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The AIA vs GSA

see below and page 7.

vol. 22 no. 3

IN THIS ISSUE:
The New Mexico Society of Architects (NMSA) Honor Awards for 1979 are presented on pages 9 through 17. We are indebted to Mr. Robert W. Peters, AIA, of the Albuquerque firm of Addy and Peters, Architects, who assembled the projects, prepared the copy and the page lay-out for this issue of NMA. The awards were presented at the NMSA annual meeting last fall in Albuquerque.

The Santa Fe Chapter, AIA has taken a stand in opposition to the designs of a new office building being proposed for Santa Fe. Although the building is to be privately owned and financed, its primary lessee is to be the federal government. The building, therefore, is in reality being paid for out of our tax dollars through annual rent payments.

The Chapter members are pursuing this matter; this magazine will report on the developments. —JPC

CORRECTIONS TO AIA ROSTER
Since the publication of the AIA Roster in the last issue of NMA, the following changes should be noted:

Albuquerque Chapter, AIA:
The new telephone number for W. Miles Brittelle, Jr., is 255-1774, and for these three other Corporate members, Joseph F. Bohning, David A. Cook and Ernest Pogue the correct number is 242-4044.
The new telephone number for the following Associate Members, Tom Aubrey, A. W. Bohning, Jr., and Bruce Thomas is 242-4404.

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The NMA staff wishes to thank those members who have contributed to its growth.

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(Cover—Solar Panels—Albuquerque Museum)

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THE AIA—GSA AFFAIR

April 15, 1980
Mr. David Dibner, FAIA
Assistant Commissioner for
Construction Management
General Services Administration
Washington, D.C. 20405

Dear Mr. Dibner,

It has come to the attention of the Santa Fe Chapter of the American Institute of Architects that the GSA is reviewing a proposed lease agreement with the Sandia Development Company, under which the GSA would lease approximately two-thirds of a new 77,000 sq. ft. building the developer proposes to build on St. Francis Drive in Santa Fe. We understand that the GSA-leased space would be used by the National Park Service and the Forest Service.

A review of preliminary drawings for the project (site plan & perspective attached), suggests that the building is severely deficient in at least 3 areas: site planning, massing and scale, and energy concept. We believe the building as presently designed does a disservice to the unique architectural character of Santa Fe, to the potential occupants, and to the GSA in its efforts to lead the way toward higher quality design, including energy efficiency in Federal buildings.

It should be emphasized that neither the Santa Fe Chapter, AIA, nor any of its members are trying to supplant the present developers or their architects. The purpose of this letter is to point out what we believe are the deficiencies in the project, and to suggest ways it might be improved, consistent with GSA policy, the developer's objectives, the needs of the future users, and the Santa Fe cityscape.

The project is to be located on St. Francis Drive, Santa Fe's major north-south boulevard, at an extremely prominent site visible to the majority of visitors entering the city, as well as residents. From the standpoint of land use, the site appears appropriate for the proposed office facility use. The site planning itself is, however, unfortunate. The building is surrounded by a sea of parking. Circulation, as well as ingress and egress to both parking and building, are unclear. The plan is essentially devoid of outdoor "people space" with landscaping and other amenities.

The building itself is a 3-story L-shaped block, with no attempt to soften its large scale by use of variation in massing. As you know, the architectural character of Santa Fe is typified by buildings in which a smaller, human scale is achieved by the use of many smaller masses brought together, rather than one large mass. This large, impersonal mass is out of character both with the cityscape and with the small one-and-two-story residential buildings next to the site.

It is not apparent that the building's energy concept is well thought out. There is no effort to recognize the difference between south and north orientation, or any apparent effort to utilize the sun. The building has no operable windows and will have to be conditioned year round, missing the opportunity the Santa Fe climate allows for natural ventilation during several months of the year. In these and other ways, the building shows little recognition of or concern for its site, the sun and other natural factors, for the unique character of Santa Fe and the region, for the kind of commitment to the environment which the building occupants represent, or for the GSA policy of promoting quality architecture.

Recent increased awareness of the importance of energy consciousness and the stress on overall architectural quality in the design professions, the government, and by the public, would suggest that this project can and should be improved.

We do not suggest replacement of the developer or his architect, but that the GSA ask them to redesign the project in consultation with local groups who could offer guidance on meeting the objectives outlined above. This AIA Chapter, the Old Santa Fe Association, and the City Planning Office are among those who could and would gladly help.

We sincerely hope that such a community-based redesign process occurs, and that this Chapter would not find it necessary to oppose further development and construction of the project.

Sincerely,

Kestutis Germanas, AIA, Pres.
Santa Fe Chapter, AIA

REPLY

May 8, 1980
Mr. Kestutis Germanas, AIA
President, The American Institute of Architects, Santa Fe Chapter

Dear Mr. Germanas:

This is in response to your letter of April 15, 1980, with respect to the proposed leased facility on St. Francis Drive. This lease has not as yet been approved.

Since this is a leased facility, GSA does not have design control as we do over federally constructed facilities. For leased facilities, controls are exercised in the same way as all other private developments, through the exercise of local constraints such as zoning laws, building codes, and planning boards. The only controls which GSA does exercise over leased facilities is with respect to energy efficiency and interior arrangement. This building will comply with the energy standards for new buildings in effect at the time of the lease solicitation. The interior arrangement appears satisfactory.

We appreciate your interest in the design of the building and site. Certainly, we would welcome any improvement to the design of the facility which would be consistent with the government's interests provided that such changes would not negatively alter the layout or impair the energy efficiency.

[Signed]

May-June 1980

7
YOU DIDN'T PLAN ON AN ENERGY CRISIS, BUT NOW YOU'RE PLANNING YOUR NEXT BUILDING.

Which building material will you use? You've got energy shortages to think about. Air-conditioning costs. Heat gain through the long, hot summers. Heat loss in the winter months. Heating equipment costs. The whole set of energy-use factors suddenly has become critically important. The building material you use affects all of them.

Compare the energy conserving capability of masonry, for instance, with double-plate glass walls.

At 4:00 P.M. on a hot August day in Washington, D.C., the heat gain through a square foot of west-facing insulated brick and concrete block wall will be 2.2 Btus an hour.

The heat gain through a double-plate glass wall in the same location will be 173 Btus a square foot in an hour. A big difference.

Project this differential over 10,000 square feet of wall. You come up with a heat gain through masonry of 22,000 Btuh, while the heat gain through double-plate glass is 1,730,000 Btuh.

In the case of the masonry wall, cooling equipment with a two-ton capacity can handle the heat gain. But with the double-plate glass wall, about 143 tons of cooling capacity will be needed.

An analysis of a typical 10-story building shows that over its useful life, the air-conditioning cost for a square foot of our masonry wall will be about 23 cents. For the double-plate glass wall, it will be $7.60.

It takes a lot of money to buy, install and create space for all the extra air-conditioning equipment required by the double-plate glass wall. A lot of money and a lot of energy to run that equipment.

Compare the heat loss in winter. It has a dramatic effect on energy consumption and building operation costs.

Our masonry wall, for example, has a "U-value" of .12. The double-plate glass wall has a "U-value" of .55. (U-values are used to determine heat loss through one square foot of wall area in Btuh per degree Farenheit differential across the wall.) This means that the masonry wall is about 450% more efficient, on the average, than the glass wall in reducing heat loss.

Over the useful life of the building, the heating cost per square foot of wall area for masonry will be about 30 cents. For double-plate glass, about $1.38.

In a time of one energy crisis after another, masonry makes eminently good sense as a good citizen.

The masonry industry believes that the thermal insulating qualities of masonry are an important economic consideration to building designers, owners and investors, and all citizens.

Masonry walls save on air-conditioning and heating costs. And just as important, they are less expensive to build. The masonry wall we've described would have a 38% lower initial cost than the double-plate glass wall.

If you'd like to find out more, write to us and we'll send you a booklet comparing the thermal insulating qualities of masonry walls with double-plate glass walls, metal panel walls and pre-cast concrete walls.

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1979 Honor Awards

The New Mexico Society of Architects Annual Awards Program is a highly respected tribute to architectural excellence. The selection is made on the basis of design excellence, sensitivity to human and functional needs and to the built environment. The purpose of this Awards Program is to encourage a high level of architecture, recognize the clients and architects who have distinguished themselves by their accomplishments and to inform the public of the high architectural quality being brought to bear in the physical environment.

Every year a jury of renowned professionals, architects and others from allied fields are invited to judge the year's work by New Mexico architects. Their personal review and inspection of the local work is done on an anonymous basis so that they may not be influenced by the identity of any local architects. The projects this year were reviewed on an individual basis from slides. This year's jury included the following members:

The Jury

G. Norman Hoover, AIA
Award Jury, Chairman

Senior Vice President and Design Group Director of Caudill Rowlett Scott, Houston, Texas. A graduate of the University of Oklahoma and MIT, Hoover's work has been widely publicized and has received numerous design awards including an Honor Award from Progressive Architecture Magazine, the Bard Award from the City Club of New York, and the Silver Medal from the Philadelphia Society of Architects. His current design responsibilities encompass domestic and international projects including master planning, architectural and urban design. Two recent projects are the planning and architectural design for the Ruwais Permanent Community, a new town for 10,000 inhabitants in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates and the design of the new Area Processing Center for Mountain Bell in Albuquerque. In addition to his work at CRS, he is the Visiting Professor of Design at the Graduate School of Architecture, Rice University, Houston, Texas.

John B. Rogers, FAIA
Awards Juror

Principal in the Denver, Colorado firm of Rogers, Nagel and Langhart (RNL), Rogers has been extremely active in the areas of public service, design and service to the profession. Under his leadership, designs executed in the past 10 years have received 25 awards including a National Honor Award from A.T. & T. and numerous regional awards for projects throughout Colorado and the Rocky Mountains. Rogers has long been active in the area of energy conservation through design and has served on a variety of committees related to energy-conscious design. He is currently the Commissioner in charge of the AIA's National Energy Committee and was appointed in May 1979 to the Energy Subcommittee of the Task Force on Government Regulations and Paperwork for the White House Conference on Small Business. Rogers is a Director of the Western Mountain Region/AIA and a member of the National AIA Board of Directors.

Laurence J. Frishman
Awards Juror

An architectural graduate of Carnegie Mellon University, Frishman holds degrees in Foreign Studies from the University of Pittsburgh and Yale University Graduate School. His extensive experience in planning includes work for the City of Pittsburgh in charge of Governmental studies, Housing Director for the Hill House Association, Senior Associate for Development of Management Systems for Barton-Ashman Associates, Inc., Economic Development Coordinator for the Department of Business & Economic Development, State of Illinois, Director of Planning for the City of Harry and Instructor in Planning for Illinois Central College. Mr. Frishman is currently City Planner for the City of Albuquerque.
Honor Award: New Buildings

The Albuquerque Museum
Albuquerque

Framed by Old Town and Tiguex Park, the Albuquerque Museum is low in elevation and sympathetic to the visual characteristics of the earth tone structures to the west. Preliminary designs allowed for an auditorium as an expansion of the building to the south in the area presently planted with native grasses. This would reorient the main entry focus while maintaining a green link to the park. Physical links to Old Town are made through gateways off the Museum site to existing alleys and walks.

The Banco Lounges provide visual connections with Old Town. The central exhibit space is a large flexible gallery, partially below grade to help keep the building profile low. Two flanking galleries are for temporary historical and art exhibits. These are finished areas with overhead attachment and electrical grids. Educational activities, for children and adults, are planned for the Multi-Use Gallery and auditorium.

Heating is accomplished by solar assisted heat pumps with collector arrays on the roof and on the grade level at the south court. The Solar Mechanical Room is brightly painted with visual access through a lobby window. The architectural scheme included the remodeling and inclusion in the overall building envelope of an existing truck terminal structure to serve as exhibit preparation and shop areas. Major building materials are stucco, brick floors, exposed wood beams and plaster walls. Clear-story areas admit natural light to lobbies and gallery circulation zones. Mullion-less glass areas at Banco Galleries and Interior Courts are also sources of natural light.

The Albuquerque Museum
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Owner:
City of Albuquerque

Architect:
Antoine Predock
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Structural Engineer:
Boyle Engineering

Mechanical Engineer:
Bridgers & Paxton

Electrical Engineer:
Don Fowler

General Contractor:
Bradbury & Stamm

Exhibit Design:
LAX Studios
Jury Comments

Skillful handling of the relationship of the new building to the historic Old Town district.

Design results in a positive impact.

Effective use of natural light where appropriate, particularly in the public spaces.

Exhibition areas show a great deal of variety, both interior and exterior.
**Honor Award: New Buildings**

San Juan Campus, New Mexico State University
Farmington, New Mexico

The project comprises Phases II and III of a community college branch of a state university to serve Northwestern New Mexico. (Phase I, an existing structure of 20,000 sq. ft., is completely encompassed by the new construction.) Phase II includes 90,000 sq. ft., with an additional 42,000 square ft. forming Phase III. The site is located on a pinon-covered plateau overlooking a river valley and the community, with spectacular views to the east, south and west.

The New campus is a "one building" concept encircling an interior landscaped court. This centralization concept encourages the mixing of vocational and academic students through a varied arrangement of spaces.

The "Navajo White" stucco campus sits like an Acropolis above its pinon-covered landscape in sharp contrast to the surrounding arid countryside, and focuses the learning resource center and campus center at its two-story hub toward the distant river bluffs. The internal courtyards include one large enough for amphitheater and outdoor activities, and the gymnasium, theater and planetarium provide a focus for athletics, concerts and other community activities in a community lacking public facilities.

---

**San Juan Campus**
New Mexico State University
Farmington, New Mexico

Owner:
Board of Regents,
New Mexico State University

Architect:
Christensen, Christensen & Associates
Farmington, New Mexico

Consulting Architect:
Schaefer & Associates
Albuquerque, New Mexico &
Wichita, Kansas

Project Team:
Samuel C. Christensen—Partner-in-charge,
Christensen, Christensen & Associates
John L. Greer, A.I.A.—Partner-in-charge,
Schaefer & Associates
Kenton L. Cox, A.I.A.—Project designer,
Phase II
Robert W. Peters, A.I.A.—Director of
design, Phase III
Robert L. Collins—Job Captain

Structural Engineer:
Dudley Williams

Mechanical Engineer:
Schaefer & Associates

Electrical Engineer:
Schaefer & Associates

Interior Design:
Schaefer & Associates

General Contractor:
Phase II—Kealy Construction Co.
Farmington, New Mexico
Phase III—G. E. Johnson Construction Co.
Colorado Springs, Colorado

May-June 1980
A distinctly contemporary group of buildings, yet appropriately indigenous in form.

The homogeneous white building masses create a forceful contrast to the rugged natural environment.

The handling of resultant spaces between the buildings is particularly well done with restraint and simplicity.

The concern for and selection of views out of the complex to the surroundings has been carefully considered.
Honor Award: Residential
Hoppenfeld Residence
Albuquerque, New Mexico

The house is designed to embrace the sun, the site and the view of the Sandias. The greenhouse dining area and greenhouse master bath area receive direct solar gain, which is stored in the massive south adobe wall, brick floors and interior adobe bancos. A system of wooden lattices cover the greenhouses in the summer months. The rest of the house is built of wood and thoroughly insulated, all glazing is double pane. Exterior finish is stucco, interior is sheetrock and plaster on stucco. Douglas fir wood is used on the ceiling and all trim. The pitched roof is corrugated metal in keeping with the dominant idiom of the North Valley.

A solar hot water system sits on the flat roofed portion of the house together with several skylights.

Twenty-three hundred square feet are enclosed. A back-up gas fired hot air system and an evaporative cooler compliment the natural heating and cooling system.

Twenty-six trees were planted on the three quarter acre site and a sizeable pond dug and filled with a well to establish a cool summer micro-climate.
The architect has demonstrated great skill in the handling of diverse forms and materials. Playful, but not silly.

The design does not fit within any general stylistic label - but comes off as a convincing integrated composition.

The use of natural light and the application of passive solar energy techniques appear to be extremely successful. The integration of internal and external space is both thoughtful and innovative. The element of reflectivity from the small pond adds another dimension to the overall solution.
Luna Associates
Architects/Planners

Honor Award: Historic Preservation

Jemez State Monument Historical Documentation
Jemez Springs, New Mexico

New Mexico being rich in its Historical Heritage and in the process of trying to stabilize its structures for antiquity, required a "point in time" documentation as a means of establishing a clear statement of the structure and its current condition.

The emphasis was placed on reproductive drawings and photographs to accomplish this end. The use of modern technology computer run elevation profiles contributed highly to the accuracy of the final drawings.

Jemez Monument is situated in San Diego de Jemez Canyon at the northern end of the town of Jemez Springs. It is the site of the prehistoric pueblo of Giusewa (meaning "place at the boiling waters" in the Towa language) as well as the 17th century mission complex of San Jose de los Jemez.

The church of San Jose de los Jemez was founded by Fray Geronimo Zarate Salmeron in the winter of 1621-22. The church as seen today is constructed of sandstone with the exception of a few sections of adobe in and beneath the walls.

The site of the pueblo and San Jose mission was partially excavated by archaeologists from the Museum of New Mexico and the School of American Research in 1921-22 and 1935-37, and again by the Museum in 1965.

Only a small part of the pueblo of Giusewa (Gi-EES-e-wah), which predated the church complex by some 300 years, has been excavated, and its total size is unknown. Uncovered are three circular kivas (ceremonial rooms), and a few of the dwellings.

Descendants of the ancient inhabitants of the Jemez region live today in Jemez Pueblo, several miles down the canyon, and are contracted by the Museum for all stabilization and work done on the Monument some 300 years later.

Historical Documentation of
Jemez State Monument
Jemez Springs, New Mexico

Owner:
Museum of New Mexico
Dr. George Ewing, Director

Museum of New Mexico,
Monuments Division
Mr. Tom Caperton

Architect:
Luna Associates
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Project Team:
Ted "C" Luna, A.I.A., Principal
Richard Yates, Architect
Robert Woodson, Architect

Special Consultant:
Koogle & Poulis Engineering, Inc.

Jury Comments

An excellent example of high quality documentation of a historic architectural artifact - in this case, the ruins of an early Spanish church.

The use of computer analysis and graphics to generate building profiles was very interesting.

The jury considered this to be an unusual category - more documentation than actual restoration. Noteworthy, nevertheless, because of its role in preservation of the architectural heritage of the southwest.

May-June 1980
Family Practice Courtyard
North Campus Medical Center
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Owner:
Board of Regents
University of New Mexico

Architect:
Office of University Architect
Van Dorn Hooker, A.I.A.,
University Architect
Guy B. Johns, A.S.L.A.,
Landscape Architect

Consulting Landscape Architect:
Craig Campbell & Associates, A.S.L.A.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

General Contractor:
Lee Landscapes, Inc.

Concrete Contractor:
Concrete Constructors Co.

Jury Comments
A skillful integration of paving, planting, and water within a resultant architectural space.
Very compatible with the surrounding architecture. Creates a sense of logic and unification of the total context.

Straightforward geometric organization, yet very pleasing in a quiet, almost restful sense.
The fountain "mound" is a very successful device. It creates a strong focal point without overpowering the space. The effect was achieved without utilizing a great amount of water or geometric complexity.
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May-June 1980

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Structural Engineer: DeLapp & Assoc. - Santa Fe