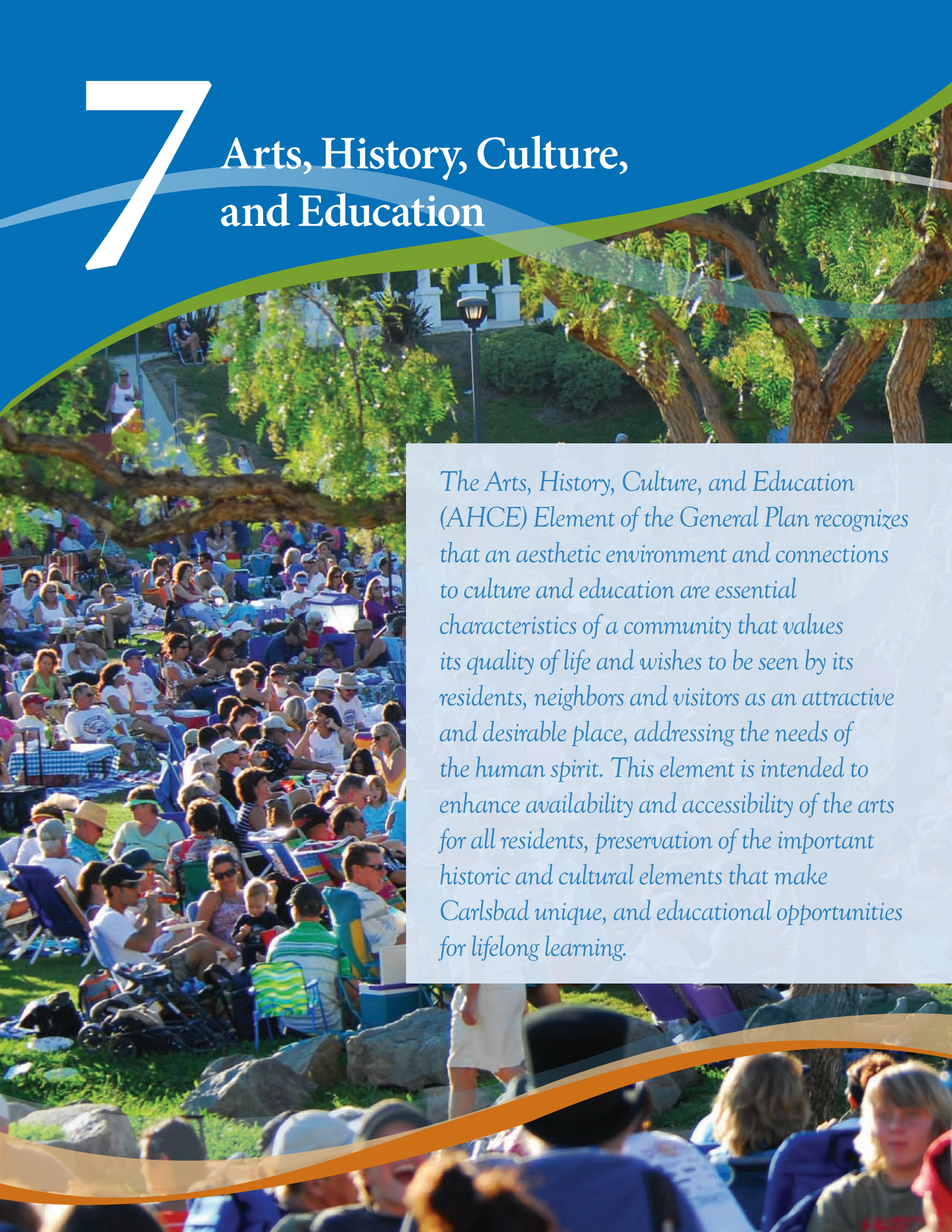
7 Arts, History, Culture, and Education



The Arts, History, Culture, and Education (AHCE) Element of the General Plan recognizes that an aesthetic environment and connections to culture and education are essential characteristics of a community that values its quality of life and wishes to be seen by its residents, neighbors and visitors as an attractive and desirable place, addressing the needs of the human spirit. This element is intended to enhance availability and accessibility of the arts for all residents, preservation of the important historic and cultural elements that make Carlsbad unique, and educational opportunities for lifelong learning.

IESTA

7.1 Introduction

Background and Purpose

This element addresses community attributes that contribute to Carlsbad's character, and provide enrichment to residents while fostering economic vitality. First, the element presents a brief history of Carlsbad, tracing the city's cultural roots from pre-Colombian times to the modern day. Natural and built landmarks that represent important links to the city's cultural history are highlighted. Second, the city's rich arts tradition is explored, including the institutions, public art, and events that enhance community pride and connectedness. Lastly, the city's educational institutions are addressed in order to identify ways to maintain their high quality while serving Carlsbad's growing population and establishing linkages with economic development.

The AHCE Element consists of narrative goals, polices, and programs that seek to preserve and enhance Carlsbad's cultural resources, expand and promote visual and performing arts and arts education, and support lifelong learning through youth and adult educational institutions and services.

Relationship to State Law

While the inclusion of art and cultural resources, historic resources, and educational resources are not required in any of the seven mandated elements of a general plan, California Government Code Section 65303 indicates that a general plan may include any other elements, which the community feels relate to the physical development of the city.

Relationship to Community Vision

The AHCE Element is most closely tied to the following core values of the Carlsbad Community Vision:

Core Value 7: Emphasize the arts by promoting a multitude of events and productions year-round, cutting-edge venues to host world-class performances, and celebrate Carlsbad's cultural heritage in dedicated facilities and programs.

Core Value 8: Support quality, comprehensive education and life-long learning opportunities, provide housing and community services for a changing population, and maintain a high standard for citywide public safety.

Relationship to Other General Plan Elements

The AHCE Element is correlated to the Land Use and Community Design Element as well as the Open Space, Conservation, and Recreation Element. Related to the Land Use and Community Design Element, the AHCE Element supports its objectives of enhancing livability in Carlsbad and creating an

overall physical image for the city through the arts and preservation of cultural and historic resources. The AHCE Element also informs the city's land use map by identifying facility needs for schools and libraries.

The AHCE Element relates to the Open Space, Conservation, and Recreation Element in that all new parks include a public art component and address community needs for arts programming.

7.2 Historic Resources

Carlsbad has abundant historic resources representing human settlements that date hundreds of years into the past. The history of its people and its physical form are closely connected, as is highlighted in the following historical narrative.

Brief History of Carlsbad

Pre-Colombian History

Prior to 1798, two Native American tribes were known to occupy the area that is currently known as Carlsbad: the Luiseños and the Diegueños (or Kumeyaay). The Luiseños inhabited the area just north of the San Luis Rey River, east toward Pala and south to Agua Hedionda Lagoon. The Diegueños were a larger group, and inhabited an area spanning from the Batiquitos Lagoon south to Baja California.[1] A record search/mapping project completed in 1990 indicated that within city limits, approximately 480 prehistoric sites associated with these two Native American tribes have been recorded. Although the locations of these resources were documented throughout the city, the majority of the prehistoric sites are located on broad mesa tops and along the lagoon terraces. Though few sites remain due to land development over the past 30 years, recorded resources range from single isolated milling features or isolated lithic tools to multi-component settlements indicative of long-term and multicultural occupation.[2]

Spanish and Mexican Period

In 1769, Spanish explorers first arrived from Mexico and camped near Agua Hedionda Lagoon. When Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1821, land ownership and land use patterns evolved, igniting the Rancho period in California history where large tracts of land were granted to settlers and government friends to encourage settlement and cattle raising. In 1833, the mission holdings were secularized and divided into large land grants. Much of greater Carlsbad was part of Rancho Agua Hedionda, a 13,000-acre ranch. The holdings extended from the Pacific Ocean east toward Vista and from the north side of Agua Hedionda Lagoon south to Leucadia in present-day Encinitas. In 1842, Rancho Agua Hedionda was granted to Juan María Marrón, who built a three room adobe on the property.

Early American Period

By the 1860s, the Rancho Agua Hedionda property had been acquired by Matthew Kelly, who established a homestead near the southeast corner and in 1868 constructed a home and associated outbuildings, naming the property

Carlsbad Santa Fe Train Depot (top) was built in 1907 and today serves the city's Visitor's Information Center. Leo Carrillo Ranch Historic Park (bottom).

1 Carlsbad Historical Society 2010. History of Carlsbad. Available at: www.carlsbadhistoricalsociety.com. Viewed on Sept. 13, 2010.

2 Roth and Associates, Cultural Resources Survey: City of Carlsbad, 1990.

"Los Kiotes". After the Civil War, the development of railroads had an enormous effect on the development of California and the western United States. The California Southern railroad, with its link to a transnational railroad proved crucial to the transformation of the San Diego region from a farming community to a small city of emerging industry, mercantile and agricultural expansion. The selected route of the railroad determined the future of many coastal town sites, including Carlsbad. The railroad stood as the town's center in Carlsbad Village, and the town grew several blocks in all directions.

In 1886, the Carlsbad Land and Mineral Company was formed, which laid out a town site and initiated speculative development.[3] The newly formed town was christened Carlsbad because the mineral water found there contained the same mineral properties as the famous Spa No. 7 in Karlsbad, Bohemia. Despite its popularity among visitors seeking the reported curative powers of Carlsbad's waters, the city experienced a long period of declining growth between 1890 and 1914 due to drought and national economic problems. During that time, buildings were abandoned and land uses changed; mining, industrial and agricultural endeavors were attempted but most failed.

20th Century

Population and economic growth resumed again in the late 1910s, spurred by agriculture. Development and infrastructure expanded to accommodate a growing population, although even in the 1920 Census, Carlsbad residential units were still primarily farms. Also at this time, millions of Mexicans fled north from Mexico to seek refuge during the Mexican Revolution, some of whom settled in Carlsbad. These immigrants provided additional farm and railroad labor to the area. They built small simple houses with no electricity or indoor plumbing and later sold the homes to other incoming immigrants. This development provided the foundation for the first neighborhood in Carlsbad, which today is called the Barrio. By 1930, areas near the historic core were divided and subdivided to make room for the newly developing suburban enclaves.

Like the rest of the country, Carlsbad felt the effects of the Great Depression in the 1930s, during which numerous businesses failed and many middle and lower class residents left the area. After WWII, however, suburban development began to spread throughout Southern California and, following a series of annexations beginning in the 1960s, including La Costa in 1972, Carlsbad has grown gradually in area and population.

Gaus House (top); Twin Inns/ Ocean House (bottom).

3 City of Carlsbad 1994 Final Master Environmental Impact Report for the City of Carlsbad General Plan Update.

Regulatory Setting

Federal Regulations

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) was signed into law in 1966. The act seeks to preserve historic and archaeological sites across the United States. The NHPA solidified the role of the National Parks Service as lead agency in the historic preservation program and created cooperative partners in the process, including the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, State Historic Preservation Offices and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices.

The NHPA was amended in 1980 to create the Certified Local Government (CLG) program, administered through the California State Office of Historic Preservation. This program allows for direct local government participation and integration in a comprehensive statewide historic preservation planning process. Cities and counties with CLG status may compete for preservation funds allocated by the United States Congress and awarded to each state. Carlsbad is currently not a member of the CLG program.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of historic places. The register is overseen by the National Park Service, and requires that a property or resource eligible for listing on the register meet one of the following four criteria at the national, state, or local level to ensure integrity and obtain official designation.

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Eligible properties based on this criterion are generally those associated with the productive life of the individual in the field in which they achieved significance.
- Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting at least one of these four criteria, listed properties must also retain sufficient physical integrity of those features necessary to convey historic significance. The register has identified the following seven aspects of integrity: (1) location; (2) design; (3) setting; (4) materials; (5) workmanship; (6) feeling; and (7) association.

Properties are nominated to the register by the State Historic Preservation Officer of the state in which the property is located, by the Federal Preservation Officer for properties under federal ownership or control, or by the Tribal Preservation Officer if on tribal lands.

Listing in the National Register of Historic Places provides formal recognition of a property's historic, architectural, or archeological significance. Inclusion in the register's database provides incentives to property owners such as: federal preservation grants for planning and rehabilitation; federal investment tax credits; preservation easements to nonprofit organizations; international building code, fire and life safety code alternatives; state tax benefits; and grant opportunities.[4] Listing does not lead to public acquisition or require public access. In addition, listing does not place any obligations on the private property owners, and there are no restrictions on use, treatment, transfer, or disposition of private property.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) was signed into law in 1970. NEPA created an environmental review process requiring federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on the environment. Under NEPA, all federal agencies must carry out their regulations, policies and programs in accordance with NEPA's policies for environmental protection, including project compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the purpose of which is to identify historic properties, assess the effects a proposed action might have, and provide ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effect that may occur.

State Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act of 1970

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) was enacted in 1970. This act requires that state and local agencies in California to evaluate the environmental implications of their actions. Furthermore, CEQA requires that cultural resources be considered when assessing the environmental impact of a proposed project, and that agencies avoid or reduce the project's significant impact(s) to these resources.

Senate Bill 18

California Senate Bill 18 was enacted in 2005, and requires cities and counties to notify and consult with California Native American tribes regarding proposed local land use planning decisions for the purpose of protecting traditional tribal cultural places (otherwise known as sacred sites), prior to adopting or amending a general plan or designating land as open space. Once tribes are contacted, they have 90 days to request consultation.

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4 National Park Service. 2010. National Register of Historic Places Fundamentals. Available at: http://www.nps.gov/nr/national_register_fundamentals.htm

California Register of Historic Resources

The California Office of Historic Preservation maintains the California Register, which is the authoritative guide to the state's significant historic and archeological resources. The program provides for the identification, evaluation, registration and protection of California's historic resources. The California Register has established criteria to be used when evaluating the eligibility of a property or resource for listing. The four criteria are as follows:

- It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values;
- It has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

Similar to the National Register of Historic Places, eligibility to be listed on the California Register requires an establishment of physical integrity, including the seven aspects previously described for the National Register, although California's list of special considerations is less stringent.

Local Regulations and Authorities

City of Carlsbad Municipal Code—Historic Preservation

City of Carlsbad Municipal Code Chapter 22.06 states that a historic resource may be considered and approved by the City Council for inclusion in the city's historic resources inventory based on one or more of the following:

- It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering or architectural history;
- It is identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history;
- It embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction, is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship or is representative of a notable work of an acclaimed builder, designer or architect;
- It is an archaeological, paleontological, botanical, geological, topographical, ecological or geographical site which has the potential of yielding information of scientific value;

- It is a geographically definable area with a concentration of buildings, structures, improvements, or objects linked historically through location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and/or association, in which the collective value of the improvements may be greater than the value of each individual improvement.

Historic Preservation Commission

The city's Historic Preservation Commission consists of five members appointed by the City Council and one ex-officio representative of the Planning Commission. The Historic Preservation Commission advises the City Council and the Planning Commission on all matters related to the identification, protection, retention and preservation of historic areas and sites.

City of Carlsbad Cultural Resource Guidelines

In 1990, the city developed guidelines for the treatment of cultural resources consistent with federal, state, and local laws, as well as the United States Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. The city's guidelines establish standards of performance for resource investigation and present a systematic method of preserving identified resources. The guidelines are applicable to cultural resources from the prehistoric through historic periods and are implemented during CEQA compliance.[5] The city's current process for designating landmarks and points of interest is outlined in Carlsbad Municipal Code Section 22.06.030.

Magee House (top) and grounds (bottom) –home to the Carlsbad Historical Society.

Heritage Tree Preservation

In keeping with direction from the city's Community Forest Management Plan, which provides guidelines for planting, maintaining, removing, and preserving trees in the city's rights-of-way and other public places, the City of Carlsbad prepared a Heritage Tree Report to identify the city's most significant trees - heritage trees, which are links to the past that are often unique, large, or special to the community in some other way. Benefits of heritage trees include their diversity of age and species composition, prominence as visual land marks, wildlife habitat niches, sensitivity as indicators of environmental problems, and influence on property values. The Heritage Tree Report was conducted in two phases under the direction of the Historic Preservation Commission. Phase I (Village area) was accepted by the Historic Preservation Commission and the Parks and Recreation Commission (the Parks and Recreation Commission oversees implementation of the Community Forest Management Plan). Phase II of the report (areas outside of the Village) has been accepted by the Historic Preservation Commission and is now pending review by the Parks Department staff and the Parks and Recreation Commission. It is anticipated that once sewer lateral issues have been resolved, both phases of the Heritage Tree Report will be presented to the City Council for inclusion in the Community Forest Management Plan.

5 City of Carlsbad 1994 Final Master Environmental Impact Report for the City of Carlsbad General Plan Update.

TABLE 7–1: CARLSBAD NATIONAL AND STATE HISTORIC RESOURCES

NAME/DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS	NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
Carlsbad Santa Fe Depot	400 Carlsbad Village Dr.	X	
Rancho de los Kiotes (Leo Carrillo Ranch Historic Park)	6200 Flying Leo Carrillo Ln.	X	X
Frazier's Well/Alt Karlsbad	2802 Carlsbad Blvd.		X

Source: Dyett & Bhatia, 2010.

Historic and Cultural Places and Landmarks

Carlsbad is home to many structures and places with historical and cultural value that help to connect the city's heritage to its present and future, as described in the historical narrative above. There are three resources in Carlsbad listed on the National Register of Historic Places and/or the California Register of Historical Resources (see Table 7-1). In addition, there are several resources potentially eligible for nomination to the state or federal registers. More information on listed resources and potential historic resources, including addresses and a map, can be found in Envision Carlsbad Working Paper 4 – History, the Arts and Cultural Resources; High Quality Education and Community Services.

Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources are the remains and/or traces of prehistoric plant and animal life, exclusive of human remains. The formation of fossils typically involves the rapid burial of plant or animal remains and the formation of casts, molds, or impressions in the associated sediment (which subsequently becomes sedimentary rock). Because of this, the potential for fossil remains in a given geologic formation can be predicted based on known fossil occurrences from similar (or correlated) geologic formations in other locations.

The City of Carlsbad contains several geologic formations that include a sequence of marine and non-marine sedimentary rock units that record portions of the last 140 million years of earth history. The geologic formations found in the city are primarily the Lusardi Formation of the Cretaceous Age, as well as the Santiago Formation and Del Mar Formation of the Tertiary Age that overlie the Lusardi Formation. The Lusardi Formation consistently produces significant fossils and consists of sandstones and conglomerate that were deposited in a shallow sea that covered the region approximately 74 million years ago. The Santiago Formation and Del Mar Formation make up the sandstones and siltstones of the La Jolla Group, which is approximately 45 million years old and has produced a large number of vertebrate and invertebrate fossils. The La Jolla Group has a high potential for containing significant fossils. Loma Linda terrace deposits of the Quaternary Age have the potential to contain fossiliferous rock from Pleistocene terrace deposits of not more than two million years in age. These fossils are also potentially significant.

7.3 Arts and Culture

Carlsbad boasts a variety of arts and cultural events, institutions and programs aimed at promoting a sense of community identity and providing education and information about the city's heritage. Events such as ArtSplash, TGIF, Jazz in the Parks, and exhibits at the William D. Cannon Art Gallery provide outlets for the arts and cultural community. These events help Carlsbad residents from all cultural backgrounds to celebrate local traditions and heritage in creative and inspiring ways by building connections between historic resources and the arts and by promoting and strengthening both.

A partial list of major arts and cultural institutions, organizations, events, and programs both within Carlsbad and regionally is included in Table 7-2.

TABLE 7–2: CARLSBAD CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS, EVENTS, AND PROGRAMS (SELECTED)

NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE
Cultural Institutions		
Carlsbad Cultural Arts Office	2955 Elmwood St.	Municipal
Carlsbad History Room	1250 Carlsbad Village Dr.	Municipal
Carlsbad Sculpture Garden	2955 Elmwood St.	Municipal
William D. Cannon Art Gallery	1775 Dove Ln.	Municipal
Carlsbad Historical Society	258 Beech Ave.	Non-Profit
New Village Arts Theatre	2787 State St.	Non-Profit
Museum of Making Music	5790 Armada Dr.	Non-Profit
Carlsbad Community Cultural Arts Center	3557 Lancer Way	Non-Profit
Gemological Institute of America Museum	5345 Armada Dr.	Non-Profit
Carlsbad Village Theatre	2822 State St.	Private, For-Profit
San Diego Archaeological Center	Escondido	Regional
Save Our Heritage Organization	San Diego	Regional
Events and Programs		
City of Carlsbad Art in Public Places		Municipal
TGIF Jazz in the Parks		Municipal
Holiday at the Rancho		Municipal
Leo Carrillo Film Festival		Municipal
Wild West Fest		Municipal
Dinner and a Movie		Municipal
Carlsbad Village Street Faire		Non-Profit
Art Splash		Non-Profit
Carlsbad Art in the Village		Non-Profit
Carlsbad Art Walk		Non-Profit
Art At Jazz		Non-Profit
Carlsbad Music Festival		Non-Profit
Meet the Masters		Private, For-Profit

Source: Dyett & Bhatia, 2010.

7.4 Educational Resources

The Carlsbad community places a priority on supporting a high quality, comprehensive educational system, including lifelong learning opportunities for all ages. The community hosts institutions such as Army and Navy Academy, Pacific Ridge School, and the Gemological Institute of America. Values identified in the community include maintaining high standards and performance, pursuing opportunities for improvement and growth, and ensuring equal access to educational resources.

Public Schools

Facilities

Public school systems are organized into districts that define the population area to be served. Each school district controls, among other things, construction of the public school facilities it provides, including the number, size, and location of these facilities. Carlsbad is served by four school districts: Carlsbad Unified School District (CUSD), San Marcos Unified School District, Encinitas Union Elementary School District and San Dieguito Union High School District. Although the Vista Unified School District overlaps with two small areas of Carlsbad, these areas do not contain any residential uses. The boundaries of the districts are indicated on Figure 7-1. Most of Carlsbad (about 62 percent of the residential land—4,187 of 6,797 acres) is served by CUSD, which comprises nine elementary schools that feed into three middle schools and two high schools, accommodating more than 10,000 students. One of the CUSD high schools, Sage Creek High School, recently opened for the 2013-2014 school year. Table 7-3 lists all CUSD facilities within Carlsbad and Table 7-4 lists facilities in the three other school districts that serve Carlsbad students.

Current and Projected Enrollment

According to Education Data Partnership, after steadily increasing for more than 15 years, enrollment in California schools is leveling off and even declining in some areas. Locally, CUSD's elementary and middle schools have seen a slow and steady increase in enrollment over the past five years, with a new elementary school and a new homeschooling program starting up to meet demand. Between 2008 and 2010, the Carlsbad High School had seen a small drop in enrollment but those numbers have begun to rebound, as seen in Table 7-5. Table Table 7-6 lists total current enrollment for all school districts serving Carlsbad.

According to the Carlsbad Unified School District Facilities Master Plan and Proposition P[6] Construction Program (2007), although city population and housing units are expected to grow, student yield per housing unit is declining, resulting in slower student population growth than in previous

6 For more information on Proposition P, see the Funding and Planned Improvements Section below.

TABLE 7–3: CARLSBAD UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT FACILITIES SUMMARY

SCHOOL	ADDRESS	GRADE RANGE	CAMPUS ACREAGE	CLASSROOMS	SQUARE FOOTAGE	YEAR BUILT
Elementary Schools						
Aviara Oaks Elementary	6900 Ambrosia Ln.	K–5	16	41	65,391	1990
Buena Vista Elementary	1330 Buena Vista Way	K–5	9	29	47,877	1960
Calavera Hills Elementary	4100 Tamarack Ave.	K–5	9	28	40,000	2002
Hope Elementary	3010 Tamarack Ave.	K–5	14	38	53,446	1986
Jefferson Elementary	3743 Jefferson St.	K–5	8	42	62,896	1999
Kelly Elementary	4885 Kelly Dr.	K–5	8	31	45,790	1977
Magnolia Elementary	1905 Magnolia Ave.	K–5	11	38	59,301	1956
Pacific Rim Elementary	1100 Camino de las Ondas	K–5	10	36	50,625	1999
Poinsettia Elementary	2445 Mica Rd.	K–5	10	24	49,000	2007
Middle Schools						
Aviara Oaks Middle	6880 Ambrosia Ln.	6–8	29	33	68,054	1999
Calavera Hills Middle	4104 Tamarack Ave.	6–8	28	28	54,000	2004
Valley Middle	1645 Magnolia Ave.	6–8	20	48	86,925	1965
High Schools						
Carlsbad High	3557 Monroe St.	9–12	29	131	218,460	1957
Sage Creek High	3900 Cannon Rd.	9-12	52			2013
Alternative Schools						
Carlsbad Seaside Academy[1]	1640 Magnolia Ave.	K–12	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Carlsbad Village Academy	1640 Magnolia Ave.	10–12	5	12	16,000	2002

1 Seaside Academy is a homeschooling program, so campus acreage, classrooms, square footage, and year built do not apply.

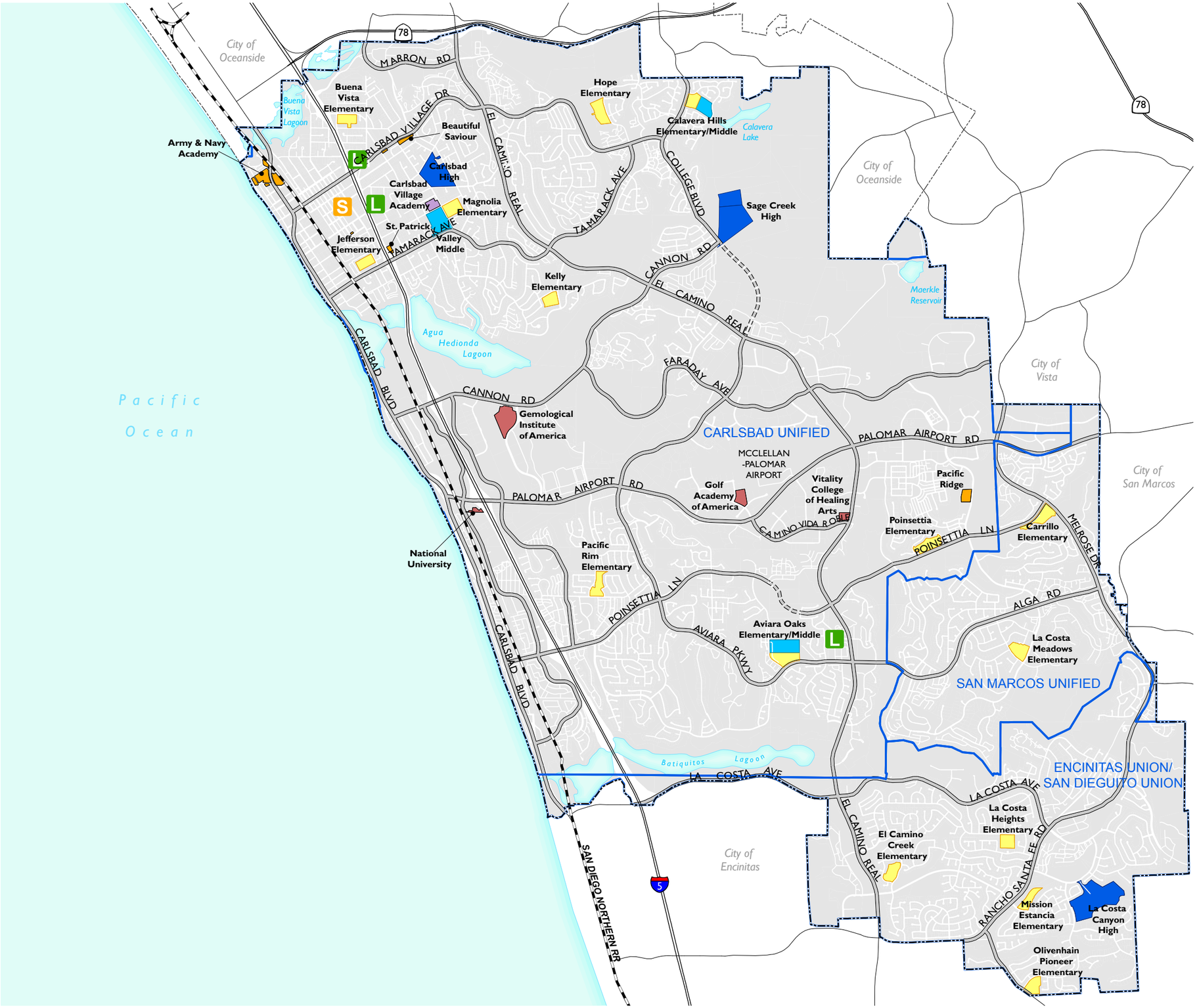
Sources: Carlsbad Unified School District Facilities Master Plan and Proposition P Construction Program (2007); Dyett & Bhatia, 2010.

TABLE 7–4: OTHER SCHOOL DISTRICT FACILITIES SERVING CARLSBAD

SCHOOL	ADDRESS	SCHOOL DISTRICT
Elementary Schools		
La Costa Meadows Elementary	6889 El Fuerte St.	San Marcos Unified
Carrillo Elementary	2875 Poinsettia Ln.	San Marcos Unified
La Costa Heights Elementary	3035 Levante St.	Encinitas Union Elementary
El Camino Creek Elementary	7885 Paseo Aliso	Encinitas Union Elementary
Capri Elementary	941 Capri Rd, Encinitas	Encinitas Union Elementary
Mission Estancia Elementary	3330 Calle Barcelona	Encinitas Union Elementary
Olivenhain Pioneer Elementary	8000 Calle Acervo	Encinitas Union Elementary
Middle Schools		
San Elijo Middle	1600 Schoolhouse Way, San Marcos	San Marcos Unified
Oak Crest Middle	675 Balour Dr., Encinitas	San Dieguito Union High
Diegueno Middle	2150 Village Park Way, Encinitas	San Dieguito Union High
High Schools		
San Marcos High	1615 W San Marcos Blvd.	San Marcos Unified
La Costa Canyon High	1 Maverick Way	San Dieguito Union High

Sources: Carlsbad Unified School District Facilities Master Plan and Proposition P Construction Program (2007); Dyett & Bhatia, 2010.

Figure 7-1: School Districts and Facilities



Source: City of Carlsbad, 2013; SANDAG, 2013; Dyett & Bhatia, 2013.

TABLE 7–5: CARLSBAD UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT (2007-2012)

	ENROLLMENT				
SCHOOL	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Elementary Schools	**4,929**	**4,993**	**5,152**	**5,211**	**5,156**
Aviara Oaks Elementary	784	771	770	744	734
Buena Vista Elementary	282	287	255	276	286
Calavera Hills Elementary	636	636	640	610	566
Hope Elementary	452	469	502	539	592
Jefferson Elementary	619	639	693	729	707
Kelly Elementary	442	450	495	477	449
Magnolia Elementary	450	423	419	435	432
Pacific Rim Elementary	817	807	844	879	849
Poinsettia Elementary	447	511	534	522	541
Middle Schools	**2,514**	**2,504**	**2,548**	**2,575**	**2,647**
Aviara Oaks Middle	914	919	977	1,007	1,055
Calavera Hills Middle	547	569	594	561	564
Valley Middle	1,053	1,016	977	1,007	1,028
High Schools	**3,020**	**2,944**	**2,957**	**3,034**	**3,049**
Carlsbad High	3,020	2,944	2,957	3,034	3,049
Alternative Schools	**258**	**237**	**227**	**203**	**187**
Carlsbad Seaside Academy (homeschool)	102	91	83	62	60
Carlsbad Village Academy	156	146	144	141	127
TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN CUSD	**10,721**	**10,678**	**10,906**	**11,046**	**11,063**

Source: DataQuest, California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, 2013 (http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/cb/dataquest.asp).

TABLE 7–6: SCHOOL DISTRICTS SERVING CARLSBAD, ENROLLMENT

SCHOOL DISTRICT	TOTAL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT
Encinitas Union Elementary	5,562
San Dieguito Union High	12,606
Carlsbad Unified	10,695
San Marcos Unified	17,852

Sources: Carlsbad Unified School District Facilities Master Plan and Proposition P Construction Program (2007); Dyett & Bhatia, 2010.

years. Contributing factors listed in the construction program include the cost of housing in the city (less affordable to families with children), the economic recession, and a soft job market. Not listed in the construction program is the broad demographic change Carlsbad is likely to experience—toward an older population—which may also be a primary cause of changes in student yield per housing unit today and into the future.

Future school enrollment is based on two principal factors—an increase in housing units, and ongoing demographic changes that impact student generation rates (average number of students per household). According to SANDAG projections, due to an aging population and demographic shifts, Carlsbad's school-age population as a percentage of the total population is likely to remain stable or decline over the planning horizon—the percentage of the population aged 5 to 9 is projected to decline by 0.2 percent and for the population aged 15 to 17 by as much as 14.5 percent. The percentage of the population aged 10 to 14 is projected to remain relatively stable, with an increase of 0.5 percent. Within the various school districts serving Carlsbad, the percentage of the population composed of the two younger age groups remains relatively stable or increases, while the percentage composed of the older age group declines significantly more. For example, in the Carlsbad Unified School District (CUSD), the percentage of population composed of elementary-aged children is projected to decline by 2.3 percent between 2012 and 2035. For middle school aged and high school aged children, the declines are 0.2 percent and 15.7 percent, respectively.

Table 7-7 projects the change in public school enrollment at buildout for the four school districts serving Carlsbad, and compares the changes in enrollment with capacity. Projections are based on existing dwelling units and anticipated new units resulting from development, combined with school district student generation rates where available, and SANDAG demographic data. Carlsbad's student population is expected to remain relatively stable or decline in three of the four school districts serving the city. The largest increase is projected to be in the elementary school aged population in CUSD, where additional capacity in existing schools is available. For all school districts at all grade levels, capacity is expected to be sufficient for the buildout student population with no need for additional schools.

Senior Center (bottom) – offers educational programs to the community, including computer classes.

Funding and Planned Improvements

California school districts receive funding from various local, state and federal sources. The largest component is usually state aid, more commonly known as Proposition 98 funding. Proposition 98, passed by California voters in 1988, constitutionally guarantees a minimum level of funding for K-adult education and community colleges. K-adult education typically receives around 90 percent of total Proposition 98 funding.[7] However, in addition to Proposition

7 Crouch, M. "K-12 enrollment: A slight increase is predicted for elementary, but secondary will continue to see declines", Governmental Relations, Association of California School Administrators.

TABLE 7–7: EXISTING AND PROJECTED PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

		CHANGE IN ENROLLMENT				
DISTRICT	ENROLLMENT FROM CARLSBAD 2012/13	FROM DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	FROM NEW UNITS AT BUILDOUT	NET CHANGE	EXISTING CAPACITY FOR CARLSBAD STUDENTS	EXCESS CAPACITY
Carlsbad Unified						
Elementary (K-5)	5,077	-97	1,458	1,361	7,623	1,185
Middle (6-8)	2,648	-6	644	638	3,430	144
High (9-12)	3,156	-473	449	-24	4,950	1,818
San Marcos Unified						
Elementary (K-5)	1,223	40	23	63	N/A[1]	N/A
Middle (6-8)	492	3	6	9	N/A	N/A
High (9-12)	451	-78	10	-68	N/A	N/A
Encinitas Union						
Elementary (K-6)	2,691	-106	30	-77	3,295	681
San Dieguito Union						
Middle (7-8)	638	-10	31	21	2,140	1,481
High (9-12)	1,520	-187	57	-130	2,717	1,327

1 SMUSD is currently (2013) in the process of determining existing capacity at individual school s system-wide; this data is not yet available.

Sources: CALPADS. 2013; Carlsbad Unified School District Technology and Information Systems, 2013; Dyett & Bhatia, 2013; City of Encinitas Current Conditions Report, 2010; Encinitas Union School District Superintendent's Office, 2013; San Dieguito Union School District Planning Services, 2013; City of Carlsbad, 2013; Carlsbad Unified School District School Facilities Needs Analysis, 2010; San Marcos Unified School District School Facilities Needs Analysis, 2013; San Marcos Unified School District Department of Facilities Planning and Development, 2013.

98 funds from the state, Carlsbad voters passed local Proposition P in 2006, a General Obligation Bond Measure for $198 million for renovations, modernization, and new construction for the Carlsbad Unified School District. The original anticipated state match funding of $25.2 million increased to $47 million due to additional eligibility for modernization and new construction funding. Through December 2012, the district received $18.2 million of state matched funds and the anticipated remaining $28.8 million is not expected to be received from the state until after 2014. Program spending began in 2007 and the total planned obligation through Fall 2013 is $223.5 million to finish Phase 5 at Carlsbad High School and finish construction of the new Sage Creek High School.

Private Schools and Higher Education

In addition to the resources provided by the public school districts, several private schools located in Carlsbad serve residents and non-residents. These are summarized in Table 7-8 and identified on Figure 7-1. The City of Carlsbad does not currently have charter schools.

The City of Carlsbad has one post-secondary educational institution within the city – a campus of National University, and is home to several specialty educational facilities such as Gemological Institute of America, Golf Academy of America, and Vitality College of Healing Arts. Additionally, several colleges are located in neighboring communities, including MiraCosta College, Palomar College, California State University San Marcos, and San Marcos Learning Center (University of Phoenix).

In 2013, creating quality jobs in Carlsbad was identified as one of the City Council's priority projects; and establishing an "education hub" in the city is one of the strategies identified to accomplish this. According to the report titled City Council Priority Projects July 16, 2013, when a city becomes a hub for higher education and research, high quality jobs are created. To assist the city in attracting institutions of higher learning and research organizations, the city hired a consultant to develop local and regional academic profiles, identify local industry needs and partners, and develop a recruitment strategy and implementation plan.

TABLE 7–8: PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN CARLSBAD

SCHOOL	ADDRESS	GRADE RANGE
Army and Navy Academy	2605 Carlsbad Blvd.	7-12
Carlsbad Montessori School	740 Pine Ave.	Ages 5-12
Carlsbad Montessori Arts and Sciences Elementary	3016 Highland Dr.	Ages 5-12
Pacific Ridge School	6269 El Fuerte St.	7-12
St. Patrick Catholic School	3820 Pio Pico Dr.	1–7
Beautiful Savior School	3030 Valley St.	K–8

Source: Dyett & Bhatia, 2010.

Libraries

The City of Carlsbad has had a library since 1916 and today hosts three library facilities: Carlsbad City Library (also known as Dove Library), Georgina Cole Library, and Carlsbad City Library Learning Center. The locations of these libraries are indicated on Figure 7-1. In addition to its diverse collection of resource materials, the municipal library system offers services and programs for all ages. It also houses the William D. Cannon Art Gallery, the Ruby G. Schulman Auditorium, and the George and Patricia Gowland Meeting Room.

Under the Growth Management Plan, the Citywide Facilities and Improvements Plan (1986) establishes a performance standard for library space equal to 800 square feet per 1,000 population, which must be scheduled for construction within a five-year period or prior to construction of 6,250 dwelling units, beginning at the time the need is first identified. According to the FY 2012-2013 Growth Management Plan Monitoring Report, the current inventory consists of 99,745 square feet of library space, while the standard (based on the 2013 California Department of Finance population estimate of 108,246) requires about 86,597 square feet. Therefore, current facilities meet the city's standard today. However, based on a projected 2035 buildout of approximately 131,152 residents, the Carlsbad library system would need a total of 104,922 square feet, or 5,177 additional square feet to remain compliant with the performance standard in the Growth Management Plan; however, this space will not be needed until the late stages of this General Plan.

7.5 Goals and Policies

Goals

Historic Resources

7-G.1 Recognize, protect, preserve, and enhance the city's diverse heritage.

7-G.2 Make Carlsbad's history more visible and accessible to residents and visitors.

Arts and Culture

7-G.3 Integrate the arts and art education as a vital aspect of community life, with a wide range of facilities and public programs designed to engage the city's diverse audiences as active participants and patrons.

7-G.4 Foster an environment of active participation in and attendance at artistic and educational programs and activities by residents and visitors.

7-G.5 Enhance cultural and generational diversity and social connections through opportunities for volunteerism and civic engagement; more public gathering places, family-friendly activities; and more events that connect residents to one another and keep them active in the community.

Educational and Lifelong Learning Resources

7-G.6 Promote access to lifelong learning opportunities that align with the learning needs and abilities of all community members.

7-G.7 Promote opportunities for higher learning and education, with linkages to the city's technology base and highly skilled workforce.

7-G.8 Attract and partner with institutions of higher learning and research organizations to create high quality jobs in the city.

7-G.9 Work with school districts to ensure educational facilities with sufficient permanent capacity are available to meet the needs of current and future projected enrollment. Consult with the school districts on policies and projects that affect the provision of educational facilities and services.

7-G.10 Foster an environment in which children and youth can flourish and become contributing members of society. The foundation of this vision is a strong and active partnership among the city, school districts, libraries and all segments of the community, so that powerful learning from the earliest years is a citywide experience and responsibility.

7-G.11 Promote an adequate and diverse supply of childcare facilities that are affordable and accessible for families, and provide safe, educational, and high-quality services for children.

Policies

Historic Resources

7-P.1 Prepare an updated inventory of historic resources in Carlsbad, with recommendations for specific properties and districts, if determined appropriate, to be designated in national, state, and local registries.

7-P.2 Encourage the use of regional, state and federal programs that promote cultural preservation to upgrade and redevelop properties with historic or cultural value. Consider becoming a participant in the Mills Act tax incentive program.

7-P.3 Formalize a program of historical markers/plaques at resources in state and national registers or of local importance.

7-P.4 Promote community education of historic resources, integration and celebration of such resources as part of community events:

a. Enhance the community's recognition that objects of historic importance increase both fiscal and community value.

b. Promote the use of historic resources for the education, pleasure and welfare of the people of the city. Cooperate with historic societies, schools, libraries, parks and community members to stimulate public interest in historic preservation.

c. Maintain historical reference materials on file at the Carlsbad City Library.

7-P.5 Encourage the rehabilitation of qualified historic structures through application of the California Historical Building Code.

7-P.6 Ensure compliance with the City of Carlsbad Cultural Resource Guidelines to avoid or substantially reduce impacts to historic structures listed or eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.

Archaelogical and Paleontological Resources

7-P.7 Implement the City of Carlsbad Cultural Resources Guidelines to avoid or substantially reduce impacts to archaeological and paleontological resources.

7-P.8 During construction of specific development projects, require monitoring of grading, ground-disturbing, and other major earth-moving activities in previously undisturbed areas or in areas with known archaeological or paleontological resources by a qualified professional, as well as a tribal monitor during activities in areas with cultural resources of interest to local Native American tribes. Both the qualified professional and tribal monitor shall observe grading, ground-disturbing, and other earth-moving activities.

7-P.9 Ensure that treatment of any cultural resources discovered during site grading complies with the City of Carlsbad Cultural Resource Guidelines. Determination of the significance of the cultural resource(s) and development and implementation of any data recovery program shall be conducted in consultation with interested Native American tribes. All Native American human remains and associated grave goods shall be returned to their most likely descendent and repatriated. The final disposition of artifacts not directly associated with Native American graves shall be negotiated during consultation with interested tribes; if the artifact is not accepted by Native American tribes, it shall be offered to an institution staffed by qualified professionals, as may be determined by the City Planner. Artifacts include material recovered from all phases of work, including the initial survey, testing, indexing, data recovery, and monitoring.

7-P.10 Require consultation with the appropriate organizations and individuals (e.g., Information Centers of the California Historical Resources Information Systems [CHRIS], the Native American Heritage Commission [NAHC], and Native American groups and individuals) to minimize potential impacts to cultural resources that may occur as a result of a proposed project.

7-P.11 Prior to occupancy of any buildings, a cultural resource monitoring report identifying all materials recovered shall be submitted to the City Planner.

Arts and Culture

7-P.12 Explore opportunities and funding strategies for developing dedicated arts-oriented gathering places and venues that ensure wide availability and accessibility to arts and arts education opportunities. Where possible, provide interim spaces within other facilities for arts and arts education opportunities.

7-P.13 Explore the feasibility of a new multi-purpose venue(s) capable of hosting large indoor and outdoor performances, and the provision of small, affordable spaces for local artists to produce and display their art.

7-P.14 Allocate funding for the purchase, maintenance and conservation of public art collections and provide, when possible, for the siting, selection, installation, and maintenance of works of art within or upon public facilities and land.

7-P.15 Promote cooperative arrangements with other public or private agencies that facilitate the temporary or permanent display of works of art for display within or upon public or private facilities and land.

7-P.16 Encourage and provide funding for the development of a broad range of high quality arts and arts education programs that are accessible to all, respond appropriately to the changing demographic needs of the community, and which develop the skills of participants at all levels of creative expression.

7-P.17 Promote active community participation in arts and arts education programming through such means as sustained and creative communication initiatives and volunteer opportunities.

7-P.18 Provide financial assistance through a variety of dedicated city and contributed sources to groups or individuals who provide public arts programming to residents.

7-P.19 Promote school and community cooperation in the programming of artistic and cultural events and opportunities.

7-P.20 Encourage cooperation and communication in areas of mutual benefit and corresponding programs between the city and local, regional, state, and federal government agencies.

7-P.21 Retain the Carlsbad Arts Commission as an active advisory body to the City Council on matters pertaining to cultural aspects of the city.

Educational Resources

7-P.22 Support efforts by the Carlsbad Unified School District, other school districts that serve Carlsbad residents, and childcare service providers to establish, maintain, and improve educational facilities and services.

7-P.23 Coordinate with the school districts to ensure that school facilities have adequate capacity to accommodate projected enrollment resulting from the city's population growth and development.

7-P.24 Continue to partner with local school districts to optimize the joint-use of school facilities for community use.

7-P.25 Facilitate student engagement and learning through expanded programs and activities.

7-P.26 Encourage a range of childcare facilities, including family day care homes, public and private centers, preschool programs, and before and after school programs.

7-P.27 Continue efforts to locate an institute of higher education or a research organization that capitalizes on the cluster of high-technology and bio-technology uses, and the community's skilled workforce. Explore tie-ins with institutions in the region such as the University of California San Diego and the dozen plus medical and technology institutes in the region.

7-P.28 Ensure that Carlsbad library facilities and programs are expanded commensurate with the city's population growth in order to maintain compliance with the Growth Management Plan.

7-P.29 Provide adequate library facilities and programs that align with residents' lifelong learning needs and abilities, such as through facility design, services and service delivery methods, and partnerships with educational and learning institutions.

7-P.30 Support innovations in learning methods through facilities and programs that offer opportunities for individual and collaborative learning, as well as areas for community gathering that foster the exchange of knowledge and ideas.

Student art – Poinsettia Elementary School.