1989 State Legislative Recommendations

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Guidelines

As is tradition, this issue of the magazine is devoted primarily to legislative issues of concern and interest to Wisconsin's architectural profession. There is no shortage of legislative issues and proposals that have a direct impact on the practice of architecture, and the construction industry in Wisconsin.

A discussion of the WSA's 1989 legislative recommendations is included in a special insert. These recommendations address a number of issues including professional liability insurance, civil justice reform, statute of limitations, economic development, building code development and Wisconsin's aging school buildings.

These legislative recommendations for 1989 were developed by the WSA Legislative Committee. This Committee meets monthly in Madison to monitor and discuss state legislation and administrative rules that affect the profession. Members are encouraged to contact the WSA office if you are aware of any proposed or existing legislation that should be addressed by the Legislative Committee. This grassroots feedback is vital to the success of the WSA's legislative efforts which include the Legislative Minutemen program and regular contact with state legislators and administrative agencies.

Bill Babcock
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COMMITMENT TO STAY DOWNTOWN

MATC

MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE AREA TECHNICAL COLLEGE'S NEW STUDENT SERVICES CENTER, WHICH OPENED TO THE PUBLIC JANUARY 12, 1988, PROVIDES A NEW "FRONT DOOR" TO THIS DOWNTOWN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL INSTITUTION.

Prior to its construction, the straightforward, no-nonsense masonry buildings forming the campus occupied adjacent city blocks. Though they were connected by skywalks, there was no identifiable main entrance to the facility and no outside campus space for student and faculty gatherings. Although the college was training professionals in high-technology fields, its buildings reflected the image of an outdated industrial technology.

Student services were handled in crowded facilities and popular fast-food areas were located in remodelled basement spaces and without sufficient adjacent student recreational areas. Similarly, career development and admissions areas were located in separate buildings. The architectural challenge was to remain committed to this downtown site and still meet necessary expansion needs. To consolidate all necessary services, MATC proposed construction of an 85,000 square foot Student Services Center west of its existing Main Building.

Miller Meier Kenyon Cooper Architects and Engineers, Inc. proposed a building that would solve both architectural and urban design problems for the school, an effort which would require coordination between the architect, MATC, the City of Milwaukee Department of City Development, the City of Milwaukee Engineer, and the City of Milwaukee Building Inspection Department. General contractor was Hutter Construction Company.

The architects designed a three-story building on the eastern two-thirds of the site, the top two floors of which would span Seventh Street and connect directly into the second and third floors of the Main Building. This scheme intended that Seventh Street would eventually be closed, creating an outdoor campus gathering place for the first time in the College's history. Air rights over Seventh Street were pursued since initial public hearings raised some objection to the street closing; however, this objection was eventually removed.

The landscaped plaza contains precast concrete benches and an informal stage area for small performing groups. Further coordination with the Department of City Development and the City Engineer's Office provided the opportunity to widen the sidewalk on State Street, add trees and decorative lighting, and develop the plaza and sidewalk design elements into a unified composition.

The Student Services Center is a smaller building than its neighbors — the mid-rise Police Administration Building across State Street to the south and the six-story Main Building to the east — presenting a challenging urban design problem. Fortunately, the site rises to the west. The major mass of the building is composed of brick and stone walls with copper roofs on the western half of the building (the uphill side). This combined with high floor to floor heights (matching the existing building) and a double-height space on the third floor gives the building...
the appearance of a four-story structure visually tying it, in height, to the lower extended portion of the Police Administration Building.

Connecting the brick and stone mass of the Student Services Center with the Main Buildings is a stepped green glass facade topped by three pyramidal skylights. This facade encloses a three-story atrium space which is the building’s unifying design element. The atrium is surrounded by student lounge areas, creating a place where students can gather, study and socialize with views of the city. Four types of glass were used in this facade to meet energy requirements and provide sun control. A central monumental stair with a lighted railing connects the three floors of the building with the atrium and becomes the central point for vertical circulation.

The vertical organization of the building places the more public functions at street level, student service functions on the second floor, and student dining, meeting, and student government spaces on the third floor.

On entering “MATC’s new front door” plaza level — one is aware of the building’s levels which all open into the atrium. The first floor houses 1) a teleconferencing center, 2) a registration area, and 3) a student aptitude testing area.

The teleconferencing suite contains a stepped conference room seating 100 and a smaller conference room for 35 people with a common break room. Individual speakers and microphones at each seat location in the larger conference room allow conference to talk to each other, the speaker and conference in other teleconference locations. A central projection room serves both conference rooms. Also opening on the atrium is a registration area with 16 positions. The bank-like organization of this area accommodates the large number of registrants each semester.

Dining and recreational facilities for students and staff are the focus for the third floor. MATC teaches gourmet cooking, training chefs for restaurants throughout the United States. However, the college developed a need to train people for the fast-food industry as well. The kitchen in the Student Service building is a “teaching kitchen” backing up specially designed food service areas serving 1) breakfast and grilled food, 2) sandwiches and soups, 3) ethnic foods, and 4) pastries and ice cream. Students and staff can purchase this food in a mini-food court which leads
to a two-story multi-purpose room used for dining functions during the day. This room can also be used for dances, receptions, social events and performances. Adjacent to the multi-purpose room, but acoustically separated, is a game room with ping pong tables, pool tables and video games. More formal dining areas fronting on West State Street have a separate entrance from the atrium and are used in conjunction with the teleconferencing facilities for luncheon or dinner meetings.

Both second and third floor areas connect to the Main Building allowing students to move from classes to student service functions without going outside. The corridor connecting the buildings has direct views to the city through the glass curtainwall, giving students a visual connection between their school and the city.

Milwaukee Area Technical College's Student Services Center looks to the future while respecting the past. While the building's faceted glass facade projects a high-tech image in keeping with the college's advanced industrial and engineering related programs, the brick and stone portion of its facade with projecting bay windows capped by a series of steeply pitched copper roofs, reflects historical exterior treatments which are familiar to Milwaukeeans.

The result is a new image for the Milwaukee Area Technical College Downtown Campus, an identifiable entrance for the college, a working facility interconnected with other campus buildings, and a building in context with its neighbors. In giving new life to the campus, MATC's Student Center becomes a catalyst for revitalizing a long neglected part of Milwaukee's urban fabric.
A SUCCESSFUL BLENDING OF OLD AND NEW HAS PRESERVED AN EIGHTY-YEAR TRADITION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION AT THE SITE OF THE REMODELED MADISON AREA TECHNICAL COLLEGE DOWNTOWN EDUCATION CENTER.

The free-standing arch on Wisconsin Avenue which now invites adult students to MATC was formerly the main entrance of Madison High School which opened its doors in 1908. Stone carvings saved when the high school was razed now embellish a two-story glass-walled atrium.

MATC’s continued presence in structures built in 1919, 1949, and 1964 on the Carroll Street end of the block is a tribute to creative compromise.

The Area Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education District No. 4 had chosen a site in the Town of Burke, where the board planned to house all college programs under one roof. But many members of Madison’s Common Council and city administrators were equally determined that MATC’s much-needed expansion should take place in downtown Madison, which the Area Board deemed impossible. The city’s extra-territorial zoning power made it a force to be reckoned with.

A liaison committee of representatives from the board and the council met regularly for five months. In the early spring of 1982, the board passed a resolution calling for a split campus development, to include the Truax Airpark Campus along with remodeled facilities downtown and at 2125 Commercial Ave.

Flad and Associates was the architect and J. H. Findorff & Son Inc. was the general contractor for all three locations.

Lawsuits halted design and construction for a time, but fortunately this was during a period of high interest rates. Building funds were invested at rates up to 17 percent, so adequate funds were available when the Wisconsin Supreme Court gave the go-ahead in March, 1984.

Except for the new Wisconsin Avenue entrance, the exterior of the Downtown Education Center looks about like it did before the start of the $6.5 million remodeling project.

Not so the inside. The remodeling involved a complete gutting of the interior. The building is updated to 1980’s standards, including complete air conditioning and lighting to current energy conservation levels.

At the Wisconsin Avenue side of the block is a “people plaza” with extensive plantings of trees and shrubs. The same area provides 69 parking places, half on the surface and half below ground. Footings are installed to permit future construction of up to six stories.

The carpeted, air conditioned building has labs, shops and classrooms, a rehearsal area for the Madison Symphony Orchestra, offices for the Madison Civic Music Association, and music practice rooms, including one room of electronic keyboards.

Razing the old Central High portion of the building was essential, as it would have been prohibitively expensive to bring it up to modern standards. Before demolition could
The Wisconsin Architect

January 1989

by Mary Lou Diehl

start, asbestos was removed from the entire structure.

In recognition of the proud history of Central High School, the MATC board concurred with the City of Madison Planning Commission’s recommendation to retain a link with the past by preserving the Wisconsin Avenue entrance as a free-standing arch. At the urging of MATC Facilities Administrator Robert P. Torkelson, AIA, the board approved saving the Indiana limestone carvings from Central’s three entry stairways. Great care was taken in the removal of these carvings, which symbolized six academic disciplines such as oratory, reading, and mathematics, or which proclaimed the Wisconsin motto, “Forward!” They are now mounted much lower than in the original building, allowing closer observation of their intricate details.

An interest in preserving historical objects infected the construction crews, with the rewarding result that an architect’s rendering of the original plan for the 1919 Vocational addition was found in a dusty corner and turned over to MATC. This colored rendering is now on display in the Carroll Street entrance of the MATC Downtown Education Center.

by Mary Lou Diehl
The Wisconsin Society of Architects has recently held several QBS round table sessions with members around the state to evaluate the Qualification Based Selection Program.

If you would like to receive a copy of the documented conclusions resulting from these meetings, or would like to share your thoughts with us regarding the QBS Program, contact Darius Van Fossen, WSA QBS Facilitator.

Call 608-257-8477 or drop a note to the WSA office, 321 S. Hamilton St., Madison, WI 53703.

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16 Wisconsin Architect January 1989
Date: January 1989
To: Members of the Wisconsin Legislature
From: Dennis L. Olson, AIA, President
Re: WSA 1989 State Legislative Recommendations

The accompanying position paper provides a summary of the Wisconsin Society of Architects' major legislative recommendations and concerns. It is our attempt to help you better understand both the positive and negative impact of legislation on the architectural profession.

Our legislative agenda for 1989 includes the following recommendations:

• Support for liability-law reform to restore balance and fairness to Wisconsin's civil justice system.

• Enactment of a clear and definitive statute of limitations for actions against architects and others involved in the design and construction of improvements to real property.

• Support for state economic development policies and programs to improve and protect the health and vitality of Wisconsin's economy.

• Support for recommendations to improve safety conditions and the educational environment of Wisconsin's aging school facilities.

The concerns outlined in this position paper reflect the major public policy issues which Wisconsin architects have addressed in the past and will continue to address in the future. Most of the recommendations are broad in scope and are of interest to many other Wisconsin organizations. For example, the civil justice reform and statute of limitations recommendations reflect the general consensus of coalitions of design, construction industry and other business groups.

On behalf of the members of the Wisconsin Society of Architects, I hope you will find the accompanying position paper informative. Please do not hesitate to contact our office in Madison if you require further information on any of the issues discussed. We look forward to working with you on these and other issues of interest to Wisconsin's architectural profession throughout the current legislative session.

The following is a summary of the 1989 legislative recommendations and concerns of the Wisconsin Society of Architects.

Professional Liability
The excessive and ever-increasing cost of professional liability insurance is driving some Wisconsin architects out of the profession. Other architects faced with premiums averaging 8% or more of annual operating revenues are deciding to "go bare" and practice without insurance coverage. All architects are frustrated with the continued increase in the cost of claims—an evolution that appears to permeate not only architecture and the construction industry, but society as a whole.

Architects assume levels of professional liability far in excess of their level of compensation—probably to a greater degree than any other profession. The cost of insuring against that liability is increasing rapidly and has become an important factor in the overall cost of providing architectural services. Moreover, the public is the real loser when architects are forced due to astronomical premium increases to either drop or significantly reduce their liability coverage.

Architects believe certain statutory changes are appropriate and necessary to help hold down the high cost of professional liability insurance and, thus, overall public and private building costs.
Liability-Law Reform
A critical examination and careful overhaul of Wisconsin's civil justice system is necessary. Statutory reforms clearly are required to establish a reasonable and predictable balance between the legitimate demands of individuals to be compensated for genuine negligent acts and the excessive liability claims associated with our current tort system.

To support efforts to restore balance in the state's liability statutes and tort system, the Wisconsin Society of Architects has joined forces with over 100 other groups to establish the Wisconsin Coalition for Civil Justice. The recommendations developed by the Coalition would replace the concept of "joint and several liability" with an obligation to pay damages only on the actual degree of fault and would impose a cap on awards for noneconomic damages such as pain and suffering.

The Coalition's legislative recommendations reflect a rational and responsible approach to reforming Wisconsin's civil justice system and ultimately lowering liability insurance costs. It protects the rights of the injured to seek redress through unrestricted access to the courts, while at the same time deterring frivolous litigation and providing a degree of predictability and reasonableness to damage awards not present in the current system.

The present concept of "joint and several liability" is a good example of how existing law can impose a substantial and inequitable burden on individuals and firms with large assets or insurance coverage, i.e. "deep pockets," regardless of their degree of fault in causing an injury. As has already been adopted in a growing number of states, the Coalition's proposal would maintain the concept of comparative negligence, but would limit the liability of those who cause injury to others to their proportionate share of the responsibility for the injury. In contrast, the joint and several liability provision in existing law can require a defendant found to be only 5% negligent to pay 100% of the damages awarded.

When anything goes wrong with a building, the architect is virtually assured of being named as a co-defendant in any action . . . even when there is no evidence of responsibility. Despite efforts by architects to improve professional practice and reduce liability exposure, there were still an average of 34 claims for every 100 insured architectural firms in 1986 nationwide according to insurance industry statistics. This is an improvement from an average of 42 claims per 100 firms in 1983, but a significant increase from the average of 11 claims per 100 firms recorded just over ten years ago. It is important to note that fewer than 10% of the claims filed against architects result in a payment to the plaintiff by the insurance company. Nonetheless, due to high deductibles and the high cost of defending themselves against non-meritorious suits, even when architects win . . . they lose.

There is a clear need for the Legislature to address the issue of liability-law reform. The Wisconsin Society of Architects strongly supports adoption of the recommendations proposed by the Wisconsin Coalition for Civil Justice.

Statute of Limitations
Another important factor affecting the liability exposure of Wisconsin architects and others in the construction industry is the statute of limitations governing actions against those involved in the design and construction of improvements to real property. Legislative action is necessary to strengthen Wisconsin's current statute of limitations.

The Wisconsin Legislature has enacted two statute of limitations laws for the construction industry during the last several decades requiring that actions must be brought within six years of substantial completion of a building. However, subsequent Wisconsin Supreme Court decisions have weakened the legislative intent of these laws and allowed claims many, many years after the six-year limitation. For example, the court ruled that the current statute of limitations law does not apply to building projects completed prior to 1977.

For decades, courts have recognized the prerogative of legislative bodies to establish time periods within which lawsuits can be commenced. The rationale for all statutes of limitations is the balancing of the interests of potential plaintiffs in bringing suits for their injuries with the interests of potential defendants in certainty and finality in the administration of their affairs, i.e. to be free from suit after a reasonable period of time.

The need to balance these competing interests is particularly compelling in the context of a construction project. The useful life of an improvement to real property can extend for centuries, leaving the architect and the architect's estate with virtually unlimited liability. The necessary extended record keeping involving all contract documents, shop drawings, change orders and other documentation establishing the liability among many players (owner, architect, engineer, general contractor, subcontractors, materials suppliers, etc.) is an excessive and perhaps impossible burden. Further, after the owner's acceptance of the project all maintenance and subsequent improvements are beyond the control of all the other parties to the initial construction.

Forty-two states have some form of statute of limitations for actions arising out of improvements to real property. These are the oldest and probably the most fundamental type of statutory remedy for architects' liability problems. The statutory limitation periods range from four to fifteen years, with an average of nine years.

The Wisconsin Society of Architects and others in the construction industry support the adoption of legislation, which has
been introduced in previous sessions of the Legislature, to improve and strengthen Wisconsin's current statute of limitations law. The proposed legislation would extend the statute of limitations period from six to ten years after substantial completion and clarify that construction projects completed prior to 1977 are covered by the new law.

**Statewide Building Code**

Wisconsin has a long tradition of a uniform State Building Code that is applied throughout the State of Wisconsin. Historically, this Code has been developed based upon legislative mandate with broad public participation in the formulation of the specific administrative rules which make up the Code.

The Wisconsin Society of Architects strongly supports the concept of a uniform State Building Code that provides a fair and equal standard for building design and construction within our state as well as for active participation and input by architects and other professionals in its formulation.

Unfortunately, on occasion, special interests attempt to circumvent the established Code development process by appealing directly to the Legislature for the adoption of specific technical Code provisions in State Statutes. The WSA opposes such legislative proposals because they preclude the benefits of the traditional administrative-rule making process by eliminating extensive public input, thorough review by citizen advisory committees with broad-based and balanced representation and extensive research into national model Code provisions by the state’s experienced code-development staff.

**State and Local Procurement of Architectural Services**

Civilizations are frequently measured by the quality of their public architecture. The Wisconsin Society of Architects believes that the quality of public buildings deserves no less attention today than in the past. There are few structures which have an impact on the health, safety and welfare of a greater number of citizens than those built by public bodies.

There are many factors to consider when selecting an architect for public building projects. A selection process that relies on price competition will force architectural firms to keep professional time and expense to the minimum necessary to avoid liability and generally will not result in the best possible design in terms of function, construction costs and life-cycle operating costs.

The Wisconsin Society of Architects supports current administrative rules pertaining to the selection of architects/engineers by the State of Wisconsin. This selection process is modeled after the federal “Brooks Act” which governs procurement of professional services by the federal government. It also is similar to the selection process recommended by the American Bar Association and used in at least 40 other states. As a public service, the WSA has assisted over 600 local governments and school districts since 1985 in establishing a qualification-based architect selection process. The Qualification Based Selection or “QBS” process requires architects to compete on the basis of qualifications and competence and at the same time insures that the public does not pay more than a fair and equitable fee for the professional services rendered.

**Economic Development**

While Wisconsin already has many economic development tools in place, the Wisconsin Society of Architects shares in the public consensus that state government must continue to investigate new ways to make the state's business climate more attractive for job-creating investments.

The Wisconsin construction industry was one of the state’s hardest hit sectors during the economic downturn in the early 1980s. Between 1979 and 1985, total construction industry employment in Wisconsin dropped 20%—a loss of nearly 16,000 jobs. It is just now recovering.

The Wisconsin Society of Architects encourages the Legislature to remain sensitive to economic development concerns and issues as it debates the state spending and tax proposals to be included in the state budget for fiscal 1989-90. The WSA remains strongly opposed to any proposal that would broaden the state sales tax base to include architectural and other professional services. Such a sales tax expansion would not only have a direct negative impact on the state’s architectural profession and construction industry, but also would hinder Wisconsin’s future economic growth and vitality.

**Aging Schools**

Architects are licensed by the state to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public, including school children. Members of the Wisconsin Society of Architects work with local school districts throughout the state to develop solutions to their building needs and are extremely knowledgeable on the requirements of the State Building Code as it applies to school buildings.

In recent months, increased attention has been focused on the safety and overall condition of Wisconsin's aging school facilities. Over 450 of the state's public schools were built prior to 1930. Many have been well maintained and meet minimum life-safety and educational standards. However, many others require immediate attention and/or replacement.

The WSA has established an Aging Schools Committee to assist the Legislature, Department of Public Instruction and Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations in developing solutions to the problems that are identified. A number of recommendations have been put forth for meeting this challenge; and the WSA looks forward to working with legislators, state administrative agencies and school organizations on this important issue.
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The WSA Board of Directors, at its annual long-range planning retreat, discussed at great length the past, present, and future of our Qualification Based Selection (QBS) program. I'd like to share some of that discussion with you because QBS has mushroomed, creating opportunities and concerns that must be addressed very soon.

If you will recall the early 1980s, our profession and others were commonly asked to submit fixed-dollar fee proposals for professional services, often based on very sketchy requirements. The WSA office received frequent requests to respond. Consultations with owners convinced the WSA that public officials were often naive, suspicious of professional marketeers, poorly informed of architectural services and fearful of making a public error. In short, to them "bidding" seemed fair and reasonable. They didn't know a better way. Would they accept a better way, QBS, if it were offered free, confidentially and from a clearly neutral source? We now know the answer.

QBS officially started in September, 1985 with that month's issue of Wisconsin Architect magazine which contained a "tear-out" section describing and offering free QBS services to public officials. That issue was mailed to more than 5,000 school administrators, directors of public works, city and county officials and department heads in Wisconsin. The response was immediate and has continued to increase every year. Clearly, we have conveyed our methodology successfully. The QBS message was not particularly new or unique, but the conveyance was. Without a doubt, the role of an informed, neutral, non-professional facilitator is the key essential ingredient of the QBS program success.

At present, WSA has responded to over 600 requests for assistance from public and other owners. The Wisconsin Association of Consulting Engineers (WACE) has adopted QBS with enthusiasm and success matching that of the WSA. QBS has been endorsed by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, League of Municipalities, Towns Association, Department of Public Instruction and many local agencies. Our QBS facilitator, Darius Van Fossen, is employed on a full-time basis shared between WSA and WACE. Other AIA and ACEC components frequently request advice and information. We hear of interest from many, many directions and enthusiasm from all the users of QBS.

Do our own WSA members realize what a success QBS has become...not only as a selection methodology, but also as a remarkable public relations program for our profession? Unquestionably, owners who experience QBS are better informed about architects, have a higher regard for their services and are more likely to be contributing working partners in the process. There can be no doubt that QBS has reduced the cost of selection presentations by organizing, focusing and accelerating the selection process. It is well to note here that after more than three years of QBS activity, the WSA has received no substantive complaints about QBS from either owner or architect. An important 1989 objective of the WSA is the recognition by our membership of the public good-will and professional integrity generated by our QBS program.

The future of QBS is exciting, offering the real potential of national exposure along with the challenges of maintaining the essential ingredients of neutrality, fairness and confidentiality. The WSA is addressing these issues, keeping in mind: Wisconsin First.

Our membership must be served, that is why we need your participation, support and contribution. The WSA has solicited and received comments, advice and suggestions from members at several QBS roundtable meetings held throughout the state this past year. Much of that input has resulted in new and better materials and methods of conveying our QBS message. To date, the WSA has been able to fund our QBS program from a one-time grant from AIA, consulting fees from WACE, and our own operating budget resources. Other sources will be needed in the future. Among the possibilities must be some form of assessment to member firms. WACE already is funding its QBS efforts in this manner.

We can all be proud of QBS and feel confident about its future in Wisconsin. Your ideas and experiences will only make it better. Please share them with us.

EDITOR: Harry A. Schroeder, AIA Emeritus, is a Director-At-Large on the WSA Board of Directors and serves as Chairman of the WSA's QBS Steering Committee. He was instrumental in getting the QBS effort started in Wisconsin and has helped to guide the program throughout its development. He also is a co-author of the "QBS Report and Workbook" published by the AIA and used as a model by AIA Chapters across the country.
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WSA Minutemen
The Wisconsin Legislature is back in session and the WSA is attempting to update its list of architects participating in the Legislative Minuteman program. This program was first organized over a decade ago and involves utilizing member architects as direct, grassroots contacts with state legislators.

The Minuteman program has been most effective in furthering the WSA's legislative program. The current session of the Wisconsin Legislature will include numerous issues of high priority to the profession. Statute of limitations, professional liability, civil justice reform and aging schools are examples of the issues the Wisconsin Legislature will be debating which have a direct effect on your practice.

It's easy to participate in the Legislative Minuteman program. Just call the WSA office and request a "Minuteman Registration Form." You'll receive a registration form and a directory of Wisconsin legislators. Complete and return the form and, presto, you're a WSA Legislative Minuteman.

The WSA Legislative Committee will provide you with background information on legislative issues of high priority and will advise you of when it's time to contact your legislators on specific issues. The involvement of time necessary is quite minimal, especially when compared to the very substantial benefits that accrue to the profession by your participation. Call the WSA office and register today!

Search for Shelter
Architects have an important role to play in developing solutions for housing the homeless. Recognizing this critical need, the American Institute of Architects in cooperation with other organizations created The Search for Shelter program in 1986 to aid local groups in addressing the needs of homeless in their communities.

A "Search for Shelter" workshop was conducted at the 1988 WSA Convention by architect Blake Chambliss, FAIA, and homeless advocate Donald Maniccia. These two gentlemen encouraged WSA members to get involved in finding ways to provide adequate and affordable housing for Wisconsin's homeless.

WSA members in the Madison and Milwaukee areas responded to the challenge by volunteering their professional services. Jerry Sargent, AIA, is chairing the Southwest Chapter's Search for Shelter Committee and Don Hanlon, a professor at the UW-M School of Architecture and Urban Planning, is heading up a similar effort for the Southeast Chapter.

In the Madison area, the Search for Shelter Committee is working with shelter providers on twelve specific projects that have been identified as requiring immediate attention. One major project involves the renovation of a single-family residence on Madison's eastside for homeless families. The WSA volunteers are working cooperatively with the Madison Area Builders Association, Wisconsin Builders Association and Transitional Housing, Inc., on this project.

In Milwaukee, WSA volunteers are working with the Mayor's Task Force for the Homeless. The Task Force is a coalition of public agencies and private organizations which provide emergency and continuing assistance to Milwaukee's homeless.

If you would like to find out more about the WSA's Search for Shelter efforts or to volunteer your time and expertise, please call the WSA office . . . 1-800-ARCHITECT (608-257-8477 in Madison area).

1989 WSA Convention
The 1989 WSA Convention will be held April 18-20, 1989 at the Olympia Village in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. The WSA Convention Committee has been working night and day since July to put together a program of famous speakers, informative seminars, entertaining special events, and exceptional product and service exhibits.

You won't want to miss the year's WSA Convention! You'll note that the program has been expanded to a three-day format in order to offer you more opportunities for education, peer interaction and just plain fun. Reserve these dates on your calendar and plan to attend.

Rick Parfrey, AIA, is the Chairman of the 1989 WSA Convention Committee, and he has assembled quite a cast of characters to develop this year's Convention program. Convention Committee members for 1989 include: Joe Powelka, AIA; Ted Crawford; John Horky, AIA; Carl Scott, AIA; Paul Schultz, AIA; Dick Eschner, AIA; Doug Kozel, AIA; Emma Macari, AIA; Rich Maleniak, AIA; and Fred Zimmermann, AIA. Deb Cerra is developing the graphics for the Convention. These volunteers are putting in countless hours to bring you the best WSA Convention ever.
**Employment Clearinghouse**

The Architects' Employment Clearinghouse is a new nationally circulated classified newspaper featuring free ads for AIA and Associate members seeking employment. It is published by the Louisiana Architects Association.

Architectural firms seeking to fill staff positions can purchase small ads for as little as $20. For information, write: AEC, 521 America Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802, or phone (504) 387-5579.

**Aging Schools Committee**

In response to the increased attention being focused on the safety conditions of Wisconsin's public school buildings, the WSA Board of Directors established an ad hoc Aging Schools Committee to work with the Legislature, DILHR, DPI and other groups in developing solutions to this critical problem. Members of the WSA committee are: Jim Gabriel, AIA, Sheboygan; Gregg Benz, AIA, Madison; Larry Bray, AIA, Sheboygan; Gary Davis, AIA, Eau Claire; Frank Dropsho, AIA, Madison; Jim Potter, AIA, Madison; and Wayne Spangler, FAIA, Rice Lake.

Gabriel and Potter appeared on behalf of WSA members at a public hearing held by the Senate Subcommittee on Aging Schools. This subcommittee is chaired by State Senator Robert Jauch of Poplar.

The WSA spokesmen offered the WSA's assistance to the subcommittee and explained the role of architects in assisting school districts with their building projects, including compliance with State Building Code requirements. Prior to the public hearing, WSA Committee members met with representatives from DILHR and DPI to discuss possible solutions and ways in which the WSA could be of assistance.

In his prepared remarks, Gabriel noted "that there are no easy solutions." He stated that the WSA would like to see the state "provide additional incentives through aid formulas or other means that would better enable school districts to maintain, improve and/or replace unsafe and outdated facilities." Citing DPI statistics showing that only about four or five of Wisconsin's 2,000 school buildings are currently being replaced each year, Gabriel remarked that this "means that schools need to be designed and built to last 400 years, which is unrealistic to say the least."

**Teaching Architecture**

About 100 elementary and secondary teachers from throughout Wisconsin now have a greater appreciation of architecture and a host of new ideas on how they can incorporate architecture into their curriculums. This is thanks to a conference sponsored by the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI) and held on two Saturdays in September at the Elvehjem Museum of Art in Madison.

The WSA helped to coordinate the conference, "Teaching Architecture, K-12," and many WSA members volunteered their time and talents to teach the teachers. A sincere thank you is in order for the following volunteers: Jim Gabriel, AIA, Jay McLean, AIA, Michael Whaley, AIA, Joe Powelka, AIA, Val Schute, AIA, Noble Rose, AIA, Lillian Leenhouts, FAIA, Bob Cooper, AIA, C. Levonne Laughinghouse, Tyrone Dumas, Bob Greenstreet, Modesto Tavarez, AIA, and Jim Schlueter, AIA.

But there is still more left to be done. A number of teachers attending the conference expressed strong interest in having architects visit their schools. The Wisconsin Arts Board is also looking for architects to participate in its "Artist in Residence" program for the schools. So, if you want to increase architectural literacy and awareness among Wisconsin school kids, and their teachers, contact your local school district, Chris Manke at the Wisconsin Arts Board (608-266-9737), Martin Rayala at the DPI (608-267-7461) or the WSA office.

**WSA Chapter Officers**

New officers for the four local WSA Chapters have been elected for 1989. These individuals will be bringing you a wide range of exciting Chapter programs and activities throughout the year. Plan now to participate.

The president and vice president/president-elect of each Chapter also serve on the WSA Board of Directors. The new 1989 WSA Chapter officers are:

- **Southeast Chapter**
  - Daniel J. Becker, AIA, President
  - Kevin J. Connolly, AIA, Vice President
  - Lisa L. Kennedy-Kimla, AIA, Secretary/Treasurer

- **Southwest Chapter**
  - Modesto Tavarez, AIA, President
  - Douglas N. Kozel, AIA, Vice President
  - Horst W. Lobe, AIA, Secretary/Treasurer

- **Northwest Chapter**
  - Richard D. Michael, AIA, President
  - E. Mitchell Spencer, AIA, Vice President
  - Tim Larson, AIA, Secretary/Treasurer
IDP Reception
In August, the WSA hosted a reception at the Stoner House for members of the national IDP Coordinating Committee. AIA and NCARB representatives from across the country served on this Committee which held a two-day meeting in Madison.

A good time was had by all. Lois E.L. Thibault, AIA, Director of Education Programs at the Institute, was kind enough to send the following note to the WSA concerning the reception:

"I can't remember a friendlier occasion than the elegant and well-attended reception you arranged for the IDP Coordinating Committee. It is always a pleasure for us to meet those who do the profession's work across the country, and particularly so in Madison, where we were rewarded with interested attention (to say nothing of the stimulating architectural environment and delightful weather). Your generous assistance and hospitality made it a memorable few days for everyone on the Committee, and greatly eased the planning process for staff."

Interest in IDP... the Intern-Architect Development Program... is growing among AIA and Associate members in Wisconsin. A number of IDP seminars are being planned, and Associate members even received IDP credit by attending the recent WSA Fall Workshop.

For further information on IDP, contact Wisconsin's State Coordinator, Arlan Kay, AIA, the Associate member representative on the WSA Board of Directors, Kevin Shumann, or the WSA office.

Construction Site Safety
In the wake of the L'Ambiance Plaza collapse in Connecticut, labor interests have been supporting proposals at the federal level to increase the role of architects and engineers in construction site safety as a way to reduce construction worker injuries and deaths. The liability concerns for architects and engineers would be overwhelming.

Three vehicles are being used to attempt to change customary responsibilities for safety: 1) a proposed ANSI standard on minimum requirements of safety and health programs in construction, 2) an OSHA amendment, and 3) the on-going revision of OSHA regulations. The ANSI standard would require "inspection throughout construction" and the development and supervision of a construction process plan by the architect/engineer of record. The American Institute of Architects is strongly opposing this proposed language.

The OSHA amendment was introduced by U.S. Senator Weicker and U.S. Representative Shays of Connecticut. It requires extensive reporting and certification by the architect/engineer. Among other things, it states that, "All construction projects shall be under the supervision of a professional Engineer-Architect who is registered in the state where the project is located." The AFL-CIO also is pushing its own amendment to the OSHA act. According to the AIA Government Affairs staff, the OSHA bill will no doubt be reintroduced in 1989.
1989 WSA Calendar

The following calendar of events shows the tentative schedule of WSA Board of Directors meetings, WSA Convention and Fall Workshop, and other programs for 1989. Your participation, input and feedback are vital to the continued success of WSA programs and member services. Contact a member of the WSA Board of Directors or the WSA office if you have any questions or suggestions concerning issues you feel should be addressed by the WSA or the Institute.

February 9  WSA Board of Directors, Madison
April 6  WSA Board of Directors, Waukesha
April 18-20  WSA Convention Olympia Village, Oconomowoc
April 18  WSA Honor Awards Banquet, Oconomowoc
April 19  WSA Annual Meeting, Oconomowoc
May 5-8  AIA Convention St. Louis
June 8  WSA Board of Directors, Green Lake Beaver Dam
June 26  WSA Golf Outing Oshkosh
August 9-10  WSA Board of Directors, Lake Delton
October 12  WSA Board of Directors, Oshkosh
October 13  WSA Fall Workshop Oshkosh
December 7  WSA Board of Directors, Milwaukee

Who's Mike?
The October magazine featured an article on the “Lego Fun and Draw Area” at Summerfest. The article incorrectly identified one of the Design Committee Chairmen for this program. John Peine, AIA, served as a Design Committee Chair . . . not “Mike” as reported in the article. We regret the error.

Membership Action

Sorenson, David P., was approved for AIA Membership in the Northwest Wisconsin Chapter.

Murphy, John C., was approved for AIA Membership in the Southeast Wisconsin Chapter.

Burns, Ronald S., was approved for AIA Membership in the Southeast Wisconsin Chapter.

Wagner, Paul W.K., was approved for AIA Membership in the Southwest Wisconsin Chapter.

Olson, Philip R., was approved for Associate Membership in the Southwest Wisconsin Chapter.

Woodward, Gary G., was approved for AIA Membership in the Southeast Wisconsin Chapter.

Connolly, Kevin, was approved for AIA Membership in the Southeast Wisconsin Chapter.

Perez, Daniel A., was approved for AIA Membership in the Southeast Wisconsin Chapter.

Guerin, Bill, was approved for AIA Membership in the Southeast Wisconsin Chapter.

Flegle, Patrick, was approved for AIA Membership in the Northeast Wisconsin Chapter.

Zingg, Mark, was approved for AIA Membership in the Southwest Wisconsin Chapter.

Banks, Michael, was approved for AIA Membership in the Northwest Wisconsin Chapter.

The following students were approved for membership:

Anderson, Martha  NW Chapter
Barney, Jeffrey  NW Chapter
Britton, Michael  NW Chapter
Brunner, Todd  NW Chapter
Dostal, Rebecca  NW Chapter
Erickson, Rebecca  NW Chapter
Hanley, Mark  NW Chapter
Hellman, Diane  NW Chapter
Helmer, Gene  NW Chapter
Jennemann,  NW Chapter
Annemarie
Maybee, Jim  NW Chapter
Meyland, Julie  NW Chapter
Nielsen, Lynn  NW Chapter
Solberg, Cindy  NW Chapter
Turgeson, Donna  NW Chapter
Wheeler, Wally  NW Chapter
Zweifelhoffer, Richelle  NW Chapter
Behrendt, Steven  NE Chapter
Brunette, Jessie  NE Chapter
Damp, Tom  NE Chapter
Dea, Todd  NE Chapter
DeBroux, Dean  NE Chapter
Greenwood, Douglas  NE Chapter
Jeanquart, Timothy  NE Chapter
Koltz, Steven  NE Chapter
Lemere, Steven  NE Chapter
Nicolich, June  NE Chapter
Nier, Dennis  NE Chapter
Olson, Susan  NE Chapter
Soukup, Scott  NE Chapter
Tegen, Kathleen  NE Chapter
VanderHeyden, Tom  NE Chapter
Walch, Kristine  NE Chapter
Wurm, Jeffrey  NE Chapter
Zak, Brian  NE Chapter
Anderson, Harvey  NE Chapter
DeCleene, Bernard J.  NE Chapter
Florianschitz, Alex  NE Chapter
Koch, Karl  NE Chapter
Schmit, Dennis  NE Chapter
Magnin, Duane  NE Chapter

Who's Mike?
The October magazine featured an article on the “Lego Fun and Draw Area” at Summerfest. The article incorrectly identified one of the Design Committee Chairmen for this program. John Peine, AIA, served as a Design Committee Chair . . . not “Mike” as reported in the article. We regret the error.
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Thoro Offers Brochure On Insulated Wall System

Thoro System Products, manufacturers of ThoroWall Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems, is offering a free brochure detailing its ThoroWall H System. A high impact, waterproof, polymer modified wall system, the ThoroWall H System is a low cost method of insulating and encapsulating a structure. The combination of a fibered base coat and flexible acrylic finish produces a system with outstanding impact resistance without metal lath. The ThoroWall H System is available in a wide variety of textures and attractive colors. Thoro also offers a full material and labor warranty.

For further information and a free brochure write to: Thoro System Products, ThoroWall Division, 7800 N.W. 38th Street, Miami, Florida 33166.

New Anchor-Tite Literature Now Available from Metal-Era, Inc. that Announces an Industry-First 15-year Wind Warranty

Now available from Metal-Era, Inc., one of the leading roofing edge systems manufacturers in America, is literature that details its complete line of Anchor-Tite roof edge systems. Highlighted in the catalog is the industry's first 15-year wind warranty, applicable to all Anchor-Tite products. In effect, Metal-Era warrants its products against wind damage up to 95 miles per hour (Hurricane Category 1) - an important development considering that 75% of all wind damage to roofs occurs at the edge.

The 14-page, four-color catalog profiles the complete Anchor-Tite product line, and includes four-color cutaway product renderings, as well as easy-to-read black and white installation procedures and illustrations. For more information and a copy of the Anchor-Tite catalog, contact: Ben Lane, Metal-Era, Inc., N4 W22450 Bluemound Road, Waukesha, Wisconsin 53186 414-549-6900.
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