

THE PINER PROSPECTOR

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Piner English Teacher and Principal Stress Staying Calm, Having a Plan in Place in Stories About Living through Major Earthquakes

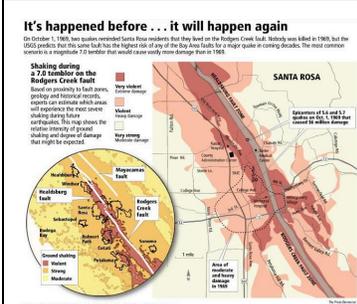
By Gian Almorado, Xavier Coello, Marcos Espinosa and Inoke Seviua

Given that scientific models predict a 33% probability of a major magnitude 6.7 or higher earthquake in **Santa Rosa** along the **Hayward** and **Rodgers Creek** fault lines by 2043, it's reassuring to know **Piner High School** has at least one teacher and a principal with real major earthquake experience.

Jen Griffiths, an English teacher at Piner, and Piner Principal **Andrea Correia**, shared with *The Piner Prospector* the gripping stories of how they lived through major earthquakes and what they learned from the experience.

Ms. Griffiths lived through the magnitude 6.9 Loma Prieta earthquake in San Francisco on Oct. 17, 1989 while Ms. Correia survived the magnitude 6.7 Northridge earthquake of Jan. 17, 1994.

Piner sits only a few miles from the Hayward and Rodgers Creek fault lines where major earthquakes rocked Santa Rosa in 1969 and razed it to the ground in 1906. The City of Santa Rosa's own hazard reports classify the area's earthquake risk as high.



Source: California Geological Survey.



The fault line is in yellow and the green area covers Fulton Street and Piner. (Santa Rosa City Schools.)

The most recent earthquakes to affect Santa Rosa happened October 1, 1969, at 9:56 pm and 11:20 pm, along the Hayward and Rodgers Creek fault lines, causing extensive minor damage to the Santa Rosa area.

That was three years after Piner opened. No details are available on how Piner fared during the quakes.

Those quakes paled in comparison to the magnitude 7.9 magnitude earthquake that struck the Bay Area along the San Andreas fault line from San Benito County to Humboldt County on April 18, 1906 at 5:12 a.m.

The great quake caused extensive damage in San Francisco, Santa Rosa, San Jose, Sebastopol, and many other places. The monster quake destroyed much of downtown Santa Rosa and killed at least 85 people at a time when the population was only 7,000.

No one appreciates the fear and devastation of an earthquake more than Ms. Griffiths and Ms. Correia.



English Teacher Jen Griffiths



Piner Principal Andrea Correia

The Loma Prieta quake occurred on the San Andreas fault line 10 miles northeast of Santa Cruz, and killed 63 people and injured 3,757 people in the San Francisco Bay area on Oct. 17, 1989. The Northridge quake killed 57 and injured more than 9,000.

According to the Insurance Information Institute, the insured property damage was estimated to be \$960 million for the Loma Prieta quake, or \$2.4 billion in 2024 dollars, and \$15.3 billion for the Northridge quake, or \$33 billion in 2024 dollars, making them among the costliest natural disasters in U.S. history.

“I was 24 and living with my husband and two cats in the East Bay,” said Ms. Griffiths in an email. “We commute to our corporate office jobs in San Francisco every day by the BART train.”

The day of the Loma Prieta earthquake felt different for some reason, Ms. Griffiths said.

“I recall ascending the train station steps and beginning the walk down Market Street,” Ms. Griffiths said. “‘It’s hot this morning!’ I quipped, ‘earthquake weather.’ Muggy and still.”

Ms. Griffiths said her office was located on the 37th floor of the Transamerica Pyramid, which thrilled her grandparents.



Transamerica Pyramid.

“My grandfather assured me it was the strongest and safest building in the city. He would know. He helped to build it.”

Ms. Griffiths’ Grandpa Jack, or “Cadillac Jack,” as his hardhat read, was an ironworker.

“I still have the yellowed San Francisco

Chronicle front page from 1972, with him gracefully standing on an I-beam– the Golden Gate Bridge and bay, small in the distance. He is strapped to the iron skeleton of the pyramid by flimsy canvas straps.

“When I got my first office job in ‘his’ building, both he and my grandma, Mimi, assured me that it was the safest place to be in an earthquake because the building was on rollers that gave in the sway. The windows were locked in place. I would be fine in the unlikely event of a quake. And I was.”

When the quake started a little after 5 pm, Ms. Griffiths was standing in her office on the 37th floor, gazing out at the calm bay, talking to her boss on the phone, when the phone went dead.

“Suddenly, the entire structure shook, as if being lassoed around by King Kong,” she said. “People were screaming and crying. I crawled under my desk, feeling the force of the building shaking through my palms. “

After earthquakes, people often talk about how time stood still and that was Ms. Griffiths’ experience, too.

“Time froze as we evacuated down 37 flights of stairs; it was steamy in the dark stairwell, crowded and hot. I regretted the wool pants and high heels I wore that day. My legs ached for days afterwards. “

When she emerged out of the darkness from the Transamerica building, the city was eerily calm and quiet.

"People moved about, either expressionless or quietly sobbing," she said. "The freeway overpass at the Embarcadero was a pile of rubble. All of the BART trains had stopped; the Bay Bridge had collapsed, but we managed to catch a random ferry over to the East Bay."

Ms. Griffiths remembers that windows popped out of many buildings and she had to walk through large shards of glass while wondering if more were on their way down.

When she finally got home to the East Bay and opened her door, she expected to find a mess to clean up.

"But mercifully, there was nearly no damage. Nothing fell. The house was exactly as we left it at 7 a.m. that morning. Fortunately, nobody in my building perished, and the damage was minimal, as well.

"I called my grandparents immediately. Grandpa answered, choking up, he whispered, 'I never thought that my granddaughter would be in the worst earthquake in the building I helped to build!' Mimi was in the background crying, 'See!? I knew you would be alright!'"

Grandpa Jack died in 1997, but his hardhat still sits on a shelf at her home.

"All these years later, when I visit San Francisco, I look for the pyramid building on the skyline. At night, there is a light that twinkles at the top, reminding me of both a man and a day I won't forget."

For Piner's Ms. Correia, the day she won't forget came on January 17, 1994 at 4:30 am, when the Northridge earthquake struck the Greater Los Angeles Area.

The 6.7 magnitude earthquake struck beneath the San Fernando Valley and lasted an interminable 8 seconds.

Shaking from the quake was felt as far away as San Diego, Turlock, Las Vegas, Richfield, Phoenix and Ensenada. Fifty seven people were killed in the quake and more than 9,000 injured. Property damage was estimated at \$13 billion to \$50 billion.

A week shy of her 21st birthday, Ms. Correia was home on a break from college in West Hills, California at the time of the quake.

"I had gotten home very late that night as Monday was a holiday, and I was on a break from school (ah, to be young again)."

She said she had just fallen asleep when the entertainment center with her TV fell over on her bed.

"I had to climb over it to get out of my room," she said. "My family went into our door frames until the shaking stopped. Which felt like forever, but actually lasted about 8 seconds."

After the shaking stopped, Ms. Correia said she and her parents and brother "went out to our driveway and my dad went around checking for damage, gas leaks, etc. We knew right away it was a very big earthquake."

Asked to describe the quake, Ms. Correia said "it was jolting. I have been in a few earthquakes, some are rolling or gentle, but this was like a train coming through our house. I remember hearing it before feeling it. It was like a giant roar, which is what initially woke me up, then the shaking started, and it was super intense."

Because it was dark when the quake struck Ms. Correia and her family didn't initially know how intense the temblor had been. It would be hours and days before the full extent of the damage was revealed to them.

Like Ms. Griffiths, Ms. Correia said time seemed to stand still during the Northridge earthquake.

"I was terrified. Within an hour of the quake, there were helicopters up, flying everywhere, and it was so dark because the power was out everywhere."

She said power remained out for multiple days after the quake, so they had to rely on news reports from her brother Drew who was living in Arizona.

"This was well before cell phones, my brother Drew, who was living in Arizona, was letting us know the extent of the damage from news broadcasts in Arizona, and we were able to speak through our landline."

After the power and cable were restored, "we were able to see the damage and it was massive. We lived on a pocket of bedrock called Box Canyon, so we had minimal damage, just a fence in the backyard and a couple of broken dishes in the kitchen. Many of my friends lost their homes and didn't have earthquake insurance."

She added that this is the reason she forces her husband to buy earthquake insurance.

"We collected all of the things we might need: radio, batteries, flashlights, etc. We call this a go bag now. My dad took charge and gave us all tasks and jobs. We also started to clean up anything that had fallen, and just listened to the news reports on the radio."

Ms. Correia was relieved to learn that none of her friends or family were injured in the quake.

"All of the damage was property," she said.

Asked what it was like to live in the aftermath of the quake, she said “it was shocking.”

“It took three weeks before we could drink from our faucets again,” she said. “The freeways up on 118 were closed due to buckling and took a long time to be reopened. There were bridges down, and the destruction was immense.”

Ms. Correia went back to college a couple of weeks later, so she wasn't there for most of the rebuilding.

“We did have hundreds of aftershocks for months after, and they were pretty big, so it was ongoing. At the time, I can remember not really wanting to go anywhere far from my house or parents. I was afraid something would go wrong.”

Looking back, Ms. Correia said her experience with the Northridge quake helped her lead Piner through the evacuations due to wildfires.

“Well, looking back now, the importance of go bags, a plan in place for how to connect with family, a point person who lives outside of California, and keeping bottled water and granola bars. No power means no fridge. Most of this has leaned over to dealing with the wildfires and evacs we have had as well.”

Another thing she remembers is that schools were closed in the San Fernando Valley for three weeks while they assessed all the sites and did clean-up.

“I can imagine that for parents at the time, this must have been hard to navigate,” she said. And many of the schools had to bring in portables due to so many schools being damaged.”

All in all, she said the schools did pretty well in navigating the disruption.

“This is similar to our experience during the Tubbs fire. Our site was closed. We had to assess and do cleanup after the mandatory evacuation of the Piner area due to the proximity of the fire.”

Ultimately, Ms. Correia said it doesn't matter if it's an earthquake or a fire.

“It's an emergency situation. You need to be prepared and ready to go, with a contact that you can reach out to. And the entire family needs to know the plan.”

Piner Freshmen Amanda and Aaron Lee Have Taken Their Passion for Wushu Kung Fu to Compete for the USA Wushu Team in China

By Yaretzy Sedano, Anahi Moreno and Eva Rodriguez

Amanda Lee, a **Piner High School** freshman, and her twin brother **Aaron Lee**, who have been studying and practicing **Wushu Kung Fu** for years, have embarked on an exciting adventure to China to compete with the USA Wushu team in the 2025 World Championships at the Emeishan Mountains in China.

Ms. Lee said she and her brother Aaron “ have been studying Wushu (Kung Fu) for 8 years with their Shifu (teacher) **Justin Eggart** at Wu Academy in Santa Rosa.”

Their style of Wushu is a traditional style developed by the Shaolin Monks in China, she said.

“This style is what you would see in the classic Chinese Kung Fu movies that we grew up with,” she said. “Jackie Chan and Jet Li used these styles in their movies.”

Their teacher suggested that they should try competing at the **Golden State Wushu Championships** in Santa Clara in 2023.

“This event had over 1500 competitors nationwide. There is no sparring between us and no contact.”

She said the tournaments are based on forms and must follow precise techniques.



Aaron and Amanda Lee at a past competition

“We started training for this event daily for 4 months and it helped us earn 3 medals each,” she said.

Since their first competition, they have participated in 4 other tournaments and in 2024, they earned a score that qualified them to join the USA Wushu Team to compete in the 2025 World Championships in China.

This world championship is estimated to have 3,000 to 5,000 competitors. Ms. Lee and her brother will be competing in one traditional hand form and one weapon form, she said.

Their weapon of choice is the traditional staff.

"I would have done swords or daggers but because of the large number of competitors, we are only allowed to register for two events."

Ms. Lee said she and her brother "are so excited to travel with the U.S. team and compete against other competitors from around the world. We are not focused on medals but thankful for the opportunity to represent the USA Team."

Ms. Lee said she and Aaron will be traveling with their father Steven Lee.

She said after the competition, they plan to visit Taiwan, Beijing, Chengdu, Guilin and Shanghai before traveling home.

She expects the highlights of their trip will be visiting the Great Wall, the Forbidden City, Shanghai tower, Panda reserve, and the scenery in Guilin just to name a few.

"We can't wait to eat good food and experience many cultures of the region," she said. "This is a once in a lifetime experience that we would love to share with friends and teachers when we come home.

Ms. Lee's father, Steven Lee, said in an email that he has been "trying to guide his kids to take the right path in life by keeping them busy so they can experience things that his father exposed him to."

Mr. Lee said he was proud of Amanda and Aaron for "wanting to take on new challenges. My job is to lay down a foundation for them to succeed in the future."

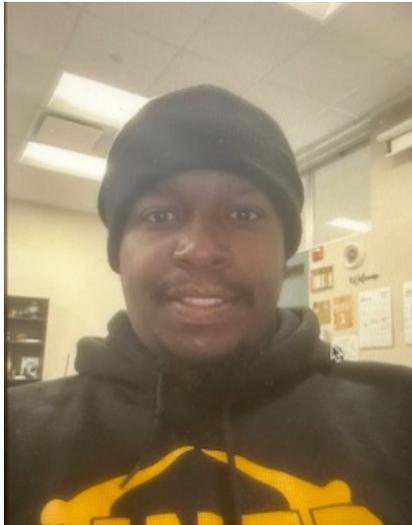
Piner High School's Dedicated Student Safety Advisors Say Building Trusting Relationship With Students Is Job No. 1

By Gael Paramo Medina

Many of the dedicated student safety advisors at **Piner High School** have strong personal ties to Piner and **Santa Rosa City Schools**, and say their favorite part of the job is getting to know the students and building trust with them to make sure they get what they need from school.

The position of student safety advisor grew out of what used to be called the job of campus supervisors. The position these days requires less emphasis on supervision and more on restorative practices that allow students to learn from mistakes.

While student safety advisors are still called on to defuse altercations between students, that's really the least important part of the job, according to **Robert "Bo" Reece**, an SSA at Piner since 2023 and previously a campus supervisor for seven years.



Bo Reece

"Students always think you only come around when someone is in trouble," Mr. Reece said. "When they realize we are there to help guide them through their high school career and to protect them it gets better."

Mr. Reece said his "least favorite part of the job is having to be a bathroom monitor for high school students who do not use the bathroom for what it is for."

To be sure, many students often use the bathroom as an excuse to avoid class and hang out with friends, play games and horse around.

"My favorite part of the job is when students you have had for a few years graduate and come back and say 'thank you for helping me get through high school and always being positive even though you had to show tough love. I get it now.'"

Mr. Reece said a typical day as a safety student adviser is to arrive early around 7:30 am and to get a walkie talkie to say hello to the rest of the SSAs.

Then they head out to greet students, watch the campus and make sure everything is running smoothly, he said.

When the bell rings, SSAs "help students get to class and make sure they are not just walking around wasting time," he said.

During lunch and breaks, the SSAs make sure students do not leave the campus and are not vaping in the restrooms or tagging, he said.

Asked about the toughest day he ever had he said the "toughest day is when you go to retrieve students and substitutes do not know who you are so they do not trust you when you say you're there to escort a student to the office or admin."

For his part, Mr. Reece said fortunately he never had bad run-ins with student safety advisors during his high school years.

"I was taught to treat others how I wanted to be treated and showed respect," he said.

Mr. Reece graduated from Piner after transferring from Rincon Valley Christian in his sophomore year.

Amanda Zabaljauregui, who has been an SSA at Piner for a year and a graduate from Piner, said being a student safety advisor is different than just being a campus supervisor.

"Yes, we protect the campus, but we also support the kids and help with the restorative specialist," she said.

Her favorite part of the job "is supporting the kids, making them smile, laugh, and talking with them. My least favorite part is seeing kids having a bad day or a fight breaks out."



Amanda Zabaljauregui

"Being an SSA is fun but sometimes there are challenges specifically when there are students who refuse to listen to what they are being asked," said **Yissel Arteaga Cardenas**. "We have been doing more restorative work which is cool because in the process of also meeting new students you also get to help them with what they need."

Ms. Arteaga, who also graduated from Piner, said her "favorite part of the job is interacting with students and forming/growing relationships with them. My least favorite part is having to tell students constantly to get to class."

Asked to describe a typical day, Ms. Cardenas said in the mornings before school starts the SSAs spend their time controlling traffic during student drop off.



Yissel Arteaga Cardenas

"We close the bathrooms once the first bell rings if it's not already closed. We spend some time outside and roam around campus to make sure there are no students just hanging out. We are also always out and about during break/lunch time as well as during class time. At the end of the school day we are back at the parking lot controlling traffic during student pick up."

For his part, **DeVaughan Jenkins** said he really enjoys his job as a student safety advisor and that he's not had

any bad days at Piner, unlike at other schools where he's worked as an SSA.

"I haven't had any tough days here at Piner," Mr. Jenkins said. "Although I've had tough days as SSA at a previous school."

Being an SSA at Piner is "a fun job actually. Kids are very respectful and nice. Makes it easy to do my job."

Mr. Jenkins brings experience in restorative practices to his job as an SSA.

"I was a Restorative Specialist prior to taking the SSA position here at Piner," Mr. Jenkins said. "Also I've coached football for 22 years."

Before working at Piner Mr. Jenkins was a campus supervisor at Montgomery High School. He's also worked in the medical field as a phlebotomist in a lab.

Turning Logs Into Lessons, How Construction Teacher John Williams Brought a Lumber Mill to Piner High School

By Serena Smith and Jackeline Cruz

Piner High School students have a unique opportunity to learn about working with lumber for construction that no other **Santa Rosa City** high school provides, thanks to the dedicated work of **John Williams**, a mathematics, computer science and construction teacher of 12 years.

That unique opportunity allows students to learn how to work with a lumber mill, a heavy and complex piece of equipment that can be dangerous and requires concentration and engagement at all times.

Lumber mills or saw mills convert raw logs into usable lumber through cutting, processing, and finishing. These operations involve log handling, precise sawing using machines like bandsaws or circular saws, and can include additional stages such as kiln drying and planing to produce dimensional lumber, boards, and timbers for various construction and woodworking applications.

Piner students have two chances to learn about the lumber mill in Mr. Williams' *Introduction to Engineering, Construction, and Design (Year 1)* and *Advanced Building Trades (Year 2)*.

"The question of materials in a construction class is already a little bit of a difficult one," Mr. Williams said in an email.

"You want kids to get to learn, and that's going to mean making mistakes," he said. "Even

if you've understood the math behind measurement well, lots of people make mistakes when it comes to actually cutting lengths and angles in the real world."



Construction Teacher John Williams posing with Piner's Saw Mill

When it comes to high school students, "many are still learning math, as well," Mr. Williams said.

So for his construction classes, Mr. Williams needed lumber for his students to practice on, and lumber is costly.

"There's no such thing as 'practice lumber' that you can buy at a lumber yard for cheaper than what professionals are paying," he said.

Compounding the problem, lumber prices "spiked up like crazy during COVID," making it even more costly to get the lumber he needed for his class.

"There was a huge bump in prices, and it made me want to rethink how we could get lumber a little more cheaply. Lumber prices have come down some since the really high months, but that was the impetus" for the mill.

Starting in 2022, Mr. Williams applied for grants to purchase a lumber mill that typically sells for \$14,000.

"So together with accessories I budgeted and was approved for \$16,000, but we got a significant education discount, and we only ended up paying \$12,000 for everything."

He said running the electricity to the mill cost another \$10,000, paid through grants awarded during the spring 2024 grant cycle.

According to Mr. Williams, the mill-head weighs about 1,400 pounds, and the bed weighs another 600 pounds or so. Altogether the mill and accessories weigh about a ton.

"We are not able to move it around the shop at all - it's bolted in place in the yard," he said.

"In order to set it up, we had to build a gantry over the mill to lift the head of the mill out of the packaging."

A gantry is a bridge-like overhead structure with a platform supporting equipment such as a crane used for hoisting very heavy equipment.

"We kept it suspended from the gantry and built the bed of the mill below it," he said. "Then we lowered the mill head onto the bed and took apart the gantry."

Mr. Williams said now that the mill is set up, "it's a fairly safe tool to use, at least while cutting."

He said when cutting lumber he and his students always wear protective glasses and face shields, and hearing protection.

The biggest danger is moving the heavy logs around, he said.

“So we have to be careful doing that. This year I bought (also grant funded) a small hand-operated fork lift, a large six foot dolly, and a hand operated winch crane to make moving the logs around easier.”

In the meantime, Mr. Williams’ class is practicing its milling skills by cutting up the redwood trees that were cut down to make room for the new building for 7th and 8th graders, which is expected to open in August 2026.

“We’ve milled 32 feet of redwood logs, so far, this school year - four 8 ft sections, but that’s all been from the same tree,” he said. “Milling a large 8 foot section takes us about 4 hours of work time.”

The students “running the mill – **Keegan Clark** and **Colby Miller** – have first dibs on the wood they’ve cut down, and they’re very excited about some bench and table projects, and maybe a standing-height bar from one of the bigger pieces.”

Mr. Williams said he’s “planning on attempting to build a shed entirely made from wood we’ve milled - framing, flooring, siding, and roofing - which would mean cutting our own lap-siding and our own shingles.”



Some of the logs from the redwood trees that were cut down to make room for the new building for 7th and 8th graders.

For his part, Mr. Clark, a Piner junior, said he would definitely recommend that other students take Mr. Williams’ classes to learn about the saw mill even if they don’t see it as a potential career avenue.

“It’s not a career for me. My father does electric work. I want to go into the electric trades, but it’s definitely a cool thing to know.”

Mr. Clark said he took the class because his grandfather thought it sounded like it would be fun and he was right.

Working with the saw also allowed Mr. Clark to show his ability to learn on the fly and troubleshoot.



Junior Keegan Clark

Mr. Clark said as the first student to work on the saw mill he had to teach himself how to recalibrate the saw using YouTube videos.

He noted that saw mills can be very dangerous and require a great deal of focus on the equipment and the surroundings.

Indeed, he said about a week ago a blade on the saw mill shattered causing only minor injuries on his arms.

Fortunately, a look at his arms showed no signs of permanent injury.

Piner Art Teacher Anthony Guaraldi-Brown Published a Graphic Novel Based on an Album by Death Metal Rocker *Revocation*

By Alex Hicks, Evelyn Sanchez, Aylin Montiel and Sophia Rodriguez

Piner High School Art Teacher **Anthony Guaraldi-Brown** recently completed a project illustrating a graphic novel called “New Gods, New Masters,” based on a newly released album of the same name by the death metal band **Revocation**.

“I have known Dave Davidson, the primary writer and guitarist for the group for several years,” said Mr. Guaraldi-Brown.

When the band released a new single in February Mr. Davidson reached out to Mr. Brown to talk about collaborating for the new album.

“He asked if I could do a t-shirt for the new single and I recommended doing an illustrated booklet for the lyrics,” Mr. Brown said.

Ultimately, they settled on the idea of doing a short form comic book for the album, which grew into a 60-page graphic novel.



The cover art for “New Gods, New Monsters.”



Interior page.



Interior page.

Mr. Brown said the album and story are about humanity developing an omniscient AI that seduces mankind into ignoring reality, giving up their personal agency to the AI.

“Dave and I wrote the story together and then I did all the artwork,” he said.

Mr. Brown started by doing rough sketches in pencil in his sketchbook.

“Then I moved over to larger paper where I laid out my pencils,” he said.

“Once the penciled pages look the way I want them, I go over the pencils in black india ink.”

He said the next stage is to erase the pencils and scan the inked pages into his computer.

“Then I use photoshop to digitally color them and letter the pages and prepare them for the printer.”

Mr. Brown said the graphic novel has no official publisher but is distributed through **Night Shift Merchandise**.



Mr. Brown in his classroom.

“They deal with all of Revocation’s merchandise,” he said. “The book is already available for order online from Night Shift.”

Mr. Brown said he didn't ask for any money for this project.

"I believed in the premise of the story and feel like it is relevant and important to our world today," he said.

"I have a job that pays me, I didn't want to turn this project into a job that I resented, and I didn't want to feel like I was just a hired artist."

He said he wasn't interested in monetizing "something I felt passionate about. I just wanted to do it, so I didn't ask for anything but half the rights to the story."

Mr. Brown said his favorite part of the project "was listening to the new album ahead of time and creating a world that matched the intensity of the music."

He said his least favorite part "was running out of time when I felt like the story needed more pages."

Mr. Brown said he's proud of finishing the book and the quality of the art. "I put a lot of hours in the drawing and I think it shows."

"New Gods, New Masters" is not Mr. Brown's first experience with illustrating comic books.

"I self published my own graphic novel and I did a 5 issue horror story for a company called Action Lab."

He said he's also used to do art work for a band called **NOFX**.

"But mostly my work is for me personally that I sell at art fairs or comic book conventions," he said.

Mr. Brown has been teaching art at Piner High School for seven years and he says he loves it here.

"I like helping my students feel more confident learning how to create something from their imagination."

Mr. Brown graduated from Sonoma State University "a loooooong time ago." He also received an MFA from California College of Arts and Crafts.

Halloween Funny, by Elian Herrera



Why did the skeleton cross the road? To get to the Body Shop!

Corrections

Due to an editing error, a story in last month's issue on the construction of the new building for 7th and 8th graders at **Piner High School** incorrectly reported the cost of a new building at **Montgomery High School** as \$80 million. The actual cost was only \$28 million.

Due to an editing error, a story on the Girls Flag Football Team misspelled the first name of **Leena Prak** as **Lena**.

We apologize for the errors.

TO SUBMIT A TIP ABOUT AN EVENT THAT THE PINER PROSPECTOR SHOULD COVER, PLEASE EMAIL JOURNALISM TEACHER DAN LONKEVICH AT DLONKEVICH@SRCS.K12.CA.US

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