to municipal service reviews after their own agenda noticing. The requirements are intended to increase public and local agency engagement with municipal service reviews and their recommendations.

3. Amend the definition of mutual water companies to include mobile home parks that operate community water systems, thereby requiring these entities to file service information with LAFCOs.

The Special Districts Advisory Committee received a presentation on the proposal in January 2026 and raised no concerns. The proposal was subsequently presented to the Commission in February 2026 for consideration of a support position, however resulted in the Commission directing staff to conduct additional outreach, particularly in response to community concerns that the proposed initiating authority could allow LAFCOs to fast-track annexations. While the authority is intended to apply narrowly to documented public health or safety threats involving water or wastewater services, the Commission determined that further stakeholder engagement was appropriate before proceeding. The pause came at a point when the proposal was well advanced, with draft statutory language prepared and a prospective author identified. The concerns raised centered on how the initiating authority might be applied in practice rather than on the proposal's underlying objectives. Beyond fast-tracking, stakeholders also

questioned whether the authority could be used to compel communities to annex into cities and special districts. The initiative has since been carried forward as part of the current fiscal year workplan referenced above, with an added emphasis on outreach to identify and address these concerns before legislation is pursued in 2027.

## DISCUSSION

This item is for the Committee to receive an update on the restart of the legislative initiative described above and to offer early feedback to inform the process. The restart is intended to test whether targeted revisions can address stakeholder concerns while preserving the proposal's intent. No revised legislative language is being presented at this time.

Staff, with the assistance of the Commission's legislative consultant, Patrick Bouteller, is preparing to restart the initiative and conduct broader stakeholder outreach before presenting any revised amendments to the Commission. Initial activities are expected to include:

- Reconvening the initial coalition that participated in developing the original proposal including Orange, Sacramento, and Santa Cruz LAFCOs; Professor Kristin Dobbin; Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability; and the Community Water Center;

- Engaging statewide organizations, including CALAFCO, League of California Cities, the Association of California Water Agencies, and the California Special Districts Association;

- Expanding outreach to local agencies and interested stakeholders;

- Further evaluating and refining the proposed statutory language; and

- Identifying areas of support, concern, or potential compromise before pursuing legislation in 2027.

The Committee's input is particularly valuable because two of the proposal's three components bear directly on cities. Under the first, a city could be the receiving agency for a LAFCO-initiated annexation or the provider of an extended service. Under the second, cities would be required to respond to MSRs affecting them following their own agenda noticing. Staff welcomes the Committee's perspective on the proposal generally, as well as on the following:

- Triggers and documentation that should be required before LAFCO could initiate a proposal, and who should make that determination;

- Role of the receiving city, including consultation, consent, and cost considerations;

- Whether outside service extensions should be pursued first, with annexation considered only if an extension proves insufficient; and

- Whether requiring agencies to respond to MSRs at a noticed meeting is workable, and what timing or format would make those responses meaningful rather than perfunctory.

Feedback received will help shape the outreach process and any revised amendments ultimately presented to the Commission. The original draft proposal and related memo are provided as attachments for reference.

## ANALYSIS

The justification for the initiative remains unchanged. When a water or wastewater system is failing, current law leaves LAFCOs largely dependent on others to initiate a remedy. The communities most affected are often small and disadvantaged, and they frequently lack the capacity to act on their own. The proposal would close that gap with measured authority that encourages voluntary solutions first and reserves LAFCO action for when those efforts do not materialize. Its MSR engagement and mobile home park components support the same goal by surfacing service problems earlier. Nonetheless, the prior effort fell short. Despite its stated intent to apply only to documented threats, the proposal drew concerns about unintended consequences and calls for more tightly defined safeguards. The restart draws on this experience, and staff is seeking input in revising the proposal in a manner that preserves its core purpose while addressing concerns. Committee discussion and feedback will be incorporated as appropriate in refining the draft proposal ahead of forwarding to the Commission at a future meeting.

## RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented to the Committee for discussion and feedback.

## ALTERNATIVES FOR ACTION

None.

## PROCEDURES

This item has been placed on the Committee's agenda for discussion as part of the business calendar. The following procedures are recommended in the consideration of this item:

1) Receive verbal presentation from staff and any comments from the audience.
2) Discuss item and provide feedback as requested.

Respectfully,



Priscilla Mumpower
Assistant Executive Officer

Attachments:

1) Memo Re: Legislative Proposals
2) Proposed Draft Bill Language

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# Empowering Local Action on Consolidation: Strengthening Water and Wastewater Services through LAFCO Leadership

## Background

State policymakers and regulators have prioritized water system consolidation as an important tool for addressing chronic water access challenges, particularly among small water systems. Through these efforts, California has successfully consolidated over 250 water systems, with many more projects currently underway. While California promotes consolidation, the essential local-level implementation of these projects depends on county LAFCOs. These commissions play a critical role in reviewing and approving all projects that alter local government boundaries (which most water system consolidations do, see Dobbin et al. 2021). Yet despite shared goals for advancing efficient and equitable service provision, there has been little coordination between state and local regulators on consolidation as a critical human right to water solution. These proposals are being advanced by LAFCO and Environmental Justice stakeholders to help align state and local roles to collaboratively advance community-driven water system consolidations.

## Our Proposals

### 1. Empower LAFCOs to Initiate Jurisdictional Changes or Extraterritorial Services Under Certain Conditions

*Challenge:* For services to be extended from a local government service provider to a surrounding settlement, annexation is often required. Alternatively, an extraterritorial service agreement can be pursued. LAFCOs currently have the ability, and related authority, to initiate dissolutions, mergers, establish subsidiary districts, form new districts, and dissolve districts under certain circumstances and when informed by a report called a Municipal Service Review (MSR). LAFCO also approves all annexation and extraterritorial service agreement applications. However, unlike the above-named actions, they do not have the authority to initiate annexation or exterritorial service. Allowing LAFCOs to initiate is a crucial tool for advancing consolidations that lack a capable applicant, often due to lack of resources.

*Solution:* Amend California Government Code 56375(a) and its enumeration of LAFCO initiating powers to include jurisdictional changes and extraterritorial service agreements necessary to provide timely water or wastewater services consistent with community needs and documented public health or safety concerns while including conditional approval authority by amending Government Code 56133.

*Use case example:* Santa Cruz LAFCO developed an MSR that analyzed all water districts and private water systems in the county. Their findings suggested that many of the water districts should consider annexing areas within their sphere boundaries. While some water districts were interested in doing so, they lacked the time or staffing to initiate the process. If LAFCO had the

power to initiate annexation, they would be able to make the initial filings to pursue these consolidations on the behalf of the districts and underserved residents.

2. **Amplify the Role of Municipal Service Reports (MSRs) in Communicating Community Needs**

*Challenge:* MSRs are the public service report-cards for California municipal agencies providing basic services, including those who serve disadvantaged unincorporated communities. These reports are often the *only place* where the efficiency, equity and sustainability of resident services are evaluated. LAFCOs invest significant time and resources into producing these reports, and recommendations from an MSR should play a vital role in local planning. However, because there are no required hearings, these reports are often shelved and left unseen by affected agencies and county leaders.

*Solution:* Amend California Government Code 56430 and its provisions on preparing municipal service reviews to require LAFCOs to take up these studies at noticed hearings as well as require the affected agencies to formally receive the studies at their own noticed hearing and provide confirmation in doing so back to LAFCOs.

3. **Increase Awareness of Service Needs for Mutual Water Companies and Mobile Home Parks**

*Challenge:* Mobile Home Parks (MHPs) and Mutual Water Companies (MWCs) are common drinking water providers that serve many California residents. These systems also disproportionately struggle to provide safe, sustainable drinking water, even when compared to other small systems (see Pierce and Gonzalez, 2017; Dobbin and Fencl, 2021). While both LAFCOs and the California Public Utilities Commission oversee and approve service boundary changes for water systems within their jurisdictions, MHPs and MWCs are not overseen by either. This lack of oversight results in insufficient data collection and limited opportunities for public discussion, severely hindering consolidation planning for these systems. While LAFCOs do not regulate these systems, their existence as service providers within the vicinity of LAFCO reviewed cities and special districts merits attention as part of the water services review process. Including MWCs and MHPs in MSRs would make these reviews more comprehensive. Doing so would also align MSRs to support standing county drought task forces, now mandatory under SB 552.

*Solution:* Amend Government Code Section 56430 to add a requirement for MSRs to identify MHP and MWC service providers nearby reviewed local agencies service providers and amend the Health and Safety Code to allow LAFCOs to request information from Mobile Home Parks in the same way as Mutual Water Companies.

# Proposed Draft
# *********Unofficial Copy*********

An act to amend Sections 56375, 56133 and 56430 of the Government Code, relating to local government.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS

SECTION 1. Section 56375 of the Government Code is amended to read:

56375. The commission shall have all of the following powers and duties subject to any limitations upon its jurisdiction set forth in this part:

(a) (1) To review and approve with or without amendment, wholly, partially, or conditionally, or disapprove proposals for changes of organization or reorganization, consistent with written policies, procedures, and guidelines adopted by the commission.

(2) The commission may initiate proposals by resolution of application for any of the following:

(A) The consolidation of a district, as defined in Section 56036.

(B) The dissolution of a district.

(C) A merger.

(D) The establishment of a subsidiary district.

(E) The formation of a new district or districts.

(F) A reorganization that includes any of the changes specified in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), or (E).

(G) The reorganization of territory to a city or district, *or the provision of* exterritorial services described in paragraph (3).

(~~G~~H) The dissolution of an inactive district pursuant to Section 56879.

(~~H~~I) The dissolution of a district pursuant to Section 56375.1.

(3) A commission may initiate a proposal or request described in paragraph (2)(G) only if that change of organization, or reorganization~~, or exterritorial service~~ directly facilitates the provision of water or wastewater in response to a documented public health and safety threat to the community, as determined by the commission.

(A) In determining the applicability of a documented public health and safety threat, the commission shall prioritize information provided by any of the following:

(i) The State Water Resources Control Board including related to potential water system consolidations under Health and Safety Code Section 116682.

(ii) Applicable California regional water quality control board

(iii) The applicable county department of public health

(iv) The applicable Local Primacy Agency

(B) Prior to taking action, the commission shall host at least one meeting in a place as close as feasible to the affected community and consider the level of support for the reorganization among residents of the affected community.

(C) Based on the documented public health and safety threat to the community the commission may petition the State Water Resources Control Board to consider ordering consolidation under Section 116682 of the Health and Safety Code.

(~~3~~4) A commission may initiate a proposal described in paragraph (2) only if that change of organization or reorganization is consistent with a recommendation or conclusion of a study prepared pursuant to Section 56378, 56425, or 56430, and the commission makes the determinations specified in subdivision (b) of Section 56881.

(4~~5~~) A commission shall not disapprove an annexation to a city, initiated by resolution, of contiguous territory that the commission finds is any of the following:

(A) Surrounded or substantially surrounded by the city to which the annexation is proposed or by that city and a county boundary or the Pacific Ocean if the territory to be annexed is substantially developed or developing, is not prime agricultural land as defined in Section 56064, is designated for urban growth by the general plan of the annexing city, and is not within the sphere of influence of another city.

(B) Located within an urban service area that has been delineated and adopted by a commission, which is not prime agricultural land, as defined by Section 56064, and is designated for urban growth by the general plan of the annexing city.

(C) An annexation or reorganization of unincorporated islands meeting the requirements of Section 56375.3.

(~~5~~6) As a condition to the annexation of an area that is surrounded, or substantially surrounded, by the city to which the annexation is proposed, the commission may require, where consistent with the purposes of this division, that the annexation include the entire island of surrounded, or substantially surrounded, territory.

(~~6~~7) A commission shall not impose any conditions that would directly regulate land use density or intensity, property development, or subdivision requirements.

(~~7~~8) The decision of the commission with regard to a proposal to annex territory to a city shall be based upon the general plan and prezoning of the city. When the development purposes are not made known to the annexing city, the annexation shall be reviewed on the basis of the adopted plans and policies of the annexing city or county. A commission shall require, as a condition to annexation, that a city prezone the territory to be annexed or present evidence satisfactory to the commission that the existing development entitlements on the territory are vested or are already at build-out, and are consistent with the city's general plan. However, the commission shall not specify how, or in what manner, the territory shall be prezoned.

(~~8~~9) (A) Except for those changes of organization or reorganization authorized under Section 56375.3, and except as provided by subparagraph (B), a commission shall not approve an annexation to a city of any territory greater than 10 acres, or smaller as determined by commission policy, where there exists a disadvantaged unincorporated community that is contiguous to the area of proposed annexation, unless an application to annex the disadvantaged unincorporated community to the subject city has been filed with the executive officer.

(B) An application to annex a contiguous disadvantaged unincorporated community shall not be required if either of the following apply:

(i) A prior application for annexation of the same disadvantaged unincorporated community has been made in the preceding five years.

(ii) The commission finds, based upon written evidence, that a majority of the registered voters within the affected territory are opposed to annexation.

(C) This paragraph shall also apply to the annexation of two or more contiguous areas that take place within five years of each other and that are individually less than 10 acres but cumulatively more than 10 acres.

(b) With regard to a proposal for annexation or detachment of territory to, or from, a city or district or with regard to a proposal for reorganization that includes annexation or detachment, to determine whether territory proposed for annexation or detachment, as described in its resolution approving the annexation, detachment, or reorganization, is inhabited or uninhabited.

(c) With regard to a proposal for consolidation of two or more cities or districts, to determine which city or district shall be the consolidated successor city or district.

(d) To approve the annexation of unincorporated, noncontiguous territory, subject to the limitations of Section 56742, located in the same county as that in which the city is located, and that is owned by a city and used for municipal purposes and to authorize the annexation of the territory without notice and hearing.

(e) To approve the annexation of unincorporated territory consistent with the planned and probable use of the property based upon the review of general plan and prezoning designations. No subsequent change may be made to the general plan for the annexed territory or zoning that is not in conformance to the prezoning designations for a period of two years after the completion

of the annexation, unless the legislative body for the city makes a finding at a public hearing with written notice provided no less than 21 days to the commission that a substantial change has occurred in circumstances that necessitate a departure from the prezoning in the application to the commission.

(f) With respect to the incorporation of a new city or the formation of a new special district, to determine the number of registered voters residing within the proposed city or special district or, for a landowner-voter special district, the number of owners of land and the assessed value of their land within the territory proposed to be included in the new special district. The number of registered voters shall be calculated as of the time of the last report of voter registration by the county elections official to the Secretary of State prior to the date the first signature was affixed to the petition. The executive officer shall notify the petitioners of the number of registered voters resulting from this calculation. The assessed value of the land within the territory proposed to be included in a new landowner-voter special district shall be calculated as shown on the last equalized assessment roll.

(g) To adopt written procedures for the evaluation of proposals, including written definitions consistent with existing state law. The commission may adopt standards for any of the factors enumerated in Section 56668. Any standards adopted by the commission shall be written.

(h) To adopt standards and procedures for the evaluation of service plans submitted pursuant to Section 56653 and the initiation of a change of organization or reorganization pursuant to subdivision (a).

(i) To make and enforce regulations for the orderly and fair conduct of hearings by the commission.

(j) To incur usual and necessary expenses for the accomplishment of its functions.

(k) To appoint and assign staff personnel and to employ or contract for professional or consulting services to carry out and effect the functions of the commission.

(l) To review the boundaries of the territory involved in any proposal with respect to the definiteness and certainty of those boundaries, the nonconformance of proposed boundaries with lines of assessment or ownership, and other similar matters affecting the proposed boundaries.

(m) To waive the restrictions of Section 56744 if it finds that the application of the restrictions would be detrimental to the orderly development of the community and that the area that would be enclosed by the annexation or incorporation is so located that it cannot reasonably be annexed to another city or incorporated as a new city.

(n) To waive the application of Section 22613 of the Streets and Highways Code if it finds the application would deprive an area of a service needed to ensure the health, safety, or welfare of the residents of the area and if it finds that the waiver would not affect the ability of a city to provide any service. However, within 60 days of the inclusion of the territory within the city, the legislative body may adopt a resolution nullifying the waiver.

(o) If the proposal includes the incorporation of a city, as defined in Section 56043, or the formation of a district, as defined in Section 2215 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, the commission shall determine the property tax revenue to be exchanged by the affected local agencies pursuant to Section 56810. If the proposal includes the disincorporation of a city, as defined in Section 56034, the commission shall determine the property tax revenue to be exchanged by the affected local agencies pursuant to Section 56813.

(p) To authorize a city or district to provide new or extended services outside its jurisdictional boundaries pursuant to Section 56133.

(q) To enter into an agreement with the commission for an adjoining county for the purpose of determining procedures for the consideration of proposals that may affect the adjoining county or where the jurisdiction of an affected agency crosses the boundary of the adjoining county.

(r) To approve with or without amendment, wholly, partially, or conditionally, or disapprove pursuant to this section the annexation of territory served by a mutual water company formed pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 14300) of Division 3 of Title 1 of the Corporations Code that operates a public water system to a city or special district. Any annexation approved in accordance with this subdivision shall be subject to the state and federal constitutional prohibitions against the taking of private property without the payment of just compensation. This subdivision shall not impair the authority of a public agency or public utility to exercise eminent domain authority.

SECTION 2. Section 56133 of the Government Code is amended to read:

(a) A city or district may provide new or extended services by contract or agreement outside its jurisdictional boundary only if it first requests and receives written approval from the commission of the county in which the affected territory is located.

(b) The commission may initiate proceedings for a city or district to provide new or extended services by contract or agreement outside its jurisdictional boundary under the circumstances described in Section 56375(a)(3).

(~~b~~c) The commission may authorize a city or district to provide new or extended services outside its jurisdictional boundary but within its sphere of influence in anticipation of a later change of organization.

(~~c~~d) The commission may authorize a city or district to provide new or extended services outside its jurisdictional boundary and outside its sphere of influence to respond to an existing or impending threat to the health or safety of the public or the residents of the affected territory and determinations of available and adequate service to the affected territory, if both of the following requirements are met:

(1) The entity applying for approval has provided the commission with documentation of a threat to the health and safety of the public or the affected residents.

(2) The commission has notified any alternate service provider, including any water corporation as defined in Section 241 of the Public Utilities Code, that has filed a map and a statement of its service capabilities with the commission.

(~~d~~e) The executive officer, within 30 days of receipt of a request for approval by a city or district to extend services outside its jurisdictional boundary, shall determine whether the request is complete and acceptable for filing or whether the request is incomplete. If a request is determined not to be complete, the executive officer shall immediately transmit that determination to the requester, specifying those parts of the request that are incomplete and the manner in which they can be made complete. When the request is deemed complete, the executive officer shall place the request on the agenda of the next commission meeting for which adequate notice can be given but not more than 90 days from the date that the request is deemed complete, unless the commission has delegated approval of requests made pursuant to this section to the executive officer. The commission or executive officer shall approve, disapprove, or approve with conditions the extended services. If the new or extended services are disapproved or approved with conditions, the applicant may request reconsideration, citing the reasons for reconsideration.

(~~e~~f) This section does not apply to any of the following:

(1) Two or more public agencies where the public service to be provided is an alternative to, or substitute for, public services already being provided by an existing public service provider and where the level of service to be provided is consistent with the level of service contemplated by

the existing service provider.

(2) The transfer of nonpotable or nontreated water.

(3) The provision of surplus water to agricultural lands and facilities, including, but not limited to, incidental residential structures, for projects that serve conservation purposes or that directly support agricultural industries. However, prior to extending surplus water service to any project that will support or induce development, the city or district shall first request and receive written approval from the commission in the affected county.

(4) An extended service that a city or district was providing on or before January 1, 2001.

(5) A local publicly owned electric utility, as defined by Section 224.3 of the Public Utilities Code, providing electric services that do not involve the acquisition, construction, or installation of electric distribution facilities by the local publicly owned electric utility, outside of the utility's jurisdictional boundary.

(6) A fire protection contract, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 56134.

SECTION 3. Section 56430 of the Government Code is amended to read:

(a) In order to prepare and to update spheres of influence in accordance with Section 56425, the commission shall conduct a service review of the municipal services provided in the county or other appropriate area designated by the commission. The commission shall include in the area designated for service review the county, the region, the subregion, or any other geographic area as is appropriate for an analysis of the service or services to be reviewed, and shall prepare a written statement of its determinations with respect to each of the following:

(1) Growth and population projections for the affected area.

(2) The location and characteristics of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere of influence.

(3) Present and planned capacity of public facilities, adequacy of public services, and infrastructure needs or deficiencies including needs or deficiencies related to sewers, municipal and industrial water, and structural fire protection in any disadvantaged, unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere of influence.

(4) Financial ability of agencies to provide services.

(5) Status of, and opportunities for, shared facilities.

(6) Accountability for community service needs, including governmental structure and operational efficiencies.

(7) Any other matter related to effective or efficient service delivery, as required by commission policy.

(b) In conducting a service review, the commission shall comprehensively review all of the agencies that provide the identified service or services within the designated geographic area. The commission may assess various alternatives for improving efficiency and affordability of infrastructure and service delivery within and contiguous to the sphere of influence, including, but not limited to, the consolidation of governmental agencies.

(c) In conducting a service review related to drinking water or wastewater services, the commission shall to the best of their ability identify all regulated providers of the relevant service within or adjacent to the applicable spheres of influence of the reviewed agencies in Section 56430(b)

(~~c~~d) In conducting a service review, the commission may include a review of whether the agencies under review, including any public water system as defined in Section 116275, are in compliance with the California Safe Drinking Water Act (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116270) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code). A public water system may satisfy any request for information as to compliance with that act by submission of the consumer confidence or water quality report prepared by the public water system as provided by Section 116470 of the Health and Safety Code.

(~~d~~e) The commission may request information, as part of a service review under this section, from identified public or private entities that provide wholesale or retail supply of drinking water, including mutual water companies formed pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 14300) of Division 3 of Title 1 of the Corporations Code, mobile home parks formed pursuant to Part 2.1 (commencing with Section 18200) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code, and private utilities, as defined in Section 1502 of the Public Utilities Code.

(~~e~~f) The commission shall conduct a service review before, or in conjunction with, but no later than the time it is considering an action to establish a sphere of influence in accordance with Section 56425 or 56426.5 or to update a sphere of influence pursuant to Section 56425.

(f)The commission shall conduct a public hearing for which notice has been published, to consider the service review and written determinations prepared under subdivision (a). Notice of the public hearing shall be provided to agencies that provide one or more services evaluated in the review.

(g)The commission shall notify in writing all agencies that provide one or more services evaluated in the municipal service review within 30 days following the commission's adoption, approval, or otherwise concluding action on the written determinations prepared under subdivision (a). The notification shall include a listing of the written determinations made by the commission.

(1) Agencies receiving notification must review the communications, including the relevant written determinations at a noticed public meeting.

(2) Agencies must transmit to LAFCo written confirmation that they have received the review in a public meeting within 6 months.

~~(3) Agencies which fail to transmit written confirmation with the commission required by this section within one calendar year of notice by the executive officer shall not thereafter, and until those conformations are completed, issue any bonds or incur indebtedness of any kind.~~

SECTION 4. Section XXXX of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

(a) No later than July 1, 2027, each mobile home park that operates a public water system shall submit to the local agency formation commission for its county a map depicting the approximate boundaries of the property that mobile home park serves.

(b) A mobile home park that operates a public water system shall respond to a request from a local agency formation commission, located within a county that the mobile home park operates in, for information in connection with the preparation of municipal service reviews or spheres of influence pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 56425) of Part 2 of Division 3 of Title 5 of the Government Code within 45 days of the request. The mobile home park shall provide all reasonably available nonconfidential information relating to the operation of the public water system. The mobile home park shall explain, in writing, why any requested information is not reasonably available. The mobile home park shall not be required to disclose any information pertaining to the names, addresses, or water usage of any specific shareholder. This subdivision shall not be interpreted to require a mobile home park to undertake any study or investigation. A mobile home park may comply with this section by submitting to the local agency formation commission the same information that the mobile home park submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water.

SAN DIEGO LAFCO EST. 1963
Local Agency Formation Commission
Regional Service Planning | Subdivision of the State of California

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4c

AGENDA REPORT
Business | Information

September 17, 2026

TO: Cities Advisory Committee

FROM: Priscilla Mumpower, Assistant Executive Officer

SUBJECT: **Adopted Rolling Five-Year Study Schedule**

## SUMMARY

The Cities Advisory Committee (Committee) will receive an update on the Commission's rolling five-year municipal service review (study) schedule. The update follows the Commission's action in August 2026 to advance the existing schedule by one year, resetting the planning horizon to Fiscal Years 2027 through 2031 to maintain alignment with the adopted Fiscal Year 2026–2027 workplan, while also incorporating refinements based on recently completed studies, prior Commission direction, and evolving service delivery models.

Consistent with prior practice, the first two years (FY2027–FY2028) reflect studies authorized and funded in the adopted workplan and budget. The remaining three years (FY2029–FY2031) serve as a long-range planning tool, providing local agencies and the public with advance notice of the Commission's anticipated review schedule. This item is presented to the Committee for information with an opportunity to advance formal comments and/or recommendations to the Commission as needed.

## BACKGROUND

### State and Local Policy Directives | Municipal Service Reviews + Sphere of Influence Updates

State law requires San Diego LAFCO to prepare municipal service reviews to independently assess the availability and adequacy of local services relative to present and future community needs. The Commission's policies governing preparation of municipal service reviews are codified in Policy L-106, including direction to maintain a five-year study schedule. These municipal service reviews directly inform the mandated sphere of influence updates that State law directs LAFCO to complete approximately every five years, through which the Commission actively manages local agencies' appropriate current and future boundaries and service areas.

### Rolling Study Schedule + Implementation Practices

San Diego LAFCO annually reviews and updates its rolling five-year study schedule to program future municipal service reviews and corresponding sphere of influence updates consistent with adopted policy. Implementation of the schedule is guided by two practices:

1. Years One and Two cover all municipal service reviews separately authorized and funded by the Commission under the annual adopted workplan and budget. The combination of the first two years provides LAFCO flexibility to pace work in line with accommodating the agencies' resources and abilities to participate in the data collection and review process.

2. Years Three through Five of the study schedule serve to telegraph the Commission's expectations of initiating future municipal service reviews to affected agencies and other interested stakeholders. Actual work on these studies does not begin until the Commission formally authorizes the expenditure of LAFCO resources through a future adopted annual workplan.

## DISCUSSION

This item is for the Committee to receive an update on the Commission's rolling five-year study schedule covering Fiscal Years 2027 through 2031. The adopted schedule generally rolls the existing schedule forward by one fiscal year while incorporating several refinements based on recently completed studies, prior Commission direction, and evolving service delivery models. Key details follow.

## Years One and Two (FY2027–FY2028) | Confirmed Studies

Years One and Two of the updated study schedule align with the recently adopted workplan and encompass all municipal service reviews authorized and funded by the Commission. The schedule generally carries forward previously authorized studies while reflecting recently completed work, incorporating studies advanced from the long-range planning horizon, and refining the scope of several planned reviews.

- Studies Continuing
  The adopted schedule reflects the Commission's direction to continue work on previously authorized studies involving Healthcare Services, SANDAG, the San Diego Unified Port District, the North County communities of San Marcos and Vista, the North Coastal communities of Del Mar and Solana Beach, and their overlapping special districts. The schedule also retains Part II of the Carlsbad-Encinitas Subregional municipal service review involving the Encinitas Subregion, which staff anticipates completing by the end of calendar year 2026. Also continued but expanded, the Healthcare Districts review has been broadened into a two-part Healthcare Services review. Part I will continue evaluating the County's four healthcare districts. Part II expands the study to include major quasi-public healthcare providers, including Sharp HealthCare, UC San Diego Health, and other community providers. This expansion is contextual rather than regulatory; these providers are not subject to the Commission's jurisdiction, but the districts' service roles cannot be meaningfully evaluated in isolation from the providers that deliver the majority of care in their service areas.

- Studies Completed or Reprogrammed
  The adopted schedule reflects the completion of Part I of the Carlsbad-Encinitas Subregional study following its adoption by the Commission in June 2026, leaving only the Encinitas Subregion to carry forward. The schedule also separately removes the Wholesale Water Service Providers review from the FY2027-FY2028 implementation window following the Commission's direction at its May 4, 2026 meeting to suspend work on that study given new and emerging considerations. Consistent with that direction, separate municipal service reviews involving the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and the San Diego County Water Authority are instead programmed in FY2030 and FY2031, respectively.

- Studies Advanced and Calendared
  The adopted schedule reflects recent Commission direction by advancing two reviews into the established FY2027-FY2028 implementation window: the City of San Diego (municipal services) and Part II of the South Coast Region (special districts). Both studies were previously identified as tentative under FY2028 in the previously adopted schedule. The South Coast Region review will align with

the previously authorized Part I review involving the Cities of Chula Vista and National City and evaluate the overlapping special districts, including South Bay Irrigation District, Sweetwater Authority, Bonita-Sunnyside Fire Protection District (FPD), and Lower Sweetwater FPD, allowing both phases to proceed on a coordinated timeline. To accommodate these changes, the Rancho Santa Fe Region, Wastewater Joint Powers Authorities, Silver Strand Cities, and Public Transit Services reviews have been shifted to FY2029.

### Years Three through Five (FY2029 – FY2031)
### Telegraphing Tool for Anticipated Studies

Years Three through Five continue to serve as the Commission's long-range planning framework for calendaring future municipal service reviews while incorporating several refinements based on recent Commission direction and emerging priorities. Most notably, the proposed schedule adds a new municipal service review involving Mosquito Abatement and Vector Services in FY2031, together with the separate reviews of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (FY2030) and the San Diego County Water Authority (FY2031) described in the preceding section. Additionally, the planned Cemetery Districts study has been broadened into a review of Cemetery Services to catalog both public cemetery districts and private providers in light of recent legislation, and has been advanced one year to FY2029.

### Additional Discussion

Staff presented a proposed draft update to the Special Districts Advisory Committee at its July 17, 2026 meeting. The Committee reviewed the draft schedule and raised no objections or concerns. The Cities Advisory Committee meets semiannually, and its meeting calendar did not align with preparation of the final proposed update to the Commission; however, staff presents the approved schedule to the Committee for its consideration with the opportunity to forward any request for amendments back to the Commission.

## ANALYSIS

None.

## RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented to the Committee for information.

## ALTERNATIVES FOR ACTION

None.

## PROCEDURES

This item has been placed on the Committee's agenda for information as part of the business calendar. The following procedures are suggested:

1) Receive verbal presentation.
2) Discuss the item and provide feedback as appropriate.

On behalf of the Executive Officer,



Priscilla Mumpower
Assistant Executive Officer

Attachment:

1) Updated Five-Year Rolling Study Schedule (FY 2027-2031)

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# Rolling Five-Year Municipal Service Review Schedule

FY2027 Through FY2031

## San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission

Subdivision of the State of California |
Regional Service Planning

**ADOPTED | AUGUST 2026**

## LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION (LAFCO)

Local Agency Formation Commissions (LAFCOs) were established in 1963 as political subdivisions of the State of California responsible for providing regional growth management services in all 58 counties. LAFCOs' authority is currently codified under the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 ("CKH") with principal oversight provided by the Assembly Committee on Local Government. LAFCOs are comprised of locally elected and appointed officials with regulatory and planning powers delegated by the Legislature to coordinate and oversee the establishment, expansion, and organization of cities, towns, and special districts as well as their municipal service areas. LAFCOs' creation was engendered by Governor Edmund "Pat" Brown Sr. (1959-1967) to address the needs of California's growing and diversifying population more effectively with an emphasis on promoting governmental efficiencies.

## STUDY DIRECTIVE

State law directs San Diego LAFCO to review spheres of influence for all cities and special districts and update as needed (affirm, expand, reduce, etc.) every five years and by extension mark the agencies' appropriate current and future boundaries and service areas. Pertinently, local agencies cannot annex and/or extend services outside their spheres with limited exceptions. State law also specifies San Diego LAFCO must inform the sphere updates by preparing comprehensive evaluations – titled municipal service reviews – to determine the availability and adequacy of local governmental services as well as governance responsiveness relative to community needs.

## FIVE-YEAR STUDY SCHEDULE

San Diego LAFCO has established a five-year rolling Study Schedule to guide its statutory task to review and update as appropriate the spheres of influence of cities and special districts under the Commission's oversight. The rolling Study Schedule is premised on the Commission's policy interest to proactively calendar municipal service reviews and use these documents to determine the subsequent scope of any related sphere of influence updates for the affected agencies. The Commission also regularly draws on the municipal service reviews to inform its decision-making on boundary changes.

## ROLLING STUDY SCHEDULE FORMAT

The Study Schedule is a living or rolling document that the Commission resets yearly in concert with the annual budget and workplan adoptions. The rolling study schedule spans 5 fiscal years with only the first two-years being set. The third through fifth years are tentatively calendared, and done so to help guide and telegraph future decision-making. This approach allows the Commission the flexibility to redirect staff resources where needed should calendar studies extend beyond one year while also granting staff the ability to prioritize applicant proposals.

# SET: COASTAL COUNTY FOCUS

## CARLSBAD + ENCINITAS REGION

### Part II: Encinitas Subregion

- City of Encinitas
- Leucadia WWD
- Olivenhain MWD
- San Dieguito WD

## SAN MARCOS + VISTA REGION

### Part I: San Marcos Subregion

- City of San Marcos
- Vallecitos WD
- San Marcos FPD

### Part II: Vista Subregion

- City of Vista
- Buena SD
- Vista ID

## DEL MAR + SOLANA BEACH REGION

- City of Del Mar
- City of Solana Beach
- Santa Fe ID

## SAN DIEGO ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS (SANDAG)

## HEALTHCARE SERVICES

### Part I: Healthcare Districts

- Palomar HD
- Tri-City HD
- Fallbrook HD
- Grossmont HD

### Part II: Quasi-Public Providers

- Sharp San Diego
- UC San Diego
- Other Community Providers

## CITY OF SAN DIEGO

## SOUTH COAST REGION

### Part I: Cities

- City of Chula Vista
- City of National City

### Part II: Special Districts

- South Bay Water
- Sweetwater Authority
- Bonita-Sunnyside FPD
- Sweetwater FPD

## SAN DIEGO UNIFIED PORT DISTRICT



SWEETWATER PARK, CHULA VISTA BAYFRONT

PHOTO CREDIT: GOOGLE (PORT OF SAN DIEGO)




# TENTATIVE: SOUTHWEST COUNTY FOCUS

## RANCHO SANTA FE REGION

- Fairbanks Ranch CSD
- Questhaven MWD
- Rancho Santa Fe CSD
- Rancho Santa Fe FPD
- Whispering Palms CSD

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY WASTEWATER JPA'S

- Encinitas JPA
- San Elijo JPA
- Metro JPA

## SILVER STRAND CITIES

- City of Coronado
- City of Imperial Beach

## PUBLIC TRANSIT SERVICES

- North County Transit District
- Metropolitan Transit Service

## CEMETERY SERVICES

- North County CD
- Pomerado CD
- Ramona CD
- Valley Center CD
- Other


EAST COUNTY HIKING TRAILS

# TENTATIVE: EAST COUNTY FOCUS

### OTAY WATER DISTRICT

### LA MESA - LEMON GROVE REGION
- City of La Mesa
- City of Lemon Grove
- Lemon Grove SD

### EL CAJON - SANTEE REGION
- City of El Cajon
- City of Santee

### SOUTHEAST WATER DISTRICTS
- Lakeside WD
- Helix WD
- Padre Dam MWD

### EAST COUNTY FPD'S
- Lakeside FPD
- San Miguel Consolidated FPDs
- Alpine FPD

### SAN DIEGO COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT

### COUNTYWIDE RECYCLED WATER SERVICES

### SAN DIEGO COUNTY AIRPORTS

### METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

### COUNTYWIDE POLICE PROTECTION SERVICES




# TENTATIVE: MISCELLANEOUS

## COUNTYWIDE FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES
(FIRE, RESCUE, AND EMS)

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

## COUNTY SERVICE AREAS
- CSA 17 - Ambulance, San Dieguito
- CSA 26 - Parks and Recreation, Rancho San Diego
- CSA 81 - Parks and Recreation, Fallbrook
- CSA 83 - Parks and Recreation, San Dieguito
- CSA 122 - Infrastructure Planning, Otay East
- CSA 128 - Parks and Recreation, Spring Valley
- CSA 135 - Regional Communications, Countywide
- CSA 136 - Flood Control and Drainage, Lakeside
- CSA 137 - Retail Water Services, Live Oak Springs
- CSA 138 - Parks and Recreation, Valley Center

## MOSQUITO ABATEMENT + VECTOR SERVICES

## PAUMA VALLEY REGION
- Mootami MWD
- Rincon Ranch CSD
- Pauma CSD
- San Luis Rey MWD
- Yuima MWD

## BORREGO REGION
- Borrego WD
- Coachella Valley WD

## EAST LAGUNA SUMMIT REGION
- Canebrake WD
- Descanso WD
- Jacumba CSD

## GEOLOGICAL HAZARD ABATEMENT DISTRICTS
- Casa de Playa Geologic HAD
- Oceanus Geologic HAD



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