

USE OF TAXPAYER PAID PROFESSIONALS TO PROVIDE FALSE OR HIGHLY SLANTED INFORMATION IN REPORTS AND PRESENTATIONS:

3. 2016 – 2019 Historical Resource Assessment of North School by Daly & Associates

Under the direction of HBCSD attorney Terry Tao and consultants PlaceWorks, HBCSD indirectly hired Pam Daly & Associates to perform a Historical Assessment of North School campus prior to the June 2016 \$59M bond vote. Daly & Associates first historical report released in May 2016 contained inexcusably incorrect information and outright fabrications. Even after the misinformation and fabrications were reported to the HBCSD Board of Trustees, Ms. Daly was paid by the district to provide a FINAL Historical Assessment of North School for the Environmental Impact Report. Pam Daly corrected some of the incorrect statements included in her May 2016 report, however, she also added additional misinformation and outright fabrications of fact to her final July 2017 report. HBCSD posted Daly & Associates Historical Assessment Reports on the internet despite being given proof of the misinformation and outright fabrications of fact contained in both reports.

Pam Daly's misinformation included misidentifying the architect who reconstructed and redesigned the main building at North School after the 1933 Long Beach Earthquake and outright fabricating events relating to the main building design at North School.

It is clear from the numerous egregiously incorrect statements and fabrications contained in her work for HBCSD that Ms. Daly had no INTENTION of providing a fair and impartial assessment of North School for taxpayers even as she was paid for by taxpayers. It is also clear that School Board members and Superintendent Pat Escalante had no problem with the quality of her work even after evidence was supplied to them that she was outright lying in her reports. Ms. Daly was obviously doing what she was paid to do by the district – that is lie to the community about North School so HBCSD could justify tearing down North School in order to build a brand new, unneeded 510 student campus for \$28M.

A 2017 estimate had projected a cost of \$6M to renovate the North School campus and build a new 3,200 square foot administration and classroom building at the campus.

Not only did Pam Daly provide provably incorrect information in her reports about North School, but concurrently HBCSD Superintendent Pat Escalante made provably incorrect statements at the [May 25, 2016 Measure S Information presentation](#). Incorrect information given by Superintendent Escalante, as school board members looked on in silence, included claiming that North School did not have a kitchen, cafeteria or multipurpose room, was not ADA accessible and was not able to be used by public school students since the campus had been rented out to a private preschool facility.

SUMMARY OF ISSUES:

1. Incorrect information provided by Pam Daly was relayed to voters at the May 25, 2016 Measure S Information Meeting and reinforced by HBCSD attorney Terry Tao at the May 31, 2016 Joint City of Hermosa Beach and HBCSD meeting to "correct" misinformation about Pier Avenue School. Both meetings were recorded and embedded in the HBCSD Measure S webpage at www.HBCSD.org.
2. Daly & Associates misinformation on North School was also disseminated on Facebook by Measure S supporters.
3. **Competing information to Ms. Daly's negative assessment of the North School buildings was provided by Debi Howell-Ardila, senior architectural historian with SWCA and vice-chair of the Cultural Heritage Commission (CHC) in South Pasadena. [Ms. Ardila sent an email dated May 31, 2016](#) to school board members**

and Superintendent Pat Escalante. Ms. Ardila compiled a comprehensive Historic Resources Survey Report for LAUSD through Sapphos Environmental in June 2014. Ms. Ardila drove from Pasadena to attend the May 31, 2016 joint City and School District meeting in order to advocate for the preservation of North School. Advocates for saving North School buildings were not able to raise the \$30,000 estimated cost of an alternate historical resource survey by Ms. Ardila to compete with Pam Daly's HBCSD taxpayer paid assessment.

In her email to the HBCSD Board of Trustees, Ms. Ardila states that in her opinion, *"...and based on dozens of schools I've surveyed throughout Southern California, North Elementary appears eligible for the City of Hermosa Beach Register under local criteria A ("it exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, or architectural history"), C ("it embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction"), and D ("it is representative of the notable work of a builder, designer or architect," in this case renowned architects Samuel Lunden and Marsh, Smith and Powell)."*

She also states: *"In terms of the California Register, it appears eligible under Criteria 1, as a highly representative example of a 1930's school, as well as Criteria 3, as an outstanding example of a WPA-era Art Deco institutional building."*

She also states: *"Given the school's eligibility for the California Register and Hermosa Beach Register, it qualifies as a historical resource under the California Environmental Quality Act."*

4. HBCSD attorney, Mr. Terry Tao spent 3.75 hrs from June 29, 2016 to July 7, 2016 to deny North School historic designation and registration. See [AALRR invoice #501334](#) and [#503178](#).

5. **Cost to taxpayers approximately \$24,172.24:** See [PlaceWorks warrants #22572797, #22664076, #22801732, #22841946, #22921285, #23001190, #23126374](#) for \$23,185.99 and [AALR&R warrant](#) for \$986.25.

6. **Proof of misinformation and fabrications was sent to PlaceWorks and made available to School Board members prior to and for the Environmental Impact Report Notice of Preparation in March 2017.** Misinformation and fabrications by Ms. Daly were ignored by HBCSD School Board members and superintendent. Instead of replacing Pam Daly due to the numerous inexcusable incorrect statements and fabrications contained in her May 2016 report, she was retained to produce the **FINAL Historical Resource Assessment Report** dated July 2017.

7. Additional egregious fabrications were found in the Final Historical Resource Assessment Report of July 2017 and brought to PlaceWorks and HBCSD School Board members' attention on January 2, 2018 and promptly ignored by school board members and Superintendent Escalante.

8. HBCSD spent approximately one million dollars on the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) to justify their wish to demolish and rebuild North School for the California Environmental Quality Act. The district hired experts such as Pam Daly, attorney Terry Tao and traffic engineer Richard Garland to provide misinformation for the EIR report. Even after the misinformation was identified and brought to school board members' attention they simply ignored any evidence that did not fit into their chosen plan to destroy and rebuild North School. Like the fox guarding the hen house, school board members were responsible for approving their own sub-standard and highly slanted Environmental Impact Report.

Why it matters:

Most people assume that information provided by various district consultants is factual and unbiased. As with the other consultants hired by HBCSD and paid for by taxpayers, the information provided by Pam Daly's was not completely accurate nor unbiased. **Pam Daly's historical assessment was used by HBCSD to justify an**

unnecessarily expensive \$59 million dollars facility bond and the destruction of an irreplaceable and much loved part of Hermosa Beach history.

There seems to be no State agency that is tasked to oversee or monitor the information being produced by taxpayer paid consultants such as Daly and Associates. To our knowledge there is no agency that tracks or investigates consumer complaints against taxpayer paid consultants used by school districts.

Listing of Incorrect Information Presented in the Hermosa Beach City School District's Historical Resources Assessment Report of North School Campus by Daly & Associates May 2016

Historical Resources Assessment Report of North School Campus prepared by Daly & Associates, May 2016

COMPETING INFORMATION: Page 5: ... *"Our research revealed that the City had performed a "windshield" survey of potential historic resources within the City in October 2014. The property at 417 25th Street [North School] was recorded as appearing to have the potential to be considered a historic resource of the City due to its "WPA Moderne" architecture.".... "As such, the buildings and structures located on the North School campus are not under the jurisdiction of the City of Hermosa Beach Municipal Code or its Historic Resources Preservation Guidelines."*

FACT: <http://www.hermosabch.org/index.aspx?page=462> Chapter 17.53 "Hermosa Beach Preservation Ordinance" (Ord. 98-1186, Section 4, 11/10/98)

17.53.020 Purpose and intent: "The purpose of this chapter is to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare by providing for the identification, protection, enhancement, perpetuation, and use of historic resources such as buildings, structures, sites, and places within the City that reflect special elements of the City's architectural, artistic, cultural, historical, political, and social heritage..."

17.53.030 Area of application: "This chapter shall apply to all historic resources, publically and privately owned, within the corporate limits of the City of Hermosa Beach." (Ord. 98-1186, Section 4, 11/10/98)

COMPETING INFORMATION: Page 5: ... *"The District is subject to the California Constitution, the California Education Code, which contains the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education. As such, the buildings and structures located on the North School campus are not under the jurisdiction of the City of Hermosa Beach Municipal Code or its Historic Resources Preservation Guidelines."*

FACT: Neither the California Constitution nor the California Education Code has anything to do with preventing the district from designating North School a historic resource. Nor do they affect the determining of a structure as having historic significance or not. North School is under the jurisdiction of the school district, but that does not prevent the district from working with the City to save North School as a city-wide historic resource. The Hermosa Beach City School District has had no problem literally giving away several taxpayer paid for schools (Prospect Heights School, South School) to the City of Hermosa Beach in the past. All district structures are owned by the taxpayers.

FACT: North School is a grandfathered-in district campus, just like View and Valley schools. It is safe and usable for district students as is whether or not it has been leased out to other private schools. Hundreds of schools

as old as North School are leased out during times of low enrollment, only to be brought back for public school students' use years later. North School was built to seismically safe Field Act specification. There are many other schools built in the mid-1930s that are still in use today. Two examples are Newport Beach Elementary School (circa 1936) and Richmond Street School in El Segundo (circa 1936).

QUESTIONABLE STATEMENT: Page 5 and Page E-7 in the Final July 2017 Report: ... *"In order to identify and evaluate the subject property as a potential historic resource, a multi-step methodology was utilized. An inspection of the property and the existing buildings, combined with a review of original drawings of the North School campus as provided by the District, was performed to document existing conditions and assist in assessing and evaluating the property for significance."*

FACT: If Pam Daly actually used the "multi-step methodology" she claims to have utilized, how did she get so many details in her report DEAD WRONG? It is obvious that Pam Daly DID NOT thoroughly inspect the property nor the original drawings of the North School campus. Pam Daly can blame the district by stating the drawings were *"provided by the District"*, but anyone looking at the original drawings would be able to clearly see who the correct architects are. In addition, most of all the original drawings that Pam Daly should have examined are available electronically through the Division of State Architecture. There was no need to rely on what the district provided or did not provide as evidence.

MISINFORMATION: Page 15: ...*"the construction company of Johnson and Hansen was awarded a contract to reconstruct the sole building of North School for \$9,066. According to architectural drawings on file with the Hermosa Beach City School District, the rebuilding of North School was designed by the architectural firm of Marsh, Smith & Powell (MSP)."*

FACT: Green Bill document for Application 382 received from the Dept. of State Architects shows that the construction company of Johnson and Hansen along with architect Samuel E. Lunden, NOT MSP as Pam Daly states above, was the team that reconstructed North School after the 1933 Long Beach earthquake. This document was filed on 6/21/34 for an estimated cost of \$4,335 later changed to \$8,995 on future documents for Application 382 for the reconstruction of North School. MSP constructed new buildings to the West and East of the main four room classroom building in 1939.

MISINFORMATION: Page 20: 1930s Main Kindergarten, and Classroom Buildings. *"When the North School building was badly damaged from the Long Beach earthquake in 1933, the firm of MSP [Marsh, Smith & Powell] was retained by the District to rehabilitate the existing North School Building."*

FACT: MSP was NOT retained by the District to rehabilitate the existing North School building. (Samuel Lunden was the architect in 1934, Dept. of State Architects application number 382.) Five years later, in 1938 and 1939, MSP WAS retained to design two additional stand-alone classroom buildings on the campus to expand North School. (Dept. of State Architects application number #2698 and #2820.)

FALSIFICATION: Page 21: 1. North School Main Building. *"During the Long Beach earthquake of 1933 the building was substantially damaged and the District was required to have the building repaired and reconstructed. The architectural firm of MSP [Marsh, Smith & Powell] (David D. Smith, architect) was responsible for the design and reconstruction of the building."* (Attributed to the Hermosa Beach City School District. "Board of Trustee, Volume 2 (1928-1934)", page 44.)

FACT: Samuel Lunden was the architect for the reconstruction of North School in 1934. The rebuilding of North School was DSA project #382. Attached are the Department of State Architecture Application for Approval of the Plans and Specifications for the Construction, Reconstruction, Alterations of or Additions to a School Building, application #382, Filed 6/21/34. Architect: Samuel E. Lunden. Including 61 pages of Specification Sheets signed by Samuel E. Lunden and Paul E. Jeffers, Architect and Structural Engineer.

FACT: Although both Pamela Daly, HBCSD Superintendent Pat Escalante and HBCSD attorney Terry Tao claim that Samuel Lunden only made minor changes to North School, Pamela Daly slips up in her paragraph on Page 21 by saying that *"MSP was responsible for the design and reconstructing of the building."* If you replace MSP with Samuel Lunden, the true architect for North School, that statement now reads that *"Samuel Lunden was responsible for the DESIGN and reconstruction of the building."* Making it clear that the architect was also responsible for the DESIGN not just minor changes as is later claimed by Terry Tao in his May 31, 2016 presentation. See [Joint City and School District presentation, May 31, 2016, 02:28:10 time stamp](#).

FALSIFICATION: Page 22: 1. North School Main Building. *"The Pier Avenue School had also been severely damaged from the earthquake, and one of its original architects, Samuel Lunden, was given the job of rebuilding that school building."*

FACT: There is no evidence that Samuel Lunden was one of Pier Avenue School's original architects. Samuel Lunden, July 14 1897 to to June 16, 1995, was 13 years old when Pier Avenue was first constructed in 1911. Samuel Lunden reconstructed Pier Avenue School in 1935 after the reconstruction of North School and South School as indicated by several CA Department of State Architecture documents.

FABRICATION: Page 22: 1. North School Main Building. *"Lunden had chosen to rehabilitate the Pier Avenue School in a Moderne style. MSP [architects] may have been asked by the District to use the Moderne style of architecture for the rebuilding of North School, so that it reflected the style of architecture used on Hermosa Beach's most prominent school building."*

FACT: Pier Avenue School was reconstructed (1935 DSA application numbers #692 & #882) after the reconstruction of North School (1934 DSA application number #382), not before. The Art Deco/Moderne style of architecture was used in the design of North School before it was used for the design of Pier Avenue School. Prior to the 1935 reconstruction of Pier Avenue School by Samuel Lunden in 1935, Pier Avenue School was designed in a Neo Classical architectural style by Richard D. King. Pam Daly even includes a photo of Pier Avenue School prior to the 1933 Long Beach earthquake and it is clear that the school was not originally built in the Moderne style at that point.

FACT: Richard D. King also designed the iconic 16 story Villa Riviera building in Long Beach. The Villa Riviera building was built in the Tudor Gothic Revival or Greek Revival architectural style.

FACT: MSP were NOT the architects who rebuilt North School after the 1933 Long Beach earthquake. Samuel E. Lunden rebuilt North School in the Art Deco/Moderne style prior to reconstructing Pier Avenue School in the Art Deco/Moderne style. (Reference: Dept. of State Architects Blueprint Sheet #1 for North School Reconstruction Work, Floor & Roof Plans, dated July 27, 1934, application #382 and Blueprint Sheet #2 for North School Reconstruction Work, Elevations & Details, dated July 27, 1934, application #382.)

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Listing of Incorrect Information Presented in the Hermosa Beach City School District's FINAL Historic Resources Assessment Report of North School Campus by Daly & Associates July 2017

Pam Daly & Associates was hired by Placeworks and HBCSD using taxpayer funds. Five significant errors were found in Pam Daly's initial May 2016 Historical Resource Assessment Report of North School. Those errors were reported to HBCSD and Placeworks in March 2017 in a letter submitted for the Notice of Preparation of the Environmental Impact Report.

The evidence of significant, provable errors in Ms. Daly's report on the North School campus did not deter Placeworks and HBCSD from retaining Ms. Daly to write the final Historical Resources Assessment Report for the final Environmental Impact Report. Although some of Ms. Daly's incorrect information contained in her May 2016 Historical Assessment were corrected in her final report, other new, provable falsifications were also found in Ms. Daly's final assessment, which HBCSD made available on the web to support their plan to destroy historical relevant North School buildings.

Final Historic Resources Assessment Report of North School Campus prepared by Daly & Associates July 2017

FABRICATION: Page E-26 and E-27: *"[Samuel] Lunden and [Paul] Jefferes did require that the four chimneys of the classroom fireplaces/stoves be removed, and that the main entrance to the building, a character-defining feature of school architecture, be walled-off to provide greater structural stability to the front elevation. Except for the sealing-off of the front entrance vestibule...." ... "This resulted in the cross-gabled roof, in the center of the south roof plane, becoming a "ghost" architectural feature for the center entrance that no long exists."*

FACT: Samuel Lunden's architectural blueprints for the reconstruction of North School after the 1933 Long Beach Earthquake, sheet 2 of six sheets, clearly shows that Lunden did NOT wall-off the entrance to the building as Pam Daly claims. Ms Daly conveniently fails to include sheet 2 of Lunden's blueprints in her report. The front entrance existed until the building was remodeled in the late 1950s. There are old-time residents of Hermosa Beach who have photographs of themselves as children standing in front of the original front entrance of Mr. Lunden's North School main building before it was walled off in the late 1950s. The front entrance could easily be restored to its original plan in a remodel.

FABRICATION: Page E-27: *"In 1934, the project to repair and upgrade the structural integrity of the North School was planned and completed, as quickly as economically possible, so that it could protect children in the event of any future earthquake. This is evidenced by the construction company of Johnson and Hansen submitting a total bid of \$9,066 for the North School repairs. This price was considerably less than the \$26,000 it cost ten years before to construct King's design of North School. Based on their agreement with the Hermosa Beach School Board, Lunden and Jeffers would have received a fee of \$726 for the rehabilitation of North School."*

FACT: Pam Daly tries to infer that the reconstruction of North School after the 1933 earthquake was mostly just structural because the repairs were done *"as quickly as economically possible"*. Ms. Daly cites the cost to reconstruct the four classroom building at North School for \$9,066 in 1934 versus the original cost of \$26,000 to build the school in 1924 as proof of this. North School was reconstructed during the height of the Great Depression. **During the Great Depression prices fell by 30% and unemployment rose to 25%.**

FACT: After the March 1933 Long Beach Earthquake Samuel Lunden had more than a year to develop the reconstruction design for North School before he submitted his plans and specifications for approval on June 21, 1934. There were three versions of the Division of Architecture form for approval of plans due to the newly created procedures in the School Building Act - Chapter 59 aka the Field Act. See [Green Bill School Building Act](#) –

[Chapter 59 -1933 application for approval of the plans and specifications](#) and [Green Bill, Division of Architecture, application no. 382 filed 6/21/34](#) and [Division of Architecture Application 382 filed 6/21/34](#).

FACT: Although Federal funding had been allocated in November 1933 it wasn't actually received by the district until March 13, 1934. See [Quake School Sums Allotted, Los Angeles Times, November 29, 1933](#). See [School Repair Funds Arrive, Los Angeles Times, March 13, 1934](#).

FACT: Samuel Lunden's six pages of architectural drawings and 61 pages of hand-typed instructions and specifications were approved on July 27, 1934 and his application for reconstructing North School was approved on October 18, 1934. See [Green Bill School Building Act – Chapter 59 – 1933 application form for the reconstruction of North School](#) and [Division of Architecture, application no. 382 filed 6/21/34](#).

MISLEADING INFORMATION: Page E-20: *"The Hemosa Beach City School District Board of Trustees empowered Lunden to act on behalf of the District in applying for State Emergency Relief Administration funds for the repairs of North School in the amount of \$4,336 on June 11, 1934."* [Figure 6]

FACT: This "information" was added to the Final Historical Assessment of North School for the Environmental Impact Report. It was NOT included in the original May 2016 version of the report. It is assumed that this "information" was added to the final report to add to the narrative created by Superintendent Pat Escalante and HBCSD attorney Terry Tao that Samuel Lunden was simply hired to apply for loans and that he was not involved in the reconstruction of North School.

FACT: The Division of State Architects does not have a funding or lending arm. The DSA is not responsible for allocation of funding. The DSA was not involved in distributing funds for the repairs at North School, South School or Pier Avenue School, all of which Samuel Lunden reconstructed for HBCSD.

FACT: Pam Daly tries to diminish Samuel Lunden's contribution to North School's reconstruction and design by characterizing his efforts as simply applying for loans for the district. However, the document that Ms. Daly refers to in Figure 6 on Page E-20 is just an earlier version of normal DSA documents which summarized the school, architect, engineer, cost, dates and inspector for the project. This information was not an application for a loan.

Reconstruction funds had already been distributed to school districts by March 1934. See [School Repair Funds Arrive, Los Angeles Times, March 13, 1934](#). The documents that Ms. Daly were referring to were dated June 21, 1934. See [Green Bill School Building Act – Chapter 59 -1933 application for approval of the plans and specifications](#) (Figure 6 on page E-20 of Daly & Associates Final Historical Resource Assessment for North School) and [Green Bill, Division of Architecture, application no. 382 filed 6/21/34](#) and [Division of Architecture Application 382 filed 6/21/34](#).

FACT: It is believed that the misleading statements regarding the early version of the DSA application form (the Green Bill School Building Act – Chapter 59) was made in conjunction with purposely misidentifying the architect responsible for reconstructing North School as being Marsh Smith and Powell (MSP). This may have been an attempt by Pam Daly to regulate the renowned architect Samuel Lunden's contributions to North School, simply as an administrative one. This is believed to have been done to cover up the important role he had in the reconstruction and subsequent design changes to North School in 1934 in Pamela Daly's initial May 2016 version of the Historical Resources Assessment Report. See **MISINFORMATION AND FALSIFICATIONS** listed for pages 15, 20 and 21 in the [May 2016 Historical Resources Assessment Report of North School Campus prepared by Daly & Associates](#).

FACT: Pam Daly tries to diminish Samuel Lunden's contribution to North School's reconstruction and design by characterizing his efforts as simply applying for loans for the district. However, it is clear that the document that Ms. Daly refers to in Figure 6 on Page E-20 is just an earlier version of the documents that were used to "apply for

approval of the plans and specifications for the construction, reconstruction, alteration of or additions to a school building” as specified on the face of the documents. These were not applications for a loan. The funds had already been distributed to school districts in March 1934. See [School Repair Funds Arrive, Los Angeles Times, March 13, 1934](#). The documents that Ms. Daly were referring to were dated June 21, 1934. The Division of State Architects does not have a funding or lending arm. See [Green Bill School Building Act – Chapter 59 -1933 application for approval of the plans and specifications](#) (Figure 6 on page E-20 of Daly & Associates Final Historical Resource Assessment for North School) and [Green Bill, Division of Architecture, application no. 382 filed 6/21/34](#) and [Division of Architecture Application 382 filed 6/21/34](#).

FACT: At the Measure S Informational Meeting held on May 25, 2016, Superintendent Pat Escalante INSISTED that Samuel Lunden had merely been applying for funds. At the 00:45:09 mark Pat Escalante states as she is responding to a question:

“And the title of that form, from which you neglected to say, is the School Building Act. That is an application for a loan. That’s exactly what it is.”

Then again at the 00:46:15 mark, Pat Escalante states:

“So that, I’m telling, I’m just saying, what you have in front of you is an application for a loan, and that loan was for the repair of North School.”

These are incorrect statements, the application in question was for the approval of plans and specifications for the reconstruction of North School. The Division of Architecture does not and did not have a lending division. During the Measure S Informational presentation Superintendent made numerous other incorrect statements. The May 25, 2016 Measure S Informational meeting video was later posted to the District’s website and streamed live on cable television. See [May 25, 2016 Measure S Informational Meeting](#).

FACT: Another indication that the Green Bill application was not an application for a loan is the fact that the original cost estimate to renovate North School based on Samuel Lunden’s plans was only \$4,336 on June 11, 1934. The cost then more than doubled to \$9,066 by September 1934 when the contract to reconstruct North School was finally granted to Johnson and Hansen Construction. See [Awards Made of Contracts for New Work, Los Angeles Times, September 2, 1934](#). If the Green Bill was an application for a loan of \$4,336, where did HBCSD get the remaining \$4,730 for the cost of the contract to Johnson and Hansen in September 1934?

INCOMPLETE INFORMATION: Page E-19: In only one paragraph Pamela Daly glosses over famous architect Samuel Lunden’s achievements and contribution to the burgeoning beach cities. Ms. Daly ignores Samuel Lunden’s contributions to Southern California and South Bay communities.

FACT: Samuel Lunden was not only a well-known and important architect, he also greatly contributed to South Bay and Los Angeles life in the 1930s through the 1970s.

1. Samuel Lunden lived in Manhattan Beach in the 1930s.
2. Lunden’s first major project was the Pacific Coast Stock Exchange Building in Los Angeles. At the time he was only 30 years old. It was one of the first buildings in Los Angeles to be designed in the Moderne/Art Deco architecture style.
3. In 1929, Lunden brought his MIT classmate and Cram and Ferguson coworker, Roger Hayward (1899 – 1979) to Los Angeles to become the Chief Designer and technical illustrator for the Pacific Coast Stock Exchange Building. Roger Hayward was an excellent artist, illustrator, architect, sculptor and inventor. He contributed greatly to the decorative artwork for the Doheny Library. In 1934 Hayward constructed a 38 foot model of the moon for the Griffith Planetarium. It is very possible that Samuel Lunden gave the job of creating the [decorative inset panel](#) over the main entrance at North School to his friend Roger Hayward during the Great

Depression. (See Figure 15, Final Historic Resource Assessment Report, July 2017, page E-31. The relief has the same decorative motif as that used in the archway entrance to the USC Doheny Memorial Library building. Mr. Hayward also worked with Disney Company to create models for their exhibits.

4. Samuel Lunden had designed the Edward L. Doheny Jr. Memorial Library (1933-1934) at the request of Carrie Estelle Doheny. Lunden was only 33 years old at the time he designed the Doheny Library.
5. The Doheny's owned a beach house at 2408 The Strand, Hermosa Beach that they built in 1917. The Doheny's summer house was just down the street from North School.
6. It is believed that Mrs. Doheny requested that Samuel Lunden reconstruct Hermosa Schools after the March 1933 Long Beach earthquake.
7. Samuel Lunden reconstructed and designed three Hermosa Beach schools after the 1933 Long Beach earthquake: South School, North School and Pier Avenue School. South School was substantially destroyed in the 1970s to make room for a condominium project.
8. Lunden worked on the local South Bay hospital committee and as Secretary of the South Bay Beach and Highway Association to promote highways in the South Bay area. He was instrumental in getting the Transportation Department to bring several highways closer to the beach cities of Manhattan and Hermosa Beach, including the newly created Pacific Coast Highway.
9. Lunden also served as Planning Commissioner in Manhattan Beach from 1942 to 1942 and was a member of a Southern California Planning Congress. He served the community through the Town Hall Organization for four years. Through his Town Hall contacts, Lunden also helped develop the legislative plan for the creation of Community Redevelopment Agencies (1943) in Los Angeles.
10. Lunden's career went on to span over 55 years as an architect in Southern California. Lunden is known for design of the interior of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul (1931), the Allan Hancock Foundation Building (1941) and residence halls at the University of Southern California; Methodist hospital and hospital at Good Samaritan Medical Center, Los Angeles (1943-1973), Las Palmas School for Girls; Temple Israel on Hollywood Blvd.; City Hall South Civic Center in Los Angeles (1951). He is credited for the invention of a conductive pad and system for discharging static charges for hospital operating rooms (1962).
11. Lunden also headed up teams building military housing in San Diego at the start of World War II.

COMPETING INFORMATION: Page 23 of the Historical Resource Assessment Report of North School of May 2016 and Page E-30 in the Final July 2017 Report: Pam Daly purposely chose a photo of the main building taken at a distance and at an angle at which the building is almost completely obscured by a large tree to support her narrative that North School is not worth saving. Pam Daly does not include photos of the inside of the classrooms with their tall banks of windows, tall ceilings and red oak wood floors in very good condition.

MISINFORMATION: Page E-30 and E-31: Ms. Daly incorrectly describes the main building at North School that Samuel Lunden reconstructed. *"The same style of window sash is found along the rear (north) elevation, in groupings of four, three slashed-tall units, with two, tow-sashed tall unites in one combined unit at the east end of the building;... and a six-wide, three-sash tall unit at the west end of the façade."*

FACT: In her description of the north elevation of the main building, Daly is using the photograph on page E-31 for reference. She clearly has no first-hand knowledge of the actual building she is describing in her report. In the photo on page E-31, the bottom portion of the east end of the building is covered by a large piece of plywood – left in front of the windows by someone. Ms. Daly incorrectly and inexcusably as an "architectural historian" describes the window that are behind the large piece of wood incorrectly. She describes the widows as being a group of *"four, three sashed tall units with two, two-sashed tall unites in one combined unit"*, when in actuality the windows at both the east and west ends mirror each other and are six-wide, three-sash tall units. The piece of

plywood was covering the bottom of two of the three-sashed windows thus Ms. Daly's description of two, two-sashed windows in the set of six-wide, three-sash tall units.

QUESTIONABLE STATEMENT: Page 5 of the Historical Resource Assessment Report of North School of May 2016 and Page E-7 in the Final July 2017 Report: ...*"In order to identify and evaluate the subject property as a potential historic resource, a multi-step methodology was utilized. An inspection of the property and the existing buildings, combined with a review of original drawings of the North School campus as provided by the District, was performed to document existing conditions and assist in assessing and evaluating the property for significance."*

FACT: If Pam Daly actually used the "multi-step methodology" she claims to have utilized, how did she get so many details in her report DEAD WRONG? It is obvious that Pam Daly DID NOT thoroughly inspect the property nor the original drawings of the North School campus. Pam Daly can blame the district by stating the drawings were *"provided by the District"*, but even an untrained novice looking at the original drawings would be able to clearly see who the correct architects were for each structure. In addition, most of all the original drawings that Pam Daly should have examined are available electronically through the Division of State Architecture so there was no excuse for getting any of the information wrong.

QUESTIONABLE STATEMENTS: Appendix B: California Department of Parks and Recreation series 523 Inventory Site forms for North School. Pages E-54 through E-67.

FACT: Pam Daly make numerous incorrect and highly slanted statements in the information provided to the State of California Parks and Recreation Department for North School just as she did in the main body of her reports.

Example: Appendix B: Page E-58-59, B10. Significance. Ms. Daly reports that the period of significance is 1924 when the North School main building was first built by Richard King. That structure was essentially destroyed in the 1933 Long Beach Earthquake. Samuel Lunden completely reconstructed the original brick Neoclassical-style building. Why then would the significance be listed as a 1924 Neoclassical-style building? The significance is clearly the 1934 streamline PWA (Public Works Administration) Moderne style building that Samuel Lunden designed and reconstructed not a 1924 Neoclassical-style building.

Example: Appendix B: Page E-58-59, B10. Significance, Criterion B/2 – direct association with the lives of persons important to the history of Hermosa Beach, [the South Bay], Los Angeles County, etc. See response to Incomplete Information: Page E-19 above for details on Samuel Lunden's contributions to Hermosa Beach, Manhattan Beach, the South Bay Beach Cities, Los Angeles County and Southern California.