

community facilities
element
city of glendale, california



planning division

12/9/75

Adopted

Meseck/Parcher

RESOLUTION NO. 18,046

WHEREAS, The Council has conducted a noticed public hearing pursuant to the Provisions of Chapter 3 of the Glendale Municipal Code, 1964, and Chapter 3, Title 7 of the Government Code of the State of California; and

WHEREAS, The Council has found the Community Facilities Element to contain discussion and clarification of educational facilities, libraries, parks, commercial-recreation, organizations, protection facilities, post offices, government facilities, health facilities, cemeteries, religious facilities, transportation facilities, utilities, and vacant land of which all topics are elective elements pursuant to State Planning Law; and

WHEREAS, The Planning Commission of the City of Glendale held a noticed public hearing on November 24, 1975, and has recommended the adoption thereof; and

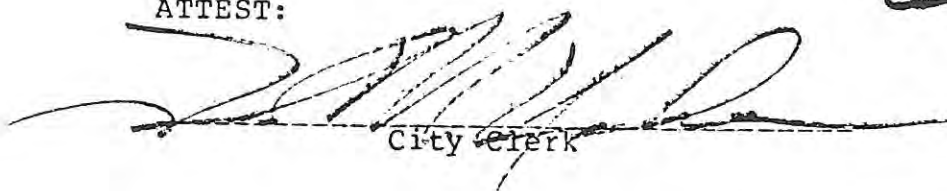
WHEREAS, The Council has found this plan to promote and protect the public health, safety, comfort, convenience, and general welfare of Glendale; Now, Therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDALE THAT:

1. Pursuant to Part III, Section 1, Subsection E of the Environmental Guidelines and Procedures of the City of Glendale (revised April 20, 1975) this project is exempt under Class 5-Information Collection;
2. The Community Facilities Element be and is hereby adopted as a general guide to future community facility development; and
3. The Community Facilities Element be and is hereby adopted as a monitoring device for existing facilities and services, recognizing that the guidelines contained herein are broad and need constant review, revision, refinement and alteration; and
4. The General Plan of the City of Glendale be amended to include the goals and recommendations of the Community Facilities Element.

Adopted this 9th day of December, 1975.

ATTEST:


City Clerk


Mayor

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) SS.
CITY OF GLENDALE)

I, FRANK M. USHER, City Clerk of the City of Glendale, certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by The Council of the City of Glendale, California, at a regular meeting held on the 9th day of December, 1975, and that the same was adopted by the following vote;

Ayes: Garcin, Haverkamp, Meseck, Parcher, Garcia
Noes: None
Absent: None



City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM
Richard W. Marston
CITY ATTORNEY
DATE 12-5-75

community facilities
element

**CITY OF GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA
PLANNING DIVISION**

CITY COUNCIL

Richard A. Garcia, Mayor
Robert W. Garcin
Warren F. Haverkamp
A. Carl Meseck
Carroll W. Parcher

CITY ADMINISTRATION

Jerome Keithley, City Manager
James Rez, Deputy City Manager
Fred Solomon, Assistant Deputy City Manager

PLANNING COMMISSION

Charles F. Veden, Chairman
Robert J. Carter
James A. Larson
James G. Pollard
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Randall C. Richardson, Administrative Intern (former employee)
Paul Shafer, Administrative Intern (former employee)

September, 1975

Honorable Mayor and City Council
Chairman and Members of the Planning Commission
Mr. Jerome Keithley, City Manager

Gentlemen:

It is with great pleasure that the Planning Division submits for your consideration the Community Facilities Element of the Comprehensive General Plan. This document evolved from the needs identified during the preparation of a revised Land Use Element.

Community facilities are one of the strongest influences on the use of the land in the City of Glendale in spite of the fact that they are often taken for granted. Without the provisions of these activities, the vitality and diversity of the City would be adversely diminished.

This report inventories and evaluates community facilities and services; it also projects future needs and identifies the areas for expanded facilities. With few exceptions the facilities and services provided the citizens of Glendale are exemplary and will adequately serve the modest increase in population expected over the next two decades.

Adoption of this element ensures the usage of the document as a guide to future community facility development and as a monitoring device for existing facilities and services.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G. J. Jamniska', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Gerald J. Jamniska, A.I.P.
Planning Director

PLANNING COMMISSION RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, The Planning Commission has conducted a noticed public hearing pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 3 of the Glendale Municipal Code, 1964, and Chapter 3, Title 7 of the Government Code of the State of California; and

WHEREAS, The Planning Commission has received and accepted the Community Facilities Element containing discussion and clarification of educational facilities, libraries, parks, commercial-recreation facilities, organizations, protection facilities, post offices, government facilities, health facilities, cemeteries, religious facilities, transportation facilities, utilities, and vacant land of which all topics are elective elements pursuant to State Planning Law; and

WHEREAS, The Planning Commission has found this plan to promote and protect the public health, safety, comfort, convenience, and general welfare of Glendale; Now, Therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Planning Commission does hereby recommend to the City Council adoption of the Community Facilities Element as a general guide to future community facility development and as a monitoring device for existing facilities and services, recognizing that the guidelines contained herein are broad and need constant review, revision, refinement and alteration.

Adopted this day of , 1975.

Charles F. Veden, Chairman

CITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, The Council has conducted a noticed public hearing pursuant to the Provisions of Chapter 3 of the Glendale Municipal Code, 1964, and Chapter 3, Title 7 of the Government Code of the State of California; and

WHEREAS, The Council has found the Community Facilities Element to contain discussion and clarification of educational facilities, libraries, parks, commercial-recreation, organizations, protection facilities, post offices, government facilities, health facilities, cemeteries, religious facilities, transportation facilities, utilities, and vacant land of which all topics are elective elements pursuant to State Planning Law; and

WHEREAS, The Planning Commission of the City of Glendale held a noticed public hearing on 1975, and has recommended the adoption thereof; and

WHEREAS, The Council has found this plan to promote and protect the public health, safety, comfort, convenience, and general welfare of Glendale; Now, Therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDALE THAT

1. Pursuant to Part III, Section 1, Subsection E of the Environmental Guidelines and Procedures of the City of Glendale (revised April 20, 1975) this project is exempt under Class 5-Information Collection;
2. The Community Facilities Element be and is hereby adopted as a general guide to future community facility development; and
3. The Community Facilities Element be and is hereby adopted as a monitoring device for existing facilities and services, recognizing that the guidelines contained herein are broad and need constant review, revision, refinement and alteration; and
4. The General Plan of the City of Glendale be amended to include the goals and recommendations of the Community Facilities Element.

Adopted this day of , 1975.

Richard A. Garcia, Mayor

I, Frank M. Usher, City Clerk of the City of Glendale, certify that the foregoing resolution was passed by The Council of the City of Glendale, California, by a vote of three-fifths (3/5ths) of the members thereof, at a regular meeting held on the day of , 1975.

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introduction

Community facilities are generally the most overlooked land use category in the City of Glendale. Actually, these uses total approximately 4,850 net acres or about 30 percent of Glendale's net acreage. Only residential uses command a greater percentage. When streets are included, the total acres in community facilities jumps to almost 7,950 gross acres or over 40 percent of the entire City. No other land use claims a higher percentage than this.

Because community facilities are one of the strongest influences on the use of the land in the City of Glendale, the placement of these facilities has and will continue to influence the location of other land uses (e.g., industry, commerce, and residences), and conversely, subsequent development has and will continue to occur in relation to the location of community facilities. Without the provisions of these activities the vitality and diversity of the City would be adversely diminished.

Besides their obvious quantitative impact, community facilities are vitally important to the City's health, safety, welfare, comfort, and convenience. Generally, Glendale's facilities more than adequately meet the current needs and demands of the citizenry, and with few exceptions, these facilities as they now exist will be capable of serving the modest, future population growth expected during the next two decades. A 1995 population of approximately 150,000 will not place a substantially greater burden on most of these citywide facilities.

Some areas of Glendale may need to be watched more closely than others, however. Those facilities requiring enhancement and expansion in the foreseeable future have surfaced from both this report and interviews with a number of social, civic, and governmental agencies. It is important to remember, however, that while these facilities will require expansion in the future, such necessary action should be kept in balance with the other land uses in the City.

background

The 1968 *Land Use Plan and Highway Plan* is the most recent land use study prepared by the Glendale Planning Division. Unfortunately, this report was limited in scope and did not furnish an adequate separation of land uses and their corresponding acreages. The earlier 1959 and 1965 land use plans did contain a table of what was termed "Public and Semi-Public Uses." It would not be meaningful, however, to compare categorical acreages because for one reason or another few of them are equivalent. It is perhaps more significant to compare total acreage figures. Over the last sixteen years, the City area devoted to community facilities has remained fairly constant. If those uses included in the 1975 survey were appropriately regrouped for comparison with the 1959 and 1965 surveys, then the aggregate figures would be almost identical (see Table 1. As in 1959 and 1965, the 1975 figure includes privately-owned, vacant land). The 1975 land use inventory has been so carefully dismantled that hopefully, it will be possible to compare any future land use surveys to this one at any level of scrutiny.

Detailed analysis is possible because the City of Glendale possesses an elaborate, computerized, land use data bank. The Glendale Land Use Information System (GLIS) indicates the land use for each parcel of land in the City and is updated every month through building and use and occupancy permits. Being computerized, GLIS is a very objective approach to land use segregation. Nevertheless, there is some subjective decision-making which is inevitable in any land use study; in general, however, analysis of all community facilities has been uncomplicated and has been separated into sixteen categories (see Table 2).

**TABLE 1
TREND IN COMMUNITY FACILITY ACREAGE**

YEAR OF LAND USE STUDY	TOTAL ACRES IN THE CITY	TOTAL ACRES IN COMMUNITY FACILITIES*	COMMUNITY FACILITIES AS A PERCENT OF THE CITY'S TOTAL ACREAGE
1959	18,739.93	12,329.00	65.79%
1965	18,781.88	12,046.70	64.14%
1975	19,468.37	12,799.49	65.75%

*This figure includes privately-owned, vacant land in order to facilitate comparison with previous studies.

Source: City of Glendale Planning Division, 1975.

**TABLE 2
COMMUNITY FACILITY ACREAGES**

CATEGORY	ACRES	PERCENT OF	
		TOTAL	RANK
Transportation	3,258.64	41.01%	1
Vacant Land	2,398.77*	30.18	2
Utilities	790.11	9.94	3
Other Community Facilities	371.56	4.67	4
Education	308.66	3.88	5
Parks	234.88	2.95	6
Other Recreational Facilities	199.81	2.51	7
Cemeteries	111.09	1.40	8
Religious and Related Facilities	103.62	1.30	9
Commercial-Recreation	63.69	0.80	10
Health	50.86	0.64	11
Protection Facilities	18.75	0.24	12
Organizations	14.21	0.18	13
Government	12.21	0.15	14
Libraries	7.01	0.09	15
Post Offices	5.01	0.06	16
TOTALS	7,948.88	100.00%	

*This figure does not include privately-owned, vacant land.

Source: City of Glendale Planning Division, 1975.

purpose

The purpose of this study is three-fold: First, the report is informational in that the approximate standards for each classification will be examined. Because most of Glendale's facilities meet or exceed recommended standards, however, categories are merely described with an occasional reference to a specific use for reasons of explanation or clarification; second, this survey acknowledges present or future deficiencies in existing community facilities and recommends remedial or prognostic action; and third, the Glendale Community Facilities Element meets the combined requirements of two elective elements of Glendale's Comprehensive General Plan. These two elements are described as follows in the *State of California Government Code Title 7, Chapter 3, Article 5, Sections 65303(f) and (g)*:

"The general plan may include the following elements or any part or phase thereof:

(f) A public services and facilities element showing general plans for sewerage, refuse disposal, drainage, and local utilities....[and]

(g) A public building element showing locations and arrangements of civic and community centers, public schools, libraries, police and fire stations and other public buildings...."

It is the belief of the Planning Division that this Community Facilities Element satisfies the three aforementioned purposes and is, therefore, respectfully submitted.

The basic framework for the development of the Community Facilities Element embraces the goals and their accompanying policies which follow below. In general, these statements describe the desired end products, the legislative positions taken as a means to the objectives, and the rationale against which the plan's programs and actions can be measured.

goals/policies

GOALS

Provide for a logical, urban design statement as a means of harmonizing community facilities with other land uses.

Formulate independent and inter-jurisdictional programs which establish a maximum utilization of all community facilities.

Enhance the current level and quality of community facilities and services, and improve the accessibility to them.

* * *

POLICIES

Education

Provide for increased utilization of school plant facilities as neighborhood recreation centers.

Monitor future school enrollments to determine whether boundary adjustments and/or school plant removals or additions will be required.

Initiate a program for the recycling of school sites into community-related facilities if school enrollments continue to decline.

Libraries

Preserve the high standards of library facilities in their educational and recreational role.

Parks

Continue to expand the acreage devoted to park land.

Follow the objectives and implement the capital improvement program recommended in *The 1990 Open Space, Recreation and Conservation Elements* for the provision of regional, community, neighborhood, and miniparks.

Commercial-Recreation

Provide for a wider diversity of commercial-recreation facilities that will meet the social and economic characteristics of the citizens.

Organizations

Maintain and expand the present number of meeting halls for organizations as overall leisure time increases.

Protection Facilities

Maintain the availability of high level, competent fire protection.

Continue the effort to reduce crime and violence.

Monitor future community needs for protection facilities and services as new growth warrants or as facilities are displaced.

Health

Maintain adequate bed space for hospital needs.

Provide all levels of health care throughout the City.

Improve and expand the quality and quantity of residential health care facilities especially providing for the needs of those with financial limitations.

Cemeteries

Maintain the high quality of cemetery facilities and their corresponding design features.

Transportation

Monitor transportation systems so as to coordinate them with other elements of the Comprehensive General Plan, specifically the Circulation Element.

Provide for alternate modes of transportation service to complement the use of the private automobile.

Utilize transportation systems to integrate land use relationships.

Coordinate efforts with local and regional transportation agencies in order to improve the present standard of transportation service.

Utilities

Maintain the high standard of utility services.

Monitor future needs for the increase in utility services.

Utilize all relevant, technological advancements to provide for the improved quality and quantity of energy at the lowest possible cost within the constraints of environmental considerations.

Vacant Land

Make conservation lands and large tracts of public and private, vacant land accessible to citizens seeking recreational outlets.

Provide for orderly and compatible growth patterns if and when privately-held, vacant land is developed.

summary of findings

Community facilities total approximately 4,850 net acres or about 30 percent of the City's total net acreage; including streets, the total gross acreage in community facilities is almost 7,950 acres, or over 40 percent of the entire City.

There are over three hundred acres devoted to educational facilities in Glendale, which includes seventy-five private and twenty-seven public schools.

Since 1970, public school enrollments have been decreasing while the total population of the City has been increasing. If the present trend is maintained, the closing of selected schools or boundary adjustments may be needed.

According to the American Library Association, Glendale's seven libraries are excellent. The system possesses almost 360,000 books, and during 1973-74, the system had a circulation of over 1,000,000 volumes.

Existing public parks serve only one-half of Glendale's total population.

Supplementing the twenty-two existing public parks, the City has only sixty acres of commercial-recreation activities—an insufficient amount to meet the demands and desires of the socially complex citizenry.

For a city its size, Glendale is served by very efficient fire and police protection facilities.

As they now exist, Glendale's six hospitals exceed both the present demand and the estimated 1995 demand for "bed need."

The City has no governmentally-subsidized, health care facilities, therefore making it difficult for the elderly on fixed incomes and the financially-disadvantaged to avail themselves of the fine medical attention existing in Glendale.

Glendale has three cemeteries of which two are open to the public. One of these is the world-renowned Forest Lawn Memorial Park.

The City has seventy-six houses of worship representing twenty-four denominations; including religiously-related facilities, over one hundred acres of land are devoted to this activity.

Transportation-related facilities comprise almost 3,300 acres, or 41 percent of Glendale's total acreage in public and quasi-public land, thus ranking it number one of all such community facility categories in size.

Demand for Glendale utility consumption can be achieved provided that the expected means for meeting the future needs remain certain.

summary of recommendations

More than one hundred additional acres of park land must be acquired to meet the future recreational needs of Glendale inhabitants. This acreage should include twenty-nine new miniparks, twenty-three neighborhood parks, and one community park.

The commercial-recreation facilities need to be expanded with regard to the provision of activities for all ages, interests, and incomes.

To relieve overcrowding at public school plant facilities and on the playgrounds, temporary bungalows should be removed wherever possible, thus creating more usable recreation space.

Existing weekend and summer recreation programs co-sponsored by the Glendale Unified School District and the City's Parks and Recreation Division should be further expanded at school sites.

Future governmental activities should be encouraged to

concentrate in a centralized location in conjunction with the Glendale Civic Center, thereby facilitating citizen accessibility to governmental services and increasing the efficiency of inter-agency contacts.

Two out-patient clinics or "surgi-centers" should be developed. These centers would provide for 10 to 50 minor surgeries and 50 to 150 out-patient treatments per day. The clinics would reduce the number of hospitalizations, the duration of medical observation, and the cost of health care.

The County Health Building should increase its health services to include a new senior citizens' clinic as well as expanded dental and ambulatory clinics.

Because of Glendale's large elderly population and youth under sixteen years of age and the handicapped and the economically-disadvantaged, transit services should be augmented to include a downtown minibus line and a city-wide dial-a-ride system.





education

Education facilities in the City of Glendale cover 308.66 acres, making this category the fifth largest of all community facilities. Educational activities can be divided into private and public sectors. There are seventy-five private educational facilities within the City limits. While this is over twice the number of public educational facilities, it is only a small portion of the total educational acreage--35.33 of 308.66 acres. Private facilities are as variegated as they are numerous. There are theological and parochial schools (providing regular educational programs as well as specialized services), driving schools, beauty schools, business schools, and schools as mundane as reading and as esoteric as baton twirling. In order to better group this diversity of functions, four classifications have been created. They are shown below with the number and acreage in each.

**TABLE 3
PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES**

STATUS	NUMBER	ACRES	AVERAGE SITE SIZE IN ACRES
Religious	24	14.34	0.60
Training	13	2.89	0.22
Avocational	21	1.51	0.07
Remedial/ Preparatory	17	16.59	0.98
TOTALS	75	35.33	0.47

Source: City of Glendale Planning Division, 1974.

Of the seventy-five facilities listed above, thirteen are private or parochial academic schools which are also part of Table 4. These schools' enrollments for 1973-74 vary from a high of 749 at Glendale Academy to a low of 28 at Montessori. Private and parochial schools now account for the instruction of 15.8 percent of all students enrolled at academic schools within the City from kindergarten through grade 12. This is a slight increase from the *United States Census of 1970* when these schools educated 14.4 percent of all enrolled students. (The census, however, also included those Glendale residents attending schools outside the City limits). Table 4 exhibits all private or parochial academic schools and their enrollments as of March 29, 1974.

**TABLE 4
PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL
ACADEMIC SCHOOLS**

NAME	GRADES	ENROLLMENT
Glendale Academy	K-8 and 9-12	483 266
Glendale Christian	K-6	120
Holy Family Elementary School	K-8	278
Holy Family High School	9-12	340
Ida Read McCarthy	2-6	49
Incarnation	1-8	390
Montessori	K-2*	28
Mt. Olive Christian	K-6	197
St. James	1-8	300
St. Marks	K-3	40
Salem Luthern	K-6	145
Westminster Academy	K-8	170
Zion Lutheran	K-2	31
TOTAL		2,837

*Montessori is a "free" school and has no actual grade levels. These are equivalent levels based on age.

Source: City of Glendale Planning Division, 1974.

The earliest Glendale school was Sepulveda School. Located at the southeast corner of Verdugo Road and Chevy Chase Drive, the school served all students in a seventy-five square mile area. In 1902, Glendale's first secondary school, Union High School, was erected at the southeast corner of Brand Boulevard and Broadway. By 1905, Glendale's three elementary schools and one high school were handling only a few hundred students. During the next seventy years, the Glendale Unified School District has increased its facilities six-fold, and there are now twenty-eight public educational facilities within the Glendale corporate limits. In addition, the school district operates six schools located within unincorporated areas of the county which have not been included as part of the City's acreage: La Crescenta, Monte Vista, Montrose, and Mountain View Elementary Schools, Rosemont Junior High School, and Crescenta Valley Senior High School. Table 5 shows the public educational facilities located in the City, their number, and acreage.

**TABLE 5
PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES**

STATUS	NUMBER	ACRES	AVERAGE SITE SIZE IN ACRES
Elementary	19	87.55	4.61
Junior High	4	36.54	9.14
Senior High	2	40.55	20.28
College	1	99.68	99.68
Continuation*	1	1.47	1.47
Administrative Offices*	1	1.47	1.47
Vacant School Property	--	6.07	--
TOTALS	28	273.33	--

*These uses share a common site, and for comparison purposes, the acreage has been divided equally.

Source: City of Glendale Planning Division, 1974

According to the March 29, 1974 attendance figures, there are 17,906 students enrolled in public schools from kindergarten through grade 12. Another 311 attend Daily Continuation School at 220 N. Kenwood Street and 6,475 are day and evening students at Glendale College at 1500 N. Verdugo Road. The 17,906 students represent 13.3 percent of the City's total population. It is important to note that for the last four years the school enrollments have been decreasing while the total population of the City has been increasing. The Glendale Unified School District has been forecasting a modest, but continual decline in student enrollments, followed by a leveling off period occurring in the early 1980s. The closing of specific schools has been suggested, but the District still has no definite plans.

The current status of the public school facilities can be analyzed in terms of present and future school enrollments and school plant facility sizes. One factor which is shown in Table 6 is the large number of schools which fall below the minimum site area required for their student body enrollments. School sites vary from a low of 3.40 acres at Marshall Elementary School to a high of 21.87 acres at Glendale Senior High School. With the exception of Cerritos, Field and Lowell Elementary Schools no school meets the minimum site area requirements. What this means is that there is a general overcrowding in the school plant facilities and on the playgrounds.

One cause for the overcrowded playground condition is the predominant existence of temporary bungalows which are used as classrooms. These impermanent structures interrupt recreation space on the school yards. Table 6 reveals that every school, with the exception of Edison Elementary School and Roosevelt Junior High School, has a smaller enrollment than capacity figure. Furthermore, according to the Director of Secondary Education, future school enrollments are expected to show a decrease of 2.5 percent every year for the immediate future. These statistics seem to justify the removal of bungalows in many locations which would create more usable recreation space.

School playgrounds often serve a neighborhood's recreational needs as well. The importance of school sites as

supplemental creation acreage has been shown in *The 1990 Open Space, Recreation and Conservation Elements*. Existing weekend and summer programs co-sponsored by the Glendale Unified School District and the City's Parks and Recreation Division should be further expanded.



TABLE 6
SELECTED PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS

	ENROLLMENT (March 29, 1974)	CAPACITY	SITE SIZE IN ACRES	ACRES PER HUNDRED STUDENTS	BUNGALOWS
Elementary Schools					
Balboa	501	556	3.85	0.77	3
Cerritos	185	246	3.91	2.11	4
Columbus	491	554	4.51	0.92	6
Dunsmore	615	890	4.08	0.66	3
Edison	704	648	3.81	0.54	7
Field	399	524	7.44	1.86	4
Franklin	359	494	3.98	1.11	3
Fremont	329	432	3.89	1.18	2
Glenoaks	606	710	7.85	1.30	2
Jefferson	566	678	3.58	0.63	4
Keppel	786	864	4.78	0.61	4
Lincoln	438	708	4.09	0.93	0
Lowell	265	492	4.59	1.73	0
Mann	778	864	4.41	0.57	10
Marshall	370	494	3.40	0.92	2
Muir	563	586	3.76	0.67	4
Valley View	568	802	4.73	0.83	2
Verdugo Woodlands	814	896	4.87	0.60	13
White	556	740	6.02	1.08	2
Subtotals	9,893	12,178	87.55	0.88	75
Junior High Schools					
Clark	1,148	1,310	13.55	1.18	1
Roosevelt	677	590	5.98	0.88	12
Toll	1,548	1,605	7.43	0.48	2
Wilson	1,277	1,505	9.58	0.75	0
Subtotals	4,650	5,010	36.54	0.79	15
Senior High Schools					
Glendale	1,830	2,200	21.87	1.20	0
Hoover	1,533	1,890	18.68	1.22	0
Subtotals	3,363	4,090	40.55	1.21	0
TOTALS	17,906	21,278	164.64	0.92	90

Source: Glendale Unified School District, 1974

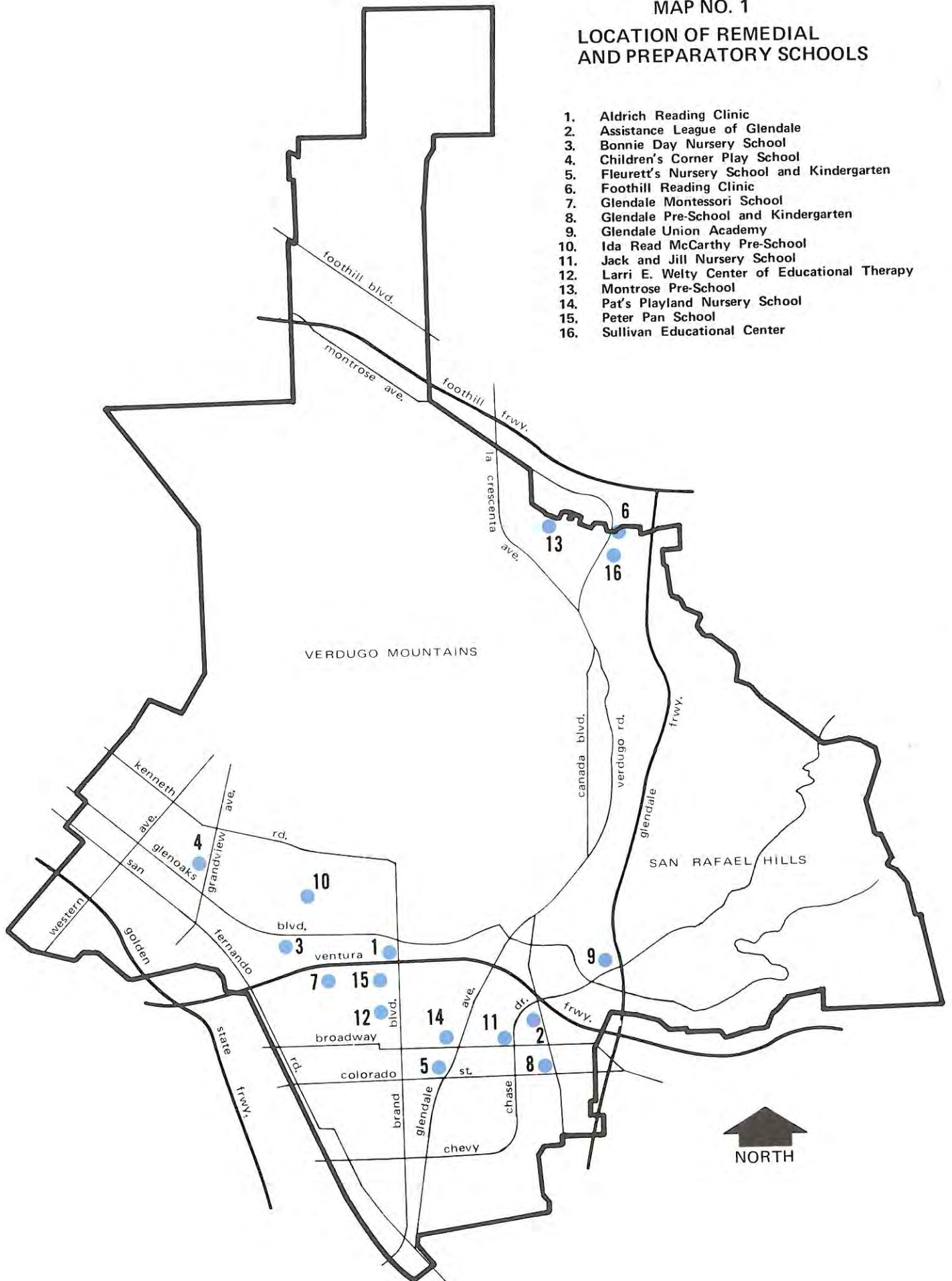
Enrollment Site Standards:

Elementary School = 1.33-3.00 acres per hundred students
 Junior High School = 1.88-2.50 acres per hundred students
 Senior High School = 1.85-3.40 acres per hundred students

Source: *Urban Planning and Design Criteria*, 327-340.

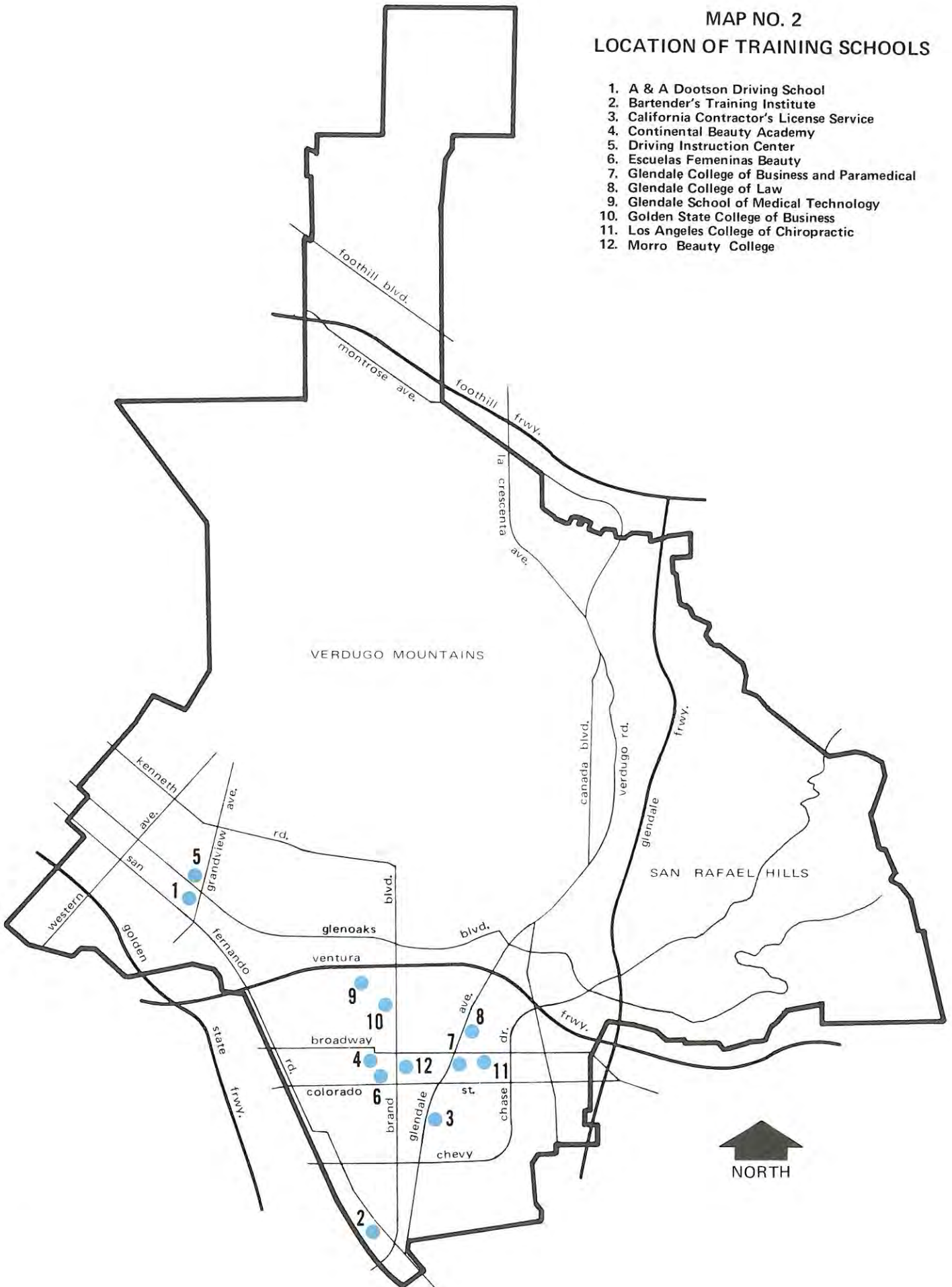
MAP NO. 1
 LOCATION OF REMEDIAL
 AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

1. Aldrich Reading Clinic
2. Assistance League of Glendale
3. Bonnie Day Nursery School
4. Children's Corner Play School
5. Fleuret's Nursery School and Kindergarten
6. Foothill Reading Clinic
7. Glendale Montessori School
8. Glendale Pre-School and Kindergarten
9. Glendale Union Academy
10. Ida Read McCarthy Pre-School
11. Jack and Jill Nursery School
12. Larri E. Welty Center of Educational Therapy
13. Montrose Pre-School
14. Pat's Playland Nursery School
15. Peter Pan School
16. Sullivan Educational Center



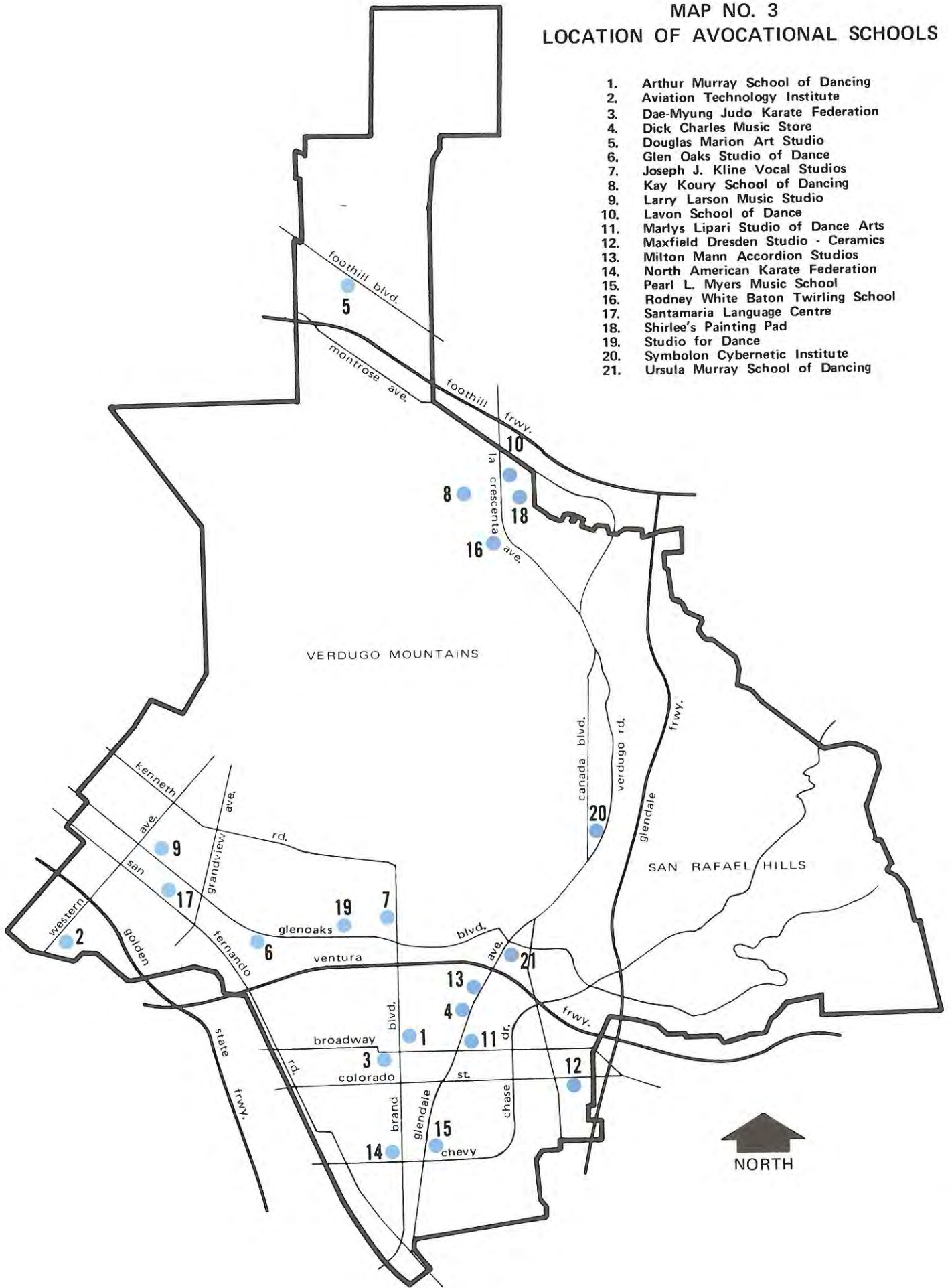
MAP NO. 2
LOCATION OF TRAINING SCHOOLS

1. A & A Dootson Driving School
2. Bartender's Training Institute
3. California Contractor's License Service
4. Continental Beauty Academy
5. Driving Instruction Center
6. Escuelas Femeninas Beauty
7. Glendale College of Business and Paramedical
8. Glendale College of Law
9. Glendale School of Medical Technology
10. Golden State College of Business
11. Los Angeles College of Chiropractic
12. Morro Beauty College



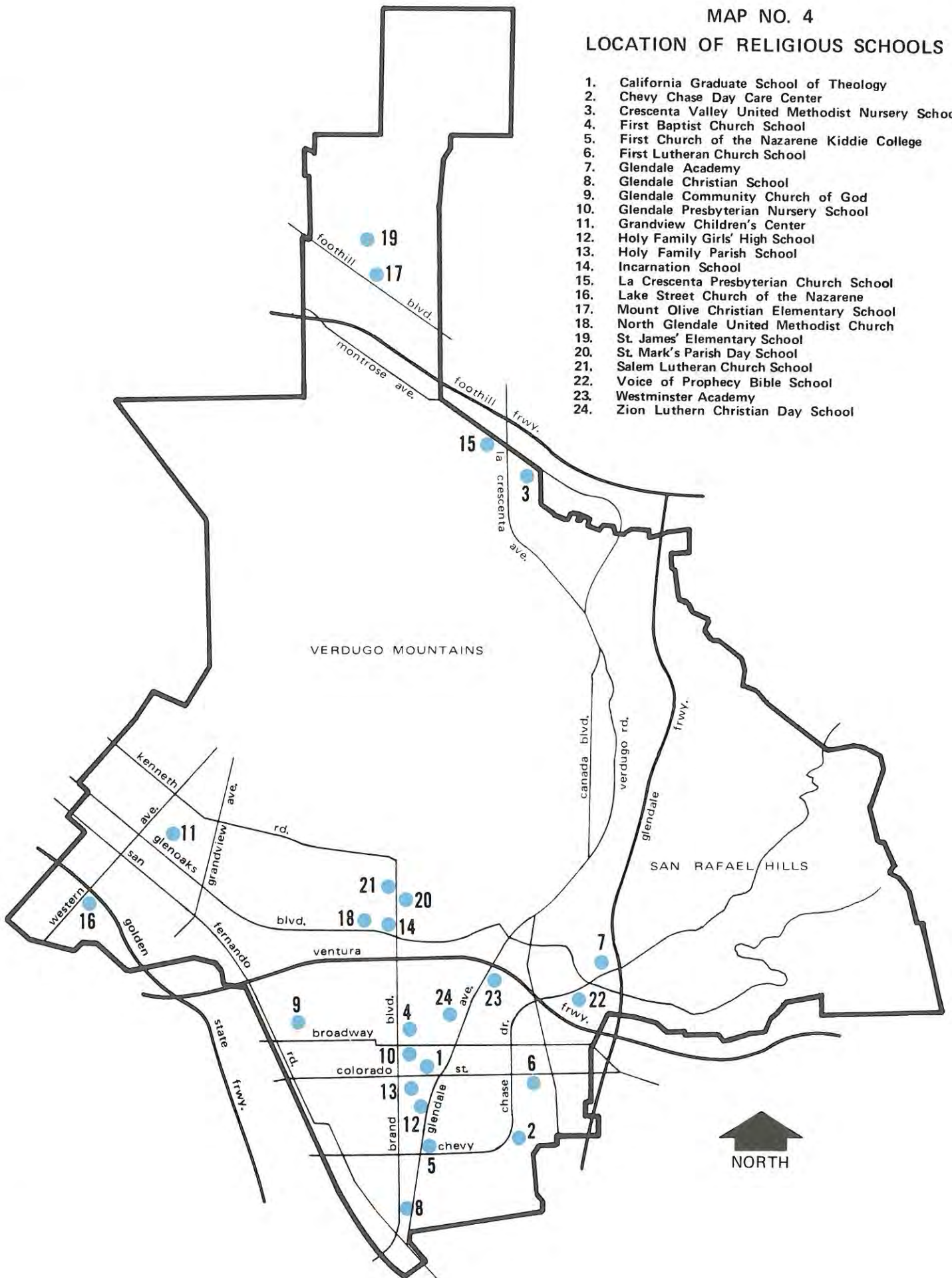
MAP NO. 3
LOCATION OF AVOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

1. Arthur Murray School of Dancing
2. Aviation Technology Institute
3. Dae-Myung Judo Karate Federation
4. Dick Charles Music Store
5. Douglas Marion Art Studio
6. Glen Oaks Studio of Dance
7. Joseph J. Kline Vocal Studios
8. Kay Koury School of Dancing
9. Larry Larson Music Studio
10. Lavon School of Dance
11. Marlys Lipari Studio of Dance Arts
12. Maxfield Dresden Studio - Ceramics
13. Milton Mann Accordion Studios
14. North American Karate Federation
15. Pearl L. Myers Music School
16. Rodney White Baton Twirling School
17. Santamaria Language Centre
18. Shirlee's Painting Pad
19. Studio for Dance
20. Symbolon Cybernetic Institute
21. Ursula Murray School of Dancing



MAP NO. 4
LOCATION OF RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS

1. California Graduate School of Theology
2. Chevy Chase Day Care Center
3. Crescenta Valley United Methodist Nursery School
4. First Baptist Church School
5. First Church of the Nazarene Kiddie College
6. First Lutheran Church School
7. Glendale Academy
8. Glendale Christian School
9. Glendale Community Church of God
10. Glendale Presbyterian Nursery School
11. Grandview Children's Center
12. Holy Family Girls' High School
13. Holy Family Parish School
14. Incarnation School
15. La Crescenta Presbyterian Church School
16. Lake Street Church of the Nazarene
17. Mount Olive Christian Elementary School
18. North Glendale United Methodist Church
19. St. James' Elementary School
20. St. Mark's Parish Day School
21. Salem Lutheran Church School
22. Voice of Prophecy Bible School
23. Westminster Academy
24. Zion Lutheran Christian Day School



MAP NO. 5
LOCATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

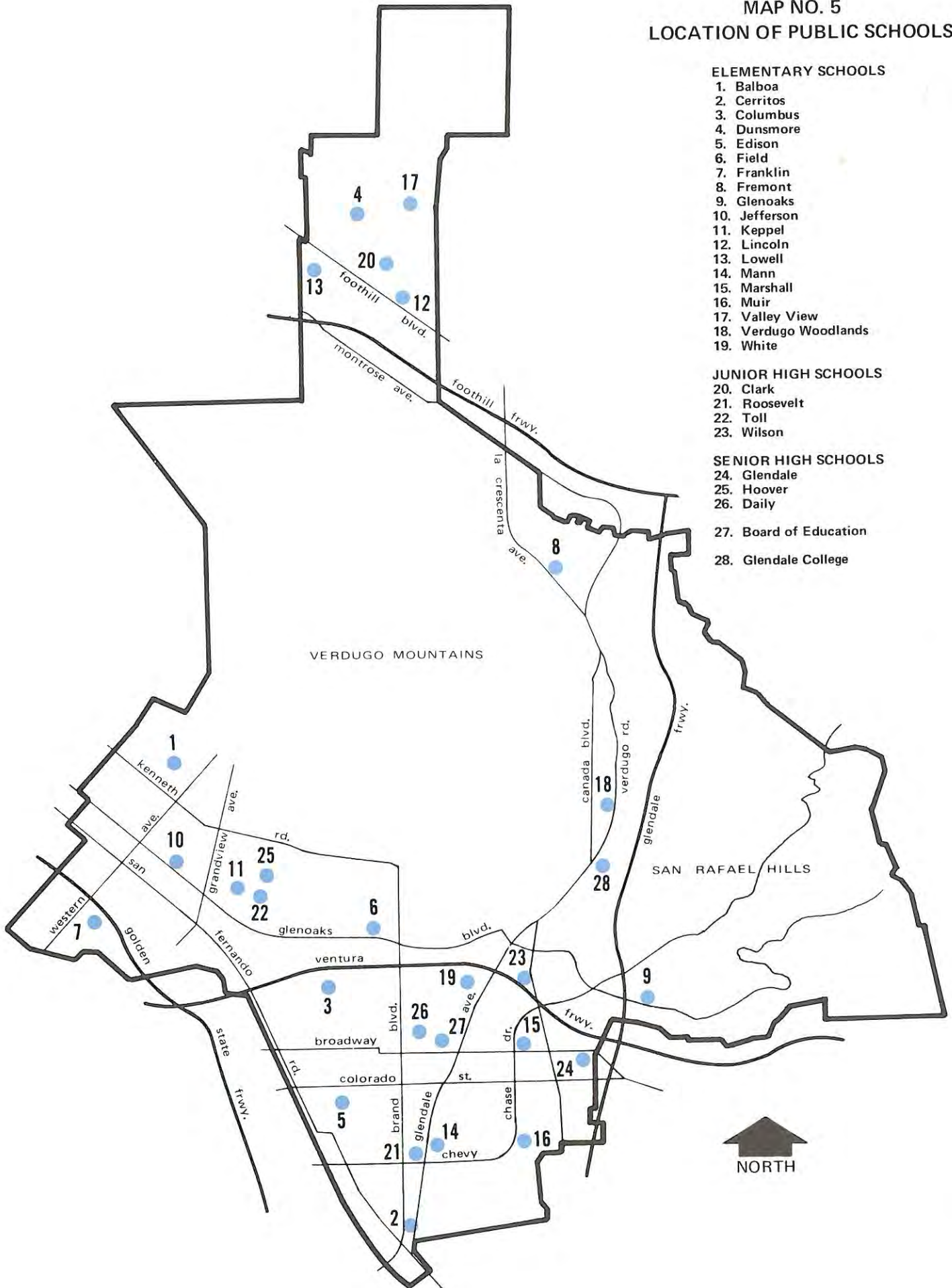
- 1. Balboa
- 2. Cerritos
- 3. Columbus
- 4. Dunsmore
- 5. Edison
- 6. Field
- 7. Franklin
- 8. Fremont
- 9. Glenoaks
- 10. Jefferson
- 11. Keppel
- 12. Lincoln
- 13. Lowell
- 14. Mann
- 15. Marshall
- 16. Muir
- 17. Valley View
- 18. Verdugo Woodlands
- 19. White

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

- 20. Clark
- 21. Roosevelt
- 22. Toll
- 23. Wilson

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

- 24. Glendale
- 25. Hoover
- 26. Daily
- 27. Board of Education
- 28. Glendale College





libraries

With expanding population, increasing leisure time, and higher educational goals, the public library has become an important community facility, and the Glendale libraries have functioned as a source of in-depth knowledge and recreational reading.

Glendale's first library was housed in a storeroom. It was inaugurated by the Tuesday Afternoon Club in 1906, and in the first year the library acquired 251 books and had 165 borrowers—a modest beginning for what has since be-

come an excellent library system. The first exclusive, library structure in the area was erected in the community of Tropic in 1906 and became part of the Glendale system upon the community's annexation to the City in 1918. Four years earlier, in 1914, the Glendale Central Library was constructed on Harvard Street between Louise and Kenwood Streets. The main library headquarters were moved from this location to the newest and largest library facility at 222 E. Harvard Street in March, 1973.

The library with the greatest historical flavor is Brand. The library is located in a multi-story mansion on a 2.30-acre site at 1601 W. Mountain Street. Built in 1904 by L. C. Brand, one of the City's early community leaders, the mansion was converted to a library in accordance with his will in 1956. Later, in 1969, a two-story structure was added. The library possesses rare historical and art references and is frequented by academic scholars throughout Southern California. Brand Library also has specialized encyclopedias, dictionaries, and other guides to art and music literature; the fine arts collection that totals over 23,000 volumes; and a large collection of print reproductions which is available to provide essential, supplementary works to the literature. Many of these materials must be used within the library, but some are available on loan.

In addition to these unique services, Brand Library also contains a main art gallery, which is 87 by 32.5 feet; a glass and concrete sculpture court; and a smaller patio. All serve as display centers for monthly art exhibits. An assembly room capable of seating 150 persons is also part of the library. The hall is available for lectures, concerts, receptions, and meetings of any acceptable community organization.

According to the standards of the American Library Association and De Chiara and Koppelman's *Urban Planning and Design Criteria*, Glendale's library facilities are excellent. Both research sources assert that a city's main library should be convenient to a primary traffic artery

**TABLE 7
LIBRARIES**

NAME	LOCATION	SITE SIZE IN ACRES	VOLUMES
Brand	1601 W. Mountain St.	2.30	26,812*
Casa Verdugo	1151 N. Brand Blvd.	0.30	26,634
Central	222 E. Harvard St.	2.83	196,647
Chevy Chase	3301 E. Chevy Chase Dr.	0.79	18,098
Crescenta Valley	2465 Honolulu Ave.	0.26	41,736
Grandview	1535 W. Fifth St.	0.36	22,360
Tropico	1501 S. Brand Blvd.	0.17	20,946
TOTALS		7.01	353,233
Average Library		1.00	50,462
Bookmobile		---	11,952**
Rotating Branch Collection		---	908

*plus 18,353 phonograph records

**This is the total draw figure; only 4,000 volumes are in transit at any one time.

Source: City of Glendale Library Division, 1974.

that is served by public transportation in order to provide maximum accessibility and use. Glendale's Central Library fits this description precisely. It is located just two blocks from Brand Boulevard, which is the City's principal shopping and business street. The thoroughfare is also a main traffic artery being served by the Southern California Rapid Transit District. Moreover, the future site of the Glendale Galleria, a regional shopping center, is a mere four blocks away.

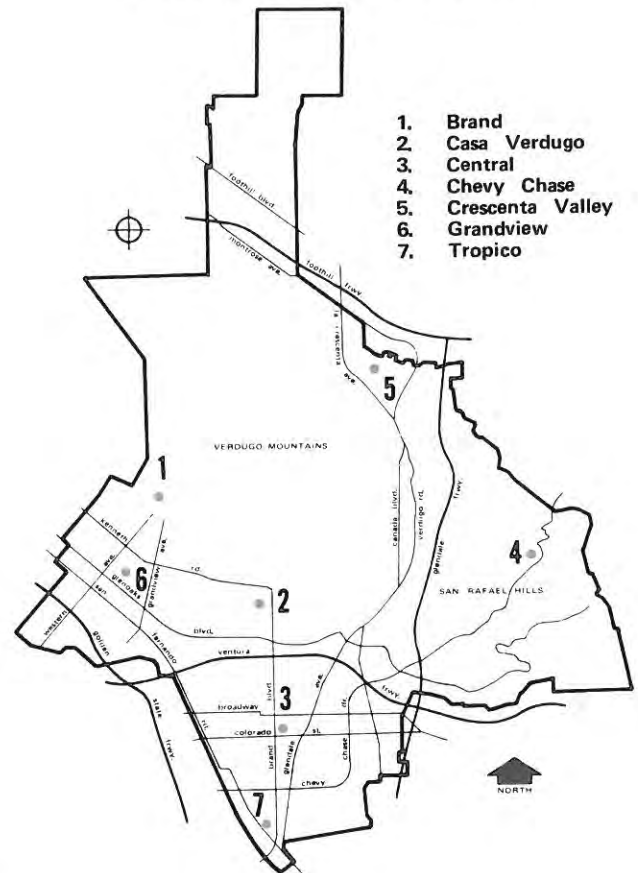
The sources also recommend that all areas of a city be within a ten to fifteen-minute drive to a library branch; Glendale's six branches meet and surpass this established criterion. Furthermore, cities of Glendale's population size should possess 1.75 books per capita and have an annual circulation of 8 books per capita; Glendale's figures are 2.72 books per person and a yearly circulation of 7.08 books per person.

Of Glendale's seven libraries, Table 7 shows that Central at 2.83 acres is the largest and Tropic with 0.17 acre is the smallest. The average site size is 1.00 acre. Table 7 also indicates an aggregation of 366,093 volumes in the library system. By eliminating the congeries of the bookmobile and the rotating branch collection, the seven libraries have an average of 50,462 volumes. This average is considerably distorted by the vast assembly of books at Central Library. Remove its figure, and the overall average drops to 26,098 volumes per library.

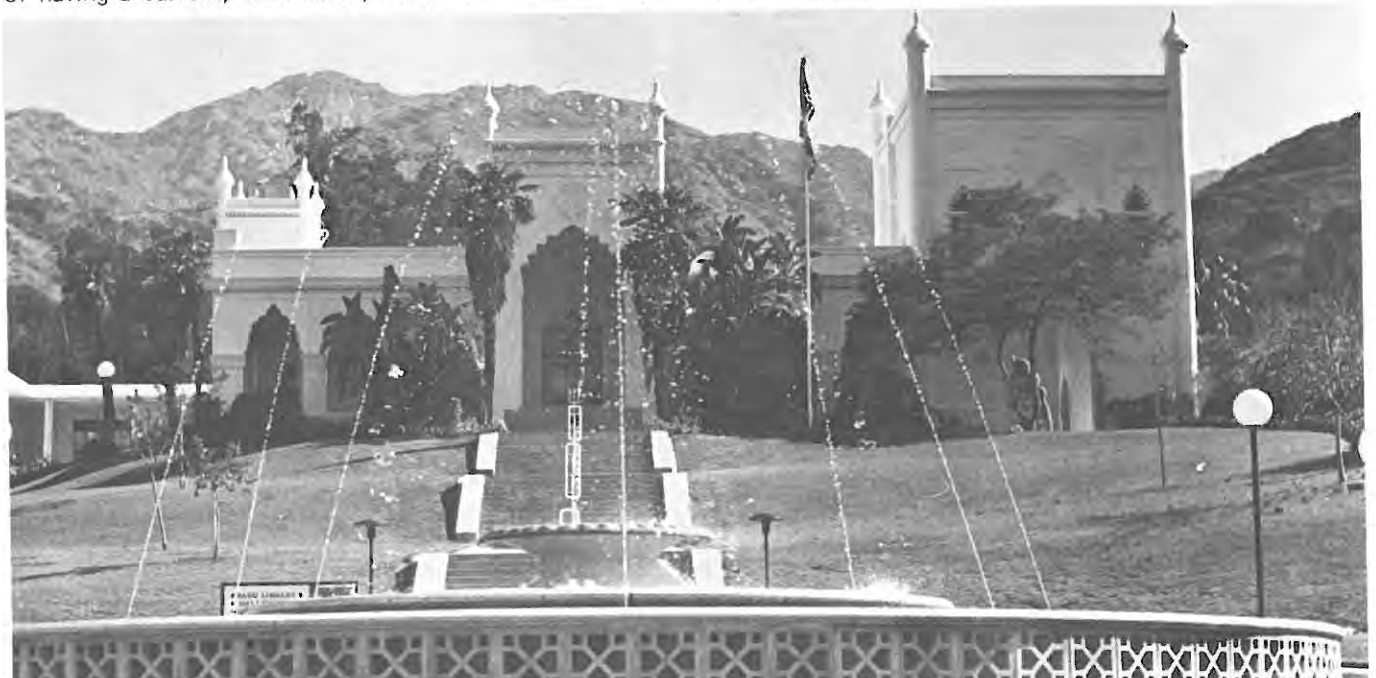
Glendale's 1973-74 book circulation figure was 1,057,260. By far the greatest single circulation occurred at Central Library: during the fiscal year, Central Library accounted for 48 percent of all circulated books. Glendale's Chief Librarian has indicated that in the 1974-75 fiscal year, circulation will surpass last year's total and become the highest one-year library circulation figure in Glendale's history.

Glendale's 1973-74 library budget was \$1,241,000, or \$9.23 for every resident, and during the last three years almost 100,000 books have been purchased from the library's fiscal budget. About one-quarter of all Glendale residents take advantage of the library facilities by virtue of having a current, valid library card. Glendale's library

MAP NO. 6
LOCATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES



system compares favorably with its neighboring cities. In the important categories of volume, annual circulation, budget, and library cards per capita, Glendale exceeds the Los Angeles and Burbank library system. In all but the last category, however, Glendale falls below Pasadena's figures. In general, the City's library system is very distinguished, and if the same kind of past and present effort is continually asserted by the library staff and personnel, then the City's library facilities will be exemplary for a good many years to come.





parks

According to the Planning Division's *1990 Open Space, Recreation and Conservation Elements* published in 1972, existing public recreational facilities serve only about one-half of the total population. Furthermore, the plan notes that the existing parks are not equally distributed to serve all neighborhood and community needs, and a capital improvement program to meet the deficiency and disparity has been developed.

The map on page 16 shows the existing City parks and their service radii. A minipark has a service radius of one-quarter mile; a neighborhood park's is one-half mile; a community park's is two miles; and a regional park has a service radius of one hour's driving time. Presently, Glendale has no regional sites. It is expected, however, that in the future, Brand Park, Crescenta Valley County Park, and Scholl Canyon Park will all be expanded to regional status. Also shown on the map and part of the public recreational facilities are the Arden Community Center at 343 Arden Avenue, the Sparr Heights Community Center at 3311 Downing Avenue, and the Verdugo Recreation Center at 1041 N. Verdugo Road. In addition, the 11.56-acre Sparr Heights Debris Basin, which is vacant Glendale Unified School District property, is utilized as a recreational site.

Besides the three community centers, Glendale has 216.89 acres in its five miniparks, thirteen neighborhood parks, and four community parks. Total public recreational facility acreage is 234.88 or about seventy-six square feet per Glendale resident. Existing parks range in size from the 0.18-acre, Parque Vaquero minipark to the 60.00-acre, community-level, Brand Park. Table 8 displays an inven-

tory of the City's existing public recreational facilities, along with the status and acreage of each.

**TABLE 8
PUBLIC RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

NAME	STATUS	SITE SIZE IN ACRES
Arden	Community Center	0.25
Sparr Heights	Community Center	0.51
Sparr Heights Debris Basin	Vacant G. U. S. D. Property	11.56
Verdugo	Community Center	5.67
	Subtotal	17.99
Adult Recreation Center	Minipark	1.91
Brand ^{1,2}	Community Park	60.00
Carr	Neighborhood Park	2.65
Casa Adobe de San Rafael	Neighborhood Park	1.20
Crescenta Valley County	Community Park	37.35
Dunsmore ¹	Neighborhood Park	9.63
Fremont ²	Neighborhood Park	8.53
Glenoaks ¹	Minipark	1.80
Glorietta	Neighborhood Park	7.30
Griffith	Neighborhood Park	5.26
Griffith Manor ¹	Neighborhood Park	2.79
Maple ¹	Neighborhood Park	2.47
New York	Neighborhood Park	1.85
Nibley	Minipark	2.32
Pacific	Neighborhood Park	4.84
Palmer	Neighborhood Park	2.52
Parque Vaquero	Minipark	0.18
Pelanconi	Neighborhood Park	3.09
Piedmont	Minipark	0.68
Scholl Canyon	Community Park	18.50
Verdugo ³	Community Park	39.09
Verdugo Little League	Neighborhood Park	2.93
	Subtotal	216.89
	TOTAL	234.88

¹includes a community building

²includes an art center

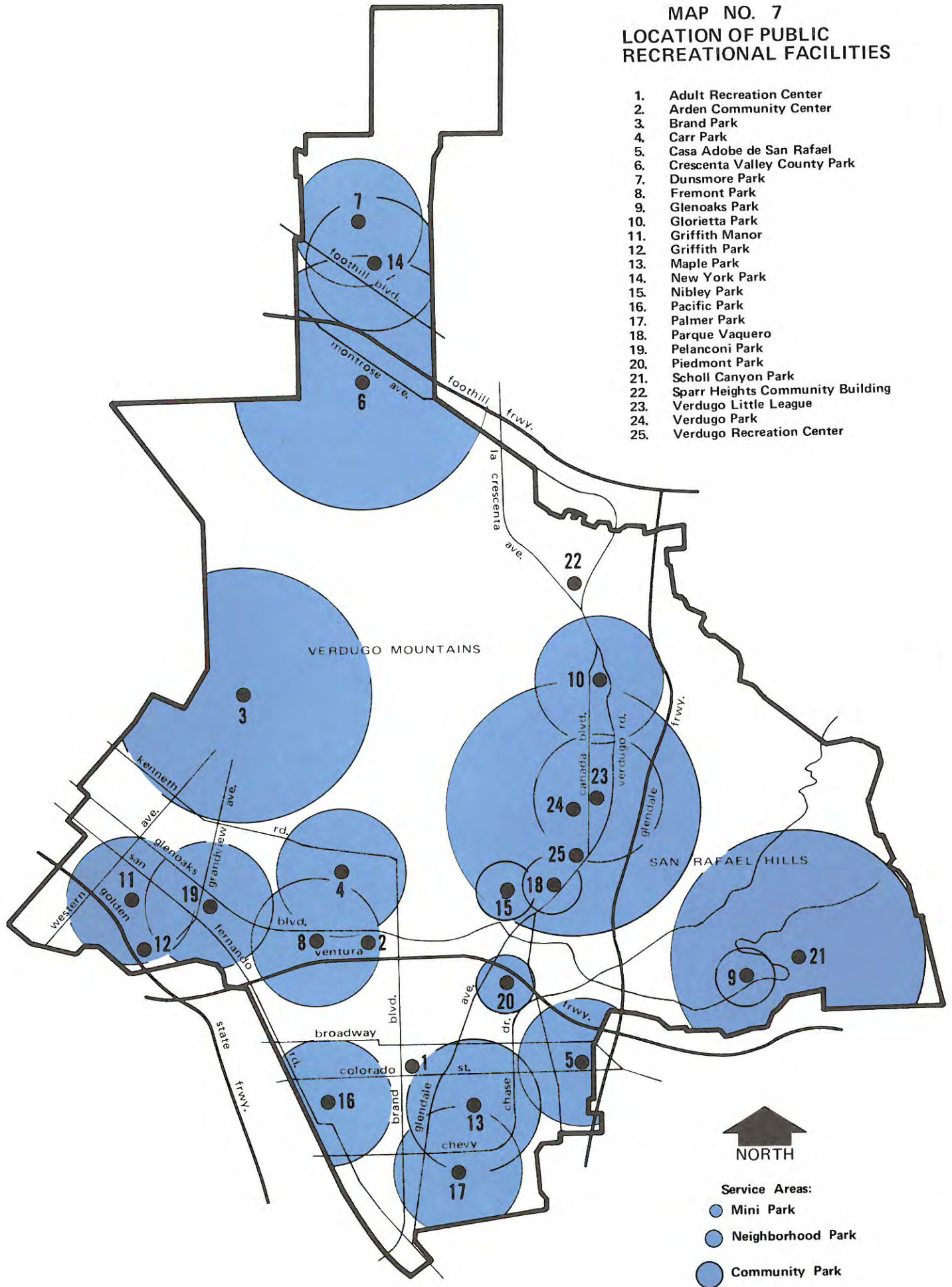
³includes Verdugo Recreation Center
(Civic Auditorium and Swim Stadium)

Source: City of Glendale Planning Division, 1975.

The National Recreation and Park Association and the Southern California Association of Governments have settled upon an acreage standard for recreational needs. These indices were used in developing the standards for *The 1990 Open Space, Recreation, and Conservation Elements*: ten acres of recreational land for every thousand residents. Glendale, therefore, requires approximately 1,350 acres of public recreational land. The City exceeds this figure, but only by including its conservation and open space land. With respect to the established standard, Glendale actually has a park deficiency. By 1990, twenty-nine new miniparks, twenty-three neighborhood parks, and one community park totalling more than one hundred acres will be required to meet the City's recreational needs.

**MAP NO. 7
LOCATION OF PUBLIC
RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

1. Adult Recreation Center
2. Arden Community Center
3. Brand Park
4. Carr Park
5. Casa Adobe de San Rafael
6. Crescenta Valley County Park
7. Dunsmore Park
8. Fremont Park
9. Glenoaks Park
10. Glorietta Park
11. Griffith Manor
12. Griffith Park
13. Maple Park
14. New York Park
15. Nibley Park
16. Pacific Park
17. Palmer Park
18. Parque Vaquero
19. Pelanconi Park
20. Piedmont Park
21. Scholl Canyon Park
22. Sparr Heights Community Building
23. Verdugo Little League
24. Verdugo Park
25. Verdugo Recreation Center





commercial recreation

Complementing the twenty-two existing public parks, the City has 63.69 acres of commercial-recreation facilities. These include one miniature golf course, one roller skat-

ing rink, five riding stables, seven movie theatres, one legitimate theatre, four bowling alleys, one batting cage, and two billiard parlors. The diversity and quantity of commercial-recreation facilities shown here, however, are deceiving. On this list only eight types of uses are presented. Problems exist primarily in terms of the quality and size of the facility. There are only about twenty square feet of commercial-recreation space per capita compared to seventy-six square feet of public recreational land per capita. The commercial-recreation facilities need to be expanded with regard to the provision of facilities for all ages, interests, and incomes.

Like adjacent cities which provide supplementary commercial-recreation facilities, Glendale should enhance its present inventory by encouraging an expansion of existing commercial-recreation and the development of new facilities. Ice skating, tennis clubs, and even a small entertainment complex consisting of amusement rides, restaurants, water sports, and concerts might be planned in order that a wider diversity of commercial-recreation outlets can be provided. Within the present Brand Boulevard Revitalization Program, the further provision of commercial-recreation could be an important part in the planning of a more vibrant Central Glendale.

By their very nature, these activities are profit-motivated and therefore, commercial. Because they also serve a recreational need in the community, they have been phrased "commercial-recreation." Because of this dual terminology, it is probable that the facilities shown in Table 9 will also be discussed in the commercial section of the Land Use Element to be published by the Planning Division sometime in the near future.

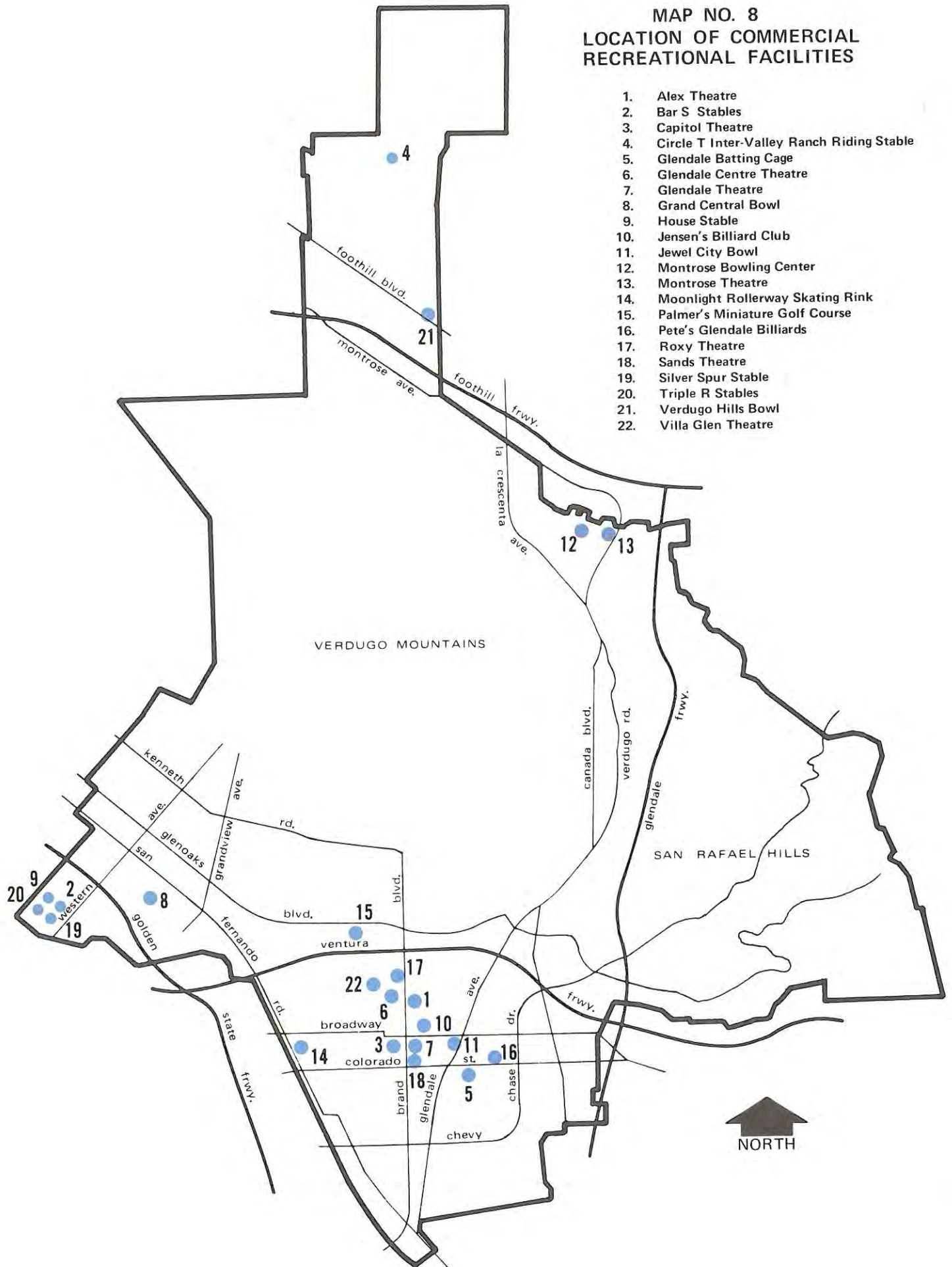
TABLE 9
COMMERCIAL-RECREATION FACILITIES

NAME	LOCATION	SITE SIZE IN ACRES
Glendale Batting Cage	622 E. Colorado St.	0.29
Moonlight Roller Skating Rink	5110 San Fernando Rd.	0.66
Palmer's Miniature Golf Course	431 Arden Ave.	0.42
Riding Stables		
Bar S Stables	1850 Riverside Dr.	1.33
Circle T Inter-Valley Ranch Riding Stable	5142 Dunsmore Ave.	49.41
House Stable	110 Irving Ave.	1.50
Silver Spur Stable	1902 Riverside Dr.	0.83
Triple R Stables	1830 Riverside Dr.	1.07 (Average = 10.83)
Theatres		
Alex Theatre	216 N. Brand Blvd.	0.17
Capitol Theatre	139 S. Brand Blvd.	0.09
Glendale Centre Theatre (legitimate)	324 N. Orange St.	0.18
Glendale Theatre	122 S. Brand Blvd.	0.14
Montrose Theatre	2226 Honolulu Ave.	0.11
Roxy Theatre	417½ N. Brand Blvd.	0.06
Sands Theatre	210 S. Brand Blvd.	0.15
Villa Glen Theatre	404 N. Central Ave.	0.76 (Average = 0.21)
Bowling Alleys		
Grand Central Bowl	1435 Flower St.	4.02
Jewel City Bowl	135 S. Glendale Ave.	0.16
Montrose Bowling Center	2334 Honolulu Ave.	0.16
Verdugo Hills Bowl	3237 Foothill Blvd.	2.02 (Average = 1.59)
Billiard Parlors		
Jensen's Billiard Club	203½ E. Broadway	0.02
Pete's Glendale Billiards	825 E. Colorado St.	0.14 (Average = 0.08)
TOTAL		63.69

Source: City of Glendale Planning Division, 1974.

**MAP NO. 8
LOCATION OF COMMERCIAL
RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

1. Alex Theatre
2. Bar S Stables
3. Capitol Theatre
4. Circle T Inter-Valley Ranch Riding Stable
5. Glendale Batting Cage
6. Glendale Centre Theatre
7. Glendale Theatre
8. Grand Central Bowl
9. House Stable
10. Jensen's Billiard Club
11. Jewel City Bowl
12. Montrose Bowling Center
13. Montrose Theatre
14. Moonlight Rollerway Skating Rink
15. Palmer's Miniature Golf Course
16. Pete's Glendale Billiards
17. Roxy Theatre
18. Sands Theatre
19. Silver Spur Stable
20. Triple R Stables
21. Verdugo Hills Bowl
22. Villa Glen Theatre





other recreational activities

In addition to park sites and commercial-recreation facilities, Glendale has one resident camp, two private golf courses, and one outdoor swimming pool. While membership fees are charged for their use, these facilities are not engaged in a profit-making enterprise and rightfully are not labeled as "commercial."

Camp Max Straus, positioned on the north side of the Verdugo Mountains, is owned and operated by the Jewish Big Brothers Association. During the summer, the camp is devoted to economically-deprived and physically-handicapped boys, ages eight to thirteen. Each vacation period is twelve days in duration and five such recreational experiences take place during the summer months. On weekends and holidays, the 67.43-acre camp is often opened on request of the owners for fatherless boys and their sponsors. Occasionally, other conferences and weekend retreats are held.

The Glendale YMCA swimming pool is located at 1755 W. Glenoaks Boulevard. The outdoor facility is opened for life-saving classes, recreational swimming, skin diving, and swimming instruction. The pool is available to members of the "Y" at no charge and to the public for a fee of 35 cents per day.

The Chevy Chase and Oakmont Country Clubs are nestled in the San Rafael Hills and at the base of the Verdugo Mountains, respectively. Oakmont began in 1920 and was originally a nine-hole golf course. It was enlarged to eighteen holes in 1926. The nine-hole Chevy Chase course opened in 1927. These are private clubs which accommodate members only.

Commercial-recreation (63.69 acres) and other recreational facilities (199.81 acres) total 263.50 acres. *The 1990 Open Space, Recreation and Conservation Elements* recommend five acres of these uses for every thousand residents. This means about 675 acres in Glendale should be devoted to these functions. Presently, the City has met less than 40 percent of this requirement; the deficiency is most acute in commercial-recreation facilities. Diversity and expansion of these uses are essential for meeting the social composition of Glendale inhabitants.

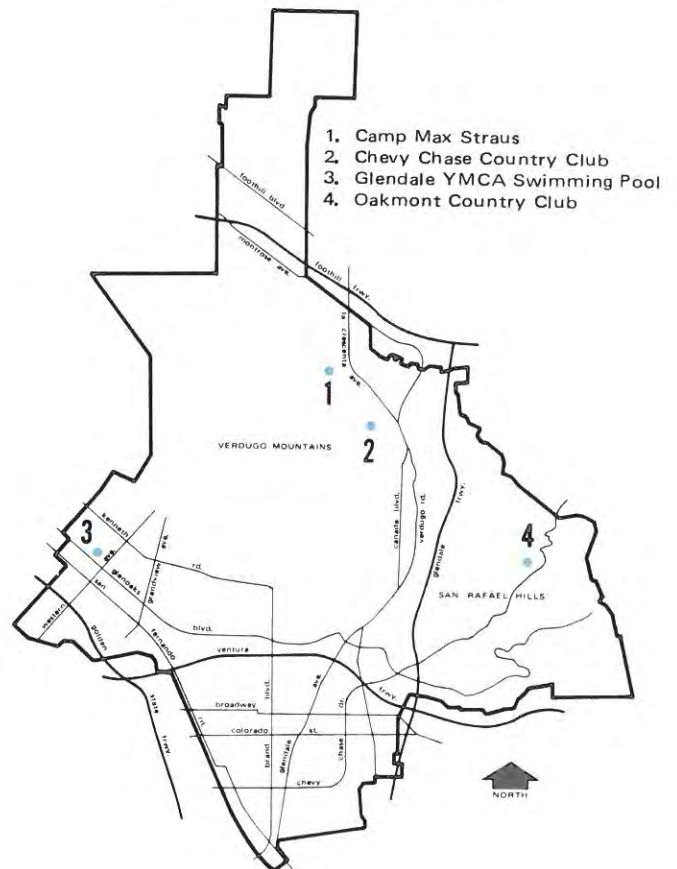
TABLE 10

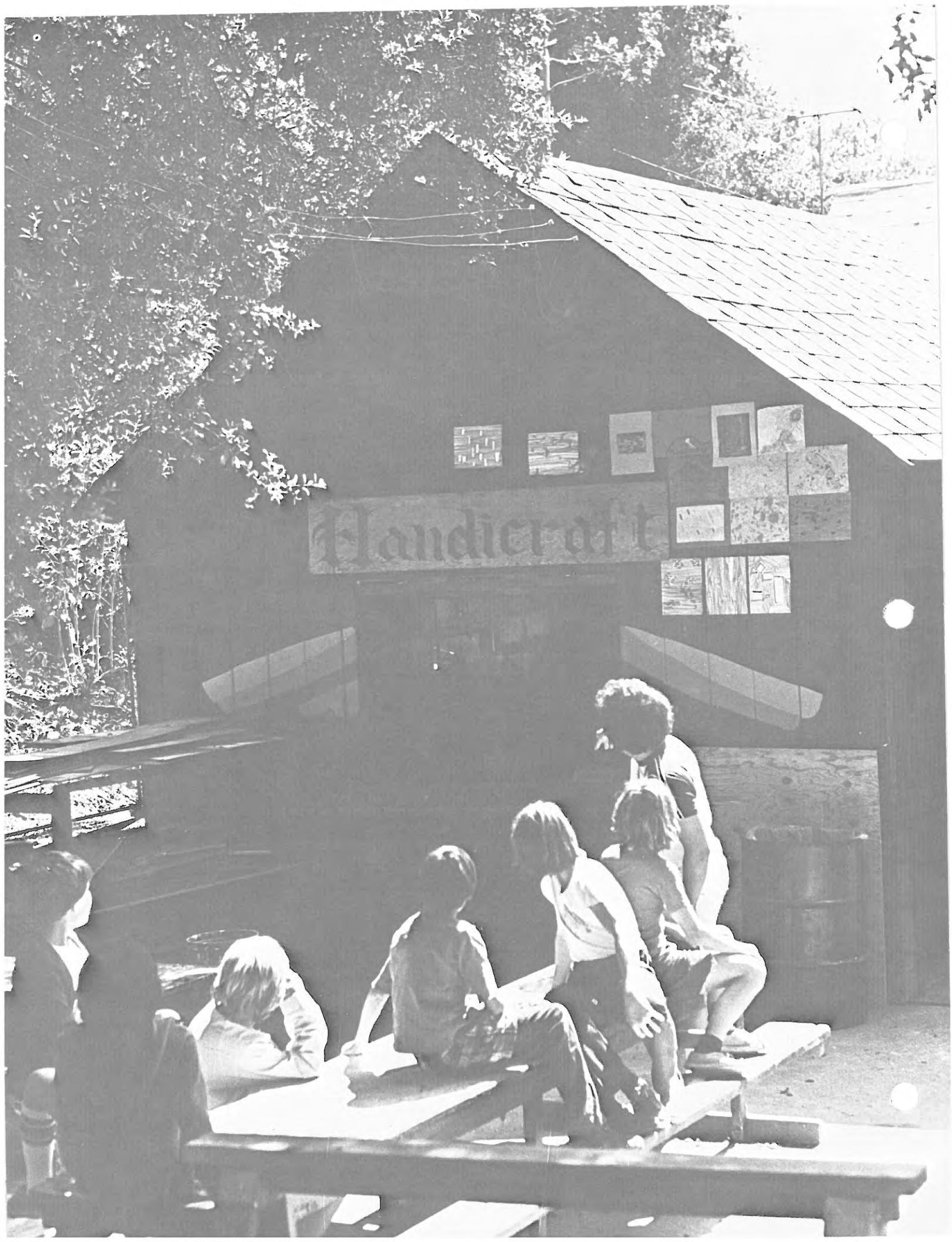
OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

NAME	LOCATION	SITE SIZE IN ACRES
Camp Max Straus	1041 Shirley Jean St.	67.43
Chevy Chase Country Club	3067 E. Chevy Chase Dr.	35.15
Glendale YMCA Swimming Pool	1755 W. Glenoaks Blvd.	0.18
Oakmont Country Club	3100 Country Club Dr.	97.05
TOTAL		199.81

Source: City of Glendale Planning Division, 1975.

MAP NO. 9
LOCATION OF OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES







organizations

There are numerous private and public organizations which congregate in the City of Glendale. Those mentioned below have privately-owned or shared meeting halls, rooms, or offices. Not included under this heading are those organizations which regularly convene within structures which are exclusively commercial or residential. For example, restaurants are normal meeting places for many service clubs (e.g., Toastmasters, Rotary, Kiwanis); other organizations, such as the Association of California School Administrators, assemble regularly at an officer's home. While these organizations which utilize existing commer-

cial or residential buildings are not identifiable as significant factors to the City's land use, they have nevertheless made prominent contributions in the area of community service and development (e.g., the Lion's Foothill Service Club for the Blind on Los Feliz Road and the Soroptimist fountain at Brand and Glenoaks Boulevards).

The 113 organizations located in Glendale occupy a combined area of 14.21 acres. An additional one-quarter acre exists at the American Legion Post No. 127, but this area (Arden Community Center) has already been included in the public recreational acreage. Organizations as a whole account for only a very small portion of the total community facility acreage (0.18 percent), thus ranking thirteenth of sixteen community facility categories in size.

Of the organizations having their own facilities, five are labor unions. These are found in Table 11 below. The remaining 108 organizations are a diverse conglomerate of charitable, civic, fraternal, political, service, or social groups. As mentioned earlier, some have their own separate facilities while others share facilities. First, shown in Table 12 are the sixty organizations which congregate at their own meeting halls and which total 12.59 acres. Next, displayed in Table 13 are the forty-eight organizations which convene in four shared facilities and which total 1.11 acres.

**TABLE 11
UNION ORGANIZATIONS**

NAME	LOCATION	SITE SIZE IN ACRES
Brick and Clay Workers		
of America Union Local 774	3730 San Fernando Rd.	0.06
Carpenter's Union Local 563	105 W. Chevy Chase Dr.	0.11
Laborer's International Union		
of North America Local 300	411 E. Colorado St.	0.16
Painter's Union Local 713	3730 San Fernando Rd.	0.06
United Transportation Union		
Local 240	1763 Gardena Ave.	0.12
	TOTAL	0.51

Source: City of Glendale Planning Division, 1974.



TABLE 12
ORGANIZATIONS HAVING THEIR OWN FACILITIES

NAME	LOCATION	SITE SIZE IN ACRES
Alanon Club	4011 Dunsmore Ave.	0.06
Alanon Club	225 N. Maryland Ave.	0.08
American Legion Post 127	343 Arden Ave.	0.25*
American Legion Post 288	4011 La Crescenta Ave.	0.16
American Red Cross	117 N. Maryland Ave.	0.17
Arthritis Foundation	367 W. Colorado St.	0.14
Associated In-Group Donors (AID)	102 N. Brand Blvd.	0.01
Boy Scouts of America (Verdugo Hills Council)	1325 Grandview Ave.	0.21
Boy Scouts of America 141	547 Arden Ave.	0.13
California State Aerie Fraternal Order of Eagles (F. O. E.)	111 E. Broadway	0.02
California Water Resources Association	223 E. Broadway	0.04
Camp Fire Girls (Crescenta Valley Council)	407 N. Central Ave.	0.09
Catholic Social Services	512 E. Wilson Ave.	0.02
Club Cubano	6412 San Fernando Rd.	0.08
Cremation Society of California	940 Alma St.	0.01
Dance Club	207 W. Los Feliz Rd.	0.20
Days of the Verdugos	210 N. Central Ave.	0.04
Food for the Hungry	110 W. Broadway	0.01
Foothill Guidance and Learning Center	3443 Ocean View Blvd.	0.03
Foothill Service Club for the Blind	117 E. Los Feliz Rd.	0.20
Fraternal Order of Eagles 2188	804 N. Brand Blvd.	0.17
Girl Scouts of America (Sierra Madre Council)	2732 Montrose Ave.	0.63
Giroux-Trotti	1616 Victory Blvd.	0.02
Glendale Association for Retarded Children	504 E. Broadway	0.17
Glendale Center Catholic Youth Service Center	4322 San Fernando Rd.	0.51
Glendale Chamber of Commerce	200 S. Louise St.	0.11
Glendale Community Foundation	401 N. Brand Blvd.	0.02
Glendale Emblem Club and EIK's Lodge No. 1289	120 E. Colorado St.	1.39
Glendale Family Service Association	3443 Ocean View Blvd.	0.03
Glendale Guidance Clinic	417 Arden Ave.	0.09
Glendale Junior Chamber of Commerce	320 E. Harvard St.	0.04
Glendale Key Merchants	431 N. Brand Blvd.	0.02
Glendale Symphony	401 N. Brand Blvd.	0.02
Glendale Teachers Association	3233 Verdugo Rd.	0.06
Gohl Chiropractic Foundation	944 N. Brand Blvd.	0.03
Knights of Columbus (Glendale Council 1920)	2515 Canada Blvd.	0.15
Lawyer's Referral Service	233 E. Broadway	0.04
Lo-Ro Lodge	110 S. Adams St.	0.18
Los Angeles County Heart Association	202 E. Broadway	0.07
Loyal Order of Moose 641	357 Arden Ave.	0.40
Loyal Order of Moose 808	3966 Pennsylvania Ave.	0.41
National Center for Deaf and Blind Youth	102 N. Brand Blvd.	0.01
National Off Road Racing Association	1616 Victory Blvd.	0.02
Order of De Molay	1703 Lake St.	0.07
Regency Bridge Club	1032 N. Glendale Ave.	0.05
Republican Associates	1153 N. Brand Blvd.	0.01
Republican Headquarters	136 S. Brand Blvd.	0.04
Rotary Club of Glendale	145 N. Maryland Ave.	0.02
Salvation Army	320 W. Windsor Rd.	1.03
Seventh Day Adventist Youth Center	311 Vallejo Dr.	1.36
Sons of Norway Glendale Lodge	445 W. Dryden St.	0.33
Tuesday Afternoon Club	400 W. Lexington Dr.	0.76
United Community Christian Youth Center	419 E. Colorado St.	0.34
Verdugo Club	220 W. Broadway	0.07
Verdugo Foundation for Human Growth	815 S. Central Ave.	0.25
Veterans of Foreign Wars	2937 Honolulu Ave.	0.06
Young Life	920-A W. Glenoaks Blvd.	0.01
Young Men's Christian Association	140 N. Louise St.	1.03
Young Women's Christian Association	735 E. Lexington Dr.	0.84
Youth Employment Service Agencies	3539-A Ocean View Blvd.	0.03
TOTAL		12.59

*part of the Arden Community Center; acreage included in public recreational category.

Source: City of Glendale Planning Division, 1974.

Next, are the forty-eight organizations which share four facilities totalling 1.11 acres:

TABLE 13
ORGANIZATIONS SHARING FACILITIES

NAME	LOCATION	SITE SIZE IN ACRES
American War Mothers 59 Angler's Club A Yun Li Council 244 Canadian Legion Post 40 Daughters of the Union Veterans Disabled American Veterans 33 Gold Star Mothers Grandmother's Club 53 Hearing Club of Glendale Military Order of the Purple Heart Post 158 National Grandmother's Club of California 137 National Order of Trench Rats United Spanish War Veterans Camp 67 Veterans of Foreign Wars 5144 Veterans of World War I 646	902 S. Glendale Ave.	0.14
Degree of Honor Glendale Fire Fighters Club Glendale Grandmother's Club 137 Glendale Lodge 388 International Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Glendale Rebekah Lodge 257 (IOOF) Jewel City Rebekah Lodge 403 (IOOF) Lady Campbell Lodge Native Daughters of Golden West North America Benefit Association Odako Theta Rho Girls Club 64 Royal Neighbors of America	520 E. Glenoaks Blvd.	0.09
Arabic Lodge 763 Free and Accepted Masons (F and AM) Eastgate Chapter 167 Order of Eastern Star (OES) Glendale Assembly 45 Social Order of Beauchant Glendale Commandery 53KT Glendale York Rite International Order Jobs Daughters Bethel 19 International Order Jobs Daughters Bethel 131 Malta Chapter 475 OES Order of De Molay Roseland Chapter 465 OES Southland Lodge 618 Unity Chapter 116 Royal Arch Masons (RAM) Unity Council 48 Royal and Select Masons Verdugo Hills Lodge 727	701 S. Central Ave.	0.54
Glendale Chapter 422 OES Glendale Eyrie 237 OES Glendale Lodge 544 F and AM International Order of Jobs Daughters Bethel 168 Ionic Court 53 Order of the Amaranth Meridian Lodge 667 F and AM Omar White Shrine 9 Order of Rainbow for Girls Assembly 44	244 N. Maryland Ave.	0.34
	TOTAL	1.11

Source: City of Glendale Planning Division, 1974.





protection facilities

It wasn't until 1918 that the City's police and fire activities were separated into two autonomous entities. Appropriately, for the purpose of this survey, protection facilities have been divided into fire and police functions.

Fire

Glendale has nine fire stations and one fire training center totalling 4.99 acres. The 1.52-acre training site is located at 541 W. Chevy Chase Drive. The fire stations range in site size from Station No. 5's 0.10 acre to Station No. 1's (Fire Division headquarters) 1.01 acres. Below is a table listing the City's fire stations, their locations, and acreages.

TABLE 14
FIRE PROTECTION FACILITIES

STATION NUMBER	LOCATION	SITE SIZE IN ACRES
1	210 S. Orange St.	1.01
2	1505 S. Brand Blvd.	0.17
3	3303 E. Chevy Chase Dr.	0.79
4	1734 Canada Blvd.	0.26
5	353 N. Chevy Chase Dr.	0.10
6	1145 N. Brand Blvd.	0.30
7	1127 Western Ave.	0.29
8	4410 New York Ave.	0.29
9	2465 Honolulu Ave.	0.26
Training Center	541 W. Chevy Chase Dr.	1.52
TOTAL		4.99

Source: City of Glendale Planning Division, 1975.

Glendale is fortunate in having one of the nation's top city fire departments. The Insurance Service Organization, which is almost unilaterally responsible for establishing fire insurance premiums, has ranked Glendale as a "Class 3" city and its fire department as "Class 2." (This is based on a scale of one through ten--one being the highest.) Glendale has 169 fire suppression personnel which for its population size approximates the national urban average. Table 15 on page 27 compares Glendale's per capita fire suppression personnel with its neighboring cities.

According to Table 15 and the service map on page 27, Glendale is presently being served by a very efficient fire department system which will not require any expansion of personnel or plant facilities through 1995. No expansion, however, does not preclude rehabilitation, relocation, or upgrading of existing facilities. Fire Station No. 5 near the intersection of Chevy Chase Drive and Verdugo Road is the oldest station in the City (built in 1927), and because of its age and size (only 0.10 acre), it will soon require a complete renovation or a relocation.

The City's Fire Division responded to 5,556 emergencies in 1973--an increase of 6.5 percent in the number of fire responses over 1972. Table 16 furnishes the statistics for accidental and false alarms, ambulance service, various fire situations, rescues, and scares. Except for accidental alarms (seventeen in both 1972 and 1973), every category jumped in the number of responses during 1973. Two categories, rescues and false alarms, increased by over 20 percent. At times, the Glendale Fire Division has responded to emergencies outside the City's corporate limits because of its written, mutual assistance contract with Los Angeles County and verbal agreements with the cities of Los Angeles, Burbank, and Pasadena. Such reciprocity is expected to be a part of the future fire protection for the City.

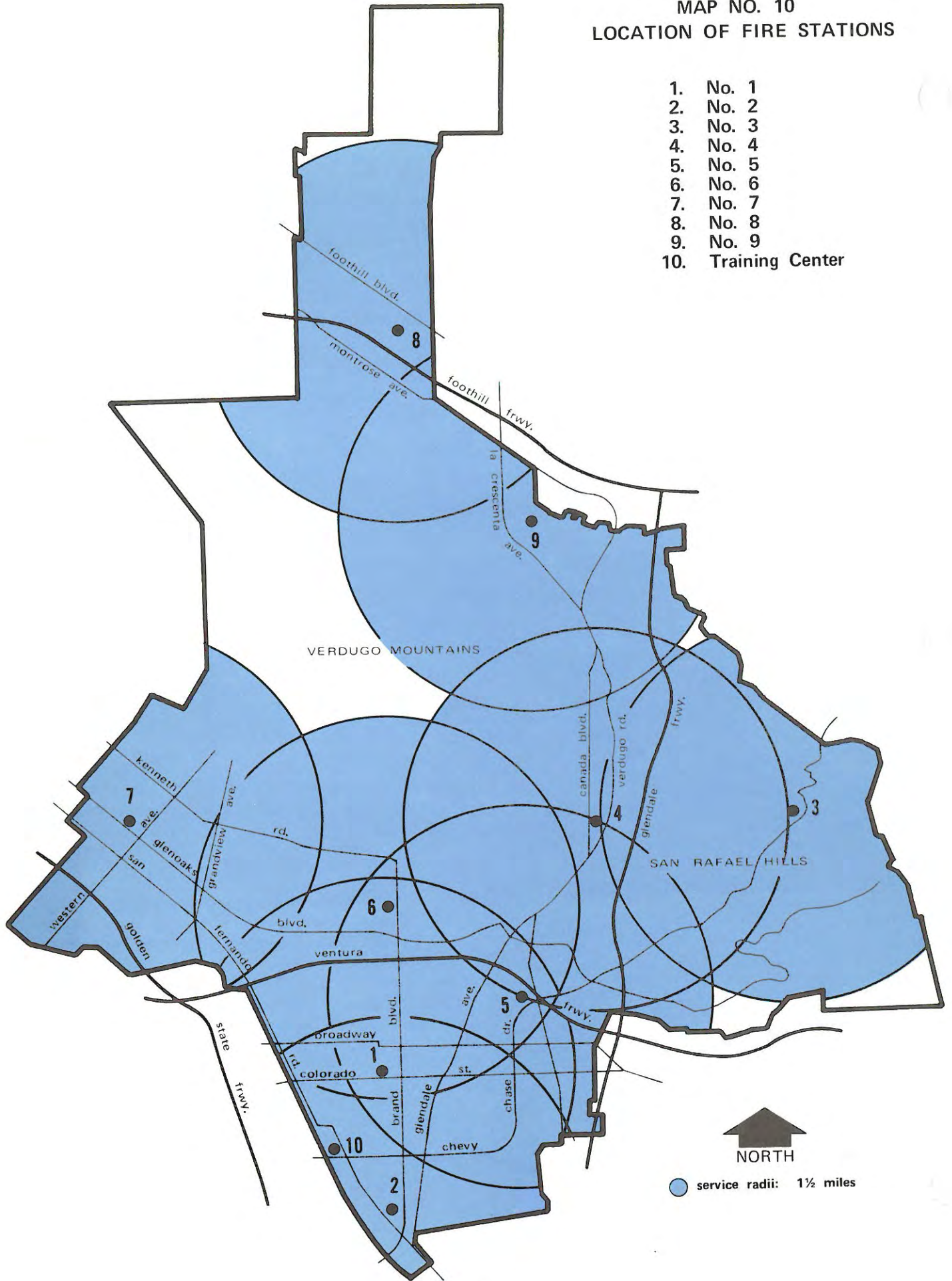
A part of the Glendale Fire Division's program is the operation and maintenance of the training center at 541 W. Chevy Chase Drive. The center includes a smoke tower (a two-story structure in which various types of fires can be started and extinguished) and a drill tower on which fire apparatus is used.

When the fire department experiences staff vacancies, a training program is begun. The department likes to have a class of at least six, and just recently, a training class of fifteen has graduated. Besides this training period for "rookies," all veteran firemen participate in a brief, bi-monthly program of retraining and learning of advanced fire-fighting techniques.

In July, 1974, Glendale's Fire Division began a paramedic program. Selected firemen were instructed at the Queen of Angeles Hospital in Los Angeles for a period of two months. After supplementary, intensive training in Glendale, the paramedics were then assigned to Fire Station No. 1 where the City's fire ambulance is located. As the need arises in the future, additional qualified firemen will be educated in paramedics.

MAP NO. 10
LOCATION OF FIRE STATIONS

- 1. No. 1
- 2. No. 2
- 3. No. 3
- 4. No. 4
- 5. No. 5
- 6. No. 6
- 7. No. 7
- 8. No. 8
- 9. No. 9
- 10. Training Center



NORTH

● service radii: 1 1/2 miles

TABLE 15

COMPARISON OF FIRE SUPPRESSION PERSONNEL BY JURISDICTION (1973)

	GLENDALE	BURBANK	PASADENA	LOS ANGELES
Population	132,852	86,789	112,517	2,817,323
Fire Suppression Personnel	169	105	153	2,894
Personnel Per Thousand Population	1.27	1.21	1.36	1.03

Source: City of Glendale Fire Division, 1974

TABLE 16

FIRE RESPONSES IN GLENDALE FOR 1972 AND 1973

	1972	1973	Percent Increase
Ambulance Service	3,344	3,471	3.8%
Fires			
in buildings	292	328	12.3
in brush	115	121	5.2
in vehicles	263	284	8.0
other	225	231	2.7
Total fires	895	964	7.7
Rescues	333	411	23.4
Scares	384	400	4.2
Alarms			
accidental	17	17	0.0
false	243	293	20.6
Total alarms	260	310	19.2
Total responses	5,216	5,556	6.5

Source: City of Glendale Fire Division, 1974.

Police

There are three distinct, police, land use activities in the City: a California Highway Patrol office located at 6801 San Fernando Road (0.50 acre), the Glendale Police Division at 140 N. Isabel Street (1.05 acres), and the Glendale Police Heliport at 1000 Flower Street (12.21 acres).

The California Highway Patrol (CHP) operations have been at the San Fernando Road office since 1967. The sixty-seven officer staff is responsible for patrolling the Ventura Freeway (Route 134), the Golden State Freeway (Interstate 5), the Foothill Freeway (Interstate 210), and the Angeles Crest Highway (Route 2); in addition, the CHP polices traffic in the unincorporated county areas of Montrose, La Canada, La Crescenta, Flintridge, and Altadena, and it enforces the Passenger Vehicular Inspection

program in the region between the Golden State Freeway and east Pasadena. Except for freeway traffic, all other vehicular surveillance within Glendale's boundaries is conducted by the Glendale Police Division (GPD).

The GPD has been operating from its North Isabel address since 1961. The department has one police chief, three divisions (investigation, uniform, and technical services) each supervised by a captain, and twelve bureaus each headed by a lieutenant. Excluding clerical staff, the department's uniformed personnel totals 167.

More important than the absolute number is the staff aggregate relative to population size. Most urban areas have between 1.3 and 7.2 police officers per thousand population. Glendale falls below the minimum, suggested, staff ratio with its 1.24 officers per thousand residents. Many factors mandate the size of a city's police staff, however. The two most important are areal size of a city and criminal activity. The ratio of Glendale police officers to population is more realistic when Glendale's inhabitable area is considered, since 30 percent of the City is in undeveloped hillside acreage. Glendale is also fortunate in having a very low crime rate. This is a tribute both to its citizens and its police department.

Table 17 shows a comparison of GPD crime statistics for 1971, 1972, and 1973, in addition to the 1973 statistics furnished by the Burbank, Pasadena, and Los Angeles police departments. Calls for service, total arrests, major offenses, and crime rates are given in this table. The year 1973 was the third time in the past twelve years that the crime rate had fallen in Glendale, and there has been over a 17 percent decrease in the City's crime rate from the calendar years 1971 to 1973. In comparing Glendale's crime rate with its neighboring cities, Table 17 illustrates that Burbank's crime rate is about 12 percent lower than Glendale's; Pasadena's crime rate, however, is about 109 percent higher than Glendale's; and Los Angeles' is about 110 percent higher.

The most current crime statistics for the year 1974 show that Glendale's crime rate, like the rest of the country, is on the upswing. Glendale's rate during this period was up 11 percent. While this is a matter of concern, in perspective, it is important to note that the United States crime rate as a whole was up 15 percent, and in the western thirteen states the rate increased 17 percent.

Periodically, Glendale's police force needs to be bol-

TABLE 17
COMPARISON OF GLENDALE CRIME STATISTICS WITH NEIGHBORING CITIES

	1971	GLENDALE 1972	1973	Percent Change 1971-73	BURBANK (1973)	PASADENA (1973)	LOS ANGELES (1973)
Calls for Service	46,172	46,472	45,463	- 1.5%	40,969	63,640	2,486,301
Arrests (Juvenile and Adult)	5,219	6,428	5,866	+12.4	2,092	5,110	273,504
Major Offenses							
*Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2	5	2	0.0	5	11	491
Negligent Manslaughter	8	5	5	-37.5	3	2	140
*Rape (Forcible)	19	11	23	+21.1	9	58	2,156
*Robbery	169	106	116	-31.4	84	396	13,768
*Assault (aggravated)	122	98	109	-10.7	112	276	14,738
Misdemeanor Assault	179	169	177	- 1.1	151	645	10,372
*Structural Burglary	1,901	1,851	1,670	-12.2	1,063	2,962	69,152
*Theft over \$50	1,530	1,515	1,320	-13.7	468	1,769	37,625
Theft under \$50	2,127	1,779	1,619	-23.9	1,470	3,016	44,571
*Auto Theft	804	680	540	-32.8	430	1,204	30,660
Total Major Offenses	6,861	6,219	5,581	-18.7	3,795	10,339	223,673
Total Part 1* Offenses	4,547	4,266	3,780	-16.9	2,171	6,676	168,590
Population	132,156	132,290	132,852	+ 0.5	86,789	112,517	2,817,323
Crime Rate Per 100,000 (Part 1)	3,440	3,224	2,845	-17.3	2,501	5,933	5,984

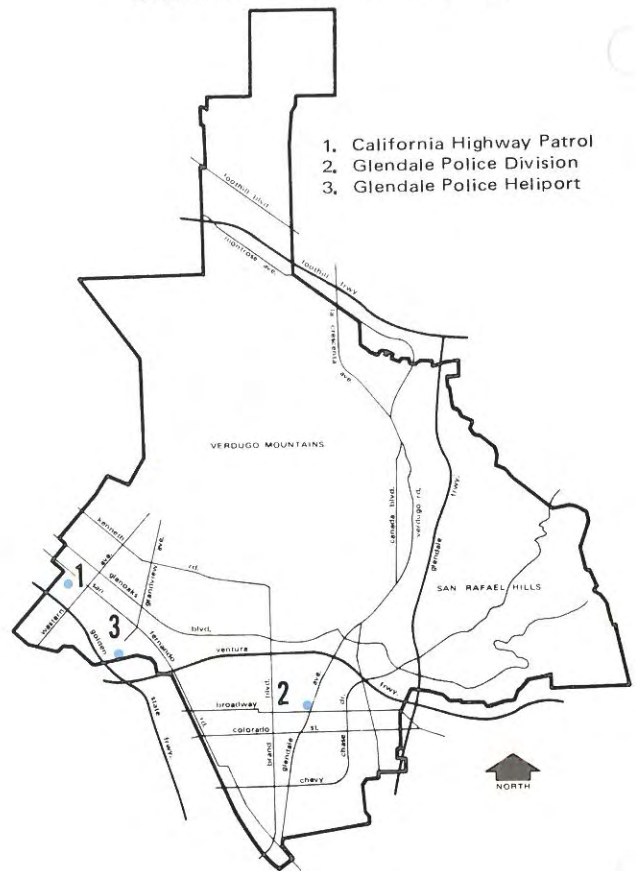
Source: Glendale, Burbank, Pasadena, and Los Angeles Police Divisions, 1974.

*Part 1 Offense

stered by new equipment or additional manpower. An example of the former is the GPD helicopter acquired in December, 1972. Helicopter training began in April, 1973, and full-scale operation commenced in September of that year. The GPD shares the City's 12.21-acre heliport at 1000 Flower Street with the Los Angeles Police Department. According to Glendale's Chief of Police, the helicopter is one of the most instrumental factors in holding down the crime rate in the City.



MAP NO. 11
 LOCATION OF POLICE FACILITIES





post offices

Glendale's first post office was opened in 1884. This facility was a contract station located in a general store at the intersection of Maple Street and Verdugo Road. The first exclusive post office structure was opened in 1906 on Glendale Avenue between Wilson Avenue and Broadway. Today, Glendale has twelve post offices situated in various parts of the City totalling 5.01 acres. Seven of these are exclusively postal offices, while the remaining five are located within commercial structures. All stations offer standard postal services, as well as retail sales of postal equipment for home and office. Most of Glendale's post offices meet established, planning design criteria by virtue of being located within the proximity of shopping and other community facilities, situated on major traffic thoroughfares, and accessible to public transportation.

The Glendale Main Post Office located at 313 E. Broadway is a government-owned station that began serving the public in 1934. In 1949, the North Glendale Station at 1009 N. Pacific Avenue was opened, followed by the Grand Central Station (840 Sonora Avenue) in 1957, and the Tropico Station (120 E. Chevy Chase Drive) in 1969. The La Crescenta Station at 3300 Foothill Boulevard was incorporated into the Glendale postal system in 1966. Like the North Glendale, Grand Central, and Tropico stations, it is a leased facility. As a result of the February, 1971 earthquake, the leased Verdugo City Post Office was relocated at 2816 Honolulu Avenue in 1972. The newest post office in Glendale is the Verdugo Viejo Station, located at 101 N. Verdugo Road. It is a government-owned station that began operation in early 1974.

The five contract post offices are located at the following addresses:

328 N. Brand Boulevard
 1200 N. Central Avenue
 1110 E. Chevy Chase Drive
 1373 E. Colorado Street
 1611 E. Glenoaks Boulevard

The Glendale Main Post Office offers a variety of special services to the public: At its philatelic window, open from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. on Wednesdays and from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Thursdays, interested collectors can purchase scarce and unusual varieties of stamps. In addition, firm mailing services for bulk mailings are available in the rear of the building from 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, and a customer service representative is on duty during regular office hours.

In the near future, the Glendale Main Post Office's window service area will be modernized to provide additional open counter space for conducting transactions. As a convenience to physically-handicapped customers, its east entrance (Kenwood Street side) will be modified to include ramps. No expansion of postal facilities within Glendale is planned through 1995.

TABLE 18
 POST OFFICES

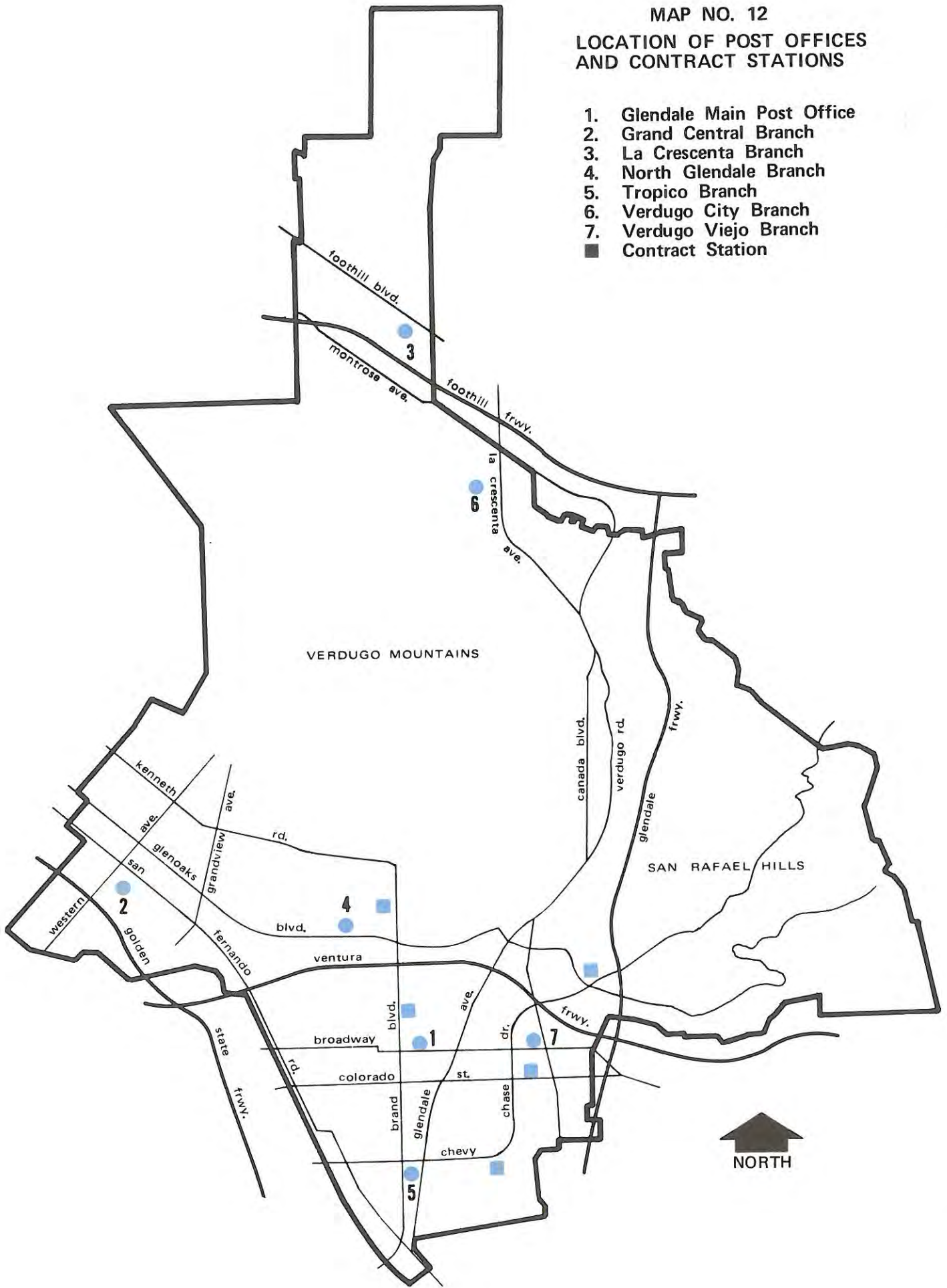
STATUS	LOCATION	SITE SIZE IN ACRES	OWNERSHIP
Glendale Main Post Office	313 E. Broadway	0.81	fee
Branch Offices			
Grand Central	840 Sonora Ave.	0.38	lease
La Crescenta	3300 Foothill Blvd.	0.64	lease
North Glendale	1009 N. Pacific Ave.	0.15	lease
Tropico	120 E. Chevy Chase Dr.	0.82	lease
Verdugo City	2816 Honolulu Ave.	0.40	lease
Verdugo Viejo	101 N. Verdugo Rd.	1.25	fee
Contract Stations			
	328 N. Brand Blvd.	0.07	lease
	1200 N. Central Ave.	0.36	lease
	1110 E. Chevy Chase Dr.	0.08	lease
	1373 E. Colorado St.	0.04	lease
	1611 E. Glenoaks Blvd.	0.01	lease
	TOTAL	5.01	

Source: City of Glendale Planning Division, 1975.



MAP NO. 12
 LOCATION OF POST OFFICES
 AND CONTRACT STATIONS

1. Glendale Main Post Office
 2. Grand Central Branch
 3. La Crescenta Branch
 4. North Glendale Branch
 5. Tropico Branch
 6. Verdugo City Branch
 7. Verdugo Viejo Branch
- Contract Station





government

Within the corporate limits of the City there are offices representing all three levels of government: local, state, and federal. There is such a diversity of governmental activities that it would be impossible to place them into sub-categories other than by a breakdown of governmental scope. With the exception of the two agencies cited below, all governmental offices have received sufficient notoriety to be very familiar to the general public.

The state administered Employment Development Department (EDD) was until recently called the Human Resources Department. Before this, it was the Department of Employment. EDD has three divisions: disability insurance, unemployment insurance, and employment services. The Disability Division is open to most California workers. Those covered under this insurance program receive hospital and salary benefits when unable to work because of some incapacity. The Disability Division is state funded. The Unemployment Division, however, is funded by the federal government. Employers pay a tax to the state which covers their employees who then can receive benefits if they later become unemployed. The third section within EDD is the Employment Services Division. This section receives notices from employers as to available job openings. These notices are then included in the "job bank." The next step is for prospective employees to be placed through this service. Employment Services is also funded by the state.

The Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) was initially the Bureau of Public Assistance under the Department of Charities. It became DPSS in 1967. The Department is a state program which is administered by Los

Angeles County and is partially funded by the federal government. Services are numerous and some of the more familiar ones are Medi-Cal, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, and foster home placement.

Government facilities total 12.21 acres. Of this, 63 percent or 7.65 acres are contained within Central Glendale. Table 19 shows a breakdown of the facilities, their names, addresses, and acreages. The smallest governmental activities are those which are juxtaposed with other land uses in multi-story buildings and operate from one office. Examples of this condition are the State of California Department of Youth Authority and the State of California Assembly District 41 field offices. Both are located in a four-story structure at 512 E. Wilson Avenue and are each only 0.02 acre in size. By contrast, the Los Angeles County Court House, the Municipal Services Building, the Public Service Building, and City Hall, which comprise Glendale's Civic Center, total 4.49 acres.

For the present, Glendale is very well served by the government facilities shown in Table 19, and they will adequately meet Glendale's demands through 1995. In the future, however, the City should encourage both new and relocating governmental activities to concentrate in a centralized location in conjunction with the Civic Center, thus facilitating citizen accessibility to governmental services and increasing the efficiency of inter-agency contacts.



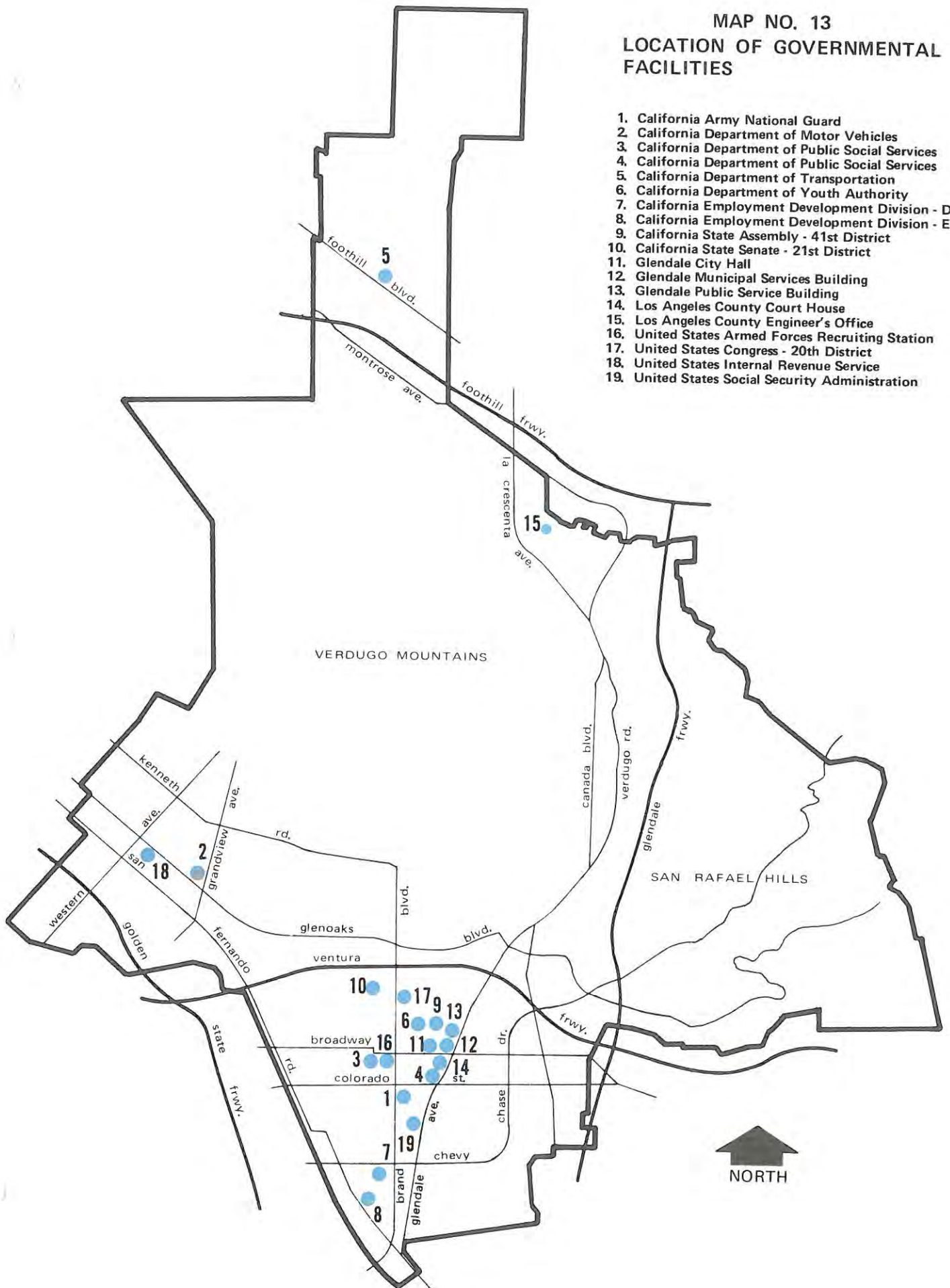
**TABLE 19
GOVERNMENT FACILITIES**

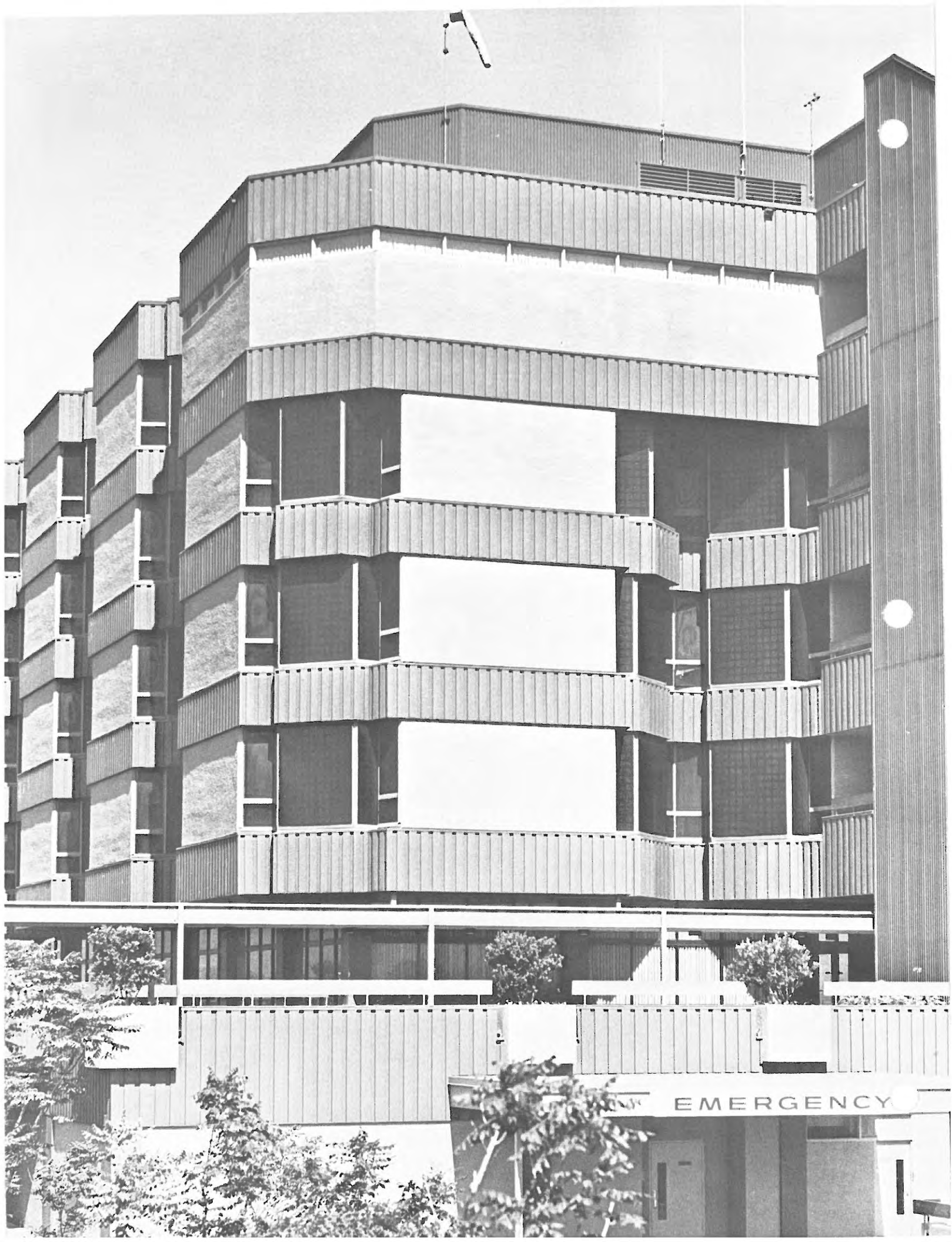
STATUS	LOCATION	SITE SIZE IN ACRES
CITY		
Glendale City Hall City Attorney City Civil Defense City Clerk City Council and Mayor City Manager Civil Service Division Parks and Recreation Division	613 E. Broadway	1.05
Municipal Services Building Planning Division Public Works Division (including Building, Engineering and Traffic Engineering Sections) Purchasing Division Redevelopment Agency	633 E. Broadway	0.57
Public Service Building Controller (Finance Division) Public Service Department Treasurer	119 N. Glendale Ave.	0.57
COUNTY		
Los Angeles County Court House County Clerk County District Attorney County Marshal County Probation Department County Public Defender County Superior Court - Dept. D County Superior Court - Dept. E Glendale Municipal Court Clerk Glendale Municipal Court - Div. 1 Glendale Municipal Court - Div. 2 Glendale Municipal Court - Div. 3	600 E. Broadway	2.30
Engineer's Office (Planning and Building)	2509 Honolulu Ave.	0.05
STATE		
Army National Guard	220 E. Colorado St.	2.17
Assembly - 41st District	512 E. Wilson Ave.	0.02
Department of Motor Vehicles	1335 W. Glenoaks Blvd.	2.02
Department of Public Social Services	120-22 W. Broadway	0.22
Department of Public Social Services	143 S. Glendale Ave.	0.22
Department of Transportation	4521 Frederick Ave.	1.00
Department of Youth Authority	512 E. Wilson Ave.	0.02
Employment Development Depart- ment (Disability)	1122 S. Central Ave.	0.32
Employment Development Depart- ment (Employment)	1255 S. Central Ave.	0.54
Senate - 21st District	411 N. Central Ave.	0.36
FEDERAL		
Army, Air Force, and Marine Recruiting Station	105 S. Brand Blvd.	0.09
Congressman - 20th District	420 N. Brand Blvd.	0.06
Internal Revenue Service	1530 W. Glenoaks Blvd.	0.27
Social Security Administration	721 S. Glendale Ave.	0.36
TOTAL		12.21

Source: City of Glendale Planning Division, 1974.

**MAP NO. 13
LOCATION OF GOVERNMENTAL
FACILITIES**

1. California Army National Guard
2. California Department of Motor Vehicles
3. California Department of Public Social Services
4. California Department of Public Social Services
5. California Department of Transportation
6. California Department of Youth Authority
7. California Employment Development Division - Disability
8. California Employment Development Division - Employment
9. California State Assembly - 41st District
10. California State Senate - 21st District
11. Glendale City Hall
12. Glendale Municipal Services Building
13. Glendale Public Service Building
14. Los Angeles County Court House
15. Los Angeles County Engineer's Office
16. United States Armed Forces Recruiting Station
17. United States Congress - 20th District
18. United States Internal Revenue Service
19. United States Social Security Administration







health

Hospitals

Unlike other community facilities, a hospital's service standard is not measured by its service radius in miles, and as a rule, hospitals benefit areas other than just the city in which they are found. The gauge of hospital service is measured by "bed need" which is determined by total number of patient-days, optimal occupancy rate, and a population factor. For the moment, Glendale is "over-bedded"; that is, its capacity well exceeds its need. The six Glendale hospitals have a combined licensed bed capacity of 1,117, and the bed need, according to the State of California Department of Health, is 861. Therefore, the City is over-bedded by 256. By 1995, the City will retain a 170-bed surplus, despite an expected popula-

tion increase of 15,000 new residents. While all City hospitals have excess beds, some have more than others. Table 20 shows that Memorial Hospital of Glendale has a bed surplus of seventy-nine; North Glendale Hospital's surplus is only five beds. In general, the City's hospital services are excellent and will continue to be so at least through 1995.

Other interesting aspects of the hospital facilities are the number of patients admitted, total number of patient-days, and average length of stay per patient. While these figures vary among hospitals, the City's total figures are perhaps more significant and typifies the hospitals' averages. With a bed capacity of 1,117, Glendale's hospitals admitted more than 34,000 patients for a total of more than 265,000 patient-days in the fiscal year 1972-73. (Greater detail of this is expressed in Table 21.)

The oldest and largest hospital in the City of Glendale is the Glendale Adventist Medical Center. When it opened its doors in 1905, it was called the Glendale Sanitarium and was located in the seventy-five room, former luxury Glendale Hotel built in 1886. The hospital is now situated at 1509 Wilson Terrace, and its activities function on a 6.89-acre site. The hospital offers comprehensive health care, including a mental health unit and a rehabilitation center. It has a gastroenterology laboratory which handles gastro-intestinal disorders; surgical, medical, and cardiac intensive care units; a complete cancer program with surgical, chemical, and radiation therapy; and open heart surgery facilities. In addition, the State of California has designated Glendale Adventist Hospital as a regional dialysis center.

Memorial Hospital of Glendale had its start in 1926. At that time, it was named Physicians and Surgeons Hospital. Located at 1420 S. Central Avenue, the hospital occupies 3.09 acres. Memorial is currently building a \$150,000 open heart surgery suite in conjunction with its cardiac catheterization laboratory. The hospital also has at its disposal a HYcell 17, which is a \$120,000 electronic device capable of performing seventeen different blood tests on serum

TABLE 20
HOSPITAL BED CAPACITY AND BED NEED

NAME	LOCATION	SITE SIZE IN ACRES	LICENSED CAPACITY	1974		1980		1995	
				BED NEED	(Surplus)	BED NEED	(Surplus)	BED NEED	(Surplus)
Glendale Adventist	1509 Wilson Terr.	6.89	452	392	(60)	404	(48)	431	(21)
Glendale Community	800 S. Adams St.	0.68	152	81	(71)	84	(68)	89	(63)
Memorial Hospital of Glendale	1420 S. Central Ave.	3.09	310	231	(79)	238	(72)	253	(57)
North Glendale	1401 W. Glenoaks Blvd.	0.48	31	26	(5)	27	(4)	29	(2)
Pacific Glen	712 S. Pacific Ave.	0.55	22	11	(11)	12	(10)	13	(9)
Verdugo Hills	1812 Verdugo Blvd.	7.41	150	120	(30)	124	(26)	132	(18)
TOTALS		19.10	1,117	861	(256)	889	(228)	947	(170)

Sources: City of Glendale Planning Division, 1974.
State of California, Department of Health, 1974.

from sixty patients simultaneously.

The Pacific Glen Hospital originated as an emergency hospital in 1930. It is situated at 712 S. Pacific Avenue on a 0.55-acre site. It primarily serves the Spanish-speaking community, and it has a bi-lingual staff.

The Glendale Community Hospital is at 800 S. Adams Street and occupies a 0.68-acre site. The hospital was converted from a rest home in 1913, when it was known as Thornycroft Farm and Hospital; it then became The Windsor until it was given its present name in 1943. The hospital plans to initiate Glendale's first medical diagnostic center where teams of physicians, nurses, and technicians will provide simultaneous, interrelated diagnoses and tests.

North Glendale Hospital originated in 1953 when two doctors purchased the three-year old Ramona Hospital for \$215,000. It is located at 1401 W. Glenoaks Boulevard on a 0.48-acre site and is widely known in the City for having an excellent maternity ward. The hospital is accredited in the fields of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics.

Glendale's newest hospital is Verdugo Hills. The \$12.5 million structure opened in December, 1972, moving from 446 Piedmont Avenue and changing its name from Behren's Memorial Hospital. The facility is located at 1812 Verdugo Boulevard, and it functions on 7.41 acres. It is the base hospital for the Los Angeles County Fire Department's paramedics operating in the foothill communities. Unlike the other Glendale hospitals, Verdugo Hills has no shared rooms--all are for single occupancy.

Of Glendale's six hospitals only Glendale Adventist, Glendale Community, Memorial, and Verdugo Hills provide for twenty-four hour emergency service.

According to some hospital administrators, the only unmet health need in Glendale (and in most cities in the country) is in out-patient services--distinct and separate from hospital functions. These health plants cater to minor elective surgery. Two of these "surgi-centers" would handle 10 to 50 minor surgeries and 50 to 150 out-patients per day. These centers would reduce the number of hospitalizations, the duration of medical observation, and the cost of health care.

TABLE 21
HOSPITAL WARD FIGURES (1972-73)

WARDS	PATIENT DAYS	NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY PER PATIENT (IN DAYS)
Medical/Surgical	222,367	27,744	8.0
Obstetrics	10,767	3,292	3.3
Pediatrics	5,300	1,574	3.4
Psychiatric	19,625	1,065	18.4
Other	7,671	403	19.0
Totals	265,730	34,078	7.8

Source: Comprehensive Health Planning, 1974.

County Health Building

The Los Angeles County Health Building at 501 N. Glendale Avenue is ensconced on a 1.38-acre site. Open to all citizens since 1958, this center serves an area much larger

MAP NO. 14
LOCATION OF HOSPITALS AND
COUNTY HEALTH BUILDING



than merely the corporate limits of Glendale. Although the facility is more preventative than curative, the emphasis has been shifting so that eventually both aspects of medical care will receive parity. Most patients are provided with gratuitous health care; the only exception to this are those patients who are covered by Medi-Cal. The forty to fifty full-time, part-time, and "as needed" staff provide health care in ten clinics: audiometric testing, chest diseases, communicable diseases, dental care, family ambulatory care, family planning, immunization, pediatrics, pre-natal care and tuberculosis.

The administrator of the Glendale Health Center feels there is a need for the health services to include a new senior citizens' clinic and to broaden the existing dental and ambulatory phases.

Residential Health Care

Included in this category are convalescent homes, retirement homes, and sanitariums. These facilities almost exclusively benefit Glendale's older citizens. For this reason, the number of required long-term beds is a function of the percentage of Glendale's population which is sixty-five years of age and older. About 16 percent of the City's residents are at least sixty-five. This is equivalent to over 21,000 senior citizens. Glendale's facilities are adequate to meet the demand for residential health care living, and according to Comprehensive Health Planning, a non-profit organization responsible for developing and implementing health care planning in Los Angeles County,

the present bed capacity will sufficiently handle the 1995 projected population. Currently, one of ten senior citizens is living in the thirty-nine facilities found in Glendale.

A survey of residential health care facilities in the City was taken in May, 1974, to determine the number of residents at each location. The facility with the most boarders was Windsor Manor at 1230 E. Windsor Road. At the time of the survey, Windsor Manor had 150 retired residents, as well as a twenty-eight bed sanitarium. The largest site area for any one establishment was Twelve Oaks Lodge at 2820 Sycamore Avenue (4.25 acres). The least populous facilities were the San Rafael Guest Home (1143 San Rafael Avenue) and Carter's Rest Home (128 S. Kenwood Street) with four tenants each. San Rafael Guest Home also had the smallest site area figure (0.11 acre).

While the terms convalescent home, retirement home, and sanitarium are used interchangeably, there are some important differences. Convalescent homes are used for those who are recuperating from a physical ailment and are in continual need of medical attention. Glendale has seventeen convalescent homes with an average site area of 0.64 acre and an average of sixty-two patients. The term sani-

tarium is thought to be synonymous with convalescent home. Both house patients who require medical attention. Sanitariums, however, are usually institutions for those who are mentally handicapped or senile. Glendale has three such facilities: (1) Rockhaven Sanitarium at 2713 Honolulu Avenue; its site area is 3.00 acres, and it has 57 registered patients; (2) Riverdale Convalescent Home and Sanitarium at 611 S. Central Avenue; its area is 0.88 acre, and it has 126 patients; and (3) Windsor Manor with its 28 beds. Retirement homes are boarding homes for the elderly. Room and meals are furnished to the tenants. There may be some supervision by the management, but in general, most residents are fully ambulatory. Glendale has nineteen retirement homes with an average site area of 0.82 acre and an average of forty-seven residents.

While there are no low-income, residential health care facilities in the City, most of the Glendale convalescent homes and sanitariums do accept patients who are certified for medical benefits.

Table 22 and 23 show in more detail all of Glendale's residential health care facilities, their addresses, numbers of residents, and site sizes.

**TABLE 22
CONVALESCENT HOMES**

NAME	LOCATION	MAY, 1974 RESIDENTS	SITE SIZE IN ACRES
Alliance Convalescent Hospital	1505 Colby Dr.	44	0.31
Angelus Crest Convalescent Hospital	2635 Honolulu Ave.	47	0.78
Cal-Haven Convalescent Hospital	445 W. Broadway	33	0.19
Casa Verdugo Convalescent Lodge	1208 S. Central Ave.	38	0.41
Chandler Convalescent Hospital	605 S. Central Ave.	9	0.67
Orier's Sanitarium*	1400 W. Glenoaks Blvd.	57	0.93
Elm's Convalescent Hospital	212 W. Chevy Chase Dr.	50	0.45
Glencrest Convalescent Center	201 Allen Ave.	72	0.69
Glen Manor Convalescent Hospital	430 N. Glendale Ave.	98	1.00
Glenoaks Convalescent Hospital	409 W. Glenoaks Blvd.	86	0.76
Montrose Convalescent Hospital	2123 Verdugo Blvd.	54	0.69
Regency Convalescent Hospital	630 W. Broadway	133	1.09
Rose Glen Cottage	521 S. Pacific Ave.	5	0.21
Royal Oaks Convalescent Hospital	250 N. Verdugo Rd.	131	0.63
Shea Convalescent Hospital	535 W. Broadway	69	0.77
Tropico Convalescent Hospital	130 W. Los Feliz Rd.	40	0.33
Verdugo Vista Convalescent Hospital	3050 Montrose Ave.	89	0.98
TOTALS		1,055	10.89
AVERAGES		62	0.64

* Although its name indicates that it is a sanitarium, it actually provides convalescent services.

Source: City of Glendale Planning Division, 1974.

**TABLE 23
RETIREMENT HOMES**

NAME	LOCATION	MAY, 1974 RESIDENTS	SITE SIZE IN ACRES
Broadview Retirement Hotel	535 W. Broadway	80	0.98
Carter's Rest Home	128 S. Kenwood St.	4	0.17
Casa Bonita	426 Piedmont Ave.	88	0.91
Churchman's Los Feliz Plaza	205 E. Los Feliz Rd.	97	0.98
Garbo's Guest House	119 E. Colorado St.	5	0.16
Glen Eden Rest Home	1219 S. Central Ave.	6	0.15
Glen Park Retirement Hotel	1250 Boynton St.	86	1.15
Green Garden Rest Home	200 W. Laurel St.	30	0.17
Holman Guest Home	447 W. Broadway	12	0.19
Leisure Vale Retirement Hotel	413 E. Cypress St.	92	1.66
Marguerite Hall Guest Home	2066 E. Chevy Chase Dr.	6	0.23
Mariposa Retirement Hotel	1220 Mariposa St.	107	1.54
Mountview Retirement Residence	2640 Honolulu Ave.	19*	0.94
San Rafael Guest Home	1143 San Rafael Ave.	4	0.11
Suppes Memorial Home	335 Mission Rd.	27	0.40
Twelve Oaks Lodge	2820 Sycamore Ave.	38	4.25
Two Oaks Guest Home	3246 Honolulu Ave.	5	0.17
Victor Royale Adult Residential Living	120 E. Laurel St.	44	0.34
Windsor Manor	1230 E. Windsor Rd.	150	1.11
TOTALS		900	15.61
AVERAGES		47	0.82

* as of February 1, 1974.

Source: City of Glendale Planning Division, 1974.

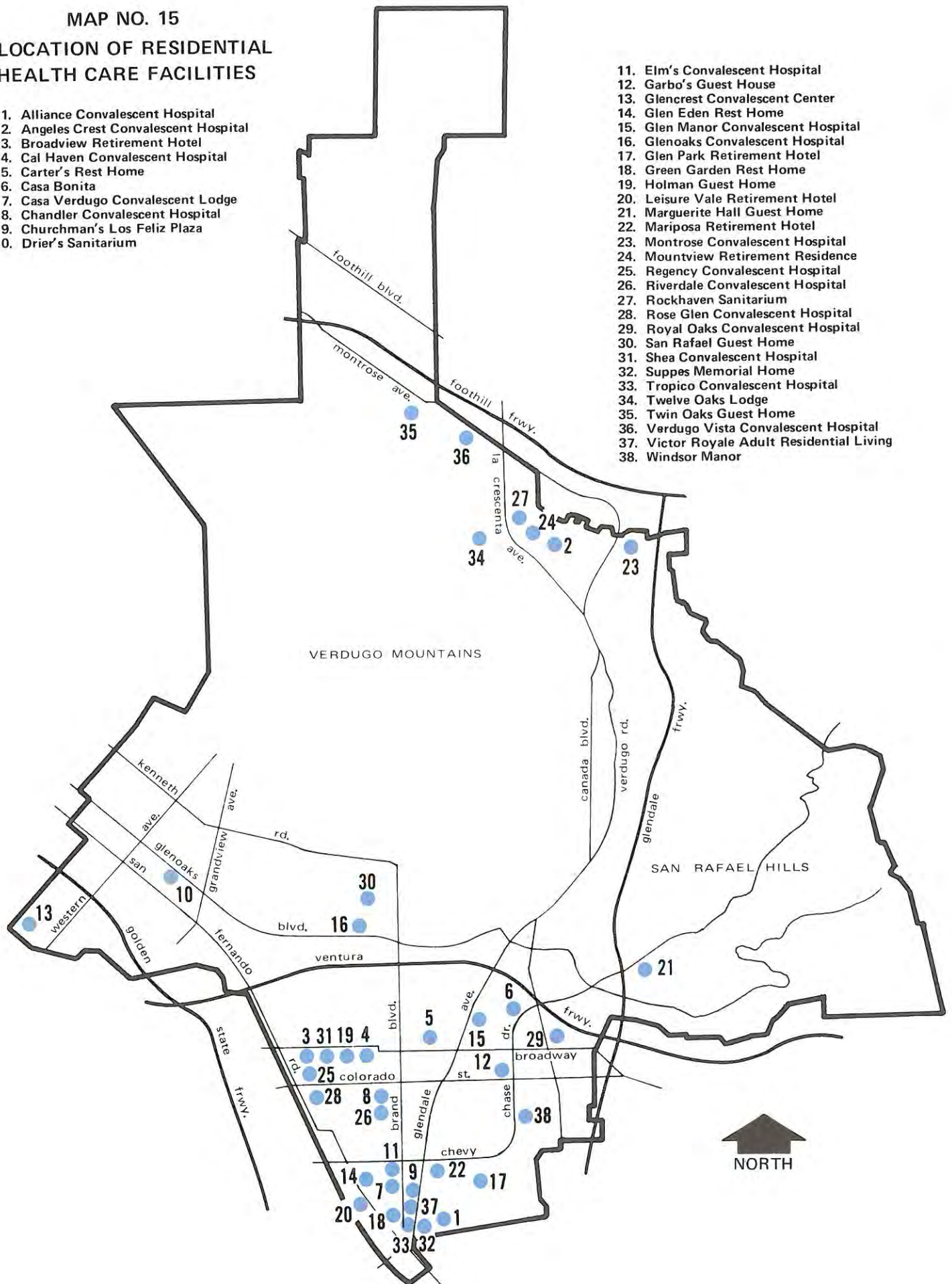


MAP NO. 15

LOCATION OF RESIDENTIAL HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

- 1. Alliance Convalescent Hospital
- 2. Angeles Crest Convalescent Hospital
- 3. Broadview Retirement Hotel
- 4. Cal Haven Convalescent Hospital
- 5. Carter's Rest Home
- 6. Casa Bonita
- 7. Casa Verdugo Convalescent Lodge
- 8. Chandler Convalescent Hospital
- 9. Churchman's Los Feliz Plaza
- 10. Drier's Sanitarium

- 11. Elm's Convalescent Hospital
- 12. Garbo's Guest House
- 13. Glencrest Convalescent Center
- 14. Glen Eden Rest Home
- 15. Glen Manor Convalescent Hospital
- 16. Glenoaks Convalescent Hospital
- 17. Glen Park Retirement Hotel
- 18. Green Garden Rest Home
- 19. Holman Guest Home
- 20. Leisure Vale Retirement Hotel
- 21. Marguerite Hall Guest Home
- 22. Mariposa Retirement Hotel
- 23. Montrose Convalescent Hospital
- 24. Mountview Retirement Residence
- 25. Regency Convalescent Hospital
- 26. Riverdale Convalescent Hospital
- 27. Rockhaven Sanitarium
- 28. Rose Glen Convalescent Hospital
- 29. Royal Oaks Convalescent Hospital
- 30. San Rafael Guest Home
- 31. Shea Convalescent Hospital
- 32. Suppes Memorial Home
- 33. Tropico Convalescent Hospital
- 34. Twelve Oaks Lodge
- 35. Twin Oaks Guest Home
- 36. Verdugo Vista Convalescent Hospital
- 37. Victor Royale Adult Residential Living
- 38. Windsor Manor





cemeteries

The City of Glendale has one private and two public cemeteries. Mortuaries, while closely related to cemeteries, have been excluded from this study because their impact on the City's land use pattern is associated more with commercial than community facility development.

The one private burial site within the City is the Brand Park Cemetery. This cemetery is privately-owned and operated by the Brand family, and only family members are interred there. While located within the physical confines of Brand Park, which is a one-square mile land gift to the City from L. C. Brand, the cemetery is closed to general public visitation. Although the burial site is not City property, the City has nevertheless contracted to maintain it.

Grand View Memorial Park and Forest Lawn are Glendale's two public cemeteries. Grand View is the older of the two, having begun service in 1884 as a veterans' cemetery. Since 1940, the cemetery has been operated by the Hepburn family. It is non-denominational and non-profit in all aspects.

Forest Lawn Memorial Park has experienced world-wide acclaim. The Park was founded in 1912 on the site of the Tropico Cemetery, which had initiated operation six years earlier. Forest Lawn is non-denominational and accommodates weddings and christening services as well as funerals. The Park has over 300 acres; all but 89 acres, however, are located in the city of Los Angeles. The grounds contain three churches, each a re-creation of an Old World sanctuary having historical significance. In addition, The Hall of Crucifixion-Resurrection was constructed especially for the display of the world's largest religious painting, Jan Styka's "The Crucifixion." The

Park also has two mausoleums. One of them, the Memorial Court of Honor, houses the famous Last Supper Window, a depiction in stained glass of Leonardo da Vinci's famous mural. By special permission of the Italian government, Forest Lawn is now the only place in the world where all of Michaelangelo's great works--David, Moses, etc.--are gathered in one place.

Grand View and Forest Lawn meet the established planning design criteria for public cemeteries: Both have sufficient ground area--21.09 and 88.99 acres, respectively; both have adequate off-street parking; and both are located in quiet environments--Grand View in a residential neighborhood and Forest Lawn in a self-contained park. No further cemetery facilities are contemplated for the City through 1995.

MAP NO. 16
LOCATION OF CEMETERIES

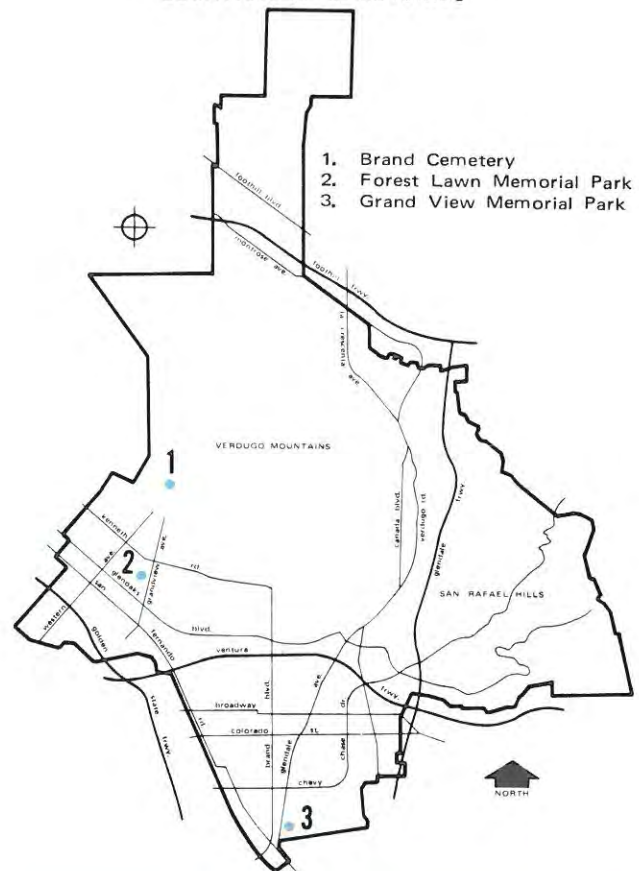
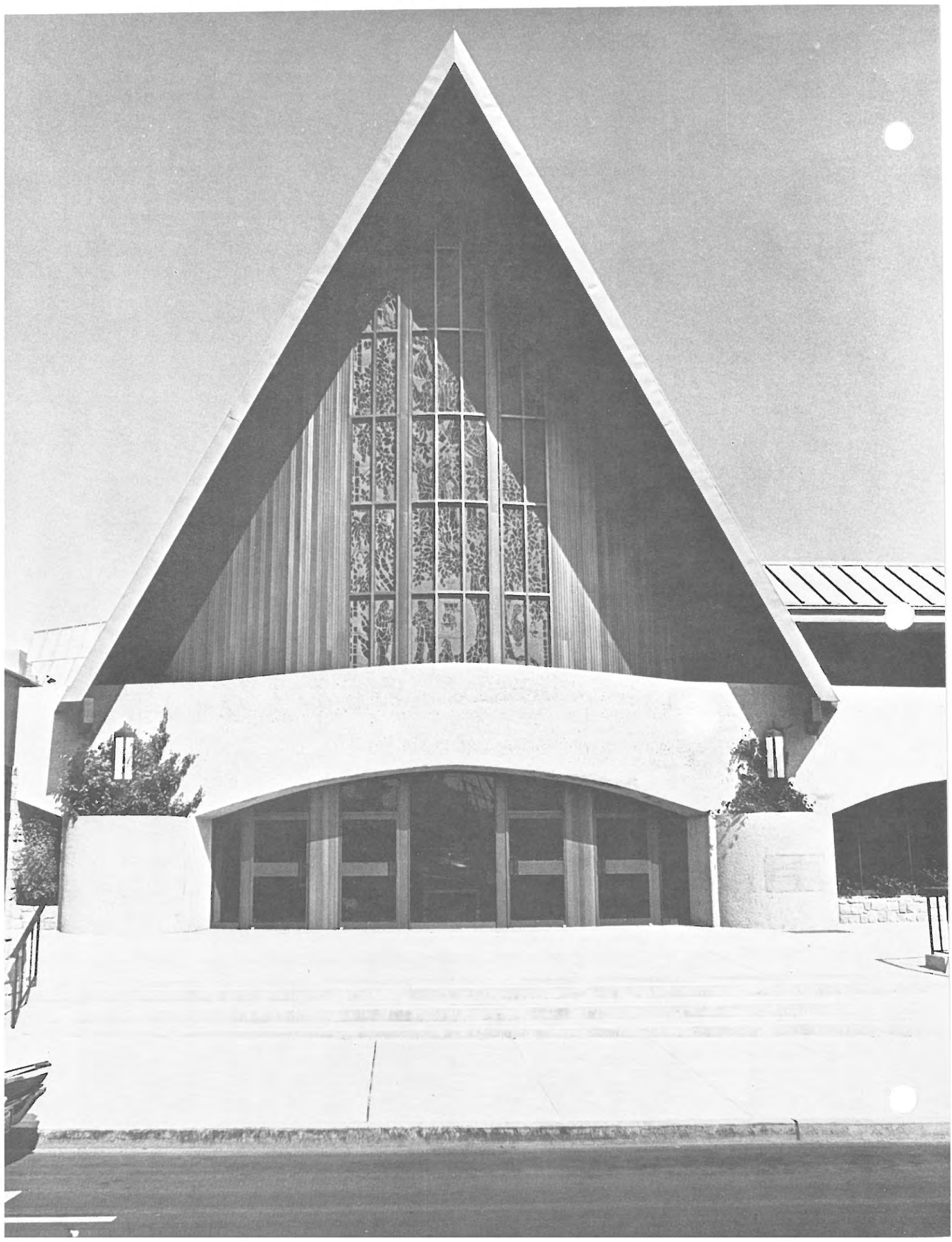


TABLE 24
CEMETERIES

NAME	LOCATION	SITE SIZE IN ACRES
Brand Park Cemetery	1601 W. Mountain St.	1.01
Forest Lawn Memorial Park	1712 S. Glendale Ave.	88.99
Grand View Memorial Park	1341 Glenwood Rd.	21.09
Total		111.09

Source: City of Glendale Planning Division, 1975.





religious and related facilities

The City of Glendale has long had a history of spiritual development and along with this, an ever increasing number of religious facilities. Historical records show that Glendale's first church, the Riverdale Methodist at Glendale Avenue and Windsor Road, commenced religious services in 1884. In the ensuing ninety years, the City has erected ninety-five houses of worship and/or religiously-related facilities representing twenty-four denominations. During this period, the population has increased from 300 to 135,000, and the City has increased from 150 acres to 19,500 acres. At this writing, one religious facility exists for every 1,800 persons, which is about the national average: one church for every 1,500 to 2,000 residents. Glendale's houses of worship, shown in Table 25, total 80.25 acres.

Religious facilities provide for the development of many faiths; social and educational functions are also supplied through the seventy-six churches and nineteen related religious facilities within Glendale. A religious facility is the specific area being utilized for religious services. The related religious activities are the support facilities such as convents, social halls, and offices. The facilities range in site size from the Church of Ancient Christianity which has approximately 0.10 acre to the Ananda Ashrama Retreat which, including related facilities, has 35.79 acres. As mentioned above, religious facilities occupy 80.25 acres; related facilities occupy another 23.37 acres, for a total of 103.62 acres.

Design criteria have been established for religious facilities. The Conference of Church Extension recommends one acre for religious facilities serving up to 400 members; the Urban Land Institute suggests three to five acres, preferably near a shopping center; a third leading authority recommends five to six acres for a 600 seat facility with 150 parking spaces and eight acres for a church with a parochial school. The religious facilities in Glendale do not meet these criteria. These standards, however, are only recommended, and there is no uniform agreement as to the adequate size of a church site. To a great extent, the site area depends upon the size of the congregation and the scope of its program.

Future religious developments in the City should consider their relationship to other land uses. For example, on-site parking is a necessity for a church, and it must be sufficient so that the facility's parking need does not become a nuisance to surrounding uses. The design of the religious facility must also consider its dominant image in the neighborhood and must remain in harmony with the area. Religious facilities adjacent to neighborhood shopping centers have been found satisfactory where they act as buffers between residential and commercial land uses. A facility at this particular location could also share a parking lot or structure. Furthermore, a religious park might be developed so that activities could cluster and share social, recreational, educational, and office structures. Religious groups could then divide the developmental costs of structures in order to minimize initial capital outlays.

TABLE 25
HOUSES OF WORSHIP
AND RELATED FACILITIES

NAME	LOCATION	SITE SIZE IN ACRES
Ananda Ashrama	5301 Pennsylvania Ave.	17.89
Bahai Faith Center	1112 N. Brand Blvd.	0.18
Bethany Bible Presbyterian	3229 N. Verdugo Rd.	0.18
Bethel Assembly of God	130 S. Chevy Chase Dr.	0.32
Calvary Independent Presbyterian	610 N. Glendale Ave.	0.45
Central Christian Church	305 E. Colorado St.	1.03
Chevy Chase Baptist Church	1209 E. Garfield Ave.	0.29
Christian and Missionary Alliance	606 S. Louise St.	0.42
Church of Ancient Christianity	111-17 E. Broadway	0.10
Church of Jesus Christ	2021 W. Glenoaks Blvd.	1.13
Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints	1130 E. Wilson Ave.	2.12
Church of Latter Day Saints	1101 N. Central Ave.	0.85
Church of Perfect Liberty Order of America	700 S. Adams St.	0.47
Church of Religious Science	4645 Dunsmore Ave.	4.08
Church of Religious Science	4845 Dunsmore Ave.	1.20
Church of Religious Science	2146 E. Chevy Chase Dr.	16.50
Church of the Holy Apostles	1003 S. Verdugo Rd.	0.52
Church of the Incarnation	1001 N. Brand Blvd.	0.32
Church Youth Center	419 E. Colorado St.	0.34
Covenant Church of the Foothills	5027 New York Ave.	1.67
Crescenta Valley Lutheran	2720 Montrose Ave.	0.68
Crescenta Valley United Methodist	2720 Montrose Ave.	0.68

TABLE 25 (cont.)

NAME	LOCATION	SITE SIZE IN ACRES	NAME	LOCATION	SITE SIZE IN ACRES
Evangelical Free Church of La Crescenta	3811 Foothill Blvd.	0.45	Lake Street Church of the Nazarene	1651 Lake St.	0.13
Faith Center	1615 S. Glendale Ave.	0.54	Life Chapel	346 Riverdale Dr.	0.28
First Baptist Church	209 N. Louise St.	0.39	Mount Olive Lutheran Church	3561 Foothill Blvd.	1.14
First Christian Church Science	500 S. Central Ave.	1.84	New Apostolic Church of North America	206 W. Cypress St.	0.20
First Church of the Nazarene	411 E. Acacia Ave.	0.70	Nisience Foundation	336 W. Colorado St.	0.14
First Free Methodist Church	334 N. Pacific Ave.	0.16	North Glendale United Methodist	1015 N. Central Ave.	0.52
First Lutheran Church of Glendale	1300 E. Colorado St.	0.43	Pacific Union Conference Seventh Day Adventist	1545 N. Verdugo Rd.	0.57
First Southern Baptist	725 N. Central Ave.	0.41	Parkview Christian Church	825 E. Maple St.	0.27
First United Brethren	1146 Justin Ave.	0.11	St. James' Catholic Church	4625 Dunsmore Ave.	0.39
First United Methodist Church	134 N. Kenwood St.	2.02	St. Mark's Episcopal	1020 N. Brand Blvd.	0.57
Foothill Christian Church	4459 Lowell Ave.	1.42	St. Matthew's Lutheran	1920 W. Glenoaks Blvd.	0.65
Foursquare Church	4001 La Crescenta Ave.	0.64	Salem Lutheran Church	1211 N. Brand Blvd.	0.48
Foursquare Church	326 E. Glenoaks Blvd.	0.22	Second Church of Christian Science	1020 W. Kenneth Rd.	0.60
Glen Cross Bible Church	1479 E. Broadway	0.40	Seventh Day Adventist	1535 E. Chevy Chase Dr.	1.52
Glendale Church of the Brethren	616-26 N. Pacific Ave.	0.70	Seventh Day Adventist	234 N. Isabel St.	0.92
Glendale Community Church of God	545 W. California Ave.	0.31	South Glendale Seventh Day Adventist	1809 Gardena Ave.	0.61
Glendale Foursquare	360 W. Windsor Rd.	0.34	Temple Sinai	1212 N. Pacific Ave.	0.52
Glendale Gospel Chapter	425 W. Windsor Rd.	0.21	The Word of God	225 S. Chevy Chase Dr.	0.25
Glendale Japanese Free Methodist	317 W. Palmer Ave.	0.17	Third Church of Christian Science	2406 Honolulu Ave.	0.15
Glendale Missionary Baptist	1200 Carlton Dr.	0.53	Unity Temple	119 S. Kenwood St.	0.17
Glendale Presbyterian Church	219 E. Harvard St.	0.26	Vallejo Drive Seventh Day Adventist	300 Vallejo Dr.	1.63
Glendale Seventh Day Adventist	901 E. Broadway	0.26	Wesley United Methodist Church	211 S. Pacific Ave.	0.37
Grace Brethren Community Church	632 W. Stocker St.	0.15	West Glendale Community	1800 Lake St.	0.49
Grandview Presbyterian	1130 Ruberta Ave.	0.39	Zion Lutheran	301 N. Isabel St.	0.26
Holy Family	214 E. Elk Ave.	0.70		Religious Facilities	80.25
Immanuel Baptist Church	514 W. Broadway	0.41		Related Facilities	23.37
Jehovah's Witness	509 S. Columbus Ave.	0.35			
Jehovah's Witness Kingdom Hall	1011 S. Adams St.	0.39		Total Acres	103.62
La Crescenta Presbyterian	2902 Montrose Ave.	0.60			

Source: City of Glendale Planning Division, 1974.



transportation

The transportation network in Glendale has many forms of service, all of which result in the conveyance of people and goods. Roads and sidewalks are the main routes of transit in Glendale, but the City is also served by railroad, helicopter, taxi, and bus transportation.

The transportation network of Glendale is important to a discussion of land use in general and specifically community facilities. All land uses are trip generators and therefore, influence the volume of traffic and the forms of necessary transportation facilities. Conversely, transportation accessibility or lack thereof also influences growth patterns within the City, types of land uses, and their prudent locations. People often take transportation facilities for granted, as a part of their everyday life with few realizing the enormity of the impact which transportation imparts on the City. The transportation network is perhaps the most important factor in determining where we live and work and where public services and community facilities are located.

In total, transportation facilities utilize 3,258.64 acres of the City (see Table 26). This is almost 17 percent of the total City's acreage, or 41.01 percent of the total acreage in community facilities, thus ranking transportation number one of all such categories in size.

Streets

Glendale is primarily a bedroom community since a large percentage of its citizens are employed outside the corporate limits. Because of this circumstance, congestion on

major street arteries occur in the morning and evening "rush hours." Similarly, the major employment centers in the City--the Grand Central Industrial Centre, the Brand Boulevard commercial and financial district, the Civic Center, the San Fernando industrial area, and the Montrose Shopping Park--are also related to a transportation network which attracts patrons and facilitates employee traffic among residential, commercial, and industrial areas.

The first developed road in Glendale was constructed in 1871. This was El Camino del Arastradero, which was affectionately termed the "Old Muddy Ditch" by the community residents because it was a natural culvert for run-off water from the local mountains. The Ditch was the major route through the San Fernando Valley from Los Angeles to the San Fernando Mission. In 1886, part of this road was given its present name: Glendale Avenue. Paved roads began to be developed as the City expanded and subdivided, resulting in 198.6 miles of paved roads in 1927, which served a burgeoning population of almost 60,000. Today, 340.6 miles of roadway exist in Glendale, which include 9.4 miles of freeway. Presently, the City of Glendale has 3,110.80 acres in streets.

Freeways within Glendale have always had the greatest impact on road and land use patterns of the City. The conversion of productive land into expressways causes human displacement and relocation problems, as well as a financial loss to the City treasury. Later, however, higher land values adjacent to freeways more than return this initial loss in tax revenues. Over nine miles of freeway have been constructed in the City, presenting an impact of noise, dust, and air and visual pollution. It has, however, relieved Glendale of traffic which had formerly passed through the City, and one can assume that a good portion of the 251,000 cars which now pass over the Ventura-Golden State Freeway Interchange daily might otherwise be on San Fernando Road, Victory Boulevard, and Colorado Street. Similarly, with the completion of the Glendale Freeway in 1978, traffic on Verdugo Road, Canada Boulevard, and Glendale Avenue should experience a substantial drop in volume.

The land use patterns of arterial streets will also be affected by the reduced traffic brought about by freeway construction. The roads will no longer be heavy transit carriers, and the character of the area will change. Intensive land uses such as gas stations, quick food eating places, and other impulse shopping areas will be affected by the newly established traffic patterns. With the completion of the Golden State Freeway, both San Fernando Road and Victory Boulevard had a substantial decrease in traffic volume, and since the freeway completion, this area has changed from a commercial area to a manufacturing complex, resulting in a transformation of community use and image. The completion of the Glendale-Foothill Freeway Interchange is expected to have a similar impact along Foothill Boulevard, and the *North Glendale Community Plan* has recommended measures which will facilitate the transition to a restricted industrial use along the thoroughfare which will not only benefit the North Glendale area but also the City as a whole.

Rail Transportation

The Southern Pacific Railroad provided the first rail service to Glendale in 1876. The Glendale depot located at the end of Cerritos Avenue was built in 1887 as the Tropico Station and was part of the town of Tropico until 1918, when it was annexed to Glendale. Because it provided access to the area, the railroad was highly influential in the original development of the City. At one time 35 percent of Southern Pacific's passengers in Southern California either arrived or departed from Glendale. At its peak, the Tropico Station served Beverly Hills, Hollywood, Pasadena, and the San Fernando Valley more conveniently than did Union Station in downtown Los Angeles. Currently, only two trains stop at the Amtrak/Glendale Station serving about fifty passengers per day. The major use of trains in Glendale today is for the handling of freight. The San Fernando Road and Grand Central industrial areas are both served by rail sidings.

Rail inter-city transportation is not quantitatively significant today in either the number of passengers carried or freight volume. It is very important, however, in its past effect on the land use pattern in those areas adjacent to the tracks which have become industrial developments and have generated tax dollars to the City. Glendale now has 51.73 acres in railroad use, which includes the Amtrak/Glendale Station at the intersection of Cerritos and Railroad Avenues, as well as the trackage lining the western edge of the City.

Streetcar

Public mass transportation has had an equally important role in the development of Glendale. The City's expansion can be related to the completion of the transportation lines linking Glendale to Los Angeles. In 1904, the first electric car service was started between Los Angeles and Glendale, and in 1909, this line was extended to Montrose. Development of the land at the end of these lines followed almost immediately as real estate speculation was a rational outgrowth of transit line extension.

Many of the wide landscaped thoroughfares within the City (e.g., Brand and Glendale Boulevards) are legacies of the streetcars which serviced Glendale so well. The Glendale and Montrose Railway provided transportation for many of Glendale's early residents and was instrumental in the growth of not only Glendale but also Montrose and La Crescenta. The Glendale and Montrose Railway died, a victim of the Depression, but the Pacific Electric Railway and the Union Pacific continued their efficient streetcar service in Glendale until 1955 and 1956, respectively.

Bus Transportation

With the demise of the streetcar in the mid-1950s, Glendale primarily relied then as it does now on the bus and taxi for intra and inter-city public transportation. The Southern California Rapid Transit District (SCRTD), Continental Trailways, Greyhound, and Brock Bus Lines are major bus companies which serve the City. Each of these companies has its own effect on the land use pattern, and

future routes and terminals should be analyzed as new areas develop or as service demands rise.

The SCRTD provides an expansive system of bus transportation in the City. A large proportion of the housing in Glendale is within one-quarter mile of SCRTD's eight bus lines. The primary areas which lack close proximity to transit routes are Chevy Chase Canyon, the Grand Central Industrial Centre, and the southern and eastern slopes of the Verdugo Mountains. To most users, cost is not a factor in bus transportation, since the SCRTD transit fare has been recently reduced to 25 cents by a Los Angeles County subsidy. The buses run as frequently as every twenty minutes during rush hours, but through the off-peak hours this service may be as infrequent as only once every two hours. Presently, the SCRTD is completing regional transportation plans which may influence the future development patterns of the City, and these plans must be closely watched by City officials.

Inter-city passenger and freight transportation is also furnished by Glendale's three private bus companies: Greyhound Bus Lines, Brock Bus Lines, and Continental Trailways. Greyhound has a modern bus terminal located at 6000 San Fernando Road in West Glendale on a 0.20-acre site. This facility has access to the Grand Central Industrial Centre for freight delivery. Over twenty-five buses serve the Glendale depot daily. In contrast, Continental Trailways occupies only 0.06 acre and has only five buses serving its terminal at 1625 W. Glenoaks Boulevard. Brock Bus Lines provides a charter bus service to Glendale and adjacent cities for schools, clubs, excursions, and other trip functions. The bus line is located at 722 W. Wilson Avenue on a 0.24-acre parcel.

Local and inter-city transportation is also supplied by taxi franchises. Montrose Cab Company serves Glendale, Montrose, La Canada, La Crescenta, Flintridge, and Sunland-Tujunga from its 0.04-acre site at 2013 Montrose Avenue. Yellow and Red Top Cab Companies, though not physically located in Glendale, also provide service to the City and surrounding communities.

Air Transportation

Glendale lacks direct connection with other regions through air transportation. It wasn't always this way, however. Until 1955, Grand Central Airport was the major airport of Southern California as travelers departed from this terminal to cities around the world. The advent of the jet age and physical constraints of the site led to the decline of the airport and its subsequent conversion into the Grand Central Industrial Centre.

Helicopter service was provided to the City as a link with the major air terminals in the region and was an asset to the industrial and commercial developments in the City. Service was initiated in 1958 for the transport of mail; air cargo was later added, and in 1960, passenger transport began. Glendale was the first city in the nation to construct a heliport specifically for scheduled passenger service. A 17.0-acre site located at the western end of Colorado Street was developed for this purpose. Over 17,000 passengers a year were using the helicopter facility

by 1971, when it was forced to close after a series of accidents.

Parking

Parking facilities are vitally important to the City because they link the transportation network with land development. If parking facilities are inadequate, the transportation system will become congested, thus resulting in an adverse effect on the surrounding land uses because access is blocked. Provision of adequate off-street parking for residential, commercial, and industrial areas should be common practice in Glendale, and good parking design which provides for visual harmony and safe access should be advocated.

There are 20.23 acres of municipally-owned, automobile parking in the City of Glendale. Over and above this figure, the Glendale Galleria will add an \$8 million, three-level parking structure with approximately 4,400 parking spaces; this will increase the City's parking acreage by 14.35 acres. In the Central Business District alone, there are more than 1,500 off-street, municipal parking spaces, but this is still an insufficient number, and revitalization plans for this area have urged additional off-street parking.

Parking problems in residential and industrial areas must also be resolved. Although these land use activities are not as intense as their commercial counterpart, they, too, must have adequate off-street parking facilities or face the inevitability of traffic congestion.

Other parking facilities--privately provided for customer, tenant, and employee parking--comprise another 75.34 acres in the City.

Minibus and Dial-A-Ride

With the combined public and private transportation facilities, Glendale's circulation needs are basically fulfilled. There are, however, two modes of transportation which could complement the present services.

Because of Glendale's elderly population and those under sixteen years of age, the handicapped, the economically-disadvantaged, and those who for one reason or another do not own an automobile, the minibus and dial-a-ride systems should be investigated as to their feasibility within the City.

A minibus system would be advantageous within the Central Business District. Such a system could gratuitously, or for a nominal fee, shuttle shoppers among the commercial nodes of the Fashion Center, Brand Boulevard, and the future Glendale Galleria. If successful, a similar system could operate within the Montrose Shopping Park. A minibus line would require financial assistance, and probably sources for a subsidy would be the City itself, the merchants profiting by the service, and/or a federal grant.

A dial-a-ride system is demand responsive, and therefore,

similar to taxi service. The advantage to the dial-a-ride system, however, is generally a lower fare because the cost of operating the vehicle is shared among the riders. Routes continually vary depending upon the origins and destinations of the riders. Patrons requesting service are picked up and left off where they desire. A dial-a-ride system is convenient, comfortable, inexpensive, and prompt. Such a citywide service could be used by shoppers, workers, students, and others. These two public modes and other improvement aspects of the City's transportation system are discussed at greater length and detail in the Planning Division's Circulation Element.

MAP NO. 17

LOCATION OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

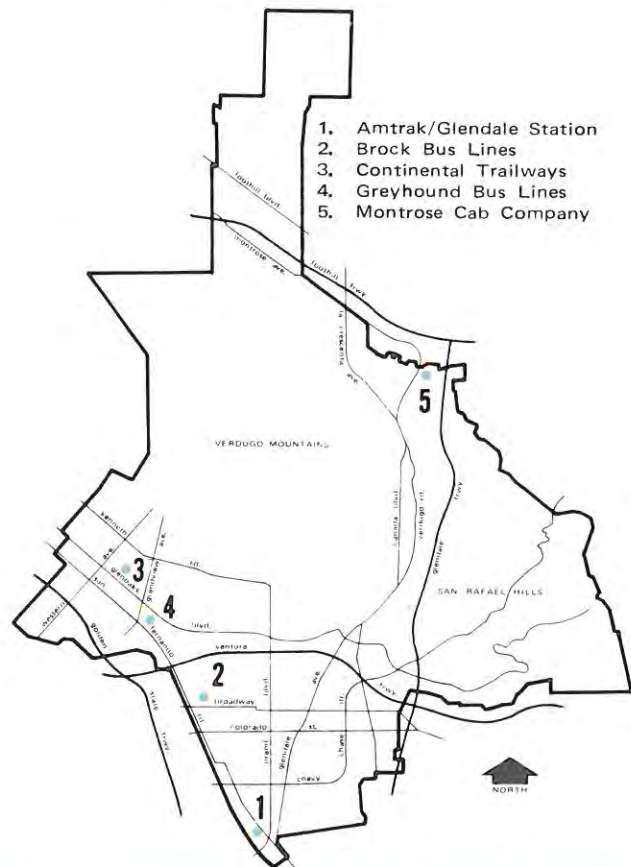
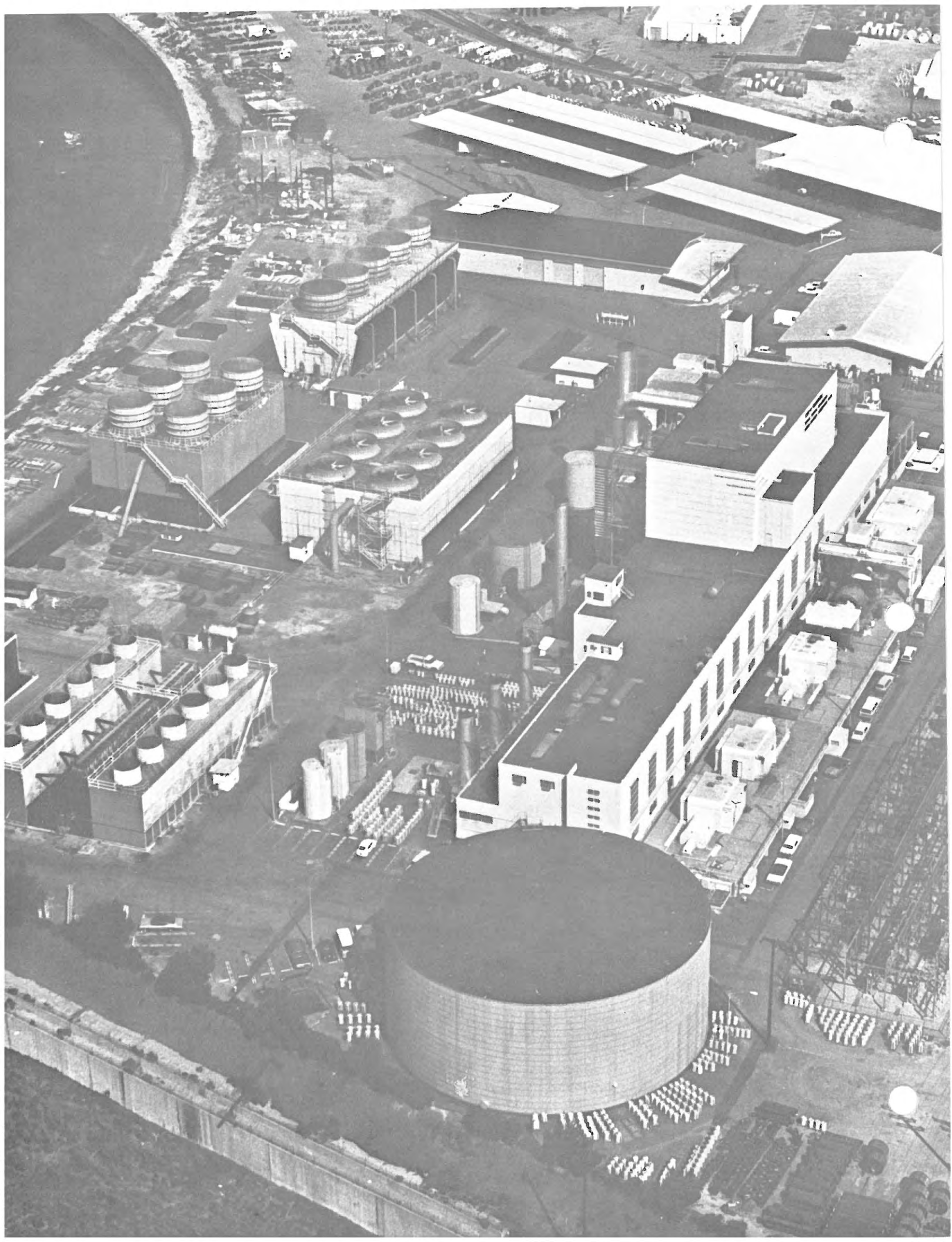


TABLE 26
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

STATUS	LOCATION	SITE SIZE IN ACRES
Brock Bus Lines	722 W. Wilson Ave.	0.24
Continental Trailways	1625 W. Glenoaks Blvd.	0.06
Greyhound Bus Lines	6000 San Fernando Rd.	0.20
Montrose Cab Company	2013 Montrose Ave.	0.04
Municipal Parking	Citywide	20.23
Private Parking	Citywide	75.34
Railroad rights-of-way including Amtrak/Glendale Station	Southwestern boundary of City	51.73
Streets including freeways	Citywide	3,110.80
	Total	3,258.64

Source: City of Glendale Planning Division, 1974.





utilities

A number of public and quasi-public utility services are provided Glendale residents and businessmen. These include gas, electricity, water, and telephone services. These facilities total 790.11 acres, thus ranking it the third most expansive of community facilities with 9.94 percent of the total acreage.

Gas

Natural gas is the only gas supply currently used in Glendale, and the Southern California Gas Company is the City's exclusive supplier. Although the gas company has easement rights for its pipelines throughout the City, the corporation actually owns only two sites. One is a 0.34-acre lot at 126 N. Maryland Avenue, which is the business office; the other is a regulating station located on a 2.00-acre parcel at Fairmont Avenue and San Fernando Road.

At present, approximately four-fifths of Glendale's natural gas is supplied from out-of-state and one-fifth from within the state. Most of the out-of-state gas originates in Texas and New Mexico and is transported through a system of underground pipelines.

The current contracted gas supplies can accommodate Glendale's normal growth pattern until 1978. After this time, the Southern California Gas Company expects consumption demands to be met by additional gas supplies purchased from foreign soils, as well as a coal gasification plant now under construction in New Mexico. The company is also studying the feasibility of laying a gas pipeline from the Canadian Arctic.

Gas service is presently available to all areas of the City. The average, monthly, residential cost for this service is \$10.50. For the small portion of the City not currently served—primarily mountain areas—gas mains will be extended as the need occurs. As is common, if there is a sufficient number of customers in a new development, gas main extension is provided without charge. Otherwise, a deposit must be paid which is subject to refund as additional customers are served by the extension.

Electricity

The City of Glendale is one of several municipalities in Southern California which generates its own electrical power. The 13.39-acre Glendale steam power plant, built in 1942, is located on the 23.18-acre Public Service Division site at 800 Airway near the intersection of San Fernando Road and the Ventura Freeway. This plant with its seven generators has a capacity of 199,000 kilowatts. Additionally, 18,000 kilowatts are received from Hoover Dam and 50,000 kilowatts from the Pacific Northwest. From the large plant on Airway, electricity is distributed to the City's thirteen substations which total 7.28 acres in accumulated site size.

From the substations, electricity is supplied to the user through either underground or overhead wiring. Underground electric cables, which are pulled into ducts surrounded by protective concrete, have been required in all new subdivisions since 1958. Underground power distribution produces a more attractive and stable neighborhood, greater public safety, less maintenance, and more dependable service than overhead electrical power distribution. Overhead storm damage and tree trimming expenditures are eliminated, as is the hazard of overhead wires in firefighting. With the technical pioneering already done, costs can be brought down to the point where even low-cost housing can have underground electrical power service. Today, Glendale has 71.5 miles of underground cable (19 percent) and 309.5 miles of overhead wiring (81 percent).

Although Southern California Edison has 263.77 acres in transmission rights-of-way in Glendale, the City's Public Service Division has had the sole responsibility for serving the entire community with electricity since 1909, and its expansion of service is a function of demand. For the past twenty years, there has been a 6 to 7 percent annual growth rate in electrical consumption.

At the current level, 20 percent of all electric power is being used by industry, 40 percent by residences, and 40 percent by commerce. A study by independent consultants has confirmed that because of increased building activity another turbine must be added by 1976, if Glendale's electrical needs are to be met. The City's Public Service Division believes that this new \$14 million turbine, capable of generating 70,000 kilowatts, will meet Glendale's needs through 1981. The City hopes not to be placed in a future energy crunch similar to the one which alarmed the nation in early 1974, so a long-range plan beyond 1981 involves Glendale's participation in developing large coal-fired, nuclear-powered, and geothermal-generated plants located in remote regions of the

country. A combination of these actions will meet the City's needs through 1995. The aggregate acreage in electrical utility is 298.97 and is distributed as follows:

TABLE 27
ELECTRICAL UTILITIES

STATUS	SITE SIZE IN ACRES
Glendale electrical substations	
Acacia	0.54
Bel Aire	0.64
Fremont	0.29
Glorietta	0.32
Grandview	0.33
Howard (East)	0.38
Howard (West)	0.35
Montrose	0.74
New York	0.67
Rossmoyne	0.89
Scholl	0.20
Tropico	0.92
Western	1.01
Glendale generating plant	13.39
Glendale rights-of-way	14.53
Southern California Edison rights-of-way	263.77
Total	298.97

Source: City of Glendale Planning Division, 1974.

Water

Glendale has a public water supply available to all residents and businessmen, thereby allowing the developer to sidestep the engineering, installation, and financial problems involved in providing his own. Moreover, as explained below, the great variation in the quantity and quality of water from individual wells is not encountered. For this service, the average Glendale resident pays \$7.53 per month.

The Metropolitan Water District serves much of Southern California and provides 40 percent of Glendale's water which is transported here from Northern California and the Colorado River. The other 60 percent of the potable water comes from Glendale wells. Together these waters are processed and mixed at the Verdugo Metropolitan Pump Station located at Glendale Avenue and Glenoaks Boulevard on its 0.23-acre site. A large water treatment plant is located at 6136 San Fernando Road on a 1.56-acre site. In addition to these plants, the City has another 97.93 acres in pumping stations, wells, reservoirs, and other related water facilities. In Glendale, there are 348 miles of water pipeline serving 31,000 residential, commercial, and industrial customers who consume up to 43,000,000 gallons of water per day.

The City's Public Service Division is always willing to place tanks in new areas where the demand exists, and it is currently planning to make a second connection to Northern California to better serve the needs of the citizens. With this second connection, Glendale's slowly increasing population will be adequately supplied with water at least through 1995.

Today, the only area in Glendale not entirely served by the Public Service Division is North Glendale. About 7 percent of these residents are still obtaining their water from the Crescenta Valley County Water District. Those being so served pay an average monthly bill of \$9.35 (24 percent higher than the average resident). The recently adopted, *North Glendale Community Plan* has recommended that the City seek the financial means to either purchase or lease the Crescenta Valley County Water District's facilities in order to provide improved, uniform, water quality at a lower cost to these Glendale residents.

Also part of the water facilities situated in Glendale are the Los Angeles County Flood Control District's channels. These basins are responsible for carrying normal run-off and flood waters from Glendale to the Pacific Ocean. In the City, there are 379.29 acres of flood control channels. Of this, the county owns in fee 333.18 acres and in easement 46.11 acres.

Sewerage

The City of Glendale also provides a sewer and storm drain service, although no acreage has been assigned to these facilities because conduits are generally placed in street rights-of-way.

Glendale's sewerage system is being used by a majority of residents within the City. The only exception is the North Glendale area which will not be completely connected to the system until 1980. Sewers will be available to all North Glendale residents in 1975, but mandatory connection will not be required for another five years. There are also a few isolated cases in the remainder of the City where sewers are not available. Those who are not connected to a sewer generally have septic tanks and cesspools for the disposal of their sewage.

The existing sewerage system has adequate capacity to handle current sewage quantities. Sewer maintenance crews routinely check the sewers for available capacity, and when demand begins to reach the capacity, the necessary adjustments are made by the City's Public Works Division.

The City's sewage is now conveyed to the Hyperion treatment plant in the city of Los Angeles. To meet the 1995 expectations, Glendale and Los Angeles are jointly constructing a reclamation plant near Colorado Street and the Los Angeles River.

Storm drains are typically constructed by licensed contractors who are selected through competitive bidding; some minor maintenance and construction are done by the Public Works Division. Flood waters are carried from the storm drains to the Los Angeles County Flood Control District's channels and then to the Pacific Ocean.

Telephone

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company is the sole provider of telephone service for the City of Glendale. The telephone utility has a number of business offices, employment centers, and equipment sites in the City (see

Table 28 and accompanying map), all of which total 9.79 acres.

Radio

The radio-related facilities are another utility servicing Glendale. There are transmission rights-of-way and relay towers which total 80.00 acres.* (Radio stations located in Glendale are enumerated in the category entitled Other Community Facilities). The final aggregate of utility acreage is shown in Table 28.

TABLE 28
ALL UTILITIES: LOCATION AND ACREAGE

TYPE OF UTILITY	LOCATION	SITE SIZE IN ACRES
ELECTRICAL		
City of Glendale electric generating plant	800 Airway	13.39
City of Glendale electric substations	Citywide	7.28
City of Glendale rights-of-way	Verdugo Mountains	14.53
Southern California Edison rights-of-way	Verdugo Mountains and San Rafael Hills	263.77
GAS		
Southern California Gas Company office	126 N. Maryland Ave.	0.34
Southern California Gas Company regulating station	Fairmont Ave. and San Fernando Rd.	2.00
TELEPHONE		
Business office	720 Western Ave.	1.68
Central office	124 S. Orange St.	0.34
Information operator/business office	206 W. Harvard St./213 S. Orange St.	0.51
Plant and construction engineering training center	210 W. Lexington Dr.	0.87
Radio tower (for mobile telephones)	Verdugo Mountains	2.00
Relay tower	San Rafael Hills	0.48
Repair and maintenance center	1242 Los Angeles St.	0.85
Repair and maintenance center	515 Pioneer Dr.	2.76
Repeater station	Orange St. and Cypress St.	0.13
Toll office (long distance)	127 S. Brand Blvd.	0.17
WATER		
City of Glendale pumping stations, reservoirs, wells, etc.	Citywide	97.93
City of Glendale treatment plant	6136 San Fernando Rd.	1.56
City of Glendale Verdugo Metropolitan Pump Station	1111 N. Glendale Ave.	0.23
Los Angeles County Flood Control District	Citywide	379.29
Total		790.11

Source: City of Glendale Planning Division, 1974.

*The radio utility acreage—eighty acres—has not been included because it only occupies air rights. The underlying use, if in a community facility activity, has been added to other categories.

**MAP NO. 18
LOCATION OF UTILITIES**

ELECTRIC

Substations

- 1. Acacia
- 2. Bel Aire
- 3. Fremont
- 4. Glorietta
- 5. Grandview
- 6. Howard (East)
- 7. Howard (West)
- 8. Montrose
- 9. New York
- 10. Rossmoyne
- 11. Scholl
- 12. Tropico
- 13. Western
- 14. Electric Generating Plant

GAS

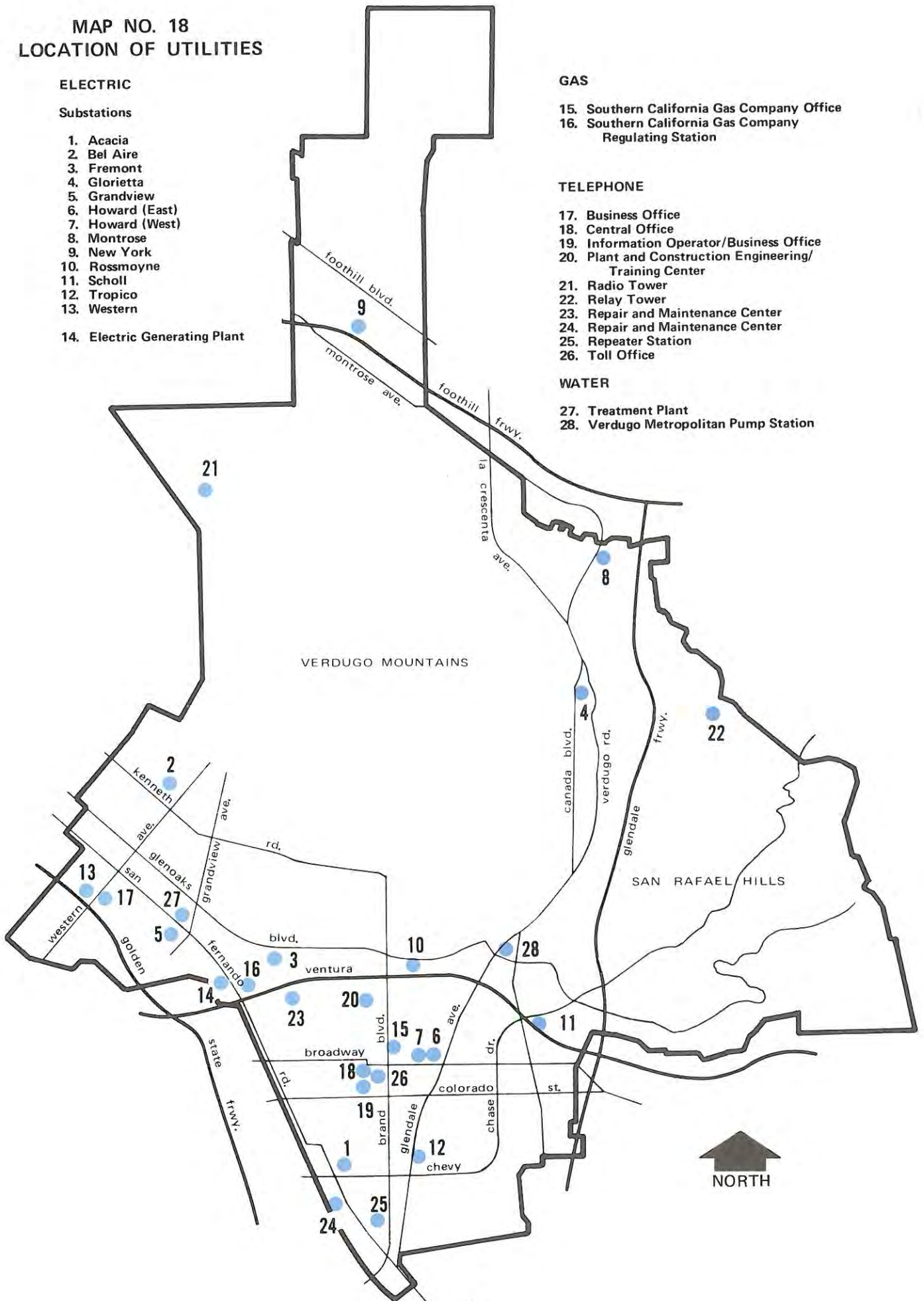
- 15. Southern California Gas Company Office
- 16. Southern California Gas Company Regulating Station

TELEPHONE

- 17. Business Office
- 18. Central Office
- 19. Information Operator/Business Office
- 20. Plant and Construction Engineering/ Training Center
- 21. Radio Tower
- 22. Relay Tower
- 23. Repair and Maintenance Center
- 24. Repair and Maintenance Center
- 25. Repeater Station
- 26. Toll Office

WATER

- 27. Treatment Plant
- 28. Verdugo Metropolitan Pump Station





vacant land

Glendale initially prospered as an agricultural community, and at that time much of the land was in low-intensity, agricultural uses such as animal husbandry and truck farming on the prime alluvial soils deposited at the base of Mount Verdugo. In the last one hundred years, this rural community has consolidated the use of its land, and today, very little of the developable land remains in a vacant state. Most of the unoccupied land that does exist is in the Verdugo Mountains, San Rafael Hills, and San Gabriel Mountains. Much of the vacant hillside land is in the public domain, and the remaining tracts are being considered as potential conservation and open space preserves.

Vacant land is an important element of any city because it provides the basis for efficient and facile development. When vacant land does not exist in easily developable locations (as is the case in much of Glendale), the opportunity arises for redevelopment of central areas where newer developments can more efficiently use the land. This process may seem costly due to the demolition of existing structures in order to provide for new ones, but this system rejuvenates the City and alleviates the sprawling urban pattern through the manner in which it concentrates development.

Vacant land is also essential in providing for the creation of public recreation and open space areas. *The 1990 Open Space, Recreation and Conservation Elements* have established guidelines for the initial and continual development of these facilities. In the provision of community facilities,

vacant land should be catalogued and programmed so that whenever economically and physically feasible the City can conserve and preserve it.

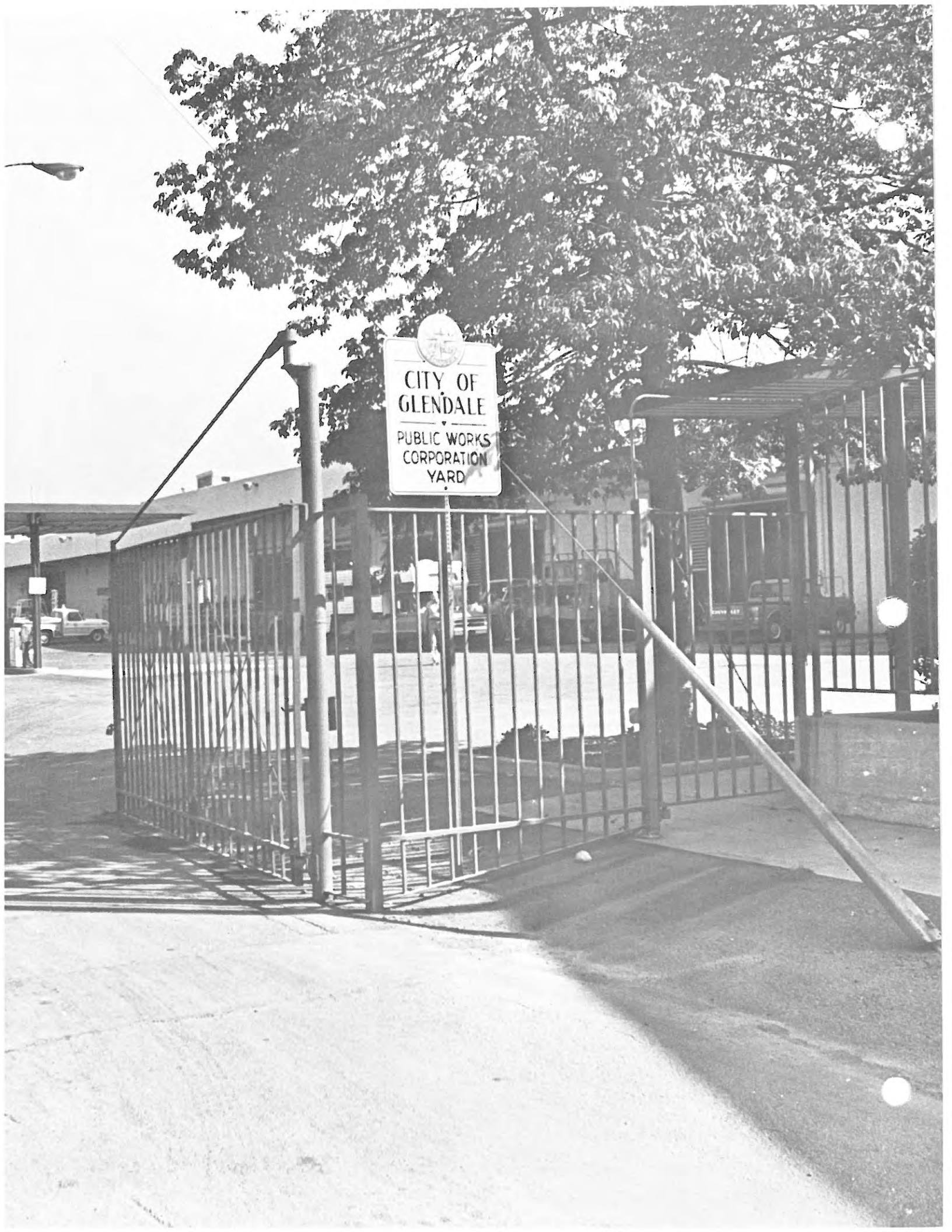
There are 7,249.38 acres in the City which can be classified as vacant land of which 2,398.77 acres are in public and quasi-public ownership, therefore making it the second largest of all community facilities with 30.18 percent of the total acreage.

**TABLE 29
VACANT LAND**

STATUS	SITE SIZE IN ACRES
City-owned--unsubdivided	103.58
Privately-owned--unsubdivided	4,092.80
Other government or quasi-publicly owned--unsubdivided	247.04
Subtotal unsubdivided	4,443.42
City-owned--subdivided	5.72
Privately-owned--subdivided	757.81
Other government or quasi-publicly owned--subdivided	2.34
Subtotal subdivided	765.87
City conservation/open space	2,040.09
Total	7,249.38

Note: There are 2,398.77 acres in public and quasi-public ownership and 4,850.61 acres in private ownership.

Source: City of Glendale Planning Division, 1974.



CITY OF
GLENDALE
PUBLIC WORKS
CORPORATION
YARD



other community facilities

This final category includes the remaining community facilities which were unable to be conveniently placed in any previously discussed group. This category includes three City corporation yards, the Scholl Canyon sanitation landfill, and three radio stations. Together these facilities total 371.56 acres. This is the fourth largest category, combining for 4.27 percent of all community facility acreage.

Corporation Yards

Two of the City's corporation yards are operated by the Public Works Division and are located on Chevy Chase Drive. The sanitation yard is at 548 W. Chevy Chase Drive and is 1.90 acres in size. This yard is responsible for the City's rubbish collection. Across the street at 541 W. Chevy Chase Drive is the City's street and sewer yard which is 5.27 acres in size. The basic function of the personnel stationed here is to maintain and repair the City's streets, curbs, gutters, and sidewalks, as well as the City's weirs, flumes, and pumping stations. Besides these essential duties, the crew at this yard is principally responsible for the gardening of the City's parks and the planning and maintenance of the City's parkway trees. The City's third corporation yard is located at 800 Airway. This is the 9.79-acre Public Service Yard which is responsible for Glendale's water and electrical systems.

Sanitation Landfill

The Scholl Canyon sanitation landfill operates on a 354.00-acre site. The landfill accepted its first truck-load of rubbish on March 22, 1961. Over the next fourteen years, almost 6,000,000 tons of trash have been deposited here by the cities of Pasadena, Los Angeles, and Glendale, as well as various private trash collectors. In 1973, over 73,000 tons of refuse were collected in Glendale. This is approximately 1,100 pounds per citizen. Over the years, the Los Angeles County Sanitation District has paid the City of Glendale almost \$1.3 million for the development of the landfill as a park site. Plans are being prepared for recreational facilities which will ultimately include a golf course, tennis courts, and several sports fields. A park and campsite are already in operation.

One feasible solution to the energy crisis may eventually develop from the Scholl landfill. Gas escaping from decomposing organic matter has already been harnessed at other landfill sites (Palos Verdes and Mission Canyon). Although it is not inexpensive, when cleaned and purified, this gas can provide the necessary energy to power generators.

Radio Stations

There are three radio stations broadcasting in the City of Glendale. KHOF is located at 1614 S. Glendale Avenue; KIEV is at 104 N. Glendale Avenue; and KUTE is at 512 E. Wilson Avenue. The site sizes for these stations are 0.54, 0.04, and 0.02 acre, respectively.

Table 30 shows a breakdown of the Other Community Facilities category.

TABLE 30
OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES

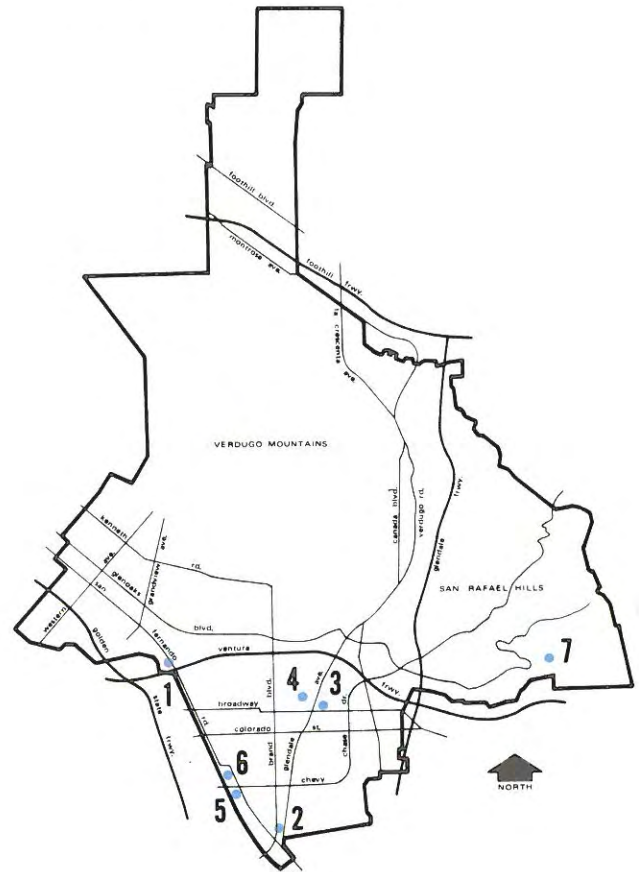
STATUS	LOCATION	SITE SIZE IN ACRES
City of Glendale Public Service Corporation Yard (water and electric)	800 Airway	9.79
City of Glendale Public Works Corporation Yard (sanitation)	548 W. Chevy Chase Dr.	1.90
City of Glendale Public Works Corporation Yard (streets and sewers)	541 W. Chevy Chase Dr.	5.27
KHOF Radio Station	1615 S. Glendale Ave.	0.54
KIEV Radio Station	104 N. Glendale Ave.	0.04
KUTE Radio Station	512 E. Wilson Ave.	0.02
Scholl Canyon Sanitation Landfill	San Rafael Hills	354.00
TOTAL		371.56

Source: City of Glendale Planning Division, 1974.



MAP NO. 19
LOCATION OF OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES

1. City of Glendale Public Service Corporation Yard (water and electric)
2. City of Glendale Public Works Corporation Yard (sanitation)
3. City of Glendale Public Works Corporation Yard (streets and sewers)
4. KHOF Radio Station
5. KIEV Radio Station
6. KUTE Radio Station
7. Scholl Canyon Sanitation Land Fill





implementation

The comprehensive planning process as it relates to the Community Facilities Element began with a series of statements which were identified as goals, or the desired consequences of a purposely drawn program of action. The next step taken was to ascertain the present and future adequacies or deficiencies of specific facilities and then recommend remedial or prognostic measures where suitable; this procedure is found in the preceding sixteen chapters. Although the number of insufficiencies is small, solutions to each have been suggested.

The final step in the format is the implementation of the plan. If the plan is seen as a directive for specified action, then its success can only be measured by its degree of implementation.

In order to implement those solutions mentioned in the various chapters, as well as meet the previously stated goals and policies of the Community Facilities Element, three essential programs and their potential sources of funding have been outlined.

PROGRAMS

Establish a line of communication with citizen advisory committees as to the needs and desires of existing and future facilities.

Monitor and evaluate all aspects (e.g., location, neighborhood and citywide impact, productivity) of new facilities and services as they are developed.

Arrange short and long-term capital improvement programs and specific plans for each facility group.

SOURCES OF FUNDING

Because of the nature of community facilities, most improvement expenditures are generally large capital outlays for the upgrading or expansion of activities and structures rather than the much smaller expenditures associated with general maintenance and operation. In making its findings and recommendations, the Community Facilities Element has concerned itself with only the gross inadequacies in a categorical system's ability to provide services to the public. Once these inadequacies have been determined, large scale infusions of monies are required to rectify the deficiencies.

Below are the sources of funding available for federal, state, and local community facilities. The list is by no means inclusive, but it does represent the primary sources. Following the descriptions of each is a matrix (Table 31) which graphically depicts the funding sources available for each community facility.

Federal income tax. This is money paid to the United States government based upon an escalated percentage of wage earners' salaries.

Federal Revenue Sharing. This fund must be used for expenditures that are ordinary and necessary. All capital expenditures using revenue sharing funds are limited to those which are authorized by state and local laws.

Housing and Community Development Act (1974). This provides for \$8.4 billion in federal subsidies over the next six years. Glendale's share of this program has been estimated at \$7 million. The funds must be spent within certain federal guidelines, but applicable programs are those which would generally furnish better public service and facilities for the community.

Sales tax. This is money which is received as a result of the state tax upon goods sold within the City.

Property tax. This is money paid to the county based upon the assessed valuation of property as determined by the county assessor.

General obligation bond. This is a security sold for a specific fund raising purpose and approved by the voters. It is repaid from ad valorem taxes upon all the property assessable by the issuing agency and by other general revenues.

Glendale General Fund. This source provides the local revenues for activities not required to be accounted for in a special fund established by law or administrative decision.

Private funds and donations. This is either a perpetual endowment or finite gift and is either real or personal property. Such a legacy, devise, or bequest may be used for any purpose unless specified by the donor.

Special assessment district. This is a tax collected from property owners benefited by specific improvements in order to defray the cost of such improvements; it is apportioned according to the benefits to the property affected by the improvements.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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William Boyd, Police Officer, Method of Operations, Los Angeles Police Department.
Mrs. Dorothy Fisher, Engineer, Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company.
Mrs. Jerry Forester, Glendale Unified School District.
Mrs. Theda Graham, Police Technician, Pasadena Police Department.
Ray Grier, Project Engineer, Los Angeles County Sanitation District.
Lt. Cyrus Hays, Glendale Police Division.
Sgt. William Jones, Los Angeles Police Department.
Phillip Knox, former Administrator of Pacific Glen Hospital.
John Lether, Supervisor of Records, Glendale Police Division.
Capt. John Lyons, Glendale Police Division.
James McGlashen, Director of Secondary Education, Glendale Unified School District.
Steve Meyerhofer, Chief Water Works Engineer, Glendale Public Service Division.
Victor J. Pallos, Glendale Unified School District.
Dr. Mary Seddon, Los Angeles County Health Services Department.
Mrs. Mickie Tracy, Comprehensive Health Planning.
Chief William A. Yates, Glendale Fire Division.
Richard Young, Senior Electrical Engineer, Glendale Public Service Division.

errata

1. This City Council Resolution certification should read as follows:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) SS.
CITY OF GLENDALE)

I, FRANK M. USHER, City Clerk of the City of Glendale, certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by The Council of the City of Glendale, California, at a regular meeting held on the 9th day of December, 1975, and that the same was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes: Garcin, Haverkamp, Meseck, Parcher, Garcia
Noes: None
Absent: None

Frank M. Usher, City Clerk

2. On page 3, Column 1, the last three lines have been amended by the Planning Commission to read: "Make conservation lands and large tracts of public and private vacant land accessible to citizens seeking recreational outlets through the use of easements, leases, etc."
3. Map 1 (Location of Remedial and Preparatory Schools) on page 8 and Table 3 (Private Educational Facilities) on page 5 should include Tainer Town. The nursery school is located at 2512 Weston Place on 0.15 acre.
4. Map 4 (Location of Religious Schools) on page 11 and Table 4 (Private and Parochial Academic Schools) on page 5 should include Verdugo Valley School. The school is located at 2146 E. Chevy Chase Drive. Its grade levels are from kindergarten through grade 3, and its enrollment is ninety-three. No acreage has been assigned to this facility since it is a part of the Church of Religious Science.
5. Table 8 (Public Recreational Facilities) on page 15 should indicate the Adult Recreation Center as a Neighborhood Park. Additionally, the site should be shown to have a community building by including the appropriate footnote contained in the table.
6. Numbers 4 and 5 on Map 7 (Location of Public Recreational Facilities) should be reversed (page 16).
7. Numbers 2 and 4 on Map 9 (Location of Other Recreational Facilities) should be reversed (page 19).
8. Table 12 (Organizations Having Their Own Facilities) on page 22 should include the Women's Athletic Club of Glendale. The organization is located at 600 S. Verdugo Road on 0.18 acre.
9. On page 25, the last sentence should be deleted and substituted as follows: "In November, 1975, the City Council approved a motion to contract for paramedical services with private ambulance companies."
10. Numbers 2 and 3 on Map 16 (Location of Cemeteries) should be reversed (page 39).
11. Numbers 3 and 5 on Map 19 (Location of Other Community Facilities) should be reversed (page 54).

