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In this issue we are reminded of the many opportunities civic work provides and the unique talents we as architects have in bringing the building needs of these institutions to reality.

Our objective is to elevate the role of not only that specific institution, but also the role architecture plays within the community. The design of our buildings within the larger context of community planning has never been more important to the sustainability of our cities and towns. Nowhere are new opportunities more evident than in a relatively new movement on the rise across the country, led by a small group of architects. Because of our uniquely creative skills, this movement could empower architects to become community leaders like never before.

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The century old Oshkosh Library is being permitted to enter the 21st century looking much as it did when it opened in 1895.

The Library's beautiful interior architectural details have been restored and refurbished and, after one hundred years, still do honor to the early craftsmen and to William Waters, a prominent Oshkosh architect, who designed the original structure.

Like many other classical libraries built at the turn of the century, it has a limestone facade with stone colonnades and a prominent stairway from the street to the main floor entrance. A well scaled tile-capped dome adorns the top with a circular skylight to shower sunlight down into the rotunda and reflect on the marble floors forty-two feet below.

Over the years, modifications were made to the Waters building to increase space, the last addition completed in 1967. Much of the ornamental detail was removed or covered during these "updating" projects.

Now, the main floor of the Waters Building has been restored to its appearance in 1900. The marble floor and wainscotting are original. Even much of the woodwork is original. A false ceiling which closed off the dome was removed revealing damaged stencil work. This magnificent stenciling has been reproduced and crowns the inside arch of the dome.

To study alternative ways to solve the needs for a much larger library, the Library Building Committee retained HNTB, Milwaukee, in association with Frye Gillan Molinaro, Chicago, to do a comprehensive analysis identifying space needs, existing deficiencies and maintenance problems. Also retained was C.R. Meyer & Co., Oshkosh, for construction management.

The result is a 55,000 square foot wraparound addition which provides a generous space for reading areas, offices, stacks and storage. The classic street entrance is now closed to traffic and patrons enter from the convenient new parking area behind the building.

Services for all ages are offered by the new facility—an elevator and automatic doors for accessibility, a special children's area at basement level for educational activities or storytelling and a computerized catalogue. Areas are provided for serious research and casual reading.
Visitors can walk out to an open air terraced story garden with seating for spectators. One end is planted with small trees. From the parking lot level this looks like a giant windowwell across the north facade of the building. Activities of various sorts throughout the year can take place in this unique outdoor space.

Focus of the second floor is the open truss work which supports a skylight. This skylight is on an axis with the dome and allows it to be seen via the end of the skylight. State of the art lighting exists in all areas both for night and daytime reading; fixtures are a combination of contemporary and antique. The extensive woodwork and wood furnishings throughout the addition were crafted in Oshkosh by Buckstaff Company. Many other local businesses and establishments also contributed to the final project.

This building is filled with small details which have been well thought out, each contributing to a magnificent whole. The transition from the contemporary addition to the restored old library, one is like crossing a bridge of one hundred years in terms of design and materials used. The transition points have been handled with great sensitivity. It is also a hopeful reminder that in the 1990s quality workmanship and quality materials are still an option.

The original opening between the main and second levels of the Waters building was reopened and the metal railing and Edison lights were replicated based on historic photographs.

Photography: J&J Images
Stolley Photography
The future of masonry is here.

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The International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen / The International Council of Employers / The International Masonry Institute
Set at the water's edge of Lake Michigan, this mixed-use building is located within the new Harbor Centre marina. The linear building containing boater facilities, convenience store, and lounge was designed to relate to and extend the Harbor Centre in scale and texture. The building tower anchors the facility on the lake shoreline and provides a public overlook to the marina.

Materials include an oversized split-face block of the base, cladding of cedar siding and a standing-seam metal roof. Other components of the project, including the fuel attendant's building, Youth Boating Center, and dumpster enclosures, maintain the same materials, rhythms and vocabulary of the main building.

Photography: Barbara Gahan and Eric Oxendorf
Two levels of government, state and federal, successfully share this facility. The National Guard is both a federal and a state organization, with funding for the new headquarters coming from both sources.

Therefore, it had to be designed as two separate buildings, though function as one, in case funding for one was delayed. Separate contractors also made for challenging logistics. The difficult goal on integrating the two buildings was achieved by "folding" the plans of the two operational spaces at a right angle with two perpendicular wings.

Interior design reflects an historic relationship; exterior design echoes fortress-like details of stockades and block houses. The main lobby is at the hinge point of the two wings. On the second floor the suite of the Adjutant General serves a similar purpose, convenient to the needs of both wings.

Photography: Eric Oxendorf
Replacing cramped basement offices with the community's first new municipal building, Cottage Grove Residents are experiencing renewed civic pride and a revitalized identity.

Civic groups and public officials had input during the planning stages regarding present and future needs. In addition to ample offices and storage space, this facility includes a municipal court judge's office, public gathering areas and a fire rated vault for storing records.

A 25-foot-high clock tower defines the main entrance, which leads to a central corridor with high ceilings and dramatic arrangement of indirect lighting tubes. The exterior design is sensitive to residential areas on two sides by scale of building and use of materials, such as the sloped shingle stepped roofs and landscape buffers.

Photography: Scot Weidemann
This pod-shaped, direct supervision, minimum security jail and law enforcement facility was designed to provide a secure, humane environment. Located on a tight downtown site, the six-level building had to provide for a 72-vehicle parking garage, receiving, booking, and holding functions for the entire county. Sheriff’s offices, an arraignment court, and future vertical expansion for 600 maximum security beds. The owner also required that the exterior design relate to the adjacent downtown buildings and not look like a jail.

The third and fourth floors provide housing for 400 minimum security inmates. Most of these inmates are eligible for work release programs or other approved activities. In the future, up to three floors will be added (the maximum number allowed within the city’s height restrictions) with two of the three floors anticipated to be maximum security jail space. An interstitial space will also be included to support mechanical systems.

Photography: Jim Morrill
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As a rapidly growing community in Waukesha County, the village of Hartland required an expanded and improved library. The first phase converted an existing grocery store to a single-story library with accommodations for a future second floor. To provide the additional space needed on a limited site, the existing building was encased on four sides with new construction. Removal of all exterior load bearing walls provided the open plan for the stack areas. The design resulted in a “new” building for the library and contributes to the village’s long range goal of a civic center “campus” style development for their public buildings.

The site takes advantage of morning sun and views of the Bark River from the reading rooms. Also, a river walk was created along the east edge of the building from a park south of the site to the business district north of the library. Other site design concerns include maximum public parking and respecting a 100 year flood plain.

*Photographer: Steven Poast and Michael Gilbertson*
This historic library is located along the banks of the Wisconsin River in downtown Wausau. The project involved the preservation of part of the old and the addition of 43,000 square feet of new space. The new part wraps around 26,000 square feet of a 1968 addition, the old part totally disappears in the final design.

The 1907 original portion was demolished, though many details were salvaged and reused—exterior stone railings, inscribed seating bench, light posts, urns and interior sculptured murals. Historic investigation recalls architectural features of other Wausau buildings such as the brick and concrete masonry bands and the windows which form a hierarchy of larger to smaller pieces of glass from lower level to attic level. Each window has a stone head and sill of native red granite.

*Photographer: Roger Roslansky, AIA*
The Karl Junginger Memorial Library is situated three blocks from “downtown” and between a commercial center and residential area. So, there was need to resolve the conflicting elements of scale, style and image. By angling the building toward the corner, equal importance is given to both streets; by keeping subtle distinctions as to what is front or back of the building, no preference is given to either side.

Elevations which face downtown incorporate elements found there, such are the octagonal tower and monumental entrance columns, and convey a more dignified and formal image. On the residential side the elevations assume a more intimate character.

Connecting the two wings of the building is a lobby area with space for Historical Society displays, temporary shows and social events. A meeting room and a smaller conference room are accessible from the lobby when the library is closed.

Photographer: Eric Oxendorf
This administration building is for the Norris Adolescent Center, which provides supervised living for up to 120 male adolescents. It was designed to be at the symbolic heart of the existing campus.

In a rural landscape of rolling hills, its location is highly visible to newcomers by way of a new entrance drive. It is a single-story plan whereby administrative offices and meeting rooms are located on opposite sides of a single spine. A long pergola provides shelter and a sense of transition from the parking lot to the welcoming north entrance. The south entrance, at the opposite end of the long corridor, looks out over a panoramic view of the campus.

The interesting history of the Norris Campus is displayed via photographs and other artifacts with the corridor walls serving as a gallery, which leads to a small octagonal museum. From the outside the museum is an architectural feature which captivates the eye of arriving visitors. Its roof is a glass cone topped by a weather vane salvaged from a previous barn.
To maintain the student union as the heart of campus life for students, an addition was added in two areas, more than doubling the original floor space.

The resulting facility occupies a tract of restored natural prairie landscape on a pedestrian path linking student housing with the academic core. Inside and out, it now provides a visual symbol and a campus landmark. The exterior blends with the pastoral campus setting.

Inside, the three levels are linked by a stair tower which defines the building entrance. The concourse level provides meeting rooms, recreation spaces, storage, and a bakery. The plaza level, at grade entry, includes dining areas, multipurpose banquet hall, preparation kitchen, lounges, and a student convenience store.

Offices for the Dean of Students is located on a mezzanine level with panoramic views of the campus. Major circulation has created a meandering interior public space which unifies new and old facilities and encourages social interaction.

*Photographer: Paul Otto*
This prep school has a strong emphasis on the arts, communicative interaction and independent study. Design plans resulted from meetings with architects, staff and student body.

An open plan concept was developed with views through interior windows into adjoining spaces for subtle control of staff without marring a feeling of separate independence on the part of the students. Through these windows, the students are allowed to see each other at various activities. The concept allows for display of "theme ideas" such as an entire floor decorated to appear as a tropical rain forest.

Sound control was handled by acoustical metal decking for ceiling and extensive use of carpeting on floors and tackable surfaces.

Exterior was designed with columns and special details to be a contemporary image of the original building.

Photographer: Greg Nowak
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A 1930s school has been replaced by a new school required to fit on a compact site, have a library as the symbolic center of the school and look like a school designed for children.

The site dictated the two-story structure. Red brick, pitched roofs and a bell tower recall the old “school house” image of memory and story books.

Centered on the plan is a two-story library with classrooms clustered around. It is flooded with natural light from clerestories above. In the entrance foyer, porcelain tile benches provide a thoughtful element for children, a convenient place to sit when removing coats and boots. All design features are scaled to children’s eye level and needs. Bold colors, abstract patterns and oversize elements throughout the building are keyed to appeal to children.

A story-telling structure, a room-within-a-room, in the library adds excitement to school day activities. This is a children’s place.

Photographer: Jim Morrill
MASSONRY INSIGHTS
THIRD QUARTER 1995

1995 EXCELLENCE IN MASONRY EXCELLENCE AWARD
KabelSchlepp America
Milwaukee, WI

WISCONSIN CONCRETE MASONRY ASSOCIATION
KabelSchlepp America
Milwaukee, WI

ARCHITECT: P.M. KOLOSSO
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: P.M. KOLOSSO, INC.
MASON CONTRACTOR: KEYSTONE MASONRY
CMU PRODUCER: WAUKESHA BLOCK CO., INC.
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SIZE: (SQ. FT.) 30,000

KabelSchlepp America is a manufacturer of cable and hose carrier systems and their building reflects the nature of their products. The colorful inclusion of their corporate colors, gray and white, are carried throughout by the use of 12” split-faced, vertically scored concrete masonry units. The attractive red banding adds an air of drama to this WCMA MAYNARD W. MEYER “Excellence in Masonry” ‘Excellence Award’ winner.

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“They have taken a rigid material and given it a soft, flexible feel uncharacteristic of concrete masonry.”

“Everything comes across great with this building, especially the unique utilization of concrete masonry in the curved and straight walls as they work in harmony with one another.”

1996 Call For Entries- “Excellence In Masonry”

ENTRY
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Location
Cost
Completion Date

Size (Sq. ft)

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Date

ENTRY FORMAT
1. A signed official Entry Form. (Form may be duplicated)
2. SEVEN TO TEN 35 mm slides of the project. Professional quality duplicate slides are recommended. Slides cannot be returned.
3. Slides should best express to the jury the character of the project and the role of concrete masonry.
4. Each slide must include:
   1) The project name on the bottom border.
   2) A number in the upper right corner designating numerical sequence of the order you wish the slides to be presented. (1 of 10, 2 of 10, etc.)
5. A written presentation explaining the project and its utilization of concrete masonry.

*** Entry Deadline...November 10, 1995 ***

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FROM THE PRESIDENT

I hope you are enjoying the new format for Masonry Insights. Our goal is to offer valuable information regarding the use of concrete masonry units (CMU's) in a timely, interesting way.

Full color photographs, detailed wall sections and pertinent data from our popular Maynard W. Meyer- “Excellence In MAsony” Program will be featured each issue. “Excellence In Masonry” is our annual architectural design competition with winners recognized for their creative and effective use of concrete masonry on Wisconsin projects. Awards are presented at the annual Wisconsin A.I.A. Convention. Be sure to note this issue’s “Call For Entries”...kicking-off our ’95-'96 competition. Get your entries in early!

We will address one pertinent, technical article to keep you current of the latest developments within our industry. A legal topic and a “Calendar Of Events” will also be included in each issue.

WCMA continually strives to keep our colleagues in the design/build/CMU communities informed. We trust Masonry Insights will help us accomplish, in part, that objective. Thank you for your interest. We welcome your comments.

Bob Goldman
President,
Wisconsin Concrete Masonry Association

INSTALLATION OUTLOOK

We are working hard to insure the continued superior quality installation of masonry products throughout the state. The block manufacturers, brick distributors, and allied industries have banded together to develop and implement a masonry training course at WITC-Rice Lake.

Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College is pleased to announce the Bricklaying and Masonry program. This exciting one-year vocational diploma program is offered at the WITC-Rice Lake campus.

This one-year program has been designed to provide students with the skills needed to become successful in the field of brick and blocklaying. The program prepares graduates to work as brick masons or block masons for both residential and commercial construction. The emphasis of the program is learning proper building techniques and procedures through hands-on projects. Students start with the basic but vital tasks of spreading mortar, laying brick to the line, and building corners. They then work up to building arches and fireplaces. Students also take courses in job-related math, communications, blueprint reading and estimating.

The program provides training which will assist the student to acquire knowledge, skill and the ability to:

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3. Estimate building materials from plans.
4. Operate and maintain masonry related machinery.
5. Construct masonry walls from blueprints.
6. Identify/utilize basic safety requirements for all jobs.
7. Identify masonry code specifications for residential and commercial buildings.
8. Identify bonds and mixing methods.

The first year of the program graduated 8 of 8 students! The second year 11 of 12 students graduated and all of them are working at the trade! This year there are currently 13 students enrolled. Students come from all over Wisconsin. If you would like more information, please contact:

WITC-Rice Lake,
1900 College Drive,
Rice Lake, WI 54868
or
The Masonry Foundation,
P.O. Box 9282,
Madison, WI 53715-0282

Bob Roehrig
Bend Industries
Chairman, Vocational Training Committee

Interns apply their skills to on-site projects.
How can I legally protect my plans?

It is easier now for architects and other design professionals to acquire ownership of the copyright to their creations and to enforce their copyright rights. Where the architect is an independent contractor with respect to those commissioning the work (not an "employee"), the federal law provides that the architect retains the copyright rights in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary.

In any event, it is often desirable to deal with copyright ownership in commissioning documents. For example, by specifying that the architect/designer is the sole owner of the copyright you can avoid any implication of joint ownership which might give those commissioning the work greater rights to use the plans without your involvement. This must be weighed against the possibility that once the issue of ownership is raised, those paying for the work may seek control over the copyright as a condition of commissioning the work.

This issue is addressed in a number of ways. For example, the architect's ownership rights in its contract documents have been carefully defined by Article 6 of the American Institute of Architect's (AIA) document B141, Standard Form of Agreement Between Owner and Architect, 1987 Edition. Similar provisions in the General Conditions for the Contract of Construction (which normally bind the contractor and its subcontractors as well as the Owner) can be found in Subparagraph 1.3.1 of AIA document A201.

Design Professionals are well advised to utilize those forms or comparable language in form documents prepared by similar professional organizations, such as the Engineer's Joint Contract Documents Committee (EJCDC). Owners often request modifications of these provisions to expand their rights to the architect's work product. While limited concessions can be made in many cases, an architect would be well advised not to simply turn over title to the Owner on request.

If you do own the copyright, use of a copyright notice on the plans is recommended (e.g. © name of copyright owner, year of first publication). While a failure to use a copyright notice will not lead to a forfeiture of the U.S. copyright for post-1989 works, it is still a good idea to use the notice to reduce the likelihood of infringement, and to increase damage awards if there is an infringement.

There are also advantages to promptly registering the copyright with the Copyright Office prior to or within three months of the first publication. By doing so you can increase the possibility of recovering punitive damages/attorney's fees from an infringer. On the other hand, even if you wait to register until after an infringement has occurred there may still be some remedies available (injunction; actual damage). Note that a copyright notice can be used even if you have not applied for a formal copyright registration covering the work.

In addition to providing protection for plans, the federal copyright law now also provides protection for buildings. The act of constructing a building can now be a copyright infringement (regardless of whether the infringer improperly made copies of the building plans in order to construct the building). As a result, a court may order destruction of an offending building. This is a powerful deterrent to infringement.

The copyright law also now provides certain "moral" rights to artists who create specific types of artwork that are incorporated into the building structure. Absent a waiver, an artist may have the right to prevent distortion, mutilation or other modification of such works (e.g. designer of a gargoyle), this provides additional protection. On the other hand, architects should now be wary of incorporating works of fine visual art directly into the building structure that are made by others without first obtaining a waiver of moral rights.

Apart from the above rights, possession on the underlying documentation behind the plans (calculations; notes; utility information) may have considerable value and the architect should retain the right, at minimum, to keep at least a copy of all these.

The architect's ownership rights to such documents vis-à-vis the other parties to the project (as opposed to the world generally) are best addressed by contract. The architect's ownership rights in its contract documents can be defined by Article 6 of the American Institute of Architect's (AIA) document B141. Standard Form of Agreement Between Owner and Architect, 1987 Ed. item. Similar provisions in the General Conditions for the Contract of Construction (which normally bind the contractor and its subcontractors as well as the Owner) can be found in Subparagraph 1.3.1 of AIA document A201.

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Answer prepared by:

Carl Schwartz, Intellectual Property/Copyright Attorney with Quarles & Brady and Ron Wallenfang, Coordinator of Quarles & Brady's Construction Law Group
Wisconsin Concrete Masonry Association -
Thank you so very much for our
wonderful weekend in Door County. We
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a whirlpool guest room that was great!
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The food in the restaurant was incredible.
and we were stuffed every meal! We saw
and we were stuffed every meal! We saw
the Saturday performance at the American
the Saturday performance at the American
folklore theatre - it was very entertaining
and we enjoyed it a lot! The facility,
and we enjoyed it a lot! The facility,
staff, and food were top notch and
we had a delightful getaway!
we had a delightful getaway!

Thank you, thank you, thank you!
Barb and Bruce Ohlsen

MEETING CALENDAR

CSI Chapter Meeting
Topic: Firestopping
Sept. 25
Midway Motor Lodge
Milwaukee

AIA Board of Directors
Meeting
Oct. 5
Heidel House
Green Lake

AIA Fall Workshop
Oct. 6
Heidel House
Green Lake

CSI Chapter Meeting
Topic: Spec-Data program
Oct. 23
Midway Motor Lodge
Milwaukee

CSI Product Show
Oct. 31 - Nov. 1
Mecca, Milwaukee

WSPE Board of Directors
Meeting
Nov. 11
WSPE State Office
Madison

CSI Chapter Meeting
Topic: Partnering
Nov. 27
Midway Motor Lodge
Milwaukee

AIA Board of Directors
Meeting
Dec. 5
Milwaukee

CSI Chapter Meeting
Topic: TQM
Jan. 22, 1996
Midway Motor Lodge
Milwaukee

NCMA Masonry Expo
Jan. 25-30, 1996
New Orleans, Louisiana

WCMA Annual Meeting
Feb. 18-20, 1996
Paper Valley Hotel &
Conference Center
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CSI General Meeting
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There have been some new concerns and issues recently related to specifying concrete masonry units. In this article we want to review the issues and explain how to best specify concrete masonry units in Wisconsin.

**HOW TO SPECIFY CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS FOR WISCONSIN**

It is important to state that the materials to be used are manufactured in accordance with the current issue of the appropriate ASTM Specification. ASTM Specifications can have major changes from one year to the next, as did ASTM C 90 in 1989, when Grade N & S were removed and compressive strength requirements were changed from gross strengths to net strengths.

ASTM Specifications can also include some choices that must be made in order to get the masonry units that the specifier desires. In ASTM C 90 for instance, a choice of Type I or Type II units should be made, and this choice can only be made if the specifiers understand their options and how masonry performs in the wall. The specifier must understand that concrete masonry moves in the wall as it absorbs and gives off moisture and that both Type I and Type II units have the same absorption characteristics and perform similarly in the wall. The movement, therefore, should be controlled by the proper placement of control joints, and not by specifying Type I units.

With the above information, concrete masonry specifications for Wisconsin should be as follows:

**MATERIALS**

Materials shall be in accordance with the current issues of the following specifications and standards.

**Concrete Masonry Units:**

- **Hollow & Solid Load-Bearing Units:** ASTM C 90, Type II
- **Concrete Building Brick:** ASTM C 55, Type N-II

(Hollow) Load-bearing units shall have minimum average compressive strength on net area of ______ psi. ASTM C-90 calls for 1900 psi on the net area. All Wisconsin producers meet or exceed the minimum requirements and can produce units of higher compressive strength as required and on request.

**NOTE:** 1 Non Load-bearing block are not produced in Wisconsin

**NOTE:** 2 8 inch, 10 inch and 12 inch units all have 1-1/4 inch faceshells in Wisconsin.

Dick Walter
Executive Technical Director, WCMA
CALL FOR ENTRIES
WCMA's 8th Annual
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Design Competition

We invite you to participate in the 1996 "Excellence in Masonry" Design Competition sponsored by the Wisconsin Concrete Masonry Association.

Be an Award Winner and we'll feature your project at the 1996 AIA/Wisconsin Convention... and in a future issue of Masonry Insights.

Entry Form - page 2.

Good Luck!

ELIGIBILITY
Any professional involved in the design, supply or construction of a concrete masonry project may participate.

Entries must:
1. Use Concrete Masonry Units produced by a member of the Wisconsin Concrete Masonry Association.
2. Be completed within 5 years of the date of submission.

Note: Previous "Excellence In Masonry" Award winning projects may not be resubmitted.

JUDGING
A panel of architects will be asked to select projects that accommodate Concrete Masonry Units in their inherent capacity to fulfill their roll in establishing the structure, basing their designs on overall excellence, design, creativity and functionality.

AWARDS
"Best of Show", "Excellence" and "Finalist" Awards will be announced at the 8th Annual WCMA Awards Breakfast during the 1996 AIA/Wisconsin Convention. Winners will also be featured in Masonry Insights.

*** Entry Deadline.... November 10, 1995 ***
In 1918 it was built as a six room school. Additions in 1931 and 1957 added ten more classrooms, gymnasium, restrooms and a kitchen. A thorough study of the building and present needs was completed in 1992. The result was the razing of the two older portions of the building while retaining and updating the 1957 addition.

The new addition required a street closing and removal of seven houses. It provides administrative wing, library and computer room, a gymnasium, commons, kitchen, 16 classrooms plus space for art, music and occupational/physical therapy.

Original artifacts, such as the cut stone name and date of school and seven plaster casts as interior wall decorations are continual reminders of the earlier building.

*Photographers: Steve Ryan and Eric Oxendorf*
After a referenda for new construction had been defeated five times by this community, a design including the adaptive reuse of the old school, a community landmark, was presented. It passed.

The old building was gutted, new foundation and columns were added to carry a clear span roof and it now serves as the athletic fieldhouse. The new high school for 800 students is built adjacent. A connection with the elementary school allows more shared services.

The sloping site contained bed rock near the surface, so a stepped two-story structure was designed to utilize the slope and limit excavation of rock. The new brick exterior is harmonious with the old.

*Photographer: John Bendrick*
The site is a full city block containing football field, baseball diamond and a soccer field. Surrounding the site is a neighborhood of modest single family homes. Therefore, the architect did not wish to impose a garage-like utilitarian facility which some neighbors feared.

Materials and scale were carefully considered. Gable roofs and walls of split face and standard concrete block were chosen for durability and structural interest. Rough and smooth block were manipulated into an interesting wall surface pattern. Glass block panels were introduced to give natural light in daytime and a festive appearance when lighted during night games. The structural system used load bearing block walls and wood trusses for economy.

Photographer: Jim Morrill
World-Class Performer

Home to the U.S. Olympic Speedskating Team, the 200,000-square-foot Pettit National Ice Center is enclosed by 217 precast Spancrete Insulated Wall Panels. Cast off site and installed at a rate of 20 per day, Spancrete panels helped the Center streak from start to finish in record time. The panels are 38 feet high and 8 feet wide and feature a sandblasted sandstone exterior with horizontal reveals—a beautiful blend of texture and color.

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Ursula Twombly, Project Designer, AIA, Venture Architects

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Dramatic changes in learning are coming to our schools, colleges and places of work. These changes are able to occur because of a relatively new phenomena — "Distance Learning." While it is a simple term, its meaning is colossal. Trying to describe it is like attempting to describe an entire civilization.

Distance Learning is multifaceted. It includes local and offsite facilities, hardware, software, maintenance, technicians, multimedia, telecommunications, instructors, students and a host of other less tangible concepts. While that still may not seem impressive, comments coming out of academic circles are indeed astonishing.

Some academics believe Distance Learning will replace campuses and students will be learning out of their homes. Faculty have reported that these students can learn as well as others who sit in traditional classrooms. Even more startling is the growth of the National Technology University in Colorado. Having no campus, its goal is to be the largest master's degree-awarding institution in the U.S.

But why all the clamor surrounding Distance Learning? It isn’t because people now have an opportunity to skip out of going to school. Rather, it primarily is because Distance Learning solves some fundamental educational problems, such as the need to:

- Improve the quality of teaching/learning,
- Maintain accessibility to existing numbers of students with decreasing funding from taxpayers,
- Broaden accessibility to nontraditional students, and
- Enable employers to meet the continuing education needs of its workforce.

To help steer architects and engineers through the complex web of the new instructional technology, the UW System recently prepared “Classroom Design Guidelines.” Because of parallels to other educational environments, these new guidelines can be applied to all types of Distance Learning and video conferencing facilities.

In response to inquiries from local school officials, a task group with representatives of the UW System and the Department of Public Instruction recently developed recommendations for modifying AIA Wisconsin’s Qualification Based Selection (QBS) program to include consideration of information technology capabilities. The work of this task group resulted in a list of questions and answers that can be used when interviewing consultants on K-12 school projects containing Distance Learning facilities.

For architects, the enormous growth in Distance Learning facilities means an entire new market. The firms that become acquainted and even expert in this facility type will be able to get their foot in the door with eager clients and will benefit from larger spin-off projects.

EDITOR: The author is a project manager with the Division of Facilities Development, Department of Administration. He formerly was an architect with the UW System Administration, where he chaired the team of experts that prepared the “Classroom Design Guidelines” and coordinated the task group that developed recommendations on information technology for the QBS program. The UW System’s “Classroom Design Guidelines” are available from the AIA Wisconsin library.
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Qualification Based Selection

Wisconsin Architect spoke with QBS Facilitator Carol Williamson about the Qualification Based Selection program.

Carol, you are the QBS Facilitator with AIA Wisconsin, what exactly do you do?
I assist public owners with the selection of architects using a process called Qualification Based Selection. I also work part-time with the Wisconsin Association of Consulting Engineers assisting local officials establish this same QBS process for the selection of consulting engineers. The QBS process allows the selection to be determined by qualifications rather than other criteria.

What other criteria do owners use to make their decisions?
Potential clients make their decisions on any number of factors such as clever marketing by the firms, low bid and even influence of a relative on selection committees.

What makes those examples poor criteria on which to base decisions?
Each of my examples may be factors in choosing an architect, however, architect selection should not be based on these criteria. If an owner chooses an architect based on low bid, he/she automatically loses control over quality. For example, the owner forfeits the opportunity to base a decision on what is found in reference checks.

The firm with the lowest fee may not have the amount of professional liability insurance coverage you desire or the representative on the project may not be someone the owner can easily work with. By trying to secure a fee before the detailed scope is prepared with the assistance of the architect, the owner can hinder the creativity of design. The owner will also find that each firm will perceive the project differently and consequently there will be an extensive range in the bids.

Firms often specialize in certain areas of architecture. The bidding process does not address the issue of expertise a firm may have in a given area.

Don't public owners want to use a competitive process?
Yes, and QBS is very competitive. It is a step-by-step process where each step is documented so that taxpayers are assured of a fair, equitable and objective selection.

First, the owner identifies the scope of the project. They then send that scope along with their request for qualifications along with the anticipated schedule of activities to architects identified by the owner as appropriate for that project.

The QBS office provides checklists and forms for the owner to simplify the evaluation process.

When the selection committee receives the statements of qualifications, they can evaluate each firm according to the criteria important to their project and make a short list of three to five firms they wish to interview. Firms are then invited to tour the site or facility and to interview.

QBS also provides models for thank-yous for the owners to send to the firms who responded to the RFQ but were not chosen for interviews.

How do public owners know what questions to ask?
We provide suggested categories of criteria on which to base questions, with the recommendation that these questions be created to elicit answers unique to their particular project. After the interviews are evaluated, the owner negotiates a detailed scope of work and contract with the highest ranked firm.

If for some reason the negotiations are not successful with the number one firm, the owner continues with the second-ranked firm.

This logical step-by-step process seems as if it should be common practice when choosing an architect. Why does it require a facilitator such as yourself?
Well, a lot of information about QBS is shared by word of mouth. But because of the turnover in client staff, elected officials, and volunteer committee and board members, the education process needs to be ongoing. My job is not only to assist clients when making Qualification Based Selections, but to also educate architectural firms and potential clients about QBS and its benefits to both architect and owner.

If someone sends out a request for bids, why don't the firms just tell the potential client about QBS?
Knowing other firms may decide to participate in the bid process and that the market is very competitive, sometimes firms are willing to “shoot themselves in the foot” by competing in the arena of low bid.

This is why it is important to educate both architects and consumers of the advantages of Qualification Based Selection.
What is your strategy as the QBS Facilitator?
I use direct mail brochures explaining QBS to municipalities and school districts. I seek out the opportunity to make presentations at state association meetings, I send QBS packets and visit with owners who request assistance and I respond to referrals from firms. The QBS Committee continues to improve and upgrade our materials. I am available to visit firms so that I can personally hear what they as professionals need from QBS and explain what I do as the QBS Facilitator. I also, of course, assist public owners one-on-one by phone, fax and in person.

I want to provide a service to both architects and owners; their suggestions are important in the growth of the QBS service which AIA Wisconsin provides.

How can people reach you?
My office is located in Madison at the headquarters of AIA Wisconsin. My number is 1-800 ARCHITECT (272-4483) or 608-257-8477. I encourage owners and architects to call with any questions.

I can provide QBS Facilitator assistance, schedule a brown-bag visit for firms and supply a copy of the QBS manual.
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The following attempts to answer the most frequently asked questions about the AIA Continuing Education System (AIA/CES). If you have additional questions or want more information about AIA/CES, please call the AIA Wisconsin office or the AIA/CES hotline at (202) 879-3089.

What is AIA/CES?
CES is a continuing education system developed by the AIA to record professional learning activities as a mandatory requirement for Architect membership.

What is its purpose?
AIA/CES was developed to demonstrate the commitment to lifelong learning by AIA members. Its goal is to enhance the professional skills of AIA members as leaders of the profession. It also makes membership in the AIA more meaningful.

Lifelong professional learning is necessary for success in our businesses. It enables us to keep current, master new knowledge and skills, plan for the future and responsibly meet the role society entrusts to a professional. The AIA/CES represents a unique approach to continuing education in which members have great flexibility in choice of topics and methods of learning. It is designed to assist us in maintaining our competence, achieving our professional goals and revitalizing our profession.

What do I have to do?
You have to be committed to maintaining and enhancing your professional knowledge and skill. This is something you probably are doing already. All Architect members of the AIA must develop a personal learning program directed toward their individual career needs. Associate and Emeritus members are encouraged, but not required, to participate. The Institute will maintain AIA/CES records for all AIA members.

Whose idea was it anyway?
Yours. Delegates at the national 1992 AIA Convention voted to require continuing education as a condition for AIA membership, beginning in 1995. For three years, AIA members and chapters participated in additional studies, evaluations and a pilot program. AIA/CES reflects the results of this study of how architects learn and what levels of continuing education are representative. It is the belief of the AIA that architects themselves best know the requirements of the profession and that they should set the requirements for lifelong learning.

How does it work?
As members, we can earn AIA/CES credit, referred to as “learning units” or “LUs,” in two ways:

• By participating in continuing education programs offered by state and local AIA chapters, firms and other organizations that are AIA/CES “registered providers.” In this case, there is no paperwork for you to deal with. You provide your name and AIA membership number, and the registered provider submits a record of your participation to AIA/CES. AIA Wisconsin and the four local AIA chapters in Wisconsin are registered providers.

• By undertaking self-directed learning activities. These learning activities may include participating in seminars, workshops and other educational programs or developing your own research/educational project. For these, you simply keep a record of your learning activities and complete and return a preprinted “AIA/CES Self Report Form” so that the data can be entered into your individual transcript.

How many LUs are required?
To have sufficient time to become acquainted with AIA/CES, Architect members of AIA have until December 31, 1997, to earn 36 LUs. Beginning in 1998, AIA members will be asked to earn 36 LUs each calendar year.

What if I don't earn enough LUs?
Members who do not earn 36 LUs in one cycle may make it up the following year in addition to that year’s requirements. If after the second year the total number of required LUs have not been met, membership standing will be reviewed. If a member earns more than 36 LUs in a cycle, the additional LUs may be applied to the following year’s requirements (up to 36 additional LUs maximum).

What about health, safety & welfare issues?
One third of the required LUs are to be earned in the area of health, safety, and welfare, which is defined as those issues addressed by the Architectural Registration Examination (ARE). This requirement is based on states having the power to grant professional licensure as a means of protecting the life, safety, and welfare of the public.

What is a self-directed learning activity?
Self-directed learning activities rely principally on the architect’s own initiative as a method of gaining knowledge to improve professional skills. With AIA/CES, you choose the method most convenient and effective for you to accomplish this learning, including seminars, college courses, conference presentations, video and audio tapes, computer-based education software, study tours, etc. In fact, you don’t have to go farther than your own desk, even for structured learning activity. You can do independent research using your own research materials.

For self-directed learning activities, individual members need to complete and return the standard Self Report Form to the AIA/CES record-keeping center. Using a worksheet on the
form, members calculate LUs for self-directed study by multiplying the number of hours spent in architecture-related learning by the quality level of the activity. You can use this report form to record any continuing education activity that is not registered with the AIA by an approved provider.

What about quality level?
Members earn LUs not only based on the length of the program or activity (seat time), but also based on its education quality level. The three levels defined by the CES are as follows:

- **Level 1** (passive) learning is any appropriate activity that has a professional purpose and professional resources, including, but certainly not limited to, reading, product analysis and lecture attendance.

- **Level 2** (interactive) learning includes Level 1 and provides significant opportunities for participants to interact with each other and the learning resources (e.g. a question and answer period).

- **Level 3** includes Level 2 and incorporates measurements or feedback concerning the learning progress of participants. Because interactive learning and systematic feedback require more time, Level 3 programs must be at least two hours in length.

Any combination of Level 1, 2, and 3 programs is valid to meet the AIA/CES requirements (e.g. 36 LUs may be achieved by 36 hours of Level 1 activities, 18 hours of Level 2, or 12 hours of Level 3).

How are my records kept?
AIA/CES incorporates an automated record-keeping and transcript service provided by the College of Continuing Education at the University of Oklahoma. Transcripts will be mailed each October to members. By fall 1995, individual transcript records will be posted monthly on AIAOnline and available to each member by using his or her member number.

Where do I find the time & money for this?
You probably already are doing it. AIA/CES is the result of five years of study and testing by members, chapters and one of the country’s leading research institutions on professional learning. Accessibility and affordability have been integral to the AIA members guiding its development.

The pilot program, conducted in 1993-94 with over 1,800 AIA members and over 100 chapters participating, demonstrated that AIA/CES encourages the widest possible range of choice by members for subject matter, cost and time. Participating members averaged 56 LUs (36 are required). Significantly, the pilot program showed that AIA members can meet 100% of the annual requirements by attending chapter meetings or programs in their firm that are organized as learning experiences.

Costs will vary depending on your learning needs. Under the pilot project, the average cost reported by participants was under $100. By taking advantage of chapter programs and self-study programs, your cost could be even less. Learning activities from other resources fall within a widely varied price range. It doesn’t have to be time consuming or expensive to be valuable and to count for AIA/CES!

Should my firm become a registered provider?
This may be a very good idea. It would enable the firm to report the participation of AIA members in various in-house seminars and ongoing educational programs routinely offered to staff (e.g. brown-bag lunch sessions). There is no registration fee or report processing fee for AIA architecture firms providing in-house educational programs for staff. A benefit is that one person can be responsible for submitting a simple AIA/CES report for all participants rather than requiring each architect to complete and return his/her own Self Report Form. For more information on becoming a registered provider, contact CES Director Thom Lowther at (202) 626-7478.

Is continuing education required to maintain my license?
Iowa, Alabama and Florida currently are the only states to require mandatory continuing education for architects.

It is not likely that Wisconsin will require continuing education for licensure as an architect any time in the foreseeable future. However, the AIA plans to strongly encourage state licensing agencies considering mandatory continuing education to adopt AIA/CES records as sufficient for state requirements.

When can I start?
You can start immediately. Programs meeting AIA/CES guidelines were first accepted at the national 1994 AIA Convention. The record-keeping database is being managed at the University of Oklahoma and will be fully implemented in late 1995. In the interim, members should keep manual records until the final AIA database system is in place.

**EDITOR:** AIA Wisconsin established a Continuing Education Committee in 1993 to research and make recommendations to the Board of Directors and Chapter officers regarding continuing education programs and policies to meet members' needs and expectations. Members of the committee are: E. Mitchell Spencer, AIA, Eau Claire; A. James Gersich, AIA, Madison; James Fryk, AIA, Waukesha; Mark Keating, AIA, Neenah; and Robert Greenstreet, Milwaukee.
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As a member of the executive committee of the Alliance for Future Transit, I have been discussing with other business leaders the pros and cons of the various transportation solutions for Milwaukee County’s heavily congested east-west corridor.

We have met with politicians, engineers and transportation experts in our effort to determine in our own minds what is the best solution to the growing traffic problem in Milwaukee County.

Six months later, I still don’t know the complete answer, and I’m not certain anyone does. But, as our state Department of Transportation prepares to release a new study of transit and highway options this summer, there are a couple of insights I would like to share, based on this research.

The first order of business should be how to achieve a balanced transportation system which will serve our community well into the 21st century. Whatever this system will be, it should include all modes of transportation: automobile, truck, bus, train and plane.

I recently returned from a trip to St. Louis, a city where light rail has been a shining success. It works because it provides rapid service between key destinations over an existing, abandoned railroad right-of-way. At the moment, the system connects the airport downtown and East St. Louis, a distance of 18 miles. Plans are on the drawing board to expand it.

St. Louis’ Metrolink is averaging 38,000 rides per day, more than double the number projected.

Like St. Louis, Milwaukee has an abundance of railroad rights-of-way that could be used for rapid light rail. “Park-and-ride” lots with stations near the Milwaukee County Zoo and at Capitol Court could become just as effective as similar lots in St. Louis. Milwaukee has the ability to eventually connect a metropolitan rapid light rail system with commuter rail heading to points north, south and west, creating a true high-speed rail network.

Rapid rail transportation is not a 1990s version of the 1950s street car which made a stop at every other block. Milwaukee would be best served by a rapid light rail system similar to the old north shore system. A rapid light rail system in Milwaukee would act as a transportation spine connected to a network of stations, park-and-ride lots and bus routes throughout the urban region.

When I arrived in St. Louis, I merely walked within the airport terminal to the Metrolink station and took a train directly to a downtown hotel.

The light rail option must not be considered in a vacuum. We must weigh the costs and benefits of this mode of transportation with the costs and benefits of other solutions. We must determine which mix of options makes the most sense for Milwaukee. The question is, do we pay now or do we pay a lot more later?

For example, when considering the addition of special lanes for highways and buses on I-94, we must examine the actual plans for building those new lanes. Initial planning shows that under this option, the zoo interchange would grow to as many as 15 lanes and a portion of I-94 near the Story Hill neighborhood may have to be double-decked because of insufficient right-of-way through the cemetery. That same lack of space may necessitate construction on an entirely new four-lane highway for buses and car pools in the Menomonee River Valley east of 35th Street and into downtown.

It is particularly important that we ask ourselves whether we should add capacity to our overextended freeways today or take a cue from St. Louis and create a combination of intermodal transport which would benefit our commuters and environment tomorrow.

EDITOR: The author is president of Kahler Slater Architects Inc., Milwaukee. This article originally appeared in The Business Journal.
1996 State Officers

At its meeting in August, the Board of Directors unanimously approved the nominations of A. James Gersich, AIA, Madison, as Vice President/President-Elect and John G. Horky, AIA, Milwaukee, as Secretary/Treasurer of AIA Wisconsin for 1996.

Gersich and Horky will join Horst W. Lobe, AIA, Madison, and Kevin J. Connolly, AIA, Wauwatosa, on the 1996 AIA Wisconsin Executive Committee. Lobe will serve as President of AIA Wisconsin and Connolly as the immediate Past President of the state society in 1996.

Gersich is a partner with Flad & Associates, Madison. He currently serves as Secretary/Treasurer of AIA Wisconsin. Previously, he was President of AIA Southwest Wisconsin and chaired the Young Practitioners Forum.

Horky is a project manager with Kahler Slater Architects in Milwaukee. He has served as a Director-At-Large on the AIA Wisconsin Board of Directors since 1994 and is the director advisor for the Government Affairs Commission, which includes the Legislative Committee, DFD Liaison Committee and DILHR Liaison Committee.

Regional Director

Brian F. Larson, AIA, Eau Claire, has been selected to represent the North Central Region on the national AIA Board of Directors. Larson’s three-year term as AIA Regional Director begins this December. He will join James O’Brien, AIA, Minneapolis, in representing AIA members in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Larson was President of the Wisconsin Society of Architects in 1982 and has served on the state Board of Directors as an officer of the Northwest Wisconsin Chapter and as a Director-At-Large. He currently is the Vice President of the Wisconsin Architects Foundation and the State AIA Documents Coordinator. Larson also is the chair of NCARB’s Building Design Grading Coordinators and previously chaired the Architects Section of Wisconsin’s Joint Examining Board.

Larson identified five major goals for the AIA: 1) representing the profession to the federal government, 2) representing the profession to other national organizations in the construction industry, 3) representing the profession to the general public, 4) supporting the work of state societies and local chapters, and 5) direct support of the practicing architect.

“The primary efforts of the AIA should be to assist the practicing architect in developing a professionally satisfying and financially rewarding career,” according to Larson. “This assistance can be delivered through the state and local components, but some may come directly to the practitioner through AIA professional interest areas, publications, continuing education and documents. The challenge, for me, is how to maintain and increase the effectiveness of the AIA for the practicing architects.”

The North Central Region now has two Regional Directors on the national AIA Board because of the relative membership growth in the region. Under a rotational system approved by state and local chapter leaders in the region, AIA Wisconsin will have the opportunity to appoint a Regional Director for terms beginning in December 2000 and 2001.

Associate News

“Associate members are the future of the AIA and the profession,” according to Gregory T. Sloniger, Assoc. AIA, Madison. This strategic fact led him to outline proposals for increasing the number of Associate members and encouraging their active participation in AIA affairs.
Sloniger is the Associate Representative on the AIA Wisconsin Board of Directors. He also is an active leader of The Associates Group in the Southwest Chapter. He received his graduate and undergraduate degrees from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and, since 1993, has been an intern with Strang, Inc.

After looking through the AIA Wisconsin membership directory, Sloniger believes that the number of Associate members is much smaller than it should be. “There must be a large number of potential Associate AIA members out there, let’s provide these young people with an real incentive to join the AIA.” Targeting programs and services for Associate members will foster increased participation by interns in AIA activities and attract new members who soon will become active Architect members of the AIA, Sloniger believes.

To achieve these goals, Sloniger outlined the following six-point proposal:

- We must track architecture students as they graduate from schools in Wisconsin as well as other schools in the region. The schools of architecture should be willing to assist in this effort.

- We must develop a more formal network for Associate members. If there is a specific route for two-way communication among Associates, more interns are likely to participate. As is the case now, the Associate Representative on the Board of Directors should be the intern’s voice at the state level. Each of the four local Chapters should also establish an Associates Committee that would identify a contact at each firm so that Associate members can easily tap into the communications network. State and Chapter IDP Coordinators also could utilize this Associates network to disseminate up-to-date information on licensing issues.

- We must continue publishing the Associate Issues newsletter. This newsletter provides an important forum for discussion on topics and concerns pertaining to Associate members. The newsletter should be the responsibility of the Associate Representative since he/she is in a position to collect information from all four Chapters.

- We must ask our member firms to encourage their interns to join the AIA and actively participate in Associate member programs. A brochure describing the Associate member network and programs available could be assembled and provided to firms for distribution to new hires.

- We must encourage much more interaction between Associate and Architect members. This could be accomplished through many of the programs that the Associates develop. There are many issues of interest to interns and licensed architects alike. This will rekindle an atmosphere of mentorship in Wisconsin.

- We must encourage collaboration between Associate members and architectural students. Interns and students have similar interests in educational activities and programs. Collaboration between these two groups, if successful, could put the AIA in position as the “next step” for graduates.

While the AIA should establish the necessary foundation for the proposed Associates network, the responsibility to develop and sustain these programs and services must, by necessity, lie with the Associate members, according to Sloniger.

If you have any questions, comments or suggestions about the proposals for the AIA and Associate members, please contact Greg Sloniger at (608) 276-9200 (phone) or (608) 276-9204 (fax).

**Hospitals & Nursing Homes**

Effective October 1, 1995, plan review and inspection responsibilities for hospitals and nursing homes will transfer from DILHR to the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS).

This transfer was included in the new state budget. It applies only to the building and HVAC rules set forth in ILHR 50 through 64, 69 and 70. Other rules pertaining to plumbing, boilers, elevators, electrical, etc. will remain with DILHR for enforcement.

The transfer of responsibility affects only hospitals and nursing homes. Places of detention, other than secured nursing homes, CBRFs, clinics, medical offices and other health care occupancies not licensed as either a hospital or nursing home will remain with DILHR.

Information regarding submission requirements for plan reviews and inspections to be done after October 1 can be obtained by contacting the Bureau of Quality Compliance at DHSS; phone: (608) 266-3878.

**Delinquent Taxes**

If you are liable for delinquent state taxes and apply to renew a license to practice a profession licensed by the state Department of Regulation and Licensing, your application may be denied under a provision of the 1995-97 state budget (Act 27).

Marlene Cummings, Secretary of Regulation and Licensing, explained that under the new procedure, which applies to licenses that expire on or after January 1, 1996, all license renewal applications will be screened to identify applicants with state tax delinquencies. Those with delinquent liabilities will be allowed ten days to pay the amounts due. License
applications will be denied by the department if the delinquency is not resolved in that period.

State Revenue Secretary Mark D. Bugher added that similar programs are in use in several other states. Minnesota officials recently reported that $1.6 million in delinquent taxes were collected using a similar law.

People & Places

Matthias R. Goebel, AIA, Elkhorn, has been approved for Emeritus membership in The American Institute of Architects. Congratulations!

It is with deep sadness that we report the death of Richard J. (Jerry) Jarvis, Jr., AIA, Elkhart Lake. He was 54 when he died in December. Jarvis was an architect in the Sheboygan area for 30 years and founded his own firm, R.J. Jarvis and Associates, in 1974. A 1964 graduate of the Illinois Institute of Technology and recipient of a gold medal for scholastic achievement from the Chicago Chapter AIA, he contributed significantly to the quality of Wisconsin’s built environment.

Robert J. Arntz, AIA, has opened the firm of Robert J. Arntz, Architect, 1300 Centennial Parkway, Waunakee, WI 53597; phone: (608) 849-7292, fax: (608) 849-8095.

Mary Thornborough-Kiesling, AIA, Glendale, is pleased to announce the formation of Excel Environments with Ronald Kiesling. The firm, providing architectural and construction management services, is located at 5254 N. 26th St., Glendale, WI 53209; phone: (414) 536-7220, fax: (414) 462-8273.

Donald R. Holdt, AIA, Sussex, testified on behalf of national theater owners in support of rescinding state Building Code requirements for accessible unisex toilet rooms. Following the public hearing in August, the Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules voted to rescind ILHR 69.18(4)(b).

Peter J. Ogorek, AIA, Milwaukee, has been named vice president and head of operations for Architecture 360, Inc., Milwaukee.

Thomas J. Van Dalen, AIA, Fox Point, is pleased to announce that the headquarters and printing plant facility of Post Printing, Inc., of West Bend, designed by Van Dalen and Associates, Inc., Architects and Planners, was awarded the 1995 Building of the Year Award by Inland Builders. The building is featured in the July 1995 issue of Metal Architecture, a national trade publication.

Cynthia Gibbs Ethington, AIA, Patricia Frost, AIA, and Lisa Kennedy, AIA, were featured in the cover story of the August issue of the Small Business Times. The article, “Trailblazers in architecture,” reviewed how these owners of Milwaukee area architectural firms have achieved success in a male-dominated profession through hard work, determination and business planning.

James W. Miller, FAIA, Madison, reports that an exhibition of his drawings will be open from October 19 through November 10 at Godshalx Gallery, St. Norbert College in DePere.

Archival postcards, commemorative plates, original architectural drawings, and contemporary photographs by Professional Affiliate member Eric Oxendorf, Milwaukee, illustrate the use of domes on America’s most important civic buildings in an exhibition, “The Dome: Symbol of American Democracy,” at the National Building Museum in Washington, DC, from October 20, 1995, through April 14, 1996.

Associate Professor Gil Snyder, chair of the Department of Architecture, reports that students from the UWM School of Architecture and Urban Planning once again dominated the annual design competition sponsored by AIA Chicago. SARUP students won four of the six awards presented in this year’s competition.

The Taliesin Preservation Commission has announced the appointment of Juli Aulik as director and John Mesick as consulting preservation architect. Aulik will direct TPC’s business operations, public access and preservation program as well as develop and direct fundraising. Mesick will supervise and coordinate all restoration work, including preparation of the Historic Structures Report. For information, call (608) 588-7900.

Membership Action

Please welcome the following members to AIA Wisconsin:

AIA

Raivo A. Balciunas, NW
Preston C. Fawcett, SE
Brian L. Miller, SE
Kenneth J. Pollock, NE
Donald A. Schroeder, SW
Robert A. Stieg, SE
Steven C. Wellenstein, SE
Paul D. Wolfgram, SE

Associate

Jesse M. Armstrong, SW
Kelly Keen, SW
Gretchen Pfahler, SW
Scott A. Pulver, SW
Stephan G. Romatz, NE
Stephanie Steinord, SW
Jeffrey S. Tredo, SE
Lucy Wallang, SW

Professional Affiliate

George Egenhoefer, SE
Marketplace

The leading manufacturer of commercial furniture for exterior use, Landscape Forms, is proud to introduce the new Solstice Collection of umbrellas and the Catena™ Table.

The Solstice Collection of three distinct aluminum umbrellas features all parts aluminum or stainless steel eliminating rust problems. There is no fabric to deteriorate in the harsh sun or edges to unravel in the wind.

Choose from the Cygnus which has a flat profile and a ruffled edge; the Sirius, a rounded shape with a scalloped edge and the Altair, a sleeker, flat shape.

The new Catena™ Table is manufactured to survive constant exterior use. The table top and tubular metal support are made of heavy-gauge metal. The table base of cast iron provides sufficient ballast when an umbrella is secured to it.

For more information contact Janis Etzcorn at 1-800521-2546 or write Landscape Forms, Inc. 431 Lawndale Avenue, Kalamazoo, MI 49001.

Taliesin Preservation Commission has produce and published a 24-page, full color booklet featuring all of the buildings on Frank Lloyd Wright's 600-acre Wisconsin estate. The booklet includes the work of renowned photographer Pedro E. Guerrero, who served as Wright's photographer from 1940 to 1959, and Eric Oxendorf, an award-winning architectural photographer.

Taliesin, a National Historic Landmark, was Wright’s Wisconsin home from 1911 until his death in 1959. But his association with the property extends back to the 1880s when he had a hand in the creation of a small cottage church, designed and built for his mother’s family. Taliesin was not just Wright’s home, but also his studio, architectural school, farm and design laboratory.

This booklet is available for $13.45 (includes shipping and handling). It can be ordered by calling (608)588-7900 or by writing to Taliesin Bookstore, P.O. Box 399, Spring Green, WI 53588.

All Proceeds support the programs and operations of the Taliesin Preservation Commission, which is overseeing the preservation of all the buildings on the estate.

Three new sourcebooks from The Guild, published by Kraus Sikes, Inc., Madison, are now available for members as a new addition to the AIA Wisconsin Library.

The Guild: Contemporary Crafts; The Guild 9: The Designer’s Reference Book of Artists and The Guild 10: Architect’s Edition feature top artists and where to find their work. The work of every artist in each edition of The Guild is critically evaluated by a review committee of design specialists.

These volumes are distributed free to design and art professionals and are sold to consumers. They are available directly from the publisher. For more information call 1-800-969-1556.
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