



HISTORY OF THE PROPOSED TERRITORY TRANSFER AREA

1871	Col. Theodore Pickens settles on a homestead in the foothills north of Rancho La Cañada and west of a canyon later named after him.
1874	Col. Thomas Hall acquired the land north of Rancho La Cañada and east of Pickens Canyon and names it "Alta Canyonada."
1875	Dr. Jacob Lanterman and Col. Adolphus Williams purchase Rancho La Cañada, consisting of 5,830 acres, for \$10,000. Soon thereafter, lots are drawn in checkerboard-like fashion, ignoring the natural barrier of Pickens Canyon to save the expense of a survey. At this time, there are no families living in the proposed territory transfer area now commonly referred to as "Sagebrush."
1882	Benjamin Briggs, M.D. acquires all of the holdings from Lanterman and heirs of Williams west of Pickens Canyon to the Tujunga border and names it La Crescenta. Soon thereafter, what was formerly the La Cañada Valley becomes known as the Crescenta-Cañada Valley.
1882	The now-defunct Sepulveda School District (Glendale) is formed and includes all of the former Rancho San Rafael boundaries.
1882	Residents file a petition to form the first school district in La Cañada with the Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools.
1885	The La Cañada Elementary School District for K-8 students is formed.
1886	The La Crescenta Elementary School District is formed.
1906	The City of Glendale is formed.
1920	La Cañada students in grades 9-12 begin attending Pasadena Unified School District (PUSD) schools. Previously these students attended Glendale schools.
1920	Nine households are enumerated with the address of "Crescenta-Cañada Foothills" as part of Enumeration District 16, La Cañada Precinct, Burbank TWP in the 1920 U.S. Census. (One of the nine households was headed by Frank R. Strong who owned the property built by Lieutenant 7 Governor Wallace known as "Strong's Castle" and later "the Pink Castle." This property was located east of Rosebank Drive and within the La Cañada Elementary School District boundaries, which highlights the fact that there were very few households residing in the proposed territory transfer area at this time).
1931	La Crescenta Elementary School District joins Glendale schools.
1936	The Glendale Unified School District (GUSD) is formed.
1940	Enumeration District 19-246 of the 1940 U.S. Census, which included the northwest portion of La Cañada, is divided along Rosebank Drive between state Assembly Districts 42 and 48, consistent with the lot lines drawn



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	in the 1870s. About 45 households are identified by the census enumerator within AD 42, which closely approximates today's proposed territory transfer area.
1946	La Cañada students in grades 7-8 begin attending PUSD schools. Previously these students attended school in the La Cañada Elementary School District.
1950	PUSD builds a junior high school at Foothill Blvd. and Cornishon Ave. in La Cañada for students in grades 7-10. Students in grades 11-12 attend John Muir High School in Pasadena.
1950s	Fearing annexation to Glendale, residents residing in the current territory transfer area successfully petition for their post office address to be changed from Montrose to La Cañada.
1952	First effort to form La Cañada Unified School District (LCUSD) fails.
1956	La Cañada Elementary School District opens Palm Crest Elementary School.
1960	Residents in the La Cañada and Flintridge areas (prior to the formation of the City of La Cañada-Flintridge) approve a measure to establish a K-12 school district after GUSD indicates that it is not interested in annexing La Cañada schools due to its own building space and transportation problems.
1961	The La Cañada Unified School District (LCUSD) is formed.
1961	First Petition: Residents in the proposed territory transfer area submit their first petition to become part of the newly-formed LCUSD, but the petition is unsuccessful.
1962	Residents in the La Cañada and Flintridge areas vote to approve a bond measure to finance an extensive building program including a new high school.
1964	Residents in the La Cañada and Flintridge areas submit their first petition for cityhood, but the petition fails.
1967	GUSD opens Mountain Avenue Elementary School in La Crescenta (unincorporated Los Angeles County).
1969	La Cañada and Flintridge residents' second petition to form cityhood fails.
1976	The City of La Cañada-Flintridge, which includes the proposed territory transfer area, is incorporated.
1978	The first Legislative Proposal by Assemblyman Frank Lanterman, AB 3240, setting forth procedures for resident petitions and area elections in school boundary disputes; AB 3240 fails.
1979	Second Petition: Residents in the proposed territory transfer area submit a second petition to transfer to LCUSD. The LA County Committee recommends approval of the petition; however, the LA County Board of Education recommends that the LA Board of Supervisors deny the petition.
1980	LA County Board of Supervisors denies the petition to transfer territory from GUSD to LCUSD.



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1991	Third Petition: Residents in the proposed territory transfer area submit a third Petition to transfer to LCUSD following the passage of CA SB 1927, which modified procedures used by county committees regarding school district territory transfers.
1992	The LA County Board of Education approves the petition and calls for an election. GUSD appeals to the California State Board of Education (SBE) primarily due to racial and ethnic concerns. LCUSD (Res. 14-91-92) and La Cañada City Council (Res. 92-10) pass resolutions in support of the proposed territory transfer.
1993	The SBE grants the GUSD appeal thereby reversing the LA County Board of Education’s call for a territory transfer election.
1994	A second Legislative Proposal by State Assemblyman Bill Hoge to allow all La Cañada-Flintridge residents to attend LCUSD dies in the Assembly Education Committee.
1995	Residents in the proposed territory transfer area file suit against the SBE.
1996	A third Legislative Proposal by State Senator Newt Russell is submitted, but withdrawn following Russell’s heart attack and retirement.
1997	The CA Superior Court denies the proposed territory transfer area residents’ petition seeking to overturn the SBE’s 1993 decision which granted GUSD’s appeal thereby reversing the LA County Board of Education’s call for a territory election.
2013	The City of La Cañada-Flintridge and the LCUSD unanimously approve resolutions in support of a fourth petition from proposed territory transfer area residents to transfer to LCUSD.
2013	GUSD and LCUSD jointly engage School Services of California, Inc. to complete an analysis of a potential territory transfer, including the financial impact on both districts. GUSD deems that the analysis is flawed and does not appropriately represent the future impact of a territory transfer on the District.
2014	LCUSD readopts its resolution in support of a petition from proposed territory transfer area residents to transfer to LCUSD following the election of three new board members in December 2013.
2014	GUSD and LCUSD host a joint Town Hall Meeting at Crescenta Valley High School to discuss a potential territory transfer and answer questions from the community.
2014	GUSD and LCUSD commission True-North to survey proposed territory transfer area residents. 695 residents participate in the survey (43% response rate). Of the residents surveyed, 90% say they would “definitely” or “probably” support a transfer to LCUSD.
2014-2016	GUSD and LCUSD discuss various options for a territory transfer to LCUSD, but cannot come to a mutually beneficial solution.



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2016	GUSD and LCUSD jointly engage Capitol Advisors Group (CAG) to complete an analysis of a potential territory transfer, including the financial impact on both districts. CAG concludes that the districts are unlikely to find a mutually beneficial transfer option.
2016	Fourth Petition: A group of residents in the proposed territory transfer area calling themselves "UniteLCF" submit a petition to transfer to LCUSD to the LA County Committee on School District Organization.
2017	The County Committee preliminarily approves the transfer petition pending a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review.
Jan 2018	The County Committee selects environmental services consultant Terry Hayes and Associates to complete the CEQA review for the territory transfer.

GUSD will continue to update this timeline as we receive new information.