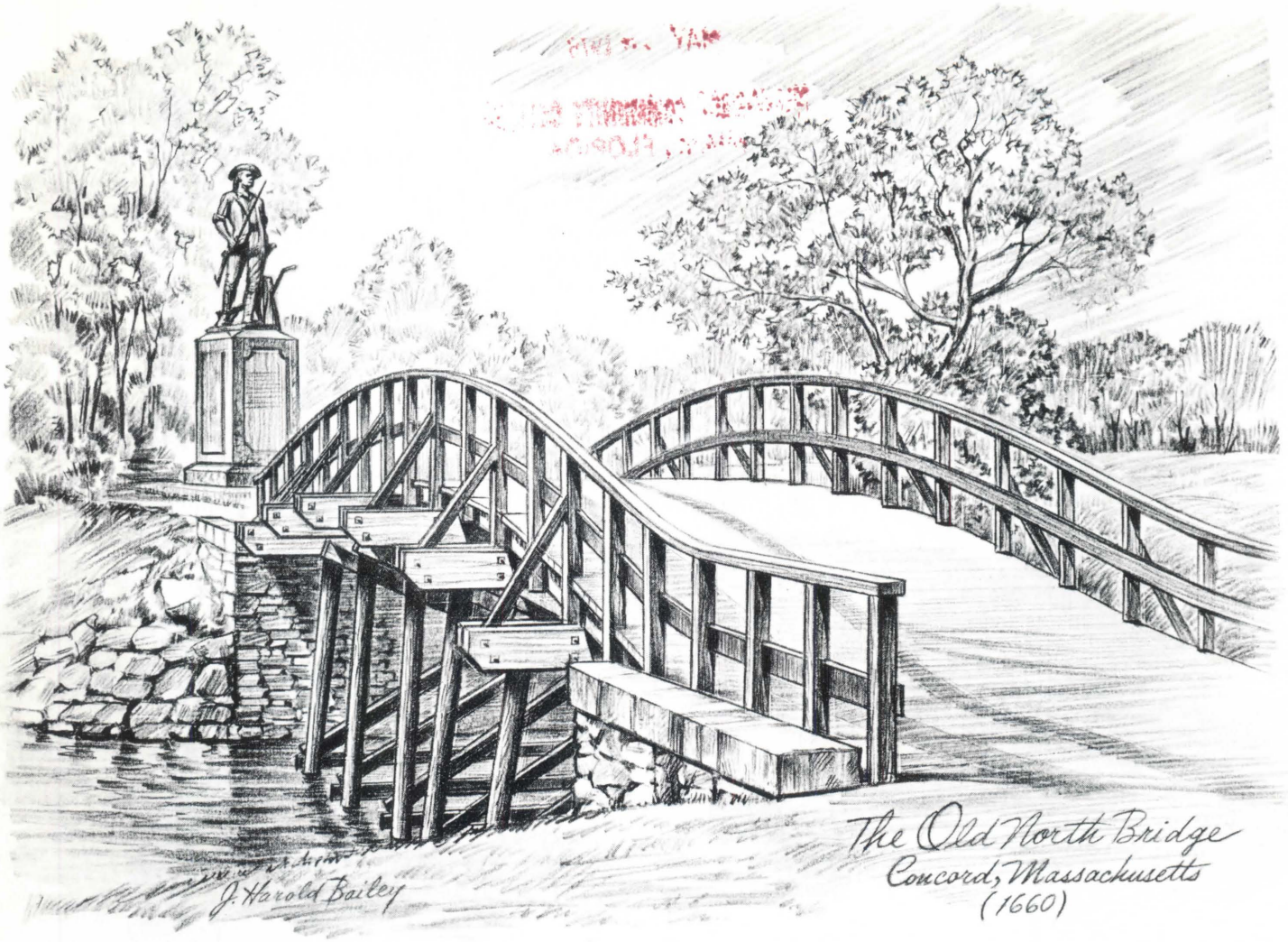
The Florida Architect

March/April 1976

Energy
Environmental Education
Practice Profile: Clements/Rumpel/Associates
School of Architecture at FAMU
Legislature

Journal of the Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects



Bring Out the Best in Wood . . .

Cabot's STAINS

THE OLD NORTH BRIDGE

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag the April breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
and fired the shot heard round the world.

—Emerson

The American cause had been launched and every blow struck for liberty among men since the 19th of April 1775 has echoed the shots of that eventful day at this rude bridge, Concord, Massachusetts.

Cabot's Stains, the Original Stains and Standard for the Nation since 1877.

For color cards and further information, contact the following Cabot distributors:

SUNNY SOUTH PAINT CO.

2503 Coral Way, Miami, Fla. 33134

LAINHART & POTTER CO.

715 25th St., West Palm Beach, Fla. 33401
100 Old North Dixie, Jupiter, Fla. 33458

A Resolution regarding the preservation of the State Capitol building, proposed by the Historic Preservation Committee and passed by the FAAIA Board of Directors on 1 April 1976.

TO: The Governor and Members of the Cabinet of the State of Florida

Whereas, a sense of history is essential to a people and their government.

And whereas the capitol building of the State of Florida does represent, pragmatically as well as symbolically the growth of this great state of Florida, its continuing sense of justice and its ordained seat of government.

And whereas, it has been determined that the Capitol building is structurally safe and sound.

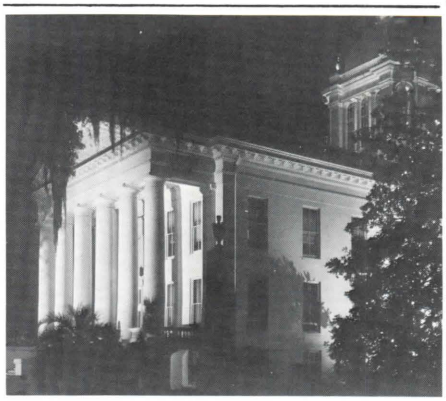
And whereas, the new Capitol structures have disregarded the spatial and aesthetic issues involved in the relationships of the buildings on Capitol Hill.

Therefore be it resolved that the existing Capitol, first and foremost should be preserved, while giving due consideration to the impact of the new Capitol buildings and their spatial relationship to the original building.

Further, it is strongly recommended that the original building be taken back to its 1923 state except that a portion of the central west wing should be further removed, so that the great staircase remains untouched.

Further, this west facade should then be re-developed to approximate the original west columnar entrance, providing a visually acceptable spatial separation between old and new.

Further, that the Capitol center planning commission provide guidance in the visual effects developed and the adaptive functional uses of the preserved Capitol.



Outrageously handsome and infinitely practical–

Radiance is a Franciscan Terra Floor pattern, naturally.

Radiance—one of the most exciting things to happen to ceramic tile floors in a long time.

Radiance—a multi-piece, pattern offering three basic variations and the flexibility to combine these variations for many effects.

Radiance—ideal for shopping malls, banks, stores, indoors and out.

Radiance—available in Brown, Mint Green, Glacier, Fawn and Summer Tan.

Radiance—a Franciscan Terra Floor 12″x12″ tile.

See Sweet's Architectural and Interior Design files for more detailed information.

INTERPACE CORPORATION

Florida Distributors:
Fort Myers/Ruck Bros. Inc.
Jacksonville/Design Materials Co.
Miami/Dunnan Brickyards Showroom
Orlando/Heritage Supply Corporation
Tampa/Gulf Tile Distributors of Florida, Inc.

Interior Designer Richard Bell Design.

Energy – the article is titled simply, in appreciation of the complexity of the subject and the broad range which it covers. Energy awareness will take many forms in architectural practice in the coming years. This overview covers several areas of energy and begins to give examples of building projects from offices, a series the magazine will cover regularly as more firms get their projects off the boards and into reality.

The Florida Solar Energy Center is a developing resource upon which architects may draw for expertise in solar design and one which they will be able to utilize for research. We give you a brief introduction to the Center and its chief personnel.

Architectural education in Florida is perhaps as much in the throes of change and uncertainty in these times as is the profession, a consequence of the same financial and economic pressures. In the midst of this a new School of Architecture at Florida A & M University has come into being in times far different from those which spawned its conception. To acquaint the profession with the school and to solicite its interest and support we feature both the school itself as it is organized and operating as well as a background view of its birth from one who was involved in that early planning.

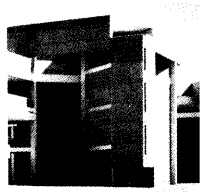
Practice Profile, a popular series begun several years ago, returns again after a too-long lapse. We feature this time the award winning and design conscious Jacksonville firm of Clements/Rumpel/Associates. This office is right at the central issues of practice today, maintaining a sensitive approach to design while striving to direct its office procedures in ways which will provide a high standard of service to clients and assure a steady growth and profit.

The legislative season is here again and in his Presidents Report Nils Schweizer, FAIA, outlines work in which the Association is taking the initiative rather than merely reacting to proposed legislation, a stance which will not only help individuals but one which will put the profession in the public spotlight in a positive manner.

The Florida Architect

VOLUME 26 NUMBER 2 MARCH/APRIL 1976

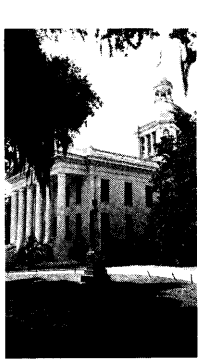
7



15

24

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT, Official Journal of the Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects, Inc., is owned and published by the Association, a Florida Corporation not for profit. It is published bi-monthly at the Executive Office of the Association, 7100 N. Kendall Drive, Miami, Florida 33156. Telephone (305) 661-8947. Opinions expressed by contributors are no necessarily those of the Editor of the Florida Association of the AIA. Editorial material may be reprinted provided full credit is given to the author and to THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT and copy is sent to publisher's office. Single Copies, 75 cents, subscription, $6.50 per year. Controlled Circulation Postage Paid, Miami, Florida.



Cover: The evolution of Florida's Capitol building has been extremely complex and marked by constant modifications and repairs of a minor nature. Research has demonstrated that since its construction in 1845, the Capitol has undergone major changes, each providing a significantly different appearance, at four periods: 1892, 1902, 1923 and 1937-47. The central portion of the present structure now standing contains elements of the original building built in 1845. The most important surviving interior details date from the 1923 remodeling. It is a return to the building of that date, with slight modifications on the west wing, which is suggested by the FAAIA Resolution, printed on page 3. This would involve demolition of the north and south wings which contain the House and Senate Chambers, leaving a building of sufficient size to appear integrated with the new Capitol complex while maintaining the oldest portions of historical and cultural interest.

Two for FAIA

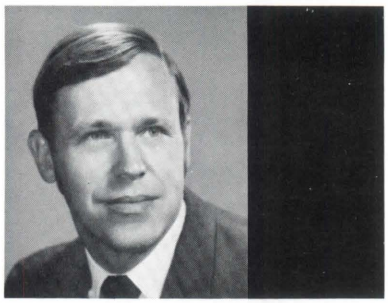
JOHN E. STEFANY, FAIA

John E. Stefany has been elected to the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects.

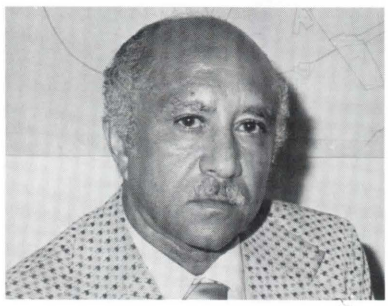
Stefany, a graduate of Syracuse University and a Principal in the Tampa firm of McElvy, Jennewein, Stefany & Howard, Architects/Planners, Inc., has combined his architectural career with community service and the advancement of environmental education. He received the Florida Central Chapter Medal of Honor in 1973 and the State Community Service Award from the Florida Association of Architects in 1974.

In 1970, as President of the Florida Central Chapter of the AIA, he initiated efforts which led to the development of the Franklin Street Mall, now a major element in the City's new master plan for downtown Tampa. Jack served as Chairman of the Chamber's Committee of 100 Downtown Development Task Force in 1973. Last year, he was instrumental in developing the concept and design for the proposed Bicentennial Riverwalk Park project. He has recently been chosen as chairman of Tampa's Advisory Committee for the development of the city's "Horizon 2000 Plan", a comprehensive plan which will guide Tampa's growth through the year 2000.

Membership on Florida's State Advisory Council on Environmental Education and the AIA's National Environmental Education Committee, has given Stefany the opportunity to contribute to the advancement of public education about the environment, especially the Built Environment. He has participated in establishing state environmental education legislation which has provided over a half million dollars in direct grants to Florida teachers and school systems during the past three years for the development of environmental education programs and curriculum units.



Stefany



McDowell

E. H. McDOWELL, FAIA

E. H. McDowell has been a practicing architect and engineer for nineteen years, sixteen of which have been spent in private practice. Mr. McDowell was the first black architect registered in Kansas and accepted by the AIA in the state of Kansas. He is a registered architect in 11 states and 2 territories.

Mr. McDowell was a vigorous force behind the establishment of the Virgin Islands Chapter of the American Institute of Architects whose charter was granted on December 5, 1967. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the V. I. Chapter since its inception and during his four presidencies he has vigorously worked for the improvement of the profession and he has helped to formulate policies for guiding activities for community services.

As Chairman of the Chapter's Education and Research Committee, in 1968, Mr. McDowell planned and designed a program for architectural and engineering technicians or paraprofessionals. There is a demand for more trained and qualified technicians. To date, there is no area of need in the Virgin Islands that has received the analysis, background work, developmental research and agency contact more than the program outlined for the Technical Career Research Institute. This tremendous undertaking covered recommended programs proposed by the National Office of the American Institute of Architects, existing approved programs by community colleges, the design of a facility for housing the technical program, finding the sources for the initial costs of the program. It is one of the primary concerns of Mr. McDowell and plans are moving to get this program off the ground.

FSBA

The following is the listing of the new officers of the Florida State Board of Architecture.

BOARD MEMBERS

President
Mr. Jeffe G. Hoxie
1417 Dixon Blvd.
Cocoa, Florida 32922
Telephone: AC 305/636-3093

Vice President
Mr. Harry E. Burns, Jr.
P.O. Box 2516
Tallahassee, Florida 32304
Telephone: AC 904/576-2181

Secretary-Treasurer
Mr. Andrew J. Ferendino
800 Douglas Entrance
Coral Gables, Florida 33134
Telephone: AC 305/444-4691

Board Member
Mr. William Stewart Morrison
P.O. Box 46
Pensacola, Florida 32502
Telephone: AC 904/432-6198

Board Member
Mr. R. Carroll Peacock
400 Royal Palm Way
Palm Beach, Florida 33480
Telephone: AC 305/655-4063

Attorneys
Mr. Selig I. Goldin, Attorney
Goldin, Turner and Cates
P.O. Box 1251
Gainesville, Florida 32601
Telephone: AC 904/378-1673

Mr. James C. Rinaman, Attorney
Marks, Gray, Conroy and Gibbs
P.O. Box 447
Jacksonville, Florida 32201
Telephone: AC 904/355-6681

Executive Secretary
Mr. Herbert Coons, Jr.
315 South Calhoun Street
Barnett Bank Building, Suite 302
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
Telephone: AC 904/488-6685 or 488-6734

Administrative Assistant
Mr. Roy L. Allen

People

Charles M. Toner, Jr., AIA has been elected Vice President of Schwab & Twitty Architects, Inc. of West

Energy

Is energy of concern to the practicing architect? Is there so much information and data flying around that it's hard to get a handle on the problem? Or not enough? What is the role of the architect in the energy situation? The latter question is one which receives frequent discussion and is in need of an answer, or many answers.

The field is perhaps too broad to be understood by any one individual and not yet catagorized into segments which one can identify with and specialize in. Here is an opportunity to become involved – on a regional energy committee; a life cycle program required on state buildings, a chance to learn about design criteria. Also work by four firms ranging from the kind of small projects most architects may get to a major commitment by a large firm to energy design.

The State Energy Office Seeks to Maintain Public Awareness of Energy Problems

"Our energy crisis of 1974 has gone through the stage of being a crunch and now represents a problem, and one which is here to stay. People have become complacent about this problem, but we've got to confront it someday. We use more fuel than we produce, in Florida as well as the entire U.S."

Such is the view of Dr. Carlos Warren, Director of the State Energy Office in Tallahassee. It is his job and the mission of his department to make people in Florida aware that this problem is very real, very serious and is here to stay. Now is the time to begin to do something, he says. The problem is not yet insurmountable.

Solutions to the problem lie in three areas: 1) conservation of energy, 2) increase domestic production of fuels and 3) develop new sources of energy. The state of Florida is being divided into five energy action regions, each of which will have an Energy Action Committee. There are many people who are concerned but who don't know what to do. The purpose of these committees will be to mount a coordinated effort of communication to inform, involve and educate the public. They will also aid in technical implimentation of energy solutions within each region.

Dr. Warren's department is also working to develop an energy curriculum in schools from elementary through university level. These efforts will confront the energy problem on the basis of teaching people to conserve what we have, change their life style and make more efficient use of energy.

The state energy office has produced a report released in January, 1976, giving data on residental energy consumption as well as general background data on the subject of energy. Copies of the report entitled "A Planner's Handbook on Energy (with emphasis on residental uses)" may be obtained for $4.50 from the State Energy Office, Department of Administration, Tallahassee.

DGS Requires Life-Cycle Analysis

All architects working on new state buildings of 5,000 square feet or greater or leased facilities of 20,000 square feet or greater are by now familiar with the Department of General Services' Life Cycle Analysis Program called "FLEET". Florida Life Cycle Energy Evaluation Technique, the program was promulgated by the "Florida Energy Conservation in Buildings Act of 1974".

This program is the heart of DGS energy and cost evaluation capability for new building designs and for proposed leased facilities. It provides as the bottom line the annual energy consumption for a particular building alternative (energy index) and the life cycle costs associated with the alternatives. FLEET itself is a computer program, utilized because the problem of optimizing energy use in large buildings is a very complex and time-consuming task, especially when first costs as well as long term operational costs must be considered.

In addition to the FLEET computer program, DGS has developed three associated manuals as part of the total program. The first is a users manual (green cover) which explains the attributes of the program and provides the engineering logic. The second is called "Florida Energy Conservation Manual" (orange cover) and provides criteria and guidelines for energy efficient building designs. The manual specifies energy budgets and energy conservation guidelines for eleven different building types for each of eight geographical regions in Florida. These energy budgets are maximum allowable energy consumption values for new buildings.

The third is the "Florida Life Cycle Analysis Manual" (yellow cover) developed to permit manual life cycle calculations for smaller buildings. Various information is drawn from tables and plugged into appropriate equations to obtain the analysis. This life cycle cost analysis is generally run at the schematic and preliminary stages of design to assure conformance to DGS standards and energy budgets. If the design does not conform redesign is necessary.

DGS has tried to make the FLEET input task easy. The data is produced by the design engineers on forms provided, and forwarded to Tallahassee. DGS reformats it in an appropriate form for key punching. The data is then run on the computer program and if the analysis meets the specified energy budget, the design is approved from an energy stand point. The energy budget provides a performance approach which permits innovation and freedom in design. Experience thus far indicates that in a well designed building energy budgets are well below those specified in the energy conservation manual. These findings have been verified by dozens of runs on an ideal building model, which represents the energy conservation criteria expressed in the manual. As a result, DGS plans to revise this manual to reflect lower budgets.

For more information on the FLEET program, contact Thomas A. Sechler or Dick Clem, Bureau of Construction, Department of General Services, Tallahassee.

1

Boca Raton Hospital Will Utilize Solar Energy For Domestic Hot Water

A unique energy conserving hot water system has been designed for the Boca Raton Community Hospital by The Smith Korach Hayet Haynie Partnership, Architects, Engineers, Planners.

Previous recipients of the Owens-Corning Energy Conservation Award for the design of an energy recovery air conditioning system at the hospital, the firm will now incorporate solar energy to provide 15 percent of the needed domestic hot water for this 380 bed facility.

The solar energy heat recovery system will provide a total of 6,000

CONTINUED

gallons of hot water per day. Emergency back-up will be provided by a fossil-fueled boiler and an incinerator waste heat recovery system.

The decision to use solar energy was determined through the firm's unique computerized Life Cycle Cost Analysis System. For the duration of the facility's anticipated life span, solar energy was found to be more economically feasible.

The system is divided into four segments: 1) The solar collectors mounted at a 45 degree angle on the roof; 2) The 10,000 gallon hot water storage tank; 3) The circulating pump to remove the energy from the collectors to the tanks; 4) The controls.

The collector mounted on the roof will be manufactured to resist the 350-400 degree F upper temperature limits of heat retention in the box enclosure.

"Despite the higher primary cost, if solar energy is exploited, at least 80 per cent of the fossil fuel now used for that purpose in similar buildings can be saved," said Hayet.

"The cost of the installation is not prohibitive and the system can be built using materials and technology available today. Costs will further decrease as manufacturers develop production line equipment to replace that which is now custom-designed."

First step in researching the feasibility of solar energy at the Boca Raton Hospital was to determine the availability of sunlight in the city of Boca Raton.

Local meterological data indicated that the city enjoys an average of approximately 3,000 hours of sunshine per year – more than most of the rest of the country except for the desert regions of the southwest U.S.

As planned, the Hospital will have a flat plate collector totaling 4,000 sq.ft. to heat water to 140 degrees farenheit, average.

The flat plate collector to be utilized will consist of a 20 gauge galvanized sheet metal box, properly insulated, containing copper plate in which water will run through a pattern built into it, to collect the heat incident upon it. This plate will be painted with a selective emitter – a black paint that will absorb most of the radiation falling upon it and will re-emit very little.

A double cover of glass will be fixed over the impact resistant flat plate collector. The glass is virtually opaque to all radiation coming from the black painted surface of the plate, limiting convection and radiation losses to the atmosphere above the glass.

To achieve the best efficiency from the collector plate, the water will flow through the middle of the plate. A small pump will circulate water through the flat plate collector and then through the tube bundles immersed in the hot water storage tank. A solenoid shut-off and timer will be provided to cut off the circulating pump and insure no circulation at night so that heat will not re-radiate to the outside.

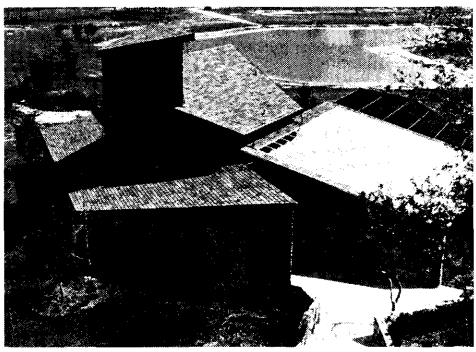
The flat plate collector will face south and will be tilted up from the horizontal at an angle of 45 degrees. While an angle of 30 degrees would be most desirable in the summer months when the sun is higher above the horizon, the angle of 45 degrees is most desirable during the winter months when the sun is lower in the horizon and domestic water supply temperature is at its lowest.

A second hot water operated tube bundle from the fossil-fueled boiler will be immersed in the domestic hot water storage tank to insure adequate hot water during periods of prolonged heavy overcast. Water used will be heated only if the temperature of the tank is below that desired for hot water. In addition, a third hot water operated tube bundle from the incinerated waste heat recovery system provides another energy source.

The 10,000 gallon size storage tank was proposed since it would be desirable to provide for two or three days of extra storage capacity during average conditions. It is anticipated that for medical consumption, 6.5 gallons per day, per person, will be needed.

BOCA RATON HOSPITAL

2



Update: Sugarmill Woods Solar Home

The Sugarmill Woods Solar Home in Homosassa Springs, Florida is one of the first privately developed projects in the nation to combine energy conservation features with a solar system which provides heating and cooling requirements. The home, which was first reported in the March/April 1975 issue of The Florida Architect, has recently been completed by the Owners, the Punta Gorda Developers, Inc., and is currently open for public inspection.

The Architects, Burt, Hill & Associates designed the home with shaded window areas, massive, insulated exterior walls, and carefully considered orientation and configuration to reduce the peak cooling load to less than 1/3 of a conventionally built home. The solar system, also designed by Burt, Hill & Associates, is sized to provide the entire heating requirements for the interior spaces, the domestic water supply, and the swimming pool. In addition, the solar system will provide about 70 percent of the energy requirements for cooling of the 2,500 square foot home.

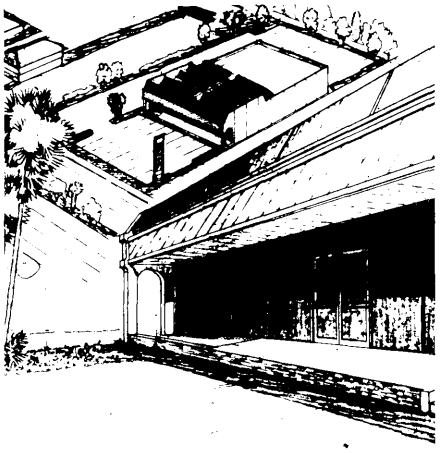
The solar system consists of 52 PPG copper flat plate solar collectors (933 sq.ft.) with a special "Black Chrome" selective surface which improves the efficiency at the high operating temperatures required for solar cooling. Storage of the collected heat is provided by a 1200 gallon concrete water storage tank which is expected to vary from about 150°F. during the winter to near boiling during the cooling season. Cooling of the home with solar energy is provided by a 3-ton hot-water fired absorption chiller manufactured by Arkla Industries, Inc. The unit, originally designed to be gas-fired, was specially modified by the manufacturer to operate with a supply of 190-210°

water provided by the solar collector system. Auxiliary cooling requirements are met by a conventional vapor compression unit manufactured by Trane Co. Space heating requirements are met by circulation of water from the storage tank through a standard heating coil in the house ductwork.

Although the system has not operated for a long enough period to make substantive conclusions, preliminary indications are very encouraging. The system was started up in late January when both the home and the water in the storage tank were at their lowest temperatures, and the least amount of solar energy was available. Within about a week, the home was comfortably warm; by mid March the water in the storage tank was over 190°F. and the solar cooling system was functioning properly.

Public response to the home has been overwhelmingly positive. Certainly, even though it has been open such a brief time, it has demonstrated beyond question both public acceptance of solar design and their practical value to both the appearance and function of buildings.

3



Solar Installation In A Small Project Indicates Future Direction

Future solar energy applications for many practicing architects may just take the form of this small building by Whitman & Edlund, Architects, of Lauderdale-By-the-Sea. The following is the architects' explanation of the project.

The architects were commissioned to design a commercial building housing a do-it-yourself plumbing center with an adjacent designers bath boutique. The owner requested the inclusion of an operating flat plate collector system to demonstrate its feasibility and method of installation.

Aesthetic problems were overcome by incorporating these collector panels into the design of the building fascia. Beyond performing their basic function of supplying hot water, the panels also serve as a highly visual sales aid to the owner. Whitman & Edlund then followed this concept through by designing a solar air conditioning system and preparing a grant submission to the U.S. Energy Research & Development Administration.

As well as being a basic requirement for any E.R.D.A. proposal, other energy conserving features were included again with the owners eager consent. They are a large roof canopy to shade the southerly exposed showroom windows, a highly insulated roof deck, and electric circuiting allowing as much use of natural lighting as possible.

4

A Large Firm Makes A Major Commitment To Energy Design

Jacksonville based Reynolds, Smith & Hills, Architects, Engineers and Planners, has recently committed major resources of their firm to the creation of an Advanced Energy Division. Headed by Division Manager Dr. Edwin Coxe, Associate Vice President of the firm, the division will have overall responsibilities for coordination, implementation and marketing of all energy related projects.

Present attention given to energy related matters by all levels of government and private industry provides substantial growth potential in this field. R, S & H is acutely aware of problems of energy conservation and the impact of these problems on architectural-engineering design.

Energy Conservation Study of Veterans Administration Hospitals

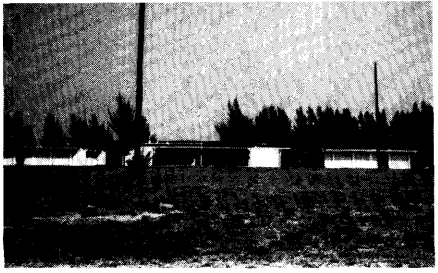
This study reviewed eighty energy associated physical variables. Stage 1 detailed where the energy was being used and in what proportions. Stage 2 determined why the energy was used in these particular ratios and quantities. Stage 3 presented a system for self-evaluation of each hospital to determine its specific energy conservation condition, and presented a computer-based Hospital Energy Control System. Recommendations to reduce energy consumption were presented so each of 171 Veterans Administration Hospital locations can realize the greatest energy saving per dollar spent.

The Hospital Energy Control System is a reporting system for all 171 VA hospitals and is currently being implemented as Stage 4. This system was developed, designed, programmed and checked out using data from the Lake City, Florida, VA Hospital.

In addition to energy conservation in building system design, a considerable amount of work has been done in evaluation and analysis of existing and proposed facilities, for energy savings as well as for feasibility of alternate systems. The firm also has made several studies in utilization of solar energy to provide building environmental control centered around actual system designs and system feasibility studies for state projects as well as for several National Park Service buildings.

Reynolds, Smith & Hills solution for the First Federal Savings Building (above) in Lake Worth, illustrates the kind of approach which can be taken to many building projects in designing for energy conservation. Architecturally the design provides overhang shading for glass areas, utilizes solar glass on critical orientations and provides heavy insulation in precast wall panels. In plan, the first floor is largely open to allow for air passage and a full height court rises through the center of the building, ringed by open balcony circulation corridors on each floor.

Mechanically the A/C design utilizes a dual duct system on the exterior perimeter with a variable volume system for the interior zone. Variable volume fans with extremely high efficiency were used, maintaining 90 per cent efficiency even at the low end. The air cooled condenser units were oversized to reduce the amount of energy required to produce one ton of air conditioning. Also, for heating the system utilizes hot gas right off the compressor units, which is normally waste heat. ●



The Florida Solar Energy Center

The Florida Solar Energy Center's program structure has been divided into three separate divisions with specific work directions, under the overall supervision of the Center director, Dr. Howard P. Harrenstien.

Dr. Harrenstien, dean of the School of Engineering and Environmental Design and professor of civil engineering at the University of Miami, assumed the Center directorship in September, 1975. He holds the Ph.D. degree in theoretical and applied mechanics and master of science degree in civil engineering, both from Iowa State University, and bachelor or architecture and bachelor of science in architectural engineering degrees from Kansas State University.

The three divisions act as a closely-knit group, each pursuing its designated course, but maintaining a high degree of inter-division cooperation and communication.

Research, Development and Demonstration Division. Directed by Dr. Gerald W. Lowery, who came to the Center from the University of Texas at Arlington, where he was assistant professor in the mechanical engineering department. In the past, Dr. Lowery also served as vice president of Optimal Systems, Inc., an engineering consulting firm in Atlanta, Ga., where his responsibilities included the structuring and direction of numerous company projects, including energy areas. He also has served as a private consultant to a number of major industrial clients and the City of Dallas (for solar energy demonstration projects).

Dr. Lowery earned the Ph.D., M.S. and B.S. degrees in mechanical engineering at Auburn University between 1963 and 1972. He was project manager for Discovery '76, the first single family residence in Texas to be solar heated and cooled.

Education and Information Services Division. Headed by Delbert B. Ward, associate professor of architecture at the University of Utah prior to joining the FSEC staff. He also served as planning consultant for the Institute of Urban Studies at that institution.

Mr. Ward received the fine arts and architecture degrees from the University of Utah and the M.S. degree in architecture at Colombia University. A specialist in teaching of building technology, he has authored numerous publications, many dealing with schools and municipal buildings for the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency.

Energy Systems Analysis Division. Directed by Marvin M. Yarosh, executive director of the Florida Energy Committee from 1973-75, whose activities during the last 10 years have covered a broad range of technical problems related to energy production, energy use and environmental effects. A graduate of the University of Minnesota, where he earned the B.S. and M.S. degrees in mechanical engineering, Mr. Yarosh also studied reactor analysis, materials and systems at the Oak Ridge School of Reactor Technology.

Prior to heading the Florida Energy Committee, Mr. Yarosh was director, from 1970-73, of the Atomic Energy Commission-Oak Ridge National Laboratory programs of environmental quality and waste heat utilization and led the task force on research and development for thermal discharges from power-generating facilities. He also was a consultant to the Ford Foundation energy policy project.

As of March, 1976, the Center's personnel numbered 32. In addition to the director and three divisional heads, there are an associate director, three research scientists, five research engineers, one civil engineer, one laboratory technician, one librarian, one illustrator, one information specialist, eleven secretaries/clerks, and a three-man maintenance crew.

The Florida Solar Energy Center, under the administration of the Florida Board of Regents, is intended to serve as the nucleus for solar energy activities of the State, including ongoing educational services, solar equipment testing, solar project demonstrations, solar project and technical information dissemination, technical assistance and coordination of solar energy research activities of the State's universities.

Situated at the edge of Port Canaveral and adjacent to Kennedy Space Center, the Solar Energy Center lies about midway on Florida's east coast. It is housed in four buildings, which provide an auditorium, laboratories, offices, a library and classrooms.

DR. HOWARD P. HARRENSTIEN
Director

The Florida Energy Committee, composed of eight members from the Florida Legislature and seven persons appointed by Gov. Reubin Askew, sponsored legislation passed by the 1974 Legislature which directed the Florida Board of Regents to develop a plan for the Solar Energy Center. That plan was developed by a Technical Advisory Committee appointed by the chancellor of the Board of Regents and was approved by that board in January, 1975.

A Policy Advisory Board, made up of representatives of a broad spectrum of groups in Florida having particular interest in solar energy will make recommendations to the Chancellor on policies of operation for the Center. This fifteen-member board will have representatives from Florida's architects, building industry, solar equipment industry, electric power companies, financial institutions, building code authorities, building trades craftsmen, the Legislature, the State's universities, consumer affairs groups and the office of the Governor.

A technical Advisory Committee will make recommendations to the Center director on the Center's ongoing operations and activities. The director appoints the members of this group and serves as its chairman.

An important function of the Center is to encourage application of already existing solar technology within Florida to the extent that this is feasible. This

function includes activities which will contribute to the understanding of markets for solar energy equipment, the removal or lowering of barriers to application of reliable and proven solar technology, including problems of relatively high initial cost. It is recognized that premature introduction of solar devices which might prove unreliable could weaken public confidence in later, more reliable devices, and unwise overpromotion of solar energy systems will be avoided.

Recognizing that there will be a continually growing need and demand for testing of solar energy devices, and anticipating a directive from the Florida Legislature calling for testing facilities, Dr. Lowery's division has taken the initial steps toward establishing such a capability.

First, a study was made of existing facilities and test procedure, including those of the National Bureau of Standards. From that data, an optimum design has been created and reviewed. The test facility will be composed of three major components:

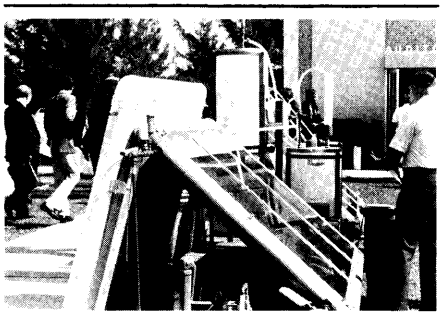
1. A test bed for measuring performance of flat plate collectors.
2. Instrumentation for measuring direct and diffuse components of solar radiance and associated meteorology. It is hoped to cooperate with the National Weather Service whereby that agency and the Center will have an interchange of solar insolation data.
3. A data processing unit for storing, retrieving, evaluating and presenting data from Items 1 and 2 above. The unit will include computer capability for engineering development, energy load determination and processing of test data.

As of March, 1976, most of the equipment required for the test facility had been ordered. Some already has arrived and acceptance testing completed where feasible. The test facility should be ready for operation by early summer, 1976.

While the Center's Education and Information Services Division maintains a list of Florida solar energy equipment manufacturers and distributors to meet the great number of requests for such information, it also is recognized that the list is far from complete. Accordingly, Mr. Yarosh's division has undertaken as one of its several projects a comprehensive survey of the entire industry in the State. It is expected to obtain sufficient information to compile a Florida solar energy industry directory, which will be constantly updated. Such a directory should be useful not only to the industry, but also to architects, builders, engineers and the general public. It also should provide a better understanding of the level of sophistication of the industry.

Some of the Center's other activities over the last few months are as follows:

- Assistance to the Jacksonville architectural firm of Reynolds, Smith & Hills in preparation of the Fletcher Building solar energy system proposal for that state structure in Tallahassee.
- Visiting Brevard County in November, 1975, was Dr. John M. Teem, then assistant administrator for ERDA's Solar, Geothermal and Advanced Energy Systems. Dr. Teem's visit offered an opportunity to assemble at the Solar Energy Center a session sharing interests and programs in solar energy. In particular, the Center felt, it could provide a mechanism for briefing others in the academic and technical community on the nature of the Center, and for showing ERDA the State's interest and capabilities in solar energy system development and area's features for attraction of the National Solar Energy Research Institute (SERI).
  Approximately sixty representatives of twenty-six Florida manufacturers and distributors of solar products also attended, providing sixteen displays, some of which were left at the Center for viewing by visitors.



Some of the 25 Florida solar equipment exhibits at a metting held at the Solar Energy Center during a visit by Dr. John M. Teem, then-assistant administrator for Solar, Geothermal and Advanced Energy Systems, ERDA.

- Also on display for visitors is an active flat plate solar collector built by Center engineers following instructions in the *How to Built a Solar Water Heater* booklet prepared by the Environmental Information Center in Winter Park for the Florida Energy Committee. Purpose of constructing the collector was twofold: 1. to provide a working solar collector to demonstrate to visitors, and 2. to provide hot water for the main building of the FSEC complex. Constructive criticisms of the booklet were provided to the Environmental Information Center, which has announced plans to publish an expanded, revised edition for "do-it-yourselfers."
- The National Energy Conservation Forum held in December, 1975, in Fort Lauderdale, was co-chaired by Dr. Harrenstien, a duty which he assumed while at the University of Miami and which he followed through to its conclusion at the Solar Energy Center. Del Ward chaired one of the five major panels, concerned with buildings technology, and also played a role in organizing and conducting the various presentations.
- Members of the Center's staff are active on the Solar Energy Utilization subcommittee of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), which is involved in the identification, preparation and adoption of voluntary concensus standards for the use of solar energy for heating and cooling applications.
- The scope of the group's efforts includes development of standard test methods for measurement of solar energy and testing of materials, components and systems for thermal performance, durability, reliability and safety.
- Plans are underway to form a consortium of Southeastern states to seek a portion of the $11.2 million which the federal government has earmarked for research in ocean thermal energy conversion.
- The concept of ocean thermal energy conversion is based on the principle of temperature differential between surface water and water at greater depths. A gas such as freon or ammonia will boil in the warm surface water and condense in the cooler water below. In its steam state, the gas can be used to activate a turbine and produce electricity. The steam then can be condensed when pumped to colder water levels and reheated at warmer levels to produce steam again. There are few places in the world where the cold water gets fairly close to the warm water, and the Gulfstream is one.

CONTINUED PAGE 23

President's Report

LEGISLATIVE ACTION A FIXED CAPITOL OUTLAY FUND STRATEGY

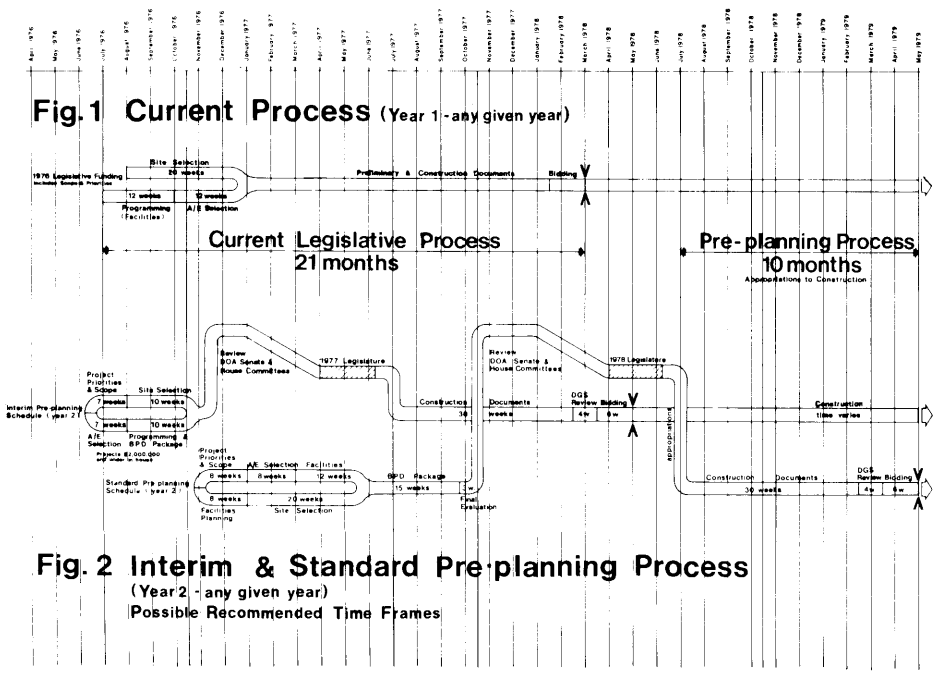


Fig. 1 Current Process (Year 1 - any given year)

Fig. 2 Interim & Standard Pre-planning Process
(Year 2 - any given year)
Possible Recommended Time Frames

FAAIA Capitol Funds Strategy

For the most part, an association's activities in the legislative sphere consists of stamping out the fires someone else has lit – and often with varying degrees of success. However, this year we are attempting to more positively deal with some of our concerns. A summary of our work follows with the hope that all of you in our profession can, in good conscience and with enthusiasm, endorse and promote our efforts with the legislative delegations in your chapter areas.

Approximately 7 months ago, with the cooperation of the Department of General Services, we, as an Executive Committee, began to review the whole area of programming and planning. Particularly in relation to the processes posed by S.B. 524. In order to provide both knowledgeable and effective input into the on-going process, we felt a professional as well as a broad base of political understanding was necessary. This work grew out of several concerns which we had previously voiced to the Department of General Services.

Initially, from these concerns arose the following goals which, we, as

architects, saw as beneficial to not only the taxpaers of the state, but to the entire construction industry within the State of Florida. These goals were and still remain as follows:

A. To compress the time schedule from the time of appropriations to the time of construction documents which included a possibility of pre-planning.
B. To ameliorate the "crisis posture" of projects that has occurred in the past in terms of planning and programming.
C. To attempt to formalize and to clarify interagency coordination.

In all of these areas, the architect becomes the "man in the middle" of the process. If we were to do our job competently and to meet time schedules that would benefit the entire construction industry, we felt we should thoroughly review existing processes in order to act knowledgeably.

We began our discussions with several legislators, who generally encouraged us in our effort. We, at that point, evolved schedules for the pre-planning process in order to interpret one of our goals. We then held a series of discussions with the Department of Administration as well as the Department of General Services to further understand the budgeting and programming processes.

It must be said that we went into this process with an obvious naivete. We quickly became convinced that life in Tallahassee was not as simple as we originally viewed it. Our final recommendations for the legislation deal basically with our original goals and, I think, interpret them as well as is politically advisable for the time.

A major stumbling block in the existing process has been the area of programming, particularly in terms of standards. We felt that agency response, in terms of initial programming, should be concise, both in terms of intent and clarity of space requirements. Budgets should also be as realistic as possible. S.B. 524 mandates a 21-month period from appropriation to the construction contract signing. Our first recommendation, therefore, has dealt with tightening up the current process and then has addressed the pre-planning of certain major projects that should be prioritized by DOA, DGS and the User Agency. The recommendations which form the basis of the legislation are as follows:

Recommendation No. 1

This recommendation suggests a dual strategy to serve our goals. That is, the creation of standards and the liaison and control of the programming process by the Agencies to become the responsibility of the Department of General Services, which in turn would provide the program and cost estimates as part of the budget request to the Department of Administration. It was felt that by the 15th of August or the 1st of September, at the latest, the agency would provide the Department of General Services, for its review, with the following information. This information would have been created in liaison with D.G.S. (old DOA budget request form Schedule Ia) for each project.

A. A detailed statement of program needs and service load which would accompany a statement of project justification.
B. The space utilization standards employed in the proposed facility, including the efficiency factors.
C. A listing of all areas, including square footage requirements as well as a function description of each area.
D. A single line diagram describing functional relationships.
E. Site requirements description involving location, acreage, site development and projected utility needs.
F. Projected operating costs.
G. A full summary of project costs.

When this work has been completed for each project, it will be included in the budget request by the agencies. They would fill out the remaining documents as follows and forward all documents to the Department of Administration by the 15th of October:

A. Summary of proposed capital outlay projects in order of priority.
B. Summary of costs of all projects.
C. Explanation of program relationship to existing facilities.
D. Description of released facilities.
E. Financing plan.
F. Time schedule for bidding of project and occupancy.

Upon these submittals by the User Agencies, the Department of Administration, the Department of General Services and the User Agencies will review submittals by 1 January and recommend final project priorities for both the current legislative year and the priorities for pre-planning in year 2. These pre-planned projects are to be begun by 1 April in any given year.

The drawing has been included only as a suggestion for various time frames to take place in the process. However, it is felt that this process needs to be flexible for several reasons. Particularly to allow pre-planning to occur at any time within the time cycle, depending upon the nature and extent of the project involved. However, it is also felt that all pre-planned projects be given into the hands of the DOA before November 1st of any given year. We would also assume with this schedule that the time from final project appropriation to construction could be cut to 10-months for projects under 10 million.

The pre-planned package which we have termed the Budget Control Package (BCP) would consist of the following elements:

A. Architect/Engineer selection.
B. Priority level of project.
C. Facilities program refinement, including budget.
D. Schematic Drawings.
E. Life cycle analysis — operating and maintenance costs.
F. Code evaluation and environmental analysis.
G. Cost analysis, including all fees, construction, landscaping and furnishings.

The pre-planning package anticipates a two stage contract for the professionals involved. Our recommendation number two establishes a fund for the pre-planning process as follows:

It is further recommended that the establishment of an initial fund of $250,000 be appropriated by the legislature to provide for the Budget Control Packages in the initial year of operation. This fund, after the initial year, would consist of 1.5 per cent of those capital outlay projects planned in the previous year for its continuance.

The Board of Directors of the Association has approved moving ahead with this legislation and we, of the Executive Committee trust it enjoys your support. It has taken much energy and time to produce and simply states we think there is a more effective process which would serve not only our profession, but the engineering profession, and the entire construction industry as well.

NMS, FAIA
President FAAIA

Professional Liability

Precautions and safeguards which can be taken to lessen your exposure to liability claims.

Ranking right at the top of concerns to the architectural professional, as well as other professionals, is the matter of liability and what can be done to control mounting costs, both of insurance and claims. The following information from attorneys working in the professional liability field, was presented at a loss prevention seminar in Miami in February. Consult your own attorney or insurance agent regarding questions or more detailed information you may desire.

Professional liability claims are an increasingly frequent occurrence because the general public believes everyone is entitled to his "day in court" whether for real or imagined reasons. In 1976 it is estimated that one out of four architectural firms will experience a claim. Even though half of all claims are settled without an insurance payment, many involve payment under the first deductible amount of the policy. Premiums are so high because of increased claims and losses. As more carriers increase their experience rate, their premiums will also rise.

When considering insurance policies there are a number of items which should be looked at carefully. If switching carriers, be sure to obtain "prior acts coverage" so that previous work done under another carrier is covered. Also, check the durability of the company to determine that it will be in business and solvent when needed.

The deductible means the amount you have to pay first on *each* claim in any one year. The aggregate limit or maximum of insurance means that is the total amount the insurance company will pay during that policy year on *all* claims combined, *not* per claim. Once this aggregate limit is reached, the carrier will not defend any further claims in that policy year. A per project policy is more expensive but generally provides the best coverage. Clients need to be educated that the liability policy is a form of protection for them and that they should pay part or all of the premiums.

There are certain legal influences on liability. The courts interpretation of your duty to the client is the rendering of ordinary reasonable care in service to your client based on common community practice and standards. Thus it must be shown that you were negligent by not following an acceptable practice done by other architects in your area. Strict liability is liability without proof of negligence. This is applicable when the architect owns a part of the project, thus coming within the area of manufacturing and consumerism laws.

The statute of limitations is determined by the site of the project—the statute of the locale prevails. There were recent changes in the Florida statutes. For acts of negligence, it is four years from the date of completion or abandonment, except for latent (not observable) defects. Then it is four years from the date the defect is discovered or should have been discovered. For all other causes, it is twelve years from the date of completion or abandonment. This is a vast simplification and any individual problems should be referred to your attorney.

There are an increasing number of governmental agencies and federal and state legislation which have an effect on liability insurance. Among them are OSHA, the Consumer Product Safety Act, Fire Prevention and Control Administration and coming up, energy legislation.

One of the best protections against liability claims is adequate records, something the architect generally falls down on. Any written record should be made at the time an item is first discovered, and it may be as simple as a phone message slip. One of the best to use is a speed letter with carbons so that a copy may be left on the job. Photographs should be taken immediately after a problem occurs, before anyone has a chance to make corrective measures. Polaroids are especially good for this purpose. Any written records should state only *facts*, not opinions, which may later be used to imply responsibility or liability on your part.

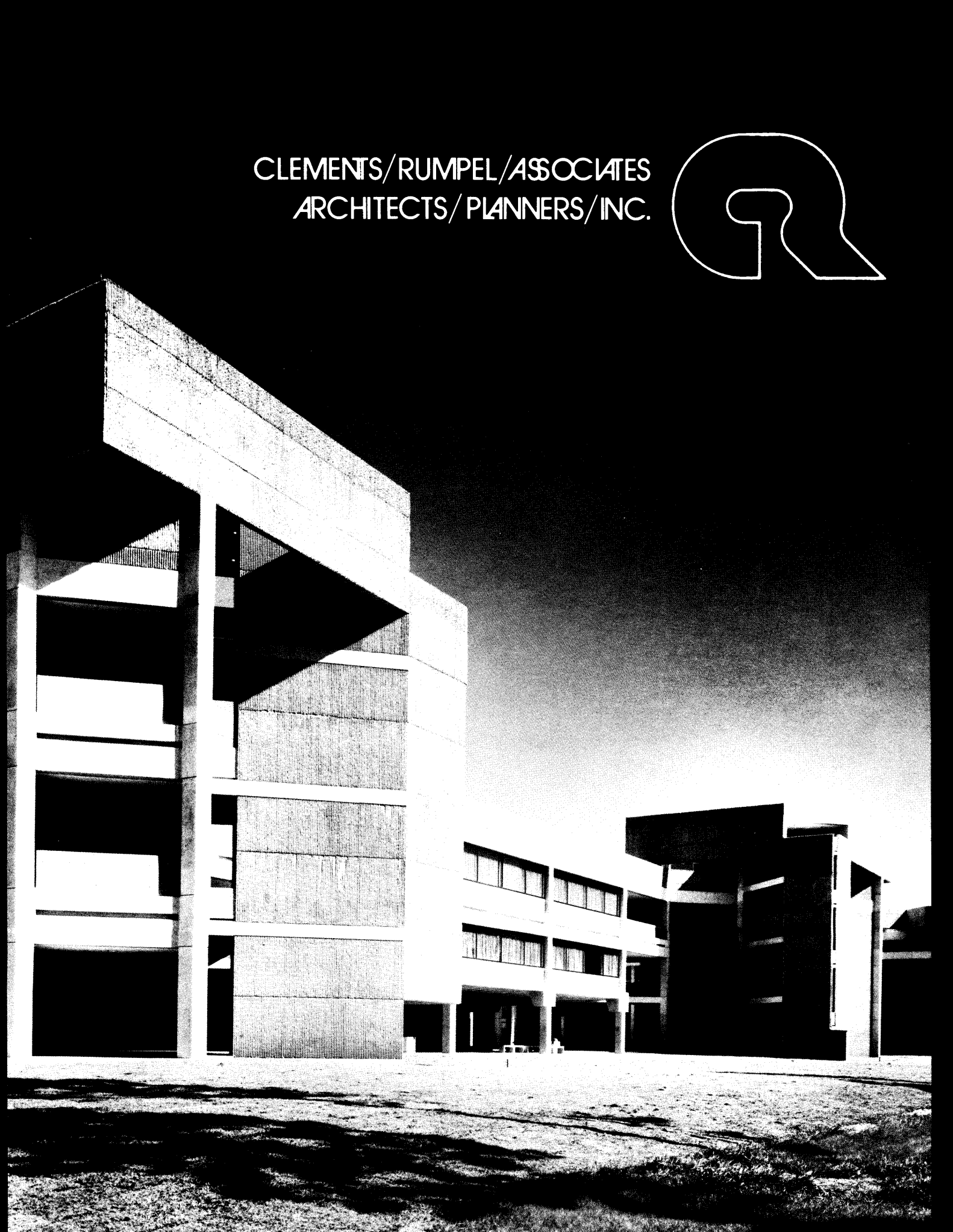
AIA documents and contracts should be used because they have been fairly thoroughly court tested. Be especially careful in altering them that you do not cause conflicts or broaden your responsibility. Also, be careful that later documents or communications do not conflict as they will take legal precedence over the original contract.

Shop drawings are a potential source of liability claims. They must have the contractor's approval on them before being submitted to you, or you are considered to be assuming responsibility which belongs with the contractor. The date received and date returned should be clearly noted, along with prompt processing, to avoid claims arising from delays in review. If the drawings are resubmitted, be sure to check thoroughly because items may have been changed other that those marked for correction.

Another item to be careful of these days is picking up projects which have been temporarily delayed. If you did the original work, review drawings and specifications to catch code changes made in the intervening time and product specifications which may no longer be valid. If you are hired to complete drawings started by someone else, or to supervise the completion of a project, be *very* careful as you will be responsible and liable. Limit your services to your own work by so stating in the contract and indemnify yourself by specifically excluding the work of others. Then have the owner purchase an insurance policy to cover this indemnification situation.

This short article is just an introduction to the potential areas of liability claims. Other articles will follow in the magazine pointing out further precautions which can be taken in office practice. JWT

CLEMENTS/RUMPEL/ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS/PLANNERS/INC.



Secretary Kathleen Fitzgerald and awards adorn the office reception room.

Our firm, Clements/Rumpel/Associates is presently located in the Gulf Life Tower in Jacksonville. Our staff numbers ten persons, eight of whom are registered architects along with one technical person and one secretary. Established in 1955 as Freedman/Clements and incorporated in 1970 as Freedman/Clements/Rumpel, the firm changed its name last year to Clements/Rumpel/Associates.

During the past several years work of the firm has consisted primarily of educational, housing and institutional projects. Over the last five years gross billings have increased from $150,000 to $350,000 annually.

Through the current recession we feel fortunate to not only have maintained our 1974 staff level, but to have increased our work force by two persons. This was accomplished largely by seeking in 1974 to diversify our range of projects and in being successful in obtaining several contracts large enough to span these slow times. We have been able to maintain this level of work and foresee it continuing for the remainder of 1976.

Architecture is generally an underpaid profession. For this reason we have made a major effort over the past few years to organize our office and projects in order to net a reasonable professional fee (profit). We carefully analyze the work and time required for each job, budget it out and set up a tight schedule. We then adhere strictly to this schedule. We plan 15% of gross billings for profit but generally fall short of achieving this figure.

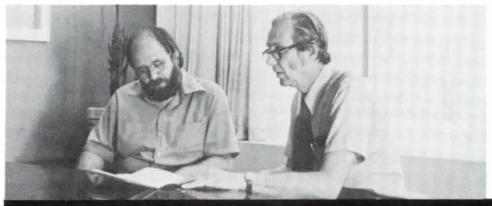
We feel the future for architects, particularly in Florida, is bright. However, we feel that to survive firms will need to continually change and adjust their practice to the needs of society. We believe future clients will demand greater expertise and professionalism than in the past. The firms that develop a unique service such as expertise in energy conservation, construction management, retrofitting existing buildings, impact planning and research will definitely have an edge in the future.

We are presently involved in our first development project. It is a renovation of an early design by Prairie School Architect Henry J. Klutho. Built in 1906, the building was scheduled for demolition by condemnation, which was averted by our purchase. Located in downtown Jacksonville across the street from Independent Life, the building will house our offices on the top floor. A restaurant is being planned for the ground floor with additional rental office space on the upper floors.

The objectives of our practice are: to limit our office force to a maximum of twenty in order to control the project development process; to achieve nothing less than excellence in the work that we design; to increase our technical expertise to meet the clients needs; to produce projects on time and within the building budget and to achieve a reasonable professional fee.

In the following excerpts we let our office speak for itself. Key members of the firm will each speak on the part of the design process which is their primary responsibility.

CLEMENTS/RUMPEL/ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS/PLANNERS/INC.



FLORIDA JUNIOR COLLEGE,
NORTH CAMPUS-PHASE I
A complex designed in 1968 as part of a Master Plan which we now know will never be fully realized. Even though flexibility and design for change was a primary consideration, we were not able to forecast the lack of growth and change in the area.

LIFE SCIENCE BIOLOGY
BUILDING-PART I,
UNIT II, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
This is another project conceived within the framework of an over-optimistic master plan.

Kevin Daley and Jim Clements.

ADMINISTRATION

JAMES E. CLEMENTS, AIA

University of Florida 1950
RA-Florida 1953

The office is structured to operate as a team and not to be dependent upon any one person. We are incorporated to insure that the office can perpetuate itself over the years. To encourage employee stability we offer bonus, profit sharing and health insurance programs. It is our conscious desire to achieve excellence in design. To this end we limit our involvement in development and construction management, as an in-house service, because excellence is difficult for an office of our size to achieve when we involve ourselves in too many areas.

In order to make the areas of our activity more efficient, we have recently begun a system of computerized cost accounting for general office and individual project use. In addition, weekly staff meetings are utilized to facilitate office communication, review project status and assign work loads.

MARKETING & DESIGN

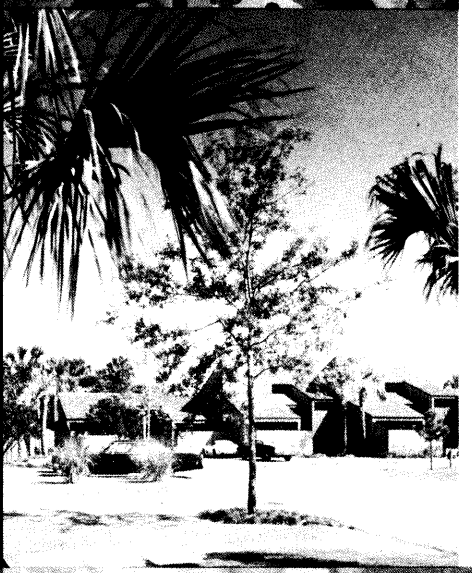
PETER L. RUMPEL, AIA

University of Florida 1961
RA-Florida 1965

Securing commissions is obviously essential to any firm. We feel our biggest asset is the recommendations of our past clients. Based on the merit of our past performances, our interview awards are increasing. Because securing adequate fees is a problem, we are starting to incorporate cost based compensation methods into our negotiations.

We realize a firm cannot grow and prosper without external stimulation. Community involvement by principals and staff is important to our firm. Good public relations should result from publicity on the firms work and be a natural outcome of community involvement. I spend a considerable amount of time in this area and encourage others to do so.

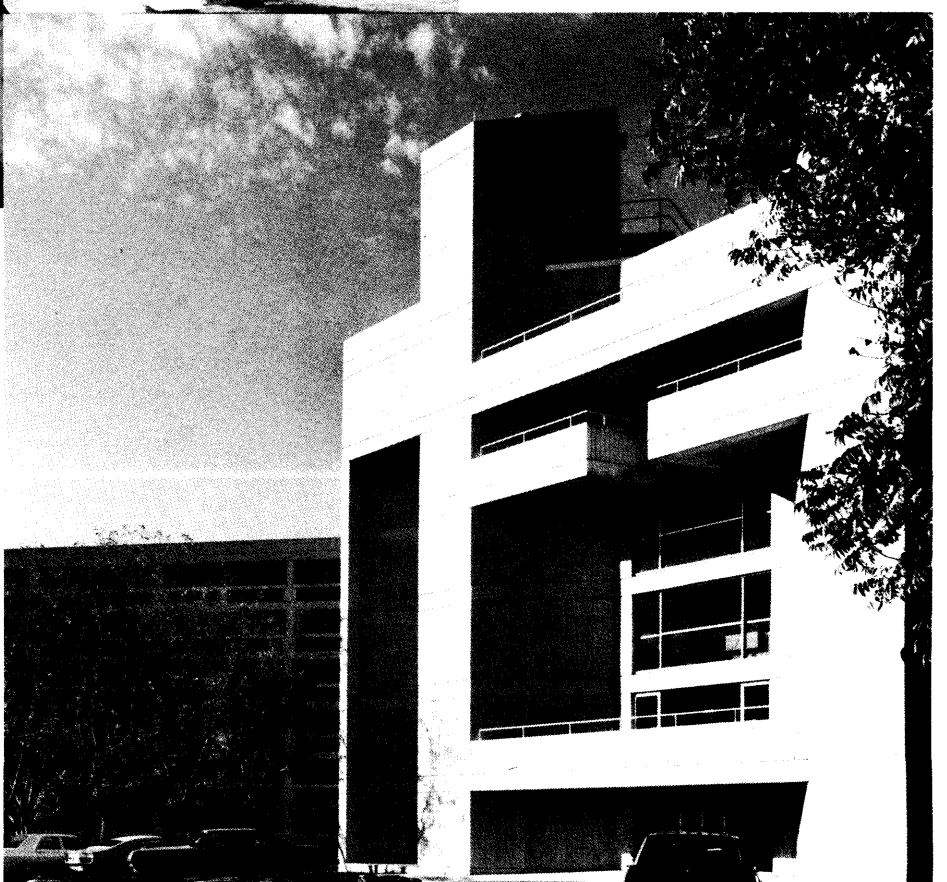
Peter Rumpel



ST. MARY'S RENOVATION
A very small job that we consider one of our most rewarding. Not gauged on amount of profit made (none), but from personal satisfaction derived by all involved.

SAWGRASS-ROUGH CREEK VILLAS
Designing good housing with ever shrinking budgets is one of an architect's most difficult tasks. We have investigated various degrees of prefabrication to whole mobile units without much success, but Rough Creek was totally conventional construction.

FLORIDA CHRISTIAN HOME
A 150 unit apartment project for the elderly. We had 120 days to produce the project from initial client-contact to start-of-construction before funds reverted to F.H.A. We designed a simple concrete structure (pre-stressed slabs on cast-in-place frame) working with the contractor throughout to insure meeting time and cost limitations.



CLEMENTS/RUMPEL/ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS/PLANNERS/INC.

David Laffitte

DESIGN & PRESENTATION

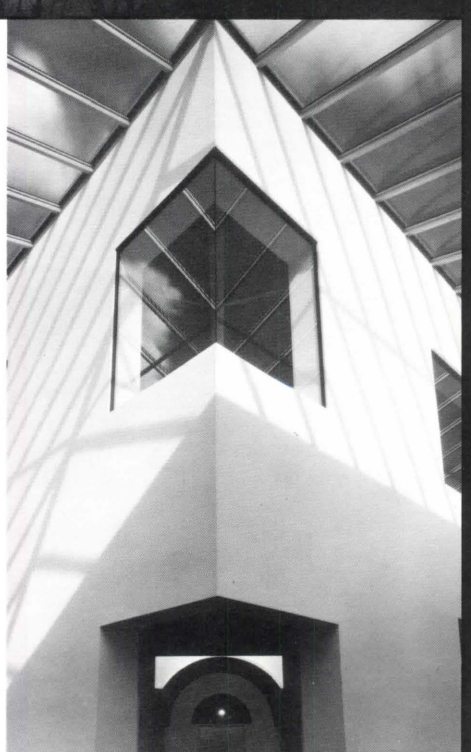
DAVID M. LAFFITTE

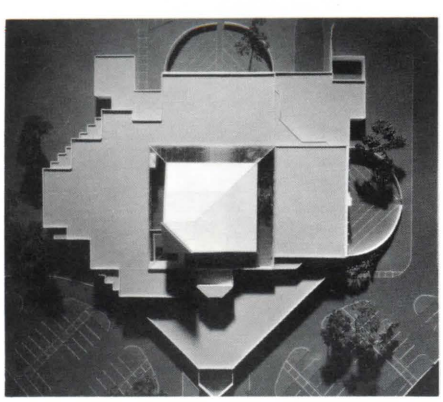
University of Florida 1972
RA-Florida 1975

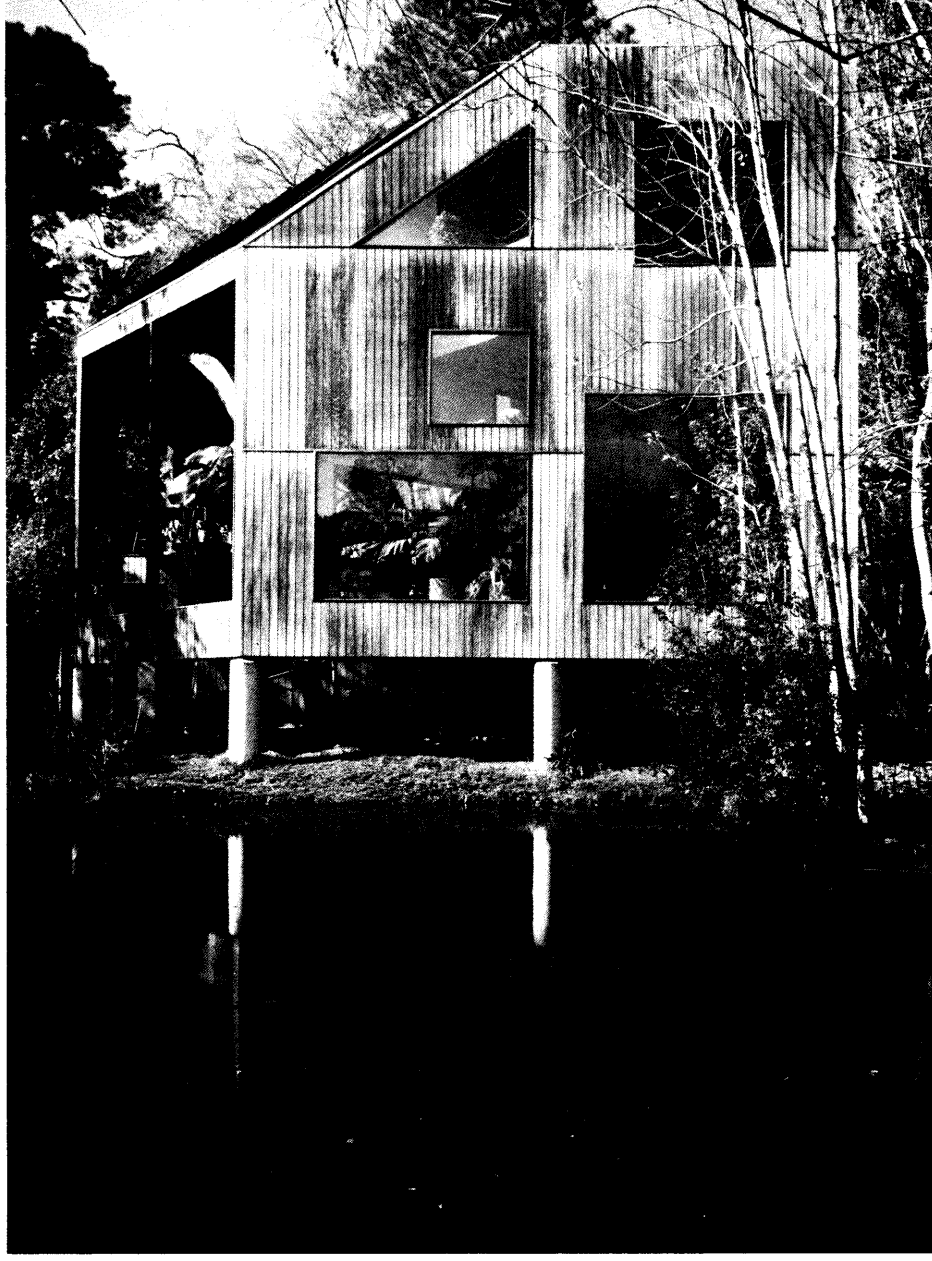
Over the past few years, our work has been increasingly affected by considerations of energy consumption, sociological factors and environmental impact. Our presentations must convey to the potential client that these considerations will be an important part of our approach to his project. We make extensive use of slides, models, flip charts and custom tailored brochures to help convey these ideas.

We have tried to incorporate solar collection panels in several recent projects, but have found that they could not be justified from a standpoint of life-cycle costs. Traditional methods such as insulation, orientation and over-hangs must be considered seriously once again.

JACKSONVILLE JEWISH CENTER
A religious, social and education center for 700 families. How to solve the unique problems of a synagogue became our primary concern. A concept of a "building within a building" with the sanctuary in the heart of the complex, allows the seating to expand up to six times into adjacent spaces. The project was in the office five years until a strong person took charge of the Building Committee and united the congregation into action.







RUMPEL HOUSE
It is difficult for an architect to design his own house because he is his own client; in this house he is the contractor as well.

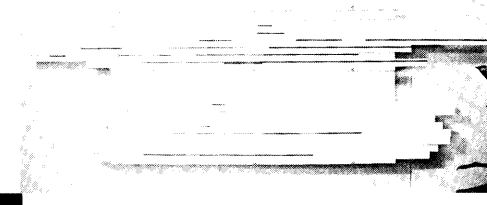
PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

HARLESTON G. PARKES

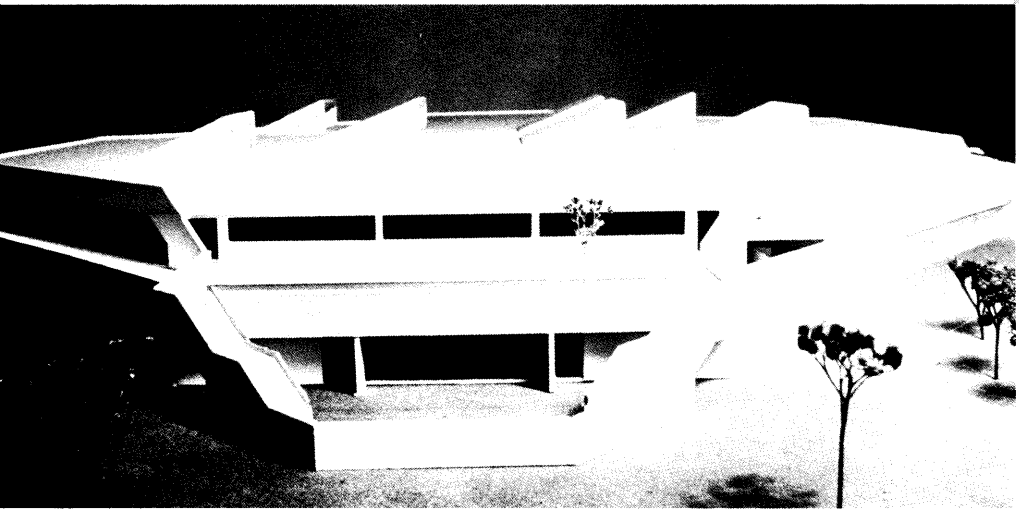
Virginia Polytechnic Institute &
State University 1969
RA-Florida 1974

For every project, we establish a time and cost of production budget as determined by the documents required, complexity of the job, fee and past time records of similar work. We then determine a man hours schedule required to produce the work and hold weekly meetings to evaluate the progress and accuracy of our schedule. Concurrently, we develop detailed in-house cost estimates of all major work, updated at each phase. Because of these procedures, we can confidently assure the client delivery of the project on time and within the budget.

We have found that life-cycle costing and value engineering are becoming an important influence in determining the final content of our building design.



This simple job schedule chart permits quick adjustments to time frame changes and insertion of new jobs. Each bar represents one job with color coded lines for each phase of the job. Manhour calculations for each phase are marked on the bar so that it is possible to read the chart vertically from the month and week at the top to determine number of people required to meet work commitments at any given time.



MAYPORT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
Many of our present concerns are reflected in this recent project. Our current work is starting to be shaped by energy considerations, community and user input. We expect regional planning, social research and new construction techniques to increasingly influence our work in the future.

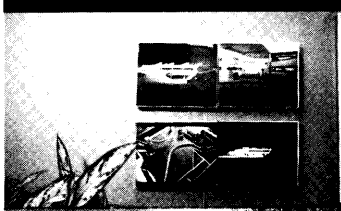
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

JEREMIAH K. LAHEY

University of Florida 1971
RA-Florida 1974

To maximize the talents of the staff, we hold brain storming sessions during design development to discuss various approaches and to identify key areas of concern. In addition, we have weekly meetings to assign and monitor accountability in order to meet deadlines. We discuss post evaluation of projects to analyze failures and successes so that we can recycle this information into new projects. This process gives continuity and purpose to the team and better solutions are the result.

SAWGRASS-GOLF CLUB
A rare opportunity to design a single building, not having other buildings nearby to unduly influence its design . . . the sort of project architects love to design.



RIVER GARDEN HEBREW
HOME FOR THE AGED
A 90 bed addition to a nursing home on the St. John's River. The main influences that shaped the solution were the functional organization of the home and the beautiful view of the river. We were fortunate to work with a director who educated us to the unique needs of the elderly.

CONSULTANTS

THOMAS W. CAYCE

University of Florida 1971
RA-Florida 1975
NCARB 1975

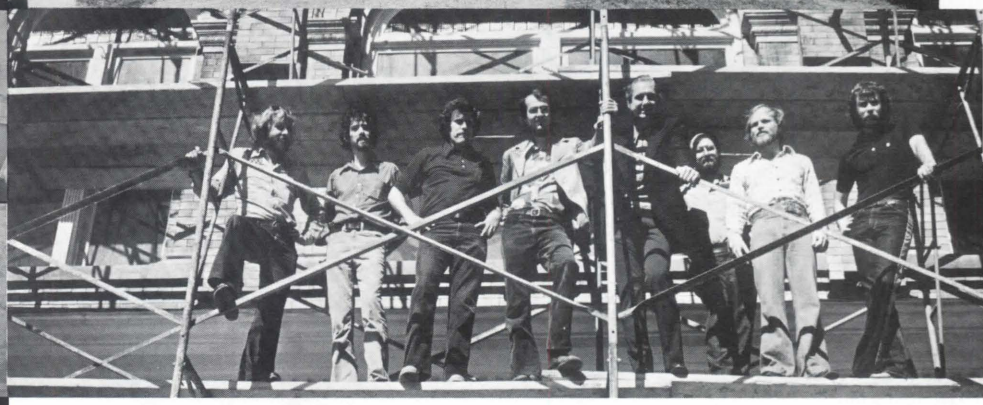
The use of outside consultants allows us the flexibility to tailor the design team for each project according to its complexity and requirements. The consultants are brought in at the inception to participate in presentation and initial concepts. Meetings are held throughout the job to coordinate the work and insure that the consultants will meet our time table and budget criteria.

PRODUCTION

MASON H. ALDRICH, AIA

Carnegie Institute of Technology 1949
RA-Pennsylvania 1951
RA-Florida 1974 – NCARB 1973

As is the practice in most offices, we produce contract documents with similar techniques. We have an in-house blueprint machine and Xerox 3100 which has proven to be a most valuable reproduction tool for literature, specifications, labels and general art work. We have not made use of systems such as standardizied details, due to the diverse nature of our projects. However, we are starting a separate portfolio of details on present jobs so that we can update them. This process provides us better access to details than our office file drawings now provide. We also have developed a document guideline to coordinate the drawings to the specifications and aid in final review.



SPECIFICATIONS & CONSTRUCTION

KEVIN J.P. DALY, A.I.A.

Kent State University 1970
RA-Florida 1972

We subscribe to a national master specification system, which changes specifications from an additive approach to a deductive system and views the architect and contractor as a team of professionals. The system provides us with a centralized research organization, thereby greatly increasing our expertise in many areas of construction. During the construction administration phase, we are in constant communication with the contractor in order to review the details of each phase, thereby preventing future problems. The Project Manager also serves as construction administrator providing continuity of design decisions. Job logs and other documentation are accurately kept throughout the construction period.

TOP/CONTEMPORARY VILLAGE
For the most part, small-low budget shopping centers are an eyesore. With a similar budget, we hope we have designed a complex in which it is fun to shop.

OFFICE STAFF: Left to right-Dave Sunby, David Laffitte, Harley Parkes, Peter Rumpel, Jim Clements, Kevin Daly, Tom Cayce and Jeremiah Lahey. Not shown are Mason Aldrich, Michael Moore and Kathleen Fitzgerald.

CLEMENTS/RUMPEL/ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS/PLANNERS/INC.

SOLAR ENERGY CENTER

- The Center has submitted a proposal to bring the American headquarters of the International Solar Energy Society to its complex. That organization, which has its worldwide office in Australia and its present American headquarters in Colorado, has an estimated membership of about 3,900. It enjoys a strong reputation over the world, its members representing the forefront in solar research activities.
- Numerous inquiries regarding solar energy—from simple requests for information by secondary school pupils and teachers to queries from engineers, architects, builders, manufacturers, etc.—are received by the Education and Information Services Division. To the best of its ability, the division replies to each inquiry, providing such information as lists of solar equipment manufacturers and distributors in the State and various books and periodicals dealing with solar energy. Wherever possible, questions of more technical nature are referred to the Research, Development and Demonstration Division.
- The FSEC library, supervised by a professional librarian with broad technical background, presently consists of a moderate collection of books, documents, journals and newsletters, manufacturers' literature and bulletins in the field of solar energy and related technologies. All of these materials are collected, analyzed, stored and retrieved in order to carry out the Center's dissemination of information function. Library services are available not only to the FSEC staff, but also to industry, university personnel professional persons and the public in general. Bibliographies, indexes and abstracting services are available for reference use. Other materials may be loaned out or photocopied as needed.

It is planned to pursue a strong materials acquisition program to make the library collection one of the most complete in the field of solar energy, and the possibility of connecting with an energy data bank is being explored. The latter would provide access to a remote data base on a real-time basis by using a telephone communications hookup and terminals equipped with key-boards and television screens. •

Architects Registered by County

The following is a listing of all architects residing in Florida counties. There are presently 4228 total architects registered in Florida and 2088 of these actually live in the state.

67	Alachua
0	Baker
10	Bay
0	Bradford
30	Brevard
214	Broward
0	Calhoun
5	Charlotte
1	Citrus
15	Clay
25	Collier
0	Columbia
588	Dade
0	Desota
0	Dixie
169	Duval
34	Escambia
1	Flagler
1	Franklin
0	Gadsden
0	Gilchrist
0	Glades
1	Gulf
0	Hamilton
0	Hardee
0	Hendry
1	Hernando
2	Highlands
144	Hillsborough
0	Holmes
4	Indian River
2	Jackson
1	Jefferson
0	Lafayette
10	Lake
27	Lee
61	Leon
0	Levy
0	Liberty
0	Madison
12	Manatee
12	Marion
12	Martin
6	Monroe
2	Nassau
9	Okaloosa
0	Okeechobee
150	Orange
2	Osceola
141	Palm Beach
2	Pasco
141	Pinellas
30	Polk
2	Putnam
3	Santa rosa
64	Sarasota
35	Seminole
5	St. John
9	St. Lucie
0	Sumter
1	Suwannee
0	Taylor
0	Union
37	Volusia
0	Wakulla
0	Walton
0	Washington

THE NEW KID ON THE BLOCK

CONTINUED

March 1975, the over seventy candidates had been narrowed to a distinguished field of three. Within six weeks, all three contenders had visited FAMU and expressed continued interest in the position. In May, 1975, the Committee was delighted to announce that Mr. Richard Chalmers, the unanimous first choice, had accepted the position of Dean.

Although the momentum begun by the committee yet continues, the arrival of Dean Chalmers in August, 1975 marked the beginning of the second era of the FAMU program. At that time, the committee relinquished its decision-making power to Mr. Chalmers where it now properly rests.

The Architectural program did begin at FAMU in Fall, 1975, as originally scheduled with a charter class of 75 students enrolled . . . a sterling accomplishment in overcoming the most unfavorable of circumstances and time schedules. This successful endeavor stands as a monument to what can be accomplished when the professional and academic world strive together to better the working profession by bettering the academic programs where its members are trained. Hopefully, the example of the successful FAMU project will be remembered in the future. The absence of co-operative interaction between academia and profession can only render both parties the losers; a close working relationship can only render mutual benefits. •

Dr. Lawrence Tanzi is presently Assistant to the Dean of the College of Social Sciences at Florida Technological University at Orlando. He became involved with planning for the FAMU School of Architecture while on a leave of absence to the Board of Regents serving as Director of Humanities and Fine Arts.

The New Kid on the Block

Creating a Program in Architecture at Florida A & M University

By Lawrence A. Tanzi
Florida Technological University

The nineteen-sixties saw Florida leap to the forefront of states in terms of growth. In 1970, it surpassed Massachusetts as the ninth most populous state. At that time, with a growth rate in excess of 6,000 new residents each week, the need for supporting services had increased proportionately. Among those services required were the architectural, needed by Florida's burgeoning population to design homes, stores, schools, bridges, etc. However, in spite of an unprecedented population growth, the 60's witnessed only a modest increase in Florida's ability to produce architects. This occurred by enlarging the capacity of the only two professional architectural programs within Florida; the state supported University of Florida and the privately endowed University of Miami. However, that manner of augmenting output became increasingly unsatisfactory as the limits of this form of expansion were being approached and the needs of architectural firms for graduate architects were still not being satisfied. This situation had three unfortunate consequences. First, Florida necessarily depended upon the architectural services of out-of-state firms and thereby allowed substantial revenues to flow from the economy of Florida to other states. Secondly, Florida came to rely increasingly on graduate architects from training programs in other states and the availability of these individuals was inconsistent and unpredictable. Finally, an increasing number of highly qualified, aspiring architects were denied admission into Florida architectural programs because of the enrollment limitations imposed by space restrictions in the two existing programs. The consequence was a growing demand to augment the supply of Florida educated architects, either by profoundly increasing the capacity of the two existing programs or by establishing a new professional school of Architecture.

In 1973, to obtain a quantitative assessment of Florida's needs for architects, a comprehensive study was conducted by Dr. Bruce Mitchell of the Florida Board of Regents staff. The study's results confirmed the contentions that Florida was seriously underproducing architects. Additionally, the study projected that this deficiency would increase linearly with time. Clearly, remedial steps were necessary.

It was decided to provide for Florida's architect needs by implementation of a new school of Architecture rather than expanding existing programs. The advantages gained by creating a new school were impressive. Expanding the existing state program at the University of Florida to accommodate projected needs would require an increase to unwieldy size. Furthermore, the additional capital outlay required only for the facilities necessary for such an expansion would approach set-up costs for a new program at a new location. In addition, starting a new program would implant an Architecture school in a new location, thereby allowing easy access to students in that area; a new program would allow a different community of professional architects to become directly involved with an Architecture school, thereby providing a mutually invigorating climate as professional interacted with students and vice versa.

The logical subsequent question following a decision to implement a new School of Architecture within the State University System was, "At which University?" This concern precipitated a great deal of competition from the various universities, their parochially motivated supporters, and assorted other interest groups. However, before a site location was selected, a random factor entered the considerations regarding placement of the new school. Federal demands via HEW for equalization of educational opportunity in the State University System of Florida were then reaching a culmination. Among other demands, HEW insisted that new professionally oriented programs be placed at Florida A & M University, the singular, predominantly black university in the Florida system. Since placement of the new School of Architecture was pending, Dr. Robert Mautz, then Chancellor of the State University System, after token consultation with the Architecture Profession, unilaterally selected Florida A & M University (FAMU) as the location. This decision was confirmed by the Board of Regents in June, 1974.

The decision to place the new School of Architecture at FAMU created no paucity of problems beyond those attending the normal beginning of a professional program. Foremost among the difficulties was the time schedule imposed by Dr. Mautz's assuring HEW that the undergraduate program would begin in September, 1975. In normal circumstances, allowing only fourteen months to begin a new architectural program would be a formidable task. This project was rendered more difficult by the complete absence at FAMU of professional architecture experience, resources, personnel, courses or any prior knowledge that the program would be placed there. Naturally, the latter prevented any form of preparatory work. Therefore, to compensate for both the suddenness of the decision to locate the new architecture school at unprepared FAMU and to accommodate the highly abbreviated time span allowed before starting the program, it was decided to offer a joint program with the University of Florida during the beginning years. This would allow a drawing upon the expertise available at the University of Florida (UF) during the new program's development and nascency as well as provide the early graduates with a diploma offered in conjunction with an accredited school. Under NAAB criteria, no Architecture school is eligible for accreditation until the first graduates have emerged from the Master of Architecture Program.

The operating arrangement was uncomplicated. The program would retain its joint nature until such time as it could receive accreditation independent of the UF accreditation. Until that time, FAMU would wield the primary role in all matters governing the program with UF retaining the right to veto any action or policy it

would deem not to be in the best academic interest of the joint program. Finally, students admitted into the joint program would meet the admission standards required of both the FAMU and UF College of Architecture.

The decision to provide a joint University of Florida-FAMU program and degree largely predetermined the cast of characters who would construct and mold the new program. Heading the task force charged with having a viable Architecture program in operation by Fall, 1975, was Dr. Lawrence Tanzi, then Director of Humanities and Fine Arts for the State University System of Florida. The academic complement consisted of Dr. Gertrude Simmons, Vice President for Academic Affairs representing FAMU and Arnold Butt, then chairman of the Department of Architecture representing the University of Florida. Representing the Architecture profession was Herbert Coons, Executive Director of the State Board of Architecture, serving as an *ex officio* committee member and Howard Bochiardy heading an AIA Advisory Task Force composed of Robert G. Graf, Richard E. Pryor, James Garland, H. Samuel Kruse and Fotis N. Karousatos. In large part, success in meeting the demanding time schedule resulted from the unstinting, unselfish effort freely given by all Committee members who additionally allowed no self or parochial interests to interfere with the assigned task. This rarely encountered attitude allowed the swift and rational solving of problems and reaching of task decisions. Additionally, FAMU itself spared no effort nor amenity in assisting the implantation of a rather foreign body in its working organism.

The specific problems facing the Committee were: (1) selecting a Dean (2) developing and establishing a curricula (3) renovating and developing adequate teaching, laboratory, support and faculty space at FAMU (4) recruiting teaching faculty (5) selecting and purchasing necessary equipment and supplies. Normally, a Dean, the head administrative officer in a professional program, would be selected first and all other activities would proceed under his guidelines and supervision. However, at this early stage it was not known whether a Dean search could be successfully concluded by September, 1975. In any event, accomplishment of other tasks could not wait upon the coming of the Dean if the imposed time schedule was to be met. Therefore, as it proceeded the Committee endeavored to keep as may options as possible open for the future Dean while making the hard decisions necessary to assure a viable, operating program by Fall, 1975. Toward this end, it was decided to implement only the Freshman and Junior years of instruction for the 1975-76 terms. This would allow recent high school graduates and junior college transfers, the primary initial clientele of the program, to enroll immediately, while minimizing the amount of space, faculty and support resources needed for the first year. It was planned to flesh out the program to the full four year Bachelor of Design curriculum in the following, 1976-77 academic year. Then, in the third year of operation, students could be accepted into the Master of Architecture Program. Certainly, a Dean would be in place at that time to administer all programs.

From the outset, FAMU provided highly satisfactory space for the program in the existing College of Technology buildings. This space allowed all Architecture associated labs, classrooms, library and offices to be clustered in uncrowded areas providing both adequate room and potential for future expansion. Renovations conducted through the summer of 1975 provided drawing laboratories, slide storage space and a special library area.

The abbreviated time schedule produced yet another unfortunate effect. The need for haste as well as the absence of a Dean during the planning period produced the logical and expedient decision to utilize the current University of Florida undergraduate curriculum as a model rather than developing an independently evolved sequence of courses. Regrettably, this expedient nullified one major reason to begin a new program, namely, providing graduates from a different mold with different strengths. However, it was assumed that differences in emphasis from UF would come as the professional graduate program was subsequently developed. Thus, rather than constructing a totally new curriculum, the undergraduate offerings were fashioned by adapting the current University of Florida undergraduate program to the particular circumstances at FAMU. All courses and sequences specifically architecture in content, were directly incorporated from UF models into the FAMU curriculum. In critical support areas such as physics and mathematics, special courses specifically tailored to the needs of architectural students were developed and added to the FAMU offerings. In all cases, the benefit of UF's experience considerably accelerated progress and avoided developmental errors. Edward Crane, director of the undergraduate architecture curriculum at UF principally coordinated this assignment. At the conclusion, a full four year curriculum had been developed and implemented at FAMU. Since this new program is being jointly offered by FAMU-UF, the marked resemblance of the FAMU curriculum to UF seems not inappropriate.

The presence of a similar curriculum was quickly to yield additional benefits toward meeting the time deadline. It became possible to laterally transfer skilled teaching personnel from the UF staff to FAMU. This allowed the procurement of instructors with demonstrated pedagogical talent possessing the added attribute of experience, not only in the classroom, but also with the particular courses and sequences to be offered. As a further benefit, this could be accomplished without the lengthy, expensive, and time consuming procedures normally undertaken in the recruitment of faculty. In late Spring 1975, three individuals then engaged by the UF Department of Architecture accepted the teaching contracts offered by FAMU, thereby becoming the charter faculty of the new program.

Early in 1975, it became necessary to place a functionary at FAMU to serve as a focus point on campus and give substance to the coming program as well as to execute Committee decisions. Donald Bizzell served to answer the increasing number of inquiries being directed to FAMU by prospective students as well as to process applications, increase public awareness of the program, develop rapprochement with the local community of Architects, as well as attend to the daily particulars. Bizzell also served as implementor of Committee decisions in the procurement of equipment, supplies, etc.

All of the aforementioned activity proceeded simultaneously with the ongoing activity of the Dean search. By

CONTINUED PAGE 23

Dean Richard K. Chalmers

At FAMU

A new School of Architecture will train students to face changing professional opportunities

"Pre-architecture education is a very sound base not only for architects but for general citizens as well. I'd like to see 75% of undergraduate students go into other fields." The quote is from Richard K. Chalmers, Dean of the new School of Architecture at Florida A & M University and says much about his approach to the profession. The more the number of people who have an understanding of both architecture and our living environment, the better clients they will become in future years. "Our goal at FAMU is to put the student in a position which allows him or her to take an option and place an emphasis in a concentrated area." And that area may well be another profession.

The School of Architecture is now in its first full year of operation and is under the leadership of Dean Chalmers, formerly Acting Dean of the School of Architecture and Environmental Design at State University of New York at Buffalo. Chalmers holds a Master of Architecture degree from M.I.T. and as an Associate of RTKL Architects in Baltimore won two national AIA design awards.

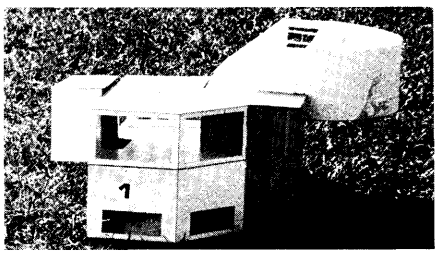
While the choice of locating this school at FAMU rather than a more central campus in the state may be a surprise, Dean Chalmers considers it an ideal location for a number of reasons. The state capital is an ideal place not only for the amount of building and building money generated by government, but also for the fact that legislation affecting the job of an architect is voted on here. The University itself is small enough with approximately 5,200 students that lines of communication to the administration are direct. Dean Chalmers reports directly to the Dean for Academic Affairs. Also, with FSU located only a few minutes away, the resources of that institution as well as its Department of Urban and Regional Planning are readily available.

A day spent with Dean Chalmers is time enough to realize that this new school will shortly have an impact on the profession and state far beyond its age and location. He believes that the educational process is enriched by having students from outside the state and region. On the other hand, the school has a definite role within this region and he intends to take national issues and orient them to local conditions. Chalmers is a community oriented person and sees the school being involved within the community, perhaps eventually through a Community Design Center. Also, strong ties will be developed with the local AIA chapter as well as with practicing professionals around the state.

The school seeks to encourage full participation in the resources of the University at large. Elective courses are

TOP LEFT: Perry Sullivan, Tom Christ, Instructor Mike Alfano, Paul Katen and Pete McGinnis.
BOTTOM LEFT: James Wolf, Richard Leonard and Eve Williams.

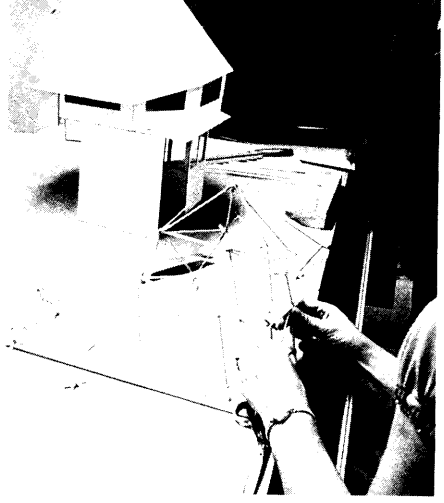
RIGHT: Building a model to analyze lines of force acknowledging equilibrium of the volume in the background.



scheduled two days per week in other schools and departments on campus. Eventually students may become involved with "in-house" design problems within the University. But for now Chalmers feels he must concentrate on setting goals for the next few years and on ironing out problems arising during this inaugural year.

Tucked away on the northern edge of the campus on the third floor of the Banneker Complex, Building "B", the school is housed comfortably for its current enrollment. The space consists of three studio classrooms, faculty and School offices and a lab room being outfitted with acoustical test and evaluation electronics, wind tunnel, water tank/flume, ripple tank, sun table and other environmental studies equipment. The technical library is currently being established in Building "A" of the Complex. The usual books, periodicals and reference volumes will be supplemented by several programed learners. These will allow individuals or small groups to pursue special programs or courses at times other than regularly scheduled classes.

Currently the faculty numbers three full time and two part time in addition to Dean Chalmers who teaches a first year design course. The full time instructors are Grant V. Genova, Melissa A. Nash and Michael Alfano, Jr. All are recent graduates of the University of Florida and served there as Instructors in the Department of Architecture. Part time faculty are Walter O'Kon, also a



Florida graduate and a consultant in architectural acoustics and Herbert Coons, Jr., a graduate of Georgia Tech who is presently Executive Secretary for the State Board of Architecture. Planning for increased enrollment this fall, Chalmers is now interviewing for four more faculty positions.

Enrollment in the school stood at 91 students in the Winter Quarter just completed. Originally 73, including 61 men and 12 women, were enrolled in the opening Fall Quarter but 12 withdrew. For the Winter quarter 31 more were admitted, 24 men and 7 women, with two withdrawing. These students are all in the first, second or third year of the curriculum. Ethnically they include black, white, Spanish, Iranian, Asian and Oriental. The quality of the students, says Chalmers, is "outstanding."

The school plans to add one class each year, building up to a six year program. There is a four year undergraduate program leading to a nonprofessional Bachelor Of Design degree. A two year graduate curriculum will culminate in a Master of Arts in Architecture degree within a chosen option. However, these plans for a gradual build-up may well be set awry by enrollment and financial pressures at the University of Florida which threatens to flood FAMU with students in numbers larger than planned.

The FAMU School will be operated in co-ordination with the University of Florida's College of Architecture. The four year undergraduate curriculum will parallel that at Florida. It is planned that Community College transfers will be able to phase into the program as is presently possible at U.F. At the graduate level FAMU will offer options different from those available at the University of Florida in order to broaden the fields of specialized study available within the state. This program will begin in fall of 1977 but it is still too early to know just what these options will be. Dean Chalmers feels their selection will be based on the faculty resources available at that time and on the needs of the students and profession.

In addition to the regular curriculum, Dean Chalmers wants to train architectural researchers. In his days as a practicing architect he budgeted money for research into every project he was involved in. At SUNY/Buffalo his job was half research and half teaching. "Architecture has really been at a great disadvantage for a long time, mainly because research in the building areas has not really been advanced." The exact form, nature and set-up of his research effort is another one of those items which will take shape in response to the facilities and needs at that time.

The first two years of the undergraduate curriculum consists of general education courses along with introductory courses to architecture in building arts, drawing, graphics and design. Several of the courses in math and physics offered outside the school have been developed especially for architectural students. The third and fourth years pick up courses in architectural design, structures, technology, architectural history, construction and professional practice.

Enriching the curriculum is an outstanding guest lecture series. On campus this year have been Mark Ramsdell (Ph. D. in Policy Sciences Program), William Huff (Architect and Professor, SUNY/Buffalo) Eason Cross (Architect from Washington, D.C.), Valeri Batorewicz (Research in plastics, mass produced housing), Eric Dluhosch (Ph.D. in architecture, teacher, researcher in industrialized building technology) and Martin Pawley (English architect, editor and lecturer). While on campus these visitors spend time with the students in the classroom, sharing their broad range of experience. The lecture series is open to the public, especially to local professionals, and has been well attended.

One student project which is especially noteworthy and exemplary of the aims of the school is their participation in the Energy Conscious Design Competition sponsored by the AIA Research Corporation. The project, under the direction of Grant Genova, involves the community of Gretna located some 26 miles northwest of Tallahassee.

The first phase included an exhaustive analysis of the energy budget of the town, how people use energy and patterns of use. Brief research was done into the present state of the art of solar and other energy alternatives. The students also recorded climatic data for the area.

Prior to moving to final designs, the students have made volumetric models of space taking into account light, shading and wind. These were studied on the sun table in the environmental lab. The final phase of the project is now beginning. For the final phase the class is divided into teams of five persons each whose first task is to integrate the vast amount of data collected. They will then produce residential designs for communities of 25 to 30 dwellings based on criteria developed in the previous phases.

The future of this school is just beginning. Dean Chalmers expresses a great deal of pleasure at the reception he has received from the architectural profession in Florida. Assurances of support have come from many architects as have several substantial financial gifts. For a school which will not have the support of contributing alumni for some years this is especially important. All such money received goes into the School's account with the University Foundation. It will be used to provide for special needs of the students, including field trips and travel to student meetings as well as to state and national conventions. A welcome is always open to all who wish to visit the school when in Tallahassee. JWT

Contributions may be sent to:
School of Architecture
Florida A & M University
Tallahassee, Florida 32307

Pittsburgh's Golden Triangle now boasts a new 34-story jewel with 14 glimmering facets. (The two octagons share a side, if you're counting.)

It's the twin towers of the Equibank Building, at Oliver Plaza, sheathed entirely in PPG Solarban® 550 Twindow® reflective insulating glass.

The glass adds to a fascinating, unconventional design and makes it an incredible visual drama that teases the passer-by with eye-boggling reflections.

It's an inviting building. Warm and welcoming. And a welcome relief from the cold, impersonal bank buildings of the past.

Yet for all its reflective beauty, the glass gives the building a very practical side, too. The inside.

Owner: Oliver Tyrone Corporation, Pittsburgh
Architect: Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Chicago

Because of the reflective and insulating qualities of PPG Solarban 550 Twindow glass, the building will stay warm in the winter and cool in the summer.

And will do it using about half the energy of a similar building built 5 to 8 years ago.

Today, more than ever, buildings have to be energy efficient. But that does not mean they can't be spectacularly beautiful. The Equibank Building and PPG high-performance glass have proved it again.

Start to prove it to yourself. Write to us and we'll send you information on all the PPG high-performance glasses. There's one that's right for your job.

Write PPG Industries, Inc., One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.
PPG:
a Concern for the Future

PPG
INDUSTRIES

PPG GLASS HELPED TWIN OCTAGONS FIT BEAUTIFULLY INTO A TRIANGLE.

Environmental Education

Florida's Success Creates Opportunities for Florida's Architects

by John E. Stefany, FAIA

John E. Stefany is a Principal in the Tampa firm of McElvy, Jennewein, Stefany & Howard, Architects/Planners, Inc. He has been involved with environmental education for a number of years and serves on Florida's State Advisory Council on Environmental Education and the AIA's National Environmental Education Committee, where he chairs the Task Force on Legislation. In recognition for these efforts as well as for other contributions to the profession, he was this year made a Fellow of the AIA

"Americans are clear enough about the ugliness of the world they live in, and they are quite vocal about the dirt, smoke, the congestion, the chaos and monotony of it. But they are hardly aware of the potential value of a beautiful city environment, a world which only a few may have briefly glimpsed as tourists or escaped vacationers. They have little sense of what a harmonius setting can mean in terms of daily delight or as a continuous anchor for the living of their lives." This observation in "The Image of the City" by Kevin Lynch sums up the challenge of Environmental Education as it relates to the built environment. Sensitivity must be developed not so much to the ugliness and disorder which surrounds us, but to the unexperienced dividends which a superbly designed urban environment can provide to its citizens.

As design professionals, we see a clear responsibility to educate for this awareness and to lead in the improvement of our built environment. Few would question our responsibility to respond to this education and leadership role. The question is how? How can we best use our talents, resources, and influence to bring about a meaningful increase in citizen understanding and sensitivity to the built environment?

The answer, of course, is that there are many effective ways, beginning with the very basic concept that we . . . personally . . . must be environmentally conscious. If this is true, our design value systems and concepts will also be environmentally sensitive, and then we will have led by example, the most effective and honest way. But beyond this personal witness, we can help accomplish the job through support of enabling legislation and personal involvement in community environmental education programs.

Since 1972, the Florida Association has been active in the State Department of Education's Environmental Education Program through Florida's public school systems. During this period, I have had the opportunity to represent the FAAIA on the DOE Advisory Council on Environmental Education and have seen the impact of its program grow and produce meaningful success. Membership on the AIA National Committee on Environmental Education has permitted me to assess other states' efforts in this field and Florida's program is recognized nationally. Jim Ellison, the Institute's Administrator for Education and Research, has recently said "Florida can serve as a model in Environmental Education. AIA has pulled together information from other state environmental education programs and hopes to draw especially from the Florida experience in developing guidelines for legislation and for action architects can take, acting individually and through components, to promote environmental education in state systems of education."

However, an objective evaluation of our programs reveals that for the most part, architects have yet to assume a role of significant leadership and community participation in Florida's overall program . . . and we are missing a very real opportunity to promote our message through the established network of our public school systems.

The history of Florida's Environmental Education Program dates back to the enabling legislature of 1973 which recognized the Florida Department of Education's responsibility to foster the development of educational activities and materials which promote environmental education in the State. The statute authorizes a cooperative effort between state and local districts and schools, as well as private organizations and governmental agencies, to increase man's awareness of environmental relationships, principles, problems and possible solutions.

The funds provided by the 1974 Legislature for the operation of this program were allocated in two categories: First, $206,000 was appropriated for staff and expenses to support county level training programs, and to offer technical assistance and state leadership essential to the program. Second, $297,000 was appropriated to fund the Department of Education's exemplary environmental education programs required by the statute. This sum was distributed to local districts and schools in the form of 'mini-grants' to provide seed money for environmental education programs.

In approving grant proposals and awarding money, the following priorities were set by the Florida Environmental Education Advisory Council:

1. in-service teacher training
2. development of environmental study area laboratories
3. the integration of environmental materials into traditional curriculum, especially as related to social studies and the humanities.

Additionally, priority was given to proposals which included community involvement and urban environments.

Interest in the mini-grant program has been very high; for instance, each of the state's 67 School Districts and 165 individual school teachers filed grant proposals; 61 grants to 41 districts (totalling $160,000) and 102 grants to individual teachers (totalling $117,000) were awarded in 1974-75. Individual grants ranged from $500 to $5,000. An increasing number of proposals have been received for this year which emphasize interdisciplinary curriculum and urban environments.

Florida is fortunate to have an established program which has achieved solid success and influence. The challenge to Florida's architects is to utilize the opportunities created by this program through involvement in the following activities:

1. Personal collaboration with local teachers in developing

grant proposals for projects concerning the built environment.

2. Leadership in developing community Environmental Education advisory councils. Many of these have been established through the local school systems and have been valuable in gathering and disseminating data, identifying community environmental education goal, and rallying local support for legislative action.
3. Leadership in sponsoring and participating in environmental education workshops, seminars, and teacher training programs.
4. Development of curriculum units, workbooks, visuals and teaching games dealing with issues of the built environment.
5. Development of and participation in sensitivity, awareness, experiential units, such as downtown tours, etc.
6. Active political support for continuing environmental education legislation.

Beyond the noble but somewhat nebulous goal of improving the quality of the built environment, there are specific pragmatic reasons for the architect's commitment:

1. A society, educated about the built environment, will increase its demand for well-designed communities and facilities.
2. The respect and value of architect's services will appreciate with increased demand.
3. An educated citizenry with a better understanding of urban issues will provide a desirable balance to the "preservation, no-growth" philosophies which restrain our economy.
4. The architect's image as leader in environmental design issues will be strengthened.
5. It will provide an opportunity to influence legislation and regulations which have a direct effect on the economic health of our profession.
6. A strong leadership role will be a key factor in attracting the best young talent to our profession.

All of us have benefited from past efforts which have shaped society's image of the architect as a defender and improver of our environment. The strength of our public involvement and commitment to educating about the built environment in which we have established expertise will determine our success in preserving that image and enhancing its credability. As individual architects and a professional association, we must recognize environmental education as a valuable subject area to publicly communicate this commitment, as well as an opportunity to strengthen the market for professional services. •

PETER PIVEN

Peter Piven, AIA is General Manager of Geddes Brecher Qualls Cunningham: Architects of Philadelphia, and Princeton, New Jersey. His responsibilities include implementation of the firm's computerized financial management system and administration of the organizational and operational aspects of the firm's practice.

Chairman of the Institute's Task Force on Financial Management, Mr. Piven's article on that subject will appear in the Institute's new book, *Current Techniques in Architectural Practice.* He conducts the Management Seminar at Drexel University and is a consultant with Coxe Associates, Management and Marketing Consultants.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SEMINAR

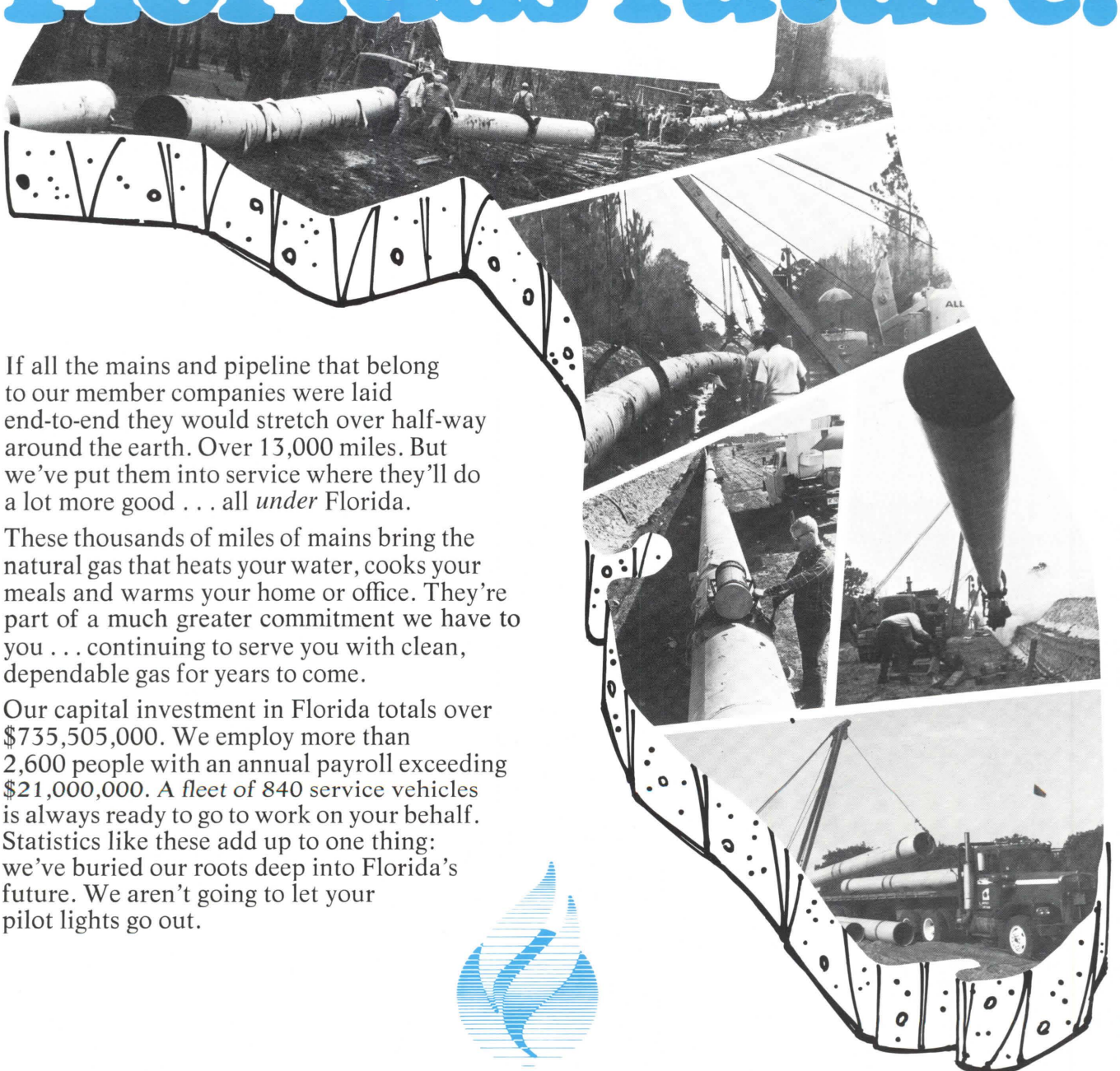
June 17 Miami
June 18 Tampa
June 19 Jacksonville

Look for flyer with further information in May

Architectural Products & Professional Services

With over 13,000 miles of pipeline . . .

Our roots are deep in Florida's future.



If all the mains and pipeline that belong to our member companies were laid end-to-end they would stretch over half-way around the earth. Over 13,000 miles. But we've put them into service where they'll do a lot more good . . . all *under* Florida.

These thousands of miles of mains bring the natural gas that heats your water, cooks your meals and warms your home or office. They're part of a much greater commitment we have to you . . . continuing to serve you with clean, dependable gas for years to come.

Our capital investment in Florida totals over $735,505,000. We employ more than 2,600 people with an annual payroll exceeding $21,000,000. A fleet of 840 service vehicles is always ready to go to work on your behalf. Statistics like these add up to one thing: we've buried our roots deep into Florida's future. We aren't going to let your pilot lights go out.

The Florida Natural Gas Association

David M. Lapham, President, P. O. Box 61090 • North Miami, Florida 33161

Letters

EDITOR:

It appears further comments are in order regarding the above award.

There is no quarrel with the architectural capabilities of the designing firm.

My only concern is that if this be considered award winning architecture by the majority of our profession, then we architects better take a long look to see where we are going.

This is surely an example how we have allowed the engineering, mechanical fields to supplant architect architecture. Any old fashioned steel modular that has been on the market for more than twenty-five years could have sufficed. The supergraphics, a stylish fad of today, is its only temporary salvation.

Describe the structure any way you wish – it is not architecture.

We can now explain the sudden revival and interest in Beaux Arts.

My main condemnation of this project is the apparent disregard to the environment and energy conservation in which our new President has taken a commendable lead in this State.

There is certainly one basic philosophy which we must all recognize in this life. The greatest architect is GOD. To turn our back on what He has provided in abundance, such as sunshine and light, fresh air, trees and flowers is a tragedy.

A school is probably the most important building involved in the development of our future children. To start learning in a glorified warehouse and then attempt to manufacture well rounded individuals becomes an almost impossible task. It is incomprehensible that a student study all day and not know how beautiful it is outside. The indiscriminate use of air conditioning, artificial illumination, television and automobiles has been eroding away at our society. We have all been guilty of allowing machines to dictate our life style.

As was pointed out at the 1975 FAAIA Convention, a new era of architecture is developing based on compatibility with our living environment and taking into consideration the energy crisis we have created.

Very truly yours,

F. Louis Wolff, AIA

EDITOR:

Cheers for Beryl Price. So few architects are willing to admit to the real problems of the profession and fail to see what lies ahead. We have set too long in ivory towers (now poorly reinforced concrete) always dreaming that ours is a professional life protected from the realities of life. Over half of the practicing architects today have been raised and trained in a world of cubes, triangles, and "chicken coops". Too many do not know what a curve looks like if it isn't directly connected to the feminine gender.

We have designed ourselves out of work. Any nut with a T-square, triangle, drawing board, and some blank paper can produce designs equal to what we see being erected everywhere. To win a design competition, one must seek a solution that would have been laughed at by the profession 25 years ago and is evoking guffahs from the buying public today. Is this really progress?

Twenty years ago many of us saw what construction labor unions could be seeking. Our pleas for unity in the Design Professions together with the A.G.C. and N.A.H.B. in establishing a united front to prevent a "take-over" in the construction industry went unheeded at all levels. We predicted the demise of the small office in our profession because of the mad rush to convince the public that a successful architect could do everything and be everything to his client. Too many couldn't produce an intelligent set of plans and specs.

Beryl is right. Are we going to roll-over and play dead? Is there any reason to fight what most say is inevitable? Look at the number of architectural firms in bankruptcy or just closed because of no income. Maybe it's closer than we think.

John Stetson, FAIA

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT encourages communications from its readers. We invite you to address all correspondence to: Editor, THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT, Suite 203, 7100 N. Kendall Drive, Miami, Florida 33156. It is assumed that any letter, unless otherwise stipulated, is free for publication in this journal.

Advertisers

SHOWROOM "84"

IN THE HEART OF DECORATORS' ROW

84 N. E. 40th STREET

SOUTH FLORIDA'S LARGEST DISPLAY OF DECORATIVE MASONRY PRODUCTS:

FACE BRICK
BRICK PAVERS
DECORATIVE GLAZED TILE
NATURAL STONE
MEXICAN HANDMADE TILE
CLAY TILE PAVERS

DUNAN BRICK

LAKE WORTH
1818 7TH AVE. NORTH
(305) 582-5760

MIAMI
84 N.E. 40TH STREET
(305) 573-4092

HIALEAH
1001 S.E. 11TH STREET
(305) 887-1525

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT
7100 N. Kendall Drive
Miami, Florida 33156
Controlled Circulation Postage Paid
Miami, Florida

In Sarasota: McGinty Netsch Johansen Wheeler

faia

The 62nd Annual Convention
and Building Products Exhibit
October 7 - 10, 1976 at the
Sarasota Hyatt House