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HISTORY-MISC.
City

...A PLACE FOR
GOVERNMENT BY
THE PEOPLE

REFERENCE

PAMPHLET

HUNTINGTON BEACH P
INFORMATION & RESO

H.B.--
Historical
notes

CIVIC CENTER 1974

CITY OF
HUNTINGTON
BEACH
CALIFORNIA

HUNTINGTON BEACH PUBLIC LIBRARY
7111 Talbert Avenue
Huntington Beach, CA 92648

CIVIC CENTER

MARCH 30, 1974

2000 MAIN ST.

Council met pursuant to order
was called to order

Trustees present
Absent

City Hall, June 19 - 1911

The Board of Trustees of the City of Farris
Huntington Beach, met for regular session
at a board date.

President Manning being absent it
was moved by Secretary as President Pro
tempore that the meeting be called.

On Motion that the communication from P. R. Snyder, Sec. of B. & O. R. R. offering three concerts per week for \$650 per year was presented, it was moved by Trustee Chapin that the matter be laid over until after the Pier Celebration.

Mr. Gibbs spoke about bicycle riding on sidewalks especially at night, & without light & it was the sense of the Board that the laws in regard to bicycle riding be enforced.

Minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

An Ordinance of the City of Huntington Beach, California, for the purpose of prohibiting the depositing of any trash, or tin cans or bottles on the Pacific Ocean in the City of Huntington Beach, was presented.

Instruction were opened it was decided had sent a Bond instead of a



VICE MAYOR HENRY DUKE



NORMA BRANDEL GIBBS



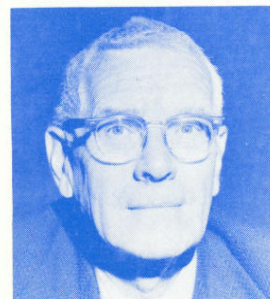
TED W. BARTLETT



ALVIN M. COEN



JACK GREEN



DONALD D. SHIPLEY



HUNTINGTON BEACH CIVIC CENTER



MAYOR JERRY A. MATNEY

CIVIC CENTER: 1974

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Ed Manning

FIRST MAYOR – 1909

CITY STAFF:

City Administrator
David D. Rowlands
Executive Assistant
Floyd G. Belsito
Civil Defense
Wilbur J. Lage
Economic Development
William J. Back
Public Information
William G. Reed

Departments

Elected:

Attorney
Don P. Bonfa
Clerk
Alicia Wentworth
Treasurer
Warren G. Hall

Appointive:

Building
John F. Behrens
Finance
Frank B. Arguello
Fire
Raymond C. Picard
Harbors and Beaches
Vincent G. Moorhouse
Library
Walter W. Johnson
Personnel
Edward H. Thompson
Planning
Richard A. Harlow
Police
Earle W. Robitaille
Public Works
W. E. Hartge
Recreation and Parks
Norman L. Worthy

CIVIC CENTER: 1974

Former Officials Helping Plan This Center

Councilmen
Henry Kaufman
George McCracken
City Administrator
Doyle Miller
Assistant Administrator
Brander Castle
Planner
Kenneth Reynolds
Public Works
James Wheeler
Citizen Advisors
Monte Nitzkowski
Urbal Land Institute
Citizens Steering Committee
Consultant
Ted Adsit*
(*deceased)



Agriculture has been an important part of the story of the city from the time of Spanish land grants until today. Early farms, such as this chicken ranch, sustained the population of a few score farmers and attracted promoters to the area who saw the area as a potential resort city.

Housing was scarce in turn of the century days and tents in the shadow of the great tabernacle in Gospel Swamp served as homes for many of the early residents.

HUNTINGTON BEACH GREW FROM SWAMPS TO SEND MEN TO THE MOON IN 65 YEARS

Huntington Beach is situated on a portion of the old Las Bolsas Rancho. In the early 1880's the rancho owner, Abel Stearns, sold the swamp lands and retained the mesa. The last sale of the Stearns Rancho Company was on the mesa to Colonel Bob Northam who raised and sold barley to surrounding ranchers.

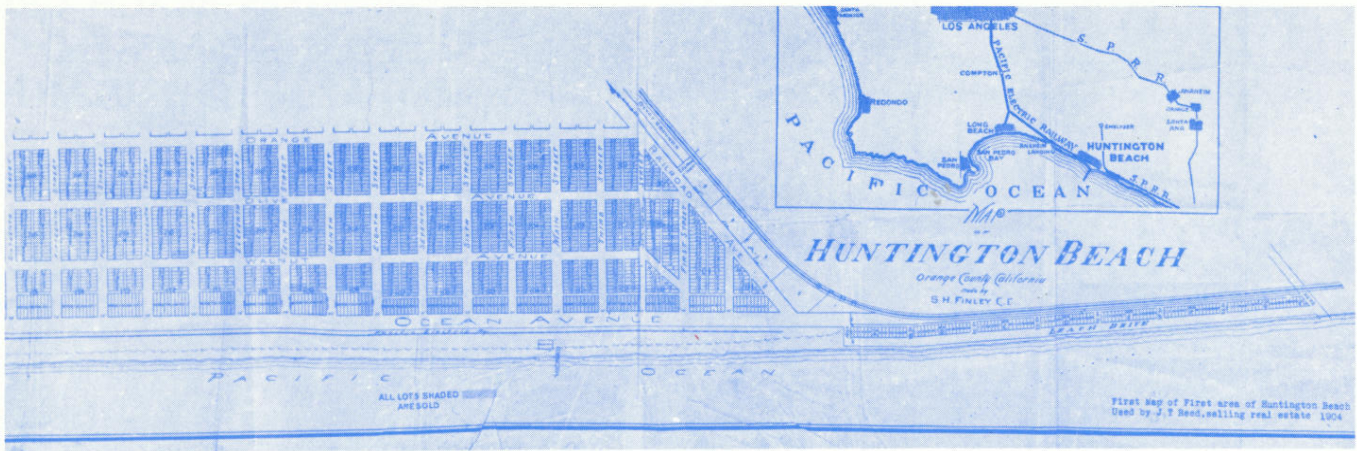
SHELL BEACH

Known as Shell Beach until 1901, the little town became Pacific City after P.A. Stanton purchased 40 acres, formed a syndicate and subdivided 20 acres on each side of Main Street. It was Stanton's dream that this town would become the western Atlantic City.

In 1902 Stanton sold his interest to the Huntington Beach Company, a group of businessmen from Los Angeles. The town name was changed again to Huntington Beach in 1904, in honor of Henry E. Huntington who sponsored the extension of the Pacific Electric Railroad and brought the first "Red Cars" to town.

Huntington Beach became a center for various religious groups and in 1905 a large auditorium was built for revivals and conventions. Camp grounds with rows of tents surrounded the "tabernacle" and this area of town became known as "Tent City".





First map of first area of Huntington Beach. Used by J.T. Reed selling lots in 1904.

SCHOOL DISTRICT BORN

On May 18, 1905 the Huntington Beach Company sold the parcel of land located between 5th and 6th Streets and Orange and Pecan Avenues to the Pacific City School District for a school site. This land later became one of the city hall sites. The school district changed its name to go along with that of the city and became the Huntington Beach School District in September 1905.

The town of Huntington Beach was incorporated as a 6th class city on February 17, 1909. The election votes that were cast showed 94 in favor and 25 against incorporation. The board of trustees (city council) was elected and consisted of five members, with Ed Manning selected as chairman (mayor). The first city marshal, clerk, and treasurer



Pacific City School District became the Huntington Beach City School District soon after receiving from the Huntington Beach Company the site for a grammar school. Today there are more than 40 schools in the city and students find excellent schools from pre-school through community college.

The city had grown a lot by 1906. Main Street was broad and the few buggies coming in from the surrounding farms were only occasionally harassed by that new fangled "automobile." The seeds were sown, however, and already Huntington Beach had its first auto agency on Main Street as seen on the right side of this picture.



were also elected at that time. The geographic area, 3.57 square miles, had a population of 915 people. The first city hall was located in the bank building on Main Street and Walnut Avenue.

This large room was used for all city offices and meetings of the board of trustees at a monthly rental rate of \$12. The first jail was constructed sometime that same year. It was a single cell open metal cage which sat high on a platform of a tower that held the first fire-bell above. This tower was built in an alley between Main and Third Streets in the block behind Ocean Avenue.

GRADUAL GROWTH

During the next five years there was gradual growth and the city progressed slowly. A new salt water plunge and bathhouse was built by the Huntington Beach Company on the beach in 1910.

Fourth of July celebrations were held each year and people flocked to the beaches by the thousands. The event sponsored by the city is still held today.

The fertile lands surrounding the town were used for the farming of sugar beets and celery. Due to the large crops of sugar beets and available rail service the Holly Sugar Company built a factory in 1911. This plant, located in the backlands, brought many families from Colorado to work in the new facility.

Starting in 1911 and continuing over the next six years, the Huntington Beach Company deeded three parcels of land to the city specifically for park use. Circle Park and Lake Park the first, one full city block at 17th and Orange Avenue (Recreation and Parks Department) and a triangular parcel at 5th and Main Streets and Orange Avenue (Library and Administration).

BUILD NEW PIER

A \$70,000 bond issue for construction of a concrete pier was approved by the voters and in June 1914 the "longest, highest and only solid concrete municipal pleasure pier in the United States" was dedicated. Portions of this structure were destroyed by storms over the years but reconstructed from time to time. The pier has been the focal point of the beaches and the U.S. Surfing Championships since they were conceived in 1959.

According to Delbert (Bud) Higgins, city historian and retired fire chief, the city found that by 1914 there was a need for additional office space as the present city hall was not adequate.

The board had appointed a committee to look into various locations and costs but little was done as the financial situation was poor and citizens were either questioning or complaining about the cost of city operations. The Huntington Beach Company offered to donate the north half of Block 416 across from the Orange Avenue park site as a possible City Hall site. A provision requested by the company was that the building be constructed on the site within five years and the cost not be less than \$15,000. The matter was discussed at length during several meetings and in March 1914 the deed was accepted. However, the half block parcel was never recorded and later was returned to the company but the park site was retained and the deed recorded in 1917.

CITY MANAGER HIRED

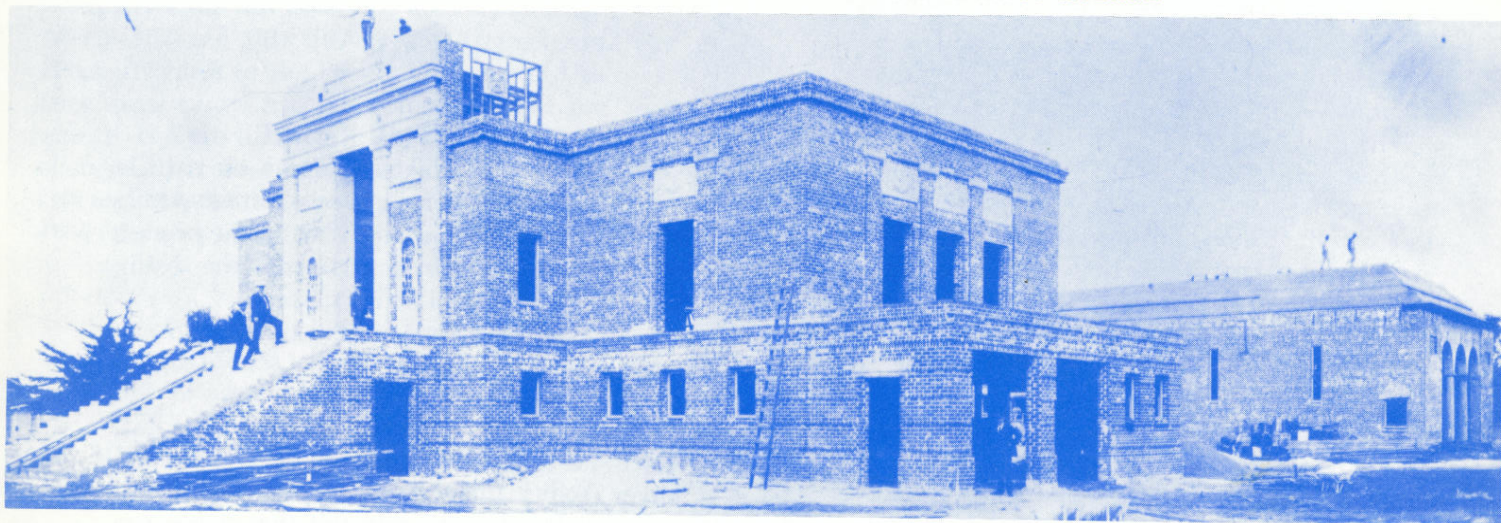
Soon after the trustee election of 1916, a new city manager-engineer was hired. Along with the new position, the city, in the process of setting up a gas department, was badly in need of additional office space.

The board of trustees bid on one of the bungalow classrooms that the school board auctioned off next to the old school at 5th and Orange, but lost out to the Women's Club. Since the school had moved to a new and larger facility there was also the school building available, but the city felt that it was too large and too costly to renovate and operate. The school district tore the building down according to the agreement and left a large hole where the basement once existed. The land stood vacant for several years and was used later as the county fairgrounds.

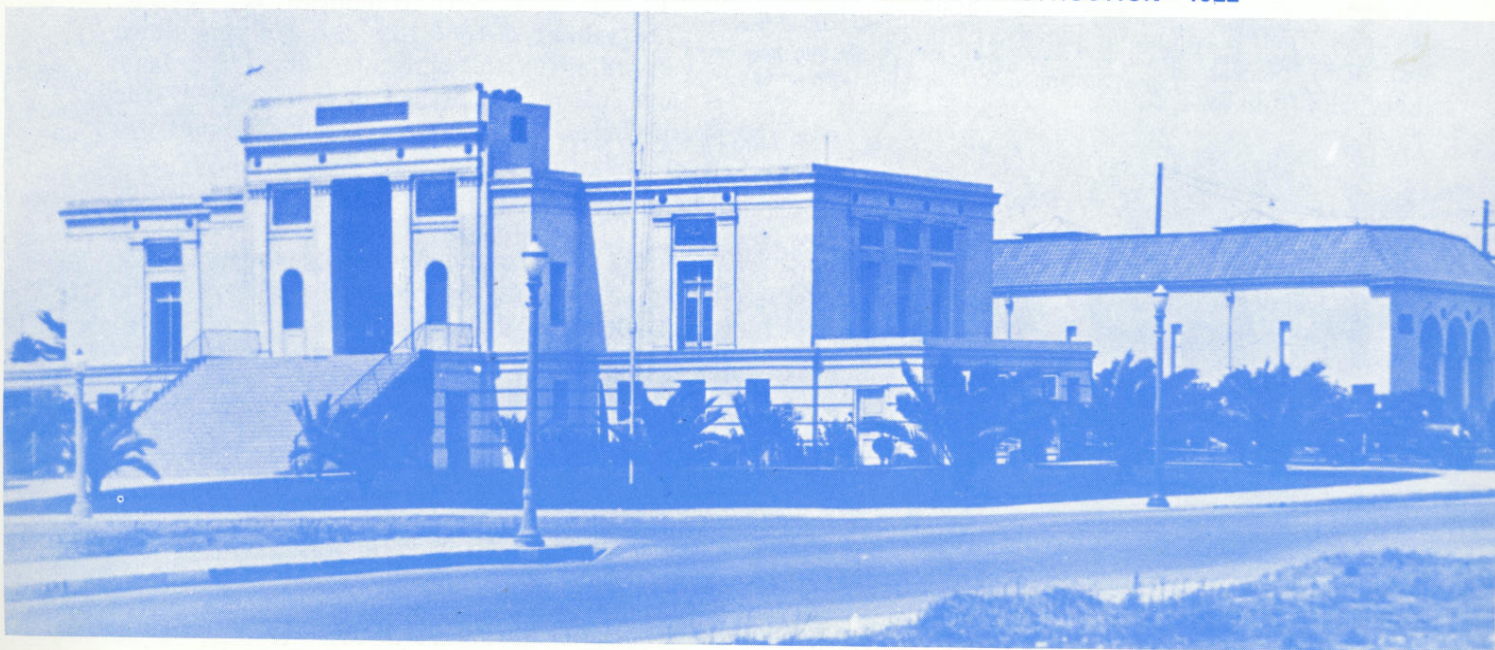
At the August 11 board of trustees meeting in 1916, Doctor G. A. Shank offered to construct a brick building on the south side of 5th Street in the second block from Ocean Avenue for a city hall. The 50 by 50 foot structure fronting on 5th Street with a 14 by 20 foot building in the rear for a jail was built. By combining all offices, jail and fire equipment at one location, the rental cost was only \$7 per month more than they were paying at the time. This building was later purchased by the city for \$12,000 with \$2,000 down and the balance due over a period of seven years.



FIRST CITY HALL - 1909 - MAIN STREET AND WALNUT AVENUE



CENTER AT 5th STREET AND ORANGE AVENUE UNDER CONSTRUCTION - 1922



CITY HALL COMPLETED AND OPEN FOR BUSINESS IN 1923



In 1909 Vincent's Place was "THE" place downtown, at least for showing off the very latest in automobiles. These great machines were ready for the July 4 parade that year and even today automobiles of the same vintage form an important part of the Fourth of July Parade and Celebration whenever they can be found.



This early (1907) library was always busy and students of all ages studied. Later this facility was replaced by the Carnegie Library and later still by the library at Main and 6th Streets. A new library is to be opened this year at Talbert Avenue and Goldenwest Street.



Patriotism was ever an important part of the Huntington Beach scene as this photograph shows. Patriotic events were common in the city as early as 1900 as the annual rodeo and horse races on July 4 would attest.

LITTLE BOARD BUSINESS

The board of trustees held its first meeting in the new city hall on November 7, 1916. The meeting had little business with the main topic being a resolution to pave Ocean Avenue from 23rd Street to First Street.

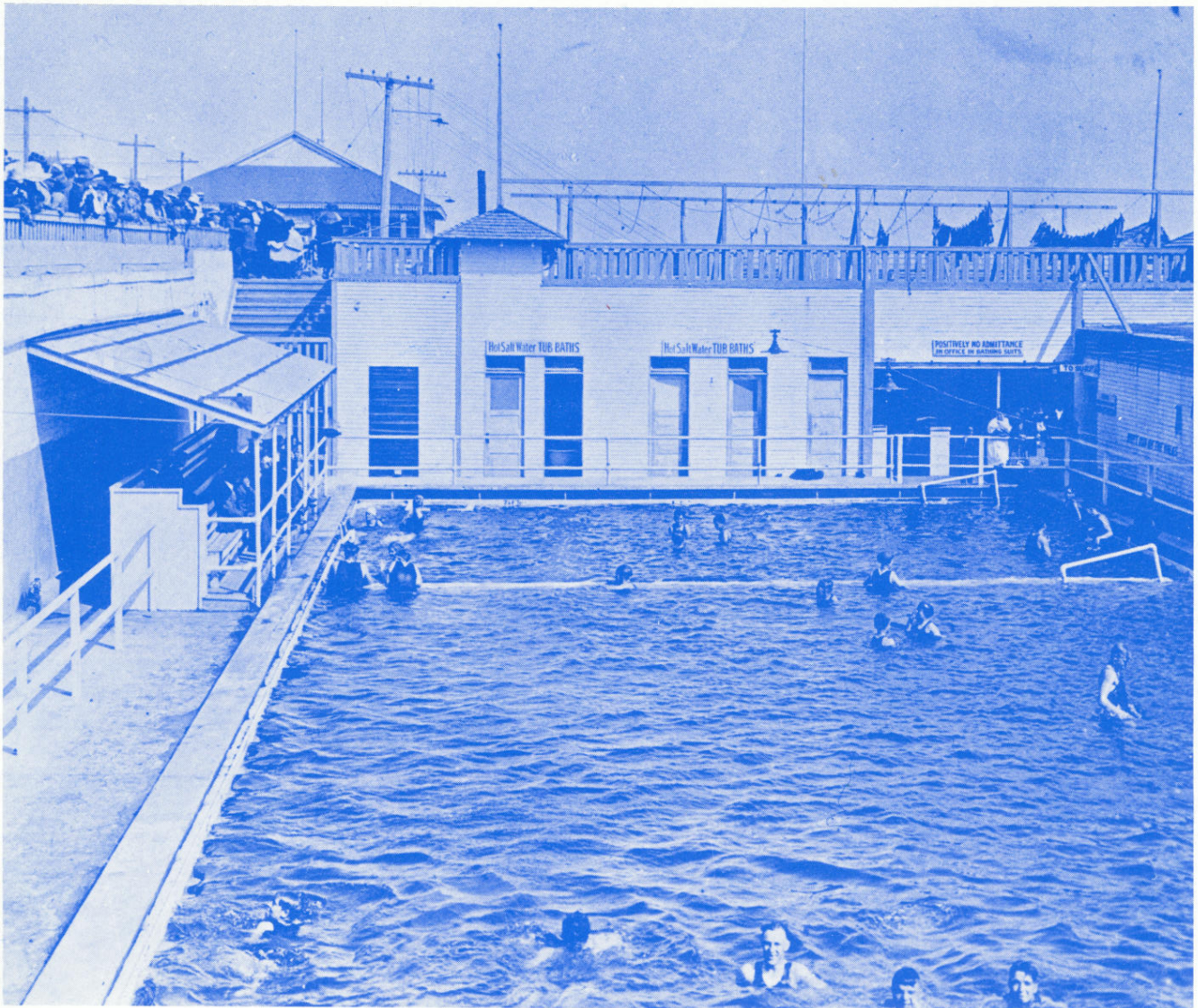
The next few years were slow in the growth of Huntington Beach. The Huntington Beach Company operated a ranch raising feed grains on some of the 1400 acres it owned. In 1918 it held public land auctions to stay out of debt. The Encyclopedia Britannica Company came looking for the cheapest possible land to subdivide and give away as bonus lots to purchasers of a set of their Students Reference Encyclopedias, (a special edition of some ten or twelve volumes.) The company negotiated a deal with the Huntington Beach Company and purchased seven, five acre tracts located two and one half miles from the beach in the northwest section of the Huntington Beach Company property. It subdivided each five acre tract into sixty lots resulting in 420 lots in all. These lots located inland, on hillsides and in ravines, were for the most part worthless.

STANDARD LEASES OIL LAND

In 1919 Standard Oil Company leased 500 acres of land from the Huntington Beach Company for the purpose of drilling for oil.

With the population at 1,680 in 1920, the first oil discovery was on May 24, by Standard Oil Company, but it caused little excitement because of the low production. Then in November of the same year "Bolsa Chica Number 1" generally considered the first discovery well blew in uncontrolled spewing, bringing in 1,742 barrels of oil a day and producing 4,000,000 feet of natural gas per day. The roar could be heard for miles around and, according to Myrtle Brown Stinson, longtime resident, the children were given a holiday from school so that they could enjoy the excitement. Workers were brought in from all over the country to help control the gusher.

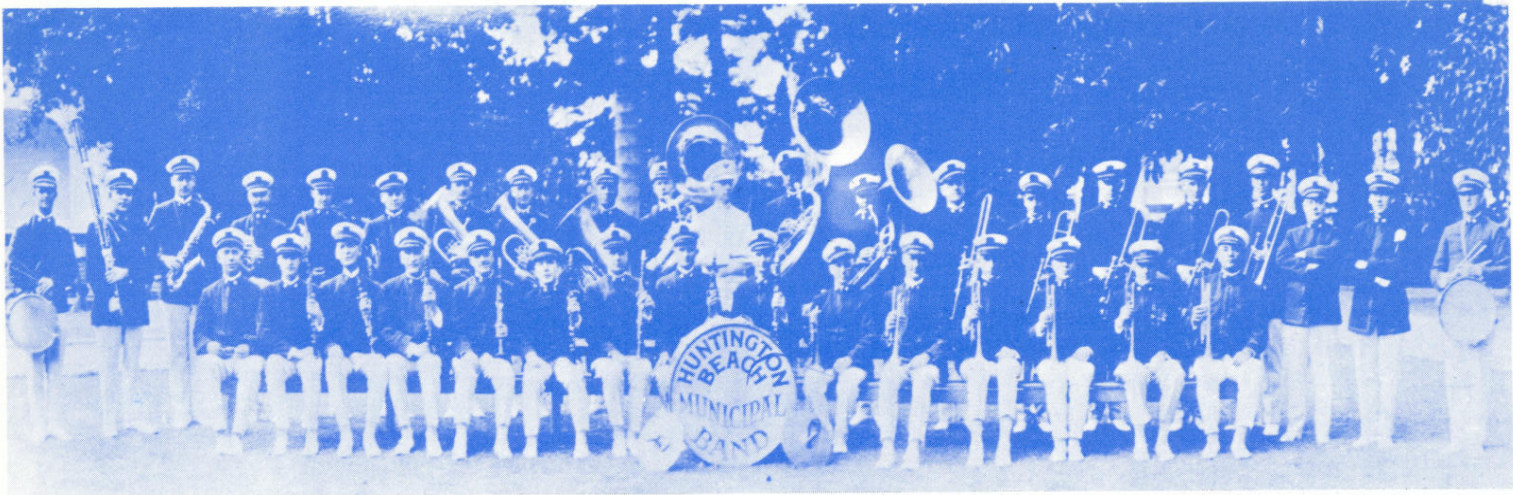
The population and price of land skyrocketed overnight. Population went from a moral upright town of 1,680 peaceful residents to 6,000 hell-bent oil seekers.



SALTWATER PLUNGE ON NORTHWEST SIDE OF PIER



HOLLY SUGAR PLANT AT GOTHARD STREET AND MAIN STREET



HUNTINGTON BEACH MUNICIPAL BAND - FORERUNNER OF TODAY'S CONCERT BAND

Housing became a problem and the major companies built dormitories or camp buildings to help house their employees. Hotels and rooming houses resorted to renting one room to three people, each using the bed for eight hours. Standard Oil leased the Evangeline Hotel from the landowner to house some of their men. The landlady was pleased to do so as the hotel had only one boarder, a Holly Sugar employee, at the time.

Each owner of an encyclopedia lot received an income of \$100 a month. What appeared to have been a valueless gift of land resulted in fortunes of various amounts to its recipients. The bonanza continued for several years.

OIL RUNS CITY

During the twenties and up until the sixties the city was run by oil interests and it was common for the city to have four out of five people on the city governing board who dealt in oil.

From the time that oil was discovered the city government, trying to improve the town, held many elections and adopted several resolutions and ordinances.

Huntington Beach Company, after receiving the ownership of blocks 405 and 505 back from the school district deeded the land to the city for the sum of \$10 in gold coin. A stipulation in the deed stated that the buyer shall maintain and keep in good condition the property as a public park and for no other purpose otherwise the title granted shall revert back to the original owner.

Early in January 1921 the board of trustees passed Resolution 359 which called for an election to secure voter approval of \$150,000

in bonds for acquisition, construction and completion of a public assembly and convention hall. The election was held May 31 and the measure passed but was declared invalid.

TENT HOTEL COMPLEX

In the meantime Ordinance 229 accepted the gift of the Huntington Beach Company and blocks 405 and 505 officially became city property. Part of the park property was used as a tent hotel complex for the accommodation of persons unable to find housing. On July 5, 1921 a lease contract was signed with R.E. Wright who constructed small beaverboard houses and rented them for \$30 and \$35 a month of which \$8 a year went to the city. Bungalow Court more commonly known as "Cardboard Alley" was located on the triangular piece of land where the Horseshoe Clubhouse was later built. That facility later was used for courts and the city administration building.

Then December 12, 1921 the board of trustees passed Resolution 370 to call for another election for City Hall bonds. The election was to be held February 24, 1922. The measures on the ballot were for bonds in the amount of \$60,000 for construction of a city hall, \$10,000 for fire apparatus and equipment, \$25,000 for a public assembly and convention hall, and \$20,000 for a wharf. The election was held and all of the measures except the wharf proposition passed by the two-thirds vote required.

This civic center complex consisted of several buildings that were constructed over a period of years on a 3.23 acre plot of park land located between Orange Avenue, Main, Fifth and Sixth Streets.

CITY HALL BUILDING

The firm of Walker and Eisen was chosen as the architects of the new city hall and auditorium and Clark Brothers Construction Company was awarded the general contract on October 16, 1922.

The city hall was built on the old grammar school site facing Orange Avenue between Fifth and Sixth Streets. The main entrance to the building, a large concrete stairway, led to the upper floor where most of the city offices were located.

The city clerk, financial offices and administration were the first to move into the main portion with the fire and police departments locating later on in the lower level. The gas company shared the lower level for a rental fee of \$200 a month.

The board of trustees held its first meeting in the new city hall on July 3, 1923. The business was routine and mainly concerned the use of the auditorium.

The fire department moved into the building in 1925 and for the first time since it was formed in 1909 had an adequate headquarters.

Evangeline Hotel on 8th Street is still in business. It, too, has housed the men who helped build the city and its industry. When the big oil boom came in the early twenties Evangeline Hotel was pressed into service by Standard Oil Co. to house oil men from all over the nation.



Huntington Inn at 804 Ocean Avenue (Pacific Coast Highway) and 8th Street housed for many years the men who took the black gold from the earth at Huntington Beach. Later the Huntington Beach Elks Club used the facility as a meeting place. Its destruction in 1969 brought to an end the era for which the building was constructed. Yet, many men still living in the city today carry with them memories of the great years of oil when the Huntington Inn was a vital part of the community.

The department was staffed by volunteers and was under the supervision of the police chief. Chief Tinsley was also pound master, ex-officio tax and license collector until the department was reorganized.

CIVIC CENTER FOR 51 YEARS

This civic center has been used for city offices from 1923 until the present with many additions and alterations over the 51 years.

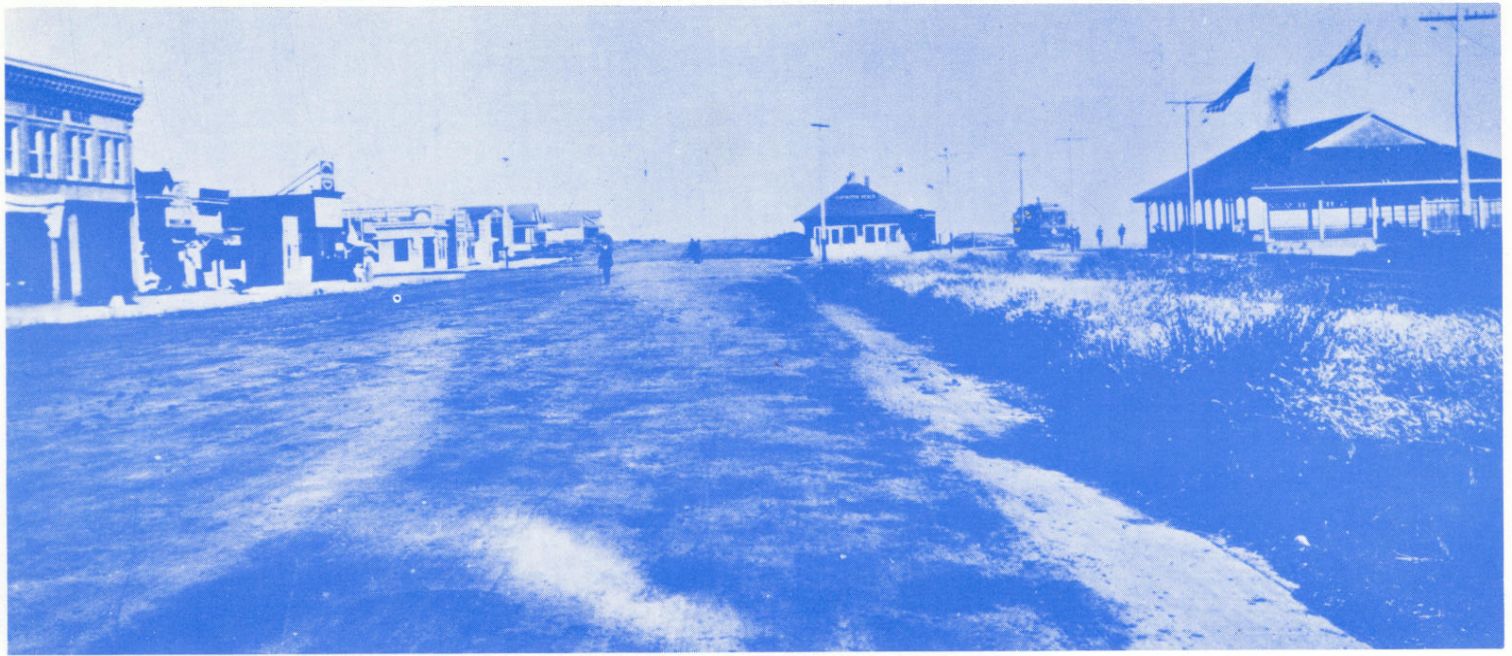
Many notable decisions were made by the board of trustees during this time, one of which awarded the contract for the installation of the ornamental street lights along Main Street from Mansion Avenue to the ocean. The contract with Pacific Engineering and Construction Company was for the sum of \$28,887. The posts still adorn the street along with additional ones that have more powerful lights at main intersections for safety purposes.

According to information given by Higgins, the 1933 earthquake damaged the city hall and auditorium to the degree that the city offices had to be moved out into tents surrounding the complex until the damage was

Snyder Studio photographed much of the history of the city over the years and left us with this "Souvenir of Huntington Beach." Although the spelling is off, the enthusiastic call for tourism is unmistakable.



Fishing has always been a popular sport near the pier. This "photo" in the pre-1910 days shows the enthusiasm local sportsmen have demonstrated for their favorite seaside sport. Of course, this "sea bass" is a mite exaggerated, but there can be no exaggeration of the love of the sea which has brought millions of persons to the pier and waters of the city beach. Millions of dollars have been invested by the city in making sure that the beach is preserved forever for use by the public.



Ocean Avenue was less busy in the past as this photograph shows. Part of the reason could be the "rapid transit" of the day -- the famous Red Car shown to the right of the picture between the depot and the beach pavillion. Bringing the Red Cars to the city was a feat which earned for the Pacific Electric Company owner the honor of naming the city after him -- thus Huntington Beach after Henry Huntington.

repaired. Telephone lines were installed into the tents and business carried on as usual for about a month when the city engineer declared the building structurally safe for occupancy.

As the city grew larger many changes and additions were made especially to the main

building to accommodate the additional office space needed.

After the fire department moved out and into its new facility, the chamber of commerce moved in the right side of the building which has since been occupied by the police department.



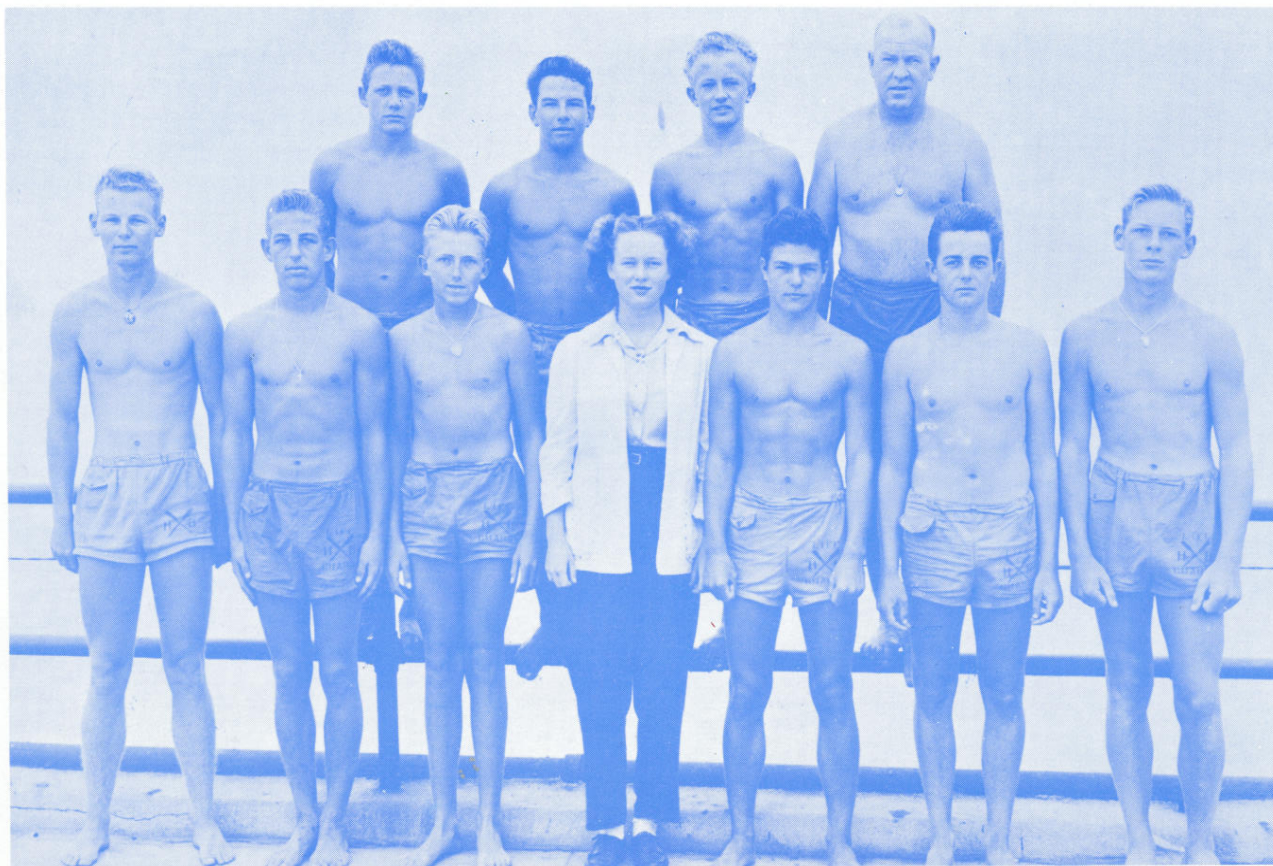
Arches spanned Ocean Avenue for many years, coming down only after time threatened to make the steel unsafe enough to call for removal of the arches. Arches identified the city and provided a handy platform for Christmas decorations year after year.



Shadow of Goodyear balloon passes over the old racetrack north of Ocean Avenue west of Beach Boulevard. The auto racing track built in 1946 was in full operation until 1951.



Sports have played an important part in the day-to-day life of the city as this picture of the Merchants Team shows. Man in hat on right of picture is the city's first mayor, Ed Manning, a plumber who helped manage the team. Physical training facilities are included in the new civic center and sports are important to many staffers from the city administrator on.



Lifesaving goes along with being a beach resort city. Here lifeguard chief, later fire chief and now city historian, Delbert G. "Bud" Higgins (standing top right) shows off his 1944 crew (from left bottom row) Tom Hendrickson, Elmer Combs, Howard Ethington, Betty St. Clair, Vern Seltzer, Harlow LeBard, Loren Thornton. Standing from left are Fred Swartz, Jack Dowty, Eddie Brown and Higgins.



Oil became an important industry in the early twenties, and if the Roaring Twenties roared through the nation, they roared just a bit louder in Huntington Beach.



Derricks lining the beach oil fields soon gave the name Oil City to the tiny resort community, but oil or no, the beach remained the main attraction for thousands who flocked here any warm day.

AUDITORIUM

The Auditorium or Memorial Hall was originally built theater style in 1923 with the slanted floor of seats facing the stage on the north end and the entrance on the south side.

Historian Higgins explained that the city found it had limited use and so in 1931 the building was remodeled with a new floor and the stage changed to the south end and the entrance moved to the north end. The alterations made it possible for a variety of use such as dinners and special meetings.

In November 1930 the city executed a lease with American Legion Post 133 for exclusive control, management and operation of the second floor of Memorial Hall in return for \$5,000 in furnishings provided by the legion for the lobby or reception room. Huntington Beach Memorial Hall was dedicated as a monument to its men and women who served the United States in the armed forces during all of its wars.

As the years passed, the city needing more room for offices, relocated the administration and financial offices into the north end of the auditorium and the council on the stage at the south end for their meetings.

A watchtower was installed on top of the hall during the war in order to sight possible enemy planes off the coastline.

On Memorial Day 1949 a War Memorial was erected by the VFW Post 7368 at the south end of the hall honoring all those citizens who gave their lives in all of the past wars.

HORSESHOE CLUBHOUSE

The Horseshoe Clubhouse was constructed in March 1931 for the sum of \$3,625. Built on the north east corner of Triangle Park, it was used by several clubs for meetings until 1942. Horseshoe pits were located on the right side of the Clubhouse.

During the war the American Red Cross set up headquarters in the building where they gave first aid and volunteers rolled bandages. The Red Cross was asked to vacate in May 1950 and the Huntington Beach Recreation Department took over scheduling the building for use by several adult groups.

In the early sixties the clubhouse was remodeled and an addition was built to accommodate the municipal courts.

Then in the late sixties the city needed more office space, so the city administration, personnel, clerk and attorney's offices were relocated in the clubhouse.



The romance of black gold brought many people to the city. The skyline for years was one of oil derricks and the city became one of the major oil fields in California. While oil has been blamed for much blight in the community, oil has contributed in many ways including the Christmas scene below. Today the oil industry has removed all derricks in the city, cleaned up much of its holdings and is an important contributor to financing city government and schools.



Celebrations have been one of the highlights of life in Huntington Beach. The July 4 parade and celebration has been going on in some form since 1900, formally for 70 years. On the beach the Pavalon Building, now the Fisherman Restaurant, has been the location for celebrations of all kinds and for years was a favorite spot for some of the biggest of the big band era groups. The late William "Bill" Gallienne instituted so many parades, beauty contests, twins events and decorating contests that the total has been lost.



FIRE HOUSE

The Fire Department was provided with a beautiful new station in 1939. The \$20,000 building located on the corner of Main, Pecan, and Fifth Streets was dedicated November 15, 1939. The cost to the city was only \$7,500 for materials as the Federal Works Progress Administration (WPA) constructed it.

The firebell which is mounted on a stand in front of the building was the original bell used in the early days of Huntington Beach.

Needing larger quarters the city bought the old Edison Company building on Lake Street and relocated the Fire Department and Equipment there. The planning and building departments were moved into the old fire house. After a few years they needed more room and an annex and trailers were moved near the building to house other divisions.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

When the current Main Street facility, consisting of 9,000 square feet, was completed in 1951, it was celebrated for its size and modern design.

The Carnegie Library, 8th and Walnut Street, its predecessor, was half as big. The 1951 structure opened with 40,000 volumes supported by a budget of \$4,000.

The marble facade at the entrance was a real attraction. The walls were pre-cast reinforced concrete sections. The ceiling was acoustical and the heating was provided by radiant pipes embedded in the floor. The large picture window at the north east end of the building displayed various art work several times a year.

Mrs. Lylyan Mossinger was librarian at the time. The attractive park site remains a fine setting for the building.

The new Library Information and Cultural Resource Center designated by world famous architects Richard and Dion Neutra is located in the Central City Park at Talbert Avenue and Goldenwest Street.

GROWING PAINS

A total of 46 annexations took place from 1945 to 1972 increasing the original 3.57 square miles to the present 27.74 square miles. Two of the major annexations proved to be the turning point in residential development.

The population grew from 11,000 in 1960 to well over 150,000 in 1974. Part of this

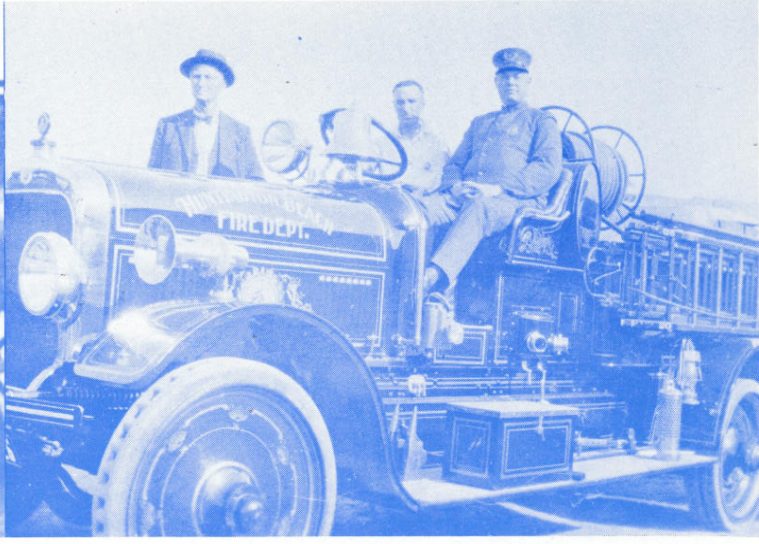


Jail was not the place to be early in the history of Huntington Beach. This brick structure was built to last. It still stands in an alley downtown near 5th street. Jail in new civic center is larger, brighter and much more comfortable, but still is not touted as a good place to spend any amount of time. Civil defense center below, closed on the end of World War II, was the forerunner of modern civil defense center in basement of new police building.

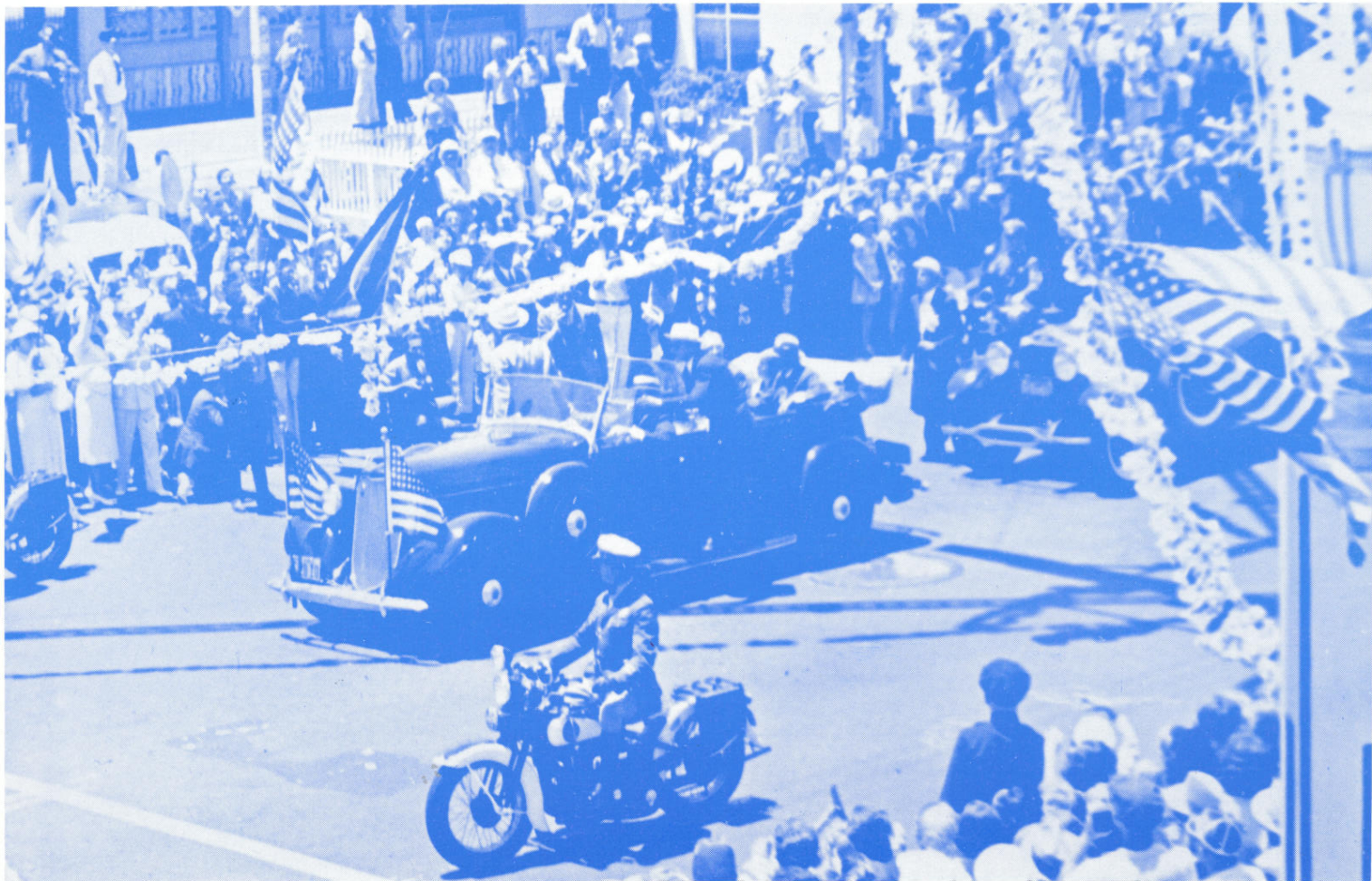




Police Department in 1923. Police Chief Jack Tinsley and first police matron Kitty Sager (center) surrounded by (top row left to right) policemen George Colman, Tex Chote, Ray Bannister and (bottom row left to right) Bill Stanton, Highway Patrolman Elmer Parker and John Stanton. The eight-man force was mainly involved in settling fist fights, detaining drunks until they sobered up and serving as volunteer fireman. It grew to a force of 239 today schooled in various fields and with experts in the police sciences. The new police facility is equipped with many modern electronic devices that will help keep law enforcement up to date and provide the best protection for the citizens of Huntington Beach.



Police Chief John Tinsley and children are shown in this 1923 picture with the automobile assigned to the chief of police. A lot of equipment was new in 1923 judging by this "latest" model fire engine. Bystander looks on as Fire Engineer Jack Sargent (behind wheel) and Policeman John Stanton try out driver's seat of new fire truck.



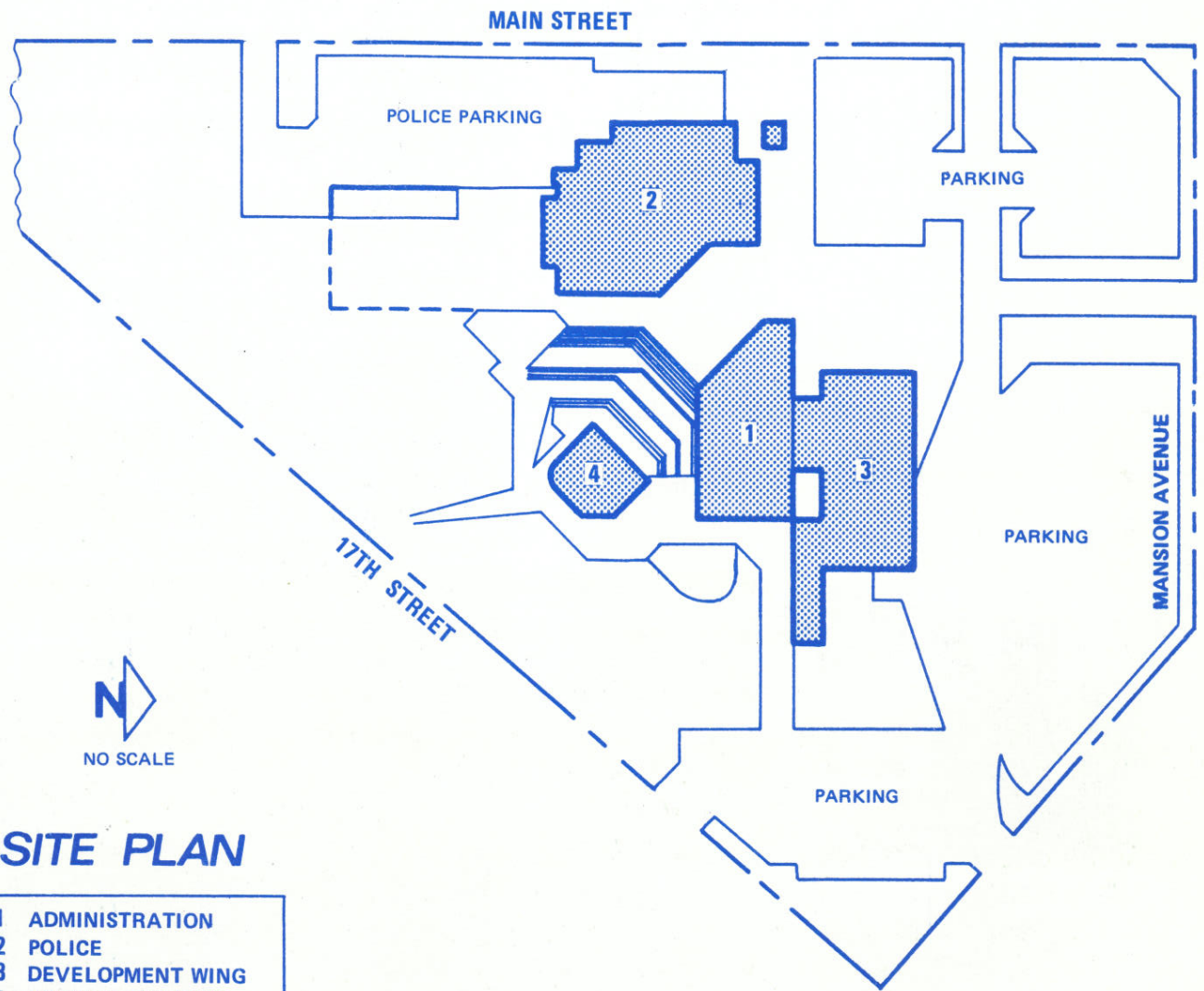
By the late 1930's the Police Department could sport motorcycles which were needed for all kinds of assignments including escorting President Franklin Roosevelt through the city. Believed to be in July 1938, the picture shows the President's car moving under the arches on Ocean Avenue which are decorated with streamers of hydrangea blossoms.





HUNTINGTON BEACH CIVIC CENTER
DEDICATION PROGRAM
SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1974

9:45 a.m.	Band Prelude	Huntington Beach High School Band
10:00 a.m.	Call to Order	Master of Ceremonies, Darrell Ward <i>Public Facilities Corporation Chairman</i>
	Presentation of Flags	U.S. Flag, Congressmen Craig Hosmer and Andrew Hinshaw State Flag, Assemblyman Robert Burke County Flag, Supervisors David Baker and Ronald Caspers City Flag, David D. Rowlands <i>City Administrator</i> Mayor Jerry Matney Police Explorer Post Marina High School Mariners Judge Charles Bauer <i>Orange County Superior Court</i> Reverend James DeLange Father Thomas Schneider, OFM <i>Huntington Beach Ministerial Association</i> Marina High School Mariners Darrell Ward
	Acceptance	
	Raising of Colors	
	National Anthem	
	Pledge of Allegiance	
	Invocation	
	Musical Response	
	Master of Cermonies	
	Introductions	
	and Acknowledgments	
	Presentation of Keys to Building	Architect Kurt Meyer
	Acceptance Address	Mayor Jerry Matney
	Governors Message	
	Dedicatory Address	Robert H. Finch <i>Counsellor to the President</i>
	Benediction	Leonard Shane <i>President, Jewish Federation Council of Orange County</i>
	Postlude	Huntington Beach High School Band
12:00 p.m.	Open House and Refreshments	Hostesses, Chamber of Commerce Women's Division. Grounds guides, Orange Coast College Stewardess Trainees.
1:30 p.m.	Saturday	Music Man Band
1:30 p.m.	Sunday	Huntington Beach Concert Band
3:00 p.m.	Sunday	Edison High School Drill Team



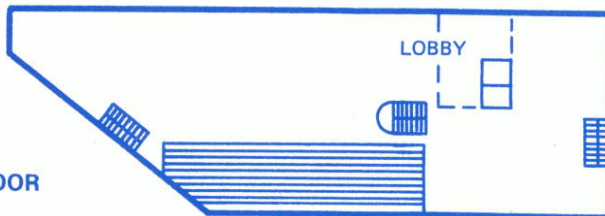
ADMINISTRATION

SOUTH ELEVATION

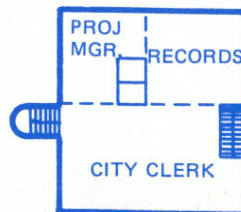


COMPUTERS DATA PROC. GENERAL OFFICES O.C. HEALTH CAFETERIA

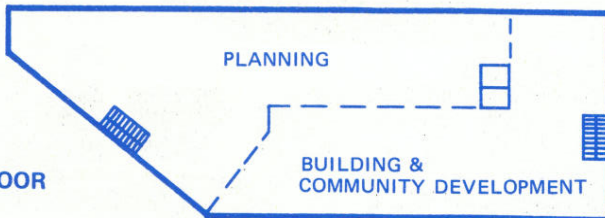
BASEMENT



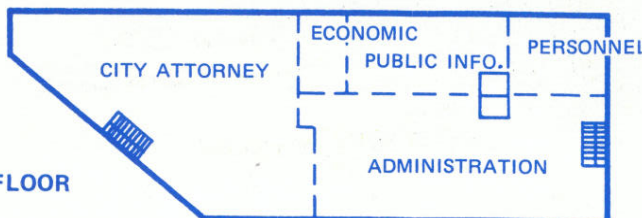
FIRST FLOOR



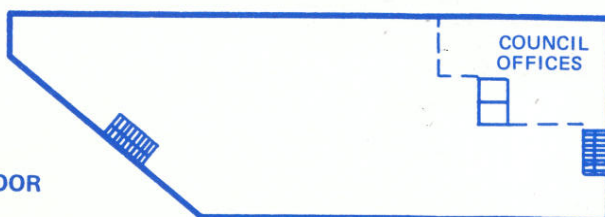
SECOND FLOOR



THIRD FLOOR

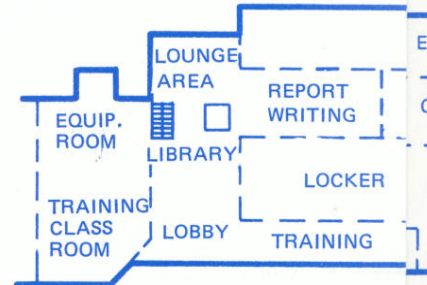
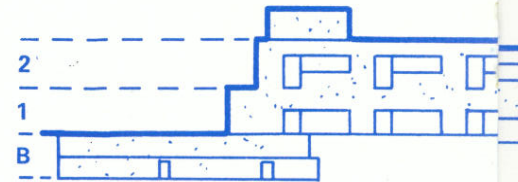


FOURTH FLOOR

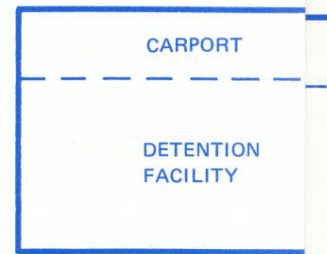


FIFTH FLOOR

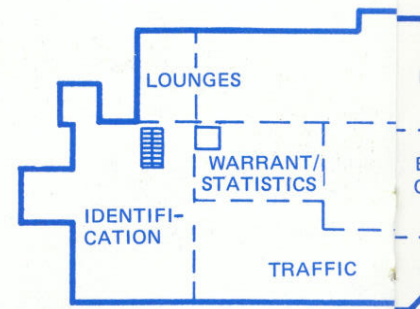
POLICE



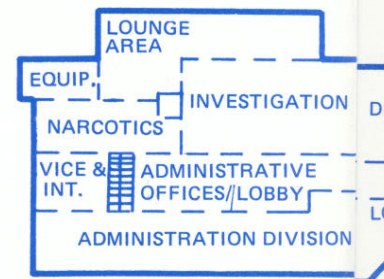
NORTH BASEMENT



SOUTH BASEMENT



FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

DEVELOPMENT

EAST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



EVIDENCE & STORAGE

COMMUNICATIONS

ROOM

GYM

CIVIL DEFENSE

FINANCE

TREAS

BUS. LIC.

FIRE

PUBLIC WORKS

INFORMATION DESK

LOBBY

1st FLOOR

BOILERS/STORAGE

MAIL

PURCHASING

PRINT SHOP

BASEMENT

COUNCIL CHAMBER

WEST ELEVATION



RECORDS

BUSINESS OFFICES

DESK

LOBBY

COUNCIL CHAMBER

LOBBY

MEETING ROOMS

EQUIP

LOWER LEVEL

COUNCIL CHAMBER

UPPER LEVEL

DIVISION

LOUNGE

LOBBY

LOBBY

DRAWINGS NOT TO SCALE



jects. Notable among the accomplishments of Kurt Meyer and Associates are an Urban Renewal Plan for downtown Pomona, a 48-unit condominium in Beverly Hills, Financial Business Center in Ventura and hotels in Guam and Saipan. Honnold, Reibsam and Rex have accomplished such varied projects as Sunset-Vine Tower and Linder Plaza office buildings, Solar Observatory for Caltech at Big Bear Lake, Federal Office Building and U.S. Post Office at Van Nuys Civic Center and Molecular Biology Research Facility at U.C.L.A. The firm is also architect consultants to the California State University at Los Angeles and architects for the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library on the campus.

General Contractor Zapata Diversified Builders started the project February 15, 1972. Zapata Diversified is one of two building construction divisions of Zapata Constructors, Inc., a national firm wholly owned subsidiary of Zapata Corporation (NYSE) of Houston, Texas. Notable projects of the firm include Fashion Island in Newport Beach, the twin office buildings in Newport Center headquartering The Irvine Company, and several engineering buildings for the McDonnell Douglas facility in Huntington Beach.

Recently selected by Rockwell International to construct a \$4.7 million facility for the Space Shuttle Orbiter for NASA, the firm also is currently constructing a \$45 million office building known as Pennzoil Place in downtown Houston. President of Zapata Constructors is William McCune and Project Superintendent was Robert King, under the direction of Vice-President John E. Andreassen.

FUTURE IN MIND

Planned to serve a population of 270,000 and built with future needs in mind, the Civic Center consists of four major elements which are integrated into one unified complex. A five-level administrative structure connects to the separate two-story police/public safety building and the single-level development building with a common underground floor. An amphitheater seating 1000 complete with a lower plaza ties all four of the buildings together. The complex is equipped with a pneumatic tube system which provides intercommunication of all departments.

The project has been a smooth running operation with a minimal amount of difficulties. The site previously was used for oil production and included many old abandoned oil wells that were encountered and had to be capped. Three of the wells are still producing approximately 40 barrels each per day which represents a favorable income for the city. These wells will be visually screened by landscaping and remain until they become economically unproductive.

COUNCIL CHAMBERS

City Council Chambers seats 153 spectators in the main section, houses a lobby and meeting rooms and related facilities in a special structure that inter-connects with the other buildings by a lower level accessway. The council chamber and adjoining assembly area contain 10,222 square feet. The three meeting rooms will seat 437 persons. The chamber also has two projection screens and equipment for use in viewing multi media presentations.

ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT BUILDING

The five-story structure will house the public service departments on the first floor level with management functions located on the upper levels so as to leave the lower floors for easier public access.

The information desk, finance, treasurer, license, fire administration and public works departments will be located off the main lobby on the first floor of the development building. The purchasing and print shop will be housed in the basement near the boiler and storage section. The computers and data processing sections will share the basement of the development building with the cafeteria.

The first floor of the administration building is a partially open area with the main lobby and elevators connecting to the development building and upper floors.

The second floor which only covers the south end of the building houses the city clerk's office and record section along with the project manager's office. In addition to the elevators, an outside stairway leads to this floor.

The building and community development and planning departments occupy the third level of the building.

The fourth floor houses office of the City Administrator, city attorney offices, economic and public information offices as well as the personnel department.

The area for council offices is on the fifth floor.

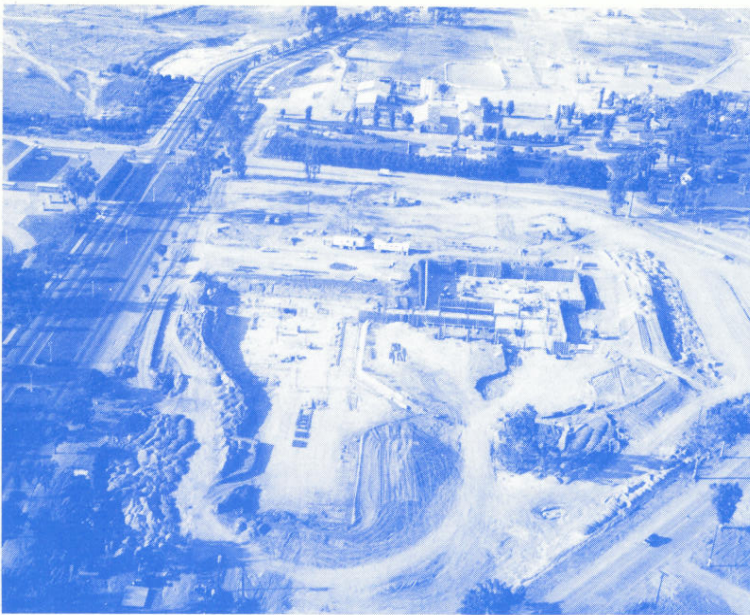
A helipad is located on the roof just below the top edge of the two-foot-thick walls.

GOVERNMENT BY PEOPLE

Architect Meyer has termed the council chambers, meeting rooms, training facilities and ceremonial plaza as "government by the people" facilities.

The purpose of the civic center is "not to be a monument, but to carry out the process of municipal government," according to Meyer.

The total project contains 188,125 sq. ft. of buildings. There are a total of 403 parking spaces. With approximately 535 working days



Main Street on left, Mansion Avenue on top and 17th Street on right corner border the Civic Center site as construction gets under way early in 1972. At top of picture is the ranch of the Huntington Beach Company, to the left is Huntington Beach High School.

spent on the job, the average daily work force, employed by the contractor has been 100 workmen. Approximately 50 sub-contractors have been on the job at one time or another during the past two years. A total of 19,700 yards of concrete were used to complete the project. 85,000 square feet of carpeting and 420 tons of air conditioning have been installed.

POLICE BUILDING

The new police facility is more than a building, it is a police tool and an integral part of the police operations.

The old facility served the Police Department since 1923. It was built for a city of 4.7 square miles with an eight-man police department serving approximately 2,000 people.



Workmen pour concrete into forms for basement of development building. Altogether, nearly 20,000 cubic yards of concrete were poured into special forms to complete shells of the buildings.



Building forms for concrete is heavy job requiring workers to be high in air on what appears to be unstable platforms. Notice safety belt and cable workman is wearing as part of strict safety program.

By the end of 1973 the department had grown to 169 sworn and 70 non-sworn full time employees, serving a population of 145,000 within the 27 square miles.

Designed to grow with the department's needs, consideration was also given to technological advancements which will become available in the future.

On April 14, 1969, Space Utilization Analysis, a division of Dillingham Corporation, completed a study which included present and future office space requirements for the city.

To help in the planning of what was to become a model police facility, an architectural liaison officer was appointed to research and gather information so that the best features could be incorporated into the new building.

One of the prime concerns was to create a structure which permitted the best use of available area and create the greatest integrity between the worker and work space.

STATE, FEDERAL FUNDS

Although the financing for the project was derived from the sales of non-profit, corporate bonds, a total of \$159,000 in grant funds was received from the California Council on Criminal Justice. These funds were used to develop a computer-aided communications system.

Federal funds totaling \$113,760 were granted by the Civil Defense Preparedness Agency to assist the city in the development of the Civil Defense Emergency Operating Center.

The building is designed so that a third floor can be added later. The interior designed with non-bearing walls enclosing all offices. These design features were planned into the original structure so that future modifications could be made at a minimum expense and work disruption.

A system of pneumatic tubes interconnects the records bureau with the jail, communications, report writing area, administration and detectives.

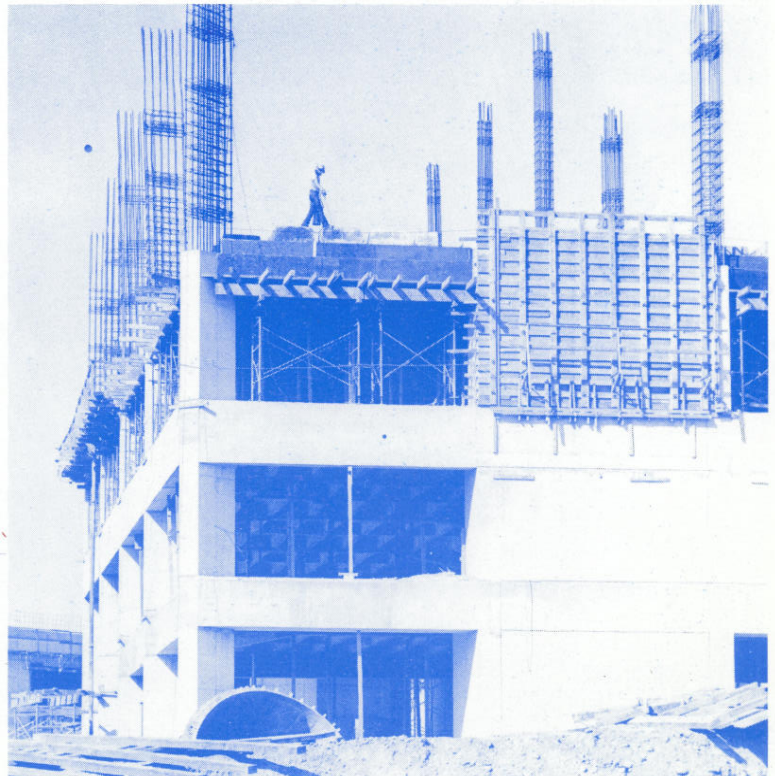
The building security system was designed by Public Safety Systems, Inc. of Santa Barbara. The main functional units of the system are comprised of remote control television cameras, two-way audio intercommunications units, electronic door locks, interlocking electric security doors, emergency power and environmental systems and centralized security control console.

SECURE AREAS

All doorways and hallways where personnel are not normally assigned are monitored by combinations of these security devices. In



This worker shows an intensity of purpose which resulted in the completion of this \$12 million center in the least amount of time with the least amount of troubles. Although there is concrete and steel for all to see, the sweat of man's labor is what will make this building project stand over the decades.



Up she goes. Workman prepares forms for more concrete as the civic center Administration building goes up and up by the end of 1972. Notice the method of reusing forms for concrete as the building goes toward its ultimate five-story height.

addition to internal security areas, the external areas are also monitored, especially the police parking lot and entrance to the building and jail.

The city's data processing and finance areas also fall under the police security network.

Designed as much as possible to be self-contained, the facility is ready for the most severe emergency. In the event of an electrical power failure the emergency generator is capable of maintaining communications, lighting and the ventilation systems. The emergency generator and emergency water supply is sufficient to last two weeks.

The basement of the police building acts as the functional area for field activities. Covering an area of 44,954 square feet it contains the detention facilities, training facility, property storage, report writing, library, lockers and exercise room and roll call, briefing and training auditorium. The parking lot and jail entrance are also located at the basement level.

The first floor is designed to be the main public service area. It covers 17,935 square feet and contains the public lobby, records lobby, service division offices, records storage,



Careful workmanship leads to construction of buildings far above average. Architect Kurt Meyer and Zapata Diversified Builders have insisted on top quality construction and workmanshiplike methods from all crafts.



Sighting along what is now the top of the ceiling to the upper plaza in the Administration building, this worker takes aim at the steel work going up to complete the upper floors to make the building straight and true.

watch commander's office, scientific investigation bureau and traffic bureau.

The second floor is 16,880 square feet and primarily contains the administration functions of the Police Department. Located on this level are the offices of the chief, administration division commander, patrol division commander, detective division commander, services division commander, investigation, administration vice, intelligence and narcotics.

MODERN SYSTEMS

Two of the unique features of the facility are the modern detention facility and the efficient communications center.

The detention facility is divided into separate sections for housing men and women, juveniles and adults as required by law. Day rooms in each cell block provide exercise area and eating tables, and the women's section is decorated with bright colorful walls.

Designed by Motorola, the new communications system is one of the first in the country.

The communications bureau is the heart of all police operations. This bureau has the responsibility for monitoring all building security systems, as well as radio-telephone communications, business alarms, police and fire call boxes.

COUNCIL SETS POLICY

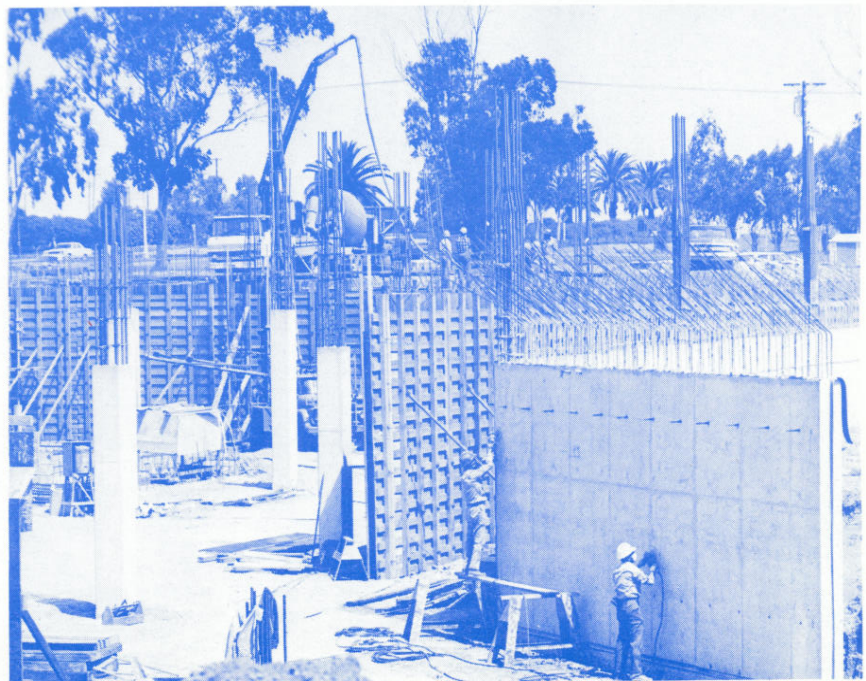
As the legislative branch of the government, the council sets policy for the operation of the entire municipal organization. The decisions made are usually preceded by many hours of study and deliberation.

Several commissions and boards have been appointed to assist the council in making policy recommendations in each special field. These consist of the Allied Arts Commission, Board of Appeals, Design Review Board, Environmental Council, Public Facilities Corporation, Library Board, Personnel Board, Planning Commission, Recreation and Parks Commission and Underground Utilities Commission.

The city has an average staff of 750 full time and 250 temporary part time employees under the supervision of the city administrator. The major departments are Administration which includes Economic Development, Civil Defense and Public Information; Building and Community Development, City Attorney, City Clerk, Finance, Fire, Harbors, and Beaches, Library, Personnel, Planning and Environmental Resources, Police, Public Works, and Recreation and Parks.



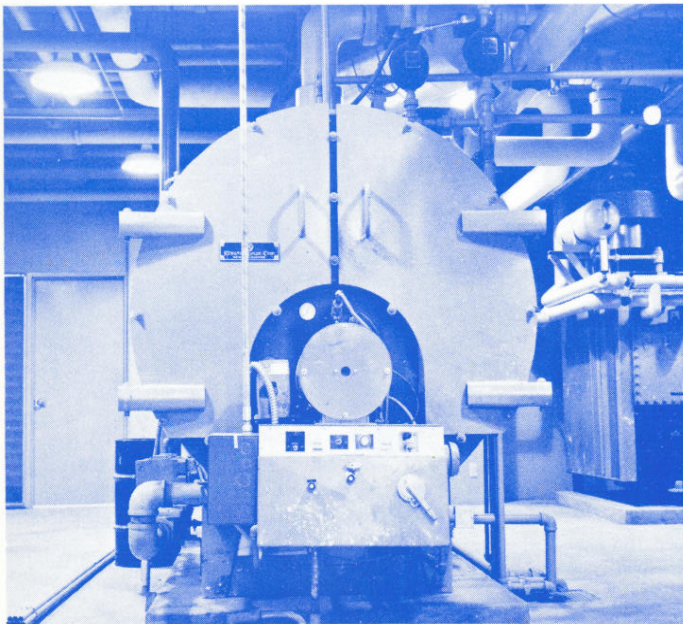
Architect Meyer and the builders of the civic center designed special forms for concrete pouring which would result in maximum progress in construction at a minimum cost. Here a builder is ready to take the forms and the buildings higher. Below, concrete trucks pour walls of the police facility while workmen in the foreground smooth walls already completed.





Construction involves not only rugged tearing at the earth and filling the earth with concrete, but also the less massive jobs such as welding pieces of steel to form the backbone of the structure and the gentle placing and removing of concrete forms.





City Purchasing Agent Roy How and furniture supplier make last minute check on furniture to be installed in the center (top left) while Finance Department computer programmers ready the equipment for action (top right). Much of the heavy equipment was installed before floors were completed (center left). Circular structure at bottom is the council chambers.





VIEW FROM CIVIC CENTER TOP TOWARD SADDLEBACK MOUNTAIN



With light fixtures installed to complete the outside of City Hall the new view at Main Street and Mansion Avenue takes the form as seen below. The Police Building is to the left, council chambers in center foreground with the Administration Building in the back. The development wing is to the right.





City Council: Ted Bartlett, Donald Shipley, Norma Brandel Gibbs, Mayor Jerry Matney, Henry Duke, Alvin Coen. Standing is City Administrator David Rowlands. Inset picture is of Councilman Jack Green.

HUNTINGTON BEACH CITY COUNCIL

The City Council consists of seven members elected from the city at-large for four-year terms. The members are elected in even numbered years on a staggered schedule with four in one election and three in the next.

These seven citizens who give of their time are paid a token amount monthly. The council is required to meet twice a month, according to the city charter, but councilmen often meet in special study sessions, adjourned meetings and attend other government related meetings. They also attend and participate in many city, county and state functions on their own time.

Regular meetings are held on the first and third Mondays of each month in the Council Chambers beginning at 7 p.m. If the need for a special meeting arises, the council starts at 5 p.m.

The council elects one of its members as mayor and one as vice-mayor each year.

The city's legislative body, the council's main duty is to set policy for the entire municipal organization. These decisions are usually preceded by many hours of research and study.

The new council chambers will be a far cry from the quarters that the council has occupied for over 40 years.

Equipped with one of the most modern electronic systems available, the chambers will enable the council to carry out the task of governing the city in the most efficient way.

The public will enter at street level and sit theater bowl style in a semi-circle having full view of the council. There is a lower level entrance for the council members and city administration for easier access.

The new electronic voting equipment will also hasten voter registration and election results. Two meeting rooms will be available for the overflow of crowds in case of a large gathering. These rooms have rear view and overhead projection systems. The modern audio, video and lighting equipment will aid in the multi-media presentations.

The citizens will enjoy attending City Council meetings in the new chamber as they will be provided with a more comfortable setting.

CHARTER CITY POLICIES SET BY CITY COUNCIL

CITY COUNCIL

The city of Huntington Beach, incorporated in 1909, operated under its own charter which was granted in 1937. This charter provides for election of city council, city clerk, treasurer and attorney. Several amendments and one complete charter change have taken place since that time.

The city is governed under a council-administrator form of government. The body, known as the Board of Trustees until 1928, became the City Council after an election held in April of that year. In 1966 another election changed the City Council from a five-member to a seven-member board. The seven-member city council is elected at large for alternating four year terms. The council elects one of its members as mayor and one as vice mayor each year. The body meets regularly twice a month on the first and third Mondays in the City Council Chambers. In addition the council meets in adjourned meetings, study sessions and special meetings called for conducting city business. The members receive a salary of \$175 a month plus expenses.



DAVID D. ROWLANDS

ADMINISTRATION

City Administrator David D. Rowlands as chief administrative officer of the city government supervises and is responsible for the effective management of the administrative affairs of the city. Rowlands gives general direction to the city departments and is responsible for the proper execution of policies set by the City Council and the enforcement of all laws and ordinances.

Floyd G. Belsito is the executive assistant for operations.



FLOYD G. BELSITO

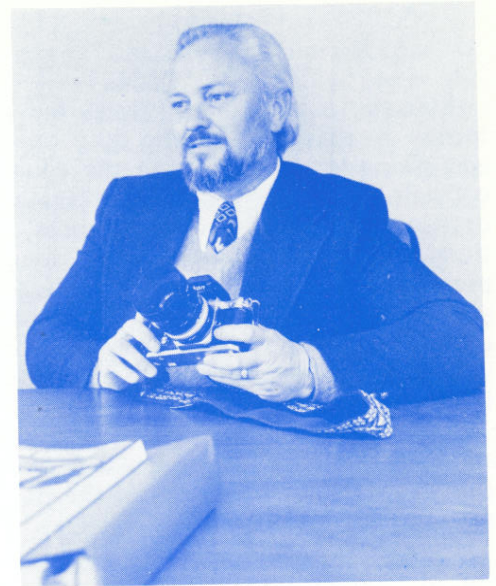


WILBUR J. LAGE

PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Public Information Office is the city's news outlet. William G. Reed, public information officer, provides news releases and photographs to all of the news media. In addition, the office furnishes general information to the public by phone, in person and by newsletters. The office also prepares and publishes special projects and acts as a clearinghouse for complaints and service requests of all kinds.

A central service bureau for handling inquiries, service requests and information service requests including tours was recently established. This center located in the lobby area of the main floor development building is part of the Public Information Office.



WILLIAM G. REED

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

This unit is the marketing arm of the city. It encourages new investment and employment covering the commercial, industrial office, tourism and housing fields.

Economic Development Officer William J. Back gathers, evaluates, collates, updates and disseminates statistical and other reliable city information for prospective investor's study. He assists new business and industries find plant sites, buildings and personnel. The Economic Development Office advertises internationally in trade publications to encourage new investment to the city that will create new jobs and a truly balanced community. These economic investments in the city will eventually help reduce the tax rates for the residents.

CIVIL DEFENSE

Under the supervision of city administration, Wilbur J. Lage, civil defense coordinator, is responsible for the planning, organizing, training and utilization of the city's resources in a combined effort to minimize the effects of a disaster and to facilitate rapid recovery. The goal of this section is to minimize the loss of life, damage to property and to provide for recovery in the event of a major emergency. The new Emergency Operating Center will be equipped, staffed and controlled under Civil Defense.

Civil Defense also has the responsibility of insuring that the administrative requirements are maintained and submitted for state and federal matching fund requests for projects involving disaster preparation and planning.

The office participates in the federal surplus property program enabling the city to purchase necessary surplus supplies or equipment at a savings to the city.



JANET FRIEND - CITIZENS SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE



WILLIAM J. BACK

CITY ATTORNEY

Elected to a four-year term, the city attorney is charged with the duty of advising and giving legal opinions to the council and officials of the city regarding all legal matters, drafting and approving ordinances, resolutions, contracts and other legal documents, prosecuting or defending civil actions as necessary in the city's behalf, prosecuting all criminal cases involving charter and ordinance violations and in general acting as the city's legal representative.

City Attorney Don Bonfa has one assistant and three deputy attorneys with a trained clerical staff that handle all of the city's legal matters.



DON P. BONFA

CITY CLERK

The City Clerk is elected to a four-year term by the citizens. Alicia Wentworth was appointed by the City Council to this position upon the death of elected clerk Paul Jones in 1973.

The city clerk attends all council meetings and is responsible for the recording and maintaining of a full and true record of all the proceedings of the council. The clerk must maintain originals and records pertaining to all ordinances and resolutions, written contracts, agreements with the city and deeds for property. Among other duties the city clerk is in charge of all city elections, custodian of the city seal and performs other duties as required by the council. She is assisted by an office staff of three.



ALICIA WENTWORTH

CITY TREASURER

City treasurer is elected to serve a four-year term. He is responsible for the safekeeping of all public funds received on behalf of the city and deposits all such funds in the property designated depository. City Treasurer Warren Hall pays out monies only on proper orders, warrants or checks. He is also responsible for the proper administration and handling of all special assessment funds.

As the city official accountable for the management of public funds, the treasurer and his office staff prepare and submit monthly financial reports and perform other duties as may be required by the administrator.



WARREN G. HALL

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Finance Director Frank B. Arguello has charge of the administration of the financial affairs of the city under the direction of the city administrator and is head of the Finance Department. In addition to the duties set by Section 706 of the City Charter, the director and his staff are charged with the issuing of business licenses, data processing, print shop management, purchasing, office mail distribution, and water accounts in the city.

The computer operation under the supervision of finance is shared by several other departments in the city which enables them to accomplish projects as efficiently as possible.

BUILDING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Building and Community Development is responsible for administering a program to provide minimum standards to safeguard life, health, property and public welfare by regulating and controlling the design and construction of buildings. The department also controls the use and occupancy, location and maintenance of all buildings and structures through the enforcement of adopted codes, ordinances and imposed conditions.

Under the supervision of Director John Behrens, the department consists of four divisions, administration, construction and inspection, land use and occupancy and oil field. Working with a minimum staff the department is self-supporting and operates fully on the fees derived from permits and developers.

The model codes which the city uses are all being reviewed to bring them up to date. Some of the significant changes in building codes will be in fire prevention and life safety.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Fire Department under the supervision of Chief Ray Picard employs a force of 149 persons. The divisions are administration, fire prevention, fire control, medical assistance, communications and support and joint powers.

The administration division will be located in the Civic Center on the first floor off the main lobby.

The past year proved to be an important one for the city in that the operational efficiency of the department has been increased significantly.

There are currently six permanent fire stations, one temporary and plans for an additional facility.

A paramedic unit was put into service to provide intensified medical assistance to the citizens in all areas of the city. The main function of the unit is to stabilize the condition of the victim prior to transport to a hospital.

The Joint Powers Training Center officially opened in September 1973. Located on Gothard Street in Huntington Beach, the center provides a unified and cost effective fire protection system for the cities of Fountain Valley, Huntington Beach, Westminster and Seal Beach. By combining funds the four cities constructed one center instead of each building their own at a savings to the taxpayers.

City boundaries for fire fighters have been eliminated and the nearest fire station will respond to the emergency regardless of city.

Huntington Beach holds a "Class 3" fire insurance rating which represents a considerable savings in fire insurance to the citizens. Within the last six to seven years, the city has gone from a Class 9 rating to a Class 3, thus resulting in a substantial reduction in insurance premiums. It is the goal of the department to hold this rating down to a minimum.



FRANK B. ARGUELLO



JOHN F. BEHRENS



RAYMOND C. PICARD

LIBRARY

Huntington Beach public library, part of the city government structure, is under the guidance of Walter Johnson, Library Director. The library and its staff make every effort to supply all materials and equipment needed by various segments of the community and also encourage participation by the public.

Many of the services currently offered by the library include Dial-A-Book, free book mailing program, programs for the youth, minority groups, senior citizens and the handicapped. Extensive research materials in microfilm and microfiche format are available and a reference department will answer any question in person or by phone. Huntington Beach Community Services Council maintains a community aid file and a referral service in the library.

The library administration will not be located in the new Civic Center as it will move to the new central library when it is completed. The \$3 million dollar Cultural Resource Center designed by the Neutra firm is located in Central Park at Talbert Avenue and Golden West Street. The building will be completed in the fall of 1974. It will feature a four-tier stack area capable of holding 350,000 books, magazines, cassettes and other material. The glass structure will also include a book store, CATV broadcasting hook-up, a news wire and stock market reporting system and various meeting rooms.

HARBOR AND BEACHES DEPARTMENT

The Department of Harbors and Beaches, established in 1967 is recognized worldwide as one of the finest public safety teams. Headed by Vincent Moorhouse, the department's primary function is providing marine safety service for five miles of beach front and twenty-four miles of inland waterways in the harbor area.

The department is divided into four major divisions, Lifeguard and Beach Division, Harbor Division, Environmental Division and Beach Maintenance Division.

This department does not have offices in the new Civic Center as the headquarters are located on the beach where most of their activities are centered.

Harbors and Beaches is administered by the director and assistant director who are responsible for the management and development of all beach, pier and harbor property and structure under the city's jurisdiction including the Municipal Beach Parking Facility, beach and pier concessions and all other revenue sources pertaining to the beach and pier and adjacent properties. The Environmental Coastline Study, redevelopment of the municipal pier and the new overnight camping facility have been additional responsibilities.



WALTER W. JOHNSON

During the peak visitation season 51 field stations are in operation daily, to serve the 3.5 million visitors each year. The department has 34 permanent and 75 recurrent employees, four rescue vessels and nine emergency vehicles.

One of the outstanding programs sponsored by the Harbors and Beaches Department is the Junior Lifeguard Program which has been very successful and had 350 boys and girls enrolled this past year.



VINCENT G. MOORHOUSE



EDWARD H. THOMPSON

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

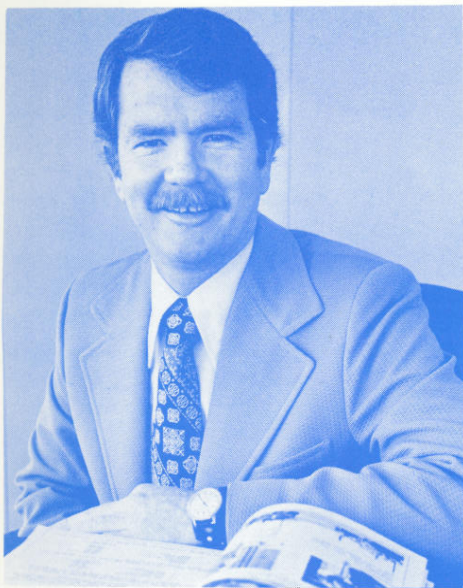
Under the supervision of Director Edward Thompson, the personnel department is responsible for eight general functional areas, recruiting, testing, benefit administration, classification and salary survey, labor relations, training, safety and personnel board activities.

To further equal opportunity employment the department has developed an affirmative action program for the purpose of making the city employee population representative of the surrounding community.

The development and implementation of the employee suggestion program aimed at encouraging cost saving suggestions from city employees has been very successful.

Quite an extensive safety program which requires the evaluation of working conditions, safety training and provisions for both the handicapped employed by the city and the citizens who visit or attend functions in municipal facilities is now in progress. Many of the safety features that have been administered are well received by the community.

The Personnel Department located on the 4th floor of the Administration building has carried out these responsibilities and programs with a staff of nine persons.



RICHARD A. HARLOW

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Under the leadership of Director Richard Harlow, the Planning Department is comprised of three divisions, current planning, advanced planning and environmental resources.

With the goals of providing a long range comprehensive planning program, ordinances and programs that effectively carry-out the long range plans, competent staff to advise City Council and planning commission and responsive to needs and desires of citizens the department's objective is to accomplish these and other programs that will enhance the city's development.

The current planning division has the responsibility of processing applications for the Planning Commission, Board of Zoning Adjustments and Design Review Board along with subdivisions for review by the commission and City Council. It also provides information on zoning and proposed developments to the public.

The advanced planning division is responsible for long range programs which include developing and maintaining the city's master plan working with citizens groups and advising the commission on matters concerning long range planning.

Environmental resources is the newest division in the Planning Department. This division serves as staff to the Environmental Review Board, Environmental Council and coordinates the preparation and evaluation of environmental impact reports. It also monitors regional, state and federal environmental programs.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

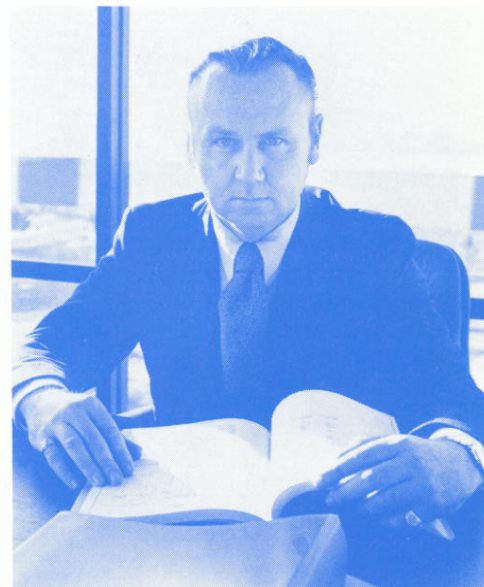
Under the supervision of Chief of Police Earle Robitaille, the Police Department must provide for the enforcement of all laws and protection of life within the city.

The department is charged with the responsibility of prevention and repression of crime, apprehension of offenders, recovery of property, regulation of non-criminal conduct and the performance of miscellaneous services.

Organized into four divisions of Administration, Uniform, Investigation and Services, the department's Vice and Intelligent Unit are combined and report directly to the chief.

The Administration Division is responsible for the overall supervision and coordination within the area of training, community relations, crime prevention, personnel, planning and research and budget preparation.

Vice and Intelligence Unit is responsible



EARLE W. ROBITAILE

for the collection, preservation and identification of evidence.

The Uniform Division consists of five separate units. Patrol, Traffic, Helicopter, Jail Bureaus and Special Enforcement detail have the prime responsibility of prevention and repression of crime, apprehension of criminals and general aid and welfare of the community.

DETECTIVE DIVISION

The Investigation Division has charge of the Detective and Identification bureau. The Detective Bureau is sub-divided into four units of crimes against persons, crimes against property, juvenile and identification. The identification bureau is responsible for the collection, preservation and identification of evidence.

The Services Division provides technical,

special and other supportive services for the department. This division consists of three units, Records Bureau, Special Services and General Services Bureau. The Records Bureau, the largest unit of the division, is responsible for the retention and retrieval of reports. All of the reports are processed under a cross reference filing system and copies made available to the necessary units and courts. The Special Services bureau is sub-divided into Data Processing, Statistics and Warrants. This unit is responsible for all the subpoena and processing service, warrant detail and statistical data compilation.

General Services Bureau consists of four separate units. The Automotive Maintenance unit has the duty of keeping vehicles in good condition so as to prevent major repairs.

Property detail maintains and safe keeps all evidence till needed in courts.



H. E. "BILL" HARTGE

PIONEER IN LAW FIELD

Purchasing and budget control is charged with property requisitions, uniform purchases and procurement of special funds.

Building Maintenance is responsible for the general maintenance and upkeep of all buildings.

The Huntington Beach Police Department with a total personnel of 250 is a pioneer in the field of law enforcement with many innovative programs.

It was the first in the nation to start a ten plan work week (10-hour days, 4 days per week).

With the exception of a few administrators and the records bureau all of the department personnel work a four-day, 10-hour week, with one day each quarter devoted to training.

The Helicopter Bureau started in 1969 is an arm of the patrol division. The bureau has been very valuable to field security because of the immediate response time.

Motorola Communications, Inc. developed the first command control communications system for this department under a federal grant. This system enables the department to increase the accuracy and reliability of communications, reduce response time, transmit and disseminate information rapidly and increase the apprehension rate. This system can be tied into the Fire Department and finance computers. The documented time savings of the system will increase the service efficiency and better utilize the tax money of the citizens with an estimated savings of \$29,073 annually.

To keep up with the pace of the city many other programs that involve youth have been initiated by the department.



NORMAN L. WORTHY

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Public Works, one of the largest departments in the city, is administered by Director and City Engineer H. E. "Bill" Hartge.

This department consists of four divisions, Design and Development, Traffic and Planning, Water, and Construction, Contracts and Maintenance Divisions.

With a staff of approximately 180 persons the Public Works Department is described as the department with "service" as its motto.

Some of the responsibilities the divisions have are street maintenance and sweeping, street and traffic lighting, water facilities, municipal building and equipment maintenance, weed abatement, street trees and landscaping, and storm drain and sewer maintenance.

RECREATION AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

One of the most progressive in the state, the Huntington Beach Parks and Recreation Department is a leader in the planning and development of open space and leisure time activities.

The department under the administration of Director Norm Worthy, is not located in the Civic Center. He reports to the City Administrator and has the responsibility of the management and overall coordination of all functions concerned with the development and operation of a public recreation and park service.

The city's master plan of parks, open space, schools and recreation provides for a series of 32 neighborhood parks, six larger community parks and Huntington Central Park.

The neighborhood parks, usually two to ten acres, are designed to serve the residents of a single neighborhood and most adjoin local elementary schools so that school property and facilities may be utilized.

Community parks of 10 to 40 acres serve residents from several neighborhoods and most are adjacent to high schools.

CENTRAL PARK TO OPEN

The 200-acre Huntington Central Park due to open in the summer of 1974 is a regional facility and will offer multi-use recreational facilities including recreation center, historical area, rustic village, lakes with boating and fishing, nature trails and camping just to name a few of the activities.

The department staff includes 58 full time and 155 part time employees. The majority of part time people are college students who instruct or are activity leaders at neighborhood playgrounds. The Recreation and Parks Department is located at 17th Street and Orange Avenue.



Farewell to the old Civic Center at Fifth Street and Pecan Avenue. This 1964 picture shows a dream city leaders cherished for years prior to its building. This hope of the past came to fruition here, matured over the years as more and more people came to Huntington Beach and finally it decayed as once bright, new buildings no longer could serve the needs of the people. From that decay came the desire for a new center, the wonderful new facility now dedicated. Cities move toward their destiny as well as do the men and women who govern these cities. Long may that movement be with the will to serve the needs of the people of the community.



CIVIC CENTER: 1974

A Publication Of The City Of Huntington Beach

Mayor	Jerry A. Matney
City Administrator	David D. Rowlands
Executive Editor	William G. Reed
Research Assistant	Connie Bauer
Assistant To The Editor	Louise Woodruff
Chief Photographer	Tim Flanagan
Historical Consultant	Delbert G. Higgins
Publication Preparation	Mary DeWeese

Photographs By Public Information Office Staff

Trustees of the City of the Board
Council was called at 8:00 P.M. on the above date,
Trustees present. Helme, Rosenberger, Manning
Absent none

Members Present: Helme, Rosenberger, Manning
Trench, Seely.

The minutes of the last regular and
adjourned meetings were read and approved.

The City Forester reported that several
trees had been removed without a
permit and, on motion duly made seconded
and carried he was instructed to investigate
the same, also to get needed signs for them.

After the City Librarian and Secretary of the Huntington
Library were read and ordered.

After deliberation the following
Trustee Parbox placed Mr. A.P. Nelson
Mr. A.P. Nelson was elected City Attorney.

On a unanimous vote of the Board,
no further nominations were made.

Before the adjournment, Mr. A.P. Nelson
was elected City Engineer by unanimous vote.

MR. Pulovich
P.C. Lawrence
Damron for handling garbage
is reopened. and it was
ordered by Trustee Dicker that
be readvertised.

When being present asked
work immediately. and if
Parbox seconded by Trustee Chapin
be employed to collect garbage
Contract is let or
be made.

Before the adjournment, Mr. A.P. Nelson
was elected City Engineer by unanimous vote.