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AIA North Carolina Developing Long Range Facilities Plan

During 2004, a facilities condition survey was conducted of the numerous maintenance issues requiring attention at the AIANC Tower in Raleigh. Recognizing that space requirements have increased dramatically since 1963 when AIANC first moved into this space, as well as understanding the realities of maintaining a historic structure, AIA North Carolina became aware of an amplified need for a comprehensive facilities study.

A Facilities Task Force was appointed by the AIANC Board of Directors in December 2004 with the purpose of producing a Chapter Long Range Comprehensive Facilities Study. In making this appointment, the Board of Directors established a set of Objectives to give direction for the Task Force's work.

Task Force Objectives

The following objectives were established by the AIANC Board of Directors:

- To align facility decisions with the mission of AIA NC.
- To define the short term maintenance work required for the AIA Tower.
- To develop a plan of work and complete the budgeted (\$10,000) short term maintenance work.
- To determine the long term (5 year to 25 years) facility space needs for AIA North Carolina.
- To establish a plan for the long term preservation of the Tower as a historic structure.
- To complete an accommodation study for meeting the AIA North Carolina facility needs at the existing AIA Tower property.
- To assess the feasibility of a shared facility location with PENC and/or ACEC.
- To investigate how the Chapter Facilities may enhance the public awareness of the AIA.



Message

PRESIDENT'S

Alan D. McGuinn, AIA, President

In numerous surveys ranking the stature and appeal of professional careers, people questioned consistently place architects near the top right along with doctors and teachers. Clearly the general public respects the profession, but in reality, I am not sure that a majority of those responding actually appreciate the value architects can provide. Sure, most know we draw plans for the construction of buildings, but are they really aware of the responsibility, experience, design talent and thought that often go into making those plans?

This question weighs on my mind as I consider the recent events in Guilford County set in motion by the County Commissioners. In contradiction to the principals of qualification-based selection established by the State Mini-Brooks Act, the Commissioners decided they would solicit sealed bids for design services. The legality of this decision is debatable, but apparently their basic criterion for design of this public county facility is cost, not to be trumped by ability or experience. Conventional wisdom guides most people away from selecting other professionals such as a doctor, lawyer or teacher in this manner. Why? I believe they value the experience of these professionals because they clearly understand the consequences of a poor choice. Architecture is not always measured by this standard. Frequently professional design is considered an extravagance, or just a necessity for a permit.

I imagine the Guilford County Commissioners may have had political motivation for their decision, but the action appears to, in some part, answer my initial question. The popularity of the architectural profession may be more attributable to a cultural mystique than to an actual appreciation of the value provided through good design. I have often jokingly labeled this misconception as the "*Brady Bunch Syndrome*". If you are old enough to know of the seventies sitcom you know that the father was an architect with a good income working at home, but you rarely saw him actually work, or heard him talk about his profession. Fortunately, he usually resolved the family conflict. As further evidence, think of all the recent movies where the main character is an architect, there are several. Can you identify a role that actually develops a clear impression of what they accomplished or the how they worked?

I have a button whimsically attached inside my portfolio that reads, "*You don't have to explain your art*". This attitude may be part of the problem. Architecture is an art, but unlike other forms of art, it has a responsibility to those it shelters. I believe that the art is not only found in the image you see but more importantly in the way it enriches the lives of its occupants. Why shouldn't we point this out? Explanation or better yet demonstration of the value of good design is important to the vitality of our profession. This thought echoes the ongoing efforts of the AIA National ad campaign. The ads have been crafted to purposefully increase the brand identity of the AIA through a variety of print, TV and radio media. I hear them often on commercial radio. This successful advertising promotion has been developed around public awareness spots focused on the value of an architect for a variety of building types.

In 2002 the AIANC Public Awareness Committee produced an award winning video titled simply "*The Value of an Architect*" as an educational tool intended for distribution to administrators and local boards responsible for selecting design services. In response to the recent bid solicitation, the AIANC Board quickly agreed that we need to once again increase our statewide public awareness efforts utilizing tools like the video, but we can do more. I believe that lasting public awareness needs to come from a deeper grassroots level. Each of us can play a role in providing greater understanding of good design. It can be as simple as clearly explaining your ideas to a building owner or occupant in language, not architectural jargon, which they understand. Local publications like the AIA Asheville Section's "*How to Work with an Architect*" are also effective tools that promote public awareness. It can be made apparent through leadership in your community. Or you can have a voice on the local or state boards and commissions that shape public policy. Clearly we don't have the time that always seemed available to Mike Brady, but if we cannot make the effort to demonstrate the value of our service, who will?





Code Creep or a Case of Building Code "Whack-A-Mole"

By Jim Bartl, AIA, Chair, AIANC Code Committee

Has this ever happened to you? You submit a set of plans for a renovation project to the building department and when you get the comments back, up pops a new set of requirements from the inspector. You address these issues, re-submit the plans and even more new requirements pop up in another area of the project. This continues and you start feeling like you're playing a game of building code "Whack-A-Mole."

More appropriately we should refer to this syndrome as code creep. Code creep can happen when you're renovating an existing structure that was originally built under a previous version of the state building code. Typically your plans are reviewed by a building inspection department and the authority requires you to make alterations to the project that you believe are not within the scope of the project you're undertaking. Thus begins the onset of a ratcheting up of regulatory requirements - or code creep.

Basically, the issue of code creep revolves around the belief by some local and state officials that they have the latitude to require existing structures to comply with the current building code.

Background

North Carolina is not a "home rule" state. Local governments may only act as specifically provided by the state government. They do not have the legal authority to require anything above what the state allows.

The NC Building Code is intended to be applied to new construction. To the extent someone modifies a building, it may apply to the renovated areas of the building, however, not the entire building (they may also use IBC Chapter 34 or the North Carolina Rehab Code).

Buildings must always comply with the building code under which they were originally constructed; that is the property owner's responsibility. However, since

North Carolina does not have a statewide property maintenance code, the limit of an owner's responsibility is the original building code, or in renovated areas, whatever code was used in that project work area.

Code officials may not retroactively apply new codes to existing buildings in North Carolina. This was clearly established by the North Carolina Court of Appeals 39N.C. App. 688,251 S.E. 2nd 910 Carolinas-Virginias Association of Building Owners and Managers, an unincorporated association vs. Ingram dated February 20, 1979 in which the courts ruled the Legislature gave authority to the NC Building Code Council to regulate only new construction and that no express or necessarily implied power has been granted by the Legislature regarding existing structures.

So, in most cases, code enforcement officials, whether local or state, do not have the authority to extend application of the building code beyond a specified work area.

The problem

Though clearly unconstitutional, many code officials both at the local and state level believe all buildings (whether new or old) must comply with the most recent building code. Fire Marshal's are notorious for this and in some cases may have NC Building Code Council (BCC) approved local requirements that go beyond the state building code.

In recent Building Code Council committee meetings, owner representatives highlighted several cases wherein code officials retroactively applied new codes to existing structures expanding construction well beyond the proposed work area or scope. This subsequently took compliance well beyond that required by the original

code under which the building was constructed. After much discussion and review of other similar cases, the committee identified this as a significant problem on existing buildings. In their final report, the committee requested the BCC to instruct local and state code officials on their limits regarding the retroactive application of building codes to existing structures.

Current status

In November 2004, AIANC conducted a survey of architects on several topics, including retroactive code application to existing buildings. Significantly, 60% of the respondents indicated they had experience with such code application impacting their projects work area or scope.

So this appears to be a real problem. Simply stated, many local and state code officials think they have the authority to require existing structures to comply with the current building code though, again, this is clearly unconstitutional.

In September 2004 the Building Code Council requested a letter from the Department of Insurance instructing code officials on the limits of their authority regarding the application of new codes to existing buildings. The AIA North Carolina Building Code Committee believes all the architects in the state need to be aware of this issue and the fact the BCC is trying to address the situation. Committee members have offered to work with Department of Insurance staff to craft an effective response to the Council's request. We will continue to monitor this issue and pass along information to the AIA membership as it becomes available.

In the meantime, the next time you find yourself playing a game of building code "whack-a-mole," ask yourself if it's a case of code creep and bring it to the attention of your building inspector.

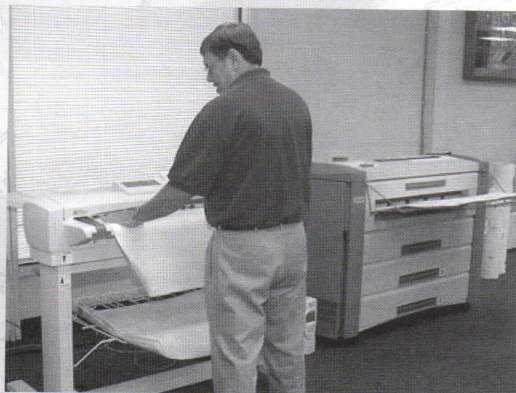
*Editor's Note - Jim Bartl, AIA chairs the AIA North Carolina Code Committee and is the Director of Mecklenburg County Code Enforcement.

In Memoriam

John Stephen Holloway, AIA, of Raleigh passed away on March 28, 2005. John graduated summa cum laude from the NC State School of Architecture and Engineering. Until his retirement in 1976, he was a partner with Ralph Reeves of Raleigh in Holloway-Reeves Architects, formed in 1948. In the 1960's and 70's the firm designed many buildings across the state, including major medical facilities at UNC and ECU, the NC State Legislative Building and the NC Museum of Art (in association with Edward Durrell Stone), Harrellson Hall at NCSU and the School of Music at Duke University. John also worked extensively with the Army, Navy and Air Force in the early days of the firm. John is survived by his wife Nancy. The family requests that memorials be made to Hilltop Home, 3006 New Bern Avenue, Raleigh 27601.

George Calvin Means, Jr, FAIA, retired professor and founder of the Clemson University Healthcare Design Studio, passed away Wednesday, April 13, 2005. He is survived by his wife, Hilma and his two sons, Calvin Means and Kenneth Means. The funeral was held on Sunday, April 17, 2005 at Duckett Funeral Home in South Carolina. The family is asking that contributions be made to the George C. Means, Jr., FAIA Clemson University Endowment Fund, PO Box 1889, Clemson, South Carolina 29633.

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Energy Code Compliance Update

In the past few years, complying with state energy codes for non-residential buildings has become easier and at the same time more stringent. It is important for architects to learn about these changes, not only for the sake of complying with the code, but because commercial buildings that meet the energy code are less likely to experience a range of performance problems such as mold, moisture, indoor air quality and comfort.

The national model code for energy conservation is the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC). For commercial building compliance, the IECC offers two compliance options: ASHRAE 90.1 and Chapter 8. No matter what state your design project is in, you can always find out what version of the energy code applies by going to www.bcap-energy.org/.

Two developments have made compliance significantly less challenging. The first is changes to ASHRAE 90.1, which is the core commercial energy code. In 1999, this code underwent major streamlining making it much easier to use. Long gone are the complicated wall and window compliance tables. Even better is the continued development of COMcheck™, a free energy code compliance software package that is regularly updated by the U.S. Department of Energy. COMcheck™ is a simple software tool that allows you to trade off insulation and window performance. The more complicated the building geometry, the more you need COMcheck™. Download the software as well as compliance guides from www.energycodes.gov/comcheck/. You also have the option of running COMcheck™ online from this site.

In general, the ASHRAE 90.1 energy code has become more stringent, particularly in the area of lighting. Unless trade offs are used, it is very difficult to make a building that uses many incandescent lights pass. In addition, every architect needs to be aware of one major ASHRAE 90.1 change: you can no longer use batt insulation above suspended ceiling tiles to satisfy the roof insulation requirement.

The energy codes have increasingly become the architect's ally in dealing with mold, moisture and other indoor air quality problems. Many building envelope-related problems that architects face these days could have been avoided by full compliance with the energy code's insulation, vapor retarder placement and air leakage requirements. The escalating use of metal studs in exterior curtain walls is a compelling reason to consider going beyond the code by providing continuous insulated foam sheathing over these assemblies, which otherwise readily conduct heat to the inside in summer and outside in winter.

Going beyond the energy code is closely tied with the national green building initiative LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design). The greatest number of points available in the LEED ranking come from exceeding the energy code requirements of ASHRAE 90.1. The LEED website is www.usgbc.org/leed/LEED_main.asp.

To learn more, go to the Southface energy code website at www.southface-energycode.org.

- Jeff Tiller, PE is Director of Southface – North Carolina and Coordinator of Construction Technology at Appalachian State University



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Task Force *Continued from page 1*

- To explore appropriate facility accommodations at locations other than the AIA Tower site.
- To create a Master Facility Plan for accommodating the AIA North Carolina facility needs.
- To formulate an Implementation Plan and Capital Plan for the incremental implementation of the Facilities Master Plan. Capital Plan shall consider operational costs, long term maintenance costs and cost to attain code compliance at the Tower and at alternative accommodations.
- To implement strategies to assure long-term preservation and occupancy of the Tower.

This is the first time AIANC has looked at the long-term facility needs for its own organization. The work is being completed in four phases with the first two now nearing completion.

<u>Phase I:</u>	Building Inventory and Assessment
<u>Phase II:</u>	Programming and Space Need Analysis
<u>Phase III:</u>	Conceptual Space Accommodation Plan
<u>Phase IV:</u>	Capital Plan

The work is anticipated to be completed by December 31, 2005. Numerous issues have been confirmed during the first two phases of the study.

Inventory and Assessment

Significant plumbing, mechanical and electrical system repair and/or replacement is required and recommended for the short and long-term planning period. The structural systems appear sound; pointing of brick joints and moisture control must become an ongoing preservation requirement.

Several code issues exist and must be resolved during a renovation/expansion, but the application of the Rehabilitation Code will allow a reasonable degree of flexibility and allowance of the special conditions that exist. An analysis of the North Carolina Accessibility Code reveals that there are several noncompliance issues: on-grade access, lack of accessible toilets, access to upper levels, etc. These will have to be resolved by any future renovation or expansion plans even with the use of the Rehab Code.

Additionally, the Tower property is landlocked with no opportunity for expanding onto adjacent properties. The only potential buildable area is the courtyard between the Tower and the rear building.

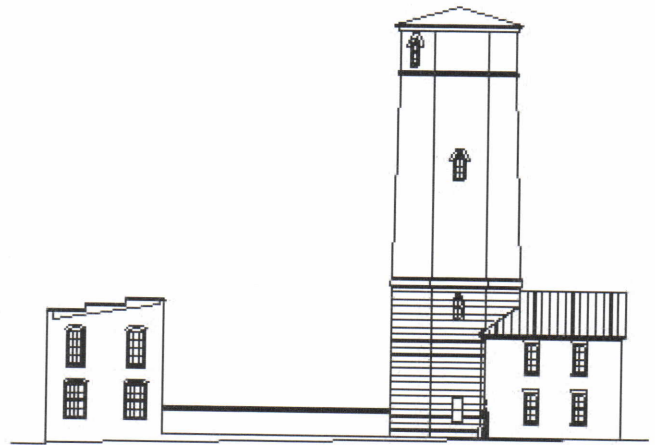
As a designated historic site, the property requires ongoing preservation maintenance and repair that must be a serious budgetary consideration. Regardless of the future plan for AIANC, a plan is required to ensure the preservation of the Tower as a historic property. Further study must affirm the most sensitive use of the historic Tower. AIANC must either renovate and expand (into the courtyard) to meet program needs or sell/lease to another occupant that would be an

appropriate fit, leaving the Tower and its current historic integrity intact.

Space Needs and Programming

The mission of AIANC is not currently facilitated by the existing Tower due to inadequate space, inflexible configuration and use of space, inaccessibility and poor visibility and recognition by the public.

The AIANC site consist of two structures: the Tower which houses the AIANC offices, and the rear building that is leased office space. The current total usable area in both the Tower and the rear building is just over 3,000 square feet. The current programmed space needs of AIANC is over 5,200 square feet for the current operations and over 9,000 square feet if meeting and



exhibition space are provided. This presents an obvious space deficiency. All current assigned spaces for AIANC are found to be grossly under their programmed size. Further study will determine the most efficient way to accommodate the AIANC program requirements and the extent of program accommodation possible at the Tower site.

Currently, there are numerous AIA meetings, seminars and events that must be held or conducted at off-site rented facilities due to inadequate facilities at the Tower. Although there will remain a commitment to hold meetings and seminars across the state, the Accommodation Plan phase shall investigate the feasibility of having facilities for meetings, exhibits, and seminars in the Triangle area.

There is the potential for facilitating relations with other allied associations and related activities. These may include sharing facilities with organizations such as the Professional Engineers of North Carolina and the American Consulting Engineers Council among others.

Location and Public Awareness

The tower is a valued gift to AIANC and a prominent historic landmark to preserve. However, its location does not lend itself to an appropriate level of public exposure. Considerations

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must be made for higher profile presence on Morgan Street if AIANC remains in this location. The value of a higher profile location with uses such as a museum, exhibition hall, university urban design or community design center that maximizes visibility and heightens public awareness merits further investigation.

Deed research has confirmed that the Tower property is owned by AIANC free and clear of any constraints or covenants. There are no restrictions for AIANC to use the property as they determine to best serve the members of AIA. If an alternative location is determined necessary, the conviction to be in downtown Raleigh and in the proximity of the Legislative Building dictates examining only the downtown area for comparative analysis. Numerous opportunities of future planned development in the downtown vicinity have been identified for consideration and analysis.

A total of 21 AIA chapters have been surveyed about factors for their facility accommodations. It is generally noted that chapters that own their facilities that are in locations of public visibility (storefront, museum, bookstores, etc.) consider their facilities most effective and satisfactory. Partnership opportunities with PENC, ACEC, NCSU and AIA Triangle, etc. are to be investigated. Ongoing financial costs for operations and use of off-site facilities are being factored into the recommendations and decisions being weighed.

Short Term Goals and Deferred Maintenance

Proposals have been requested from a property maintenance company for short-term maintenance issues that need to be addressed. This work is to be completed as soon as possible during the current year with a budget of \$10,000. A property maintenance contract relationship will be recommended to establish an ongoing, as needed service for future simple maintenance repairs.

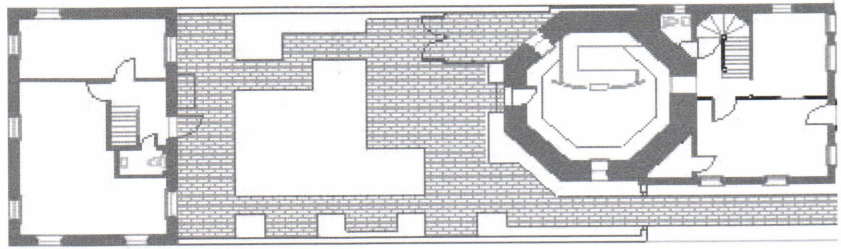
The remaining building needs, as outlined in a report during 2004 (totalling approximately \$40,000), will require the work of a contractor and will be planned for the subsequent 3 to 4 years or as funds are appropriated by AIANC Board of Directors. Opportunities exist for "in-kind" gifts and services for materials and labor from vendors, suppliers and contractors. These are currently being identified and pursued by the Task Force.

Based upon this and the ongoing comparative analysis, the Task Force is seeking to determine which is more financially feasible:

- 1) continue operating at the existing location with a higher maintenance and preservation budget, loss of lease income from the rear building and rental of off-site facilities for larger meetings and seminars or,
- 2) sale of the Tower property to an appropriate "fit" for the Tower site and the subsequent lease or acquisition of a location that meets our current AIA mission criteria.

Public Relations

The process for conducting this study encourages an appropriate level of input from all Chapter members. Open communication with the AIA membership about the issues for facilities and alternatives being considered are paramount.



Articles such as this, communicating the process and requesting ideas from members will be published in each issue of the AIA newsletter. At least one member from each section serves on the Task Force and is responsible for communicating activities of the Task Force at each section meeting throughout the process.

On Friday, April 29, 2005, AIANC members participated in a design Charette to develop concepts, ideas and consensus regarding facility solutions for AIANC. During the Summer Design Conference in August, venues will be provided for member's communication and input. These will include an exhibit table adjacent to the conference registration desk, a "napkin design" solicitation during the conference, a Task Force report at the Annual Membership meeting and a special input session with the Task Force following the membership meeting.

Incrementally throughout the process, the Task Force is making periodic reports to the AIANC Executive Committee and Board of Directors for input, idea exchange and affirmation of the Task Force's direction. The Board of Directors will have the responsibility of acting on the final recommendations of the Task Force.

AIA North Carolina Mission Criteria for Facilities

Numerous criteria have already been preliminary established for future decisions regarding facilities. They include the following:

- To assure the preservation of the Tower property.
- To be within downtown Raleigh to reinforce urban renewal efforts.
- To remain in the proximity of the Legislative Building to facilitate AIA/Governmental/Legislative liaison activities.
- To adequately accommodate the AIANC program requirements for the office and support spaces (approximately 5,200 GSF).
- To attain optimal public awareness of AIA by appropriate public visibility.
- To provide space for architectural exhibition, seminars, public receptions, board meetings, etc. (approximately 3,000 GSF in addition to the 5,200 GSF above).

AIANC members' opinions, concerns and suggestions are requested. Please contact Walt Teague, AIA, AIANC Treasurer and Task Force Chair at wteague@tffarchitects.com or any of these task force members: David Appleyard, AIA; Mike Cox, AIA; Paul Kapp, AIA; Roger Leeson, AIA; Jane Mathews, AIA; Tim Oakley, AIA; Joe Oppermann, FAIA; Stacy Schreiner, Assoc. AIA; Steve Schuster, AIA; Hugh Sutphin, AIA; Darrel Williams, AIA; Don Yelverton, AIA; and David Crawford, AIANC Executive Director.

\$10 Increase for ARE Divisions

After eight years of delivering the computer-based Architect Registration Examination (ARE), NCARB will implement a \$10-per-division fee increase, effective July 1, 2005. This represents the first increase in the overall cost of the computerized ARE to candidates since its introduction in 1997. The increase will help defray future exam development expenses and reduces the subsidy currently underwritten by NCARB Certificate Holders.

- The fee for each ARE division will increase by \$10 beginning July 1, 2005.
- Fees collected before July 1, 2005, are NOT affected.
- The fee to reschedule an appointment remains \$35.

New ARE Test Fees (effective July 1, 2005)

Multi-Choice Divisions

Pre-Design	\$102
General Structure	\$102
Lateral Forces	\$102
Mechanical & Electrical Systems	\$102
Building Design/Materials & Methods	\$102
Construction Documents & Services	\$102

Graphics Division

Site Planning	\$153
Building Planning	\$153
Building Technology	\$153

Energy Improvement Loan Program

The State Energy Office announces the availability of low interest loans -up to \$500,000- for capital improvements that conserve energy or conserve dollars spent on energy.

The ENERGY IMPROVEMENT LOAN PROGRAM (EILP) is sponsored by the State Energy Office, North Carolina Department of Administration.

The program provides low interest loans, secured by bank letter of credit (non-applicable for local governments and school systems), for eligible energy conservation measures for industry, commercial businesses, local government units, community colleges, K-12 school systems, and nonprofit organizations. The State Energy Office will pay letter of credit fees up to 1% of the loan value for the duration of the loan. This offer expires December 31, 2005. Only facilities located in North Carolina may apply.

To apply, submit a letter of interest on your company's letterhead with the following information:

- Brief description/history of program
- Energy efficiency, renewable energy and/or energy conservation measures to be supported

- Approximate total cost of energy measures
- Approximate date expenditure of loan funds would begin
- Estimate of time required for payback from accrued savings

For more information please contact Rondra McMilliam at 919-733-1919. Mail interest letters to Rondra McMillan, State Energy Office, 1340 MSC, Raleigh NC 27699.

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2005 AIANC Summer Design Conference

Does a well-designed workplace promote creativity? Can a well-planned community improve the public's health? What are the effects of poor design? How does color factor in? These are just some of the questions that will be answered during the AIA North Carolina Summer Design Conference, *Design in Mind*.

Design in Mind will be held August 4-6, 2005 at The Jefferson Hotel in Richmond, Virginia. Attendees to this year's conference can expect a variety of interesting and informative seminars, all offering AIA HSW continuing education credits. The conference will also feature a trade show, networking opportunities, dinners, behind-the-scenes tours, alumni gatherings and even a special visit from Thomas Jefferson!

The conference will conclude on August 6 with the annual AIA North Carolina Design Awards Banquet, a program that highlights the projects of AIA North Carolina members. AIA North Carolina Chapter Awards – Firm Award, F. Carter Williams Gold Medal and William H. Deitrick Service Medal – will also be presented at this time.

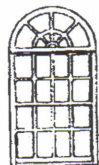
Make plans to attend this year's summer design conference in Richmond. Information and online registration are available on the AIA North Carolina website, www.aianc.org.



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O'Brien/Atkins Associates, a design services firm specializing in science and technology facilities, has added **Julie McLaurin, AIA**, to the staff as Project Manager. McLaurin is President-Elect of AIA-Triangle. O'Brien/Atkins Associates, PA, a 75-person design services firm is located in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina.

& Names Changes



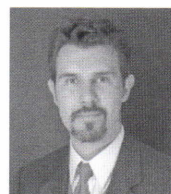
Peter J. Falk, AIA has joined **Lambert Architecture, PA** in Winston-Salem, NC as an Architect in the Firm's Financial Facilities Division. Peter has over 15 years of experience and is a graduate of the New York Institute of Technology with a Bachelor of Science degree in Architectural Technology.

Kevin B. Utsey, AIA has joined **Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern** as Regional Director of Design in the firm's Charlotte office. Kevin has over 20 years of design and management experience with public and private clients for educational, commercial and mixed-use planning and architecture projects. He holds Master of Architecture and Bachelor of Environmental Design in Architecture degrees from North Carolina State University. A member of the American Institute of Architects since 1985, Kevin currently serves as President of the Charlotte Section of the AIA.



Michael D. Morse, AIA has started a new architectural practice, **M2 Architecture, PLLC**. M2 Architecture specializes in high end residential, hospitality/restaurant, clubhouse and light commercial. Morse has worked in the industry for over twenty years, completing over two hundred restaurants, twenty hotels, more than fifty residences and twenty clubhouses.

His new contact information is Michael D. Morse, AIA; M2 Architecture, PLLC; 2310 Weymouth Court; Raleigh, NC 27612, Phone: 919-781-7898; Fax: 919-889-2305; M2architecture@bellsouth.net.



Carlos V. Espinosa, AIA has become a principal at **Thomas H. Hughes, Architecture P.C.** and is now a shareholder in the firm. Espinosa is a graduate of The Catholic

University of America and has been employed at the firm for 10 years. He was the 2004 President of the Winston-Salem Section of AIANC. The firm is located in Winston-Salem at 155 Sunnynoll Court, Suite 100 and can be contacted at (336) 722-4447.

J. Kilpatrick (Pat) Burke, AIA, NCARB, has been hired as a Principal of **Clark Patterson Associates**. Burke has over seventeen years of diverse experience in architectural and master planning services. His design expertise is in the field of health care facilities. He works from the firm's Charlotte, North Carolina office. Burke holds a Master of Architecture degree from Clemson University.

BBH Design has named **Taki Aratake, AIA** as Associate. Aratake has over twenty-years of architectural experience and is a member of AIA and JIA (Japanese Institute of Architects). His main focus is on research and higher education projects.

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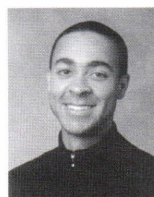


Honors & Accomplishments

Two projects under the design supervision and project management of architecture-engineering-planning firm **Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern, Inc., (HSMM)** have captured Craftsmanship Awards from the Washington Building Congress (WBC). The first was for construction of a water mist fire suppression system at the historic National Gallery of Art on the Washington Mall. The second award was for electrical work installed on the Blue Line Extension of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) Metrorail system.



Philip G. Freelon, FAIA, founder and president of **The Freelon Group Architects**, received the Service Award from the Association of African Museum (AAAM) at the organization's 2004 annual meeting. The Freelon Group has been a member of AAAM since 1999 and has been a sponsor of their spring meeting for the past four years.



Johnson



Rushing

Andre Johnson, AIA and **Shann Rushing, AIA** have received the Registered Architect designation awarded by the American Institute of Architects. Both men are architects with **The Freelon Group**. Johnson has a Master of Architecture degree from Morgan State University and a

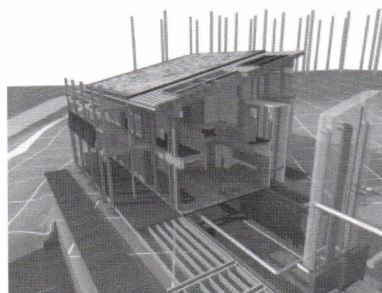
Bachelor degree in Architectural Engineering from North Carolina A&T State University. Rushing holds Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Environmental Design in Industrial Design degrees from North Carolina State University.

Camille Victour, AIA of **Camille Victour Architect**, and **Patti Glazer, AIA**, of **Glazer Architecture, P.A.**, were among those honored at the Asheville YWCA TWIN Awards Banquet. TWIN, Tribute to Women of Influence, honors the professional achievements of women and companies who support the advancement of women.

Raleigh architect **Frank Harmon, FAIA**, recently received a design award from *Inform*, an architectural journal in Virginia that covers four mid-Atlantic states, for his creation of a series of 800-pound, hand-fabricated steel screens, designed so that a single person can balance and manipulate them. The 10 screens are constructed of metal frames that encase perforated-metal panels commonly used in industrial flooring. Made of hot-dip galvanized steel, they resist the wind-borne, corrosive salt. Harmon received the award in the "architectural objects" category. His screens, along with other winning designs, will appear in the magazine's May 2005 edition. *Inform*'s circulation area includes Virginia, West Virginia, Washington D.C. and North Carolina.

Raleigh architect **Frank Harmon, FAIA** has been asked to serve as a juror for the Chicago AIA's 2005 Design Excellence Awards. The awards program recognizes the best contemporary architecture produced by Chicago-area architectural firms. Harmon and the other jurors will select winners in the categories of Distinguished Building, Interior Architecture and "Divine Detail."

Duke University's future DELTA Smart House, designed by **Frank Harmon, FAIA**, of Raleigh, was featured in Residential Architect magazine's "On The Boards" section. Harmon designed a 4200-square-foot residence featuring a host of "green" features — photovoltaic panels, geothermal heat pumps, a rainwater collection system, and vegetated roof, — with "smart" walls that will allow the students who live there to access, adjust and monitor all electrical and mechanical systems. Other interactive features include movable skylights and windows, as well as removable sections of walls, floors and ceiling.



Welcome!

New Members Spring 2005

New Architects

S. Kuttu Narayan, AIA
H. Bernice Cutler, AIA
Sarah L. Afflerbach, AIA
Peter J. Falk, AIA
Shannon R. Rushing, AIA
Teri S. Canada, AIA
Dawn A. Gum, AIA
Michael D. Sutton, AIA
Grace H. Wallace, AIA
Michael L. Tinsley, AIA
Jennifer H. Attridge, AIA

New Associates

Chun-ting T. Lin, Assoc. AIA
Tracy L. Whetzel, Assoc. AIA
Daniel R. Osborne, Assoc. AIA
Sumaya El-Attar, Assoc. AIA

Transferred to NC

Robert M. Eronymous, AIA
Willie Lee Jones Jr., AIA
Idris Kadircan, AIA
Pierre F. Mercier, AIA

Alan D. McGuinn, AIA
President
David Crawford,
Executive Director
Jo Ellen High,
Business Manager
Laura Tomczak,
Communications Coordinator
Kathie Rainey,
Director of Member Services
Marynell Gehrke,
Director of Special Events

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