



The 1933 Long Beach Earthquake

- March 10, 1933 at 5:55 p.m.
- Long Beach and surrounding areas experience a 6.3 earthquake.
- 70 schools were destroyed with hundreds of others damaged.



Jefferson Junior High School, The Field Act & Public School Construction: A 2007 Perspective

DAV

Assemblyman Don Field

- In neighboring Glendale, Assemblyman Don Field saw firsthand the destruction left by the earthquake.
- As a former building contractor, Assemblyman Field was appalled by how destructive the earthquake had been.
- Assemblyman Field immediately returned to Sacramento to see how similar incidents could be avoided.

DSA

Drafting the Bill

- Assemblyman Field quickly called a meeting with State Architect George McDougall, who brought engineer W.C. Willett with him.
- Within days, engineers in the State
 Architect's Office helped Assemblyman
 Field draft a bill that would charge the State
 Architect with building safe schools.



tate Architect George McDougall

DAT

Assembly Bill 2342



- AB 2342 was submitted to the California Assembly on March 23, 1933, less than two weeks after the Long Beach Earthquake.
- Submitted as emergency legislation, the bill quickly passed with a unanimous vote in the Assembly.

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Senate Delay

- State Senators were not as quick to act; many were suspicious of the bill's intent because of how quickly it had moved through the State Assembly.
- Pressure from the media and structural engineers quickly quieted the opposition.



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The Bill Becomes Law

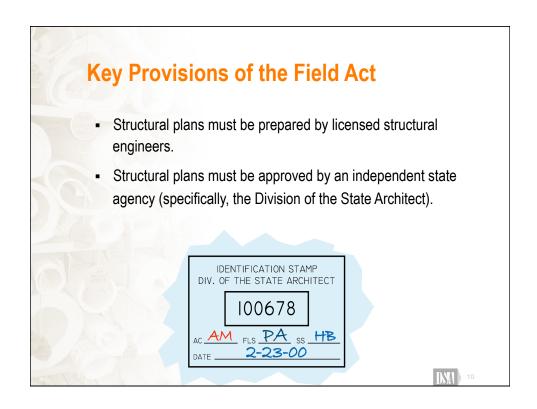
- The State Senate approved AB 2342 on April 5, 1933.
- On April 10, 1933, a mere month after the Long Beach Earthquake, Governor James Rolph, Jr., signed the bill into law.
- The resulting law has since been known as the Field Act.



Governor James Rolph, Jr.

DSA





Key Provisions of the Field Act (continued)

- There must be continuous inspection of all work by a DSA approved project inspector who is retained by the school district.
- Project architect and engineers must perform construction observation and administration.
- The construction process is overseen by DSA.
- A Final Verified Report must be filed by the project architect, engineers, inspectors, testing labs, and the contractor.



Field Act Compliant vs. Other Buildings

- The Field Act has stricter structural code requirements.
- Structural design work must be completed by structural engineers rather than civil engineers.
- Structural plan review is completed by structural engineers rather than civil engineers.
- Schools have continuous on-site inspection, typically other buildings have only periodic inspection.



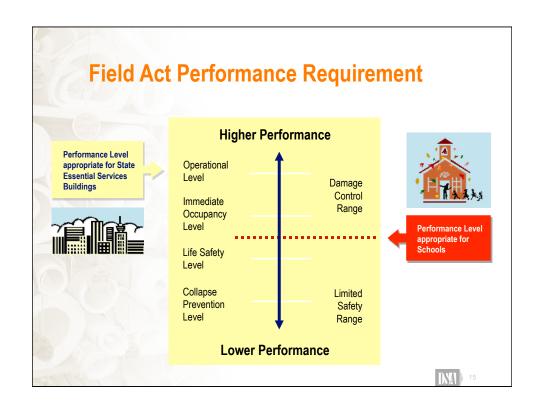


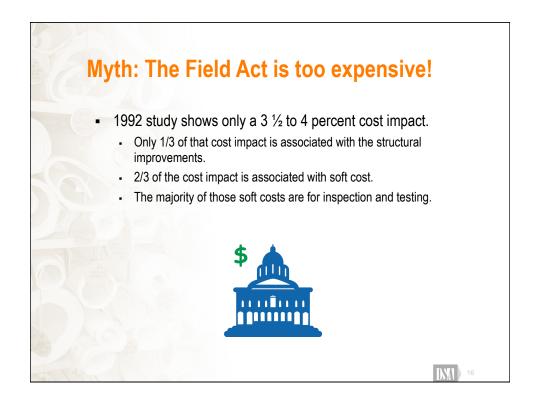
Myth: The Field Act is too conservative!

- Design force levels for schools are only 15% greater than for office buildings.
- Design force levels for hospitals are 50% greater than for office buildings.









Myth: DSA Can't Handle the Workload!

- Very few structural plan reviewer vacancies are left in DSA.
- DSA contracts structural plan review work out to qualified consultants.



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Myth: Non-Field Act Buildings Can't be Used!

- DSA has regulations for the retrofit of non-Field Act buildings.
- Buildings are required to provide the same level of safety as provided for in new construction.

