

ARCHnews



Rod Kelley Elementary Library - Gilroy Unified School District - Gilroy, CA

Built in 1987, Rod Kelley Elementary School has undergone several interim classroom expansions but the library represents the first permanent addition. The existing library was undersized and did not have the technological capabilities required for a 21st century learning environment. By building a new, freestanding library building, we were able to create a place that satisfies the district's library goals, integrates technology into the instructional spaces, and will double as the future campus hub for the upper-grades. It defines a second entry and hub for the campus. The responsive landscape design connects the new structure to the existing campus, while providing seating for outdoor assemblies and community events. The intermediate zone of planters and concrete seat walls create a "soft edge" that also doubles as an outdoor reading space. The new library goes beyond book storage to become a center for gathering and a creative environment that inspires.

The design taps into the sense of mystery that books can provide by incorporating a series of diverse reading spaces which harken back to the "cabinet of curiosities." Two contrasting volumes follow separate axes to create a dynamic intersection. A vernacular barn aligns with the street grid, which ties the library to its agricultural context. The skewed, modern box follows the school's grid and aesthetics while providing views to the surrounding hills. Two custom book walls dissect these volumes and are then eroded to form openings for light and inhabitation. The barn forms a grand room for instruction, while the box is broken into a collection of nooks for children to read. Through the integration of design and technology, the building provides indoor and outdoor spaces to facilitate and maximize student learning and inspiration. The clean window and trim details, combined with the oversized signage, contribute to this playful and child-centric design.

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Architect: Gray Dougherty, AIA, LEED AP (Dougherty + Dougherty)

Electrical: Mohan Sabapathy (TMAD Taylor & Gaines)

Cost: Sandy Gray (Cumming) Structural: Tim Heiman (KPFF) **Mech/Plumb:** Gary Hennings (H&M Mechanical Group)

Landscape: Bob Stone (NUVIS)
General Contractor: Kent Construction
Photographer: Kris Knutson

President's Letter

AIA East Bay

a chapter of The American Institute of Architects

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Editorial contributions and correspondence to the chapter are welcome. All material submitted for publication must be in electronic form either via e-mail or CD. Microsoft Word versions 5 and Text files are supported.

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2015 AIA Convention

attended my first AIA convention in Atlanta recently and it reminded me why I wanted to be an architect. For those that did not attend, allow me to recap. There were keynote speeches, workshops and panel presentations and the expo. The expo is the ginormous showroom for manufacturers of building materials and services. Many had elaborate booths and exhibits that probably cost more than some of our projects. There were manufacturers we've all heard of, Oldcastle glass or Grace Roofing prod-

ucts and lesser known manufacturers such as Door Saver, door stop/hinge products. There were at least four different bike rack manufacturers exhibiting in the expo. The expo was HUGE! It took a concerted effort over the three days just to see all of the booths let alone get engaged with the exhibitors and learn more about specific products.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Malvin Whang, AIA Chapter President

Architects specify products and to the manufacturers and vendors, we are the first line of customers. I spent some time with a small manufacturer of a marker board system. The rep and I spent a little bit of time chatting as I had an interest in marker boards and systems. However, looking at the system, it was all function and lacked some form. The rails were visible and the final installation looked too much like a contraption rather than a finished product. I explained to the rep that while the functionality was great, the aesthetic was terrible and it could not be specified in its current state. Architects need to demand more from manufacturers to innovate and deliver products that meet our needs.

It was when I took time to go out to the High Museum in Atlanta that I remembered why I wanted to be an architect. One of the earlier works of Richard Meier, the High Museum, recently had an addition completed with Renzo Piano and I reveled in the architecture. I enjoyed each masterful detail as I took in the space. The light and forms were a real contrast to the grind of the convention with its expo and exhibits and panel presentations. It occurred to me that all of those things back at the convention center were to support what we do so we can deliver projects like the High Museum.

As I noted, this was my first AIA convention. I'm not sure I'd go again for the expo, presentations or business meeting. But any chance I get to be excited about what I can do as an architect, I'll be there.

library, see cover



ArchNews

NCARB Tackles the Great "Intern" Title Debate

he National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) will work with U.S. licensing boards and the architect community to implement the recommendations of its Future Title Task Force: restrict regulatory language to post-licensure status only and remove use of "intern" terminology.

The Proposal

Washington, D.C. — The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) will embark on a new initiative to sunset the usage of the term "intern" as a way to describe those who are working to become architects versus those who are already licensed architects.

The new term? There isn't one. Just don't use "intern."

"Architects are those who have met all the requirements to become licensed in states and jurisdictions throughout the United States," said NCARB President Dale McKinney, FAIA, NCARB. "Everyone else is not an architect. But their status also doesn't need a regulatory title such as 'intern' or any similar reference. This has become a term that has been perceived as negative by many in the architecture communi-

a term that really does not fully value the work that aspiring architects bring to the profession."

McKinney formed a Future Title Task Force in 2014 to come up with a solution to the profession's titling debate—an issue he calls "fraught with controversy." He chose the Council's Past President Blake Dunn, AIA, NCARB, to lead the group, comprised of architects and architect candidates including leaders in various architectural collateral organizations.

The task force carefully debated the issue for many months, finally coming to the conclusion that there is no agreed-upon terminology for professionals on the path to licensure. At the same time, the task force recommended that all variations of "intern" are no longer reflective of the pre-licensure population.

"We felt this was the right moment in time to tackle this issue," McKinney said. "If we don't tackle it now, then when?"

NCARB is planning a series of initiatives, which will include proposing changes to NCARB Model Law and guidelines. These changes could, in turn, lead to consideration by the 54 U.S. licensing boards to remove "intern" from existing rules and regulations. Any Model Law proposal would be addressed in a resolution requiring a majority vote by representatives of the licensing boards at a future NCARB Annual Business Meeting. Implementation would not occur unless a jurisdiction adopts the Model Law change or makes some other change through amending its own laws, rules, or regulations to remove the word.

In the meantime, NCARB Chief Executive Officer Michael Armstrong indicates NCARB will begin making plans to remove "intern" from its own communications and correspondence. A future action, subject to review by the NCARB Board, is likely to involve the renaming of its Intern Development Program (IDP).

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(continued)

Building Code Issues



25th Anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)



Kerwin Lee, AIA, CASp ICC - Certified Accessibility Inspector and Plan Examiner ICC - Certified Building Plan Examiner kleecodes01@gmail.com

Steven R Winkel, FAIA, CASp The PREVIEW Group, Inc. Architects providing regulatory solutions

Kerwin says:

It has been nearly 25 years (1991) since the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Many of today's practicing designers are not aware that this act was signed into law, or they hadn't even yet been born. Although the law was enacted on July 26, 1990, the history of disabled requirements dates further back. Discrimination against people with disabilities would not be addressed by the Federal Government until 1973 when Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act became law for federally funded projects. California was one of the first to have disabled access requirements written into their Building Code back in 1981. Much of what was used as the basis for the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Guidelines came from California.

There is still a lot of misunderstanding on what the ADA is and what the guidelines are. Compliance with the applicable disabilities access requirements is not all or just ADA, but includes the Fair Housing Act (FHA) for dwelling and local (California Building Code) requirements. This is why we have Chapters 11A/Privately Funded Dwellings and 11B/Public Accommodation to reflect the two different laws.

The ADA is not a building code. Although parts of it appear like building regulations, the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) and the 2010 Standards are only guidelines for compliance with a Civil Right Acts. The ADA covers far more than the built environment, it includes employment and things that building designers do not normally or indirectly deal with.

The following are some common questions asked about the ADA:

- Enforcement The enforcement of the ADA is only through the Department of Justice (DOJ) and by law suits. There is no agency that does plan review for compliance with the ADA. Compliance rests mainly with the owner, but because the designer is an agent to the owner they will almost always be a party in the case.
- Historic Buildings The 2010 Standards do address historic building, much like Part 8 of Title 24
 California Historical Building Code (CHBC). This section does provide for a more lenient approach to compliance to preserve historical features.
- Adaptability vs. Accessible Under the ADA there is little mention of "adaptable" elements. This term
 mainly came from the FHA for cabinets within a dwelling unit. This term has never been defined and
 should not be used.
- Evolution/Changes to Regulations It took nearly 20 years between the original ADAAG and the 2010 Standards for the guidelines to be changed. There have been other additions for children's recreational facilities and public entities. What continues are law suits with case histories that designers may be held accountable for (i.e. lines of sight associated with standing patrons in assembly venues).
- Code Certification Within the ADA, the DOJ has the power to certify code as complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). To date only a handful of codes have this title. The DOJ has stated that compliance with the IBC for dwellings is a "Safe Harbor." This means compliance with the IBC complies with the FHA. The IBC is not certified as complying with the ADA.

(continued on page 9)



Judhajit Chakraborty. Assoc. AIA, LEED® AP WSP Built Ecology

An Introduction to the WELL Building Standard

As a continuation to my last article, this month's article will focus on the newest baby in Building Environmental Standards, the Well Building Standard. This was another hot topic at the Center for Built Environment's bi annual symposium that was held in April 2015 at UC Berkeley. A whole afternoon session was dedicated to WELL, LEED and Living Building Challenge building metrics.

Though we are all very much aware of LEED and slowly but surely getting acquainted with Living Building Challenge, WELL Building Standard brings to the table a whole new level of qualitative metrics aiming exclusively at human health and wellness. The WELL Building Standard is founded by DELOS living, a private for profit organization that does research, consulting,

real estate development and innovative solutions for the built environment. Furthermore, they have big names such as Deepak Chopra, Leonardo DiCaprio, Rick Fredrizzi (CEO, USGBC), Jason McLennan (CEO, International Living Future Institute), Nicholas LaRusso (Director of Mayo Clinic) et al. in its advisory board and also has been endorsed by none other than former President Bill Clinton.

So, what is the WELL Building Standard about?

"The WELL Building Standard sets performance requirements in seven categories relevant to occupant health in the built environment – Air, Water, Nourishment, Light, Fitness, Comfort and Mind. WELL Certified™ spaces can help create a built environment that improves the nutrition, fitness, mood, sleep patterns, and performance of its occupants"- Well Building Standard. It marries the best practices in design and construction with evidence-based health and wellness interventions.

Similar to LEED, it is based on performance and requires a passing score in each of the above mentioned seven categories which involves comprehensive documentation and an onsite audit. Similar to LEED, there are three levels of certification- Silver, Gold and Platinum. The standard currently can be applied to three types of projects: new construction and major renovations; tenant improvement; and core and shell development. The certification process platform is provided by GBCI (Green Building Certification Inc.) which administers the LEED processes as well.

An interesting aspect of this standard lies in its connection to the human body systems and that adherence to the standard would benefit the human body. The WELL Building Standard addresses factors that are vital to the healthy functioning of the cardiovascular system, digestive system, endocrine system, immune system, integumentary system (skin, hair and nails), muscular system, nervous system, reproductive system, respiratory systems, skeletal systems and urinary systems.

For example, under the Air Category – The intent is to achieve medically validated performance-based thresholds for healthy indoor air quality. This intent calls for:

- Effective air cleaning and treatment practices, including particle filters, UV sanitation, and activated carbon air filters.
- Ideal air change rates and air distribution.
- Continual air quality measurement tied to air changes with feedback to the user.
- Minimization of source chemicals or pathogens in furniture, cleaning products, or other indoor uses.
- Sound design practices to avoid trapping contaminants or creating indoor air problems.
- Construction protocol to protect ducts and indoor air quality during construction.

Adherence to these factors may improve upper respiratory health, allergies and asthma, chronic fatigue, eye irritations, headaches and focus issues, odor control, multiple chemical sensitivities etc.

Another interesting feature is that a WELL Certification is valid for three years after which it has to under go a recertification process to verify that the building is performing according to the standard and a certification can be renewed.

The WELL Building Standard doesn't mandate reduction in energy or water or consumption of any resources. It solely focuses on good air and water quality, good nourishment, balance of the human circadian rhythm, fitness, and design strategies that promote positive and optimal mind and comfort conditions. It claims to be harmonious to LEED and Living Building Challenge. For sure, the WELL standard has the funding and big names to push it forward and to some extent it is gaining momentum as we can see its participation in all major AEC events. We well may see hospitals and corporate giants embracing the WELL standard in the near future.

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CoolTechStuff



Larry Mortimer, AIA lmort@kmort.com

At Maker Faire 2015 (5/16/2015) I had a chance to test drive Hewlett Packard's new combination scanner and touch screen desktop computer called the Sprout. It's part of what HP calls its "Blended Reality Initiative" and is a joint project between HP, Microsoft, Intel, and 3M.

HP Sprout



What is it? It's a combination 23" touchscreen desktop computer, a 2D/3D scanner, a large touch pad (HP calls it a Touch Mat), and a projector to project images onto the Touch Mat.

System Requirements: Windows 8.

What does it cost? \$1899.99.

How does it Work? It works like an ordinary Windows touch screen computer, but with the additional advantage of a large touch pad with an image projected on it that acts as a second touch screen display. Both displays are manipulatable with your finger or any capacitive stylus. Sprout also has a built in scanner that can scan 2D or 3D objects. To scan an object you simply place it on the Touch Mat, tap an icon, and the scanned image appears projected onto the Touch Mat. From there you can use the usual touch gestures to move, rotate, or resize the scanned image. 3D objects with hidden surfaces require additional scans in different positions.



Key Features:

- Computer has 1080p 23" monitor, 8GB Ram, 1TB SSHD
- Adonis Jot Pro Stylus included
- 20", 1024x768 pixel projected image on Touch Mat
- Touch Mat is removable, and is magnetically docked to base of the unit
- 14.6 megapixel camera
- Intel RealSense 3D camera
- 10/100/1000 BaseT network, Bluetooth, and dual band Wirelessc



Pros: Very intuitive to use and lots of display real estate. Very fast response time.

Cons: Only works with Windows and 3D scanner still needs some work.

Conclusion: Sprout is like having a desktop PC, a second screen, a 20" tablet, and a 2D/3D scanner all integrated into one package. I particularly liked the Touch Mat with the image projected on it. One thing I didnot get to do was to try other third party software on it, so before you go out and buy one, be sure the software you want to use will work.

More Information at: http://store.hp.com/webapp/wcs/stores/servlet/us/en/mdp/desktops/sprout-byhp-204036--1

Members in the News

BKBC Wins Award





Thanks to our team, collaborators and clients, **BKBC Architects** has been awarded "2015's Most Innovative Business Leaders" by U.K. based 'AI Global Media Limited,' an international publishing group publishing the magazines "Acquisition International," "Wealth & Finance International," and "DealFeed International."

Sanjiv Bhandari, AIA, FIIA

the award

How Sanjiv Bhandari, AIA, FIIA, President & CEO of **BKBC Architects** started and nurtured the firm to be a 'Global Design Firm' is covered on page-24 of April Issue of 'Acquisitions International'. http://www.acquisition-intl.com/2015-ai-

5/16/15 Tour of Studio Bondy's new Residence Hall at the Guide Dogs forthe Blind, San Rafael.













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Rangxian Feng, Feb 24, 1922 - April 23, 2015,

Mr. Feng was an architect whose career spanned China and the US. He died at 93 in John Muir Hospital, Walnut Creek, CA. Born and educated in Shanghai, he practiced architecture for 60 years, with the final 10 years at the architectural firm FCA in San Francisco.

He survived by his wife of 67 years Yuzhong Li, his great grand son, grandchildren, son and daughter in laws, daughter Banwen and sons Tianqiu of Melbourne, Australia and Tian Feng, FAIA of AIA East Bay Chapter.

Share memories and express condo

www.legacy.com/obituaies/RangxianFeng or at: www.oakparkhillschapel.com. Learn more about his life at: www.FengRangxian.info

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(continued on page 9)

Firm Profile: Miroglio Architecture + Design

iroglio Architecture + Design (M.a.+d) is a small firm founded here in Oakland in 1993. M.a.+d.'s deeply held conviction is that the firm can be an ongoing laboratory for the investigation of ideas, carried out in the context of architecture, furniture design, and related design disciplines.

Joel Miroglio, AIA, principal and founder of Miroglio Architecture + Design, completed his undergraduate studies at Cal Poly University in San Luis Obispo, California. He continued his education at Yale University, where he was awarded a Graham Foundation Grant for furniture design, and obtained a Master of Architecture degree in 1986. He was awarded a graduate fellowship for study in Rome, Italy, where he attended courses at the University of Rome, and undertook an independent project to study urban morphology.

Drawing and the design process have formed the backbone of the firm's practice as it has evolved over the years. M.a.+d. has found the evolution of the computer to be a beautiful extension (rather than replacement) of the drawing/design process. The ability to quickly study and refine ideas, which the computer provides, is wonderful, but all M.a.+d. projects still begin with a pencil and paper. The exploration of new materials and fabrication processes has helped shape the design of the firm's architectural projects and furniture/objects, which are often prototyped in their in-house workshop.

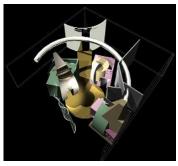
M.a.+d. has been honored with over thirty international design awards, including AIA awards, and was selected by North American Architects to show its work at the 2006 Quito Design Biennale in Ecuador.

The firm has executed commissions for a wide variety of building types around the country. An interest in a varied practice has resulted in projects ranging from large office and institutional buildings to tiny interiors, both commercial and residential, with budgets both large and small. They try to bring the same idea-based artistic intention to all their projects, regardless of the type or budget. The resulting projects and drawings have been featured in national and international publications and books, and their drawings are included in private collections on both coasts. M.a.+d. furniture has been featured on the Discovery Channel Program Knowzone, and can be found at the Huntington Museum in San Marino, California.

The firm hopes to continue this exploration, gently nudging the "envelope," always with an eye toward making an interesting contribution to the built environment.



Pencil sketch of San Carlo Alle Quattro Fontane, Rome Italy, by Joel Miroglio.



Computer model of Freemerchant.com Corporate Headquarters, Emeryville, California.



Interior detail of Freemerchant.com Corporate Headquarters, Emeryville, California.



Corner detail of Napa Community Bank Building, Napa, California.

Member Profile: John J. Amanat, AIA



Tr. Amanat is currently Director of Construction at Greystar Development responsible for new multi-family construction in Northern California and the Pacific Northwest. Prior to joining Greystar, Mr. Amanat was Assistant Construction Manager at BRE Properties, Inc., responsible for the construction of new multi-family projects in the Bay area. He is a licensed architect in the State of California with over 30 years of experience as an architect and construction manager. Previously, he held positions as Project Manager with Mithun Partners, Inc. and Associate Principal with Perkins Eastman Architects, overseeing dozens of senior living projects along the west coast including inde-

pendent living, assisted living, skilled nursing and continued care retirement communities. Mr. Amanat also served as Capital Construction Manager for Bellevue School District, in Bellevue, Washington, overseeing over \$250 million in school additions and new construction as part of a \$320 million bond measure. In addition, Mr. Amanat was involved in the design and construction of several high profile projects in Vancouver, British Columbia including Vancouver International Airport, Vancouver Public Library, YWCA Hotel, and several high-rise mixed-use condominium projects with retail for Concord Pacific Developments. He has also served on California State Building Commission advisory committees during recent code review cycles. Mr. Amanat is a 1984 graduate of the Washington University School of Architecture in St. Louis, Missouri.

(CODES continued from page 4)

Back in 2003, the Certified Access Specialist (CASp) program was created in California and is designed to meet the public's need for experienced, trained, and tested individuals who can inspect buildings and sites for compliance with applicable state and federal construction-related accessibility standards. The intent of this program was to increase the level of awareness, understanding and enforcement of the building regulations for disabled accessibility. That is why your state architectural license requires a minimum of 5-hours of continuing education directly associated with disabled accessibility. This act also requires all plans/designs be reviewed by a CASp person for compliance. It was intended that all building departments have a CASp person either on staff or available for plan review. The latest count from the division of the state architects office who administers CASp, is 607 certified CASp people. From the October exam, only 17% of people who took the exams (both open and closed book portions) passed. What does that say about the program or the material needed to pass the exam?

When it comes to the ADA, do not certify compliance with the ADA even if you are a Certified Access Special program (CASp) by the State. As a designer, always stay within your area of expertise. You are not a Civil Rights lawyer. Your first responsibility is compliance with the applicable local building regulations, which is normally the CBC and any local amendments. Compliance with the CBC will bring you very close to compliance with the ADA.





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Walnut Creek
Phillip Volkmann, AIA
Design Review Commission (Chair



library, see cover

The Dougherty + Dougherty design team used CHPS criteria to make the following design decisions:

- The library responds to its local environment through solar orientation and natural ventilation.
- All electric lighting uses a daylight harvesting system to minimize unnecessary light output. Sensors automatically dim lighting if they receive data that the daylight is bright enough to light the building. Large north facing glazing and a diffuse skylight provide abundant reading light that rarely needs to be supplemented with electric lighting.
- The building plan positions the utility core and restrooms on the west side, eliminating intense summer afternoon solar heat gain.
- Materials were chosen based on their recycled content and MEP systems on their energy and water saving capabilities.
- Native landscaping requires minimal irrigation and the irrigation controller includes a rain sensing feature.
- All building and site storm water is filtered through pervious pavers and retention swales, and then treated on site.
- Educational signage teaches students about the sustainable aspects of the building.





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