



Chairman

Bill Horn
County Board of
Supervisors

August 1, 2016

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Vice Chairman

Sam Abed
Mayor
City of Escondido

TO: Local Agency Formation Commission

FROM: Executive Officer
Local Governmental Analyst

Members

Dianne Jacob
County Board of
Supervisors

SUBJECT: Five – Year Sphere of Influence and Service Review:
North County Coastal Cities

Andrew Vanderlaan
Public Member

MSR13-100; SR13-100 City of Carlsbad

Lorie Zapf
Councilmember
City of San Diego

MSR13-103; SR13-103 City of Del Mar

MSR13-105; SR13-105 City of Encinitas

Lorraine Wood
Councilmember
City of Carlsbad

MSR13-111; SR13-111 City of Oceanside

MSR13-116; SR13-116 City of Solana Beach

Jo MacKenzie
Vista Irrigation District

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ed Sprague
Olivenhain Municipal
Water District

The attached report and recommendations concern spheres of influence for five incorporated cities in the north coastal area of San Diego County: City of Carlsbad; City of Del Mar; City of Encinitas; City of Oceanside; and City of Solana Beach. The city spheres are being evaluated as part of a comprehensive *Sphere of Influence and Service Review* that is required by State Law and San Diego LAFCO Policy.

Alternate Members

Greg Cox
County Board of
Supervisors

The Five-Year Sphere of Influence and Municipal Service Review (MSR) for the North County Coastal Cities includes updated financial and service information for the five subject cities as well as population projections and overviews on governance. The written MSR and Sphere determinations reflect that municipal services are being adequately provided by the cities and the special districts within the cities' respective incorporated boundaries. A *Special Study Area* designation is recommended for a portion of unincorporated territory that is located within the adopted sphere of influence for Encinitas and adjacent to the Carlsbad sphere (Map 8-6). The identified territory is not presently located within the authorized service area of a public fire protection agency.

Chris Cate
Councilmember
City of San Diego

Racquel Vasquez
Councilmember
City of Lemon Grove

Harry Mathis
Public Member

Judy Hanson
Leucadia Wastewater
District

Executive Officer

Michael D. Ott

Legal Counsel

Michael G. Colantuono

Due to the area's location and roadway access in relation to existing City of Carlsbad, City of Encinitas, and City of San Marcos fire stations, this unserved area should be evaluated in future service and sphere reviews for potential city sphere re-designations that would better facilitate the efficient extension of fire protection and emergency medical services. The adopted sphere of influence for each of the five cities has not been changed or amended over the previous ten years, and the cities have each indicated that no sphere changes are anticipated within the next five years. Accordingly, the North County Coastal Cities Five-Year Sphere of Influence and Service Review concludes with recommendations to: (1) affirm a *coterminous* sphere with a *Special Study Area* designation for the City of Carlsbad; (2) affirm a *coterminous* sphere for the City of Del Mar; (3) affirm a *larger-than-city* sphere with a *Special Study Area* designation for the City of Encinitas; (4) affirm a *coterminous* sphere for the City of Oceanside; and, (5) affirm a *coterminous* sphere for the City of Solana Beach.

Your Commission is also requested to direct the Executive Officer to implement minor technical changes to the subject cities' spheres to better coordinate with current Assessor and local Geographic Information System (GIS) information regarding incorporated boundaries, submerged incorporated territory, parcel lines, roadways, as well as natural boundaries such as the Pacific Ocean, coastal lagoons, and local creeks and rivers. These non-substantive, technical corrections to spheres will be conducted in coordination with the affected cities.

FIVE-YEAR SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AND SERVICE REVIEW

The Five-Year Sphere of Influence and Municipal Service Review (MSR) for the North County Coastal Cities concerns spheres of influence for five cities in north coastal San Diego County: City of Carlsbad; City of Del Mar; City of Encinitas; City of Oceanside; and City of Solana Beach. Each of the five cities is bordered by the Pacific Ocean and other incorporated cities or unincorporated communities and have limited room for expansion beyond their present incorporated boundaries.

SPHERE of INFLUENCE BACKGROUND

Over thirty years ago, the California State Legislature directed LAFCOs to establish a sphere of influence for each local governmental agency under LAFCO jurisdiction. A Sphere of Influence is defined in State Law as...*a plan for the probable physical boundaries and service areas of a local agency*, and is intended to promote logical and orderly development and coordination of local agencies; inhibit duplication of services; and support efficient public service delivery.

While inclusion of territory within a local agency's adopted sphere of influence is a statutory prerequisite for annexation to the agency, it should be noted that a proposed annexation area's consistency with the agency's sphere of influence is only one of several factors that must be considered by the Commission when reviewing proposed jurisdictional changes.

San Diego LAFCO has established and maintained spheres of influence for each special district and city in San Diego County. As required by State Law, each agency's adopted sphere must be periodically reevaluated to ensure that it reflects current local conditions and circumstances and continues to serve as an effective planning tool. In 1990, San Diego LAFCO adopted Policy L-109, which combined with implementing procedures, requires spheres of influence to be revisited at five-year intervals, as necessary.

Commencing in 2008 and every five years thereafter, State Law requires that LAFCOs shall, as necessary, review and update each sphere of influence [Government Code 56425(g)]. San Diego LAFCO Policy L-102 discourages major amendments to a agency's sphere that has been adopted, affirmed, or updated unless one of the following is demonstrated by the proponent: (1) a documented public health or safety risk such as septic system failure; (2) a proposal involving property split by a sphere boundary; (3) a reorganization between two consenting districts; and (4) situations where the sphere review did not anticipate a need for public services—and local conditions or circumstances have significantly changed.

Since your Commission initiated its first sphere review and MSR program in 2001, all local agency spheres have been included in at least one cycle of review and affirmation or update. Selected categories of local agencies, such as Fire Protection Districts, or County Sanitation Districts have been addressed in multiple reviews. MSRs have been prepared in association with numerous complex projects and, when warranted, sphere updates have been approved. The chronology of sphere review and MSR activity is annually reviewed and made available in the Commission's *Summary of Sphere of Influence Actions and Municipal Service Reviews*.

The current *Five-Year Sphere of Influence and Service Review Program* was initiated by sending a service-specific questionnaire to the 100 local agencies under San Diego LAFCO's jurisdiction. All agencies responded to the questionnaire with detailed information regarding their current provision of services and any anticipated need for changes to service areas or adopted spheres of influence. The agency responses have been analyzed and LAFCO databases have been updated where necessary. All local agency spheres will be reviewed and recommendations for affirmation, minor adjustment, or comprehensive update will be presented to the Commission as groups of agencies are reviewed.

Municipal Service Review Determinations

When LAFCO establishes or updates spheres of influence, a Municipal Service Review (MSR) is required to be produced that analyzes and evaluates the provision of services within the subject geographic area. The MSR evaluation requirements are codified in Government Code Section 56430 and involve a broad spectrum of service delivery, operational, and jurisdictional issues. In conducting a MSR, LAFCO must prepare a written statement of determinations with respect to each of the following categories:

- (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.

When conducting a Municipal Service Review, the Commission may assess various alternatives for improving efficiency and affordability of infrastructure and service delivery within and contiguous to the sphere of influence.

Sphere of Influence Determinations

The Commission's sphere of influence determination requirements are codified in Government Code Section 56425(e), which states that "In determining the sphere of influence of each local agency, the Commission shall consider and prepare a written statement of its determinations with respect to each of the following:

- (1) The present and planned land uses in the area, including agricultural and open-space lands.
- (2) The present and probable need for public facilities and services in the area.
- (3) The present capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services that the agency provides or is authorized to provide.
- (4) The existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the area if the commission determines that they are relevant to the agency.

- (5) For an update of a sphere of influence of a city or special district that provides public facilities or services related to sewers, municipal and industrial water, or structural fire protection, that occurs pursuant to subdivision (g) on or after July 1, 2012, the present and probable need for those public facilities and services of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within the existing sphere of influence.”

When determining a sphere of influence, the Commission may assess the feasibility of governmental reorganization of particular agencies and recommend reorganization of those agencies when reorganization is found to be feasible and if reorganization will further the goals of orderly development and efficient and affordable service delivery.

INCORPORATED CITIES

California cities are formed under the incorporation provisions in the Cortese Knox Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (Government Code Section 56000 et seq.) and are governed under Title 4 of the Government Code. Cities are organized under the general law of the State or under a charter adopted by a majority of the local voters. Cities may establish a city manager or an elective mayor form of government. City councilmembers may be elected by district or at large. A mayor may be directly elected by the voters or selected by the elected councilmembers.

A county or incorporated city may make and enforce within its limits all local, police, sanitary and other ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws. Cities may establish, purchase and operate municipal utilities to provide their residents with light, water, power, heat, transportation and means of communications. Unlike special districts, the provision of new services or functions by an incorporated city does not require LAFCO preapproval.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Enactment of Senate Bill 244 (Wolk) in 2012 resulted in changes to Government Code Sections 56425 and 56430 that require LAFCO to evaluate the present and probable need for public facilities and services within disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUC) that are located within or contiguous to the sphere of influence of cities or special districts that provide wastewater, municipal or industrial water, or structural fire protection services.

LAFCOs must make additional determinations relative to DUCs when conducting Municipal Service Reviews (MSR) and updating spheres of influence. On March 4, 2013, San Diego LAFCO accepted provisions to comply with SB 244; therefore, MSR13-100/SR13-100: City of Carlsbad; MSR13-103/SR13-103: City of Del Mar; MSR13-105/SR13-105: City of Encinitas; MSR13-111/SR13-111: City of Oceanside; and, MSR13-116/SR13-116: City of Solana Beach will not need to address SB 244 issues.

SPHERE AND SERVICE REVIEW

1. City of Carlsbad (MSR13-100; SR13-100)

City Characteristics Summary

Incorporation Date: 1952

Population: 110,653 (SANDAG 2015 estimate)

Land Area: Approximately 39.1 square miles, including submerged lands totaling approximately 520 acres

Governance: Charter City; Mayor and 4-member Council elected at-large

Sphere of Influence: Coterminous

Sphere Adopted: June 5, 1978

Sphere Reaffirmed: August 6, 2007

General Plan Adoption Date: September 11, 2015

Primary Service Providers: City of Carlsbad (Fire Protection, Police, Water, and Wastewater Services); Carlsbad Municipal Water District (Water Service); Olivenhain Municipal Water District (Water Service), Vallecitos WD (Water and Wastewater Services), Leucadia Wastewater District (Wastewater Service); and Waste Management, Inc. (Trash Hauling and Disposal Service), Tri-City Health Care District (Healthcare Services)

City Council Meetings: Tuesdays of each month, held twice per month at 6:00 p.m. and once per month at 9:00 a.m.

Planning Commission: First and third Wednesdays of each month at 6:00 p.m.

Contact Information

Address: 1200 Carlsbad Village Drive, Carlsbad, CA 92008

City Hall Phone: 760/434-2820

Police Department (Non Emergencies): 760/931-2197

Fire Department (Non Emergencies): 760/ 931-2141

Planning Department: 760/ 602-4600

Website: <http://www.carlsbadca.gov>

Email: help@carlsbadca.gov

Abstract

The City of Carlsbad is located in northern coastal San Diego County, approximately 35-miles north of the City of San Diego, and is bordered by the City of Oceanside to the north; the Cities of Vista and San Marcos to the east; the City of Encinitas to the south; and the Pacific Ocean to the west.

The Carlsbad coastline includes three large beaches: South Carlsbad State Beach, Carlsbad State Beach, and North Carlsbad State Beach; and three lagoons: Buena Vista Lagoon, which forms a portion of the incorporated boundary between the City of Carlsbad and the City of Oceanside; Aqua Hedonia Lagoon; and Batiquitos Lagoon, which forms a portion of the incorporated boundary between the City of Carlsbad and the City of Encinitas.

The City of Carlsbad's adopted Sphere of Influence is coterminous with the City's incorporated boundary. As of 2015, Carlsbad has an estimated population of 110,653 people, which is projected to increase to 124,518 by 2050 (SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast, 2013).

Carlsbad is organized under a council-manager form of government and is governed by a five-member city council consisting of an elected Mayor and four elected council members. In June 2008, Carlsbad residents voted to approve Proposition D, where Carlsbad is now governed by its own charter document.

The City of Carlsbad provides fire protection and police services city-wide, and water and wastewater services to portions of the city. Most city residents receive water and sewer services from the Carlsbad Municipal Water District, which was established as a subsidiary district in 1990. The southeastern portion of Carlsbad receives water service from the Olivenhain Municipal Water District or the Vallecitos Water District; and wastewater services from the Vallecitos Water District or the Leucadia Wastewater District. Trash hauling and disposal service is provided by contract with Waste Management, Inc.

Population and Growth Projections

The City of Carlsbad's total population as of January 2015 is estimated as 110,653 (SANDAG, 2016). From 2010-2015, the City's estimated population has grown by approximately 5.2% and significant growth is not expected in the next 5 years.

According to the SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast (2013), Carlsbad's total population is estimated to increase to 124,518 by 2050. This projected increase of 13,865 residents corresponds to a growth rate of approximately 12.5% for the City of Carlsbad during 2015-2050.

The following table reflects estimated and projected populations for the City of Carlsbad from 2010 to 2050:

Year	Population	Source
2010	105,185	SANDAG/Census, 2010
2015	110,653	SANDAG, 2016
2020	118,450	SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast, 2013
2035	124,351	
2050	124,518	

Land Use

The City of Carlsbad's General Plan establishes the locations and types of land uses and their corresponding development density and intensity standards. The City's General Plan was most recently updated in 2015 with a planning time horizon of 2035.

The Carlsbad General Plan states that residential uses account for 27% of the City's total land area, with the largest share attributable to single-family homes (20%). Non-residential uses, including commercial, industrial and hotels, account for 8% of the city's total land area. The City's commercial and industrial uses are primarily concentrated along Palomar Airport Road. Public and quasi-public uses, including city buildings and utilities, account for 6% of the city's total acreage.

Agriculture/Open Space/Recreation uses total approximately 37% of the city's land area, with open space uses constituting 25%, parks and recreation accounting for 8%, and agriculture at 4%. Undeveloped or vacant lands (excluding undeveloped areas designated as open space) total 9% of the city's land area. Although vacant land is available for development, constraints such as steep slopes or natural habitat that is protected under the City's Habitat Management Plan (HMP) reduces much of the development potential.

The City of Carlsbad and six other cities in northern San Diego County participated in the preparation of the Multiple Habitat Conservation Program (MHCP), which was adopted and certified by the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) Board of Directors in March 2003. As part of the HMP, a total of 6,478 acres of land within the city's jurisdictional boundaries is to be conserved for habitats and an additional 308 acres of habitat is to be conserved for the coastal California gnatcatcher outside of the city's jurisdiction.

In 1986, Carlsbad voters approved Proposition E, which established the City's Growth Management Plan to manage the city's growth, fiscal health and levels of service. The Growth Management Plan limits the total number of residential dwelling units in the city to 54,599, establishes dwelling unit limits for each of the city's four geographic quadrants, and requires performance standards for the provision of public facilities concurrent with new growth. Pursuant to Proposition E, the city cannot approve a General Plan amendment, zone change, subdivision map or other discretionary permit that could result in residential development that exceeds the dwelling unit limit in each quadrant without approval by Carlsbad voters.

The California Coastal Act regulates all development within the state-designated Coastal Zone. The Coastal Zone extends through the length of the city, and covers approximately 14.4 square miles of land, or one-third of the City of Carlsbad's total land area. The California Coastal Act requires every city and county lying partly or wholly within the Coastal Zone to prepare a Local Coastal Program (LCP), consisting of a coastal Land Use Plan (LUP) and an implementation plan (IP). The City of Carlsbad's LUP serves as the land use plan for the incorporated area within the Coastal Zone.

Sphere of Influence

The Carlsbad Sphere of Influence was originally adopted in 1978 as a larger-than-city sphere. The adopted sphere was amended by the Commission in 1985 to exclude 1,054 acres; amendment area included in sphere and boundary of newly incorporated City of Encinitas.

Between 1978 and 1993, six annexations to Carlsbad were approved; this resulted in the City's sphere being affirmed as coterminous in 1993. The Carlsbad sphere was amended in 1996 as part of a reorganization of Leucadia Boulevard with the City of Encinitas. No amendments to the Carlsbad sphere of influence have occurred since 1996.

Previous informal discussions between the Cities of Carlsbad and Oceanside have occurred regarding potential reorganizations of incorporated territory to establish a more logical corporate boundary along the two Cities' shared border; however, no formal reorganization proposal has been submitted to LAFCO.

The Carlsbad sphere was most recently affirmed as larger-than-city in 2008 and the City has indicated on its 2012 Sphere of Influence Questionnaire responses that no changes or amendments to the City's sphere are anticipated over the next 5 years.

Potential Special Study Area

The City of Carlsbad 2012 sphere questionnaire also stated that no *Special Study Areas* have been identified or are requested; however, as part of a recent reorganization of local fire protection agencies, an unincorporated area immediately east of the City of Carlsbad's incorporated boundary and sphere was identified as not being located within the service area of an authorized fire protection service provider (Map 8-6).

The subject unincorporated area is undeveloped and is located with the City of Encinitas sphere, but access to the area is primarily from the incorporated territory of the City of San Marcos. The City of Carlsbad and the City of San Marcos have existing fire stations that are closer to the subject area than the City of Encinitas.

Accordingly, a *Special Study Area* designation for the subject area is recommended for the Cities of Carlsbad and Encinitas to encourage discussions between the two cities and the City of San Marcos to determine the most efficient provision of fire protection service to the subject territory.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Refer to the *SB244 Staff Report* approved by the San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission on March 4, 2013 for the status of disadvantaged unincorporated communities and the City of Carlsbad.

Governance

The City of Carlsbad was incorporated in 1952 as a General Law city. A general law city may make and enforce laws within its local jurisdiction provided they are not in conflict with the general laws passed by the California State Legislature. In June 2008, 82% of Carlsbad voters approved the adoption of a City Charter.

The City Charter provides Carlsbad with full power and authority to adopt, make, exercise and enforce all legislation, laws and regulations with respect to municipal affairs, subject only to the limitations and restrictions as may be provided in the Charter, in the Constitution of the State of California, and in the laws of the United States. In the event of a conflict between the provisions of the Charter and the provisions of the general laws of the State of California, the provisions of the Charter shall control; however, State Law controls in certain matters of statewide importance.

The City of Carlsbad is governed by a five-member City Council consisting of an elected Mayor and four elected council members. The City Council consists of a Mayor and four Councilmembers; each serving four year terms and elected from the city at-large. The position of the mayor is elected directly by the voters.

The City Council develops the policies of the City and is responsible for appointing a City Manager to oversee the daily operations of the City. The City Manager is directly responsible to the City Council for the administration and daily operations of all City functions.

Finance

The City of Carlsbad's budget is comprised of two parts: the Operating Budget and the Capital Improvement Program Budget (CIP). The CIP provides the funds to build the parks, roads, buildings, and other infrastructure of the City, while the Operating Budget funds staffing and operations of facilities and infrastructure, as well as to provide services to the residents and visitors of Carlsbad.

The City of Carlsbad's adopted Operating Budget and Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for Fiscal Year 2015-2016 reflects total revenues of \$290.1 million, and total expenditures of \$313.6 million. The City states that total expenditures exceed total revenues due to the timing of receipts for planned capital projects. The Capital Improvement Program for 2015-2016 totals \$73.5 million in new appropriations and an estimated \$204 million in continuing appropriations, for a total of \$277.5 million.

Carlsbad FY2015-2016 operating revenues total \$244.9 million, with General Fund revenues totaling \$137.7 million (56%), and Enterprise revenues totaling \$73.7 million (30%) as the major categories. Enterprise Fund revenues include Water Operations at \$40.1 million (55%); Wastewater Operations at \$12.8 million (17%); Recycled Water at \$9.0 million (12%); Golf Course Operations at \$8.3 million (11%); and Solid Waste Management at \$3.5 million (5.0%).

The Carlsbad FY2015-2016 operating budget is estimated at \$240.1 million, with the General Fund (56%) and the Enterprise Fund (29%) as the major categorical expenditures.

General Fund revenue for FY2015-2016 is projected at \$137.7 million with budgeted expenditures of \$135.3 million, leaving a surplus of \$2.4 million. The City's major General Fund revenue sources include: property tax revenues of \$56.6 million (41%); sales tax revenues of \$34.9 million (25%); and hotel tax (TOT) revenues of \$19.1 million (14%).

The City reports that personnel (human resources) is the largest General Fund expenditure category (\$82.2 million, or 61%) as most municipal services are provided by City employees. The total City workforce in FY2015-2016 is budgeted at 678 full-time and three-quarter time employees, and 160 hourly employees.

The City has adopted a General Fund reserve policy which sets a minimum General Fund level of 30% of General Fund operating expenditures and a target of 40-50% of the General Fund operating expenditures. At the end of FY 2015-16, the reserve is projected to be approximately \$89.7 million, or 66%, of the FY 2015-16 Budget.

In addition to the operating reserve, on June 30, 2015, the City Council set aside \$10 million from the General Fund unassigned fund balance to mitigate revenue losses should another recession occur. Unlike the General Fund reserve, these funds are available for ongoing operating expenditures to ensure the continuation of services with minimal impact to the public. The City targets a reserve funding level of 40% for both the Wastewater and Water Operating Funds, which is calculated by dividing unassigned fund balance by total budgeted operating expenses plus replacement transfers plus budgeted debt service payments.

Since Fiscal Year 2008-09, no debt service payments have been required of the General Fund, and no new debt is anticipated for the General Fund in FY 2015-16. The approximately \$91 million of debt currently outstanding will be repaid from sewer revenues, golf course revenues and from property owners benefiting from the improvements built with bond proceeds. FY2015-2016 debt payment (principal and interest) is estimated at \$7.8 million.

The City of Carlsbad's budget effectively supports and sustains the City's needs and residents. The City engages an independent public accounting firm to perform annual audits and produce a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The CAFR, adopted budget, capital improvement program, and other City financial documents are posted to the City's website.

Municipal Services

Fire

The City of Carlsbad Fire Department provides 24-hour fire, rescue and Emergency Medical Services, including fire suppression, prevention, education, inspection, community service, and hazard abatement.

Total Fire Department incidents for 2014 were reported as 9,830, with a total of 9,925 incidents in 2013 and 10,755 incidents in 2012. The City reports an average fire response time of 5:36 minutes, with 63% of responses in less than 6 minutes. The Carlsbad Fire Department has 89 full time employees and operates six fire stations:

Fire Station 1 is located at 1275 Carlsbad Village Drive and serves the northwest side of the city (including downtown, Plaza Camino Real, Interstate 5 and Highway 78). Fire Station 1 houses one fire engine and a paramedic ambulance and is staffed by a crew of five: a captain, an engineer and three firefighter/paramedics.

Fire Station 2 is located at 1906 Arenal Road and serves the La Costa area and Aviara. Fire Station 2 houses one fire engine and a paramedic ambulance and is staffed by a crew of five: a captain, an engineer and three firefighter/paramedics.

Fire Station 3 is located at 3465 Trail Blazer Way and serves the northeast area of the city (including Sage Creek High School, Calaveras Hills Elementary and Middle School, Highway 78 and Interstate 5). Fire Station 3 houses one fire engine, one ambulance, one wildland engine, and a heavy rescue unit, and is staffed by a crew of five: a captain, an engineer and three firefighter/paramedics.

Fire Station 4 is located at 6885 Batiquitos Drive and serves the southwest area of the city (including Legoland, Company Stores, and Car Country Carlsbad). Fire Station 4 houses one fire engine and one heavy rescue unit with a trench rescue trailer, and is staffed by a crew of three: a captain, an engineer, a firefighter/paramedic.

Fire Station 5 is located at 2540 Orion Way and serves all of the City of Carlsbad. Fire Station 5 is the Carlsbad Fire Department headquarters, training ground, and supply depot, and is staffed by six personnel: a duty Battalion Chief, a captain, an engineer, and three firefighter paramedics. Fire Station 5 houses one ladder truck, one paramedic Ambulance, and the Battalion Chief command vehicle.

Fire Station 6 is located at 7201 Rancho Santa Fe Road and serves the southeast area of the city (including La Costa Canyon High School). Fire Station 6 houses one paramedic engine, one type-3 wildland engine, and is staffed by a crew of three: a captain, an engineer, a firefighter/paramedic.

Police

The City of Carlsbad Police Department is located at 2560 Orion Way, Carlsbad, CA 92010. The Police Department provides law enforcement services to the public through its patrol, investigations, traffic enforcement, and SWAT divisions; and its family services, vice narcotics, and violent crimes units.

The Carlsbad Police Department employs 162 full-time personnel, with 114 sworn officers and 48 civilians. The City reported 91,314 calls for police services in 2014, with an average response time of 6:30 minutes for priority-one calls.

The Carlsbad Safety Training Center facility was opened in 2013 and is designed to provide quality training opportunities for City of Carlsbad police, fire and public works departments, including police and tactical training, fire training, and classroom training. The Safety Training Center provides a variety of realistic training scenarios, and consists of a five-story commercial style tower, a two story house, two indoor shooting ranges, a streetscape and classroom space. The 4-acre facility is also available for rental by federal, state and local public safety agencies and programs.

Sewer

The City of Carlsbad 2012 Sewer Master Plan Update provided a system evaluation and capacity assessment of the wastewater collection system and recommendations for a capital improvement/replacement program to provide for continued reliable wastewater service through buildout conditions, which are projected to occur by 2035.

According to the 2012 Sewer Master Plan Update, the City provides wastewater collection service to 30.5 square miles, or approximately 78% of the City limits. Sewer service to the southeast corner of the City is provided by the Leucadia Wastewater District (LWWD), and the Vallecitos Water District (VWD) provides sewer service to the eastern edge of the City limits.

The City of Carlsbad wastewater collection system includes six interceptor pipelines, approximately 264.4-miles of collection and conveyance pipelines, and 16 lift stations. All collected wastewater flows are conveyed to the Encina Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF), located in Carlsbad. Four of the six interceptor pipelines are jointly owned with Carlsbad, and convey outside agency flows to the Encina WPCF in addition to flows generated within the Carlsbad service area.

The Encina WPCF is jointly-owned and operated by six northern San Diego County agencies through a Joint Powers Agreement known as the Encina Wastewater Authority (EWA). The member agencies of the EWA are: the City of Carlsbad, City of Vista, City of Encinitas, Vallecitos Water District (WD), Buena Sanitation District (SD), and the Leucadia Wastewater District (WWD).

The Encina WPCF provides full secondary treatment, sludge handling, and disposal through an ocean outfall or delivery to the adjacent Carlsbad Water Recycling Facility (WRF) for tertiary treatment and reuse. The Encina Phase V Expansion Project, completed in 2009, increased the WPCF treatment capacity to 40.51 million gallons per day (mgd) and the biosolids handling capacity to 43.31 mgd.

The 2012 Sewer Master Plan Update states that Carlsbad's average daily dry weather flow to the Encina WPCF is 7.93 mgd (2009); other agencies account for 18.44 mgd. The total daily dry weather flow is calculated as 26.37 mgd, or approximately 65% of the WPCF treatment capacity. Presently, Carlsbad's Encina WPCF ownership capacity is 9.24 mgd (average flow) for treatment, and 25.51 mgd (peak flow) in the outfall. These capacity rights have been recently updated for the Phase V capital improvements, with the City of Carlsbad's total capacity for treatment, solids, and outfall each increased to 10.26 mgd (2025).

Expansion to the Carlsbad Water Recycling Facility, including construction of additional pipelines and a reservoir, is anticipated to cost approximately \$30 million. The expanded facilities are expected to meet the City's projected 76% in future recycled water demand. The Carlsbad Water Recycling Facility expansion is expected to increase the recycled water supply from 4 to 7 mgd (million gallons per day).

On May 2, 2006, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sewer Systems. The intent of the Order is to regulate all collections systems in the State in an effort to reduce or eliminate the number of Sewer Overflows (SSOs) which, by their nature, pollute the environment.

The Carlsbad Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) was adopted on February 1, 2016. The goal of the SSMP is to provide a plan and schedule to properly manage, operate, and maintain all parts of the City of Carlsbad's sewer system, and to prevent and minimize sewer overflows and mitigate any SSOs that do occur.

Water

Most Carlsbad residents receive water and sewer services from the Carlsbad Municipal Water District (MWD). The Carlsbad MWD was established as a subsidiary district in 1990 and the Carlsbad City Council serves as the Board of Directors for the MWD.

The Carlsbad MWD water service area covers approximately 85% of the City of Carlsbad and includes an area of about 32 square miles. Water service to the southeast corner of the city is provided by the Olivenhain Municipal Water District (MWD). The Vallecitos Water District (WD) provides service to the Meadowlark area along the eastern city boundary.

The Carlsbad MWD Water Master Plan Update (2012) documents the existing water system facilities and demands, and identifies required improvements for build-out of the District's service area, which is anticipated to occur by 2035.

The Carlsbad MWD existing water distribution system consists of 450 miles of pipeline and 17 major pressure zones that are supplied by gravity from over 50 major pressure regulating stations. The Carlsbad MWD operates and maintains one active pump station and four standby pump stations within the distribution system that are used for emergency purposes only.

Carlsbad MWD water storage includes the Maerkle Reservoir and 10 additional reservoirs within the distribution system. The Maerkle Reservoir is the major treated water storage facility with a capacity of approximately 195 MG (600 acre-feet), and is used to meet the City's Growth Management Plan requirement to provide a minimum of ten days of emergency drinking water storage.

The Carlsbad MWD has been a member agency of the San Diego County Water Authority (CWA) since 1954 and imports CWA water for 100% its potable water needs. The CWA purchases imported water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MET). The imported water is treated at MET's Skinner Filtration Plant in Riverside County and CWA's Twin Oaks Water Treatment Plant in San Marcos before being conveyed to the Carlsbad MWD through CWA aqueducts.

The San Diego County CWA obtains approximately 50% of its water from the Colorado River, 30% from the State Water Project (Bay-Delta), and about 20% from local supplies. Carlsbad MWD currently does not use any local groundwater or surface water supplies.

The Carlsbad MWD 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) addresses water supply sources including recycled water, groundwater, surface water, water conservation activities, and provides a projected per capita water demand target for the year 2020. The 2010 UWMP presents a comparison of projected water supplies to water demands during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years.

The Poseidon desalination project in Carlsbad is a 50-million gallon a day seawater desalination plant intended to supply the San Diego region with approximately 7% of its drinking water needs. The project is the first large-scale desalination plant on the west coast and the largest of its kind in the western hemisphere. It is located next to the Encina Power Plant at the corner of Carlsbad Boulevard and Cannon Road.

The desalination project has received final approvals from all required regulatory and permitting agencies, including the California Coastal Commission, State Lands Commission and Regional Water Quality Control Board. A 30-year Water Purchase Agreement is in place between CWA and project developers for the entire output of the plant. Carlsbad MWD has an option to purchase desalinated water directly from the operator, which could comprise up to approximately 9% of the district's water portfolio.

The San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) program is a local water resources management approach aimed at securing long-term water supply reliability within California by water retailers, wastewater agencies, stormwater and flood managers, watershed groups, the business community, Native American tribes, agriculture, and regulatory agencies to better coordinate water resource management efforts and to enable the San Diego region to apply for grants tied to the Department of Water Resources IRWM program. The City of Carlsbad has participated in the organization of the program locally, and in planning, coordination, and supporting watershed activities related to the IRWM.

The Carlsbad MWD is preparing an updated Recycled Water Master Plan. Recycled water deliveries are projected to be 6,500 AFY (5.8 MGD) by the year 2020, which is an increase of approximately 85% over existing recycled water demands. The City of Carlsbad, through its subsidiary district Carlsbad MWD, is a member of the North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition along with nine other local public agencies and Camp Pendleton in north San Diego County: City of Escondido, City of Oceanside, Leucadia WWD, Olivenhain MWD, Rincon del Diablo MWD, San Elijo JPA, Santa Fe ID, Vallecitos WD, and Vista ID.

The North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition has been awarded \$4.9 million in grants to fund needed studies, design and construct recycled water projects intended to augment local drinking water supplies by developing interconnections to more efficiently distribute recycled water, and constructing new water reclamation facilities to increase the supply of recycled water available to each of these agencies' respective customers.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The City of Carlsbad is a full service city that provides most public services within its incorporated territory. The City's incorporated territory and sphere area receives adequate levels of police, fire, paramedic, sewer, and water services. The City has planned for potential growth and has sufficient capacity and resources to adequately serve that growth; however the City's physical growth is geographically constrained because it is bordered by adjacent water bodies and is surrounded by other incorporated cities.

Previous informal discussions between the Cities of Carlsbad and Oceanside have occurred regarding potential reorganizations of incorporated territory to establish a more logical corporate boundary along the two Cities' shared border; however, no formal reorganization proposal has been submitted to LAFCO.

Since the Carlsbad sphere affirmation in 1993, only one minor sphere amendment and concurrent detachment of territory has been approved. The Carlsbad sphere was reaffirmed in 2005 and 2008 as coterminous. In addition, no changes to the City boundary and sphere have been requested.

One unincorporated area immediately east of the City of Carlsbad's incorporated boundary and sphere was identified as not being located within the service area of an authorized fire protection service provider (Map 8-1). The subject unincorporated area is undeveloped and is located with the City of Encinitas sphere, but access to the area is primarily from the incorporated territory of the City of San Marcos. The City of Carlsbad and the City of San Marcos have existing fire stations that are closer to the subject area than the City of Encinitas. A *Special Study Area* designation for the subject area is recommended for the Cities of Carlsbad and Encinitas to encourage discussions between the two cities and the City of San Marcos to determine the most efficient provision of fire protection service to the subject territory.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the City of Carlsbad's sphere of influence be affirmed as a coterminous sphere as shown on Map 8-1; and a *Special Study Area* designation be adopted for the subject unincorporated territory as shown on Map 8-6.

2. City of Del Mar (MSR13-103; SR13-103)

City Characteristics Summary

Incorporation Date: July 15, 1959

Population: 4,238 (2015 SANDAG estimates)

Land Area: Approximately 1.8 square miles

Governance: Charter City; 5-member City Council elected at-large

Sphere of Influence: Coterminous

Sphere Adopted: September 9, 1985

Sphere Reaffirmed: March 3, 2008

General Plan Adoption Date: 1976, amended in 1985 and 2002

Primary Service Providers: City of Del Mar (Fire Protection and Wastewater Collection Services); San Diego County Sheriff (Police Protection); Santa Fe Irrigation District (Water Service), Coast Waste Management (Trash Hauling and Disposal); City of San Diego (Water & Wastewater Treatment).

City Council Meetings: 1st and 3rd Mondays at 6:00 p.m.

Planning Commission: 2nd Tuesdays at 6:00 p.m.

Contact Information

Address: 1050 Camino Del Mar, Del Mar, 92014

City Hall Phone: 858/755-9313

Police Department (Non Emergencies): 858/ 565-5200

Fire Department (Non Emergencies): 858/755-9313

Planning Department: 858/ 755-9313

Website: <http://www.delmar.ca.us>

Email: CityHall@delmar.ca.us

Abstract

The City of Del Mar is located on the Pacific coast of central San Diego County and includes approximately 1.8 square miles of incorporated territory, including approximately 0.10 square mile of submerged lands. The City of Del Mar is bordered by the City of Solana Beach to the north, the City of San Diego to the east and south; and the Pacific Ocean on the west.

The San Dieguito River and floodplain flows through the Del Mar Racetrack and Fairgrounds site on the northern edge of the City. The Los Peñasquitos Marsh Natural Preserve and Lagoon, a salt marsh estuary, serves as the border between the City of Del Mar to the north, and the City of San Diego to the south.

The City of Del Mar's adopted Sphere of Influence is coterminous with the City's incorporated boundary. As of 2015, the City of Del Mar has an estimated population of 4,238, which is projected to increase to 4,732 by 2050 (SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast, 2013).

The City of Del Mar is a Charter City and is organized under a council-manager form of government. Del Mar is governed by a five-member city council, elected at large for 4-year terms. The City Council consists of four councilmembers and a Mayor annually chosen by the council members.

The City of Del Mar provides fire protection, water, and wastewater collection services city-wide. The City of Del Mar's water and wastewater is treated by the City of San Diego. Police services are provided to Del Mar by contract with the San Diego County Sheriff. Water service is provided to a small northern portion of Del Mar by the Santa Fe Irrigation District. Trash hauling and disposal service is provided by contract with Coast Waste Management.

Population and Growth Projections

The City of Del Mar's total population as of January 2015 is estimated as 4,238 (SANDAG, 2016). From 2010-2015, the City's estimated population has grown by approximately 2.0% and significant growth is not expected in the next 5 years.

According to the SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast (2013), Del Mar's total population is estimated to increase to 4,732 by 2050. This projected increase of 494 residents corresponds to a growth rate of approximately 11.7% for the City of Del Mar during 2015-2050.

The following table reflects estimated and projected populations for the City of Del Mar from 2010 to 2050:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Source</u>
2010	4,161	SANDAG/Census, 2010
2015	4,238	SANDAG, 2016
2020	4,399	SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast, 2013
2035	4,672	
2050	4,732	

Land Use

The City of Del Mar Community (General) Plan was adopted in 1976 and was amended in 1985 and 2002. Present and planned land uses within the City of Del Mar consist of single and multi-family residential (38%); commercial (4%); urban reserve (18%); and open space/public facilities (41%).

Eight planning districts identified in the Del Mar Community Plan: the North Hills, South Hills, North Bluff, North Beach, and South Beach planning districts are primarily comprised of residential uses; the Valley (Fairgrounds) planning district includes the racetrack and fairgrounds, as well as the San Dieguito River and industrial uses; the South Bluff planning district includes low density residential and open space uses; and the Village Center (downtown) planning district includes commercial uses.

The Del Mar coastline includes approximately 2.2 miles of beach and the San Dieguito Lagoon, which extends east to the incorporated border with the City of San Diego. The California Coastal Act regulates all development within the state-designated Coastal Zone. The California Coastal Act requires every city and county lying partly or wholly within the Coastal Zone to prepare a Local Coastal Program (LCP), consisting of a coastal Land Use Plan (LUP) and an implementation plan (IP). The City of Del Mar's LUP serves as the land use plan for the incorporated area within the Coastal Zone.

Sphere of Influence

The Del Mar Sphere of Influence was originally adopted in 1985 as a coterminous sphere. No amendments to the Del Mar sphere have occurred since adoption and the sphere was most recently affirmed as coterminous in 2008. The City indicated on its 2012 Sphere of Influence Questionnaire responses that no changes or amendments to the City's sphere are anticipated over the next 5 years, and that no *Special Study Areas* have been identified or are requested.

The City of Del Mar has identified properties located immediately east of Del Mar within the City of San Diego for potential reorganization of the cities' incorporated boundaries in the I-5 and Via De La Valle area. As of 2016, no formal discussion regarding reorganization between the two cities has occurred.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Refer to the *SB244 Staff Report* approved by the San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission on March 4, 2013 for the status of disadvantaged unincorporated communities and the City of Del Mar.

Governance

Del Mar is a charter City incorporated in 1959. The City is governed by a five-member City Council under the Council/Manager form of government. The City Council is elected at large with staggered four-year terms and the position of Mayor is rotated amongst Council members annually. The City Council develops the policies of the City and is responsible for appointing a City Manager to oversee the daily operations of the City. The City Manager is directly responsible to the City Council for the administration and daily operations of all City functions.

Finance

The City of Del Mar utilizes a two-year operating and capital budget process. The Fiscal Years 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 (FY2015-2016, FY2016-2017) Operating and Capital Budget totals \$33.9 million and \$29.1 million, for the first and second years, respectively. The General Fund (33%) and the Enterprise Fund (33%) are the major categorical expenditures in FY2015-2016.

The budget for the General Fund, the city's primary operating fund, is \$11.1 million in the first year of the budget and \$11.2 million in the second year of the budget.

The General Fund represents 33% and 38% of the City's expenditures for FY2015-2016 and FY2016-2017, respectively, and is primarily funded by tax revenues.

General Fund revenue for FY2015-2016 is projected at \$13.7 million with budgeted expenditures of \$11.0 million, leaving a projected surplus of approximately \$2.7 million. The City's major General Fund revenue sources include: property tax revenues of \$5.1 million (37%); sales tax revenues of \$1.7 million (13%); and hotel tax (TOT) revenues of \$2.4 million (18%).

The General Fund capital improvement program is \$8.5 million and \$8.1 million for Fiscal Years 2015-2016 and 2016-2017, respectively, and includes funding for the proposed Del Mar City Hall/Town Hall project.

The City's adopted two-year budget satisfies its General Fund Contingency Reserve policy's 10% minimum requirement with projected FY2015-2016 and FY2016-2017 contingencies of 20% for both years.

In 1998, Del Mar voters approved a measure allowing the issuance of general obligation bonds for the purpose of completing capital improvements to enhance water flows and complete necessary water upgrades for firefighting at the City's urban/wildland boundaries. The City issued bonds totaling \$1,950,000 in May 1999 for a fifteen year period. Annual debt service payments were completed in 2014.

The City of Del Mar's budget effectively supports and sustains the City's needs and residents. The City engages an independent public accounting firm to perform annual audits and produce a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The CAFR, adopted budget, capital improvement program, and other City financial documents are posted to the City's website.

Municipal Services

The City of Del Mar provides fire protection, water, and wastewater collection services city-wide. The City of Del Mar's water and wastewater is treated by the City of San Diego. Police services are provided to Del Mar by contract with the San Diego County Sheriff. Water service is provided to a small northern portion of Del Mar by the Santa Fe Irrigation District. Trash hauling and disposal service is provided by contract with Coast Waste Management.

Fire

The City of Del Mar Fire Department consists of one fire station located on the San Diego County Fairgrounds at 2200 Jimmy Durante Boulevard, Del Mar. Personnel are comprised of nine full-time staff (three captains, three fire engineers, and three firefighters/paramedics). The Fire Department operates one front-line fire engine, one rescue unit, and a reserve fire engine. Beach safety is provided by the City's five permanent lifeguards, and 55 seasonal lifeguard positions. The City reports a total of 1,105 calls for fire and emergency medical services in 2012. The Del Mar Fire Department utilizes an integrated 800 MHz radio system and contracts with the Rancho Santa Fe Regional Dispatch Agency for 24-hour dispatch services.

In October 2009, the City entered into a Fire Management Services Cooperative Agreement with the Cities of Solana Beach and Encinitas and the Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District. The City of Encinitas provides management services to the City of Del Mar that includes the positions of Fire Chief, three Division Chiefs, a Fire Marshall and a Management Analyst, and also provides management services to the City of Solana Beach.

Specific management services under the agreement include supervision of Del Mar's fire suppression operations, emergency management, fire prevention activities, emergency medical services, procurement and administrative functions, as well as major incident support.

Emergency Medical Services

County Service Area No. 17 (CSA No. 17) provides ambulance service in Del Mar and neighboring communities. Del Mar is a member of CSA No. 17, which contracts with San Diego Medical Services Enterprise (SDMSE) for ambulance and paramedic service.

Police

The City of Solana Beach contracts with the San Diego County Sheriff's Department for law enforcement and other related services. Law Enforcement is provided from the San Diego County Sheriff's North Coastal Station located at 175 North El Camino Real, Encinitas. The North Coastal Station serves nearly 60 square miles which includes the cities of Del Mar, Encinitas and Solana Beach, and the unincorporated communities of Rancho Santa Fe, Del Dios, Camp Pendleton and San Onofre.

Sewer

The City of Del Mar owns and operates a sanitation collection system consisting of about 22 miles of sewer mains, 3 miles of force main, and three lift stations, which provide service to approximately 1800 sewer connections. The City of Del Mar wastewater is transported to and treated by the City of San Diego.

In 1993, the City of Del Mar and the City of San Diego entered into a Pre-treatment Agreement, which was later incorporated into the Wastewater Disposal Agreement adopted and approved by all Agencies which use the City of San Diego for wastewater treatment. In 2000, the City of Del Mar executed a Metro Wastewater Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) with other regional wastewater agencies to work together to improve the regional system, assist each other with wastewater issues, and support a more proactive method of dealing with wastewater issues.

The City of San Diego accepts Del Mar's sewer flow through a trunk main near Carmel Valley Road and Interstate 5, which transports the City's sewer through two sewer pump stations owned and operated by the City of San Diego (Pump Station 64 and 65), based upon the Transportation Agreement. Once the Del Mar sewage enters the defined Metro System, it is transported and treated in either at the North City Reclamation Facility, or treated at the Point Loma Wastewater Facility. These various legal agreements establish the capacity and the basis for paying for treatment based upon flow and strength of the City's sewage.

The City of Del Mar's total contract capacity with the City of San Diego for the Transportation Agreement is 0.800 mgd. The City of Del Mar's current contracted capacity in the City of San Diego Metro System for treatment of the City's sewage is 0.876 mgd. The City states that the average daily flow from Del Mar to the City of San Diego is less than 0.675 mgd.

Water

The City of Del Mar purchases untreated water from the San Diego County Water Authority, which purchases water from multiple sources, including the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. The City of San Diego treats the water for the City of Del Mar at the Miramar Water Treatment Plant. The treated water is pumped to and stored in the City's four reservoirs for distribution to the incorporated residents.

Water service is provided to a small northern portion of Del Mar by the Santa Fe Irrigation District. The City of Del Mar reports that the average annual water use between 2010-2014 was approximately 1,080 acre-feet. Within Del Mar, there are approximately 1,800 water service connections. The majority are residential (74% single family and 11% multi-family), while 6% are commercial/institutional, 7% are dedicated for landscape irrigation, and less than 1% are considered "other."

The City of Del Mar also annually purchases approximately 75 acre-feet of recycled water from the San Elijo Water Reclamation Facility for landscape irrigation at the Del Mar Racetrack.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The City of Del Mar receives adequate levels of police, fire, paramedic, sewer, and water services. The City has planned for potential growth and has sufficient capacity and resources to adequately serve that growth; however the City's physical growth is geographically constrained because it is bordered by adjacent water bodies and is surrounded by other incorporated cities.

The City participates in a variety of shared facility programs and other agreements in order to provide cost-effective and efficient services and use of facilities. The City also has a number of arrangements with adjacent cities and special districts for the provision of public services.

The City of Del Mar's budget effectively supports and sustains the City's needs and residents. The City engages an independent public accounting firm to perform annual audits and produce a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The CAFR, adopted budget, capital improvement program, and other City financial documents are posted to the City's website.

The Del Mar Sphere of Influence was originally adopted in 1985 as a coterminous sphere. No amendments to the Del Mar sphere have occurred since adoption and the sphere was most recently affirmed as coterminous in 2008. The City indicated on its 2012 Sphere of Influence Questionnaire responses that no changes or amendments to the City's sphere are anticipated over the next 5 years, and that no *Special Study Areas* have been identified or are requested.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the City of Del Mar's sphere of influence be affirmed as a coterminous sphere as shown on Map 8-2.

3. City of Encinitas (MSR13-105; SR13-105)

City Characteristics Summary

Incorporation Date: October 1, 1986

Population: 61,518 (SANDAG, 2015 Estimates)

Land Area: 19.6 sq. miles

Governance: General Law City; 5-member City Council, Mayor and 4 Councilmembers elected at-large, Mayor serves 2-year term; Councilmembers serve 4-year term

Sphere of Influence: Larger than City

Sphere Adopted: December 2, 1985

Sphere Reaffirmed: March 3, 2008

General Plan Adoption Date: 1989, updated in 2005

Primary Service Providers: City of Encinitas (Fire Protection, Wastewater Services), County Sheriff (Police); County Service Area No. 17 (San Dieguito Ambulance); Leucadia Wastewater District (Wastewater Service); San Dieguito Water District, Santa Fe Irrigation District, and Olivenhain Municipal Water District (Water Service); and EDCO Disposal (Trash Hauling and Disposal Service).

City Council Meetings: 2nd, 3rd, & 4th Wednesdays at 6 p.m.

Planning Commission: 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 6 p.m.

Contact Information

Address: 505 S. Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas, CA 92024-3633

City Information: 760/633-2600

Police Department (Non-Emergency): 760/966-3500 or 858/ 565-5200

Fire Department (Non-Emergency): 760/633-2800

Planning Department: 760/633-2710

Website: <http://www.ci.encinitas.ca.us>

Abstract

The City of Encinitas is a coastal city located in northern San Diego County. Encinitas is bordered by the City of Carlsbad to the north; the unincorporated community of Rancho Santa Fe to the east; the City of Solana Beach to the south; and the Pacific Ocean to the west. The City of Encinitas' adopted Sphere of Influence is larger than the city's boundary and includes adjacent unincorporated territory located within the San Dieguito Community Planning Area of the County of San Diego.

As of 2015, the City of Encinitas has an estimated population of 61,518, which is projected to increase to 66,670 by 2050 (SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast, 2013). The City Council is the governing body of the City and consists of an elected Mayor and four elected Council members. The Mayor is a two-year term and Council members are elected on staggered four-year terms.

The City of Encinitas provides fire protection service city-wide and wastewater collection services to the western portion of the City. The Leucadia Wastewater District provides wastewater service to the north and east portions of Encinitas. Police service is provided by contract with the San Diego County Sheriff. Emergency medical service is provided by County Service Area No. 17 (San Dieguito Ambulance)

The San Dieguito Water District, a subsidiary district of the City of Encinitas since 1986, provides water service to the western half of Encinitas. The Olivenhain Municipal Water District provides water service to the eastern half of the City; the Santa Fe Irrigation District provides water service to a small southern portion of the City. Trash hauling and disposal services are provided by contract with EDCO Disposal.

Population and Growth Projections

The City of Encinitas' total population as of January 2015 is estimated as 61,518 (SANDAG, 2016). From 2010-2015, the City's estimated population has grown by approximately 3.4% and significant growth is not expected in the next 5 years.

According to the SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast (2013), Encinitas' total population is estimated to increase to 66,670 by 2050. This projected increase of 17,695 residents corresponds to a growth rate of approximately 8.4% for the City of Encinitas during 2015-2050.

The following table reflects estimated and projected populations for the City of Encinitas from 2010 to 2050:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Source</u>
2010	59,518	SANDAG/Census, 2010
2015	61,518	SANDAG, 2016
2020	62,908	SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast, 2013
2035	65,264	
2050	66,670	

Land Use

The City of Encinitas was incorporated in 1986, and included the communities of New Encinitas, Old Encinitas, Cardiff-by-the-Sea, Olivenhain and Leucadia. According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of approximately 20.0 square miles, including 18.8 square miles of land and 1.2 square miles of water. The City's elevation ranges between sea level and 180 feet (55 m) above sea level.

The Encinitas General Plan serves as the blueprint for the long-range, orderly, physical development of the City. The current General Plan was adopted in 1989.

The City embarked on a Comprehensive General Plan Update in 2010; however, a draft General Plan Update was not approved in 2013 and the 1989 General Plan remains in effect, as amended.

The primary land use in Encinitas is residential, which comprises approximately 75% of the incorporated territory. The other land uses within Encinitas include ecological resources/open space/parks (9%), public uses and roadways (6%), commercial uses (4%), and the Encinitas Ranch Specific Plan Area (SPA) (6%). The City of Encinitas communities of New Encinitas, Old Encinitas, Cardiff-by-the-Sea, Olivenhain and Leucadia each have varied histories of growth and development and their land uses reflect those historical differences. All of the five communities are considered by the City to be approximately 80-90% built-out.

The community of Cardiff includes primarily residential uses, with the highest densities concentrated in the area west of I-5. Commercial development consists of the central business district along San Elijo Avenue, and a second commercial center adjacent to I-5 on Birmingham Drive. There is also some commercial development on Santa Fe Drive, both east and west of I-5, and a “restaurant row” along the southern stretch of Highway 101 in the City.

The community of Olivenhain has lower residential densities than Cardiff, with the highest residential densities in the community located towards the west along Rancho Santa Fe Road, where residential zoning permits two dwelling units per acre. The remaining land areas in the Olivenhain community are designated Rural Residential or Rural, with minimum lot sizes ranging from one to eight acres. Commercial development exists in a single area of the community located at the intersection of Encinitas Boulevard and Rancho Santa Fe Road.

The Olivenhain community includes areas that have steep topography and areas subject to periodic flooding. Many areas adjacent to Escondido Creek and its tributaries are designated as an ecological resource and will remain as open space. The largest open space area is the 123-acre Manchester Preserve, which was established in 1996.

Land uses within Old Encinitas and portions of Leucadia have evolved over time from primarily agricultural use to residential development. Old Encinitas includes commercial development along the Highway 101 corridor and includes a number of planned residential developments, the largest being the Encinitas Ranch Specific Planning Area. Open space areas include a dedicated agricultural reserve within the Encinitas Ranch.

The Encinitas coastline includes approximately 3.5 miles of City-owned or operated beaches. The California Coastal Act regulates all development within the state-designated Coastal Zone. The California Coastal Act requires every city and county lying partly or wholly within the Coastal Zone to prepare a Local Coastal Program (LCP), consisting of a coastal Land Use Plan (LUP) and an implementation plan (IP). The City of Encinitas’s LUP serves as the land use plan for the incorporated area within the Coastal Zone.

Sphere of Influence

The Encinitas Sphere of Influence was originally adopted in 1985 as a larger-than-city sphere concurrently with the incorporation of the City of Encinitas. The adopted sphere was amended by the Commission twice between 1985 and 1987 as the City's 1986 incorporation became effective, and following a reorganization between the Cities of Solana Beach and Encinitas associated with the merger of the Solana Beach Fire Protection District (FPD) with the City of Solana Beach.

The Encinitas sphere was amended in 1992 to resolve an overlap of spheres with the City of San Marcos; and amended in 1996 as part of a reorganization of Leucadia Boulevard with the City of Carlsbad. No amendments to the Encinitas sphere of influence have occurred since 1996. The Encinitas sphere was most recently affirmed as larger-than-city in 2008 and the City has indicated on its 2012 Sphere of Influence Questionnaire responses that no changes or amendments to the City's sphere are anticipated over the next 5 years.

Potential Special Study Area

The City's 2012 sphere questionnaire also stated that no *Special Study Areas* have been identified or are requested; however, as part of a recent reorganization of local fire protection agencies, an unincorporated area within the northeast corner of the City of Encinitas sphere was identified as not being located within the service area of an authorized fire protection service provider (Map 8-6).

The subject unincorporated area is undeveloped and access to the area is primarily from the incorporated territory of the City of San Marcos. The City of Carlsbad and the City of San Marcos have existing fire stations that are closer to the subject area than the City of Encinitas.

Accordingly, a *Special Study Area* designation for the area is recommended for the Cities of Encinitas and Carlsbad to encourage discussions between the two cities and the City of San Marcos to determine the most efficient provision of fire protection service to the subject territory.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Refer to the *SB244 Staff Report* approved by the San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission on March 4, 2013 for the status of disadvantaged unincorporated communities and the City of Encinitas.

Governance

The City of Encinitas was incorporated on October 1, 1986 as a General Law City. The Encinitas City Council is the legislative body of the City and consists of an elected Mayor and four elected Council members. As of 2014, the Mayor is elected to a two-year term and Council members are elected on staggered four-year terms.

The Mayor presides at all Council meetings and is recognized as the head of the City Government for ceremonial purposes. The Mayor acts as the official representative for the City in agreements with other governmental entities, but has no administrative duties except those required to carry out the responsibilities outlined in the City Municipal Code.

The City Council adopts goals and procedures, approves the City's Financial Plan and Capital Improvement Plan, and provides specific administrative direction to the City Manager. The Deputy Mayor is selected each year by a majority vote of the City Council. The City Manager is appointed by the City Council and serves as the administrative head of the municipal government under the direction and control of the City Council.

The City Council holds regular meetings on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Wednesdays of each month, beginning at 6:00 p.m. Meetings are held in the City Council Chambers located at the Encinitas Civic Center, 505 S. Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas.

Finance

As of Fiscal Year (FY) 2009-2010, the City of Encinitas utilizes a two-year operating and capital budget process. The City has also adopted a six-year Capital Improvement Program and Financial Plan, which depicts the financial forecast of the City, and includes all operating and capital costs, debt service payments and interfund transfers.

The Capital Improvement Program and Financial Plan for Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2020-21 is balanced in all six-years and maintains sustainable reserves. For FY 2015-16, the first year of the six year plan, the combined operating expenditures for all funds of the City total \$76.6 million, with an additional \$18.0 million budgeted for construction of capital improvements.

The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is a funding plan for large, non-recurring projects, generally to construct and maintain infrastructure or other assets. The CIP contains \$44.4 million in capital improvement and work projects over the next six years. The proposed appropriations for Fiscal Year 2015-16 from all funding sources total \$18 million. The published CIP contains only those projects for which funds are identified in the next six years. In the General Fund, the amount of unassigned fund balance available for capital projects is estimated to be \$11.0 million along with an estimated \$1.0 million per year from current revenue for a total of \$17.0 million over six years.

General Fund revenue for FY2015-2016 is projected at \$65.0 million with budgeted expenditures of \$56.6 million, leaving a surplus of \$8.4 million. The City's major General Fund revenue sources include: property tax revenues of \$38.1 million (59%), and sales tax revenues of \$12.1 million (19%). Total tax revenue in FY2015-2016 is projected at \$56.0 million, or 86% of the General Fund revenues. Major General Fund expenditures for FY2015-2016 include Public Safety at \$27.4 million (48%), Engineering and Public Works at 8.4 million (15%), and General Government at \$9.4 million (17%).

The City has adopted policies that establish three reserve funds to financially protect the City in unforeseen circumstances. Contingency reserves are based on 20% of the City's expenses and area intended to provide for temporary financing of unanticipated extraordinary needs of an emergency nature as the funding source of last resort. The Budget Stabilization Reserve is based on 2% of the City's revenues and is intended to guard against recessionary impacts to revenues and protect service levels by temporarily restoring the budget when revenues come in lower than anticipated.

Any fund balance that is not allocated to the Contingency Reserve or Budget Stabilization Reserve is deposited into the Undesignated Fund Balance or Future Projects Reserves. This reserve is used to fund off-cycle appropriations such as project cost overruns or projects/programs identified outside of the budget process.

For FY2015-2016, the City reports a total of \$11.3 million in the Contingency Reserve Fund; \$1.3 million in the Budget Stabilization Reserve Fund; and, \$7.2 million in the Future Projects Reserve Fund.

The City's long term obligations and capital leases have an outstanding balance of \$62.4 million as of June 30, 2015. For FY2015-2016, the City reports a total of \$6.2 million in principal and interest payments. The City's credit rating is AAA, the highest rating assigned to a debt issuer by Standard & Poor's credit rating service.

The City of Encinitas' budget effectively supports and sustains the City's needs and residents. The City engages an independent public accounting firm to perform annual audits and produce a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The CAFR, adopted budget, capital improvement program, and other City financial documents are posted to the City's website.

Municipal Services

The City of Encinitas provides fire protection service city-wide and wastewater collection services to the western portion of the City. The Leucadia Wastewater District provides wastewater service to the north and east portions of Encinitas. Police service is provided by contract with the San Diego County Sheriff. Emergency medical service is provided by County Service Area No. 17 (San Dieguito Ambulance)

The San Dieguito Water District, a subsidiary district of the City of Encinitas since 1986, provides water service to the western half of Encinitas. The Olivenhain Municipal Water District provides water service to the eastern half of the City; the Santa Fe Irrigation District provides water service to a small southern portion of the City. Trash hauling and disposal services are provided by contract with EDCO Disposal.

Fire

The City of Encinitas Fire Department provides fire protection, emergency response, medical aid, fire prevention, disaster preparedness, search and rescue, lifeguard services and community education programs. The Encinitas Fire Department reports an annual average total of 5,088 service calls involving fire and medical emergencies (2012).

In 2010, the Encinitas Fire Department reports an average response time as 4 minutes and 56 seconds. The Insurance Services Organization (which rates fire departments based on the effectiveness of their response capabilities) gave the Department a rating of 3, which is the third best among North County departments and has resulted in lower homeowners insurance premiums for Encinitas residents.

The Encinitas Fire Department has 68 full-time employees and five divisions: Fire Operations and Support Services, Fire Administration, Loss Prevention and Planning (Fire Prevention), Disaster Preparedness and Marine Safety Services. The Encinitas Fire Department's fire suppression apparatus includes 4 engines, 1 aerial ladder truck (100'), 2 brush engines, 2 reserve engines, 1 confined space rescue trailer, and 1 Compressed Air Foam Unit.

The Fire Department operates six fire stations and is responsible for responding to a variety of emergencies in a 23 square mile area from the following locations:

- Station 1, 415 Second Street
- Station 2, 618 Birmingham Drive
- Station 3, 801 Orpheus Avenue
- Station 4, 2011 Village Park Drive
- Station 5, 540 Balour Drive
- Station 6, 770 Rancho Santa Fe Road

The Encinitas Fire Department uses three different shifts (A, B and C Shifts) of firefighters that staff each fire station in order to provide 24-hour service to the community. Each station houses an "engine company", which consists of three firefighters assigned to a particular piece of fire apparatus. Personnel assigned to engine companies include a company officer (typically a Captain), the driver or operator of the apparatus (Engineer) and a Firefighter/Paramedic. The exception is Fire Station 6, which consists of two rather than three firefighters. Firefighters report to a Fire Deputy Chief that oversees the Department's operations, administrative and support services functions and 3 Battalion Chiefs.

Lifeguard services are provided by the Fire Department for the City's public beaches. The Fire Department's Marine Safety division is responsible for providing beach safety services for the 3.5 miles of coastline at Encinitas owned or operated beaches.

In October 2009, the City entered into a Fire Management Services Cooperative Agreement with the Cities of Del Mar and Solana Beach and the Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District. The City of Encinitas provides management services to the City of Del Mar that includes the positions of Fire Chief, three Division Chiefs, a Fire Marshall and a Management Analyst, and also provides management services to the City of Solana Beach. Specific management services under the agreement include supervision of Del Mar and Solana Beach's fire suppression operations, emergency management, fire prevention activities, emergency medical services, procurement and administrative functions, as well as major incident support.

The North County Dispatch Joint Powers Authority (NCDJPA) provides emergency dispatching for the Cities of Encinitas, Carlsbad, Del Mar, Oceanside, San Marcos, Solana Beach and Vista; as well as for the unincorporated communities of Elfin Forest, Fallbrook, and Rancho Santa Fe. Dispatchers provide for a coordinated and effective response to incidents using a computer aided dispatch (CAD) system that functionally integrates their emergency operations and an automated vehicle location (AVL) system that ensures the closest available unit is dispatched to an incident. An Encinitas City Council member represents the city on the NCDJPA board of directors.

Emergency Medical Services

County Service Area No. 17 (CSA No. 17) provides ambulance service in Encinitas and neighboring communities. Encinitas is a member of CSA No. 17, which contracts with San Diego Medical Services Enterprise (SDMSE) for ambulance and paramedic service. Presently, SDMSE ambulances are stationed at Fire Station 5 and Fire Station 1 (which houses a 12 hour unit). The personnel on each ambulance provide ALS at the scene. When a call for a medical aid is dispatched, both an engine company and ambulance respond.

Encinitas Fire Captains and Engineers are certified Emergency Medical Technicians and Firefighters are Paramedics, providing Basic Life Support (BLS) services at the scene of traffic accidents, rescues and medical aid alarms. The Fire Department also implemented an Advanced Life Support (ALS) program that allows fire fighter paramedics to provide ALS services to patients in a pre-hospital setting.

Encinitas property owners pay a benefit fee of \$26.13 per year to cover the cost of emergency medical services. Residents requiring transportation in an ambulance, which is dispatched via the 911 system, will be assessed a fee of \$400 plus \$20 per mile.

Police

The City of Encinitas contracts with the County of San Diego for law enforcement and animal control services. Law Enforcement is provided by the County of San Diego Sheriff's department from the San Diego County Sheriff's North Coastal Station located at 175 North El Camino Real, Encinitas. The North Coastal Sheriff's Station also provides law enforcement services through contract for the cities of Del Mar and Solana Beach.

The Sheriff's North Coastal Station provides public safety services to more than 80,000 residents and serves nearly 60 square miles, including the cities of Del Mar, Encinitas and Solana Beach, and the unincorporated communities of Rancho Santa Fe, Del Dios, Camp Pendleton and San Onofre.

Sewer

Following the City's 1986 incorporation, authority over the former Cardiff and Encinitas County Sanitation Districts was transferred from the County of San Diego to the City of Encinitas, and the districts became the Cardiff Sanitary Division and the Encinitas Sanitary Division within the City of Encinitas Public Works Department.

The City of Encinitas' Cardiff Sanitary Division and Encinitas Sanitary Division provide wastewater collection service to the majority of the City limits through four main trunk sewers, approximately 123 miles of gravity pipelines, and four lift stations. The Cardiff Sanitary Division provides sewer service to the communities of Cardiff and Olivenhain, and also collects flow from portions of the Rancho Santa Fe Community Services District (CSD) and the City of Solana Beach. The Encinitas Sanitary Division provides sewer service to the community of Old Encinitas and parts of Leucadia and New Encinitas.

City of Encinitas sewage is conveyed for treatment and disposal to either the Encina Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) in Carlsbad or to the San Elijo Water Reclamation Facility (SEWRF) in Cardiff. The City appoints elected official representatives to sit as voting members on the Encina Wastewater Authority Board and the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority Board. The Leucadia Wastewater District (LWD) provides sewer services to the remaining areas in the City, including a majority of residents in the communities of Leucadia and New Encinitas.

Encinitas Sanitary Division wastewater is processed and treated at the Encina WPCF. The Encinitas Sanitary Division has a contract treatment capacity right of 1.8 mgd based on average dry weather flows (ADWF), with a peak wet weather treatment inflow limit of 2.76 mgd. Projected ultimate dry weather flow for the Encinitas Sanitary Division is 1.25 mgd.; ultimate peak wet weather flow is projected at 2.69 mgd. The City projects that the Encinitas Sanitary Division will have excess capacity at the Encina WPCF at build-out conditions.

Treatment of Cardiff Sanitary Division wastewater is processed at the San Elijo WRF. The average dry weather flow allocation to the Cardiff Sanitary Division at the San Elijo WRF is 2.5 mgd. The projected ultimate average dry weather flow of the Cardiff Sanitary Division is 1.99 mgd. There is no contractual limitation on peak flows from Cardiff Sanitary Division to the San Elijo WRF. The rated plant capacity of the San Elijo WRF is currently 5.25 mgd based on the average daily flow, and the ADWF allocation for the City of Encinitas is 2.5 mgd. The ultimate ADWF from the Cardiff Sanitary Division is projected to be 1.99 mgd, which is within the current capacity allocation.

Water

The City of Encinitas is served by two water districts: the San Dieguito Water District (WD) and the Olivenhain Municipal Water District (MWD). The San Dieguito Water District is a subsidiary district of the City of Encinitas, with the City Council also serving as the Board of Directors of the WD. The San Dieguito WD has an approved 2010 Water System Master Plan and has adopted a 2010 Urban Water Management Plan that establishes per capita water consumption targets for the year 2020.

The San Dieguito WD provides potable and recycled water to over 38,000 residents in the communities of Leucadia, Old Encinitas, Cardiff and portions of New Encinitas. The remainder of the City is served by the Olivenhain Municipal Water District.

The San Dieguito WD receives local runoff water from Lake Hodges and imported raw water from the San Diego County Water Authority. Both sources are treated at the R.E. Badger Filtration Plant located in Rancho Santa Fe. The plant is jointly owned with the Santa Fe Irrigation District. Treated water from the San Diego Water Authority can also be delivered directly to the District. Recycled water became available within the District in August of 2000. The source of the recycled water is tertiary treated wastewater from the San Elijo WPCF. Current recycled water customers include the Encinitas Ranch Golf Course, landscaped traffic medians, homeowner association common areas and parks.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The City of Encinitas' sphere area receives adequate levels of police, fire, paramedic, sewer, and water services. The City of Encinitas has planned for potential growth and has sufficient capacity and resources to adequately serve that growth; however the City's physical growth is geographically limited because it is adjacent to the Pacific Ocean and is bordered by other incorporated cities. The City has indicated on its 2012 Sphere of Influence Questionnaire responses that no changes or amendments to the City's sphere are anticipated over the next 5 years.

The City's 2012 sphere questionnaire also stated that no *Special Study Areas* have been identified or are requested; however, as part of a recent reorganization of local fire protection agencies, an unincorporated area within the northeast corner of the City of Encinitas sphere was identified as not being located within the service area of an authorized fire protection service provider (Map 8-6).

The affected unincorporated area is undeveloped and access to the area is primarily from the incorporated territory of the City of San Marcos. The City of Carlsbad and the City of San Marcos have existing fire stations that are closer to the subject area than the City of Encinitas. A *Special Study Area* designation for the subject area is recommended for the Cities of Encinitas and Carlsbad to encourage discussions between the two cities and the City of San Marcos to determine the most efficient provision of fire protection service to the subject territory.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the City of Encinitas' sphere of influence be affirmed as a larger-than-city sphere as shown on Map 8-3; and that a *Special Study Area* designation be assigned for the subject unincorporated area within the Encinitas sphere as shown on Map 8-6.

4. City of Oceanside (MSR13-111; SR13-111)

City Characteristics Summary

Incorporation Date: July 3, 1888

Population: 171,682 (SANDAG, 2015)

Incorporated Area: 42.2 square miles

Land Area: 26,986 Acres

Governance: Charter City; 5-member City Council elected at-large; City Manager appointed by Council

Sphere of Influence: Coterminous

Sphere Adopted: February 27, 1978

Sphere Reaffirmed: March 3, 2008

General Plan Adoption Date: 1986

Primary Service Providers: City of Oceanside (Fire Protection, Police, Water and Wastewater Services); Oceanside Small Craft Harbor District (Harbor Services); Waste Management, Inc. (Trash Hauling and Disposal Service); Rainbow Municipal Water District and Vista Irrigation District (Water Service)

City Council Meetings: 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, General Items at 5:00 p.m., and Public Hearings at 6:00 p.m.

Planning Commission: 2nd and 4th Mondays at 6:00 p.m.

Contact Information

Address: 300 North Coast Highway, Oceanside, CA 92054

City Hall Phone: 760/435-3000

Police Department (Non Emergencies): 760/435-4900

Fire Department (Non Emergencies): 760/435-4100

Planning Department: 760/435-3520

Website: <http://www.ci.oceanside.ca.us>

Email: CustomerCare@ci.oceanside.ca.us

Abstract

The City of Oceanside is located in northern coastal San Diego County and is bordered by the Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton to the north; the City of Vista to the east; the City of Carlsbad to the south; and the Pacific Ocean to the west. Oceanside is the third most populous of the 18 incorporated cities in San Diego County. The City of Oceanside provides fire protection, police, wastewater, and water services city-wide. The adopted Sphere of Influence for the City of Oceanside is conterminous with the City's boundary.

Population and Growth Projections

The City of Oceanside's total population as of January 2015 is estimated as 171,682 (SANDAG, 2016). From 2010-2015, the City's estimated population has grown by approximately 2.6% and significant growth is not expected in the next 5 years.

According to the SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast (2013), Oceanside's total population is estimated to increase to 189,377 by 2050. This projected increase of 17,695 residents corresponds to a growth rate of approximately 10.3% for the City of Oceanside during 2015-2050.

The following table reflects estimated and projected populations for the City of Oceanside from 2010 to 2050:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Source</u>
2010	167,344	SANDAG/Census, 2010)
2015	171,682	SANDAG, 2016)
2020	177,840	SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast, 2013)
2035	188,597	
2050	189,377	

Land Use

According to the United States Census Bureau, the City of Oceanside has a total incorporated area of 42.2 square miles, of which 41.2 square miles is land and 0.9 square miles is water. The City of Oceanside's General Plan provides long-range planning and policy direction to guide growth in the City. The Oceanside Planning Commission considers matters related to land use of planning and development. The Planning Commission is responsible for the implementation of the General Plan, zoning ordinance and map, and review of development applications.

Oceanside's General Plan was adopted in 1986 and contains 10 elements; however, many of the elements were originally adopted in the 1970's while others were adopted or updated more recently due to changes in State law or changes in the conditions affecting Oceanside.

The current elements of Oceanside's General Plan and the year adopted are:

- Land Use – 1988
- Recreational Trails – 2012
- Housing – 2013
- Environmental Resource Management – 1975
- Community Facilities – 1990
- Public Safety – 1975
- Noise – 1974
- Hazardous Waste Management – 1990
- Military Reservation – 1981
- Redevelopment Plan – 1982
- Local Coastal Plan – 1985
- Circulation – 2012

The City's General Plan Land Use Element identifies the objectives and policies regarding the City's development and growth. The Land Use Element identifies four potential community planning areas and the neighborhoods that are located within the individual areas. One of the implementation programs for the 1989 Land Use Element was that the City intended to prepare Community Plans for the four community planning areas. The City of Oceanside has embarked on a comprehensive update of the General Plan which is anticipated to be completed by 2018.

According to SANDAG's Series 13 Growth Forecast (2013), the City's 2015 developed land uses include Residential (45%), Institutional (schools, roads, and parks) (31%), Commercial (10%), and Industrial (5%). The Series 13 Growth Forecast does not include agricultural land use, though a separate SANDAG analysis determined that agriculture comprised approximately 10% of 2015 developed land use. In general, the distribution of developed land use across these categories is not projected to change substantially, although residential land use is anticipated to increase by almost 750 acres between 2015 and 2040.

Sphere of Influence

The City of Oceanside Sphere of Influence was originally adopted in 1978 as a larger-than-city sphere. Since 1978, seven proposals were subsequently approved that annexed the majority of additional sphere territory. The remaining 8-acre unincorporated area within the Oceanside sphere is located southeast of the city boundary, adjacent to Busch Drive. No amendments to the Oceanside sphere have occurred since the 1978 adoption.

The Oceanside sphere was most recently affirmed as larger-than-city in 2008 and the City has indicated on its 2012 Sphere of Influence Questionnaire responses that no changes or amendments to the City's sphere are anticipated over the next 5 years, and that no Special Study Areas have been identified or are requested.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Refer to the *SB244 Staff Report* approved by the San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission on March 4, 2013 for the status of disadvantaged unincorporated communities and the City of Oceanside.

Governance

The City of Oceanside became a charter city on July 8, 2010 following a 53.8% affirmative vote of local citizens. The City of Oceanside is governed by a five-member City Council consisting of a Mayor and four Councilmembers. The Mayor and Council members are elected at-large for staggered four-year terms.

Joint meetings of the Oceanside City Council, Community Development Commission (CDC), and Harbor Board of Directors are typically held on two Wednesdays of each month at 5:00 PM. The City Manager is appointed by the City Council to serve as the Chief Administrative Officer of the City. The City Manager oversees the implementation of policy and programs established by the City Council, and provides overall direction for the administration of City programs and services.

Finance

The City of Oceanside's adopted budget for fiscal year 2015-2016 (FY2015-2016) includes total revenues of \$398.50 million and total expenditures of \$378.99 million, resulting in a projected surplus of \$19.51 million. The City reports that personnel services (32%) and maintenance/operations (36%) are the largest expenditure categories (67%) as most municipal services are provided by City employees.

The City of Oceanside's operating budget includes the General Fund, Special Funds, Capital Project Funds, Debt Service Funds, Enterprise Funds, and Internal Service Funds. The General Fund is the primary operating fund for the City and accounts for all financial resources not required to be accounted for in a special purpose fund. The City of Oceanside's FY2015-16 General Fund revenues are projected at \$131.81 million, with property taxes representing 40% of total General Fund revenues, and sales & use taxes representing 16.5% of total General Fund revenues.

For FY2015-2016, property tax revenue is projected at \$52.3 million; sales tax revenue projected at \$21.69 million; and, hotel taxes (TOT) projected at \$4.95 million. The FY2015-16 General Fund expenditures are budgeted at \$131.10 million, resulting in a projected surplus of \$710,000. The ending General Fund balance for 6/30/2016 is projected as \$7,902,777.

Oceanside City Council Policy 200-08, *Fiscal Adversity and Healthy City Reserves*, requires the City maintain a Healthy City Reserve Fund of at least 12% for the General Fund. If the reserve fund amount falls below 12%, the City will set aside a minimum rate of 1% over the next three future years' General Fund budgets to meet the required 12% minimum reserve.

The City of Oceanside's Economic Stabilization Reserve Fund requires a minimum of 3% of the General Fund for the purpose of stabilizing the delivery of City services during periods of operational budget deficits. This reserve fund balance will be The Economic Stabilization Reserve Fund is classified as an assigned fund balance and is to be reviewed annually during each budget cycle.

The City of Oceanside approved five-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) budget for all funds totaling \$82.45 million. Funding for the CIP budget is approved by the Council for the first year of the program; the other four years are shown in the budget as a planning tool. Unused appropriations are re-budgeted in subsequent years when projects are not complete. The adopted FY2015-2016 CIP budget includes approximately \$52.24 million in 'new money'. Total Capital Projects for FY2015-2016 is budgeted as \$ 3.0 million.

As of June 30, 2015, the City of Oceanside reports general debt obligations totaling \$59.4 million and enterprise debt obligations totaling \$61.5 million. The adopted FY2015-2016 budget includes total debt service of \$12.5 million, with general debt obligation service payments of \$6.4 million and enterprise debt obligation service payments of \$6.5 million.

The City of Oceanside's budget effectively supports and sustains the City's needs and residents. The City engages an independent public accounting firm to perform annual audits and produce a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The CAFR, adopted budget, capital improvement program, and other City financial documents are posted to the City's website.

Municipal Services

The City of Oceanside provides fire protection, police, wastewater, and water services city-wide. The Rainbow Municipal Water District and the Vista Irrigation District provide water to limited eastern portions of Oceanside. The Oceanside Small Craft Harbor District (a dependent district of the City of Oceanside) is responsible for public marine facilities and leasehold improvements in Oceanside Harbor and adjacent Oceanside shoreline. Trash hauling and disposal services are provided by contract with Waste Management, Inc.

Fire

The City of Oceanside Fire Department provides fire protection and emergency medical services from eight City Fire Stations. In addition to providing emergency response services to the community, non-emergency functions performed by the Fire Department include fire investigations, plan checks for all new development, fire prevention inspections, and public education and informational programs.

The eight City Fire Stations are located at:

- Station 1 – 714 Pier View Way
- Station 2 – 1740 South Ditmar Street
- Station 3 – 3101 Oceanside Boulevard
- Station 4 – 3990 Lake Boulevard
- Station 5 – 4841 North River Road
- Station 6 – 895 North Santa Fe Avenue
- Station 7 – 3350 Mission Avenue
- Station 8 – 1935 Avenida Del Oro, Suite F

The adopted FY2015-2016 budget identifies a total of 127 Fire Department personnel, and a total of 18 Harbor & Beaches personnel. The City of Oceanside Fire Department reports a daily staffing of six engines, two quint ladder trucks, four Advanced Life Support (ALS) ambulances and a Duty Battalion Chief. In standby or reserve status, the department has several reserve engines, 1 truck, four ambulances, two brush engines, a rescue truck, and one water-tender.

City of Oceanside Fire Department truck and engine companies are staffed with a minimum of one company officer, one engineer, and one firefighter/paramedic. Ambulances are staffed with a minimum of two firefighter/paramedics. Trucks, engines, and the wildland (brush) company are staffed with at least one paramedic and one EMT-I. Ambulances are staffed with two firefighter/paramedics. As a result, 12 paramedic units cover Oceanside's 42.2 square miles.

The City of Oceanside Fire Department minimum response standard for 911 medical emergencies in the City of Oceanside is to arrive within five minutes, 90% of the time. The City of Oceanside Fire Department reports total calls for service for 2015 as 20,452, with 15,751 calls for emergency medical services, 881 calls for fire responses, and 1,834 calls for vehicle accidents. The City of Oceanside Lifeguards reports total preventative actions in 2012 as 71,207, with 2,085 water rescues.

Police

The Oceanside Police Department provides law enforcement services from its station located at 3855 Mission Avenue. The Oceanside Police Department has an authorized budgeted strength of 211 sworn and 89 professional staff members, and handles approximately 75,000 calls for service each year. The City reports that police dispatch handled over 93,000 9-1-1 calls in 2014, up 26.5% from 2013. The City states that 98% of all 9-1-1 calls were answered within ten seconds.

Sewer

The City of Oceanside Water Utilities Department provides sewer service to the area within its corporate limits and is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the City's wastewater collection system and treatment facilities which includes over 450 miles of wastewater pipelines, two wastewater treatment plants, 34 sewer lift stations, and an industrial waste inspection program. The City of Oceanside recently approved the 2015 Wastewater System Master Plan that identifies existing and future sewer infrastructure needs.

The Department's Wastewater Division collects, treats and disposes of all of the City's sewage at the San Luis Rey Wastewater Treatment Plant (WTP) and the La Salina WTP. The San Luis Rey WTP, constructed in 1972, treats wastewater to the secondary level by conventional biological treatment followed by clarification. The San Luis Rey WTP serves areas east of I-5, and treats sewage from the Rainbow MWD and a portion of the City of Vista. The Water Utilities Department also reclaims wastewater at the San Luis Rey WTP and uses it to irrigate the Oceanside Municipal Golf Course.

The La Salina WTP was constructed in 1949 and treats sewage from areas west of I-5, downtown and along the coast. The La Salina WTP also treats waste to the secondary level by conventional biological treatment followed by clarification. Both WTPs discharge treated effluent through the Oceanside Ocean Outfall. Flows from Fallbrook Public Utilities District and Camp Pendleton are also discharged through the Oceanside Ocean Outfall.

The City of Oceanside Water Utilities Department reports a total treatment capacity of 19.0 million gallons per day (mgd) with an average flow volume of 11.8 mgd. The City states that 3.0 mgd of capacity is reserved for planned or proposed development, and that it anticipates 1.5-2.0 mgd in future demands for wastewater service outside of the City's sphere. The City reports that it has adequate current and planned capacity to accommodate all projects that have received commitments for wastewater service.

Water

The City of Oceanside Water Utilities Department operates and maintains the City's water treatment, distribution and metering. The Water Division operates and maintains over 500 miles of waterlines that distribute water throughout the City, and 12 reservoirs with a capacity of 50.5 million gallons. The City of Oceanside recently approved the 2015 Water System Master Plan that identifies existing and future water infrastructure needs.

The City of Oceanside was one of the 9 founding member agencies of the San Diego County Water Authority (CWA) in 1944. Approximately 87% of Oceanside's water is purchased from the CWA as raw water, which is then treated at the Robert A. Weese Filtration Plant outside of the city limits. The remaining 13% of Oceanside's water comes from brackish groundwater is extracted from the Mission Basin and becomes potable water through a desalting process at the Mission Basin Groundwater Purification Facility.

The Robert A. Weese Filtration Plant was constructed in 1983 and has a treatment capacity of 25 million gallons per day (mgd). Treatment consists of rapid mix, flocculation, direct filtration, and disinfection processes. The Mission Basin Groundwater Purification Facility is a desalting treatment facility that uses reverse osmosis (RO) to treat local brackish groundwater extracted from the Mission Basin. The RO treatment process reduces salt concentrations in the groundwater; additional treatment removes iron and manganese. The Facility was put into service in 1992 with a capacity of 2.0 mgd and expanded to its current capacity of 6.4 mgd in 2002.

The City of Oceanside Water Utilities Department has an approved 2015 Water System Master Plan and has adopted a 2010 Urban Water Management Plan that establishes per capita water consumption targets for the year 2020. The 2015 Water System Master Plan reports the annual water supply in 2012 was 27,852 acre-ft, which equates to an average day demand (ADD) of 24.9 million gallons per day (mgd). The maximum month demand (MMD) in 2012 was 32.4 mgd, while the maximum day demand (MOD) was calculated to be approximately 40.0 mgd.

The City anticipates demand to grow to approximately 32,000 AFY. The City reports that it has adequate current and planned water supply and physical capacity to accommodate all projects that have received commitments for water service.

The City currently supplies approximately 100 AFY of recycled water and has the ability to produce up to 784 AFY with a 0.7-MGD pilot plant that is planned to be replaced with a 1.5-MGD facility.

The City has partnered with several North County water agencies and cities as the North County Regional Recycled Water Group to plan for and distribute recycled water across agency boundaries.

The San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) program is a local water resources management approach aimed at securing long-term water supply reliability within California by water retailers, wastewater agencies, stormwater and flood managers, watershed groups, the business community, Native American tribes, agriculture, and regulatory agencies to better coordinate water resource management efforts and to enable the San Diego region to apply for grants tied to the Department of Water Resources IRWM program. The City of Oceanside has participated in the organization of the program locally, and in planning, coordination, and supporting watershed activities related to the IRWM.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The City of Oceanside's incorporated territory and sphere area receives adequate levels of police, fire, paramedic, sewer, and water services. The City participates in a variety of shared facility programs and other agreements in order to provide cost-effective and efficient services and use of facilities. The City also has a number of arrangements with adjacent cities and special districts for the provision of public services.

The City has planned for potential growth and has sufficient capacity and resources to adequately serve that growth; however the City's physical growth is geographically limited because it is adjacent to the Pacific Ocean and is bordered by other incorporated cities and Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton.

The City of Oceanside's budget effectively supports and sustains the City's needs and residents. The City engages an independent public accounting firm to perform annual audits and produce a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The CAFR, adopted budget, capital improvement program, and other City financial documents are posted to the City's website.

No amendments to the Oceanside sphere of influence have occurred since it was adopted in 1978. Previous informal discussions between the Cities of Carlsbad and Oceanside have occurred regarding potential reorganizations of incorporated territory to establish a more logical corporate boundary along the two Cities' shared border; however, no formal reorganization proposal has been submitted to LAFCO.

The Oceanside sphere was most recently affirmed as larger-than-city in 2008 and the City has indicated on its 2012 Sphere of Influence Questionnaire responses that no changes or amendments to the City's sphere are anticipated over the next 5 years. The City also stated that no Special Study Areas have been identified or are requested.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the City of Oceanside's sphere of influence be affirmed as a coterminous sphere as shown on Map 8-4.

5. City of Solana Beach (MSR13-116; SR13-116)

City Characteristics Summary

Incorporation Date: July 1, 1986

Population: 13,099 (2014, SANDAG)

Land Area: 3.4 square miles (approximately 2,200 acres)

Governance: General Law City; 5-member City Council elected at-large

Sphere of Influence: Coterminous

Sphere Adopted: November 18, 1985

Sphere Reaffirmed: March 3, 2008

General Plan Adoption Date: 1988, Land Use and Circulation elements most recently updated in 2014

Primary Service Providers: City of Solana Beach (Fire Protection and Wastewater Services); County Sheriff (Police Service); Santa Fe Irrigation District (Water Service); Olivenhain Municipal Water District (Water Service); Waste Management, Inc. (Trash Hauling and Disposal).

City Council Meetings: 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 6:00 p.m.

Planning Commission: None

Contact Information

Address: 635 S. Hwy 101, Solana Beach, CA 92075

City Hall: 858/720-2400

Police Department (Non-Emergency): 858/565-5200

Fire Department (Non-Emergency): 858/720-2407

Planning Department: 858/720-2445

Website: <http://www.ci.solana-beach.ca.us>

Abstract

The City of Solana Beach is a coastal city located in northern San Diego County. Solana Beach is bordered by the City of Encinitas and the San Elijo Lagoon to the north; the unincorporated community of Rancho Santa Fe to the east; the Cities of Del Mar and San Diego to the south; and the Pacific Ocean to the west.

As of 2015, the City of Solana Beach has an estimated population of 13,104, which is projected to increase to 14,870 by 2050 (SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast, 2013). The City of Solana Beach was incorporated on July 1, 1986 as a general law city with a City Manager/Council form of government.

The City of Solana Beach is governed by a five-member City Council, elected at-large for 4-year terms. The City Council consists of four Councilmembers and a Mayor; the Councilmembers rotate the position of Mayor on an annual basis. The City Manager is appointed by City Council.

The City of Solana Beach provides fire protection and wastewater services city-wide. Police service is provided by contract with the San Diego County Sheriff. The Santa Fe Irrigation District provides water service to Solana Beach. The Olivenhain Municipal Water District provides water service to a small portion of northern Solana Beach. Trash hauling and disposal service is provided by contract with Waste Management, Inc.

Population and Growth Projections

The City of Solana Beach's total population is estimated as 13,104 (SANDAG, 2015). From 2010-2015, the City's estimated population has grown by approximately 1.8% and significant growth is not expected in the next 5 years.

According to the SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast (2013), Solana Beach's total population is estimated to increase to 14,870 by 2050. This projected increase of 1,766 residents corresponds to a growth rate of approximately 13.5% for the City of Solana Beach during 2015-2050.

The following table reflects estimated and projected populations for the City of Solana Beach from 2010 to 2050:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Source</u>
2010	12,867	SANDAG/Census, 2010
2015	13,104	SANDAG Estimate, 2016
2020	13,376	SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast, 2013
2035	14,207	
2050	14,870	

Land Use

The City of Solana Beach General Plan was originally adopted in 1988, with the Land Use and Circulation elements most recently updated in 2014. The City embarked on the first comprehensive update to the General Plan in 2010; completion is not anticipated in FY2015-2016. According to the United States Census Bureau, the City of Solana Beach has a total incorporated area of 3.6 square miles, with 3.5 square miles of land and 0.1 square miles of water. The Solana Beach coastline includes approximately 1.7 miles of beach.

The City of Solana Beach is bisected north to south by Interstate 5 (I-5) and east to west by Lomas Santa Fe Drive, which creates four quadrants. The City territory east of I-5 is characterized by lower density single-family housing; City territory west of the I-5 is characterized by higher density single-family and multi-family housing.

Existing land uses in Solana Beach are predominantly residential, accounting for approximately 56% of city's land area. Other land uses include recreation/open space (11% of the total area), and commercial uses (7%). A significant amount of City land area (approximately 21%) is occupied by right-of-way. This area includes all roadways, including I-5, and right-of-way associated with the rail line.

The City of Solana Beach is essentially built-out with very little vacant land remaining (approximately 22 acres or 1% of the total land area). Of the vacant parcels, the majority (17 acres) is planned for future residential uses, while only 4 acres are planned for commercial uses. Future development is anticipated to primarily involve the redevelopment or reuse of currently developed parcels and infill development on the City's few remaining vacant parcels. Generally, future development is expected to occur in the incorporated area west of I-5 due to the age and mix of this area's existing development. In addition to a lack of available vacant land, physical and environmental constraints such as small lot sizes and irregular parcel configurations, steep slopes, and sensitive coastal bluffs will also affect future development.

The California Coastal Act regulates all development within the state-designated Coastal Zone. The California Coastal Act requires every city and county lying partly or wholly within the Coastal Zone to prepare a Local Coastal Program (LCP), consisting of a coastal Land Use Plan (LUP) and an implementation plan (IP).

The City of Solana Beach's LUP serves as the land use plan for the incorporated area within the Coastal Zone. The City adopted the Certified Local Coastal Program (LCP) Land Use Plan (LUP) in February 2013. The LCP/LUP was approved by the California Coastal Commission (CCC) on March 7, 2012.

Sphere of Influence

The Solana Beach Sphere of Influence was originally adopted in 1985 as a larger-than-city sphere concurrently with the incorporation of the City of Solana Beach. The adopted sphere was amended by the Commission three times between 1986 and 1987 as the City's incorporation became effective. Following the sphere amendments, the Solana Beach sphere of influence became coterminous with the City's incorporated boundary.

The Solana Beach sphere was amended once more in 1987 as part of a reorganization between the Cities of Solana Beach and Encinitas associated with the merger of the Solana Beach Fire Protection District (FPD) with the City of Solana Beach. No amendments to the Solana Beach sphere of influence have occurred since 1987.

The Solana Beach sphere was most recently affirmed as larger-than-city in 2008 and the City has indicated on its 2012 Sphere of Influence Questionnaire responses that no changes or amendments to the City's sphere are anticipated over the next 5 years. The City also stated that no Special Study Areas have been identified or are requested.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Refer to the *SB244 Staff Report* approved by the San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission on March 4, 2013 for the status of disadvantaged unincorporated communities and the City of Solana Beach.

Governance

The City of Solana Beach is a General Law City operated by a Council-Manager form of government. The City Council consists of five Councilmembers elected at-large for 4-year terms. The position of Mayor is rotated between the Councilmembers on an annual basis.

The City Council is responsible for setting policies, enacting ordinances, adopting the budget, reviewing the General Plan, appointing committees and appointing the City Manager. The City Manager is responsible for carrying out the policies and ordinances of the City Council, appointing department heads and overseeing the daily operations of the City.

Finance

The City of Solana Beach's adopted budget for Fiscal Year (FY) 2015-2016 reflects total revenues of \$28.0 million, and total expenditures of \$29.8 million. Solana Beach FY2015-2016 operating revenues include General Fund revenues totaling \$15.9 million (57%), and Enterprise (Sanitation) revenue totaling \$7.0 million (25%) as the major categories.

General Fund revenue for FY2015-2016 is projected at \$15.9 million with budgeted expenditures of \$16.9 million. The City's major General Fund revenue sources include: property tax revenues of \$6.5 million (41%); and sales tax revenues of \$3.3 million (21%). General Fund expenditures for FY2015-2016 are budgeted at \$16.9 million, with Public Safety (Police/Fire) totaling \$8.7 million (52%), General Government at \$4.4 million (26%), and Public Works at \$2.0 million (12%) as the major categories.

The City has adopted reserve policies which specify that a minimum of 17%, or two months of operating expenditures, be set aside. This designation is to ensure uninterrupted service in the event of an unforeseen disaster and/or economic uncertainties. Solana Beach FY2015-2016 designated reserves are projected at \$4.5 million, including \$2.3 million designated for contingencies. Undesignated reserves are projected to total \$4.6 million. Total FY2015-2016 reserves are \$8.8 million.

As of June 30, 2015, the City of Solana Beach reports outstanding debt obligations totaling \$24.2 million. The adopted FY2015-2016 budget includes total debt service payments of \$2.4 million.

The City of Solana Beach's budget effectively supports and sustains the City's needs and residents. The City engages an independent public accounting firm to perform annual audits and produce a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The CAFR, adopted budget, capital improvement program, and other City financial documents are posted to the City's website.

Municipal Services

Fire

The Solana Beach Fire Department provides fire protection services from Fire Station 1, located at 500 Lomas Santa Fe, Solana Beach. The Solana Beach Fire Department fire apparatus includes one engine, one aerial ladder truck (105'), and one reserve engine.

The Solana Beach Fire Department reports a total of 1,469 calls in 2012. For FY2015-2016, the City projects the Fire Department to handle a total of 1,747 emergency responses, with 55% for medical emergencies, and 7% for fire emergencies.

The City of Solana Beach Marine Safety Department is responsible for water and beach safety for the public use of the city's 1.7 miles of coastline. The Marine Safety Department operates with four fulltime employees, complimented with 35 seasonal employees. The department primarily responds to waterborne emergencies in the City of Solana Beach 24 hours a day, responding to calls for assistance from beachgoers, swimmers, surfers, and boaters. For FY2015-2016, the City projects the Marine Safety Department handling a total of 345 rescues and 850 medical aids.

The Fire Department coordinates the Community Emergency response Team (CERT) for the City of Solana Beach. The CERT team educates people about disaster preparedness, potential hazards, fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations.

In October 2009, the City of Solana Beach entered into a Fire Management Services Cooperative Agreement with the Cities of Del Mar and Encinitas and the Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District (FPD). Through this agreement, Encinitas and Solana Beach senior fire staff provides operational oversight for the Encinitas, Del Mar, and Solana Beach Fire Departments and Rancho Santa Fe FPD. Duties include supervising fire suppression operations and emergency medical services; emergency management; fire prevention activities; purchasing of materials, supplies, and fire equipment; management of service contracts; and administrative functions. Rancho Santa Fe FPD provides 24-hour Battalion Chief coverage for Encinitas, Del Mar, and Solana Beach and a single training officer for all 4 agencies.

The North County Dispatch Joint Powers Authority (NCDJPA) provides emergency dispatching for the Cities of Encinitas, Carlsbad, Del Mar, Oceanside, San Marcos, Solana Beach and Vista; as well as for the unincorporated communities of Elfin Forest, Fallbrook, and Rancho Santa Fe. Dispatchers provide for a coordinated and effective response to incidents using a computer aided dispatch (CAD) system that functionally integrates their emergency operations and an automated vehicle location (AVL) system that ensures the closest available unit is dispatched to an incident. A Solana Beach City Council member represents the city on the NCDJPA board of directors.

Emergency Medical Services

County Service Area No. 17 (CSA No. 17) provides ambulance service in Solana Beach and neighboring communities. Solana Beach is a member of CSA No. 17, which contracts with San Diego Medical Services Enterprise (SDMSE) for ambulance and paramedic service.

Police

The City of Solana Beach contracts with the County of San Diego for law enforcement and animal control services. Law Enforcement is provided by the County of San Diego Sheriff's department from the San Diego County Sheriff's North Coastal Station located at 175 North El Camino Real, Encinitas. The North Coastal Sheriff's Station also provides law enforcement services through contract for the cities of Del Mar and Encinitas.

The Sheriff's North Coastal Station provides public safety services to more than 80,000 residents and serves nearly 60 square miles, including the cities of Del Mar, Encinitas and Solana Beach, and the unincorporated communities of Rancho Santa Fe, Del Dios, Camp Pendleton and San Onofre.

Sewer

The City of Solana Beach Engineering/Public Works Department is responsible for maintaining, repairing and improving public facilities including streets, sewers, storm drains, street lights, traffic signals and public parks.

The City maintains the sanitary sewer system via contract with a private contractor, which provides routine cleaning of the public sewer mains. The City's sewage is pumped to the San Elijo Water Reclamation Facility in Cardiff for treatment and disposal. The treatment facility supplies reclaimed water for landscape irrigation and industrial applications. The City Council appoints representatives to sit as voting members on the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority Board.

The City of Solana Beach 2012 Sphere Questionnaire reports a total treatment capacity of 2.5 million gallons per day (mgd) with an average flow volume of 1.3 mgd. The City states that 2.5 mgd of capacity is reserved for planned or proposed development, and that it anticipates 1.0 mgd in future demands for wastewater service outside of the City's sphere. The City reports that it has adequate current and planned capacity to accommodate all projects that have received commitments for wastewater service.

Water

The Santa Fe Irrigation District (ID) provides water service to the majority of the City of Solana Beach, with the Olivenhain Water District providing water service to a limited area. The Districts are member agencies of San Diego County Water Authority (CWA), which obtains most of its imported water from the Metropolitan Water District (MET) system. The CWA conveys and sells imported water to its 24 member agencies.

More than 90% of the CWA water supply consists of water imported from the Colorado River and northern California sources.

The Santa Fe ID purchases unfiltered water from the CWA system and treats it in the 36 mgd (million gallons per day) Badger Filtration Plant owned jointly with the San Dieguito Water District (City of Encinitas). The plant is connected to the CWA filtered water aqueducts in the event of shutdown of the CWA unfiltered water pipelines or the Badger Filtration Plant.

The Santa Fe ID also purchases water from the City of San Diego when runoff is available in Lake Hodges. The existence of Lake Hodges and its delivery system provides a supply which is available in case of failure of the imported water system. The contract with San Diego extends until 2019.

The Santa Fe ID owns and maintains approximately 160 miles of water distribution pipelines and one above-ground storage reservoir with a capacity of 6.0 million gallons. The District's water distribution system consists of several pressure zones with multiple pressure-reducing stations and the Larrick Pump Station in Solana Beach. This pump station is used to keep pressures stable at peak demands in portions of the Solana Beach service area

The City reports that the Santa Fe ID's 1972 master plan calculates future water consumption at a rate of approximately 0.22 acre-feet per capita per year. Solana Beach projects a population of approximately 18,317 at buildout of the general plan, which corresponds to an annual demand for water following buildout as approximately 4,030 acre-feet. The Santa Fe ID master plan projects an ultimate annual water demand in Solana Beach of approximately 6,116 acre-feet annually. Therefore, the City anticipates that Solana Beach's projected ultimate demand for water will be met by the Santa Fe ID.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The City of Solana Beach's incorporated territory and sphere area receives adequate levels of police, fire, paramedic, sewer, and water services. The City participates in a variety of shared facility programs and other agreements in order to provide cost-effective and efficient services and use of facilities. The City also has a number of arrangements with adjacent cities and special districts for the provision of public services.

The City has planned for potential growth and has sufficient capacity and resources to adequately serve that growth; however the City's physical growth is geographically limited because it is adjacent to the Pacific Ocean and is bordered by other incorporated cities.

The City of Solana Beach's budget effectively supports and sustains the City's needs and residents. The City engages an independent public accounting firm to perform annual audits and produce a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The CAFR, adopted budget, capital improvement program, and other City financial documents are posted to the City's website.

No amendments to the Solana Beach sphere of influence have occurred since 1987. The Solana Beach sphere was most recently affirmed as larger-than-city in 2008 and the City has indicated on its 2012 Sphere of Influence Questionnaire responses that no changes or amendments to the City's sphere are anticipated over the next 5 years. The City also stated that no Special Study Areas have been identified or are requested.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the City of Solana Beach's sphere of influence be affirmed as a coterminous sphere as shown on Map 8-5.

SPHERE AND SERVICE REVIEW CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Five-Year Sphere of Influence and Municipal Service Review (MSR) for the North County Coastal Cities provides updated financial and service information for the five subject incorporated cities as well as population projections and overviews on governance. The written MSR and Sphere determinations reflect that municipal services are being adequately provided by the subject cities and special districts within the cities' respective incorporated boundaries and adopted spheres of influence.

A *Special Study Area* designation is recommended for a portion of unincorporated territory that is located within the adopted sphere of influence for the City of Encinitas and adjacent to the City of Carlsbad sphere, but is not presently located within the authorized service area of a public fire protection agency (Map 8-6). Due to the area's location and roadway access in relation to existing City of Carlsbad, City of Encinitas, and City of San Marcos fire stations, this unserved area should be evaluated in future service and sphere reviews for potential city sphere re-designations that would better facilitate the efficient extension of fire protection and emergency medical services.

The adopted sphere of influence for each of the five subject cities has not been changed or amended over the previous ten years, and the cities have each indicated that no sphere changes are anticipated within the next five years. Each of the subject cities is bordered by water bodies and other incorporated cities and have little available area for expansion.

Accordingly, the North County Coastal Cities Five-Year Sphere of Influence and Service Review concludes with recommendations to: (1) affirm a *coterminous* sphere with a *Special Study Area* designation for the City of Carlsbad as shown on Maps 8-1 and 8-6; (2) affirm a *coterminous* sphere for the City of Del Mar as shown on Map 8-2; (3) affirm a *larger-than-city* sphere with a *Special Study Area* designation for the City of Encinitas as shown on Maps 8-3 and 8-6; (4) affirm a *coterminous* sphere for the City of Oceanside as shown on Map 8-4; and, (5) affirm a *coterminous* sphere for the City of Solana Beach as shown on Map 8-5.

Your Commission is also requested to direct the Executive Officer to implement minor technical changes to the cities' spheres to better coordinate with current Assessor and local Geographic Information System (GIS) information regarding incorporated boundaries, submerged incorporated territory, parcel lines, roadways, as well as natural boundaries such as the Pacific Ocean, coastal lagoons, and local creeks and rivers. These non-substantive, technical corrections to spheres will be conducted in consultation with the affected cities and will provide clarity to the public and subject agencies when referencing adopted city sphere boundaries. It is therefore,

RECOMMENDED: That your Commission

- (1) Find in accordance with the Executive Officer's determination that pursuant to Section 15061(b)(3) of the State CEQA Guidelines, sphere affirmations are not subject to the environmental impact evaluation process because it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant effect on the environment and the activity is not subject to CEQA.
- (2) Find in accordance with the Executive Officer's determination that pursuant to Section 15306 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the service review is not subject to the environmental impact evaluation process because the service review consists of basic data collection, research, management, and resource evaluation activities that will not result in a serious or major disturbance to an environmental resource. This project is strictly for information gathering purposes as part of a study leading to an action which has not yet been approved, adopted, or funded.
- (3) For the reasons set forth in the *North County Coastal Cities Five-Year Sphere of Influence and Service Review*, (a) affirm a coterminous sphere with a *Special Study Area* designation for the City of Carlsbad; (b) affirm a coterminous sphere for the City of Del Mar; (c) affirm a larger-than-city sphere with a *Special Study Area* designation for the City of Encinitas; (d) affirm a coterminous sphere for the City of Oceanside; and, (e) affirm a coterminous sphere for the City of Solana Beach. Refer to Maps 8-1 to 8-6; and,
- (4) Adopt the written Statements of Determinations as shown in Exhibit A.

Respectfully submitted,

MICHAEL D. OTT
Executive Officer

ROBERT BARRY, AICP
Local Governmental Analyst III

MDO:RB:eb

Attachments

Vicinity Maps:

8-1 (City of Carlsbad)

8-2 (City of Del Mar)

8-3 (City of Encinitas)

8-4 (City of Oceanside)

8-5 (City of Solana Beach)

8-6 (Proposed Special Study Area for City of Carlsbad and City of Encinitas)

Exhibit A: Statements of Determinations




Map 8-1

8

City of Carlsbad

MSR/SR 13-100

LEGEND

-  City of Carlsbad
-  Sphere of Influence (SOI)
-  Proposed Special Study Area

SOI Adopted: 6 / 5 / 78
 SOI Affirmed: 12 / 6 / 93
 SOI Affirmed: 8 / 1 / 05
 SOI Affirmed: 3 / 3 / 08



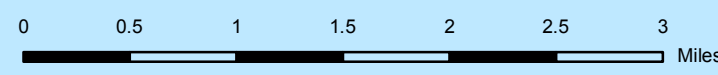
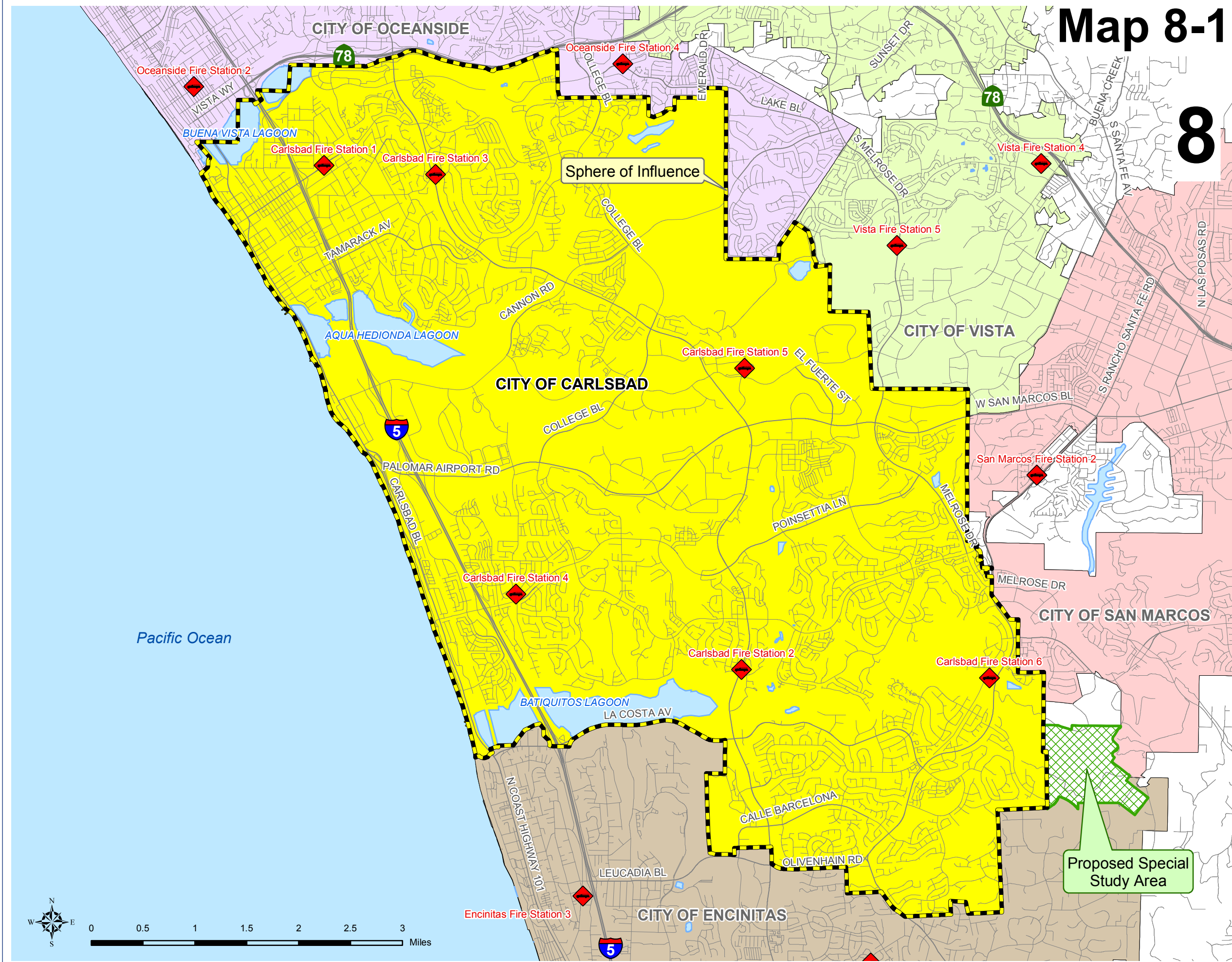
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 Printed July 2016.



Map 8-2

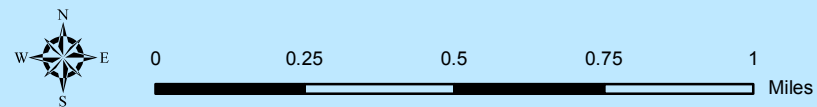
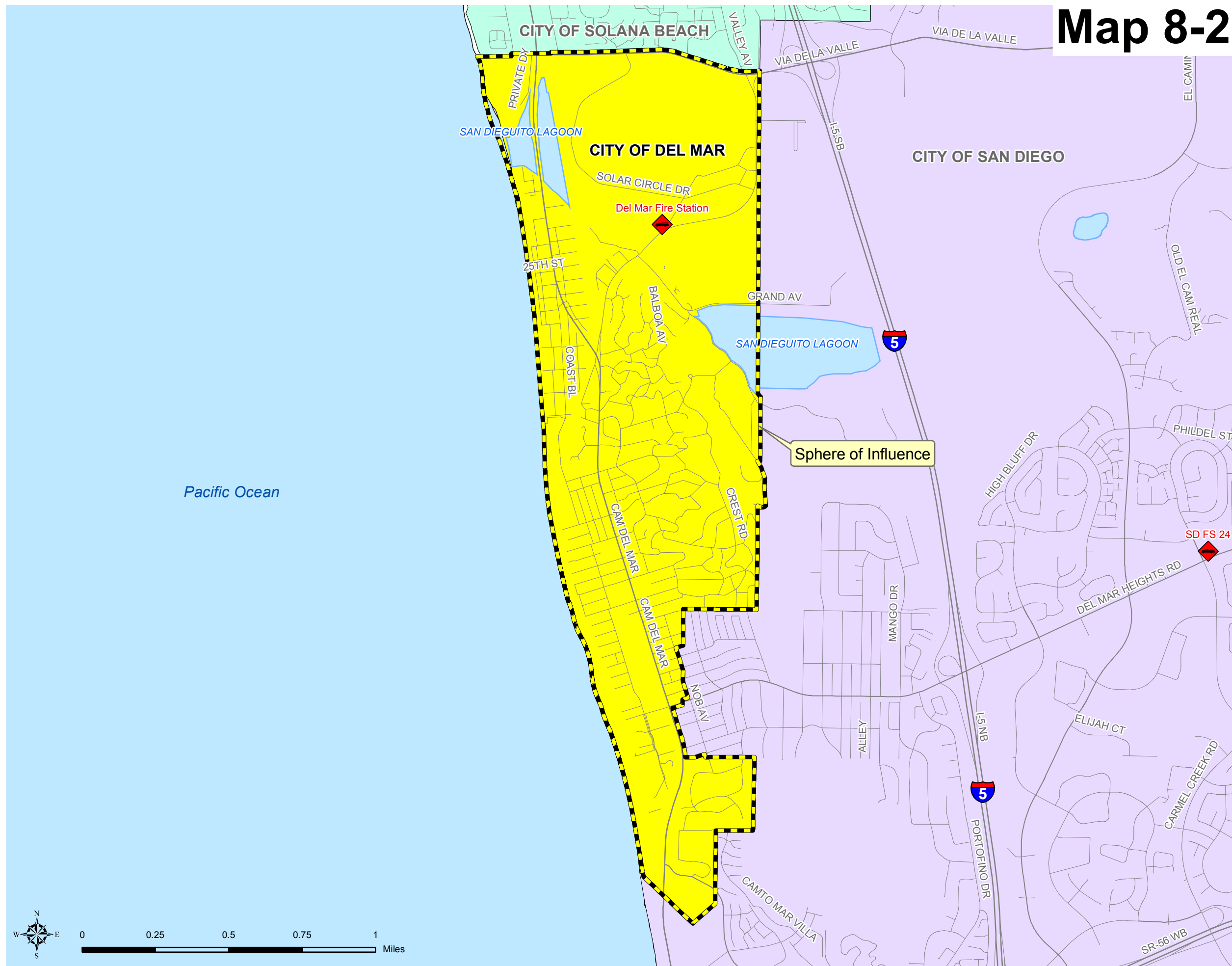
City of Del Mar

MSR/SR 13-103

LEGEND

- City of Del Mar
- Sphere of Influence (SOI)

SOI Adopted: 9 / 9 / 85
SOI Affirmed: 3 / 2 / 92
SOI Affirmed: 8 / 1 / 05
SOI Affirmed: 3 / 3 / 08



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Map 8-3

City of Encinitas

MSR/SR 13-105

LEGEND

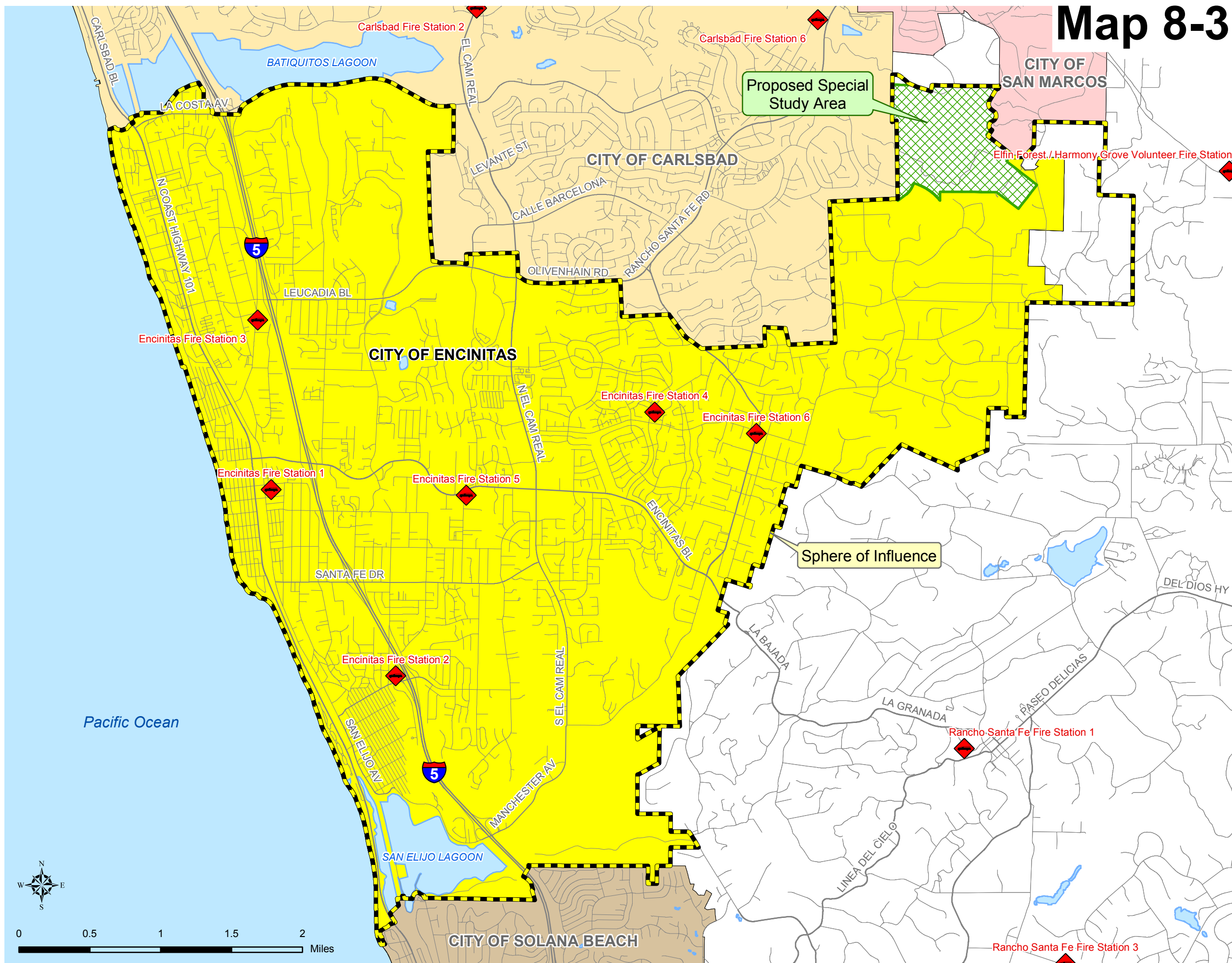
-  City of Encinitas
-  Sphere of Influence (SOI)
-  Proposed Special Study Area

SOI Adopted: 12 / 2 / 85

SOI Affirmed: 2 / 7 / 94

SOI Affirmed: 8 / 1 / 05

SOI Affirmed: 3 / 3 / 08



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File: G:/GIS/vicinity maps/agendamaps2013/City_Encinitas.mxd
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MAP 8-4

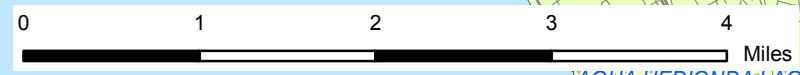
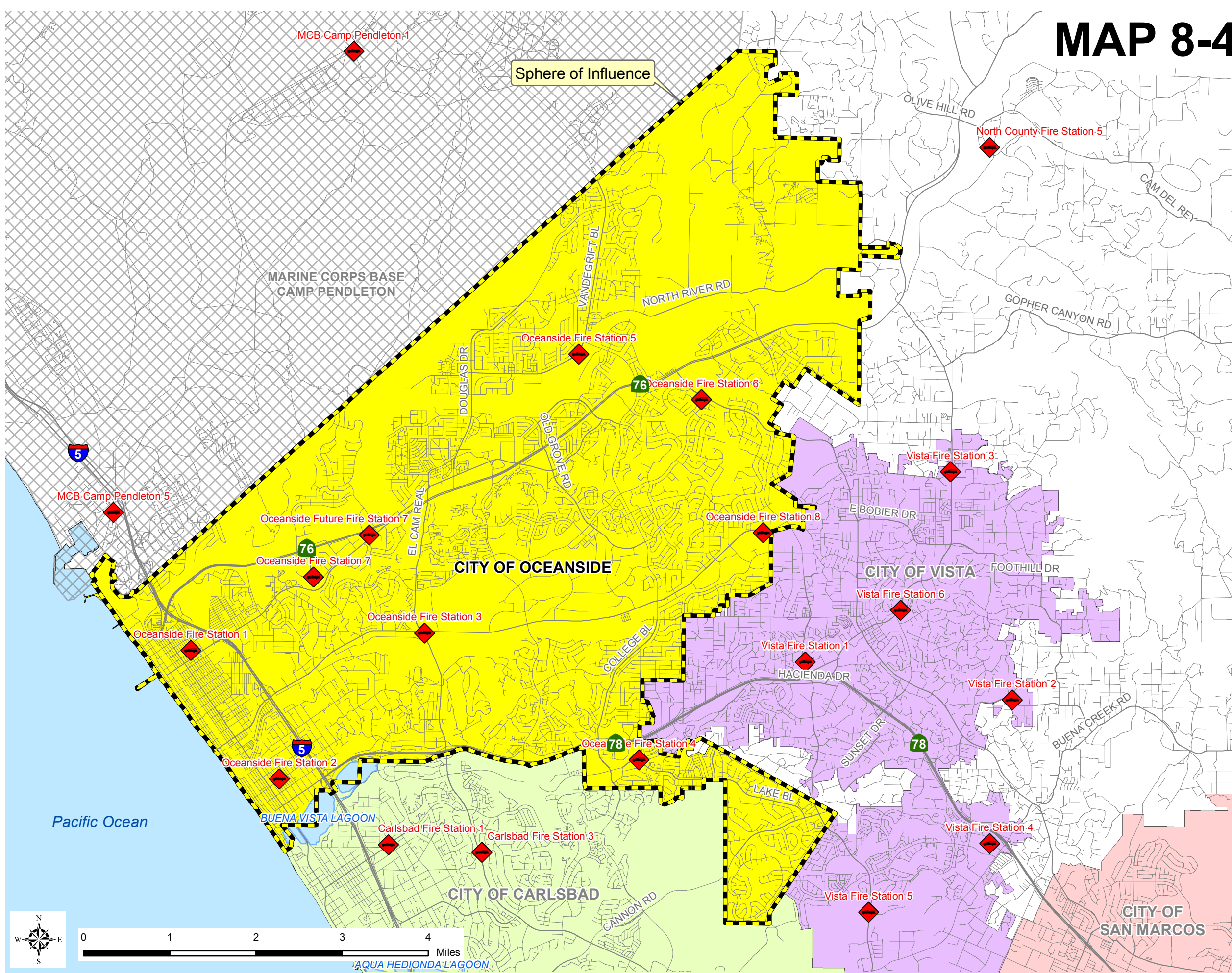
City of Oceanside

MSR/SR 13-111

LEGEND

- City of Oceanside
- Sphere of Influence (SOI)

SOI Adopted: 2 / 27 / 78
 SOI Affirmed: 4 / 4 / 94
 SOI Affirmed: 8 / 1 / 05
 SOI Affirmed: 3 / 3 / 08



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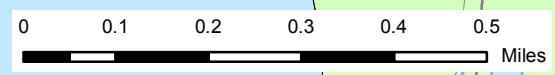
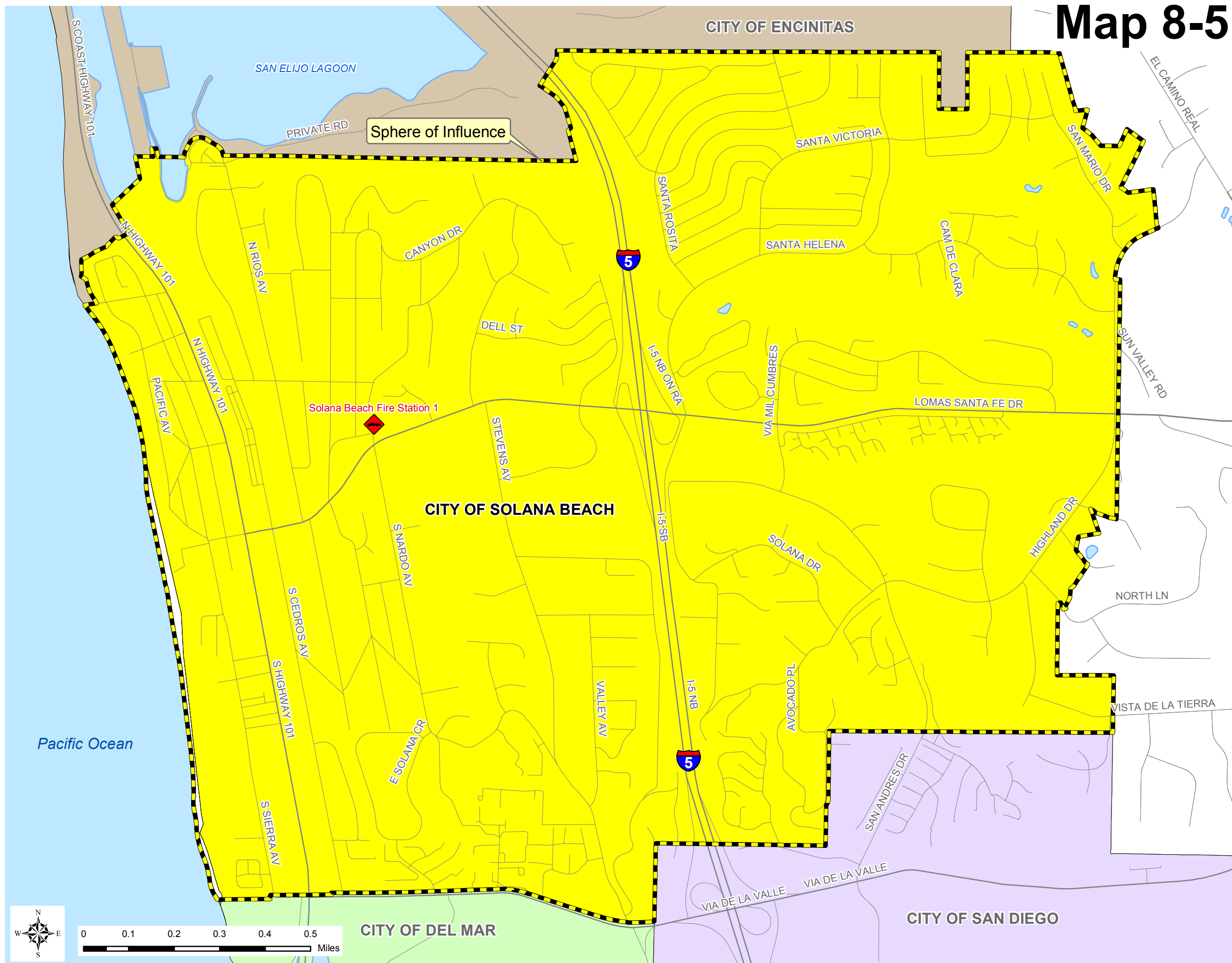
Map 8-5

City of Solana Beach MSR/SR 13-116

LEGEND

- City of Solana Beach
- Sphere of Influence (SOI)

SOI Adopted: 11 / 18 / 85
 SOI Affirmed: 4 / 5 / 93
 SOI Affirmed: 8 / 1 / 05
 SOI Affirmed: 3 / 3 / 08



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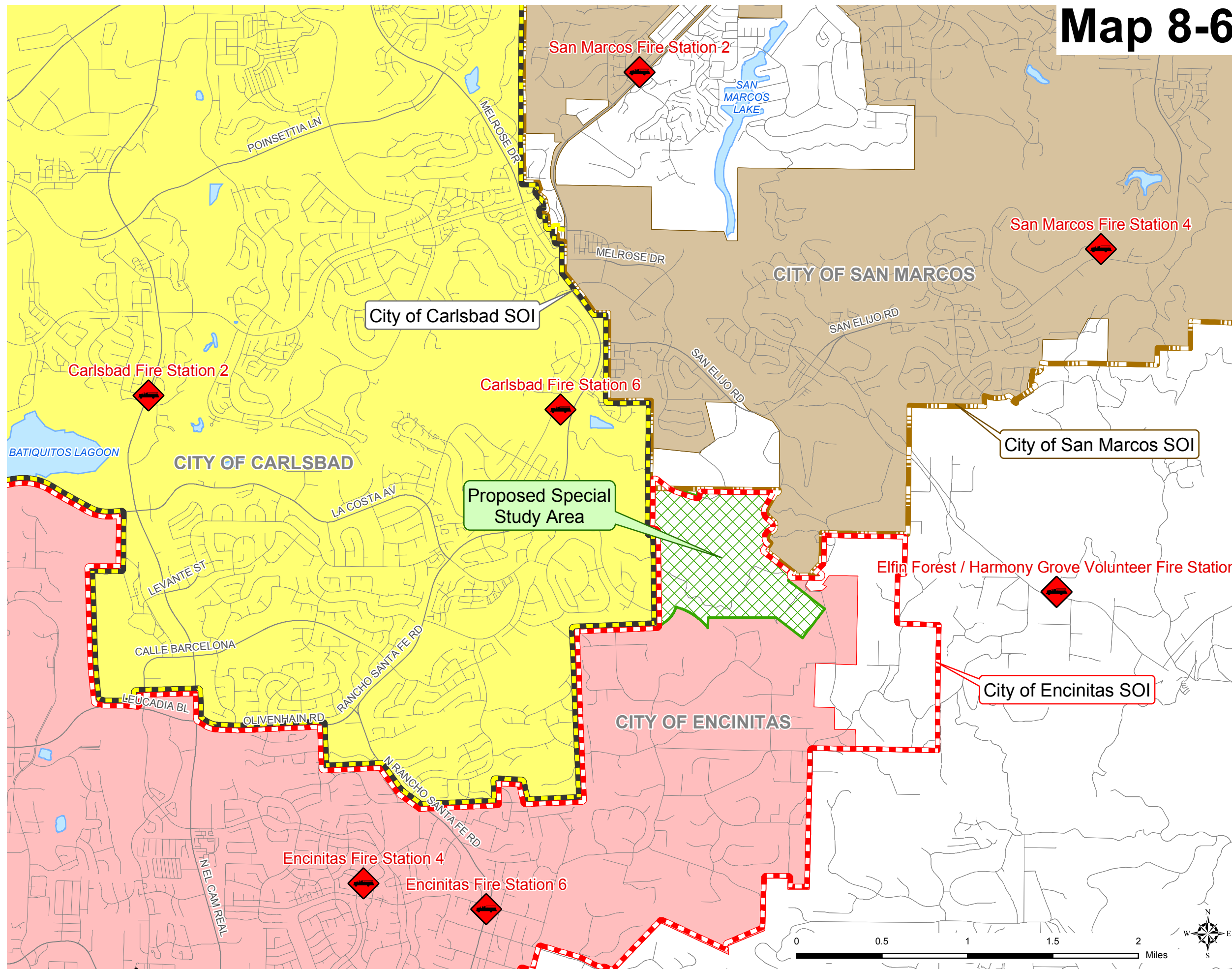
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File: G:/GIS/vicinity maps/agendamaps2013/City_Solana_Beach.mxd
 Printed July 2016.










Map 8-6

Proposed Special Study Area for City of Carlsbad and City of Encinitas



LEGEND

-  Proposed Special Study Area
-  City of Carlsbad
-  City of Carlsbad SOI
-  City of Encinitas
-  City of Encinitas SOI
-  City of San Marcos
-  City of San Marcos SOI

SOI = Sphere of Influence



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**PROPOSED STATEMENT OF DETERMINATIONS
MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CITY OF CARLSBAD
MSR13-100**

The following statement of determinations is prepared pursuant to section 56430 of the Government Code and fulfills LAFCO requirements regarding a sphere review and sphere affirmation for the City of Carlsbad.

(1) Growth and population projections for the affected area.

The City of Carlsbad's total population as of January 2015 is estimated as 110,653 (SANDAG, 2016). From 2010-2015, the City's estimated population has grown by approximately 5.2% and significant growth is not expected in the next 5 years. According to the SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast (2013), Carlsbad's total population is estimated to increase to 124,518 by 2050. This projected increase of 13,865 residents corresponds to a growth rate of approximately 12.5% for the City of Carlsbad during 2015-2050.

The following table reflects estimated and projected populations for the City of Carlsbad from 2010 to 2050:

Year	Population	Source
2010	105,185	(SANDAG/Census, 2010)
2015	110,653	(SANDAG, 2016)
2020	118,450	(SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast, 2013)
2035	124,351	
2050	124,518	

(2) The location and characteristics of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere of influence.

Refer to the *SB244 Staff Report* approved by the San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission on March 4, 2013 for the status of disadvantaged unincorporated communities and the City of Carlsbad.

(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.

The City of Carlsbad provides fire protection and police services city-wide, and water and wastewater services to portions of the City. Most City residents receive water and sewer services from the Carlsbad Municipal Water District, which was established as a subsidiary district in 1990. The southeastern portion of Carlsbad receives water service from the Olivenhain Municipal Water District or the Vallecitos Water District; and wastewater services from the Vallecitos Water

District or the Leucadia Wastewater District. Trash hauling and disposal service is provided by contract with Waste Management, Inc.

The City of Carlsbad 2012 Sewer and Water Master Plan Updates provided an evaluation and capacity assessment of the wastewater collection system and the water distribution and storage system, and included recommendations for a capital improvement/replacement program to provide for continued reliable wastewater and water services through buildout conditions, which are projected to occur by 2035.

The City of Carlsbad's adopted land use planning documents, master service plans, and capital improvement programs indicate that present and planned public facility capacities will be sufficient to meet current and projected needs, and that the City's public services are being provided adequately.

Refer to the *SB244 Staff Report* approved by the San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission on March 4, 2013 for the status of disadvantaged unincorporated communities and the City of Carlsbad.

(4) Financial ability of agencies to provide services.

The City of Carlsbad's budget is comprised of two pieces, the Operating Budget and the Capital Improvement Program Budget (CIP). The CIP provides the funds to build the parks, roads, buildings, and other infrastructure of the City, while the Operating Budget funds staffing and operations of facilities and infrastructure, as well as to provide services to the residents and visitors of Carlsbad.

The City of Carlsbad's adopted Operating Budget and Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for Fiscal Year 2015-2016 reflects total revenues of \$290.1 million, and total expenditures of \$313.6 million. The City states that total expenditures exceed total revenues due to the timing of receipts for planned capital projects. The Capital Improvement Program for 2015-2016 totals \$73.5 million in new appropriations and an estimated \$204 million in continuing appropriations, for a total of \$277.5 million.

Carlsbad FY2015-2016 operating revenues total \$244.9 million, with General Fund revenues totaling \$137.7 million (56%), and Enterprise revenues totaling \$73.7 million (30%) as the major categories. Enterprise Fund revenues include Water Operations at \$40.1 million (55%); Wastewater Operations at \$12.8 million (17%); Recycled Water at \$9.0 million (12%); Golf Course Operations at \$8.3 million (11%); and Solid Waste Management at \$3.5 million (5.0%).

The Carlsbad FY2015-2016 operating budget is estimated at \$240.1 million, with the General Fund (56%) and the Enterprise Fund (29%) as the major categorical expenditures.

General Fund revenue for FY2015-2016 is projected at \$137.7 million with budgeted expenditures of \$135.3 million, leaving a surplus of \$2.4 million. The City's major General Fund revenue sources include: property tax revenues of

\$56.6 million (41%); sales tax revenues of \$34.9 million (25%); and hotel tax (TOT) revenues of \$19.1 million (14%).

The City reports that personnel (human resources) is the largest General Fund expenditure category (\$82.2 million, or 61%) as most municipal services are provided by City employees. The total City workforce in FY2015-2016 is budgeted at 678 full-time and three-quarter time employees, and 160 hourly employees.

The City has adopted a General Fund reserve policy which sets a minimum General Fund level of 30% of General Fund operating expenditures and a target of 40-50% of the General Fund operating expenditures. At the end of FY 2015-16, the reserve is projected to be approximately \$89.7 million, or 66 percent, of the FY 2015-16 Budget.

In addition to the operating reserve, on June 30, 2015, the City Council set aside \$10 million from the General Fund unassigned fund balance to mitigate revenue losses should another recession occur. Unlike the General Fund reserve, these funds are available for ongoing operating expenditures to ensure the continuation of services with minimal impact to the public. The City targets a reserve funding level of 40 percent for both the Wastewater and Water Operating Funds, which is calculated by dividing unassigned fund balance by total budgeted operating expenses plus replacement transfers plus budgeted debt service payments.

Since Fiscal Year 2008-09, no debt service payments have been required of the General Fund, and no new debt is anticipated for the General Fund in FY 2015-16. The approximately \$91 million of debt currently outstanding will be repaid from sewer revenues, golf course revenues and from property owners benefiting from the improvements built with bond proceeds. FY2015-2016 debt payment (principal and interest) is estimated at \$7.8 million.

The City of Carlsbad's budget effectively supports and sustains the City's needs and residents. The City engages an independent public accounting firm to perform annual audits and produce a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The CAFR, adopted budget, capital improvement program, and other City financial documents are posted to the City's website.

(5) Status of, and opportunities for, shared facilities.

The City of Carlsbad participates in a variety of joint powers agreements (JPAs), automatic/mutual aid agreements and other programs. The City of Carlsbad Fire Department is a member of the County of San Diego Unified Disaster Council for County disaster planning, preparedness and incident mitigation, the North County Dispatch JPA, the San Diego Hazardous Incident Response JPA, and has existing Fire Mutual Aid and Automatic Aid Agreements with neighboring jurisdictions, and a Fire Mutual Aid contract with the State of California and the Federal Government. In addition, the City participates in the Encina Wastewater

JPA and the San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) program.

The City of Carlsbad, through its subsidiary district, Carlsbad MWD, is a member of the North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition along with nine other local public agencies and Camp Pendleton in north San Diego County: City of Escondido, City of Oceanside, Leucadia WWD, Olivenhain MWD, Rincon del Diablo MWD, San Elijo JPA, Santa Fe ID, Vallecitos WD, and Vista ID. The North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition has been awarded \$4.9 million in grants to fund needed studies, design and construct recycled water projects intended to augment local drinking water supplies by developing interconnections to more efficiently distribute recycled water, and constructing new water reclamation facilities to increase the supply of recycled water available to each of these agencies' respective customers.

(6) Accountability for community service needs, including governmental structure and operational efficiencies.

The City of Carlsbad was incorporated in 1952 as a General Law city. In June 2008, 82% of Carlsbad voters approved the adoption of a City Charter. The City of Carlsbad is governed by a five-member City Council consisting of an elected Mayor and four elected council members. The City Council consists of a Mayor and four Councilmembers; each serving four year terms and elected from the city at-large. The position of the mayor is elected directly by the voters.

The City Council develops the policies of the City and is responsible for appointing a City Manager to oversee the daily operations of the City. The City Manager is directly responsible to the City Council for the administration and daily operations of all City functions.

The City administers a variety of boards, commissions, and committees as well as provides public outreach and information programs. The City Council conducts regularly scheduled public meetings on Tuesdays of each month, held twice per month at 6:00 p.m. and once per month at 9:00 a.m. The City maintains a website with access to Board meeting notices, agendas, and minutes.

(7) Any other matter related to effective or efficient service delivery, as required by commission policy.

Additional matters related to effective or efficient service delivery as required by commission policy are not relevant in considering MSR13-100 for the City of Carlsbad.

**PROPOSED STATEMENT OF DETERMINATIONS
MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CITY OF DEL MAR
MSR13-103**

The following statement of determinations is prepared pursuant to section 56430 of the Government Code and fulfills LAFCO requirements regarding a sphere review and sphere affirmation for the City of Del Mar.

(1) Growth and population projections for the affected area.

The City of Del Mar's total population as of January 2015 is estimated as 4,238 (SANDAG, 2016). From 2010-2015, the City's estimated population has grown by approximately 2.0% and significant growth is not expected in the next 5 years.

According to the SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast (2013), Del Mar's total population is estimated to increase to 4,732 by 2050. This projected increase of 494 residents corresponds to a growth rate of approximately 11.7% for the City of Del Mar during 2015-2050.

The following table reflects estimated and projected populations for the City of Del Mar from 2010 to 2050:

Year	Population	Source
2010	4,161	SANDAG/Census, 2010
2015	4,238	SANDAG, 2016
2020	4,399	SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast, 2013
2035	4,672	
2050	4,732	

(2) The location and characteristics of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere of influence.

Refer to the *SB244 Staff Report* approved by the San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission on March 4, 2013 for the status of disadvantaged unincorporated communities and the City of Del Mar.

(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.

The City of Del Mar provides fire protection, water, and wastewater collection services city-wide. The City of Del Mar's water and wastewater is treated by the City of San Diego. Police services are provided to Del Mar by contract with the San Diego County Sheriff. Water service is provided to a small northern portion of Del Mar by the Santa Fe Irrigation District. Trash hauling and disposal service is provided by contract with Coast Waste Management.

The Del Mar sphere area receives adequate levels of police, fire, paramedic, sewer, and water services. The City has planned for potential growth and has sufficient capacity and resources to adequately serve that growth. The City has ongoing facility improvement projects to improve existing facilities and construct new ones. The City of Del Mar uses part of its budget to fund Capital Improvement and Facility Plans. The City's capital improvements and plans effectively provide funding for the City's needs.

Refer to the *SB244 Staff Report* approved by the San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission on March 4, 2013 for the status of disadvantaged unincorporated communities and the City of Del Mar.

(4) Financial ability of agencies to provide services.

The City of Del Mar utilizes a two-year operating and capital budget process. The Fiscal Years 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 (FY2015-2016, FY2016-2017) Operating and Capital Budget totals \$33.9 million and \$29.1 million, for the first and second years, respectively. The General Fund (33%) and the Enterprise Fund (33%) are the major categorical expenditures in FY2015-2016.

The budget for the General Fund, the city's primary operating fund, is \$11.1 million in the first year of the budget and \$11.2 million in the second year of the budget. The General Fund represents 33% and 38% of the City's expenditures for FY2015-2016 and FY2016-2017, respectively, and is primarily funded by tax revenues.

General Fund revenue for FY2015-2016 is projected at \$13.7 million with budgeted expenditures of \$11.0 million, leaving a projected surplus of approximately \$2.7 million. The City's major General Fund revenue sources include: property tax revenues of \$5.1 million (37%); sales tax revenues of \$1.7 million (13%); and hotel tax (TOT) revenues of \$2.4 million (18%).

The General Fund capital improvement program is \$8.5 million and \$8.1 million for Fiscal Years 2015-2016 and 2016-2017, respectively, and includes funding for the proposed Del Mar City Hall/Town Hall project.

The City's adopted two-year budget satisfies its General Fund Contingency Reserve policy's 10% minimum requirement with projected FY2015-2016 and FY2016-2017 contingencies of 20% for both years.

In 1998, Del Mar voters approved a measure allowing the issuance of general obligation bonds for the purpose of completing capital improvements to enhance water flows and complete necessary water upgrades for firefighting at the City's urban/wildland boundaries. The City issued bonds totaling \$1,950,000 in May 1999 for a fifteen year period. Annual debt service payments were completed in 2014.

The City of Del Mar's budget effectively supports and sustains the City's needs and residents. The City engages an independent public accounting firm to

perform annual audits and produce a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, which is posted to the City website.

(5) Status of, and opportunities for, shared facilities.

The City of Del Mar participates in a variety of shared facility programs and other agreements in order to provide cost-effective and efficient services and use of facilities. The City also has a number of arrangements with special districts for the provision of public services.

On December 21, 1993, the City of Del Mar and the City of San Diego entered into a Pre-treatment Agreement, which was later incorporated into the Wastewater Disposal Agreement adopted and approved by all Agencies which use the City of San Diego for wastewater treatment. On August 28, 2000, the City of Del Mar executed a Metro Wastewater Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) with other regional wastewater agencies to work together to improve the regional system, assist each other with wastewater issues, and support a more proactive method of dealing with wastewater issues.

In October 2009, the City entered into a Fire Management Services Cooperative Agreement with the Cities of Solana Beach and Encinitas and the Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District.

(6) Accountability for community service needs, including governmental structure and operational efficiencies.

Del Mar is a charter City incorporated in 1959. The City is governed by a five-member City Council under the Council/Manager form of government. The City Council is elected at large with staggered four-year terms and the position of Mayor is rotated amongst Council members annually.

The City Council develops the policies of the City and is responsible for appointing a City Manager to oversee the daily operations of the City. The City Manager is directly responsible to the City Council for the administration and daily operations of all City functions.

The City administers a variety of boards, commissions, and committees as well as provides public outreach and information programs. The City Council conducts regularly scheduled public meetings on the first and third Mondays of each month. The City maintains a website with access to Board meeting notices, agendas, and minutes.

(7) Any other matter related to effective or efficient service delivery, as required by commission policy.

Additional matters related to effective or efficient service delivery as required by commission policy are not relevant in considering MSR13-100 for the City of Del Mar.

**PROPOSED STATEMENT OF DETERMINATIONS
MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CITY OF ENCINITAS
MSR13-105**

The following statement of determinations is prepared pursuant to section 56430 of the Government Code and fulfills LAFCO requirements regarding a sphere review and sphere affirmation for the City of Encinitas.

(1) Growth and population projections for the affected area.

The City of Encinitas' total population as of January 2015 is estimated as 61,518 (SANDAG, 2016). From 2010-2015, the City's estimated population has grown by approximately 3.4% and significant growth is not expected in the next 5 years.

According to the SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast (2013), Encinitas' total population is estimated to increase to 66,670 by 2050. This projected increase of 17,695 residents corresponds to a growth rate of approximately 8.4% for the City of Encinitas during 2015-2050.

The following table reflects estimated and projected populations for the City of Encinitas from 2010 to 2050:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Source</u>
2010	59,518	SANDAG/Census, 2010
2015	61,518	SANDAG, 2016
2020	62,908	SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast, 2013
2035	65,264	
2050	66,670	

(2) The location and characteristics of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere of influence.

Refer to the *SB244 Staff Report* approved by the San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission on March 4, 2013 for the status of disadvantaged unincorporated communities and the City of Encinitas.

(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.

The City of Encinitas provides fire protection service city-wide and wastewater collection services to the western portion of the City. The Leucadia Wastewater District provides wastewater service to the north and east portions of Encinitas. Police service is provided by contract with the San Diego County Sheriff. Emergency medical service is provided by County Service Area No. 17 (San Dieguito Ambulance)

The San Dieguito Water District, a subsidiary district of the City of Encinitas since 1986, provides water service to the western half of Encinitas. The Olivenhain Municipal Water District provides water service to the eastern half of the City; the Santa Fe Irrigation District provides water service to a small southern portion of the City. Trash hauling and disposal services are provided by contract with EDCO Disposal.

The Encinitas sphere area receives adequate levels of police, fire, paramedic, sewer, and water services. The City has planned for potential growth and has sufficient capacity and resources to adequately serve that growth. The City has ongoing facility improvement projects to improve existing facilities and construct new ones. Encinitas uses part of its budget to fund Capital Improvement and Facility Plans. The City's capital improvements and plans anticipate and provide funding for the City's needs.

Refer to the *SB244 Staff Report* approved by the San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission on March 4, 2013 for the status of disadvantaged unincorporated communities and the City of Encinitas.

(4) Financial ability of agencies to provide services.

As of Fiscal Year (FY) 2009-2010, the City of Encinitas utilizes a two-year operating and capital budget process. The City has also adopted a six-year Capital Improvement Program and Financial Plan, which depicts the financial forecast of the City, and includes all operating and capital costs, debt service payments and interfund transfers..

The Capital Improvement Program and Financial Plan for Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2020-21 is balanced in all six-years and maintains sustainable reserves. For FY 2015-16, the first year of the six year plan, the combined operating expenditures for all funds of the City total \$76.6 million, with an additional \$18.0 million budgeted for construction of capital improvements.

General Fund revenue for FY2015-2016 is projected at \$65.0 million with budgeted expenditures of \$56.6 million, leaving a surplus of \$8.4 million. The City's major General Fund revenue sources include: property tax revenues of \$38.1 million (59%), and sales tax revenues of \$12.1 million (19%). Total tax revenue in FY2015-2016 is projected at \$56.0 million, or 86% of the General Fund revenues. Major General Fund expenditures for FY2015-2016 include Public Safety at \$27.4 million (48%), Engineering and Public Works at 8.4 million (15%), and General Government at \$9.4 million (17%).

For FY2015-2016, the City reports a total of \$11.3 million in the Contingency Reserve Fund; \$1.3 million in the Budget Stabilization Reserve Fund; and, \$7.2 million in the Future Projects Reserve Fund.

The City's long term obligations and capital leases have an outstanding balance of \$62.4 million as of June 30, 2015. For FY2015-2016, the City reports a total of \$6.2 million in principal and interest payments. The City's credit rating is AAA, the

highest rating assigned to a debt issuer by Standard & Poor's credit rating service.

The City of Encinitas budget effectively supports and sustains the City's needs and residents. The City engages an independent public accounting firm to perform annual audits and produce a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The CAFR, adopted budget, capital improvement program, and other City financial documents are posted to the City's website.

(5) Status of, and opportunities for, shared facilities.

The City of Encinitas contracts with the County of San Diego for law enforcement and animal control services. The City of Encinitas Fire Department shares management and administrative resources with the Cities of Del Mar and Solana Beach and the Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District via a 2009 Fire Management Agreement. The Encina WPCF is jointly-owned and operated by six northern San Diego County agencies through a Joint Powers Agreement known as the Encina Wastewater Authority (EWA). The member agencies of the EWA are: the City of Carlsbad, City of Vista, City of Encinitas, Vallecitos Water District (WD), Buena Sanitation District (SD), and the Leucadia Wastewater District (WWD). The City of Encinitas appoints elected official representatives to sit as voting members on the Encina Wastewater Authority Board and the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority Board.

(6) Accountability for community service needs, including governmental structure and operational efficiencies.

The City of Encinitas was incorporated on October 1, 1986 as a General Law City. The Encinitas City Council is the legislative body of the City and consists of an elected Mayor and four elected Council members. As of 2014, the Mayor is elected to a two-year term and Council members are elected on staggered four-year terms.

The Mayor presides at all Council meetings and is recognized as the head of the City Government for ceremonial purposes. The Mayor acts as the official representative for the City in agreements with other governmental entities, but has no administrative duties except those required to carry out the responsibilities outlined in the City Municipal Code.

The City Council adopts goals and procedures, approves the City's Financial Plan and Capital Improvement Plan, and provides specific administrative direction to the City Manager. The Deputy Mayor is selected each year by a majority vote of the City Council. The City Manager is appointed by the City Council and serves as the administrative head of the municipal government under the direction and control of the City Council.

The city administers a variety of boards, commissions, and committees as well as provides public outreach and information programs. The City Council holds regular meetings on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Wednesdays of each month, beginning

at 6:00 p.m. Meetings are held in the City Council Chambers located at the Encinitas Civic Center, 505 S. Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas. The City maintains a website with public access to Board meeting notices, agendas, and minutes.

(7) Any other matter related to effective or efficient service delivery, as required by commission policy.

Additional matters related to effective or efficient service delivery as required by commission policy are not relevant in considering MSR13-105 for the City of Encinitas.

**PROPOSED STATEMENT OF DETERMINATIONS
MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CITY OF OCEANSIDE
MSR13-111**

The following statement of determinations is prepared pursuant to section 56430 of the Government Code and fulfills LAFCO requirements regarding a sphere review and sphere affirmation for the City of Oceanside.

(1) Growth and population projections for the affected area.

The City of Oceanside's total population as of January 2015 is estimated as 171,682 (SANDAG, 2016). From 2010-2015, the City's estimated population has grown by approximately 2.6% and significant growth is not expected in the next 5 years. According to the SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast (2013), Oceanside's total population is estimated to increase to 189,377 by 2050. This projected increase of 17,695 residents corresponds to a growth rate of approximately 10.3% for the City of Oceanside during 2015-2050.

The following table reflects estimated and projected populations for the City of Oceanside from 2010 to 2050:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Source</u>
2010	167,344	SANDAG/Census, 2010)
2015	171,682	SANDAG, 2016)
2020	177,840	SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast, 2013)
2035	188,597	
2050	189,377	

(2) The location and characteristics of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere of influence.

Refer to the *SB244 Staff Report* approved by the San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission on March 4, 2013 for the status of disadvantaged unincorporated communities and the City of Oceanside.

(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.

The City of Oceanside provides fire protection, police, wastewater, and water services city-wide. The Oceanside sphere area receives adequate levels of police, fire, paramedic, sewer, and water services. The City has planned for potential growth and has sufficient capacity and resources to adequately serve that growth.

The City has ongoing facility improvement projects to improve existing facilities and construct new infrastructure. The City of Oceanside uses part of its budget to

fund Capital Improvement and Facility Plans. The City's capital improvements and plans effectively provide funding for the City's needs.

Refer to the *SB244 Staff Report* approved by the San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission on March 4, 2013 for the status of disadvantaged unincorporated communities and the City of Oceanside.

(4) Financial ability of agencies to provide services.

The City of Oceanside's adopted budget for fiscal year 2015-2016 (FY2015-2016) includes total revenues of \$398.50 million and total expenditures of \$378.99 million, resulting in a projected surplus of \$19.51 million. The City reports that personnel services (32%) and maintenance/operations (36%) are the largest expenditure categories (67%) as most municipal services are provided by City employees.

The City of Oceanside's operating budget includes the General Fund, Special Funds, Capital Project Funds, Debt Service Funds, Enterprise Funds, and Internal Service Funds. The General Fund is the primary operating fund for the City and accounts for all financial resources not required to be accounted for in a special purpose fund. The City of Oceanside's FY2015-16 General Fund revenues are projected at \$131.81 million, with property taxes representing 40% of total General Fund revenues, and sales & use taxes representing 16.5% of total General Fund revenues.

For FY2015-2016, property tax revenue is projected at \$52.3 million; sales tax revenue projected at \$21.69 million; and, hotel taxes (TOT) projected at \$4.95 million. The FY2015-16 General Fund expenditures are budgeted at \$131.10 million, resulting in a projected surplus of \$710,000. The ending General Fund balance for 6/30/2016 is projected as \$7,902,777.

The City of Oceanside approved five-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) budget for all funds totaling \$82.45 million. Funding for the CIP budget is approved by the Council for the first year of the program; the other four years are shown in the budget as a planning tool. Unused appropriations are re-budgeted in subsequent years when projects are not complete. The adopted FY2015-2016 CIP budget includes approximately \$52.24 million in 'new money'. Total Capital Projects for FY2015-2016 is budgeted as \$ 3.0 million.

As of June 30, 2015, the City of Oceanside reports general debt obligations totaling \$59.4 million and enterprise debt obligations totaling \$61.5 million. The adopted FY2015-2016 budget includes total debt service of \$12.5 million, with general debt obligation service payments of \$6.4 million and enterprise debt obligation service payments of \$6.5 million.

The City of Oceanside's budget effectively supports and sustains the City's needs and residents. The City engages an independent public accounting firm to perform annual audits and produce a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

The CAFR, adopted budget, capital improvement program, and other City financial documents are posted to the City's website.

(5) Status of, and opportunities for, shared facilities.

The City of Oceanside participates in a number of shared facility programs with adjacent public agencies to provide cost-effective and efficient water and wastewater services and infrastructure. The City of Oceanside has partnered with several North County water agencies and cities as the North County Regional Recycled Water Group to plan for and distribute recycled water across agency boundaries.

The San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) program is a local water resources management approach aimed at securing long-term water supply reliability within California by water retailers, wastewater agencies, stormwater and flood managers, watershed groups, the business community, Native American tribes, agriculture, and regulatory agencies to better coordinate water resource management efforts and to enable the San Diego region to apply for grants tied to the Department of Water Resources IRWM program. The City of Oceanside has participated in the organization of the program locally, and in planning, coordination, and supporting watershed activities related to the IRWM.

(6) Accountability for community service needs, including governmental structure and operational efficiencies.

The City of Oceanside became a charter city on July 8, 2010 following a 53.8% affirmative vote of local citizens. The City of Oceanside is governed by a five-member City Council consisting of a Mayor and four Councilmembers. The Mayor and Council members are elected at-large for staggered four-year terms. Joint meetings of the Oceanside City Council, Community Development Commission (CDC), and Harbor Board of Directors are typically held on two Wednesdays of each month at 5:00 PM.

The City Manager is appointed by the City Council to serve as the Chief Administrative Officer of the City. The City Manager oversees the implementation of policy and programs established by the City Council, and is responsible for the administration of City programs and services.

The City of Oceanside administers a variety of boards, commissions, and committees as well as provides public outreach and information programs. The City Council conducts regularly scheduled public meetings on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The City maintains a website with access to Board meeting notices, agendas, and minutes.

(7) Any other matter related to effective or efficient service delivery, as required by commission policy.

Additional matters related to effective or efficient service delivery as required by commission policy are not relevant in considering MSR13-100 for the City of Oceanside.

**PROPOSED STATEMENT OF DETERMINATIONS
MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CITY OF SOLANA BEACH
MSR13-116**

The following statement of determinations is prepared pursuant to section 56430 of the Government Code and fulfills LAFCO requirements regarding a sphere review and sphere affirmation for the City of Solana Beach.

(1) Growth and population projections for the affected area.

The City of Solana Beach's total population is estimated as 13,104 (SANDAG, 2015). From 2010-2015, the City's estimated population has grown by approximately 1.8% and significant growth is not expected in the next 5 years.

According to the SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast (2013), Solana Beach's total population is estimated to increase to 14,870 by 2050. This projected increase of 1,766 residents corresponds to a growth rate of approximately 13.5% for the City of Solana Beach during 2015-2050.

The following table reflects estimated and projected populations for the City of Solana Beach from 2010 to 2050:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Source</u>
2010	12,867	SANDAG/Census, 2010
2015	13,104	SANDAG Estimate, 2016
2020	13,376	SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast, 2013
2035	14,207	
2050	14,870	

(2) The location and characteristics of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere of influence.

Refer to the *SB244 Staff Report* approved by the San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission on March 4, 2013 for the status of disadvantaged unincorporated communities and the City of Solana Beach.

(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.

The City of Solana Beach provides fire protection and wastewater services city-wide. Police service is provided by contract with the San Diego County Sheriff. The Santa Fe Irrigation District provides water service to Solana Beach. The Olivenhain Municipal Water District provides water service to a small portion of northern Solana Beach. Trash hauling and disposal service is provided by contract with Waste Management, Inc.

The City of Solana Beach has ongoing facility improvement projects to improve existing facilities and construct new infrastructure. The City of Solana Beach uses part of its budget to fund Capital Improvement and Facility Plans. The City's capital improvements and plans effectively provide funding for the City's needs.

The Solana Beach incorporated territory and sphere area receives adequate levels of police, fire, paramedic, sewer, and water services. The City and the special district service providers have planned for potential growth and have sufficient capacity and resources to adequately serve that growth.

Refer to the *SB244 Staff Report* approved by the San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission on March 4, 2013 for the status of disadvantaged unincorporated communities and the City of Solana Beach.

(4) Financial ability of agencies to provide services.

The City of Solana Beach's adopted budget for Fiscal Year (FY) 2015-2016 reflects total revenues of \$28.0 million, and total expenditures of \$29.8 million. Solana Beach FY2015-2016 operating revenues include General Fund revenues totaling \$15.9 million (57%), and Enterprise (Sanitation) revenue totaling \$7.0 million (25%) as the major categories.

General Fund revenue for FY2015-2016 is projected at \$15.9 million with budgeted expenditures of \$16.9 million. The City's major General Fund revenue sources include: property tax revenues of \$6.5 million (41%); and sales tax revenues of \$3.3 million (21%). General Fund expenditures for FY2015-2016 are budgeted at \$16.9 million, with Public Safety (Police/Fire) totaling \$8.7 million (52%), General Government at \$4.4 million (26%), and Public Works at \$2.0 million (12%) as the major categories.

The City has adopted reserve policies which specify that a minimum of 17%, or two months of operating expenditures, be set aside. This designation is to ensure uninterrupted service in the event of an unforeseen disaster and/or economic uncertainties. Solana Beach FY2015-2016 designated reserves are projected at \$4.5 million, including \$2.3 million designated for contingencies. Undesignated reserves are projected to total \$4.6 million. Total FY2015-2016 reserves are \$8.8 million.

As of June 30, 2015, the City of Solana Beach reports outstanding debt obligations totaling \$24.2 million. The adopted FY2015-2016 budget includes total debt service payments of \$2.4 million.

The City of Solana Beach's budget effectively supports and sustains the City's needs and residents. The City engages an independent public accounting firm to perform annual audits and produce a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The CAFR, adopted budget, capital improvement program, and other City financial documents are posted to the City's website.

(5) Status of, and opportunities for, shared facilities.

The City of Solana Beach participates in a variety of shared facility programs and other agreements in order to provide cost-effective and efficient services and use of facilities. The City also has a number of arrangements with adjacent cities and special districts for the provision of public services.

In October 2009, the City of Solana Beach entered into a Fire Management Services Cooperative Agreement with the Cities of Del Mar and Encinitas and the Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District (FPD). Through this agreement, Encinitas and Solana Beach senior fire staff provides operational oversight for the Encinitas, Del Mar, and Solana Beach Fire Departments and Rancho Santa Fe FPD. Duties include supervising fire suppression operations and emergency medical services; emergency management; fire prevention activities; purchasing of materials, supplies, and fire equipment; management of service contracts; and administrative functions. Rancho Santa Fe FPD provides 24-hour Battalion Chief coverage for Encinitas, Del Mar, and Solana Beach and a single training officer for all four agencies.

The North County Dispatch Joint Powers Authority (NCDJPA) provides emergency dispatching for the Cities of Encinitas, Carlsbad, Del Mar, Oceanside, San Marcos, Solana Beach and Vista; as well as for the unincorporated communities of Elfin Forest, Fallbrook, and Rancho Santa Fe. Dispatchers provide for a coordinated and effective response to incidents using a computer aided dispatch (CAD) system that functionally integrates their emergency operations and an automated vehicle location (AVL) system that ensures the closest available unit is dispatched to an incident. A Solana Beach City Council member represents the city on the NCDJPA board of directors.

(6) Accountability for community service needs, including governmental structure and operational efficiencies.

The City of Solana Beach is a General Law City operated by a Council-Manager form of government. The City Council consists of five Councilmembers elected at-large for 4-year terms. The position of Mayor is rotated between the Councilmembers on an annual basis.

The City Council is responsible for setting policies, enacting ordinances, adopting the budget, reviewing the General Plan, appointing committees and appointing the City Manager. The City Manager is responsible for carrying out the policies and ordinances of the City Council, appointing department heads and overseeing the daily operations of the City.

The City of Solana Beach administers a variety of boards, commissions, and committees as well as provides public outreach and information programs. The City Council conducts regularly scheduled public meetings on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. The City maintains a website with access to Board meeting notices, agendas, and minutes.

(7) Any other matter related to effective or efficient service delivery, as required by commission policy.

Additional matters related to effective or efficient service delivery as required by commission policy are not relevant in considering MSR13-100 for the City of Solana Beach.

**PROPOSED STATEMENT OF DETERMINATIONS
FOR AFFIRMATION OF A COTERMINOUS SPHERE OF INFLUENCE
AND DESIGNATION OF A SPECIAL STUDY AREA
FOR THE CITY OF CARLSBAD
SR13-100**

The following statement of determinations is prepared pursuant to section 56425 of the Government Code for affirmation of the areas shown on the attached Map 8-1 as the coterminous sphere of influence for the City of Carlsbad.

(1) The present and planned land uses in the area, including agricultural and open space lands.

The City of Carlsbad's General Plan establishes the locations and types of land uses and their corresponding development density and intensity standards. The City's General Plan was most recently updated in 2015 with a planning time horizon of 2035.

The Carlsbad General Plan states that residential uses account for 27% of the City's total land area, with the largest share attributable to single-family homes (20%). Non-residential uses, including commercial, industrial and hotels, account for 8% of the city's total land area. The City's commercial and industrial uses are primarily concentrated along Palomar Airport Road. Public and quasi-public uses, including city buildings and utilities, account for 6% of the city's total acreage.

Agriculture/Open Space/Recreation uses total approximately 37% of the city's land area, with open space uses constituting 25%, parks and recreation accounting for 8%, and agriculture at 4% percent. Undeveloped or vacant lands (excluding undeveloped areas designated as open space) total 9% of the city's land area. Although vacant land is available for development, constraints such as steep slopes or natural habitat that is protected under the City's Habitat Management Plan (HMP) reduces much of the development potential.

The California Coastal Act regulates all development within the state-designated Coastal Zone. The Coastal Zone extends through the length of the city, and covers approximately 14.4 square miles of land, or one-third of the City of Carlsbad's total land area. The California Coastal Act requires every city and county lying partly or wholly within the Coastal Zone to prepare a Local Coastal Program (LCP), consisting of a coastal Land Use Plan (LUP) and an implementation plan (IP). The City of Carlsbad's LUP serves as the land use plan for the incorporated area within the Coastal Zone.

Previous informal discussions between the Cities of Carlsbad and Oceanside have occurred regarding potential reorganizations of incorporated territory to establish a more logical corporate boundary along the two Cities' shared border; however, no formal reorganization proposal has been submitted to LAFCO.

(2) The present and probable need for public facilities and services in the area.

The City of Carlsbad is a full service city that provides most public services within its incorporated territory. The City's sphere area receives adequate levels of police, fire, paramedic, sewer, and water services. The City has planned for potential growth and has sufficient capacity and resources to adequately serve that growth.

In 1986, Carlsbad voters approved Proposition E, which established the City's Growth Management Plan to manage the city's growth, fiscal health and levels of service. The Growth Management Plan limits the total number of residential dwelling units in the city to 54,599, establishes dwelling unit limits for each of the city's four geographic quadrants, and requires performance standards for the provision of public facilities concurrent with new growth. Pursuant to Proposition E, the city cannot approve a General Plan amendment, zone change, subdivision map or other discretionary permit that could result in residential development that exceeds the dwelling unit limit in each quadrant without approval by Carlsbad voters.

The City of Carlsbad 2012 Sewer and Water Master Plan Updates provided an evaluation and capacity assessment of the wastewater collection system and the water distribution and storage system, and included recommendations for a capital improvement/replacement program to provide for continued reliable wastewater and water services through buildout conditions, which are projected to occur by 2035.

As part of a recent reorganization of local fire protection agencies, an unincorporated area immediately east of the City of Carlsbad's incorporated boundary and sphere was identified as not being located within the service area of an authorized fire protection service provider. The subject unincorporated area is undeveloped and is located with the City of Encinitas sphere, but access to the area is primarily from the incorporated territory of the City of San Marcos.

The City of Carlsbad and the City of San Marcos have existing fire stations that are closer to the subject area than the City of Encinitas. Accordingly, a *Special Study Area* designation for the subject area is recommended for the Cities of Carlsbad and Encinitas to encourage discussions between the two cities and the City of San Marcos to determine the most efficient provision of fire protection service to the subject territory. Refer to Map 8-6.

(3) The present capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services that the agency provides or is authorized to provide.

The City of Carlsbad's adopted land use planning documents, master service plans, and capital improvement programs indicate that present and planned public facility capacities will be sufficient to meet current and projected needs, and that the City's public services are being provided adequately.

- (4) The existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the area if the commission determines that they are relevant to the agency.**

Social and economic communities of interest are not relevant in considering affirmation of this sphere of influence.

- (5) For an update of a sphere of influence of a city or special district that provides public facilities or services related to sewers, municipal and industrial water, or structural fire protection, that occurs pursuant to subdivision (g) on or after July 1, 2012, the present and probable need for those public facilities and services of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within the existing sphere of influence.**

Refer to the *SB244 Staff Report* approved by the San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission on March 4, 2013 for the status of disadvantaged unincorporated communities and the City of Carlsbad.

**PROPOSED STATEMENT OF DETERMINATIONS
FOR AFFIRMATION OF A COTERMINOUS SPHERE OF INFLUENCE FOR
THE CITY OF DEL MAR
SR13-103**

The following statement of determinations is prepared pursuant to section 56425 of the Government Code for affirmation of the areas shown on the attached Map 8-2 as the coterminous sphere of influence for the City of Del Mar.

(1) The present and planned land uses in the area, including agricultural and open space lands.

The City of Del Mar Community (General) Plan was adopted in 1976 and was amended in 1985 and 2002. Present and planned land uses within the City of Del Mar consist of single and multi-family residential (38%); commercial (4%); urban reserve (18%); and open space/public facilities (41%).

Eight planning districts identified in the Del Mar Community Plan: the North Hills, South Hills, North Bluff, North Beach, and South Beach planning districts are primarily comprised of residential uses; the Valley (Fairgrounds) planning district includes the racetrack and fairgrounds, as well as the San Dieguito River and industrial uses; the South Bluff planning district includes low density residential and open space uses; and the Village Center (downtown) planning district includes commercial uses.

The Del Mar coastline includes approximately 2.2 miles of beach and the San Dieguito Lagoon, which extends east to the incorporated border with the City of San Diego. The California Coastal Act regulates all development within the state-designated Coastal Zone. The California Coastal Act requires every city and county lying partly or wholly within the Coastal Zone to prepare a Local Coastal Program (LCP), consisting of a coastal Land Use Plan (LUP) and an implementation plan (IP). The City of Del Mar's LUP serves as the land use plan for the incorporated area within the Coastal Zone.

The City of Del Mar has identified properties located immediately east of Del Mar within the City of San Diego for potential reorganization of the cities' incorporated boundaries in the I-5 and Via De La Valle area. As of 2016, no formal discussion regarding reorganization between the two cities has occurred.

(2) The present and probable need for public facilities and services in the area.

The City of Del Mar provides fire protection, water, and wastewater collection services city-wide. The City of Del Mar's water and wastewater is treated by the City of San Diego. Police services are provided to Del Mar by contract with the San Diego County Sheriff. Water service is provided to a small northern portion of Del Mar by the Santa Fe Irrigation District. Trash hauling and disposal service is provided by contract with Coast Waste Management.

From 2010-2015, the City's estimated population has grown by approximately 2.0% and significant growth is not expected in the next 5 years.

The City of Del Mar has identified properties located immediately east of Del Mar within the City of San Diego for potential reorganization of the cities' incorporated boundaries in the I-5 and Via De La Valle area. As of 2016, no formal discussion regarding reorganization between the two cities has occurred.

(3) The present capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services that the agency provides or is authorized to provide.

The City of Del Mar's adopted operating budgets and capital improvement programs indicate that present and planned public facility capacities will be sufficient to meet current and projected needs, and that the City's public services are being provided adequately.

(4) The existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the area if the commission determines that they are relevant to the agency.

Social and economic communities of interest are not relevant in considering affirmation of this sphere of influence.

(5) For an update of a sphere of influence of a city or special district that provides public facilities or services related to sewers, municipal and industrial water, or structural fire protection, that occurs pursuant to subdivision (g) on or after July 1, 2012, the present and probable need for those public facilities and services of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within the existing sphere of influence.

Refer to the *SB244 Staff Report* approved by the San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission on March 4, 2013 for the status of disadvantaged unincorporated communities and the City of Del Mar.

**PROPOSED STATEMENT OF DETERMINATIONS
FOR AFFIRMATION OF A LARGER-THAN-CITY SPHERE OF INFLUENCE
AND DESIGNATION OF A SPECIAL STUDY AREA
FOR THE CITY OF ENCINITAS
SR13-105**

The following statement of determinations is prepared pursuant to section 56425 of the Government Code for affirmation of the areas shown on the attached Map 8-3 as the larger-than-city sphere of influence for the City of Encinitas.

(1) The present and planned land uses in the area, including agricultural and open space lands.

The City of Encinitas was incorporated in 1986, and included the communities of New Encinitas, Old Encinitas, Cardiff-by-the-Sea, Olivenhain and Leucadia. According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of approximately 20.0 square miles, including 18.8 square miles of land and 1.2 square miles of water.

The Encinitas General Plan serves as the blueprint for the long-range, orderly, physical development of the City. The current General Plan was adopted in 1989. The City embarked on a Comprehensive General Plan Update in 2010; however, a draft General Plan Update was not approved in 2013 and the 1989 General Plan remains in effect, as amended.

The primary land use in Encinitas is residential, which comprises approximately 75% of the incorporated territory. The other land uses within Encinitas include ecological resources/open space/parks (9%), public uses and roadways (6%), commercial uses (4%), and the Encinitas Ranch Specific Plan Area (SPA) (6%).

The City of Encinitas communities of New Encinitas, Old Encinitas, Cardiff-by-the-Sea, Olivenhain and Leucadia each have varied histories of growth and development and their land uses reflect those historical differences. All of the five communities are considered by the City to be approximately 80-90% built-out.

The California Coastal Act requires every city and county lying partly or wholly within the Coastal Zone to prepare a Local Coastal Program (LCP), consisting of a coastal Land Use Plan (LUP) and an implementation plan (IP). The City of Encinitas' LUP serves as the land use plan for the incorporated area within the Coastal Zone.

Since the last review in 2008, there have been no amendments to the sphere. Affirmation of Encinitas's larger than city sphere of influence would have no effect on agricultural and open space land uses. The City of Encinitas sphere of influence was originally adopted in 1987 and was previously reviewed and reaffirmed in 2005 and 2008.

(2) The present and probable need for public facilities and services in the area.

The City of Encinitas' total population as of January 2015 is estimated as 61,518 (SANDAG, 2016). From 2010-2015, the City's estimated population has grown by approximately 3.4% and significant growth is not expected in the next 5 years.

According to the SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast (2013), Encinitas' total population is estimated to increase to 66,670 by 2050. This projected increase of 17,695 residents corresponds to a growth rate of approximately 8.4% for the City of Encinitas during 2015-2050.

As part of a recent reorganization of local fire protection agencies, an unincorporated area immediately east of the City of Carlsbad's incorporated boundary and sphere was identified as not being located within the service area of an authorized fire protection service provider.

The subject unincorporated area is undeveloped and is located with the City of Encinitas sphere and adjacent to the City of Carlsbad sphere, but access to the area is primarily from the incorporated territory of the City of San Marcos. The City of Carlsbad and the City of San Marcos have existing fire stations that are closer to the subject area than the City of Encinitas.

Accordingly, a *Special Study Area* designation for the subject area is recommended for the Cities of Carlsbad and Encinitas to encourage discussions between the two cities and the City of San Marcos to determine the most efficient provision of fire protection service to the subject territory. Refer to Map 8-6.

(3) The present capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services that the agency provides or is authorized to provide.

The City of Encinitas provides fire protection service city-wide and wastewater collection services to the western portion of the City. The Leucadia Wastewater District provides wastewater service to the north and east portions of Encinitas. Police service is provided by contract with the San Diego County Sheriff. Emergency medical service is provided by County Service Area No. 17 (San Dieguito Ambulance)

The San Dieguito Water District, a subsidiary district of the City of Encinitas since 1986, provides water service to the western half of Encinitas. The Olivenhain Municipal Water District provides water service to the eastern half of the City; the Santa Fe Irrigation District provides water service to a small southern portion of the City. Trash hauling and disposal services are provided by contract with EDCO Disposal.

The City of Encinitas has planned for potential growth and has sufficient capacity and resources to adequately serve that growth. The City is not anticipated to be involved in any annexation proceedings or sphere changes in the near future. The Encinitas sphere area receives adequate levels of police, fire, paramedic, sewer, and water services.

- (4) The existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the area if the commission determines that they are relevant to the agency.**

Social and economic communities of interest that exist in the City of Encinitas would not be affected by this reaffirmation of a sphere of influence designation.

- (5) For an update of a sphere of influence of a city or special district that provides public facilities or services related to sewers, municipal and industrial water, or structural fire protection, that occurs pursuant to subdivision (g) on or after July 1, 2012, the present and probable need for those public facilities and services of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within the existing sphere of influence.**

Refer to the *SB244 Staff Report* approved by the San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission on March 4, 2013 for the status of disadvantaged unincorporated communities and the City of Encinitas.

**PROPOSED STATEMENT OF DETERMINATIONS
FOR AFFIRMATION OF A COTERMINOUS SPHERE OF INFLUENCE FOR
THE CITY OF OCEANSIDE
SR13-111**

The following statement of determinations is prepared pursuant to section 56425 of the Government Code for affirmation of the areas shown on the attached Map 8-4 as the coterminous sphere of influence for the City of Oceanside.

(1) The present and planned land uses in the area, including agricultural and open space lands.

The City of Oceanside has embarked on a comprehensive update of the General Plan which is anticipated to be completed by 2018. According to SANDAG's Series 13 Growth Forecast (2013), the City's 2015 developed land uses include Residential (45%), Institutional (schools, roads, and parks) (31%), Commercial (10%), and Industrial (5%). The Series 13 Growth Forecast does not include agricultural land use, though a separate SANDAG analysis determined that agriculture comprised approximately 10% of 2015 developed land use. In general, the distribution of developed land use across these categories is not projected to change substantially, although residential land use is anticipated to increase by almost 750 acres between 2015 and 2040.

The California Coastal Act requires every city and county lying partly or wholly within the Coastal Zone to prepare a Local Coastal Program (LCP), consisting of a coastal Land Use Plan (LUP) and an implementation plan (IP). The City of Oceanside's LUP serves as the land use plan for the incorporated area within the Coastal Zone. The City of Oceanside presently has a coterminous sphere. Since the last review in 2008, there have been no amendments to the sphere. Affirmation of Oceanside's coterminous sphere of influence would have no effect on agricultural and open space land uses. The Oceanside sphere of influence was originally adopted in 1999 and previously reviewed and reaffirmed in 2004, 2005, and 2008.

Previous informal discussions between the Cities of Carlsbad and Oceanside have occurred regarding potential reorganizations of incorporated territory to establish a more logical corporate boundary along the two Cities' shared border; however, no formal reorganization proposal has been submitted to LAFCO.

(2) The present and probable need for public facilities and services in the area.

The City of Oceanside's total population as of January 2015 is estimated as 171,682 (SANDAG, 2016). From 2010-2015, the City's estimated population has grown by approximately 2.6% and significant growth is not expected in the next 5 years. According to the SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast (2013), Oceanside's total population is estimated to increase to 189,377 by 2050. This

projected increase of 17,695 residents corresponds to a growth rate of approximately 10.3% for the City of Solana Beach during 2015-2050.

(3) The present capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services that the agency provides or is authorized to provide.

The City of Oceanside adequately provides most municipal services to the developed territories within the corporate boundary, and has the ability to meet future service demand. Oceanside is not expected to be involved in any annexation proceedings or sphere changes in the near future. The Oceanside incorporated territory and sphere area receives adequate levels of police, fire, paramedic, sewer, and water services. The City has planned for potential growth and has sufficient capacity and resources to adequately serve that growth.

(4) The existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the area if the commission determines that they are relevant to the agency.

Social and economic communities of interest are not relevant in considering affirmation of this sphere of influence.

(5) For an update of a sphere of influence of a city or special district that provides public facilities or services related to sewers, municipal and industrial water, or structural fire protection, that occurs pursuant to subdivision (g) on or after July 1, 2012, the present and probable need for those public facilities and services of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within the existing sphere of influence.

Refer to the *SB244 Staff Report* approved by the San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission on March 4, 2013 for the status of disadvantaged unincorporated communities and the City of Oceanside.

**PROPOSED STATEMENT OF DETERMINATIONS
FOR AFFIRMATION OF A COTERMINOUS SPHERE OF INFLUENCE FOR
THE CITY OF SOLANA BEACH
SR13-116**

The following statement of determinations is prepared pursuant to section 56425 of the Government Code for affirmation of the areas shown on the attached Map 8-5 as the coterminous sphere of influence for the City of Solana Beach.

(1) The present and planned land uses in the area, including agricultural and open space lands.

The City of Solana Beach General Plan was originally adopted in 1988, with the Land Use and Circulation elements most recently updated in 2014. The City embarked on the first comprehensive update to the General Plan in 2010; completion is not anticipated in FY2015-2016. According to the United States Census Bureau, the City of Solana Beach has a total incorporated area of 3.6 square miles, with 3.5 square miles of land and 0.1 square miles of water. The Solana Beach coastline includes approximately 1.7 miles of beach.

The City of Solana Beach is bisected north to south by Interstate 5 (I-5) and east to west by Lomas Santa Fe Drive, which creates four quadrants. The City territory east of I-5 is characterized by lower density single-family housing; City territory west of the I-5 is characterized by higher density single-family and multi-family housing.

Existing land uses in Solana Beach are predominantly residential, accounting for approximately 56% of city's land area. Other land uses include recreation/open space (11% of the total area), and commercial uses (7%). A significant amount of City land area (approximately 21%) is occupied by right-of-way. This area includes all roadways, including I-5, and right-of-way associated with the rail line.

The City of Solana Beach considers itself as essentially built-out because of the limited remaining vacant land (approximately 22 acres or 1% of the total land area). Of the vacant parcels, the majority (17 acres) is planned for future residential uses, while 4 acres are planned for commercial uses. Future development is anticipated to primarily involve the redevelopment or reuse of currently developed parcels and infill development on the City's few remaining vacant parcels.

The City of Solana Beach anticipates future development to occur in the incorporated area west of I-5 due to the age and mix of this area's existing development. In addition to a lack of available vacant land, physical and environmental constraints such as small lot sizes, irregular parcel configurations, steep slopes, and sensitive coastal bluffs will also affect future development.

The California Coastal Act regulates all development within the state-designated Coastal Zone. The California Coastal Act requires every city and county lying

partly or wholly within the Coastal Zone to prepare a Local Coastal Program (LCP), consisting of a coastal Land Use Plan (LUP) and an implementation plan (IP).

The City of Solana Beach's LUP serves as the land use plan for the incorporated area within the Coastal Zone. The City adopted the Certified Local Coastal Program (LCP) Land Use Plan (LUP) in February 2013. The LCP/LUP was approved by the California Coastal Commission (CCC) on March 7, 2012.

Affirmation of Solana Beach's coterminous sphere of influence would have no effect on agricultural and open space land uses. Since the last sphere review in 2008, there have been no amendments to the Solana Beach sphere. The Solana Beach sphere of influence was originally adopted in 1999 and previously reviewed and reaffirmed in 2005 and 2008.

(2) The present and probable need for public facilities and services in the area.

The City of Solana Beach's total population is estimated as 13,104 (SANDAG, 2015). From 2010-2015, the City's estimated population has grown by approximately 1.8% and significant growth is not expected in the next 5 years.

According to the SANDAG Series 13 Regional Growth Forecast (2013), Solana Beach's total population is estimated to increase to 14,870 by 2050. This projected increase of 1,766 residents corresponds to a growth rate of approximately 13.5% for the City of Solana Beach during 2015-2050.

(3) The present capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services that the agency provides or is authorized to provide.

The City of Solana Beach provides fire protection and wastewater services city-wide. Police service is provided by contract with the San Diego County Sheriff. The Santa Fe Irrigation District provides water service to Solana Beach. The Olivenhain Municipal Water District provides water service to a small portion of northern Solana Beach. Trash hauling and disposal service is provided by contract with Waste Management, Inc.

The Solana Beach incorporated territory and sphere area receives adequate levels of police, fire, paramedic, sewer, and water services. The City and the special district service providers have planned for potential growth and have sufficient capacity and resources to adequately serve that growth.

(4) The existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the area if the commission determines that they are relevant to the agency.

Social and economic communities of interest are not relevant in considering affirmation of this sphere of influence.

- (5) For an update of a sphere of influence of a city or special district that provides public facilities or services related to sewers, municipal and industrial water, or structural fire protection, that occurs pursuant to subdivision (g) on or after July 1, 2012, the present and probable need for those public facilities and services of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within the existing sphere of influence.**

Refer to the *SB244 Staff Report* approved by the San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission on March 4, 2013 for the status of disadvantaged unincorporated communities and the City of Solana Beach.