Both new graduates in architecture and those who have established a career in architecture are choosing alternative career paths. In a recent AIA Architect article, Michael Stanton, FAIA, discusses architects who have chosen non-traditional career paths. He believes that these individuals enrich the profession, and that the AIA membership structure should reflect the nature of modern practice.

Throughout this issue, we will explore alternative careers of our members and colleagues. Following are profiles of architects and the alternative careers that they have created.

John McCauley is an architect who has been an owner's representative and construction manager for 13 years. Before that, he practiced as an architect for 23 years. His work as an owner's representative has included projects such as Denver Zoo, Colorado Convention Center, The Denver Central Library, The Colorado Ocean Journey Aquarium, and the Mayer residence in Lower Downtown Denver.

How did you make the transition from architecture into your current career? I made the transition from architectural practice into being an owner's representative because I saw an opportunity to be involved in the early conceptual phases of a project all the way through construction and post-construction occupancy. I wanted to work with owners who had large and challenging work, but no staff with the proper experience to manage such projects.

This new career path gave me the opportunity to draw on my earlier design and construction experience, to aid owners who had no other source of in-house staff experience, on once-in-a-lifetime projects. I made this transition because I really enjoyed the entire process of making a project successful, rather than confining myself just to the design of projects that always seemed somewhat limiting.

How does your background in architecture influence your current work? My architectural background gave me the discipline to view a project in a holistic sense. As a generalist, an architect can picture a project and all of its components in a way that specialists don't get to experience. My earlier experiences as an architect helped me better understand the dynamics between all the team players that make up a successful project.

I really think that the direction for architecture in the future needs more people who have experience on the construction and development end of the business. During the Middle Ages, for instance, there was no division between designers and builders. There were master builders who understood all the design, development, engineering, and construction disciplines necessary to execute huge projects. We've become almost too specialized in the past 30 years; fewer and fewer architects truly understand or have experienced the entire development of a project. I therefore believe that by branching out the traditional architectural role, we can educate the general public as to the value of all the different players who make up a successful project.

What are your thoughts on the future related to alternative careers connected to architecture?

I'll begin to explain the process we have gone through as a state AIA component, but first I offer the following words, written by key authorities on both sides of the issue, to help acquaint you with some of the details of the legislation. We invited both authors to present their ideas and concerns at our August 11th Government Affairs Annual Planning Retreat, and then asked them each to provide us with articles of 500 words or less to present to you, our membership, as a means of enlightenment. I'll catch up with you again at the end. Here goes...

Colorado's Amendment 24: RIGHT, PROBLEM, WRONG SOLUTION? —Joseph M. Jackson, Assoc. AIA, Executive Vice President, AIA Colorado

CON
Colorado's Amendment 24: "the Mismanagement of Growth Initiative" —Chris Paulson, Coloradoans for Responsible Reform 200

The impacts of growth are much greater than these statistics alone. Our highways have gotten nearly as congested as L.A.'s, and our smog problem is now among the worst in the nation. Rural sprawl has reached epidemic proportions. New developments spring up seemingly out of the thin air from the Rockies, and many residents fear that this growth is occurring randomly, without thought for the Colorado they love, or the Colorado they want to leave to their children. In fact, they are right.

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PRO
Responsible Growth Initiative Good for Colorado —Andy Schulkeiss, Regional Director, League of Conservation Voters Education Fund

Most Coloradans don't need to be told that growth in their state has gotten out of control. The numbers bear it out:
- The population has quadrupled since the '40s, with another doubling expected by 2020.
- We lose about ten acres of open space every hour, and thousands of acres of farm and ranch land every year.
- Every statewide survey conducted in the past year has ranked sprawl and growth as one of the top issues facing the state, often the top issue.
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OCTOBER POLITICS

I'm writing this not too long after the Republican and Democratic National conventions. I don't know, maybe it's just that there is nothing like two solid weeks of carefully rehearsed and choreographed political events to put my activities all stirred up, but I seem to be immersed in things political going into the fall. Someone said that "all politics is local," and this year I think we have a winner of an important local issue.

Before I get on my soap box, I'd like to take this opportunity to applaud the activities of one of our own: Julia Anne Donoho, AIA, AIA Colorado West Chapter; of Pagosa Springs, is running as a candidate for County Commissioner of Archuleta County! Julia has perceived that Archuleta County is growing at a pace that truly threatens both the quality of life in the region and the beautiful, natural environment.

There is no zoning in place and not much evidence of local vision or leadership to counteract runaway sprawl. Julia has identified the problems and has proactively participated with seminars and workshops directed at testing the level of popular support for planning and sound growth management. The encouraging results have led her to throw her hat into the ring for the first time. We wish her well in her campaign!

Perhaps Julia isn't the only AIA member out there becoming involved through political action. If you yourself or another member you know is active in this arena, please consider this publication as a means of getting the word out. While AIA Colorado and its local chapters cannot endorse political candidates, we can provide as a benefit to members the arena, please consider this publication at its August meeting. As this might seem to be an odd position for us to take, I want to provide you with some background on this important decision.

Right problem, wrong solution

Endorsed by the Sierra Club, the local Chapter of the American Planning Association, and others, and taken up as a cause by luminaries such as photographer John Fielder, Amendment 24 has come along in large measure as a response to the state legislature's disappointing failure to deal with the issue of growth in any meaningful way. While I share the disappointment, I am concerned that this is the right problem with the wrong solution.

The Amendment is structured as a constitutional amendment, rather than as a law and contains as one of its primary "planks" the concept of "citizen-approved growth." It is an amendment, rather than a law because home rule would allow local jurisdictions to exempt themselves from compliance with a law of this type, and secondly, a law could be altered at a later date by the legislature. In other words, the amendment is an amendment precisely so that we will be stuck with its implementation—regardless of its success or failure in effectively dealing with growth problems. This is a very big idea and to have it so solidly cast in legislative concrete without any idea of its real effectiveness is pretty scary.

The new concept that has received so much attention is the "citizen-approved growth" approach to planning through referendum. According to the amendment, the electorate will have the opportunity to vote on and to approve local "master plans" for growth at election time in November and will be able to amend these plans through additional votes on subsequent November elections or through special referendums.

Now, I regard myself as a reasonably well-informed member of the electorate and as a knowledgeable professional on planning issues. The thought of trying to wade through the inevitably perplexing pile of complicated explanations and land use maps that will accompany every local referendum is enough to give me the jitters.
Those of us who deal with planning issues know how complicated they can be. I’m quite confident that the issues will be either incomprehensible due to their complexity or reduced to an inappropriate simplicity. Either way, the important planning decisions are terribly shortchanged.

I could go on because there are so many things that bother me about this legislation, but I think you see that this is a big deal which could have very far-reaching implications.

Indeed, I believe its passage could hamper the state’s efforts at effective growth management legislation in this state for the foreseeable future. Don’t get me wrong. The problem of growth is a real one for this state.

In concluding its decision to oppose the amendment, the AlA Colorado Board also pledged itself to being an active participant in finding the right solution.

Who has a better shot at getting it right?

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\[ \text{AN ARCHITECT’S TIMBER FRAMING PARTNER.} \]

IN the August edition of Colorado Architect, an article titled “The Path to Fellowship” contained a small error.

A statement in the article indicated that the nominees’ sponsor must be a member of the College of Fellows. There is no requirement that a sponsor be a fellow. It is much more appropriate that the sponsor know the nominee well and can articulate the nominee’s accomplishments than to be a fellow.

We apologize for the error.

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\[ \text{Article correction} \]

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We apologize for the error.

\[ \text{A thankful staff from left: Carolyn Livingston, Susan Buchanan Taryn Jensen, Joseph Jackson, Annu Flores, Sonia Riggs, and Carmen Jaeger} \]

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Continuing Education & Other Events

October 8, with the antecedents of Frank Lloyd Wright—namely H.H. Richardson and Louis Sullivan—and how they influenced Wright in his design and philosophy. The second lecture on October 22 will explore the Bauhaus Movement and the International Style in both Europe and America, with designers such as Gropius, Mies, and Corbusier. The series’ third discussion on October 29, will concentrate on the masterpieces of the mid-century masters, Louis Kahn and Alvar Aalto. The concluding lecture on November 5, will examine a small “sliver” of Post and Late-Modernism, with notables such as Renzo Piano, Norman Foster, Frank Gehry, and Santiago Calatrava. Each session qualifies for 1.5 CES credits.

Please come and join us on Sunday afternoons from 1:00-2:30 p.m. and discover the enormous diversity of architecture in the 20th Century. Space is limited to 65 participants. Cost is $45 for DAM members/$55 for non-members. RSVP to 720.913.0456.

Project Delivery Seminar for Owners
October 26
This FREE seminar, provided by the AIA/AGC/ACEC Liaison committee, has been tailored specifically for owners of both public and private projects interested in working with architects, engineers and contractors that use Design-Bid-Build, CMGC at Risk, and Design-Build project delivery methods—the predominante project delivery methods used today. Qualified professionals will present an unbiased view regarding each delivery method to present a clear and simple comparison of the methods. Processes that can be used with each of these delivery methods will also be discussed, and include value-based delivery systems, partnering, and alternate dispute resolution.

The event takes place at the Lakewood Country Club, 6800 West 10th Avenue. Registration begins at 8:00 a.m. and the program ends at noon. To RSVP or for questions, contact ACEC Colorado 303.832.2200.

Sarah Susanka
November 15
AIA Denver and Historic Denver are teaming up to bring noted architect and author Sarah Susanka to Denver for a special presentation. She will be commenting on her best-selling book, The Not So Big House. The lecture will be held at the Denver Athletic Club at 7 p.m. on November 15. Cost: $15 for members, $20 general public. Call the AIA office for more information.

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Continuing Education
In the future, we will see even more diversification within the design and construction community. The lines between architect/contractor/developer and owner are getting more blurred. Technology is going to put pressure on us to develop projects faster, as the cost of work and land becomes more expensive.

The successful firms of the future will therefore be the ones who can react more quickly to these new technical pressures and developments, and assemble projects from design through construction in a more cost-effective manner. This leads me to believe that those who are cross-trained and experienced in the greater areas of the entire spectrum of design and construction and development disciplines will be better suited to manage the work of the future.

Don Slack is the Executive Vice President of Westfield Development Co., Inc. He has been at Westfield for three years and is responsible for all physical development, entitlements, infrastructure and the management of all development projects. He received a degree in Architecture from the University of Colorado in 1978 and started the architectural firm of Slack Associates in 1978. He remained there through various name changes until 1997 (it was then called SEM Architecture) when he left to join Westfield.

Why did you make the transition from Architecture into your current career? First of all, I was always a planning/developer advocate. The key to my firm's success was in part my ability to be a project manager and process projects through the entitlements phase. My skills were focused on the business side of the operation, and I hired good design people. So when Rich McClintock at Westfield (who had been a client of mine for 15 years) offered me a position with his company doing many of the same things I'd always done, only now they would be on the owner's side of the equation, I gladly accepted. It was also a good time for the transition. It allowed me to pass on the architectural firm to deserving individuals there, leaving them with some strong momentum, and presented me with some compelling new challenges. All of the stars were in the right place to move on and it became a win-win for everyone.

What are your views on the architectural profession? On a more cynical note, architects need all the credibility they can get, and there's certainly not as much credibility in the profession as there could be. The ability to use our architectural skills in a variety of ways, including outside of architecture, gives the profession more credibility. I never wanted to be an architect who was superfluous to the profession as there could be. The ability to use our architectural skills helps the profession as there could be. The ability to use our architectural skills helps the profession at large, and our much sought-after guest speakers. This month, you can read about our speakers on the front cover of the newsletter. Jim Cramer, Robert Wyatt, Steve Halverson, David Manfredi, and John Fielder - what a group! This Design Conference is not just about keynote speakers, however. Thursday night, the AIA West Chapter will hold its Annual Design Program at the Aspen Institute. We will conclude this event with my President's Reception to make sure that everyone is in a party mood.

Then on Friday, the AIA Colorado Gala takes place in the beautiful Hotel Jerome. You know you don't want to miss any of the conference so you might as well knock off early on Thursday and drive over to Aspen in time for the President's Reception (6:00 p.m.)

We look forward to some discussion throughout the weekend that will send you on your way with your head spinning a bit. What better way to end up two (maybe three if you can stretch things into Sunday) perfect days in Aspen? We hope you can't wait! Register for the conference at the AIA Colorado Web site. aiacolorado.org
**JOHN D. ANDERSON RECEIVES THE CU ALUMNI MACK EASTON AWARD**

For the past 40 years, John D. Anderson, FAIA, has been at the center of Denver architecture, moving to preserve Denver's place as a 21st century landmark.

In the 1960s, Anderson and a cadre of architects moved to ensure that buildings perceived to be eyesores would not be lost to Denver's growing urban renewal movement. They made it impossible to raze these structures without the approval of a design and review board. The buildings they saved now comprise much of lower downtown.

Anderson brought this same dedication to excellence to his work with CU-Denver's College of Architecture and Planning. He serves on the Dean's Advisory Council, and is chair of the New Facility Committee, where he has recruited blue ribbon members and been instrumental in raising more than $500,000 in private gifts.

In honor of his outstanding service to Colorado and his field, the University of Colorado at Denver is proud to present the Alumni Mack Easton Award to John D. Anderson.

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**AIA COLORADO SOUTH COMMITS TO ACCA**

At the May AIA Colorado South Board meeting, it was voted that our AIA chapter become a member of the Affiliated Commercial Construction Associates. This is a newly formed association of primarily commercial trades, including design professionals.

The affiliation's purpose is to establish better communication between trades and design professionals with agencies, such as the regional building department, city and county planning departments, fire, and city engineering, etc. With communication as a central point, it is designed to streamline processes such as planning department approvals and obtaining building permits.

The AIA Colorado South Chapter has assigned a board member to the coordination task on this ACCA committee, along with three alternates. It is the intent of the Board to afford membership opportunity to have a central point of discussion of problems architects face with various agencies in addition to having a collective impact on such issues in the near future with the state "Controlled Growth Initiative" and City issues such as the proposed "Virtual Enterprise" initiative before City Council. These are vitally important issues that architects need to be totally aware of as to the effects on design professionals.

AIA Colorado South chapter members assigned to this task of coordinator for the Board are: Dempsey Currie, AIA; Marvin Maples, AIA (alt); Doug Carrington, AIA (alt). It is the intent of the ACCA to centralize coordination effort affording better communication (collectively) between architects and trade professionals when agency professionals deal with the design process. These agencies are also interested in becoming an active part of this ACCA effort, as it affords them a centralized source for effective communications with all the trade professionals belonging to the ACCA.

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**AIA COLORADO SOUTH COMMITS TO ACCA**

The organization is comprised of the following groups:

- AIA: The American Institute of Architects
- AGC: Associated General Contractors of America
- ABC: Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc.
- AIASC: American Institute of Steel Construction
- CSI: The Construction Specification Institute
- ASHRAE: American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers, Inc.
- CPAC: Colorado Fire Protection Association
- EPCCA: El Paso County Contractors Association
- NECA: National Electrical Contractors Association
- PPMCA: Pikes Peak Mechanical Contractors Association
- IEC: Independent Electrical Contractors
- HBA: Home Builders Association

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All I ever wanted to be was an architect

If I ever wanted to be an architect, before I even knew what they did, all I ever really wanted out of the profession was a chance to draw for a living and a decent paycheck. The paycheck thing was always a biggie. I like to eat, and I have always had expensive hobbies. I did a junior high research paper on being an architect and remember two points from that paper: The first was that architects were respected professionals. The second was that an architect with ten years of experience would make about $30,000 a year. This research was done in 1969. Little did I know that 20 years later, the pay was about right. Respect? Well that came and went depending on who the boss and clients were.

Actually, I have always been treated very well in this profession. I strayed from working in architectural firms for over a decade because I wanted a higher standard of living then was available working for other architects. As much as I loved the profession, the two things I had always wanted were disappearing. Computers were making hand drafting obsolete.

I did not take the job, but it got my interest. I began to pay attention. I realized that at the weekly project meetings I was running, I was the lowest-paid person at the table. The consultants, the contractors, everyone made more than I did. I decided that the problem was, regardless of how talented I was, I was working for a firm that had more than 400 architects nationwide. How valuable could any one of those individuals be to the company?

I moved to Idaho and went to work for an international engineering and construction company. I doubled my pay, oversight and received 10-15% raises on a regular basis. Being one of four architects in a company with 10,000 engineers and employees was a different slant on things. As an architect I was used to dealing with clients, making presentations, running projects, I kind of stood out like a sore thumb. After all, the other 9,996 employees were engineers and scientists.

Enough said.

There was architectural work to do—not the fancy high-design projects of my previous life. But the projects were huge! Billions of dollars some of them, and the projects were located all over the world. After about three years, I transferred to the Project Management Group. I ended up spending the next seven years as principal project manager on design-build projects. I was responsible for managing as many as 200 individuals from all engineering and scientific disciplines. It was my previous experience managing architectural projects that gave me skills needed to be successful in this new arena. To them, my being an architect and the skills that accompanied—was the value I brought to my position.

I eventually tired of the travel, and not only my kids grew up. I returned to Colorado as director of marketing for a general contractor. It sounded like fun, and actually it was. I was getting paid for hanging out with architects. What could be more rewarding then that? Actually, it made me realize how much I missed doing architecture. I missed being considered an architect. To general contractors, you are only a brick unless you are stacking bricks. If you pick up a paintbrush you become a painter.

Although I was hired because they had known me as an architect, to them I was no longer an architect, I was a constructor that kept me up nights. What would my mom say if she found out? One thing I learned was that architects use their problem-solving skills to handle many situations they encounter in daily life. It gives us an approach to dealing with people, non-design tasks, and almost any business situation. Contractors are similar, but instead of problem-solving skills, they tend to use hammers and pry bars to deal with daily tasks.

I then worked a brief period for a developer. It did not take me long to realize that was not where I wanted to be. Too many decisions were made solely on how much they cost, with no regard to quality of design or final product. I had spent my whole life trying to do what was right and felt like an old dog trying to learn new tricks.

About the only thing I had never done was to work for myself. So, after more than 20 years in the business, I completed the circle and started my own architectural firm. I believe that the experience I gained working for engineering, construction, and development companies will make me a better architect, a better consultant, and a better businessman.

After all, all I ever really wanted to be was an architect.
When I first met my husband, he was a graduate student at the University of Minnesota's College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture. I was quickly immersed into the world of studio living, design reviews and even got to try my hand at drawing trees for his thesis project. His career path has provided him with experience in small to large firms, interior design, medical, and educational institutions and finally has found its way home again to residential design and his own firm.

But he hasn't always been an architect. For five years, Mark was a commercial real estate broker and developer. His degree and practical experience in architecture was an asset to this new profession. He understood how buildings worked, what clients wanted and how developers pull all the players together for "the deal."

WAS it a mistake to take the road less traveled? Absolutely not. Experience and passion for professions outside the conventional structure of architectural firms adds value. You can be a better architect by stretching yourself beyond your diploma.

Some related professions and disciplines where architecture intersects include: landscape architecture, urban and regional planning, interior design, construction, lawyer, professor, writer/critic, public speaker, historic preservation, entertainment/theater, furniture design, engineering, real estate sales and development, and environmental and behavioral research. As in any new endeavor, additional education and professional registration is necessary.

In the nearly 20 years of our marriage, I've learned a lot about architecture and architects. They see design everywhere—from skyscrapers to sofas. And, every once in a while, we who are "married to the mob" of the design world, get to make a few design choices ourselves—but never the teaser!

Theresa Querpel is a freelance writer Mark S. Querpel, AIA, is President-Elect of the Colorado North Chapter and Principal Architect of Terra Verde International, LLC in Boulder. He can be reached at 303.530.3232 or www.terranvede.com

When the new United States District Court Annex opens in October 2002, it will expand the existing U.S. District Courthouse in downtown Denver with 15 additional district and magistrate court rooms. The new 11-story tower, with its iconic two-story pavilion, designed by architectural firms Anderson Mason Dale and Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum, Inc., is a much-needed expansion that will house present replacement and future judicial positions, as well as additional courts staff. The design will improve security for the courts and also enhance accessibility to currently available and evolving technologies.

Located across Champa Street from the new for $2 million Lakewood Heritage Guide Center, which will be located on the grounds of the Lakewood Heritage Center and will open in the fall of 2001.

The Annex is a showcase project for the GSA green building program for sustainable design. It uses the latest available, proven technologies for environmentally sensitive design, construction, and operation with a 100-year life expectancy. Numerous energy-efficient systems and components are incorporated into the building, including: high-performance curtain wall low-E triple-glazing, under-floor displacement ventilation, exterior daylighting clerestories with clear glass and light-shelves, interior partition clerestories and glass transoms. Indirect lighting systems and window shading devices are continuously incorporated along the building perimeter in the office/rooms areas. Daylight is admitted deep within these tall-ceiling spaces through clear glazing above the light shelf. Tinted view glazings below the daylight shelf provide strong views to the outside and reduced overall glazing luminance with mini-blinds for occupant shade control. Combined, these systems contribute to a 40-50 percent overall reduction in energy usage compared with conventional courthouse technologies.

Water usage is reduced through low-flow plumbing fixtures throughout with automatic infra-red faucets and flush valves in public areas. In addition, the landscaping features regional plant materials that were selected for hardiness, low water usage (xeriscape) and drought tolerance. Drip irrigation is used in all planter beds and a plaza water feature expressed in a carved-stone water mushroom recalls the precious quality of water in Colorado.

Local and regional stories are featured in the public plaza, fountain and on the judge's bench. The use of domestic materials including local brick and maple wood veneers are the primary exterior cladding and interior finish used to express permanence and dignity.

The Committee On The Environment is committed to highlighting buildings that architecturally progress sustainable design parameters. This article will be the first of a series of on-going reports periodically updating the construction progress of the Annex and featuring other sustainable design buildings and projects in the Rocky Mountain Region.
Fieldstone Development takes design/build to new level

Fieldstone Development is a design-build development company, managed and directed by Ray A. Nielsen, AIA. The focus of this firm is to provide architecture-driven developments, that is, projects where the architecture is paramount. The projects are designed by architects who prioritize the architecture above other objectives. However, as a developer, the firm still must be concerned with the bottom line.

Therefore, we use our creativity and problem-solving abilities rather than the cost-cutting mentality of the traditional developer. Having all of the financial criteria for each project being known to us, we as architects have acquired the ability to really understand the cost of construction relative to the designs that we create. In other words, we design to cost, but we do so with the overriding requirement to produce the absolute best work that we can.

We bring all the expertise of the construction company personnel, as well as the subcontractor directly into the design and development process. This is an opportunity for these personnel to work side by side with all of the in-house architectural staff. In doing this, it creates an environment where the issues of cost are dealt with in ways that allow us to execute our original concepts without excessively paying for work that is perceived as difficult (i.e., costly).

Manage trades of business in-house

One way we have dealt with construction costs and where we can execute our ideas with a higher quality of workmanship is by performing certain elements and trades of the construction business in-house. We have created certain divisions of construction where our own employees are responsible for the trades that are most important for us to control—both from the standpoint of cost, as well as quality control.

Currently, we have our own excavating, concrete, landscaping, and finish carpentry divisions, which are stocked full of heavy equipment and employees who are at our disposal for feedback and cost analysis. In addition, this allows for tremendous opportunities for our architectural interns to acquire significant construction knowledge, generally not available through the traditional architectural practice. We also spend a higher percentage of our work week on the job site, which in turn enhances our abilities to work out problems and learn more by observing. In addition to observing daily progress, the architects and interns have participated in some of the construction of the projects. They gain knowledge in many areas of construction, like how to lay out foundation and framing walls, set grades, operate heavy equipment, set landscape stone walls, and the installation of all types of hardware. Also, the interns do take-off and coordinate many functions that are normally performed by the general contractor and the superintendent of the projects. In trade, the project managers and superintendents are often responsible for educating the architects relative to the physical construction of the sites and buildings.

Landscaping division a bonus

Of particular interest to us is the landscaping/excavation division. It has become extremely beneficial to us due to our enhanced ability to create intricate land shaping, detailed plantings and subtle drainages, which are sometimes difficult to allow—and certainly difficult for a subcontractor to price.

Therefore, we find that often the fine-tuning and detail of land shaping is most commonly coordinated in the field, and many times we are subject to additional costs by a sub when the plans wouldn't match the field conditions. The result of this learning process is that we now can execute landscapes that are far superior and less expensive than those contracted through traditional means.

Currently, we are using all of our resources on a project in Breckenridge called Stonehaven at Breckenridge, which is situated on the 15th fairway of the Breckenridge golf course. Our vision for this site was a stone-intensive cluster of single-family homes that are situated in such a way that when all is complete, it will seem as though this development is a part of the golf course design.

The entire project is an intricate site planning effort, requiring extreme care in developing positive relationships between the buildings, the golf course and the immediate landscape that we have envisioned. This site has intricate landscaping and land forming of berms, echoing the design of the golf course.

We found that we needed to be on the site actually demonstrating to the landscape crew the expression we desired for this design. This means we were using the excavating equipment to set boulders, landscape stone walls, locate all tree plantings, build berms, and create mounds and drainages that make up the site.

There is no other method of project delivery that would ensure the construction process is true to the vision and provides the flexibility necessary to execute a project of this nature. At the end of this project, we believe that our execution will match our vision more completely than any project that we have undertaken. We believe that given some time for us to grow, we can refine our methods and style of developing to give the owners more architecture for their dollar.
Architects as lawyers: An important new breed

It was a Business Law course in my fifth year of architecture school that got me thinking about an alternate career. Then, I saw an article in Architectural Record titled, "Architect-Lawyers: An Important New Breed." These two things were just the spark I needed to start planning for a law career.

I soon learned that there were only a handful of architect-lawyers, strange people with dual credentials in architecture and law and that the legal profession was becoming one of specialization. Clients were frustrated with having to explain to their attorneys what architects do, how to read a set of plans—all at the client's expense. Lawyers who understood construction were in demand. This was the encouragement I (but I needed after a five-year degree in architecture to tackle three more years of law school. One piece of advice I got from another architect-lawyer was, "Get your architect's license, you will always be glad you did."

With that, I enrolled in law school, accepted a part-time job with an architectural firm and took out a three-year subscription to Architectural Record, hoping to keep firmly rooted in architecture during three years of law school. While my fellow law students met for early-morning study sessions, or headed for the library after class, I headed for work, two hours in the morning—then classes—then two hours in the afternoon, knowing that my part-time work as an architect was essential to qualify for the licensing exam. By the time I finished law school, I had enough experience behind a drafting table to sit for both the architect's exam and the bar exam the same summer—an ordeal I do not recommend.

My last semester of law school, I worked for a small local construction law firm. I then interviewed with large design firms, like SOM and RTKL, and construction law firms from New York to Dallas, looking for the right position that combined law and architecture. In the end, it was that small construction law firm in Kansas City that offered me a job that seemed just right. I soon found that clients were impressed to find a lawyer who could not only "talk shop" but could talk "shop drawings."

As word spread and I began to gain experience working with architects, owners, and contractors to set up their businesses, draft their contracts, and resolve their disputes, new clients were coming in at a rapid pace. I later joined a 100-plus-man law firm where I am now a partner. The firm, Shughart Thomson & Kilroy, boasts four architect-lawyers on staff.

After ten years on the state and local AIA boards, I was elected President of AIA/Missouri. I made it my goal to work with the state engineering societies, the AIA and the state licensing board to stop all the turf battles that were raging in other states, and to focus on getting legislation passed that would benefit all design professionals.

My legal training became an asset to the AIA in getting state licensing laws reformed, eliminating payment bonds for architects and engineers, and expanding business opportunities for architects doing business in Missouri.

I find the legal profession to be incredibly stimulating. Each case requires me to learn about the area of construction and business involved, as well as the law related to the complex issues concerned. I stay up late at night reading court cases, specifications and project files. It's very challenging and exciting to help people resolve their disputes.

Admittedly, the law profession is also very financially rewarding. Surveys from 1999 show that starting salaries among new graduate architects average $28,000 while salaries for new lawyers can run $70,000 and up. The salaries only go up from there. I did not make the career change for the money (I started out in architecture for $12,000 a year in 1980), but it sure is a nice benefit for me and for my family.

I was made a Fellow of the Institute at the AIA National Convention in May 2000 in recognition of my contributions to the profession, my teaching, writing, lobbying and speaking on legal aspects of architecture. I am thankful for the good advice and encouragement I received 20 years ago. The combined credentials have opened career doors that I would never have had in architecture.
HOT, SWEATY T-SHIRT CONTEST!
(for the 2001 National Convention)

Imagine a balmy Friday morning in mid-May, the second day of the AIA National Convention. Runners from all over the U.S. are gearing up, anxious to win the race, or beat their time from last year. But something is different this year... all of the participants are wearing t-shirts you designed!

Don't miss the opportunity to have your design worn by more than 100 architects at the 2001 Annual 5K Run/Walk at the AIA National Convention. The 5K Fun Run/Walk committee is now accepting entries for the design of the race t-shirt for the 2001 National Convention. The Fun Run/Walk will take place on Friday, May 18, 2001 at City Park. A race t-shirt will be given to every participant. This is sure to be an exciting event for all!

Designs must be submitted for the front and back of the t-shirt. The design for the front must be no larger than 4" x 4". The design for the back must be 10" x 8" or smaller. Design submittals must include:

- 1 B & W camera-ready version of the artwork (halftones are okay).
- Electronic design on disk with color separations (Photoshop or Illustrator accepted). Must be 300 dpi or higher.
- PMS Colors must be identified—maximum of two colors.

The graphic must include the following text: Convention 2001, 5K Fun Run/Walk, May 18, 2001, Denver, CO.

There is no fee for submittals. Limit two submissions per person. Only AIA members are eligible. Entries must be received by November 17, 2000 at 5:00 p.m. The 5K Run/Walk committee will make the final decision on which graphics will be given to the winner on the race t-shirt. Mail or drop off submissions, along with the completed application below to: Sonia Riggs, AIA Colorado, 1313 Arapahoe Street, Suite 1-110, Denver, CO 80202. Questions? Call Sonia Riggs at 303.446.2206 or e-mail: sonia@aiacolorado.org.

Classified ads are available on a space-available basis. Classified ad rates are $4.00 per word. Minimum order is 20 words. Submit classified ad copy to Sonia Riggs, AIA Colorado, 1313 Arapahoe Street, Suite 1-110, Denver, CO 80202.

SOME PEOPLE JUST MAKE IT LOOK EASY.

At its best, masonry design elevates humble materials to an art form.

The members of the Rocky Mountain Masonry Institute extend their congratulations and gratitude to the winners of the 2000 Steve Dach Architectural Excellence Awards for choosing masonry as their medium. In their hands, shelter can -- and does -- inspire us all.

303-893-3838

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SAN FRANCISCO architect swamped with work is looking to affiliate with Denver firm to help with DD and CD and to collaborate. Looking for strong technical skills to complement my design and project management strengths. Contact Kirk Miller: FAX 415.255.2778, e-mail: kirkmiller@sirius.com
SEPTEMBER'S SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC TOURS YIELD AIA DENVER AWARD WINNER TOURS IN NOVEMBER

We are pleased to announce that Cal Cleworth has accepted our invitation to join the Board of Trustees of the Denver Foundation for Architecture. Cal has been active for many years in a number of civic endeavors and we look forward to his contribution to the Foundation. Cal has been president of Cleworth Associates, a magazine publishing company, and made positive contributions to both radio and television. His pursuits, in addition to his business activities, have included Chairman of the American Business Press in New York City, Colorado Public Radio Board of Directors, Denver Botanic Gardens President and Board of Directors, Historic Denver Trustee and Executive Committee, and University Club past president. Cal is a graduate of Babson College, where he was elected as a life honorary corporation member in 1998. Cal has an abiding interest in architecture, as well as the environment and quality of life of our city, and we anticipate using his broad experience and insight to the advantage of the Foundation.

In September, the Foundation sponsored public tours of three construction projects to provide a look behind the façade of these important buildings during construction. The Foundation has been pleased with the response to these tours and the opportunity provided to the Foundation members, the public, and the profession to visit these construction sites. As you know sites are always off limits except for organized tours such as those conducted by the Foundation last month.

We have been pleased and surprised by the interest shown in these opportunities and presentations made by the design architects, their professional consultants, and contractors, who described the internal workings of the buildings before being forever shielded from view by the building façade. One of many remarks overheard, "My, I never dreamed there was so much work and complication we never get to see behind those outside walls."

Following up on the Foundation's successful "under-construction tours," which enhanced both the members' and the public's understanding of the impact of these projects on the quality of life, in November, the Foundation plans to sponsor guided tours of the winning design architects of the AIA Denver awards program. On September 29th, the 2000 awards gala was held at the Denver Art Museum. AIA Denver received 85 entries from Denver architects from which 12 were selected for awards by nationally recognized architects serving as an awards jury. Jury members included Adele Nande Santos, FAIA, Berkeley, Aaron Bentley, San Francisco Museum of Art; Allison G. Williams, FAIA, San Francisco; Mary Margaret Jones, Rome Fellow; Daniel Solomon, FAIA, San Francisco.

DFA is pleased to be able to provide a vehicle for people to get an inside look into these buildings and an opportunity to meet with the designers of these awarded projects.

The Foundation's initial education effort at Slavens Elementary School has proceeded through the planning stages and is now being implemented by Tim Thomas, the instructor for the architecturally-based enhancement program, which is planned as a pilot program at this school before using this opportunity in other public schools. Steve Carr, AIA, Foundation Trustee, leads the DFA Committee for Architecture in Education, with assistance from Liz Heckart, Simon Yu, Jeff Borger, and Kevin Gramer. To become involved in this exciting endeavor, call Steve Carr at 303.607.0040.

The Foundation will be hosting a public meeting for members, should-be members, and wanna-be members in early December 2000.

Congratulations to our new Trustee, Cal Cleworth.

Denver Foundation for Architecture P.O. Box 481882 Denver, CO 80248 303.779.9193 E-mail: denverfdnarch@msa.com

AIA Denver firm profile:
burkettdesign, inc.

Ronald McDonald House, Denver, CO

burkettdesign, inc. was founded in 1990 by Amy Burkett. What began as a one-woman firm has since grown to employ a staff of almost 50 to include professional architects, space planners, interior designers, CAD draftspersons, and administrative personnel.

burkettdesign offers full-service architectural and interior architectural services, with projects in corporate, high-tech, high-reliability, hospitality, and healthcare design. Its projects are characterized by strong design solutions and performance that exceed expectations. The success and growth of burkettdesign is the direct result of a strong base of repeat clients and new business generated from direct client references.

The firm has clients in a variety of industries and is always creating new designs that enhance a company's performance by providing the most innovative and functional architectural and interior design solutions for their facilities. Through Amy's tremendous amount of energy, she has been able to transform her company into a contender for business throughout Colorado, the nation, and the world. She has assembled a very talented and creative team of men and women architects and designers who truly understand their clients every need.

burkettdesign's client list includes many prominent local/national companies. Recently it has completed projects for such companies as Lucent Technologies, MediaOne, KCN, Janus, Lightbridge, Echostar, and Qwest Communications.

Contact: burkettdesign 303.256.1110
While this may be old news to you, I thought the Colorado Architect ought to make sure that everyone was informed about the proposed addition to Gio Ponti's Denver Art Museum—the conceptual design for which was unveiled in August at a public forum.

The architect for the $62.5 million addition is Daniel Libeskind of Berlin who was chosen over finalists Arata Isozaki and Thom Mayne. Mr. Libeskind has chosen Davis Partnership of Denver and Vail as the local collaborator on the project. The 146,000-square-foot addition will roughly double the size of the existing museum and will result in new space for Modern & Contemporary Art and Graphic & Multimedia programs, participatory workshops, and public events, as well as new space for curators. The addition is scheduled to be complete in 2004.

The following is a series of quotes from the Denver Art Museum's press release and Jeannine Dimier's column from The Denver Post of Thursday, August 24, 2000, about the public forum where the design was introduced.

Mayor Webb made the announcement about the selection of Libeskind with the following comment: "Great cities are defined by the quality of their cultural facilities, and Mr. Libeskind's talent will contribute in a significant way to the economic impact this museum has on the city and state... When the expansion is complete, this museum complex will be able to attract not only the world's greatest art to Denver, but also many thousands of visitors who will put us on the map as a world-class destination city." Sound like Bilbao's Guggenheim!

"The largest wing cantilevered into space will be the great exhibition hall—to show the diversity of a collection that is equally well known." Beneath it will be an open-air sculpture gallery, which will also be a link to the urban environment surrounding the complex at the corner of West 13th Avenue and Acoma Street.

"Exterior building materials will have a Colorado context, perhaps the ancient geologic material found here—granite—and a modern material formulated here—titanium—to reflect the richness of experience within the museum."

"At last week's public forum he (Libeskind) told attendees that the museum was not a project yet, but an encounter—an encounter with the public, essential if the architecture is to have a poetic quality." Obviously, Mr. Libeskind has worked for a design that will attract attention. He would like to have people not just visit the museum but linger there and fully enjoy it and its environs. He is interested in a building that opens itself to "public debate" and that becomes an integral part of the enjoyment of the City. From what I can tell, it looks like the design concept will elicit a good deal of debate for some time to come.

A LEADER IN THE INDUSTRY PASSES

The 1976 AGC President, Gilbert E. Johnson died Friday, Aug. 18, 2000, in Colorado Springs. He founded G.E. Johnson in 1967 and quickly led the firm into a position of prominence in the industry. He was extremely involved in AGC and industry activities, most notably in labor relations at a time when labor relations were a dominant part of the industry. Gil was also very involved in political matters affecting construction. Gil's lifelong contribution to the development of Colorado's commercial building industry garnered him AGC's prestigious SIR Award in 1990 for his contributions to the industry. The SIR Award has been granted to only five people in the 70-year history of AGC.

Memorial contributions may be made to Goodwill Industries of Colorado Springs, 3307 W. Colorado Ave., Colorado Springs 80904.
I always had a knack for drawing, and I learned to mix concrete—so many bags of cement to so many shovels of sand and shovels of stone. Ready-mix concrete was virtually unknown in those days. I supplied the masons with a steady flow of bricks and saw to it that their mortar boards were constantly filled. I was the laborer. It was hard work. I soon realized that all of construction is hard, back-breaking work.

My first exposure to the architectural profession occurred when I was 16 or 17 years old. I accompanied my father on a visit to an architect's office to pick up some lumber that he was going to use in a small home-building contractor’s project. I was the laborer. It was hard work. I soon realized that all of construction is hard, back-breaking work.

As a teenager, I helped my dad in the construction of some of his homes. I learned to mix concrete—so many bags of cement to so many shovels of sand and shovels of stone. I was the laborer. It was hard work. I soon realized that all of construction is hard, back-breaking work.

At this point in my life, I had no idea as to the real difference in the end results of the two options. All I knew was that I was in the School of Architecture and therefore I would eventually become an architect. At this point, I’m not sure I had ever heard the term “structural engineering.” I probably felt that architects designed all of the various aspects of a building. No way was I going to take French. Calculus I could handle; I always did well in math.

Thus it was, with this logic, that at the end of my freshman year, I informed my advisor that I would pursue the architectural engineering option. Three years later, I graduated.

During the summer of my last year in college, I worked in an architectural office doing architectural drafting. However, this experience wasn’t too helpful in obtaining a job after graduation. Economic times were tough. No one was hiring! Jobs were hard to come by and this was in the second largest city in the nation. However, I eventually found some temporary work. After working for a year and half doing some architectural detailing, I decided to go to graduate school. I was interested in architectural design.

I was soon back at Illinois taking architectural design courses. Since I had a strong engineering background, I augmented my design courses with graduate engineering courses. I received a master’s degree in architectural engineering. I then worked for two offices. I soon discovered that the experience in architecture and engineering needed to take the professional state board exams. I then became licensed as an architect and also as a professional engineer.

While working as an architect, I discovered that relative to structural design, I didn't particularly enjoy doing the likes of window details and room finish schedules. I realized that the lure of structural design was that of constantly solving complex and challenging problems.

I enjoyed working with architects and aiding them in achieving their dreams. I thought I learned to speak their lingo. I think I understood what they were attempting to create. I think I was able to appreciate why a particular column location was undesirable, a particular beam needed to be more shallow, or an expensive cantilever was architecturally effective. I knew that much of structural engineering was architecture. Although I was practicing structural engineering, I soon discovered that I was in one aspect practicing architecture.

Howard Dutri is the retired owner and founder of RCDM Engineers, a Colorado Springs based structural engineering firm.
The Responsible Growth Initiative was designed by a broad coalition of Coloradans as a bottom-up, citizen-controlled way to take back from developers the reins of growth, and to encourage a forward-thinking, moderate approach that includes effective planning. Here's how it would work:

Beginning right after the election, counties of greater than 10,000 residents (currently about half of the state's counties) and every city within them of greater than 1,000 residents would determine what areas under their jurisdiction are already "committed to development." They would publish this determination by November 2001.

In addition to counties with fewer than 20,000 residents, counties with between 10,000 and 25,000 could exempt themselves from the initiative's requirements with a popular referendum.

By the November 2002 general elections, each county and city subject to the initiative would produce a "growth map," describing in a general way where in their jurisdiction growth should occur. They would take into account where they can responsibly extend city services, and must also disclose what impact the proposed growth would have on a variety of issues, such as affordable housing, traffic, open space, and air pollution.

The citizens would vote to approve or disapprove these maps via referendum. If approved, the plans would carry the force of law. If disapproved, the city or county would be limited to development within committed areas (which are never affected by the initiative), or development able to use one of several exemptions, mostly related to agriculture or public safety.

Supporters of the Responsible Growth Initiative expect opposition, led by the developers who have gotten wealthy from our state's growth, to spend millions on television advertisements this fall. The question of whether the initiative will pass depends on whether the citizens of Colorado are willing to take control of growth, and to encourage a more balanced approach when their state back, to go with the initiative's public safety.

These are some of the reasons there is broad opposition to Amendment 24. In addition to homebuilders and realtors, the coalition to "Vote 'No' on 24" is supported by the Colorado Association of Commerce and Industry, Democratic Business Coalition, Economic Development Council of Colorado, GREENCO (Green Companies of Colorado), Castle Rock Economic Development Council, The City of Aurora, Colorado Rural Electric Association, Greater Pueblo Chamber of Commerce, Colorado Retail Council, Colorado Livestock Association, Colorado Housing Council, Metro Denver Habitat for Humanity, Colorado AFL-CIO, and more than 30 other organizations. Colorado is fortunate to have over 66 million acres of some of the most beautiful land in the country. Over 27 million acres is state or federal owned, and much more has been designated in recent years as open space and preserved by local communities for future generations. A statewide proposal like Amendment 24 has never been tried anywhere in the country; Colorado should not be the guinea pig for this "mismanage­ment of growth" proposal.

CON, from page 1

Idealistic as this may sound, the reality is that local planning would be largely irrelevant. The many ambiguities and rigid requirements of this proposal would undoubtedly lead to legal challenges, which impede the ability of a community to regulate development as it may wish. Local comprehensive plans and "smart growth" initiatives that have already been adopted after years of planning and analysis will cease to be relevant. Instead, local communities will bicker and bid against one another, and private property owners who believe they cannot get a fair return on the value of their property will probably sue the state and local governments for "taking" their property.

statewide impact on the promotion of architecture, and that it is an issue that deserves serious consideration. The Government Affairs Committee therefore requests that:

The Board of Directors of AIA Colorado oppose the amendment, recognizing that smart growth is the right problem to address, but the proposed amendment is the wrong solution.

The Board of Directors of AIA Colorado appoint a task force to address the proposed amendment, with follow-through whether the amendment passes or not. The Board of Directors of AIA Colorado direct our contract lobbyist to focus on the legislation, ultimately resulting in the failure of the amendment to pass public vote.

The AIA Colorado Board of Directors unanimously approved this motion at its August meeting. In short, after hearing both sides, the board agreed that this certainly was the "right problem," but that the proposed amendment is just as certainly the "wrong solution." However, the Board determined that as an organization, we must be involved in helping to develop what is a more comprehensive, thoughtful solution to the significant growth problem facing Colorado. By no means is AIA Colorado opposing smart growth; quite the opposite—we support smart growth, and we're committed to being involved in finding the right solution.

Questions regarding our position can be directed to our President Steve Loos (303.830.0575), our President-elect John Williams (303.295.6190), our Government Affairs Committee Chair Mary Follenweider (303.441.4493) or to me at the AIA offices (800-628.5598, joe@aiacolorado.org).

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**October Events**

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<td>Noon Ctr. On the Environment, AIA Office</td>
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<td>Denver Chapter Board of Directors, AIA Office</td>
<td>7:15 a.m. Breakfast Seminar #1, AGC Mix, Rm.</td>
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<td>Noon DWA, AIA Office</td>
<td>7 a.m. South Chapter Board of Directors</td>
<td>AIA Colorado West Chapter Awards Program, Aspen</td>
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<td>1 p.m. AIA/C Annual Business Meeting, Snowmass</td>
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<td>7:30 a.m. Housing Ctr., AIA Office</td>
<td>7:30 a.m. Urban Design, AIA Office</td>
<td>7:15 a.m. Design Build Roundtable, Design Center</td>
<td>7:15 a.m. Breakfast Seminar #2, AGC Mix, Rm.</td>
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<td>3:00 p.m. North Chapter Board of Directors</td>
<td>3:00 p.m. North Chapter Board of Directors</td>
<td>9 a.m. Project Delivery Seminar, Lakewood CC</td>
<td>7:15 a.m. Breakfast Seminar #3, AGC Mix, Rm.</td>
<td>1 p.m. DAM/Architecture Lecture</td>
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**November Highlights**

17 North Chapter Annual Awards Gala
15 Sarah Sassanka Lecture

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**Design Conference 2000: Sign Up Now**

What better place to begin the journey into the new millennium than at the 2000 AIA Colorado Design Conference? Recognizing the opportunities and challenges that lie ahead, the theme for this fall's conference is New Architecture, the reinvention of our profession.

Our line-up of main speakers is impressive and will highlight a number of aspects of the profession that offer new and creative ways to practice: Jim Cramer of the Greenway Group, previously the executive director of National AIA, and editor of Design Intelligence and Technology Intelligence magazines, will be the moderator and keynote speaker for the conference. He will present his vision of the future and prepare a compelling challenge to the design profession to "catch the wave" of technological opportunity.

Steve Halverson, President of The Haskell Corporation, has researched internationally the paradigms of practice and has a very positive message to present to architects about the manner in which we will practice in the future.

Robert Wyatt, principal designer for BRC, a virtual imaging firm, is participating with architects to create new and imaginative virtual experiences in museums, theme parks, and entertainment venues. Where these opportunities are best seen in our futures, this new dimension of design will truly permeate every aspect of the built environment.

David Manfredi is one design professional who has recognized the opportunity to revitalize and transform suburban sprawl into new models of urban living. He is reinventing shopping centers and defining new communities using principles of good design rather than "historic copying/pasting."

John Fielder is a nationally renowned nature photographer, publisher, teacher and preservationist. His presentation Colorado: Then and Now chronicles the recent work he has completed with photographs of his own and William Henry Jackson, and will talk about changes in our own state. Colorado and its changing landscape provide a perfect model for discussing everything new in the industry.