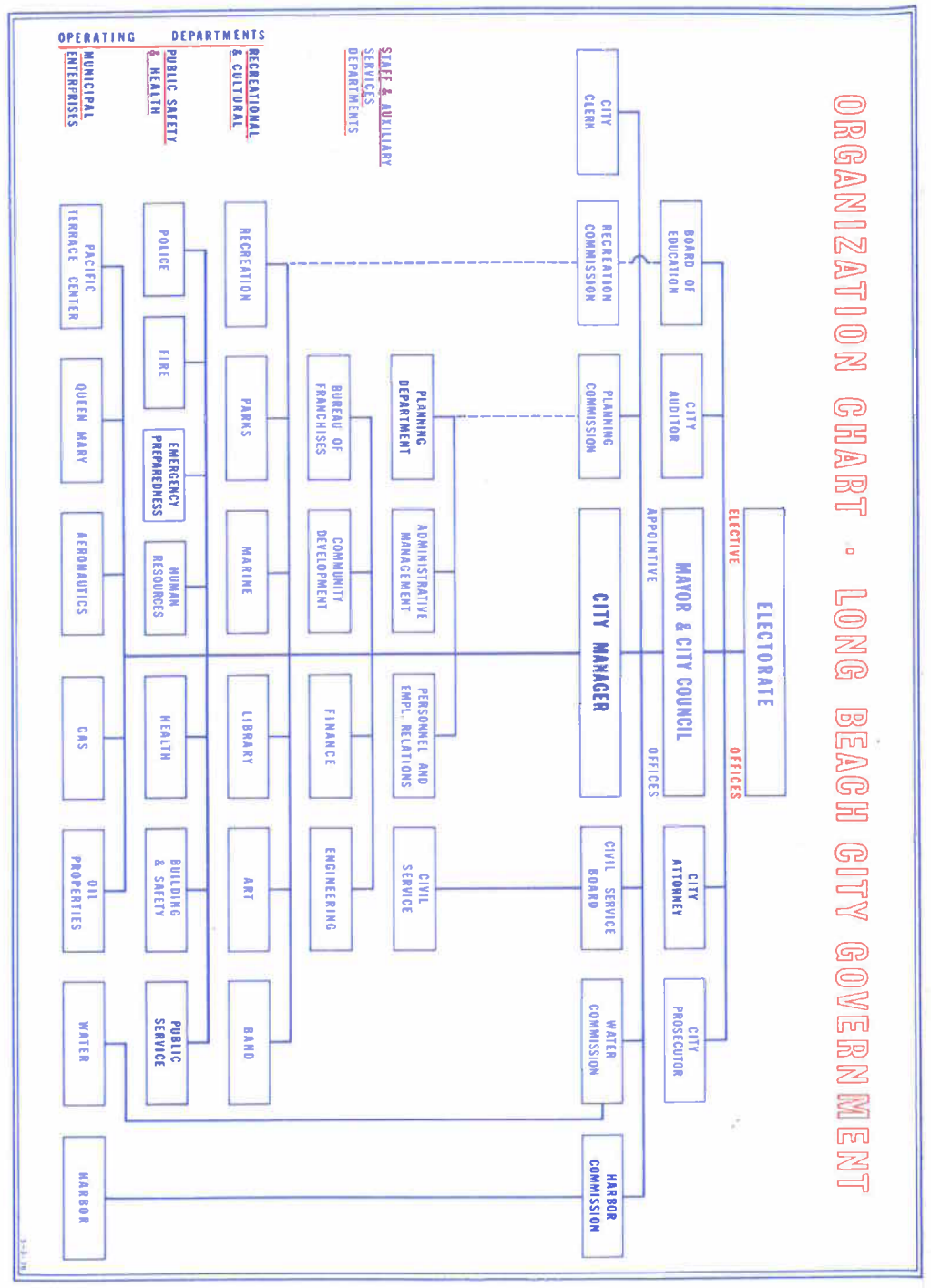

SEMI-AUTONOMOUS COMMISSIONS

Civil Service Commission (5) administers the merit system for the City's classified service, recruits and examines applicants for classified positions, conducts promotional exams, certifies eligibles for appointment, maintains personnel records, hears appeals on disciplinary action, and enacts rules applying to the classified service.

Board of Water Commissioners (5) makes and enforces all rules to guide the Department's operation; employs and appoints all officers and employees; constructs, operates, maintains, manages and controls work and property of the Department; sets fees, regulates use, sale, and distribution of water.

Board of Harbor Commissioners (5) develops, operates, maintains the Port of Long Beach through the General Manager and the following divisions: Accounting, Port Operations, Engineering, Maintenance, and Public Information.

THE BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE

Commissioners for the City of Long Beach was established by Charter amendment in 1907. Originally composed of three members, the number of Commissioners was expanded to five in 1945. Board members are appointed by the City Council and serve six-year staggered terms.

The Civil Service Board operates under the authority of Article XI of the City Charter. Its primary responsibilities are to adopt and enforce, subject to approval by the City Council, a code of rules and regulations governing employment in the classified service and to perform final adjudication of disciplinary actions pertaining to classified employees. In addition, the Board establishes policy for the direction of the Civil Service Department which is headed by a Chief Examiner who also serves as Board Secretary.

Each year, the Civil Service Department conducts approximately 200 examinations to fill vacancies within the City's 4,600 classified positions. Approximately 5,000 applications for employment are received each year with 3,000 of these applicants being placed on eligible lists for City positions. About 800 appointments to the classified service are made annually. In addition, the department also processes 2,000 applications each year to fill special Federally funded manpower program positions and over 400 manpower employees are presently receiving training through these programs.

In addition to its primary responsibility of providing well qualified candidates through merit system selection procedures, the Civil Service Board is also responsive to needs of the larger society. As early as 1908, the Board has maintained a policy of equal employment opportunity. Further, preference for military veterans has been a policy in the City of Long Beach since 1921. In more modern times, the Board and its staff have played an active part in promoting affirmative action programs and enhancing the City's ability to effectively and efficiently provide public services while, at the same time, protecting the rights of the city's employees.

HIGHLIGHTS

Discovered by Cabrillo.....1542
Part of Rancho Nieto 1784
Incorporated (103-3) 1/30-1888
Disincorporated
(132-126) 6/28-1897
Re-incorporated
(237-21) 12/1-1897
Port Founded 1909
Oil Discovered 1921
Earthquake
(5:55 p.m.) 3/10-1933
Douglas Aircraft Estab'd. 1941
Navy Shipyard Founded 1943
CSULB Founded 1949
Master Plan Adopted 1960
Shoreline Development Began 1960
RMS Queen Mary Purchased ..1967
City Hall/Library Groundbreak 1973

LOCATION: Lat. 33° 46′ N
Long. 118° 11′ W

AVERAGES

ALTITUDE: Sea level to 140 Feet
Temperature: 70° Summer
55° Winter
Rainfall: 10.75″ Annually
(Over 15-year span)
Sunny Days: 305 per year
MOTTO: Urbs Amicitae
(Friendly City)
SLOGAN: The International City
OFFICIAL FLOWER: Flowering Peach
OFFICIAL COLORS:
Blue, White & Gold

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND—Just fifty years after Columbus had discovered America, Cabrillo and his crew of explorers hove to off the present site of Long Beach. Vast clouds of smoke were rolling high in the skies from burning grass and brush ashore where the native Indians were conducting one of their periodic rabbit drives. Cabrillo named the area **Bahia de los Fumos**, "Bay of Smokes." The Indians living in the rancheria just north of present-day Alamitos Bay had another name for the place. They called it **Pubugna.**

The first modern identity given the location began when it was included the vast rancho awarded Manuel Nieto, back in 1784. Time (and descendants) divided the old Spanish Land Grant until the bulk of what is now Long Beach was contained in the ranchos **Los Cerritos** and **Los Alamitos.** Following the Mexican War, these lands fell into Yankee hands at ridiculously low prices.

In 1880, William Erwin Willmore, an Englishman, and Long Beach's first real estate operator, subdivided a portion of **Los Cerritos.** With the advent of two parties of settlers in 1882, the township of **Willmore City** was launched. By 1884, with only a dozen houses in the settlement, **Willmore City** had failed, and the founder departed for Arizona. However, people still straggled in and in 1888, with 59 buildings and a new school, the newly named **City of Long Beach** was first incorporated. Nine years later, dissatisfaction with prohibition and high taxes led to an abortive and short-lived disincorporation. Before the year 1897 was out, the citizens voted to re-incorporate, and **Long Beach** has continued to grow ever since. From a starting population of 1,500 and an area of 3.1 square miles in 1897, the City has grown until it has a 1970 census population of 358,000 living in an area of 49.63 square miles.

THE HISTORIC RANCHOS

The City of Long Beach falls within the borders of the two southerly ranchos of the original Nieto land grant. These were the Ranchos Los Cerritos (Little Hills) and Los Alamitos (Little Cottonwoods). Today, both ranchos have had their principal buildings preserved and are a lasting heritage for present and future generations.

Rancho Los Cerritos, set in a flowering and wooded eminence overlooking the former river bed, now a golf course, was built in 1844 by Don Juan Temple. It was a cattle ranch till 1866 when Flint, Bixby and Company acquired the 27,000 acre property for $20,000 in gold and raised sheep for their wool. In 1881 Willmore took an option of 4,000 acres on the shore to start his city. The ranch was broken up into smaller land holdings, and the ranch house deteriorated over five decades.

In 1930 Llewellyn Bixby restored the rancho and lived there until 1955 when it was sold to the City and created as an historic museum. It is under the direction of the Public Library Department. On October 22, 1970 the Rancho was dedicated as a National Historic Landmark by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Rancho Los Alamitos, containing more than 26,000 acres, was inherited by Juan Jose Nieto in 1834 and promptly sold to Governor Figueroa. After his death the rancho was purchased by Don Abel Stearns in 1842. He mortgaged the ranch in 1861, and it was foreclosed in 1886. In 1878 John Bixby leased the Rancho and purchased the entire spread in 1881 for $125,000 in gold by a partnership of I. W. Hellman, Jotham Bixby Company. In 1906 an heir, Fred Bixby, moved into the adobe ranch house with his family. In 1931 the house and headquarters buildings plus 100 acres of surrounding land were put in a trust. By 1968 the trust had been reduced to 7½ acres by sales and condemnation. Deciding it should be a public historical site, the property was given to the City, which maintains it as an historic museum.

TYPES OF GOVERNMENT—Long Beach has experienced several types of government in its history. At its founding, the City was governed by a Board of Trustees. In 1907 a Board of Freeholders drafted a Charter providing for a Mayor-Council form of rule. Seven years later a new Charter was adopted which established the commission form of government. In 1921 a third Charter was created and presented to the voters for their approval. Adopted April 14, 1921, the new Charter established the Council-Manager form of government. A special election in 1929 reaffirmed the voters' approval of the Council-Manager plan.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

1888-1908	Board of Trustees
1908-15	Mayor and Council Government
1915-21	Commission form of Government
1921-Now	City Manager form of Government

CITY GOVERNMENT—Long Beach's present system of government was established in 1921 when the citizens adopted a new City Charter. The Charter sets up the form of government, the powers and duties of the City Council, election procedures, establishes commissions and offices, details methods of initiative, referendum and recall procedures, establishes the position and duties of the City Manager and other miscellaneous provisions.

Although the Charter provides Long Beach with basic municipal laws, the more specific laws dealing with such matters as zoning, traffic laws or building regulations are enacted by the City Council in the form of ordinances. All such ordinances are assembled and codified in the Municipal Code. Copies of both Charter and Code are obtainable for inspection at the City libraries, or may be purchased through the City Clerk's office.

One of the major elements of the City Charter is the establishment of the Council-Manager form of government. Under this system, the people elect a City Council of nine citizens who serve a term of three years, and who, in turn, appoint a City Manager.

THE CITY COUNCIL is the governing body of the City of Long Beach. As such, it is the legislative head of the sixth largest city in the State of California and the second largest in the County of Los Angeles. It is the policy-making body of the City, enacting the ordinances and resolutions which are necessary for controlling the affairs of the municipality. It carries into effect the powers conferred by the City Charter; holds public hearings; authorizes contracts on behalf of the City; submits propositions to the electorate; acts as an Appeals Board with regard to rulings by Planning and other commissions.

Each Councilman is nominated by district, but elected City-wide for a three-year term. Hence, while each Councilman represents the particular district from which he was chosen, all are representatives of the entire City. District boundaries are adjusted from time to time, by recommendation of the Planning Commission, to keep the districts approximately equal in population.

All sessions of the Council are open to the general public, with two notable exceptions. The Council may go into private or closed session when it is dealing with personnel matters or when it is conducting an attorney-client relationship with the City Attorney.

Due to the quantity of materials to be acted upon, and the importance of the items, it is necessary that the Council meetings proceed in an orderly manner. Generally, meetings follow the outline indicated below:

(1) Roll Call
(2) Flag Salute
(3) Invocation
(4) Minutes of Previous Meeting
(5) Unfinished Business
(6) Manager's Agenda
(7) Clerk's Agenda
(8) Hearings at 10:30 a.m.
(9) New Business
(10) Citizen Representation*
(11) Adjournment

*Under "Citizen Representation" any citizen who wishes to address the Council on any matter of general City business not on the agenda will be heard, for up to five minutes per person.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION—Ordinances and resolutions adopted by the Council, as the legislative body of the City, govern the conduct and welfare of the people in the City, and establish specific laws for the administration of City departments.

Meeting each Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock in the Council Chambers at City Hall, the Council considers and acts upon an average of 75 to 80 items on the day's agenda. That proper consideration may be given to the various items brought to the Council for its attention, the City Manager prepares a formal agenda of administrative matters to be acted upon. The City Clerk also prepares another agenda wherein all correspondence addressed to the Council is presented, as well as such matters as the Council may have previously referred to various offices for action, are reported. These agendas are prepared the previous week to allow the Councilmen time for review and study of the materials prior to the Council meeting.

offices of City Auditor, City Attorney, and City Prosecutor. The duties and responsibility set forth in the Charter are given briefly here:

CITY AUDITOR—The City Auditor audits the books, records, accounts, funds and securities of every City department, board and commission. His primary responsibility is to ensure that all revenues are properly reported and accounted for and that all expenditures are made in accordance with provisions of the City Charter and applicable City or-

concessions and contracts. He also performs internal audits of all demands, claims and payrolls.

CITY ATTORNEY—The City Attorney and his staff comprise the Department of Law. The basic responsibilites of the office include attendance at all regular meetings of the Council; acting as legal advisor to the City Council, the City Manager, and all other officers, boards and departments of the City. The City Attorney handles all suits, matters and proceedings in which the

locations:

1. FEDERAL
   U. S. Senators: Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20515
   Representatives: Rayburn Bldg., Washington, D. C. 20515
2. STATE OF CALIFORNIA
   Assemblymen or State Senators: State Capitol
   Sacramento, CA 95814
3. COUNTY
   Supervisors: 500 West Temple Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012

Housemoving Ordinance.

CITY MANAGER—The City Manager is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the City Council. As Chief Administrator of the City, he is directly responsible for the efficient administration of all departments of City government with the exception of elective offices and three semi-autonomous commission-controlled entities.

The duties and powers of the City Manager include enforcement of all laws and ordinances; the appoint-

ginal company had deteriorated to a point where it was apparent that in a short time the company would have to cease operations. The City, realizing that many elements of the public are dependent upon public transportation, felt compelled to take action which would ensure continued and improved bus service.

The 1963 system had 104 buses, average age 18 years. Employee morale was low because the original company had been unable to pay competitive wages. A bus re-

airport limousines; it would also include airline ticket offices to allow the public to check baggage through to its ultimate destination.

Other innovative ideas are being explored to reduce air pollution and dependence on the motor vehicle as a means of transportation. One of these concepts is an automated "people-mover" system, which on a surface or elevated track could, for example, transport people from Pacific Terrace Center to Pier J, the Queen Mary site, and downtown.

Department continues to increase in importance and is making a significant contribution to the improvement of the city as a whole.

Consumer Affairs Division was established in 1973 to help both the consumer and business in Long Beach. It will investigate complaints, report violation of consumer laws to the proper authority, recommend legislation, promote standards for both business and consumers, cooperate with agencies and organizations regarding Long Beach consumers, serve as mediator in disputes, be coordinator for all departments in consumer affairs matters, represent the department at hearings and forums, develop and conduct a consumer education program, and establish a rapport between the business community and consumers in Long Beach. In performing these tasks, the department will fill a long-felt need. It became fully operative in 1974.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT—The goal of the City's Engineering Department is to assist City government in the enhancement of the general public welfare by its application of engineering expertise and special knowledge of the physical environment.

The Engineering Department is made up of six divisions, **Administrative Services**, which supervises the Personnel, Accounting, Contract Compliance and Specifications, Real Estate Acquisition, and Special Assessment functions; **Construction Services**, which includes Survey and Construction Inspection together with a Mapping Section; **Transportation**, which is responsible for the development and design of economical, balanced, evolutionary, community compatible transportation systems. In addition, this division assists in the processing of sub-divisions and zoning permits; **Special Projects**, which provides engineering services for the design of special

vestigates and enforces all conditions set forth in permits and franchises, including insurance requirements.

The Bureau initiates new ordinances and amendments to existing ordinances and reviews all franchises and other ordinances pertaining to public utilities and makes recommendations to the City Council.

The Bureau staff investigates complaints concerning the facilities and services of the privately owned utilities within the city and makes every effort to obtain corrections where they are justified.

Exclusive of the legal phase, the Bureau represents the city matters before the Public Utilities Commission of the State of California.

The Chief Engineer-Secretary of the Bureau is an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the Long Beach Public Transportation Company, a member of the Research and Transportation Committees of the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Board of Directors of Long Beach Beautiful, Incorporated.

The Bureau administers the location of bus stops, of taxicab stands, and acts as the liaison agency with all public utilities regarding the conversion of overhead facilities to underground.

GAS DEPARTMENT—Long Beach had its first gas service in 1900, supplied by the United Electric Gas and Power company, parent of today's Southern California Edison Company. 20,000 cubic feet of gas a day was manufactured at the gas works located at Ocean and Pico and carried to the 160 customers who paid $1.90 a 1,000 cubic foot for the product. The Long Beach Gas Company was formed and in 1901 also supplied a manufactured gas generated from crude oils in a plant at Alamitos and Broadway.

In 1905 a third company, the Inner Harbor Gas and Electric Com-

magnitude makes a healthy and pronounced contribution not only to Long Beach but also to the surrounding area. Port industry represents the second largest employer in Long Beach.

The Port of Long Beach is also site of the Queen's Way Hilton Hotel complex, including restaurants and shops, on Pier J near the QUEEN MARY in the vicinty of the Queen's Way Bridge. The new Quiet Cannon Restaurant is located nearby, while the Reef Restaurant is a landmark lying between the Hilton and the Queen Mary.

The **HEALTH DEPARTMENT** serves residents with three types of services: Clinical, Environmental, and Educational.

Clinical Services at the main Health Department and in local neighborhoods protect mothers and children by means of pre-natal care, family planning, child health, and immunization clinics, and screening for vision and dental defects. Disease-oriented clinics at the main Health Department building provide screening, diagnosis, and treatment for tuberculosis and venereal diseases. Screening programs help identify high blood pressure, diabetes, and sickle cell anemia for early treatment by private physicians. **Public Health Nurses** provide consultation in homes and religious sponsored schools. Treatment and counseling for alcoholism and drug abuse are provided at two separate clinics in the downtown area. The Health Department now also provides office treatment of minor illness in the three City-sponsored Neighborhood Facilities Centers in the Central, Westside, and North Long Beach areas.

The **Environmental Health Division** inspects residential housing, restaurants, stores, and other establishments, and conducts vector control programs to curb disease agents such as rats and insects.

The Health Department also provides health education, nutrition,

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Oil has left an indelible mark on Long Beach. Tidelands revenues provided the City with a modern port, marina, marine stadium and Belmont Plaza Pool where Olympic trials were held and conversion of the QUEEN MARY into a museum-hotel, convention center complex. Revenues from our tidelands oil operations have also aided such statewide projects as the California Water Fund, Central Valley Water Project Construction Fund, State Water Pollution Control Fund, and the Capital Outlay Fund for Higher Education.

PACIFIC TERRACE CENTER comprises a major convention center, entertainment facility and tourist attraction, consisting of the Arena, Auditorium and Exhibit Hall, all interconnected in a single complex. The main pedestrian approach is by means of a broad plaza leading from Ocean Boulevard to the theaters build on the site of the old Auditorium. Beneath the two acres of plaza is a multi-level sub-surface parking structure accommodating more than 800 vehicles.

The Auditorium has been rebuilt into a glass-fronted 3,150 seat proscenium theater plus a 864 seat thrust stage lecture hall. In addition there are rehearsal sites, principals' and chorus dressing rooms, refreshment lounges and restrooms, plus a Green Room which can accommodate more than 200 persons.

The Exhibit Hall comprises 100,000 square feet of clear space with a 25-foot ceiling, allowing extreme flexibility for exhibitions or trade shows. There are storage spaces, both adjacent to the Exhibit Hall, itself, and in the basement. All utilities (except drains) are in the ceiling, including gas, water, air steam, phone and electrical systems, thus providing the utmost services to booth installations.

series of Town Marshals, the first being Jake Davies. In 1908 the Police Department was established, and Marshal Thomas W. Williams named as first Chief of Police. His force consisted of five patrolmen, one of whom patrolled on horseback.

In 1915, the City purchased its first police vehicle, a Studebaker touring car. It was used for investigations and other police duties. About the same time, the Police Department bought its first "paddy wagon." This was an Overland, strongly resembling an old-style funeral hearse. It replaced the wheelbarrow which had been used to transport an occasional stray drunk to the City's one and only jail cell.

In January 1960, the Long Beach Police Department moved to its present location from the old City Hall. The Public Safety Building has office space on four floors with adult jail facilities on the top two floors with juvenile detention accommodations on the fourth floor of the seven story structure. Also in the Public Safety Building are Headquarters of the Long Beach Fire Department and Office of the City Prosecutor.

Today, metropolitan Long Beach has a population of some 380,000. It covers a land area of 50 square miles with 825 miles of paved streets, 220 miles of alleys, 7.5 miles of beach, and a large harbor area. From its beginning the responsibilities of the Long Beach Police Department have constantly increased. Each year, the Department responds to over a quarter million calls for police services.

Currently, the Department comprises 961 employees operating under the direction of the Chief of Police.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE is the second largest department in the city government, with 610 employees. Its nine divisions are: **Administration; Structural; Street**

Council for its part in providing the City of Long Beach with the best fire protection system of any city in the United States.

In 1911, an $850,000 bond issue was used by the City of Long Beach to buy out two privately owned enterprises, the Long Beach Water Company and the Alamitos Water Company. The facilities of both companies totaled 4,500 services (customers) and 150 miles of water mains. Today, the Department has nearly 83,600 services and 872 miles of water mains. Since beginning operation on July 1, 1911, the City's municipal water utility has always been self-supporting and now has physical assets in excess of $61 million.

In 1931 a Charter amendment was passed creating the Board of Water Commissioners and authorizing the City to join the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. These decisions guaranteed the future of Long Beach; without adequate water supply, there could be no growth, nor could there be long-range planning for the Department without continuity in management. A 1948 bond issue allowed expansion of the system's storage and distribution facilities, improving service ability throughout the City.

Long Beach has two sources of high quality water. Local water is pumped from the underground basin, and imported water from the Colorado River or Northern California is purchased from the Metropolitan Water District. These are combined to supply 19 billion gallons annually to the City's residents. Two separate reservoirs provide storage capacity in excess of 117 million gallons. The Long Beach water system was the first in Southern California to provide a fluoridation program. Water treatment facilities, plus a State-approved quality control laboratory, insure an average flow of 52 million gallons of clean sparkling water every day.

THE MAYOR—The Mayor and Mayor pro Tempore are elected by the Council from among its membership at the Organizational meeting of the newly elected Councilmen. This is the first meeting of the Council. Each member so elected shall serve for a period of three years. The Mayor presides at all meetings of the City Council and acts as its spokesman; he is the official head of the City for all ceremonial purposes; is in charge of all civic functions and performs the social duties requisite to the office of Mayor. He is recognized as head of the City by the courts for the serving of civil processes and by the Governor for military purposes. The administrative functions of the office are limited to signing proclamations, resolutions or other legal instruments, and the direction of such employees as are hired to serve in the office of the Mayor and City Council. The Mayor pro Tempore shall act as president of the Council in the event the Mayor is absent or unable to act. In such cases, the Mayor pro Tempore shall have all the powers of the Mayor. The Mayor appoints, and the Council approves, members of the various advisory commissions.

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF LONG BEACH

1908-12 C. H. Windham
1912-14 Ira S. Hatch
1914-15 Louis N. Whealton
1915-21 Wm. T. Lisenby
1921-24 C. A. Buffum
1924-26 Ray R. Clark
1926-27 Fillmore Condit
1927-30 Oscar Hauge
1930-33 Asa E. Fickling
1933-34 M. E. Paddack
1934-36 Carl Fletcher
1936-38 Thomas M. Eaton
1938-39 Clarence E. Wagner
1939-42 Francis H. Gentry
1942-45 Clarence E. Wagner
1945-47 Herbert E. Lewis
1947-53 Burton W. Chace
1953-54 Lyman B. Sutter
1954-57 Geo. Vermillion
1957-60 Ray C. Kealer
1960-75 Edwin W. Wade*
1975 to the present
Thomas J. Clark

*First Mayor in City's history to be elected to 5 terms

OTHER ELECTIVE OFFICES

In addition to the nine Councilmen, three other offices are filled by vote of the people. These are the offices of City Auditor, City Attorney, and City Prosecutor. The duties and responsibility set forth in the Charter are given briefly here:

CITY AUDITOR—The City Auditor audits the books, records, accounts, funds and securities of every City department, board and commission. His primary responsibility is to ensure that all revenues are properly reported and accounted for and that all expenditures are made in accordance with provisions of the City Charter and applicable City ordinances. The City Auditor also performs annual audits of the City's oil contractors, affiliated City agencies of a quasi-public character, as well as various City franchises, leases, concessions and contracts. He also performs internal audits of all demands, claims and payrolls.

CITY ATTORNEY—The City Attorney and his staff comprise the Department of Law. The basic responsibilites of the office include attendance at all regular meetings of the Council; acting as legal advisor to the City Council, the City Manager, and all other officers, boards and departments of the City. The City Attorney handles all suits, matters and proceedings in which the City has a legal interest and defends all suits for damages lodged against officers and employees for acts performed by them in pursuit of their municipal duties. The office also prepares opinions, ordinances, resolutions, motions, contracts, leases, permits, assignments, deeds, condemnations and other legal documents and instruments; acts as counsel for all activities of the City in operation of the port and airport, of the water and gas utilities, legislative programs, City-State relationships, developments of oil and other facets of City government.

THE CITY PROSECUTOR is responsible for the prosecution of all criminal cases arising from misdemeanor violations of the City Charter, City Ordinances, and laws of the State of California. His office renders legal opinions regarding ordinances; drafts penal ordinances of the City; prosecutes on behalf of the City Manager all trials or hearings before the Civil Service Commission which concern City employees; collects restitution as ordered by the courts; and screens complaints from the police and the public to determine whether the issuance of a criminal complaint is justified.

WHERE TO WRITE

Other legislative representatives may be addressed at the following locations:

1. FEDERAL
   U. S. Senators: Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20515
   Representatives: Rayburn Bldg., Washington, D. C. 20515
2. STATE OF CALIFORNIA
   Assemblymen or State Senators: State Capitol
   Sacramento, CA 95814
3. COUNTY
   Supervisors: 500 West Temple Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012

APPOINTIVE OFFICES

CITY CLERK—The City Clerk is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the City Council. The duties of the office include preparation of agendas; attendance and keeping the minutes at all Council meetings; recording ordinances and other official business of that body; secretary to the Civic Center, Parking, and Housing authorities. The City Clerk has custody of the Corporate Seal of the City, as well as all official records and archives, some dating back to the City's founding in 1888. The records include leases, contracts, bonds, and insurance policies. The City Clerk certifies appointments within the municipal family, administers oaths of office and commissions. The conduct of all municipal elections is administered by the City Clerk, by receiving petitions for nominations, preparation of ballots, the directing of voting procedures, and the tabulation of ballots. The City Clerk releases official legal advertising for the City to local newspapers for publication. The City Clerk is the official representative of the City in the accomplishment of public improvements under the "Improvement Act of 1911" by filing and recording Council actions on such cases, by notifying property owners of hearings and of their assessments. The office also receives and records bonds under the Housemoving Ordinance.

CITY MANAGER—The City Manager is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the City Council. As Chief Administrator of the City, he is directly responsible for the efficient administration of all departments of City government with the exception of elective offices and three semi-autonomous commission-controlled entities.

The duties and powers of the City Manager include enforcement of all laws and ordinances; the appointment and/or removal of all department heads (except the City Clerk and elective officers); recommendation of measures and ordinances deemed necessary for efficient operation of the City; attendance at Council meetings; keeping the Council advised as to the City's financial position; informing the Council as to material facts requisite to proper legislation; and other such duties as may be required by municipal ordinance or resolution of the City Council.

To effect the fulfillment of these duties, the City Manager is aided by the organization of 28 separate departments, and the talents of more than 4,000 City employees. A merit system for the hiring and promotion of City employees is guaranteed by inclusion of a Civil Service Commission in the Charter requirements. The separate departments and personnel involved are under the immediate direction of a staff of department heads selected and appointed by the City Manager and responsible solely to him.

LONG BEACH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY—The Long Beach Transportation Company was formed by the City as a non-profit company when the old Long Beach Motor Bus Company was purchased on September 1, 1963.

Bus service provided by the original company had deteriorated to a point where it was apparent that in a short time the company would have to cease operations. The City, realizing that many elements of the public are dependent upon public transportation, felt compelled to take action which would ensure continued and improved bus service.

The 1963 system had 104 buses, average age 18 years. Employee morale was low because the original company had been unable to pay competitive wages. A bus replacement program was begun immediately, and new employee programs were started. Currently, the City has one of the newest fleets in the Nation, 136 buses, with an average age of 4 years. There are new labor agreements, drivers outfitted in new blue uniforms, employee safety programs instituted, and service improvements all over the City with ten routes extended and four completely new routes added. Employee morale has never been higher.

In 1963 the system carried some 7 million passengers a year; at present, this has increased to 11 million a year. During this time, the company has purchased $5 million worth of buses, spent $1 million on new real estate, and built a new maintenance facility at a cost of $3 million. Since 1971 the Company has provided dime fares, without restriction, for senior citizens. The Sunday pass, 9 years old, has Sunday buses travelling filled with passengers rather than empty as they were before.

Though Long Beach has done the virtually impossible with its public transit system, new creative ideas for innovations are being researched. Among these, a Downtown Transportation Center which would serve as a terminal for local buses, for Southern California Rapid Transit buses and for rail lines and airport limousines; it would also include airline ticket offices to allow the public to check baggage through to its ultimate destination.

Other innovative ideas are being explored to reduce air pollution and dependence on the motor vehicle as a means of transportation. One of these concepts is an automated "people-mover" system, which on a surface or elevated track could, for example, transport people from Pacific Terrace Center to Pier J, the Queen Mary site, and downtown.

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Council for its part in providing the City of Long Beach with the best fire protection system of any city in the United States.

In 1911, an $850,000 bond issue was used by the City of Long Beach to buy out two privately owned enterprises, the Long Beach Water Company and the Alamitos Water Company. The facilities of both companies totaled 4,500 services (customers) and 150 miles of water mains. Today, the Department has nearly 83,600 services and 872 miles of water mains. Since beginning operation on July 1, 1911, the City's

LONG BEACH AIRPORT is home to more than 750 corporate, business and privately owned aircraft.

There are five paved runways, varying from 4,200 to 10,000 feet, which will accommodate a vast variety of aircraft. Aircraft operation is coordinated by the Federal Aviation Administration, which controls the movement of all aircraft. The FAA has a 54-man staff which operates the tower and navigation facilities on a 24-hour basis. The modern system of control complexes includes: Airport Surveillance Radar, High Intensity Approach Lights, Runway Visual Range, Direction Finding, Instrument Landing System, VHF, UHF and other radio communications equipment. The National Weather Service offers 24-hour pilot briefing.

The Airport is an industrial complex, one of the fastest growing in the area. Firms involved in every facet of the aircraft industry are tenants. Complete 24-hour facilities exist for repair of aircraft engines or airframes, as well as the repair or rebuilding of helicopters. There are approximately 17 schools that operare here, graduating more FAA-certified pilots than any other area.

Major tenant is world-famous McDonnell Douglas Corporation, manufacturer of the DC-9 and DC-10 commercial jet aircraft. Douglas Aircraft, established here in 1941, presently has approximately 18,000 employees and is the largest employer in the city.

MUNICIPAL BAND consists of 34 full-time musicians who provide concerts throughout the year. The Band maintains a separate concert schedule for public and private schools, as well as giving special performances at dedication ceremonies, parades and sporting events. Founded in 1909, the Band has been a continuous part of City Government ever since, its status assured by being included in the City Charter. Averaging some 850 concerts a year, the Band has played well over 42,000 performances since its founding. It is unique in that it is one of only two full-time municipal bands in the nation. The band is presently conducted by Mr. Everett E. Siegrist, its eighth leader in a 66 year history.

THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT administers a variety of programs in the fields of Housing, Renewal, Redevelopment, Housing Assistance, Relocation of Displaced Persons and Community Relations.

The department is divided into

ENGINEERING—Continued

structures, marine and marine related facilities, park, recreation and beautification projects; **Environmental** has the responsibility for the design of sewers and storm drains, the collection and analysis of environmental data for environmental studies by other departments and agencies, conducts tests to assess the quality of materials and workmanship associated with project construction, and the **Traffic Engineering Division** which investigates and reports on traffic problems, provides analysis studies on transportation problems, prepares plans for signal systems, bike routes, channelization and other Traffic Engineering projects, and reviews all police collision reports.

The Engineering Department is responsible for the design and inspection of all major municipal construction that takes place within the City of Long Beach.

FIRE DEPARTMENT: Before the City of Long Beach bore its present name, the area was afforded fire protection by volunteer firemen, which was every able bodied male. In 1901, the City Trustees purchased 2 hose carts, 1,000 feet of hose and 35 hydrants. On May 27, 1902, the Long Beach Fire Department was founded as a Volunteer Department. In 1907 Long Beach had the distinction of operating the first motorized fire apparatus on the Pacific Coast and by 1914 was completely motorized. In 1918 the Bureau of Fire Prevention was established with one inspector.

The Department is now organized into Bureaus consisting of **Administration, Fire Suppression and Rescue, Fire Prevention, Training,** and **Technical Services (Alarm)**. The Department consists of 22 Fire Stations housing 3 fire boats, 3 aircraft fire units, 1 foam unit, 4 aerial ladder trucks, 1 snorkel, 1 squad, 5 Paramedic units, 18 pumpers, many inspector and Chief's cars and a total of 477 members. In 1973 the Department was awarded "Class 1" rating for providing the finest fire protection to the community.

In 1972, the Department began providing Paramedic service to the community with two paramedic units. The units have now increased to five. Paramedics are trained to treat heart emergencies, child birth, drug overdose, shock, coma and other medical emergencies. Paramedics in the field may be in direct radio contact with a doctor at the Emergency Medical Care Program

GAS—Continued

pany built a plant at the former site of Plant No. 1, then two miles west of the city limits. All three companies served the same areas and competed for the same 4,600 customers. Through mergers, sales, and consolidations in 1910, the three became one, the Long Beach Consolidated Gas Company, with manufacturing centered in the original plant of Inner Harbor Gas Company.

In 1916, Southern Counties Gas Company bought out Long Beach Consolidated Gas. With the development of the Signal Hill field and the city owning large tracts in the proven areas producing 25 million cubic feet of natural gas a day, the city began planning its own municipal gas company. The private company paid 8¢ a thousand cubic feet for its gas which it sold to the citizens of Long Beach for $1. As a result, a $3 million bond issue carried in 1923 and was used to buy the local gas properties with the result that by 1924 all customers were supplied with 50¢ gas.

Southern Counties Gas Company sold its property in Long Beach to the city in 1924 for $2,170,000. At the end of the first year's operation, the city had sold nearly 8.25 billion cubic feet of gas, grossed $1,736 million, had over 306 miles of main and 32,145 active meters. Over the years, sales and purchases have expanded the system, all of which has been paid for out of earnings (except the bond issues of 1924 and 1927 covering a new storage holder and industrial main installations).

Today, the Gas Department represents an investment of $48,696,947, including the Queen Mary Energy Plant which was purchased in 1972 from Ohio Energy Systems and provides chilled water and steam to the Queen Mary. In addition, the Gas Department has transferred $83,883,243 to city funds over the years. During fiscal year 1973-74, revenue grossed $21,389,719 for sale of 21.6 billion cubic feet of gas. There were 875 miles of main connecting to 123,765 separate meters. Due to the rapid growth of the city, additional gas from other sources has been continually required. Gas has been received from the West Wilmington Field, Huntington Beach, and out-of-state gas through contract with Southern California Gas Company. With development of the East Wilmington Field, a new source of gas was found. Currently, off-shore gas production supplies 35% to 40%

HEALTH—Continued

and medical social work services, and maintains a Public Health Laboratory to which doctors can send specimens from suspected communicable diseases. The Health Depart acts as the official medical service for employees of the City of Long Beach through treatment of job-related injuries or disease.

The City Health Officer coordinates medical and health services for the City in the event of any disaster.

MARINE DEPARTMENT has responsibility for the control and safeguarding of all recreational activities in the City's water areas, shores and beaches. Included are the $14 million Long Beach Marina with a capacity of 2,000 boat slips and a waiting list of over 10,000. Covering 150 acres of what was formerly mud flats, the application of Tideland revenues and engineering knowledge changed wasteland area to one of the largest municipally owned and operated small-boat marinas in the world.

The **Municipal Marine Safety Operations,** comprising 27 full-time officers (augmented by 100 summer lifeguards), is another branch of the department. This service protects swimmers along the City's seven miles of shoreline, as well as on the beaches of Alamitos Bay and Colorado Lagoon. It also enforces boating regulations, provides rescue boat service, and Harbor patrolling.

In addition, custody and control of the Marine Stadium, the small-boat launching ramps in Alamitos Bay, at the foot of Golden Avenue, Belmont Pier and Seaport Village, as well as the maintenance, servicing and security of the entire Marina areas, are the responsibilities of this department.

OCEAN SCIENCE and technology continue to figure in the City's program of shoreline and waterfront development and progress. Long Beach has become a center for companies and institutions engaged in the exploration of the ocean and the orderly development of its vast resources.

In early 1972, the Trustees of the California State College, a 19-school, 22-campus organization which is the largest higher education system in the world, officially designated the Long Beach shoreline as the site for the creation of an Ocean Studies Center, an ocean science and technology education and research center to be operated as a consortium of six California

PACIFIC TERRACE—Continued

The Arena, 411 feet by 360 feet with a 75-foot ceiling, has 8,753 permanent seats, with floor seating for 6,247 giving the building accommodations for 15,000 persons at one time. With inner floor space of 50,000 square feet and trade show floor space of 58,000 square feet, the Arena completes the integrated convention and trade show complex.

PARK DEPARTMENT — Parks have always been an essential part of Long Beach. The original townsite in 1888 set aside a 5 acre area now known as Lincoln Park. Today, there are 43 parks totaling 1,620 acres, beautified areas totaling 203 acres, and over 55 miles of traffic islands under Park Department care. From a volunteer Park Committee in 1897, parks have been the successive concern of a Board of Public Works in 1908, Commissioner of Public Affairs in 1914, and the City Engineer-Director of Public Service from 1921 until the early 1950's. In 1954 it ceased to be a division under Public Service and became the Park Department.

The establishment of the Park Department was the impetus for an ambitious park development program. A $4.9 million bond issue was passed by the electorate in 1956 for park and recreational improvements. One of the first results was a new Tree Farm, located in El Dorado Park East. Here, shrubs and trees are grown to provide the plants required for City parks and the 2,000 trees needed annually for the City's street tree planting program.

El Dorado Park, comprising 690 acres, is a monument to the foresight of the Park Department and the City Council in preserving for recreation land which might otherwise have been used for subdivisions or other private purposes. Originally farmland, the flat treeless terrain was converted into rolling parkland by moving and contouring over 2 million cubic yards of soil. More than 40 acres of lakes were created, and the once bare land now has over 15,000 trees of different species, and the planting continues. El Dorado has been opened in phases, beginning in 1958 when the first 285 acres were made available to the public. In 1969 the 75 acre Nature Center opened, followed by Area II in 1971 and Area III, 185 acres, opened in 1973.

Ultimately, the four oil islands near the City's shoreline will revert to the Park Department when their

PUBLIC SERVICE—Continued

Maintenance; Electrical and Street Lighting; Sewer and Storm Drain Maintenance; Refuse Collection and Disposal; Building Services; Animal Regulation; and Communications.

This department has a broad, diversified span of responsibilities. There are direct community and citizen services, including street maintenance, refuse collection and disposal, and animal shelter services. All are essential to the community welfare. The department is responsible for the repair, rehabilitation, and general upkeep of municipal buildings, facilities, recreational area structures and equipment; city properties; and public areas, such as the beach. Law enforcement and regulatory devices; i.e. traffic signals, traffic control signs, street and curb markings, parking meters, etc., are installed and maintained by the department, as well as communication equipment and devices required for law enforcement and efficient service. Recently, certain new law enforcement functions have been added to these responsibilities, such as enforcement of the Newsrack Ordinance, the Posted Street Sweeping Program, and the State Abandoned Vehicle Law.

The Department of Public Service is responsible for maintenance of the following:

1,052	Public Buildings
825	Miles of Streets
23,928	Lighting Units
427	Signalized Intersections
759	Miles of Sewers
115	Miles of Storm Drains

In addition, this department was responsible for:

218,000	Tons of rubbish collected and disposed
45,000	Dog Licenses issued
916	Transmitter/receivers for radio communications installed and maintained

The 1974-75 Department of Public Service budget was $13,970,283; the proposed 1975-76 budget is $16,734,850.

QUEEN MARY—Swiftest and most renowned of the 20th Century luxury liners, was purchased by the City from Cunard Lines in 1967. Acquired to serve both as a tourist attraction and floating Museum of the Sea, the QUEEN MARY has also been re-designed to provide the public with a beautiful 403-room Hyatt-operated hotel; three major

concerts a year, the Band has played well over 42,000 performances since its founding. It is unique in that it is one of only two full-time municipal bands in the nation. The band is presently conducted by Mr. Everett E. Siegrist, its eighth leader in a 66 year history.

THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT administers a variety of programs in the fields of Housing, Renewal, Redevelopment, Housing Assistance, Relocation of Displaced Persons and Community Relations.

The department is divided into four divisions. **Field Service** coordinates activities of various city departments in programs relating to housing and development, such as beautification, park expansion, development of neighborhood facilities centers and relocation of businesses and people displaced as a result of governmental projects.

Redevelopment Agency initiates and administers renewal and redevelopment programs, which have included the West Beach Project, Poly High Neighborhood Development Project, West Side Industrial Development, the Downtown Redevelopment Project and others.

Housing Authority administers housing programs for low and moderate-income families and senior citizens, managing more than 900 leased housing units. It researches and stimulates ways to increase and improve the city's housing inventory. **Community Relations** plans, implements and administers programs to foster improved intergroup relationships, coordinates community relations activities and, generally, is concerned with the human relations aspect of community development. This unit administers the several Neighborhood Facility Centers in various sections of the city.

Although less than eight years old, the Community Development Department continues to increase in importance and is making a significant contribution to the improvement of the city as a whole.

Consumer Affairs Division was established in 1973 to help both the consumer and business in Long Beach. It will investigate complaints, report violation of consumer laws to the proper authority, recommend legislation, promote standards for both business and consumers, cooperate with agencies and organizations regarding Long

spector and Chief's cars and a total of 477 members. In 1973 the Department was awarded "Class 1" rating for providing the finest fire protection to the community.

In 1972, the Department began providing Paramedic service to the community with two paramedic units. The units have now increased to five. Paramedics are trained to treat heart emergencies, child birth, drug overdose, shock, coma and other medical emergencies. Paramedics in the field may be in direct radio contact with a doctor at the Emergency Medical Care Program Center.

The Fire Department responds to over 20,000 calls each year, which consist of fire, non-fire or first aid/rescue emergencies.

THE BUREAU OF FRANCHISES and Public Utilities consists of four of the nine City Councilmen and the Manager, who acts as Chairman of the Bureau. Meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 1:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers of City Hall. The Bureau is empowered by the City Charter and by ordinance to adopt certain rules and regulations which then become law. In this regard the Bureau is unique in that the City Manager votes on these matters.

The Bureau administers franchises and permits for the operation of all privately owned public utilities to ensure that the public receives safe and adequate service at reasonable rates. In those areas where the city has not been preempted in its rights to regulate utilities, the Bureau determines, after hearing, matters of convenience and necessity and sets the rates for services such as ambulances, taxicabs, and cable television systems (CATV).

The Bureau office collects fees as provided in the franchises and permits, including approximately 70 pipeline permits representing some 400 miles of pipelines within the City of Long Beach. Bureau staff investigates and enforces all conditions set forth in permits and franchises, including insurance requirements.

The Bureau initiates new ordinances and amendments to existing ordinances and reviews all franchises and other ordinances pertaining to public utilities and makes recommendations to the City Council.

The Bureau staff investigates complaints concerning the facilities and services of the privately owned

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HARBOR—Located on San Pedro Bay, the **Port of Long Beach** originally was an open roadstead, with ships loaded and discharged offshore by lighters. 1909 marked the first steps toward a modern port with construction of Pier I in Inner Harbor. 1911 acquisition of tidelands and 1936 discovery of oil in the harbor area made possible development of the Port in what is now known as Middle and Outer Harbors.

Expansion began in 1938, continuing during the '40's and '50's. Growth then accelerated and continues to the present. A $30 million program expanding container cargo facilities to 225 acres has been completed, providing the largest single container complex in the Pacific. Dredging the main channel to 60 feet gives the Port the deepest berthside water on the US West Coast, capable of ships of 135,000 tonnage. Today, Long Beach is the busiest of all US West Coast harbors.

The harbor complex represents a public investment of more than $260 million. Port traffic has grown by 118% in the past ten years, 13.7% during the last year alone. The Port of Long Beach is now tonnage leader among all West Coast ports, with over 29 million tons handled annually. Commerce of this magnitude makes a healthy and pronounced contribution not only to Long Beach but also to the surrounding area. Port industry represents the second largest employer in Long Beach.

The Port of Long Beach is also site of the Queen's Way Hilton Hotel complex, including restaurants and shops, on Pier J near the QUEEN MARY in the vicinity of the Queen's Way Bridge. The new Quiet Cannon Restaurant is located nearby, while the Reef Restaurant

development and progress. Long Beach has become a center for companies and institutions engaged in the exploration of the ocean and the orderly development of its vast resources.

In early 1972, the Trustees of the California State College, a 19-school, 22-campus organization which is the largest higher education system in the world, officially designated the Long Beach shoreline as the site for the creation of an Ocean Studies Center, an ocean science and technology education and research center to be operated as a consortium of six California State Colleges in Los Angeles and Orange Counties.

The State of California, too, has located the regional headquarters of its largest "oceanographic" agency, the California State Department of Fish and Game in the downtown Long Beach shoreline, and a large number of distinguished ocean research and survey firms including Ocean Science and Engineering, Battelle, Humble, etc., have joined the growing Long Beach oceanographic community.

DEPARTMENT OF OIL PROPERTIES administers all of the City's oil operations, including tidelands trust properties and the City's uplands leases.

The Wilmington Oil Field ranks number two in the United States in daily oil production. The tidelands, administered by the City under terms of the Tidelands Trust, accounts for two-thirds of total Wilmington Field production. The City utilizes three contractors in its operations—Long Beach Oil Development Company (LBOD), Powerine Oil Company and Thums Long Beach Company. The latter, an acronym for the five parent companies—Texaco, Humble (now Exxon), Union, Mobile and Shell—is contractor for the Long Beach Unit with four oil islands, where there are 500 producer wells and 138 active injector wells. Daily oil production is 96,269 barrels per day. Water, pumped under high pressure, is injected at the rate of 428,465 barrels per day.

Oil has left an indelible mark on Long Beach. Tidelands revenues provided the City with a modern port, marina, marine stadium and Belmont Plaza Pool where Olympic trials were held and conversion of the QUEEN MARY into a museum-hotel, convention center complex. Revenues from our tidelands oil operations have also aided such state-

ing parkland by moving and contouring over 2 million cubic yards of soil. More than 40 acres of lakes were created, and the once bare land now has over 15,000 trees of different species, and the planting continues. El Dorado has been opened in phases, beginning in 1958 when the first 285 acres were made available to the public. In 1969 the 75 acre Nature Center opened, followed by Area II in 1971 and Area III, 185 acres, opened in 1973.

Ultimately, the four oil islands near the City's shoreline will revert to the Park Department when their oil production days are over. Then the islands will provide off-shore picnic sites for boat owners and water pleasure craft. Existing landscape plantings will be expanded.

The Park Department supports other departments and divisions of City government. For instance, landscaping at Belmont Plaza Olympic Pool, the Marina, Marine Park adjacent to the Marine Stadium, and Colorado Lagoon all are maintained by the department.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Long Beach was a planned city from the very beginning. Willmore, in 1884, laid out streets and tracts for his original Willmore City. The later Long Beach in 1888 used that same plan. In 1921, the City Charter provided for a Planning Commission, laymen appointed to direct overall planning policies. The Department staff is professionally trained to carry out that policy consisting of such executives and employees as are necessary to carry out the planning functions. These include updating the City's General Plan, to determine zoning needs, and to study and approve all subdivision developments.

POLICE DEPARTMENT—In 1904 the City of Long Beach had less than 10,000 population. It was a city without police station or police department. Law was enforced by a series of Town Marshals, the first being Jake Davies. In 1908 the Police Department was established, and Marshal Thomas W. Williams named as first Chief of Police. His force consisted of five patrolmen, one of whom patrolled on horseback.

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LONG BEACH RECREATION DEPARTMENT is a Coordinated Municipal and School Recreation service that operates within policies established by a nine-member Recreation Commission consisting of the City Manager, a member of the City Council, the Superintendent of Schools, a member of the Board of Education and five lay citizens. The Department operates and maintains 26 clubhouses, 6 day camp areas; 51 ballfields, 1 mountain camp, 27 park playgrounds, 35 tennis courts, 4 youth clubs, 4 swimming pools and 1 Porta-Pool in summer.

LONG BEACH WATER DEPARTMENT became the City's first municipal utility in 1911 and since then has developed into one of the nation's highest rated water utilities. The Department has achieved a Class I rating, the highest given by the Insurance Services Office, and has been commended by the City Council for its part in providing the City of Long Beach with the best fire protection system of any city in the United States.

In 1911, an $850,000 bond issue was used by the City of Long Beach to buy out two privately owned enterprises, the Long Beach Water Company and the Alamitos Water Company. The facilities of both companies totaled 4,500 services (customers) and 150 miles of water mains. Today, the Department has