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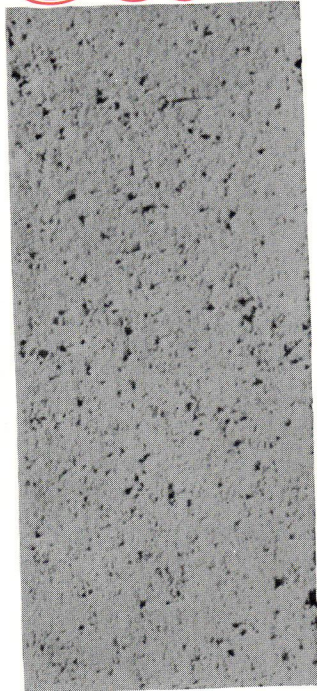
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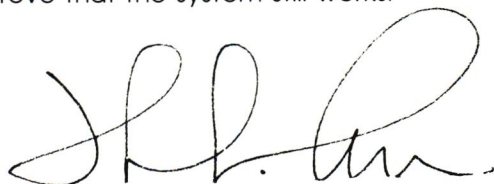
Commentary

From the President

Politics, Politics! Just when you're totally convinced the system works, your confidence is shattered. News of accusations of wrong-doing by a legislator or lobbyist brings with it a special sense of sorrow and concern to those of us who work within the system and believe in its unquestioned merit: sorrow, not for the individual who may have abused his position of trust, but for those of unimpugned integrity who must endure an imagined loss of credibility with the public; and concern, not because the system has properly purged itself, but because a special effort must now be made to convert a perceived weakness in that system into the correctly recognized strength that it truly has.

While lively, Indiana politics, to me, have always represented honesty, integrity and trust. The Indiana Society of Architects considers it basic to its active involvement in promoting legislative issues to consider the best interests of our membership, allied professionals and Indiana citizens. And to fight against proposals that we believe are not in these groups' best interest. One of five commissions, into which the ISA is organized, deals exclusively with legislative concerns, is considered the highest priority by a majority of our membership, and will for the first time, beginning in 1983, have the assistance of a professional legislative analyst and lobbying coordinator. In this issue of **Indiana Architect**, we have addressed several key areas of concern, stating our position, and proposing action. As bills are filed during the session we will, no doubt, have additional issues to deal with as we bring our unique experience and perspective to the political scene.

So, Dear Legislator, please understand this: We believe in the system; we believe in you; and we believe in these issues! You will be hearing from us. We want to work with you if we can, and we'll work against you if we must. We demand total honesty from you and we pledge to you the same. We are confident that the Indiana Legislature and the Indiana Society of Architects can together continue to demonstrate the true strength of politics and to prove that the system still works.



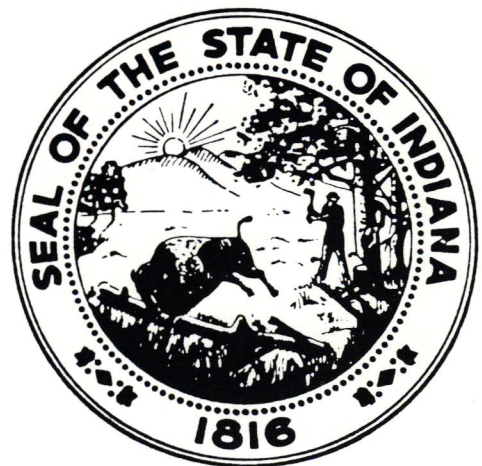
John S. Allen, AIA
1982 President

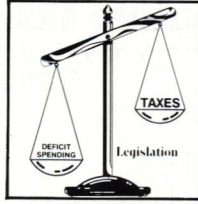
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THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF ARCHITECTS





Legislative Concerns

The Indiana Society of Architects, AIA

To the Citizens and Legislators of Indiana

The architects of Indiana and the members of the Indiana Society of Architects, a component of the American Institute of Architects, have concerns and proposals which we wish to place before the people, the legislators, and the government officials of the state of Indiana.

We are deeply concerned and involved with the conservation of our environment, the need for adequate housing and health facilities, the conservation of energy, and the reuse and rehabilitation of existing buildings. We are also deeply concerned with such professional issues as statutes of limitations.

The Indiana Society of Architects is committed to assist those persons in government involved in resolving our immediate problems. We are equally anxious to participate in formulating the long-range plans necessary to meet the physical and social needs of the people of our state.

The Indiana Society of Architects represents over 200 architectural firms that employ thousands of individuals who, in turn, are responsible for the design and construction administration of hundreds of millions of project dollars annually.

We believe that Indiana's Legislature has been among the most progressive in the country. The Indiana Society of Architects stands ready to assist in the legislative process.

Robert N. Kennedy, FAIA, Chairman
Archonics Corporation
c/o Indiana Society of Architects
148 N. Delaware Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

CONCERN: ENERGY

Buildings are responsible for the use of our national energy resources in three distinct phases: 1) the production of building materials, 2) the con-

struction process, and 3) maintenance and operation. The architectural profession can influence the effective use of energy in all three of these phases.

Challenges:

1. Design innovation and construction are often hampered by the traditional values imposed by lending agents.
2. Codes, and local building and zoning regulations often do more to restrict good "energy-conscious" design than they do to encourage it.
3. The current stage of technology and economic incentives make "energy-conscious" design easily attainable by higher income consumers but nearly inaccessible to lower income groups. Unfortunately, if "energy-conscious" design were available to them, it is construction buyers from lower income levels who could make the greatest impact on both individual economic and national fuel savings.
4. Economic incentives (tax credits, grants, solar loans, etc.) must continue in order to encourage the consumer to conserve energy by investing in better construction or equipment.

Proposals:

1. That public information and educational efforts be continued to promote "energy-conscious" design. Little will be done unless the designer, the lending agent, the builder, and the building owner are **all** convinced that additional initial costs are economically worthwhile, saleable and aesthetically acceptable.
2. That revisions be made to state and federal revenue codes to encourage "energy-conscious" design.
3. That a "solar loan" program be created to make construction money for "energy-conscious" design more available to lower income consumers.
4. That efforts be continued to encourage development of energy savings techniques in addition to "solar," such as: bio-mass, hydro-electric, photovoltaic, wind, "super-insulation," earth sheltering, and geothermal.

Legislative Concerns

CONCERN: PERCENT FOR THE ARTS

Architecture throughout the state of Indiana will be enhanced by the placement of quality works of art. Art may range from a three dimensional piece of sculpture to a two dimensional painting placed on a surface. Art, like architecture, is capable of lifting our expectations and enhancing the viability of our public spaces.

Great works of art become a symbol of strong civic identity and pride. As a catalyst these works draw people together in common spaces within the city.

Conclusion:

The impact of percent for art legislation upon the citizens of the state of Indiana will be profound. Architecture and art must be closely allied and act in strong partnership in the development of excellent public places.

Challenges:

1. In today's economy the expense of building a well-designed environment is indeed sizable. Such investment is best incurred for a well-designed environment including art which will serve the public in a spiritually uplifting manner.
2. In this time of economic stress, art may serve as a catalyst for reinvestment and the art, itself, may serve as a capital improvement which increases property values and encourages the tourism dollar.

Proposals:

1. That one percent of appropriations for construction of state buildings be allocated for works of art.
2. That the legislation be administered through the Indiana Arts Commission and that the Commission be responsible for developing guidelines for the selection process and for maintenance of the works of art.

CONCERN: WHITE RIVER PARK

The establishment of the White River Park Commission, along with other improvements in our capital city, have stimulated revitalization efforts and brought excitement, not only to Indianapolis but to the entire state. The unveiling of the Master Plan by the White River Park Commission demonstrated that park development along White River in downtown Indianapolis could surpass the most optimistic expectations with respect to quality of design, economic impact and impact on the quality of life in our capital city.

The revitalization and beautification of downtown Indianapolis is in the best interests of the entire state of Indiana. It should be a point of pride for our citizens. It should present the image for Indiana.

Conclusion:

The excitement and anticipation generated up to now with regard to White River Park could turn into disgust and distrust if the park does not continue to develop in a predictable and logical sequence. Large areas of the city have been acquired and removed from the tax rolls, development of other projects has been delayed pending parking decisions, and planning for the downtown in our capital city is strongly influenced by park development. This project is a major development in a sensitive urban area and must be implemented in a manner recognizing that fact.

Challenges:

1. The project will not proceed on a consistent, predictable schedule due to funding uncertainty and that our capital city will suffer from the uncertain implementation schedule.
2. Large amounts of tax money expended in planning and land acquisition will be wasted.
3. The state will lose the opportunity to establish a park in the capital city that will serve the entire state, as well as provide a much needed economic stimulus.

Proposals:

That a dedicated funding source be established for White River Park to allow the White River Park Commission to develop the park in an orderly manner in accordance with a published schedule.



Sappenfield Residence, Muncie, Indiana; Architect: Charles M. Sappenfield, FAIA, Architect, Muncie.

Legislative Concerns

CONCERN: URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Renewal and revitalization of our urban areas should receive serious consideration by the legislature. The redevelopment of our cities and towns to provide the quality of life desired by our citizens requires the joint efforts of federal, state and local governments, along with private business. If we are to provide necessary employment and housing opportunities, the state must take a more active role in the process.

Conclusion:

Urban areas of our state have suffered from a lack of understanding of the impacts of state taxing and distribution systems. The Legislature and the administration must not only begin to understand the cause and effect of these established systems, but also develop simple cost effective remedies. We cannot hope to revitalize our urban areas overnight and we feel that a long-term, well-developed program will be in the best interests of the citizens of the state of Indiana.

Challenges:

1. Without assistance and cooperation from state government, Indiana cities and towns will continue to decay and a vital resource will be lost.
2. An excessive dependence on the federal government has not produced results.
3. Many state programs, distribution formulas and tax systems work to accelerate the decline of our cities and towns.

Proposals:

1. That a legislative study committee be established to include: a) members of the houses of the Legislature, b) members of the staff of the lieutenant governor, and c) experts in government finance.
2. That this committee be a standing committee to study the existing situation, to make recommendations for changes in legislation and to monitor the state's redevelopment effort with the intent of determining its effectiveness.

CONCERN: STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

A Statute of Limitations was enacted in 1967, disallowing action to recover damages against persons performing or furnishing the design, planning, supervision, construction, or observation of construction, of an improvement to real property, unless such action is commenced within 10 years from the date of substantial completion, or two years from the date of the occurrence if within the last two years of the 10-year period. A similar statute for physicians, dentists, and surgeons is two years.

Rates for liability insurance have increased dramatically over the past 10 years, regardless of the claims experience of the design profession. Statistics indicate that most claims for deficiencies in design or construction appear within two years of the date of substantial completion.

Conclusion:

The revisions of this act will allow a reasonable balance between the interests of the public who may be potentially "harmed" and the rights of defendants to be free of potential suits after a reasonable period of time.

Challenges:

1. The public should be reasonably protected from deficiencies in design or observation of construction, particularly when such deficiencies result in injury to property or person.



Tippecanoe Place, South Bend, Indiana; LeRoy Troyer and Associates, Mishawaka, Indiana.

Legislative Concerns

2. The increase in liability insurance premiums will cause increased overhead costs for design professionals in the state of Indiana which will make them less competitive with architects from other states when selected on the basis of fee.

Proposals:

1. That the current requirement that action be commenced within 10 years from the date of substantial completion be reduced to five years.
2. That, in the event of an injury to a person, or of an injury to a person causing wrongful death, which injury occurred during the fourth or fifth year after substantial completion, action may be brought within two years after the date on which such injury occurred.

CONCERN: PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

The quality of life throughout the state of Indiana is enhanced by preservation of our built environment. This preservation should include not only buildings of obvious architectural merit or associated with important persons and events, but, perhaps even more importantly, be concerned with the conservation of older neighborhoods throughout our cities which have developed distinctive qualities and identities.

Conclusion:

The state of Indiana has come a great distance over the last few years in its recognition and support of historic structures. We feel this is a strong beginning to strengthen not only our heritage, but also a challenge for the future.

Challenges:

1. Many features of our built environment are being irreversibly and unnecessarily altered or destroyed. In some cases, the destruction is the direct result of unfortunate tax considerations. In other cases, it is because there is little flexibility in meeting code requirements in the course of rehabilitation projects. In most cases, however, it is simply a lack of concern for and recognition of less distinctive buildings and neighborhoods.
2. It is in the school system that most children learn "new is better" and "existing is to be discarded." A change in attitude must occur for economic as well as historic reasons.
3. Several years ago, the value of preserving fine detailing, forms, and large floor areas was rediscovered. Conservation of neighborhoods and involvement on the part of the existing residents must now be recognized and strengthened.

Proposals:

1. That special code provisions be developed so that officially recognized historic buildings can be excepted from some requirements. State rehabilitation projects should be able to utilize alternate methods of providing life safety, access to the handicapped, and energy conservation.
2. That the state of Indiana significantly increase its efforts to use existing facilities of architectural or historic value to meet office space needs, and that it encourage county and local governments to do the same.
3. That programs be developed to ensure building projects undertaken by all levels of government do not have an adverse effect on either officially recognized historic properties or on the special qualities of older neighborhoods.
4. That preservation activities receive increased support through the State Historic Preservation Office with an emphasis on preservation, restoration and adaptive reuse in areas where the economic spinoff effect of additional investment is most likely.

CONCERN: FIRE SAFETY

The Indiana Society of Architects have long supported the promulgation, implementation and enforcement of effective fire safety standards in new or remodeled buildings. Participation by architects on commissions for the State Fire Marshal and the Administrative Building Council have demonstrated this support and have allowed for the architectural profession to assist in the evaluation of needs for improved fire safety standards.

Conclusion:

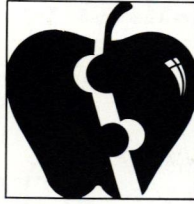
The state of Indiana can continue to administer effective fire and life safety regulations through existing agencies, i.e., the Administrative Building Council and the Fire Marshal.

Challenges:

1. New fire safety issues need careful evaluation before rules are promulgated.
2. The impact of new rules upon the construction industry, the building owner and the public in general should be fully assessed.
3. An effort to work toward effective building code standards and eliminate duplicity and inconsistency of rules and regulations should be continued.

Proposals:

1. That requests for legislation for new or improved fire safety standards be first evaluated by the present Fire Commission and/or Administrative Building Council for recommendations.
2. That the existing process of established commission procedure with public hearings is effective and should be retained.



Designing for public education — is there still a challenge

by Raymond S. Thompson, AIA
James Associates Architects & Engineers

In the last twenty years, Indiana, along with many other parts of our country, has experienced a phenomenal redevelopment of public education systems and facilities. There are a variety of reasons for this. Certainly one of the most predominant influences in Indiana was the School Consolidation Act of 1957, which mandated the consolidation of school districts throughout the state in an attempt to upgrade our overall educational programs. Consider that in 1955 there were 787 high schools in Indiana, whereas today there are 366. Change and redevelopment has been strong.

In addition to consolidation, the various baby booms that came out of World War II and the Korean War eras, as well as a normal population increase, created accelerating school enrollments for virtually every school district in our state.

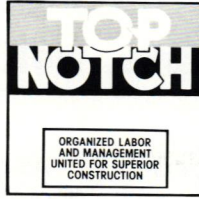
Enough has been written about declining enrollments, not only in Indiana but throughout the United States, that it is unnecessary to discuss the reasons behind this decline, other than to point out the decline in most school districts is real and is happening to varying degrees. Most experts feel we are in a leveling-off period. Recent demographic research indicates that, by 1985 **there will be growth** in school enrollments of **significant proportions**. This information is not widely known or accepted and should be watched closely.

The above conditions, coupled with the current recessionary trends which have placed severe economic limitations on virtually every school district in Indiana, have taxpayers justifiably questioning and challenging the need for any kind of new or remodeled school facilities. Therefore a logical question would seem to be, should our school boards totally turn their backs toward any improvements and/or thoughts of new construction and remain status quo for the foreseeable

future? We do not believe they should. We hasten to add that we also do not believe architects should be in the forefront attempting to **sell** or **promote** new school construction or remodeling in any particular situation. The role of the architect has always been that of the professional to solve programming, planning and/or construction needs as perceived by the particular owner. When this is carried to the point where architects "lead" or attempt to sell new programs for any given community, there is an obvious apparent self-serving conflict of interest involved which is detrimental to the overall advancement of public education and, in fact, to the architectural profession by undermining the integrity of all architects.

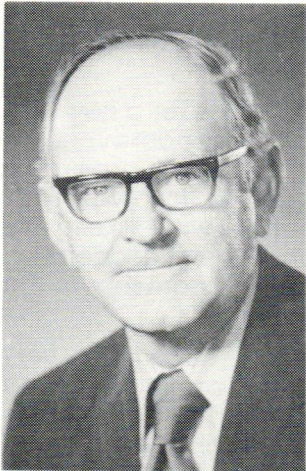
School board members and administrators should annually assess all building facilities in their school districts and maintain a current assessment report which evaluates the effectiveness and overall maintenance condition of each school facility. Evaluations should be made not only on the basis of long-term maintenance costs and energy costs but also their effectiveness in providing the kinds of spaces that **are necessary** for public education to advance and for the school children of our state to have the opportunity that will enable them to be leading citizens in the future. The education of our young people **is the most important governmental function today** if we are to meet the challenges of the future. If Indiana cannot continue to provide the depth of excellence in public education that it has in the past, the "flight to the South" and/or exodus from the state will continue to an even larger degree. We cannot allow this to happen.

So we ask, "Is there still a challenge in school facility planning?" Surely, **there is** and it is an even greater challenge today to every architect in Indiana to provide the sincere in-depth type of architectural/engineering and planning services that

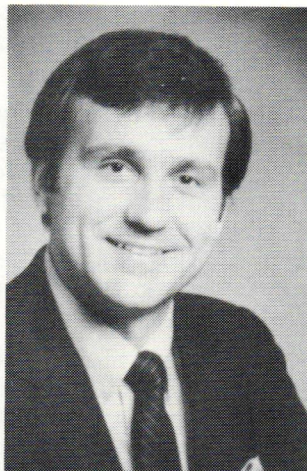


Top Notch is alive, well despite strike

by Robert L. Gildea



Edward J. Cox



Michael J. Sullivan

When building trades workers from four large unions went on strike in Indianapolis last summer, many feared that one of the country's most harmonious labor-management programs had run its course.

Many community and business leaders could not understand how the strike could happen. They had come to believe that Operation Top Notch had permanently eliminated work stoppages as a method of resolving disputes in the Central Indiana construction industry. With the strike, they assumed that Top Notch had come apart at the seams.

The truth of the matter, however, is that Top Notch is alive and well and was heading toward its seventh birthday on November 25 with all its purposes still intact.

"Top Notch never guaranteed that there could not be another strike in Indianapolis," says Edward J.

Cox, management co-chairman of the program. "The three dozen organizations that signed the Memorandum of Understanding in 1975 clearly understood that Top Notch was established primarily to prevent **jurisdictional** strikes – when two unions are contending for the same job assignment on a project."

According to Cox, the strike last summer was over another issue – the expiration of contracts between labor and management and the breakdown of negotiations over wages, benefits, and work rules.

"Everyone connected with Top Notch," says Cox, "knew the strike was not a violation of the Memorandum, but people not intimately related to construction probably didn't understand that distinction."

His thoughts are echoed by Michael J. Sullivan, labor co-chairman of the project. "We have been very successful in settling jurisdictional matters without strikes," he says, "but no one among the unions ever intended to forfeit the right to strike over a new contract. In the final analysis, it's the only tool we've got to bargain with."

It would be unfair, according to Sullivan, to criticize Top Notch for an action it was never set up to prevent in the first place.

Thus, one of the country's longest-running labor-management programs lives on – still delivering on its commitment to make Central Indiana one of the nation's most productive construction markets.

Top Notch's performance remains unblemished in delivering every one of the 55 projects carrying its label on time and within budget – some of them ahead of schedule and under budget. That accounts for more than \$710 million worth of construction in the Indianapolis market.

Top Notch is alive, well despite strike

For the last seven years, Top Notch participants have worked toward five goals:

1. More productivity by craftsmen and more efficient planning and management by contractors;
2. Persuading buyers of construction that contracts with union builders offer more value than other alternatives;
3. More economic development for the Central Indiana area;
4. Continuous discussion between labor and contractors to resolve problems peacefully and;
5. More communication between unions to head off jurisdictional disputes.

"We made a commitment seven years ago to generate more productivity and provide more value for the buyers of construction," says Sullivan. "We have felt a definite pressure to deliver on those promises because all of us have put our reputations on the line."

Improved communication throughout the industry has been the biggest "plus" to come out of the program, according to Cox. "We now have a forum to resolve differences before they surface at the job-site," he says, "and we have literally talked our way through many problems that probably would have resulted in strikes prior to Top Notch."

The result has been the longest era of labor-management peace in the Central Indiana construction industry since World War II.

One of those most grateful for the good record is Indianapolis Mayor William H. Hudnut, who says: "Top Notch represents a tremendous achievement. I am immensely proud of what it has done to advance economic development and build a positive image for our city."

Top Notch also has compiled a list of additional admirers because of the many public service projects the program has assumed.

For example, Top Notch has been heavily involved in contributing labor and materials for the "Christmas on the Circle" festivities. Indianapolis contractors donate trucks and other equipment, and volunteer craftsmen – notably electricians and carpenters – string the lights, decorate the trees, and construct the ice skating rink that has become a regular winter fixture on the Circle.

"All this work is saving the Christmas committee about \$50,000 a year," says Sid Weedman, director of the Commission for Downtown. "Without Top Notch, Christmas on the Circle simply wouldn't be the same."

Top Notch also stepped into the breach last summer and contributed more than \$36,000 worth of labor and materials for stands and platforms needed for the National Sports Festival.

Some \$6,000 worth of lumber and hardware and \$30,000 in free labor went into the construction of 11 Olympic-type award platforms, six weightlifting platforms, a baseball pressbox, four hockey stick racks, and field hockey timing and scoring platform, three judges' stands for equestrian events, dressage boundaries for the equestrian arena, and judges' stands for track and field events.

Top Notch also is setting the tone for a new emphasis of state government – the establishment of comparable labor-management programs throughout Indiana industry. Lt. Gov. John Mutz says, "Top Notch is a model of what we would like to see in other parts of the state. This type of cooperation is the key ingredient for creating more jobs in the state."

"We believe Top Notch has become a very positive force in the life of the community," says Robert E. Payne, administrator of the Construction Advancement Program of Central Indiana. Payne also is the planner and coordinator for all Top Notch activities.

"There is no question that communication has improved all across the board," he says. "Contractors are now talking with union leaders in a way they never did before Top Notch. The union leaders are even talking more constructively among themselves. All that has paid dividends in keeping Greater Indianapolis free of the hassles that have tended to characterize the construction industry in some other cities."

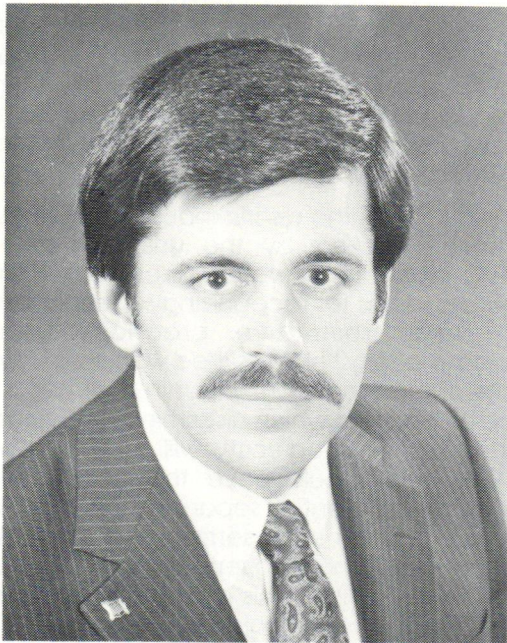
And for that, all of Greater Indianapolis is grateful!

Vice president of Howard S. Wilcox, Inc., Robert Gildea is public relation consultant for Operation Top Notch.



ABC promotes merit shop

by Jan C. Goss



Jan C. Goss



Hubert L. Harris

The Indiana Chapter of Associated Builders and Contractors (ABC) is deeply interested in helping architects provide owners with the highest quality construction services for the lowest possible cost, within the time allotted.

ABC of Indiana is one of the largest construction trade associations in Indiana, representing over 200 contractors, including both prime and specialty contractors. Indiana ABC chapter members are from various parts of the state, and are primarily engaged in commercial and light industrial construction. ABC has many interests in common with other construction associations. We all share an interest in bidding practices, in training programs to provide future manpower, and in owner-contractor relations. While ABC has much in common with other construction associations, we also represent some contractor interests that are not represented elsewhere.

ABC has as its primary purpose the promotion of merit shop construction. The members we represent, including both union (10-15% of our members) and open shop (85-90% of our members) contractors believe that with the active support of owners and architects, union and open shop contractors can work together in peace and harmony for the benefit of the construction user.

As an association, we favor neither union nor open shop contractors, but believe that work should be awarded to the best contractors, irrespective of their union status. We call the use of the best union and open shop contractors on the same job "merit shop construction."

Does merit shop construction really work? With the proper planning by the owner, architect, construction manager and/or general contractor, union and open shop contractors can – and do – work together to produce award winning projects.

ABC promotes merit shop

economically and on time. The proof of the effectiveness of merit shop construction is in the market place. In just 20 years, merit shop construction has grown dramatically from under 20% of the non-residential construction to over 50% of all non-residential construction in the country. The growth of merit shop started with smaller commercial projects, grew to include larger commercial and light industrial projects, and now is making rapid inroads on major commercial and industrial jobs.

ABC merit shop contractors are sensitive to owners' concerns, as addressed in the Business Roundtable's Construction Industry Cost Effectiveness Studies. Our association is working to promote economy and productivity through the elimination of costly work rules. ABC also helps unite contractors and aides them in resisting coercion, intimidation, featherbedding, secondary boycotts, work restrictions, and illegal activities in the industry. In a changing economy where new methods and materials in construction are changing old craft lines, "merit shop" makes sense.

While ABC promotes the open use of contractors based solely on quality and price, some construction organizations seek to limit free choice and actually promote discrimination. In the article below, National ABC's Executive Vice President, Hubert L. Harris, addresses the problems caused by "union only" policies.

"When ABC recently announced its plan to actively seek work on construction projects in seven major urban areas, we received much attention from major national publications. But why?

"Major construction projects go up in large cities every day. Why should it be newsworthy that ABC contractors are going to be pursuing contracts on these projects? Very simply, our announcement made news because it **is** news. These areas have been traditionally 'union only' cities – so designated by the unions themselves. That merit shop contractors would 'dare' to challenge that balance is a major departure from what has come to be thought of as the norm.

"Discrimination in any form is repugnant and totally unacceptable in a nation founded upon 'liberty and justice for all.' However, we all know the unfortunate truth about discrimination. It seems incredible to realize that contractors – ordinary businessmen – have been barred from competing

fairly for work merely because they are not party to a collective bargaining agreement.

"Like other forms of discrimination, union-only policies are unjustified and unjust. There are no rational explanations for just why these policies have been permitted to exist, and yet they continue unquestioned. They have been perpetuated by our union counterparts – afraid to compete on an equal footing with merit shop contractors. Organized labor has been very effective in getting major construction owners to implement such obviously discriminatory policies by instilling fear in the corporate heart. With the threat of strikes, acts of violence or other retaliatory actions hanging overhead, many firms have been unwilling to challenge the status quo. And they have paid dearly for such intransigence – through ever-increasing construction costs.

"But far worse is the discrimination imposed upon construction workers by the union bosses who negotiate and enforce wage scales and work rules. With no provisions for recognizing superior ability or effort, these restrictive practices actually discriminate against highly skilled workers in favor of their coworkers who merely 'put in their hours.' The injustice of a system which discriminates against excellence – when mediocrity will do – is obvious. Each individual should have the opportunity to realize his own potential, separate and apart from his peers. In a merit shop setting, that same skilled craftsman would have every opportunity to advance – limited only by his own goals and desires. And that's the way it should be.

"Discrimination grows in an atmosphere of fear and misunderstanding. Only by exposing these misconceptions for what they are can we hope to end these restrictive policies and open the market up for free and fair competition. Our urban strategy is just one way to let construction owners see for themselves what the merit shop is all about. ABC is working continuously to open up other avenues of discussion with owners and users. Through these efforts, and by putting our best foot forward, we can let everyone know that the merit shop is far and away the best method of construction available – for users and workers alike – one which is deeply rooted in the traditions of fair and open competition which have allowed our free enterprise system to thrive."

The Code Board

by Dennie Skeens and Sandra Hawkins
Department of Public Instruction

If only educators and facility planners could have foreseen the sociological, technological, ecological, economic and political events that have occurred in the last 25 years, we could have avoided many of the costly problems which must be addressed in the future.

Codes established during the 50's and 60's were the result of a need to provide low cost, safe, sanitary classrooms for an increasing school population.

In 1948, a study committee found that the following conditions existed: 79 percent of the structures were of a non-fire resistive construction; 60 percent of the buildings were located on sites of less than two acres; one-third of the schools had outdoor restroom facilities; and 146 schools had no on-site water supply.

In the final report, the committee recommended that "more adequate safeguards be established and more satisfactory procedures be developed to assure that all school buildings are so constructed and maintained as to protect the health, safety and comfort of the occupants, and to provide facilities that are adequate and suitable for the educational program required to meet their needs".

As a result of the recommendations of the committee, the Division of Schoolhouse Planning was established and educational building codes were promulgated. With slight revision, these codes were in force for the next 27 years - a period in which more schools were built than in any other time in the history of the State of Indiana.

The authors of these codes did not foresee events which significantly created a need for change.

During the 50's and 60's - a time of abundant sources of cheap energy - codes did not require conservation measures as reflected by large window areas and little or no roof and wall insulation. After the Arab oil embargo of the 70's, codes were promulgated that required less window area, more insulation, and less fresh air exchanges.

Another phenomena, the declining birthrate brought on by contraceptives, abortions and economic pressures caused educators and planners to re-evaluate present and future classroom needs. At one time, school officials were opening new facilities at the rate of 25 per year. But today, they are closing many more than that.

Along with the pupil decline, the present condi-

tion of the economy resulted in less tax money for the construction of school facilities. Therefore, pressure from interest groups has resulted in less space being required for most educational areas.

Another factor, social legislation, has affected codes by requiring school corporations to adapt buildings to provide access to handicapped, special facilities for children with special needs, and duplication of facilities for sex equity.

"Acts of God," when they have affected schools, have always resulted in public pressure to reform codes. The tornadoes of 1974 brought about the development of codes for protected areas for students during severe weather conditions. Fire has always been one of the public's major concerns and has traditionally had some of the strictest codes. While the likelihood of having a major earthquake is somewhat remote, codes have been developed.

Technological advancements are a result of many of the aforementioned phenomena. For example, the energy shortage has given impetus to the development of solar energy, more efficient uses of fuel, and better insulation materials. With the introduction of exotic building materials (plastics, synthetic fibers, etc.), new codes will have to be developed.

Traditionally, codes have been developed to correct problems which have been created by events and phenomena previously mentioned. However, codemakers should be alert to solutions that may correct one problem, but create another. Who would have known the costly effect that asbestos would have on health, or could have predicted the measures needed to solve the problem? Changes within the past six or seven years have made possible the reduction of natural light and fresh air into the classroom without knowing the effects this has on the child. There is very little known yet about the effect of various chemicals and synthetically produced products used in school facilities. There is some indication that the use of formaldehyde in adhesives and some insulating materials has created possible health hazards to some individuals. In summary, as codemakers respond to the sociological, technological, ecological, economic, and political changes, the prudent approach in revising codes would be to study events and phenomena of the past and attempt to anticipate possible problems that affect the safety and health of school children.

Dennie Skeens is assistant director and Sandra Hawkins is project consultant for the Division of Accreditation and Facility Planning, Department of Public Instruction.



Priority: Economic Development

by Lieutenant Governor John Mutz
Director, Indiana Department of Commerce

There will be many issues debated in the 1983 session of the Indiana General Assembly, but economic development continues as the top priority of the Orr/Mutz administration. The creative economic development programs passed by the 1981 and 1982 General Assemblies are working as the governor and I hoped they would. Right now, we are welcoming a new industry to Indiana about once every 11 days. The payoff, of course, is new jobs.

Many of the proposals the governor and I will send to the next General Assembly will extend the scope of some current programs. For example, we will ask that the present tax abatement on new equipment that the state granted to cities two years ago be allowed county councils, as well as the tax abatement on real property. The cities' Investment Incentive Program should also be extended to counties.

A new proposal which could have far-reaching benefits in the future will come from the Corporation for Science and Technology, which held its first board meeting in Indianapolis in October. The Corporation will ask that a state budget amount be set aside for basic research activities in cooperation with the public and private sectors.

After nearly two years of study and discussion, we expect to recommend that the General Assembly adopt an Indiana Enterprise Zone Act to provide a much needed boost to depressed areas of this state. Enterprise zones were proposed at the federal level two years ago. At that time, Governor Orr asked that the job-creating potential of the zones be thoroughly examined in Indiana.

Most of the recommendations are in. We hope to be able to designate as many as six state enterprise zones, plus gain a federal zone. (If the federal government creates enterprise zones, there will likely be only a few in the whole country).

Enterprise zones will be placed in areas of high unemployment and low income. But preference will also be given to areas with an active neighborhood association or other groups that have the support of the community, residents, local business and private organizations.

Businesses that locate in the zone and hire neighborhood residents will be eligible for tax breaks, specific-training grants and a variety of other incentives. There will be a time limit on the zones, probably 15 years.

Assuming the enterprise zone legislation becomes law, it will create new jobs for residents of several low income areas, and initially provide some work for architects and builders. It could prove to be a boost for housing construction and renovation, as well.

The 1983 session of the General Assembly will be important to the state's continuing campaign to create new jobs. Indiana is carrying on with its economic program against a background of shifting federal economic strategy. While debates rage in Congress over how much, if any, to modify the course President Reagan has charted, Indiana will forge ahead with its own plans.

Obviously the success of our state program is tied to the national economy. But we can't wait for the federal government to shift gears.

Looking ahead a bit, most economists see recovery beginning to become more evident in 1983. Chase Econometrics of Washington, DC, predicted an upswing to 24,000 housing starts in Indiana, compared to 15,000 in 1982. It will be a long time before we get back to numbers like the 44,000 starts in 1973, but we've got to keep working at it.

Overall, I continue to be optimistic about the future of Indiana.

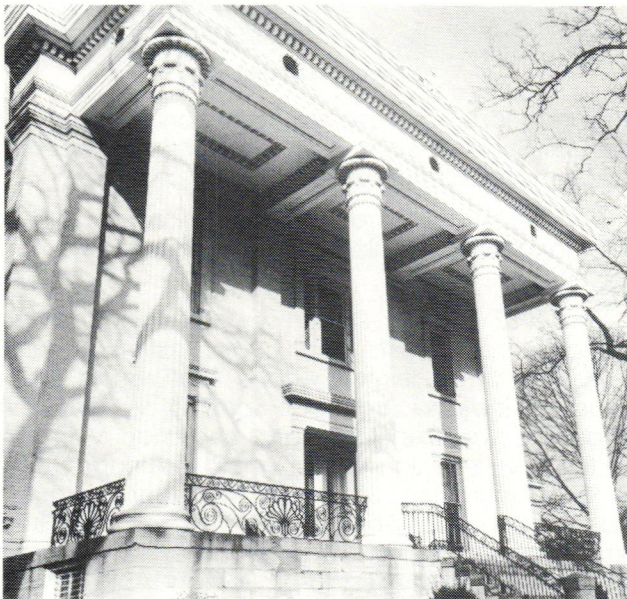


Indiana Designed

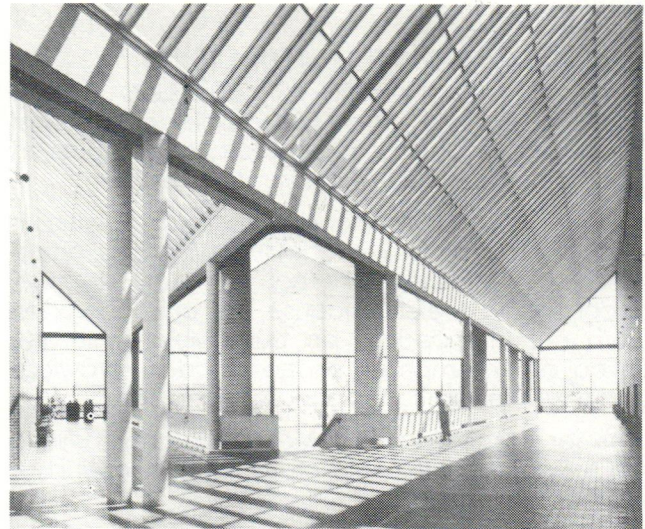
Popular Architecture Awards

Joel P. Blum, AIA, Indianapolis, chairman of the 1982 Popular Architecture Award, says the Indiana Society of Architects, AIA, conducted the award competition to encourage Indiana residents to

think about buildings and to recognize the role of architecture in their daily lives. Clearly the program was successful, for the public nominated a total of 143 different buildings located throughout the state.



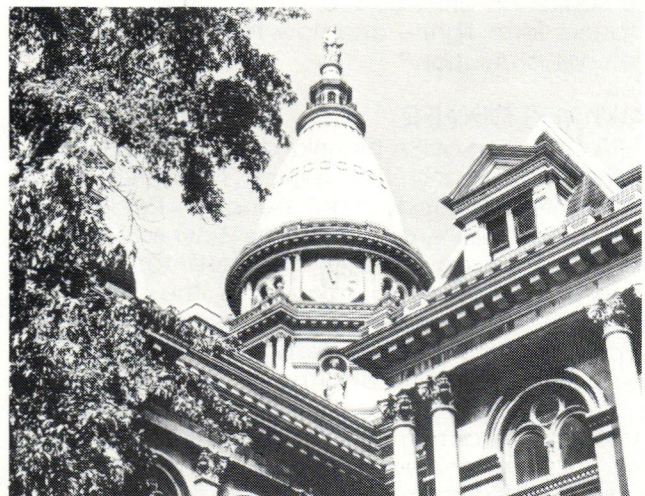
Overall and Region 9: Lanier Home State Memorial, Madison; Architect: Francis Costigan, Madison, Indianapolis; built in 1844.



Region 2: Century Center, South Bend; Architects: Philip Johnson, AIA, and John Burgee, AIA, New York City; built in 1977.



Region 6: First Christian Church, Brazil; Architects: Bozalis, Dickinson, Roloff, AIA, Oklahoma City; built in 1966.



Region 4: Tippecanoe County Courthouse, Lafayette; Architect: James Alexander, Lafayette; built 1881-84.

Tracings

Evansville ... ISA and KSA members met for a joint convention in this southern Indiana city October 29 and 30. On the agenda were a tour of New Harmony's Athenaeum and a talk by the building's architect, Richard Meier, annual meetings for both societies, and an awards dinner on Saturday. Co-chairmen for the event were Lynn Molzan, FAIA, and Rupert Condict, AIA.

ISA ANNUAL MEETING

Officers elected at the 1982 ISA Annual Meeting are: John H. Jelliffe, AIA, Indianapolis, president; Henry G. Meier, AIA, Indianapolis, AIA East Central Regional Director; Bill Brown, AIA, Mishawaka, president-elect; Frank Adams, AIA, Columbus, secretary; Ronald K. DeLap, AIA, Indianapolis, treasurer. Outgoing president John S. Allen, AIA, presided.

NEW HARMONY ATHENAEUM TOUR

In remarks to ISA and KSA members in New Harmony, Richard Meier, FAIA, spoke out against the current fashion for architectural drawings as art objects and the Post-Modern movement.

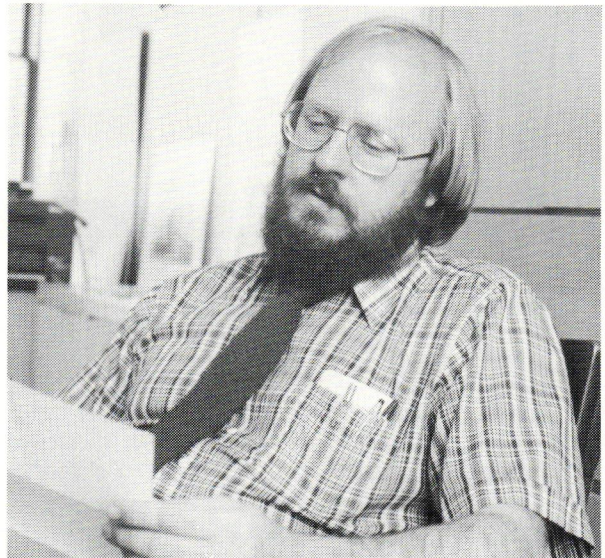
Though the tradition for architectural drawings is long and celebrated – from Piranesi to Le Corbusier – such drawings are not really architecture, according to Meier, because the buildings often were not intended to be built. Meier was also critical of the emphasis on the facade in drawings and their "separation of structure and skin."

As for Post-Modernism, Meier does not believe the full potential richness of the International style has been explored.

Meier briefly discussed his own work, including the New Harmony Athenaeum, a visitors' center, where he spoke. His architecture, he explained, concerns "space, form, light – and how to make them present, not a delusion."

AWARDS DINNER

Presentation of ISA biennial design, the Edward D. Pierre Medal and the Gibson Memorial Award highlighted Saturday night banquet. Recipient of the Edward D. Pierre Medal was Wayne S. Schmidt, AIA. Recognized through this presentation for his Outstanding work in advancing the profession, Schmidt is president of Schmidt Associates Architects, Inc., Indianapolis, a past president of the Indianapolis Chapter and the ISA of The American Institute of Architects, co-author of **Indianapolis Architecture**, a member of the Greater Indianapolis Progress Committee and the Stanley K. Lacy Executive Leadership Council. With a bachelor of architecture degree from the University of Illinois, he is a frequent speaker on architecture to civic



Wayne S. Schmidt, AIA

organizations, professional seminars, and youth groups. Schmidt is also **Indiana Architects** recently-appointed Editorial Advisory Board chairman.

Lilly Endowment received the Don E. Gibson Memorial Award which is given annually to a non-architect.

The 1982 Biennial Design Awards included two Honor, three Merit, and two Citation Awards. Award-winning designs will be featured in future issues of **Indiana Architect**. Scott C. Veazey, AIA, Evansville, was Biennial Awards chairman. Members of the jury were: James McDonald, Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum, Inc., St. Louis; E.N. Frazier, Graduate Faculty, School of Architecture, Washington University; Robert Oringdulph, Broome, Oringdulph, O'Toole, Rudolf & Associates, Portland, OR.

Indianapolis ... The Indianapolis Museum of Art is planning an exhibition of 100 drawings and watercolors from January 26-March 13, 1983. The exhibition includes items from the Museum's collection of drawings and watercolors which was initiated in 1888, and is part of IMA's 14-month-long centennial observance.

Indianapolis ... Museum of Art director Robert A. Yassin has announced the appointment of Paula S. Jackson to the position of director of public relations.

Muncie ... Ball State University professor Charles Sappenfield, FAIA, served on design award juries for the Kentucky Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects and the Indianapolis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects during September, 1982.

Tracings



Evans Woollen, AIA (left) chatting with guests at the "Build Art/Built Arts" exhibit in Columbus, October 15-28, 1982.

Columbus, IN ... Evans Woollen, AIA, Woollen, Molzan & Partners, Inc., Indianapolis, spoke at a reception in the new Columbus City Hall for the opening of the "Build Art/Built Arts" traveling exhibit. Questioning whether the arts facilities built on city perimeters 15 years ago would be built there today, Woollen said, "A city needs a heart." Woollen made his comments on October 15, 1982. Projects presented in the exhibit included the Indiana Repertory Theater, designed by Woollen's firm.

Washington, DC ... The American Institute of Architects has named its 1983 Honor Awards Jury. The 1983 Honor Awards program will merge the current and extended use juries into a single Honor Awards Jury, which will judge both new projects and previously built projects (designed and completed since January 1, 1976).

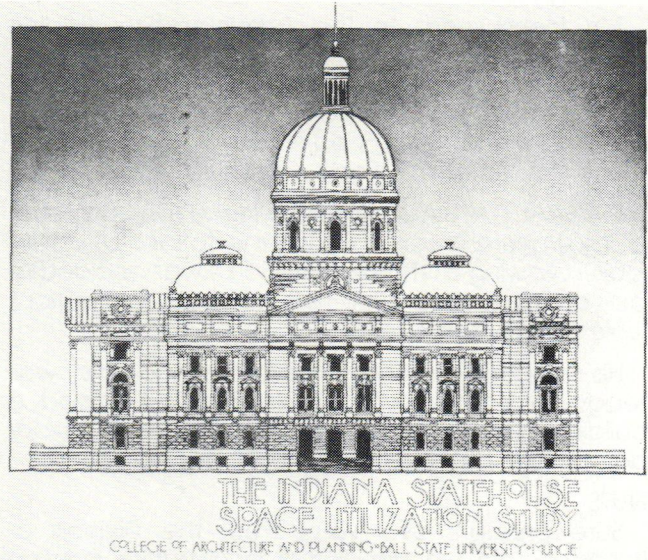
Washington, DC ... The AIA Foundation has joined with the Georgia Power Co. to launch a joint energy-conscious project aimed at strengthening business and technical links between Georgia architects and the Atlanta-based utility. The model cooperative project is designed to provide consumers with more energy-efficient and cost-effective buildings.

Washington, DC ... According to AIA's second annual survey of computer use by architecture firms, an increasing number of architecture firms will acquire office automation equipment in 1983. While 30 percent of the 580 surveyed AIA member firms now use some form of automation, 53 percent anticipate entering the computer marketplace or increasing their hardware/software holdings in 1983.

Washington, DC ... Sen. Dan Quayle (R-Ind.), chairman of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Subcommittee on Employment and Productivity was the keynote speaker at the AIA Architects in In-

dustry Committee seminar, "International Business: Risk or Opportunity?" November 4-6, 1982. Quayle's talk described government and political implications of international business activities.

Muncie ... With the aid of a \$5,400 grant from the Indiana State Legislative Council, 15 Ball State University architecture students and architecture professor A.E. Palmer, created two plans for effective use of space in the Indiana Statehouse. Presented on September 30, the alternatives are: (1) "Statehouse with Courts" which would keep all departments and units within the building; renovation estimated at \$9.7 million; and (2) "Statehouse without Courts" which would separate the judicial branch by placing it in a new courts building; renovation estimated at \$5.5 million and new construction at \$22 million.



EVENTS

Washington, DC ... The American Institute of Architects has announced the theme for its 1983 convention, "American Architecture - A Living Heritage." The convention will be held in New Orleans, May 22-25.

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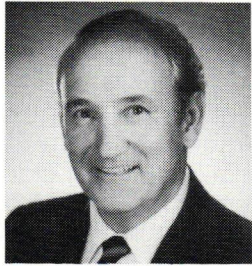
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Nuts and Bolts

by Henry G. Meier, AIA
Henry G. Meier, Architect



Henry G. Meier, AIA

ONCE UPON A TIME, in the morning, a friend of mine stopped by to talk about adding a room on to his shop. So that morning:

I made a little sketch
My friend went to the Administrative Building Council
Bert Westover stamped it okay
My friend went to the City Building Department
George Wright stamped it okay
Ten days later my friend was using his new room

SEVERAL DAYS AGO, another friend (one pastor of a small church) called asking me to look at a roof leak. Following a little consultation it was decided to put a gable roof over two transept projections which measured 6 feet by 20 feet.

His carpenter friend quoted a price and was ready to do the work when it was decided a building permit was needed. So, it being a little roof adjustment, I agreed to get the building permit.

NUTS

Sure enough, as I suspected, the Division of Buildings said we needed Administrative Building Commission approval. BOLTS that should not be too tough.

NUTS

Unless you want to leave the plans for their normal procedure, you must show up at 8:00 a.m. to be first in line on a given day. So the next day my man was there at the appointed hour, paid the \$80 minimum plan review fee and received approval.

My man proceeded back to the Division of Buildings to get the permit.

NUTS

We didn't show a downspout (or splash block) which must be shown, though the gutter drains back into the existing adjacent gutter. BOLT it didn't take too long to add the downspout and splash block to the drawing. This fee is only \$65. Next we need approval from the Drainage Department.

NUTS

In order to add two gable roof areas covering the existing 6-x20-foot flat roofs, a site plan,

topography layout, and drainage indication for the entire site was needed. BOLT, that wasn't too bad. They would accept a reproducible of the original building site development (\$7.50 sepia cost plus trip to printer). So with a \$35 fee and another trip downtown, my man received a drainage approval.

Now we need Department of Transportation approval even though the building has been in place eighteen years using the same driveway.

NUTS

All we need is a Contractor's license, \$5,000 bond, plan showing the entire neighborhood, the driveway paved on the right-of-way. In order to know how to do this we get to purchase a new \$5 manual. BOLT they will accept an Architects license, in lieu of the Contractors license, a bond posted at the Division of Buildings in lieu of an additional bond.

So, with a detailed road plan showing deceleration lane, run-around, larger radius driveway and extract of promise from the owner to do the work as soon as warm weather breaks we are able to receive approval upon payment of the fee of \$50.

NUTS

The owner calls because the roof is leaking more. BOLT we tell him to 'hang in there' the permit is coming.

It would seem the zoning approval would be easy enough, as the building has been there 18 years, the zoning staff has indicated the property is already properly zoned, but ...

NUTS

We must file an application for which the fee is \$100.

With this tribute paid, we may return to the Division of Buildings for our permit.

NUTS

It takes another trip to the Division of Buildings to get the LOCATION IMPROVEMENT PERMIT for which the fee is \$25.

BOLTS I guess we were lucky. It could have been a prefabricated kitchenette, and then we would have the opportunity to talk to the people at the:

Fire Marshall
Board of Health
Health and Hospital
Sewage Department

My goodness, what is this county coming to?

Mr. Meier has recently been elected AIA regional director. He is a past president of the Indiana Society of Architects, AIA, and a 1980 recipient of the Edward D. Pierre medal.

Life Safety

by Courtney E. Robinson II, AIA
Chief Architect, City of Indianapolis

Inspection Legislation

Economists forecast recovery for the construction industry next year. Prior to this hoped-for "surge" would be an opportune time to investigate, study, and propose solutions to a problem which has plagued construction for years, especially within Indiana: how best to insure compliance with safety standards at the building site as required by the Indiana Construction Rules.

There is a need for qualified, experienced field inspectors and for established building departments to administrate the efficient operation of the inspectors. Both are in short supply. It will take months, if not years, to properly train, test and qualify sufficient numbers of inspectors to staff the required number of departments. Until this can be accomplished, a legal method is needed to inspect buildings under construction to make sure they meet established construction safety minimums.

Indiana's citizens and her construction industry has been most fortunate recently, in that we have had no further major tragedies since the terrible explosion at the Coliseum. We have been spared the high loss of life that usually occurs when a building's life-safety systems fail, usually through fire or structural collapse. This is due, undoubtedly, to the complete dedication of the state's architects and the devotion of its contractors. There are two other states that, although they share the same basic construction standards as Indiana, do not share our complacency - Nevada and Kansas. Great changes have been made recently in their administration of construction inspections. More attention is being given to their major inspection agencies, any performance gaps between life safety responsibilities and field enforcement.

Nature hates a vacuum. In Indiana today there appears to be a vacuum created by apparent lack of statewide inspection of the standards enumerated in the Indiana Construction Rules. Into this vacuum are being drawn city and county officials who, in the smaller jurisdictions, may not be fully knowledgeable of inherent dangers of improper construction. Architects may attempt to aid, but the supervision restrictions placed upon them during the construction process as outlined in current design contracts and in their indemnity policies give but limited protection to the building owner as well as the public.

There is a possible need for a Legislative Study Committee to undertake the establishment of minimum inspection goals - possibly by computer

programming. Such a committee might also determine how to best serve the public's expectations of site implementation of the basic minimum safety standards as stated in the Indiana Construction Rules. Unfortunately it is during construction that the minimums are usually compromised - whether through improper engineering application, mis-supply, shorting of standards, lessening of structural requirements, etc. And many are covered up by unknowing trades, so potential failures are not apparent to the inexperienced observer.

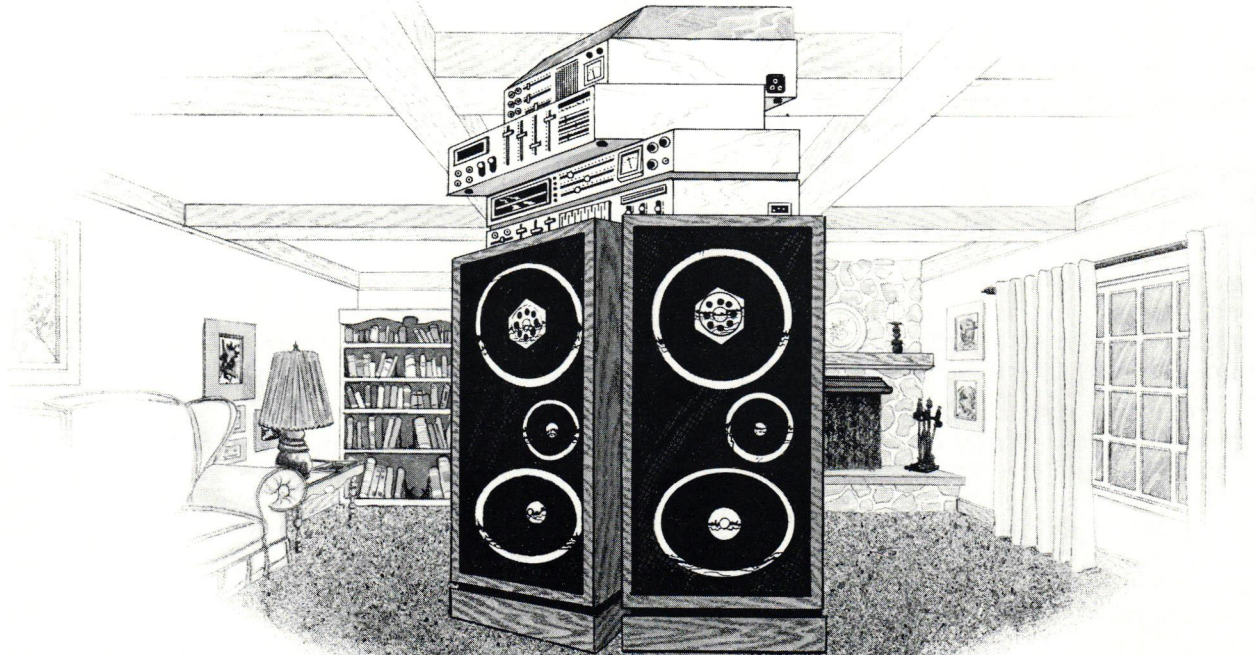
One method which should be studied is known nationally as the "Bechtel Plan," and is named for the large worldwide construction company who initiated it on their projects to insure proper construction inspection code compliance. The plan has proved successful in other areas by other companies, and has had the support of business leaders and labor organizations.

The "Bechtel Plan" permits qualified contractors to make **routine inspections** on their jobs and report code compliance to a State Office. Other required **major inspections** (for instance, the important first site inspection at the beginning of a construction project and the final inspection including fire and life safety verifications) are still carried out under the direction of a state inspector or a certified city/county inspector where there is an established building department. In addition, the city/county or state inspector would be on call to investigate any suspected or reported construction code non-compliance at any time. The "Bechtel Plan" permits only construction companies with established inhouse inspection departments, with formal inspection training and a management committed to insure compliance with the codes, to be approved for self-certification.

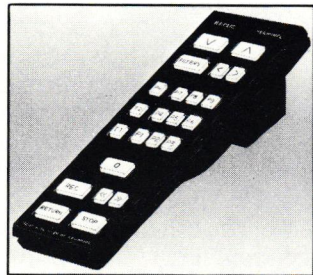
Such a modified plan can become an interim program in Indiana to provide the building owner and the general public with a systematic approach, responding in a positive manner, to the shortage of qualified inspectors and the statewide confusion which currently exists. Such a program can be established if the construction industry wishes, but it would require additions to the Indiana Code, modifications to the Construction Rules and the possible establishment of a commission of architects to qualify contractors and to oversee the process of self-certification.

For ten years as Indiana's code director, state architect, and public works director, Mr. Robinson is a member of numerous international, national, regional and local organizations and committees on construction codes and standards.

GREAT STEREO NEED NOT BE SEEN TO BE HEARD!

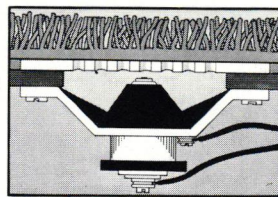


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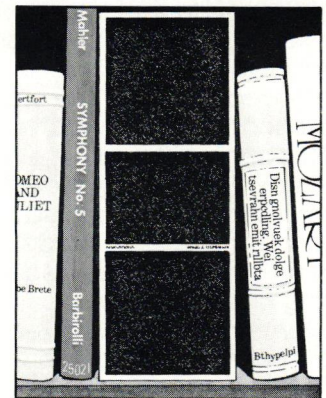


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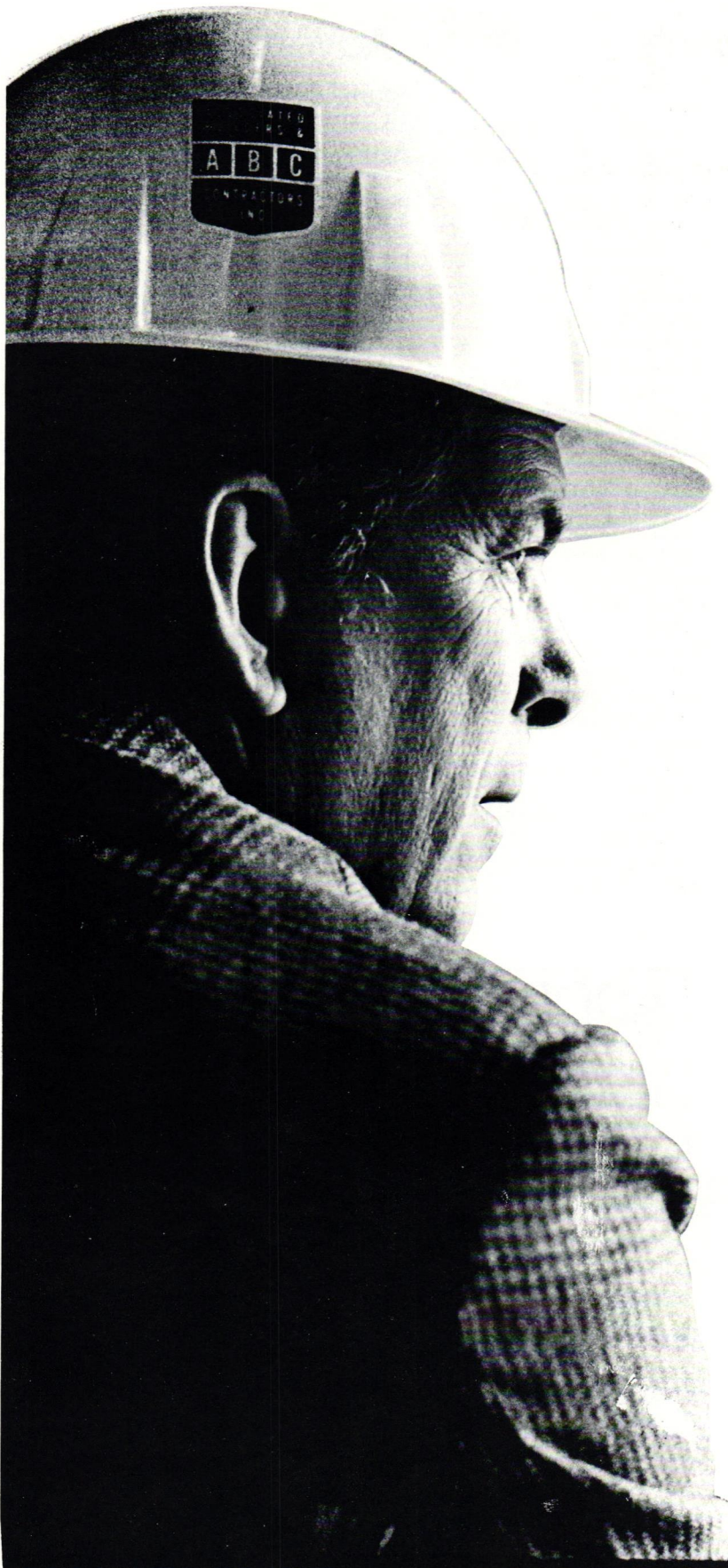
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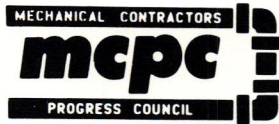
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THE ABOVE GROUPS.

ALL OF THE ABOVE ORGANIZATIONS ARE GOVERNED
BY A LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS MADE UP OF
MECHANICAL CONTRACTORS.

OUR FIRST PURPOSE IS TO PROMOTE
UNION MECHANICAL CONTRACTING WITH EMPHASIS
ON THE POSITIVE POINTS (APPRENTICESHIP,
JOURNEYMAN AND FOREMAN TRAINING, ETC.)
THAT WE HAVE TO OFFER.

WHAT YOU PROBABLY DO NOT KNOW IS THAT
THESE ORGANIZATIONS ALSO PARTICIPATE IN
AND SUPPORT MANY CIVIC, CHARITABLE AND
COMMUNITY PROJECTS.

SUCH PROJECTS AS TOP NOTCH, NATIONAL
SPORTS FESTIVAL, ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,
THE INDIANAPOLIS EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PLAN,
FORT WAYNE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE,
ROSE HULMAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM, ETC.
HAVE ALL BEEN SUPPORTED BY OUR ORGANIZATIONS.

WHY? . . . WE BELIEVE IN INDIANA
AND WANT TO SEE IT GROW!
WHEN INDIANA GROWS, WE GROW WITH IT!

Engledow adds to your reputation... not your workload.



As an architect, you know that building a good reputation takes time, and a lot of hard work.

It takes a dedication to quality. An eye for detail. And it means you do a lot of extras for your clients. Extras like interior landscaping.

At Engledow, we understand.

So Engledow works with you for a total customized design, according to the desired effect and available space and lighting conditions.

Then we provide for the entire installation, with a guarantee that each plant will flourish or be replaced. Anytime. At no additional cost.

Plus, the Engledow program assures your clients complete continuing maintenance. Including regularly scheduled watering, and grooming of the leaves and soil.

So with Engledow, you know you're offering your clients that something extra. And it's the extras that reputations are built on.



engledow

Bringing plants and people together

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