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The new urbanism is based on the illusion of small town America that draws on an assortment of snap-shot images taken through the planners' view finder. These images are then assembled to form an instant community. The neighborhood created is merely a guarded illusion more closely resembling a theme suburbia, gated and based on the need for isolation and elitism.

The architectural profession has more influence on the built environment than any other group. We should carefully choose what is allowed to replace the natural landscape by studying the concept and not responding to the rhetoric.

This issue of Wisconsin Architect features the Lion House restoration in Milwaukee, health care facilities in Wisconsin, a Women's Enterprise Center and the importance of its inner-city location, a renovation of a neighborhood church and other well planned projects.

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Because of the majestic lions which adorn the entrance portico, this well known mansion on Milwaukee's east side has always been referred to as the "Lion House." It shares architectural prestige with about 30 other historical landmarks within a three-block radius.

This neoclassical villa was built in 1855 of cream city brick by German immigrant Edward Diedrichs. Its identifying signature, the lions guarding the front entrance, provides a short story all its own. In 1875, the house was owned by Henry Mann who, when a minor fire broke out, is said to have instructed the firemen to "save the lions, whatever else may burn." In 1944, the original lions, much deteriorated, were removed from the house. Forty-one years later, in 1985, the owner, James D. Hummert, did extensive exterior renovation and hired a sculptor to carve a pair of life-sized lions from huge glued-up blocks of Honduras mahogany. Once again, lions stood at the entrance of the grand mansion.

In 1995, The Lyne and Harry Bradley Foundation purchased, restored and renovated the house and moved its offices there in January 1996. One of the objectives was to ensure preservation and stewardship of one of the city's valuable landmarks. Uihlein Architects, Milwaukee, were in charge of the renovation work, with D.G. Beyer, Inc., as general contractor.

The project included the renovation of the original building plus a new addition to the rear of the structure. The addition includes an elevator and stairwell for accessibility and for meeting all ADA requirements.

An extensive exterior renovation had been accomplished in 1985. At that time an analysis of accumulated paint buildup in some areas revealed 29 coats of layered paint. All paint was then removed from wood trim and brick. Original mortar color was used, restoring the brickwork to its original state. Wood trim was painted a light cream color, determined from the bottom layer of earlier coats. Also, the glass windows were replaced with original design small-pane sash.

Recent exterior problems concerned roof, gutter, wood cornices, windows and chimney. A new fence was also added, which nearly replicated an original pre-1875 fence.
When the original basement flooring, now musty and rotting, was removed, it was found to have been laid on dirt. The underside of the boards were charred, indicating the flooring had been flipped over and reused after a minor house fire in 1859.

A servants’ stairwell at the back of the house was carefully removed. "It was more like surgical demolition," said Ric Miller of D.G. Beyer. If historical elements are damaged, they are hard to replicate or repair, such as the extensive hand-carved millwork. Early craftsmen often spent many months on one job.

The new addition, not visible from the street, houses private foundation offices. It was designed with care and ties in with the original house inside and out. Heating system, plumbing and electrical service were mostly replaced. Floors were refinished, moldings and hardware restored and period lighting fixtures added where necessary.

The main level of the original house is now reception and conference areas. Much of the interior design is centered around plaster wreaths on the entry walls, which have been painted a cream color similar to the exterior. Elsewhere, the basic color scheme is green with gold and persimmon accents. Susie Fondrie of Uihlein Architects was responsible for the interior design and has chosen Federal style furniture with all fabrics and details in keeping with the period.

Housing the Bradley Foundation, a private grant-making organization, is an appropriate fate for the Lion House. It will provide prestige, convenience and a unique identity. If the lions could, they would probably roar their approval.

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Revitalization

Preservation is an awareness important to designing in the built environment. Having a base of knowledge and appreciation of historic structures can allow architects to better educate clients in making proper decisions in developing their projects.

It is estimated that 80% of the architectural projects in the 21st century will envelop existing structures. A "preservation architect or firm" not only works with historic buildings, but also utilizes preservation and restoration concepts in new design. Respect for the existing environments is the opportunity that architects have for keeping our society's history alive.

The United States is considered a nation of consumption. Construction processes have reflected our culture as consumers by the use of short-lived, inexpensive materials that are planned only to survive the cycle of an owner's economic needs. Often there is no plan for what will become of the structure 20 years down the road but to tear-down and rebuild for contemporary styles and needs.

Trends come and go. What is "in" today, may not be "in" tomorrow, but, as history has shown, the styles will be revitalized in the future for their distinctive traits of a society of that time. Take, for example, the warehouse districts typical in Midwestern cities. Many were left vacant. Today, many innovative architects and developers are transforming these areas into mainstream "Soho" districts. They are creatively restoring their uses into residential structures and retail spaces. The character of past construction techniques gives these structures new economic values in our communities and help clean up the street scapes without destroying the history behind them.

There is a need to protect our recent past as well—even the reflective glass office buildings, fast-food franchises, strip malls and shopping centers of the 70s and 80s. Although it is distasteful in many people’s perspectives, we should use them as an example to better our practice of architectural design and technology. Sometime in the future, they will be appreciated for their diversity.

Restoring older structures can be more expensive than building new buildings on the same sites. However, the government has offered more generous tax incentives for restoring old communities. Architects can help persuade corporate clients to consider financing restoration programs. The corporations may benefit in many areas. No longer would they be giving tax money to the government, but recycling the profits into the immediate communities. This in turn can better the atmosphere, improve the standard of living and increase the health benefits for their employees, both physically and psychologically. Corporations benefit in the promotion of community awareness with positive public relations for restoring the surrounding environments.

Architects can support preservation movements by living in historic homes and by shopping and dining in historic districts to support businesses that have revitalized historic structures. Architects have been taught about past societies in relation to the built environment. It is important to remember that our society can be lost if we don't actively preserve it.

EDITOR: The author is with Flad & Associates, Madison. She recently attended the 50th Annual Preservation Conference in Chicago sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.
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The WAF received $14,314 in contributions in 1995-96, including $8,381 in regular contributions, $1,975 in memorial contributions and $3,958 in support of the Stoner House Campaign. Investment income of $13,818 and rental income of $4,800 accounted for the balance of WAF revenue.

This enabled the WAF Board of Directors to award a total of $13,630 in scholarships and grants in 1995-96.

The WAF provided tuition scholarships for Wisconsin students attending the UWM School of Architecture & Urban Planning, MSOE and Columbia University, memorial scholarships in honor of Elmer Johnson and Richard Hunzinger, grants for educational programs sponsored by student chapters at Wisconsin universities and colleges, underwriting support for a mock Architect Registration Examination coordinated by the AIA Associates Group, and scholarships for young students participating in the “Art in Architecture” program at the Milwaukee Art Museum.

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Pre-Qualify Historic Preservation Projects for Tax Incentives

Property owners who rehabilitate National Register and National Register-eligible buildings can benefit from several historic preservation income tax incentives. Architects that are working on rehabilitation projects would be prudent to inform their clients about these programs, as the cost savings could be considerable. The Division of Historic Preservation at the State Historical Society administers the programs and can answer questions concerning a building’s eligibility, work standards and program procedures.

Three programs provide historic preservation tax credits: 1) a 20% federal investment credit is available to owners who rehabilitate their income-producing properties, 2) in addition, the State of Wisconsin offers a 5% add-on credit to the federal incentive for income-producing properties, and 3) Wisconsin also offers a 25% state income tax credit for owners who rehabilitate their own homes. Rules for applying for these programs vary; and the Division of Historic Preservation can provide complete information.

Work must meet the Secretary of the Interior’s “Standards for Rehabilitation.” Often, especially for commercial projects, the application is completed by the owner’s architect. This application describes the work to be done and is supplemented with photographs, plans and specifications. Applications must be approved before work begins in order to claim either of the Wisconsin income tax credits. While this is not true for the federal credit, it is still a good idea to get work approved before it is carried out. Any work item that does not meet the “Standards” could jeopardize the credits for the whole project. The Division of Historic Preservation will be glad to work with architects and owners in the early planning stages to develop a project that will meet the “Standards” and satisfy the owner’s needs.

In Wisconsin, the tax programs have been heavily used in recent years. Overall, 1995 was the best year yet for tax credit projects in Wisconsin. Records were set for dollars spent for work on historic commercial properties with $41.5 million in construction work. So far, 1996 does not appear to be meeting that record for income producing properties, but the numbers are on the rise for projects carried out on owner-occupied homes. 1995 was also a record year for the state rehabilitation tax credit for homeowners. Forty-three projects produced $1.25 million in eligible tax credit work. This year, those numbers may well be doubled by the time 1996 draws to a close.

The historic homeowners tax credit has become popular in several historic districts, including the University Heights district of Madison, the West Washington/North Hi-Mount Historic District of Milwaukee and the Washington Avenue Historic District of Wauwatosa. Owners in these districts continue to use the credits as a means of carrying out appropriate rehabilitation work commensurate with the quality of their houses’ original design and materials.

This program continues to assist owners of properties individually listed in the national and state registers. Significant among these are the F. G. Bogk House in Milwaukee, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright and the Robert M. La Follette House in Maple Bluff, a National Historic Landmark. Both properties have employed the tax credits as a means of carrying out substantial structural and restoration work.

The tax incentives played an important role in restoring commercial buildings in Main Street communities last year. The Main Street Program, a part of the state’s Department of Commerce, promotes the use of historic preservation as a means of revitalizing downtowns. In Chippewa Falls, two buildings had their 1960s aluminum “slipcovers” removed to reveal the original historic facades. The Union Block and the Metropolitan Building, on Chippewa Fall’s Bridge Street, now reveal their original brick facades, windows with transoms and stained glass. Just completed, and receiving final approval this last year, was the Chippewa Falls Shoe Factory. A once derelict eyesore in the downtown, the building’s exterior was restored and the interior converted into 32 attractive apartments.

The Main Street communities of Mineral Point and Ripon also had projects which received preliminary approval from the division. A circa 1860 stone warehouse in Mineral Point is being converted to a brew pub using tax credits. In Ripon, the First National Bank, a rare Wisconsin example of the art deco style, featuring terrazzo floors, ornamental metal grills and molded plaster walls, is being restored. The two-story central banking space is remarkably intact.

Many owners and communities are taking advantage of the available tax credits. Taking the time to meet the “Standards for Rehabilitation” can make a large difference in a project’s overall success.

EDITOR: The author is a preservation architect and administrator of income-producing property tax credits for the Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin State Historical Society. For more information he can be reached at (608) 264-6491. For information on the tax credit for homeowners, call Jim Sewell at (608) 264-6490.
Two health care facilities have joined together with a three-story addition to the existing hospital. It occupies a relatively prominent site on a ridge overlooking a bluff. Nearby buildings on Main Street are two-story masonry structures with shop fronts at tree level and studios above.

The architect was directed to create a new image which would convey Stoughton as a prominent, leading-edge health care center. This was accomplished by a dramatic entry protected by a "hovering" canopy suspended by a single column in a series of radiating tension rods. The shared lobby is a convenience to all users and is convenient to parking area. This light filled lobby becomes a "lantern" at night, serving as a civic beacon.

Facades of precast concrete panels and brick integrate the image of clinic and hospital. Horizontal lines and carefully designed fenestration provide a scale sympathetic to its neighbors, giving credence to the state-of-the-art facility within.

Photography: Howard Kaplan, HNK Architectural Photography
In 1990 the architects were challenged to expand and renovate the buildings of the Blood Center. More space was needed for work, offices and parking. There was need to replace aging mechanical equipment and it was important to keep the business running during construction.

The site is west of downtown Milwaukee, which once was the city’s medical center with six hospitals. Now one hospital remains, the others converted to other uses. Remaining here is a positive commitment to this uncertain area.

A new addition has expanded the building’s six levels about 60 percent. Donor areas and public functions are now on the first floor with blood processing and distribution on the floor below. This allows vehicles to handle deliveries of blood products from satellite donor stations and to area hospitals independent from the visitor’s entrance above. They can now load and unload under cover.

Clinical laboratories are on second and fifth floors with offices and meeting rooms on floors three and four. New insulated facades are of articulated glass in blue and clear anodized aluminum frames. Adjacent parking structure repeats the same design theme.

Photography: Jim Morrill
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“The superlative choice of CMU’S, especially the 4” x 16” face units, fit the building from a scale perspective and brings down the proportion of the concrete masonry overall.”
“Concrete masonry anchors this forty-three thousand, two hundred square foot building.”
“This is effective, enhancing use of concrete masonry in a straight forward way. The use of landscaping, including retaining walls; attention to details such as those found in the framed-out windows, decorative balls, medallions and columns provide a rich, warm feeling to this substantial structure.”

TOM’S DRIVE-IN RESTAURANT
APPLETON, WI

ARCHITECT: KEVIN J. CONNOLLY ARCHITECTS
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: OUDENHOVEN COMPANY
MASON CONTRACTOR: OUDENHOVEN COMPANY
CMU PRODUCER: BEND INDUSTRIES, INC.

This 4,732 square-foot drive-in restaurant, costing $250,000+, projects an imaginative, fresh use of concrete masonry. 12” through-wall load bearing units comprise the foundation. Scored 8” x 8” block and 5,567 units of Spectra Glaze in three colors saturates the building with color, minimizing the need for a variety of materials and textures. The curva-linear elements and reversed pitch of the roof excite the eye with its whimsical utilization of concrete masonry. The promenade is an attractive element, adding to the look of the building.

Judges’ Comments:
“Tom’s Drive-In, from both exterior and interior perspectives, reads as a quality building.”
“This is a fun looking, inviting restaurant!”
FROM THE PRESIDENT

Hello,

Thank you for taking a few minutes to read the latest addition of Masonry Insights. I think you will find in this issue more superb examples of creative and innovative uses of concrete masonry. The two projects highlighted are winners from our Excellence in Masonry Program. Let those be inspiration to you for future projects and to enter your projects in our Excellence in Masonry Program. Your participation in this program can make our 8th year the best ever.

On the vocational training front, we have very recently received very exciting news. We will be starting two new schools in the fall of 1997. One will be in Green Bay and the other in Fennimore, Wisconsin. We are working hard to keep our industry active and growing with new masons. If you know of any young people who might be interested in a career in masonry, please contact any WCMA member.

Thank you for your support of our industry. Please contact me through our office at 414-276-0667 if you have any questions or comments.

Curt A. Bauer
President, WCMA

BELOW COST PRICING

May a contractor or material supplier engage in "below cost" pricing?

This is not as absurd a question as it appears, because there are many instances when it may make good business sense to do so. For example, in recessionary times, losses may be minimized by taking work that covers operating expenses, even though the price is insufficient to fully cover fixed overhead expenses. Or it may be necessary to find work in order to keep key personnel "on staff" while awaiting better times. Offering bargain prices may also be a way of gaining entry into new geographical or functional markets that have previously been inaccessible, or to promote new products. From a "construction law" standpoint, there is nothing objectionable about practices of this kind.

Below cost pricing by contractors and material suppliers can be part of a "predatory pricing" violation of the federal antitrust laws and analogous state laws. Predatory pricing can be illegal under Section 2 of the Sherman Act as a monopolization or attempted monopolization, or under Section 1 of the Sherman Act if it is part of a concerted action by more than one contractor or supplier, or under the Robinson Patman Act if it is part of a price discrimination that threatens or causes competitive injury. Such pricing practices also might violate analogous laws in Wisconsin under Chapter 133 of the Wisconsin Statutes with substantial penalties applicable, including fines, imprisonment or treble damages including reasonable attorneys’ fees. The practices would not violate the provisions of Wisconsin’s Unfair Sales Act (Section 100.30 of the Wisconsin Statutes) as those provisions relate to wholesaler or retailer sales of consumer goods.

Predatory pricing requires that pricing be below cost (however defined). To be illegal, however, below cost pricing must be accompanied by an element of deliberate action to eliminate or inhibit competition and must be in a market with high barriers to the entry of new competition. The practice must lack a legitimate business justification and serve the interest of the firm only if the practice results in the elimination or inhibition of competition. By eliminating or inhibiting competition through below cost pricing, the firm hopes to charge higher prices in the future to recoup its losses from below cost pricing and make larger profits because of a lack of competition.

The use of below cost pricing by contractors or material suppliers in the following circumstances

Continued on page 7
AWARD WINNING DETAILS

HARWOOD APARTMENTS
WAUWATOSA, WI

ARCHITECT:
ALDRIAN GUSZKOWSKI, INCORPORATED

Architectural drawings and details are shown on the right side of the page.
AWARD WINNING DETAILS

Tom's Drive-In Restaurant
Appleton, WI

ARCHITECT: KEVIN J. CONNOLLY ARCHITECTS
CONCRETE MASONRY STANDARDS

American Society of Testing and Materials Standard Specifications and Test Methods are constantly being used in design specifications, yet are often improperly specified. It is very important to call for the latest revisions of these standards since changes can significantly affect the job outcome.

There are three basic categories of ASTM Standards that affect concrete masonry. These are 1) ASTM Standard Specifications for Concrete Masonry Units 2) ASTM Standard Specifications for Aggregates, Mortar, Grout and Joint Reinforcing and 3) ASTM Standard Methods of Testing.

The following ASTM Standard specifications for Concrete Masonry Units are most often specified. They are ASTM C55-96 for Concrete Brick and ASTM C90-96 for Loadbearing Concrete Masonry Units. “96” is the year of the latest changes and is what should be specified.

ASTM C55-96 has two Grades: Grade N, where high strength and resistance to moisture penetration and severe frost action are required; and Grade S, where moderate strength and resistance to frost action and moisture penetration are required. Grade N has a requirement of 3500 psi and three weight classifications, 105 pounds per cubic foot for lightweight units, 105 to less than 125 for medium weight units and 125 for normal weight units. The absorption requirements are 15 pounds per cubic foot for lightweight units, 13 pounds for medium weight units and 10 pounds for normal weight units. Grade S units require 2500 psi strength, have the same weight classifications and 18 pounds absorption for lightweight units, 15 for medium weight units and 13 for normal weight units.

ASTM C90-96 has only one strength requirement, 1900 psi on the net area, the same three weight classifications and absorption of 18 pounds per cubic foot for lightweight units, 15 pounds for medium weight units and 13 pounds for normal weight units. In addition, ASTM C90-96 has dimensional requirements for widths, face shells and webs plus equivalent web thicknesses.

The ASTM Standard Methods of Testing are not often specified in job specifications but it is important to know that ASTM C140-96 is the Standard Test for Sampling And Testing Concrete Masonry Units. The other ASTM Test Method which is important to know is ASTM C1314-95 for Constructing and Testing Masonry Prisms Used to Determine Compliance with Specified Compressive Strength of Masonry.

Other ASTM Specifications often found in job specifications are ASTM A951-96 for Masonry Joint Reinforcing, ASTM C33-93 for Concrete Aggregates, ASTM C270-96 for Mortar for Unit Masonry, ASTM C331-94 for Lightweight Aggregates for Concrete Masonry Units and ASTM C476-95 for Grout For Masonry.

The year designations on all the ASTM Specifications are the latest ones available at the time of writing this article. It is important that job specifications are as up to date as possible, and that means that the latest ASTM Specifications are included in those job spec’s. If this is accomplished, it will be easier for the concrete masonry producer to deliver the proper product to the job and the masonry units will produce a quality finished project.

Your Patronization of WCMA Producer, Affiliate and Associate Members is appreciated!

BELOW COST PRICING  Continued from page 3

would probably constitute legitimate business justifications: (i) in recessionary times to take on work to minimize losses by covering only operating expenses, even though such price would be insufficient to cover fully fixed overhead expenses, (ii) to find work in order to keep key personnel “on staff” while awaiting better times, (iii) to gain entry into new geographical or functional markets that have previously been inaccessible, or (iv) to promote new products.

(Prepared by Darryl Bell and Guri Ademi of the Antitrust and Trade Regulation Group of Quarles & Brady law firm).
HOW TO SPECIFY CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS FOR WISCONSIN

It is important to state that the materials to be used are manufactured in accordance to 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.

NOTE: Type I units may be used in Wisconsin.

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) (Solid) 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
## MEETING CALENDAR

**AIA**  
*Wisconsin Board of Directors*  
December 5, 1996  
Waukesha

**AIA**  
*Construction Administration Workshop*  
December 12, 1996  
Milwaukee

**CSI**  
*Deadline for CCS, CCPR & CCCA Registration*  
December 15, 1996

**CSI**  
*Board Meeting*  
December 19, 1996  
Milwaukee Engineering Center  
Milwaukee

**CSI**  
*Holiday Event*  
December 1996  
Date and location TBA

**NCMA, MCAA**  
*Masonry Expo*  
January 15-19, 1997  
Phoenix, AZ

**NCMA**  
*1997 Convention*  
January 15-19, 1997  
Phoenix, AZ

**CSI**  
*Deadline - CDT Registration*  
January 15, 1997

**CSI**  
*Board Meeting*  
January 23, 1997  
Milwaukee Engineering Center  
Milwaukee

**CSI**  
*Chapter Meeting*  
January 27, 1997  
Midway Motor Lodge  
Milwaukee

**CSI**  
*Chairperson's Council*  
February 12, 1997  
Milwaukee Engineering Center  
Milwaukee

**CSI**  
*Chapter Meeting*  
March 24, 1997  
Midway Motor Lodge  
Milwaukee

**CSI**  
*Board Meeting*  
February 20, 1997  
Milwaukee Engineering Center  
Milwaukee

**CSI**  
*Chapter Meeting*  
February 24, 1997  
Midway Motor Lodge  
Milwaukee

**CSI**  
*Board Meeting*  
March 20, 1997  
Milwaukee Engineering Center  
Milwaukee

**CSI**  
*Chapter Meeting*  
March 24, 1997  
Midway Motor Lodge  
Milwaukee

**CSI**  
*Board Meeting*  
February 20, 1997  
Milwaukee Engineering Center  
Milwaukee

**NCMA**  
*Annual Convention*  
February 16-18, 1997  
Wausau, WI

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**WCMA:**  
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Fax (414) 773-2823

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Wisconsin Concrete Masonry Association  
1123 N. Water St.  
Milwaukee, WI 53202  
800-377-0667  
(414) 276-0667  
Fax (414) 276-7704

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AIA - The American Institute of Architects/Wisconsin- (608) 257-8477  
CMI - Concrete Masonry Industries- Dennis Wilichowski, (414) 362-7000  
CSI - Construction Specifiers Institute- J. Gerard Capell, CCS (414) 962-4638  
NCMA - National Concrete Masonry Association- (703) 713-1900  
WSPE - Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers- Karen Brey, (608) 833-3364

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**WISCONSIN CONCRETE MASONRY ASSOCIATION**  
1123 N. WATER STREET  
MILWAUKEE, WI 53202
Along the wooded banks of Mud Creek, this new surgical facility has been built for hand injuries only. The building was designed to minimize disturbance to the surrounding natural woods.

To fit the budget, architects worked closely with doctors and staff to understand both client needs and operational needs and fit both in a modest size building. Natural light and exterior views were important. A waiting area and therapy rooms have full view of a duck pond to the east. The pond was required as a detention pond to preserve the natural beauty of the nearby river. The nurse’s station and examining rooms are carefully planned with doctor’s offices and lounge on the lower level, which has room for future expansion.

Photography: Poast Architectural Photography
La Salle Clinics chose its name on an early pioneer explorer of the Fox Valley. Like La Salle the explorer, La Salle Clinics' purpose includes being a pioneer in medical care in the area. They pride themselves on having the latest equipment and performing cutting edge procedures.

With easy access from Highway 441, a future medical mall is planned for the site. Phase one is a La Salle Clinic with a connected surgery center which serves the clinic and outpatients from St. Elizabeth Hospital. Each building has its own reception area with well planned traffic control. The site provides adequate parking plus room for future expansion of both buildings.

Exterior facades use different materials intertwined to create variations in elevations and to break up the horizontal massing of the building.

*Photography: Steven Poast*
This 12,000 SF building accommodates three dental specialty practices. Office entrances are clustered around a compact, dynamic entrance space serving multiple office suites, meeting the client’s desire for flexible rental options.

It is situated in the rolling hills of the unglaciated area of Madison’s west side. The land itself is seen as context, giving rise to the undulating form of the multiple barrel roofs. By use of a raised foundation wall, the building is partially embedded into undisturbed land, maintaining the flow of surrounding contours. Colors of the exterior materials relate to the context of the natural landscape.

Construction materials and means are ordinary. Emphasis through detailing, however, is on revealing and articulating the various components and systems. Building tectonics are seen as a rich source of expression; architecture need not rely on expensive materials.

Photography: Eric Oxendorf
A new church was the final phase of a series of building projects on a ten acre site purchased by this parish. To provide a visual presence, it is sited on the highest point of the land and has a high tower as its religious signature. To fit in with the residential surroundings, its front facade is designed with a combination of pitched and low, flat roofs.

Inside, the worship area is spacious and bright with a large stained glass rose window at the back of the nave. The window is contemporary in design and is executed in many shades of blue. The desire was that the worship area needed to be a hospitable and inviting place where members with different ideas might all feel comfortable and where all would become more involved in the liturgical action. At the same time the new church should provide a sense of mystery for personal contemplation and communion.

This is accomplished by the wall behind the altar where interesting brickwork and lighting draw attention to a large crucifix hung in front of a circular recess, contributing to a geometric unity and providing for integration of the church's symbolic art.

Photography: Eric Oxendorf Studio

The symbol of the large rose window, designed by Bernard O. Gruenke, Conrad Schmitt Studios of Milwaukee, is the mystical rose. Although it is contemporary in design, it is spiritually true or real in a way which transcends man's reason. It provides a mystical union between Christ and his church.

Glass for this project came from England, Germany, Czechoslovakia and most of the blue glass from Milton, West Virginia.
For the past 150 years the congregation has evolved to keep up with current needs. The original church was built in 1856. Some of its faults were steep unsafe steps at the rear entry, narthex and coat room space too small, limited access to basement and balcony too small to provide extra seating.

The city corner lot gave no option for expanded parking area nor drop-off drive. Solution for these problems was a new two-story addition plus basement which preserve the historic original church and its stained glass windows. The new exterior repeats the red brick walls, white trim and cornices and the white steeple atop the tower of the original church.

Inside the congregation enjoys barrier free entrance, drop-off side entrance, space for gathering and funeral visitation, conference room, offices and utility space. The basement level of the addition is used by expanding youth group activities and provides fire department access.

An open atrium above the second floor level brightens the new space and highlights the brick wall and stained glass windows of the original church, now an interior wall.
The YWCA is expanding its role in assisting women to become economically independent. This new facility provides education, job-training and placement, child care and a business incubator to assist low-income entrepreneurs. It also houses YWCA administration and outreach offices. The decision to locate in the middle of their target audience serves as a challenge to economic improvement in general. The vacant corner site offered a prominent location easily accessible by private or public transportation.

Many small Victorian-era storefronts make up the streetscape. Their facades and fenestration patterns are protected by a city Historic District designation. To continue the rhythm of the existing facades, the new building is organized in three parts—a storefront with signboard, second-story punched windows and a decorative cornice band capping the red brick walls.

A central corridor on the first floor separates job center area from child care area, which includes an outside protected play area. The lower level contains classrooms, training areas and lounge. The plan was designed for efficient use and easy security maintenance.
The Penfield Children’s Center/ Norman Saref Children’s Clinic is a nonprofit agency serving infants and young children with disabilities. Wishing to remain in their same location, they decided to expand and totally renovate their existing facility. The solution doubled their space and the work was completed with no interruption in service.

Through the process of research and exploring the needs of children, staff and visitors, the architectural design team came up with a novel alternate to cubical arrangements of educational and therapy rooms.

Located on a dense urban site in a crime-prone neighborhood, the facility has windows on two sides only for security and code reasons. First floor windows were placed at an eight-foot level and interior light wells give natural light to all floors. Exterior has a brick facade to blend with adjoining businesses and to prevent a fortress-like image.

Arriving at such a facility can be frightening for a small child, so a whimsical, story book atmosphere, including a tiny mouse’s door welcomes the young clients. The designers thought in Disney-like terms and came up with circles and spheres, soft rounded lines and subdued primary colors to set the tone for kids, staff and visitors.

*Photography: Pohlman Studios, Inc.*
Constructed at the edge of a bluff with the lower level embedded in the hillside, this building utilizes the dramatic views on a site which drops 60 to 70 feet to the golf course below. The approach drive is a sweeping curve through highly landscaped berms showing glimpses of the course and clubhouse as one passes.

The plan has four square pods rotated at 45 degrees with the horizontal diagonal placed along the edge of the bluff. A central circulation spine follows the connecting diagonal. The first pod contains golf related areas; the second pod is the entry. The largest square houses a kitchen, food areas and administration. The last pod is a deck/covered patio which will eventually house entry and stair for banquet facilities. The trellised hall in the main pod will tie the addition to the rest of the clubhouse.

Exterior materials are cedar and split-face masonry block with boulder retaining walls as a base.

Photography: Steven Poast
The building owner or operator (owner, lessee, contractor or consultant) is required to inspect the structure or structures they plan to renovate or demolish and notify the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as to the presence or absence of asbestos-containing materials (ACM).

Chapter NR 447, Wis. Adm. Code, spells out the kinds of situations in which asbestos removal is regulated, as well as building inspection and WDNR notification requirements. The inspection and notification must occur before the renovation or demolition begins. The inspector must be certified per Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Service regulations. Notification requirements and fee structure are based on the project type and size.

All regulated asbestos containing material (ACM that is or may become friable) must be removed prior to a renovation/demolition. For a demolition, resilient floor covering and asphalt roofing products in good condition may be left in place and handled and disposed of as demolition waste if taken to a land fill approved to accept such waste.

Exemptions
Residential structures and apartments with four or fewer dwelling units may be exempt from these requirements. However, if they are being demolished as part of a commercial or other development project, such as a Department of Transportation road project or a municipal urban renewal, such buildings should be included in the notification.

A recent U.S. EPA policy indicates that a single (one structure only), isolated (not part of a larger project) residential dwelling unit is exempt from the notification requirements, regardless of ownership or intended use of the property, unless it is being used for a fire training burn.

Fire department training burns are considered demolitions, but the WDNR exempts them from the fee requirements if they otherwise would be exempt from the reporting requirements. However, even fee-exempt training burns must still comply with the asbestos renovation/demolition reporting requirements. All ACM must be removed prior to any fire training burn.

Notification Requirements and Fees
The owner or operator must submit DNR Form 4500-113 for all regulated demolition projects, regardless of the amount of asbestos to be removed. This form is also required for renovations if the amount of friable asbestos to be removed is at least 260 linear feet, 160 square feet or 35 cubic feet. Notification must be post-marked at least ten working days prior to the start date of the project. The fee structure applies to renovation and demolition projects which must file notices. The following nonrefundable fees must be included with the notification:

- $50 for demolition projects involving less than 260 linear feet or less than 160 square feet of friable asbestos containing material.
- $150 for renovation or demolition project involving removal of at least 260 linear feet or at least 160 square feet of friable asbestos containing material and a combined linear and square footage less than 1,000.
- $325 for renovation or demolition projects involving removal of friable asbestos containing material with a combined linear and square footage of equal to or greater than 1,000.

EDITOR: The author is the Asbestos Coordinator at the State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Air Management.
Community Leadership

Architects are uniquely qualified to perform in leadership positions for a wide variety of civic initiatives. The profession of architecture is ranked among the highest regarded of the professions by the public. This fact positions architects in the perception of the public in a very unusual position... people want to know what architects think about things that affect their communities, whether a structure is the end goal of a civic initiative or not.

The education and practical experience of architects also qualify us for these leadership roles. As difficult as they may at times have been, school’s design jury system caused us to think and then speak about our ideas, be they well-illustrated or not. Recognizing the prolonged coursework of typical five- and six-year professional degrees, the public considers the architect to be well-educated and an extremely hard-working professional, with a unique blend of practical and artistic capabilities.

We can capitalize on these facts and share our expertise in promoting the public good at the same time.

The “capitalization” referred to is not simply in the business development sense, but more in the context of survival of the profession as both a necessary and valuable component of society. All too often we have heard colleagues say, “We’re losing our market share to the contractors and design-builders!” One view is that, instead, we have rather freely given it away, through parochialism and inactivity.

As individuals we can add value to our neighborhoods, communities, cities, countries, planet, cosmos... The public’s perception of what we collectively do will add to the perception of the profession of architecture. Or, we can sit idly by and suffer the consequences.

We are indeed a very small profession. The AIA estimates the entire profession at about 100,000. We are poorly financed by comparison to other professions. What else have we to give other than our expertise?

AIA Wisconsin has embarked upon a long-term strategic activity entitled “Community Leadership.” The main thrust is increasing members’ awareness of our civic obligations by supporting volunteerism, supporting ongoing and starting new civic initiatives, and developing tools for use by members in volunteer roles.

Leaders of AIA Wisconsin, at its 1996 Long-Range Planning Retreat, focused on desired outcomes, such as getting AIA Wisconsin members appointed to public policy boards, educating members to encourage new initiatives, establishing support mechanisms for members and the public on the Internet, and recognizing members who are already taking leadership roles in their communities. As a profession, we have had a reasonable start, but there is so much more work to do.

AIA Wisconsin is establishing an Ad Hoc Community Leadership Committee to bring tangible reality to what otherwise could become an elusive subject. Please consider volunteering for this committee.

We will survey and analyze member’s interest areas, create a database or directory of initiatives, and have our local Chapters and state organization prioritize up to three community initiatives on which to focus. We will also develop tools for individuals and groups of members to use to facilitate their volunteerism and maximize the efficient use of their time.

We will promote volunteerism, identify incentives, create a volunteer directory, make it known to public officials that our members are willing to serve, and perform the appropriate match-ups.

This community leadership effort is not self-aggrandizement. This is an effort designed to create a better community, built and natural environments, and provide richly rewarding experiences for both individuals and the profession. Please consider doing your part... more will follow!

EDITOR: The author is the President-Elect of AIA Wisconsin and a senior vice president of Flad & Associates, Madison. He served as the “champion” of the Community Leadership working group at this year’s AIA Wisconsin planning retreat.
AIA Wisconsin is joining other AIA Chapters in providing members access to architectural information via the Internet. For the past several months, the Electronic Media and Technology Committee has been establishing the framework for an AIA Wisconsin home page.

The home page is intended to serve both the general public and the architectural profession by providing valuable information 24-hours a day. The AIA Wisconsin home page will be a resource that offers information about the organization’s history, services, membership, community involvement, awards programs, QBS process, Wisconsin Architect magazine, Convention and upcoming AIA Wisconsin and local Chapter programs and events.

The public will benefit from online brochures about architect selection, working with an architect and community outreach programs. For those interested in becoming an architect, information—through links—will be available on colleges, the Intern Development Program, the NCARB exam and more. The home page will become one more tool used to heighten public awareness of our profession.

AIA Wisconsin and the EMT Committee are especially committed to making the home page a valuable resource for architects and those associated with the profession. It will be an active and dynamic data base of information and resources. The information posted on the home page will be the most current available.

Links to other architecture-related web sites will further expand user options. Some proposed links are to national AIA, AIA Chapters in Wisconsin and other states, colleges, market resources, trade associations, resource libraries, product manufacturers and software companies. E-mail capabilities also will be established for communicating with the AIA Wisconsin office.

Construction of the home page is in progress, with a basic version scheduled for a February 1997 premiere. Additional features will be added gradually to achieve a home page beneficial to both AIA members and to the general public.

EDITOR: Send written suggestions and ideas concerning the AIA Wisconsin Home Page to: EMT Committee, AIA Wisconsin, 321 S. Hamilton St., Madison, WI 53703-4000.
New Energy/HVAC Code
The new and revised state Energy/HVAC Code is scheduled to become effective April 1, 1997, if all goes according to plan.

These proposed administrative rules incorporate revisions to ch. ILHR 63, Energy Conservation, and ch. ILHR 64, Heating Ventilating and Air Conditioning, that were recommended by the Energy/HVAC Code Advisory Committee, according to Department of Commerce Secretary William J. McCoshen. "The revisions ensure improved air quality in commercial buildings and also relate energy/HVAC requirements directly to the building’s use and number of occupants," McCoshen said when the proposed rules were submitted for legislative review in late October.

The principal revisions in the latest proposed rules, required to comply with the federal Energy Policy Act of 1992, include:
• Factories and warehouses that are not conditioned to provide human comfort may be constructed in accordance with the thermal envelope requirements contained in the current code.
• The ventilation system requirements are revised so that the design and operation of the system may be based on the actual occupant load in the entire area served by the system.
• The requirements for building thermal envelopes have been reformatted to achieve the same level of energy efficiency with greater ease of use. Easier methods are provided for calculating the trade-offs between the insulation levels in opaque portions of walls and roofs and for trade-offs between the opaque portions of walls and windows.

Training opportunities on the new Energy/HVAC Code will be published and distributed in January. Copies of the new code may not be available from Document Sales until late January or February.

Acceptable footing & foundation, building or HVAC plans submitted prior to the new Code’s effective date and assigned a plan number will be reviewed under current requirements. Such plans submitted on or after the implementation date will automatically require the building to be reviewed using the new Energy/HVAC Code. There will be no building waivers like those available last March.

To get a head start in understanding the new Energy/HVAC Code requirements, you may want to download a copy of the revised ILHR 63 & 64 rules in “final draft form” from the state’s Division of Facilities Development web site.

The address for this web site is http://www.doa.state.wi.us/dfd/ilhr6364.htm at the DFD. Another way to access this information is by using the address http://www.doa.state.wi.us/dfd/moredfd.htm and then selecting “Project Design.”

If you are not yet surfing the Internet, AIA Wisconsin may be able to provide you with a copy of the final draft rules on disk for a small fee. Please be cautioned, however, that these final draft rules are subject to change prior to their official publication.

For further information on the new Energy/HVAC Code, contact Jim Smith, (608) 266-0251, Randy Dahmen, (608) 266-3162, or Jay Jorgensen, (608) 267-7113, with the Safety & Buildings Division at the Department of Commerce.

Meanwhile, the Wisconsin Environmental Decade continues to pursue its lawsuit to block the emergency rule that delayed the original April 1, 1996, effective date of the new Energy/HVAC Code. AIA Wisconsin has joined other design and construction industry organizations to intervene in this lawsuit. If the Decade is successful, provisions of the originally adopted Code could apply retroactively. As a result, many of the building plans submitted since
last April would not be in compliance with state Energy/HVAC requirements.

**WAF Officers**
The Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Architects Foundation (WAF) has elected the following officers for 1996-97: Ronald G. Bowen, FAIA, Middleton, President; Richard J. Griese, AIA, DePere, Vice President; and Kerry L. VonDross, Waukesha, Secretary/Treasurer.

At its September meeting, the WAF Board of Directors approved a budget for the 1996-97 fiscal year totaling $23,940, including $17,890 in educational scholarships and grants. The budget anticipates $11,000 in contributions from Wisconsin architects and allied design and construction industry leaders.

In addition, Bowen reports that the WAF has received over $16,400 in contributions and pledges in support of its Stoner House Campaign. Recent contributors include: HSR Associates, Mortenson Matzelle & Meldrum, Inc., Plunkett Raysich Architects and Somerville Associates.

The WAF Annual Report for fiscal 1995-96 is featured elsewhere in this issue of Wisconsin Architect. It includes a listing of contributors to the WAF during the past year.

The WAF Board of Directors encourages you to contribute generously. WAF contributions are tax deductible to the full extent allowed by law. Please make your check payable to "Wisconsin Architects Foundation" and mail to: WAF, 321 S. Hamilton St., Madison, WI 53703.

Your financial support in 1996-97 will help the WAF continue to build a better Wisconsin through architectural education.

**Northwest Chapter**
Richard R. Johnson, AIA, Stevens Point, has been appointed as the Vice President/President-Elect of the AIA Northwest Wisconsin Chapter for the balance of 1996. The AIA Wisconsin Board of Directors appointed Rick to fill a vacancy caused by Devin Mogck, AIA, moving to North Dakota.

Johnson will become President of the Northwest Chapter in 1997. Joining him as 1997 Chapter officers will be Patrick Brockman, AIA, La Crosse, as Vice President/President-Elect and Raivo A. Balciunas, AIA, Fairchild, Secretary/Treasurer.

At its October meeting, the AIA Wisconsin Board of Directors also awarded Gary J. Kucko, AIA, Menomonee, a Citation for Distinguished Service in recognition and appreciation of his leadership as the President of the Northwest Chapter for two consecutive terms.

**Continuing Education**
AIA members have one more year to accumulate 36 LUs. The December 1997 deadline prompted the AIA/CES records office at the University of Oklahoma to recently mail AIA/CES transcripts and reminders to members. Questions about transcripts should be directed to the AIA/CES Records office at (800) 605-8229.

Online access to transcripts:
On the internet, go to www.aiaonline.org
Click on "Logon to AIAOnline."
Type your ID number and password, click send.
Click on "AIA Access."
Click on "Continuing Education."
Click on "CES Transcripts."
In "Enter Search String," enter your AIA member number.
Click on "Boolean Search."
When the message "I report found" appears, click on it.

**ARE on Computer**
Beginning in February 1997, NCARB will offer the Architect Registration Exame (ARE) year-round at a network of computer-based test centers. Test fees are constant across all boards; however, individual boards set and collect application fees. The cost of the exam has risen significantly. The fee is tentatively set at $980.00. NCARB has prepared a publication, *A Candidates Guide to the Computer-Delivered Architect Registration Examination*, to explain the new examination. Copies are available free of charge from NCARB at (202) 783-6500.

**On-the-Boards**
The *Wisconsin Architect* Editorial Advisory Board wants to include a new feature in the magazine, starting with the March/April edition. "On-the-Boards" will showcase projects currently being worked on by AIA Wisconsin members. Send submissions (drawing and brief project description) to "On-the-Boards," Wisconsin Architect, 321 S. Hamilton St., Madison, WI 53703-4000.

**Firm Directory**
Firms are encouraged to send in their Firm Directory Survey for publication in the upcoming January/February issue of *Wisconsin Architect*. Each listing is $60 and is distributed to the magazine's 3,700 subscribers as well as to clients looking to hire an architect throughout 1997. If you need a form, please call the AIA Wisconsin office at (608) 257-8477. Don't miss this opportunity to advertise your AIA Wisconsin member-owned firm!

**People & Places**
**James G. Vander Heiden**, AIA, Elm Grove, has joined the Milwaukee office of Hammel Green and Abrahamson, Inc. (HGA) as a principal. He can be reached at (414) 278-8200.

Governor Tommy G. Thompson has appointed **Joseph W. Albert III**, AIA, Milwaukee, to the Milwaukee River Revitalization Council. The Council advises the DNR, the Governor and the Legislature on matters relating to the environmental, recreational and economic revitalization of the Milwaukee River basin.

**Ursula Twombly**, AIA, reports the address of her new firm, Continuum Architects + Planners, S.C., is 228 S First St., Milwaukee, WI, 53204; phone: (414) 220-9640.
Membership Action

Please welcome the following members to AIA Wisconsin:

AIA
Richard J. Fisher, NE
David C. Gastrau, SE
Jill P. Johnson, NE
Roger L. McNeil, SW
Courtney W. Odorico, SW
Gregory T. Sloniger, SW
John W. Somerville, NE

Associate
Michael Hein, NE
Allan Krueger, NE
John B. Krupka, SE
Curtis J. Martin, SE
Lynn Milstone, SW
Steven Pederson, NW
Richard L. Wolbers, SW

Professional Affiliate
Rand Kemppainen, SE
Eva Serra, SW

Consultants

The Blood Center of Southeastern Wisconsin
Harwood Engineering Consultants

Green Bay Country Club
Boelte Companies
Munger Engineering
Czarnecki Engineering
Oleyniczak Engineering

LaSalle Clinic
Arnold & O'Sheridan, Inc.
Ring and DuChateau

NE Wisconsin Center for Surgery and Rehabilitation of the Hand, LTD.
C.E.C
Czarnecki Engineering
Munger Engineering
Hoffman Corporation

Norman Sorel Children's Clinic
Arnold & O'Sheridan, Inc.
FLM Inc.
Czarnecki Engineering
Steward Design Associates, Inc.

St. Maria Goretti Church
Daniel Kokott

Stoughton Hospital and Dean Medical Center
Arnold & O'Sheridan, Inc.
Kapur and Associates, Inc.

United Church of Christ
Breden Mechanical Systems
Boehm & Vick, Inc.
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