

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #

HRI # _____

Trinomial: _____

CRHR Status Code: 6Z/6L

Other Listings: _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 33 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Fred Moiola School

P1. Other Identifier: Moiola School

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Orange County *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Newport Beach Date: 2018 T 4 R of 4 of Sec 3 B.M.

c. Address: 9790 Finch Street City: Fountain Valley Zip: 92708

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: 18 mE / 18 mN

e. **Other Locational Data:** The Moiola School is bound by Finch Street to the north, Callens commercial space and Brookhurst street to the east, the Fountain Valley Channel / Orange county Flood Control Channel to the south, and a row of residential homes and Redwood Street to the west. The parcel is identified as 157-033-15.

***P3a. Description:**

The Fred Moiola School was dedicated in 1971 and closed in 2012. The 12.9-acre school property includes 40,073 square feet of permanent building space, with five buildings connected by overhanging eaves as well as three separate temporary classrooms. There are four classroom buildings, one administrative building, and three restroom and custodial pods. The classroom buildings are made up of six classrooms surrounding a 1,674 square foot triangular multipurpose room, with two classrooms on each side of the triangle. Each classroom has one door providing access to the multipurpose room, one door providing access to the adjoining classroom, and one door providing access to the playground. Each multipurpose room has an exit door to the grounds. There are three pentagonal pods used for restrooms and custodial storage, sited between classroom buildings. The buildings are standalone, connected by overhanging eaves supported by plain post columns with a sandblast cast concrete surround. The overhanging eaves by each pentagonal pod create a small octagonal courtyard with inverted sides between the classroom buildings. The administrative building, four classroom buildings, and three pods surround a central pentagonal shaped courtyard and amphitheater area, with the pentagonal shape emphasized by overhanging extended eaves.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP15

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: View southeast of Fred Moiola Elementary School sign (Administrative Building).

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic: 1971, Architectural Drawings

*P7. Owner and Address:

Brookfield Residential Properties

4906 Richard Rd. SW

Calgary, AB, T3E 6L1

*P8. Recorded by:

Wendy L. Tinsley Becker (Principal Historian RPH, AICP), Candice Croix (Historian / Preservation Planner, MSHP) Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC
www.urbanapreservation.com

*P9. Date Recorded: February 2020

*P10. Survey Type: CEQA Review

*P11. Report Citation: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC – CRHR Eligibility Evaluation Fred Moiola School, Fountain Valley, CA., February 2020.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Fred Moiola School *CRHR Status Code 6Z/6L

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B1. Historic Name: Fred Moiola Elementary School B2. Common Name: Fred Moiola School

B3. Original Use: K-8 School B4. Present Use: Vacant

*B5. Architectural Style: Modernistic with open space plan and programming

*B6. Construction History: Fred Moiola School opened on July 1, 1971. Originally constructed with movable partitions in the classroom buildings, the partitions were replaced with permanent walls and doors in the mid-1970s. Named to commemorate former City Councilman Fred Moiola, it operated as a public school and the district's only K-8 school site until it closed on June 30, 2012. Three modular classrooms were added after initial construction, one modular classroom east of the school building between 1972-1994 and two modular classrooms west of the school building between 1994-2002.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features: Other Modern period / open plan schools constructed in the Fountain Valley School District.

B9a. Architect: Carmichael-Kemp Architects b. Builder: Not Identified

*B10. Significance: Theme Modern Educational Architecture Area Orange County / Fountain Valley

Period of Significance ca. 1960s-1970s Property Type School Applicable Criteria CRHR Individually Ineligible

The Moiola School is one of a grouping of modernistic school complexes commissioned by the Fountain Valley School District in the ca. 1960s-1970s period. Designed by the Los Angeles-based firm of Carmichael-Kemp Architects, these modern education complexes were forward looking with aesthetics in mind while still accommodating function. 10 of the 19 original schools are extant. **Relative to its individual CRHR eligibility status, the school has been found to be ineligible for listing on the CRHR.** The Moiola School is an example of a modernistic open education classroom and open space school. It was not the first of its kind and does not appear to have been instrumental in inciting or pioneering the movement within the City of Fountain Valley or the Fountain Valley School District. As such, the Moiola School has not been found individually eligible under **CRHR Criterion 1** as the property has not been associated with significant events or patterns of events in state, regional, or local history. The school was named for Fred Moiola, a descendent of Italian immigrant farmers who was born in the Fountain Valley area in 1925 and later served as a City Councilman. He was affiliated with Moiola Brothers cattle feeding and ranching, and was a member of the Fountain Valley City Council when he died in an airplane crash near Hemet, CA on April 17, 1963. Pending additional research, Mr. Moiola may be regarded as an important person in Fountain Valley history, however, his potential importance is not directly associated with the Moiola School. The school was named after Mr. Moiola to commemorate his death. It has not been found individually eligible under **Criterion 2** as it has not been identified as having an association with an important person. Carmichael-Kemp Architects, a 31-year partnership between Daniel Claude Carmichael, Jr. and Richard Kemp, designed the Moiola School. Established in 1964, the Los Angeles-based firm designed over 305 school projects, with educational buildings cited as comprising approximately 95% of their business. The partnership was experienced in designing public schools, including elementary, junior and senior high schools, and colleges.¹ Of the extant Carmichael-Kemp designed schools within the Fountain Valley School District, the Moiola School was the third of three identical buildings designed by the firm. The Moiola School features an identical footprint and similar materials as the Robert Gisler School, dedicated on April 9, 1969, and James H. Cox Elementary, dedicated in March 1970. Both the Robert Gisler School and Cox Elementary School are still in operation. The Moiola School, dedicated in 1971, is sited approximately .3-miles west of the Robert Gisler School and 1.3-miles southwest of Cox Elementary School. Thus while the school does embody the distinctive characteristics of modern school design, it is regarded as "off the shelf" design as the third identical school building constructed in the area and redundant work produced by the firm of Carmichael-Kemp Architects, who may be regarded as Masters in their field of educational architecture. For these reasons, the Moiola School does not appear to be individually eligible under **Criterion 3**. The Moiola School was constructed in 1971 on previously undeveloped agricultural land. Without evidence to indicate otherwise, the Moiola School has not been found individually eligible under **Criterion 4** as further study of the property would not appear to yield information which would be considered important in local, regional, state, or national history.

As an individually CRHR ineligible property, the Moiola School does not in and of itself meet the definition of an historical resource pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. Intensive level research and survey is required to determine whether a historic district representing modernism and modernistic education in the 1960s-1970s exists within the Fountain Valley School District boundaries. At this time, a district does not exist and as such, the Moiola School has not been identified as a district contributor.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

*B12. References: See endnotes.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Candice Croix and Wendy L. Tinsley Becker; Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC

*Date of Evaluation: February 2020

Property location is depicted on DPR 523J Location Map (page 3 of this DPR set).

(This space reserved for official comments.)

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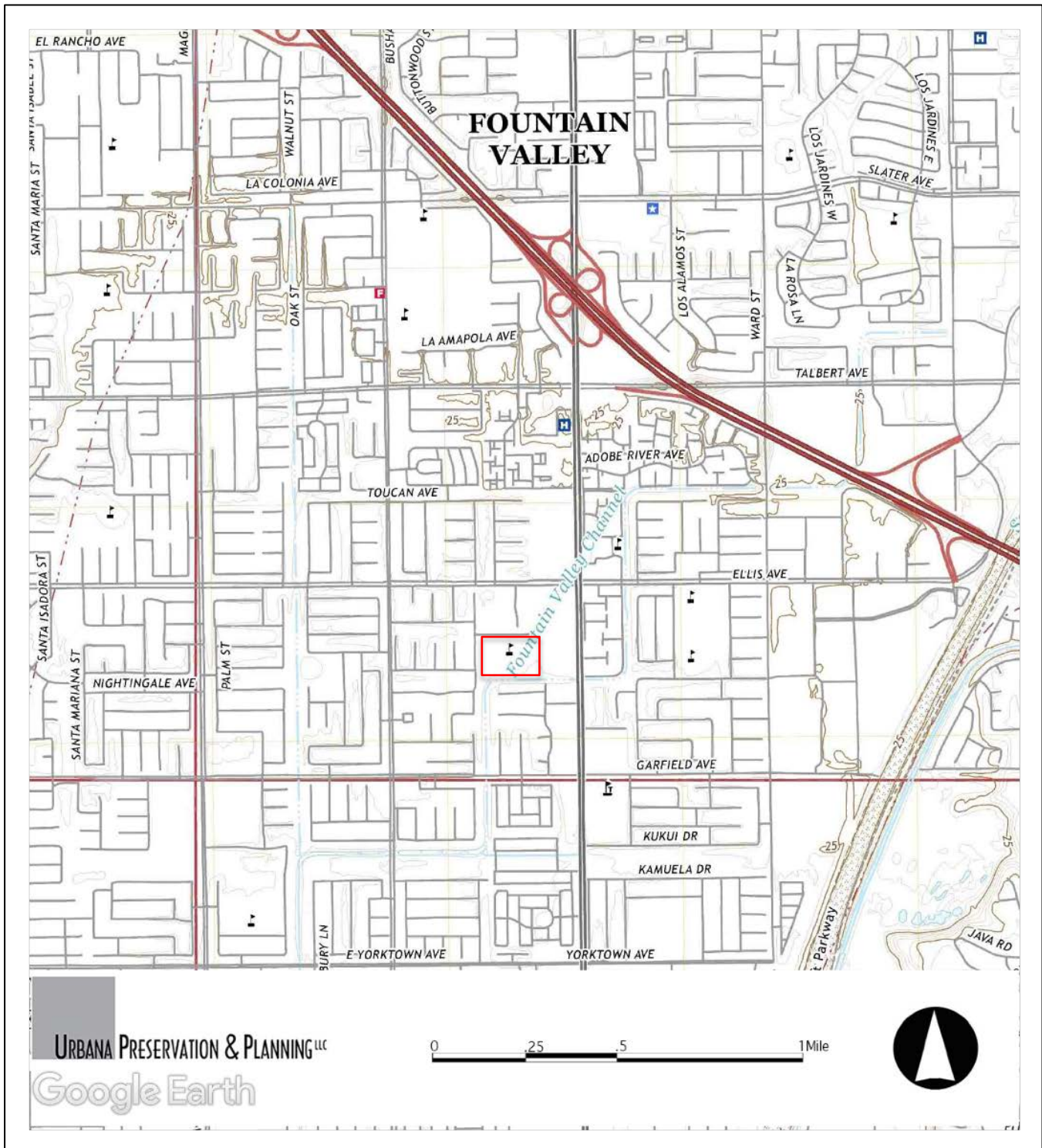
*CRHR Status Code: 6Z/6L

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Fred Moiola School

Map Name: Newport Beach

Date: 2018

Scale: 1:24,000



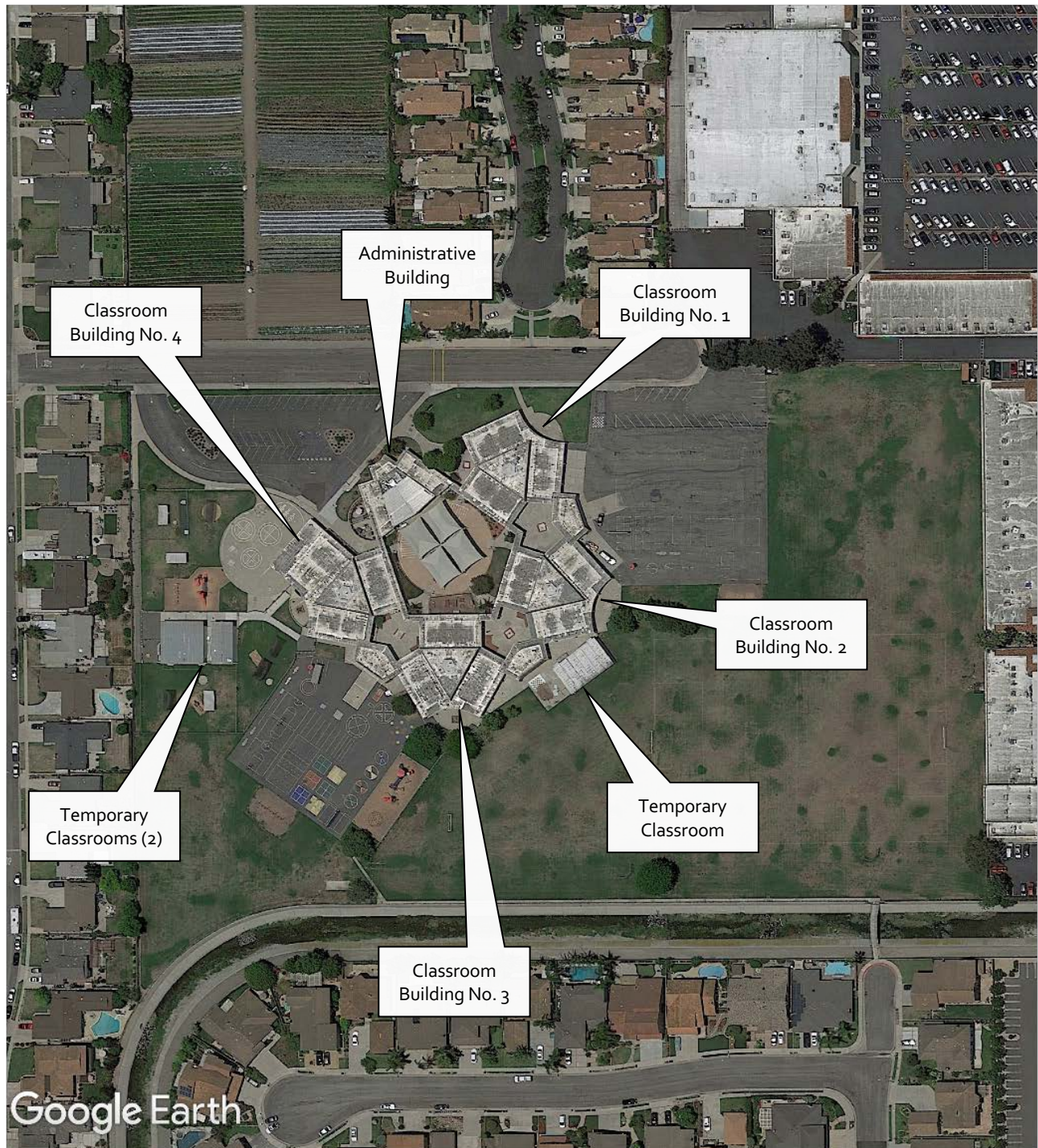
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Aerial view, 2018.
Source: Google Earth

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***P3A. Description (continued):**

The Moiola School features a geometric footprint, with five buildings surrounding a pentagonal central courtyard. The classroom building roofs are flat, with a shingled raised roof atop the central multipurpose areas and overhanging eaves. The administration building has a raised gable roof and flat roof overhanging eaves. The siding and accents feature many textures, including "padre" brick, tile, stucco, and concrete. The stack bond brick veneer on a 2x6 stud wall is predominant throughout the exterior. A veneer of small, square, multi-colored porcelain tiles covers the exterior wall of each classroom bay. This bay is used as a heater room and is sited on the long edge of each classroom grouping. The classroom feature little natural sunlight, as there are few windows. A typical classroom includes two fixed lights about the exterior door and adjoining panel, two fixed lights above the whiteboard, and narrow one window wall on one side of the whiteboard. All windows in classrooms are fixed, and covered by a metal mesh that largely obscures any exterior views. A typical multipurpose room includes one fixed light above the exterior door. The temporary classrooms feature three-panel gliding windows, vertical siding, and flat roofs.

There are evenly spaced strips of fluorescent lighting in each classroom, and asymmetrical rectangular groupings of fluorescent lighting in multipurpose rooms. Each classroom includes a built-in counter and cabinet space, typically sited along the same wall as the exterior door. The classroom building flooring is carpeted, with a linoleum strip along the cabinet space.

The Administrative Building includes an Office with a curvilinear front desk, Health Office, restrooms, and various storage rooms. There are six narrow fixed picture windows on either side of the Office double doors.

The Moiola School property includes two blacktop playground areas sited to the east and southwest of the school, two playground structures sited north of the westernmost temporary classrooms and southeast of the westernmost blacktop, an expanse of green space with faint soccer field markings painted on the grass, and two parking lots with a total of 65 parking spots.

***B10. Significance (continued):**

Fountain Valley School District

The Fountain Valley School District, founded in 1898, maintains jurisdiction over 10 schools: 7 elementary schools and 3 middle schools, that serve over 6,300 students from the cities of Fountain Valley and Huntington Beach, and include: Roch Courreges Elementary, James H. Cox Elementary, Robert Gisler Elementary, William T. Newland, Isojiro Oka Elementary, Urbain H. Plavan Elementary, Hisamatsu Tamura Elementary, Harry C. Fulton Middle School, Kazuo Masuda Middle School, and Samuel E. Talbert Middle School.²

The City of Fountain Valley, incorporated on June 13, 1957, retained generous funding for the Fountain Valley School District as developers prepared for an impending property boom shortly after the city's incorporation. This development was necessary to accommodate a rapid postwar population increase. During the 1949-1950 school year, enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools within the United States was 25.1 million. Ten years later, in the 1959-1960 school year, it increased to nearly 26 million, and in 1971, it peaked at 46 million.³ In 1962, the Fountain Valley School District consisted of one school. Due to the rapid development and population increase, by 1975, there were 19.⁴

From 1962 to 1969, the Fountain Valley School District embraced collaborative teaching, necessitating rooms that opened up to one another and central hubs used as media centers. These modules, primarily designed by Pasadena architectural firm Carmichael-Kemp, typically consisted of several classrooms around a central pod and movable walls, creating unconventional geometric building footprints resembling a flower, a spoked wheel, and a webbed foot. The nontraditional geometric designs and educational philosophies won the District several honors, including being named a Demonstrative District by the National Education Administration in 1966. As educational trends changed, the movable walls were replaced by the mid-1970s, but the geometric designs and collaborative central hubs remained.⁵

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, the rapid increase in school-age children in the City of Fountain Valley decreased almost as rapidly, as original homeowners aged in place. From 1979 to 1984, the Fountain Valley School District closed 8 schools: Lamb (1979), McDowell (1979), Bushard (1982), Wardlow (1982), Nieblas (1983), Harper (1984), Arevalos (1988), and Fountain Valley Elementary

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(1989).⁶ In November 2012, the Huntington Beach City Council approved plans to demolish and rezone two former Fountain Valley School District sites, Lamb (10251 Yorktown Ave) and Wardlow (9191 Pioneer Drive) elementary schools. These sites, purchased from FVSD for \$35 million in 2011, were replaced with 130 houses by Tri Pointe Homes.⁷

School Design History

Prior to the 1870s, school design primarily consisted of a simple one-room schoolhouse. These schoolhouses were typically poorly located and sparsely decorated, lacking ornamentation and a standard design.⁸ As the school-age population increased and child labor laws became increasingly more strict, attempts were made to standardize school design at the turn of the century. In the 1870s to 1920s, schools were utilitarian spaces designed to house a maximum number of students. While school facades reflected traditional Beaux-Arts, Colonial Revival, Gothic, and neo-classical styles popular at the time, and daylighting and natural ventilation were fundamental, schools were typically overcrowded and impersonal, filled with row upon row of desks.⁹

Between 1930 to 1945, Progressive- and Depression-era schools were characterized by an emphasis on fresh air, daylight, outdoor learning, and easily navigable pathways through the structures for physical health and wellbeing.¹⁰ The Public Works Administration provided financing for 70% of new school construction, and changing attitudes led to child-centered learning and an 'open air school' movement, designed by notable architects including Eliel Saarinen, Alvar Aalto, and Richard Neutra.¹¹ By the late 1930s, fluorescent lights were introduced in some schools.

In the Post-WWII period, schools were in high demand while being increasingly cost-conscious. In warmer climates such as California, the finger-plan design was a modern, single-story, flat-roof design with finger-like corridors for maximum access to fresh air and natural daylight.¹² Many architectural magazines published articles and entire issues dedicated to public school design, including *Architectural Forum* magazine, which published a school design issue in October 1949 with articles on acoustics, lighting, heating, ventilation, and more. At the time of the article, the United States was tasked with constructing schools to accommodate 7 million "war babies," on which experts believed 10 million dollars would have to be spent on school construction in the next decade.¹³

The "Impulsive" or "Experimental" Period, from 1960-1980, faced declining school enrollment. This necessitated reconfiguring and adapting existing school space. Desegregated schools brought forth equity issues in school facilities, and declining budgets led to a greater emphasis on prefabricated school construction. In 1973, the energy crisis led to the replacement of large windows and natural ventilation with fluorescent lights and air conditioning. At the same time, this period saw the beginning and end of the open plan or open space classrooms, with large pod areas, little definition of space between them, and few if any windows.¹⁴ By the mid- to late-1970s, most movable or temporary walls had been replaced with permanent walls.

In the 1980s, school enrollment and investment decreased, and aging facilities struggled to maintain basic standards of functionality. Portable or temporary classrooms, installed in the 1980s due to uncertainties in enrollment, came under scrutiny in the 1990s. Temporary classrooms were becoming increasingly popular and not at all temporary, with concerns including high levels of indoor air pollutants and CO₂. In 1998, a high-performance building rating system, Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) launched the green building movement, which grew exponentially in the early 2000s and significantly influenced school design and construction.¹⁵

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View southeast, overview of Fred Moiola Elementary School, January 2020.
Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.



View southwest of Moiola School (Classroom Building No. 1), January 2020.
Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.

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View south of typical exterior detail (Classroom Building No. 1), January 2020.
Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.



View north of Classroom Building No. 3 (right) and Classroom Building No. 4 (left) exterior from playground blacktop, January 2020.
Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.

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View east of Classroom Building No. 3 exterior from playground blacktop, January 2020.
Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.



View northwest of Classroom Building No. 3 exterior, with Classroom Building No. 4 in background (left), January 2020.
Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.

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View northeast of Classroom Building No. 3 exterior, with Classroom Building No. 2 and temporary classroom in background (right), January 2020. Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.



View southeast of exterior, between Administration Building (left) and Classroom Building No. 4 (right), January 2020. Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.

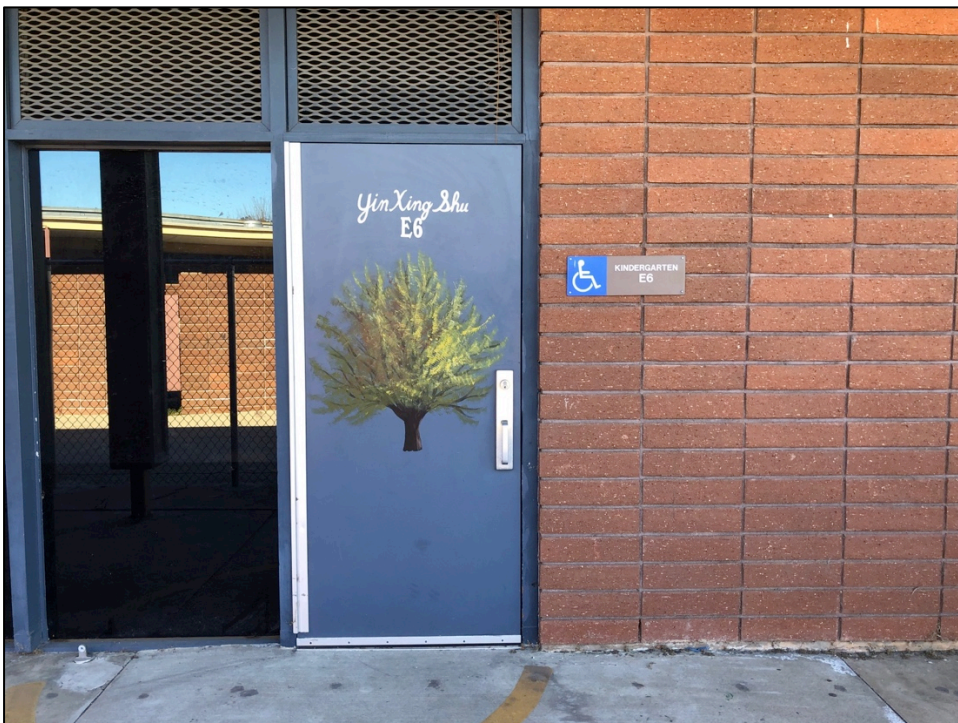
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View southeast of Classroom Building No. 4 exterior, January 2020.
Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.



View south of exterior classroom door detail (Classroom Building No. 4), January 2020.
Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.

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View east of exterior from west parking lot, January 2020.

Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.



View south of temporary classroom west of Moiola School main building, January 2020.

Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.

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View east of Administration Building interior, January 2020.
Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.



View northeast of Administration Building interior, January 2020.
Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.

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View southwest of Administration Building hallway, January 2020.
Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.



View south, typical view of triangular multipurpose area between classrooms (Classroom Building No. 1), January 2020.
Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.

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View north, typical view of triangular multipurpose area between classrooms (Classroom Building No. 1), January 2020.
Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.



View south of typical classroom (Classroom Building No. 3), January 2020.
Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.

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View west of typical classroom, including door to adjoining classroom (Classroom Building No. 3), January 2020.
Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.



View north of typical classroom, including door to triangular multipurpose room on right (Classroom Building No. 3), January 2020.
Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.

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View north of Classroom Building (CB) No. 1, from courtyard between CB No. 1 and CB No. 2, January 2020.
Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.



View northeast of storage room between Classroom Building No. 1 and No. 2, January 2020.
Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.

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View east of Classroom Building (CB) No. 2, from courtyard between CB No. 1 and CB No. 2, January 2020.
Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.



View southwest of the central courtyard, from courtyard between Classroom Building No. 1 and No. 2, January 2020.
Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.

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View northwest of amphitheater from the central courtyard, January 2020.

Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.



View southeast of Classroom Building No. 2 (left) and Classroom Building No. 3 (right) from the central courtyard, January 2020.

Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.

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View east of Classroom Building No. 2 from main courtyard, January 2020.
Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.



View southeast of courtyard between Classroom Building No. 2 (left) and Classroom Building No. 3 (right), from the central courtyard, January 2020. Source: Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC.

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4 Die As Plane Crashes In Storm Near Hemet

Four men, including two city officials of an Orange County community, were killed yesterday when a small private airplane crashed and exploded during a snow storm in the foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains.

The crash was four or five miles north of the San Diego-Riverside county line near Hemet.

William J. Dykes, chief deputy coroner of the Riverside County coroner's office, identified the dead as:

Lloyd R. Lichlyter of Santa Ana, assistant city engineer of Fountain Valley, a community east of Huntington Beach, the pilot-owner.

Fred Moiola, 37, of Fountain Valley, a city councilman.

Dale Scheinost, 41, of Garden Grove, land procurement agent for The Huntington Beach Co. at Costa Mesa.

Tentatively identified from a card found in the wreckage was M. E. Wright, of Santa Ana, whose occupation was not determined immediately.

Lichlyter's wife, Roberta, told Riverside County Sheriff's officers her husband left home at 6:30 a.m. to fly a Cessna Skyhawk single-engine plane from the Orange County Airport to Brawley.

The plane went down southeast of Hemet.

Fred Moiola, *San Diego Union*, April 18, 1963.

Source: GenealogyBank.com

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The Schools of Compton, Calif.

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. DEL CLAWSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 21, 1966

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, a singular honor has come to a section of my constituency, the city of Compton, Calif., and I am pleased to share the recognition with my colleagues.

In a way, this honor synthesizes a number of interrelated issues which have had our attention for a long time.

We speak of poverty, of racial tensions, of law violation. There is general agreement that the heart of the matter is education and understanding—and the heart of education, we have been told many times, is “money”—as if “money” alone could buy the skill to inspire children to learn, prevent drop-outs, and give to a community a deep and penetrating interest in raising the educational level of its citizens.

The fullest measure of money means little without the zeal to do, the imagination to conceive, the willingness to dare, and genuine dedication to a cause.

In this city of Compton, there are people with all these qualities—and their dedication is to education—although their wealth is modest. These are the people who administer its school system under the able leadership of Mr. Leonard C. Erickson, superintendent of the Compton city schools.

More than 17,000 pupils crowd its classes. We are advised the cost of educating each student is the lowest in all of Los Angeles County—and understandably so—as Compton is a city with a number of poverty areas—and no Federal funds are allocated for building new school structures.

Yet this community voted to increase its property tax, to increase it so that new schools could be built. The entire community voted this sacrifice. An entire multiracial community voting in favor of the future.

This, however, is not unusual.

It was decided to build the first of these schools in the area of the city where the need was the greatest. This, too, is not unusual.

But rather than merely decide to build a school that would house a specific number of pupils, the goal was more ambitious. It was decided to build a school that would be beautiful, one in which the community would take pride, one that would provide a welcome atmosphere, one that the people would cherish,

one that would motivate students to learn, an oasis of knowledge—a center of learning worthy of any city—anywhere.

And all this they hoped to achieve on the slimmest of budgets.

Long, tedious hours went into the search for the answers. It would have been easy to merely press a button or two and have a school much like all other schools—and no one would complain, for they would be getting what they would naturally expect.

But the city of Compton can be proud. This school, designed by the architectural firm of Carmichael-Kemp, AIA, to be built in a section designated by Los Angeles County as a hard-core poverty area, has just received a national award for its excellence in architecture—its beauty, its warmth, its color—and its functional use in education, from the American Association of School Administrators' Architectural Jury of the National Education Association. This architectural jury is composed of three of the Nation's leading architects selected by the American Institute of Architects, and three of the Nation's most eminent educators.

This is no small school. It is 2 stories with more than 30 classrooms, and gentlemen, the cost of building this school will be well within the budget set by the State of California as the average cost for similar size structures. It is fitting, too, that this institution of learning will be named the Clarence A. Dickison Elementary School, honoring a pioneer of the city of Compton, who was not only its first mayor, but who also made his contribution to education as a teacher, vice principal, principal, and a member and president of the Compton City Elementary School Board.

And as if Compton needed further honor, the California State Department of Schoolhouse Planning is considering using this award-winning school for a pilot study relative to the savings effected by its type of structure in heavily populated areas.

This coveted award, naturally, means a great deal to Mr. Erickson, the Board of Education, and to the architects, Dan Carmichael and Dick Kemp, but it means immeasurably more to the people of the area. A school worthy of the wealthiest city anywhere is theirs.

Carmichael-Kemp Architects, *Congressional Record - Senate*, February 21, 1966.

Source: Google Books

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School board feels pinch of bureaucracy

By LoVAE PRAY
Sun-Telegram Staff Writer

YUCAIPA — A bureaucratic squeeze-play in both building and safety requirements and jury duty laws left Yucaipa school board members thoroughly frustrated Tuesday.

After spending more than five months arguing with a deputy state fire marshal about interpretation of fire codes, the board learned the district still must spend almost \$7,000 to change safety equipment.

Board members were told that fire safety equipment installed in new buildings at Yucaipa High School does not meet the approval of the new deputy state fire marshal's interpretation of the safety code.

After lengthy discussion, the board approved the \$7,000 expenditure to replace equipment which the architects said had been approved by the previous deputy state fire marshal, John Shehanian.

Then, the board spent about 30 minutes learning that new jury duty legislation affecting teachers is in conflict with district jury duty policy.

Trustee Stephen Miller blurted out his frustration at the district's situation, "This is the second time tonight we've been screwed! The district is caught in the middle and it just isn't fair," Miller said.

District business manager Bill Gifford told the board the new deputy state fire marshal interpreted the state fire code differently and that

tion building a drama and music building told the board they had processed the construction drawings and specifications through the Office of Architecture and Construction, the Office of the State Fire Marshal and the state agency having jurisdiction over provisions for "access for the handicapped."

"Approval was obtained from these agencies, among others, and the project was signed out on Sept. 18, 1973," Carmichael said.

After the buildings were completed, the local deputy state fire marshal for San Bernardino County, Peter Malone, made a routine inspection and "objected strongly to the existing provisions of the buildings as previously approved and as installed," Carmichael said.

Kemp told the board the state's new fire marshal concurred with Malone's findings and when the architect protested the reinterpretation of the code, the local fire marshal made a detailed inspection of the project and forwarded a "voluminous list of violations" Kemp said.

Kemp told the board that on a line-by-line reading of the code with the state fire marshal, the architect "has succeeded in reducing this list considerably. The remaining items have to do with the installation of stops on double acting doors, with the exception of one door ostensibly for wheel chair students, and with installation of panic hardware on classroom doors where two or more classrooms, by means of folding doors, may be combined into one

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the equipment installed does not meet his fire safety standards.

Architects Daniel C. Carmichael and Richard Kemp who designed the high school's new library-administration-classroom combina-

space.

"The use of these spaces as an assembly area in contrary to the district's design intent; however,

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when considered this way, panic hardware is required by the code. Minor revisions to the fire sprinklers and the addition of vision ports through doors are miscellaneous items which will be included," Kemp said.

The hardware materials needed to comply with the fire marshal's revised requirements may total nearly \$7,000 Kemps said.

District superintendent John E. Wilde told the board he had checked with the San Bernardino County Counsel's office and found that the district would be held liable

construction period."

Jury duty presents problems to the district because teachers are no longer exempt from jury duty and several notices from various area courts have been sent, calling them for jury duty.

Assistant district superintendent Ralph Villani told the board these notices mean the prospective juror may be called for at any time during a period of three months. Villani said the courts said the chances of being impanelled on a jury for more than eight days are very rare, but in some cases, such as an extensive criminal trial, a jurist might serve for several weeks.

2 per cent ceiling on the number of employes that the board may grant leaves of absence with pay for jury duty at the same time, superintendent John Wilde said.

Wilde told the board that legislation which became effective Jan. 1 repealed a law which specifically exempted 17 classes from jury duty, including teachers.

"As previously suggested to the board, passage of this bill has made the question of receiving pay differential between salary and court reimbursement to an individual assigned jury duty far more critical from the certificated personnel standpoint.

in the event of a fire and subsequent injury with the current safety equipment at the high school.

The board approved making the changes, but board clerk Jim Braswell said he felt the matter should be studied further and he added "the architect should be held responsible for this."

He asked whether making the required changes would weaken any further legal action either with the state or with the architects, but was assured this would not happen.

Kemp said his firm could not preclude how a future fire marshal might interpret the code but he added that all school buildings would "have to be brought up to meet the code eventually."

The two architects encouraged the board to "fight this pressure by going to the legislature or the governor" to stop the "continual reinterpretation through the whole

The state education code said these leaves of absence may be granted with pay up to the amount of the difference between the employee's regular earnings and any amount he receives for jury or witness fees.

The education code differentiates between certificated and classified employes by granting authority for paid leaves of absence for classified employes required to serve on a jury, and by only permitting paid leaves of absence for certificated employes called to serve on a jury at the discretion of the board.

Villani told the trustees, "Because of the confusion over the different in treatment between classified and certificated employes, several of our teachers were unaware of the need to seek prior approval from the board for paid leave while serving on a jury."

The Yucaipa district policy places a

"This, of course, is an example of state legislators enacting personnel legislation without providing public agencies with additional financial resources needed for appropriate implementation of the law," Wilde said.

"Denial of certificated employes' requests for leave with pay for jury duty will be perceived as quite unfair in light of the passage of this new legislation," he said.

"We are in an awkward conflict with the law if we say only 2 per cent of our employes may serve on jury duty and be paid while the others may not.

"This legislation was apparently passed with no provision to change the code and this is where we are," Wilde said.

Wilde said the district is seeking assistance from the county counsel.

Carmichael-Kemp Architects, *San Bernardino Sun*, March 4, 1976.

Source: University of California-Riverside, California Digital Newspaper Collection

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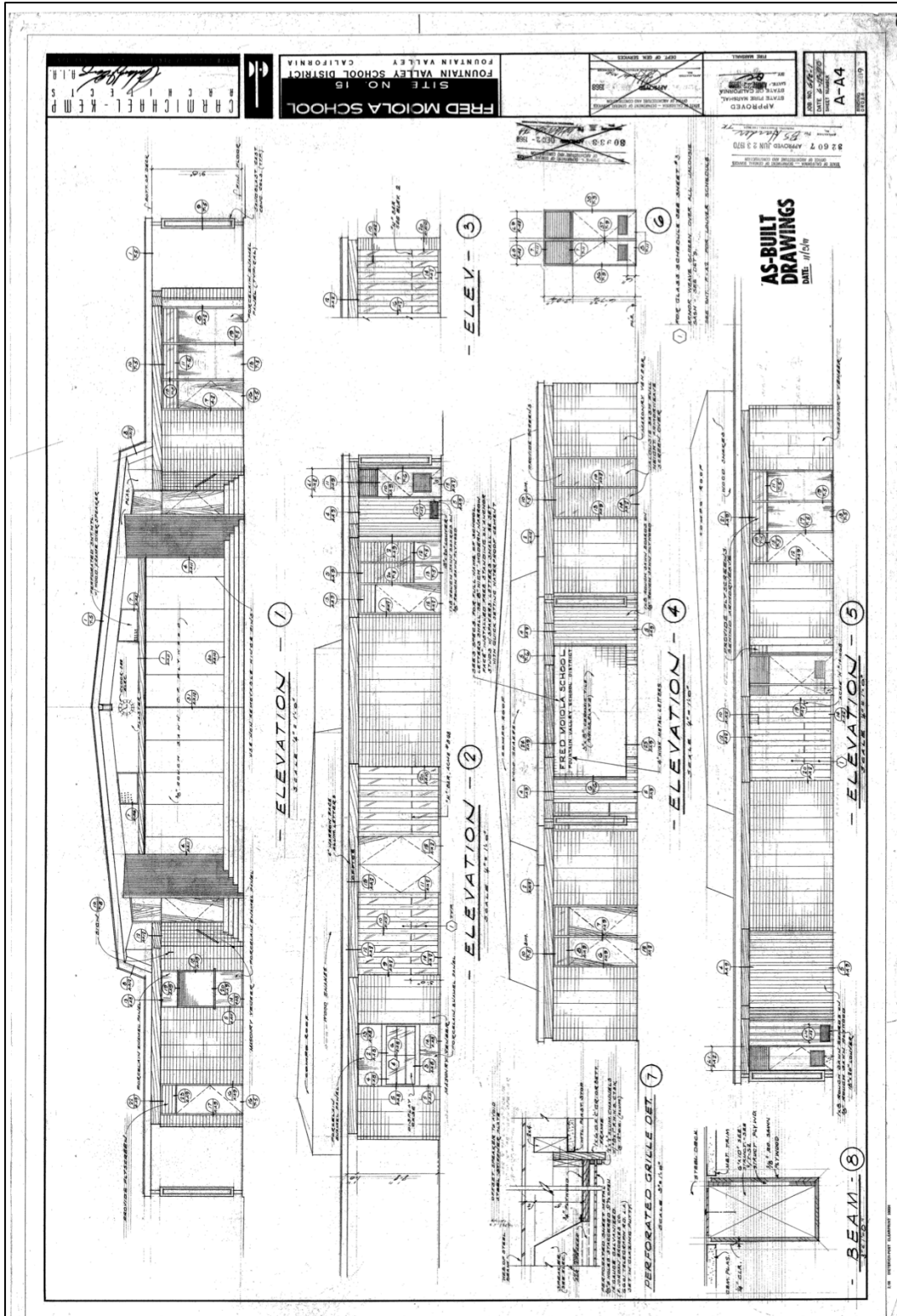
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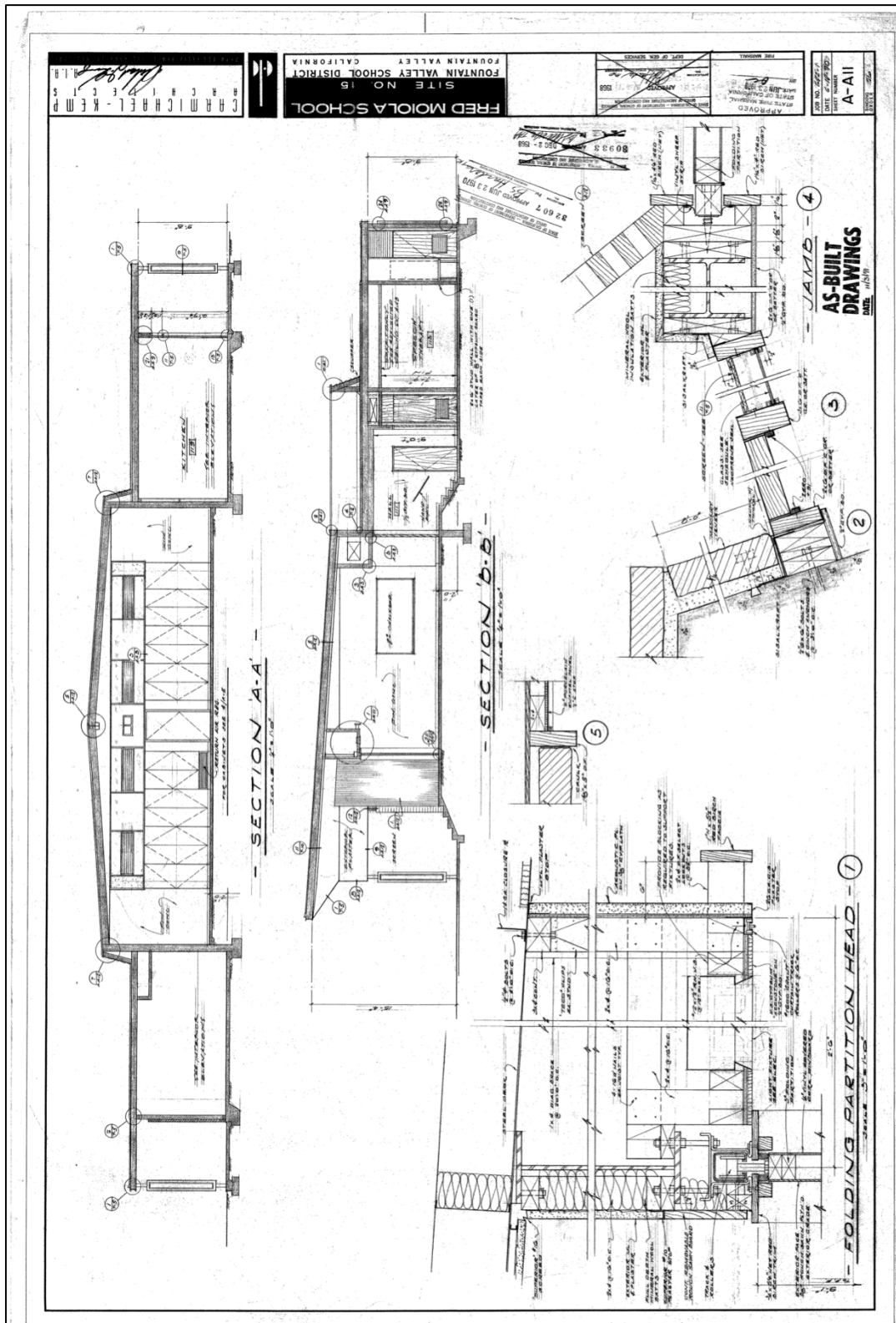
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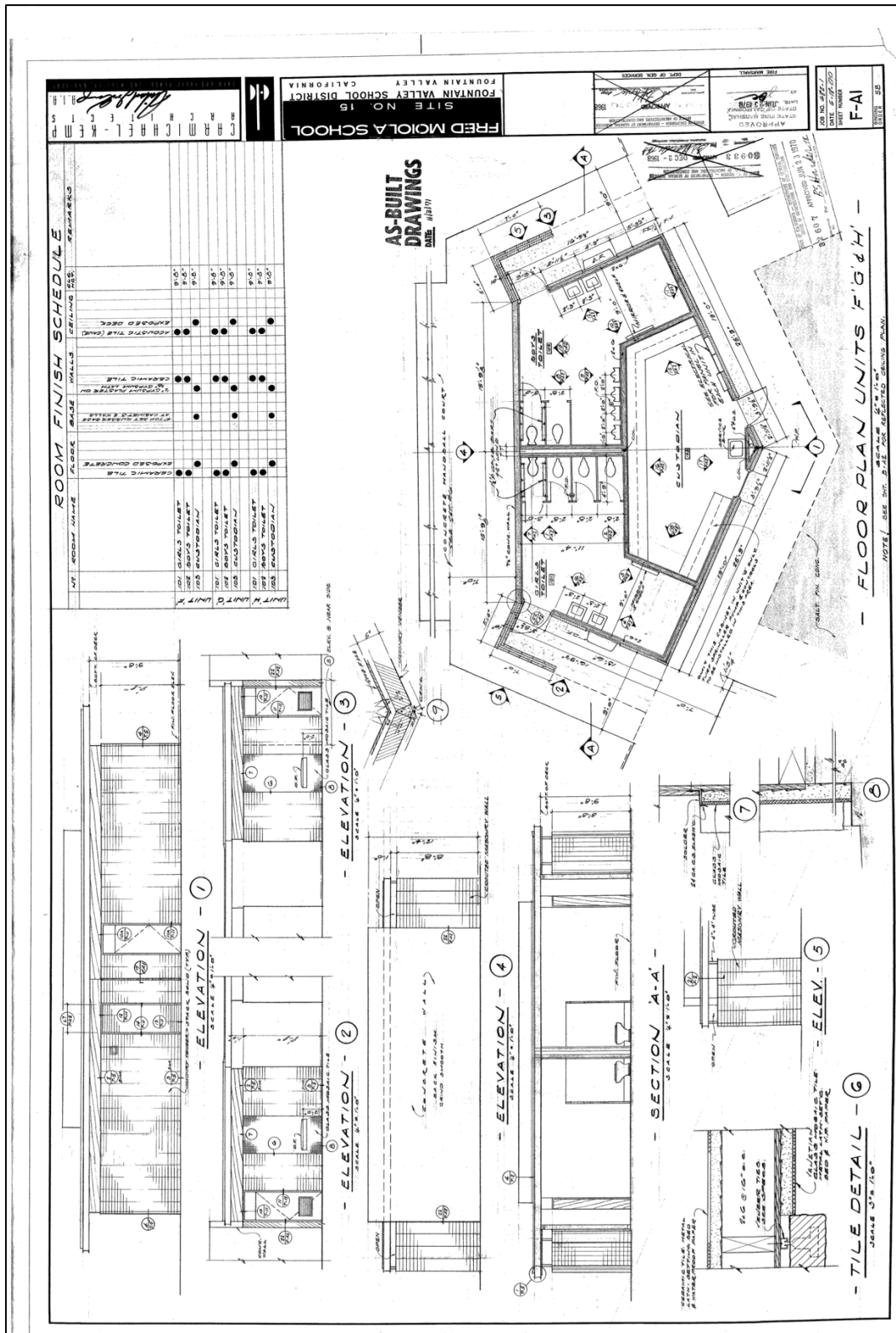
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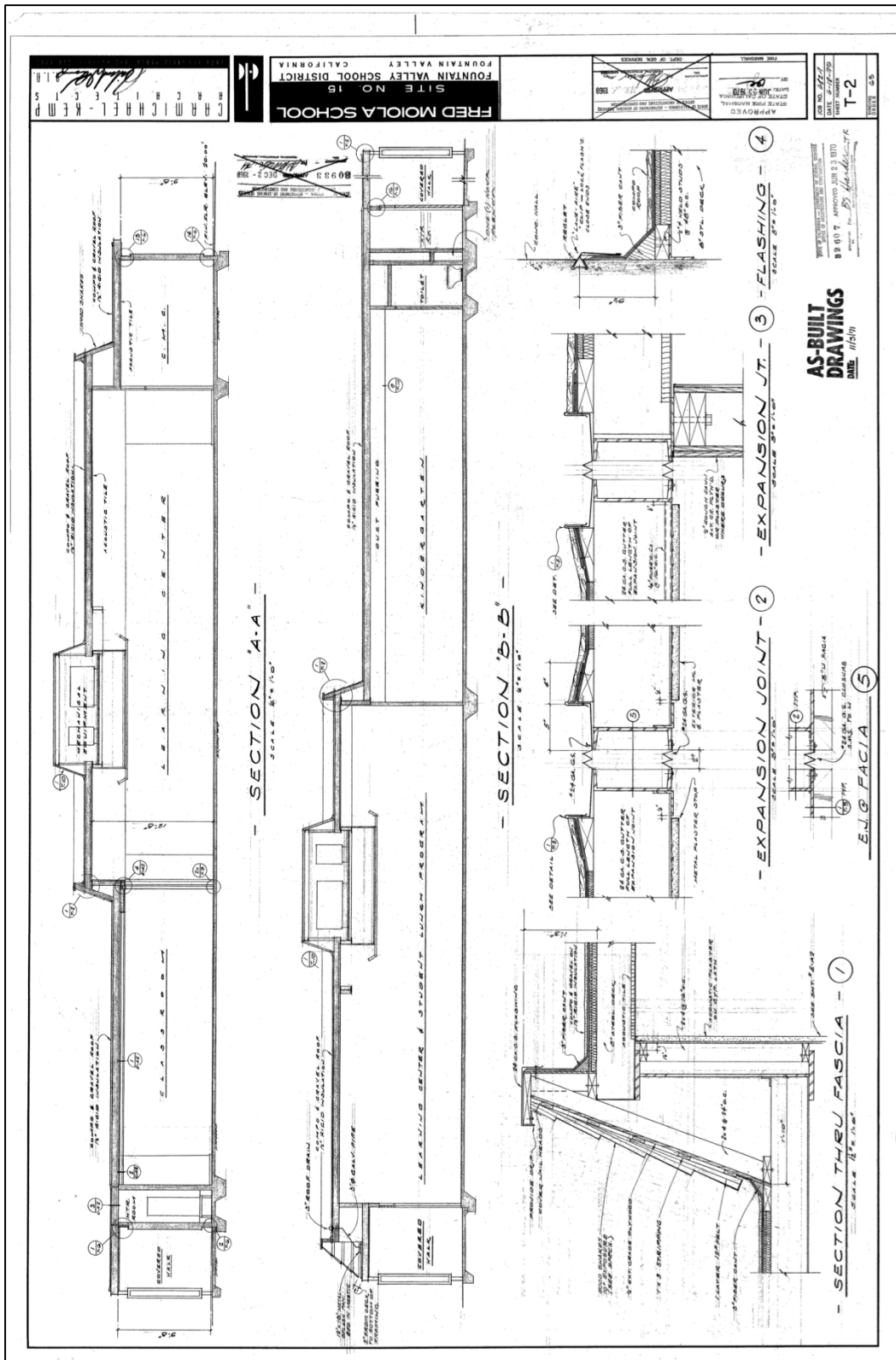
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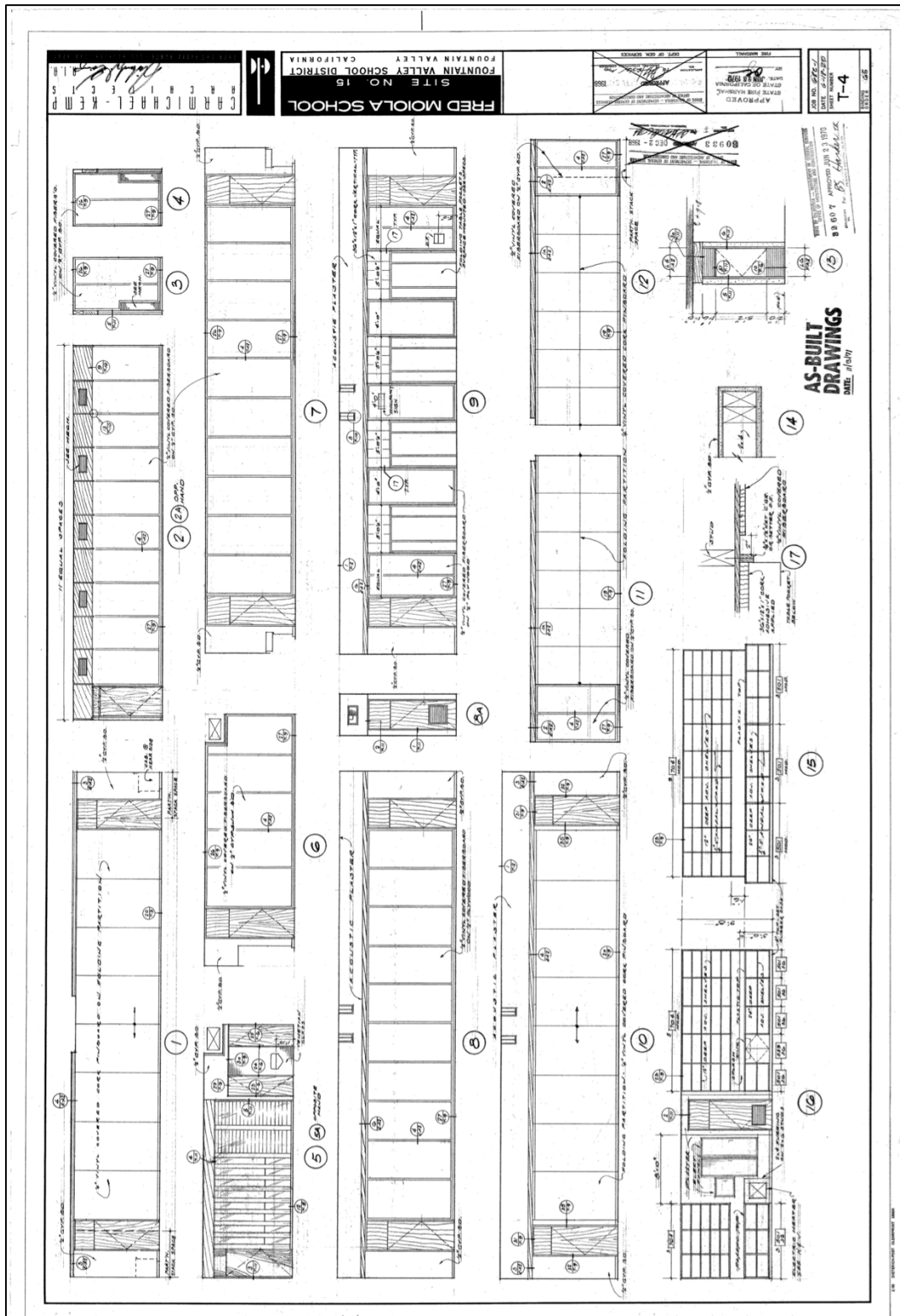
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