



HOPKINS
FOODSERVICE
SPECIALISTS, INC.

SF330 ON THE HORIZON

Standard forms 254/ 255 are on their way to extinction. The new SF330 form, designed to combine the two, expands essential information, eliminates redundancy, limits length, and facilitates electronic usage. Last January an ad-hoc committee of se-



nior personnel from GSA, Army Corps, NavFEC, NASA, and (over)

CONTACT HOPKINS

NEW YORK CITY
280 Madison Ave.
Suite 1110
New York, NY 10016
212.679.9293 tel.
212.545.9462 fax

WASHINGTON, D.C.
7906 MacArthur
Suite 100
CabinJohn, MD
20818
301.320.9200 tel.
301.320.9202 fax

WEBSITE
hopkins-fs.com

E-MAIL
lynn@dc-hfs.com

Dear Associate,

Do you sometimes feel like there is a bulls-eye on your back? The water mark beneath it is the American flag. My knee-jerk reaction to this sensation (panic) reminded me about the article I had written years ago called Chaos Management. But knowing about the physics of chaos, the relationships of atoms and fields, and that there is ultimate order arising from chaos, doesn't help me to control this intimidating force.

The more useful image that comes to mind, is the image of walking on water. Granted, most people can't believe that Jesus actually walked on the raging sea to get to his friends, and especially that Peter, a more normal person, was able to do it too (if only for a few steps.) But the kind of mind over matter that Jesus and Peter may have employed to walk on water can help us to continue being American (open, productive, and positive) albeit with targets on our backs. To walk on water one must achieve a sense of inner peace and direction despite all circumstances; a characteristic of greatness.

Great people are motivated by a strong will to achieve. They muster what they can in the way of talent, intelligence, and discipline, to overcome obstacles, and they persevere.

I asked many of you who you thought was the greatest living American architect. The names Meier, Ghery, and Pei came more frequently than any others for their creativity, but Robert Berkebile, FAIA won my contest. After reading his story I hope you will agree.

I think Berkebile learned how to walk on water, and more importantly I think the example of his response to calamity can be used to teach us how to walk on water too.

Meet you at the beach!

Lynn

The Greatest Living American Architect: Robert Berkebile, FAIA

The heart of each and every architect and student of architecture skipped a beat on the night of July 17, 1981 when The Hyatt Hotel causeway collapsed in Kansas City, MO. Screams of fear and anguish emanated from both the doomed and those destined to live through it. Among the rescuers on the scene was Bob Berkebile the archi-

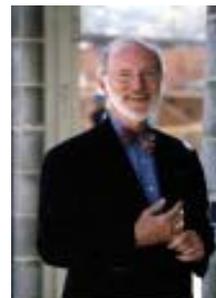
tect whose firm had recently turned over the building with tremendous pride to gleeful owners and managers who were busy filling it with comforts, and customers.



On 9/11 Bob Berkebile heard the news that a plane flew into the World Trade Center while lecturing students on sustainable design. After the class he drove home. In the car Bob turned to NPR and heard about the second plane and the collapse. Memories of the sights and smells of the Hyatt collapse, having never left his being, now rushed forth overwhelming Bob and he cried. Yet his own disaster had been an epiphany in his life. Had the hell of it and the years that followed never happened, his contribution to architecture and to the environment may not have been.

The horrific vision of death and suffering made Bob wonder whether through his design he had, unintentionally, but in fact, killed. Failure-analysis experts and attorneys answered the who-what questions of the structural failure, but even if he hadn't killed, how was his work impacting human lives, neighborhoods and the environment? The gross exaggeration of death and disaster forced Bob to examine the effects of the design of buildings and communities on social, economic and environmental vitality. Bob's partners agreed to support him during the years that followed the catastrophe to focus on the investigation, litigation, and his own research.

Bob's first stop was to the Rocky Mountain Institute where physicist Amory Lovins was studying large pattern efficiency. It was there that Bob learned that he was a novice in a large international network of people asking similar questions about building effects on human and natural resources. His next step was to the AIA where he challenged them to consider these questions and so the Committee On The (over)



F.Y.I.

FOOD SERVICE PLANNING AND ENGINEERING
Summer 2002

GREAT WORKS

A good reputation is gained one day at a time!

WORKPLACE

*Einhorn Yaffee Prescott - Moorehead Federal Building
Saint Elizabeths Hospital
Gensler, Fox & Fowle,
Renzo Piano -
The New York Times
Kling Lindquist -
FDA - White Oak
Johnson & Johnson
Michael Graves Architect -
U.S. Embassy, Seoul
Skidmore Owings & Merrill -
U.S. Census Bureau*

EDUCATION

*Kohn Pederson Fox -
New York School of Law
Baruch College
Wharton School
Rafael Vinoly -
Brooklyn College
The American University -
Tenley Cafe (Prime)
HSM -
Walker Jones School*

JUSTICE

*Thompson & Litton -
Southwest Regional Jails
Abingdon, Duffield, Haysi
Holmes King Kallquist -
Sullivan State (NY)*

RECREATION

*Beyer Blinder Belle -
NY Historical Society
Smithsonian IQC
Muhammad Ali Center
Polshek Partnership -
New York Hall of Science
Skidmore Owings & Merrill -
Smithsonian Museum of
American History*

ROOM FOR YOUR UPCOMING PROJECT

SF330 cont'd. the Department of Veterans Affairs was formed to finalize the content of this new form. Over 110 individuals, organizations and agencies responded to the call for comments. This ad-hoc committee is currently reviewing the comments and revising the form to represent the best consensus solution. The work of this committee is expected to end this August. The revised form will then pass through various FAR committees for review. By next February the new 330 should be published in the Federal Register which will announce the effective day for using the form (in August 2003.)

inspirations that Bob recorded. Before the tragedy, Bob relied on his intuition sparingly, as if it had little value other than as a design tool. Most of the time the messages were background noise to his louder consciousness.

But after the tragedy he learned to value the inner voice much more. He came in contact with Aborigines and Native Americans who coached him in how to tune in to the intuition that he once pigeon-holed. When his Aborigine friends showed him that they were able to communicate with their relatives back

a higher level to reach new goals," says Bob, "many manufacturers have changed the way they make products even before their proforma justified the expense."

"The results of our collaborative design exceed the sum of our abilities. The potential of this approach is much greater than we currently understand. If we hold to our highest aspirations, and demand open, holistic, integrated thinking in a collaborative effort, we can expect miracles."

Bob is concerned that our civilization has promoted consumption, waste, and pollution. We need to restore the damage that has been done and add vitality. Bob's triple bottom line is "Social, Economic and Environmental value." Each project should be driven by the benefits the building brings to the world. Bob recommends that we read *Natural Capitalism* by Paul Hawken and Amory and L. Hunter Lovins.

In addition to enhanced collaboration, a fundamental element of a successful practice is measurement. Bob says, "We can't change what we don't understand and we can't understand what we don't measure. Architects need to get serious about post occupancy evaluations. We need to know what the operating costs are, and what impact our buildings are having on the people, the organization, and the environment!"

An exciting recent experience for Bob occurred at a U.S. Green Building Council presentation to the U.S. Senate. Five laptops (PC and Mac) each contained material for the presentation. Coordinating them would have been awkward and time consuming. Suddenly, Bill Browning of the Rocky Mountain Institute produced a Kanguru microchip and within moments the material was transferred to one of the laptops for a smoother presentation. To top that, there were cell phones with which they could see an image and the location of the person they were talking to! Bob imagined that if Thomas Jefferson had been present he would have been impressed with the advancement in technology and communication but he might be equally concerned about the lack of change in the building industry. In fact, the

technology of the Dirkson Senate Office Building is nearly identical to Monticello except that on a per capita or per square foot basis the Dirkson Building consumes more energy, and water and creates more pollution than Monticello (partly because of air conditioning and fewer natural systems.)"

"We now have the knowledge and technology to create buildings that generate their own power, purify their own air and water, and can be integrated with community resources such as beautiful landscapes and clean transportation. Do we have the will to build a future that fosters community and makes us measurably happier, healthier and safer? Paul Hawken once mentioned that one of the biggest barriers to a sustainable future is that many environmentalists think we aren't going to make it!"

Bob offers this advice to his comrades in rough waters: "Ask for and accept all of the support that surrounds you. Absorb whatever truth you can find. Really take the time to look inside of yourself, beyond the pain and ugliness to what you personally really care about, abandon the rest. Build your future on your core values. Above all, force yourself to love more and laugh more."

Bob Berkebile, FAIA is FYI's Greatest Living American Architect for his quest to redefine shelter to be a living building that is as regenerative and productive as the happy and healthy people within it.

Bob's work begins in the core of his being and extends to the outer limits of our atmosphere. The buildings he designs link his soul to the heavens.

Bob Bekebile is a pioneer, an inventor, and a truth seeker. I am confident that tomorrow we will see him jogging down the Hudson or on the Potomac.



A Summer Evening by William Hopper

Berkebile continued... Environment (COTE) was born. As clients began to ask for LEED certified buildings, Bob realized that as difficult as Platinum is to achieve, it still impacts the environment. He envisioned what he calls the Living Building, one that has no impact on the environment at all; better yet, the Restorative Facility that actually cleans its own air and waste water and creates more energy than it uses.

Bob's epiphany transcended his approach to building design. The heightened sensitivity he felt towards the environment, and to the people who live and work in his buildings penetrated into his own mind and heart. Before the tragedy, Bob used his intuition as most designers do. He took time getting to know the users. Immersing himself in the history and culture of the site to get a feel for the spirit of the place brought

home without the use of the telephone, Bob was in awe. They explained that all knowledge is available in the universe. We need only open ourselves to it. Inner silence enables us to connect to a world of infinite knowledge and creativity.

Being attentive to the inner voice led to being more attentive to others. Bob has since learned the value of relinquishing the need to control. Before this awakening Bob argued to get others to accept his ideas; now he recognizes that "the best ideas are enhanced and formed by all stakeholders in unison. Nurturing removes barriers that would have us trip back to old behaviors." In the years since Bob adopted this new perspective he is amazed at how effective it can be. "By collaborating on

