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Volume 21, Number 2

February 1992

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RICHARD JERABEK PHOTO

Plans designed by non-licensed architects and engineers are often stamped by licensed professionals, for a fee, in order to receive permits. This practice, illegal in the state of Hawaii, is under scrutiny by architects of the Hawaii Island Section/AIA. For more on the issue, see story on page 12 by Virginia Macdonald, AIA.

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Council Communication

Providing More to Society Than Designs

by Rob Hale, AIA President Honolulu Chapter

• o further the efforts of planning initiatives by several committees through the 1980s, the national AIA established a Service Delivery and Communications Task Force. This committee's report was discussed at the 1991 Grassroots in January in Washington, D.C. The task force proposed that the Founding Objectives of the AIA, first adopted in 1857, be simplified to provide a simple mission statement as follows: "Advancing the value of a profession indispensable to society."

... reach out into your community and get involved.

To be "indispensable to society," we as a profession must provide services to that society in a way that the society perceives them to be of great value. We will not be able to do that sitting in a corner at our drafting boards. Each of us must reach out and participate in our society.

As a group, we can do this with involvement in issues confronting the community. As an example, Nick Huddleston and the Honolulu Chapter Housing Committee have formulated a policy and program for the AIA to address housing issues confronting our community. Housing is an extremely complex issue with many other interests and groups presenting alternative

Rob Hale, AIA

agendas. Some of these concerns complement ours, some conflict.

As architects, we occupy a unique position in our society to provide an overview of existing problems and a vision for the future. Our community will deal with these issues in one fashion or another. I don't think that it is entirely jingoistic to feel that the solutions will be far better with our active participation. As a group we can be indispensable with a concerted, unified and consistent effort.

Great victories are won because of hundreds of small actions, and we, as a professional organization, can only fulfill our mission if each member contributes to our success. The housing issue is one area which can benefit from our participation. But the reality is that there are hundreds of other issues and community efforts which can benefit from an architect's involvement. Take a few moments this year to reach out into your community and get involved. You too can become "indispensable." HA



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Impressions of a Model Energy Code

by Dan Chun, AIA

egislation may be introduced which will mandate that all counties adopt additional energy-saving building code provisions. The state of Hawaii Department of Business and Economic Development has been working on this code.

Current practices such as roof insulation for air-conditioned buildings and lighting "budgets" for various building types will be expanded. Calculations for various combinations of building materials will be required. The goal is to reduce Hawaii's energy consumption.

The code may include what architects consider highly prescriptive measures. Blackcolored roofs and windows without eaves to block sunlight may be banned outright in the state of Hawaii. Single-wall construction, as found in a huge percentage of Hawaii's homes, will not be allowed under the new code.

The Hawaii Society and the Hawaii State Council of the American Institute of Architects have historically opposed bills which included highly prescriptive energy conservation requirements. Some bills would have required solar water heaters or heat pumps in all new residences. One recurring bill would have required all state building plans to be rectangles oriented in an east-west direction.

Another factor that the Board of Directors always wrestles with is whether building code provisions should be a county home-rule issue and not a matter for the state Legislature. The Hawaii State Council has supported revisions to energyconservation legislation which offer economic incentives to the owners and users of buildings. Hawaii's architects have accepted energy conservation code requirements which do not have an impact on the physical appearance of buildings. They have seen fit to oppose bills which stifle architectural design and, by extension, consumer choice.

The Hawaii State Council will monitor this pending legislation with the goal of balancing energy conservation, professional creative expression and public choice. **HA**

Dan Chun, AIA, is the Vice President/President-elect of the Hawaii State Council.



RICHARD JERABECK PHOTOS

The Honolulu Academy of Arts, both top and bottom, would have taken on an entirely different look had the proposed model energy code already been put in place, as dark-colored roofs would have been banned. At press time, it was not known if the code would be administratively introduced to the Legislature for consideration this session.



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The Way We Were: A Legislative Retrospect

by Arthur Kohara, AIA

he Hawaii State Legislature came into being with statehood in 1959 and the system of introducing and passing bills into law has been repeated cyclically for 32 years since then.

The political process in its basic form is very simple; a special interest group desiring something has a bill introduced in the legislature, and monitors and shepherds (read "lobbys") the bill to its eventual demise or passage into law.

But nothing is as simple as that. Because politics was defined as the "Art of the Possible" by a very perceptive politician of "America Past," that simple scenario can take on many guises, even disguises, which can distort the issues and the process.

Reality then, can become like the image one sees in a carnival hall of mirrors. And because the political process must work within a framework containing both issues and people, not

necessarily with the same views, the "Art of the Possible" requires tact, cajolery, bluff, compromise, flattery and, sometimes even threats. As Shakespeare would say, "Ah, there's the rub."

Shortly after statehood, around 1966, a small group of politically naive architects entered the political arena hoping to redress the problem of unlimited professional liability then facing the design professional. There was, at that time, no law limiting the period that an architect was liable for his work.

This innocent, though intrepid band, consisted of Ernest Hara, Dennis Toyomura, Mike Suzuki and Richard Matsunaga, shortly joined by Elmer "Red" Phillips and myself. Together with the **Construction Industry Legislative** Organization (now known throughout the state as CILO), with its burgeoning political influence and savvy, they sallied forth to do political battle.

After some initial trials and



Arthur Kohara, AIA

tribulations, but with a great deal of "beginners' luck," this loose coalition of people from the design and construction industries was able to produce and have the Statute of Limitation bill enacted into law in 1967.

Encouraged by this first success, the group continued forays into the political jungle over the years encountering increasing resistance, frustrations and very limited success. Legislators, too, gaining on-thejob experience, were less amenable to pressures by lobbying groups such as ours, and were themselves maturing into politicians, able now to obfuscate

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and dodge issues while maneuvering for power and perpetuating their stay in office.

In this regard, it was becoming increasingly costly to each individual on the committee because, in addition to giving of his time, he also had to lay out personal dollars to purchase tickets to seemingly endless political fund-raisers. Of course, this was way before the Political Action Committee, or PAC, became fashionable or necessary.

The cumulative frustrations and out-of-pocket expenses that these volunteer lobbyists had to undergo through the years began taking tolls on the group, as one after the other, members began dropping out until only one man from the original group remained to doggedly, stubbornly continue — but now able to continue with huge insights into the intricate, often confusing, workings of the legislature, gained from firsthand, close-up experience.

This man, of course, is Dennis Toyomura, FAIA, now equally at ease prowling the lanais, the back hallways and the offices of most legislators and the leadership of both houses at the State Capitol as he is in his own office.

With the recent restructuring of the American Institute of Architects in Hawaii into a State Council with autonomous local Chapters, has come a change in the manner that legislative matters are handled. There no longer is a Legislative Committee per se.

Instead, a contracted professional Legislative Consultant, a lobbyist for the AIA/Hawaii State Council, now performs the tasks of the previous committee. He reviews thousands of bills introduced annually at the Legislature and flags those bills having impact on the profession to the Council Board of Directors, which then decides on proper action.

Following assignment of bills to legislative committees, our con-

Following is a partial list of statutes benefiting the profession enacted by the state Legislature during the period 1966 to 1991:

Statute of Limitations

Act 194 (1967). Statute addressing limitation of action for damages. Act 133 (1972). Limiting action for damages from 10 years to 6 years. Act 73 (1974). Addresses equal protection clause of the state Constitution.

Design Professional Conciliation Panel

Act 228 (1981). Creates Design Professional Conciliation Panel.

Payment of Goods and Services

Act 281 (1985). Requires state to pay for services rendered within 30 days of billing.

Liability of Officers or Directors of Non-profit Organizations

Act 248 (1986). Exempts from liability any person serving as an officer or director of a non-profit organization.

Tort Reform

Act 2 (1986). Eliminates joint and several liability from property damage.

Act 300 (1989). Limits third party liability suit.

sultant monitors these bills as they wend their way through the legislative process, meanwhile informing the Council whether any follow-up measures, such as offering testimony at committee hearings or personal huddles with key legislators, are necessary. Our legislative consultant is attorney Kenneth Takenaka, who also is the executive director of the CILO and a seasoned veteran of past legislative skirmishes.

The employment of a lobbyist frees Council members of one of the most precious things — time. Previously, members of the AIA Legislative Committee had to spend hours weeding through thousands of new bills, face long boring waits at legislative hearings to present a brief, twominute statement, or even corner a legislator and buttonhole him about the good and bad points in a certain bill; all these tedious. though important, chores are now performed by Ken Takenaka, Esq., who happens to be a specialist at this type of work.

Is this method of having a

consultant oversee legislative matters that concern the Hawaii Council any better than doing things the old way? I would be inclined to think that the answer from each board member would be resoundingly affirmative.

And yet, for someone like Dennis Toyomura, something is missing — one cannot simply just stop what one has been doing for over 30 years and just walk away. For Dennis, who alone in recent years has fought the long political battle for the AIA, this "thing" is in his blood so that the small successes coming after years of perseverance is like instant magic tonic, replenishing visceral juices which, acting like opiate, makes one want more of the same, while in the meantime slowly, metamorphically, changing him into a specially unique person actually enjoying and relishing the vibrant milieu of squabbles and compromises, laughter and curses, victories and defeats. That is the political arena. HA

Arthur Kohara, AIA, was the 1991 Hawaii Council/AIA president.

A Matter of Public Concern

by Virginia B. Macdonald, AIA

Those of us who live and work on the island of Hawaii face a problem. This problem may also be faced on other islands.

A number of commercial and public-use buildings on Hawaii are being "designed" and "engineered" by persons who are neither trained nor licensed.

Examples include: the new zoo hospital for the island of Hawaii; a children's day-care center to be built partially with federal funds; a preschool for about 100 children; an apartment building; and large, structurally complicated residences.

These are examples of illegal practices which may implicate the Building Department of the county of Hawaii, whose staff may unofficially be aware of who actually designed and drew, or are designing and drawing, the buildings mentioned. The county building staff says, "As long as there is a stamp, we accept the drawings for a permit."

This practice is aided and made possible by the few architects and/or engineers who are the "stampers."

On the island of Hawaii, unlicensed draftspersons are:

1. Holding themselves out to be designers and implying that they are trained professionals with the use of words like "architectural" and "engineering."

2. Contracting with clients for full architectural and/or engineering services.

3. Holding conferences with clients to determine



"Plan stamping" has become a problem on the Big Island and may also be a practice common throughout the state. County Building Departments tend only to look for the stamp when issuing permits.

programmatic information for design alternatives ...

4. ... from this information, designing entire buildings and structural systems, and

5. Contracting with, supervising and coordinating the work of licensed electricians, plumbers and even engineers.

These unlicensed persons are able to do all this because they can "buy" a stamp from a licensed professional. There is even an informally set scale of the cost of such a stamp.

The practice of unlicensed persons doing architectural and engineering design work and then "buying" a stamp for their work on the island of Hawaii is dangerous because of the earthquake hazard in this Zone 3 area. The U.S. Geological Survey has stated that the island of Hawaii will experience, on an average of every 10 years, a Richter-magnitude earthquake of at least 6. The last one was in 1983.

Licensed persons who provide the stamps to make possible the county acceptance of plans for public buildings drawn by unlicensed persons give the excuse, when asked, that they have "looked at" the drawings before affixing their seals.

However, the Code of Ethics, American Institute of Architects, R. 4.104 states, "Members shall not sign or seal drawings ... for which they do not have direct professional knowledge or direct supervisory control ..."

Hawaii Administrative Rules, 16-82-10, states that it is "misconduct" on the part of a professional to "seal or certify any document which was not prepared by or supervised by the registrant." Misconduct can result in license revocation.

What is supervision according to the regulations which carry

out state law?

(HAR-16-82-2) *"Responsible charge"* means direct control and personal supervision of engineering, architecture, ... work.

"Supervision of construction" means making visits to the site by a registered engineer, architect, ... to observe the progress and quality of the executive work and to determine, in general, if the work is proceeding substantially in accordance with the contract documents.

"Supervision of design" means that a registered engineer, architect ... shall exercise direct control and oversee the subject activity and be responsible for all work performed on plans, specifications, and other related documents.

([HAR-82-3(b)] Pursuant to section 464-12, HRS, a corporation or partnership has certain responsibilities, including one that the person directly in charge of the professional work must be a duly registered engineer or architect and his name filed with the board.)

A report is being finalized by the Committee of Professional Conduct, Hawaii Island Section/AIA. After review and agreement, this report will be sent through the Honolulu Chapter/AIA and Hawaii State Council/AIA to the state Board of Professional Engineers, Architects, Surveyors and Landscape Architects of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, and will include a request for action.

Architects of the Hawaii Island Section/AIA hope to restore respect for the architectural profession and observance of state law on the island of Hawaii for the health, safety and welfare of Big Island residents and visitors. **HA**

Virginia B. Macdonald, AIA, is a Council director, and chairs the Hawaii Island Professional Conduct and "Stamping" Committee.





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'Spotted Owl' Project Protects Namesake

by Joni Ketter

t's the wave of the future. This is the prediction of Ray Beer, vice president of Western Metal in Riverside, California. He is referring to

steel-framed homes and specifically, the first steelframed home in Hawaii which began construction in Whitmore Village in September 1991. "It's happening more and more," Beer said, "because of the unavailability of lumber, its instable pricing and overall quality of

lumber." The Whitmore project was named "Spotted Owl" and was taken on by Castle & Cooke

Residential, Inc. It was so named because of federal efforts to protect the habitat of the northern spotted owl in the Pacific Northwest and the consequential effect on the price of lumber.

Because of "the problems we're having with wood — particularly getting old-growth wood and that which is not properly dried we're going to experiment with

this," said George Thorpe, field superintendent for Castle & Cooke. "We're looking at it as being termite- and fire-resistant. Quality is an important factor

Concerning money, Thorpe said there doesn't appear to be much of a cost difference. "Right now, it's almost a toss-up," he said.

The 965square-foot home is similar to those built in Mililani. "We built it this way so we can compare it to something we've already done," Thorpe said.

A major advantage to the steel frame is that, unlike wood, it does not warp, resulting in a completely straight frame and walls. "The door frame was so straight that the door installer was in and out in 15 minutes," said Lee Hernandes,

Steel-framed homes, like the Spotted Owl project in Whitmore, guarantee com-

and we are guaranteed that every single piece is straight. It will never weather, buckle, bend or crack."

Steel-framed houses are popping up with regularity in the South and the Virgin Islands, Beer said. "They don't rot and they're termite-free," he explained. "In Hawaii, all wood has to be treated which makes steel more competitive."

an on-site engineer with Western Metal.

No additional site preparation is required to use a steel frame, Beer said. Coastal Construction assembled the frame. "It was a learning process," said Coastal's president, Ken Sakurai. "I think we can readily adapt ourselves to this type of conversion."

Galvanized steel is used to prevent rusting, Beer said, and

pletely straight walls, window and door frames. The lanai door pictured above was completely fitted by a door installer in less than 15 minutes.





Coastal Construction assembled the frame of the first steel-framed home on Oahu. Rivet guns replaced hammers for the workers.

"It's hard to get some people out of the old ways of doing things. But, the younger guys in the business know this is the wave of the future." —Ray Beer

after the frame is covered with roofing and siding, the house does not bear any outward appearance of being different from other homes.

Beer predicts steel-framed houses will become more common — both on the mainland and in Hawaii. "It's hard to get some people out of the old ways of doing things," he said. "But, the younger guys in the business know this is the wave of the future."

Castle & Cooke Residential, Inc. will analyze what they've learned from the Spotted Owl project. "It's too early to determine whether steel-framed homes are in Mililani's future," said Larry Lum, Castle & Cooke Residential, Inc. vice president, "but you can be assured that we will continue to research building methods and materials to carry on our tradition of delivering high-quality homes." **HA**

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Termites have invaded many parts of the state, and reports are that colonies are growing in size. Sodium borate-treated wood will help minimize damage as well as decrease termite population numbers.



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Hi-Bor is made from sodium borate and is safe to the user and the environment, Ogi said. Termites accumulate the borates while feeding in the wood and spread the insecticide throughout the colony. It also acts as a contact poison with decay fungi and makes the wood so unpalatable for carpenter ants that they are unable to excavate.

EPA registered, the product is known for its incredible penetration, Ogi said. "It will penetrate a 2x4 piece of lumber 100 percent," he said. "Penetration is the key to protection."

Hi-Bor also exhibits other fine features, Ogi said, including: odorless and colorless; not irritating to the skin; won't corrode metal fasteners, nails or screws; can be machine-shaped and glued; does not affect paint and coatings; and is cost comparable to current treatments.

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Hi-Bor is not the only wood treatment product available, today, Ogi said. "We feel it is superior to the products we've been using because of its penetration." he said. "What we've been using was adequate. But, the colonies of termites are getting bigger and infesting areas that never used to have termites. And, it's safer that other products." HA

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Introducing Hawaii Council/A

The Hawaii Council/AIA is entering its third year. Governed by a board of directors which includes a president, president-elect and seven delegates - five from the Honolulu Chapter, one of whom represents the Hawaii Island Section, and two from the Maui Chapter. One Maui Chapter delegate also serves as secretary/treasurer this year.

Delegates to the State Council were selected by their respective organizations. Honolulu Chapter representatives were elected by the Honolulu members of the HC/AIA Board of Directors. The president and president-elect were elected by the Council Board of Directors. Following are brief biographies of the Hawaii Council/AIA officers and directors.



Nancy L. Peacock, AIA President

Peacock is president of Nancy Peacock, AIA, Inc. She earned a bachelor of architecture from Cornell in 1978 and has served on several committees and the former AIA Hawaii Chapter Board of Directors. She serves on the National Committee of the AIA "Young Architects Forum" and was the AIA's liaison for two years to the state Foundation on Culture and the Arts. She is president of the Uluniu Swimming Club at Laie. She is serving a one-year term as president.



Daniel G. Chun, AIA Vice President/President-elect

Chun, a partner of Kauahikaua & Chun Architects, graduated from the University of Southern California. A member of AIA since 1978, he served on the board of directors from 1985-87 as Public Awareness commissioner, the 1985 and 1987 State Convention committees and was chairman of the State Council Task Force. He was recently selected as a Living Treasure of Hawaii by Honpa Hongwanji Mission. Chun is serving a one-year term.



Stanley S. Gima, AIA Secretary/Treasurer

Gima, chairman and partner in Gima Yosimori Miyabara Deguchi Architects, Ltd., has been an AIA member since 1970 and is a past president of the Maui Section. He served on Hawaii Society's Task Force in 1989 that formulated the basis for the Society's evolution into the State Council. Gima graduated from California State Polytechnic University with a degree in architectural engineering and is licensed in Hawaii and California. He is serving the first of a two-year term.

Officers and Directors for 1992



E. Alan Holl, AIA, CSI Director,

Honolulu Chapter

Holl has been a member of the Hawaii Chapter since 1970, served on the Executive Committee from 1973-83, was president in 1978 and presided over the HS/AIA Professional Practice Committee from 1984 through 1990. Holl received bachelor's and master's degrees from

the University of California at Berkeley. He is employed by Media Five Limited in the capacity of project delivery manager. He is serving the second of a three-year term.



Christopher J. Smith, FAIA Director, Honolulu Chapter

Smith, a graduate of the School of Architecture and Environmental Design at California Polytechnic State University at San Luis Obispo with a bachelor's of architecture, is president of the CJS Group Architects, Ltd. He completed a two-year term as the AIA National Secretary and was advanced

to the College of Fellows in 1990. He was a member of the National AIA Board of Directors from 1985-1990 and was Hawaii Society / AIA president in 1984.



Harry H. Olson, AIA Director, Maui Chapter

Olson, a 1954 graduate of the University of Southern California, School of Architecture, is a registered architect in Hawaii, California and Arizona. He began his general practice in 1957 in Los Angeles and moved to Maui in 1966 to initiate drafting technology at Maui Community College while

maintaining his practice as an architect. He retired from teaching in 1981 and continued his practice as an architect. An AIA member since 1957, Olson is active in government affairs and preservation. He is the 1992 Maui Chapter/AIA President-elect and was selected to finish the last year of Ormond Kelley's term as a Council Director.



Virginia Macdonald, AIA Director, Hawaii Island Section

Macdonald is self-employed and has been an AIA member since 1978. A graduate of the Western Reserve School of Architecture in Cleveland, Ohio, she served as the 1987 Hawaii Island Section president and currently chairs the Professional Practice Committee and serves on the Codes Com-

mittee. Macdonald was honored with the "Most Innovative Planning Concept" in 1973 and given the National and State Energy Award in 1984. She served the board of the Volcano Community Association, the state Commission for the Preservation of Natural Areas, the Sierra Club and the Conservation Council.



John Okita, AIA Director, Honolulu Chapter

Okita, president of Okita, Kunimitsu & Associates, Inc., has been an AIA member since 1979. He received his bachelor's and master's degrees in architecture from the University of Hawaii at Manoa and subsequently received the C.W. Dickey Design Award and

CCPI Design Award. He served as treasurer for the Honolulu Chapter/AIA from 1990-92 and the capital fund driver. Okita helped found and serves as interim president of the University of Hawaii School of Architecture Alumni Association. He is a member of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Japanese Cultural Center of Hawaii, Hawaii Economic Study Club and the Hawaii Loa Ridge Home Owners Association Board of Directors.



Francis S. Oda, AIA Director, Honolulu Chapter

Oda received his architecture degree from Cornell University in 1964. He is chairman and CEO of Group 70 International and has won numerous national awards for his designs including the AIA's First Honor Award. He was the 1982 president of the Hawaii Society/AIA and serves on the

board of the American Institute of Certified Planners, the executive committee of the board of the Aloha United Way and is the chairman of its allocation and Agency Relations Committee. He also is a member of several other civic, professional and education organizations including the Lambda Alpha International Honorary Society and the Cornell University School of Architecture Advisory Board.

Features

Bridging Academics and Application

by E. Alan Holl, AIA, CSI

n architectural "intern" is an individual who, having completed their first professional degree in an accredited architectural curriculum (usually a five-year bachelor of architecture degree) is in the training phase of their career. This phase bridges the gap between the theory and philosophy of the academic world and state registration as an architect.

All 55 licensing/registration jurisdictions in the United States (the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) require three years of training between the first professional degree and eligibility to sit for the professional registration examination.

Some jurisdictions will allow other educational criteria and/or experience to be used to establish eligibility to sit for the exam. For example, Hawaii couples a fouryear non-professional degree and five years of experience, or two years community college or technical school and eight years experience, or eleven years of experience without any formal



E. Alan Holl, AIA, CSI

education. If those in these circumstances are seeking to take the exam, they are in a training phase as well.

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"intern" refers to any individual in the process of satisfying a registration board's training requirements.

The Intern Development Program (IDP) is sponsored by the American Institute of Architects (AIA) and administered by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB). It began in the '70s to provide a profession-wide, comprehensive program contributing to the development of competent architects who can provide exemplary architectural services.

Historically, those seeking architectural registration were trained by mentors. The mentor provided a daily, working relationship which allowed the experienced practitioner to transfer knowledge and skills to the intern. However, because of the increasing complexities of architectural practices, these relationships deteriorated with the intern increasingly left to his own devices to fulfill the myriad of practical exposure to the various elements of architectural practice as required for eligibility to sit for the registration examination.

IDP fulfills a need for a comprehensive internship program to acquire and reinforce the discipline, integrity, judgment and quest for learning that must serve any registered architect for a lifetime.

IDP has five objectives:

• To refine areas of architectural practice in which an intern-architect should acquire basic knowledge and skills;

• Encourage additional training in the broad aspect of architectural practice;

• Provide the highest quality information and advice about educational, internship and professional issues and opportunities;

• Provide a uniform system for documentation and assessment of internship activity; and

• Provide greater access to supplementary educational opportunities designed to enrich training.

The program's policies are established by an IDP Coordinating Committee composed of representatives of AIA, NCARB, AIA students, Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, Council of Architectural Component Executives and Society of Architectural Administrators.

AIA's primary responsibilities include organizing and maintaining the program's advisory system and providing supplementary education resources. NCARB is responsible for establishing, interpreting and enforcing the IDP training requirements and providing resources for documenting

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internship activity.

The Coordinating Committee monitors IDP via six regions, each of which has two regional coordinators, one appointed by AIA and one by NCARB. Because of the IDP's maturity, on July 1, 1991, the regional coordinators were phased out leaving the National Coordinating Committee and the state coordinators. At the state level, IDP is organized by a state coordinator and supplemented by local coordinators when the location of participants makes that level appropriate, and by an educator/coordinator at each certified architectural school.

All 50 states, plus the four jurisdictions mentioned previously, have established architectural registration boards to regulate the profession. These boards constitute the membership of NCARB.

Although registration varies among the jurisdictions, all



IDP is a viable training program bridging the gap between the academic world and the reality of architectural practice. boards require satisfactory completion of education, training and examination requirements. IDP is directed at fulfilling training requirements in a systematic, recordable manner.

Some boards have established a professional degree in an architectural program accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board as their education requirement. The NAAB Accredited Professional

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Degree Program includes the professional bachelor of architecture and the professional master of architecture degrees.

These typically require between five and eight years of postsecondary education. All boards currently require a three-year training period, as a minimum, subsequent to receipt of a professional bachelor's degree or two years subsequent to receipt of a professional master's degree.

For boards with different education and training requirements, the training period can vary from two to thirteen years, depending upon the type and extent of previous education.

By 1993, 50 states and the District of Columbia will require IDP training for registration. Another 14 will accept the IDP training program, as certified by NCARB, as fulfillment of their training requirements. The other four will recognize IDP, but will not accept NCARB documentation of an IDP record in lieu of an applicant having completed the board's forms.

Hawaii's Architectural Registration Board is in the process of amending its registration statute so that it may accept the NCARB documentation of a completed IDP record in lieu of completing their form for demonstration that acceptable training requirements have been fulfilled.

Given the mobility of our society and the predisposition of each jurisdiction's registration board to occasionally take unilateral action, we may reach a point where a board requiring IDP to qualify for examinations may refuse to grant reciprocity to an architect whose original registration jurisdiction did not require IDP. Consequently, it behooves all interns to enroll in and complete the IDP program.

There are practicing architects today who, through lack of familiarity with the IDP program, feel threatened by interns who see their participation.

Fortunately, however, the IDP program is a self-starting, selfdoing, intern-generated program. The impact on a professional practice and the practitioner is minimal, other than the commitment to re-establishing the historical mentor relationship with an intern.

The IDP training standard encompasses 14 areas, identified

as essential for every intern seeking to acquire basic levels of knowledge and skill in architecture: Programming-client contact, site/environmental analysis, schematic design, building cost analysis, code research, design development, construction documents, specifications and materials research, documents checking and coordination, bidding and



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contract negotiation, office construction phase, observation construction phase, office procedures and professional activities.

This training is monitored by the sponsor, an architect in the office who helps the intern understand the task performed and assures exposure to a variety of learning experiences. The adviser, an architect outside of the office, provides a personal but objective evaluation of the intern's progress. Each must sign the intern's training documentation before it is submitted to NCARB to become a permanent part of the intern's record.

IDP training is acquired and reinforced in two ways:

• Participation — this includes direct, hands-on experience and is clearly the preferred method of training; and

 Observation — this includes working with an architect or other professional who is performing a task.

Additionally, there is a supplementary educational system that provides the intern with access to materials and educational opportunities to enrich training.

IDP is a viable training program bridging the gap between the academic world and the reality of architectural practice. As structured by AIA and administered by the NCARB, it facilitates the recording of an intern's training.

As IDP benefits the public by providing a profession-wide training program to develop competent architects who can better provide exemplary architectural services, who could ask for more? HA

E. Alan Holl, AIA, CSI is director of project delivery and technical services for Media Five Limited and is a member of the Hawaii Council AIA's board, the IDP coordinator for the state of Hawaii and Honolulu Chapter/AIA.



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Advice from Paul

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School of Architecture Plans Flawed

Dear Editor:

I have reviewed the design for the school's new facilities and would like to pay my last respects to the School of Architecture and the profession of architecture as practiced in this state. If this building is built, it will signal the death of our profession's ability to transcend the ordinary and mundane, by not giving our potential legacy the benefit of spending their formative years around good architecture. Hawaii has too few examples of good architecture to draw upon, and this, coupled with our isolation from the rest of the world, gives little chance for our architecture students to experience the space of good architecture. I would like to make a formal complaint about this design, and would hope that it is not too late to make a piece of architecture out of this building.

The fact that the building is trying to be neoclassical is not what disturbs me. This building's principle failings are that it suffers from some serious functional problems and an almost total lack of scale and proportion in both its plan and elevations. Even if a building is not able to make a statement, it should still stand as an example of competent architecture in whatever style or context the architect is given. I have listed below some of the major problems of the design:

1. There is no visual connection between the courtyard and the studio spaces. I really wonder why so much space was wasted on a court that does little for the rest of the building and increases the percentage of circulation space to such an inefficient level.

2. There are not enough windows or skylights in the studio spaces. Studios without good natural lighting are useless. The existing portable buildings have better lighting than what is shown in these plans.

3. There is an incredible amount of circulation space wasted in the access of fire stairs and elevators. What I assume to be drawings of the final design have no more resolution than a bubble diagram. There is an incredible amount of wasted space in the hallways, especially around the elevator and fire stairs that makes these spaces feel very uncomfortable. There seems to be more space in these peripheral areas than around the courtyard.

4. There are too many attempts at using gimmicks to mask the bad architecture of the building. The semi-circular wall around the auditorium does little for the massing of the building because it is not in scale with its massive square base. The tricky bowed walls around the perimeter of the courtyard do little but impede circulation and inhibit the visual connection from the studios to the courtyard.

5. This is one of the most trite interpretations of neoclassical architecture I have ever seen. For a building to be a successful interpretation does not mean that it must blatantly copy what it is trying to interpret. It must be a synthesis of many things that provides delight from the interplay of these forces much like the themes in a musical score. This is nothing more than a bad classical wrapper.

Finally, the most disturbing thing about this building is that it is nothing more than a classroom building. If the name of the school was not placed over the door, there would be no way of telling what was to be taught inside.

I am a graduate of Mississippi State which had its school of architecture housed in a building that had all of the studios housed in one big open space. Each studio was visible from the next and a dynamism was created because this open space made it very easy for students to exchange ideas between studios and feel the "zietgiest" of the school as a whole. This also promoted a healthy competition between the different levels, and it was hard to ignore that this was a school of architecture because everything was out in the open.

The building had plenty of windows that faced the street, which drew quite a bit of attention from the rest of the university. The school developed a mystique from this because people would see students working inside at all hours. It was not uncommon for people to come inside the studio out of curiosity. Because of this and the efforts of the dean, the school was considered the finest of the university, and Dean McMinn won the prestigious Rome Prize for his efforts.

I hope that it is not too late to correct some of these problems. I know that it is not an easy task to design a building for such an opinionated client group, but this building will stand as a direct reflection of the quality that the school and profession can give to the Hawaiian community. It is also a direct reflection on the ability of the dean to direct the school. I do not think that it is fair to either the school or the future of our profession to continue with this design.

M. Rae Douglass, AIA

Voice your opinion Letters to the Editor * No longer than 1 page typed, double-spaced * Must be signed Fax letters to 622-3025.

News

'Experts at the Palace' Scheduled

Leading experts in preservation from the mainland will kick off "Experts at the Palace '92," the fifth winter public lecture series on selected Wednesdays from noon to 1 p.m. at the Old Archive Building located on the grounds of Iolani Palace. Lectures are free and open to the public.

On Feb. 5, Maureen E. Gustafson, chairman of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency and Historic Sites Advisory Council in Springfield, will address "Angles of Vision: Innovation in Historic Preservation." Gustafson is on the history faculty of Northern Illinois University and is a heritage education and historic preservation consultant based in Rockford, Illinois. She is an Advisor Emeritus from Illinois to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in Washington, D.C., and has served on the Trust's Heritage Education Strategies Plan Committee.

The speaker on Feb. 19 will be Mark R. Edwards, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer and director of Historical and Cultural Programs for the state of Maryland. Edwards' illustrated lecture is titled "Expanding A State's Preservation Mission: The Work of the Maryland Trust."

Edwards directs all professional preservation planning, management and administrative activities and programs in Maryland. These include all preservation responsibilities delegated to the state by the federal government, the Maryland Historical Trust, the Commission on Indian Affairs, the Commission for Afro-American History and Culture, the Ethnic Heritage Commission and the St. Mary's City Commission. His talk will outline how Maryland's state office works with both the public and private sectors within the state to produce one of the largest state programs in the nation.

The lectures are sponsored by the University of Hawaii's Pacific Preservation Consortium of the Department of American Studies, the University's School of Architecture, and the Friends of Iolani Palace. The series is in cooperation with the Honolulu Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Historic Hawaii Foundation. For more information, call the Department of American Studies at 956-8570. HA



The Iolani Palace will be the location for the fifth winter public lecture series, "Experts at the Palace '92."

Economy Vulnerable To Mainland Recession

The economic outlook for Hawaii in 1992 remains vulnerable to delays in the mainland economic recovery and a slowed economic expansion in Japan. In both U.S. and Japanese economies, stock and real estate prices have languished. Commodity prices have also been flat, arguing well for next year's outlook for price inflation and interest rates in both countries. Stagnation of production and employment levels in the United States and of economic growth in Japan have left Hawaii in a low growth equilibrium.

The consensus among Hawaii bank and state government economists is that real Hawaii gross state product (GSP) rose 1.8 percent in 1991. This year will have been the slowest growing since the recession in the early 1980s, and the last of three years of economic deceleration from more than 6 percent annual growth in the late 1980s.

Bankoh's real GSP growth forecast of 2.3 percent in 1992 compares with other forecasts of up to 2.8 percent growth. Tourism is now understood to have been a static factor for Hawaii's economy from 1988 through mid-1991, and construction a dynamic factor during that period. Bankoh expects that the roles of these two sectors will be reversed in 1992. Such a reversal seems likely to yield only a marginal acceleration from the pace of economic growth in 1991. **Current Economic Indicators**

Hawaii's economy experienced a rebound from the Gulf War period during the third quarter of 1991, when most indicators that had moved sympathetically to the January-April drop in visitor arrivals began returning to their prewar performance. Nevertheless, it is becoming increasingly evident that this return has left many, perhaps most, indicators on a slower growth path going into 1992 than they were a year ago.

Excise tax base performance, which comprehensively tracks transaction levels, suggests that







at 833-1882.

CEMENT AND CONCRETE PRODUCTS INDUSTRY OF HAWAII Suite 1110 Control Data Building 2828 Paa Street Honolulu, Hawaii 96819 slower growth will persist in Hawaii next year. Adjusted for U.S. consumer price inflation (available monthly), real total taxable transactions showed annual increases of more than 10 percent in the final quarters of 1990 before slowing to a 0.2 percent increase in first-quarter 1991 and a decline of 4.7 percent in second-quarter. After inflation, the excise tax base rose 1.5 percent in the third quarter of 1991 from the year earlier level.

Tax base components generally reflected the rebound in the total. Real retail sales dropped 4-5 percent in first-half 1991 from the year earlier level but the decline narrowed to 1.5 percent in thirdquarter. Real wholesale transactions slowed from double to singledigit growth rates during 1990, dropping to 1.4 percent growth in first-quarter and falling 12.7 percent in second-quarter, reflecting the inventory overhang from the war period; then transactions posted a slight 0.5 percent real increase in third-quarter. Real services slowed from 15 percent growth at the end of 1990 to 2-4 percent in first-half 1991 but regained a 12.4 percent increase in third-quarter.

In two other areas, construction and real estate, performance was less positive. Since 1988, construction consistently experienced quarterly annual increases of more than 20 percent until real growth slowed to 5.8 percent in the second quarter of 1991. Passing what was probably its cyclical peak in mid-1991, real construction declined 7.9 percent in third-quarter 1991 from the year earlier level. Bankoh projects a \$4.4 billion in total construction completions for the year. No real growth in construction is expected to occur in 1992.

Hawaii's real estate boom went bust during 1990 and sales activity languished at low levels during 1991. Commissions dropped from over 20 percent real growth early in 1990 to less than 5 percent by year-end, then fell 26.0 percent in first-quarter and 38.0 percent in second-quarter 1991. Real commissions fell slightly less, 21.5 percent, in third-quarter from year earlier levels.

With an economic deceleration in place, Hawaii's unemployment rate edged up slightly from 2.3 to 2.5 percent during the first six months of 1991 to monthly figures closer to the 2.8 percent annual averages of 1989 and 1990. Local unemployment rates still indicate tight labor markets and contrast with a 6.8 percent civilian unemployment rate in the nation as a whole. Slow growth this year, continuing next year, could lead Hawaii's unemployment rate to drift up into the low 3 percent range by the end of 1992.



Visitor Expenditure Revisions

All three elements of Hawaii's extraordinary economic expansion in the late 1980s - tourism, foreign investment, and construction — are under pressure in the 1990s. Growth in visitor arrivals carried forward much of the momentum of the economic recovery and expansion in Hawaii from 1983-87. Although visitor counts continued to rise after 1988, shifts in the visitor marketplace now revealed by improved data from the Hawaii Visitors Bureau (HVB) show that tourism's economic contribution in the state stalled in 1989 and 1990, as growth in visitor arrivals was dissipated by lower average daily expenditures of Japanese visitors. The Persian Gulf War further



stymied tourism as a growth element in first-half 1991.

The U.S. dollar's depreciation in the mid-1980s induced a one-time increase in the purchasing power of the home currencies of Japanese and other foreign visitors that translated into a transitory surge in the dollar value of average daily visitor expenditures among these groups, a surge which peaked around 1988. The subsequent adjustment of Japanese spending to the new exchange rates resulted in lower daily expenditure levels in 1989 and 1990, an outcome compounded by compositional shifts within the Japanese visitor segment toward lower-spending visitors and by reduced lengths of stay among both foreign and domestic visitor segments.

The new evidence of stagnating real visitor expenditure between 1988 and 1991 is consistent with stagnating hotel revenues, which were known to have been unchanged in real terms statewide since 1988. The stagnation is also consistent with the recent years' deceleration in real personal income growth in Hawaii, the drop in real GSP growth, and the slower growth apparent in a variety of indicators such as retail sales that could not be squared with the original visitor expenditure figures. Rather than sustaining the economic expansion after 1988, in real terms tourism barely sustained itself.

Adjusted for consumer price inflation, real visitor expenditure (in 1990 dollars) jumped 17.2 percent in 1988 to \$9.16 billion and rose only another 2.9 percent in 1989 to \$9.43 billion. Real visitor expenditure fell 0.2 percent in 1990 to \$9.41 billion and, based on the new HVB daily expenditure estimates, sank 5.1 percent in 1991 to \$8.93 billion. Bankoh's 1992 constant dollar forecast for visitor expenditure of \$9.30 billion (\$10.4 billion in current dollars) amounts to a anticipated 4.2 percent real increase in the coming year.

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itor expenditures (despite the continuing structural shifts that have hindered expenditure growth) will return to growth in 1992 and will re-establish a growth trend during the early 1990s. However, the restructuring in Hawaii's hotel industry, among transportation services providers, and in visitororiented retailing and other related sectors has only begun.

With tourism's economic role from 1988-91 deflated, the foundation of Hawaii's economic expansion during these years appears even more clearly, in retrospect, to have been the construction and investment boom of the period. In addition, emerging industries and growth in the services-producing sectors, much of which had nothing to do with tourism, can now claim credit for growth previously attributed to the visitor industry.

Bankoh forecasts a 4 percent real increase in total visitor expenditures during 1992. Though tourism indicators will exhibit performance tainted by an upward bias as the anniversary of the Gulf War passes, hidden in those data should be a restoration of tourism as a contributor to economic growth in Hawaii. HA

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Record-keeping Tips for Designers

The Association of Architectural Librarians, an affiliate of the American Institute of Architects. hosted a seminar on Records Management last fall. Mary Campbell Cooper was the leader for this seminar. She is a consultant from Boston specializing in records

management for architects and engineers. Her education includes a master's in education from Harvard University. She also earned a master's in library and information science from Simmons College in Boston.

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literature and samples, visual resources, marketing information and, administrative/financial files are some of the types of information that could be organized in an architect's/engineer's office.

When beginning a records management program, the two most important considerations are to obtain management support, and to designate one person in the firm as "records manager." This person should be detail oriented and be well-organized. Next, survey the types of information in the office and what systems are already in place.

Records management begins when the document is being created, i.e., during the job meeting, in the print room, at the CAD work station, or at the mail room. A filing system will help locate active project information quickly. The best way to track records is to mark the original with a "red X" and file it away. At the end of a project, you will then know which documents were copies and can be discarded.

Next, it is important to keep an inventory of your documents by cataloging and indexing them. Of critical importance is setting up a retention schedule, i.e., determining what to keep and when to discard it. If this system is not maintained, you will drown in paper.

After you have decided on a filing system, retention schedule and an indexing system, be sure to produce a policies and procedures manual. This will be critical should you need to prove to a judge that you have a viable records management program.

If you would like to know more about records management, or would be interested in attending a future seminar, contact Melina Renee at 988-4567 or Cheryl Zebrowski, 524-4200, both members of the Association of Architectural Librarians. HA

Honolulu Chapter Continues to Grow

Associate members

Ferdinand Pena Bautista earned a bachelor of science in architecture and is employed by Ink Architects, Inc. His hobbies include graphics, photography and basketball.

Peter Caderas attended an art school in Zurich, Switzerland and earned a degree in design, architecture and project management. He





Lee Manfredi

is employed by Media Five, is married to Beryl and likes cooking and collecting toy trains.

Keith Fugate graduated from Oklahoma State University and is

employed by Fritz Johnson-Architect.

Calvin M. Horio received an associate's degree from East Los Angeles College and is employed



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Lee Manfredi received a bachelor of science in fashion design in 1971 from the University of Hawaii and is presently working on a master of architecture at UH. She is employed by Philip K. White Associates. She has a 6-year old daughter, Chelsea, and likes long-distance running, skiing, sailing, scuba diving and English-style horseback riding.

Kyle K. Nakamoto received a bachelor of architecture from the University of Hawaii. Employed by Group 70 Limited, he enjoys art, architecture and Christian fellowship.

Florencio V. Paraon graduated from the University of Hawaii with a bachelor or architecture and is employed by Hideto Horiike + Associates, Inc. Favorite pastimes include architecture, art, animation, astronomy, skydiving, photography, bodyboarding, basketball and tennis.

Alena Delos Reyes earned a bachelor of architecture from the University of Hawaii and is employed by Bryce E. Uyehara, AIA, Inc. She lists arts and crafts, dancing hula and UH football as favorite pastimes.



Alena Delos Reyes

Patti K. Seay is employed by Wimberly Allison Tong & Goo. She received an associate of architecture from Southwest Community College in Milford, Nebraska. Aerobics, furniture refinishing, hiking and snow skiing are listed as favorite pastimes. A graduate of the University of Arizona at Tucson, **Sandra H. Stern** is employed by Wimberly Allison Tong & Goo. She likes drawing, painting, riding, working out, sailing and reading.



Sandra Stern

Michael H. Subiaga earned a bachelor of architecture from the University of Hawaii and works for Johnson Tsushima Luefsen Lowrey Inc. Volleyball, tennis, golf, music, graphic design and fine arts are among his favorite pastimes.

Akio Wada graduated from Musashi Institute of Technology in Tokyo, Japan with a bachelor of architecture and Columbia University in New York with a master of architecture. Employed by Okita, Kunimitsu & Associates, Inc., Wada is married and likes making models, sculpture and metal work.

Professional affiliate

Kimo K.F. Naauao is the manager of engineering services for The Gas Company (Gasco Inc.). He received an associate's degree in science from Honolulu Community College. He is married to Sue and they have three children, Grant, 13, Teri, 10 and Scott, 9. He enjoys spending time with his family.

Afaq Sarwar is employed by Martin & Bravo, Inc. He received a master of science from the University of Hawaii and a bachelor of science from the University of Engineering & Technology, Karachi, Pakistan. He and wife, Asiya, have a 2-year-old child, Haiya Momi. Sarwar enjoys reading, volleyball and running.



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New Products Product Forum Focuses on Porcelain Tiles

Insight, a product forum on the evolution of a new generation of award-winning porcelain tiles will be held Monday, Feb. 24 at the Ala Moana Hotel's Hibiscus Ballroom, co-sponsored by Central Pacific Supply/Tile Mart.

Program highlights will include a '92 color trend preview by Barbara Schirmeister, ASID, an internationally acclaimed member of the Interior Forecast Committee of the Color Association of the United States, and a past director of Inter-Society Color Council. She has served as color consultant for American-Standard, designed Lee Jofa's "Shibusa Collection," and currently is retained as design consultant for Crossville Ceramics, Wilsonart Laminates, Mannington, Pantone, Hunter-Douglas, Nora Rubber and others.

Also featured will be an introduction of Crossville Ceramic's new color series Byzantium, Mineral and Water, by the president of Crossville, Svend Hovmand.

This event, including a dinner buffet, is by invitation only; for more information, call Mike Ferguson or Les Chang at Central Pacific Supply, 839-1952. HA





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