

Reedley College Vocational Technology Complex Modernization Project

CEQA Categorical Exemption Report

prepared for

State Center Community College District
Facilities Planning Department
1161 Fulton Street
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prepared by

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February 2026

RINCON CONSULTANTS

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1 Introduction and Project Description

This report serves as the technical documentation of an environmental analysis performed for the proposed Reedley College Vocational Technology Complex Modernization Project (project). The intent of this analysis is to document and demonstrate the project's eligibility for a Class 1 Categorical Exemption (CE) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This report provides an introduction, project description, and evaluation of the project's consistency with the requirements for a Class 1 CE. This report concludes that the project is eligible for the exemption.

1.1 Introduction

Section 15301 of the CEQA Guidelines states that a Class 1 CE applies to the operation, repair, maintenance, permitting, leasing, licensing, or minor alteration of existing public or private structures, facilities, mechanical equipment, or topographical features, involving negligible or no expansion of existing or former use.

CEQA Guidelines Sections 15300.2(a) through (f) list specific exceptions for which a CE may not be used. These exceptions are as follows:

a. **Location.** Classes 3, 4, 5, 6, and 11 are qualified by consideration of where the project is to be located – a project that is ordinarily insignificant in its impact on the environment may in a particularly sensitive environment be significant. Therefore, these classes are considered to apply in all instances, except where the project may impact an environmental resource of hazardous or critical concern where designated, precisely mapped, and officially adopted pursuant to law by federal, state, or local agencies.

b. **Cumulative Impact.** All exemptions for these classes are inapplicable when the cumulative impact of successive projects of the same type in the same place, over time is significant.

c. **Significant Effect from Unusual Circumstances.** A categorical exemption shall not be used for an activity where there is a reasonable possibility that the activity will have a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances.

d. **Scenic Highways.** A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project which may result in damage to scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, historic buildings, rock outcroppings, or similar resources, within a highway officially designated as a state scenic highway. This does not apply to improvements which are required as mitigation by an adopted negative declaration or certified EIR.

e. **Hazardous Waste Sites.** A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project located on a site which is included on any list compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code.

f. **Historical Resources.** A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project which may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) evaluated the project in relation to the purpose of the Class 1 exemption category and these exceptions to an exemption to confirm the project's eligibility for the exemption (Section 2 of this report).

1.2 Project Site and Existing Conditions

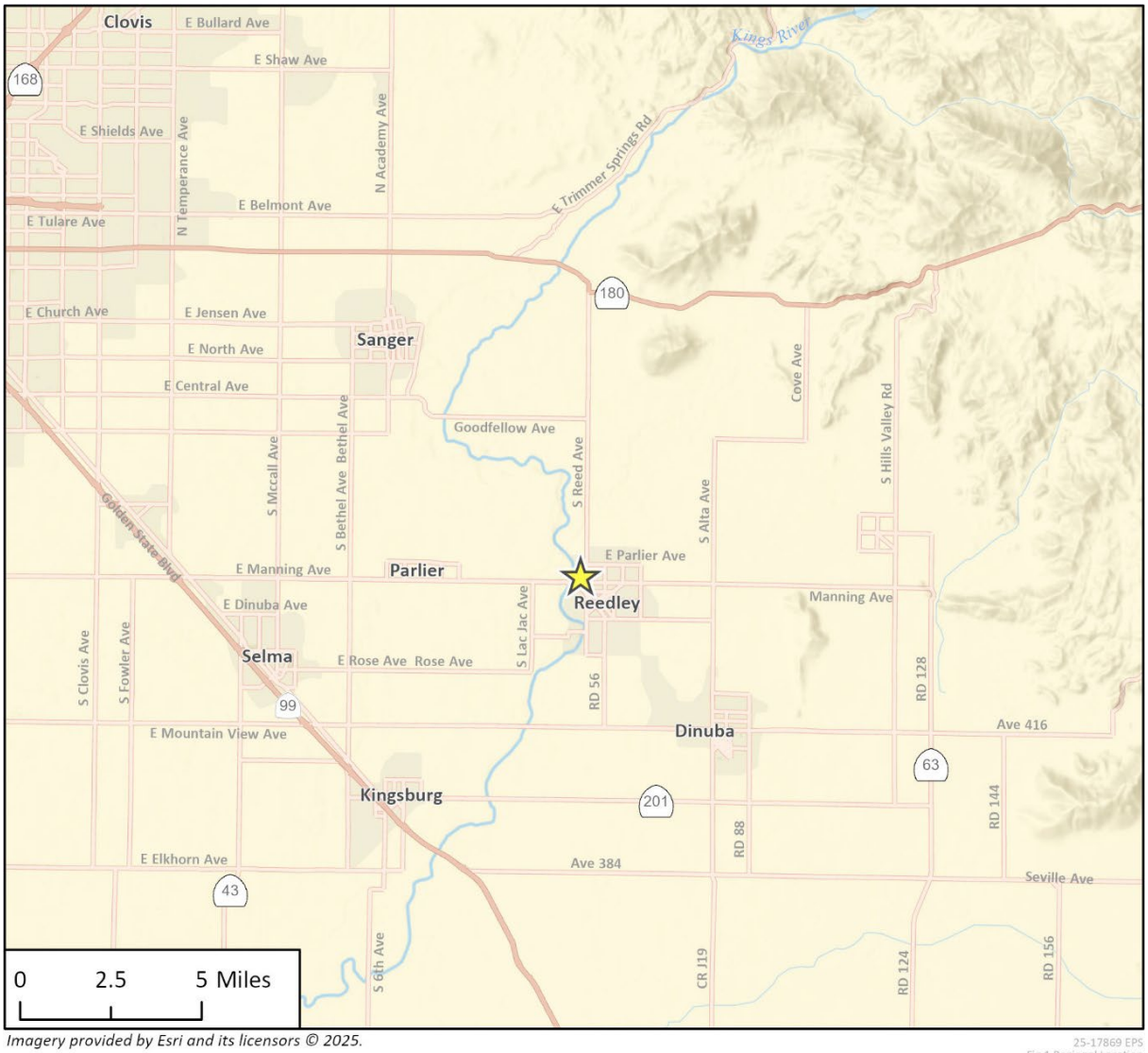
The project site is located on the Reedley College campus, within the State Center Community College District, in the City of Reedley, Fresno County, California. The project site includes three existing buildings that comprise the Vocational Technology Complex, including buildings 29 (Aeronautics), 30 (Mechanical Arts), and 31 (Automotive). Figure 1 shows the site's regional location and Figure 2 shows the location of the three buildings at the Reedley College campus.

The project site is situated in the central portion of the campus, is fully developed, and is surrounded by other academic and support facilities. The project site is accessible via College Drive and is adjacent to internal pedestrian pathways and service roads. The three buildings are located on relatively flat terrain and occupy a developed portion of the campus that has been in continuous educational use since the late 1960s (Figure 2). The total area of disturbance is limited to the footprint of the Vocational Technology Complex existing buildings and immediate surrounding hardscape and landscaped areas.

The complex consists of three buildings, including Building 29 (Aeronautics), Building 30 (Mechanical Arts), and Building 31 (Automotive), totaling approximately 56,404 gross square feet of existing building area. Gross square feet include the total building area measured to the exterior walls, including all interior spaces such as classrooms, labs, corridors, restrooms, mechanical rooms, and structural elements. Assignable square feet (ASF) refers only to the usable program space within the building that can be directly allocated to instructional, office, library, or support functions. ASF excludes non-program areas such as hallways, restrooms, mechanical rooms, and building circulation.

The three buildings proposed for modernization were constructed in the late 1960s, with an addition to Building 30 (Mechanical Arts) occurring in the early 1970s. The facilities currently support the Career and Technical Education Program instructional space in aeronautical and aviation technology, automotive technology, and manufacturing and industrial technology. With various programmatic changes and the emergence of new technologies, the existing facilities no longer align with current instructional requirements. Existing physical conditions include infrastructure that is not configured to support modern instructional technology, limited electrical capacity and data systems, a lack of designated student collaboration and support spaces, lighting and audiovisual systems that do not meet current instructional standards, and low-voltage and safety systems that require updating. Program spaces are also sized and configured for earlier instructional models and do not meet current or anticipated future needs. Additional observed building conditions include general building deterioration, identified seismic deficiencies, aging mechanical, electrical, and HVAC systems, lighting, acoustics, ventilation, and plumbing systems that do not meet current performance expectations, and multiple roof leaks.

Figure 1 Regional Location



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Fig 1 Regional Location

Project Location

N



Figure 2 Project Site



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Additional data provided by Darden Architects, 2025.

25-17869 EPS
Fig 2 Project Site - Reedley College Vocational Technology Complex

1.3 Project Description

The project would involve modernization of the Vocational Technology Complex at Reedley College, which consists of three buildings: 29 (Aeronautics), 30 (Mechanical Arts), and 31 (Automotive).

The modernization effort would be limited to reconfiguring and upgrading the existing interior spaces of these buildings to better support current and future instructional needs. Upon completion, the modernized complex would renovate 46,383 ASF with improved educational space, distributed as follows:

- 1,857 ASF of lecture space
- 39,547 ASF of laboratory space
- 1,447 ASF of office space
- 1,570 ASF of library space
- 689 ASF of AV/TV space
- 1,273 ASF of other support space

Renovations to the existing buildings would include upgrades to building systems, including electrical and data infrastructure, lighting and audiovisual systems, and other low-voltage components to meet current instructional requirements. The project would also include accessibility improvements, updates to emergency and life-safety systems, and enhancements to instructional technology to support contemporary teaching practices and student collaboration.

The project would involve only improvements to existing buildings and would not include construction of new buildings or substantial additions to existing structures. All work would be confined to the existing building footprints and immediately adjacent developed areas, including upgraded concrete walks surrounding the complex. The modernization would not increase campus ASF or capacity at the school.

2 Categorical Exemption Consistency Analysis

2.1 Class 1 CE Applicability

Section 15301 of the CEQA Guidelines provides that a Class 1 CE is for the operation, repair, maintenance, permitting, leasing, licensing, or minor alteration of existing public or private structures, facilities, mechanical equipment, or topographical features, involving negligible or no expansion of existing or former use. This exemption includes interior and exterior alterations such as modifications to partitions, plumbing, and electrical systems, as well as upgrades to existing utility infrastructure.

The project would involve modernization of the three existing buildings, buildings 29, 30 and 31, that comprise the Vocational Technology Complex at Reedley College. The modernization would include maintenance and minor alterations to existing facilities and would not include the construction of new buildings or additions to existing structures. Because the project involves minor alterations to existing facilities with no expansion of use or size, it would meet the criteria for exemption pursuant to Section 15301 of the CEQA Guidelines.

2.2 Exceptions to CE Applicability

The applicability of CEs is qualified by the exceptions listed in Section 15300.2(a) through (f) of the CEQA Guidelines. In the discussion below, each exception (in italics) is followed by an explanation of why the exception does not apply to the proposed project.

15300.2(a) ***Location.*** *Classes 3, 4, 5, 6, and 11 are qualified by consideration of where the project is to be located – a project that is ordinarily insignificant in its impact on the environment may in a particularly sensitive environment be significant. Therefore, these classes are considered to apply in all instances, except where the project may impact an environmental resource of hazardous or critical concern where designated, precisely mapped, and officially adopted pursuant to law by federal, state, or local agencies.*

Exception 15300.2(a) applies only to exemption under Classes 3, 4, 5, 6, and 11. Because the project meets the criteria for a Class 1 exemption, pursuant to Section 15301 of the CEQA guidelines, exception 15300.2(a) is not applicable for the project and does not warrant further discussion.

15300.2(b) ***Cumulative Impact.*** *All exemptions for these classes are inapplicable when the cumulative impact of successive projects of the same type in the same place, over time is significant.*

This project involves the remodeling of existing facilities. Due to the nature of the project, there would be no cumulatively considerable impacts from the modernization of the buildings. Therefore, there would be no cumulative impact with other successive projects of the same type or scale planned at the project site or in the immediate vicinity of the Reedley College campus. The surrounding area outside the campus boundaries is developed with institutional and agricultural uses and no major cumulative development projects are proposed nearby (City of Reedley 2025). No significant cumulative impact would result from successive projects of the same type in the same place over time. Therefore, this exception to the use of a CE does not apply to the project.

15300.2(c) ***Significant Effect from Unusual Circumstances.*** *A categorical exemption shall not be used for an activity where there is a reasonable possibility that the activity will have a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances.*

The project site is a generally level, fully developed portion of the existing Reedley College campus. The project site is not located in a geologic hazard zone such as an Alquist-Priolo Fault Earthquake Fault Zone, liquefaction zone, or landslide zone (California Department of Conservation 2026, is not within a fire hazard severity zone (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection 2026), and is not critical habitat for listed threatened or endangered species (United States Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] 2026a), wetland or riparian habitat (USFWS 2026b). There are no designated hazardous waste sites on the project site (SWRCB 2026, DTSC 2026, CalEPA 2026). Neither the site – a developed campus – nor the project – renovation of existing educational facilities – is unusual or involves unusual circumstances. Thus, the project would not have a reasonable possibility for a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances. This exception to a CE does not apply to the proposed project.

15300.2(d) ***Scenic Highways.*** *A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project which may result in damage to scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, historic buildings, rock outcroppings, or similar resources, within a highway officially designated as a state scenic highway. This does not apply to improvements which are required as mitigation by an adopted negative declaration or certified EIR.*

The project site is not on or near a highway officially designated as a California Scenic Highway (California Department of Transportation 2024). The nearest officially designated Scenic Highway is a segment of Highway 180 (E Kings Canyon Road) between Minkler and Wilsonia. This segment's closest point to the project site is approximately 8.5 miles to the north. The site is not visible from Highway 180 due to intervening features, topography and distance. This exception to a CE is not applicable to the proposed project.

15300.2(e) ***Hazardous Waste Sites.*** *A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project located on a site which is included on any list compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code.*

The project site is not included on the SWRCB GeoTracker database, the DTSC EnviroStor database, the CalEPA Cortese List, or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Envirofacts database (SWRCB 2026, DTSC 2026, CalEPA 2026, USEPA 2026). The project site is not included on a list complied pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code and this exception to the applicability and use of a CE does not apply to the project.

It should be noted that there are two hazardous materials release sites located on other portions of the Reedley College campus, within 100 feet of the project site: two closed SWRCB Cleanup Program Site cases for former underground storage tanks and associated petroleum hydrocarbon-impacted soil and groundwater, and for a solvent spill with trichloroethene-impacted soil, soil vapor, and groundwater (SWRCB 2026). Based on the remediation conducted and low or non-detect concentrations of constituents remaining in the impacted media at the time of case closure for these hazardous materials release sites, they would not pose an environmental concern to the project.

One other hazardous materials release site is located within 0.25 mile of the project site: a closed Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Site case approximately 1,300 feet southeast of the project site (SWRCB 2026). Based on the distance to the project site, this hazardous materials release site would not pose an environmental concern to the project.

15300.2(f) ***Historical Resources.*** *A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project which may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.*

On September 17, 2025, a Sacred Lands File search conducted by the California Native American Heritage Commission indicated no Sacred Lands are known within or in the vicinity of the project site (Appendix A).

On September 30, 2025, a California Historical Resources Information System records search was conducted by Rincon Consultants at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center. The search did not identify the presence of cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to the project site (Appendix A).

On October 8 and October 13, 2025, cultural resources surveys were conducted to record and evaluate Reedley College for potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Appendix A). The three campus buildings proposed for modernization under the project were also evaluated for NRHP and CRHR eligibility. Rincon has recommended the Reedley College campus as ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR as a historic district. Likewise, Rincon has recommended all three buildings proposed for modernization as ineligible for individual listing in the NRHP and CRHR. Based on the results of this study, there would be no impact to historical resources.

No archaeological resources or archaeological deposits were identified within the project site. The lack of surface evidence of archaeological materials does not preclude their subsurface existence. However, because the project does not involve substantial earthwork and only involves work within the existing structures, no impacts to archaeological resources or human remains would occur.

3 Summary

Based on the above analysis, the Modernization of Vocational Technology Complex at Reedley College Project meets the criteria for a Class 1 Categorical Exemption pursuant to Section 15301 of the CEQA Guidelines. Furthermore, exceptions to the applicability of a CE, as specified in Section 15300.2(a) through (f) of the CEQA Guidelines, do not apply to the project. Therefore, the proposed project is exempt from CEQA.

4 References

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Appendix A

Cultural Resources Assessment



Modernization of Agriculture Instruction and Vocational Technology Complexes at Reedley College

Cultural Resources Assessment

prepared for

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February 2026

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Confidentiality

The following document contains sensitive and confidential information concerning archaeological sites. This report should be held confidential and is not for public distribution. Archaeological site locations are exempt from the California Public Records Act, as specified in Government Code 6254.10, and from the Freedom of Information Act (Exemption 3), under the legal authority of both the National Historic Preservation Act (PL 102-574, Section 304[a]) and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (PL 96-95, Section 9[a]). Sections of this report contain maps and other sensitive information. Distribution should be restricted appropriately.

Please cite this report as follows:

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2026. *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

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Executive Summary

The State Center Community College District (SCCCD) retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to prepare a Cultural Resources Assessment Report for the proposed Reedley College Agriculture Instruction Complex Modernization and Vocational Technology Complex Modernization projects on the Reedley College campus in the City of Reedley, Fresno County, California. The Agriculture Instruction Complex Modernization project involves the modernization of four buildings that represent the Agriculture Instruction Complex: Buildings 32 (Agriculture Science), 33 (Ornamental Horticulture), 44 (Forestry and Engineering) and 49 (Agriculture Mechanics). The Vocational Technology Complex Modernization project involves improvements to three existing buildings, including: Buildings 29 (Aeronautics), and the adjoined 30 and 31 (Mechanical Arts and Automotive Shops). These projects would involve only improvements to existing buildings and would not include construction of new buildings or substantial additions to existing structures. All work would be confined to the existing building footprints and immediately adjacent developed areas.

This study is being prepared for the project pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). SCCCD is the lead agency for the purposes of CEQA.

On September 30, 2025, a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search was conducted by Rincon staff at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC). The purpose of the records search was to identify previously recorded cultural resources, as well as previously conducted cultural resources studies within the project sites and a 0.25-mile radius. The CHRIS records search results indicate six cultural resources studies have been previously conducted within the 0.25-mile search radius, none of which include the project sites, indicating they have not been previously subject to cultural resources survey. The CHRIS records search did not identify the presence of cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to the project sites.

The results of a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search conducted by the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 17, 2025, indicates no Sacred Lands are known within or in the vicinity of the project sites.

Cultural resources surveys were conducted on October 8 and October 13, 2025, to identify the presence of surface archaeological materials and historic-period built resources within the project site. As a result of survey and research, Reedley College was recorded and evaluated for potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The seven campus buildings that are proposed for modernization as part of the Agriculture Instruction Complex and Vocational Technology Complex modernization projects were also evaluated for individual NRHP and CRHR eligibility.

As presented herein, Rincon has recommended the Reedley College campus as ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR as a historic district. Likewise, Rincon has recommended all seven age-eligible buildings proposed for modernization as ineligible for individual listing in the NRHP and CRHR. The campus and individually evaluated buildings, therefore, do not qualify as historical resources as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a). Based on the results of this study, Rincon recommends a finding of ***no impact to historical resources***. No mitigation measures are required.

No archaeological resources or archaeological deposits were identified within the project sites. The lack of surface evidence of archaeological materials does not preclude their subsurface existence. However, the absence of substantial prehistoric or historic-period archaeological remains within the

immediate vicinity, along with the existing level of disturbance in the project sites, suggest there is a low potential for encountering intact subsurface archaeological deposits. Therefore, Rincon recommends a finding of ***less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated for archaeological resources*** under CEQA.

1 Introduction

The State Center Community College District (SCCCD) retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to prepare a Cultural Resources Assessment Report in support of the Reedley Ag Modernization Project (project) in Reedley, Fresno County, California. This study is being prepared for the project pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The SCCCD is the lead agency for the purposes of CEQA.

This report includes a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search through the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC), a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, archival research, a pedestrian survey, and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) evaluation of five resources.

1.1 Project Location

The project sites are located at Reedley College on North Reed Avenue in the City of Reedley in Fresno County, California. Specifically, the project sites are within Section 23 and 27 of Township 15 South, Range 23 East on the *Reedley, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

1.2 Project Descriptions

The two projects would involve the modernization of the Agriculture Instruction and Vocational Technology complexes at Reedley College.

1.2.1 Agricultural Instruction Complex Modernization

This project consists improvements to four existing buildings, including: Building 32 (Agriculture Science); Building 33 (Ornamental Horticulture; Building 44 (Forestry and Engineering); and, Building 49 (Agriculture Mechanics), totaling approximately 33,764 gross square feet of existing building area (Figure 2). The project would reconfigure and upgrade the interior spaces of these buildings to better support current and future instructional needs. The renovated complex would provide 24,173 assignable square feet (ASF) of improved educational space, distributed as follows:

- 2,648 ASF of lecture space
- 15,734 ASF of laboratory space
- 3,020 ASF of office space
- 2,234 ASF of library space
- 537 ASF of other support space

Renovations would include upgrades to building systems such as electrical, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, lighting, and low-voltage infrastructure. The project would also incorporate accessibility improvements, emergency systems upgrades, and enhancements to instructional technology to support modern teaching methodologies and student collaboration. The project would involve only improvements to existing buildings and would not include construction of new buildings or substantial additions to existing structures. All work would be confined to the existing building footprints and immediately adjacent developed areas.

1.2.2 Vocational Technology Complex Modernization Project

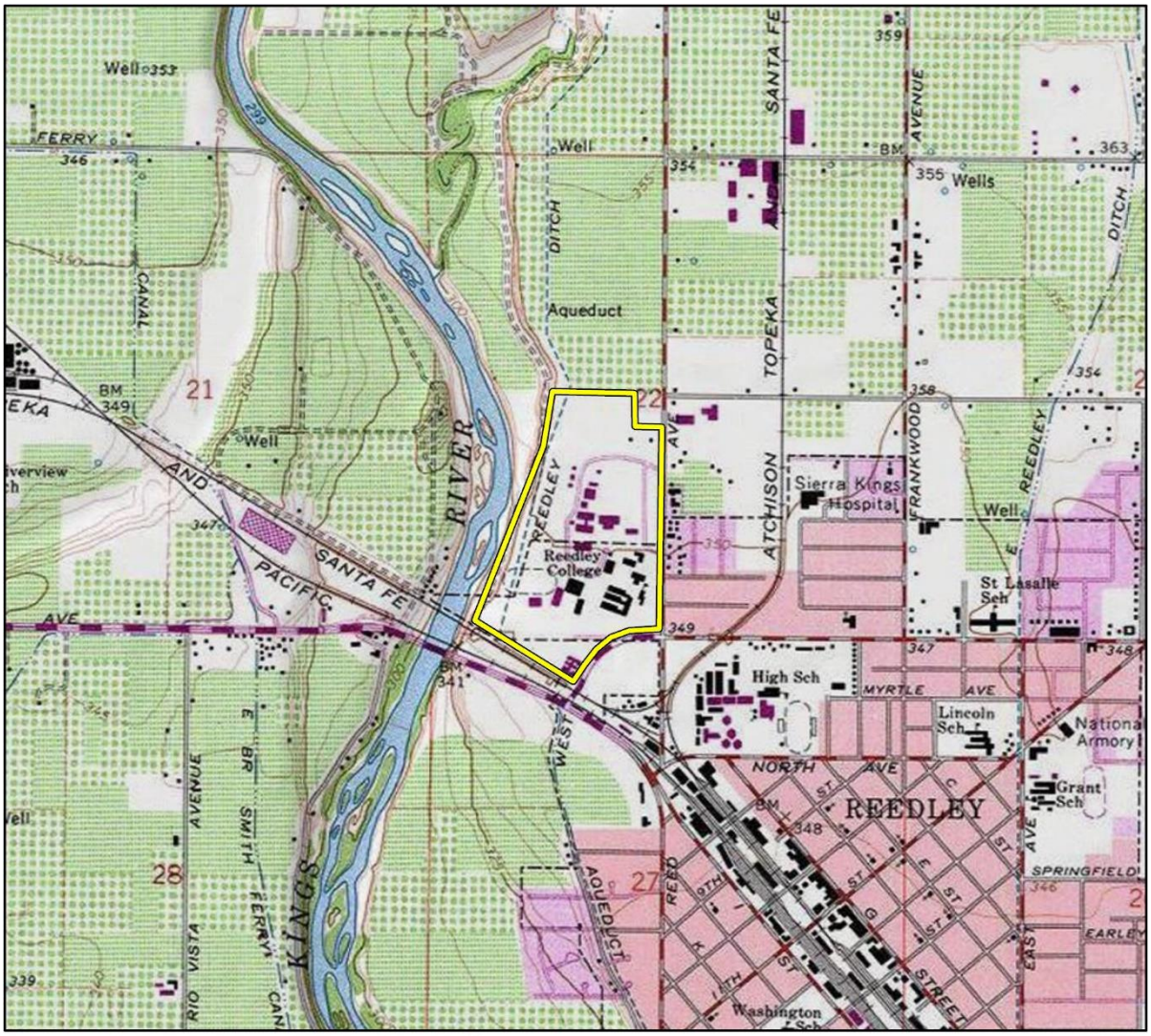
This project would involve the modernization of the Vocational Technology Complex at Reedley College (Figure 2). The complex consists of three buildings, including building 29 (Aeronautics), 30 (Mechanical Arts), and 31 (Automotive), totaling approximately 56,404 gross square feet of existing building area. Gross square feet include the total building area measured to the exterior walls, including all interior spaces such as classrooms, labs, corridors, restrooms, mechanical rooms, and structural elements. Assignable square feet (ASF) refers only to the usable program space within the building that can be directly allocated to instructional, office, library, or support functions. ASF excludes non-program areas such as hallways, restrooms, mechanical rooms, and building circulation.

The project would involve reconfiguring and upgrading the existing interior spaces of these buildings to better support current and future instructional needs. Upon completion, the renovated complex would replace 46,383 ASF of the existing square footage with improved educational space, distributed as follows:

- 1,857 ASF of lecture space
- 39,547 ASF of laboratory space
- 1,447 ASF of office space
- 1,570 ASF of library space
- 689 ASF of AV/TV space
- 1,273 ASF of other support space

Renovations to the existing buildings would include upgrades to building systems, including electrical and data infrastructure, lighting and audiovisual systems, and other low-voltage components to meet current instructional requirements. The project would also include accessibility improvements, updates to emergency and life-safety systems, and enhancements to instructional technology to support contemporary teaching practices and student collaboration. The project would involve only improvements to existing buildings and would not include construction of new buildings or substantial additions to existing structures. All work would be confined to the existing building footprints and immediately adjacent developed areas.

Figure 1 Regional Location



Basemap provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and their licensors © 2025. Reedley Quadrangle. T15S R23E S22,27. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

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CRFig 1 Proj Locn Map - Reedley City College

Project Location

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

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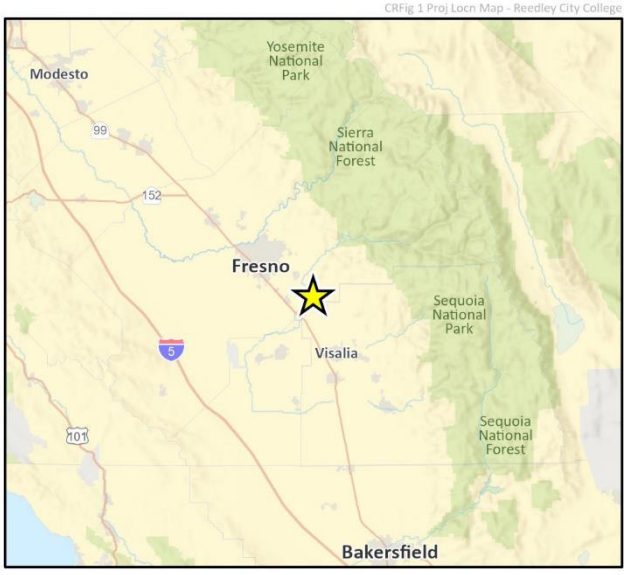


Figure 2 Locations of Building Modernization Projects



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Additional data provided by Darden Architects, 2025.

25-17869 CR
Fig 2 Project Site - Reedley College

1.3 Personnel

Rincon Cultural Resources Project Managers Michelle Anderson, MA, and Elaine Haynes, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), oversaw the completion of this cultural resources study. Rincon Archaeologist Viviana Navarro, BA and Rincon Architectural Historian Ella Cross, MA conducted the archaeological and built environment surveys, respectively. Rincon Architectural Historians Josh Bevan, MSHP, AICP, and Ashley Losco, MSHP, prepared the historical resource evaluation of Reedley College presented herein. Geographic Information Systems Analyst Kaylee Herbold prepared the figures found in this report. Cultural Resources Principal Margo Nayyar, MA provided management oversight and reviewed this report for quality control. Ms. Anderson, Mr. Bevan, Ms. Losco, and Ms. Nayyar meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for history and architectural history. Ms. Haynes meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (National Park Service 1983).

2 Regulatory Setting

This section includes a discussion of the applicable federal, state, and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, which must be adhered to before and during implementation of the project.

2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1 requires lead agencies to determine if a project could have a significant impact on historical or unique archaeological resources. As defined in PRC Section 21084.1, a historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource included in a local register of historical resources or identified in a historical resources survey pursuant to PRC Section 5024.1(g), or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant. PRC Section 21084.1 also states resources meeting the above criteria are presumed to be historically or culturally significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates otherwise. Resources listed in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are California Historical Landmarks 770 and above; both are therefore historical resources under CEQA. Historical resources may include eligible built environment resources and archaeological resources of the precontact or historic periods.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c) provides further guidance on the consideration of archaeological resources. If an archaeological resource does not qualify as a historical resource, it may meet the definition of a "unique archaeological resource" as identified in PRC Section 21083.2. PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria: 1) it contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information, 2) has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type, or 3) is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If an archaeological resource does not qualify as a historical or unique archaeological resource, the impacts of a project on those resources will be less than significant and need not be considered further (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5[c][4]). *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5 also provides guidance for addressing the potential presence of human remains, including those discovered during the implementation of a project.

According to CEQA, an impact that results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is considered a significant impact on the environment. A substantial adverse change could result from physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the historical resource would be materially impaired (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5 [b][1]). Material impairment is defined as demolition or alteration in an adverse manner [of] those characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the CRHR or a local register (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5[b][2][A]).

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Section 21083.2[a][b]).

The requirements for mitigation measures under CEQA are outlined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(a)(1). In addition to being fully enforceable, mitigation measures must be completed within a defined time period and be roughly proportional to the impact of the project. Generally, a project which is found to comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (the Standards) is considered to be mitigated below a level of significance (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15126.4 [b][1]). For historical resources of an archaeological nature, lead agencies should also seek to avoid damaging effects where feasible. Preservation in place is the preferred manner to mitigate impacts to archaeological sites; however, data recovery through excavation may be the only option in certain instances (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15126.4[b][3]).

2.1.1 National Register of Historic Places

Although the project does not have a federal nexus, properties which are listed in or have been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR. The following is therefore presented to provide applicable regulatory context. The NRHP was authorized by Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act and is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. The NRHP recognizes the quality of significance in American, state, and local history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. Per 36 CFR Part 60.4, a property is eligible for listing in the NRHP if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Criterion A: Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

Criterion B: Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past

Criterion C: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction

Criterion D: Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

In addition to meeting at least one of the above designation criteria, resources must also retain integrity. The National Park Service recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, considered together, define historic integrity. To retain integrity, a property must possess several, if not all, of these seven qualities, defined as follows:

Location: The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred

Design: The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property

Setting: The physical environment of a historic property

Materials: The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property

Workmanship: The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory

Feeling: A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time

Association: The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property

Certain properties are generally considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP, including cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions, relocated structures, or commemorative properties. Additionally, a property must be at least 50 years of age to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. The National Park Service states that 50 years is the general estimate of the time needed to develop the necessary historical perspective to evaluate significance (National Park Service 1997: 41). Properties which are less than 50 years must be determined to have "exceptional importance" to be considered eligible for NRHP listing.

2.1.2 California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR was established in 1992 and codified by PRC Sections 5024.1 and Title 14 Section 4852. The CRHR is an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (PRC 5024.1(a)). The criteria for eligibility for the CRHR are consistent with the NRHP criteria but have been modified for state use in order to include a range of historical resources that better reflect the history of California (PRC, 5024.1(b)). Unlike the NRHP however, the CRHR does not have a defined age threshold for eligibility; rather, a resource may be eligible for the CRHR if it can be demonstrated sufficient time has passed to understand its historical or architectural significance (California Office of Historic Preservation [OHP] 2011). Furthermore, resources may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR even if they do not retain sufficient integrity for NRHP eligibility (OHP 2011). Generally, the OHP recommends resources over 45 years of age be recorded and evaluated for historical resources eligibility (OHP 1995: 2).

A properties is eligible for listing in the CRHR if it meets one of more of the following criteria:

Criterion 1: Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage

Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of persons important to our past

Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values

Criterion 4: Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

2.1.3 California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014

As of July 1, 2015, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was enacted and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category, "tribal cultural resources". AB 52 establishes, "a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC Section 21084.2). It further states the CEQA lead

agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a tribal cultural resource, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3).

PRC Section 21074 (a)(1)(A) and (B) define tribal cultural resources as "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe" and that meets at least one of the following criteria, as summarized in *CEQA Guidelines* Appendix G:

1) Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)
2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1. In applying these criteria, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process with California Native American tribes that must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. Under AB 52, lead agencies are required to "begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project." California Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects within the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

2.2 California Health and Safety Code

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the County Coroner has determined if the remains are subject to the Coroner's authority. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours of this identification.

2.3 California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98

Section 5097.98 of the California PRC states that the NAHC, upon notification of the discovery of Native American human remains pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, shall immediately notify those persons (i.e., the Most Likely Descendant [MLD]) that it believes to be descended from the deceased. With permission of the landowner or a designated representative, the MLD may inspect the remains and any associated cultural materials and make recommendations for treatment or disposition of the remains and associated grave goods. The MLD shall provide recommendations or preferences for treatment of the remains and associated cultural materials within 48 hours of being granted access to the site.

2.4 Local Regulations

2.4.1 City of Reedley General Plan

The City of Reedley General Plan's (City of Reedley 2014) Cultural Resources Section (4.14) includes the following goals related to cultural resources:

Goals

Goal COSP 4.14A – Protect the cultural heritage of Reedley.

Policies

COSP 4.14.1 Archaeological and historical resources shall be protected and preserved to the maximum extent feasible.

COSP 4.14.2 Preserves, rehabilitates, or restores architecturally significant historic buildings that are capable of viable use.

COSP 4.14.3 Identify historic resources through historic landmark markers.

COSP 4.14.4 Protect significant historical and archaeological resources in accordance with CEQA.

COSP 4.14.1 Update the City of Reedley inventory of historic and archaeological resources to determine sites or buildings of local, State, or Federal significance.

3 Natural and Cultural Setting

This section provides background information pertaining to the natural and cultural context of the project site. It places the project site within the broader natural environment which has sustained populations throughout history. This section also provides an overview of regional indigenous history, local ethnography, and post-contact history. This background information describes the distribution and type of cultural resources documented within the vicinity of the project site to inform the cultural resources sensitivity assessment and the context within which resources have been evaluated.

3.1 Natural Setting

The project site is located within the Reedley College campus in the city of Reedley and is immediately adjacent to the Kings River and Wahtoke Creek. The project site lies close to the Sierra Nevada foothills, which, in their natural state, supported oak woodland and chaparral ecosystems dominated by blue oak, black oak, gray pine, and coast live oak, along with understory shrubs. Prior to the development of this area, the region would have been a prime corridor for a large range of fauna due to the presence of freshwater sources, including the river and creek mentioned above. The fauna would have included San Joaquin kit fox, Fresno kangaroo rat, possibly antelope squirrel, coyotes, rabbits, raccoons, skunks, occasional foxes or bobcats, and a wide variety of birds, rodents, reptiles, and insects.

The project site is located within the Reedley College campus surrounded by agricultural fields and residences and infrastructure. As a result, the surrounding area does not retain its natural setting. Vegetation within the vicinity of the project site consists of orchards of peaches, plums, nectarines, citrus, and other tree fruits dominating the terrain.

3.2 Cultural Setting

3.2.1 Indigenous History

The Central Valley has been described as one of the largest intermontane basins extending 650 kilometers from the Siskiyou to the Tehachapi mountains (Rosenthal et al. 2007). No single chronological framework covers the entirety of the Central Valley, but California prehistory is generally divided into three broad time periods: the Paleoindian Period (ca. 11,550 to 8550 Before Common Era [BCE]), the Archaic Period (8550 BCE to Common Era [CE] 1100), and the Emergent Occupation (CE 1000 to European Contact) (Fredrickson 1973, 1974), which has been updated and adjusted by Rosenthal et al. (2007) to further separate the Archaic Period into Lower (8550 BCE to 5550 BCE), Middle (5550 BCE to 550 BCE), and Upper (550 BCE to CE 1100). The prehistoric chronological sequence for the Central Valley presented below is based on Rosenthal et al. (2007) and Moratto (1984).

Paleoindian Period (11,550 to 8550 BCE)

Little is currently known about the Paleoindian Period in the Central Valley. Geoarchaeological studies have demonstrated that erosion and deposition have buried or destroyed early archaeological deposits. Most claims of ancient human occupation have been dismissed by Moratto

(1984) based on radiocarbon dating. This period is represented by isolated finds, and currently, the earliest accepted date of human occupation in the Central Valley ranges from 11,550 to 9550 BCE and comes from fluted projectile points similar to Clovis points found at sites near Tracy Lake and the Tulare Lake Basin. Along with fluted projectile points, concave base points have been discovered along the Tulare Lake shoreline which was occupied during the Late Pleistocene (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

Lower Archaic (8550 to 5550 BCE)

Climate change at the end of the Pleistocene caused significant periods of alluvial deposition beginning around 9050 BCE. These new alluvial deposits created a clear stratigraphic boundary between the Late Pleistocene and Holocene sediments. The Lower Archaic, like the Paleoindian Period, is represented only by limited isolated finds. Only one Lower Archaic site (KER-116) has been identified in the Central Valley proper and few in the foothills surrounding the valley (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

The relationship between foothill and valley floor adaptations is largely unknown during the Lower Archaic; however, it is suggested that the foothill sites may have been seasonally used during this time. More distinct adaptations are apparent in the Middle Archaic, and it is possible that these divergent traditions first emerged in the Lower Archaic (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

Middle Archaic (5550 to 550 BCE)

The Middle Archaic began with substantial climate change to much warmer, drier conditions. Tulare Lake shrank and eventually disappeared. With this came new wetlands that created new habitats, and rising sea levels led to the creation of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, creating new deposits. Fans and floodplains stabilized after an initial period of deposition in 5550 BCE. Archaeological deposits dating to the Middle Archaic are rare in the Central Valley proper due to these geomorphic changes. The Middle Archaic record has revealed a pattern of organized subsistence strategies and increased residential stability. The archetypal pattern of the Middle Archaic has been identified as the Windmiller Pattern. This pattern is represented by extended burials oriented to the west and a sophisticated material culture (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

During this time, the mortar and pestle become more widespread, suggesting a shift toward more intensive subsistence practices and a higher reliance on acorn. Fishing technologies, such as bone gorges, hooks, and spears, also appear during the Middle Archaic, suggesting a new focus on fishing, especially in the Marsh Creek area. Several other technologies become apparent during this time. Baked-clay impressions of twined basketry, simple pottery, and other baked clay objects have been found at several sites. Personal adornment items also become more frequent. Exchange with outside groups is evidenced by the presence of obsidian, shell beads, and ornaments (Rosenthal et al. 2007, Moratto 1984, Burns et al. 2012). Trade also seemed to be focused on utilitarian items such as obsidian or finished obsidian tools from at least five separate sources (Moratto 1984).

Upper Archaic (550 BCE to 1100 CE)

The Upper Archaic began with the onset of the Late Holocene, marked by a cooler, wetter climate. The environmental conditions of the Upper Archaic were characterized by the return of lakes that had disappeared during the Middle Archaic and a renewed fan and floodplain deposition. The Upper Archaic is better represented in the archaeological record than in earlier periods. Cultural diversity was more pronounced and is marked by contrasting material cultures throughout the valley (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

During this period, numerous specialized technologies were developed such as bone tools, and implements, manufactured goods such as Olivella and *Haliotis* beads and ornaments, well-made ceremonial blades, and ground-stone plummets. People living in the San Joaquin Valley region traded with neighboring groups for obsidian.

Upper Archaic Period economies varied by region throughout the Central Valley. Economies were primarily focused on seasonal resources such as acorns, salmon, shellfish, rabbits, and deer (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

Emergent Occupation (1000 CE to Historic)

The stable climatic conditions of the Upper Archaic continued into the Emergent Period. There has been sporadic research in the San Joaquin Valley on this time period, and thus only the Pacheco Complex on the western edge of the valley has been formally defined. After 1000 CE, many of the technologies witnessed during the Archaic disappeared to be replaced by cultural traditions witnessed at European contact. During the Emergent Period, the bow and arrow replaced the atlatl as the preferred hunting method sometime between 1000 and 1300 CE (Moratto 1984; Rosenthal et al. 2007).

Increased social complexity is evidenced by increased variation in burial types and offerings and larger residential communities. Grave offerings such as shell beads, ornaments, and ritually "killed" mortars and pestles are often found in burials. Pottery was frequently obtained through trade with groups living in the foothills to the east. The Panoche side-notched point became important in the western side of the San Joaquin Valley (Rosenthal et al. 2007). In addition to the side-notched point, the Panoche Complex featured large circular structures, flexed burials, marine shell beads, bone awls, milling stones, and mortars and pestles (Moratto 1984).

As with the Archaic Period, Emergent Period economies varied geographically, although throughout the Central Valley fishing and plant harvesting increased in importance. Most Emergent Period residential sites contain diverse assemblages of mammal and bird remains and large amounts of fish bone. After 1,000 years, the mortar and pestle become the dominant tool type and small seeds increase in archaeological deposits over time (Rosenthal et al. 2007).

3.2.2 Ethnographic Setting

The project site is located in the traditional territory of the Penutian-speaking Yokuts, which includes San Joaquin Valley (Kroeber 1925, Wallace 1978). The project specifically includes the Southern Valley Yokuts ethnographic territory (Wallace 1978). The Southern Valley Yokuts occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley south of the San Joaquin River, to the foot of the Tehachapi Mountains. Three geographical divisions of the Yokuts are the Northern Valley, Southern Valley, and Foothill Yokuts. The distinction between the three groups is primarily based on language dialect (Mithun 2001).

The Yokuts established large permanent village settlements, or closely associated smaller settlements, which includes the principal Yokut village of Tulamniu. Residential structures were most often of two types: single-family dwellings and larger communal residences that housed ten 10 families or more. Villages frequently included mat-covered granaries and a sweathouse (Mithun 2001, Sutton et al. 2016).

The basic economic unit among the Yokuts was the nuclear family. The nuclear family was linked to totemic lineages based on patrilineal descent. Totem symbols were passed from father to offspring.

Families that shared the same totem formed an exogamous lineage. Totems were associated with one of two moieties. This moiety division played a role during ceremonies and other social events (Wallace 1978).

Yokuts were split into self-governing local groups that included several villages. Each group had a chief who directed ceremonies, mediated disputes, handled punishment of those doing wrong, hosted visitors, and provided aid to the impoverished. In certain cases, settlements had two chiefs, one for each moiety. Other political positions included the chief's messenger and the spokesman (Wallace 1978).

Shamans were an important part of Yokut village life. A Yokut Shaman gained power through a dream or vision. If, after this vision, the man accepted the role as shaman, he would pray, fast, and acquire talismans to aid him in his future work. Shamans had the ability to heal the sick and served a primary role in religious life (Wallace 1978).

Yokuts subsistence strategy was based on a mixed economy focused on fishing, collecting, and hunting small game. Fishermen employed tule rafts and caught fish with nets, spears, basket traps, and bow and arrow. They often gathered mussels and hunted turtles in lakes, rivers, and streams. Wild seeds and roots contributed a large portion to the Yokuts diet. Tule roots were gathered, dried, and pounded into a flour which was prepared as a mush. Tule seeds and grass and flowering herb seeds were prepared in the same way. Leaves and stems of certain plants, such as clover and fiddle-neck, were also collected. Acorns, a staple of most California Native Americans, were not readily available in the ethnographic territory of the Yokuts. Some Yokuts tribes traded for acorns with neighboring groups, such as the Salinan and Chumash to the west, the Foothill Yokuts to the east, and the Kawaiisu and Kitanemuk to the southeast (Kroeber 1925). Waterfowl was frequently hunted with snares, nets, and bow and arrow. Land mammals and birds contributed a smaller part of the Yokuts diet. Small game was occasionally taken in snares or traps or shot with bows and arrows (Wallace 1978, Sutton et al. 2016).

Yokuts technology depended primarily on tule. Stems of the plant served as the raw material for baskets, cradles, boats, housing, and many other items. Manos and metates were used to process food and animal hides (Barton et al. 2010, Sutton et al. 2016). Tools such as knives, projectile points, and scraping tools were made from imported lithic materials, because stone was not readily available in the Central Valley. Some tools, such as bead drills, could be made from obsidian obtained from some distance or obtained through trade (Sutton et al. 2016). Marine shells secured through trade with coastal groups were used as shell money and personal adornment items, such as Olivella beads (Sutton et al. 2016, Wallace 1978).

3.3 Post-Contact Setting

Post-Contact history for California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1822), Mexican Period (1822 to 1848), and American Period (1848 to present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican-American War, signals the beginning of the American Period, when California became a territory of the United States.

Spanish Period (1769 to 1822)

Spanish exploration of California began when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements. In 1769, Captain Gaspar de Portolá led an expedition composed of soldiers, missionaries, Native Americans from Baja California, and Mexican civilians into what was then known as Alta California. The Spanish Period in California begins in 1769 with the establishment of first Spanish settlements at the presidio of San Diego (a military outpost) and Mission San Diego Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. The expedition proceeded north and reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles two months later. On September 8, 1771, Fathers Pedro Benito Cambón and Angel Fernandez Somera y Balbuena established the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel east of present-day downtown Los Angeles (Kyle 2002). In addition to Mission San Gabriel, the Spanish also established a pueblo (town) known as El Pueblo de la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula in the Los Angeles Basin in 1781 (Rice et al. 2012). This was one of only three pueblos established in Alta California and eventually became the city of Los Angeles. The Spanish crown also began to make land grants permitting soldiers and other prominent citizens to establish ranchos during this period. To manage and expand their herds of cattle on these large ranchos, colonists enlisted the labor of the surrounding Native American population. Native populations were also negatively affected by the mission system, which was put in place to govern them as well as convert them to Christianity. The increased European presence during this period led to the spread of diseases foreign to the Native Americans, contributing to the devastation of their population.

Mexican Period (1822 to 1848)

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican War of Independence (1810 to 1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. The federalization and distribution of mission lands in California occurred during this period with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This Act enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute former mission lands to individuals in the form of land grants. Successive Mexican governors made more than 700 land grants between 1834 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Rice et al. 2012). During the supremacy of the ranchos, landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing.

American Period (1848 to Present)

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which ended the Mexican-American War and made California a territory of the United States. California was made a state with the Compromise of 1850 (Waugh 2003). The Gold Rush began in 1848, resulting in an influx of people into California seeking gold. Cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides but were also important for their meat and other by-products. Eventually, the cattle boom ended, and severe drought years reduced the productivity of the ranchos (Cleland 2005). Many ranchos in Los Angeles County were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans in the mid-1800s, and most were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns. The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, and the city of Los Angeles incorporated two months later. By 1876, the County had a population of 30,000 (Dumke 1944).

Local History

Following the arrival of the railroad in 1872, the population of Fresno County soared as speculators acquired undeveloped land for subdivision. The vision of German immigrant Bernard Marks, the Central California Colony was established in 1875 (Hattersley-Drayton 2013). Although other agricultural colonies had existed prior, the Central California Colony is considered the first successful agricultural colony in Fresno County (Thickens 1946). After the initial success of the Central California Colony, other similar colonies were established throughout the County by a diverse group of settlers. A map dated 1903 depicts forty-eight agricultural colonies in Fresno County (Panter 1994). Reedley specifically benefited from a land donation from Thomas Law Reed intended for a railroad station, which established the town of Reedley in a booming wheat business. In order to boost the wheat business, Kings River water was diverted for crop irrigation, which began additional agricultural industries in the area, including tree and vine fruits. This spurred a rise in European immigrants to the region and the incorporation of the City in 1913 (City of Reedley 2014).

To enable the success of agricultural enterprise in the San Joaquin Valley's arid climate, the final quarter of the nineteenth century saw several large-scale irrigation projects in Fresno County. Irrigation projects were undertaken by one of many entities such as Moses Church's Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company and L.A. Gould's Kings River and Fresno Canal Company, among others (Thickens 1946). By the turn of the century, much of the Fresno County's previously undeveloped land had been converted into prosperous farmland. As many of the area's early settlers were former miners, immigration was diverse, including Chinese, Scandinavian, German, Japanese and Armenian settlers (Hattersley-Drayton 2013).

First settled by Thomas Law Reed in the mid-1800s, Pitman Family Farms is located roughly 3.25 miles northeast of Reedley. By 1886, Reed was farming 12,000 acres of wheat in the area of current-day Reedley. Although the agricultural history of the area began with wheat, it soon diversified to include a orchards and vineyards growing grapes, figs, and peaches among others. Reedley was incorporated in 1913 and with both the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific running through town, became a center for the shipment of local agricultural exports (City of Reedley 2025).

In the early 20th century, cotton became the Fresno County's most profitable crop with the growth of the industry supported by fiber shortages during the first World War (Hattersley-Drayton 2013). Throughout the 20th century, population centers in Fresno County, including areas such as Clovis and Reedley have continued to densify. The area remains largely reliant on agriculture as the primary driver of its economy. Agricultural production in the area has further diversified and today includes fruit, nut vegetable, grain, and cotton varieties (City of Reedley 2025).

4 Methods

This section presents the methods for each task completed during the preparation of this study.

4.1 Background Research

4.1.1 Archival Research

Rincon completed background and archival research in support of this study in September through November 2025. A variety of primary and secondary source materials were consulted. Sources included, but were not limited to, historical maps, aerial photographs, and written histories of the area. Sources utilized to develop an understanding of the project site and its context included, but were not limited to:

- Historical aerial photographs accessed via Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online
- Historic aerial photographs accessed via California State University, Fresno Map and Aerial Locator Tool (MALT)
- Historical United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps
- David Rumsey Historical Map Collection
- Historical newspaper clippings obtained from Newspapers.com
- US Modernist Online Library
- State Center Community College District Archives
- *National Park Service Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*
- *Mid-Century Modernism Historic Context*. Prepared by Planning Resource Associates, Inc. for City of Fresno, September 2008

4.1.2 California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

On September 30, 2025, Rincon received the CHRIS records search results from the SSJVIC. The SSJVIC is the official state repository for cultural resources records and reports for the county in which the project falls. The purpose of the records search was to identify previously recorded cultural resources, as well as previously conducted cultural resources studies within the project site and a 0.25-mile radius. Rincon also reviewed the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historical Landmarks list, and the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD), as well as the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility (ADOE) list.

4.1.3 Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Outreach

Rincon contacted the NAHC on September 16, 2025 to request a search of the SLF as well as a list of Native American contacts culturally affiliated with the project site.

4.2 Field Survey

On October 8, 2025, Rincon Archaeologist, Viviana Navarro, BA, conducted a pedestrian field survey of the project site. Rincon conducted a pedestrian survey using transect intervals spaced 15 meters and oriented generally from north to south. Accessible exposed ground surfaces were examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historical debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows and drainages were also visually inspected. Survey accuracy was maintained using a handheld Global Positioning Satellite unit and a georeferenced map of the project site. Site characteristics and survey conditions were documented using field records and a digital camera.

On October 13, 2025, conducted a built environment survey of the project site. Built environment features comprising the Reedley College campus, including buildings, structures, and landscaping were visually inspected. The overall condition of the campus facilities was documented using notes and digital photographs which are maintained digitally by Rincon.

4.3 Evaluations

Following the built environment survey, the Reedley College campus was recorded and evaluated to determine its potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR as a historic district. In addition, the seven campus buildings proposed for modernization as part of the Agricultural Instruction and Vocational Technology modernization projects were individually assessed for their potential eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR. The evaluations are presented on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) series forms in Appendix C and summarized below in Section 5.5.

5 Findings

This section presents the findings of each task completed during the preparation of this study.

5.1 California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

5.1.1 Known Cultural Resources Studies

The CHRIS records search and background research identified eight cultural resources studies within 0.25-mile of the project sites. Of these studies, none overlap the project sites; therefore, the project sites have not been previously studied. Known studies that occurred within 0.25-mile of the project sites are listed in Appendix A.

5.1.2 Known Cultural Resources

The CHRIS records search and background research identified seven cultural resources within a 0.25 mile of the project sites, none of which overlap the project sites. Resources recorded in the search radius include a prehistoric site and historic-period buildings, railroads, a bridge, and a historic district as described in Table 1.

Table 1 Known Cultural Resources within 0.25-mile of the Project Sites

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Eligibility Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-10-000066	CA-FRE-66	Prehistoric site	Native American habitation site	1939 (CWH & WCM)	Unevaluated	Outside
P-10-003208	-	Historic building	821 W Cypress Court	Unknown	Unevaluated	Outside
P-10-003553	-	Historic district	700-800 blocks of I Street; 800-1100 blocks of J Street; 900-1200 blocks of K Street; and 1900-2200 blocks of 11th Street	1984 (Noel Kehoe, Russ Fey, Sonja Wilson, Reedley Historical Society)	Unevaluated	Outside
P-10-003930	CA-FRE-3109H	Historic structure	Southern Pacific Railroad	Various; see Appendix A	6Y – Determined ineligible for NRHP through Section 106 Process	Outside

P-10-003997	-	Historic building	Reedley's High School Administration Building	1984 (Noel Kehoe, Reedley Historical Society)	Unevaluated	Outside
P-10-003999		Historic structure	Manning Avenue Bridge	1984 (Noel Kehoe, Sonja Wilson, Reedley Historical Society)	Unevaluated	Outside
P-10-004675		Historic structure	Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway	2000 (Bai "Tom" Tang, CRM TECH); 2019 (Robert Azpitarte, ASM Affiliates, Inc.	Recommended ineligible for CRHR and NRHP	Outside

Source: Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center 2025

5.2 Aerial Imagery and Historical Topographic Maps Review

Historical topographic maps and aerial imagery from 1854 to present depict the project sites as vacant or agricultural until the development of Reedley College during the mid-twentieth century (BLM GLO 1854; Thompson 1891; C.F. Weber & Co. 1914; USGS 1922, 1924, 1930, 1939, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1967, 1982; NETR Online 2025). Between 1922 and 1982, development in the surrounding area is limited to sparse residential and agricultural properties. Reedley Ditch and Reedley College are depicted in area maps by the 1960s. By the 1980s, maps and aerial images depict residential, collegiate, and industrial development increases in the area (USGS 1922, 1924, 1930, 1939, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1967, 1982; NETR Online 2025).

5.3 Sacred Land File Search

On September 17, 2025, the NAHC responded to Rincon's SLF request, stating that the results of the SLF search were negative meaning there are no sacred lands within the vicinity of the project sites. See Appendix B for the NAHC response, including Tribal contacts list(s).

5.4 Survey Results

5.4.1 Archaeological Survey

The following section summarizes the results of all background research and fieldwork as they pertain to archaeological resources that may qualify as historical resources and/or unique archaeological resources.

Ground visibility was poor to fair (30 to 60 percent) with ornamental landscaping and manicured lawn grass covering most unpaved surfaces. Vegetation included ornamental shrubs, palm trees, oak trees, and flowers. Observable soils consisted of brown silty loam. The majority of the project sites have been developed with the SCCCD Reedley College campus, exhibiting severe subsurface

disturbances throughout the project sites. No archaeological resources were identified during the field survey.

5.4.2 Built Environment Survey

The following section summarizes the results of built environment fieldwork. The fieldwork and background research resulted in the recordation of the Reedley College campus, and individual recordation of the campus buildings proposed for modernization (Figure 3).

The Reedley College campus is a 440-acre property, comprised of a main campus area located to the west of North Reed Avenue, north/northwest of Manning Avenue and east of the Kings River. The Reedley College campus is located to the northwest of downtown Reedley, along the west side of North Reed Avenue. The campus is bound by North Reed Avenue at the east, Manning Avenue at the south and southeast, Kings River to the west, and agricultural lands to the north. The campus is arranged with its original Administrative and President's offices and Classroom wings built between 1956 and 1965 in its southeast corner and the Gymnasium and Physical Education (hereafter P.E.) buildings constructed between 1959 and 1961 (with additions in 1970) to the immediate west. Athletic facilities including the Softball and Baseball fields, Track, Handball, Basketball and Tennis courts are located further west and southwest of the Gym and P.E. buildings.

The Administration and President's offices, Classroom wings, and Women's Physical Education Building (originally known as the Fieldhouse) were designed by architect Benjamin Lippold, who led the campus' original master plan in consultation with landscape architect Burr Garman. These buildings share similar rectangular or linear footprints, one-story heights with flat roofs, modest detailing and integrated covered walkways, located on one side of each classroom wing, and in the case of the Administration and President's offices, passing through the footprint of the building. The walkways function as exterior corridors, with roofs supported by round metal poles. They have narrow profiles with sheet metal fascia, similar to the roof eaves of each building (Figure 4). These buildings also have metal-frame fenestration that is typically set in horizontal bands of multiple sash along the first wall, or at the clerestory above the exterior walkways (Figure 5). Entrances contain flush-steel doors in single or double configurations or flush wood doors with a single upper lite. Stucco and beige brick veneer are typical primary and accent exterior materials.

Figure 3 Reedley College Built Environment Survey Map

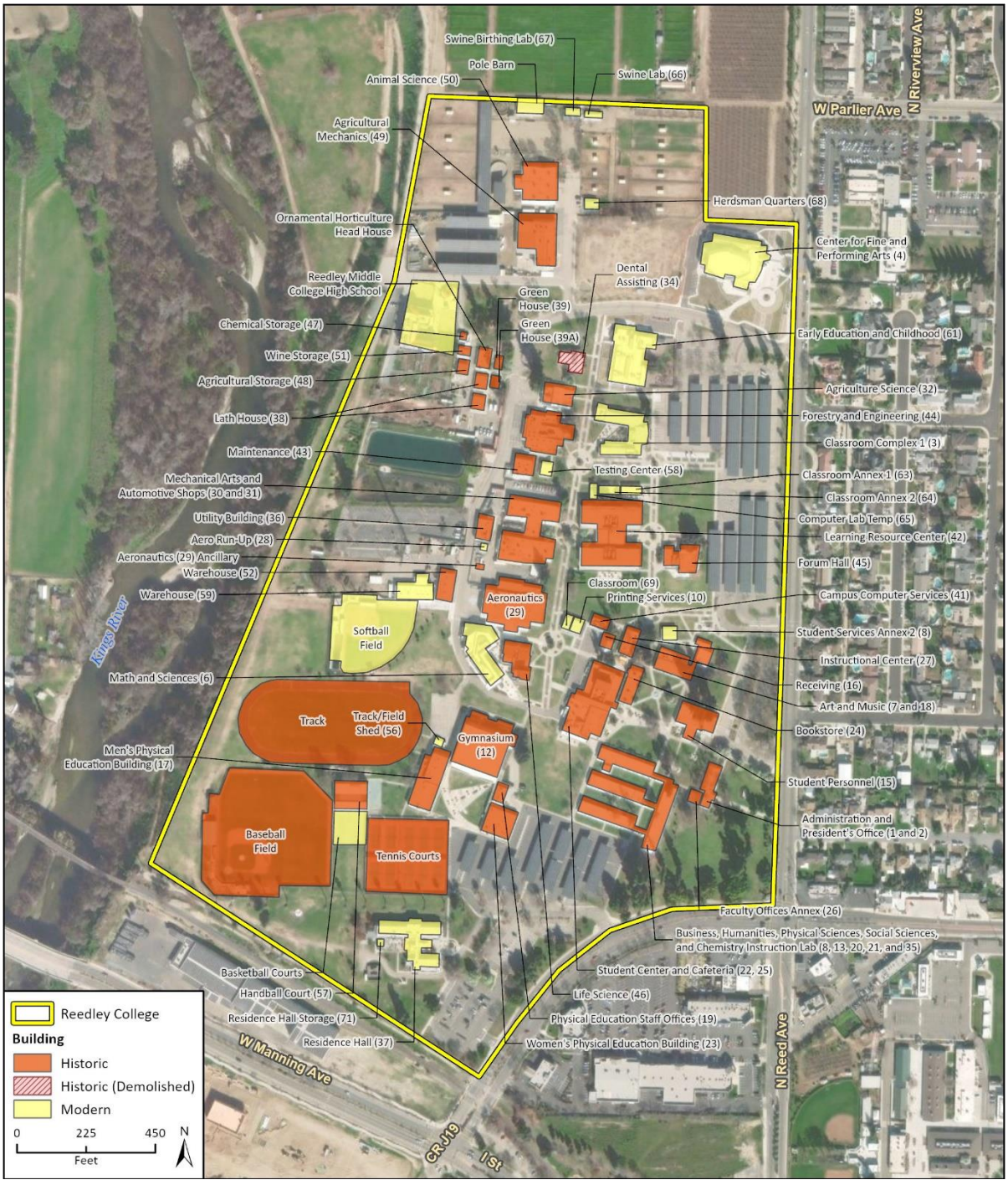


Figure 4 Walkways and courtyards with flat lawns of the original core classroom buildings built in 1956. View facing south from north end of the Social Sciences Building (left).



Figure 5 Typical fenestration (Business classroom wing), view facing east.



The Gymnasium and additional P.E. buildings were designed by architect William Hastrup, and with the exception of the comparatively large Gymnasium building, incorporate similar massing, covered walkways, fenestration, and materiality to the Lippold-designed buildings that preceded them by roughly five years (Figure 6). Each of the above-mentioned buildings are integrated into a landscape comprised of linear concrete pathways and generally rectangular, flat lawn areas. Plantings include mature trees, ornamental box hedges, and some additional ground covering plantings adjacent to the buildings.

Figure 6 Gymnasium and covered walkway connecting to adjacent P.E. buildings (left), view facing west.



To the north of the administrative and classroom wings are early student services- and arts-related buildings originally dating to 1956 (Lippold) and 1965 (Hastrup): Art and Music, Student Personnel, Student Center and Cafeteria, Bookstore. These building's surround the campus' original quadrangle (quad), identifiable by its X-shaped pathways and roughly triangular lawn areas (Figure 7 and Figure 8).

Figure 7 Pathways and quadrangle surrounded by student services and Arts buildings. View facing northeast.



Figure 8 Concrete paving, flat and open lawn, and table seating at quadrangle shared by student services, Arts Center, and Bookstore. View facing north.



As one moves northward through the campus, the circulation and landscape design expands, reflecting a second era of construction: two primary north-south concrete walking paths extend from quad and the Bookstore-Cafeteria area, connecting to circular hubs with integrated planting beds further to the north (Figure 9). These paths also connect to an east-west pathway that circulates to the parking lots along the eastern campus perimeter (

Figure 10). This half of the campus is primarily defined by these two pathways and the campus buildings that flank them to the immediate east and west. Campus Drive serves as a primary vehicular circulation route, arcing in a C shape from the area of the Bookstore-Cafeteria northward, before trending eastward toward North Reed Avenue. Many of the academic buildings in this portion of the campus were designed by project architect Paul Schoenwald. West of Campus Drive, the northwestern perimeter of the campus contains agriculture-related buildings such as greenhouses and storage buildings, as well as the Reedley Middle College High School. The northern extent of the campus also contains agriculture buildings associated with the Swine Laboratory.

Figure 9 Circular hardscaping node along walking pathway (Learning Resource Center in background), view facing west.



Figure 10 Concrete walkways with central planting beds, view facing west from parking lot perimeter.



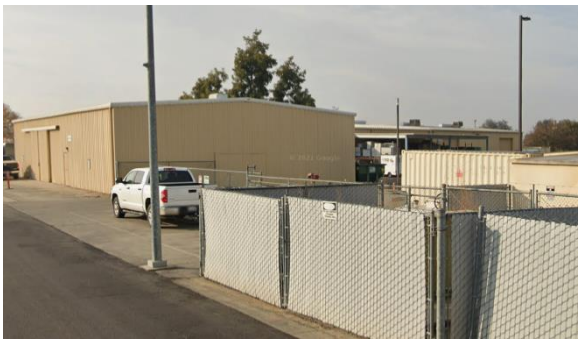
The northeastern corner of the campus contains surface parking lots with overhead solar panel arrays and the recently constructed Center for the Performing and Visual Arts, which flank the campus entrance at Campus Drive to the south and north, respectively.

Each of the age-eligible buildings on the campus are recorded on DPR Primary Record forms presented in Appendix C. For the purposes of this study, buildings constructed in 1981 or earlier are considered age-eligible for historical evaluation.

Table 2 below presents the Reedley College campus buildings constructed after 1981. These modern buildings, structures, and landscape features were photographed in order to contextualize the setting of the campus and extant historic-age buildings; however individual descriptions were not prepared because they are less than 45 years of age and not subject to historical evaluation at this time. In some instances, available Google Street View images of existing modern facilities are used due to constraints of time and access to secured facilities.

Table 2 Modern Buildings (1982 to Present) at Reedley College

Building Number	Building Name (Year Built)	Photograph
56	Track/Field Shed (1986)	 Source: Google Street View November 2020a
58	Testing Center (1990)	

59	Warehouse (1992)	 Source: Google Street View November 2020b
28	Aero Run-Up (1993)	 Source: Google Street View November 2020c
66	Swine Lab (1998)	
63, 64, 65	Classroom Annex 1, Classroom Annex 2, and Computer Lab Temp (2000)	

67	Swine Birthing Lab (2001)	
3	Classroom Complex 1 (2006)	
10 and 69	Printing Services (adjoined to Building 69, Classroom) (2008)	
37	Residence Hall (2009)	

71	Residence Hall Storage (2009)	
8	Student Services Annex 2 (2012)	
68	Herdsman Quarters (2014)	
6	Math and Science (2021)	

61	Early Childhood and Education (2023)	
4	Center for Fine and Performing Arts (2025)	
N/A	Pole Barn (ca. 2000)	
N/A	Basketball Courts (ca. 2010)	

N/A	Softball Field (ca. 1984)	

5.5 Evaluations

5.5.1 Reedley College Historic District

Reedley College was recorded and evaluated for NRHP and CRHR eligibility on DPR series forms, which are included in Appendix C and summarized below.

Community College Development

The development of community colleges in the United States is rooted in federal legislation that expanded opportunities for access to higher education. Specifically, the Morrill Act of 1862 (also known as the Land Grant Act) increased access to public higher education by setting aside federal lands to benefit the agricultural and mechanical arts. Effectively, the act enabled the establishment of "land grant schools" that focused on agricultural and mechanical (A&M) curriculum (United States Senate n.d.). This opened opportunities for individuals including farmers and working-class people, who had been denied entry at private institutions to continue their education (National Archives 2022). The second Morrill Act, enacted in 1890, allowed for the withholding of federal funds if institutions supported by the Land Grant Act restricted admission based on race, unless institutions provided separate schools for minorities (Drury 2003). Several major institutions with four-year curriculum sought ways to maintain their prestige and target research-focused work, while complying with requirements to provide options for minorities and student who were not considered top-tier scholars.

In the 1890s, University of Chicago divided its four-year curriculum into two, two-year blocks in the 1890s: junior college and senior college. The first two years represented junior-level enrollment and were intended to model education on German higher education precedents that essentially transitioned high school education to collegiate studies during the first two years of college. After two years, junior graduates were granted an Associate's degree, while the highest performing students continued through a four-year program, typically focused on research (Drury 2003). The first junior college in the United States, Joliet Junior College, was founded in 1901 in Illinois, as an outgrowth of the efforts of the University of Chicago's president to find high schools that would incorporate college-level coursework, and enable the University of Chicago to prioritize enrollment of top-level students to support research and graduate studies (Drury 2003, Boggs 2021).

By 1914, there were 14 public junior colleges and 32 private junior colleges across the country. Most offered liberal arts curriculum, while few provided extensive vocational training; others were also

affiliated with religious education (Drury 2003). California passed legislation between 1907 and 1917 that authorized high schools to offer college-level courses, and funding for junior colleges and related districts that operated with their own budgets and policies. Regarding broader factors influencing the development of community colleges, scholar Richard L. Drury explains:

> […] the most prominent forces behind this movement were the need for workers to be trained to operate the nation's expanding industries, the lengthened period of American adolescence, and the national drive towards social equality. Society perceived schooling as a means of upward mobility and contributing to society. More schooling was thought to be beneficial to society as a whole. Additionally, there were other social, political, and economic factors that influenced the development of the two-year colleges in first part of the twentieth century. As mentioned, the elitist movement by university administrators greatly influenced the two-year college development. The fostering of social and cultural mobility for farm families, shopkeepers' children, and other workers influenced growth beyond the early movements in California, New York, and Illinois. There was also a sense of community pride in building these colleges and a sense of belonging and cultural development of the local citizens. There was a strong sentiment by community residents that college education should be available to all. (Drury 2003)

As early junior colleges were being established in the United States, California's system of higher education included prominent institutions University of California, Stanford University, and University of Southern California, as well as branches of normal schools where future teachers were educated. The normal schools were eventually incorporated into the University of California Los Angeles, and campuses within the California State University system. Like in Illinois, leaders of California's leading institutions sought pathways to delegate lower-level college education to two-year institutions, so more prominent schools could dedicate their programming to research and graduate studies. University of California's Alexis F. Lange and Stanford University's David Starr Jordan were among proponents who pushed for the development of junior colleges. While the total separation of upper- and lower-level curriculum was never fully realized, the California Upward Extension Act of 1907 authorized the creation of junior colleges in the state. Subsequent legislation in 1909 provided funding for high schools for the creation of junior college programs, where students could complete foundational coursework, often times saving money, before heading to post-secondary institutions (Boggs 2021).

Fresno High School was the first to establish a collegiate department in 1910, while Santa Barbara High School followed in 1911, with 16 junior colleges in California as of 1917. Los Angeles City High School's junior college department was the largest in the state at the time. Additional junior college development was enabled by the Ballard Act of 1917, which funded colleges on a per-student basis and required school districts to have a minimum of taxable property before a junior college could be organized. Funding for the establishment of independent junior college districts was legislated by the California District Junior College Law in 1921; the law became a model for junior college district frameworks across the nation. Modesto, Riverside, and Sacramento were the first areas to organize districts. Enrollment at junior colleges in the United States nearly tripled between 1929 and 1939 (Boggs 2021).

The junior college focus on the educational and training needs of local communities was the apparent impetus for the gradual change in the names of institutions from junior colleges to community colleges. The term "community college" was mentioned in educational report and publications in the 1930s. During the Great Depression, enrollment in community colleges increased as a growing number of high school graduates entered the extremely sparse job market and sought

continuing education opportunities. Institutions in California, including Pasadena Junior College, Los Angeles Junior College, and San Francisco Junior College introduced vocational curriculum and sought pathways for students to integrate in local communities to support job placement. Drury indicates the term "community college" may have been initiated by San Francisco Junior College leadership with respect to college and community interconnection (Drury 2003).

During World War II, some junior colleges adapted their curriculum to support accelerated degree programs, extended shop program hours, opened flight-training programs (Reedley College among them), and offered community classes to support home gardening during times of rationing. Some colleges also offered classes at Japanese internment camps. After World War II, enrollment at community colleges and the number of such institutions increased dramatically. By the late 1940s, California added 18 public community colleges on the heels of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (G.I. Bill) of 1944. This trend in campus development increased further in the 1950s, after the Korean War, with 63 community colleges spread among 56 districts across the state by 1959. This trend appears to have peaked in the 1960s, but enrollments continued to trend upward in the 1970s, as community colleges increased vocational training options. Between 1967 and 1968, community colleges were removed from the supervision of the State Department of Education and placed under the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges and the State Chancellor's Office, forming the system known as California Community Colleges (Boggs 2021).

In the 1980s, a pattern of specialized vocational training predominated. By the early 2000s there were around 1,100 community colleges in the United States, with over 100 in California (Drury 2003). As of 2025, California is home to 116 community colleges serving over 2 million students (California Community Colleges 2025). Reedley College is part of the State Center Community College District (SCCCD), one of 73 districts under the umbrella of California Community Colleges. The SCCCD also includes three additional community colleges, Fresno City College (established in 1910), Madera Community College (established 1988), and Clovis Community College (formerly Willow International Community College Center established in 1992 and a community college since 2015) (Fresno City College n.d., Madera Community College 2025, SCCCD 2025b).

Reedley College Development

Reedley College was established as Reedley Junior College in May 1926 by the Reedley Joint Union High School District. The junior college opened in September 1926 and used spaces within the Reedley High School campus, located to the southeast of the present-day Reedley College campus. Reedley Junior College provided six courses and served 30 students during its first year, but grew to the extent that additional space on the high school campus for administrative offices and classrooms was created in 1936 (Reedley College 2025). During World War II, Reedley Junior College provided training for pilots, flight instructors, aviation mechanics, and signal corps personnel, with a branch location in Bishop, California (Reedley College 2025). In July 1946, "junior" was dropped from the institution's name in recognition of the increasing number of terminal courses that were offered, following a trend that occurred across the nation in ensuing decades (*Reedley Exponent* 1957).

Between the late 1940s and mid-1950s, the institution's governing board sought to develop a separate campus dedicated specifically to the community college. In 1954, voters passed a bond supporting the purchase of lands of the former T.L. Reed Ranch, where a new campus would be developed to the northwest of the high school (Reedley College 2025). The ranch land was by 1954 owned by Mr. and Mrs. Mard Peloian and their son Edward. The college acquired just over 130 acres from the Peloians, enabling the Peloians to continue to profit from a growing orchard they had

planted in the northern area of the future campus by negotiating a gradual purchase of additional lands (*Reedley Exponent* 1956).

Construction of the existing campus began in 1956, under a plan designed by local architect Benjamin Lippold and landscape architect Burr Garman in 1955. Early buildings were constructed by contractors Oscar Ellbert and Don E. Conklin of Kingsburg (*Reedley Exponent* 1956, *Fresno Bee* 1960). By fall 1956, some buildings were completed and related departments were able to begin classes. Continued construction and relocation of classes from the high school campus occurred over the Christmas 1956 holiday. The campus was formally dedicated in May 1957 (*Reedley Exponent* 1956, 1957).

In 1960, the campus' landscape was lauded in local newspapers for its efficient landscape maintenance regimen and incorporation of drought-tolerant plant species as selected by Garman (*Fresno Bee* 1960). While publicized and praised in newspapers, research did not find evidence that the campus' architecture, landscape, or master planning was published in professional architecture or landscape architecture journals. During the 1960s, additional buildings including Physical Education and Gymnasium facilities, the Bookstore, Cafeteria, and facilities for Mechanical Arts, Automotive Shops, Agricultural Science, a Chemistry Lab (immediately south of the Physical Sciences wing), and Utility building were completed. By 1965, buildings situated in areas within the campus' original master plan were completed. It was during this period, 1962, that Reedley College became part of what is now known as the State Center Community College District (SCCCD), along with Fresno City College (Reedley College 2017, SCCCD 2025b).

The 1970s saw additional build out of the Computer Science and Learning Resource Center buildings, as well as facilities supporting agriculture-related programs. The Learning Resource Center replaced the original Library building, resulting in conversion of the original Library to the Student Personnel building. Forum Hall and the existing Life Science building were also built in this decade (SCCCD 2025a). By the early 1970s, fewer students heading to campus utilized shuttle buses provided to outlying areas by the District; commuting by car became increasingly common and pressed capacity for campus parking (Coyle 1973). A newspaper report also noted that the school's student body closely resembled the demography of the immediate region, with 21 percent of its students being of Mexican descent, 12 percent of Asian descent, and 1 percent Black (Coyle 1973). In 1977, SCCCD acquired additional property to the north of the campus to support Reedley College's agricultural programs, increasing the campus' land area to 440 acres (Hauge 1977). Efforts to expand agriculture and forestry related curriculum included the development of weekend courses for farm workers, cooperative agreements with a regional YMCA, and a camp in the region for forest management and equestrian training, along with federal contracting relating to training for future farm owners (Hauge 1977). In 1980, Reedley College's name was changed to Kings River Community College, in an effort to reflect its reach beyond Reedley; this change was eventually reverted in 1998. After 1981, roughly 45 years prior to the completion of this study, construction of buildings and structures on the campus tapered off, with a handful of projects completed between 1986 and 1998.

More recent, periodic development on the campus 2000 and 2025, including classroom annexes, a Residence Hall, Math & Sciences building, and the Center for Fine and Performing Arts (Reedley College 2025, SCCCD 2025a).

Campus Design

Reedley College's original master plan was prepared by architect Benjamin Lippold in 1955 and was executed through projects overseen by Lippold between 1956 and 1957, and architect William

Hastrup between 1961 and 1965. Lippold's plan arranged the buildings along cross axes, with the Administration and President's Office building and Classroom wings at the south, a quad surrounded by the Student Center, Cafeteria, Art, Library (now Student Personnel), and Music buildings to the north. Athletics and P.E. facilities were planned to the west of the classroom wings, with space between for potential future classroom wings. This plan spread various campus programs across a flat site, connected by linear walking paths and provided peripheral parking areas (Lippold 1955). The classroom wings were arranged with a finger plan, representing the adoption of what had become a standard approach to campus and facility design in California and appeared in other regions of the nation by between the 1940s and 1950s (Sapphos Environmental, Inc. [Sapphos] 2014).

The "western finger plan," as called by *Architectural Forum*, was pioneered in California in the late 1930s by architects Charles Franklin and Ernest Kump, Jr. (Franklin & Kump) (Sapphos 2014). Influential and early examples by Franklin & Kump include Fresno's Fowler Grammar School (1937), Acalanes Union High School in Contra Costa County (1939), which received extensive publication and national notoriety, and Exeter High School in Tulare County (1941), which introduced modern finger-plan buildings to an existing campus and was also published in professional journals (Reid 1943). These extant examples and related publications highlight common features of pioneering finger-plan school buildings, including: a primary wing or corridor with side wings; economical construction through modular design; shiftable interior partitions; classrooms oriented to take advantage of north orientation to sun and air; arrangement of large windows to provide sufficient ambient lighting (typically on the north side of wings/fingers); entrances and clerestory/transom windows and entrances on the opposite side for even light distribution; exterior covered walkways (outdoor corridors); potential for finger plan expansion with additional wings (Reid 1943, *Architectural Record* 1941).

Reedley College's early finger-plan buildings were, thus, built toward the end of the period of popularity for the finger plan. Coalinga College, within the West Hills Community College District, was also originally built in 1956 and expanded in the 1960s, with several buildings arranged in a finger-plan. The ca. 1950s and ca. 1960s buildings at this campus, which were designed in some cases by architect Walter Wagner or Martin Temple, feature beige brick cladding and contemporary forms similar to Reedley College's earliest buildings (Planning Resource Associates 2008). While schools that were built anew in the mid-twentieth century often featured elements of finger or cluster planning, campuses that were established prior to this period, such as Fresno City College (also in the SCCCD) feature combinations of formal axial planning and evolved as modern facilities were developed adjacent to historic facilities. The finger plan was widely adopted in the years during and immediately after World War II, including with examples tailored to regional climates beyond California, its popularity ebbed in the mid-1950s as cluster plans became more prevalent.

Cluster plans gained popularity in school planning, in part, due to extended time and costs related to finding sites that supported optimal building orientation, as required for an ideal finger-plan design (Sapphos 2014). The cluster plan provided similar indoor-outdoor access, while arranging buildings around a courtyard yard in groups. Architect John Reid's John Muir Elementary School (1951) is considered an early representative example of a cluster plan school, while Foothill College in Los Altos, California is considered an influential example of a Modern college campus design. It features clustered buildings in multiple groups with shared, pavilion-like massing, concrete and redwood materials, and a traditional central quad. Designed by Sasaki, Walker Associates, Landscape Architects in association with architects Ernest Kump, Jr. and Masten & Hurd, the campus was planned with "buildings placed to form a variety of dignified courts related in scale to the interior

spaces they serve." (*Progressive Architecture* 1960) The campus received awards from the AIA in 1962 and 1963 and (DOCOMOMO 2025). Foothill's design is reported to have influenced the design of the National Register-eligible University of California (UC), Santa Cruz campus, which Kump also participated in, during the mid-1960s. While Foothill College has been intensively studied, and several long-established universities such as UC Berkeley, UC Davis, and UC Los Angeles also feature historically significant architectural examples, relatively few community college campuses developed in the mid-twentieth century appear to have been studied for historical or architectural significance, potentially due to these campuses reaching at least 45 years of age or older in recent decades.

Campus Architecture

As indicated in the district description above, the historic-age buildings at Reedley College generally fall into two groups in terms of their modernistic architectural character. The campus' earliest buildings from 1956 to 1961 are modestly detailed mid-twentieth century modern institutional buildings with generally rectangular footprints, flat roofs and metal fenestration arranged in bands. The early buildings typically feature moderate roof overhangs with narrow profiles, sheet metal fascia, and in several cases feature integrated covered walkways. Exteriors are stucco, without ornamentation, and feature beige brick veneer accent cladding. Overall, these early campus buildings follow the basic tenants of International style influenced Modernism. This type of Modern architecture was present in the Fresno region by the 1930s and was commonly applied to municipal and institutional buildings in California. Examples noted in Fresno's *Mid-Century Modernism Historic Context* include the Fresno Unified School District Office building (1936) by Franklin & Kump and Fire House No. 4 by Horn and Mortland (1948). Kump's Fowler Grammar School finger-plan design (1937) is also noted (Planning Resource Associates 2008).

By the 1970s, when architect Paul Schoenwald was leading design of several buildings at Reedley College, new campus buildings were being built at larger scale and with a boxier appearance; some featuring overhanging flat roofs with paneled concrete cornices. These buildings leaned more toward Late Modernism, a style or movement described by San Francisco Planning Department as featuring "monumental geometric form and massing […] often combined with substantial construction materials such as concrete and brick, with fewer or more deeply recessed windows than earlier expressions of Modernism, and a distinctive interplay between the planes and volumes," in institutional applications (San Francisco Planning Department 2024).

Design Professionals

Benjamin Lippold, Architect

Benjamin Lippold (1912-1988) was born in Delaware and grew up in Middletown, New York. He graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a degree in architecture in 1936 and served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. Lippold and his wife Anita relocated to Fresno in 1946, where he joined the architectural firm of firm of David H. Horn & W.D. Mortland as draftsman (R.L. Polk & Co. 1947). In 1948 he established his own firm and went on to design around 50 school projects in the Central Valley (Enns-Rempel 2017). In 1956, Lippold was selected as campus architect for the Pacific Bible Institute (later renamed Fresno Pacific University), and he designed the original campus buildings at Reedley College's modern campus. He designed multiple buildings and building additions for Fresno Pacific University's campus between the late 1950s and early 1970s, with the circular Marpeck Center (1967) identified among that campus' most distinctive works of architecture (Enns-Rempel 2017).

In addition to academic buildings, Lippold designed the City of Fresno's Fire House No. 1 around 1952 (appears to be non-extant) and won contracts to design subsidized housing projects in Fresno, which in some cases were collaborative efforts with prominent architect Robert W. Stevens (*Architect & Engineer* 1952a, 1952b, 1952c). The 1956 American Institute of Architects (AIA) directory lists Reedley College, Conejo School in Fresno County, and "7" otherwise unidentified projects for public housing in Fresno as Lippold's principle works (AIA 1956). AIA's 1962 directory listed the same projects, while the 1970 directory noted "50 school projects in Fresno and Fresno County," with Centennial Elementary School in Fresno (1956), Reedley College, Second Church of Christ Scientist (1960), Pacific College, Fresno (1969) listed specifically, indicating Lippold's primary focus was educational architecture (AIA 1962, 1970). Beyond these civic and educational building projects, Lippold also designed a building at Fresno's Sunnyside Country Club, which was featured in *Architectural Digest* in 1964, as well as buildings at Belmont Country club (*Architectural Digest* 1964, *Fresno Bee* 1988). Lippold retired in 1980 (*Fresno Bee* 1988).

William Hastrup, Architect

William Hastrup was born in Copenhagen, Denmark and graduated from the Copenhagen Academy of Fine Arts in 1937 (*Fresno Bee* 1974). He settled in Fresno around 1941, where he based his professional work throughout his career. Hastrup appears to have started his career in Fresno as a partner of architect H. Rafael Lake (Lake & Hastrup), with whom he designed an International style Gymnasium for Theodore Roosevelt High School in 1941. This building is listed in the City of Fresno's Local Register of Historic Resources (HRG 2014). Hastrup is also identified as a "local practitioner of Modernism" in the City of Fresno's Mid-Century Modernism Historic Context; however no biographical information or details on his broader body of work was provided (Planning Resource Associates 2008). Hastrup's known projects consist largely of academic buildings and campus facilities, including projects for several elementary, grammar, and high schools in Fresno County, based on the limited documentation available on his career (*Architect & Engineer* 1951a: 45; *Architect & Engineer* 1951b: 44). He did not list specific projects in AIA directories; his obituary from 1974 noted that he worked on several Fresno area school projects (AIA 1956, 1962, 1970; *Fresno Bee* 1974). Historic architectural plans for Reedley College buildings identify Hastrup as original architect of the Gymnasium, P.E. Staff Offices, Men's P.E. Building, as well as the Bookstore, Cafeteria, and an addition to the original Library, between 1959 and the mid-1960s (SCCCD 2025a). Hastrup also served as architect for at least two commercial buildings in Fresno: the remodeled Fresno Central Bank (1956) and the Wells Fargo Bank building at 1206 Van Ness Avenue (1966), which is also listed in the city's local historic register (*Architect & Engineer* 1956: 43; HRG 2014). Hastrup died unexpectedly at 59 in 1974. At the time, he was completing consultation for Kingsburg High School. The management of the project was taken over by the firm Hastrup & Hyde, indicating he had partnered with another principal architect by the mid-1970s (*Kingsburg Recorder* 1974).

Paul Schoenwald, Architect

Paul Schoenwald (1919-2004) was born in Missouri and earned bachelor's and master's degrees in architecture from Washington University in St. Louis. He relocated to California in 1942 and worked for Doulgas Aircraft before serving in the U.S. Navy from 1944 to 1946. He relocated to Fresno after his discharge and joined the firm Walter Wagner & Partners (*Fresno Bee* 2004). Schoenwald became a partner in the firm and the practice evolved to Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris, Bode & Blaney, Architects by 1967. Between ca. 1970 and 1975 the firm became Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris & Associates, and then Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris. Paul Schoenwald was listed as project architect for multiple buildings that his firms completed at Reedley College between 1967 and 1975,

including: Vocational Technical Facilities (Aviation, Automotive, Agricultural Science, Dental Assistive Services, Lath House, Head House, and Green House buildings) in 1967; P.E. Combatives [sic], Gymnasium Addition, Men's P.E. Addition, Women's P.E. Locker Addition, and Handball Courts in 1970; Library in 1971; Forestry-Engineering in 1973; Forum Hall in 1973; and Life Science in 1975 (SCCCD 2025a, Schoewald 1970, 1973, 1975). Shoenwald served as SCCCD District Architect ca. 1974 and led design of a new Administration Building for Fresno City College, designed buildings at West Hills College (now Coalinga College), as well as an award-winning officers' quarters at Lemoore Naval Air Station, U.S. Postal Service facilities, churches, healthcare facilities, and schools for multiple districts in the Central Valley (*Fresno Bee* 1974, 2004). No additional projects of Schoenwald's were listed in AIA directories published in 1956, 1962, and 1970 (AIA 1962, 1970). Beyond mention of an award-winning project at Lemoore Naval Air Station, available documentation on Schoenwald's career did not identify any additional awards or honors).

Burr Garman, Landscape Architect

Research to identify a landscape architect for Reedley College's original development identified "Ben" Garman in a 1960 *Fresno Bee* article, which noted Garman was hired by architect Benjamin Lippold in 1956 for landscape architecture work (*Fresno Bee* 1960). However, no biographical information was found for individuals named Ben Garman in the Fresno region, or California, who worked as landscape architects or in similar fields at that time. A 1957 newspaper article noted Lippold hired landscape architect *Burr* Garman of Fresno to design landscaping for the Christian Science Society Church in Fresno. Fresno-based landscape architect, Burr Garman, was also identified through additional research of historical newspapers, genealogical databases, and Fresno's *Mid-century Modernism Historic Context* (*Fresno Bee* 1957, R.L. Polk & Co. 1957, Planning Resource Associates, Inc. 2008). Thus, it is likely the 1960 newspaper article misprinted Burr Garman's name, and he is the landscape architect associated with the campus' original landscape planning and design.

In addition to Garman's role during Reedley College's planning, Garman appears in several instances in Fresno's *Mid-century Modernism Historic Context*. He is described as a disciple of influential landscape architect Thomas D. Church, indicating he likely attended University of California, Berkeley for landscape architecture studies or worked under Church is some capacity prior to establishing his own practice ca. 1950s. Garman is also identified as landscape architect for several residential projects of locally prominent architect Robert W. Stevens, as well as Eaton Plaza (1966), and served on a team that prepared the Master Development Plan for Fresno's Civic Center in 1966 (HRG 2014). No additional biographical information or information relating to Garman's body of work was found through archival research.

Evaluation

The Reedley College campus has not been previously evaluated as a potential historic district. See Appendix C for the full district evaluation. Reedley College is not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR as a historic district. It is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a

Reedley College's existing campus was planned in the early 1950s and formally dedicated in 1957, following the construction of the college's original core of administrative, academic, student services-related, and athletic facilities. Development of the campus based on original master planning continued into the mid-1960s, as additional buildings were constructed, filling out much of what is at present the southern third of the main campus. Subsequent development extended northward by the mid-1970s and brought buildings of typically larger scale and pedestrian

circulation pathways that were clearly different than the earlier system of covered walkways and linear pathways to the campus. Buildings of historic age continued to be constructed through 1981, with subsequent campus development occurring in piecemeal fashion from 1986 through the very recent past. The campus' initial development occurred after the Korean War and during an era of increased community college development across the state and the nation. While Reedley College's roots lay to the southeast at the Reedley High School campus, where it was originally housed in high school buildings, the opening of the existing campus marked a milestone in the institution's history. Although an important event in the college's history, research did not find that Reedley College's campus development between 1956 and 1981, or any period within that timeframe, was of significance to broader patterns of campus planning in local, State, or national contexts. The establishment of college campuses in rural areas with available acreage for large-scale property development was a common and ongoing trend; moreover, Reedley College existed for roughly three decades by the time its modern campus was opened in 1957. Its development also post-dated Fresno City College, the State's first community college, as well as several other community colleges that were established in preceding decades in California and the nation. Research of historical documentation on the campus and the context of community college development at regional and national scales found no evidence that any singular events of historical importance to local, State, or national history have occurred at Reedley College. Therefore, the Reedley College campus is recommended ineligible as a historic district under Criterion A/1.

Research for this evaluation did not identify any individuals whose contributions to history are apparently significant and directly associated with their occupancy of the Reedley College campus. At any given time through the college's history, multiple administrators, faculty, staff, and students have contributed to their respective academic fields, education and vocational training, or operations at the institution. No documentation was found that indicates any individuals of historical significance are associated with Reedley College, such that the entire campus would collectively represent their contributions to history. The campus' historical development bears no direct association with any previous landowners, such as T.L. Reed or members of the Peloian family, as the existing campus was built after the former private lands were acquired for institutional use. Therefore, the Reedley College campus is recommended ineligible as a historic district under Criterion B/2.

The original design and layout of the southern third of Reedley College's campus was led by architect Benjamin Lippold, with consultation from landscape architect Burr Garman. Lippold's 1955 plan placed the college's early core in the southeast corner of the site, consisting of administrative, academic (classroom wings), physical education, arts and music, and student services-related buildings. After the construction of the earliest buildings in 1956, architect William Hastrup appears to have largely followed the Lippold-designed master plan and carried forward the restrained, Modern aesthetic of Lippold's buildings in designing the second round of buildings completed between 1961 and 1965. The Lippold- and Hastrup-designed buildings are situated on flat sites, with linear concrete pathways circulating between them and in most cases feature architecturally integrated covered walkways that connect them to other buildings in their respective groupings, or in the case of the Administration and President's Office building, pass through the footprint of building. Like traditional campuses of the early twentieth century (and many college campuses in general), Reedley College was built with a quadrangle, surrounded by its student services-related and arts and music buildings. The classroom wings were arranged with a finger plan; this approach to school design gained popularity in the 1940s, after pioneering examples of its application (Fowler Elementary, Acalanes High School) were built in the late 1930s. However, the use of finger plans ebbed in by the mid-1950s, as the cluster plan approach to campus design was gaining popularity.

The gymnasium and P.E.-related buildings were likewise co-located around in-ground swimming pools (since infilled as a plaza), with similar architectural vocabulary and covered walkways. These early buildings were situated within a landscape that prioritized efficiency in maintenance over an abundance of lush vegetation. In the late 1960s and through 1981, the campus expanded, with additions to its Men's and Women's P.E. buildings in 1970 and construction of several larger-scale vocational training, life science, and agricultural program-related facilities from the mid-1970s to the early 1980s, in concert with a broader trend in increased vocational training at community colleges. Many of these later projects were led by architect Paul Schoenwald, who worked on many institutional projects for school districts and community colleges in the Fresno region. Schoenwald's buildings, and the landscape design within the central and northern areas of the campus differed in terms of their scale, heavier forms and paneled cornices, recessed fenestration, and setting along wider pathways that connected to circular hubs. Thus, the portions of the campus built largely after 1970 contrasted those built in prior years.

Each of the design professionals noted above appear to have been respected practitioners in their fields during the post-World War II period, with each having strong ties to the Fresno region of the Central Valley and several institutional projects to their credit. Hastrup and Garman are mentioned in Fresno's historic context of mid-century Modernism, but like Lippold and Schoenwald, appear to be minimally examined in terms of their role and potential influence within the Modern Movement in California. Available documentation indicates that Lippold, Hastrup, and Schoenwald were prolific contributors to the development of campuses in the Central Valley; however, no evidence was found through the intensive research for this study to suggest either of these individuals were considered pioneering or influential Modernists or Postmodernists (in the case of Schoenwald) who significantly shaped Modern architecture in California relative to their contemporaries. Nor does available documentation indicate either of these architects are demonstrably linked to a specific design approach or innovation that their best works embody, such as a particular design philosophy. Likewise, Garman was an oft-commissioned landscape architect in Fresno ca. 1950s to mid-1960s, but documentation on his career is minimal and no evidence suggests his work significantly influenced the field of landscape architecture. Thus, Reedley College's does not appear to be associated with any known "master" architects or landscape architects. The campus' potential for significance as a district would require it to exist as a significant embodiment of a type, period, and region, as well as "a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction," as defined in the National Park Service's *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (*NR Bulletin 15*) (NPS 1997).

Reedley College's buildings earliest buildings exhibit a restrained mid-twentieth century Modern aesthetic, while buildings constructed from the mid-1970s through early 1980s differ and feature Late Modern elements. Beyond these buildings with elements of identified architectural styles, many of the campus' buildings that serve ancillary uses are not representative of architectural styles as much as they are representative of common ancillary typologies. Overall, the campus does not represent a significant embodiment of a type, style, period, or region, nor a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. While the college's early classroom wings are arranged in a finger plan, this type of planning approach was employed at many educational campus and exists at Reedley as a relatively small component of a much larger campus, and one that does not stand out among many finger-plan buildings in existence. The campus as a whole does not embody aspects of any other identified planning principle or campus type; rather it combines several periods of construction, with discernable but unremarkable differences. Therefore, the Reedley College campus is recommended ineligible as a historic district under Criterion C/3.

The built environment of the subject property is not likely to yield valuable information which will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of information pertaining to significant events, people, architectural style, or buildings of related uses constructed between the late 1956 and 2025. Therefore, Reedley College is recommended ineligible as a district for listing under Criterion D/4.

5.5.2 Agriculture Science (Building 32)

See Appendix C for the full individual evaluation. It is not individually eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. It is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a).

The original portion of Reedley College developed in 1956 and expanded significantly in the 1960s to the 2000s. The Agriculture Science building developed in 1968 alongside six other buildings designed by Paul Schoenwald. Reedley College developed during the post-World War II period when universities and colleges expanded with new students. Research did not identify that the building significantly contributed to post-World War II college development in local, state or national history nor was it the site of a significant event in Reedley College's history. The Agriculture Science building was not the site of a technological advancement or a new teaching method in the field of agriculture. It is not associated with a single event, pattern of events, repeated activities or historic trends in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the Agriculture Science building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Research through Newspapers.com and references on Reedley College did not identify an association between the Agriculture Science building and an individual significant in local, state, or national history. When Reedley constructed the extant Agriculture Science building in 1968, four instructors ran the program, and since 1968, new instructors have likely joined the department. Research on the recorded resource did not identify that any of these individuals significantly contributed to instruction in agriculture science, did not identify a new technology in agricultural production, nor did they create a new variety of produce. The Agriculture Science building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B and the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Built in 1968, Reedley College constructed the Agriculture Science building at the end of the era of Late Modernism which was defined by three major subtypes, New Formalism, Brutalism, and Corporate Modernism, as defined by the San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design Historic Context Statement and the Fresno Mid-Century Modernism Historic Context Statement (Brown 2011, Planning Resource Associates, Inc. 2008). The Agriculture Science building expresses characteristics from all three subtypes including concrete construction with brick veneer sections, geometric patterns, fewer windows, flat roof with moderate roof overhangs, and ribbon windows (Brown 2011, Planning Resource Associates, Inc. 2008). Refer to the Reedley College District Record for the context on Campus Design and Modern Architecture. Though the building has characteristics of the Late Modern style, it is not an exceptional example of the style or a specific subtype. According to *NR Bulletin 15* "To be eligible, a property must clearly contain enough of those characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction" (NPS 1997:18). The building lacks further architectural elaborations of each of the subtypes for it to be an exceptional example of that subtype such as slender arches, symmetry, large screens of perforated concrete, and columnar supports of New Formalism; rough unadorned poured concrete, monumental massing, and heavy block shape of Brutalism; and use of glass curtain walls, projecting aluminum sunscreens or fins, and articulated ground story often set back behind slender columns of Corporate Modernism (Brown 2011, Planning Resource Associates, Inc. 2008).

Additionally, the building was designed by Paul Schoenwald, a respected architect in the Central Valley having designed several institutional properties throughout the area from the 1960s to the 1970s. However, Schoenwald appears to be minimally examined in terms of his role and potential influence within the Modern Movement in California. Available documentation indicates that Schoenwald was a prolific contributor to the development of campuses in the Central Valley; however, no evidence was found to suggest he was considered a pioneering or influential Modernist or Postmodernist who significantly shaped Modern architecture in California relative to his contemporaries. Nor does available documentation or research for this study indicate that Schoenwald is demonstrably linked to a specific design approach or innovation that his best works embody, such as a particular design philosophy. Thus, Reedley College's potential for architectural significance is not linked first and foremost to its association with any known "master" architects or landscape architects. Therefore, the building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C and in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

The resource is not likely to yield valuable information that will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to subjects such as mid-twentieth century college building. Therefore, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D and in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

5.5.3 Ornamental Horticulture Headhouse (Building 33)

The Ornamental Horticulture Headhouse (Building 33) was recorded with the neighboring Lath House [Building 38] and Green Houses [Buildings 39A and 39] as a single resource (Landscape Horticulture Buildings and Structures) because of their functional relationship. See Appendix C for the full individual evaluation. These buildings are not individually eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. They are not a historical resources as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a).

The original portion of Reedley College developed in 1956 and expanded significantly in the 1960s to the 2000s. The Landscape Horticulture Buildings and Structures developed in 1967 and 1975 designed by Paul Schoenwald at the northern end of the campus. Reedley College developed during the post-World War II period when universities and colleges expanded with new students. Research did not identify that the building significantly contributed to post-World War II college development in local, state or national history nor was it the site of a significant event in Reedley College's history. The Landscape Horticulture Buildings and Structures were not the site of a technological advancement or a new teaching method in the field of landscape horticulture. They are not associated with a single event, pattern of events, repeated activities or historic trends in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the Landscape Horticulture Buildings and Structures are recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Research through Newspapers.com and references on Reedley College did not identify an association between the Landscape Horticulture Buildings and Structures and an individual significant in local, state, or national history. According to *NR Bulletin 15*, "Criterion B applies to properties associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented" (NPS 1997). Research on the recorded resource did not identify that the buildings and structures are associated with the lives of significant people in our past. Research did not identify any instructors or students significantly contributed to instruction in landscape horticulture and did not identify a new technological advancement in that field. The Landscape Horticulture Buildings

and Structures are recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B and the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Built in 1967, Reedley College constructed the Landscape Horticulture Buildings and Structures at the end of the era of Late Modernism which was defined by three major subtypes, New Formalism, Brutalism, and Corporate Modernism, as defined by the *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design Historic Context Statement* and *the Fresno Mid-Century Modernism Historic Context Statement* (Brown 2011, Planning Resource Associates, Inc. 2008). The Landscape Horticulture Building expresses characteristics from all three subtypes including concrete construction with geometric patterns, fewer windows, flat roof with moderate roof overhangs, and ribbon windows (Brown 2011, Planning Resource Associates, Inc. 2008). Refer to the Reedley College District Record for the context on Campus Design and Modern Architecture. Though the building has characteristics of the Late Modern style, it is not an exceptional example of the style or a specific subtype. According to *NR Bulletin 15*, "To be eligible, a property must clearly contain enough of those characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction" (NPS 1997). The building lacks further architectural elaborations of each of the subtypes for it to be an exceptional example of that subtype such as slender arches, symmetry, large screens of perforated concrete, and columnar supports of New Formalism; rough unadorned poured concrete, monumental massing, and heavy block shape of Brutalism; and use of glass curtain walls, projecting aluminum sunscreens or fins, and articulated ground story often set back behind slender columns of Corporate Modernism (Brown 2011, Planning Resource Associates, Inc. 2008).

Additionally, the building was designed by Paul Schoenwald, a respected architect in the Central Valley having designed several institutional properties throughout the area from the 1960s to the 1970s. However, Schoenwald appears to be minimally examined in terms of his role and potential influence within the Modern Movement in California. Available documentation indicates that Schoenwald was a prolific contributor to the development of campuses in the Central Valley; however, no evidence was found to suggest he was considered a pioneering or influential Modernist or Postmodernist who significantly shaped Modern architecture in California relative to his contemporaries. Nor does available documentation or research for this study indicate that Schoenwald is demonstrably linked to a specific design approach or innovation that his best works embody, such as a particular design philosophy. Thus, Reedley College's potential for architectural significance is not linked first and foremost to its association with any known "master" architects or landscape architects. Therefore, the building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C and in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

The resource is not likely to yield valuable information that will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to subjects such as mid-twentieth century college building. Therefore, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D and in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

5.5.4 Forestry and Engineering (Building 44)

See Appendix C for the full individual evaluation. It is not individually eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. It is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a).

The original portion of Reedley College developed in 1956 and expanded significantly in the 1960s to the 2000s. The Forestry and Engineering Building developed in 1974 alongside three other buildings

designed by Paul Schoenwald. Reedley College developed during the post-World War II period when universities and colleges expanded with new students. Research did not identify that the Forestry and Engineering Building significantly contributed to the development of community college campuses in the local area, California, or the Nation during the 1970s. As stated in the Reedley College District Record, community college campuses throughout the state expanded during the post-World War II era to house and educate the growing number of students. The recorded resource itself was not pivotal in community college campus design, new education styles, or technology. The resource is not associated with a single event, a pattern of events, repeated activities, or historic trends in regard to community college campus development during the post-World War II era or the instruction of forestry or engineering. The Forestry and Engineering Building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Research through Newspapers.com and references on Reedley College did not identify an association between the Forestry and Engineering Building and an individual significant in local, state, or national history. According to *NR Bulletin 15*, "Criterion B applies to properties associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented" (NPS 1997). When Reedley College constructed the extant Forestry and Engineering Building in 1974, four instructors ran the program, and since 1974, new instructors have likely joined the department. Research on the recorded resource did not identify that any of these individuals significantly contributed to instruction in forestry or engineering and did not identify a new technology in said fields. The Forestry and Engineering Building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B and the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Built in 1974, Reedley College constructed the Forestry and Engineering Building at the end of the era of Late Modernism which was defined by three major subtypes, New Formalism, Brutalism, and Corporate Modernism, as defined by the *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design Historic Context Statement* and *the Fresno Mid-Century Modernism Historic Context Statement* (Brown 2011, Planning Resource Associates, Inc. 2008). The Forestry and Engineering Building expresses characteristics from all three subtypes including concrete construction with brick veneer sections, geometric patterns, fewer windows, flat roof with moderate roof overhangs, and ribbon windows (Brown 2011, Planning Resource Associates, Inc. 2008). Refer to the Reedley College District Record for the context on Campus Design and Late Modern Architecture. Though the building has characteristics of the Late Modern style, it is not an exceptional example of the style or a specific subtype. According to *NR Bulletin 15*, "To be eligible, a property must clearly contain enough of those characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction" (NPS 1997). The building lacks further architectural elaborations of each of the subtypes for it to be an exceptional example of that subtype such as slender arches, symmetry, large screens of perforated concrete, and columnar supports of New Formalism; rough unadorned poured concrete, monumental massing, and heavy block shape of Brutalism; and use of glass curtain walls, projecting aluminum sunscreens or fins, and articulated ground story often set back behind slender columns of Corporate Modernism (Brown 2011, Planning Resource Associates, Inc. 2008).

Additionally, the building was designed by Paul Schoenwald, a respected architect in the Central Valley having designed several institutional properties throughout the area from the 1960s to the 1970s. However, Schoenwald appears to be minimally examined in terms of his role and potential influence within the Modern Movement in California. Available documentation indicates that Schoenwald was a prolific contributor to the development of campuses in the Central Valley; however, no evidence was found to suggest he was considered a pioneering or influential Modernist

or Postmodernist who significantly shaped Modern architecture in California relative to his contemporaries. Nor does available documentation or research for this study indicate that Schoenwald is demonstrably linked to a specific design approach or innovation that his best works embody, such as a particular design philosophy. Thus, Reedley College's potential for architectural significance is not linked first and foremost to its association with any known "master" architects or landscape architects. Therefore, the building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C and in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

The resource is not likely to yield valuable information that will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to subjects such as mid-twentieth century college buildings. Therefore, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D and in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

5.5.5 Agricultural Mechanics (Building 49)

See Appendix C for the full individual evaluation. It is not individually eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. It is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a).

The original portion of Reedley College developed in 1956 and expanded significantly in the 1960s to the 2000s. The Agricultural Mechanics building developed in 1977 alongside one other building, the Livestock Building, designed by Paul Schoenwald for the Agriculture Industrial Farm at the northern edge of the campus. Reedley College developed during the post-World War II period when universities and colleges expanded with new students. Research did not identify that the building significantly contributed to post-World War II college development in local, state or national history nor was it the site of a significant event in Reedley College's history. The Agricultural Mechanics building was not the site of a technological advancement or a new teaching method in the field of agriculture. It is not associated with a single event, pattern of events, repeated activities or historic trends in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the Agricultural Mechanics building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Research through Newspapers.com and references on Reedley College did not identify an association between the Agricultural Mechanics building and an individual significant in local, state, or national history. According to *NR Bulletin 15*, "Criterion B applies to properties associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented" (NPS 1997). Research on the recorded resource did not identify that any associated instructors, staff, or students significantly contributed to instruction in agricultural mechanics, did not identify a new technology in agricultural production, nor did they create a new variety of produce. The Agricultural Mechanics building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B and the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Built in 1977, Reedley College constructed the Agricultural Mechanics building as part of an Agriculture Industrial Farm. The building is utilitarian and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It was constructed to meet the needs of the agricultural department to house livestock and produce which required a utilitarian building constructed of sturdy materials including steel framing and corrugated metal siding. Additionally, the building was designed by Paul Schoenwald, a respected architect in the Central Valley having designed several institutional properties throughout the area from the 1960s to the 1970s. According to *NR Bulletin 15*, "A property is not eligible as the work of a master, however, simply because it was designed by a prominent architect" (NPS 1997). Though the building is associated

with Schoenwald, it is not a representative or exceptional example of his institutional work in Northern and Central California. The building is a basic utilitarian building he designed to serve a specific purpose at the college. Lastly, the building does not possess high artistic value. It is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C and the CRHR under Criterion 3.

The resource is not likely to yield valuable information that will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to subjects such as mid-twentieth century college buildings. Therefore, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D and in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

5.5.6 Aeronautics Building (Building 29)

Reedley College's Aeronautics program was established in 1947, while the college was based at the Reedley High School campus. The Aeronautics program was developed after World War II and operated from several locations, included rented quarters in downtown Reedley and from airfields in the regions, before the Aeronautics building was constructed at Reedley College in 1961. The program expanded into the 1980s, eventually featuring seven instructors and providing courses in engine (powerplant) and airframe construction and maintenance and providing a path for pilots to obtain professional certification. While Reedley College's program was relatively prominent in the Central Valley during the mid-twentieth century, sufficient evidence was not found to indicate the subject building played a significant individual role in the history of aviation, aeronautics, education, or other themes of history. The subject building was one component of the Aeronautics program, while students conducted repair, maintenance, and aviation training at other facilities, such as airports in the region. Additionally, research did not identify the subject building as the location of any significant technological advancements or inventions related to aeronautics or aviation. Therefore, the Aeronautics building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Research through historical newspapers and available historical documentation on Reedley College did not identify a significant association between the Aeronautics building and an individual significant in local, state, or national history. According to National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation prepared by the National Park Service in 1997, "Criterion B applies to properties associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented" (NPS 1997:20). Research of the Aeronautics program identified individuals who were affiliated with the formation of the program in 1947; however, their professional achievements in aeronautics were not tied solely to the subject building. Additionally, the subject building provided a place of employment, instruction, and education for several instructors and students, but has not been identified as possessing a particularly strong historical association to any individual. Therefore, the Aeronautics building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B and the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Built in 1961, the Aeronautics building was one of several modestly styled vocational training-related facilities constructed at Reedley College in the 1960s. Available as-built plans for Reedley College buildings did not include plans for the Aeronautics building and research failed to identify design and construction professionals associated with the building's origination. Therefore, an architect of record remains unconfirmed and the building is not identified as the work of a master, based upon available documentation. Further, the Aeronautics building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. No evidence that the

building is identified as a significant work of architecture was found through review of available documentation. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C and the CRHR under Criterion 3.

The resource is not likely to yield valuable information that will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to subjects such as mid-twentieth century college buildings. Therefore, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D and in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

5.5.7 Mechanical Arts & Automotive Shops (Buildings 30 and 31)

The original portion of Reedley College developed in 1956 and expanded significantly in the 1960s to the 2000s. The Mechanical Arts and Automotive Shops building was constructed in 1968 and expanded to its current footprint ca. 1970. This building was designed and constructed as part of larger campus planning for vocational training facilities, following Reedley College's original period of development between 1956 and 1965. Research did not identify that the building significantly contributed to post-World War II college development in local, state or national history nor was it the site of a significant event in Reedley College's history. The Mechanical Arts and Automotive Shops building was not the site of a technological advancement or a new teaching method in vocational training. It is not associated with a single event, pattern of events, repeated activities or historic trends in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the Mechanical Arts and Automotive Shops building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Research through historical newspapers and available documentation on Reedley College did not identify an association between the Mechanical Arts and Automotive Shops building and an individual significant in local, state, or national history. According to *National Register Bulletin 15*, "Criterion B applies to properties associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented" (NPS 1997). Research on the recorded resource did not identify that any associated instructors, staff, or students significantly contributed to instruction in agricultural mechanics, did not identify a new technology in agricultural production, nor did they create a new variety of produce. The Mechanical Arts and Automotive Shops building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B and the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Built in 1968 and expanded to its current H-shaped footprint ca. 1970, Reedley College constructed the Mechanical Arts and Automotive Shops building as one of several buildings related to its vocation training programs. The building is similar in terms of its massing, exterior materiality and detailing to other vocational training-related buildings on the campus, which feature modestly detailed exteriors and feature a heavier, Late Modern appearance when compared to the campus' earliest buildings. The subject building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Although the building was designed by Paul Schoenwald, a respected architect in the Central Valley having designed several institutional properties throughout the area from the 1960s to the 1970s, it is not a significant or exceptional example of his institutional work in Northern and Central California. According to *National Register Bulletin 15*, "A property is not eligible as the work of a master […] simply because it was designed by a prominent architect" (NPS 1997). Though the building is associated with Schoenwald, it is not a representative or exceptional example of his institutional work in Northern and Central California. Lastly, the

building does not possess high artistic value. It is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C and the CRHR under Criterion 3.

The resource is not likely to yield valuable information that will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to subjects such as mid-twentieth century college buildings. Therefore, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D and in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

6 Impacts Analysis and Conclusions

The impact analysis included here is organized based on the cultural resources thresholds included in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G: Environmental Checklist Form:

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?
b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?
c) Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Threshold A broadly refers to historical resources. To more clearly differentiate between archaeological and built environment resources, we have chosen to limit analysis under Threshold A to built environment resources. Archaeological resources, including those that may be considered historical resources pursuant to Section 15064.5 and those that may be considered unique archaeological resources pursuant to Section 21083.2, are considered under Threshold B.

6.1 Historical Built Environment Resources

The two proposed projects would involve the modernization of the Agriculture Instruction Complex and the Vocation Technology Complex at Reedley College. The Agriculture Instruction Complex consists of four buildings, including Building 32 (Agriculture Science), Building 33 (Ornamental Horticulture), Building 44 (Forestry and Engineering), and Building 49 (Agriculture Mechanics), totaling approximately 33,764 gross square feet of existing building area. The Vocation Technology Complex consists of three buildings, including Buildings 29 (Aeronautics), 30 (Mechanical Arts), and 31 (Automotive), totaling approximately 56,404 gross square feet. The modernization projects for these complexes would involve only improvements to existing buildings and would not include construction of new buildings or substantial additions to existing structures. All work would be confined to the existing building footprints and immediately adjacent developed areas. For a full project description, please refer to Section 1.2.

Based on the results of the archival research, CHRIS records search, and field survey eight cultural resources were identified within the project sites, including the Reedley College campus, and each of the seven individual buildings subject to proposed alteration.

As presented in Section 5.5, Rincon has recommended the Reedley College campus as ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR as a historic district. Likewise, Rincon has recommended all seven buildings proposed for alterations as ineligible for individual listing in the NRHP and CRHR. The campus and individually evaluated buildings, therefore, do not qualify as a historical resources under CEQA. Based on the results of this study, Rincon recommends a finding of ***no impact to historical resources***. No mitigation measures are required.

6.2 Historical and Unique Archaeological Resources

Based on the results of the archival research, CHRIS records search, SLF search, and field survey, no archaeological resources or archaeological deposits were identified within the project sites. In

addition to the lack of surface evidence of archaeological materials, there is an absence of substantial prehistoric and historic-period archaeological remains within the immediate vicinity. Along with the existing level of disturbance in the project site, there is a low potential for encountering intact subsurface archaeological deposits. Additionally, the projects would involve only improvements to existing buildings and would not include construction of new buildings or substantial additions to existing structures. All work would be confined to the existing building footprints and immediately adjacent developed areas. No expansion into undeveloped land or natural habitat would occur. Based on the low sensitivity and limited ground disturbance, Rincon recommends a finding of ***less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated for archaeological resources*** under CEQA. Rincon presents the following best management practice for unanticipated discoveries during construction.

6.2.1 Recommended Mitigation

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the unlikely event that archaeological resources are unexpectedly encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within 50 feet of the find shall halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) shall be contacted immediately to evaluate the resource. If the resource is determined by the qualified archaeologist to be prehistoric, then a Native American representative shall also be contacted to participate in the evaluation of the resource. If the qualified archaeologist and/or Native American representative determines it to be appropriate, archaeological testing for CRHR eligibility shall be completed. If the resource proves to be eligible for the CRHR and significant impacts to the resource cannot be avoided via project redesign, a qualified archaeologist shall prepare a data recovery plan tailored to the physical nature and characteristics of the resource, per the requirements of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C). The data recovery plan shall identify data recovery excavation methods, measurable objectives, and data thresholds to reduce any significant impacts to cultural resources related to the resource. Pursuant to the data recovery plan, the qualified archaeologist and Native American representative, as appropriate, shall recover and document the scientifically consequential information that justifies the resource's significance. The City shall review and approve the treatment plan and archaeological testing as appropriate, and the resulting documentation shall be submitted to the regional repository of the California Historical Resources Information System, per CCR Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C).

6.3 Human Remains

No human remains are known to be present within the project sites. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify an MLD. The MLD has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance. Rincon therefore recommends a finding of ***no impact to human remains*** under CEQA.

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Appendix A

California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

California Historical Resources Information System



Fresno
Inyo
Kern
Kings
Madera
Tulare

Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center
California State University, Bakersfield
Mail Stop: 72 DOB
9001 Stockdale Highway
Bakersfield, California 93311-1022
(661) 654-2289
Email: ssjvic@csub.edu
Website: www.csub.edu/ssjvic

9/30/2025

Pedro Gonzalez
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
180 N. Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Re: 25-17869 Reedley Ag Modernization Project
Records Search File No.: 25-390

The Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on Reedley USGS 7.5' quads. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and the 0.25 mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☐ Custom GIS Maps ☒ GIS Data ☐ Hand Drawn Maps (Inyo County Only)

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within 0.25 mile radius:	P-10-000066, 003208, 003553, 003930, 003997, 003999, 004675
Reports within project area:	None
Reports within 0.25 mile radius:	FR-00830, 01629, 01635, 01680, 01756, 02219, 02273, 02312

NOTE: Report locations in the project radius were omitted, per the CHRIS Data Request Form.

Resource Database Printout (list): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Digital Database Records: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (details): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Digital Database Records: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Record Copies: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Copies: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory: ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Caltrans Bridge Survey: Not available at SSJVIC; please see https://dot.ca.gov/programs/environmental-analysis/cultural-studies/california-historical-bridges-tunnels

Ethnographic Information: Not available at SSJVIC

Historical Literature: Not available at SSJVIC

Historical Maps: Not available at SSJVIC; please see http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/

Local Inventories: Not available at SSJVIC

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: Not available at SSJVIC; please see http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx#searchTabIndex=0&searchByTypeIndex=1 and/or http://www.oac.cdlib.org/view?docId=hb8489p15p;developer=local;style=oac4;doc.view=items

Shipwreck Inventory: Not available at SSJVIC; please see https://www.slc.ca.gov/shipwrecks/

Soil Survey Maps: Not available at SSJVIC; please see http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Invoices for Information Center services will be sent under separate cover from the California State University, Bakersfield Accounting Office.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,

Celeste M. Thomson
Coordinator

Report List

SSJVIC Record Search 25-390

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
FR-00830		1976	Wren, Donald G.	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Proposed Stadium, Reedley College, Reedley, California	Individual Consultant	
FR-01629		1999	Acosta-Mena, M. Theresa	Re-Evaluation for CDBG Project EA 4403-22; CD No. 98907 (Reedley Rail/Trail Community Parkway) Your Reference #T-21	Department of Parks and Recreation	
FR-01635		1998	Price, Barry A.	Cultural Resources Assessment - Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility CV-523-01, Reedley, Fresno County, California	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	
FR-01680	Submitter - CAR-00-25	2000	Parr, Robert E.	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Reedley Wal-Mart/Otani Property Development, Reedley, Fresno County, California	Center for Archaeological Research, California State University, Bakersfield	
FR-01756		1984	Fey, Russell	Reedley Historic Resources Inventory - Final Report	Fresno County Community Development Department	
FR-02219		2005	Bonner, Wayne H.	Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate FAT-057A (Reedley), 675 West Manning Avenue, Reedley, Fresno County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
FR-02273		2006	Baker, Suzanne and Shoup, Laurence H.	Archaeological Survey Report, Manning/Frankwood Avenues Project, City of Reedley, Fresno County, California	Archaeological/Historical Consultants	
FR-02312		2002	Martinez, Al	Cultural Resources Records Search for Cingular Wireless Candidate FRSNCAFR025 (USID #9589), 995 North Reed Avenue, Reedley, Fresno County, California	individual consultant	

Resource List

SSJVIC Record Search 25-390

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-10-000066	CA-FRE-000066	Resource Name - J81, 123 (Hewes); #6 (Noren)	Site	Prehistoric	AP16	1939 (GWH & WCM)	
P-10-003208		OHP PRN - 3654-0022-0007; OTIS Resource Number - 454999; OHP Property Number - 052693	Building	Historic	HP02	(Unknown)	
P-10-003553		OHP PRN - 3654-0024-9999; Resource Name - 700-800 blks of I St.; 800-1100 blks of J St.; 900-1200 blks of K St.; 1900-2200 blks of 11th St.; OTIS Resource Number - 455617; OHP Property Number - 053311	District	Historic	HP39	1984 (Noel Kehoe, Russ Fey, Sonja Wilson, Reedley Historical Society)	

Resource List

SSJVIC Record Search 25-390

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-10-003930	CA-FRE-003109H	Resource Name - Southern Pacific Railroad	Structure	Historic	AH07; HP11	1998 (W.L. Norton, Jones & Stokes); 1999 (S. Hooper, S. Flint, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2002 (Peggy B. Murphy, Three Girls and a Shovel); 2004 (Bryan Larson, Cindy Toffelmier, JRP Historical Consulting); 2009 (Joseph Freeman, Rebecca Flores, JRP Historical Consulting); 2009 (Joseph Freeman, Rebecca Flores, JRP Historical Consulting); 2009 (Joseph Freeman, Rebecca Flores, JRP Historical Consulting); 2010 (Michael Hibma, LSA Associates); 2013 (Randy Baloian, Applied Earthworks, Inc.); 2015 (Randy Baloian, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2015 (Randy Baloian, Applied Earthworks, Inc.); 2016 (J. Tibbet, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2018 (Annie McCausland, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2018 (Jessica Jones, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.); 2021 (Morgan Bird, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	FR-00238, FR-01770, FR-01771, FR-01772, FR-02642, FR-02726, FR-02769, FR-02847, FR-02942, FR-03037, FR-03103
P-10-003997		OHP PRN - 3654-0041-0000; Resource Name - Reedley's High School Administration Building; Resource Name - Reedley's Teacher's College/T.L. Reed's House (site); OTIS Resource Number - 455753; OHP Property Number - 053447	Building	Historic	HP15	1984 (Noel Kehoe, Reedley Historical Society)	
P-10-003999		OHP PRN - 3654-0043-0000; Resource Name - Manning Avenue Bridge	Structure	Historic	HP19	1984 (Noel Kehoe, Sonja Wilson, Reedley Historical Society)	

Resource List

SSJVIC Record Search 25-390

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-10-004675		Resource Name - Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway; Other - CRM TECH 607-2H	Structure	Historic	HP19; HP37	2000 (Bai "Tom" Tang, CRM TECH); 2019 (Robert Azpitarte, ASM Affiliates, Inc.)	FR-01699, FR-03029

Appendix B

Sacred Lands File Search Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
REGINALD PAGALING
CHUMASH

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
BUFFY MCQUILLEN
YOKAYO POMO, YUKI, NOMLAKI

SECRETARY
ISAAC BOJORQUEZ
OHLONE-COSTANOAN

PARLIAMENTARIAN
WAYNE NELSON
LUISEÑO

COMMISSIONER
SARA DUTSCHKE
MIWOK

COMMISSIONER
STANLEY RODRIGUEZ
KUMEYAAY

COMMISSIONER
BENNAE CALAC
PAUMA-YUIMA BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS

COMMISSIONER
VACANT

COMMISSIONER
VACANT

ACTING EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
MICHELLE CARR

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 HARBOR BOULEVARD
SUITE 100
WEST SACRAMENTO,
CALIFORNIA 95691
(916) 373-3710
NAHC@NAHC.CA.GOV

September 17, 2025

Pedro Gonzalez
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Submitted via Electronic
***Via Email to*: pgonzalez@rinconconsultants.com**

Re: 25-17869_Reedley Ag Modernization Project, Fresno County

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. Be aware that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, an SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project's geographic area. Please contact all of the listed tribes as they may have information about sacred sites within the project area that is not listed with the NAHC.

If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please inform the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) information center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at: Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Fresno County
9/17/2025

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Fresno	Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians	N	Delia Dominguez, Chairperson	115 Radio Street Bakersfield, CA, 93305	(626) 339-6785		2deedominguez@gmail.com	Kitanemuk Southern Valley Yokut	Fresno,Kern,Kings,Los Angeles,Madera,Monterey,San Benito,San Luis Obispo,Tulare	
	Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe	F	Samantha McCarty, Cultural Specialist II	P.O. Box 8 Lemoore, CA, 93245	(559) 633-3440		smccarty@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov	Southern Valley Yokut	Fresno,Kern,Kings,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Luis Obispo,Tulare	10/3/2023
	Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe	F	Nichole Escalon, Cultural Specialist I	P.O. Box 8 Lemoore, CA, 93245	(559) 924-1278		nescalon@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov	Southern Valley Yokut	Fresno,Kern,Kings,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Luis Obispo,Tulare	10/3/2023
	Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe	F	Shana Powers, THPO	P.O. Box 8 Lemoore, CA, 93245	(559) 423-3900			Southern Valley Yokut	Fresno,Kern,Kings,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Luis Obispo,Tulare	10/3/2023
	Table Mountain Rancheria	F	Michelle Heredia-Cordova, Chairperson	P.O. Box 410 Friant, CA, 93626	(559) 822-2587	(559) 822-2693	mhcordova@tmr.org	Yokut	Fresno,Kern,Kings,Madera,Monterey,San Benito,San Luis Obispo,Tulare	12/21/2023
	Table Mountain Rancheria	F	Bob Pennell, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 410 Friant, CA, 93626	(559) 325-0351	(559) 325-0394	rpennell@tmr.org	Yokut	Fresno,Kern,Kings,Madera,Monterey,San Benito,San Luis Obispo,Tulare	
	Tule River Indian Tribe	F	Felix Christman, THPO	340 North Reservation Road Porterville, CA, 93257	(559) 719-0420		felix.christman@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov	Yokut	Alameda,Amador,Calaveras,Contra Costa,Fresno,Inyo,Kern,Kings,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Monterey,Sacramento,San	8/12/2025
	Tule River Indian Tribe	F	Kerri Vera, Environmental Department	340 North Reservation Road Porterville, CA, 93257	(559) 781-4271		kerri.vera@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov	Yokut	Alameda,Amador,Calaveras,Contra Costa,Fresno,Inyo,Kern,Kings,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Monterey,Sacramento,San	8/12/2025
	Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band	N	Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson	1179 Rock Haven Ct. Salinas, CA, 93906	(831) 443-9702		kwood8934@aol.com	Foothill Yokut Mono	Alameda,Calaveras,Contra Costa,Fresno,Inyo,Kings,Madera,Marin,Mariposa,Merced,Mono,Monterey,San Benito,San	6/19/2023

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 25-17869_Reedley Ag Modernization Project, Fresno County.

Record: PROJ-2025-005221
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Fresno
NAHC Group: All

Appendix C

California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Forms

P1. Other Identifier: None

***P2. Location:** ☒**Unrestricted**

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 15S; **R** 23E; **Sec.** 22, 27 M.D.B.M

c. Address 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTMs: (all Zone 11S) Approximate center of campus: 11 S 279926.47 m E/ 4054163.11 m N;
NE: 280184.11 m E/ 4054581.46 m N NW: 279826.06 m E/ 4054592.98 m N
SE: 280156.26 m E/ 4053802.67 m N S: 279869.07 m E/ 4053644.46 m N SW: 582840.73 m E/ 4094278.88 m N

e. Other Locational Data: N/A

***P3a. Description:** The attached District Record and related Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Series forms record and evaluate 45 buildings and structures within the campus of Reedley College as a potential historic district using the National Register of Historic Place (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) criteria. The Reedley College campus is a 440-acre property, comprised of a main campus area located to the west of North Reed Avenue, north/northwest of Manning Avenue and east of the Kings River. For the purposes of this study, pedestrian survey and evaluation of the entire main campus was completed, with each age-eligible campus building or structure (constructed in 1981 or earlier) recorded with a Primary Record form. For this study, the scope of evaluation of individual buildings within the Reedley College campus was limited to four buildings which are currently proposed for renovation as part of the Reedley College Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex project, including: Agriculture Science (Building 32); Ornamental Horticulture Headhouse (Building 33) (recorded with the neighboring Lath House [Building 38] and Green Houses [Buildings 39A and 39] as a single resource); Forestry and Engineering (Building 44); and Agricultural Mechanics (Building 49) and three buildings proposed for alteration as part of the Reedley College Modernization of Vocational Technology Complex project: Aeronautics (Building 29); and Mechanical Arts & Automotive Shops (Buildings 30 and 31), which are adjoined in a single footprint and evaluated as a single resource. The individual evaluations for each of these facilities are included on DPR Primary Records, attached to this District Record. More recent buildings and structures were not considered of-age for historic evaluation and have been identified in a table on Page 4.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building, HP42. Stadium/ Sports Arena, HP4. Ancillary Building, HP3. Multiple Family Property, HP29. Landscape Architecture, HP30. Trees/ Vegetation

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☒Structure ☒District

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: View of Administration and President's Office (Buildings 1 and 2). October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒Historic 1956-2025 (State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District, 1171 Fulton Street
Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Josh Bevan, AICP, MSHP
Michelle Anderson, MA
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** 10/13/2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Bevan, J., A. Losco, F. Foster, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2026. *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction and Vocational Technology Complexes at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☒District Record ☒Sketch Map

D1. Historic Name: Reedley College **D2. Common Name:** Reedley College
***D3. Detailed Description:** See below and subsequent Continuation Sheets
***D4. Boundary Description**: See Continuation Sheet, Page 9 ***D5. Boundary Justification:** See Continuation Sheet, Page 9
***D6. Significance:** See Continuation Sheet, Page 9 and Page 13 ***D7. References**: See Continuation Sheet, Page 27
***D8. Evaluator:** Josh Bevan, AICP, MSHP, Rincon Consultants, Inc. **Date:** February 10, 2026
Affiliation and Address: Rincon Consultants, Inc., 4589 N. Marty Avenue, Suite 102, Fresno, CA 94607

***D3. Detailed Description (Continued from Page 1):** The Reedley College campus is located to the northwest of downtown Reedley, along the west side of North Reed Avenue. The campus is bound by North Reed Avenue at the east, Manning Avenue at the south and southeast, Kings River to the west, and agricultural lands to the north. The campus is arranged with its original Administrative and President's offices and Classroom wings built between 1956 and 1965 in its southeast corner and the Gymnasium and Physical Education (hereafter P.E.) buildings constructed between 1959 and 1961 (with additions in 1970) to the immediate west. Athletic facilities including the Softball and Baseball fields, Track, Handball, Basketball and Tennis courts are located further west and southwest of the Gym and P.E. buildings.

The Administration and President's offices, Classroom wings, and Women's Physical Education Building (originally known as the Fieldhouse) were designed by architect Benjamin Lippold, who led the campus' original master plan in consultation with landscape architect Burr Garman. These buildings share similar rectangular or linear footprints, one-story heights with flat roofs, modest detailing and integrated covered walkways, located on one side of each classroom wing, and in the case of the Administration and President's offices, passing through the footprint of the building. The walkways function as exterior corridors, with roofs supported by round metal poles. They have narrow profiles with sheet metal fascia, similar to the roof eaves of each building (Photograph 2). These buildings also have metal-frame fenestration that is typically set in horizontal bands of multiple sash along the first wall, or at the clerestory above the exterior walkways (Photograph 3). Entrances contain flush-steel doors in single or double configurations or flush wood doors with a single upper lite. Stucco and beige brick veneer are typical primary and accent exterior materials.



Photograph 2. Walkways and courtyards with flat lawns of the original core classroom buildings built in 1956. View facing south from north end of the Social Sciences Building (left).



Photograph 3. Typical fenestration (Business classroom wing), view facing east.

The Gymnasium and additional P.E. buildings were designed by architect William Hastrup, and with the exception of the comparatively large Gymnasium building, incorporate similar massing, covered walkways, fenestration, and materiality to the Lippold-designed buildings that preceded them by roughly five years (Photograph 4). Each of the above-mentioned buildings are integrated into a landscape comprised of linear concrete pathways and generally rectangular, flat lawn areas. Plantings include mature trees, ornamental box hedges, and some additional ground covering plantings adjacent to the buildings.



Photograph 4 Gymnasium and covered walkway connecting to adjacent P.E. buildings (left), view facing west.

To the north of the administrative and classroom wings are early student services- and arts-related buildings originally dating to 1956 (Lippold) and 1965 (Hastrup): Art and Music, Student Personnel, Student Center and Cafeteria, Bookstore. These building's surround the campus' original quadrangle (quad), identifiable by its X-shaped pathways and roughly triangular lawn areas (Photograph 5 and Photograph 6).



Photograph 5. Pathways and quadrangle surrounded by student services and Arts buildings. View facing northeast.



Photograph 6. Concrete paving, flat and open lawn, and table seating at quadrangle shared by student services, Arts Center, and Bookstore. View facing north.

As one moves northward through the campus, the circulation and landscape design expands, reflecting a second era of construction: two primary north-south concrete walking paths extend from quad and the Bookstore-Cafeteria area, connecting to circular hubs with integrated planting beds further to the north (Photograph 7). These paths also connect to an east-west pathway that circulates to the parking lots along the eastern campus perimeter (Photograph 8). This half of the campus is primarily defined by these two pathways and the campus buildings that flank them to the immediate east and west. Campus Drive serves as a primary vehicular circulation route, arcing in a C shape from the area of the Bookstore-Cafeteria northward, before trending eastward toward North Reed Avenue. Many of the academic buildings in this portion of the campus were designed by project architect Paul Schoenwald. West of Campus Drive, the northwestern perimeter of the campus contains agriculture-related buildings such as greenhouses and storage buildings, as well as the Reedley Middle College High School. The northern extent of the campus also contains agriculture buildings associated with the Swine Laboratory.



Photograph 7. Circular hardscaping node along walking pathway (Learning Resource Center in background), view facing west.



Photograph 8. Concrete walkways with central planting beds, view facing west from parking lot perimeter.

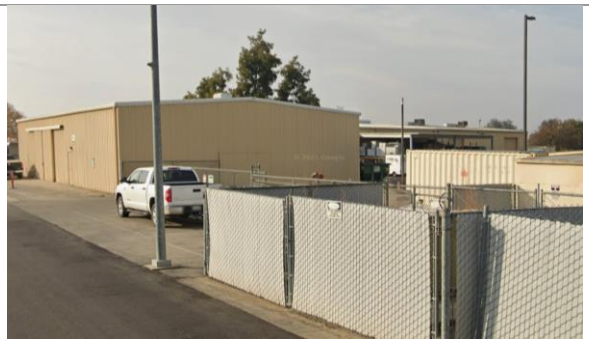
The northeastern corner of the campus contains surface parking lots with overhead solar panel arrays and the recently constructed Center for the Performing and Visual Arts, which flank the campus entrance at Campus Drive to the south and north, respectively.

Each of the age-eligible buildings on the campus are recorded on attached DPR Primary Record forms. For the purposes of this study, buildings constructed in 1981 or earlier are considered age-eligible for historical evaluation, in accordance with guidance of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP).

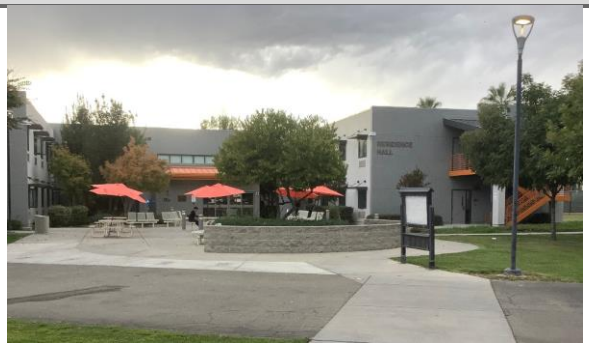
Table 1 below presents the Reedley College campus buildings constructed after 1981. These modern buildings, structures, and landscape features were photographed in order to contextualize the setting of the campus and extant historic-age buildings; however individual descriptions were not prepared because they are less than 45 years of age and not subject to historical evaluation at this time. In some instances, available Google Street View images of existing modern facilities are used due to constraints of time and access to secured facilities.

Table 1: Modern Buildings (1982 to Present) at Reedley College

Building Number	Building Name (Year Built)	Photograph
56	Track/Field Shed (1986)	 Source: Google November 2020a

Building Number	Building Name (Year Built)	Photograph
58	Testing Center (1990)	
59	Warehouse (1992)	 Source: Google November 2020b
28	Aero Run-Up (1993)	 Source: Google November 2020c
66	Swine Lab (1998)	

Building Number	Building Name (Year Built)	Photograph
63, 64, 65	Classroom Annex 1, Classroom Annex 2, and Computer Lab Temp (2000)	
67	Swine Birthing Lab (2001)	
3	Classroom Complex 1 (2006)	
10 and 69	Printing Services (adjoined to Building 69, Classroom) (2008)	

Building Number	Building Name (Year Built)	Photograph
37	Residence Hall (2009)	
71	Residence Hall Storage (2009)	
8	Student Services Annex 2 (2012)	
68	Herdsman Quarters (2014)	

Building Number	Building Name (Year Built)	Photograph
6	Math and Science (2021)	
61	Early Childhood and Education (2023)	
4	Center for Fine and Performing Arts (2025)	
N/A	Pole Barn (ca. 2000)	

Building Number	Building Name (Year Built)	Photograph
N/A	Basketball Courts (ca. 2010)	
N/A	Softball Field (ca. 1984)	

The Farm Storage/Field House (Building 53), constructed in 1981, was not located during the 2025 field survey. Furthermore, the Dental Assisting facility (Building 34), constructed in 1967, was observed to be no longer extant at the time of the survey.

***D4. Boundary Description (Continued from Page 2)**: As shown in the attached Location Map, the boundary of Reedley College is bound by North Reed Avenue at the east, Manning Avenue to the south and southeast, Kings River to the west, and agricultural lands to the north. The boundary surrounds all of the existing campus buildings, incorporating all age-eligible buildings, which are interspersed within this area by non-age-eligible buildings. Refer to attached Location Map (Page 11) and Sketch Map (Page 12).

***D5. Boundary Justification (Continued from Page 2):** The boundary of the potential Reedley College historic district includes all buildings, structures, and associated landscape features that relate to the campus establishment in 1956, early subsequent construction in 1961, and continued expansion between the early 1970s and 1981. While the boundary includes several buildings that are not considered age-eligible for historical evaluation, the boundary was drawn to avoid creating gaps around non-age-eligible or potential non-contributory buildings, while encompassing all age-eligible built environment features, per guidance of NPS and OHP (NPS 1997, OHP 1995).

***D6. Significance (Continued from Page 2): Theme:** Community Planning and Development; Education; Architecture
Area: Fresno County **Period of Significance:** 1956-1965 **Applicable Criteria:** None
The Reedley College campus was evaluated as a potential historic district under the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The campus is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR due to a lack of historical and architectural significance. A full evaluation of the district is presented on page 25 of this District Record form set.

Table 2 lists each of the buildings that were evaluated as potential contributors of the potential district. The buildings are arranged as they have been recorded on attached DPR forms, with their respective campus building numbers and years of construction. In addition to the buildings tabulated below, the quad, landscaped areas featuring lawn, small ornamental

plantings, and mature trees were considered part of the district's setting, along with the concrete pathways with integrated planting beds that circulate in these areas.

As indicated in Table 2 below, some campus buildings assigned individual building numbers by the college have been recorded together on DPR forms as a single built environment resource, due to their physical integration (such as connection by exterior covered walkways, shared roofs, or through sharing an overall building footprint) and functional relationships (i.e., shared usage for administrative offices, specific academic programs, etc.).

Table 2. Historic-Age Buildings at Reedley College

Building Names (Grouped as Recorded on DPRs)	Building No.	Year(s) Built
Administration and President's Office Building	Buildings 1 and 2	1956
Art and Music	Buildings 7 and 8	1956
Business, Humanities, Physical Sciences, Social Sciences, and Chemistry Instruction Lab	Buildings 8, 13, 20, 21, and 35	1956 to 1961; Chemistry Instruction Lab 1969
Student Personnel	Building 15	1956
Receiving	Building 16	1956
Student Center and Cafeteria	Buildings 22 and 25	1956 and 1965
Women's Physical Education Building, Gymnasium, Men's Physical Education Building, and Physical Education Staff Office	Buildings 23, 12, 17, and 19	1956 to 1961, addition to Women's and Men's P.E. buildings 1970
Bookstore	Building 24	1965
Faculty Offices Annex	Building 26	1967
Instructional Center	Building 27	1967
Aeronautics	Building 29	1968
Mechanical Arts and Automotive Shops	Buildings 30 and 31	1968
Agricultural Science	Building 32	1968
Ornamental Horticulture Head House, Lath House, and Green Houses	Buildings 33, 38, 39A, 39	1968; Building 39/Green House 1975
Utility Building	Building 36	1969
Campus Computer Services	Building 41	1971
Handball Courts	Building 57	1971
Learning Resource Center	Building 42	1972
Maintenance	Building 43	1974
Forestry and Engineering	Building 44	1974
Forum Hall	Building 45	1975
Life Science	Building 46	1976
Chemical Storage	Building 47	1976
Agricultural Storage	Building 48	1976
Agricultural Mechanics	Building 49	1976
Wine Storage	Building 51	1978
Animal Science	Building 50	1979
Warehouse	Building 52	1981

Building Names (Grouped as Recorded on DPRs)	Building No.	Year(s) Built
Farm Storage/Field House	Building 53	1981
Baseball Field	N/A	1969
Track	N/A	1957
Tennis Courts	N/A	1969

(Continued on Page 13)

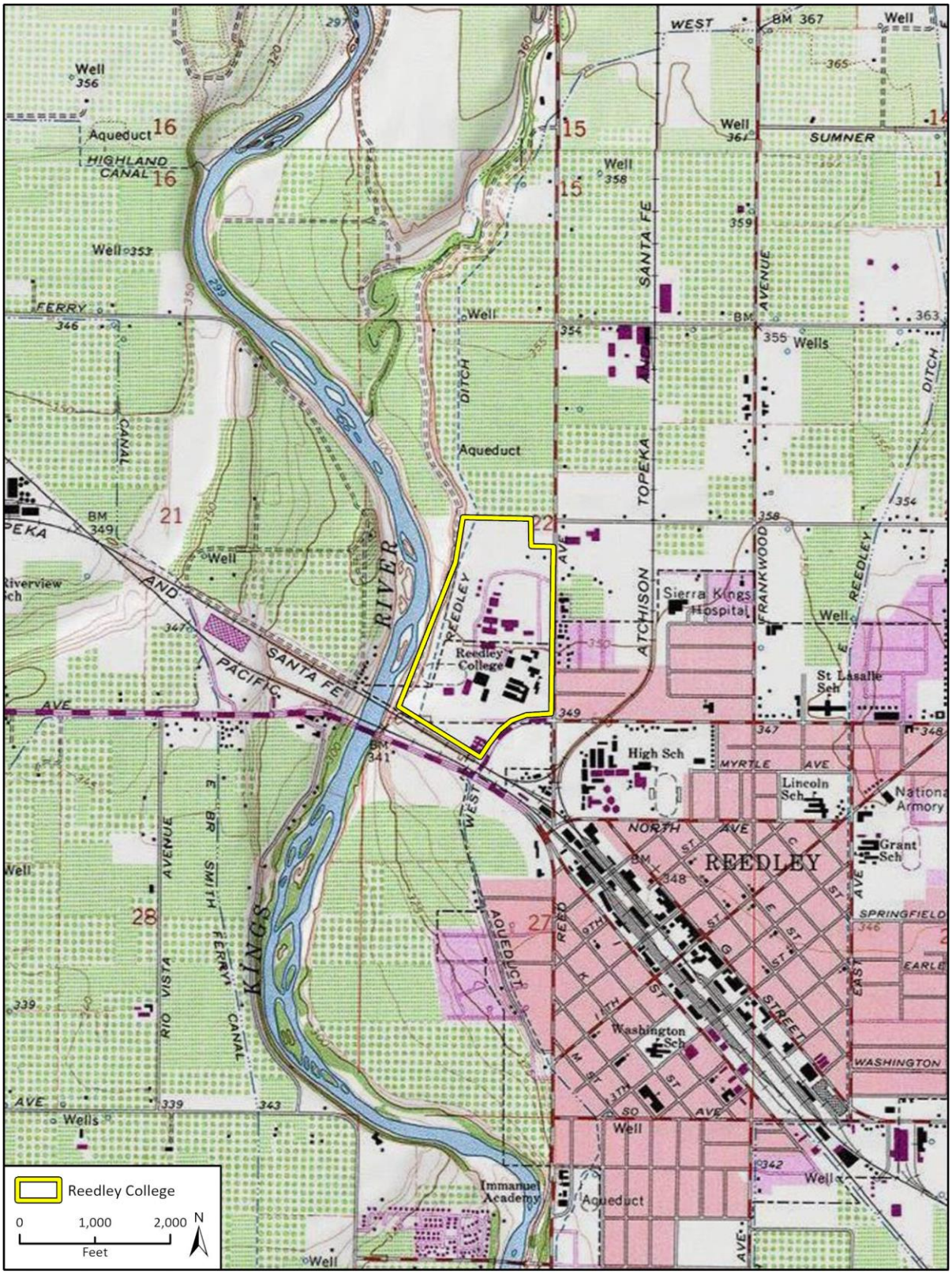
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
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Page 12 **of** 32 ***Resource Name or #** Reedley College

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.* ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1966 (revised to 1982)



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

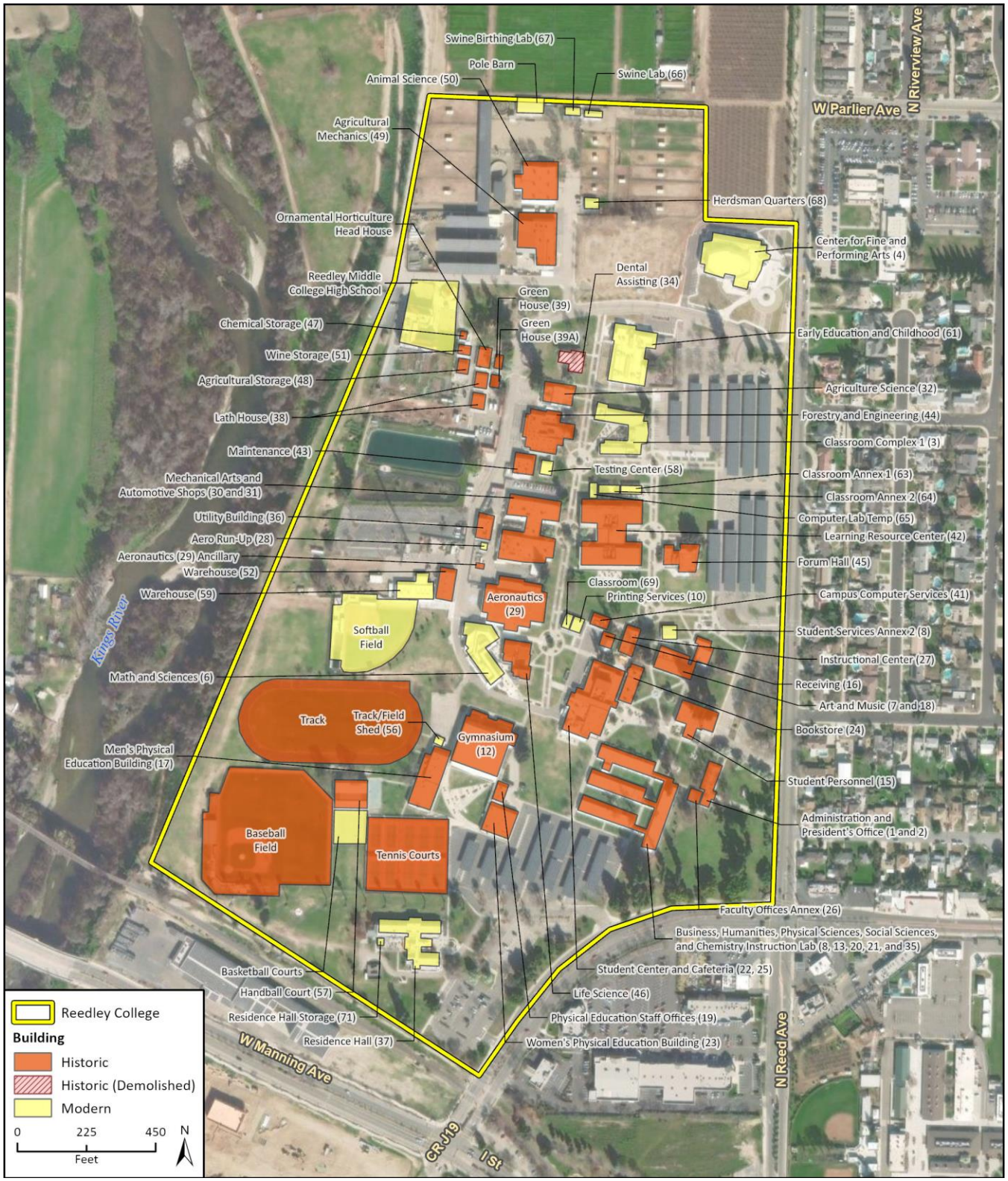
SKETCH MAP

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***Resource Name or #** Reedley College

***Drawn By:** Rincon Consultants, Inc.

***Date:** 2025



*** Required information**

***D6. Significance (Continued from Page 4):**

Reedley College Development

Reedley College was established as Reedley Junior College in May 1926 by the Reedley Joint Union High School District. The junior college opened in September 1926 and used spaces within the Reedley High School campus, located to the southeast of the present-day Reedley College campus (Figure 1). Reedley Junior College provided six courses and served 30 students during its first year, but grew to the extent that additional space on the high school campus for administrative offices and classrooms was created in 1936 (Reedley College 2025). During World War II, Reedley Junior College provided training for pilots, flight instructors, aviation mechanics, and signal corps personnel, with a branch location in Bishop, California (Reedley College 2025). In July 1946, "junior" was dropped from the institution's name in recognition of the increasing number of terminal courses that were offered, following a trend that occurred across the nation in ensuing decades (*Reedley Exponent* 1957).

Between the late 1940s and mid-1950s, the institution's governing board sought to develop a separate campus dedicated specifically to the community college. In 1954, voters passed a bond supporting the purchase of lands of the former T.L. Reed Ranch, where a new campus would be developed to the northwest of the high school (Reedley College 2025). The ranch land was by 1954 owned by Mr. and Mrs. Mard Peloian and their son Edward. The college acquired just over 130 acres from the Peloians, enabling the Peloians to continue to profit from a growing orchard they had planted in the northern area of the future campus by negotiating a gradual purchase of additional lands (*Reedley Exponent* 1956).

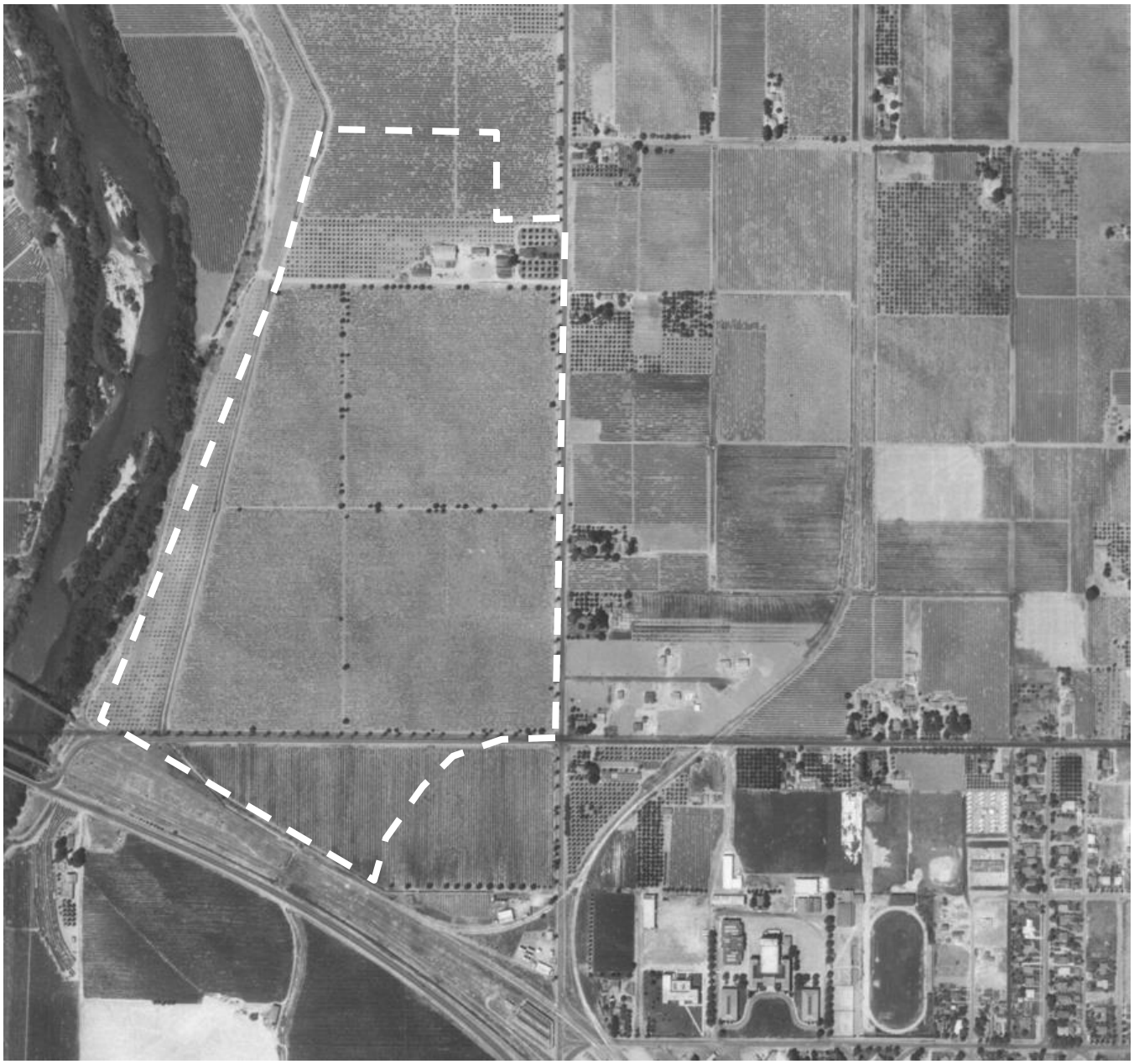
Construction of the existing campus began in 1956, under a plan designed by local architect Benjamin Lippold and landscape architect Burr Garman in 1955. Early buildings were constructed by contractors Oscar Ellbert and Don E. Conklin of Kingsburg (*Reedley Exponent* 1956, *Fresno Bee* 1960). By fall 1956, some buildings were completed and related departments were able to begin classes. Continued construction and relocation of classes from the high school campus occurred over the Christmas 1956 holiday. The campus was formally dedicated in May 1957 (*Reedley Exponent* 1956, 1957). (Figure 2)

In 1960, the campus' landscape was lauded in local newspapers for its efficient landscape maintenance regimen and incorporation of drought-tolerant plant species as selected by Garman (*Fresno Bee* 1960). While publicized and praised in newspapers, research did not find evidence that the campus' architecture, landscape, or master planning was published in professional architecture or landscape architecture journals. During the 1960s, additional buildings including Physical Education and Gymnasium facilities, the Bookstore, Cafeteria, and facilities for Mechanical Arts, Automotive Shops, Agricultural Science, a Chemistry Lab (immediately south of the Physical Sciences wing), and Utility building were completed. By 1965, buildings situated in areas within the campus' original master plan were completed. It was during this period, 1962, that Reedley College became part of what is now known as the State Center Community College District (SCCCD), along with Fresno City College (Reedley College 2017, SCCCD 2025b). (Figure 3)

The 1970s saw additional build out of the Computer Science and Learning Resource Center buildings, as well as facilities supporting agriculture-related programs. The Learning Resource Center replaced the original Library building, resulting in conversion of the original Library to the Student Personnel building. Forum Hall and the existing Life Science building were also built in this decade (SCCCD 2025a). By the early 1970s, fewer students heading to campus utilized shuttle buses provided to outlying areas by the District; commuting by car became increasingly common and pressed capacity for campus parking (Coyle 1973). A newspaper report also noted that the school's student body closely resembled the demography of the immediate region, with 21 percent of its students being of Mexican descent, 12 percent of Asian descent, and 1 percent Black (Coyle 1973). In 1977, SCCCD acquired additional property to the north of the campus to support Reedley College's agricultural programs, increasing the campus' land area to 440 acres (Hauge 1977). Efforts to expand agriculture and forestry related curriculum included the development of weekend courses for farm workers, cooperative agreements with a regional YMCA, and a camp in the region for forest management and equestrian training, along with federal contracting relating to training for future farm owners (Hauge 1977) (Figure 4 and Figure 5). In 1980, Reedley College's name was changed to Kings River Community College, in an effort to reflect its reach beyond Reedley; this change was eventually reverted in 1998. After 1981, roughly 45 years prior to the completion of this study, construction of buildings and structures on the campus tapered off, with a handful of projects completed between 1986 and 1998 (Figure 6).

More recent development on the campus in 2000 and 2025 included classroom annexes, a Residence Hall, Math & Sciences building, and the Center for Fine and Performing Arts (Reedley College 2025, SCCCD 2025a).

Figure 1 Future site of Reedley College campus (outlined), 1946, with approximate current campus boundary outlined, Reedley High School appears at bottom right.



Source: Fresno State University. Map and Aerial Location Tool (MALT), Online. Aerial Photographs, Fresno County, 1946. Photographer unidentified. Flight 1946 F-K 16-46.

Figure 2 Aerial view of Reedley College, 1957, with approximate current campus boundary outlined



Source: Fresno State University. MALT, Online. Aerial Photographs, Fresno County, 1957. Cartwright Aerial Surveys. Flight 1957 ABI-54T-169.

Figure 3 Aerial view of Reedley College, 1965, with approximate current campus boundary outlined



Source: University of California, Santa Barbara Library, Special Collections, FrameFinder Aerial Photograph Database, online. Cartwright Aerial Surveys, 1965, Flight FRE-11, frame 13.

Figure 4 Aerial view of Reedley College, 1970, with approximate current campus boundary outlined



Source: Fresno State University. MALT, Online. Aerial Photographs, Fresno County, 1970. Cartwright Aerial Surveys. Flight 1970 2866-Frame, 9-146.

Figure 5 Aerial view of Reedley College, 1977, with approximate current campus boundary outlined



Source: Fresno State University. MALT, Online. Aerial Photographs, Fresno County, 1977. Photographer unidentified. 1977 FRE CO 19-3 L.

Figure 6 Aerial view of Reedley College, 1987, with approximate current campus boundary outlined



Source: Fresno State University. MALT, Online. Aerial Photographs, Fresno County, 1987. United States Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Flight NAPP 473-140.

Community College Developments

The development of community colleges in the United States is rooted in federal legislation that expanded opportunities for access to higher education. Specifically, the Morrill Act of 1862 (also known as the Land Grant Act) increased access to public higher education by setting aside federal lands to benefit the agricultural and mechanical arts. Effectively, the act enabled the establishment of "land grant schools" that focused on agricultural and mechanical (A&M) curriculum (United States Senate n.d.). This opened opportunities for individuals including farmers and working-class people, who had been denied entry at private institutions to continue their education (National Archives 2022). The second Morrill Act, enacted in 1890, allowed for the withholding of federal funds if institutions supported by the Land Grant Act restricted admission based on race, unless institutions provided separate schools for minorities (Drury 2003). Several major institutions with four-year curriculum sought ways to maintain their prestige and target research-focused work, while complying with requirements to provide options for minorities and student who were not considered top-tier scholars.

In the 1890s, University of Chicago divided its four-year curriculum into two, two-year blocks in the 1890s: junior college and senior college. The first two years represented junior-level enrollment and were intended to model education on German higher education precedents that essentially transitioned high school education to collegiate studies during the first two years of college. After two years, junior graduates were granted an Associate's degree, while the highest performing students continued through a four-year program, typically focused on research (Drury 2003). The first junior college in the United States, Joliet Junior College, was founded in 1901 in Illinois, as an outgrowth of the efforts of the University of Chicago's president to find high schools that would incorporate college-level coursework, and enable the University of Chicago to prioritize enrollment of top-level students to support research and graduate studies (Drury 2003, Boggs 2021).

By 1914, there were 14 public junior colleges and 32 private junior colleges across the country. Most offered liberal arts curriculum, while few provided extensive vocational training; others were also affiliated with religious education (Drury 2003). California passed legislation between 1907 and 1917 that authorized high schools to offer college-level courses, and funding for junior colleges and related districts that operated with their own budgets and policies. Regarding broader factors influencing the development of community colleges, scholar Richard L. Drury explains:

> […] the most prominent forces behind this movement were the need for workers to be trained to operate the nation's expanding industries, the lengthened period of American adolescence, and the national drive towards social equality. Society perceived schooling as a means of upward mobility and contributing to society. More schooling was thought to be beneficial to society as a whole. Additionally, there were other social, political, and economic factors that influenced the development of the two-year colleges in first part of the twentieth century. As mentioned, the elitist movement by university administrators greatly influenced the two-year college development. The fostering of social and cultural mobility for farm families, shopkeepers' children, and other workers influenced growth beyond the early movements in California, New York, and Illinois. There was also a sense of community pride in building these colleges and a sense of belonging and cultural development of the local citizens. There was a strong sentiment by community residents that college education should be available to all. (Drury 2003)

As early junior colleges were being established in the United States, California's system of higher education included prominent institutions University of California, Stanford University, and University of Southern California, as well as branches of normal schools where future teachers were educated. The normal schools were eventually incorporated into the University of California Los Angeles, and campuses within the California State University system. Like in Illinois, leaders of California's leading institutions sought pathways to delegate lower-level college education to two-year institutions, so more prominent schools could dedicate their programming to research and graduate studies. University of California's Alexis F. Lange and Stanford University's David Starr Jordan were among proponents who pushed for the development of junior colleges. While the total separation of upper- and lower-level curriculum was never fully realized, the California Upward Extension Act of 1907 authorized the creation of junior colleges in the state. Subsequent legislation in 1909 provided funding for high schools for the creation of junior college programs, where students could complete foundational coursework, often times saving money, before heading to post-secondary institutions (Boggs 2021).

Fresno High School was the first to establish a collegiate department in 1910, while Santa Barbara High School followed in 1911, with 16 junior colleges in California as of 1917. Los Angeles City High School's junior college department was the largest in the state at the time. Additional junior college development was enabled by the Ballard Act of 1917, which funded colleges on a per-student basis and required school districts to have a minimum of taxable property before a junior college could be organized. Funding for the establishment of independent junior college districts was legislated by the California District Junior College Law in 1921; the law became a model for junior college district frameworks across the nation. Modesto, Riverside, and Sacramento were the first areas to organize districts. Enrollment at junior colleges in the United States nearly tripled between 1929 and 1939 (Boggs 2021).

The junior college focus on the educational and training needs of local communities was the apparent impetus for the gradual change in the names of institutions from junior colleges to community colleges. The term "community college" was mentioned in educational report and publications in the 1930s. During the Great Depression, enrollment in community colleges increased as a growing number of high school graduates entered the extremely sparse job market and sought continuing education opportunities. Institutions in California, including Pasadena Junior College, Los Angeles Junior College, and San Francisco Junior College introduced vocational curriculum and sought pathways for students to integrate in local communities to support job placement. Drury indicates the term "community college" may have been initiated by San Francisco Junior College leadership with respect to college and community interconnection (Drury 2003).

During World War II, some junior colleges adapted their curriculum to support accelerated degree programs, extended shop program hours, opened flight-training programs (Reedley College among them), and offered community classes to support home gardening during times of rationing. Some colleges also offered classes at Japanese internment camps. After World War II, enrollment at community colleges and the number of such institutions increased dramatically. By the late 1940s, California added 18 public community colleges on the heels of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (G.I. Bill) of 1944. This trend in campus development increased further in the 1950s, after the Korean War, with 63 community colleges spread among 56 districts across the state by 1959. This trend appears to have peaked in the 1960s, but enrollments continued to trend upward in the 1970s, as community colleges increased vocational training options. Between 1967 and 1968, community colleges were removed from the supervision of the State Department of Education and placed under the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges and the State Chancellor's Office, forming the system known as California Community Colleges (Boggs 2021).

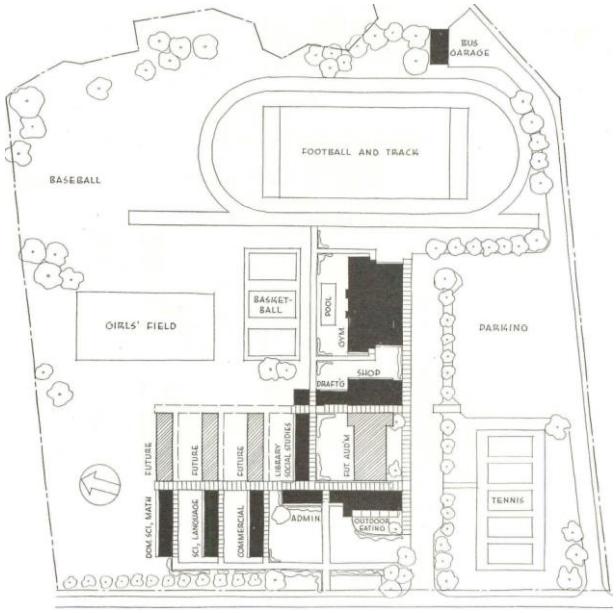
In the 1980s, a pattern of specialized vocational training predominated. By the early 2000s there were around 1,100 community colleges in the United States, with over 100 in California (Drury 2003). As of 2025, California is home to 116 community colleges serving over 2 million students (California Community Colleges 2025). Reedley College is part of the State Center Community College District (SCCCD), one of 73 districts under the umbrella of California Community Colleges. The SCCCD also includes three additional community colleges, Fresno City College (established in 1910), Madera Community College (established 1988), and Clovis Community College (formerly Willow International Community College Center established in 1992 and a community college since 2015) (Fresno City College n.d., Madera Community College 2025, SCCCD 2025b).

<u>Campus Design</u>
Reedley College's original master plan was prepared by architect Benjamin Lippold in 1955 and was executed through projects overseen by Lippold between 1956 and 1957, and architect William Hastrup between 1961 and 1965. Lippold's plan arranged the buildings along cross axes, with the Administration and President's Office building and Classroom wings at the south, a quad surrounded by the Student Center, Cafeteria, Art, Library (now Student Personnel), and Music buildings to the north. Athletics and P.E. facilities were planned to the west of the classroom wings, with space between for potential future classroom wings. This plan spread various campus programs across a flat site, connected by linear walking paths and provided peripheral parking areas (Lippold 1955). The classroom wings were arranged with a finger plan, representing the adoption of what had become a standard approach to campus and facility design in California and appeared in other regions of the nation by between the 1940s and 1950s (Sapphos Environmental, Inc. [Sapphos] 2014).

The "western finger plan," as called by *Architectural Forum*, was pioneered in California in the late 1930s by architects Charles Franklin and Ernest Kump, Jr. (Franklin & Kump) (Sapphos 2014). Influential and early examples by Franklin & Kump include

Fresno's Fowler Grammar School (1937), Acalanes Union High School in Contra Costa County (1939), which received extensive publication and national notoriety, and Exeter High School in Tulare County (1941), which introduced modern finger-plan buildings to an existing campus and was also published in professional journals (Reid 1943, Figure 7 and Figure 8). These extant examples and related publications highlight common features of pioneering finger-plan school buildings, including: a primary wing or corridor with side wings; economical construction through modular design; shiftable interior partitions; classrooms oriented to take advantage of north orientation to sun and air; arrangement of large windows to provide sufficient ambient lighting (typically on the north side of wings/fingers); entrances and clerestory/transom windows and entrances on the opposite side for even light distribution; exterior covered walkways (outdoor corridors); potential for finger plan expansion with additional wings (Reid 1943, *Architectural Record* 1941).

Figure 7 Acalanes High School plan, showing Original (black) and future (shaded) finger-plan buildings ca. 1941.



Source: *Architectural Record*, 1941

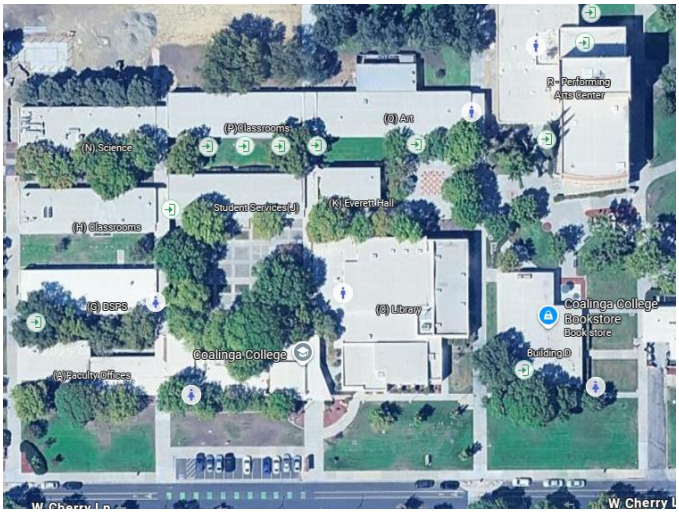
Figure 8. Finger-plan wings of Exeter High School, built in 1941.



Source: Google Street View 2022

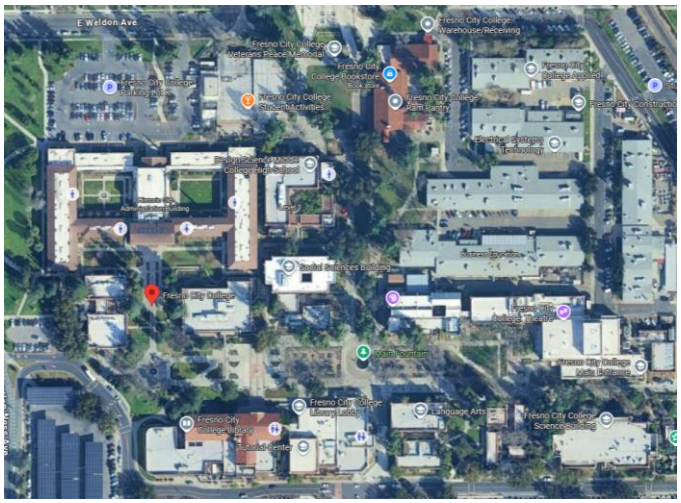
Reedley College's early finger-plan buildings were, thus, built toward the end of the period of popularity for the finger plan. Coalinga College, within the West Hills Community College District, was also originally built in 1956 and expanded in the 1960s, with several buildings arranged in a finger-plan (Figure 9). The ca. 1950s and ca. 1960s buildings at this campus, which were designed in some cases by architect Walter Wagner or Martin Temple, feature beige brick cladding and contemporary forms similar to Reedley College's earliest buildings (Planning Resource Associates 2008). While schools that were built anew in the mid-twentieth century often featured elements of finger or cluster planning, campuses that were established prior to this period, such as Fresno City College (also in the SCCCD) feature combinations of formal axial planning and evolved as modern facilities were developed adjacent to historic facilities (Figure 10). The finger plan was widely adopted in the years during and immediately after World War II, including with examples tailored to regional climates beyond California, its popularity ebbed in the mid-1950s as cluster plans became more prevalent.

Figure 9 Current Aerial View of Coalinga College.



Source: Google Maps 2025a

Figure 10. Current Aerial View of Fresno City College.



Source: Google Maps 2025b

Cluster plans gained popularity in school planning, in part, due to extended time and costs related to finding sites that supported optimal building orientation, as required for an ideal finger-plan design (Sapphos 2014). The cluster plan provided similar indoor-outdoor access, while arranging buildings around a courtyard yard in groups. Architect John Reid's John Muir Elementary School (1951) is considered an early representative example of a cluster plan school, while Foothill College in Los Altos, California is considered an influential example of a Modern college campus design. It features clustered buildings in multiple groups with shared, pavilion-like massing, concrete and redwood materials, and a traditional central quad. Designed by Sasaki, Walker Associates, Landscape Architects in association with architects Ernest Kump, Jr. and Masten & Hurd, the campus was planned with "buildings placed to form a variety of dignified courts related in scale to the interior spaces they serve." (*Progressive Architecture* 1960) The campus received awards from the AIA in 1962 and 1963 and (DOCOMOMO 2025). Foothill's design is reported to have influenced the design of the National Register-eligible University of California (UC), Santa Cruz campus, which Kump also participated in, during the mid-1960s. While Foothill College has been intensively studied, and several long-established universities such as UC Berkeley, UC Davis, and UC Los Angeles also feature historically significant architectural examples, relatively few community college campuses developed in the mid-twentieth century appear to have been studied for historical or architectural significance, potentially due to these campuses reaching at least 45 years of age or older in recent decades.

Campus Architecture

As indicated in the district description above, the historic-age buildings at Reedley College generally fall into two groups in terms of their modernistic architectural character. The campus' earliest buildings from 1956 to 1961 are modestly detailed mid-twentieth century modern institutional buildings with generally rectangular footprints, flat roofs and metal fenestration arranged in bands. The early buildings typically feature moderate roof overhangs with narrow profiles, sheet metal fascia, and in several cases feature integrated covered walkways. Exteriors are stucco, without ornamentation, and feature beige brick veneer accent cladding. Overall, these early campus buildings follow the basic tenants of International style influenced Modernism. This type of Modern architecture was present in the Fresno region by the 1930s and was commonly applied to municipal and institutional buildings in California. Examples noted in Fresno's *Mid-Century Modernism Historic Context* include the Fresno Unified School District Office building (1936) by Franklin & Kump and Fire House No. 4 by Horn and Mortland (1948). Kump's Fowler Grammar School finger-plan design (1937) is also noted (Planning Resource Associates 2008).

By the 1970s, when architect Paul Schoenwald was leading design of several buildings at Reedley College, new campus buildings were being built at larger scale and with a boxier appearance; some featuring overhanging flat roofs with paneled concrete cornices. These buildings leaned more toward Late Modernism, a style or movement described by San Francisco

Planning Department as featuring "monumental geometric form and massing […] often combined with substantial construction materials such as concrete and brick, with fewer or more deeply recessed windows than earlier expressions of Modernism, and a distinctive interplay between the planes and volumes," in institutional applications (San Francisco Planning Department 2024).

Benjamin Lippold, Architect

Benjamin Lippold (1912-1988) was born in Delaware and grew up in Middletown, New York. He graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a degree in architecture in 1936 and served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. Lippold and his wife Anita relocated to Fresno in 1946, where he joined the architectural firm of firm of David H. Horn & W.D. Mortland as draftsman (R.L. Polk & Co. 1947). In 1948 he established his own firm and went on to design around 50 school projects in the Central Valley (Enns-Rempel 2017). In 1956, Lippold was selected as campus architect for the Pacific Bible Institute (later renamed Fresno Pacific University), and he designed the original campus buildings at Reedley College's modern campus. He designed multiple buildings and building additions for Fresno Pacific University's campus between the late 1950s and early 1970s, with the circular Marpeck Center (1967) identified among that campus' most distinctive works of architecture (Enns-Rempel 2017).

In addition to academic buildings, Lippold designed the City of Fresno's Fire House No. 1 around 1952 (appears to be non-extant) and won contracts to design subsidized housing projects in Fresno, which in some cases were collaborative efforts with prominent architect Robert W. Stevens (*Architect & Engineer* 1952a, 1952b, 1952c). The 1956 American Institute of Architects (AIA) directory lists Reedley College, Conejo School in Fresno County, and "7" otherwise unidentified projects for public housing in Fresno as Lippold's principle works (AIA 1956). AIA's 1962 directory listed the same projects, while the 1970 directory noted "50 school projects in Fresno and Fresno County," with Centennial Elementary School in Fresno (1956), Reedley College, Second Church of Christ Scientist (1960), Pacific College, Fresno (1969) listed specifically, indicating Lippold's primary focus was educational architecture (AIA 1962, 1970). Beyond these civic and educational building projects, Lippold also designed a building at Fresno's Sunnyside Country Club, which was featured in *Architectural Digest* in 1964, as well as buildings at Belmont Country club (*Architectural Digest* 1964, *Fresno Bee* 1988). Lippold retired in 1980 (*Fresno Bee* 1988).

William Hastrup, Architect

William Hastrup was born in Copenhagen, Denmark and graduated from the Copenhagen Academy of Fine Arts in 1937 (*Fresno Bee* 1974). He settled in Fresno around 1941, where he based his professional work throughout his career. Hastrup appears to have started his career in Fresno as a partner of architect H. Rafael Lake (Lake & Hastrup), with whom he designed an International style Gymnasium for Theodore Roosevelt High School in 1941 (Powell 1996). This building is listed in the City of Fresno's Local Register of Historic Resources (HRG 2014). Hastrup is also identified as a "local practitioner of Modernism" in the City of Fresno's Mid-Century Modernism Historic Context; however no biographical information or details on his broader body of work was provided (Planning Resource Associates 2008). Hastrup's known projects consist largely of academic buildings and campus facilities, including projects for several elementary, grammar, and high schools in Fresno County, based on the limited documentation available on his career (*Architect & Engineer* 1951a: 45; *Architect & Engineer* 1951a: 45; *Architect & Engineer* 1951b: 44). He did not list specific projects in AIA directories; his obituary from 1974 noted that he worked on several Fresno area school projects (AIA 1956, 1962, 1970; *Fresno Bee* 1974). Historic architectural plans for Reedley College buildings identify Hastrup as original architect of the Gymnasium, P.E. Staff Offices, Men's P.E. Building, as well as the Bookstore, Cafeteria, and an addition to the original Library, between 1959 and the mid-1960s (Hastrup 1959, SCCCD 2025a). Hastrup also served as architect for at least two commercial buildings in Fresno: the remodeled Fresno Central Bank (1956) and the Wells Fargo Bank building at 1206 Van Ness Avenue (1966), which is also listed in the city's local historic register (*Architect & Engineer* 1956: 43; HRG 2014). Hastrup died unexpectedly at 59 in 1974. At the time, he was completing consultation for Kingsburg High School. The management of the project was taken over by the firm Hastrup & Hyde, indicating he had partnered with another principal architect by the mid-1970s (*Kingsburg Recorder* 1974).

Paul Schoenwald, Architect

Paul Schoenwald (1919-2004) was born in Missouri and earned bachelor's and master's degrees in architecture from Washington University in St. Louis. He relocated to California in 1942 and worked for Doulgas Aircraft before serving in the U.S. Navy from 1944 to 1946. He relocated to Fresno after his discharge and joined the firm Walter Wagner & Partners (*Fresno*

Bee 2004). Schoenwald became a partner in the firm and the practice evolved to Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris, Bode & Blaney, Architects by 1967. Between ca. 1970 and 1975 the firm became Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris & Associates, and then Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris. Paul Schoenwald was listed as project architect for multiple buildings that his firms completed at Reedley College between 1967 and 1975, including: Vocational Technical Facilities (Aviation, Automotive, Agricultural Science, Dental Assistive Services, Lath House, Head House, and Green House buildings) in 1967; P.E. Combatives [sic], Gymnasium Addition, Men's P.E. Addition, Women's P.E. Locker Addition, and Handball Courts in 1970; Library in 1971; Forestry-Engineering in 1973; Forum Hall in 1973; and Life Science in 1975 (SCCCD 2025a, Schoenwald 1970, 1973, 1975). Shoenwald served as SCCCD District Architect ca. 1974 and led design of a new Administration Building for Fresno City College, designed buildings at West Hills College (now Coalinga College), as well as an award-winning officers' quarters at Lemoore Naval Air Station, U.S. Postal Service facilities, churches, healthcare facilities, and schools for multiple districts in the Central Valley (*Fresno Bee* 1974, *Fresno Bee* 2004). No additional projects of Schoenwald's were listed in AIA directories published in 1956, 1962, and 1970 (AIA 1962, 1970). Beyond mention of an award-winning project at Lemoore Naval Air Station, available documentation on Schoenwald's career did not identify any additional awards or honors.

Burr Garman, Landscape Architect

Research to identify a landscape architect for Reedley College's original development identified "Ben" Garman in a 1960 *Fresno Bee* article, which noted Garman was hired by architect Benjamin Lippold in 1956 for landscape architecture work (*Fresno Bee* 1960). However, no biographical information was found for individuals named Ben Garman in the Fresno region, or California, who worked as landscape architects or in similar fields at that time. A 1957 newspaper article noted Lippold hired landscape architect *Burr* Garman of Fresno to design landscaping for the Christian Science Society Church in Fresno. Fresno-based landscape architect, Burr Garman, was also identified through additional research of historical newspapers, genealogical databases, and Fresno's *Mid-century Modernism Historic Context* (*Fresno Bee* 1957, R.L. Polk & Co. 1957, Planning Resource Associates, Inc. 2008). Thus, it is likely the 1960 newspaper article misprinted Burr Garman's name, and he is the landscape architect associated with the campus' original landscape planning and design.

In addition to Garman's role during Reedley College's planning, Garman appears in several instances in Fresno's *Mid-century Modernism Historic Context*. He is described as a disciple of influential landscape architect Thomas D. Church, indicating he likely attended University of California, Berkeley for landscape architecture studies or worked under Church is some capacity prior to establishing his own practice ca. 1950s. Garman is also identified as landscape architect for several residential projects of locally prominent architect Robert W. Stevens, as well as Eaton Plaza (1966), and served on a team that prepared the Master Development Plan for Fresno's Civic Center in 1966 (HRG 2014). No additional biographical information or information relating to Garman's body of work was found through archival research.

Historical Resource Evaluation

The Reedley College campus has not been previously evaluated as a potential historic district. The potential district is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR due to a lack of historical and architectural significance.

District Eligibility

Criterion A/1 (Events)

Reedley College's existing campus was planned in the early 1950s and formally dedicated in 1957, following the construction of the college's original core of administrative, academic, student services-related, and athletic facilities. Development of the campus based on original master planning continued into the mid-1960s, as additional buildings were constructed, filling out much of what is at present the southern third of the main campus. Subsequent development extended northward by the mid-1970s and brought buildings of typically larger scale and pedestrian circulation pathways that were clearly different than the earlier system of covered walkways and linear pathways to the campus. Buildings of historic age continued to be constructed through 1981, with subsequent campus development occurring in piecemeal fashion from 1986 through the very recent past. The campus' initial development occurred after the Korean War and during an era of increased community college development across the state and the nation. While Reedley College's roots lay to the southeast at the Reedley High School campus, where it was originally housed in high school buildings, the opening of the existing campus marked a milestone in the institution's history. Although an important event in the college's history, research did not find that Reedley College's campus development between 1956 and 1981, or any period within that timeframe, was of significance to broader patterns of

campus planning in local, State, or national contexts. The establishment of college campuses in rural areas with available acreage for large-scale property development was a common and ongoing trend; moreover, Reedley College existed for roughly three decades by the time its modern campus was opened in 1957. Its development also post-dated Fresno City College, the State's first community college, as well as several other community colleges that were established in preceding decades in California and the nation. Research of historical documentation on the campus and the context of community college development at regional and national scales found no evidence that any singular events of historical importance to local, State, or national history have occurred at Reedley College. Therefore, the Reedley College campus is recommended ineligible as a historic district under Criterion A/1.

Criterion B/2 (Persons)
Research for this evaluation did not identify any individuals whose contributions to history are apparently significant and directly associated with their occupancy of the Reedley College campus. At any given time through the college's history, multiple administrators, faculty, staff, and students have contributed to their respective academic fields, education and vocational training, or operations at the institution. No documentation was found that indicates any individuals of historical significance are associated with Reedley College, such that the entire campus would collectively represent their contributions to history. The campus' historical development bears no direct association with any previous landowners, such as T.L. Reed or members of the Peloian family, as the existing campus was built after the former private lands were acquired for institutional use. Therefore, the Reedley College campus is recommended ineligible as a historic district under Criterion B/2.

Criterion C/3 (Architecture)
The original design and layout of the southern third of Reedley College's campus was led by architect Benjamin Lippold, with consultation from landscape architect Burr Garman. Lippold's 1955 plan placed the college's early core in the southeast corner of the site, consisting of administrative, academic (classroom wings), physical education, arts and music, and student services-related buildings. After the construction of the earliest buildings in 1956, architect William Hastrup appears to have largely followed the Lippold-designed master plan and carried forward the restrained, Modern aesthetic of Lippold's buildings in designing the second round of buildings completed between 1961 and 1965. The Lippold- and Hastrup-designed buildings are situated on flat sites, with linear concrete pathways circulating between them and in most cases feature architecturally integrated covered walkways that connect them to other buildings in their respective groupings, or in the case of the Administration and President's Office building, pass through the footprint of building. Like traditional campuses of the early twentieth century (and many college campuses in general), Reedley College was built with a quadrangle, surrounded by its student services-related and arts and music buildings. The classroom wings were arranged with a finger plan; this approach to school design gained popularity in the 1940s, after pioneering examples of its application (Fowler Elementary, Acalanes High School) were built in the late 1930s. However, the use of finger plans ebbed in by the mid-1950s, as the cluster plan approach to campus design was gaining popularity. The gymnasium and P.E.-related buildings were likewise co-located around in-ground swimming pools (since infilled as a plaza), with similar architectural vocabulary and covered walkways. These early buildings were situated within a landscape that prioritized efficiency in maintenance over an abundance of lush vegetation. In the late 1960s and through 1981, the campus expanded, with additions to its Men's and Women's P.E. buildings in 1970 and construction of several larger-scale vocational training, life science, and agricultural program-related facilities from the mid-1970s to the early 1980s, in concert with a broader trend in increased vocational training at community colleges. Many of these later projects were led by architect Paul Schoenwald, who worked on many institutional projects for school districts and community colleges in the Fresno region. Schoenwald's buildings, and the landscape design within the central and northern areas of the campus differed in terms of their scale, heavier forms and paneled cornices, recessed fenestration, and setting along wider pathways that connected to circular hubs. Thus, the portions of the campus built largely after 1970 contrasted those built in prior years.

Each of the design professionals noted above appear to have been respected practitioners in their fields during the post-World War II period, with each having strong ties to the Fresno region of the Central Valley and several institutional projects to their credit. Hastrup and Garman are mentioned in Fresno's historic context of mid-century Modernism, but like Lippold and Schoenwald, appear to be minimally examined in terms of their role and potential influence within the Modern Movement in California. Available documentation indicates that Lippold, Hastrup, and Schoenwald were prolific contributors to the development of campuses in the Central Valley; however, no evidence was found through the intensive research for this study

to suggest either of these individuals were considered pioneering or influential Modernists or Postmodernists (in the case of Schoenwald) who significantly shaped Modern architecture in California relative to their contemporaries. Nor does available documentation indicate either of these architects are demonstrably linked to a specific design approach or innovation that their best works embody, such as a particular design philosophy. Likewise, Garman was an oft-commissioned landscape architect in Fresno ca. 1950s to mid-1960s, but documentation on his career is minimal and no evidence suggests his work significantly influenced the field of landscape architecture. Thus, Reedley College's does not appear to be associated with any known "master" architects or landscape architects. The campus' potential for significance as a district would require it to exist as a significant embodiment of a type, period, and region, as well as "a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction," as defined in the National Park Service's *National Register Bulletin 15*: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1997).

Reedley College's earliest buildings exhibit a restrained mid-twentieth century Modern aesthetic, while buildings constructed from the mid-1970s through early 1980s differ and feature Late Modern elements. Beyond these buildings with elements of identified architectural styles, many of the campus' buildings that serve ancillary uses are not representative of architectural styles as much as they are representative of common ancillary typologies. Overall, the campus does not represent a significant embodiment of a type, style, period, or region, nor a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. While the college's early classroom wings are arranged in a finger plan, this type of planning approach was employed at many educational campus and exists at Reedley as a relatively small component of a much larger campus, and one that does not stand out among many finger-plan buildings in existence. The campus as a whole does not embody aspects of any other identified planning principle or campus type; rather it combines several periods of construction, with discernable but unremarkable differences. Therefore, the Reedley College campus is recommended ineligible as a historic district under Criterion C/3.

Criterion D/4 (Information Potential)
The built environment of the subject property is not likely to yield valuable information which will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of information pertaining to significant events, people, architectural style, or buildings of related uses constructed between the late 1956 and 2025. Therefore, Reedley College is recommended ineligible as a district for listing under Criterion D/4.

Individual Eligibility
Individual evaluations for the Agriculture Science building, Ornamental Horticulture Headhouse, Lath House, and Green Houses (recorded as a single resource), Forest Engineering Building, and Agricultural Mechanics, Aeronautics, and Mechanical Arts & Automotive Shops buildings are provided on attached DPR Primary Record forms.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

***Resource Name or #:** Administration and President's Office

P1. Other Identifier: Buildings 1 and 2

***P2. Location:** ☒ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 280097.16 mE/ 4053904.38 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

The Administration and President's Office are numbered as separate buildings by the college but were designed and constructed together in 1956 as the Administration Building by architect Benjamin Lippold (Lippold 1956, Figure 1). The building is comprised of two, one-story rectangular masses: the President's Office at the south, and the Administration offices at the north (P5a. Photograph 1). The exterior features Roman brick and stucco cladding. The main entrances to each office are located within a covered breezeway between the two offices and feature aluminum-frame storefront fenestration, with replacement aluminum entrance doors (Photograph 2). The southeast façade of the building is oriented toward North Reed Avenue and features a bank of aluminum casement windows within a stucco wall. The wall plane is recessed from projecting brick wing walls. Similar fenestration appears on the opposite northwest side of the Administration side of the building (Photograph 3). Signage for "Reedley College" is mounted to the southeast façade of the President's Office, and a bank of aluminum casement windows is on the southwest façade (Photograph 4). The roof form of the building is flat, with staggered planes that step downward in height from the President's Office to the Administration building. The pathway passing through the breezeway is concrete, with rectangular planting beds standard. Landscaping around the building perimeter includes box hedges, shrubs, trees, and open lawn areas. This building appears to be in good condition. Continued on Page 3.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☒Element of District

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Primary (east) façade, view facing west. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒Historic 1956 (State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District - 1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Josh Bevan, AICP, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025 ***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Foster, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025 *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

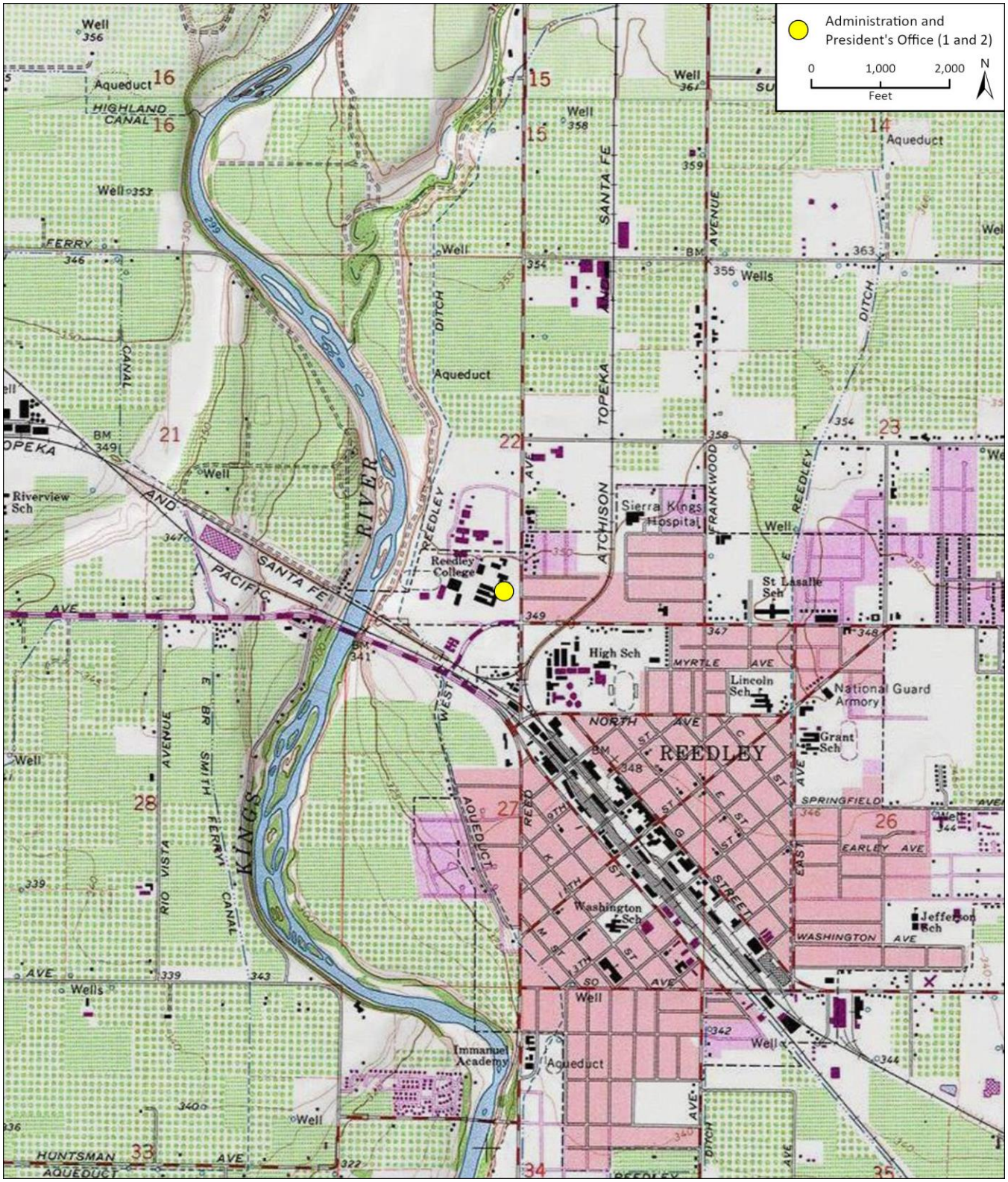
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 4 ***Resource Name or #** Administration and President's Office

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.* ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1966 (updated to 1982)



* Required information

P4a. Description (Continued from Page 1):



Photograph 2 Breezeway between President's Office (left) and Administration Office (right). View facing west.



Photograph 3 Northwest façade of the Administration side of the building, view facing east.



Photograph 4 Southwest (left) and southeast (right) exteriors of the President's office. View facing north.

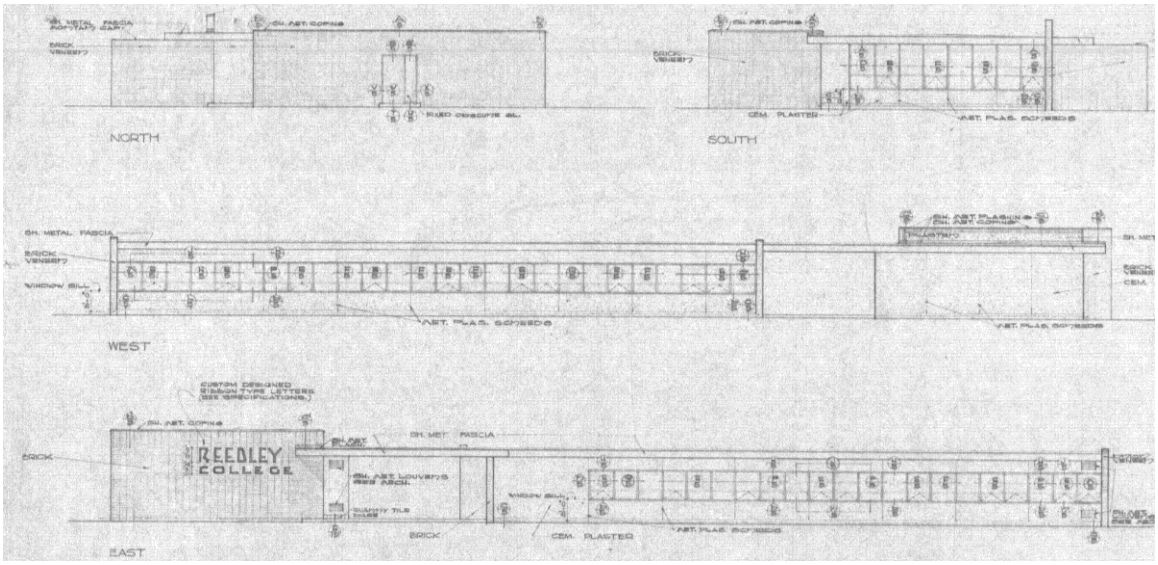


Figure 1 Elevation drawings of Administration Building, 1956 (Lippold 1956)

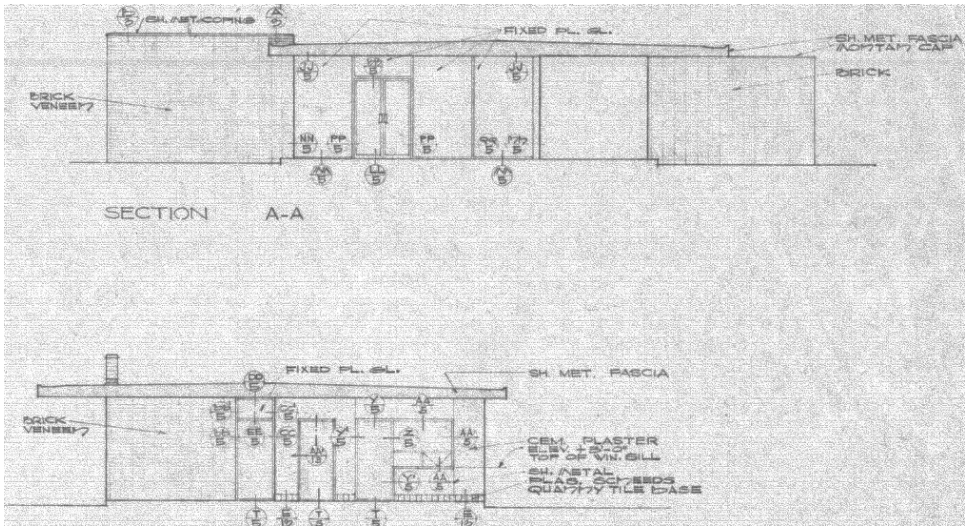


Figure 2 Elevation drawings of Administration Office (top) and President's Office (bottom) entrance areas, 1956 (Lippold 1956)

Based upon review of original plans, alterations to the building include replacement of original signage with newer signage in a similar location (Lippold 1956, Figure 1), as well as replacement of the original storefront and entrance door fenestration of the Administration and President's offices, with newer metal-framed systems of similar dimension but slightly different frame and door profiles (Lippold 1956, Figure 2).

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Art and Music

P1. Other Identifier: Building 7 and Building 18

*__P2. Location: ☒ Unrestricted__

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 280066.21mE/ 4054032.55 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

The Art Building and Music Building, located in the center of the Reedley College campus, are identified with separate building numbers (7 and 18) but comprise a unified facility connected by a covered walkway; therefore, they are recorded herein as a single building. The Art portion of the building is two stories and oriented east-to-west on a concrete slab foundation. The building is topped with a flat roof with overhanging boxed eaves. The exterior cladding is smooth stucco. The primary, south elevation features five entrances with flush metal doors and two aluminum-frame single-hung sash windows on the first floor (Photograph 1). The entrances are accessed from a covered walkway with a flat canopy supported by narrow metal poles. The north elevation features large, floor-to-ceiling windows divided into 36 panes of glass adjacent to a 2008 rectangular plan addition with a flat roof (Photograph 2). The covered walkway continues to the east elevation and is segmented by a brick wall at the corner with a "Veterans Memorial Park" sign (Photograph 3). Additionally, the east elevation features three flush metal doors and a drinking fountain. Continued on Page 3.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☒Element of District

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Art and Music Building, viewed from quad. View facing north. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒Historic 1956 (State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:**

Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025. *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

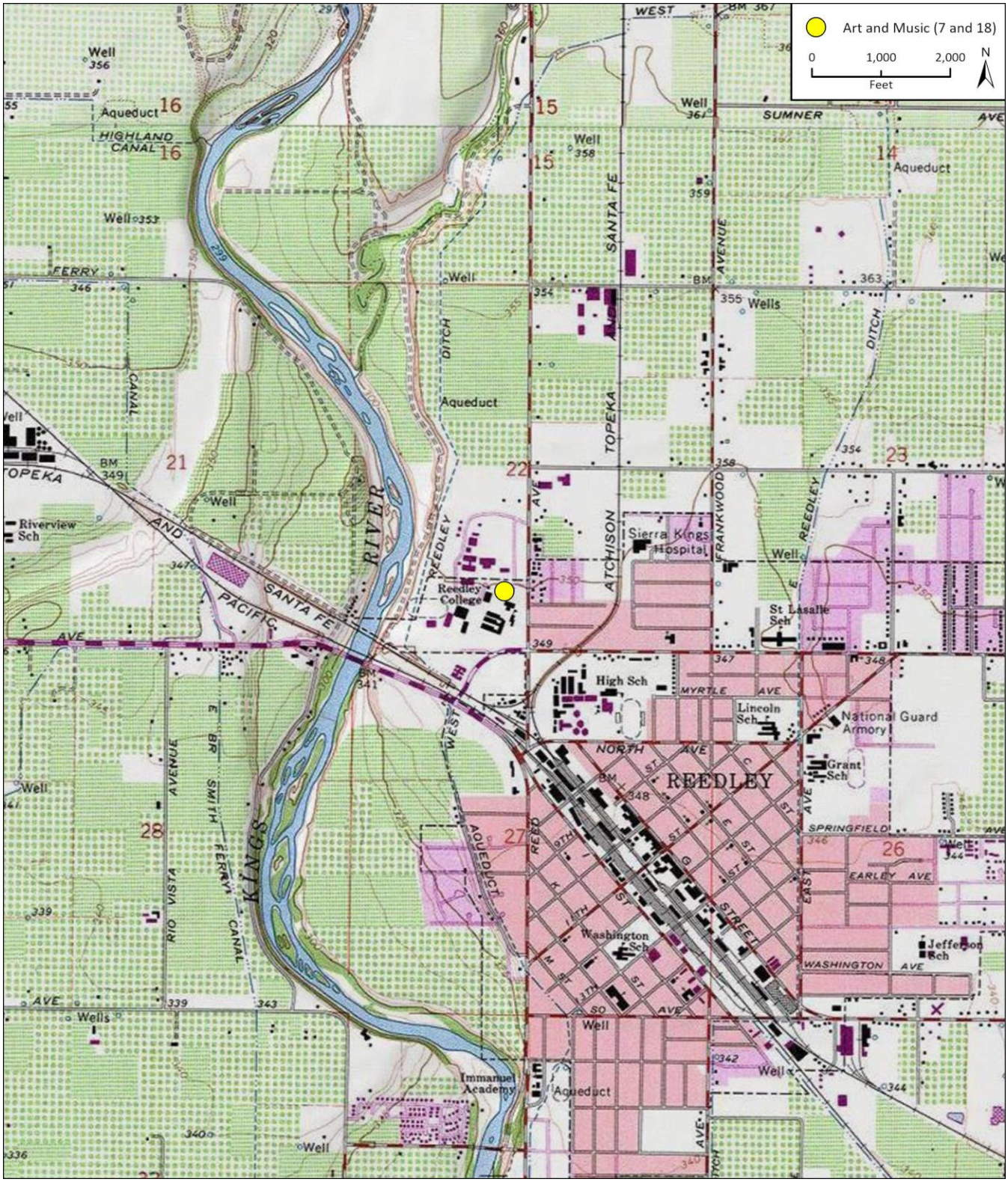
Page 2 **of** 4

***Resource Name or #** Art and Music

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.*

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



* Required information

P4a. Description (Continued from Page 1):

The covered walkway leads to the Music portion of the building which sits north-to-south on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in brick and smooth stucco, and the building is capped with a shed roof which extends out from the east elevation over a full-width aluminum-framed window wall with 49 panes of glass (Photograph 4). A small stucco clad wing with a flat roof extends from the north elevation.

Based on architectural plans from 1955, 1975, and 2008, Reedley College added an open-air patio addition to the north elevation of the Art section which was replaced by a classroom addition in 2008 (Schoenwald 1975 and Phillips 2008). Additionally, at an unidentified time, Reedley removed louvered windows on south elevation of the Art section and the west elevation of the Music section (Lippold 1955, Visual Observation).



Photograph 2. Art Building's north elevation. View facing southeast. October 13, 2025.



Photograph 3. Art Center's east façade and Veterans Memorial Park within adjacent courtyard. View facing southeast. October 13, 2025



Photograph 4. Music portion east elevation. View facing southwest. October 13, 2025.

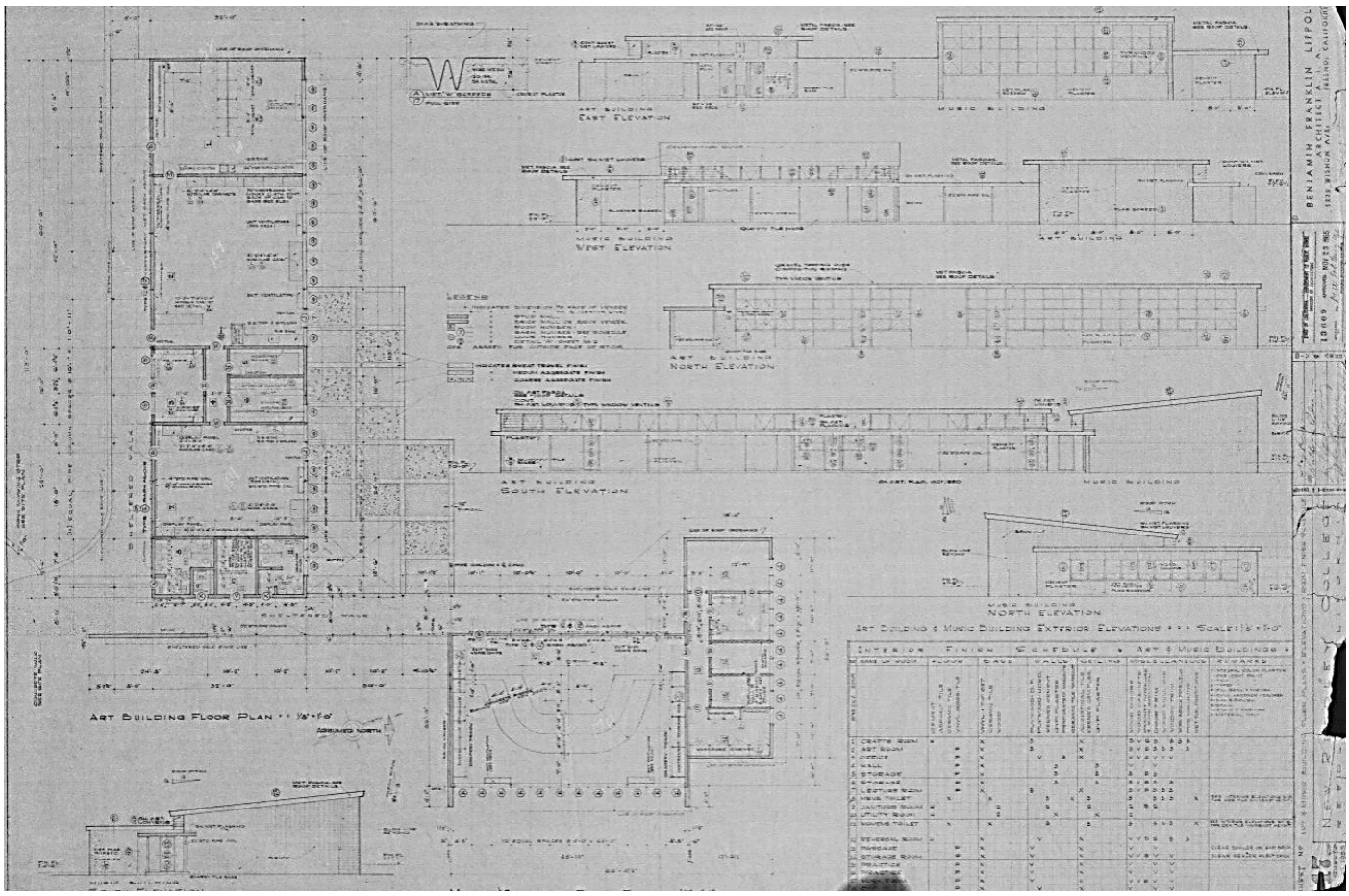


Figure 1. Elevations for the Art and Music Building from 1955 (Lippold 1955).

References:

Lippold, Benjamin Franklin. 1955. "New Reedley College: Art and Music Building." Job No. 13609. November 23.

Phillips, E. 2008. "State Center Community College District: Reedley Community College Modernization Projects – BLDG 07 Art Enlarded Site Plan." Phillips, Metsch, Sweeney, and Moore Architects. Job Number 5037.06. April 3.

Schoenwald, Paul. 1975. "Art Patio Cover – Reedley College." Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris Job No. 1492. July 19.

State Center Community College District. 2025. Building Summary Report for Reddley College. Fusion 2 Space Inventory.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Business, Humanities, Physical Sciences, Social Science, and Chemistry Instruction Lab Classroom Wings

P1. Other Identifier: Buildings 8, 13, 20, 21, and 35

*__P2. Location:__ ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address:995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 280029.64 mE/ 4053902.49 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:** Reedley College's Social Science, Business, Humanities, Physical Sciences, and Chemistry Instruction Lab classroom wings are individually numbered as five campus buildings. These classroom wings were designed together as an integrated campus facility by architect Benjamin Lippold in 1955 and built primarily in 1956; the west half of the Humanities wing was built by 1965, and the Chemistry Instruction Lab immediately south of the Physical Sciences wing was built in 1969 (Lippold 1955, UCSB 1965, State Center Community College District 2025) (Refer to Figure 1, Figure 3 and Figure 2). The wings are physically connected by covered walkways and are recorded as a single resource. This classroom wings are located in the southeast corner of the campus, immediately southwest of the Administration Building and President's Office, and east of the Gymnasium and physical education facilities. The Social Sciences wing is situated along the east side of the group, with its linear footprint oriented roughly north-south. The additional three wings are oriented roughly east-west, perpendicular to the Social Sciences wing, and include from north to south: Physical Sciences, Humanities, and Business. The arrangement of the wings, generally forming a reversed E shape, creates a main north-south axis with a north-south concrete pathway running between the Social Sciences wing and other wings to its west. Concrete pathways running east-west from the additional three wings pass through the main north-south axis, with covered walkways connecting to the Social Sciences wing. Open areas flanking the north-south axis path, and the between the wings feature flat lawns with several mature trees and box hedges. (Continued on Page 4)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building ***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☒Element of District

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Primary north-south axis with perpendicular east-west pathways, between the Social Sciences wing (right) and three additional wings (left). View facing north from pathway between the Social Sciences and Business Wings. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒Historic 1956, ca. 1965, 1969 (State Center Community College District 2025, UCSB 1965)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:** Josh Bevan, AICP, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc. 4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102,Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded**: October 13, 2025 ***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation**: Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025 *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

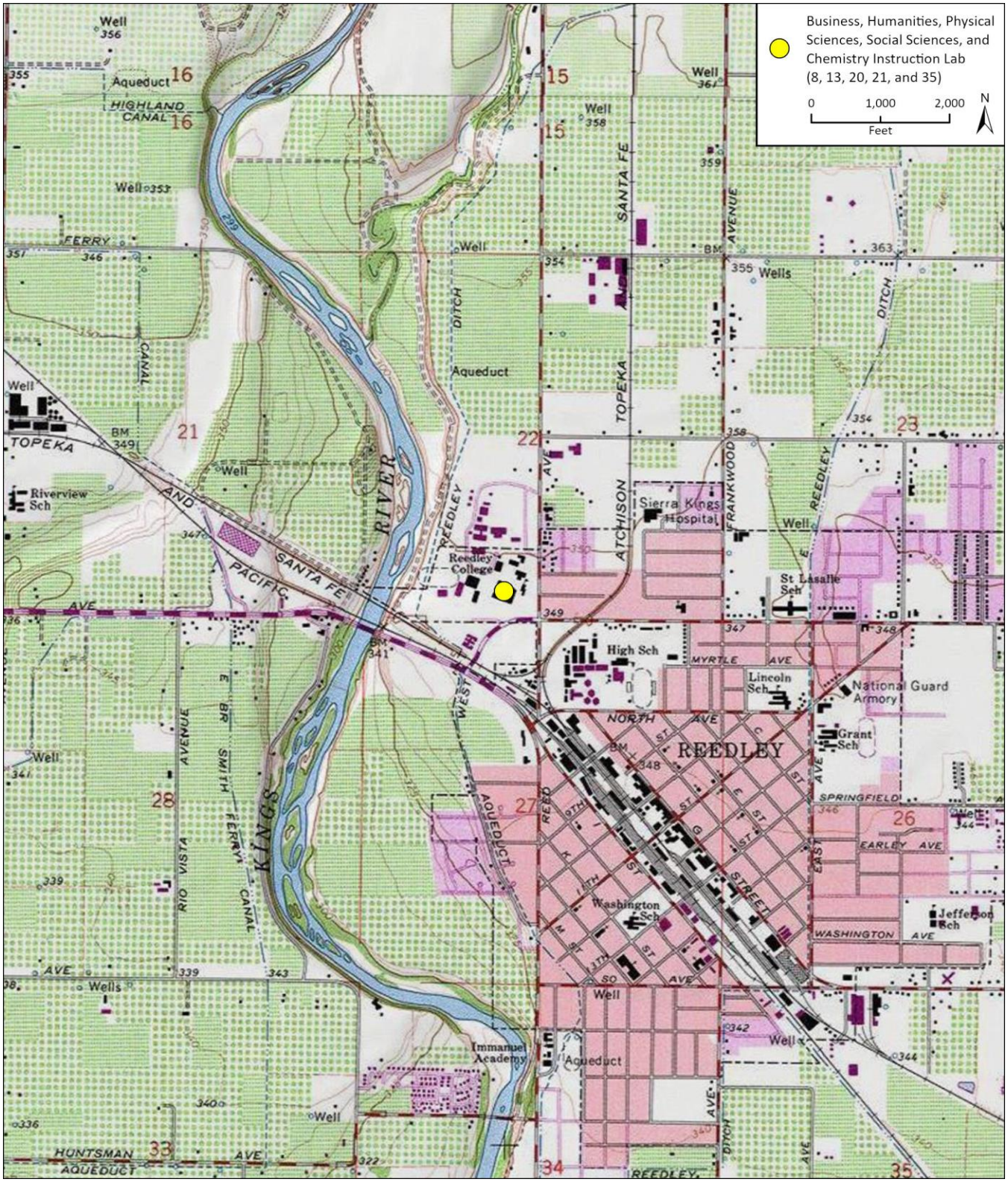
***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 6 ***Resource Name or #** Business, Humanities, Physical Sciences, Social Science, and Chemistry Instruction Lab
***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.* ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1966 (revised 1982)



* Required information

P4a. Description (Continued from Page 1):

Each wing has a similar design, with fenestration including gridded windows on the east (Social Sciences) or north (additional wings) façades (Photograph 2 and Photograph 3). These window grids include operable awning sash. The narrower ends of each wing are clad with brick veneer, and typically contain steel doors in single or double configurations (Photograph 4). The west (Social Sciences) or south (additional wings) façades contain multiple classroom entrances, interspersed with bands of rectangular windows set in stucco walls, with clerestory windows above. These sides of the wings also feature concrete walkways that run parallel to the façade, with flat canopies supported by round metal poles overhead. Short eave extensions shade the clerestory windows. The windows along the west clerestory of the Social Sciences wing appear to be painted over or obscured by opaque panels (Photograph 5). Some of the glazing along the south-facing clerestories of the additional wings have also been covered or painted over (Photograph 6). The latest component of this resource is a detached, one-story addition to the Physical Sciences wing, located immediately to the south of that wing. It features similar stucco and brick veneer exterior finishes, and a similar flat roof form (Photograph 7).



Photograph 2 East exterior of the Social Sciences Wing, view facing north.



Photograph 3. Typical aluminum-frame fenestration along the north sides of the east-west oriented wings, view facing east toward Business wing.



Photograph 4. Typical Roman brick veneer-clad narrow ends of each wing, view facing east from west end fo Humanities Wing.



Photograph 5 Classroom entrances and opaque clerestory panels on the west side fo the Social Sciences wing, view facing north.



Photograph 6 Classroom entrances and clerestory fenestration on the south side fo the Humanities wing, view facing northwest.



Photograph 7 Chemistry Instruction Lab immediately south of the Physical Sciences wing, view facing east.

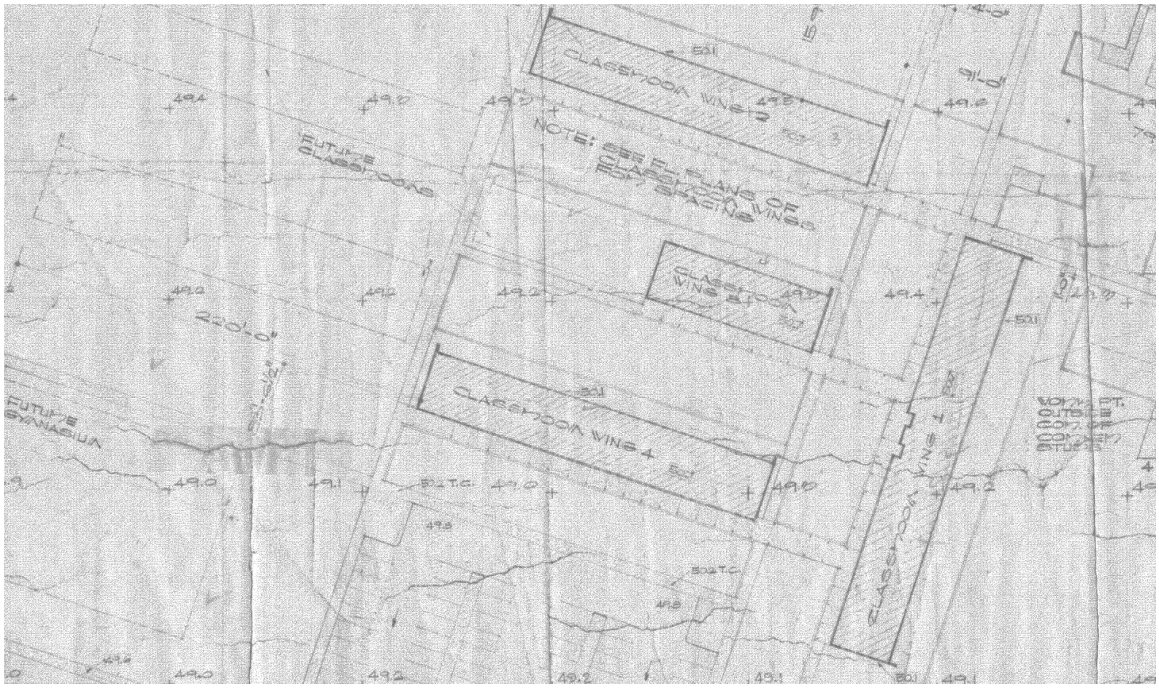


Figure 1 Site plan illustrating classroom wings and potential future classroom wings to the west (left), 1955 (Lippold 1955)

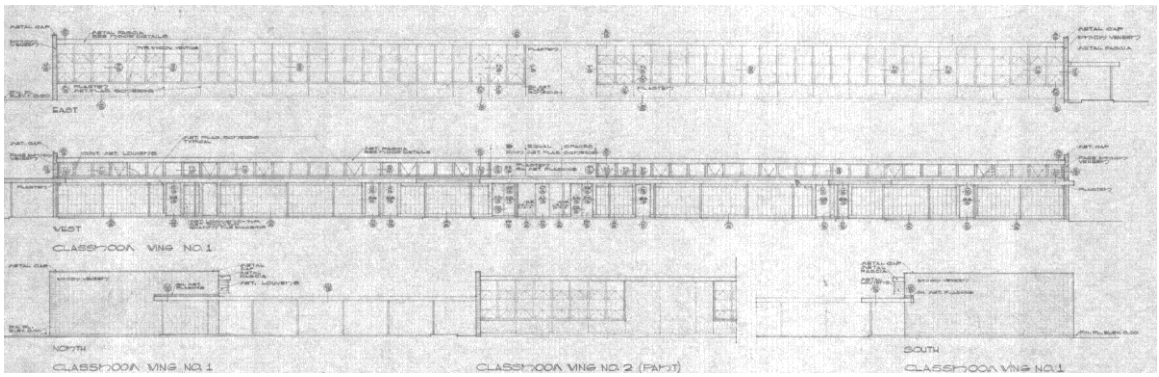


Figure 2 Elevations drawings of Social Sciences wing, 1955 (Lippold 1955)

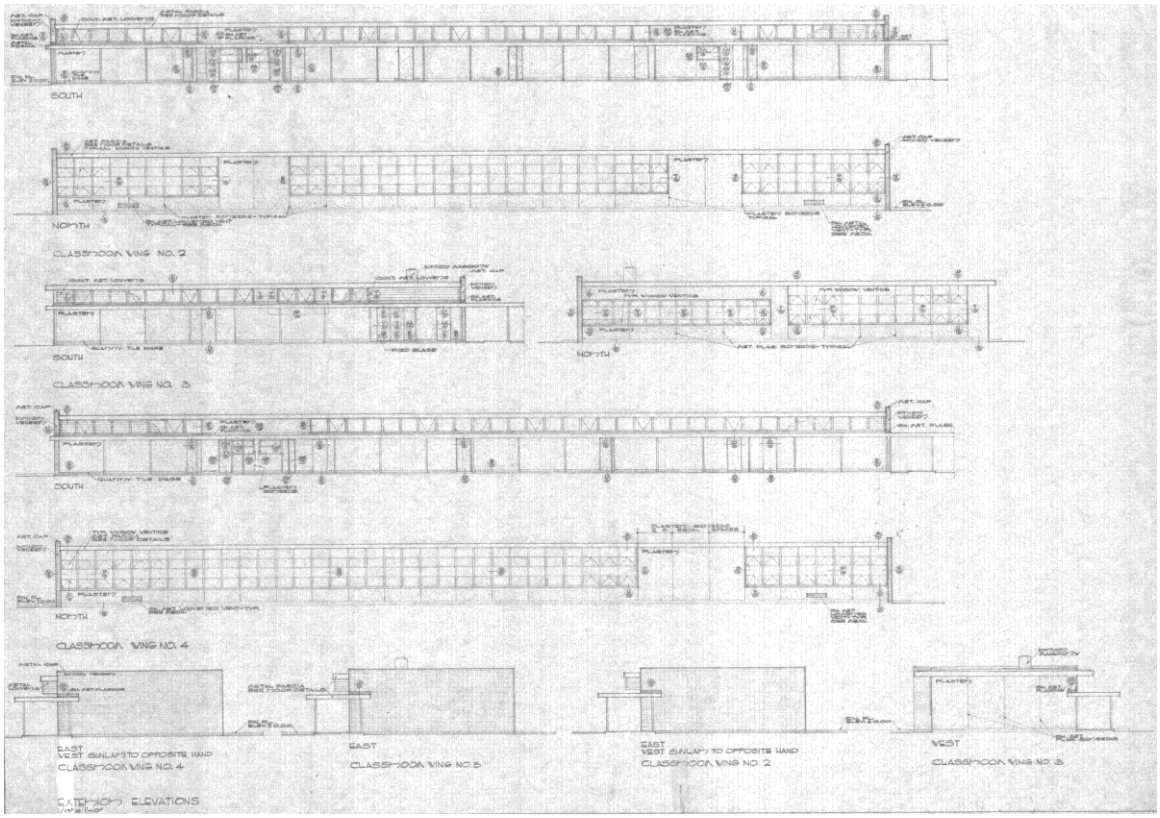


Figure 3 Elevations drawings of Physical Science, Humanities, and Business wings, 1955 (Lippold 1955)

Alterations:
Several windows along the clerestories of the wings have been painted over, screen, or replaced by opaque panels at unknown dates

References:

Lippold, Benjamin
1955 Architectural plans. Master Campus Original plans. On file with State Center Community College District Facilities Planning.

State Center Community College District (SCCCD)
2025 Reedley College Building Summary Report by Year Built. Provided October 6, 2025. On file with State Center Community College District Facilities Planning.

University of California, Santa Barbara Library Special Collections, FrameFinder Aerial Photograph Database (UCSB)
1965 Cartwright Aerial Surveys. Flight CAS-fre, frame 11-132. https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/ (accessed November 2025).

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Physical Education Buildings and Gymnasium

P1. Other Identifier: Building 12 (Gymnasium), Building 17 (Physical Education Staff Offices), Building 19 (Men's Physical Education Building), Building 23 (Women's Physical Education Building)

***P2. Location:** ☒**Unrestricted** ***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTMs: Zone 11S -Gymnasium: 279874.47 mE/ 4053948.07 mN; Women's P.E.: 279893.12 mE/ 4053876.41 mN; Men's P.E. 279820.95 mE/ 4053909.94 mN; P.E. Staff Offices: 279894.14 mE/ 4053904.37 mN e. Other Locational Data: None.

***P3a. Description:** The three Physical Education-related (P.E.) buildings and Gymnasium are situated near the center of the southern end of the campus, just east of the track, baseball and softball facilities. These buildings were originally constructed between the campus' establishment in 1956 and 1961 (with original plans dated 1955 and 1959), while each building has been subject to varying alteration since ca. 1970. The four buildings surround the north, east, and west sides of a plaza, which originally contained in-ground swimming pools until ca. 1970s. Each building is assigned an individual campus building number and is architecturally and physically connected to other buildings in this group by exterior covered walkways that run along their plaza-facing exteriors.

The earliest of the buildings, the Women's P.E. Building, was built in 1956 and designed by architect Benjamin Lippold (Lippold 1956) (P5a. Photograph 1). It served as a fieldhouse or P.E. locker room on the campus until the Gymnasium and additional P.E. buildings were completed in 1961 (Hastrup 1959, Figure 1). Additions to the east side of the Women's P.E. Building and the north side of the Men's P.E. building were designed by architect Paul Schoenwald in 1970 (Schoenwald et al. 1970, Figure 2). (Continued on Page 4)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building HP42. Stadium/ Sports Arena

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☒Element of District

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: West façade of the Women's P.E. building, facing east. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒Historic 1956, 1961, 1970 (State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District - 1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Josh Bevan, AICP, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025 ***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Foster, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025 *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

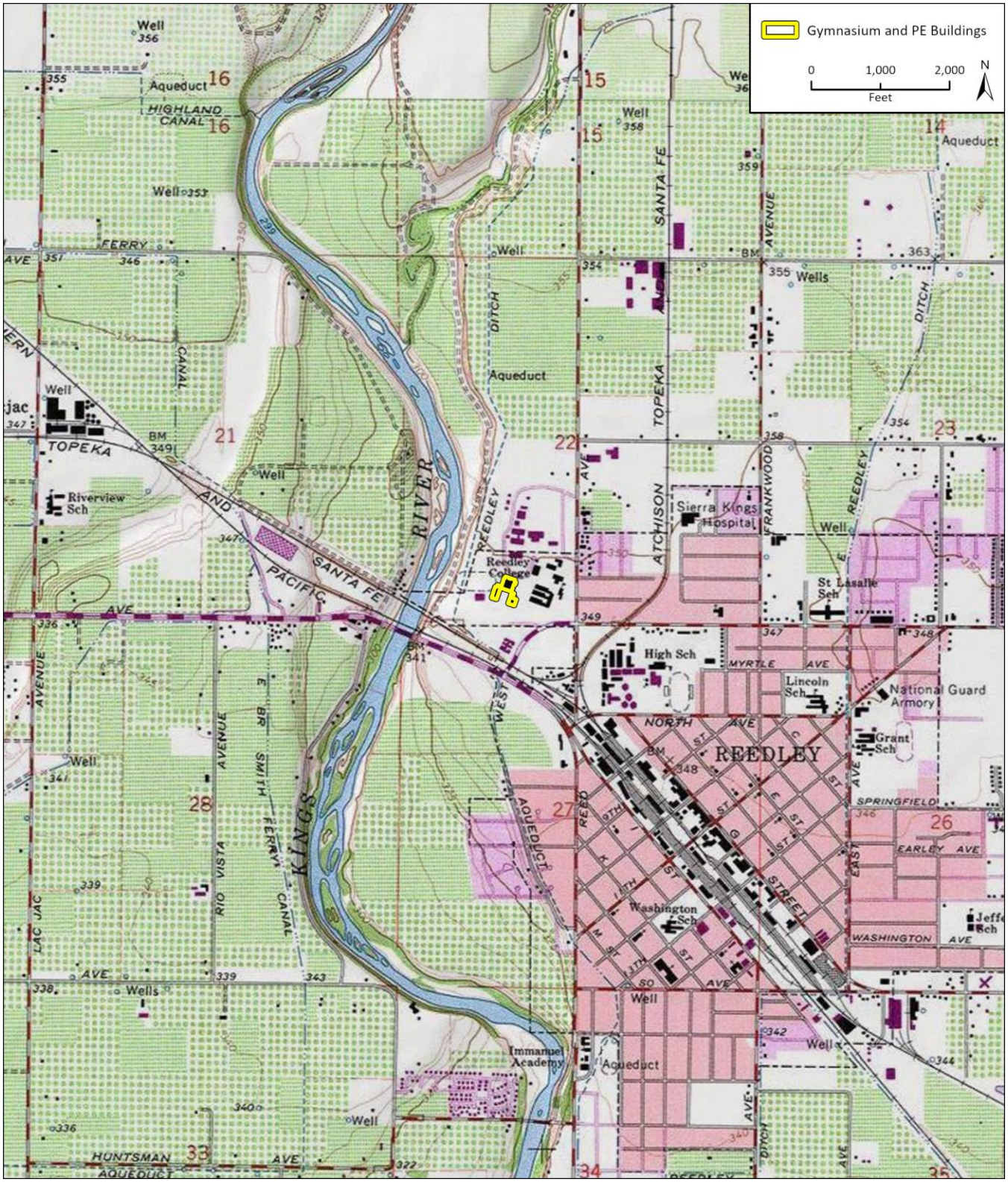
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #** Physical Education Buildings and Gymnasium

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.* ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1966 (revised to 1982)



*** Required information**

P4a. Description (Continued from Page 1):

Women's P.E. Building

The Women's Physical Education (P.E.) building is a one-story building with a rectangular footprint and flat roof. It occupies the southeast corner of this quadrangle and is situated immediately south of the P.E. Staff Offices building. It features a stucco exterior with banks of aluminum-frame clerestory windows along its east and west façades (Photograph 2). A covered walkway along the west side of the building continues to the P.E. Staff Offices building to the north. The north façade, specifically along the 1970 east addition, features an entrance near set behind a small privacy screen and restroom or locker entrance, as well as two single-entry flush doors set behind metal exterior screen doors (Photograph 3). A square window with a metal frame is located adjacent to these entrances. The south façade is clad in Roman brick, without windows. The building appears to be in good condition.



Photograph 2. East side of Women's P.E. Building, view facing southwest.



Photograph 3. East half of the north façade of the Women's P.E. Building, view facing south.

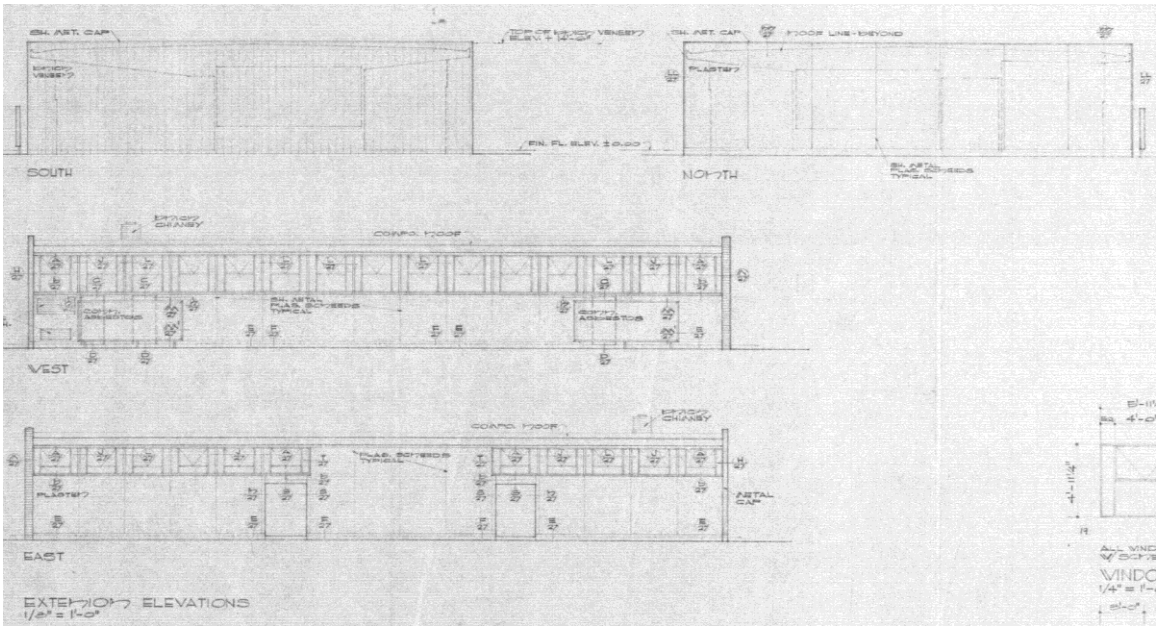


Figure 1 Exterior elevation drawings of Women's P.E. Building, originally the Fieldhouse (Lippold 1955)

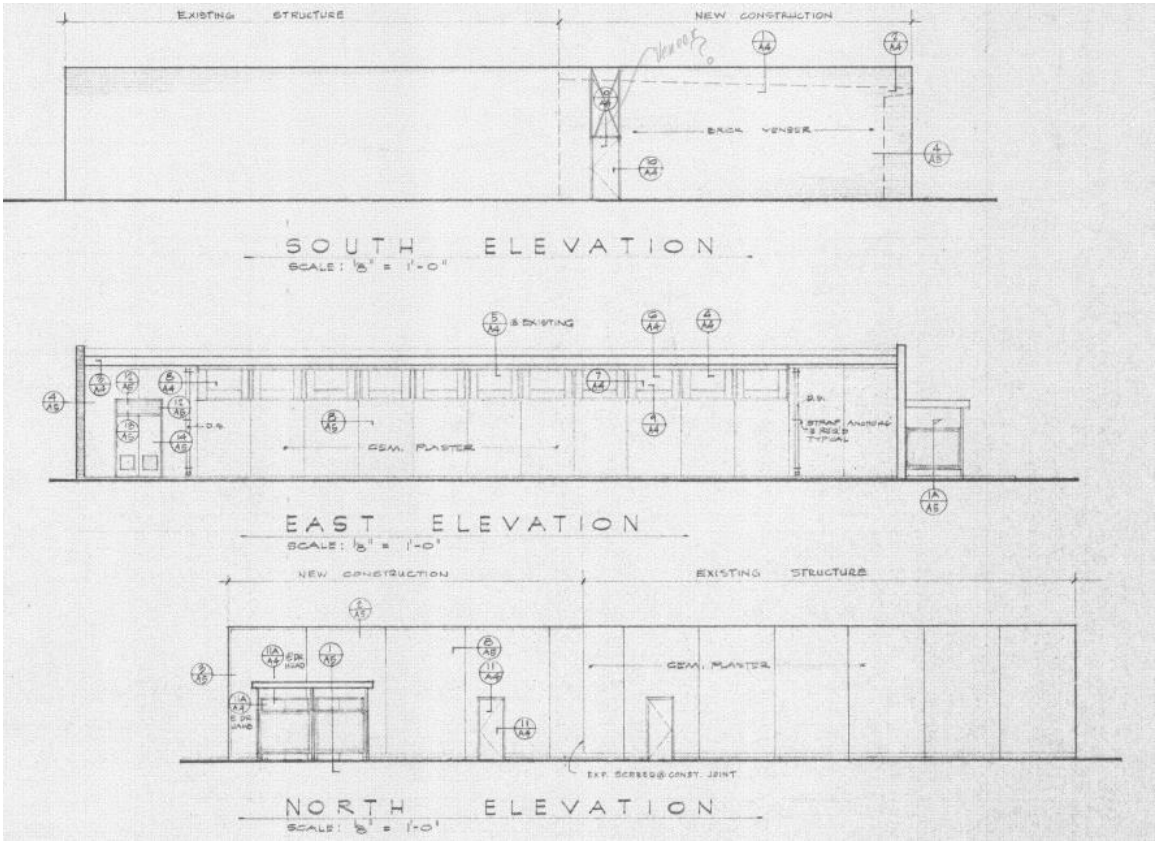


Figure 2 Exterior elevation drawings of 1970 east addition to Women's P.E. Building (Schoenweld et al. 1970)

Gymnasium

The Gymnasium, P.E. Staff Offices, Men's P.E. building, and nonextant in-ground swimming pools were designed by architect William Hastrup (Hastrup 1959, Figure 4 and Figure 3). The Gymnasium is the largest and most prominent of the buildings in the group and occupies the north side of the plaza (Photograph 4). It features entrances containing flush double doors on its west, east, and south sides. The entrances on the west are located beneath a projecting metal canopy with a narrow, flat profile. The entrances on the east are similar but are set beneath a larger canopy supported by steel moment frames. The east and west sides of the building also have moderate overhangs and bands of divided-lite clerestory windows that have been painted over (Photograph 5).

The entrances on the south side are located along a covered walkway that connects to neighboring Men's P.E. Building at the west and the P.E. Staff Offices at the east. This façade has no windows and features exposed steel framing, with the façade plane recessed beyond the structural elements (Photograph 6). The northeast corner of the building features a small, one-story cubic addition with Roman brick cladding. The north exterior has similar exposed structural framing to the south, with no windows, and has enclosures for mechanical systems that were constructed at its base in 2004 (Photograph 7, Phillips Metsch Sweeney Moore 2004). The Gymnasium appears to be in good condition.



Photograph 4. West exterior of the Gymnasium, viewed facing southeast.



Photograph 5. East exterior of the Gymnasium, viewed facing west from classroom wings.



Photograph 6. South exterior of the Gymnasium, viewed facing north from athletics plaza.



Photograph 7. North exterior of the Gymnasium, viewed facing southwest.

Men's P.E. Building

The Men's Physical Education (P.E.) building is situated to the southwest of the Gymnasium, along the west side of the plaza (Photograph 8 and Photograph 9). Originally constructed in 1961, this building is formed from an original one-story south mass and a two-story north addition added in 1970 (Hastrup 1959: Figure 4 and Figure 3; Schoenwald et al. 1970, Figure 5). It features a stucco exterior with banks of aluminum-frame clerestory windows along the east and west facades of its one-story south section. The east façade features an entrance near the southeast corner. A canopy covering a walkway adjacent to the east façade extends from the north end of the one-story section of the building to the two-story section of the building, where flush-steel doors in single and double configurations are located. The south façade is clad with Roman brick, with no windows. The building appears to be in good condition.



Photograph 8. Men's P.E. Building, south end of east façade, view facing west.



Photograph 9. Men's P.E. Building, north end of east façade, view facing northwest

P.E. Staff Offices

The P.E. Staff Offices building is a one-story building with a rectangular footprint and flat roof with moderate overhangs along its east and west sides (Photograph 10). It occupies the northeastern side of the quad, immediately north of the Women's P.E. building. This building is clad primarily with stucco on its east façade and with Roman brick on its west façade. Fenestration on the east façade includes a curtain wall with four aluminum casement windows set within a grid of "mirawall" opaque panels, as described on original plans (Hastrup 1959, Figure 3 and Figure 4). The west façade features a bank of four windows, which may be ticket windows, near the building's south end; these openings were closed during survey (Photograph 11). A clerestory band window is located within the northern end. The north side of the building is clad with Roman brick and features covered walkway that is connected to a similar walkway that extends to and across the adjacent Gymnasium's south side. Each side of the building contains one to two doors. The building appears to be in good condition.



Photograph 10. North side of P.E. Staff Offices, view facing south.



Photograph 11. P.E. Staff Offices building, viewed from athletics quad, facing northeast.

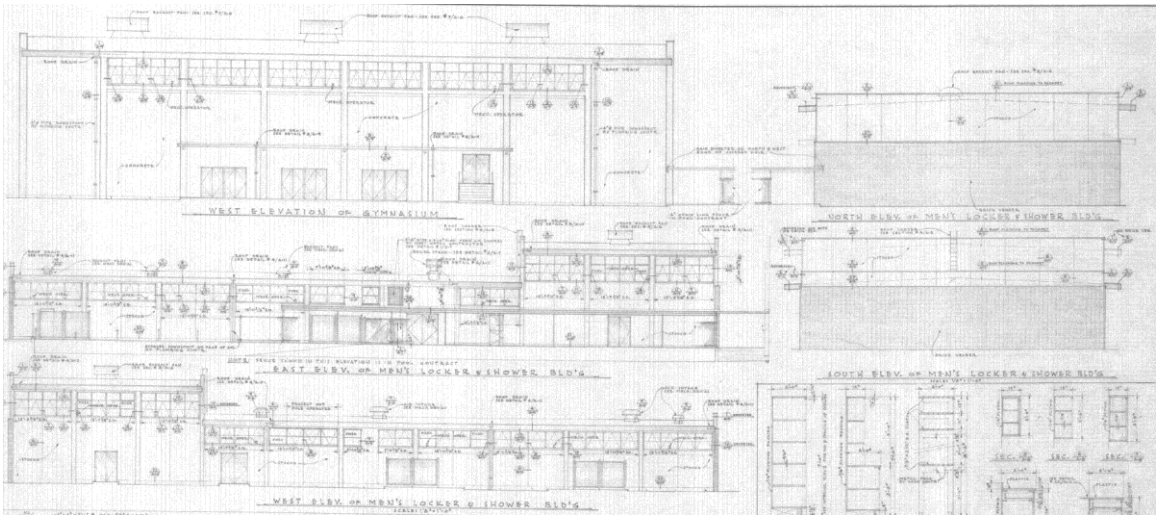


Figure 3 Additional elevation drawings of the Gymnasium and P.E. Staff Offices (Hastrup, 1959)

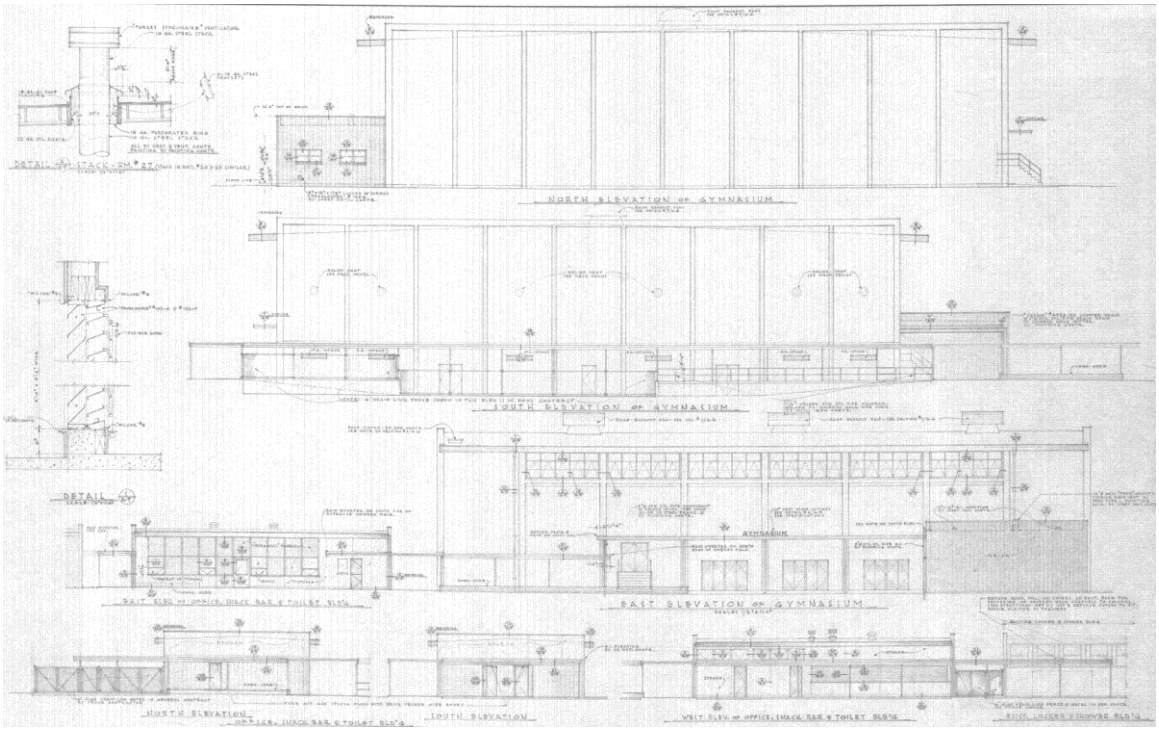


Figure 4 Elevation drawings of the Gymnasium and P.E. Staff Offices (Hastrup, 1959)

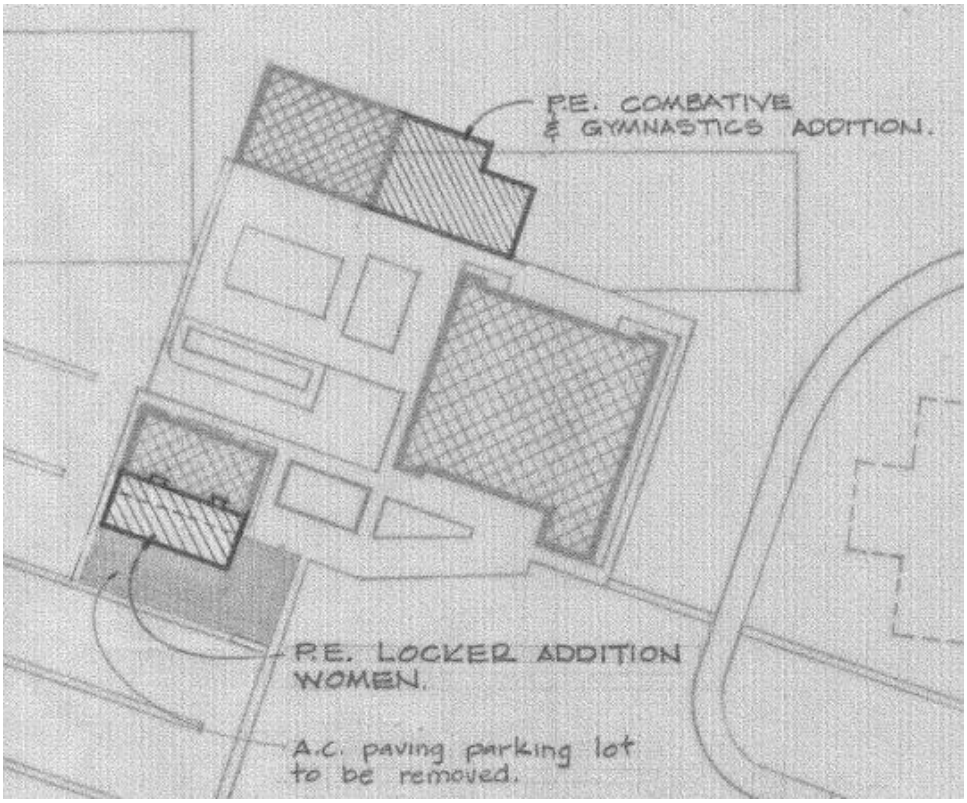


Figure 5 Site plan illustrating 1970 additions to Men's and Women's P.E. buildings (Schoenwald et al. 1970)

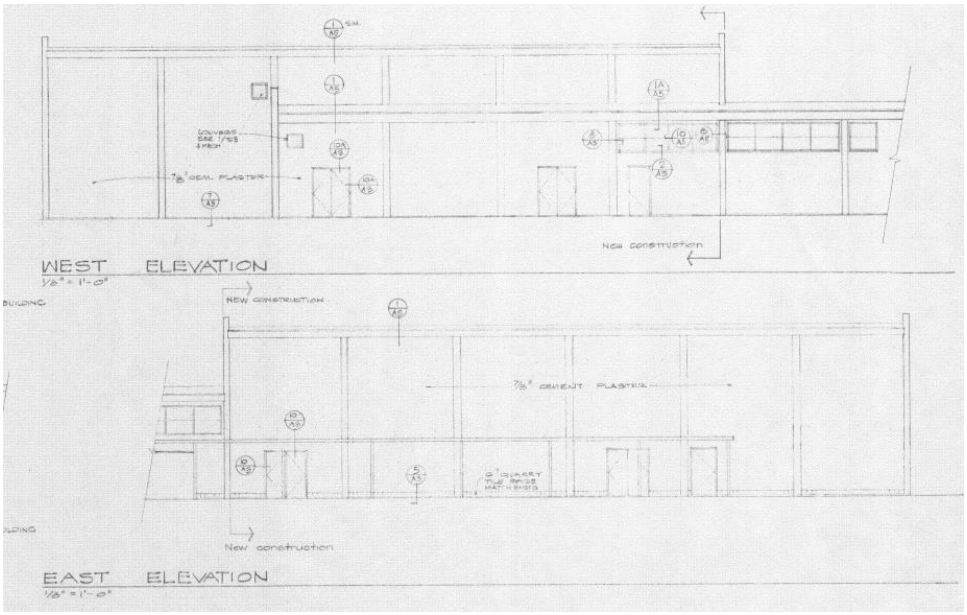


Figure 6 Elevation drawing of Men's P.E. Building's 1970 north addition (Schoenwald et al. 1970)

References:

Hastrup, William
1959 Architectural plans for Gymnasium and P.E. Buildings. On file with State Center Community College District Facilities Planning.

Lippold, Benjamin
1955 Architectural plans. Master Campus Original plans. On file with State Center Community College District Facilities Planning.

Phillips Metsch Sweeney Moore
2004 Architectural plans Reedley College Gym HVAC. On file with State Center Community College District Facilities Planning.

Schoenwald, Paul et al.
1970 Architectural plans for P.E. Combat & Gymnastics Additions. On file with State Center Community College District Facilities Planning.

State Center Community College District (SCCCD)
2025 Reedley College Building Summary Report by Year Built. Provided October 6, 2025. On file with State Center Community College District Facilities Planning.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Student Personnel

P1. Other Identifier: Building 15

*__P2. Location: ☒ Unrestricted__

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 280087.74 mE/ 4053977.95 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

The Student Personnel Building, the former library, sits at the southeastern edge of the campus along North Reed Avenue and houses the Welcome Center, Admissions & Records, Business Services, Counseling, Early College and Health Services. The main portion of the building is one-story while a small portion at the southeast is two stories. The T-shape building rests on a concrete foundation and is capped with a flat roof with wide overhanging boxed eaves. Clad in smooth stucco and brick, the west elevation features the main entrance with glazed aluminum-framed sliding doors with aluminum-framed transoms (Photograph 1). The west elevation includes square aluminum-framed fixed pane windows. The south elevation features vertical sash window which sits under an awning and a ribbon window with vertical sliding sash windows (Photograph 2). The eastern portion of the building is two-stories, with one entrance on the second floor on the north elevation which leads to a covered walkway and elevator structure added in 2001 (Photograph 3; Smith 2001). The north elevation features full-width aluminum-framed windows. Based on architectural drawings, Reedley replaced the roofing in 1987 including the built-up system, sheeting, flashing, pipes and drains (Roof Systems Engineering 1987). Additionally, all exterior doors were replaced at an unidentified time. Continued on Page 3.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☒Element of District

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Student Personnel building west and south elevations. View facing northeast. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒Historic 1956 (Lippold 1955, State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, AICP, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025. *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

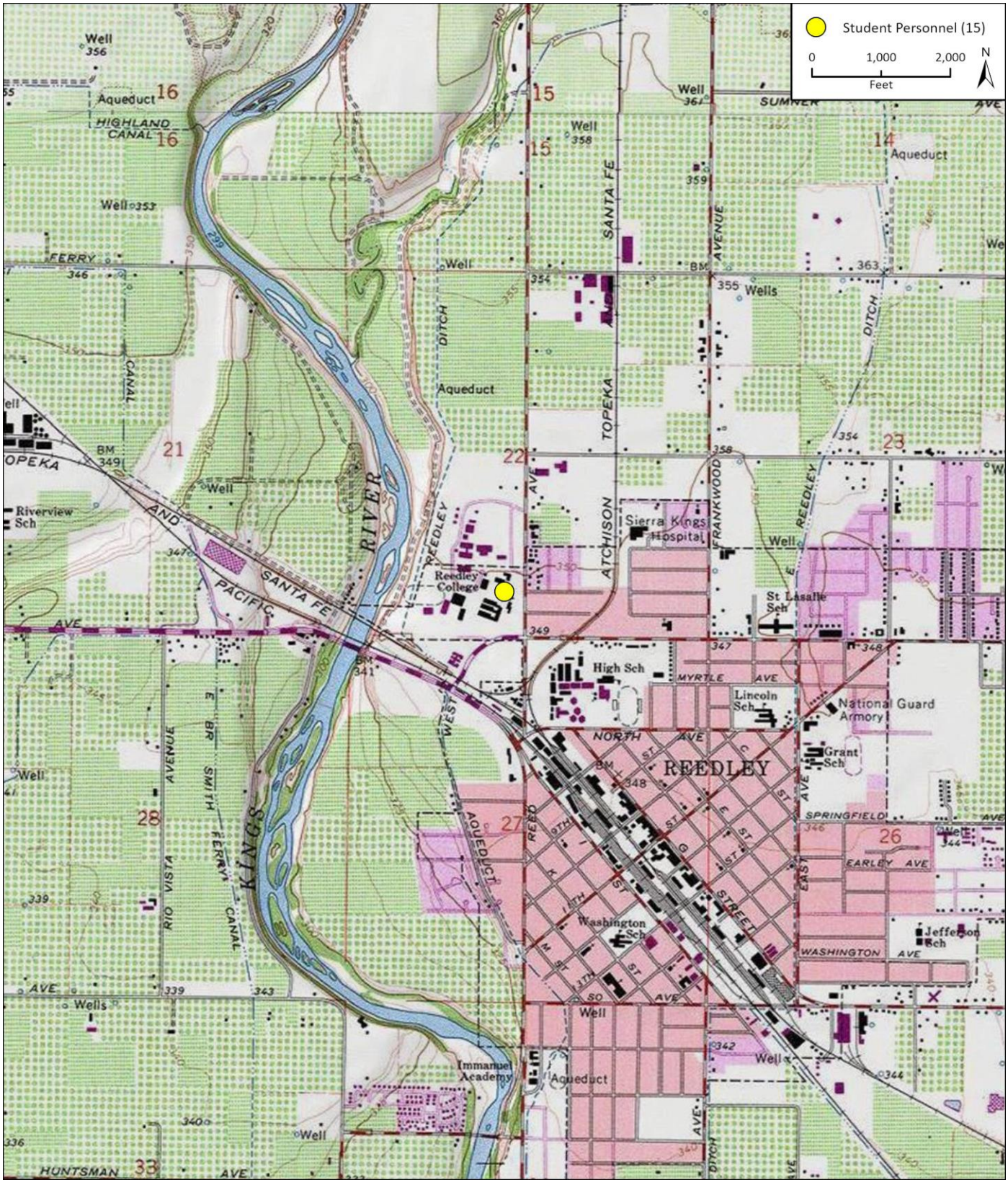
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #** Student Personnel

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.* ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



*** Required information**

P4a. Description (Continued from Page 1):



Photograph 2. West and south elevations. View facing north. October 13, 2025.



Photograph 3. North elevation of two-story portion attached to covered walkway and brick-clad elevator structure. View facing south. October 13, 2025.

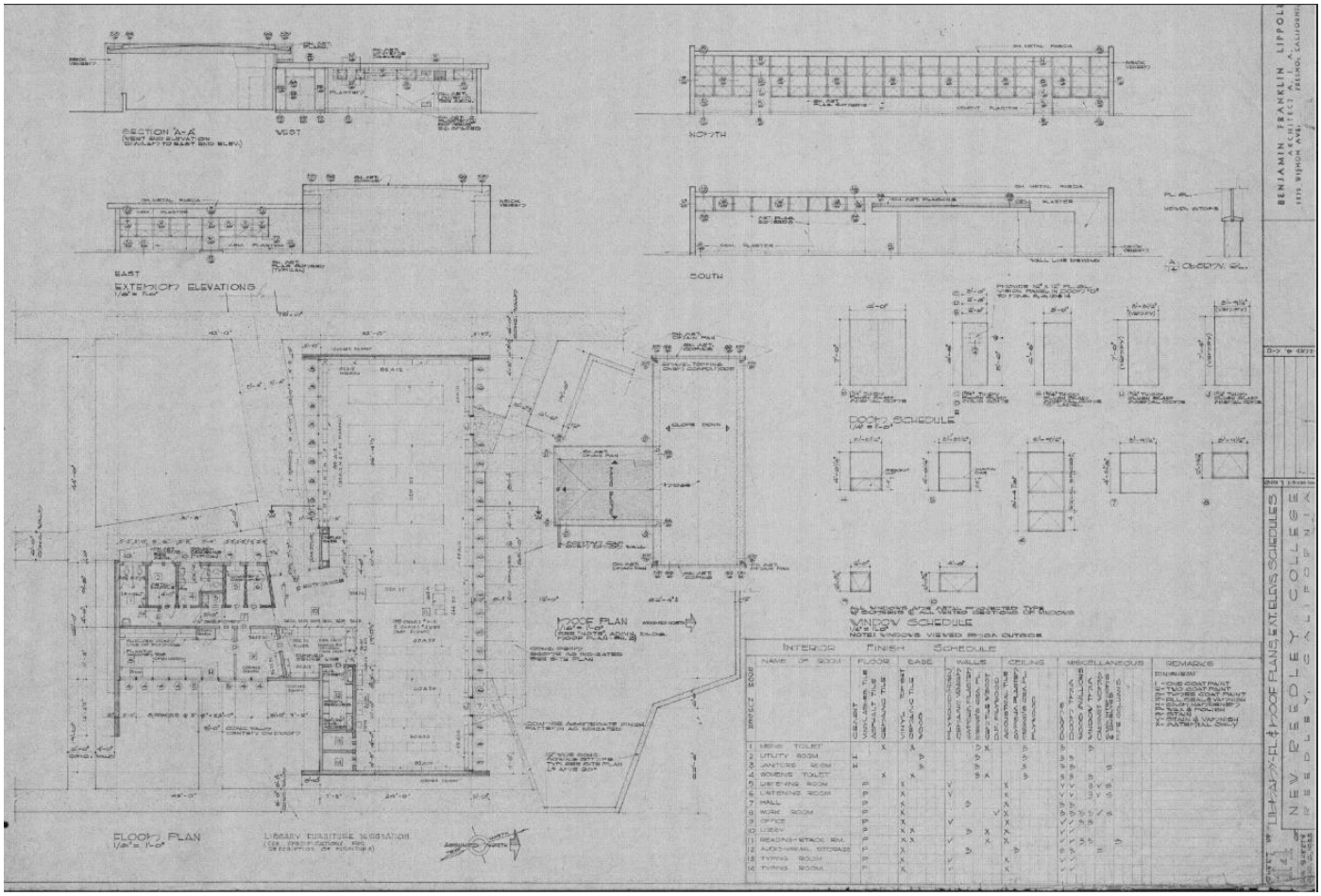


Figure 1. Plans and Elevations for Student Personnel, the Former Library from 1955 (Lippold 1955).

References:

Lippold, Benjamin Franklin. 1955. "Library Roof and Floor Plans – New Reedley College."

Roof Systems Engineering. 1987. "Re-roof of Kings River Community College Student Personnel Building." Project No. 2547. March 24.

Smith, John H. 2001. "Reedley College Student Services Elevator Addition." SIM Architects Job No. 00-57. March 30.

State Center Community College District. 2025. Building Summary Report for Reddley College. Fusion 2 Space Inventory.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Receiving

P1. Other Identifier: Building 16

*__P2. Location: ☒ Unrestricted__

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 279999.72 mE/ 4054057.15 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

Located at the center of the campus, the Receiving Building is rectangular in plan and sits on a concrete slab. The building is capped with a side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and clad in sheets of corrugated metal. The exterior is clad in non-original rough stucco. The west elevation features a large opening with a metal roll-up door and double flush metal doors and the south elevation has a recessed entrance, aluminum-frame window, and louvered vent. The building was not accessed during field survey, and the description is based on a Google Earth image (Photograph 1). Based on visual observation, new stucco and roof cladding were added at an unidentified time.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Receiving Building, facing northeast (Google Earth 2019).

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒Historic 1956 (State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025
***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025. *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

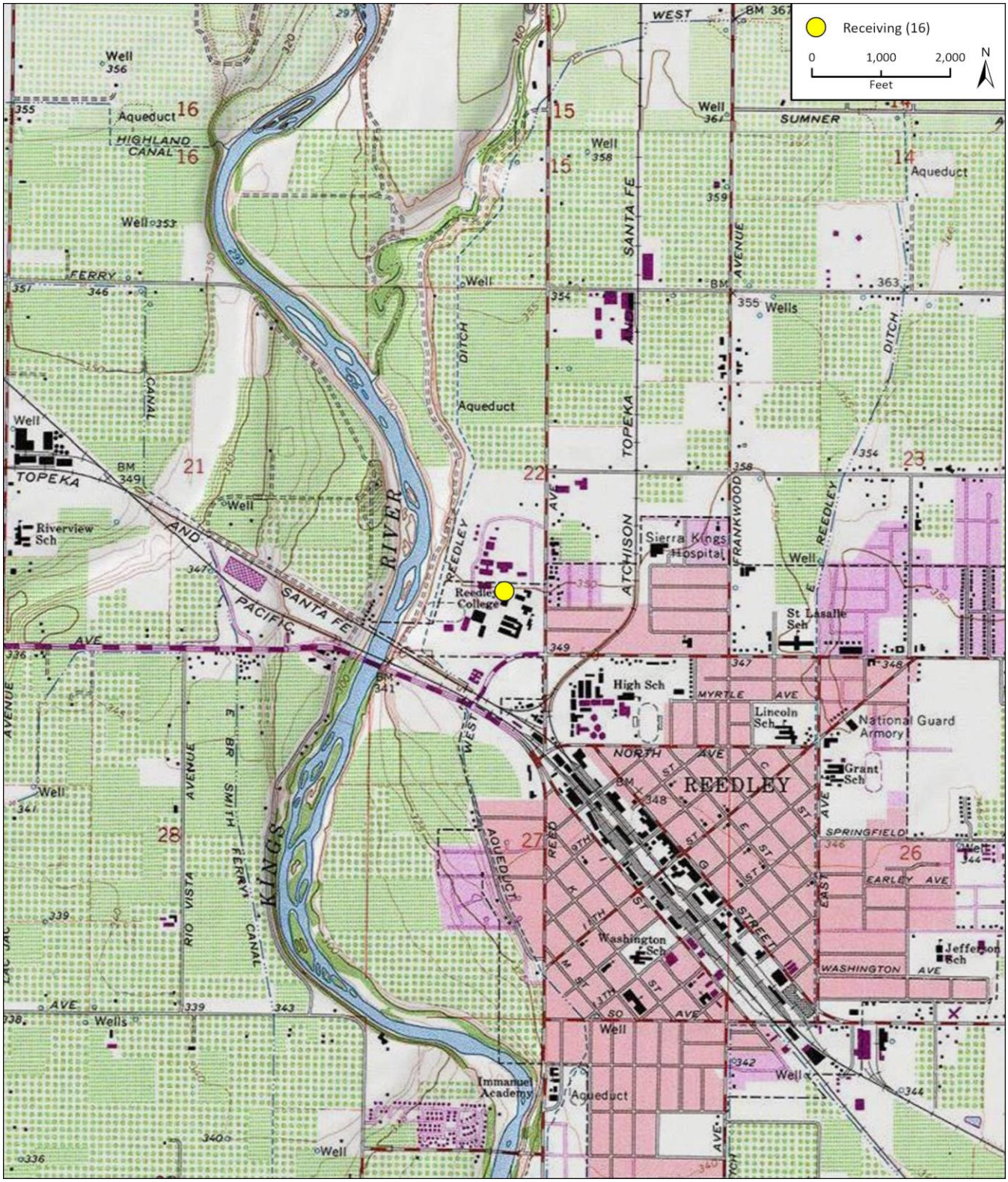
Page 2 **of** 3

***Resource Name or #** Receiving

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.*

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



* Required information

References:

State Center Community College District
2025 Building Summary Report for Reedley College by Year Built. Fusion 2 Space Inventory. October 6. On file with SCCCD.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

***Resource Name or #:** Student Center and Cafeteria

P1. Other Identifier: Building 22 and Building 25

*__P2. Location: ☒ Unrestricted__

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 279893.73 mE/ 4053904.38 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:** Constructed in 1956 and 1965, the Student Center and Cafeteria building is located at the center of the Reedley College campus on the east side of Campus Drive. The building has an irregular footprint constructed on a concrete slab and capped with a flat roof with overhanging eaves at sections of the west and north elevations. The building has a central two-story portion also referred to as a clerestory capped with a shed roof and the exterior constructed of curtain walls and aluminum sunscreens or fins (Photograph 1). The building is constructed of tilt-up concrete panels and brick veneer on the south elevation. On the west primary elevation, two aluminum-frame glazed doors lead to the entire of the building and flanked by floor-to-ceiling aluminum-frame windows; the entrances and windows are shaded by a concrete canopy. Windows throughout the east and west elevations are non-original one over one windows with a fixed pane unit at the bottom and a hopper window at the top (Photograph 2). The south elevation features two secondary entrances one with a sliding aluminum-frame glazed door and a second not visible in field survey photos adjacent to large, six-pane fixed-pane windows. Based on available building plans, the current windows and clerestory were added in 2008 (Phillips Metsch Sweeney Moore 2008). Continued on Page 3.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☒Element of District

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Student Center and Cafeteria Building West Elevation. View facing southeast. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒Historic 1956 and 1965 (State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025 *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

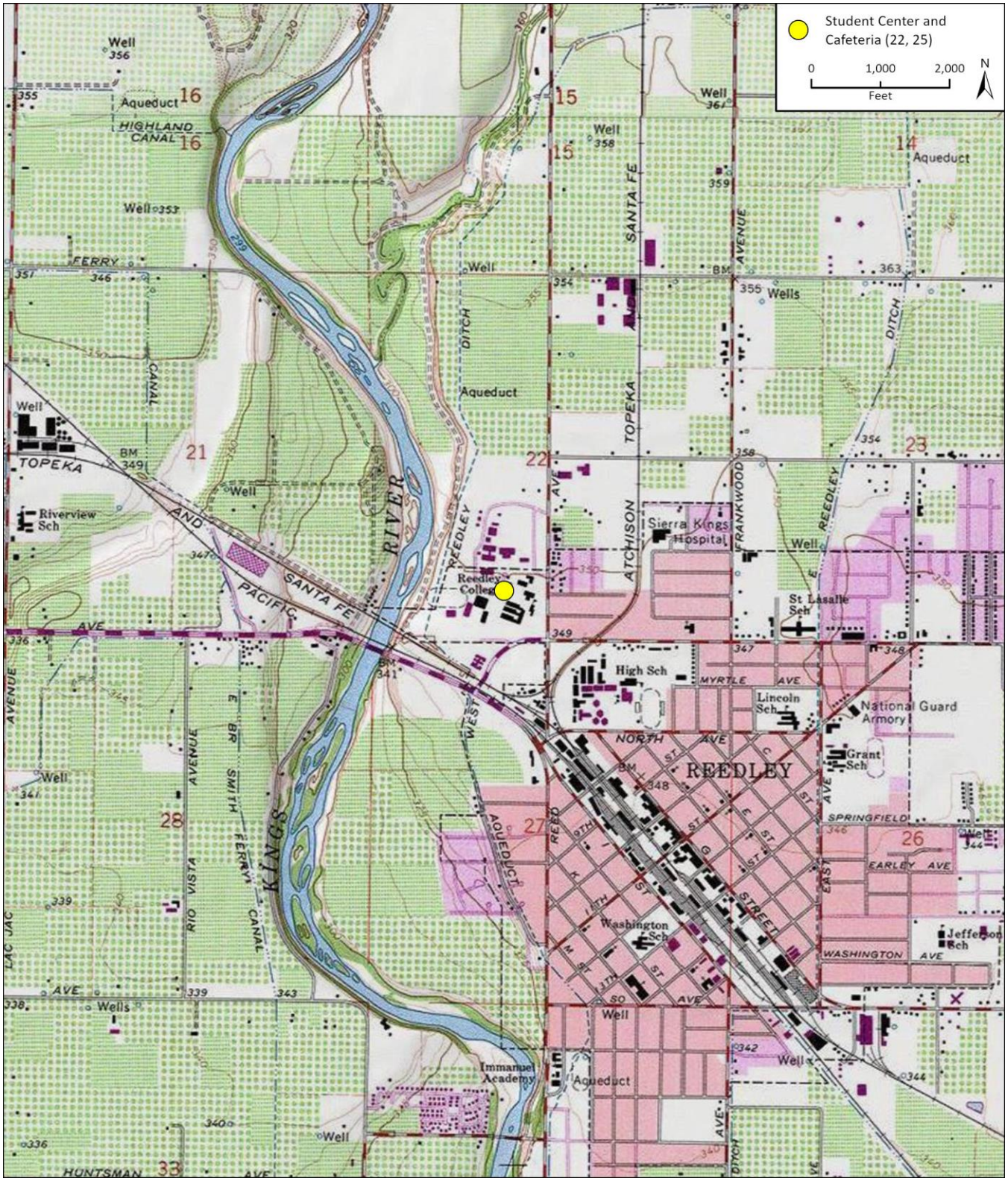
Page 2 **of** 5

***Resource Name or #** Student Center and Cafeteria

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.*

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



* Required information

P4a. Description (Continued from Page 1):



Photograph 2. East elevation showing aluminum-frame windows. View facing southwest. October 13, 2025.



Photograph 3. South elevation showing brick veneer. View northwest. October 13, 2025.

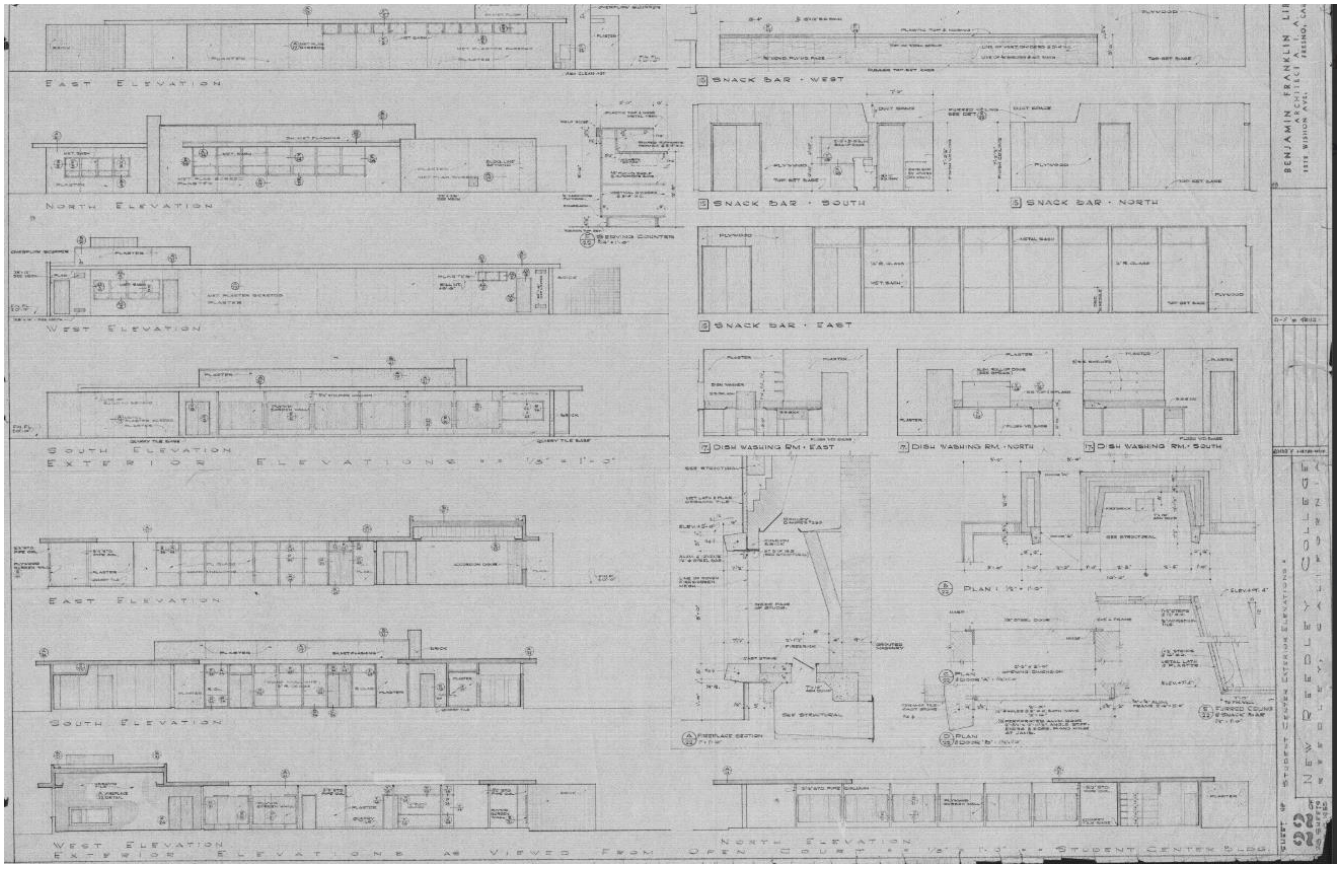


Figure 1. Elevations for the Student Center from 1955 (Lippold 1955).

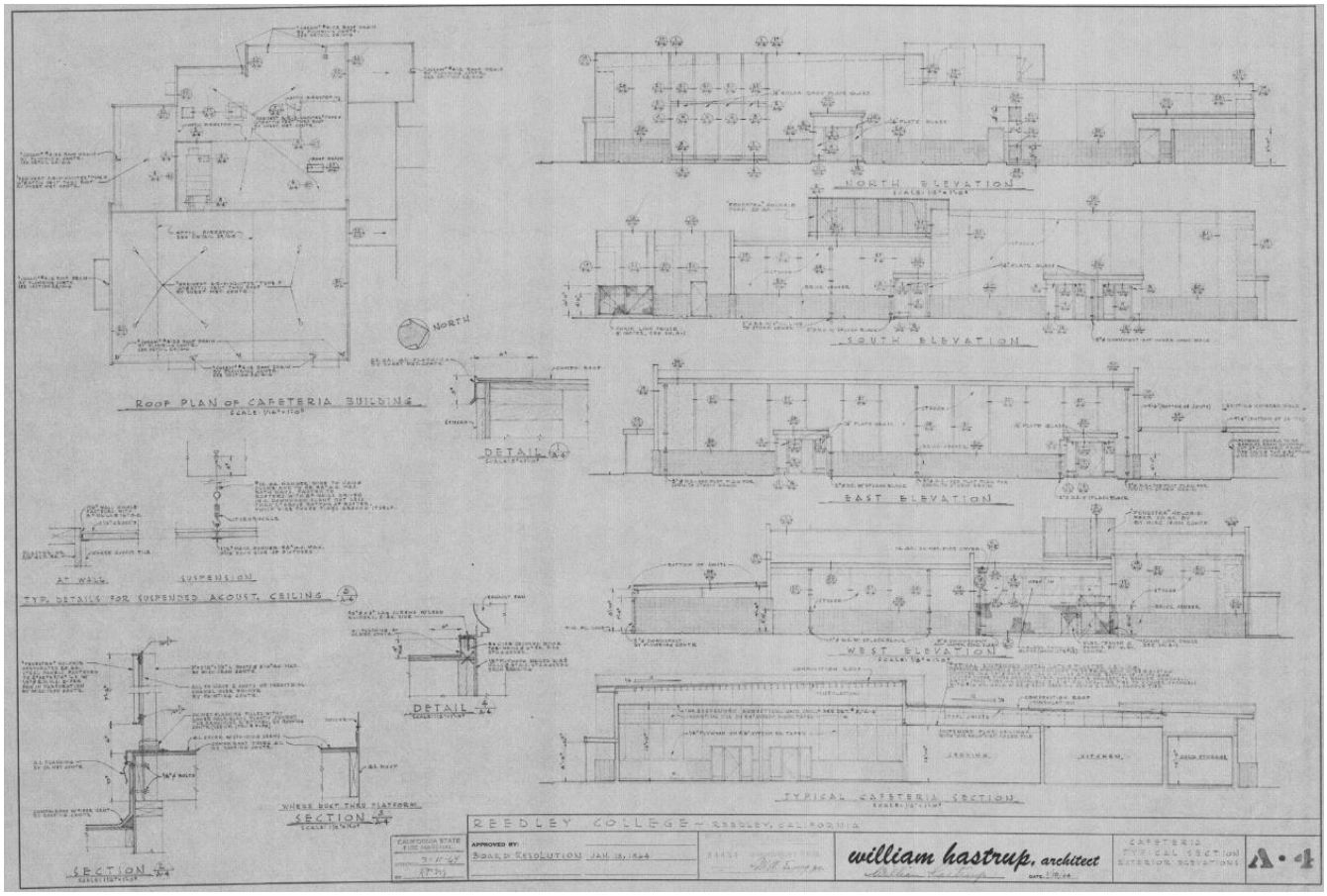


Figure 2. Elevations for the Cafeteria from 1964 (Hastrup 1964).

References:

Hastrup, William. 1964. "Cafeteria Typical Sections, Elevations – Reedley College." January 13.

Lippold, Benjamin Franklin. 1955. ""Student Center Exterior Elevations – Reedley College."

Phillips Metsch Sweeney Moore 2008. "BLDG 22 and 25 Student Center / Cafeteria Enlarged Site Plan." Job Number 5037.06. April 3.

State Center Community College District
2025 Building Summary Report for Reedley College by Year Built. Fusion 2 Space Inventory. October 6. On file with SCCCD.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Bookstore

P1. Other Identifier: Building 24

*P2. **Location:** ☒ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 280024.40 mE/ 4054011.20 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

Located at the center of the campus, the Bookstore exhibits a rectangular plan sitting on a concrete foundation. The flat roof has overhanging canopies constructed of concrete on portions of the south and east elevations. The exterior is clad in rough stucco and brick veneer with a stacked bond. The primary, south elevation features the main entrance with aluminum-frame sliding glass doors with a large aluminum-frame transom divided into two panes and a large aluminum-framed fixed pane window to the east (Photograph 1). The west elevation has no fenestration or architectural elaborations (Photograph 2). The east and north elevations are devoid of fenestration. The north elevation is clad in brick veneer (Photograph 3). Based on original drawings from 1961, the main entrance doors on the south elevation were added at an unidentified time (Hastrup 1964). Continued on Page 3.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☒Element of District

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Bookstore south elevation. View facing northwest. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒Historic 1964 (Hastrup 1964, State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation**: Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025 *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

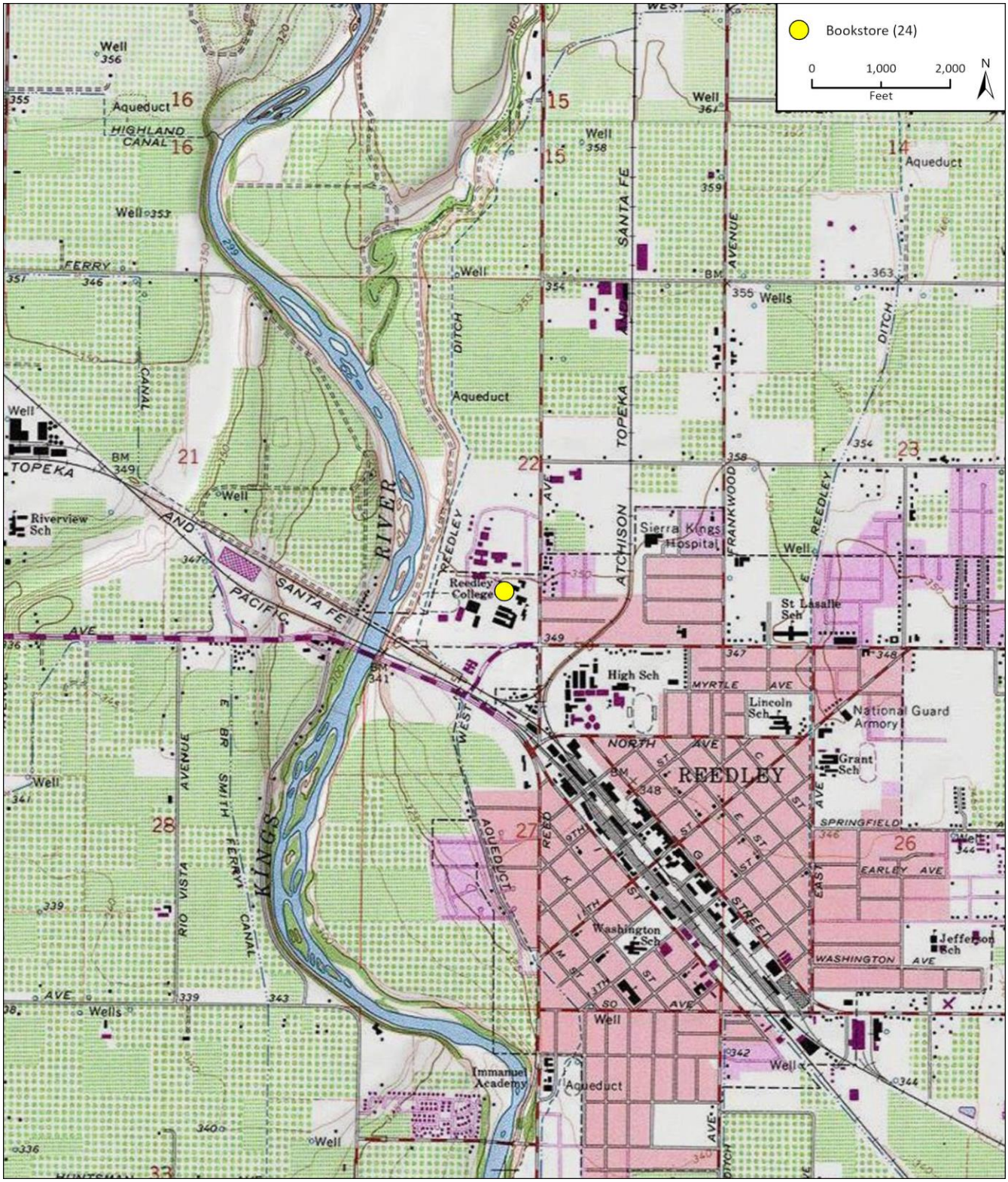
Page 2 **of** 4

***Resource Name or #** Bookstore

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.*

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



*** Required information**

P4a. Description (Continued from Page 1):



Photograph 2. West elevation stucco siding. View facing southeast. October 13, 2025.



Photograph 3. North and east elevations. View facing south. Ocotber 13, 2025.

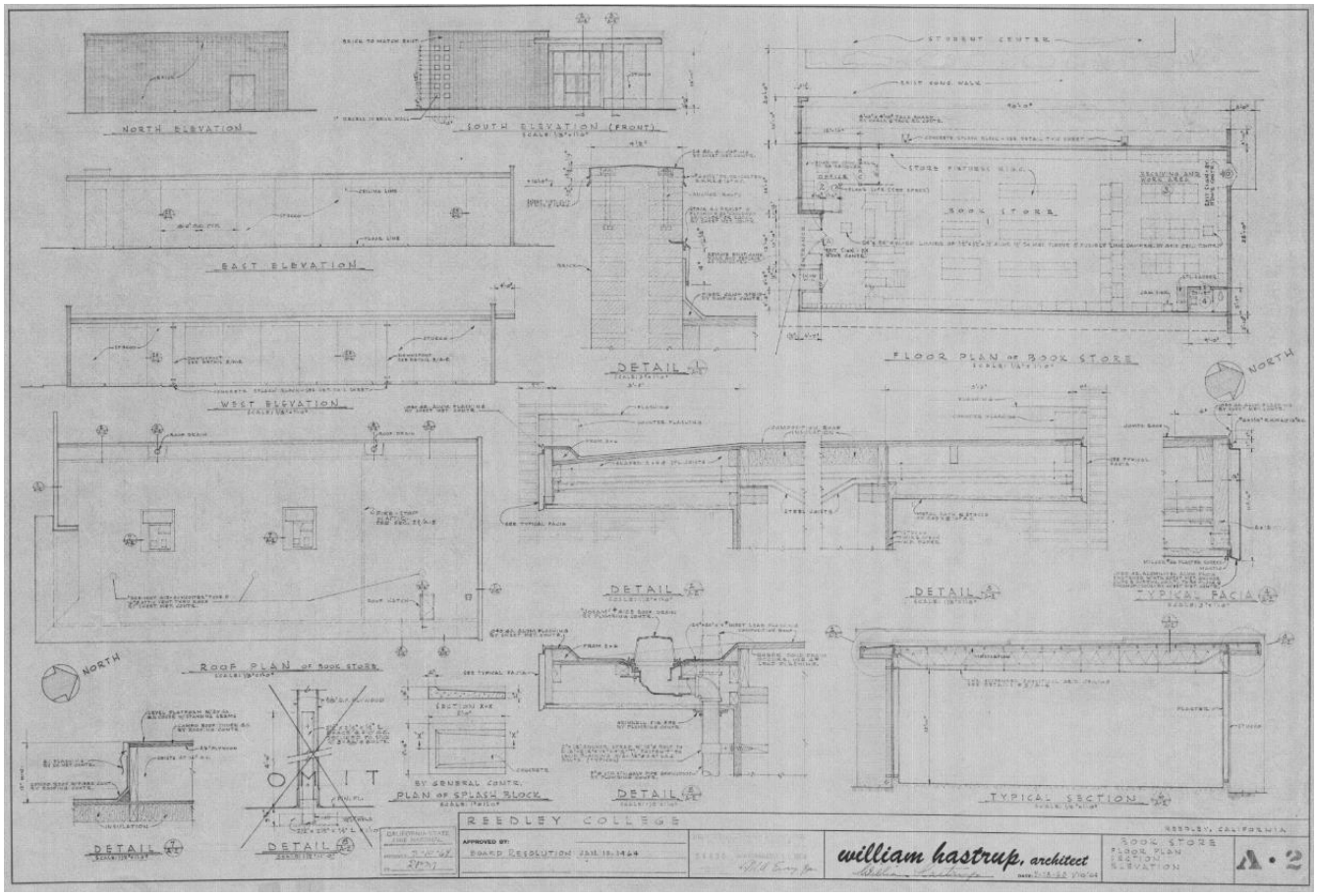


Figure 1. Elevations for the Bookstore from 1964 (Halstrup 1964).

References:

Hastrup, William. 1964. "Bookstore Floor Plan, Elevation, Section." January 13.

State Center Community College District. 2025. Building Summary Report for Reedley College. Fusion 2 Space Inventory.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Faculty Offices Annex

P1. Other Identifier: Building 26

***P2. Location:** ☒ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 280086.82 mE/ 4053901.60 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

The Faculty Offices Annex is located at the southeastern end of Reedley College, west of North Reed Avenue. Constructed in 1961, the annex building is a portable or manufactured building rectangular in plan and elevated off the ground on a concrete foundation. The building is capped with a front-gable roof with overhanging eaves. The roofing material is corrugated metal panels, and the exterior walls are clad in metal siding. The west elevation features an entrance with a flush metal door with a small narrow window covered by an awning; a louvered vent is located within the gable above the entrance (Photograph 1). The south elevation has two floor-to-ceiling windows, one divided into eight panes of glass and one divided with four panes of glass. The north and east elevations were not accessible during field survey. Based on original plans from 1967, the original flush wood door entrance was replaced with the extant door and the awning added at an unidentified time (Kaestner, Hoerner & Young, Inc. 1967). Continued on Page 3.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☒Element of District

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: South and west elevations. Facing northeast. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒Historic 1967 (State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:**

Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025 *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

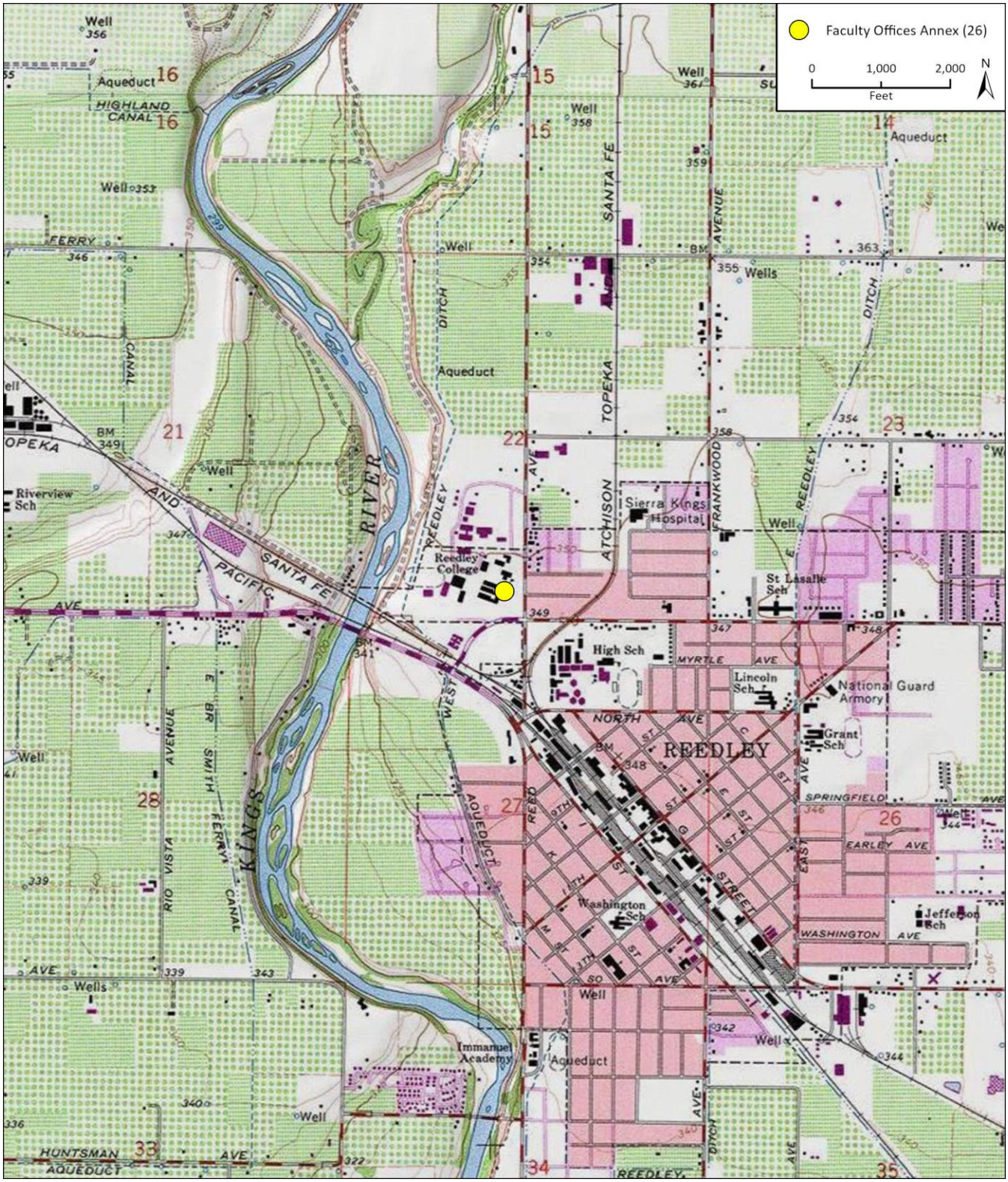
Page 2 **of** 3

***Resource Name or #** Faculty Offices Annex

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.*

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



* Required information

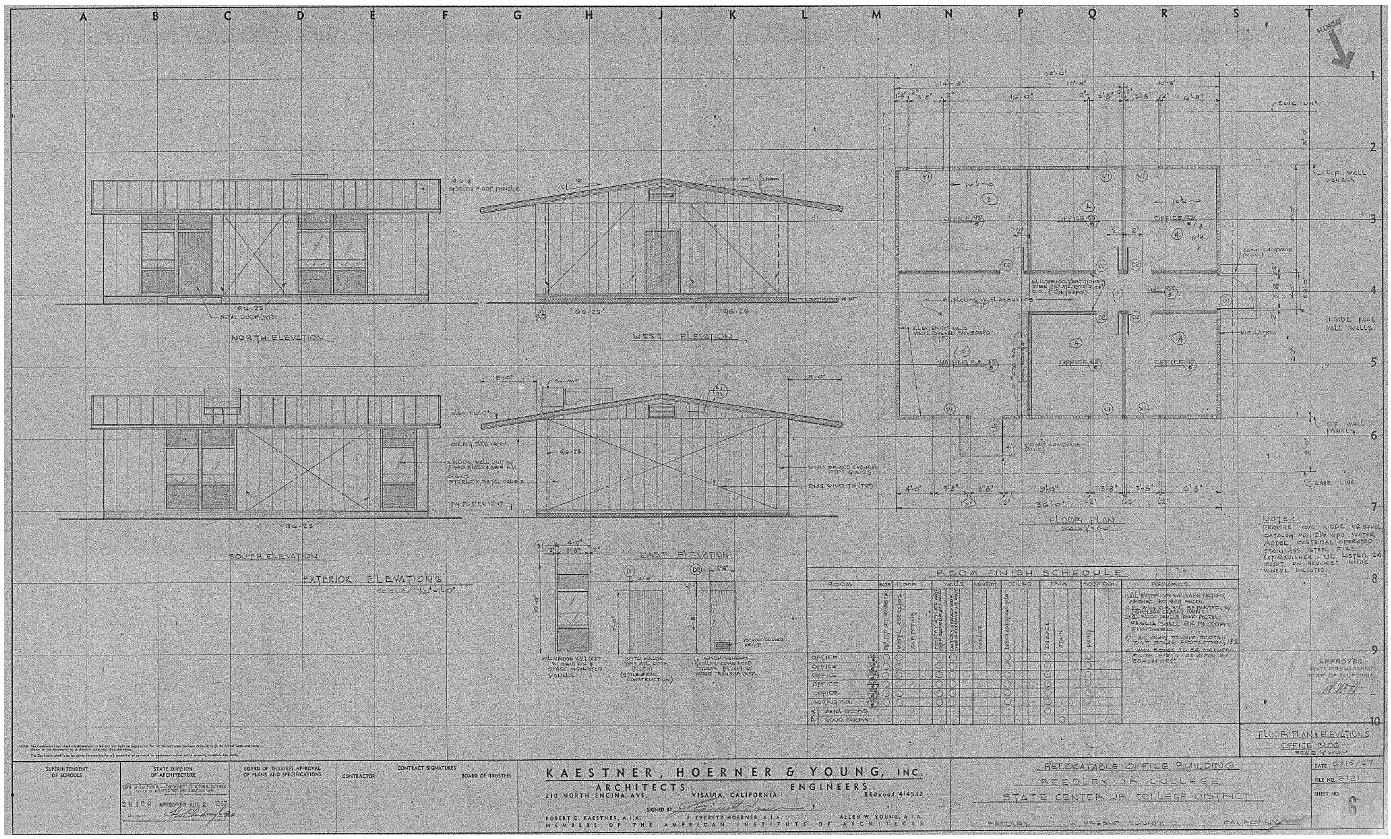


Figure 1. Faculty Offices Annex Elevations from 1967 (Kaestner, Hoerner & Young, Inc. 1967)

References:

Kaestner, Hoerner & Young, Inc. 1967. "Relocatable Office Building Reedley Jr. College." File No. 672. June 15.

State Center Community College District. 2025. Building Summary Report for Reddley College. Fusion 2 Space Inventory.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Instructional Center

P1. Other Identifier: Building 27

*__P2. Location: ☒ Unrestricted__

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 280021.64 mE/ 4054049.92 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

Located at the center of the campus, the Instructional Center houses the Center for Student Success. Constructed in 1967, the rectangular-plan building sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a low-pitch, front-gable roof clad in corrugated metal sheets. Wide overhanging eaves create covered walkways on the east and west elevations. Clad in vertical wood board siding, the primary south elevation features sliding aluminum-frame glazed doors with aluminum-frame transoms (Photograph 1). The entrance is covered by an awning constructed of metal framing and corrugated metal panels. The east elevation features three entrances each with flush metal doors and adjacent head-height fixed pane windows surrounded by wood paneling; these windows and wood paneling are likely alterations (Photograph 2). Continued on Page 3.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Instructional Center south elevation. View facing north. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒Historic 1967 (Kaestner, Hoerner & Young Inc. 1967, State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:**

Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025. *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

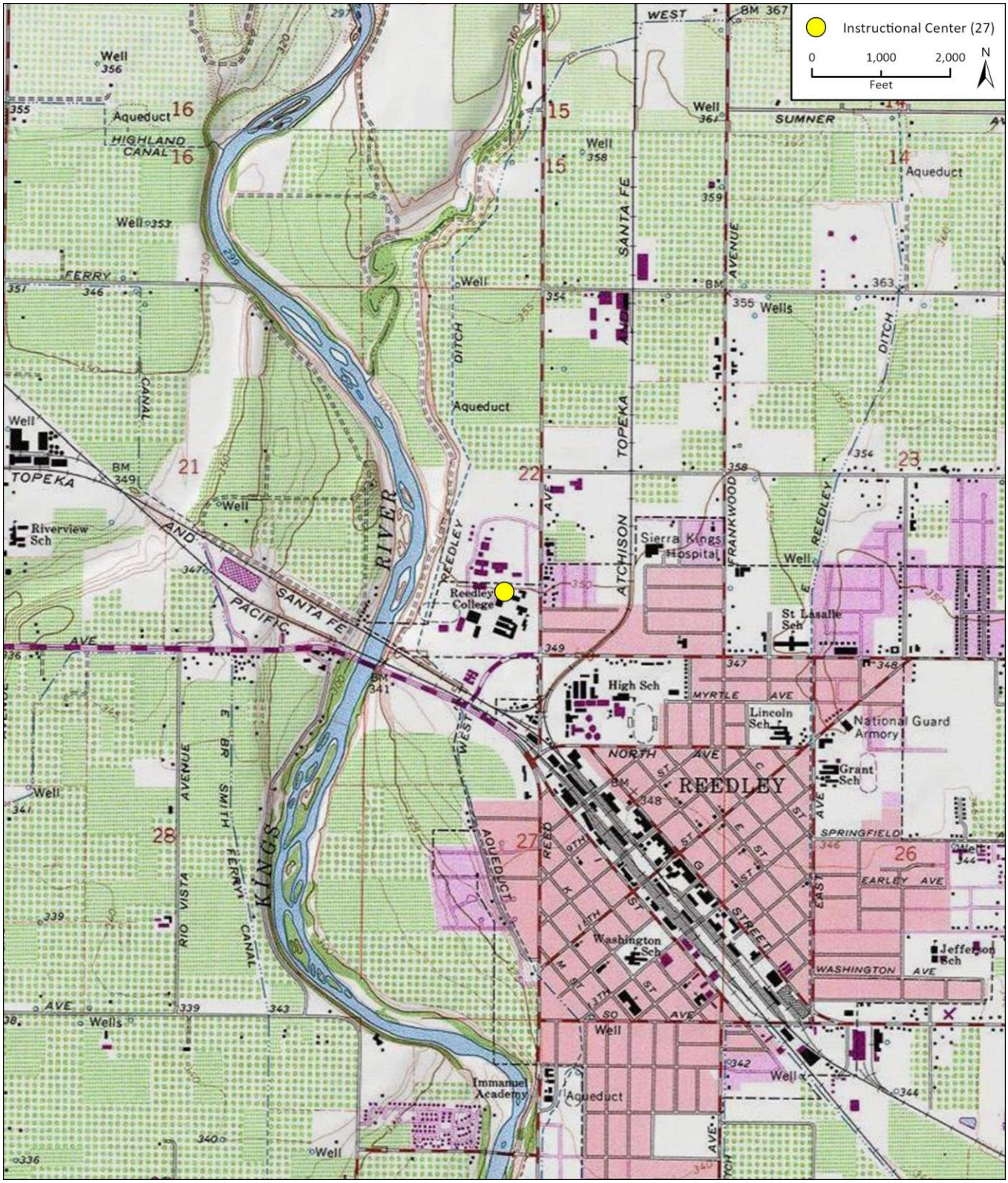
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #** Instructional Center

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.* ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



* Required information

P3a. Description (Continued from Page 1):

Based on available architectural drawings from 1967 and 1998, Reedley College updated the Instructional Center with an accessible ramp on the east elevation and addition of a window on the south elevation adjacent to the entrance (Auratore Associates 1998). Based on visual observations, the building was altered again at an unidentified time: the window and door on the south elevation were replaced with the existing sliding doors, entrances on the east and west elevations at the southern end were enclosed with the existing windows, and the orange canopy added to the south elevation.



Photograph 2. East elevation. View facing west. October 13, 2025.

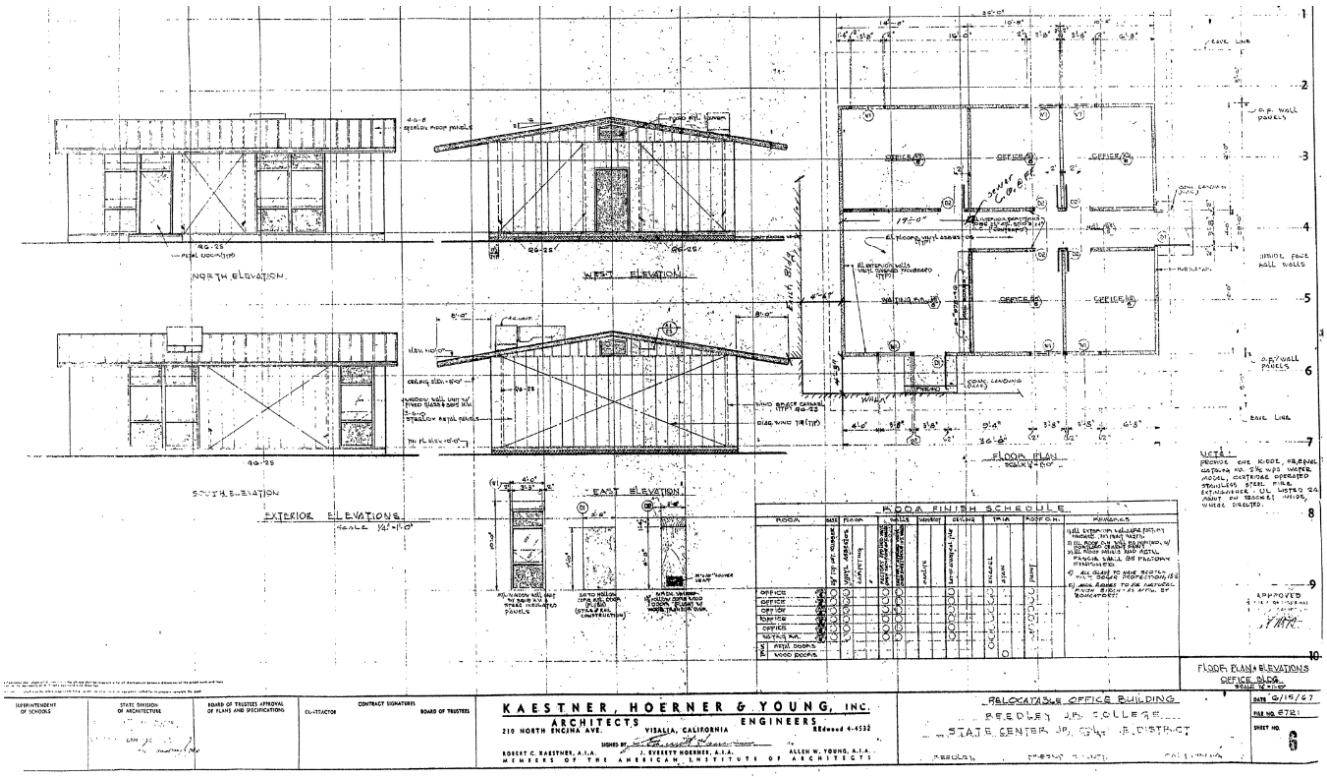


Figure 1. Elevation Plans for the Instructional Center from 1967 (Kaestner, Hoerner & Young Inc. 1967)

References:

Auratore Associates. 1998. "B-Annex Renovation Kings River Community College." Bid No. 9798-17. March 21.

Kaestner, Hoerner & Young Inc. Architects and Engineers. 1967. "Relacatable Office Building, Reedley Jr. College State Center Jr. College District." June 15.

State Center Community College District. 2025. Building Summary Report for Reddley College. Fusion 2 Space Inventory.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Aeronautics Building

P1. Other Identifier: Building 29

*__P2. Location: ☒ Unrestricted__

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 279909.60 mE/ 4054090.89 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

The Aeronautics Buildings is located at the center of the campus on the east side of Campus Drive. Constructed in 1961, the building has an irregular plan sited on a concrete foundation. Constructed of steel framing and tilt-up concrete panels, the building is capped with a flat roof. The primary, west elevation features a large hangar opening with a roll-up metal door with small planes visible on the interior, a second smaller opening with a metal roll-up door, and a personnel entrance with a flush metal door (Photograph 1). Two additional entrances are located on the south elevation, one with a flush metal door and a second with an aluminum-frame glazed door (Photograph 2 and Photograph 3). Additionally, the south elevation features brick cladding on a small extension. The east elevation is divided into eight bays, each with concrete framing and inner portion of concrete with a pebble aggregate cladding (Photograph 4). Based on architectural drawings from 1961, the building is unaltered since original date of construction (Schoenwald 1961). (Continued on Page 3)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Aeronautics Building west elevation. View facing east. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒Historic 1961 (State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:**

Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025. *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

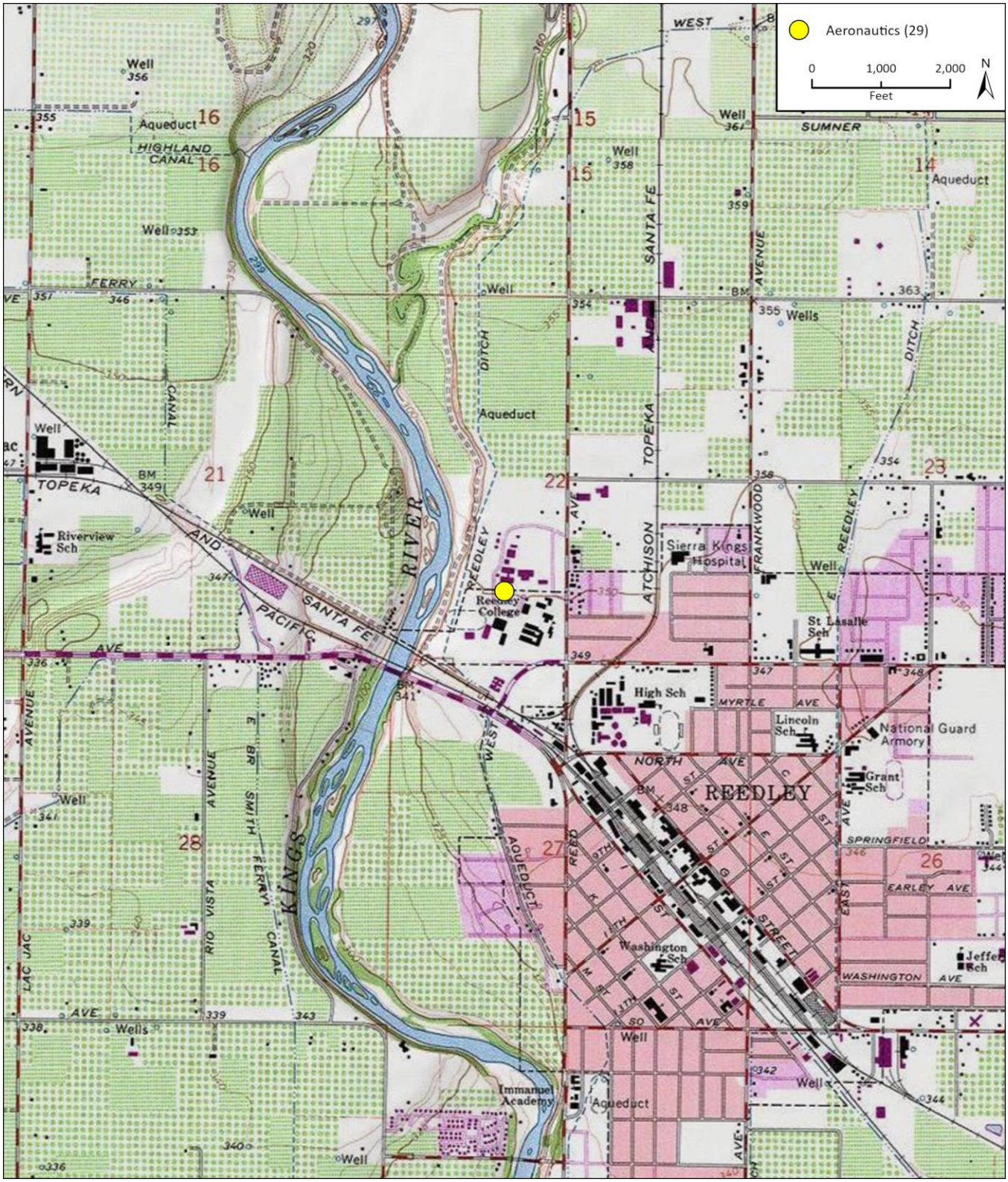
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 6 ***Resource Name or #** Aeronautics Building

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.* ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



P4a. Description (Continued from Page 1):



Photograph 2. Aeronautics building on the left showing second entrance. View facing east. October 13, 2025.



Photograph 3. South elevation featuring a secondary entrance. View facing northwest. October 13, 2025.



Photograph 4. South and east elevations. View facing northwest. October 13, 2025.

Historical Development of Reedley College

Reedley College was established as Reedley Junior College in May 1926 by the Reedley Joint Union High School District. The institution opened in September 1926 and initially operated within the Reedley High School campus, located to the southeast of the present-day Reedley College campus. Reedley Junior College provided six courses and served 30 students during its first year. In 1936, the junior college received additional space on the high school campus for administrative offices and classrooms (Reedley College 2025). During World War II, Reedley Junior College provided training for pilots, flight instructors, aviation mechanics, and signal corps personnel, with a branch location in Bishop, California (Reedley College 2025). In July 1946, "junior" was dropped from the institution's name in recognition of the increasing number of terminal courses that were offered (*Reedley Exponent* 1957).

Between the late 1940s and mid-1950s, the institution's governing board sought to develop a separate college campus dedicated specifically to the college. In 1954, voters passed a bond supporting the purchase of lands of the former T.L. Reed Ranch, where a new college campus would be developed (Reedley College 2025). The ranch land was by 1954 owned by Mr. and Mrs. Mard

Peloian and their son Edward. The college acquired just over 130 acres from the Peloians, enabling the Peloians to continue to profit from a growing orchard they had planted in the northern area of the future campus by negotiating a gradual purchase of lands (*Reedley Exponent* 1956).

Construction of the existing campus began in 1956, under a plan designed by local architect Benjamin Lippold, landscape architect Burr Garman, and constructed by contractors Oscar Ellbert and Don E. Conklin of Kingsburg (*Reedley Exponent* 1956, *Fresno Bee* 1960). By fall 1956, some buildings had been completed and related departments were able to begin classes, with other construction and relocation of classes from the high school campus occurring over the Christmas 1956 holiday. The campus was formally dedicated in May 1957 (*Reedley Exponent* 1956, 1957).

In 1960, the campus' landscape was lauded in local newspapers, with SCCCD leadership espousing it as the most beautiful among community colleges in the state, and for its economical maintenance and incorporation of drought-tolerant plant species as selected by Garman (*Fresno Bee* 1960). While publicized and praised in newspapers, research did not find evidence that the campus's architectural, landscape, or master planning was otherwise lauded in professional journals, or by professional organizations. During the 1960s, additional buildings including Physical Education and Gymnasium facilities, a Bookstore, Cafeteria, and facilities for Mechanical Arts, Automotive Shops, Agricultural Science, a Chemistry Lab, and Utility building were completed. In 1962, Reedley College became part of the State Center Community College District, along with Fresno City College (Reedley College 2017, State Center Community College District [SCCCD] 2025).

The 1970s saw additional facilities related to Computer Science and the Learning Resource Center, as well as buildings supporting agriculture-related programs, in addition to Forum Hall and the Life Science building (SCCCD 2025).

In 1980, Reedley College's name was changed to Kings River Community College. After 1981, roughly 45 years prior to the completion of this study, construction of buildings and structures on the campus tapered off, with a handful of projects completed between 1986 and 1998. In 1998, Kings River Community College's name reverted to Reedley College, in response to community sentiment. More recent campus buildings and facilities were developed between 2000 and 2025, including classroom annexes, Residence Hall, Math & Sciences building, and the Center for Fine and Performing Arts (Reedley College 2025, SCCCD 2025).

Development of Aeronatics at Reedley College

Reedley College's Aeronautics program was established in 1947, after the college contributed to the nationwide Civilian Pilot Training Program (CPTP) during World War II. Reedley College was among over 1,100 higher education institutions, and 1,400-plus flight schools, during World War II (National Museum of the United States Airforce n.d.). Reedley's wartime CPTP operations and classes appear to have been based in or near the City of Reedley beginning in 1938, but were relocated the eastern Sierras in Bishop, California in 1941 following the bombing of Pearl Harbor. This was done as all civilian flight paths were suspended between the Pacific Coast and the Sierra Nevadas (*Reedley Exponent* 1998a, 1998b). During the war, Reedley Junior College's automotive courses expanded to incorporate aeronautics-focused construction and maintenance curriculum. Based at Reedley High School, the courses supported some aviation programs at Fresno's Hammer Field (*Reedley Exponent* 1998c). The college's aernautics program was led at its establishment by Roy R. Russell, formlery of the Burgard Aviation School of Buffalo, New York and the Bell Aircraft Corporation (Flight Test Engineer), and Robert Agner, a graduate of the Curtiss-Wright Aeronautics Institute was placed in charge of courses in airplane mechanics and airplane engine mechanics (*Selma Enterprise* 1951). After Russell's departure in 1955 to join flight testing programs at Edwards Air Force Base, Bob Humason became the leader of Reedley's program and focused on expanding the program and increasing exam performance. Humason reportedly established "the nation's forst public school program" focused on turbine engine education, which he envisioned as a major advancement for student aviation education during the emergent jet age (*Reedley Exponent* 1998c).

The program was based off campus at rented facilities and largely limited to local enrollees until dedicated facilties on the Reedley College campus were built in the 1960s. By 1968, the department had over 80 enrollees, many of whom were from outside California, with some already having Bachelor degrees in fields such as agriculture or geology (*Reedley Exponent* 1968). By 1970, the program was considred "one of the best in the state for junior colleges," according to a local newspaper and offered courses in powerplants and airframes, certification by the Federal Aviation Agency, and extended day classes such as Pilot

Ground School and Helicopter Maintenance for exeperienced mechanics (*Reedley Exponent* 1970). Enrollment in the program remained steady into the 1980s, with seven instructors at one point. As of 1998, the program had four instructors and was in the midst of reorganization under chair Tom Regier (*Reedley Exponent* 1998c).

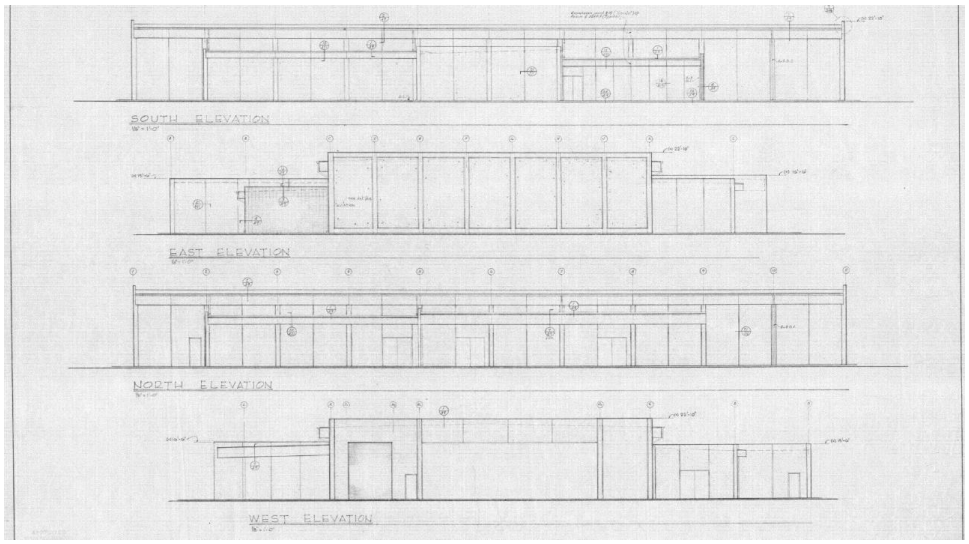


Figure 1. Aviation Technology Exterior Elevations from 1961 (Schoenwald 1961).

Historical Resource Evaluation

The Aeronautics building at Reedley College was recorded and evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Histrical Resources (CRHR) and is recommended ineligible for listing due to lack of historical and architectural signficance. Refer to the Reedley College District Record for contexts on college campus development.

Criterion A/1 (Events)

Reedley College's Aeronautics program was established in 1947, while the college was based at the Reedley High School campus. The Aeronautics program was developed after World War II and operated from several locations, included rented quarters in downtown Reedley and from airfields in the regions, before the Aeronautics building was constructed at Reedley College in 1961. The program expanded into the 1980s, eventually featuring seven instructors and providing courses in engine (powerplant) and airframe construction and maintenance and providing a path for pilots to obtain professional certification. While Reedley College's program was relatively prominent in the Central Valley during the mid-twentieth century, sufficient evidence was not found to indicate the subject building played a significant individual role in the history of aviation, aeronautics, education, or other themes of history. The subject building was one component of the Aeronautics program, while students conducted repair, maintenance, and aviation training at other facilities, such as airports in the region. Additionally, research did not identify the subject building as the location of any significant technological advancements or inventions related to aeronautics or aviation. Therefore, the Aeronautics building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2 (Persons)

Research through historical newspapers and available historical documentation on Reedley College did not identify a significant association between the Aeronautics building and an individual significant in local, state, or national history. According to *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* prepared by the National Park Service in 1997, "Criterion B applies to properties associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented" (NPS 1997:20). Research of the Aeronautics program identified individuals who were affiliated with the formation of the program in 1947; however, their professional achievements in aeronautics were not tied solely to the subject building. Additionally, the subject building provided a place of employment, instruction, and education for several instructors and students, but has not been identified as possessing a particularly strong historical association to any individual. Therefore, the Aeronautics building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B and the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3 (Architecture)
Built in 1961, the Aeronautics building was one of several modestly styled vocational training-related facilities constructed at Reedley College in the 1960s. Available as-built plans for Reedley College buildings did not include plans for the Aeronautics building and research failed to identify design and construction professionals associated with the building's origination. Therefore, an architect of record remains unconfirmed and the building is not identified as the work of a master, based upon available documentation. Further, the Aeronautics building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. No evidence that the building is identified as a significant work of architecture was found through review of available documentation. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C and the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4 (Information Potential)
The resource is not likely to yield valuable information that will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to subjects such as mid-twentieth century college buildings. Therefore, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D and in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

References:

National Museum of the United States Air Force

n.d. "Civilian Pilot Training Program." Online. https://www.nationalmuseum.af.mil/Visit/Museum-Exhibits/Fact-Sheets/Display/Article/196137/civilian-pilot-training-program/#:~:text=The%20Civilian%20Pilot%20Training%20Program%20and%20War%20Training%20Service%20served,growing%20armada%20of%20U.S.%20aircraft (accessed January 2026).

Reedley Exponent

1968 "Aviation Department At College "Unique Set-up." December 4, 1968, 2. https://www.newspapers.com/image/698499158/?match=1&clipping_id=189635171 (accessed January 2026).

1970 " 'Known Throughout the World.' " January 1, 1970, 1. https://www.newspapers.com/image/698478482/?match=1&terms=reedley%20college%20aeronautics (accessed January 2026).

1998 "Reedley College Success Story." July 23, 1998, 9. https://cdnc.ucr.edu/?a=d&d=REE19980723.1.9&e=-------en--20--1--txt-txIN-------- (accessed January 2026).

1998b "Reedley College Approved for Aircraft Mechanics Training Soon After World War II. August 6, 199, 10A. https://cdnc.ucr.edu/?a=d&d=REE19980806.1.10&srpos=5&e=--1998---2000--en--20--1--txt-txIN-reedley+college+aeronautics------- (accessed January 2026).

1998c RC Aero Instructor Russell Leaves for Edwards, in Steps Humason." September 10, 1998, 5A. https://cdnc.ucr.edu/?a=d&d=REE19980910.1.5&srpos=4&e=--1998---2000--en--20--1--txt-txIN-reedley+college+aeronautics------- (accessed January 2026).

Selma Enterprise

1951 "Reedley College Aeronautics Course Opens Sept. 19." September 20, 1951, 2B. https://www.newspapers.com/image/630234604/?match=1&clipping_id=189633404 (accessed January 2026).

State Center Community College District.

2025 Building Summary Report for Reddley College. Fusion 2 Space Inventory.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Mechanical Arts and Automotive Shops

P1. Other Identifier: Buildings 30 and 31

*__P2. Location:__ ☒ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 279925.07 mE/ 4054162.10 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:** Originally constructed in 1968 and expanded with a southwest wing addition ca. 1970, the Mechanical Arts and Automotive Shops building is located at the center of campus on the east side of Campus Drive. The building has an H-shaped plan, concrete slab foundation, and is capped with a flat roof with short parapets on the east and west elevations and concrete fascia on the north and south elevations. The building is constructed of concrete tilt-up walls, is clad with brick veneer at the center of the east elevation, and pebble aggregate at other sections of the east and west elevations (Photograph 1). The entrances are in a recessed portion at the center of the building, each with aluminum-frame glazed double doors with transoms (Photograph 2). The west elevation was enclosed by a fence and not accessible during field survey. The north elevation features six large openings with metal roll-up garage doors and a double door entrance at the center with flush metal doors (Photograph 3). The building appears to be in good condition. (Continued on Page 4)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: East elevation of the Mechanical Arts and Automotive Shops. View facing southwest. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒Historic 1968 (State Center Community College District 2025; Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris, Bode & Blayney 1967, 1970)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025 *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

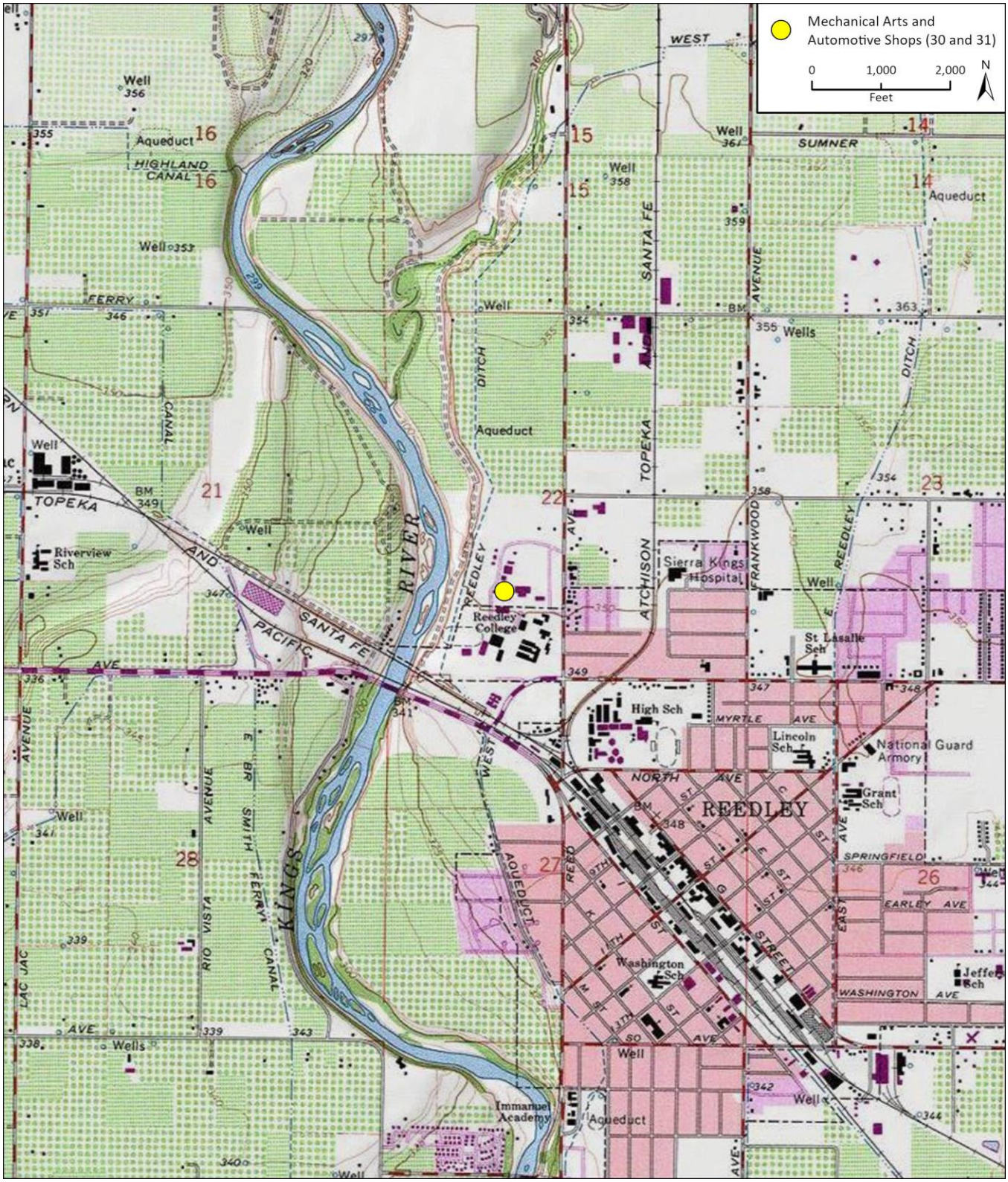
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #** Mechanical Arts and Automotive Shops

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.* ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



*** Required information**

P4a. Description (Continued from Page 1):



Photograph 2. East elevation showing recessed central portion. View facing west. October 13, 2025.



Photograph 3. North elevation showing large garage openings. View facing southeast. October 13, 2025.

Historical Development of Reedley College

Reedley College was established as Reedley Junior College in May 1926 by the Reedley Joint Union High School District. The institution opened in September 1926 and initially operated within the Reedley High School campus, located to the southeast of the present-day Reedley College campus. Reedley Junior College provided six courses and served 30 students during its first year. In 1936, the junior college received additional space on the high school campus for administrative offices and classrooms (Reedley College 2025). During World War II, Reedley Junior College provided training for pilots, flight instructors, aviation mechanics, and signal corps personnel, with a branch location in Bishop, California (Reedley College 2025). In July 1946, "junior" was dropped from the institution's name in recognition of the increasing number of terminal courses that were offered (*Reedley Exponent* 1957).

Between the late 1940s and mid-1950s, the institution's governing board sought to develop a separate college campus dedicated specifically to the college. In 1954, voters passed a bond supporting the purchase of lands of the former T.L. Reed Ranch, where a new college campus would be developed (Reedley College 2025). The ranch land was by 1954 owned by Mr. and Mrs. Mard Peloian and their son Edward. The college acquired just over 130 acres from the Peloians, enabling the Peloians to continue to profit from a growing orchard they had planted in the northern area of the future campus by negotiating a gradual purchase of lands (*Reedley Exponent* 1956).

Construction of the existing campus began in 1956, under a plan designed by local architect Benjamin Lippold, landscape architect Burr Garman, and constructed by contractors Oscar Ellbert and Don E. Conklin of Kingsburg (*Reedley Exponent* 1956, *Fresno Bee* 1960). By fall 1956, some buildings had been completed and related departments were able to begin classes, with other construction and relocation of classes form the high school campus occurring over the Christmas 1956 holiday. The campus was formally dedicated in May 1957 (*Reedley Exponent* 1956, 1957).

In 1960, the campus' landscape was lauded in local newspapers, with SCCCD leadership espousing it as the most beautiful among community colleges in the state, and for its economical maintenance and incorporation of drought-tolerant plant species as selected by Garman (*Fresno Bee* 1960). While publicized and praised in newspapers, research did not find evidence that the campus's architectural, landscape, or master planning was otherwise lauded in professional journals, or by professional organizations. During the 1960s, additional buildings including Physical Education and Gymnasium facilities, a Bookstore, Cafeteria, and facilities for Mechanical Arts, Automotive Shops, Agricultural Science, a Chemistry Lab, and Utility building were

completed. In 1962, Reedley College became part of the State Center Community College District, along with Fresno City College (Reedley College 2017, State Center Community College District [SCCCD] 2025).

The 1970s saw additional facilities related to Computer Science and the Learning Resource Center, as well as buildings supporting agriculture-related programs, in addition to Forum Hall and the Life Science building (SCCCD 2025).

In 1980, Reedley College's name was changed to Kings River Community College. After 1981, roughly 45 years prior to the completion of this study, construction of buildings and structures on the campus tapered off, with a handful of projects completed between 1986 and 1998. In 1998, Kings River Community College's name reverted to Reedley College, in response to community sentiment. More recent campus buildings and facilities were developed between 2000 and 2025, including classroom annexes, Residence Hall, Math & Sciences building, and the Center for Fine and Performing Arts (Reedley College 2025, SCCCD 2025).

Paul Schoenwald, Architect

Paul Schoenwald (1919-2004) was born in Missouri and earned bachelor's and master's degrees in architecture from Washington University in St. Louis. He relocated to California in 1942 and worked for Doulgas Aircraft before serving in the U.S. Navy from 1944 to 46. He relocated to Fresno after his discharge and joined the firm Walter Wagner & Partners (*Fresno Bee* 2004). Schoenwald became a partner in the firm and by 1967, the practice was known as Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris, Bode & Blaney, Architects. Between ca. 1970 and 1975 the firm became Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris & Associates, and then Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris. Schoenwald was listed as project architect for multiple buildings that his firms completed at Reedley College between 1967 and 1975, including: Vocational Technical Facilities (Aviation, Automotive, Agricultural Science, Dental Assistive Services, Lath House, Head House, and Green House buildings) in 1967; P.E. Combatives [sic], Gymnasium Addition, Men's P.E. Addition, Women's P.E. Locker Addition, Handball Courts in 1970; Library in 1971; Forestry-Engineering in 1973; Forum Hall in 1973; and Life Science in 1975 (SCCCD 2025a). Shoenwald served as SCCCD District Architect ca. 1974 and led design of a new Administration Building for Fresno City College, designed buildings at West Hills College (now Coalinga College), as well as an award-winning officers' quarters at Lemoore Naval Air Station, U.S. Postal Service facilities, churches, healthcare facilities, and schools for multiple districts in the Central Valley (*Fresno Bee* 1974, *Fresno Bee* 2004). No additional projects of Schoenwald's were listed in AIA directories published in 1956, 1962, and 1970 (AIA 1962, 1970).

Development of Mechanical Arts and Automotive Shops

Mechanical Arts curriculum has factored into education at Reedley College since 1923, when a Mechanical Arts progam and dedicated building were constructed as part of the development of Reedley's Union High School campus (*Fresno Morning Republican* 1923). These early buildings appear to be nonextant. After Reedley College's existing campus began development to the northwest of the Union High School campus in 1956, the Mechanical Arts classes appear to have been spread, at least partially, to off-campus facilities in downtown Reedley, including rented quarters owned by the Growers Supply Co. at 1800 Eigth Street as of 1966 (*Reedley Exponent* 1960, *Fresno Bee* 1966).

Between the late 1960s and late 1970s, Reedley College's campus expanded northward and several campus buildings related to vocation training programs were built. These projects were led by architect Paul Schoenwald. These addition of vocational training facilities and expansion of related curriculum at Reedley College followed trends that saw community colleges shift more heavily toward vocational training that served students in the region. The Mechanical Arts and Automotive Shops were originally referred to as the Welding and Auto shops when first designed in 1967 (Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris, Bode & Blayney 1967, (Figure 1). By 1970, an expansion was planned, which brought the building to its current H-shaped footprint.

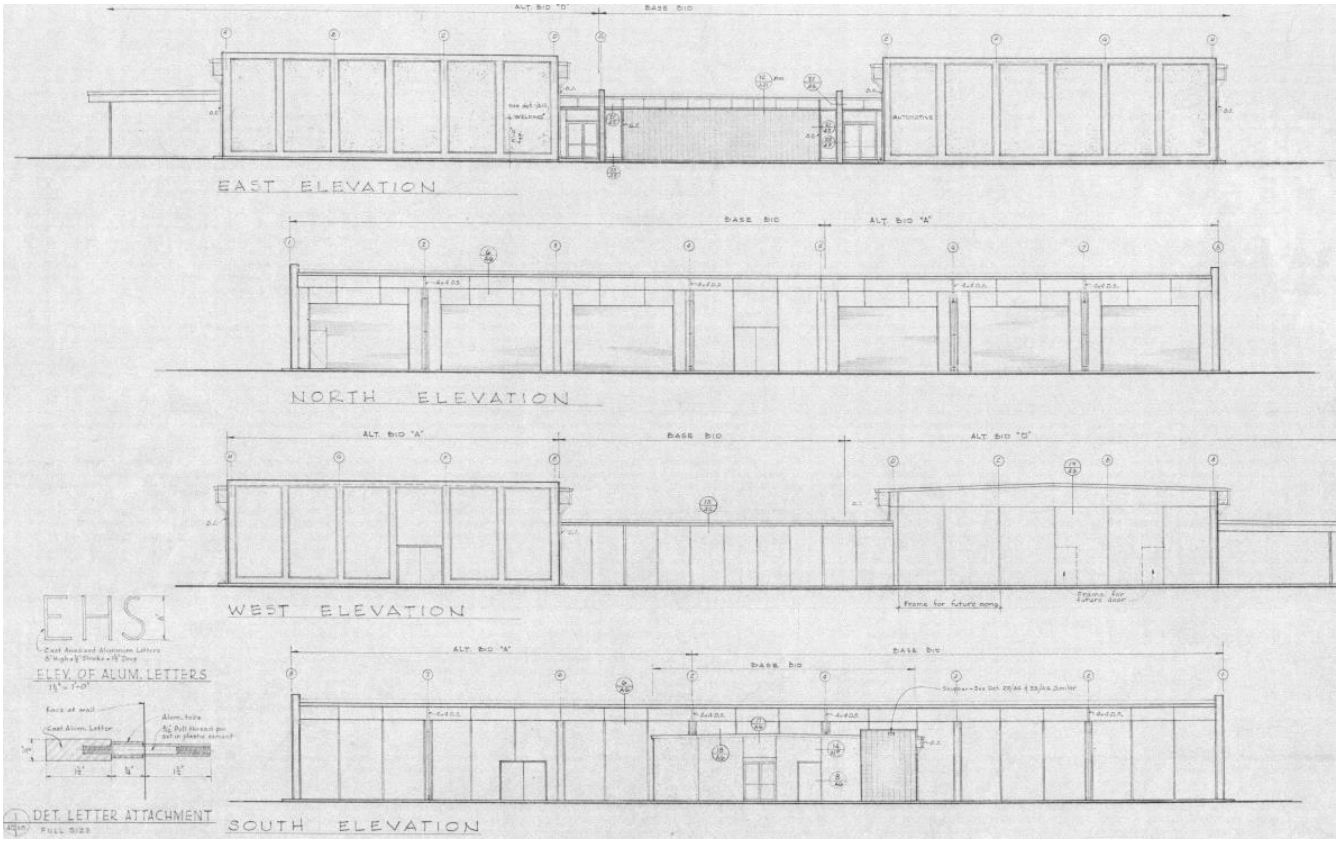


Figure 1. Welding & Auto Exterior Elevations from 1967. (Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris, Bode & Blayney 1967)

Historical Resource Evaluation

The Mechanical Arts and Automotive Shops building at Reedley College was recorded and evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Histrical Resources (CRHR) and is recommended ineligible for listing due to lack of historical and architectural signficance. Refer to the Reedley College District Record for contexts on college campus development.

Criterion A/1 (Events)

The original portion of Reedley College developed in 1956 and expanded significantly in the 1960s to the 2000s. The Mechanical Arts and Automotive Shops building was constructed in 1968 and expanded to its current footprint ca. 1970. This building was designed and constructed as part of larger campus planning for vocational training facilities, following Reedley College's original period of development between 1956 and 1965. Research did not identify that the building significantly contributed to post-World War II college development in local, state or national history nor was it the site of a significant event in Reedley College's history. The Mechanical Arts and Automotive Shops building was not the site of a technological advancement or a new teaching method in vocational training. It is not associated with a single event, pattern of events, repeated activities or historic trends in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the Mechanical Arts and Automotive Shops building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2 (Persons)

Research through historical newspapers and available documentation on Reedley College did not identify an association between the Mechanical Arts and Automotive Shops building and an individual significant in local, state, or national history. According to *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* prepared by the National Park Service in 1997, "Criterion B applies to properties associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented" (NPS 1997:20). Cursory research on the recorded resource did not identify that any associated instructors, staff, or

students significantly contributed to instruction in agricultural mechanics, did not identify a new technology in agricultural production, nor did they create a new variety of produce. The Mechanical Arts and Automotive Shops building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B and the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3 (Architecture)
Built in 1968 and expanded to its current H-shaped footprint ca. 1970, Reedley College constructed the Mechanical Arts and Automotive Shops building as one of several buildings related to its vocation training programs. The building is similar in terms of its massing, exterior materiality and detailing to other vocational training-related buidings on the campus, which feature modestly detailed exteriors and feature a heavier, Late Modern appearance when compared to the campus' earliest buildings. The subject building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Although the building was designed by Paul Schoenwald, a respected architect in the Central Valley having designed several institutional properties throughout the area from the 1960s to the 1970s, it is not a significant or exceptional example of his institutional work in Northern and Central California. According to *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* prepared by the National Park Service in 1997, "A property is not eligible as the work of a master […] simply because it was designed by a prominent architect" (NPS 1997:20). Though the building is associated with Schoenwald, it is not a representative or exceptional example of his institutional work in Northern and Central California. Lastly, the building does not possess high artistic value. It is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C and the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4 (Information Potential)
The resource is not likely to yield valuable information that will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to subjects such as mid-twentieth century college buildings. Therefore, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D and in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

References:

Fresno Bee
1966 "Trustees." September 23, 1966. https://www.newspapers.com/image/702990559/?match=1&clipping_id=189632756 (accessed January 2026).

Fresno Morning Republican
1923 "Reedley's New Union High School." October 28, 1923, 3B. https://www.newspapers.com/image/607417577/?match=1&clipping_id=189865283 (accessed January 2026).

Reedley Exponent
1960 "RC Mechanic Students Go to Fresno on Field Trip." December 15, 1960. https://www.newspapers.com/image/698475868/?match=1&clipping_id=189632502 (accessed January 2026).

Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris, Bode & Blayney
1967 Welding & Auto Exterior Elevations. Vocational Technology Facilities. Job No. 1179, November 16, 1967. On file with State Center Community College District.

1970 Machine and Mechanics Addition. Job No. 1221. July 16, 1970. On file with State Center Community College District.

State Center Community College District
2025 Building Summary Report for Reedley College by Year Built. Fusion 2 Space Inventory. October 6. On file with SCCCD.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Agriculture Science

P1. Other Identifier: Building 32

*__P2. Location: ☒ Unrestricted__

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 279949.72 mE/ 4054299.69 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

Constructed in 1968, the Agriculture Science Building sits at the northwest corner of Reedley College. The rectangular-plan building is oriented east-to-west and sits on a concrete slab foundation. The building features a flat roof with overhanging eaves on the south and east elevations. The exterior is clad in textured stucco and brick. The primary, east elevation features a recessed entrance with a glazed aluminum-frame door and large aluminum-frame sidelight (Photograph 1). Adjacent is a decorative section of brick cladding and a floor-to-ceiling aluminum-frame window with three panes of glass. The north and south elevations feature head-height aluminum framed ribbon windows, while the west elevation features a second recessed entrance with double aluminum-frame glazed doors (Photographs 2, 3, 4, and 5). Based on the original architectural drawings from 1968, the original double aluminum framed glazed doors on the east and west elevations were replaced with the existing doors and sidelights (Schoenwald 1967). Continued on Page 3.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Agriculture Science Building east elevation. View facing west. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒Historic 1968 (Schoenwald 1967, State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025 *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

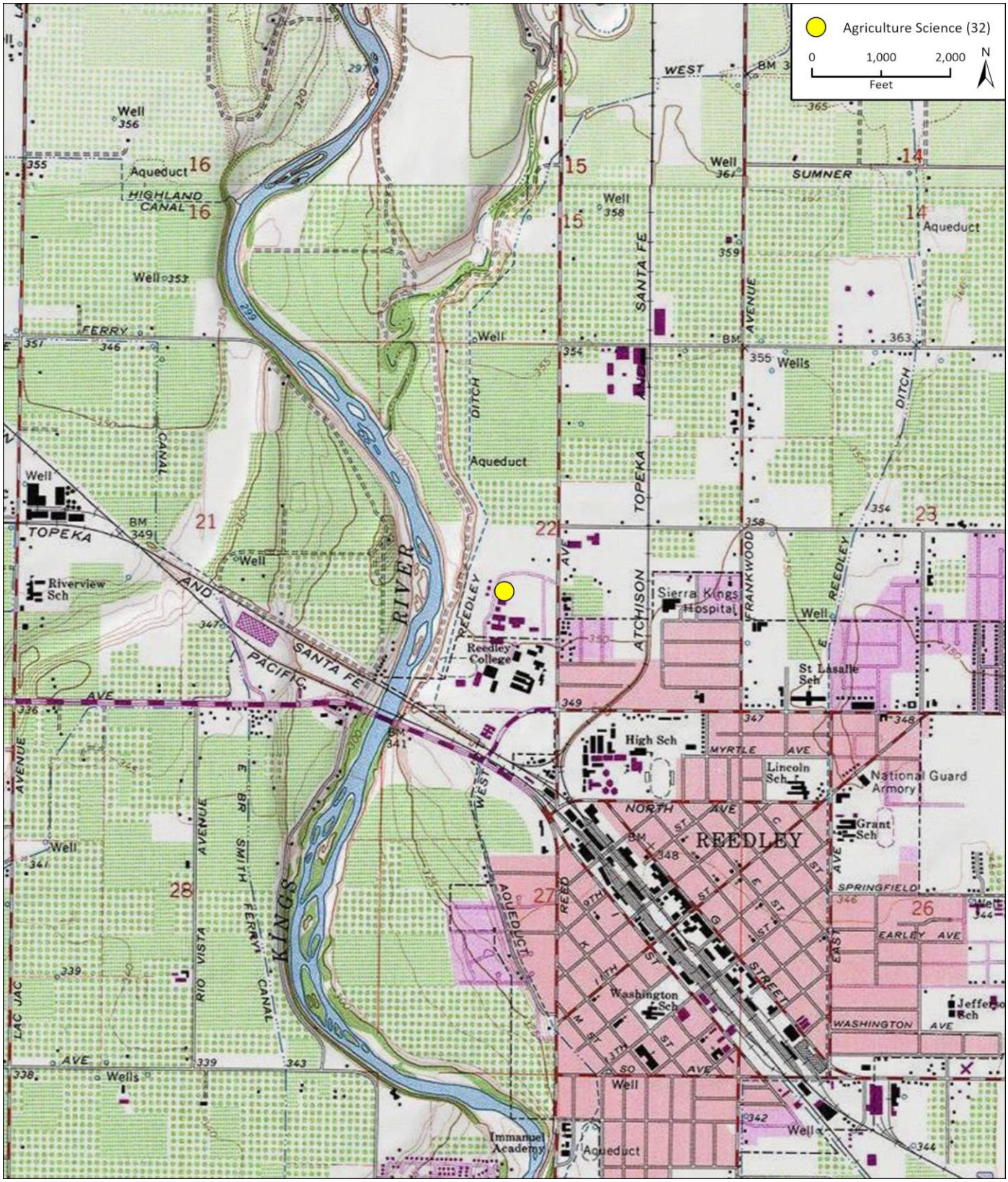
***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 8
***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.*
***Scale:** 1:24,000
***Resource Name or #** Agriculture Science
***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



* Required information

P4a. Description (Continued from Page 1):



Photograph 2. West and north elevations. View facing southeast. October 13, 2025.



Photograph 3. West elevation showing second recessed entrance. View facing east. October 13, 2025.



Photograph 4. North and east elevations showing ribbon windows on north elevation. View facing southwest. October 13, 2025.



Photograph 5. West and south elevations. View facing northeast. October 13, 2025.

Historical Development of Reedley College

Reedley College was established as Reedley Junior College in May 1926 by the Reedley Joint Union High School District. The institution opened in September 1926 and initially operated within the Reedley High School campus, located to the southeast of the present-day Reedley College campus. Reedley Junior College provided six courses and served 30 students during its first year. In 1936, the junior college received additional space on the high school campus for administrative offices and classrooms (Reedley College 2025). During World War II, Reedley Junior College provided training for pilots, flight instructors, aviation mechanics, and signal corps personnel, with a branch location in Bishop, California (Reedley College 2025). In July 1946, "junior" was dropped from the institution's name in recognition of the increasing number of terminal courses that were offered (*Reedley Exponent* 1957).

Between the late 1940s and mid-1950s, the institution's governing board sought to develop a separate college campus dedicated specifically to the college. In 1954, voters passed a bond supporting the purchase of lands of the former T.L. Reed Ranch, where a new college campus would be developed (Reedley College 2025). The ranch land was by 1954 owned by Mr. and Mrs. Mard

Peloian and their son Edward. The college acquired just over 130 acres from the Peloians, enabling the Peloians to continue to profit from a growing orchard they had planted in the northern area of the future campus by negotiating a gradual purchase of lands (*Reedley Exponent* 1956).

Construction of the existing campus began in 1956, under a plan designed by local architect Benjamin Lippold, landscape architect Burr Garman, and constructed by contractors Oscar Ellbert and Don E. Conklin of Kingsburg (*Reedley Exponent* 1956, *Fresno Bee* 1960). By fall 1956, some buildings had been completed and related departments were able to begin classes, with other construction and relocation of classes form the high school campus occurring over the Christmas 1956 holiday. The campus was formally dedicated in May 1957 (*Reedley Exponent* 1956, 1957).

In 1960, the campus' landscape was lauded in local newspapers, with SCCCD leadership espousing it as the most beautiful among community colleges in the state, and for its economical maintenance and incorporation of drought-tolerant plant species as selected by Garman (*Fresno Bee* 1960). While publicized and praised in newspapers, research did not find evidence that the campus's architectural, landscape, or master planning was otherwise lauded in professional journals, or by professional organizations. During the 1960s, additional buildings including Physical Education and Gymnasium facilities, a Bookstore, Cafeteria, and facilities for Mechanical Arts, Automotive Shops, Agricultural Science, a Chemistry Lab, and Utility building were completed. In 1962, Reedley College became part of the State Center Community College District, along with Fresno City College (Reedley College 2017, State Center Community College District [SCCCD] 2025).

The 1970s saw additional facilities related to Computer Science and the Learning Resource Center, as well as buildings supporting agriculture-related programs, in addition to Forum Hall and the Life Science building (SCCCD 2025).

In 1980, Reedley College's name was changed to Kings River Community College. After 1981, roughly 45 years prior to the completion of this study, construction of buildings and structures on the campus tapered off, with a handful of projects completed between 1986 and 1998. In 1998, Kings River Community College's name reverted to Reedley College, in response to community sentiment. More recent campus buildings and facilities were developed between 2000 and 2025, including classroom annexes, Residence Hall, Math & Sciences building, and the Center for Fine and Performing Arts (Reedley College 2025, SCCCD 2025).

Paul Schoenwald, Architect

Paul Schoenwald (1919-2004) was born in Missouri and earned bachelor's and master's degrees in architecture from Washington University in St. Louis. He relocated to California in 1942 and worked for Doulgas Aircraft before serving in the U.S. Navy from 1944 to 46. He relocated to Fresno after his discharge and joined the firm Walter Wagner & Partners (*Fresno Bee* 2004). Schoenwald became a partner in the firm and by 1967, the practice was known as Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris, Bode & Blaney, Architects. Between ca. 1970 and 1975 the firm became Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris & Associates, and then Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris. Schoenwald was listed as project architect for multiple buildings that his firms completed at Reedley College between 1967 and 1975, including: Vocational Technical Facilities (Aviation, Automotive, Agricultural Science, Dental Assistive Services, Lath House, Head House, and Green House buildings) in 1967; P.E. Combatives [sic], Gymnasium Addition, Men's P.E. Addition, Women's P.E. Locker Addition, Handball Courts in 1970; Library in 1971; Forestry-Engineering in 1973; Forum Hall in 1973; and Life Science in 1975 (SCCCD 2025a). Shoenwald served as SCCCD District Architect ca. 1974 and led design of a new Administration Building for Fresno City College, designed buildings at West Hills College (now Coalinga College), as well as an award-winning officers' quarters at Lemoore Naval Air Station, U.S. Postal Service facilities, churches, healthcare facilities, and schools for multiple districts in the Central Valley (*Fresno Bee* 1974, *Fresno Bee* 2004). No additional projects of Schoenwald's were listed in AIA directories published in 1956, 1962, and 1970 (AIA 1962, 1970).

Development of Agriculture Science

In the 1960s, Reedley College expanded with several new buldings including the Agriculture Science building in 1968 as designed by Paul Schoenwald of Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris, Bode & Blayney (Schoenwald 1967; Figure 1). Reedley constructed the building to house the headquarters for the agriculture department including lecture rooms, botany and soil science laboratories, and a fruit and vegetable classroom with cold storage (*Fresno Bee* 1968 and 1969; Figure 2). Managed by four full-time instructors,

the Agriculture Science department raised farm livestock and managed 50 acres of farm land with 80 varieties of grapes and 150 varieties of tree fruit, barley, field corn, and cotton. The department hosted an annual career fair and Field Day for local high school students in the area (*Reedley Exponent* 1970 and 1971).

Today, the Agriculture Science building houses classes for degrees in General Agriculture, Agriculture Technology, and Production Agriculture. Based on the original architectural drawings from 1967, the original double aluminum framed glazed doors on the east and west elevations were replaced with the existing doors and sidelights (Schoenwald 1967).

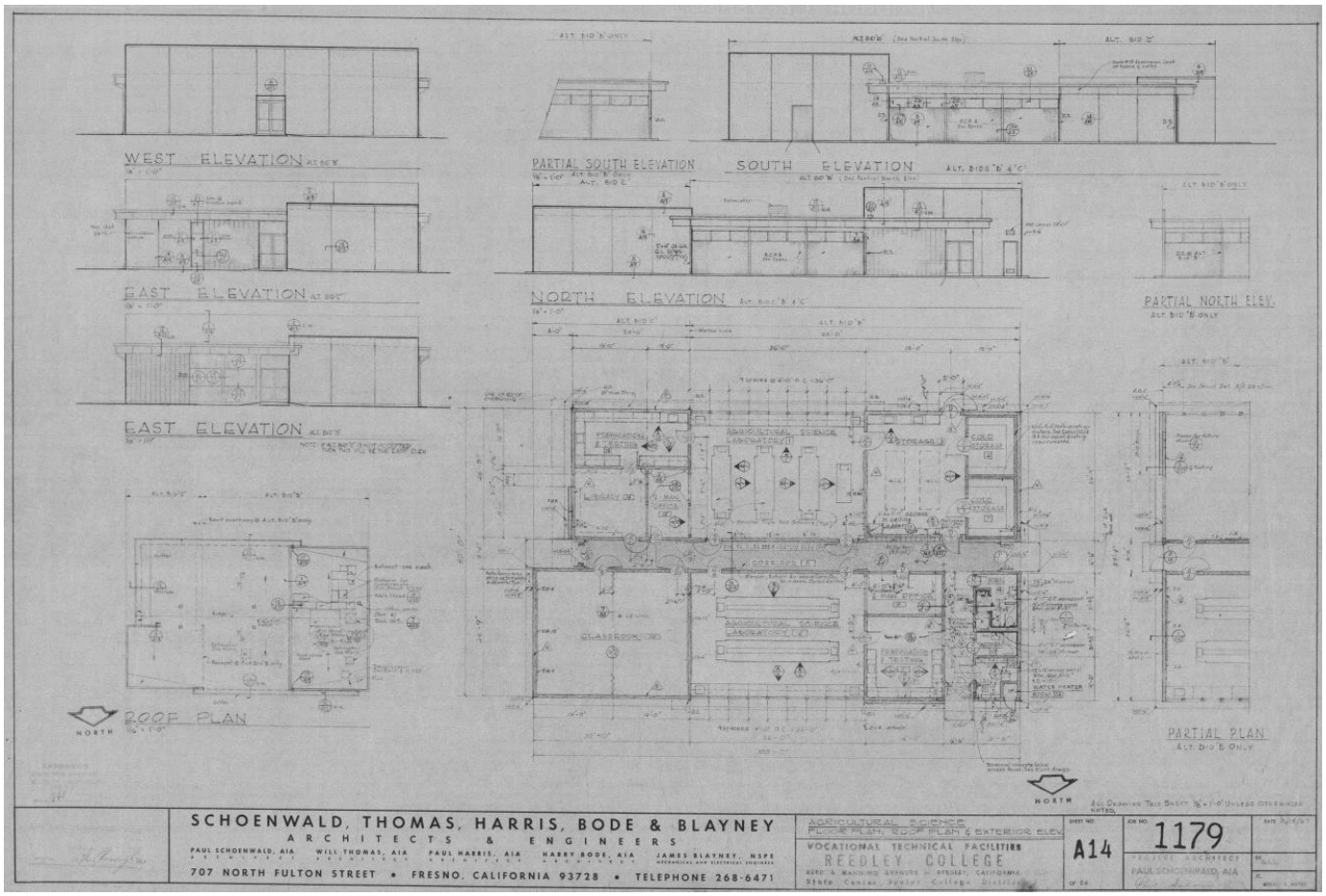


Figure 1. Site Plans and Elevations for the Agricultural Science Building from 1967 (Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris, Bode & Blayney 1967).



TAKING SHAPE—The new headquarters for the Reedley College agriculture department is beginning to show what its finished form will be. It is to be ready for use when school opens in The department operates with a four-man instructor's staff.

Figure 2. Agriculture Science Building under construction at Reedley College (*The Fresno Bee* 1968)

Evaluation

The Agriculture Science building at Reedley College was recorded and evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Histrical Resources (CRHR) and is recommended ineligible for listing due to lack of historical and architectural signficance. Refer to the Reedley College District Record for contexts on college campus development and Late Modern architecture.

Criterion A/1 (Events)

The original portion of Reedley College developed in 1956 and expanded significantly in the 1960s to the 2000s. The Agriculture Science building developed in 1968 alongside six other buildings designed by Paul Schoenwald. Reedley College developed during the post-World War II period when universities and colleges expanded with new students. Research did not identify that the building significantly contributed to post-World War II college development in local, state or national history nor was it the site of a significant event in Reedley College's history. The Agriculture Science building was not the site of a technological advancement or a new teaching method in the field of agriculture. It is not associated with a single event, pattern of events, repeated activities or historic trends in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the Agriculture Science building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2 (Persons)

Research through Newspapers.com and references on Reedley College did not identify an association between the Agriculture Science building and an individual significant in local, state, or national history. When Reedley constructed the extant Agriculture Science building in 1968, four instructors ran the program, and since 1968, new instructors have likely joined the department. Cursory research on the recorded resource did not identify that any of these individuals significantly contributed to instruction in agriculture science, did not identify a new technology in agricultural production, nor did they create a new variety of produce. The Agriculture Science building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B and the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3 (Architecture)

Built in 1968, Reedley College constructed the Agriculture Science building at the end of the era of Late Modernism which was defined by three major subtypes, New Formalism, Brutalism, and Corporate Modernism, as defined by the San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design Historic Context Statement and the Fresno Mid-Century Modernism Historic Context

Statement (Brown 2011, Planning Resource Associates, Inc. 2008). The Agriculture Science building expresses characteristics from all three subtypes including concrete construction with brick veneer sections, geometric patterns, fewer windows, flat roof with moderate roof overhangs, and ribbon windows (Brown 2011, Planning Resource Associates, Inc. 2008). Refer to the Reedley College District Record for the context on Campus Design and Modern Architecture. Though the building has characteristics of the Late Modern style, it is not an exceptional example of the style or a specific subtype. According to National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, "To be eligible, a property must clearly contain enough of those characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction" (NPS 1997:18). The building lacks further architectural elaborations of each of the subtypes for it to be an exceptional example of that subtype such as slender arches, symmetry, large screens of perforated concrete, and columnar supports of New Formalism; rough unadorned poured concrete, monumental massing, and heavy block shape of Brutalism; and use of glass curtain walls, projecting aluminum sunscreens or fins, and articulated ground story often set back behind slender columns of Corporate Modernism (Brown 2011, Planning Resource Associates, Inc. 2008).

Additionally, the building was designed by Paul Schoenwald, a respected architect in the Central Valley having designed several institutional properties throughout the area from the 1960s to the 1970s. However, Schoenwald appears to be minimally examined in terms of his role and potential influence within the Modern Movement in California. Available documentation indicates that Schoenwald was a prolific contributor to the development of campuses in the Central Valley; however, no evidence was found to suggest he was considered a pioneering or influential Modernist or Postmodernist who significantly shaped Modern architecture in California relative to his contemporaries. Nor does available documentation or research for this study indicate that Schoenwald is demonstrably linked to a specific design approach or innovation that his best works embody, such as a particular design philosophy. Thus, Reedley College's potential for architectural significance is not linked first and foremost to its association with any known "master" architects or landscape architects. Therefore, the building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C and in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4 (Information Potential)
The resource is not likely to yield valuable information that will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to subjects such as mid-twentieth century college building. Therefore, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D and in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

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State Center Community College District

2025 Building Summary Report for Reedley College by Year Built. Fusion 2 Space Inventory. October 6. On file with SCCCD.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

***Resource Name or #:** Landscape Horticulture Buildings and Structures

P1. Other Identifier: Building No. 33, 38, 39A, 39

***P2. Location:** ☒ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 279885.94 mE/ 4054318.87 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

The Landscape Horticulture Buildings and Structures are a grouping of buildings and structures at the northern end of the campus which include the Landscape Horticulture Building, also referred to as the Ornamental Horticulture Head House (Building 33) constructed in 1967, a lath house (Building 38) constructed in two phases in 1967 and 1975, and two green houses (Buildings 39 and 39A) constructed in 1967 and 1975, respectively (Schoenwald 1967, 1975). The buildings are sited north-to-south with the Landscape Horticulture Building at the northern end sitting on a concrete foundation. Capped with a flat roof with wide overhanging eaves, the exterior is clad in rough stucco. The primary east elevation features the main entrance with two flush metal doors (Photograph 1). The west elevation features and additional entrance with a flush metal door.

Adjacent to the Landscape Horticulture Building are two green houses (Photograph 2 and Photograph 3). Each green house is rectangular in plan and sited on a concrete foundation north-to-south. The buildings are topped with front-gable-roofs constructed of glazing and aluminum framing. The exterior is constructed of low concrete pony walls supporting the aluminum-frame structure and glazing. Each green house has a main entrance with double glazed aluminum-framed doors. Continued on Page 3.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Landscape Horticulture Building north and east elevations. View facing southwest. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒Historic 1967 (Schoenwald 1967, State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:**

Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025. *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

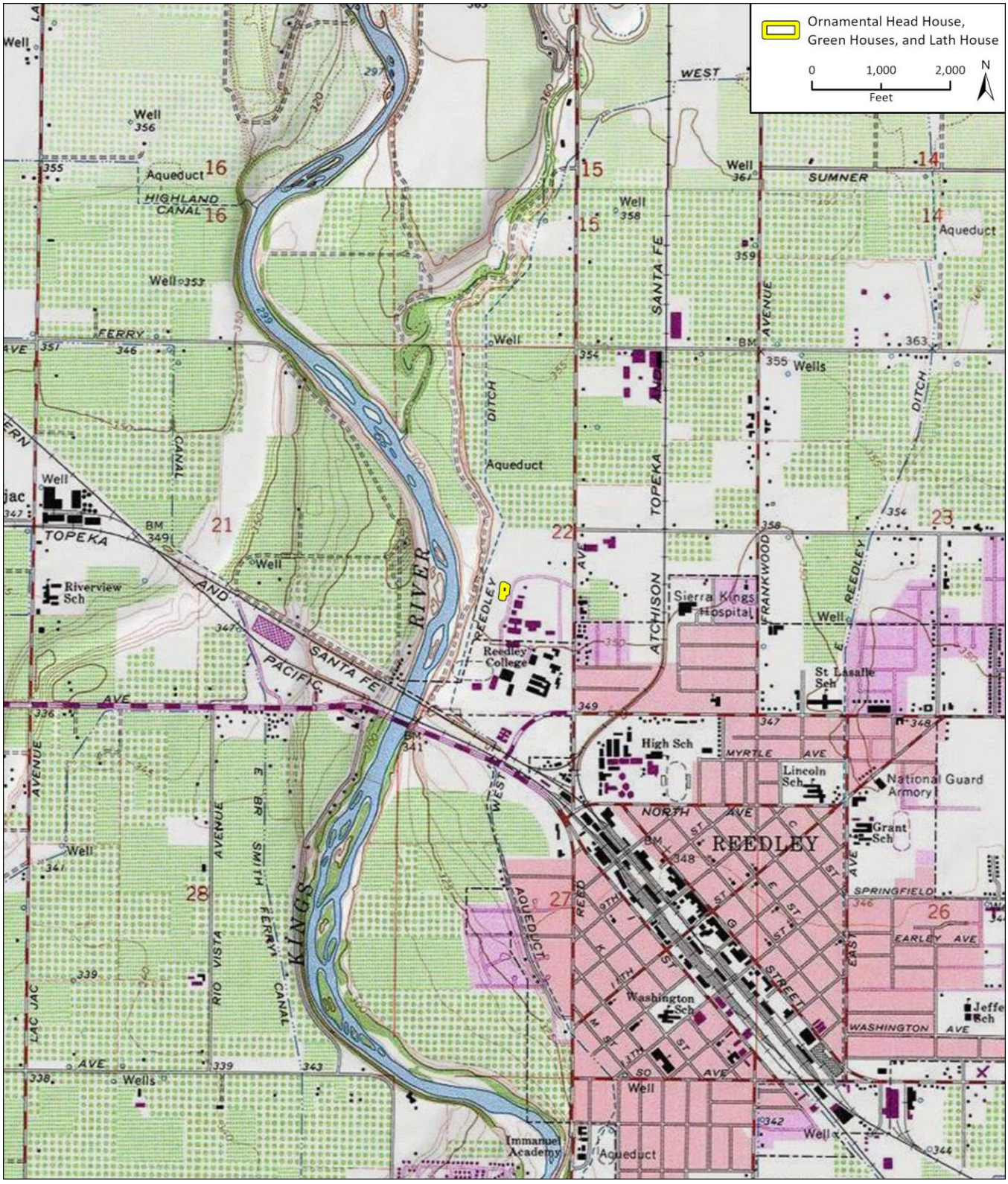
***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 9 ***Resource Name or #** Landscape Horticulture Buildings and Structures
***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.* ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



* Required information

P4a. Description (Continued from Page 1):
South of the Landscape Horticulture Building and west of the green houses is a lath house constructed of two enclosures connected by a covered walkway. The enclosures are rectangular in plan and sit on a concrete foundation and capped with lath boards. The walls are also constructed of lath boards attached to steel framing (Photograph 4 and Photograph 5).

Based on available architectural plans, no alterations were identified.



Photograph 2. Green houses east elevations. View facing west. October 13, 2025.



Photograph 3. North and west elevations of one of the green houses. View facing southeast. October 13, 2025.



Photograph 4. Northern enclosure of lath house with main building in the background. View facing northeast. October 13, 2025.



Photograph 5. Southern enclosure of lath house. View facing northeast. October 13, 2025.

Historical Development of Reedley College

Reedley College was established as Reedley Junior College in May 1926 by the Reedley Joint Union High School District. The institution opened in September 1926 and initially operated within the Reedley High School campus, located to the southeast of the present-day Reedley College campus. Reedley Junior College provided six courses and served 30 students during its first year. In 1936, the junior college received additional space on the high school campus for administrative offices and classrooms (Reedley College 2025). During World War II, Reedley Junior College provided training for pilots, flight instructors, aviation mechanics, and signal corps personnel, with a branch location in Bishop, California (Reedley College 2025). In July 1946, "junior"

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Paul Schoenwald, Architect

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Development of Landscape Horticulture Buildings and Structures

The Landscape Horticulture academic program formed in 1963 with classes in landscape nurserymen, landsape contractors, landscape gardeners, landscape sale and servicemen, and landscape designers (*The Selma Enterprise* 1963, *Sanger Herald* 1963). In 1967, the program expanded with construction of the Landscape Horticulture Building (also referred to as the Ornamental Horticulture Head House Building 33), a section of the lath house and a green house (Building 39) (Schoenwald 1967). In 1975, the program expanded further with construction of the southern portion of the lath house and a second green house (Building 39A) in 1975 (Schoenwald 1975).

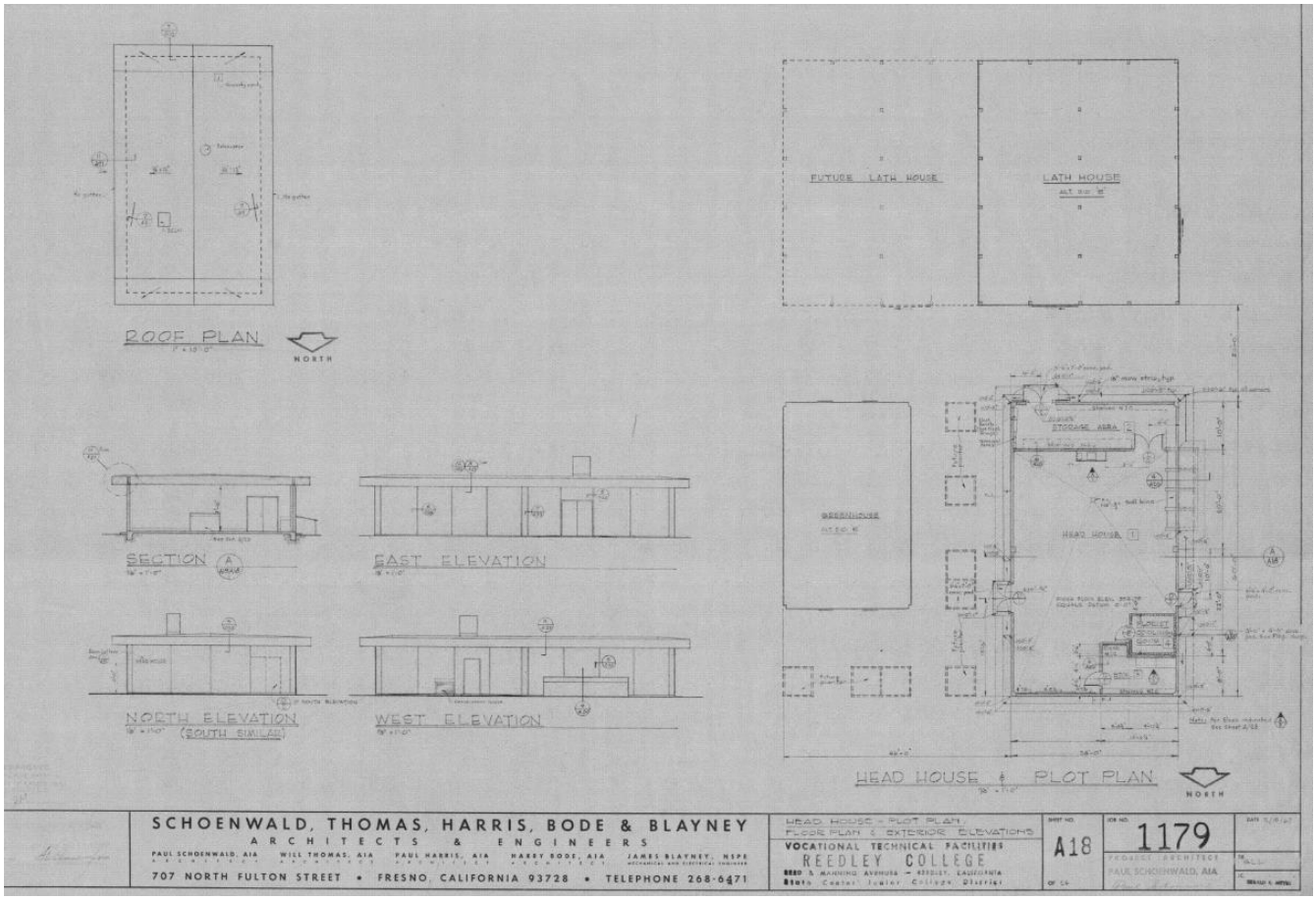


Figure 1. Plans and Elevations for the Landscape Horticulture Building, Green House Building 39, and the Northern Segement of the Lath House from 1967 (Schoenwald 1967).

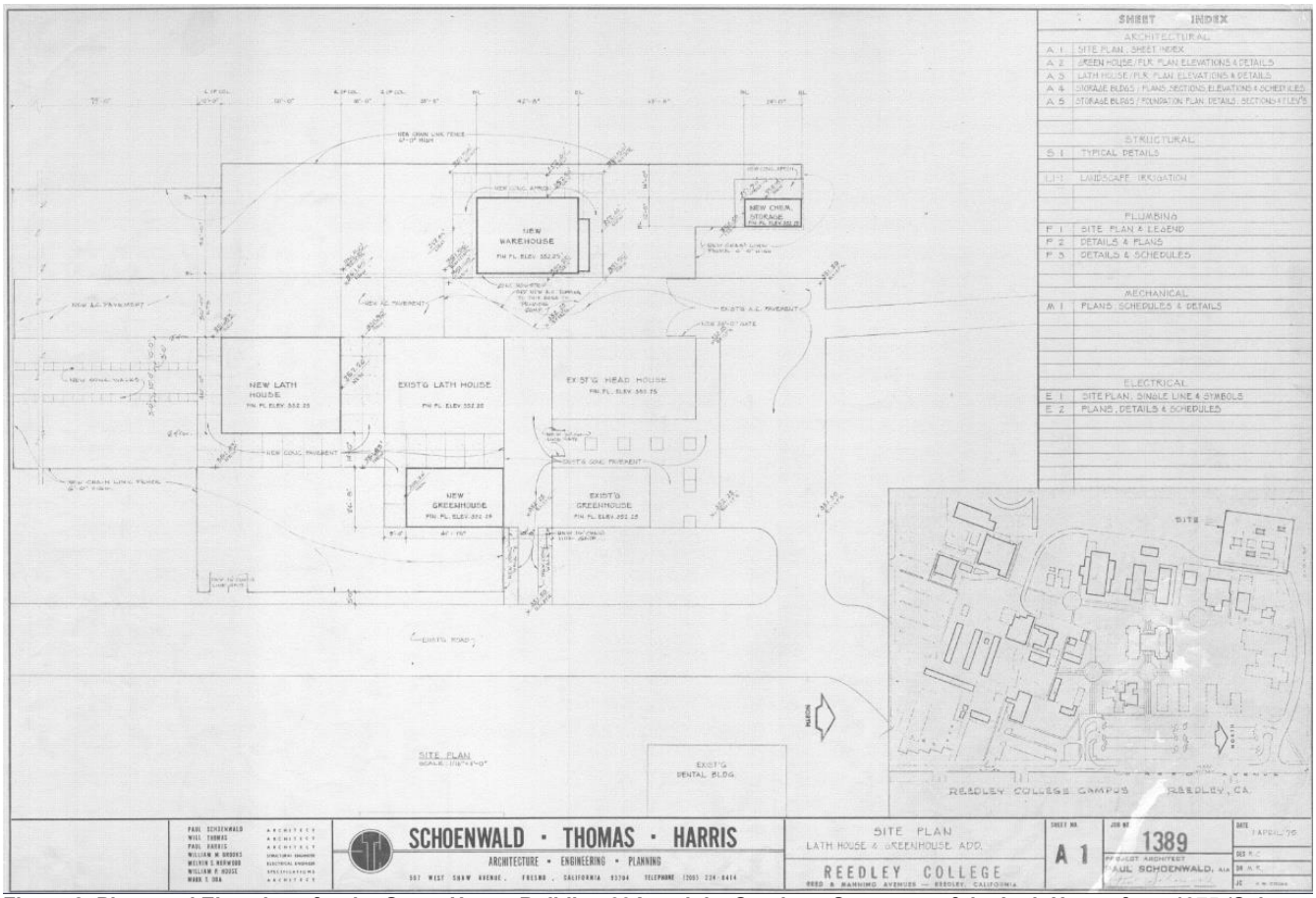


Figure 2. Plans and Elevations for the Green House Building 39A and the Southern Segement of the Lath House from 1975 (Schoenwald 1975).

Historical Resource Evaluation

The the Landscape Horticulture Buildings and Structures at Reedley College were collectively recorded and evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Histrical Resources (CRHR) and are recommended ineligible for listing due to lack of historical and architectural signficance. Refer to the Reedley College District Record for contexts on college campus development and Late Modern architecture.

Criterion A/1 (Events)

The original portion of Reedley College developed in 1956 and expanded significantly in the 1960s to the 2000s. The Landscape Horticulture Buildings and Structures developed in 1967 and 1975 designed by Paul Schoenwald at the northern end of the campus. Reedley College developed during the post-World War II period when universities and colleges expanded with new students. Research did not identify that the building significantly contributed to post-World War II college development in local, state or national history nor was it the site of a significant event in Reedley College's history. The Landscape Horticulture Buildings and Structures were not the site of a technological advancement or a new teaching method in the field of landscape horticulture. They are not associated with a single event, pattern of events, repeated activities or historic trends in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the Landscape Horticulture Buildings and Structures are recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2 (Persons)

Research through Newspapers.com and references on Reedley College did not identify an association between the Landscape Horticulture Buildings and Structures and an individual significant in local, state, or national history. According to *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* prepared by the National Park Service in 1997,

"Criterion B applies to properties associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented" (NPS 1997). Cursory research on the recorded resource did not identify that the buildings and structures are associated with the lives of significant people in our past. Research did not identify any instructors or students significantly contributed to instruction in landscape horticulture and did not identify a new technological advancement in that field. The Landscape Horticulture Buildings and Structures are recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B and the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3 (Architecture)
Built in 1967, Reedley College constructed the Landscape Horticulture Buildings and Structures at the end of the era of Late Modernism which was defined by three major subtypes, New Formalism, Brutalism, and Corporate Modernism, as defined by the *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design Historic Context Statement* and *the Fresno Mid-Century Modernism Historic Context Statement* (Brown 2011, Planning Resource Associates, Inc. 2008). The Landscape Horticulture Building expresses characteristics from all three subtypes including concrete construction with geometric patterns, fewer windows, flat roof with moderate roof overhangs, and ribbon windows (Brown 2011, Planning Resource Associates, Inc. 2008). Refer to the Reedley College District Record for the context on Campus Design and Modern Architecture. Though the building has characteristics of the Late Modern style, it is not an exceptional example of the style or a specific subtype. According to *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, "To be eligible, a property must clearly contain enough of those characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction" (NPS 1997:18). The building lacks further architectural elaborations of each of the subtypes for it to be an exceptional example of that subtype such as slender arches, symmetry, large screens of perforated concrete, and columnar supports of New Formalism; rough unadorned poured concrete, monumental massing, and heavy block shape of Brutalism; and use of glass curtain walls, projecting aluminum sunscreens or fins, and articulated ground story often set back behind slender columns of Corporate Modernism (Brown 2011, Planning Resource Associates, Inc. 2008).

Additionally, the building was designed by Paul Schoenwald, a respected architect in the Central Valley having designed several institutional properties throughout the area from the 1960s to the 1970s. However, Schoenwald appears to be minimally examined in terms of his role and potential influence within the Modern Movement in California. Available documentation indicates that Schoenwald was a prolific contributor to the development of campuses in the Central Valley; however, no evidence was found to suggest he was considered a pioneering or influential Modernist or Postmodernist who significantly shaped Modern architecture in California relative to his contemporaries. Nor does available documentation or research for this study indicate that Schoenwald is demonstrably linked to a specific design approach or innovation that his best works embody, such as a particular design philosophy. Thus, Reedley College's potential for architectural significance is not linked first and foremost to its association with any known "master" architects or landscape architects. Therefore, the building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C and in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4 (Information Potential)
The resource is not likely to yield valuable information that will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to subjects such as mid-twentieth century college building. Therefore, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D and in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

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State Center Community College District
2025 Building Summary Report for Reddley College. Fusion 2 Space Inventory.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Dental Assisting

P1. Other Identifier: Building 34

*__P2. Location: ☒ Unrestricted__

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 279964.08 mE/ 4054339.52 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

Based on the field survey, the Dental Assisting building is no longer extant (Photograph 1).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building

***P4. Resources Present:** None

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Fence around former location of Dental Assisting Building. View facing east. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒Historic 1967 (State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025 *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

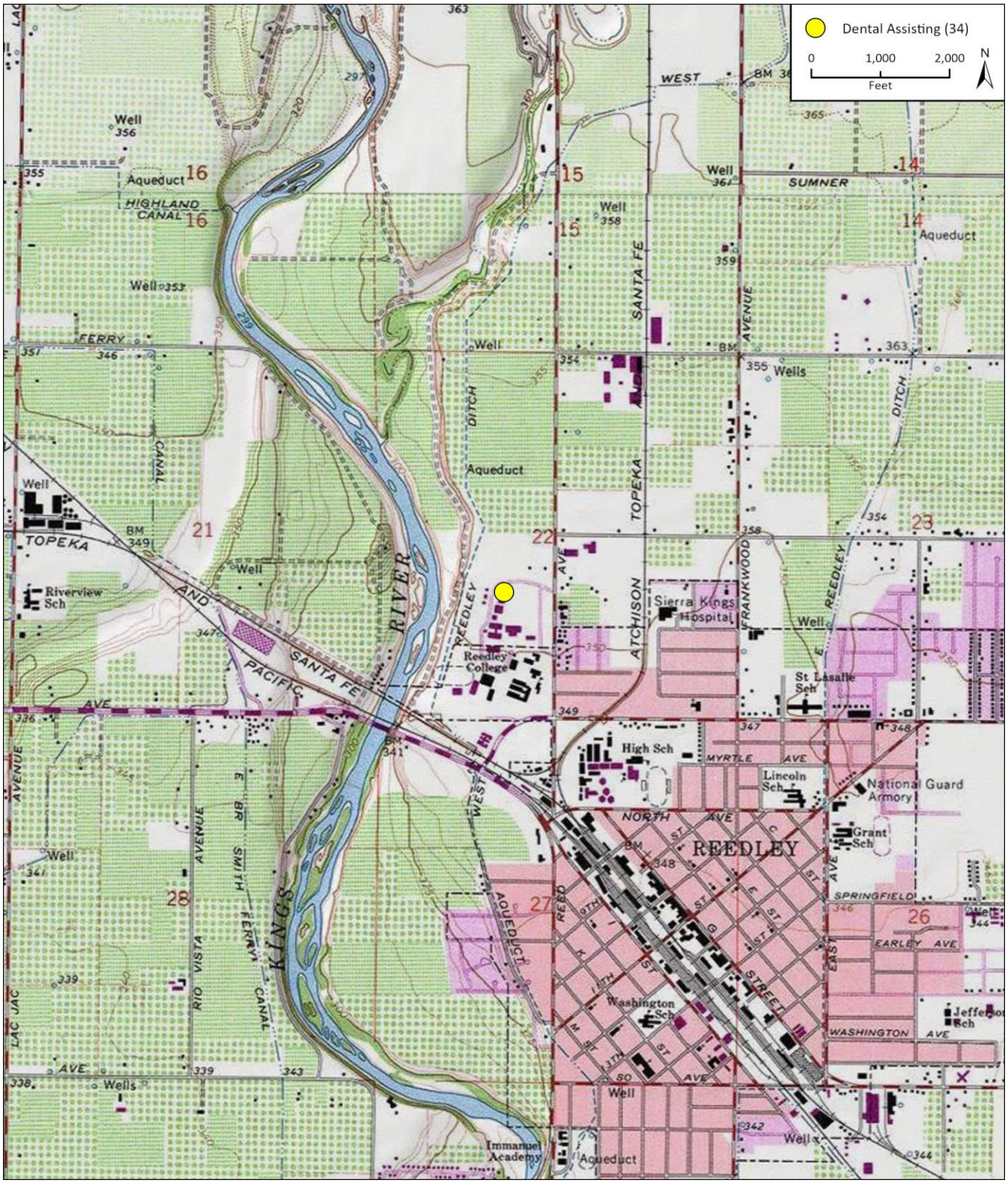
***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 2
***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.*
***Scale:** 1:24,000
***Resource Name or #** Dental Assisting
***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



* Required information

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Utility Building

P1. Other Identifier: Building 36

*__P2. Location: ☒ Unrestricted__

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 279878.26 mE/ 4054179.95 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

The Utility Building sits on the western edge of the campus on the east side of Campus Drive. Constructed in 1969, the building is capped with a flat roof which extends out from the east and west elevations. Sitting on a concrete foundation, the exterior is clad in rough stucco throughout and brick on the north and south elevations. The west elevation features two entrances with flush metal doors and louvered vent openings flanked by concrete block pilasters (Photograph 1). The north elevation features a large opening to a fenced area not accessible from Campus Drive. Based on the original drawings, the original exterior cement plaster was likely removed and replaced with rough stucco (Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris, Bode & Blayney 1968). Continued on Page 3.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Utility Building north and west elevations. View facing southeast. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒Historic 1969 (State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025 *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

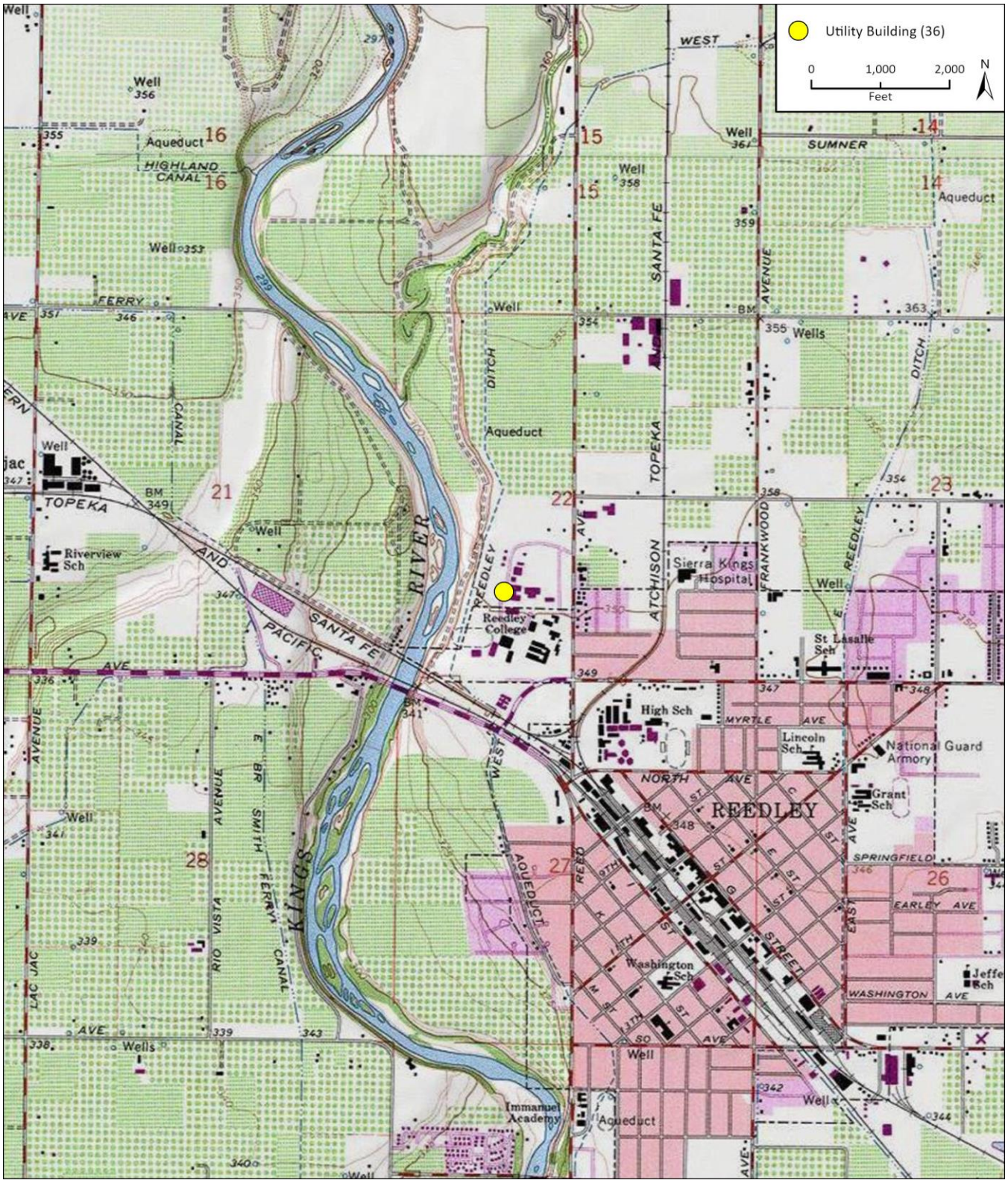
Page 2 **of** 3

***Resource Name or #** Utility Building

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.*

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



* Required information

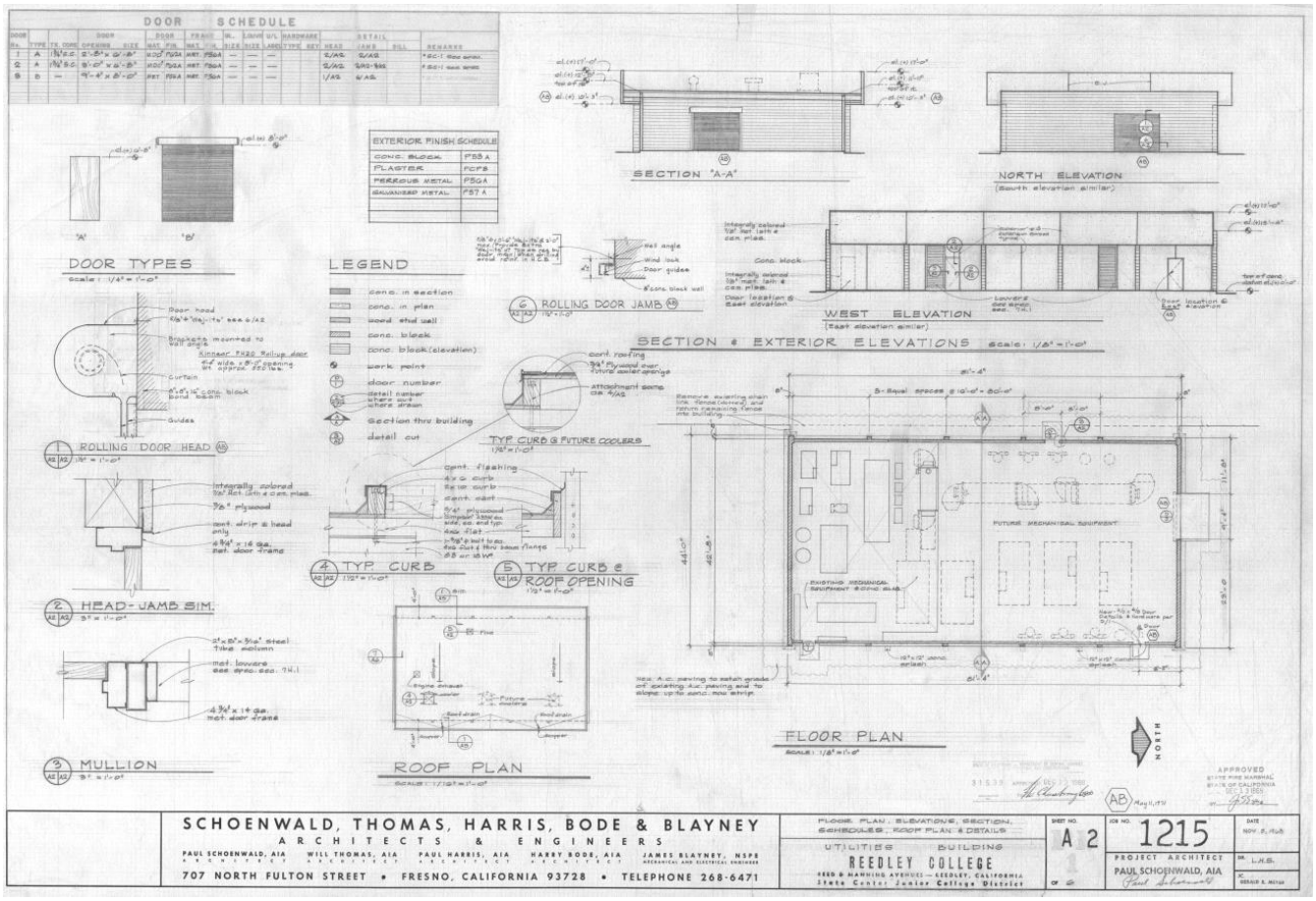


Figure 1. Site Plans for the Utility Building from 1968 (Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris, Bode & Blayney 1968)

References:

Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris, Bode & Blayney. 1968. Site Plans for Utilites Building Reedley College. Job No. 1215. November 5.

State Center Community College District. 2025. Building Summary Report for Reddley College. Fusion 2 Space Inventory.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Campus Computer Services

P1. Other Identifier: Building 41

*P2. **Location:** ☒ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 279991.18 mE/ 4054073.35 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:** The Campus Computer Services building is located at the center of the campus at the north end of Campus Drive. Capped with a flat roof with an enclosed eave overhang on the north elevation, the rectangular plan building sits on a concrete slab and clad in concrete panels. A hipped roof extends above the roofline clad in corrugated metal sheets. The primary, north elevation features two entrances with aluminum doors and small windowpane and transoms and three vertical sliding sash aluminum windows (Photograph 1). The west elevation features a vertical sliding sash aluminum window.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Campus Computer Services Building north and west elevations. View facing southeast. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒Historic 1971 (State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025 *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

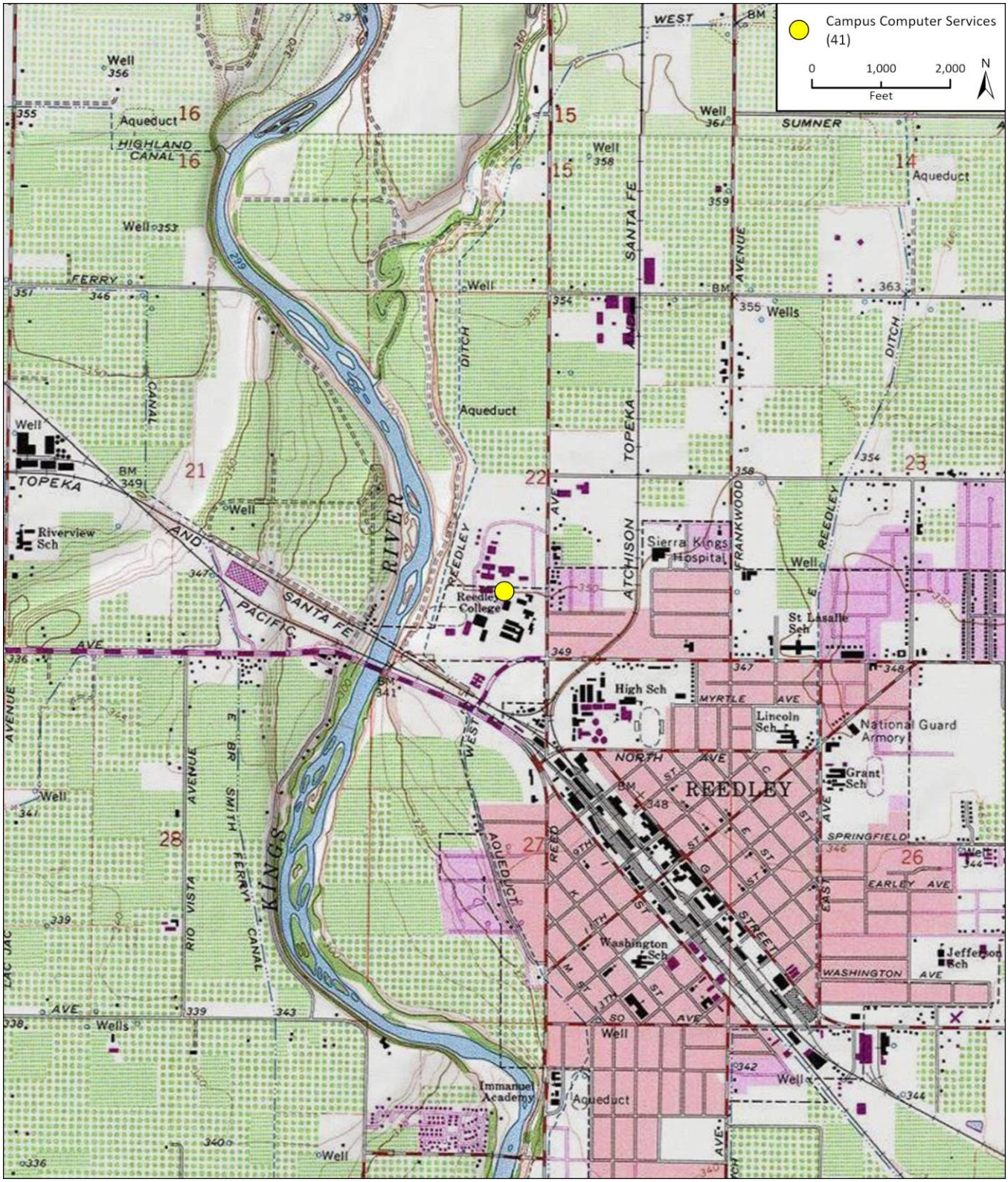
Page 2 **of** 3

***Resource Name or #** Campus Computer Services

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.*

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



* Required information

References:

State Center Community College District
2025 Building Summary Report for Reedley College by Year Built. Fusion 2 Space Inventory. October 6. On file with SCCCD.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

***Resource Name or #:** Learning Resource Center

P1. Other Identifier: Building 42

***P2. Location:** ☒ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 280002.25 mE/ 4054162.40 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

Located at the center of the campus between Campus Drive to the west and North Reed Avenue to the east, the Learning Resource Center has an H-shape plan with a central one-story portion connected to two, two-story sections. Sited on a concrete foundation elevated slightly off the ground, the building is capped with a flat roof and large cornice constructed of square concrete panels. The exterior is clad in pour concrete panels and brick veneer around the main entrance on the west elevation (Photograph 1). There are two main recessed entrances with aluminum-frame glazed automatic folding doors with large transoms. The roofline extends out over the entrances and is supported by square concrete columns. On each side of the entrance are floor-to-ceiling aluminum-frame windows (Photograph 2). On the north and south elevation, the central portion is recessed under the primary roofline supported by four square columns. Within the recessed portion are five aluminum-framed fixed pane windows (Photograph 3). The corners of each two-story portion are recessed under the primary roofline, which is supported by a single concrete column (Photograph 4). Throughout the building there are thin, recessed fixed pane windows. Continued on Page 3.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Learning Resource Center west elevation entrance. View facing east. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒Historic 1972 (State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation**:

Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025 *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

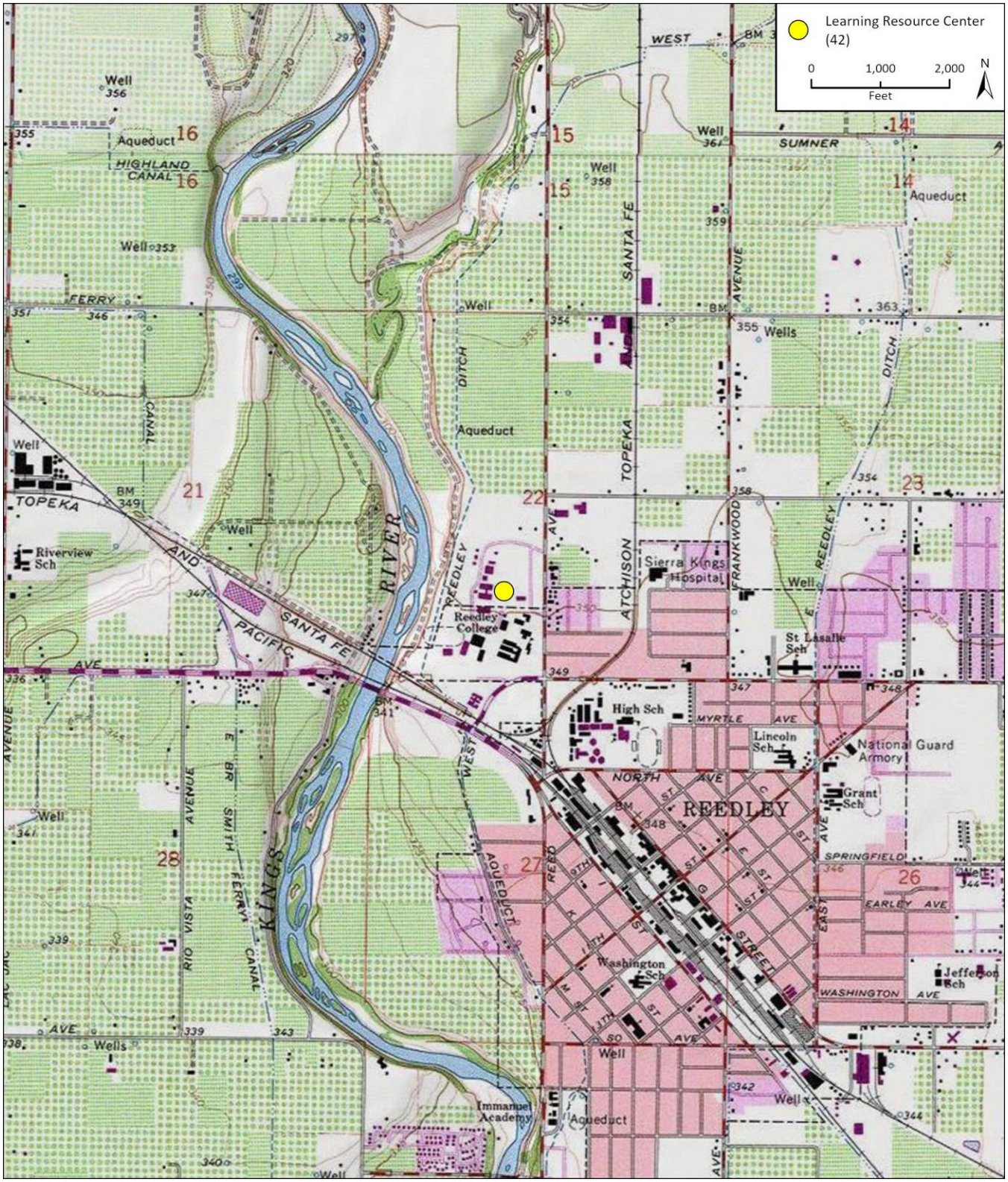
Page 2 **of** 3

***Resource Name or #** Learning Resource Center

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.*

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



P4a. Description (Continued from Page 1):

In 2003, Reedley added the southern portion of the building constructed to match the original 1972 portion (Auratore Associates 2003). The 2003 alteration also included replacement of original doors on the west and east elevations and replacement of wall materials around the windows in the corner recesses.



Photograph 2. West elevation entrances. View facing east. October 13, 2025.



Photograph 3. South elevation addition central recessed portion. View facing northeast. October 13, 2025.



Photograph 4. North and east elevations corner recessed portion. View facing northeast. October 13, 2025.

References:

Auratore Associates. 2003. "Learning Resource Center Reedley College." April 30.

State Center Community College District. 2025. Building Summary Report for Reedley College. Fusion 2 Space Inventory.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Maintenance

P1. Other Identifier: Building 43

*__P2. Location: ☒ Unrestricted__

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 279916.54 mE/ 4054231.15 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

The Maintenance Building is located at the center of Reedley College on the east side of Campus Drive. Constructed in 1974, the Maintenance Building is rectangular in plan and sits on a concrete foundation flush with the ground. Capped with a flat roof with parapets on the south and north elevations, the exterior is clad in rough stucco. The primary, west elevation features a large opening with a metal roll-up door and an entrance with an aluminum-framed glazed door (Photograph 1). The north and south elevations are void of architectural decoration (Photograph 2). Based on visual observation, alterations include replacement of all exterior windows and doors at an unidentified time. Continued on Page 3.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Maintenance Building west elevation. View facing southeast. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒Historic 1974 (Schoenwald 1973, State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation**:
Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025. *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

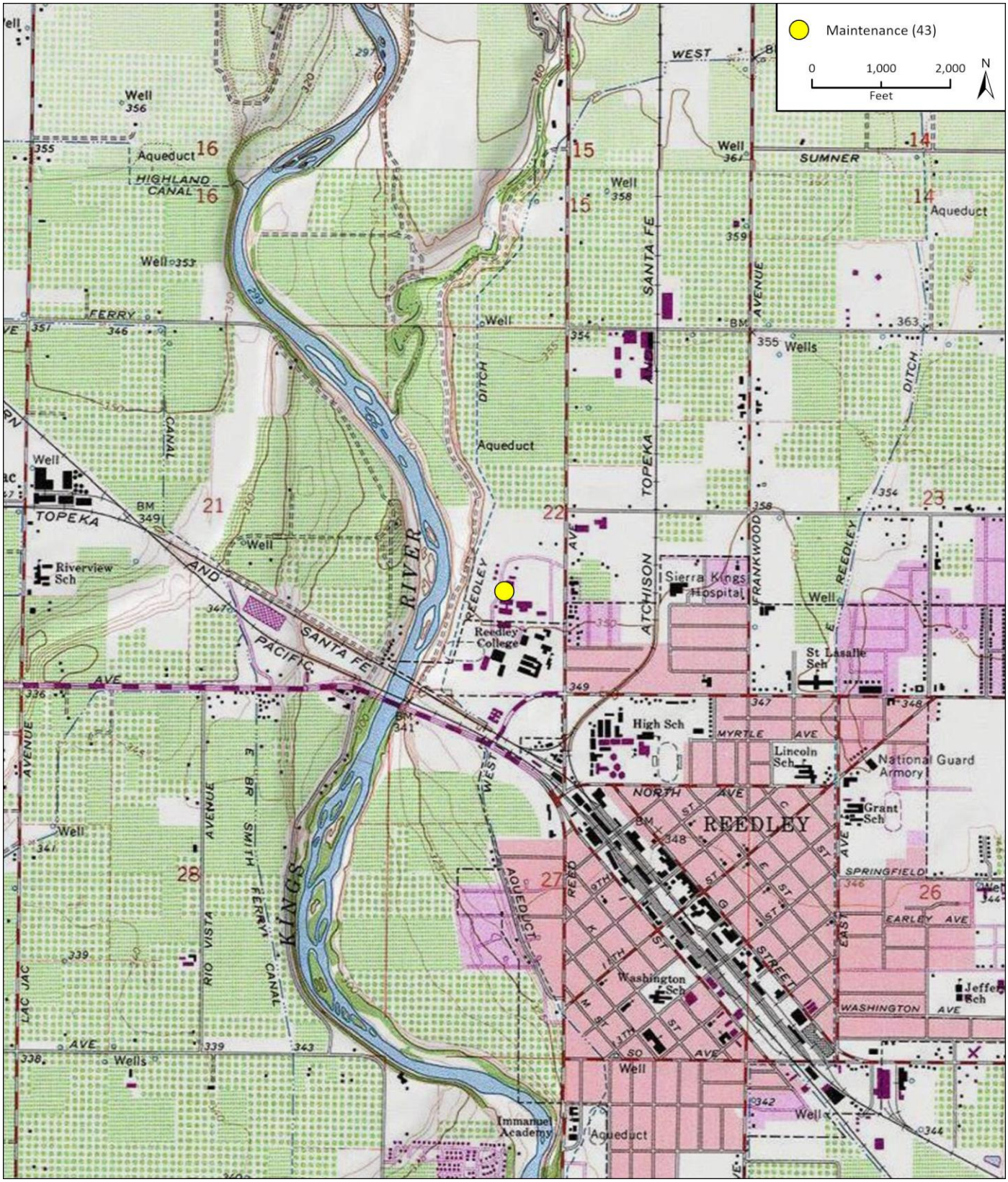
Page 2 **of** 4

***Resource Name or #** Maintenance

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.*

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



* Required information

P4a. Description (Continued from Page 1):



Photograph 2. North and west elevations. View facing southeast. October 13, 2025.

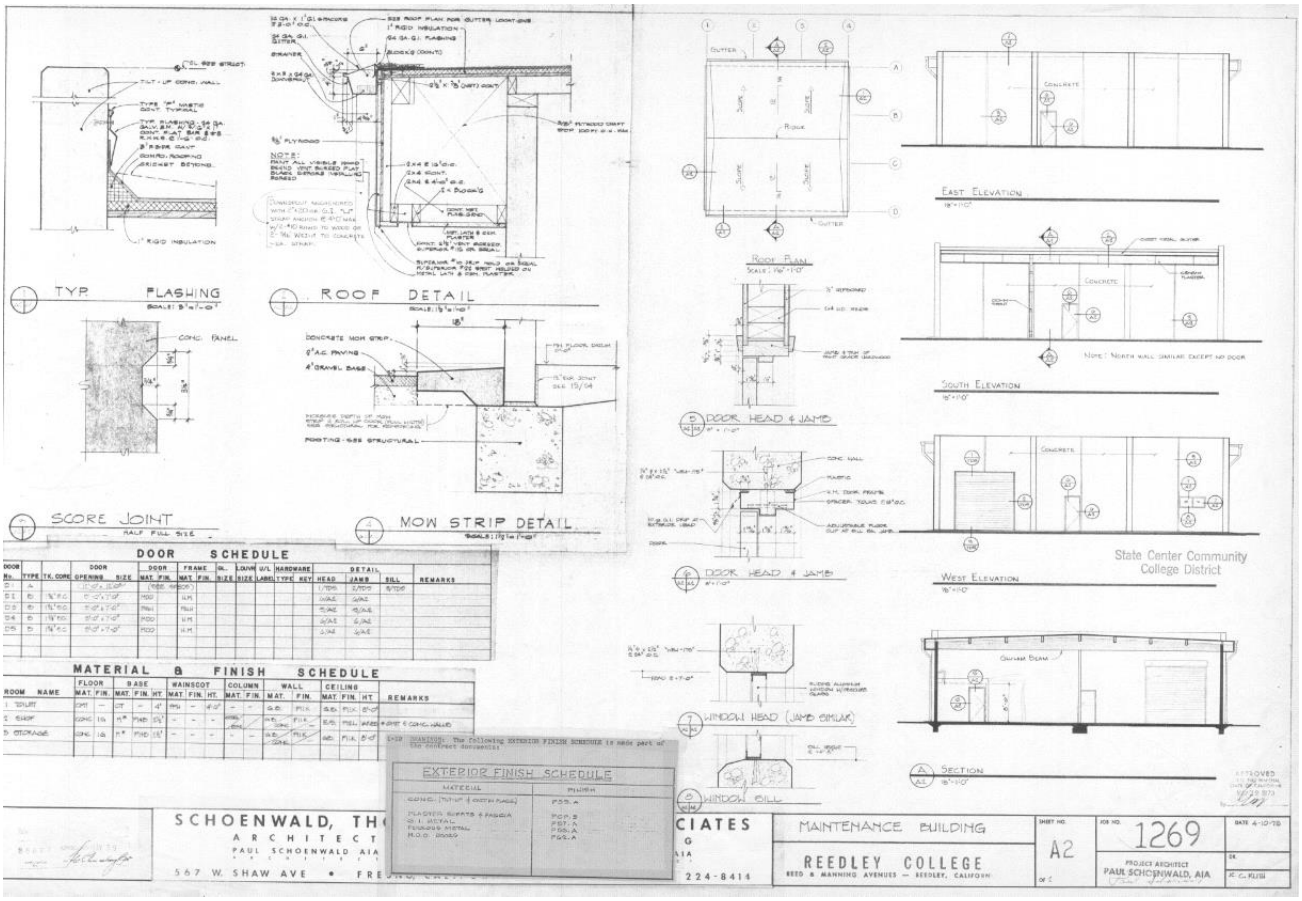


Figure 1. Elevations for Maintenance from 1973 (Schoenwald 1973).

References:

Schoenwald, Paul. 1973. "Maintenance Building – Reedley College." Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris & Associates Job No. 1269.

State Center Community College District. 2025. Building Summary Report for Reddley College. Fusion 2 Space Inventory.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

***Resource Name or #:** Forestry and Engineering

P1. Other Identifier: Building 44

*__P2. Location: ☒ Unrestricted__

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 279928.97 mE/ 4054265.36 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

Located at the northwest end of the property along Campus Drive, the Forestry and Engineering Building has an irregular plan on a concrete foundation. Constructed in 1974, the building is capped with a flat roof, and the exterior is clad in rough stucco. The primary, west elevation features a recessed entrance with double glazed and aluminum-frame doors, three additional sets of double metal doors with small rectangular windows, and an aluminum-frame ribbon window all sited under a stucco clad canopy (Photograph 1). The south elevation features a second entrance with double metal doors under a covered walkway with a flat roof clad in stucco and supported by narrow wood posts (Photograph 2). The west elevation features a third entrance recessed under a covered walkway similar to the one on the south elevation and two ribbon windows under stucco-clad canopies (Photograph 3). Based on the original drawings, three sets of entrance doors were replaced and brick veneer on the south elevation removed or covered at an unidentified time (Schoenwald 1973). Continued on Page 3.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Forestry and Engineering west elevation. View facing northeast. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒Historic 1974 (Schoenwald 1973, State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:**

Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025 *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

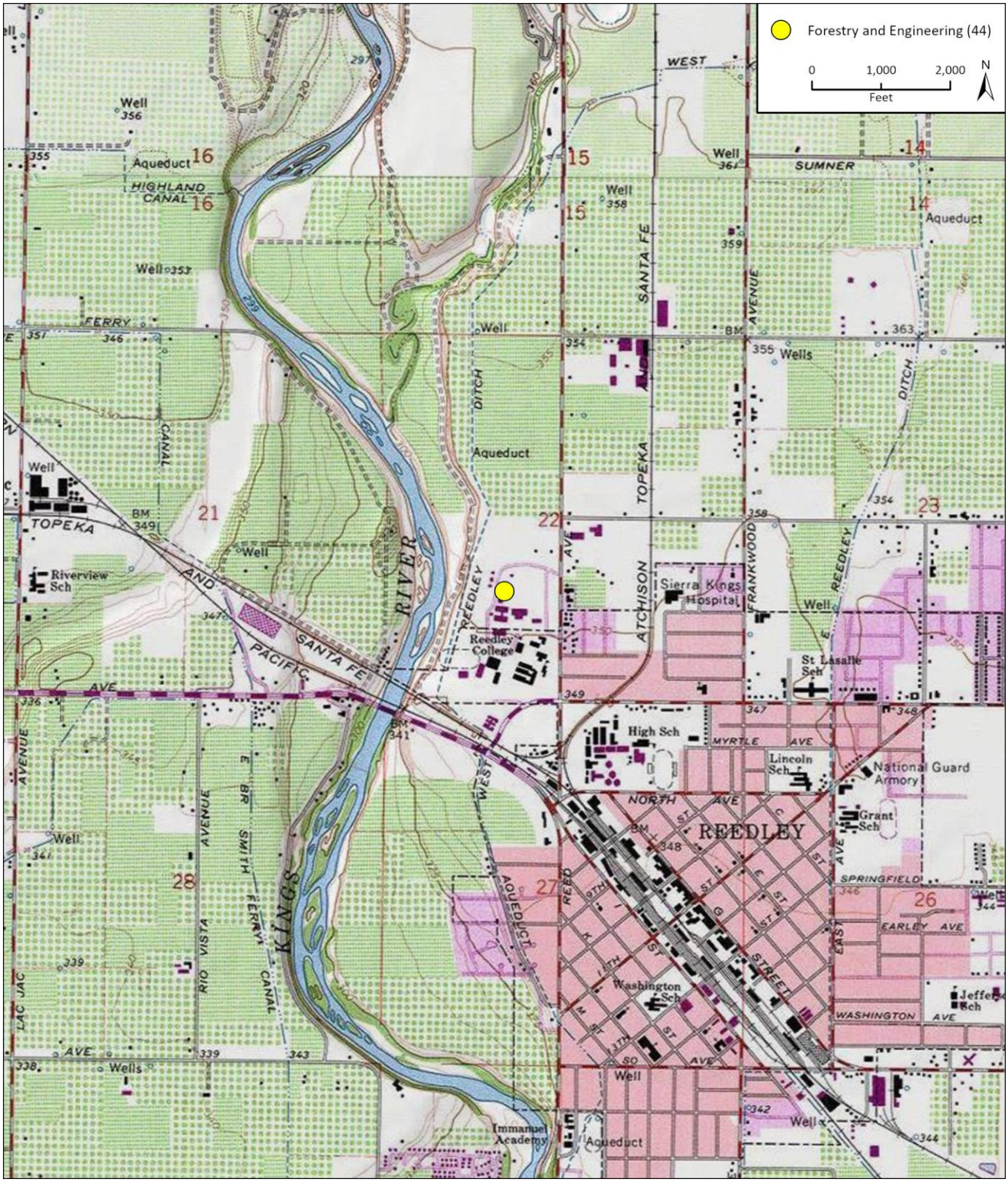
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 9 ***Resource Name or #** Forestry and Engineering

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.* ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



P4a. Description (Continued from Page 1):



Photograph 2. West and south elevations. View facing northeast. October 13, 2025.



Photograph 3. East elevation. View facing west. Octobr 13, 2025.

Historical Development of Reedley College

Reedley College was established as Reedley Junior College in May 1926 by the Reedley Joint Union High School District. The institution opened in September 1926 and initially operated within the Reedley High School campus, located to the southeast of the present-day Reedley College campus. Reedley Junior College provided six courses and served 30 students during its first year. In 1936, the junior college received additional space on the high school campus for administrative offices and classrooms (Reedley College 2025). During World War II, Reedley Junior College provided training for pilots, flight instructors, aviation mechanics, and signal corps personnel, with a branch location in Bishop, California (Reedley College 2025). In July 1946, "junior" was dropped from the institution's name in recognition of the increasing number of terminal courses that were offered (*Reedley Exponent* 1957).

Between the late 1940s and mid-1950s, the institution's governing board sought to develop a separate college campus dedicated specifically to the college. In 1954, voters passed a bond supporting the purchase of lands of the former T.L. Reed Ranch, where a new college campus would be developed (Reedley College 2025). The ranch land was by 1954 owned by Mr. and Mrs. Mard Peloian and their son Edward. The college acquired just over 130 acres from the Peloians, enabling the Peloians to continue to profit from a growing orchard they had planted in the northern area of the future campus by negotiating a gradual purchase of lands (*Reedley Exponent* 1956).

Construction of the existing campus began in 1956, under a plan designed by local architect Benjamin Lippold, landscape architect Burr Garman, and constructed by contractors Oscar Ellbert and Don E. Conklin of Kingsburg (*Reedley Exponent* 1956, *Fresno Bee* 1960). By fall 1956, some buildings had been completed and related departments were able to begin classes, with other construction and relocation of classes form the high school campus occurring over the Christmas 1956 holiday. The campus was formally dedicated in May 1957 (*Reedley Exponent* 1956, 1957).

In 1960, the campus' landscape was lauded in local newspapers, with SCCCD leadership espousing it as the most beautiful among community colleges in the state, and for its economical maintenance and incorporation of drought-tolerant plant species as selected by Garman (*Fresno Bee* 1960). While publicized and praised in newspapers, research did not find evidence that the campus's architectural, landscape, or master planning was otherwise lauded in professional journals, or by professional organizations. During the 1960s, additional buildings including Physical Education and Gymnasium facilities, a Bookstore, Cafeteria, and facilities for Mechanical Arts, Automotive Shops, Agricultural Science, a Chemistry Lab, and Utility building were completed. In 1962, Reedley College became part of the State Center Community College District, along with Fresno City College (Reedley College 2017, State Center Community College District [SCCCD] 2025).

The 1970s saw additional facilities related to Computer Science and the Learning Resource Center, as well as buildings supporting agriculture-related programs, in addition to Forum Hall and the Life Science building (SCCCD 2025).

In 1980, Reedley College's name was changed to Kings River Community College. After 1981, roughly 45 years prior to the completion of this study, construction of buildings and structures on the campus tapered off, with a handful of projects completed between 1986 and 1998. In 1998, Kings River Community College's name reverted to Reedley College, in response to community sentiment. More recent campus buildings and facilities were developed between 2000 and 2025, including classroom annexes, Residence Hall, Math & Sciences building, and the Center for Fine and Performing Arts (Reedley College 2025, SCCCD 2025).

Paul Schoenwald, Architect

Paul Schoenwald (1919-2004) was born in Missouri and earned bachelor's and master's degrees in architecture from Washington University in St. Louis. He relocated to California in 1942 and worked for Doulgas Aircraft before serving in the U.S. Navy from 1944 to 46. He relocated to Fresno after his discharge and joined the firm Walter Wagner & Partners (*Fresno Bee* 2004). Schoenwald became a partner in the firm and by 1967, the practice was known as Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris, Bode & Blaney, Architects. Between ca. 1970 and 1975 the firm became Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris & Associates, and then Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris. Schoenwald was listed as project architect for multiple buildings that his firms completed at Reedley College between 1967 and 1975, including: Vocational Technical Facilities (Aviation, Automotive, Agricultural Science, Dental Assistive Services, Lath House, Head House, and Green House buildings) in 1967; P.E. Combatives [sic], Gymnasium Addition, Men's P.E. Addition, Women's P.E. Locker Addition, Handball Courts in 1970; Library in 1971; Forestry-Engineering in 1973; Forum Hall in 1973; and Life Science in 1975 (SCCCD 2025). Shoenwald served as SCCCD District Architect ca. 1974 and led design of a new Administration Building for Fresno City College, designed buildings at West Hills College (now Coalinga College), as well as an award-winning officers' quarters at Lemoore Naval Air Station, U.S. Postal Service facilities, churches, healthcare facilities, and schools for multiple districts in the Central Valley (*Fresno Bee* 1974, *Fresno Bee* 2004). No additional projects of Schoenwald's were listed in AIA directories published in 1956, 1962, and 1970 (AIA 1962, 1970).

Development of Forestry and Engineering Building

In the 1970s, the state and school district approved a 10 year master plan for Reedley College (*Fresno Bee* 1973). In 1972, Reedley College began planning construction of three buildings as part of the master plan, the Student Administration Building, Forum Building, and the Forestry and Engineering Building, then referred to as the Forestry, Engineering, and Electronics Building. The Junior College Construction Act, which allowed the state to pay 50% of the construction cost and 90% for equipment expenses and the school district pays the balance, funded the project (*Reedley Exponent* 1974a).

Based on plans by Paul Schoenwald, the Forestry and Engineering Building was constructed in 1974 to house the forestry program, an engineering and drafting laboratory, and elctronics (*Reedly Exponent* 1972, Schoenwald 1973; Figures 1 and 2).

Based on the original drawings, three sets of entrance doors were replaced and brick veneer on the south elevation removed or covered at an unidentified time (Schoenwald 1973).

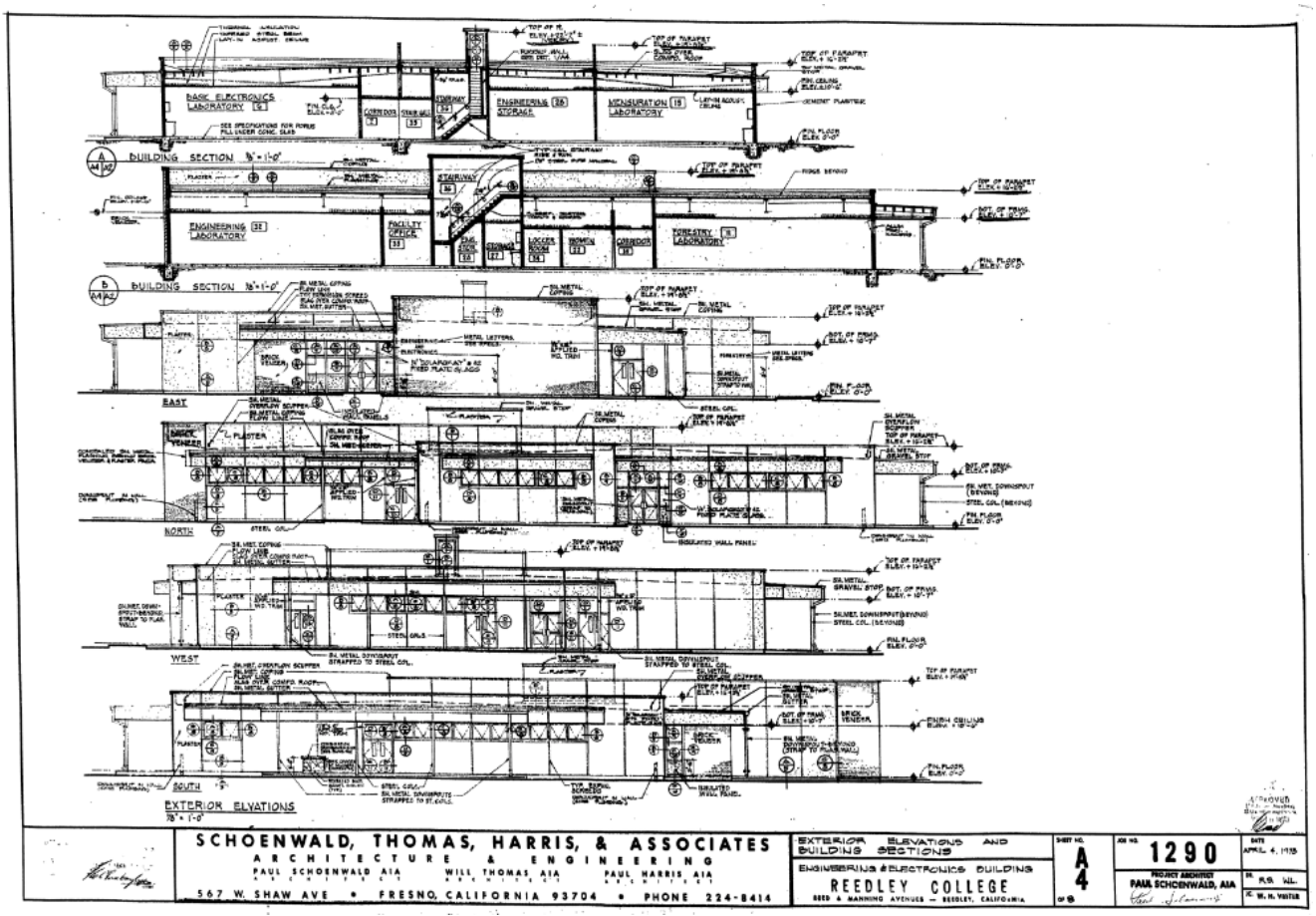


Figure 1. Elevations for Forestry and Engineering Building from 1973 (Schoenwald 1973).


REEDLEY EXPONENT, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1974 -4

THIS NEW REEDLEY COLLEGE facility, which will open for classes in September, will house three of the vocational offerings. The "FEE Building" is designed for Forestry, Engineering, and Electronics Departments. Engineering-Electronics is pictured from a look-in from the east, while the Forestry annex is pictured from the southwest.

Figure 2. Newly Constructed Forestry and Engineering Building in 1974 (*Reedley Exponent* 1974b).

Historical Resource Evaluation

The Forestry and Engineering Building at Reedley College was recorded and evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Histrical Resources (CRHR) and is recommended ineligible for listing due to lack of historical and architectural signficance. Refer to the Reedley College District Record for contexts on college campus development and Late Modern architecture.

Criterion A/1 (Events)

The original portion of Reedley College developed in 1956 and expanded significantly in the 1960s to the 2000s. The Forestry and Engineering Building developed in 1974 alongside three other buildings designed by Paul Schoenwald. Reedley College developed during the post-World War II period when universities and colleges expanded with new students. Research did not identify that the Forestry and Engineering Building significantly contributed to the development of community college campuses in the local area, California, or the Nation during the 1970s. As stated in the Reedley College District Record, community college campuses throughout the state expanded during the post-World War II era to house and educate the growing number of students. The recorded resource itself was not pivotal in community college campus design, new education styles, or technology. The resource is not associated with a single event, a pattern of events, repeated activities, or historic trends in regard to community college campus development during the post-World War II era or the instruction of forestry or engineering. The

Forestry and Engineering Building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2 (Persons)
Research through Newspapers.com and references on Reedley College did not identify an association between the Forestry and Engineering Building and an individual significant in local, state, or national history. According to *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* prepared by the National Park Service in 1997, "Criterion B applies to properties associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented" (NPS 1997:20). When Reedley College constructed the extant Forestry and Engineering Building in 1974, four instructors ran the program, and since 1974, new instructors have likely joined the department. Cursory research on the recorded resource did not identify that any of these individuals significantly contributed to instruction in forestry or engineering and did not identify a new technology in said fields. The Forestry and Engineering Building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B and the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3 (Architecture)
Built in 1974, Reedley College constructed the Forestry and Engineering Building at the end of the era of Late Modernism which was defined by three major subtypes, New Formalism, Brutalism, and Corporate Modernism, as defined by the *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design Historic Context Statement* and *the Fresno Mid-Century Modernism Historic Context Statement* (Brown 2011, Planning Resource Associates, Inc. 2008). The Forestry and Engineering Building expresses characteristics from all three subtypes including concrete construction with brick veneer sections, geometric patterns, fewer windows, flat roof with moderate roof overhangs, and ribbon windows (Brown 2011, Planning Resource Associates, Inc. 2008). Refer to the Reedley College District Record for the context on Campus Design and Late Modern Architecture. Though the building has characteristics of the Late Modern style, it is not an exceptional example of the style or a specific subtype. According to *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, "To be eligible, a property must clearly contain enough of those characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction" (NPS 1997:18). The building lacks further architectural elaborations of each of the subtypes for it to be an exceptional example of that subtype such as slender arches, symmetry, large screens of perforated concrete, and columnar supports of New Formalism; rough unadorned poured concrete, monumental massing, and heavy block shape of Brutalism; and use of glass curtain walls, projecting aluminum sunscreens or fins, and articulated ground story often set back behind slender columns of Corporate Modernism (Brown 2011, Planning Resource Associates, Inc. 2008).

Additionally, the building was designed by Paul Schoenwald, a respected architect in the Central Valley having designed several institutional properties throughout the area from the 1960s to the 1970s. However, Schoenwald appears to be minimally examined in terms of his role and potential influence within the Modern Movement in California. Available documentation indicates that Schoenwald was a prolific contributor to the development of campuses in the Central Valley; however, no evidence was found to suggest he was considered a pioneering or influential Modernist or Postmodernist who significantly shaped Modern architecture in California relative to his contemporaries. Nor does available documentation or research for this study indicate that Schoenwald is demonstrably linked to a specific design approach or innovation that his best works embody, such as a particular design philosophy. Thus, Reedley College's potential for architectural significance is not linked first and foremost to its association with any known "master" architects or landscape architects. Therefore, the building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C and in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4 (Information Potential)
The resource is not likely to yield valuable information that will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to subjects such as mid-twentieth century college buildings. Therefore, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D and in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

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1974b "This New Reedley Facility." August 8. https://www.newspapers.com/image-view/698515574/?match=1&terms=%22forestry%20and%20engineering%22%20%22reedley%20college%22 (accessed November 2025).

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1973 "Engineering and Electronics Building – Reedley College." Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris & Associates Job No. 1290.

State Center Community College District
2025 Building Summary Report for Reedley College. Fusion 2 Space Inventory.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Forum Hall

P1. Other Identifier: Building 45

*P2. **Location:** ☒ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 280074.60 mE/ 4054136.42 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

The Forum Hall is located at the center of the campus adjacent to the Learning Resource Center and west of North Reed Avenue. Constructed in 1961, the building has an irregular plan and sits on a concrete foundation. The flat roof has a large decorative fascia or cornice elaborated with square concrete panels. The building is constructed of tilt-up concrete panels with two sections of stacked bond brick veneer. The north elevation has multiple entrances to individual classrooms: a flush metal door at the western end, an aluminum-frame glazed door with a sidelight and transom at the center, and a third recessed entrance at the eastern end of the building which is slightly elevated from the rest of the building (Photographs 1-3). The third entrance is accessible by concrete steps with wood railings and is covered by the primary roofline. The south elevation has three entrances with flush metal doors and transoms all sitting under a cantilever portion of the roofline supported by three concrete columns. Adjacent to these entrances on the west elevation under the cantilevered is a set of flush metal doors (Photographs 4 and 5). Based on the original architectural plans from 1975, the building is unaltered since its date of construction (Schoenwald 1975). Continued on Page 3.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: North elevation. View facing south. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒Historic 1975 (State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation**:

Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025 *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

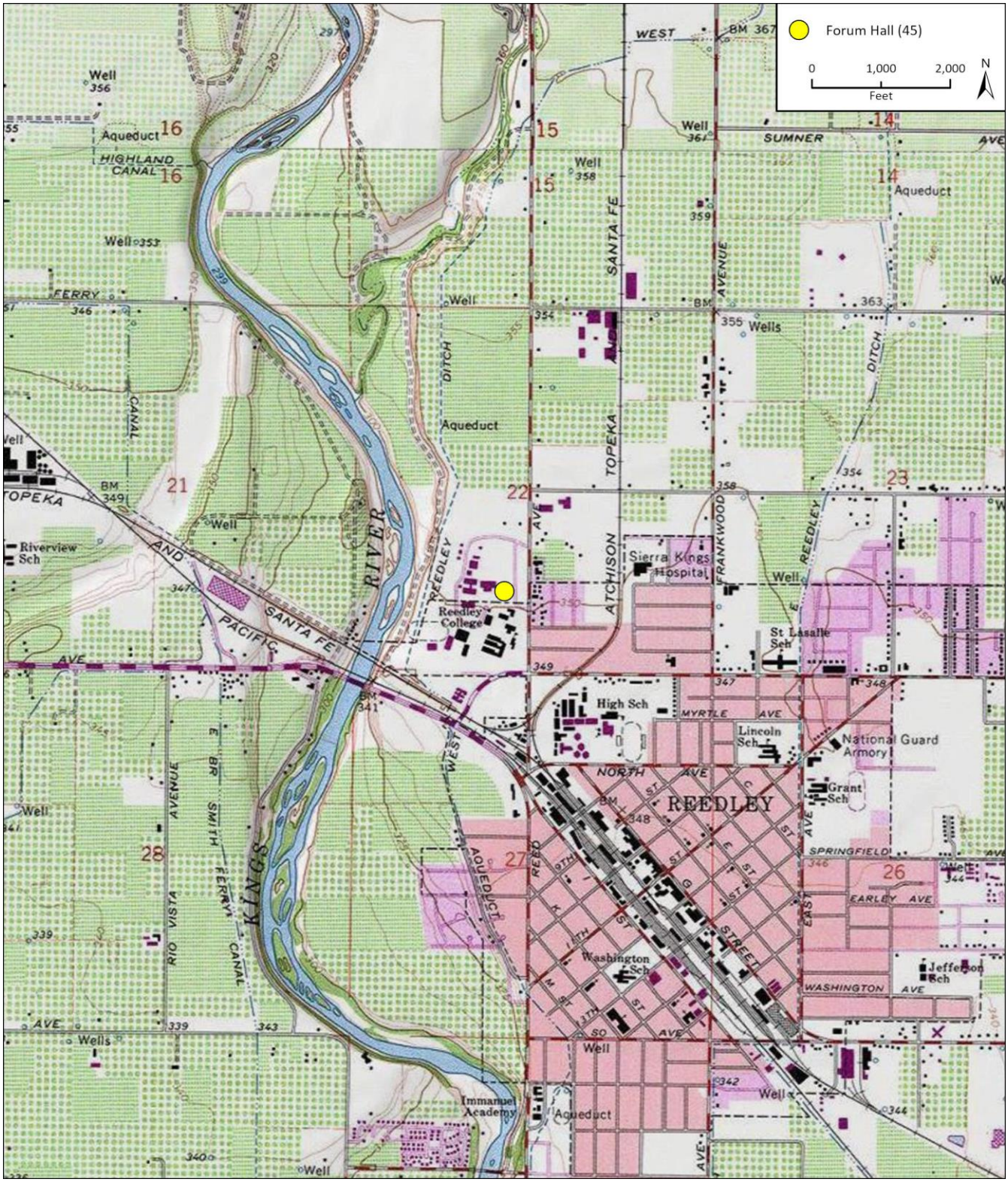
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 4 ***Resource Name or #** Forum Hall

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.* ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



* Required information

P4a. Description (Continued from Page 1):



Photograph 2. North elevation entrances. View facing southeast. October 13, 2025.



Photograph 3. North elevation entrance under cantilevered roofline. View facing southwest. Ocotber 13, 2025.



Photograph 4. South and west elevations. View facing northeast. Ocotber 13, 2025.



Photograph 5. South and west elevations. View facing east. Ocotber 13, 2025.

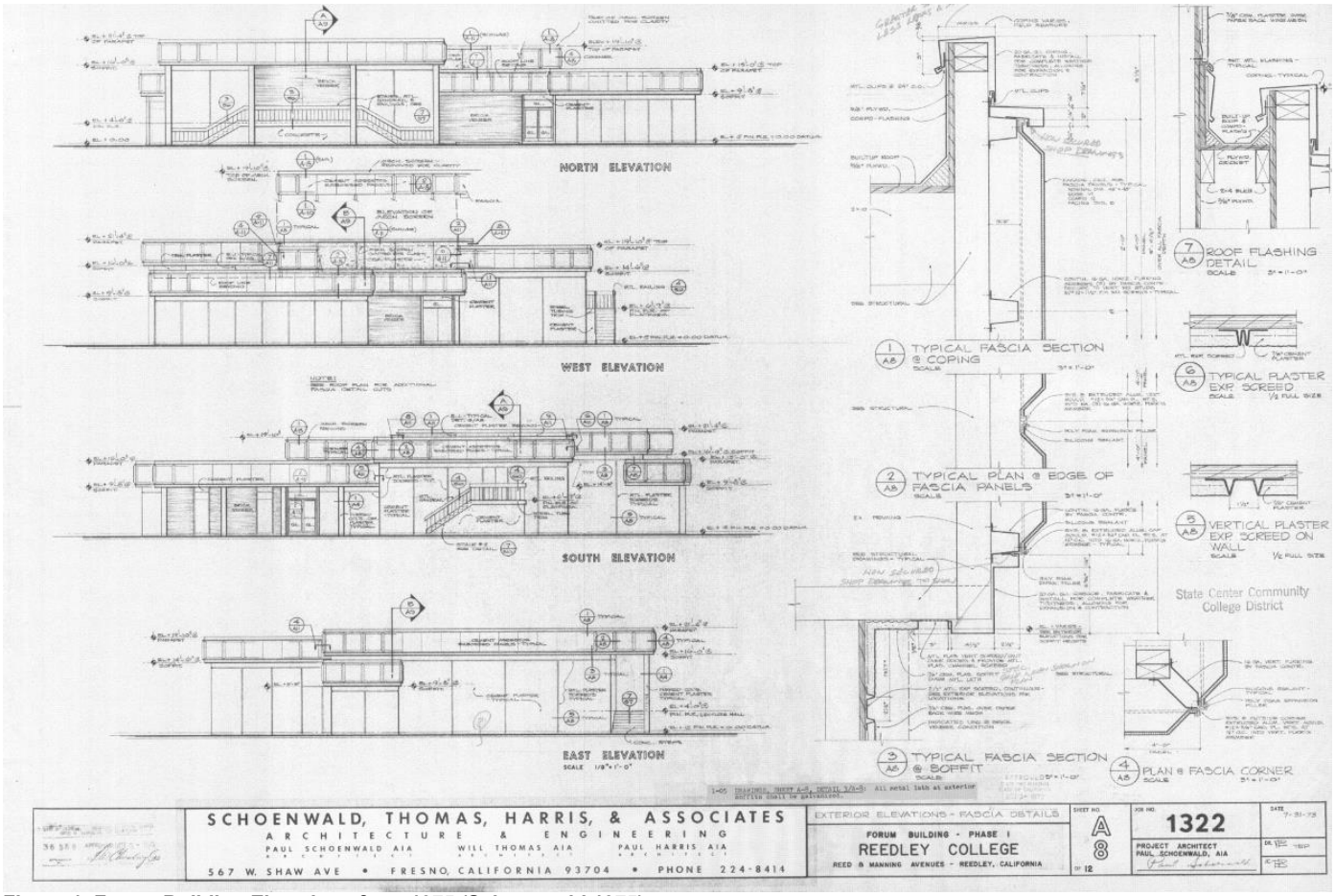


Figure 1. Forum Building Elevations from 1975 (Schoenwald 1975).

References:

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State Center Community College District. 2025. Building Summary Report for Reedley College. Fusion 2 Space Inventory.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Life Science

P1. Other Identifier: Building 46

*P2. **Location:** ☒ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 279890.40 mE/ 4054041.89 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

There are two Life Science buildings which sit at the southwest side of the campus northeast of Campus Drive (Photograph 1). Constructed in 1976, the eastern building has an irregular plan which sits on a concrete slab. the building is capped with multiple rooflines including shed roofs at three sections of the building all clad in composition shingles and a flat roof at the western end of the building. The building is constructed of concrete tilt-up walls with decorative brick veneer on the south and north elevations. The windows throughout are recessed aluminum-frame clerestory windows (Photograph 2). At the center of the building along the east elevation is a concrete cornice with square concrete panels above metal gates leading to a courtyard (Photograph 3). The gates were added at an unidentified time. Continued on Page 3.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Life Science Building, on the right, South elevation. View facing north. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒Historic 1976 (State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025 *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

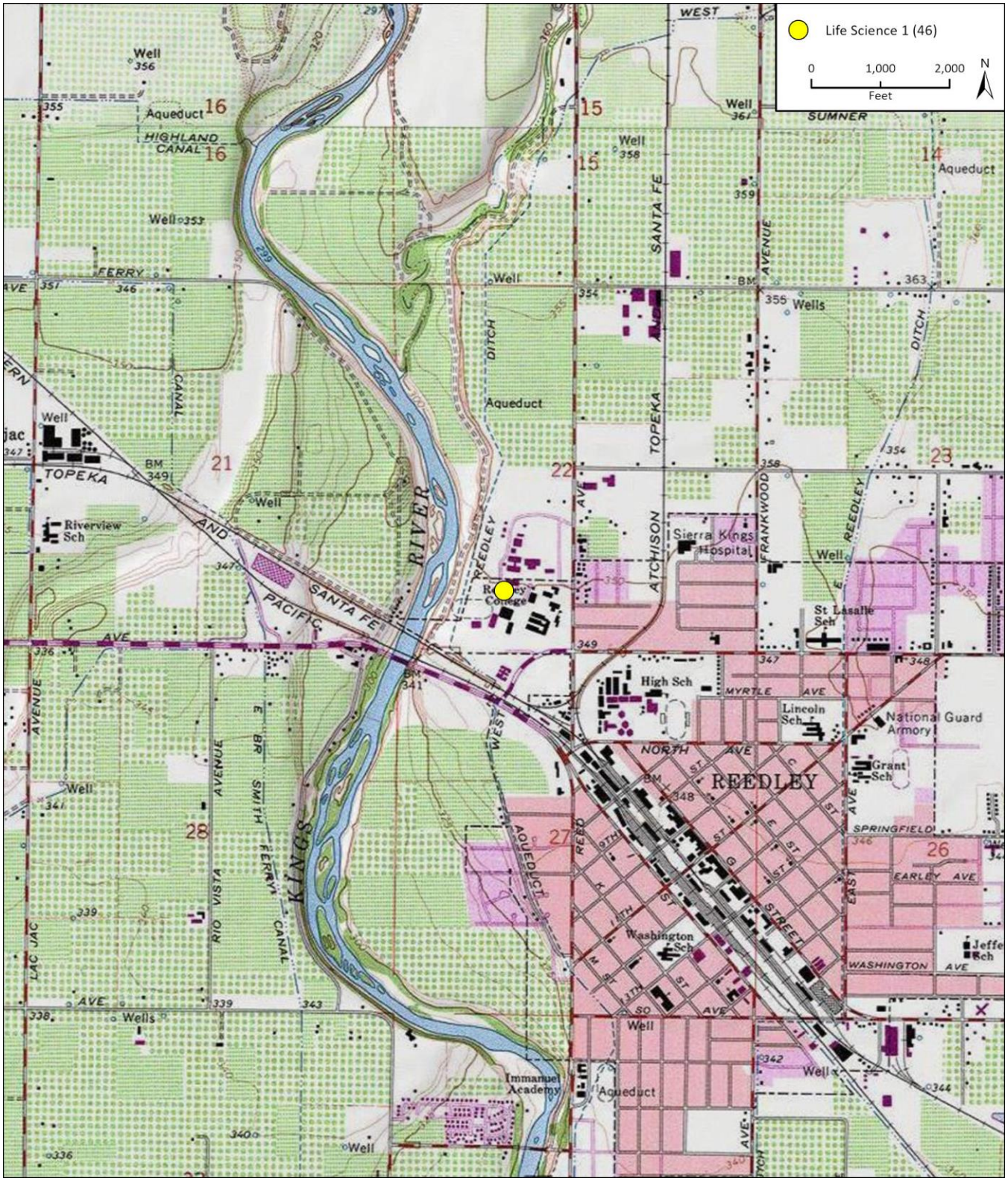
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #** Life Science

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.* ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



*** Required information**

P4a. Description (Continued from Page 1):



Photograph 2. East elevation of the of-age Life Science building. View facing west. October 13, 2025.



Photograph 3. North and west elevations of the of-age Life Science building. View facing southeast. October 13, 2025.

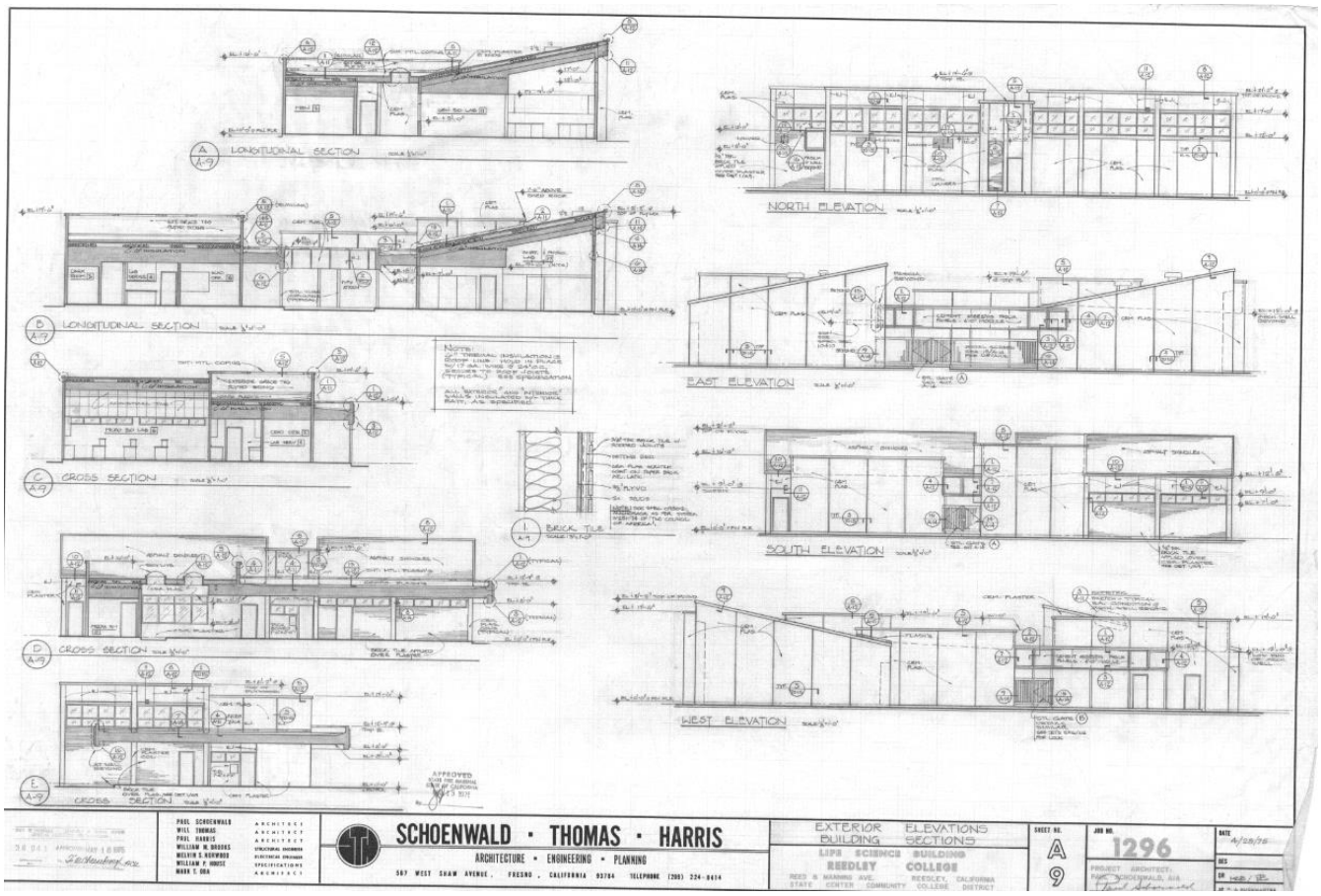


Figure 1. Sections and Elevations for the 1976 Life Science Building (Schoenwald 1975).

References:

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State Center Community College District
2025 Building Summary Report for Reedley College by Year Built. Fusion 2 Space Inventory. October 6. On file with SCCCD.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Chemical Storage

P1. Other Identifier: Building 47

*P2. **Location:** ☒ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 279861.91 mE/ 4054373.11 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

Constructed in 1976, the Chemical Storage Building sits at the northeast end of the campus on a concrete foundation. Capped with a flat roof, the exterior is clad in corrugated metal panels. The primary, north elevation has double flush metal doors; the south elevation also features a second entrance with flush metal doors (Photograph 1 and Photograph 2). Adjacent to the building is a metal shipping container. Based on architectural drawings, the exterior doors were replaced in 1994 (Auratore Associates 1994). Continued on Page 3.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Chemical Storage Building north and east elevations. View facing southwest. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒Historic 1976 (State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:**

Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025 *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

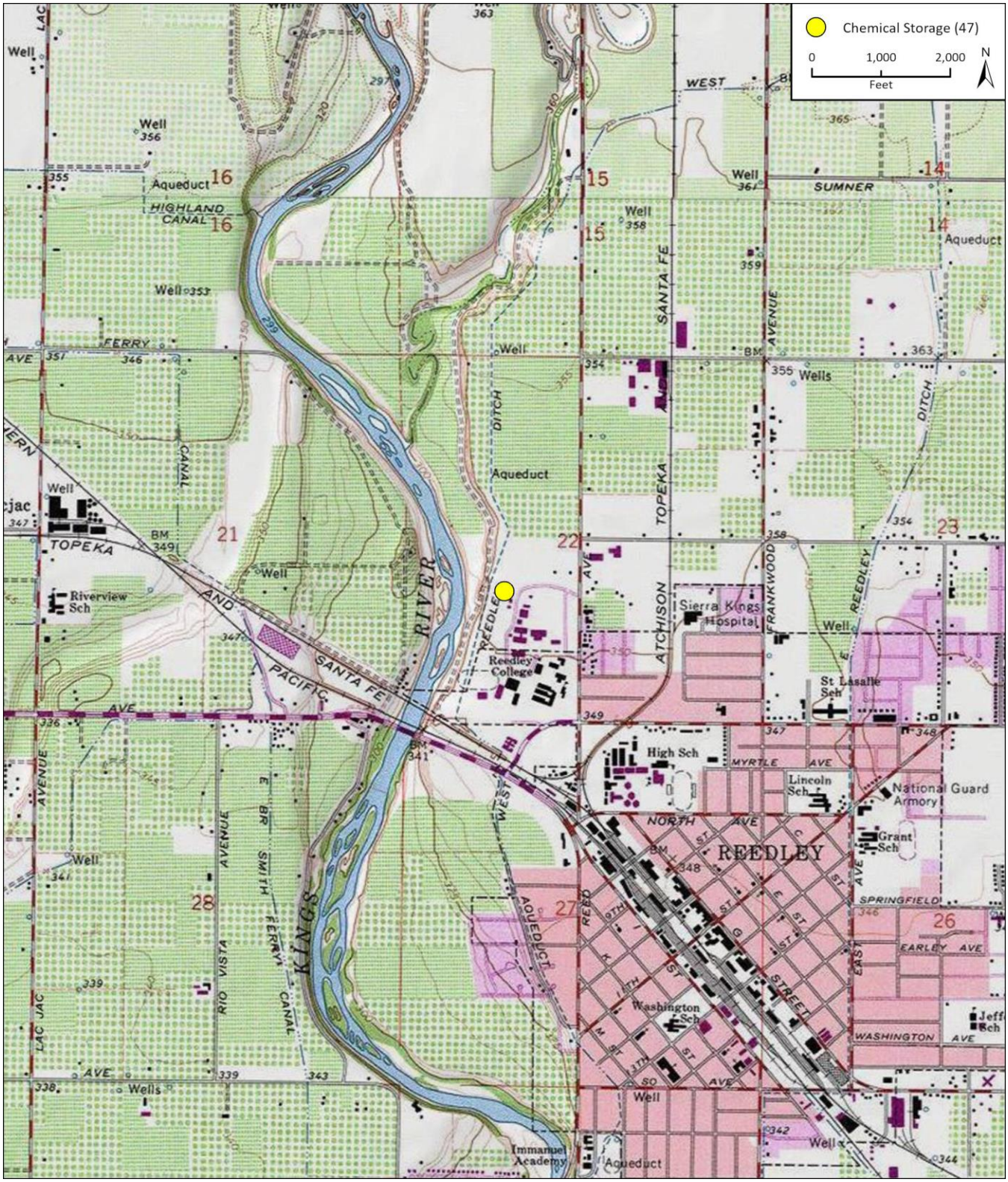
Page 2 **of** 3

***Resource Name or #** Chemical Storage

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.*

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



* Required information

P4a. Description (Continued from Page 1):



Photograph 2. South and east elevations. View facing northwest. October 13, 2025.

References

Auratore Associates. 1994. "Chemical Storage Room Renovation." March 30.

State Center Community College District. 2025. Building Summary Report for Reddley College. Fusion 2 Space Inventory.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Agricultural Storage

P1. Other Identifier: Building 48

*__P2. Location:__ ☒ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 279848.28 mE/ 4054323.39 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

Constructed in 1976, the Agricultural Storage Building sits at the northwest end of the campus on the west side of Campus Drive. Capped with a shed roof, the roof and exterior are clad in raised seam metal panels, and the building sits on a concrete foundation. The primary, east elevation features a set of double flush metal doors with a large transom and two additional flush metal doors. The south elevation is devoid of architectural decorations (Photograph 1). The north elevation features three entrances with flush metal doors covered by a shed roof canopy supported by narrow wood posts (Photograph 2). Based on architectural drawings, the original doors on the east elevation were removed and replaced with the existing double flush metal doors and the transom added in 2000 (Auratore Associates 2000). Continued on Page 3.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Agricultural Storage east and south elevations. View facing northwest. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒Historic 1976 (State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:**

Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025 *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

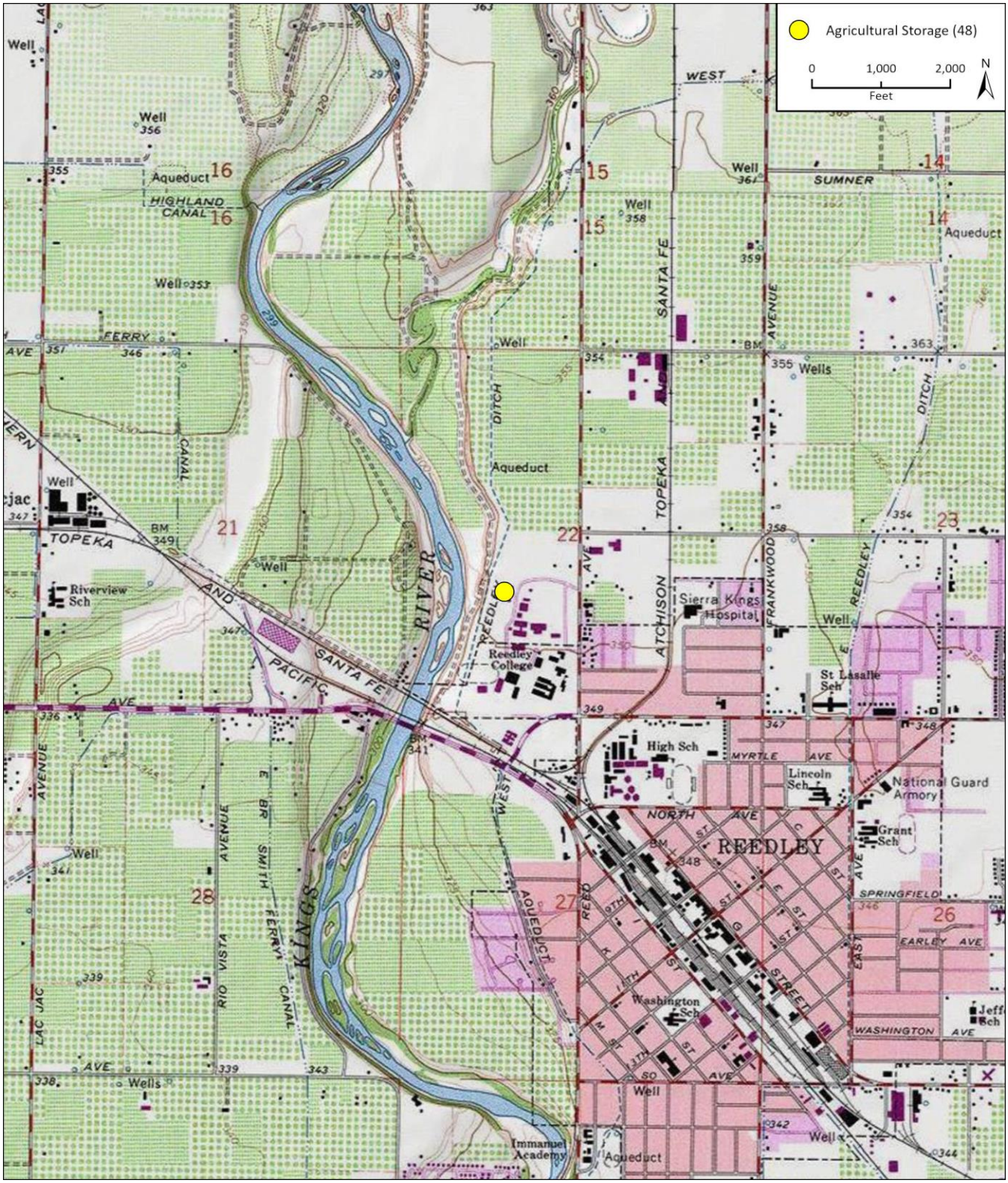
Page 2 **of** 3

***Resource Name or #** Agricultural Storage

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.*

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



* Required information

P4a. Description (Continued from Page 1):



Photograph 2. Wood Shop east and north elevations. View facing southwest. October 13, 2025.

References

Auratore Associates. 2000. "Wood Shop Renovations – Reedley College." October 16.

State Center Community College District. 2025. Building Summary Report for Reddley College. Fusion 2 Space Inventory.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Agricultural Mechanics

P1. Other Identifier: Building 49

***P2. Location:** ☒ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** Fresno ***and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 279938.06 mE/ 4054441.89 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

The Agricultural Mechanics Building is located at the northern end of the campus on the north side of Campus Drive. Constructed in 1979, the building has an irregular footprint on a concrete foundation. The building is capped with a low-pitch, side-gable roof, and the steel structural framing is clad in sheets of corrugated metal. The primary, east elevation features four entrances, each with a flush metal door and covered by an awning (Photograph 1). The east elevation also features four large openings with roll-up metal doors. The north and south elevations feature additional entrances with flush metal doors, while the west elevation has a full-length metal frame canopy constructed in 2007 (Phillips Metsch Sweeney Moore Architects 2007; Photograph 2). Continued on Page 3.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Agricultural Mechanics Building south and east elevations. View facing northwest. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒Historic 1976 (State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:**

Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025 *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

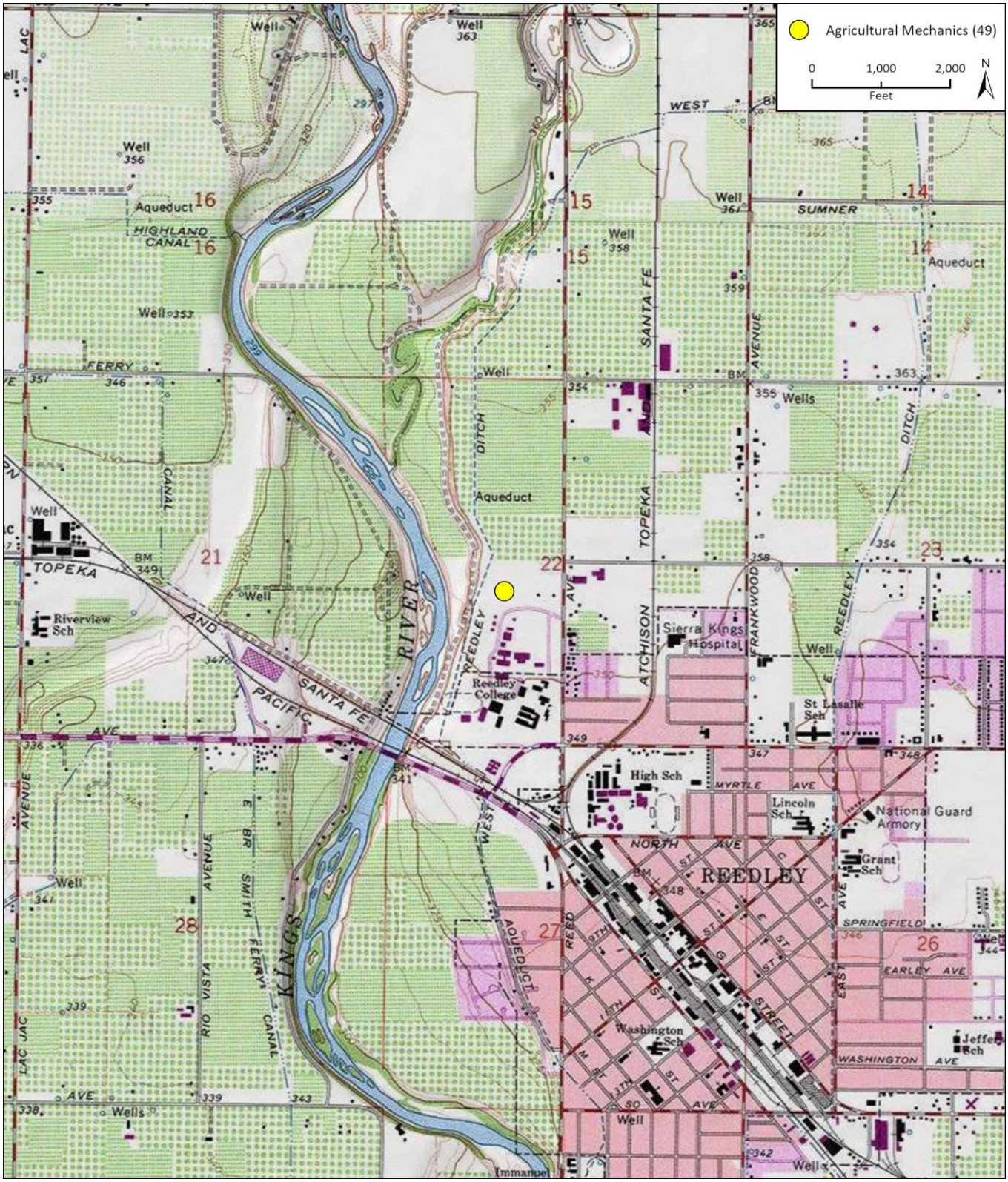
Page 2 **of** 7

***Resource Name or #** Agricultural Mechanics

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.*

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



* Required information

P4a. Description (Continued from Page 1):



Photograph 2. North and east elevations. View facing southwest. October 13, 2025.

Historical Development of Reedley College

Reedley College was established as Reedley Junior College in May 1926 by the Reedley Joint Union High School District. The institution opened in September 1926 and initially operated within the Reedley High School campus, located to the southeast of the present-day Reedley College campus. Reedley Junior College provided six courses and served 30 students during its first year. In 1936, the junior college received additional space on the high school campus for administrative offices and classrooms (Reedley College 2025). During World War II, Reedley Junior College provided training for pilots, flight instructors, aviation mechanics, and signal corps personnel, with a branch location in Bishop, California (Reedley College 2025). In July 1946, "junior" was dropped from the institution's name in recognition of the increasing number of terminal courses that were offered (*Reedley Exponent* 1957).

Between the late 1940s and mid-1950s, the institution's governing board sought to develop a separate college campus dedicated specifically to the college. In 1954, voters passed a bond supporting the purchase of lands of the former T.L. Reed Ranch, where a new college campus would be developed (Reedley College 2025). The ranch land was by 1954 owned by Mr. and Mrs. Mard Peloian and their son Edward. The college acquired just over 130 acres from the Peloians, enabling the Peloians to continue to profit from a growing orchard they had planted in the northern area of the future campus by negotiating a gradual purchase of lands (*Reedley Exponent* 1956).

Construction of the existing campus began in 1956, under a plan designed by local architect Benjamin Lippold, landscape architect Burr Garman, and constructed by contractors Oscar Ellbert and Don E. Conklin of Kingsburg (*Reedley Exponent* 1956, *Fresno Bee* 1960). By fall 1956, some buildings had been completed and related departments were able to begin classes, with other construction and relocation of classes form the high school campus occurring over the Christmas 1956 holiday. The campus was formally dedicated in May 1957 (*Reedley Exponent* 1956, 1957).

In 1960, the campus' landscape was lauded in local newspapers, with SCCCD leadership espousing it as the most beautiful among community colleges in the state, and for its economical maintenance and incorporation of drought-tolerant plant species as selected by Garman (*Fresno Bee* 1960). While publicized and praised in newspapers, research did not find evidence that the campus's architectural, landscape, or master planning was otherwise lauded in professional journals, or by professional organizations. During the 1960s, additional buildings including Physical Education and Gymnasium facilities, a Bookstore, Cafeteria, and facilities for Mechanical Arts, Automotive Shops, Agricultural Science, a Chemistry Lab, and Utility building were completed. In 1962, Reedley College became part of the State Center Community College District, along with Fresno City College (Reedley College 2017, State Center Community College District [SCCCD] 2025).

The 1970s saw additional facilities related to Computer Science and the Learning Resource Center, as well as buildings supporting agriculture-related programs, in addition to Forum Hall and the Life Science building (SCCCD 2025).

In 1980, Reedley College's name was changed to Kings River Community College. After 1981, roughly 45 years prior to the completion of this study, construction of buildings and structures on the campus tapered off, with a handful of projects completed between 1986 and 1998. In 1998, Kings River Community College's name reverted to Reedley College, in response to community sentiment. More recent campus buildings and facilities were developed between 2000 and 2025, including classroom annexes, Residence Hall, Math & Sciences building, and the Center for Fine and Performing Arts (Reedley College 2025, SCCCD 2025).

Paul Schoenwald, Architect

Paul Schoenwald (1919-2004) was born in Missouri and earned bachelor's and master's degrees in architecture from Washington University in St. Louis. He relocated to California in 1942 and worked for Doulgas Aircraft before serving in the U.S. Navy from 1944 to 46. He relocated to Fresno after his discharge and joined the firm Walter Wagner & Partners (*Fresno Bee* 2004). Schoenwald became a partner in the firm and by 1967, the practice was known as Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris, Bode & Blaney, Architects. Between ca. 1970 and 1975 the firm became Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris & Associates, and then Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris. Schoenwald was listed as project architect for multiple buildings that his firms completed at Reedley College between 1967 and 1975, including: Vocational Technical Facilities (Aviation, Automotive, Agricultural Science, Dental Assistive Services, Lath House, Head House, and Green House buildings) in 1967; P.E. Combatives [sic], Gymnasium Addition, Men's P.E. Addition, Women's P.E. Locker Addition, Handball Courts in 1970; Library in 1971; Forestry-Engineering in 1973; Forum Hall in 1973; and Life Science in 1975 (SCCCD 2025a). Shoenwald served as SCCCD District Architect ca. 1974 and led design of a new Administration Building for Fresno City College, designed buildings at West Hills College (now Coalinga College), as well as an award-winning officers' quarters at Lemoore Naval Air Station, U.S. Postal Service facilities, churches, healthcare facilities, and schools for multiple districts in the Central Valley (*Fresno Bee* 1974, *Fresno Bee* 2004). No additional projects of Schoenwald's were listed in AIA directories published in 1956, 1962, and 1970 (AIA 1962, 1970).

Development of Agricultural Mechanics

In 1977, Reedley College developed the Agriculture Industrial Farm including the Agricultural Mechanics buidling, formerly referred to as the Agirculture Field Building, and the Livestock Building to the north (Schoenwald 1977). The buildings were designed by Paul Schoenwald who designed other buildings at the college.

In the 2000s, expansion of the building included a west elevation canopy addition in 2008 and a north elevation addition with two openings on the east elevation from circa 2020 (Phillips Metsch Sweeney Moore 2007, Google 2025).

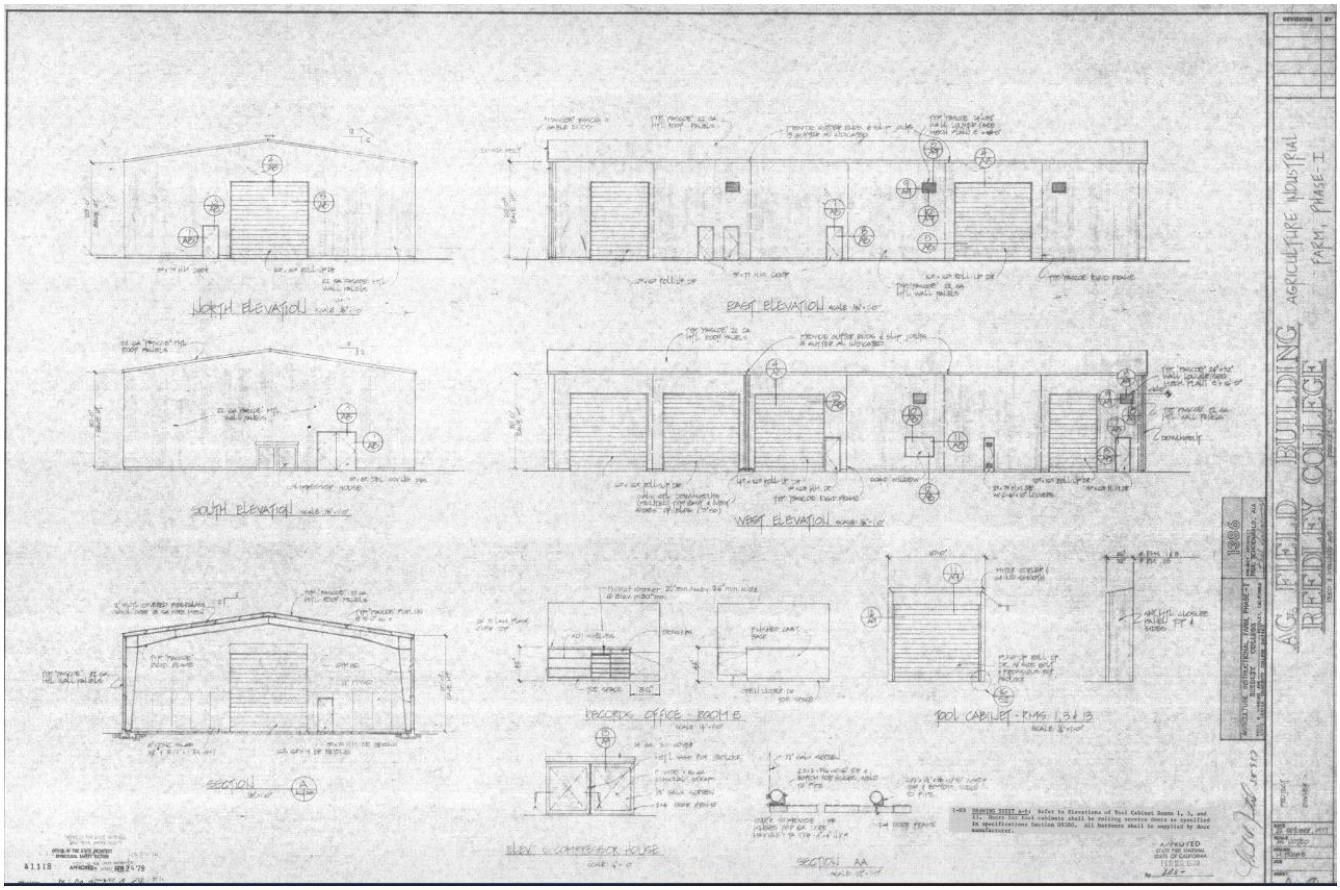


Figure 1. Elevations for the Agricultural Mechanics Building from 1977 (Schoenwald 1977).

Historical Resource Evaluation

The Agricultural Mechanics building at Reedley College was recorded and evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Histrical Resources (CRHR) and is recommended ineligible for listing due to lack of historical and architectural signficance. Refer to the Reedley College District Record for contexts on college campus development.

Criterion A/1 (Events)

The original portion of Reedley College developed in 1956 and expanded significantly in the 1960s to the 2000s. The Agricultural Mechanics building developed in 1977 alongside one other building, the Livestock Building, designed by Paul Schoenwald for the Agriculture Industrial Farm at the northern edge of the campus. Reedley College developed during the post-World War II period when universities and colleges expanded with new students. Research did not identify that the building significantly contributed to post-World War II college development in local, state or national history nor was it the site of a significant event in Reedley College's history. The Agricultural Mechanics building was not the site of a technological advancement or a new teaching method in the field of agriculture. It is not associated with a single event, pattern of events, repeated activities or historic trends in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the Agricultural Mechanics building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2 (Persons)

Research through Newspapers.com and references on Reedley College did not identify an association between the Agricultural Mechanics building and an individual significant in local, state, or national history. According to *National Register Bulletin 15: How*

to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation prepared by the National Park Service in 1997, "Criterion B applies to properties associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented" (NPS 1997:20). Cursory research on the recorded resource did not identify that any associated instructors, staff, or students significantly contributed to instruction in agricultural mechanics, did not identify a new technology in agricultural production, nor did they create a new variety of produce. The Agricultural Mechanics building is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B and the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3 (Architecture)
Built in 1977, Reedley College constructed the Agricultural Mechanics building as part of an Agriculture Industrial Farm. The building is utilitarian and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It was constructed to meet the needs of the agricultural department to house livestock and produce which required a utilitarian building constructed of sturdy materials like the steel framing and corrugated metal siding. Additionally, the building was designed by Paul Schoenwald, a respected architect in the Central Valley having designed several institutional properties throughout the area from the 1960s to the 1970s. According to *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* prepared by the National Park Service in 1997, "A property is not eligible as the work of a master, however, simply because it was designed by a prominent architect" (NPS 1997:20). Though the building is associated with Schoenwald, it is not a representative or exceptional example of his institutional work in Northern and Central California. The building is a basic utilitarian building he designed to serve a specific purpose at the college. Lastly, the building does not possess high artistic value. It is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C and the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4 (Information Potential)
The resource is not likely to yield valuable information that will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to subjects such as mid-twentieth century college buildings. Therefore, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D and in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

References:

American Institute of Architects (AIA)

1962 *American Architects Directory, Second Edition, 1962*. Edited by John F. Gane. New York: R.R. Bowker Company. Online. https://aiahistoricaldirectory.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/AHDAA/pages/20677106/1962+American+Architects+Directory?preview=/20677106/2218427375/Bowker_1962_L.pdf (accessed October 2025).

1970 *American Architects Directory, Third Edition, 1970*. Edited by John F. Gane. New York: R.R. Bowker Company. Online. https://aiahistoricaldirectory.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/AHDAA/pages/20873518/1970+American+Architects+Directory?preview=/20873518/2218688861/Bowker_1970_FrontMatter.pdf (accessed October 2025).

Fresno Bee

1960 "Construction of Institute Dormitories is Begun." August 6, 1960, 1. https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-fresno-bee-fresno-bee-1960-lippold/183247610/ (accessed October 2025).

1974 "Architect William Hastrup Dies." January 18, 1974, C3. https://www.newspapers.com/image-view/703558553/?match=1&clipping_id=184372361 (accessed November 2025).

2004 "Paul Richard Schoenwald." *Fresno Bee,* August 10, 2004. Published online at Legacy.com. https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/fresnobee/name/paul-schoenwald-obituary?id=14463387 (accessed November 2005).

Google

2025 Aeiral imagery of Reedley College from 2018 and 2021. Accessed through Google Earth Pro.

National Park Service

1997 *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Washington D.C.: United States Department of the Interior. https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15_web508.pdf (accessed November 2025).

Phillips Metsch Sweeney Moore Architects

2007 "State Center Community College District – Reedley Community College – AG Canopy." Job Number 5037.04. April 19.

Reedley College

2025 "Facts and History." Reedley College, online. https://www.reedleycollege.edu/about/history.html (accessed November 2025).

Schoenwald, Paul

1977 "Ag Field Building – Reedley College; Agricultural Industrial Farm Phase I." Schoenwald Thomas Harris Architecture Engineering Planning. Job No. 1386. August 24.

State Center Community College District

2025 Building Summary Report for Reedley College. Fusion 2 Space Inventory.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Animal Science

P1. Other Identifier: Building 50

*__P2. Location: ☒ Unrestricted__

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 279942.44 mE/ 4054515.17 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

Located at the northern end of the campus north of Campus Drive, the Animal Science Building sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a low-pitch, front-gable roof clad in corrugated metal sheets. The exterior is also clad in corrugated metal panels. The primary, north elevation features an entrance with a flush metal door and two large openings with metal roll-up doors (Photograph 1). The south elevation features the same fenestration as the north elevation, while the east and west elevations each feature a single opening with a metal roll-up door Photograph 2). Based on the original drawings from 1977, the building is unaltered since it was constructed (Schoenwald 1977). Continued on Page 3.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Animal Science Building north and east elevations. View facing southwest. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒Historic 1979 (State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:**

Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025 *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

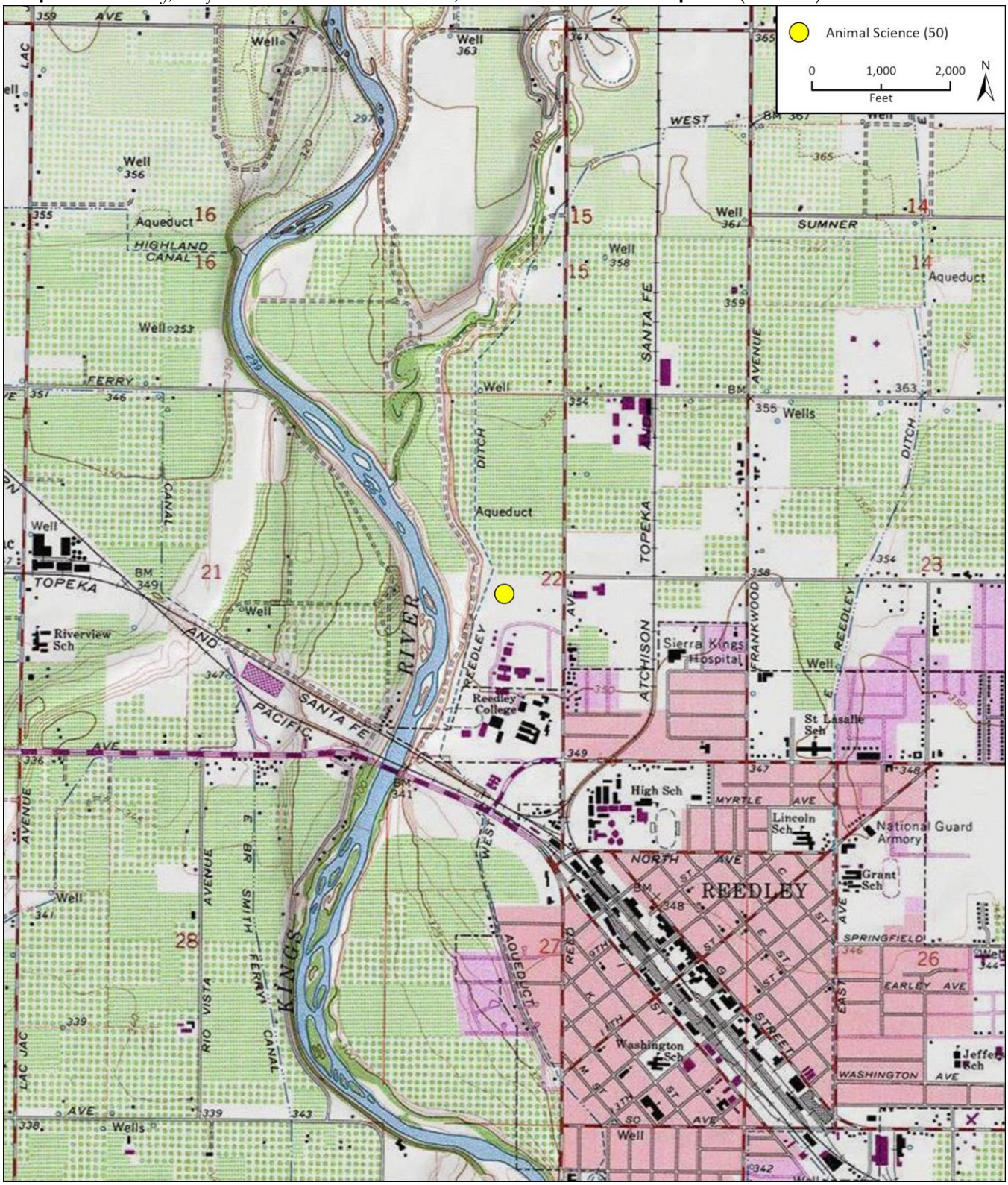
Page 2 **of** 3

***Resource Name or #** Animal Science

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.*

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



*** Required information**

P4a. Description (Continued from Page 1):



Photograph 2. South and east elvations. View facing northwest. October 13, 2025.

References:

Schoenwald, Paul. 1977. "Agriculture Instructional Farm, Phase I Reedley College." Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris Architecture Engineering Planning Job No. 1386. August 24.

State Center Community College District. 2025. Building Summary Report for Reedley College. Fusion 2 Space Inventory.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Wine Storage

P1. Other Identifier: Building 51

*P2. **Location:** ☒ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 279851.17 mE/ 4054348.74 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

The Wine Storage Building is located at the northwest end of the campus on the west side of Campus Drive. Constructed in 1978, the rectangular plan building sits on a concrete foundation and is capped with a low-pitched front-gable roof. The roof and exterior are clad in sheets of corrugated metal. The primary, east elevation features an entrance with a flush metal door and a large opening with a metal roll-up door (Photograph 1). The south, north, and west elevations are devoid of fenestration. Based on visual observation, the building is likely unaltered since 1978. Continued on Page 3.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Structure

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1:
Wine Storage south and east elevations. View facing northwest. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒Historic 1978 (State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:**

Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025 *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

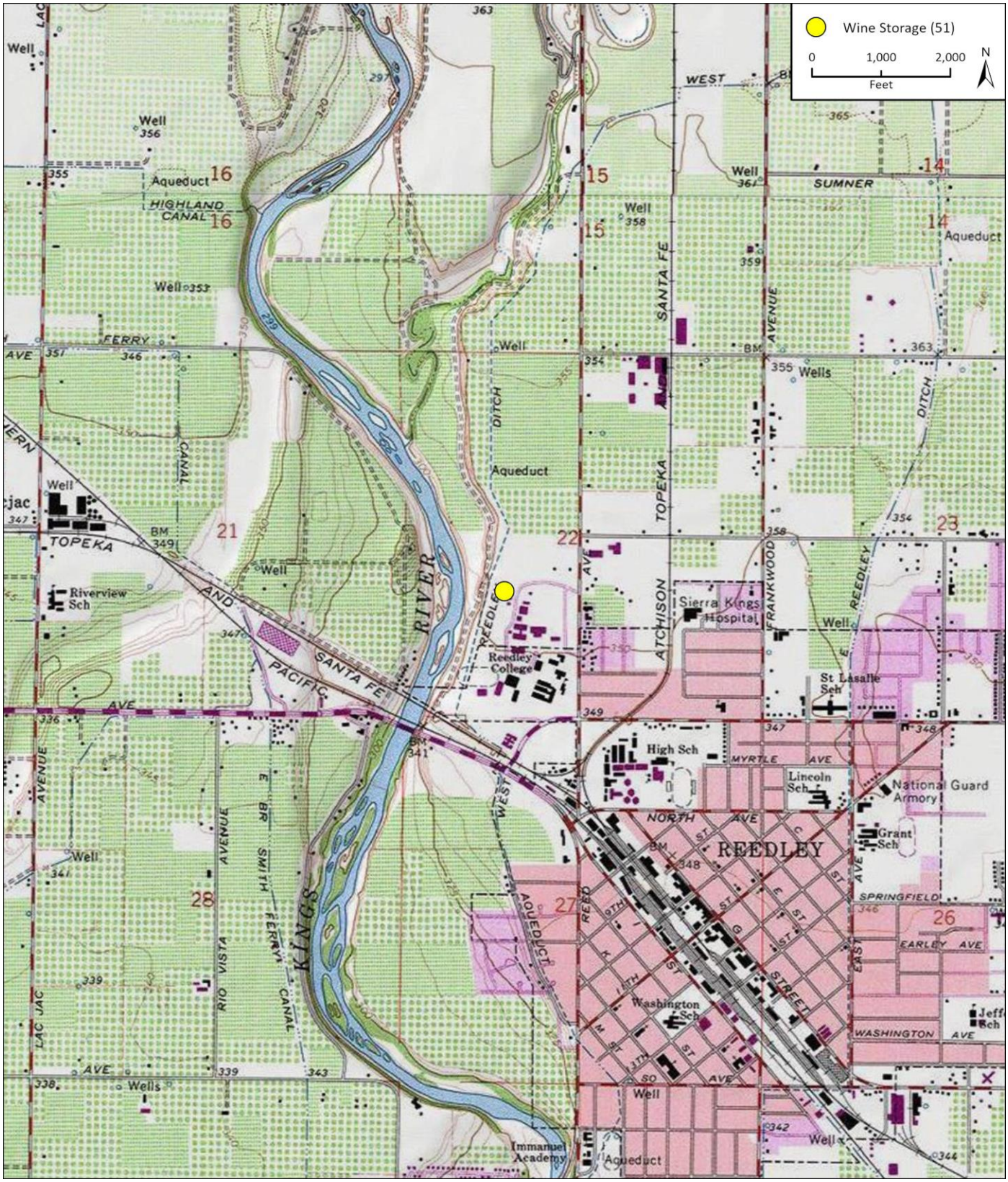
Page 2 **of** 3

***Resource Name or #** Wine Storage

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.*

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



* Required information

P4a. Description (Continued from Page 1):



Photograph 2. East and north elevations. View facing southwest. October 13, 2025.

References:

State Center Community College District. 2025. Building Summary Report for Reedley College. Fusion 2 Space Inventory.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

***Resource Name or #:** Warehouse

P1. Other Identifier: Building 52

*__P2. Location: ☒ Unrestricted__

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 279828.53 mE/ 4054106.18 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:** The Warehouse building is located on the west side of the campus along Campus Drive adjacent to the Reedley Softball field. Constructed in 1981, the Warehouse building is sited north-to-south on a concrete slab and constructed of wood framing sheathed in sheets of corrugated metal. The Warehouse building has a low-pitched side-gable roof clad in sheets of corrugated metal. The east elevation of the Warehouse building has a large opening with two sliding doors on a track each clad in corrugated metal sheets and an entrance with a flush metal door. The building sits directly adjacent to a second warehouse from 1991. The building was not photographed during field survey; therefore, the description is based on Google Street View images from November 2020. Continued on Page 3.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building HP42. Stadium/ Sports Arena

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Google Street View of Warehouse building south and east elevations. View northwest. November 2020.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒Historic 1981 (State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025 *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

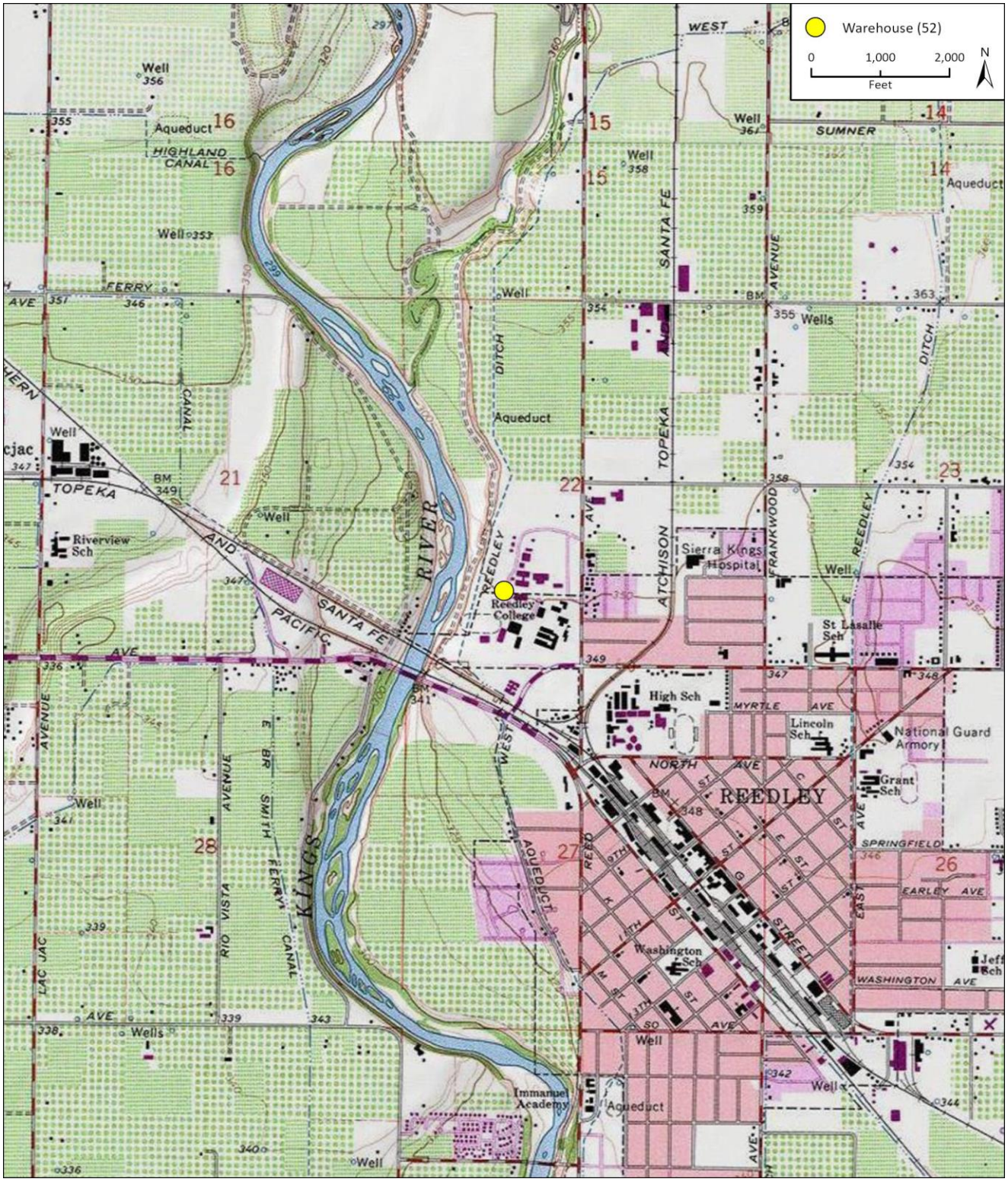
Page 2 **of** 3

***Resource Name or #** Warehouse

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.*

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



* Required information

P4a. Description (Continued from Page 1):



Photograph 2. Google Street View of Warehouse building north and east elevations. View facing southwest. November 2020.

References:

Google. 2020. Street View of the Warehouse building accessed through Google Earth Pro.

State Center Community College District
2025 Building Summary Report for Reedley College by Year Built. Fusion 2 Space Inventory. October 6. On file with SCCCD.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 7N

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Handball Courts

P1. Other Identifier: Building 57

*__P2. Location: ☒ Unrestricted__

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 279991.18 mE/ 4054073.35 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:** The handball courts are located at the southern end of Reedley College adjacent to the athletic facilities. Constructed in 1971, the structure is rectangular in plan and sits on a concrete slab. The building is capped with a side gable roof clad in corrugated metal sheets, and the structure is constructed of tilt-up concrete walls. There are five handball courts on each side, the east elevation and the west elevation, each partially enclosed with concrete tilt-up walls and accessible by a flush metal door and enclosed transom. The areas of the elevations along the roofline are enclosed with chain line fences. Each court is enclosed on the interior by concrete walls (Photograph 1). Continued on Page 3.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP29. Landscape Architecture HP39. Other

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Structure ☒Element of District

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Handball courts. View facing southwest. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒Historic 1971 (State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025 *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

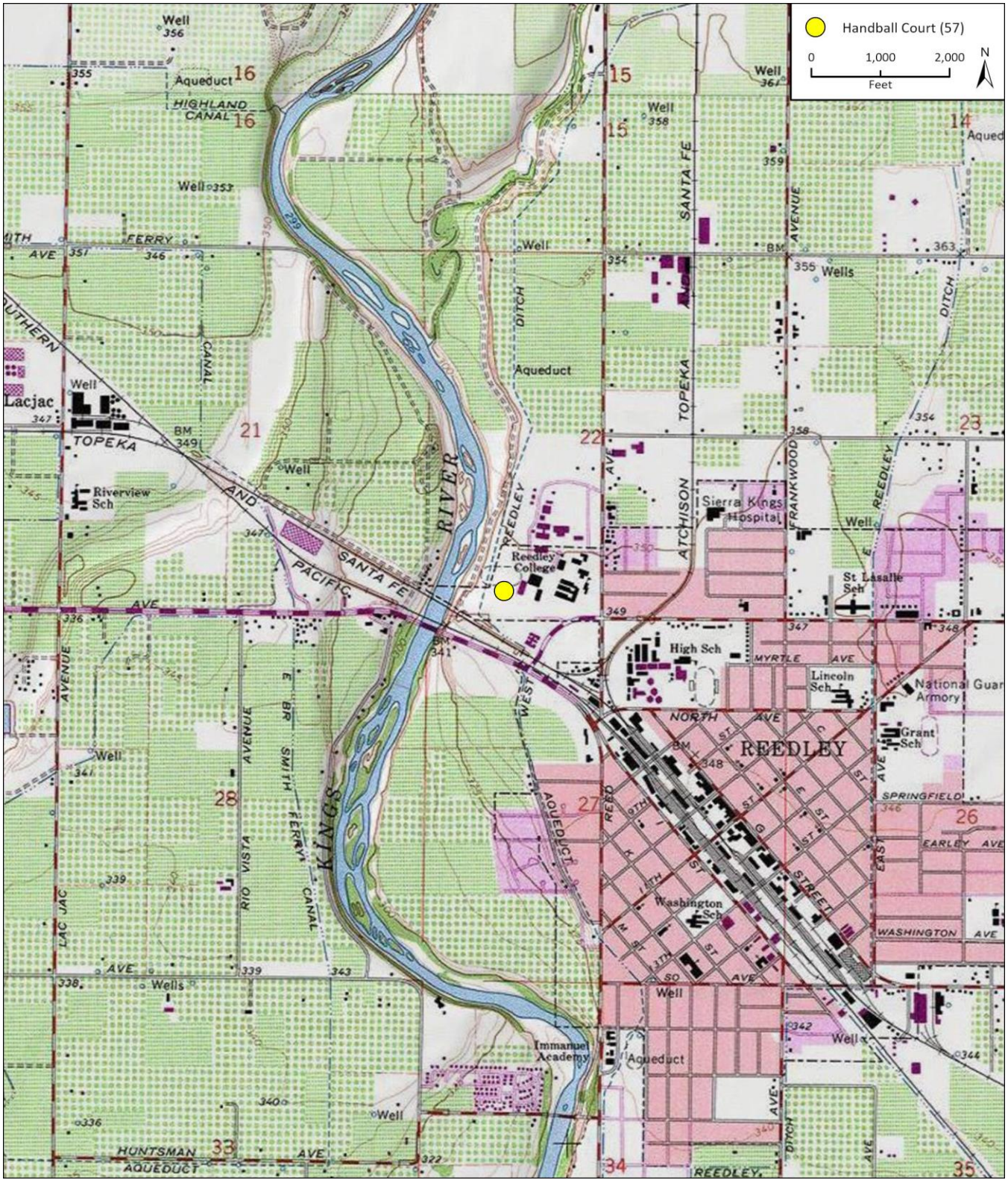
***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 3
***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.*
***Scale:** 1:24,000
***Resource Name or #** Handball Courts
***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



*** Required information**

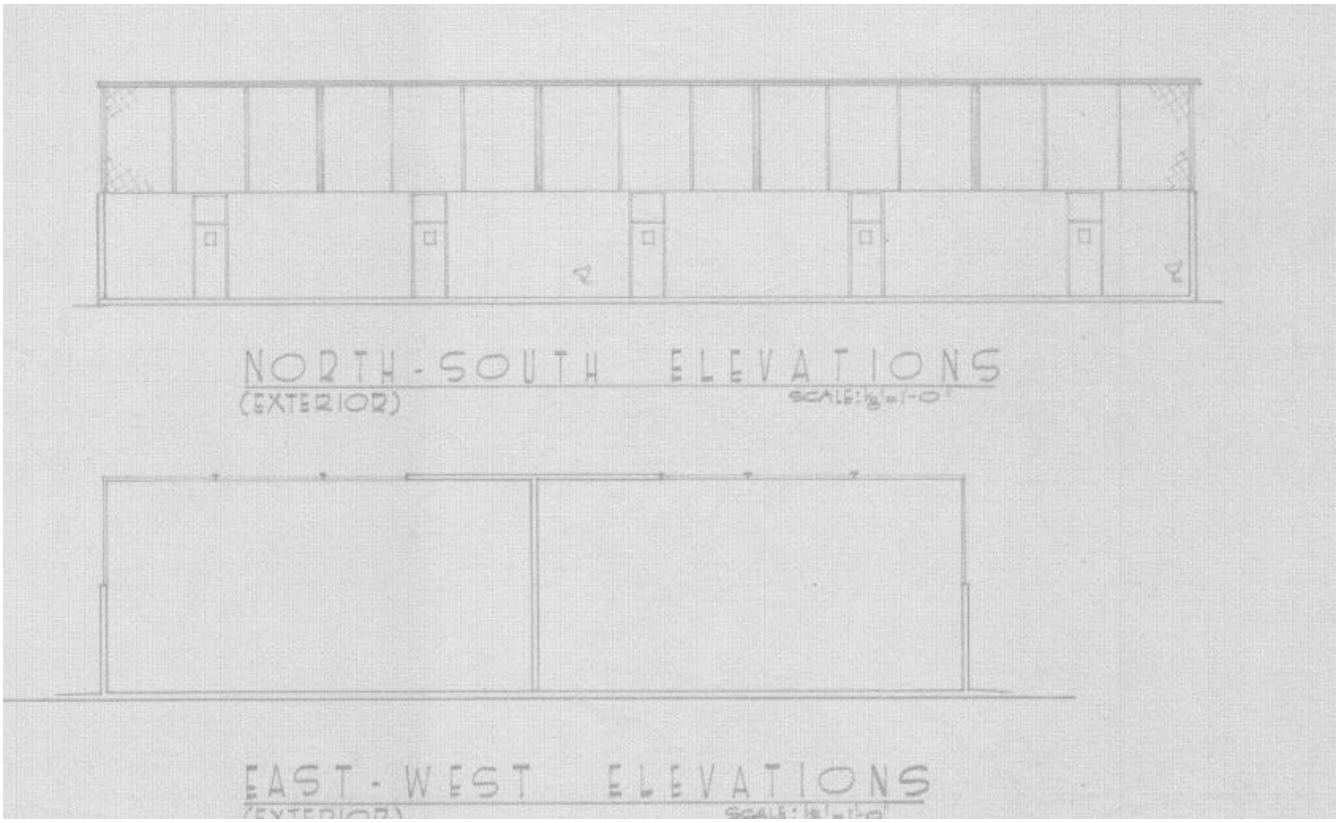


Figure 1. Elevations for the Handball Courts from 1970 (Schoenwald 1970).

References:

Schoenwald, Paul
1970 "Site Plan – Handball Courts Reedley College." Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris, Bode & Blayney Architects and Engineers. Job No. 1220H. July 16.

State Center Community College District
2025 Building Summary Report for Reedley College by Year Built. Fusion 2 Space Inventory. October 6. On file with SCCCD.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Baseball Field

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*__P2. Location:__ ☒ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 279690.28 mE/ 4053851.79 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

Constructed in 1969, the Reedley baseball field is located at the southwest edge of the campus near the track and field and tennis courts. The baseball field has a grass outfield and infield and dirt or clay around the bases. The field is enclosed by a chain-link fence with lamp posts/field lights throughout the field and a large score sign (Photograph 1). Spectator metal bleachers are located at the southwest corner (Photograph 2). Continued on Page 3.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP39. Other

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Structure ☒Element of District

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Baseball field outfield. View facing north. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒Historic 1969 (State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025
***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025 *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

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LOCATION MAP

Primary #
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Trinomial

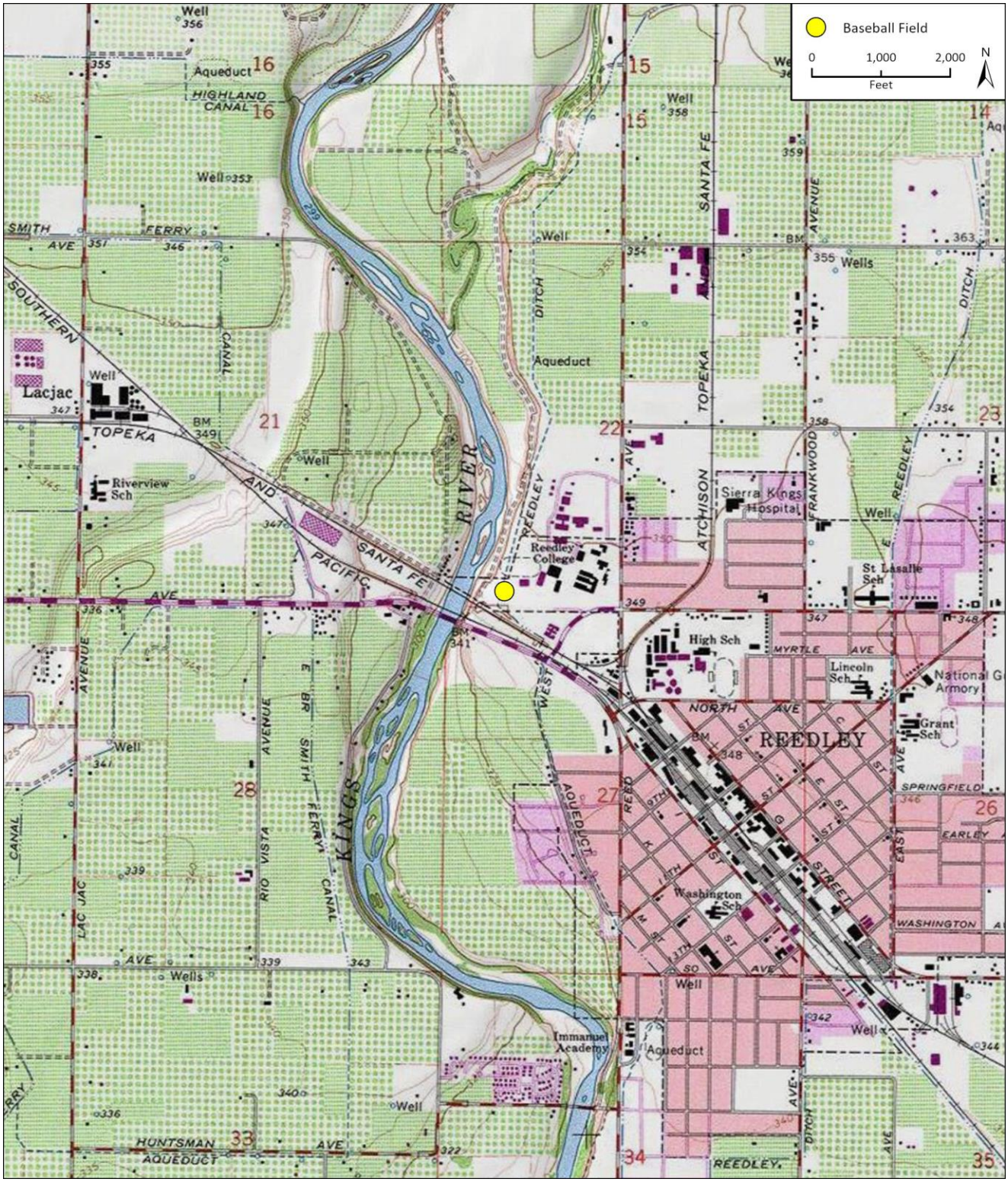
Page 2 **of** 3

***Resource Name or #** Baseball Field

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.*

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



*** Required information**

P4a. Description (Continued from Page 1):



Photograph 2. Baseball field infield. View facing west. October 13, 2025.

References:

State Center Community College District
2025 Building Summary Report for Reedley College by Year Built. Fusion 2 Space Inventory. October 6. On file with SCCCD.

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Tennis Courts

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*__P2. Location: ☒ Unrestricted__

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 279801.86 mE/ 4053843.16 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

At the southern end of the Reedley campus there are five tennis courts adjacent to the baseball field and track field. The concrete tennis courts are painted green, red, and white, each have a net, and are enclosed by a chain-link fence from the surrounding area. Tall lampposts, wood benches, and plastic trash cans are located throughout the five tennis courts.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP39. Other (Tennis Courts)

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Structure

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1:
Tennis Courts. View facing southwest. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒Historic 1969 (State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** Bevan, J., A. Losco, E. Haynes, M. Anderson, and M. Nayyar. 2025 *Modernization of Agriculture Instruction Complex at Reedley College*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17869. Report on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield.

***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

State of California - The Resources Agency
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LOCATION MAP

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Trinomial

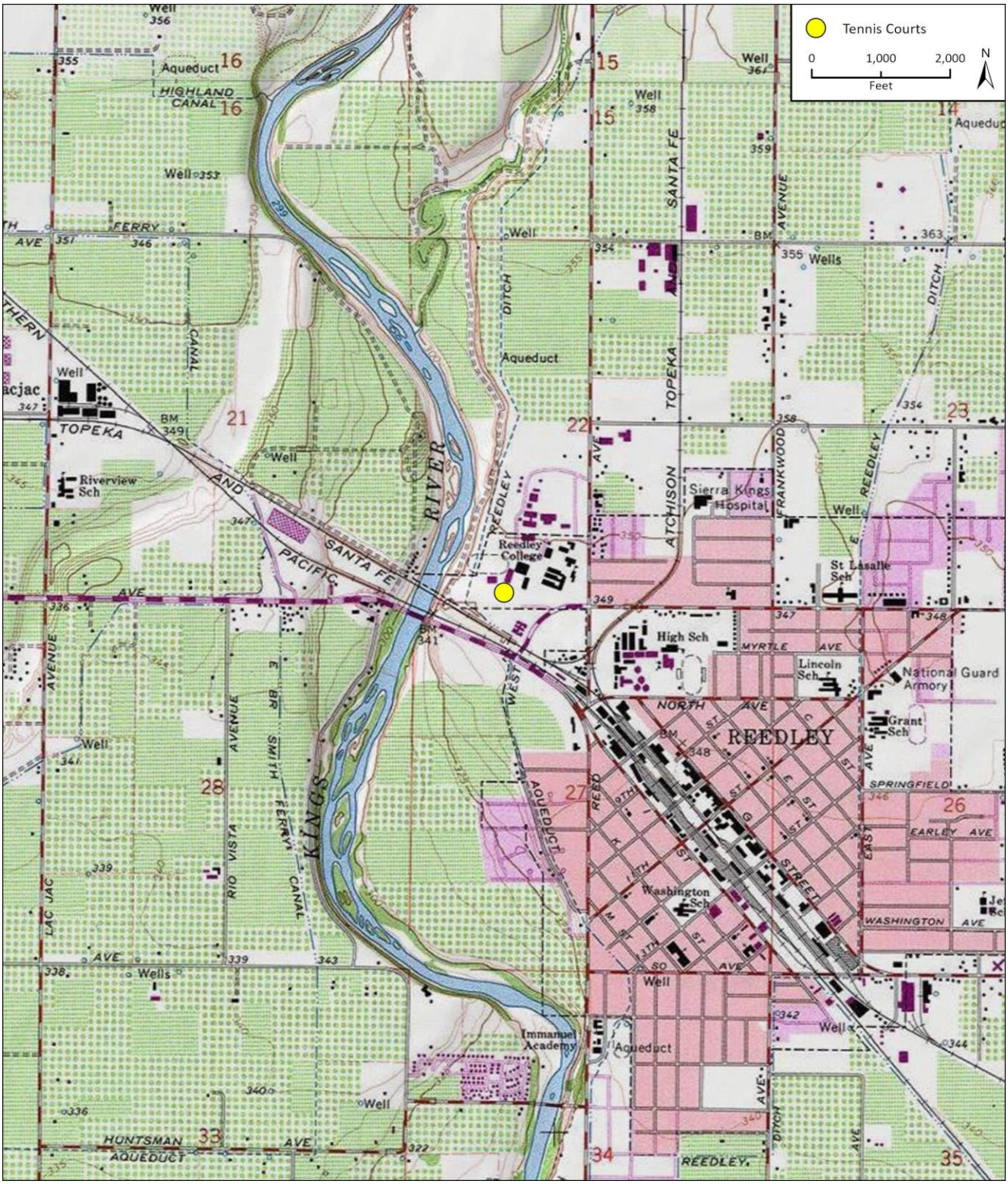
Page 2 **of** 3

***Resource Name or #** Tennis Courts

***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.*

***Scale:** 1:24,000

***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



* Required information

References:

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Track

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*__P2. Location:__ ☒ **Unrestricted**

***a. County** Fresno **and *b. USGS 7.5' Quad** *Reedley, Calif.* **Date** 1966 (rev. 1982) **T** 23E; **R** 15S; **Sec.** 22, M.D.B.M

c. Address: 995 North Reed Avenue City Reedley Zip 93654

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 279725.59 mE/ 4053975.68 mN e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:** At the southwest corner of the property is the track and football field constructed in 1957. The oval track is currently unpaved and graded with sand, and at the center of the track is a grass field for football and soccer including football posts at each end of the field (Photograph 1). At the southern side of the field are metal spectator bleachers, and surrounding the field are lamp posts and stadium lights (Photograph 2). Continued on Page 3.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP39. Other (Track)

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Structure

P5a. Photograph 1



P5b. Description of Photograph 1: Track and central football field. View facing northwest. October 13, 2025.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒Historic 1957 (State Center Community College District 2025)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
State Center Community College District
1171 Fulton Street, Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:**
Ashley Losco, MSHP
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
4589 North Marty Avenue, Suite 102
Fresno, CA 93722

***P9. Date Recorded:** October 13, 2025

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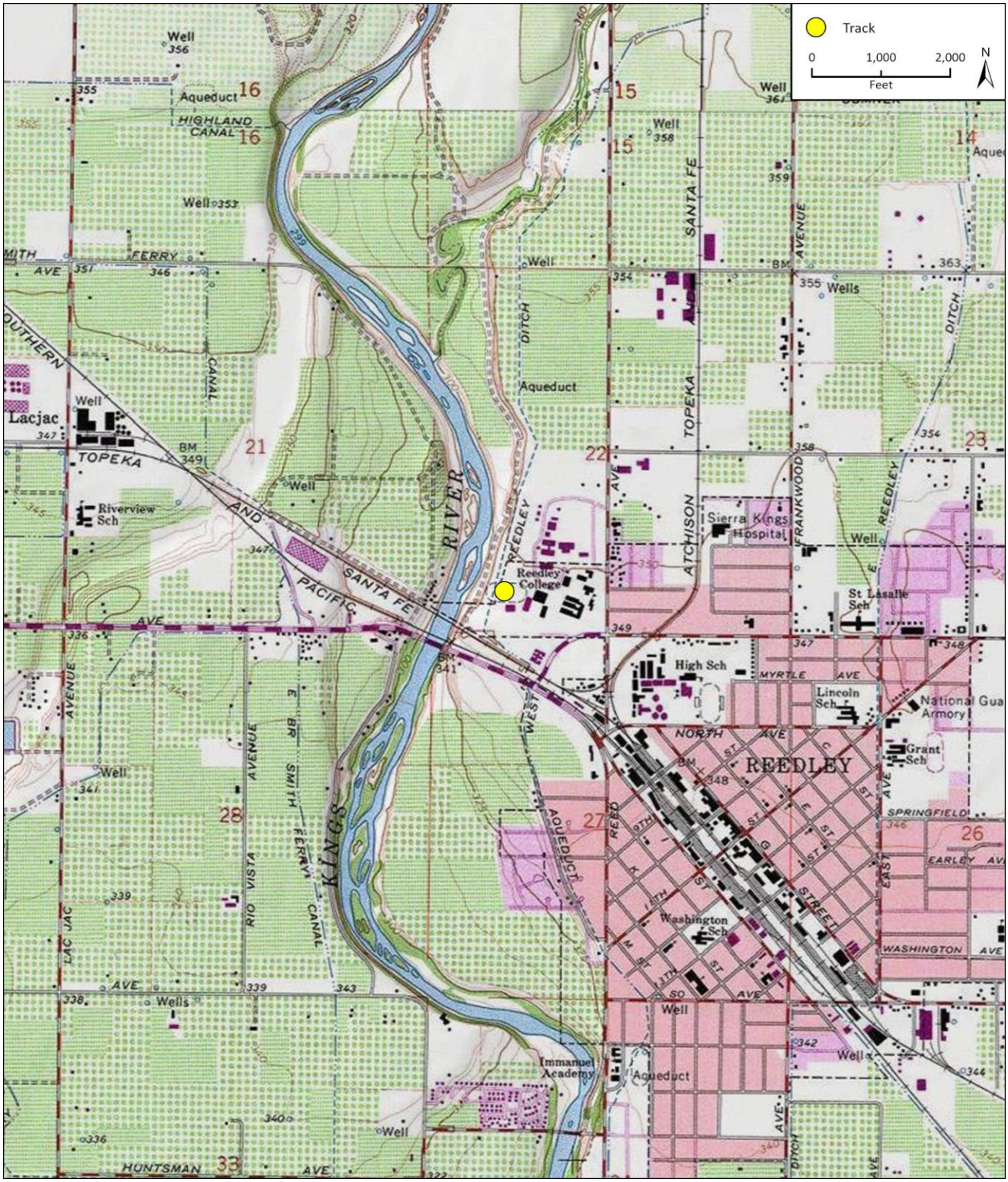
***Attachments:** ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet

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

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 3
***Resource Name or #** Track
***Map Name:** *Reedley, Calif.* ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1966 (rev. 1982)



* Required information

P4a. Description (Continued from Page 1):



Photograph 2. Track spectator bleachers. View facing south. October 13, 2025.

References:

State Center Community College District
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