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if not for you, for them.
Governor Askew has appointed Jette G. Hoxie, AIA, and reappointed Harry Burns, AIA to the Florida State Board of Architecture.

Hoxie practices architecture in Cocoa and Burns maintains his office in Tallahassee.

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July
August

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OSHA Documentation is Protection

Document everything. That is a lawyer's advice to architects and engineers who are trying to assess their responsibility—and potential liability—under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

The lawyer was Gerald W. Farquhar, a speaker at the AIA-sponsored conference, “The Architect, the Engineer, and OSHA,” held recently in Washington D.C.

Under OSHA, the design professional has three areas of responsibility, according to conference speaker David Golemon, a professional engineer, of Framingham, Mass. These areas involve him as an employer whose workplace must conform to OSHA standards; as an employer who sends employees to building sites; and as the designer for a client whose building must comply with the Act.

It is the last two which are most likely to cause problems—problems, Farquhar said, which can be largely avoided by thorough documentation of attempts to comply with OSHA in the design and construction phases of projects.

Farquhar is consulting attorney to the Office of Professional Liability Research for Victor O. Schinnerer and Co. Inc., the national underwriting managers for the AIA and NSPE sponsored professional liability insurance program. He advised designers to communicate fully with clients to determine the final use of the building. They should do this for clients who will use the building for their own employees, where the client intends to lease the building the designer should determine the tenants' uses as well as he can. In this way the designer can do as much as possible to make the building free of OSHA violations. Should violations later be alleged or cited, the designer will be able to demonstrate his efforts to design a complying building, thus decreasing his chances of being held liable. In addition, very early in the project the designer should notify clients of his and their own responsibilities under OSHA and advise clients of possible costs involved in OSHA compliance. Every transaction should be documented in writing and filed.

To avoid possible liability for an OSHA violation on the job site, the designer should make his own employees fully aware of OSHA provisions. (The designer's responsibility to become fully familiar with OSHA provisions was stressed throughout the conference.)

If an architect's or engineer's representative observes a possible on-site violation by the contractor (by law and contract the party responsible for safety and health on the building site) he should immediately note the violation, relay this information to the job superintendent and leave the site. The client should then be informed of these actions. In almost every case the client should insist that the contractor correct the violation.

These actions also should be fully documented, and the procedure should be followed for every job on which OSHA standards apply.

The significance of Farquhar's remarks lie, of course, in OSHA's complexity. Also, as Jasper Hawkins, chairman of the AIA Codes and Standards Committee, pointed out, design professionals encounter problems with OSHA's retroactive provisions, its language and interpretation, its appeals and consultation procedures, its provisions for establishing state occupational and occupant safety. These factors make it hard for the design professional to exercise his judgement to come up with the best results, Hawkins said.

AIA, the engineering societies, and other groups in the construction industry are working with legislators and with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to alleviate the problems. The need for continuing dialogue in this area was stressed by Alan Burch, director of the Department of Safety of the International Union of Operating Engineers, and by most of the speakers from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Another to stress this point was Rep. William A. Steiger (R.-Wis.), co-author of the Act. Input from the design professions is needed badly, he said, to improve the law; he pointed out also the special responsibility of the design professional to know what it means to have a safe work-place, one free from structural hazards, toxic substances, damaging noise, and the like.

Meanwhile, however, Steiger told the audience, OSHA is "here to stay," and while it will certainly be amended, it will not be significantly changed.

In addition, the architect/engineer can expect "more inspectors and inspections, greater probability of random inspection, and more state inspectors with stronger enforcement authority," according to Thomas C. Brown, director of Federal and State Operations of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Brown was one of a group of speakers from OSHA who described the law and its administration—the standards themselves, the structure of OSHA, state OSHA programs, target programs and inspection priorities, variance procedures, training, consultation and appeal mechanisms, and the like. In addition, the functions of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, and independent adjudication group established under the Act, were described by Richard Wise, executive director.

The chief among the OSHA contingent was Chain Robbins, deputy assistant Secretary of Labor and administrator of OSHA. He introduced an international note to the proceedings by describing a recent trip to Japan during which he and other Labor Department representatives studied the new Japanese occupational safety and health act. Robbins and the group also invited a number of industries to see the Japanese law in action.

In addition to the AIA, the conference was sponsored by the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Consulting Engineers Council of the U.S. (as of July 1, the American Consulting Engineers Council, and the National Society of Professional Engineers). More than 300 architects and engineers attended.
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Gutmann, Dragash & Matz, Architects Inc., based in Sanford, Florida, has been in existence 2½ years since taking over the professional responsibilities of John A. Burton, A.I.A. following his death in 1970. In this brief time, Carl Gutmann, John Dragash and Richard Matz, together with Charles Hendrick (partner in charge of office management) have been able to build a reputation for handling large projects with efficiency and imagination.

The philosophy for office growth as well as project planning is based on one underlying concept: careful planning with maximum input from all those affected whether client, consultant or employee.

"By maintaining an air of easy two-way communication within the office, employees are better able to understand what is expected of them and make their own decisions. Job captains are encouraged to participate in client meetings. With a greater understanding of deadlines and scheduling, they are better equipped to get the job done and justly feel that they are an important part of the architectural process."

1. John Dragash — Director of production.
2. Carl Gutmann — Director of design.
4. Fran Shaw — Production.
5. Kevin Spolski — Production.
7. Charles Hendrick — Director of management.
8. Howard Driver — Production.
9. B. L. Winner — Field representative.
10. Lin Yan-Tsu — Production.
12. Debbie Wagner — Secretary.
14. Dicki Christensen — Secretary.
little importance is placed upon personnel titles in the office since individuals are allowed to take such responsibility as they can handle and develop themselves in many areas.

The administrative aspect of architecture must be carried out with the utmost efficiency to allow the creative aspect of architecture to flourish. We try to maintain an architectural organization flexible enough to meet any design challenge by eliminating unnecessary organizational constraints.”

There are no barriers at GDM between principals and staff. Gutmann, Dragash & Matz are not far removed from the problems faced by their staff (the average age in the firm is thirty-three) and thus there is good rapport between them.

The latest equipment and methods are employed to eliminate repetitive and non-creative work leaving architectural teams free to treat each project as unique and solve its problems accordingly. CONTINUED
SEMINOLE COUNTY COURTHOUSE. top — incorporates heat absorbing dark-tinted glass screens outside the building skin. bottom — one of two large courtrooms.
A computer system is utilized for purposes of identifying all direct project costs. All phases of each project are compared to the time budget allotted and, if required, the necessary adjustments are made. Office personnel are kept informed as to the cost status as it relates to the individual assignments. The objective is to computerize as many bookkeeping operations as is practicable for a seventeen member firm.

All engineering is accomplished through consultants. GDM is currently working with consultants as far away as Cleveland by means of the Telecopier which transmits drawings instantaneously between architect and consultant. This process not only allows maximum tailoring of design-team to project and exposure to new ideas but simplifies the basic office organization allowing architects more time to spend on architecture.

"We consider the interplay of ideas between architect and consultants or joint-venture associates to be healthy for the profession as well as for the project.

By streamlining the communication process between architect and consultant, the right consultant is matched to each project wherever he may be without hindering rapid transfer of ideas.

Partners are thus able to spend a greater percentage of their time as part of the team rather than administrators.

As with employees, clients are allowed to take an active part in any process which affects them.

"We like to get clients more involved in the programming and schematic design phases of large projects and, because of this, have been able to minimize some of the problems inherent in working with committees."

CONTINUED
GDM has followed the philosophy that the more participation in programming by the future users of the building, the more likely the building will be used in the way for which it was designed.

As in the case of Redbug Elementary School, the first meetings were held with all department heads to determine major functional requirements. These people were encouraged to participate in trial and error diagramming of possible building relationships. GDM did not strictly impose its concept of what it thought the school should be, nor did it accept the school board's written "program" as gospel. Rather, it attempted to function as a moderator and interpreter for actual user ideas. When, with the help of the architect, the basic functional relationships were decided upon, this process was repeated with each department and its staff.

A final design arrived at through this method is a definite product of client input and architect guidance and expertise. While this process is time-consuming for the architect in the early stages, it eliminates many of the changes and most of the "second guessing" which normally ensues in large projects.

Upon completion of the project, the users find few unfortunate surprises. The orientation and adaptation period is greatly reduced because of their key role in the design process. At Redbug Elementary School there was a more conscious attempt by the teachers to use the building in the way it was designed to function because of their sharing in its creation. CONTINUED
REDBUG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, Seminole County, Florida. The unusual functional arrangement arrived at through client/architect programming was integrated into a standard rectangular grid system with no free-standing columns in the classroom areas.

MEDIA CENTER, REDBUG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.
NIAGARA FALLS PLAZA COMPETITION. Designed in association with Foster, Herbert and Associates, Landscape Architects.

GDM uses study models extensively as both a design and presentation tool.

This process has been used successfully on other projects such as First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Seminole County and Seminole Junior College which was planned in association with John A. Burton, A.I.A.

"Our initial goal at GDM was to organize an architectural staff small enough to allow flexibility without unwieldy organization but geared to handle large projects. Now that we have accomplished this, we are looking forward to building our own office building through our recently organized GDM Development Corporation."
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Interface 4 is designing a new city for the hundreds of thousands expected to migrate to the Walt Disney World area.

Interface 4 is a student-managed design studio in the University of Florida’s Department of Architecture and was formed to study the “Disney World Impact Area.”

Taking into consideration ecological, mineral and soil systems as well as socio-economic and transportation problems of the expected residents, the students began studying the area best suited for development of a new residential complex, said Isam Aljabori, a recent master’s degree graduate and director of the studio.

“We initiated work in search of proper criteria on which to base planning development and architectural decisions for the area around Disney World,” Aljabori said.

“The work of the Interface 4 studio is not the stereotyped theoretical exercise of students but a useful accumulation of knowledge and sound considerations.” Harry C. Merritt, chairman of graduate design, said.

Importance of the study and its recommendations are intensified not only by expected growth but also by ecological factors and their effect on the southern part of Florida.

The waters of the Kissimmee River basin form a major supply to Lake Okeechobee, the Gold Coast and Everglades. Large portions of the Central Florida area are primary recharge land for aquifers and disruption of the delicate balance would create severe damage to most of the state, Aljabori said.

Architects from the Orlando area have been cooperating on the study and have given invaluable assistance, he added. Members of the Kingdom of Oz, a group of landowners interested in proper
development of their property, also are supporting the work.

"A base of information now has been collected and arranged in an array immediately available for utilization. Basic research also has been conducted to produce information previously unavailable," Aljabori said.

Primary concern has been given to development and refinement of a "working methodology" to analyze and evaluate natural and man-made systems.

"We feel the architect needs this methodology to perform successfully in a society which rapidly is becoming dependent on environmentally-sound planning and development," Aljabori said.

Several months were spent mapping data obtained through research at territorial and regional scales to establish relationships between various natural systems and to examine them in relation to man-made physical systems.

"Within nature, certain systems are closely related to each other. For example, a particular type of vegetation generally is associated with a particular type of soil. Similar examples of compatibility become evident at state and regional levels.

"These types of comparisons were a prerequisite to evaluation," the graduate student said.

It was assumed in making the analysis natural systems have priority over others, with food and water systems highest.

Dark-to-light areas representing critical tolerance were produced as overlays of area maps. The natural systems mapped were water and vegetation land suitable for urbanization, soil suitable for agriculture and natural recharge areas. Overlays of existing food systems, paved areas and major planned developments also were compiled.

The lightest area — therefore the area most tolerant to development — was near the intersection of Interstate 4 and U.S. 27.

"Dark areas don't preclude urbanization," Aljabori said, "but construction in these areas is encroaching on national systems and modifications would have to be made."

He said validity of the overlay method depends on accuracy and completeness of existing information and the number of conditions taken into consideration.

Development plans include areas of natural lands which should be conserved. Aljabori said the open lands prevent urban sprawl and encroachment of critical environmental areas.

Test models of the area were evaluated by interdisciplinary planning terms. Energy experts prepared analog computer models to strengthen data validity.

Power supply, sewage disposal and water supply were used to give some guidelines of the carrying capacity of areas determined to be best suited for development.

Two concepts were developed. A low density city of approximately 55,000 people could be "carried" as could a high density city of nearly 125,000 people with a two-tap water system (one potable and the other for non-consumption purposes).

Further study will continue on interrelationships of people and their social and economic effects on design.

Government planners and area developers were given a presentation recently to introduce them to the new methodology of deciding where man should and shouldn't build.

Preliminary acceptance by professionals has been exceptional but only time will tell the true significance of Interface 4 benefits.
Test models of cities to accommodate the expected influx of more than 100,000 people into the Walt Disney World area were made by University of Florida students in the Interface studio. The design of the model city took into account interaction of all phases of natural and man-made systems. This model is a high density city utilizing a dual tap water system — one tap for drinking water and another for all other purposes.
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