For over 50 years, Spancrete has helped communities build brighter futures for their students. With hundreds of school-related projects completed and more on the way, Spancrete insulated wall panels and other precast components are a cost-effective solution for school construction - a solution that provides a fireproof, secure, attractive learning environment.

"I am so pleased with the quality of the Spancrete product: the even color, patterns and beauty. You can do almost anything with the design when using Spancrete."

DR. DAVID LODES, SUPERINTENDENT ARROWHEAD UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

ARROWHEAD HIGH SCHOOL HARTLAND, WI

"Striving to be the most responsive partner and innovative provider of precast solutions"

SPANCRETE INDUSTRIES, INC.
www.spancrete.com • Waukesha, Wisconsin 414-290-9000
Chicago, Illinois 773-775-6402 • Green Bay, Wisconsin 920-494-0274
Motivational Places

Energy Savings

Public Projects
Window Solutions to Make Your Life Easier

Punched Openings
(West High School - Green Bay)

Storefronts
(Slieboygan County Administration Building)

Ribbon Applications
(Orde Advertising, Inc. - Green Bay)

Window Walls
(Cedarburg Performing Arts Center)

Whatever your vision, whatever your budget – VerHalen Pella Commercial Division offers aluminum-clad wood windows and doors to enable you to achieve the look you desire – and the performance your client requires.

- Product line flexibility
- Options for every budget
- Exceptional lead times
- Outstanding warranty coverage
- Exclusive between-the-glass features

VERHALEN
COMMERCIAL DIVISION
Green Bay • Brookfield • Madison
Glendale • Appleton • Greenfield
800-242-1008 • www.verhaleninc.com

AIA Wisconsin Board of Directors: Gary A. Gust, AIA, President; Thomas R. Cox, AIA, Vice President; Michael P. Eberle, AIA, Secretary/Treasurer; Allyson D. Nemec, AIA, Past President; Kent A. Calloway, AIA; Michael Clark, AIA; Cherie K. Claussen, AIA; Wm. Lee Connolley Jr., AIA; Diana Dorschner, AIA; Josh O. Johnson, AIA; Henry A. Kosarzyczki, AIA; Paul F. Martzke, AIA; Jayne M. Matt, AIA; Mark J. Rapant, AIA; Carl J. Scott, AIA; E. Mitchell Spencer, AIA; Michael W. Swinghamer, AIA; David Zach (Professional Affiliate Representative); Matthew Durnich, Assoc. AIA (Associate Representative); Doug Wegener (UWM Student Representative); William M. Babcock, Hon. AIA, Executive Director.

AIA Wisconsin, A Society of the American Institute of Architects
321 South Hamilton Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53703
Phone: (608) 257-8477
e-mail: aiaw@aiaw.org
Web page: www.aiaw.org

Wisconsin Architects Foundation Board of Directors: Lisa L. Kennedy, AIA, and A. James Gersich, AIA, AIA Directors; William N. Danuser, Assoc. AIA, Associate Director.

AIA Southeast Wisconsin:
Jayne M. Matt, AIA, President; Mark J. Rapant, AIA, Vice President; Stuart C. LaRose, AIA, Secretary/Treasurer.

AIA Southwest Wisconsin:
Diana Dorschner, AIA, President; Josh O. Johnson, AIA, Vice President; Paul A. Grzeszczak, AIA, Secretary/Treasurer.

AIA Northeast Wisconsin:
Wm. Lee Connolley Jr., AIA, President; Paul F. Martzke, AIA, Vice President; Amy L. Koh, AIA, Secretary/Treasurer.

AIA Northwest Wisconsin:
E. Mitchell Spencer, AIA, President; Michael W. Swinghamer, AIA, Vice President; David R. Oberbeck, AIA, Secretary/Treasurer.

AIA Wisconsin Staff:
William Babcock, Hon. AIA, Executive Director
Karen Engelhart, Business Manager
Mary Orelia, Administration Manager
Brenda Taylor, Communications Manager
Tracy Drinkwater, Administrative Assistant

AIA Wisconsin
321 S. Hamilton St., Madison, WI 53703
Phone: (608) 257-8477
e-mail: aiaw@aiaw.org
Web page: www.aiaw.org
Many architects enjoy designing public building projects while others may not embrace the opportunity with much enthusiasm. Uncertainty about who makes decisions when the client may not be the end user and concern that the project will be driven by schedules, budgets and fees, rather than design quality, certainly may contribute to their lack of enthusiasm.

For those architects willing to accept the challenges of public projects, the personal and professional rewards can be significant. These are the buildings that are designed to serve the physical and emotional needs of all of us. These are the buildings that carve in stone—when budgets will support it—a community’s perception of itself.

The projects within this issue demonstrate that publicly funded buildings, while designed under the watchful eye of the public, can creatively capture the spirit and character of the communities they serve.
Building your structure may be short term, but the relationships we construct last forever. At Wells Concrete, we partner with our clients from the beginning of the design process through the final construction details to ensure every project’s success.

Give us a call today to learn how precast prestressed concrete can form your future.

Wells, MN
800.658.7049
www.wellsconcrete.com

ARCHITECTS designers
DO YOUR DESIGNS INCLUDE PASSIVE SOLAR AND RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES?

let us know!
Focus on Energy, a Wisconsin program promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy, is currently assessing the existing marketplace for architects and designers with expertise in renewable energy.

Share your experiences, and be counted among renewable energy professionals by contacting: Thomas Brown, 1052 Main Street, Stevens Point, WI, 54481, 715.341.9596, tbjs@coredcs.com (email preferred)

Interested professionals may be eligible to be listed in the next edition of Wisconsin’s Renewable Energy Yellow Pages Directory, available to home and business owners seeking renewable energy contractors.
This state-of-the-art 50,000 sq. ft. library nestles into a wooded stream area and takes advantage of the pastoral views and natural shading provided by the trees. On the primary public façade of the building, an eye-catching tower entryway serves as a beacon from the major access street. The strong horizontal Prairie School style statement of the building creates a powerful image for the community and blends well against the natural backdrop of the woods. Traditional building materials and customized millwork create comfortable interior spaces.

An octagonal tower houses children’s programs. A collaboration with a local artist on theme and installation of commissioned art furniture in the children’s area provides playful character and appeals to a wide range of age groups. A reading room in the periodical section is furnished with plush, durable living room furniture and a gas fireplace.

A computer-based instructional area has interior glazed walls that provide acoustical separation while maintaining sightlines for visual control by staff. The facility includes the “Chapters” cafe designed to serve patrons of the library, public meeting rooms and the outdoor skating rink. Its catering service supports the library’s role as the major meeting center and focal point of the Civic Center Complex.

The large public meeting room, capable of seating 200 people, is divisible to accommodate multiple meetings and features separate audio-visual controls, kitchenettes and after-hours access.

The building’s siting takes advantage of natural daylighting, and the pine forest protects it from prevailing winds. Wide eaves protect the windows from midday heat gain. The library incorporates water quality strategies that slow and purify runoff from the paved areas through prairie grass areas and a sedimentation pond.

The wildflower and pond area allow lower maintenance costs, less chemical usage on turf, control of seasonal flooding and ice skating in winter.
This new 52,000 sq. ft. three-story building on the campus of a growing Midwestern college houses the college's new executive education program and information technology curriculum. The facility combines state-of-the-art technology in the atmosphere of a comfortable and relaxed setting. The new building includes an auditorium, meeting and conference space, classrooms, 250-person dining room and 22 overnight guestrooms.

The building complements the growth the college is experiencing, forming the south edge of a new campus quadrangle. The volumetric composition of the building expresses the building program. The stone cylinder is a 250-person auditorium; the narrow stone "bar" houses meeting rooms, classrooms, and service functions; the sweeping curve portion is the kitchen and dining area. These stone forms are connected by the aluminum and glass lobby and the circulation space.

The detailing and material selections are honest and crisp. The stone veneer, an indigenous limestone, is laid in an uncoursed ledgerock pattern, which matches the stonework on other campus buildings. Where steel is exposed, the connections are simple and elegant. The exposed concrete cantilevered balconies taper expressing the structural load and reducing their visual impact. Granite tile floors and a ceiling of clear finished maple slats complete the entrance atrium and associated public space. The south facing double-height glazed curtainwall utilizes three-inch thick insulating units with integral motorized louvers for superior solar control.

A concrete pan and joist structure with a steel framed third floor was utilized. This allowed construction to progress while the third-floor steel was being fabricated; it also kept the floor to floor heights lower while allowing for numerous "poke through's" for the maze of data wiring necessary. The third-floor roof structure is constructed of precast plank to expedite the building enclosure and to save the cost of hanging a separate third-floor ceiling.
The new 14,065 sq. ft. municipal building welcomes visitors who have business with village administrative staff or the police department. The municipal side consists of a lobby, offices, fire-rated records storage and a village board meeting room, which doubles as a municipal courtroom. The main entrance also leads to the other side of the facility where the police department is located.

The department now has space for each function, all designed to enhance its efficiency of operations. Different features include a receiving garage, booking room, secure area for prisoners and squad room.

There is a four-stall garage, with three stalls for squad cars and one for impounded evidence, and an outside impound area.

Character and detail of the building exterior is provided through masonry work with complimenting brick colors, patterns and limestone accents.

The building uses a combination of traditional and contemporary forms to provide a strong civic presence and to emphasize the varied functions contained in the facility.

The interior offers a peaked lobby space to connect the police, village administration and meeting areas. Natural daylight accents the architectural details.
The Center is the new home for the campus' humanities-based curriculum. The humanities functions include classrooms, faculty offices and gathering spaces of different sizes that accommodate meetings or quiet study. The center houses the student activities center, including a cafe, lounge, game room and facilities for many of the campus' student services functions.

Other elements include a 250-seat multipurpose auditorium, the forum and reception area that serves as the main entrance to the building and the Humanities Commons, which is used as a faculty meeting place and for special events.

The building's location defines an edge of the future quadrangle and the new outdoor terrace. The cylindrical rotunda is located on axis with the main campus entrance. The three-story building features stepped back massings at the perimeter to create a two-story scale relating to existing buildings on campus.

The elemental approach to massing allowed variations of load-bearing masonry wall enclosure languages, prevalent on campus, to be combined in a defined logical manner. Cream brick, sloped roof forms and punched window openings reflect languages of existing buildings. Large two-story expanses of glass and exterior finishes in interior spaces connect the building to the outdoor spaces and the rest of the campus.

The restrained combination of architectural styles allows this focal building to impart a form of context unifying existing buildings and creating a campus identity. By reflecting the diversity of architectural styles, it also metaphorically represents the ideal that the Humanities Center is a "world house where diverse voices could join together in dialogue."

The creation of the new outdoor spaces and their relationship to the center, combined with the rotunda's location on axis with the main entrance, undeniable create a focal building that emphasizes the importance of the humanities-based curriculum while defining the campus center.
The new facility serves as a bus storage and repair facility, dispatch and administrative services and passenger transfer hub.

The administrative portion includes private offices with a commission room open to public gatherings during off-hours.

The Green Bay transit system operates on a system where all bus routes transfer at one transfer point, which serves as the hub for the entire service area. This results in periodic surges of bus and pedestrian traffic.

The site, previously an abandoned seven-acre parcel within a transitional neighborhood of industrial and older residential properties, is located on a major artery into the downtown area. This site required a design that was sensitive to the residential context and created a new landmark for people entering the city from the north.

The bus area accommodates the indoor storage of more than 48 buses, six maintenance bays, bus wash and lifts. This area totals 85,000 sq. ft. of the 98,500 sq. ft. facility. This large expanse of building serves as the backdrop for the public and employee areas. The building’s massing reflects this function, while exterior pilasters and materials breakdown long runs of exterior wall into smaller scale segments. Daylighting and lightly colored interior finishes produce a bright and clean environment for the maintenance staff.

The administrative and passenger waiting areas create a lower mass at the facility’s public face with a sloping metal roof and oversized windows for a more human scale. The large commission room at the east end of the building is used for public gatherings and can be separated from other functions at night.

The exterior cladding relates to the building’s surroundings and a play of alignments and materials creates a friendly character.

A 300 ft. long canopy with a 14 ft. vertical clearance, sufficient for protecting the passengers from sun and rain. The concrete island has a smooth saw-tooth form for buses to enter and exit without backing up. The access to this platform is centralized at one cross-
Mary Ann Cofrin Hall features state-of-the-art technology for learning and one-half of the energy cost of a comparable building designed to meet state energy codes.

The severely sloped site to the east of the central element library was predetermined by the University's master plan developed 30 years ago. Two underground walkway systems connect the building to the library and the University Union.

The three-story courtyard building has narrow sides allowing for better harvest of natural light directly or indirectly through skylights and windows. Diffusers, photosensors and mechanical shading devices control lighting. During cold months, ventilation air is pre-warmed by a transpired solar collector wall located on the building's south face before being drawn into the building. Six different glazings were installed on varied exposures in this building to control lighting and heat gain.

Parts of the building 'skin' will generate 27,500-kilowatt hours of electricity per year from sunlight. Electricity also is generated by photovoltaic material bonded to the south-facing standing seam metal roofing and sandwiched in the glazing surrounding the winter garden. Offices and classroom floors are covered with low-volatile organic compound (VOC) adhesive and recyclable carpeting. Bamboo, linoleum, cork and recycled tire rubber are used as floor coverings in different gathering spaces. Porcelain tile in concourse level corridors and plaza level toilet room flooring is derived from 95% post-production waste. A cistern in the courtyard captures rainwater for irrigating native plant species.

Classroom designs insure every seat an unobstructed view of the teaching area. There are four different sized classrooms: 120-seat, 75-seat, 45-seat and 22-seat. Each 120-seat and 75-seat classroom has power and data outlets at each seat. The 75-seat classrooms provide tiered seating with movable and fixed tables. Multiple projection screens and illuminated writing boards are in most classrooms. A touchpad screen located at the instructor's workstation controls media sources, sound volume, room lighting and darkening shades at the skylights.
Pewaukee Lake has long been a summer retreat for the Milwaukee and Chicago industrial barons. In the late 19th century the Village of Pewaukee thrived as a unique crossroads for travelers along the Plank Road from Milwaukee to Madison. Where the road, rail, lake and river converged, a thriving boardwalk with resort hotels, spas and public beach welcomed visitors.

The Village of Pewaukee Board of Trustees, as part of the Wisconsin Main Street Program, initiated this lakefront project to invigorate the boardwalk business district. The idea for the Lake Pavilion was generated as part of an overall waterfront study for the community. The site is bound on one side by Pewaukee Lake and on another by a downtown street.

The Lake Pavilion has a simple function, serving as toilets and concessions for the beach visitors, but the structure itself is a focal point for the entire lakefront project. Poised on the shore of the lake, it borrows imagery from the former train depot as well as the boathouses around the lake.

The deep overhangs serve as shelter from the sun and weather, drawing visitors to the lakefront to enjoy an ice cream or watch the sunset.

The fishing pier and beach draw people to the village for the day. A walk-on boat launch accommodates kayaks and canoes. A natural terraced amphitheater allows visitors to take in a water ski show.

On-street diagonal parking and a narrower street slows traffic to make it safer for pedestrians while developing a stronger business presence along the boardwalk. The broad sidewalks with street furnishings allow for strollers and bikers to pass comfortably.
The renovation and modernization project for the Onalaska Municipal Complex is located on the Mississippi River.

The Complex creates a civic image that continues to ignite downtown rejuvenation and consolidates services in one location. The complex also creates an environment conducive to employee safety, retention and efficiency.

The original facility on the site dated to the 1960s and housed the City Hall and Fire Department. The Police Department was housed in a satellite facility that formerly housed the Post Office.

The 14,000 sq. ft. building was completely remodeled and a 66,000 sq. ft. addition was constructed, surrounding the former facility. The entire building was re-roofed and re-clad to create better thermal performance and a higher quality internal environment with state-of-the-art mechanical/electrical systems and full accessibility.

The building's site was selected for its ability to be a catalyst for future downtown development and the chance to recycle the old City Hall/Fire Department building, which saved money and resources.
SHOULD A CONTRACTOR GUARANTY SOMEONE ELSE'S PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS?

Unless the "someone else" is hired by the contractor, as in a design-build contract, the answer to this should be "no". None of the major organizations that write model construction contracts impose this responsibility upon the contractor. Nevertheless, some construction owners and architects attempt to add language that in effect makes the contractor the guarantor of the architect's work. For example, they may propose language stating that the contractor has fully examined the plans and specifications, as well as all of the site conditions, and certifies that they are complete and correct, and that construction in accordance with those plans and specifications will provide a satisfactory result.

Although Wisconsin courts have not decided the issue, it is possible that such a clause would be found invalid, perhaps for vagueness or for unconscionability. It is at least perplexing that an unlicensed layman should be asked by contract to take responsibility for a licensed design professional's work.

But a contractor cannot count on such a legal defense succeeding. It might or it might not. Rather, at the negotiating stage, the contractor should resist such language to the greatest extent possible. If the language appears in a government contract or other context where negotiations are not possible, there is a serious risk in bidding at all.

There are less far-reaching provisions that may reasonably be imposed upon the contract. For example, many contract forms, including those published by the American Institute of Architects, impose a duty upon the contractor to immediately call out defects that it actually observes in the plans and specifications.

Other contract language may impose upon the contractor the duty to identify defects in the plans which should be "open and obvious" to anyone examining them for bidding purposes. This kind of clause is more debatable, but not necessarily unreasonable.

What is unreasonable is to expect the contractor to take full responsibility for errors by the design professional. A prudent and ethical owner should not propose such language, and a prudent contractor should not accept it.

FINALIST AWARD WINNERS

WAUPACA HIGH SCHOOL
WAUPACA, WI

ROOSEVELT MIDDLE SCHOOL
FOR THE ARTS
MILWAUKEE, WI

PRIVATE RESIDENCE
NEENAH, WI

LAKESHORE 20TH STREET
MEDICAL BUILDING
MILWAUKEE, WI

TODD WEHR METCALFE PARK
COMMUNITY CENTER
MILWAUKEE, WI
REQUIREMENTS FOR A SUCCESSFUL WALL DESIGN

The Canadian Building Digest, No. 48 listed 11 requirements for successful wall design and concrete masonry meets all 11. Let's look at the requirements and see how concrete masonry rates on each one.

Control heat flow: Because of their heat capacity, concrete masonry can stabilize interior temperatures for a longer time during system shutdowns. Less insulation is required to provide equivalent energy consumption due to the thermal mass of the concrete masonry.

Control air flow: Because of the density of a normal weight concrete masonry unit, it will resist air flow through the unit itself. In a wall system, because of the mortar joints, a coat of paint might be needed to make the wall system resist air flow.

Control water vapor flow: The International Building Code, recently adopted by Wisconsin, in 1403.3 Vapor Retarder: An approved interior noncorrodible vapor retarder shall be provided. However, plain and reinforced masonry exterior walls are excepted, which shows that masonry controls water vapor flow.

Control rain penetration: Concrete masonry is very good at controlling rain penetration by itself, but we can make it really resistant to rain penetration by the addition of "Dry Block" to both the masonry units and the mortar. If any moisture penetrates the exterior wythe, flashing & weeps force that moisture out of the wall to the exterior.

Control light, solar and other radiation: Again, the thermal mass of the concrete masonry works well to control solar and other radiation. Note that concrete masonry is used in conjunction with glass to create a passive solar environment, with the masonry absorbing the solar heat and radiating it into the interior during evening hours.

Control noise: The Model Codes (BOCA, UBC, SBC and the IBC) all have sound transmission class (STC) requirements for walls, partitions and floor/ceiling assemblies. The STC required is between 45 & 50 and normal weight concrete masonry units meet or exceed those requirements. As an example, a ten (10) inch hollow normal weight concrete masonry unit has an STC of 50 and if grouted solid has an STC of 60. A twelve (12) inch hollow normal weight concrete masonry unit has an STC of 51 and if grouted solid has an STC of 64.

Control fire: Concrete masonry units are fire rated according to equivalent thickness and aggregate type. As an example, a twelve (12) inch c/m unit is 44% solid, so 0.44 x 11.625 gives an equivalent thickness of 5.1 and using lightweight aggregate has a four (4) hour fire rating and a three (3) hour rating using limestone aggregate. Bear in mind that these fire ratings are based on the ignition of flammable material on the cold side of a masonry wall, and that the wall itself has not failed and could withstand more hours of an intense fire before actually failing. In an actual fire test, a masonry wall can withstand a hose stream test after removal from the furnace without failure while other rated materials are completely demolished during this hose stream test. Concrete masonry controls the spread of fire!

Provide strength and rigidity: Concrete masonry units, per ASTM C90, require a minimum strength of 1900 psi (pounds/square inch) on the net area, and units manufactured by WCMA members average over 3,000 psi. An example of what this means is that an average 12 inch concrete masonry unit produced by WCMA members used in a twenty foot (20ft.) high wall can carry 15,750 pounds/foot of axial load, which is certainly very good strength. The rigidity of masonry walls is inherent in the material and can be increased by grouting and rodding the wall. The addition of masonry shear walls in a building can also add rigidity.

Be durable: Concrete masonry buildings control heat, air & water flow and are fire resistant, strong, moisture resistant, energy efficient, resist freezing &
Requirements for a Successful Wall Design Continued:

...thawing cycles and have a history of lasting for 75 years or more. Concrete masonry has all the attributes necessary for long durability.

Be aesthetically pleasing: The concrete masonry producers make hundreds of different shapes and sizes of units in regular grey and in a myriad of colors. The WCMA Excellence in Masonry program each year showcases buildings chosen by design professionals as aesthetically pleasing, where decorative units are used in creative ways by other design professionals. There is no other building material that is more visually pleasing.

Be economical: Concrete masonry units are one of the most economical building materials on the market. Not only are the masonry units reasonable in first cost, but they pay off in reduced fire insurance rates, lower heating & cooling costs and reduced maintenance costs in your buildings. In other words, concrete masonry continues to be the most economical building material over the life of your building.

There you have it! Concrete masonry not only meets all eleven requirements for a successful wall design but is the leading building material in most of the eleven.

Concrete masonry, the best building material under the sun!

Dick Walter, P.E./CAE
Executive Technical Director
After spending four weeks at WITC honing their blocklaying skills, my masonry class and I headed to Brill to build a basement for Barron County Habitat for Humanity. The project was a full basement for a 32' x 32' home. This would take 1100 blocks for the walls and 7 yards of concrete for the footings. We started on Friday Sept 20, 2002 by laying out the house and started to form the footings. On Tuesday we poured the footings. On Thursday the 26th we started laying block. Monday, Wednesday and Fridays we were able to work half days and Tuesday and Thursdays were all day. During this time there was discussion from Habitat about building a second basement next door to the first one. We finished the first foundation on Tuesday Oct 8. We then had to wait for Habitat to make a decision on house #2.

They made their decision and on Oct. 24 we started the second foundation. This foundation was 24' x 46' but only 4' high. This would take 600 block. On Thursday we formed the footings and poured the footings on Friday. The concrete truck got stuck and all the concrete had to be wheel barrowed to the footings.

On Monday the block truck got stuck and all the block had to be moved by hand. Usually the blocks are set in the hole so the students got to experience the bad with good. (good is t-shirt weather, bad is snow in October)

On Monday we started the block work. The weather forecast was for snow and cold later in the week so we only had two days to do this project. We worked a long day on Monday. Some of the students stayed until 4:30 to help finish as much block work as we could. On Tuesday afternoon we were finished! The students commented how much easier it was to build the second basement after doing the first one. They said they really didn’t understand what was happening on the first project and then everything clicked during the second project.

WITC masonry students over the years have now built five basements. The bricklayer apprentices built one basement in Rice Lake for HFH and I, along with past graduates, built another basement in Brill a year ago last summer for an over all total of seven basements.

Todd Larson
Bricklaying & Masonry instructor
WITC, Rice Lake Campus
Waupaca High School
Waupaca, WI
ARCHITECT: Hoffman Corporation, Milwaukee, WI
CMU Mfr: County Concrete Corporation, Stevens Point, WI

Interior and exterior facades incorporated colored concrete masonry to reflect colors and textures of existing city buildings.

Concrete masonry was chosen for the central 32-foot high corridor because it met both structural and aesthetic requirements.

Private Residence
Neenah, WI
ARCHITECT: Ladish Homes, LTD, Neenah, WI
CMU Mfr: County Concrete Corporation, Appleton, WI

Versatile shapes, textures and tumbled 8" Concrete Masonry Units with matching mortar achieved the castle-like appearance of hand-cut stone.

Lakeshore 20th Street Medical Building
Milwaukee, WI
ARCHITECT: Witteman Wydeven Architects, LLC., Milwaukee, WI
CMU Mfr: Best Block Company, Menomonee Falls, WI

Exterior walls were constructed with 12" wide load bearing concrete masonry units. Four types of 4" high units, three different colors of grout and 8" x 8" decorative accent blocks created this award winning building.

The incorporation of multiple colors and textures allowed the design to break the facade into separate elements to minimize the overall scale of the building.
This 2,000 square foot home featured in the Fox Valley's 2001 Parade of Homes emits both curbside appeal and distinctive beauty.

Eight types of concrete masonry were used on this facility to differentiate the school from its joint tenant, a Boys and Girls Club.

Masonry banding and patterns were incorporated to enliven the exteriors and add visual interest.

The goal was to complement the original red brick structure while introducing an updated, modern image that would broadcast the school's artistic mission to the community.

Contrasting masonry elements in varying colors, glazes and patterns introduced a lively, contemporary appearance.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WCMA PRODUCER MEMBERS</th>
<th>WCMA AFFILIATE MEMBERS</th>
<th>WCMA PROFESSIONAL MEMBERS</th>
<th>WCMA ASSOCIATE MEMBERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antigo Block Company</td>
<td>Bark River Concrete Products</td>
<td>414/277-7308</td>
<td>414/277-7308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Burlington, WI</td>
<td>262/763-0123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Besser Company</td>
<td>Roanoke, IL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>262/367-5454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winger Concrete Products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazelhurst, WI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin Brick &amp; Block Corp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison, WI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bend, WI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800/886-2363</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Block Company</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee, WI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800/782-7708</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Concrete Corp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appleton, WI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800/242-7733</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eau Claire, WI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800/729-7701</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marathon, WI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800/289-2569</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice Lake, WI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800/207-9960</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stevens Point, WI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800/274-1118</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakes Brick &amp; Block</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zenda, WI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>262/275-6611</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oconto Concrete Products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinelander, WI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>715/365-6655</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality Concrete Products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex, WI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>262/246-5050</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cemenex, Inc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee, WI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800/433-3800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414/481-3800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia Machine, Inc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee, WA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800/285-5065</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414/345-6200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete Products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinelander, WI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>715/365-4305</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dixon-Marquette Cement Company</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee, WI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800/657-0737</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414/769-2580</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementis Pigments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairview Heights, IL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800/323-7790</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falls Dealer Supply Company</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheboygan Falls, WI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800/242-7676</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giles Engineering</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associates, Inc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waukesha, WI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>262/544-0018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace Construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee, WI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800/558-7060</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414/354-4208</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holnam, Inc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arlington Heights, IL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>708/571-4321</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois Cement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company La Salle, IL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>815/224-2112</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>262/367-5454</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krete Industries, Inc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler, WI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800/777-9562</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414/783-6460</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafarge Corp., Cement Group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee, WI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800/286-6220</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414/545-6200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lehigh Portland Cement Company</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnsville, MN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>612/930-1600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lightweight Distributing Company</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mound, MN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800/848-4912</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>612/472-5080</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lone Star Cement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company  Naperville, IL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>317/879-9600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master Builders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mukwonago, WI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>262/363-5291</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Environmental</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mequon, WI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414/241-3133</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyco Corporation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elkhart Lake, WI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>262/876-3611</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockwell Lime Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitowoc, WI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800/558-7711</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>920/682-7771</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary’s Cement, Inc (US)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, MI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>313/842-4600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Colors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield, IL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800/624-0261</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Materials, Inc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnsville, MN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>612/892-7305</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WCMA**

**Dick Walter**

Executive Technical Director
Wisconsin Concrete Masonry Association
9501 South Shore Dr.
Valders, WI 54245
**800-722-4248**

Fax (920) 773-2823

**Administrative Offices:**
Wisconsin Concrete Masonry Association
1123 N. Water St.
Milwaukee, WI 53202
**800-377-0667**

(414) 276-0667

Fax (414) 276-7704

www.concreteorama.org
THE BEST CONTRACT DOCUMENTS JUST GOT EASIER TO USE.

AIA contract documents were created from a consensus of contractors, attorneys, architects and engineers. They've been finely tuned through 110 years of legal precedent. And now they are easier to use than ever before thanks to:

**AIA Contract Documents release 3.0 PLUS**

- 11 new or revised documents
- Faster-printing "DRAFT" watermark for clean, readable copying and faxing
- Multi-seat licenses
- Improved navigational aids and formatting

To order, go to www.aia.org or call (800) 365-2724.

---

Why can't I just pay for the programs I go to?

**FREE LUNCH**

Exhibiting companies and sponsors, working with Convention Committee, try to make the Convention the most affordable and valuable two days you could spend away from your projects. Your attendance is a large commitment; however, the knowledge gained by collecting information from over 125 different vendors, absorbing seminar content and earning over 12 AIA/CES learning unit hours is priceless. Make the most of your time and stay all day... lunch is included.

---

Give your vision a voice.

With Continuing Education Programs from MCSi

At MCSi, our seasoned consultants and technicians collaborate with architectural firms and general contractors as part of a complete design/build solution. Together we integrate technology and specialized design to create intuitive presentation environments that uniquely position our customers.

**MCSi AIA & IIDA Continuing Education Courses**

**Technology Integration in Architectural Design**

One Learning Unit-1 hr. length

This course explores the co-dependent relationship between integrated technology and architectural design by examining the impact of early design considerations (seating plans, table wire management, lectern configuration, screen placement, etc.) on the building plan. Discussion will include a topical review of recent advances in media technology, as well as advances to come. If your projects involve the design and implementation of thoughtfully integrated communication technologies, this is the course for you.

**Integrating Technology in Room Design - An Interactive Approach**

3 Learning Units-3 hrs. length

An in-depth offshoot of "Technology Integration in Architectural Design," this three-hour expansion course traces the step-by-step transformation of an ordinary room into a sophisticated presenting space. Our study of each step will include the value and impact of elements like technology, lighting, room combining and screen wall elevations on the infrastructure and space planning. As a hands-on course using real-world models, discussion will incorporate live demonstrations of an electronic Smartboard and digital document camera, and culminate in a live, 2-way videoconference with multimedia and data collaboration.

For more information, call Flint Bridge at 262.207.1341 or visit us at www.mcsinet.com.

---

Now your vision has a voice.

©2003 MCSi, Inc. All rights reserved. MCSi and the MCSi logo are registered trademarks of MCSi. All other trademarks contained in this document are the property of their respective owners.
When an architect gets to the doctor early, everyone feels better.

The most powerful instrument in any health care facility can be the facility itself. A well-designed environment improves a patient's frame of mind. It makes staff more efficient. It leads to sharper thinking and a softer touch. In short, good design does more to support healing. And the sooner you call your architect, the better the design. Get your architect involved early. To find an AIA member near you, visit www.aia.org. Building on your vision.
The National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES), in 1999, echoing earlier reports by the U.S. General Accounting Office, estimated that over three-fourths of all U.S. schools—or approximately 59,400 school buildings—needed to expend on average more than $2 million per school building for repairs and complete renovations or modernizations simply to get their schools in overall good condition.

The Wisconsin School Facility Report, completed in 2000 by the Department of Public Instruction, echoed many of the concerns nationally, but the statistics certainly indicate that Wisconsin schools are ahead of most states in modernized facilities.

Along with this new, unprecedented era of school construction comes the challenge to implement well-reasoned principles of school design that respond proactively to changes in education, rather than simply replicating existing school buildings that perhaps accommodated an educational philosophy tailored to an earlier, industrially-based society. Now it is time to go far beyond ‘satisfactory’ conditions to unconditionally motivational 21st century community learning environments.

Although educational reforms are diverse, there appears to be a growing agreement in the educational community for smaller schools and smaller classes that emphasize learner-centered hands-on activity-based project-oriented experiential learning personalized and interdisciplinary instruction, and a thematic and integrated curriculum.

These changes, which started with the progressive educator John Dewey in his Laboratory School in Chicago over a century ago and again came to the fore in the 1960s, are now beginning to firmly plant themselves in the educational establishment with the advent of liberating information technologies.

The change may be slow in coming, but it is coming; and architects need to be not only aware, but motivational leaders in these changes in education. Design principles that address such educational reforms have recently been set forth in an excellent publication by the U.S. Department of Education entitled Design Principles for Designing Schools as Centers of Community.

The natural outgrowth of wider community participation has been the gradual transformation of the traditional school building into a center for community learning. By locating new school facilities in residential neighborhoods and networking the school with other community-based organizations, schools are becoming once gain true community centers in more than name only, serving broader societal goals and providing settings for meaningful civic participation and engagement. Sharing community resources through joint-use partnerships with theatres, museums, libraries, community centers, government and community organizations, and private sector businesses has become a well-traveled path for effectively extending the financial resources available to a school without committing additional dollars for expensive redundant facilities.

Research has shown consistently that in comparison to the large schools (1,000 students plus), small schools (400 students or fewer) can offer students greater opportunities to exercise leadership and to participate in school activities. Student satisfaction, number of classes taken, community employment, and participation in social organizations have all been found to be greater in small schools.

Meanwhile, incidents of crime and student misconduct correspondingly decrease in small schools. Along with the trend toward creating smaller schools inside existing larger ones (i.e., “schools within schools”), a related approach of decreasing the physical scale of many school buildings is also taking place.

The design of safe schools increasingly recognizes the desirability of providing natural, unobtrusive surveillance rather than installing checkpoints and security guards that ultimately add to both the initial capital expenditure and the long-term operating costs. Small schools afford both natural surveillance and territorial ownership: students and teachers are on familiar terms, thereby decreasing the possibility that any one student is overlooked. The self-contained classroom can no longer provide the variety of learning settings that are necessary to support authentic project-based
real-world learning and methods of assessment. Smaller class sizes are now an accepted factor contributing in some measure to improved achievement.

The increased costs of constructing additional classrooms and hiring more teachers cannot be overlooked, but neither can the social and psychological costs of failing to decrease class size.

The rapid developments in information technology are precipitating change in the organizational and physical form of our schools. With respect to instructional processes, information technology is rapidly facilitating a real movement toward self-directed learning and individualized instruction. As information technology becomes ubiquitous, more schools will decentralize access to it, distributing it throughout the school building and across the community rather than isolate IT in specialized rooms. The clear result is that more and more formal learning will take place outside the school building, freeing space within the school building for other educational and community purposes and programs and allowing for a natural reduction in class size without the cost of new classrooms.

The trend toward smart or high-performance buildings will have increased responsiveness to the needs of its occupants, as well as to the educational process. Smart high-performing buildings are being designed with a host of environmental and occupant sensors that can regulate natural light and artificial full-spectrum lighting, thereby minimizing mental fatigue and reducing hyperactivity, as well as provide better monitoring of indoor air quality, heating, ventilation and air conditioning.

Concern over the initial costs of these systems has proved to be unnecessary in many high-performance schools: energy efficiency savings are already offsetting initial investments. Wisconsin architects can and should take a lead role in encouraging school districts to consider these national trends in school design, especially when the potential payoff of facility investment in academic, social and economic terms cannot be ignored.

EDITOR: The author is an assistant professor at the College of Engineering, University of Wisconsin-Madison. He can be reached at lackney@epd.engr.wisc.edu. Also visit http://schoolstudio.engr.wisc.edu for more information on school design research.

How are program registration fees determined?

The Expo is always FREE thanks to the exhibitors. AIA Wisconsin members benefit from low registration fees because of the support of vendors, sponsors and presenters. Two days of programming for under $100 is almost too good to be true . . . but you’ll find it at the AIA Wisconsin Convention & Expo, May 21 & 22, 2003. Check www.aiaw.org for program information as it becomes available.

Replies to questions and comments on Convention feedback forms are compiled by Amy Doyle, Assoc., AIA, Convention Committee member and Resource Librarian at Flad & Associates. www.aiaw.org
Financial assistance is being offered to help implement energy efficiency and renewable energy projects to qualifying Focus Partners by Focus on Energy.

“This assistance was designed to make it easier and more attractive for businesses, schools, local governments and farms to act immediately to adopt energy efficient technologies and processes,” says Michael Marr, financial mechanisms program manager. Financial assistance is available in four ways: implementation grants, feasibility study grants, service buy-down grants and lending services. In addition, qualified small businesses may be eligible for instant incentives for purchases of specified energy efficiency products.

To be eligible, projects must meet minimum savings standards and have a simple payback period greater than that normally required for a capital investment by the Program Partner. “The purpose of the incentive is to encourage investment in worthwhile projects with longer payback periods that would not otherwise be undertaken,” says Marr.

- Implementation grants are awarded for energy efficiency or renewable energy projects that yield substantial energy savings. Projects that take a “systems” approach to energy efficiency and incorporate multiple measures that reduce either kilowatt-hour or thermal energy use will have the highest potential for qualifying. Program managers are also interested in projects that install new technologies or new applications of existing technologies.

- Feasibility study grants help businesses, local governments, schools and farms evaluate potential energy-saving benefits of a particular technology or process. Often, it makes sense to conduct a thorough study of the impacts of a project (such as its cost, available energy savings and payback) before investing in new equipment.

- Service buy-down grants help reduce the costs of energy efficiency-related maintenance services. Often, the smartest and most cost-effective way to improve energy efficiency is simply to maintain equipment regularly and keep it in top operating condition. This program is designed to make that investment more attractive.

- The program’s lending services options include interest rate buy-downs and lease payment subsidies. Each of these options will help businesses and farms that lack the immediate capital resources to make energy efficiency or renewable energy improvements.

- Cash incentives are available to help small commercial businesses save energy and money by reducing the costs of qualifying energy efficient lighting and HVAC equipment and controls. Small businesses are defined as those occupying 25,000 square feet or less or businesses with multiple locations each of which are less than this size.

Custom incentives are available for lighting redesign, controls, insulation, heating equipment greater than 150,000 Btu and other equipment that demonstrates significant energy savings and is not included in this standard category list. This incentive is calculated on a case-by-case basis, depending on the actual energy savings that will be achieved because of the new equipment installation.

Partners are companies and organizations that make a commitment to initiate, expand or accelerate the energy efficiency of their operations, facilities or buildings and are taking advantage of the services offered by Focus on Energy.

EDITOR: Wisconsin’s Focus on Energy is a public-private partnership offering energy information and services to energy utility customers throughout Wisconsin. These services are delivered by a group of firms contracted by the Wisconsin Department of Administration’s Division of Energy. The goals of the program are to encourage energy efficiency and use of renewable energy, enhance the environment and ensure the future supply of energy for Wisconsin. To learn more about these financial mechanisms or other program services or for details on becoming a Program Ally, contact Focus on Energy at 1-800-762-7077.
COLLABORATION
Exploring the opportunities for greater collaboration was the focus of this year’s AIA Wisconsin planning retreat. Held in August, the “2002 Collaboration Planning Forum” was facilitated by AIA Wisconsin Vice President/President-Elect Tom Cox, AIA, Appleton.


As part of the collaboration planning forum, each organization introduced itself by providing information on its membership, mission, structure, programs and major initiatives. In the discussion on issues of mutual interest and opportunities for collaboration, the following items and issues were identified:

- Legislative issues (e.g. mold, changes in insurance industry, new building codes, sprinkler requirements, mandatory access to buildings)
- Continuing education opportunities for members
- Social networking at planned events
- Programming (e.g. joint awards programs, jury members)
- Membership development
- Communication between groups (e.g. online statewide communication, clearinghouse for newsletters and meeting notices, links to other organizations’ websites, electronic speakers bureau)
- Joint Services Pool (e.g. phone services, etc.)
- Young professionals collaboration and mentoring
- Attend Board meetings of other groups and provide “outside perspective”
- Continue to meet as a “group” of allied organizations (Luskin with SMPS volunteered to coordinate next meeting)

At the conclusion of the collaboration forum, Cox noted that the potential outcome of this planning meeting is for a lot of positive connections to be made. “A seed has been planted,” according to Cox. He encouraged participants to look for the “unintended positive consequences.”

AIA WISCONSIN OFFICERS
The AIA Wisconsin Board of Directors has approved the nominations of Michael P. Eberle, AIA, Madison, as the 2003 Vice President/President-Elect and Cherie K. Claussen, AIA, Wauwatosa, as the 2003 Secretary/Treasurer.

Eberle and Claussen will join 2003 President Thomas R. Cox, AIA, Appleton, and immediate Past President Gary A. Gust, AIA, Menomonie, on the Executive Committee for AIA Wisconsin.

Eberle is an architect/associate with Flad & Associates in Madison. He currently serves as the 2002 Secretary/Treasurer of AIA Wisconsin.

Claussen is the regional office director, as well as vice president and principal in the healthcare architecture group, of Hammel, Green and Abrahamson in Milwaukee. She currently serves as a Director-At-Large on the AIA Wisconsin Board of Directors.

Cox is project development leader with Hoffman Corporation in Appleton. Gust is the director of building design services with Cedar Corporation in Menomonie.

DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE
The AIA Wisconsin membership has elected Kent A. Calloway, AIA, Middleton, and Michael A. West, AIA, Fox Point, as Directors-At-Large on the AIA Wisconsin Board of Directors.

Calloway is a project architect with Flad & Associates in Madison. West is a principal of Computerized Structural Design in Bayside.
Their two-year terms begin in January 2003. Calloway and West will join current Directors-At-Large Henry Kosarzycki, AIA, Greendale; Carl Scott, AIA, Appleton; and Michael Clark, AIA, Sheboygan.

In addition, at its October meeting, the AIA Wisconsin Board of Directors approved the appointments of the Associate Representative, Professional Affiliate Representative and Student Representative for 2003.

Matthew Dumich, Assoc. AIA, Milwaukee, was appointed to a two-year term as the Associate Representative. David Zach, Milwaukee, was reappointed to a two-year term as the Professional Affiliate Representative. Doug Wegener, the AIAS President at UWM SARUP, was appointed as the UWM Student Representative.

The Board of Directors also authorized a second Associate Representative, starting in 2004. This position will be filled by appointment next fall to a staggered two-year term.

**FALL WORKSHOP**

Over 100 AIA Wisconsin members participated in the 2002 Fall Workshop on Ethics: Design & Practice. The full-day workshop was not about the AIA Code of Ethics. Rather, it explored the ethical considerations addressed by architects in their practices every day.

Patrick Sullivan, FAIA, and Barry Wasserman, FAIA, led an interactive session on real-life case studies. D.K. Ruth offered an inspirational present on the work of the Rural Studio at Auburn University. James Cramer, Hon. AIA wrapped up the workshop by outlining new ideas and techniques for managing architectural practices and building trust with clients. The Fall Workshop was co-chaired by Patricia Frost, AIA, Whitefish Bay, and Allyson Nemec, AIA, Milwaukee.

In addition, the International Masonry Institute presented its 2002 Wisconsin Golden Trowel Awards during a special luncheon program. The architects and projects receiving IMI Wisconsin awards were: Excel Engineering, Inc., for the Riverbend Membership Club; Engberg Anderson Design Partnership, Inc., for the Kenosha Public Museum and the Sharon Lynne Wilson Center for the Arts; PSMI Architects, Engineers & Construction Managers for the Cameron Middle School; KEE Architecture for the Jim Sanger Residence; LJM Architects, Inc. for the Sheboygan Theatre; Hammel Green and Abrahamson for the Stayer Center for Technology and Executive Learning; Kevin J. Connolly Architects, Inc., for Tom’s Drive-In Restaurant; The Kubala Washatko Architects, Inc., for the State Street Development, Building “D”; Potter Lawson, Inc., for the Lake Mills City Hall and the Henry J. Predolin Humanities Center; Plunkett Raysich Architects, LLP, for the Brookfield Elementary School; and HSR Associates, Inc., for The Cathedral of St. Joseph The Workman Addition.

**2003 CONVENTION**

The 2003 AIA Wisconsin Convention & Expo, Muse & Views, will be held on May 21 & 22 at Monona Terrace in Madison. Please reserve the dates and plan to participate.

The 2003 Convention Committee, chaired by Michael Topczewski, AIA, Burlington, has been hard at work since this summer, assembling a terrific program of speakers, seminars and special events.

Muse & Views is the theme for the 2003 Convention & Expo. “The theme evokes the very essence of the design process,” according to Topczewski. “The keynote speakers and seminar sessions will explore the source of creative inspiration and present different perspectives of architecture.”

The keynote speakers for the 2003 AIA Wisconsin Convention will be Michael Sorkin of the Michael Sorkin Studio in New York City and Jim Olson, FAIA, with Olson Sundberg Kundig Allen in Seattle.

**COMPENSATION REPORT**

According to the recently released 2002 AIA Compensation Report, compensation levels at architecture firms have increased 5.5% annually since 1999. This average increase for architecture firms outpaced the comparable 3.9% annual compensation increase for all private sector occupations.

The report is based on a survey of U.W. architecture firms. Other survey findings include:

Average compensation for architecture positions as of early 2002 was 15% above what it would be if it had merely kept pace with inflation since 1990.
Compensation is 15% higher at larger firms that at smaller firms.

On average, compensation at firms in metropolitan areas is about 10% higher than for comparable positions at firms in non-metropolitan areas in the same region.

Compensation for principals and partners is significantly higher at larger firms.

For registered architects, an average of 10% of compensation came from non-guaranteed bonuses, profit sharing, overtime and other incentive compensation. For principal and partners, more that 25% of compensation on average was not guaranteed.

The report includes compensation tables for firms in Wisconsin and in the Milwaukee metropolitan area, which includes Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington and Waukesha Counties.

In general, compensation levels in Wisconsin are below comparable averages for all firms nationwide. For example, the average compensation for a senior architect/designer in Wisconsin is $55,300, compared to a U.S. average of $65,600; and the average compensation for a second-year intern is $32,600 in Wisconsin, compared to the national average of $34,000. In contrast, average project manager compensation in Wisconsin of $73,900 exceeds the national average of $69,700.

AIA members can order the 2002 AIA Compensation Report for $140 through the AIA Website, www.aia.org. The complete report includes an executive summary, detailed benefits information, position descriptions and compensation tables for most regions, states and metro areas.

ROGER M. HERBST, AIA
Roger M. Herbst, AIA, passed away September 27, at age 84, of pulmonary disease at his home on Marco Island, Fla. A member of AIA Wisconsin since 1949, he became an emeritus member after retiring. He grew up on the water. Herbst’s love of sailing led him to 58 years of marriage after meeting his wife on a boat, died in September Herbst, a longtime architect in Milwaukee, spent much of his life on Pewaukee Lake where he owned a home for many years. He learned to sail from his parents and received his Bachelors degree in Architecture from Cornell University. He was an engineering officer on a destroyer during WWII that was based in San Diego and patrolled the West Coast. After he finished his stint with the Navy, he returned to Milwaukee to work for his father’s architectural firm. A partner of Herbst, Jacob and Herbst, predecessor to Eppstein Uhen. He designed schools, churches, post offices and residential projects in Wisconsin. He was President of AIA Wisconsin. He and his wife Ann moved from their Pewaukee-area home 20 years ago to Marco Island, Fl., where they continued to sail. Herbst served as Wisconsin Society of Architects Director-at-Large, 1963-64.

GEORGE A.D. SCHUETT, FAIA
George A.D. Schuett, FAIA, Glendale, died in September at age 75. During his distinguished career, which spanned over 50 years, he was a leader of the profession and an inspiration for generations of architects.

Schuett started his career in 1945 with HC Hauser Architects and then moved on to Grellinger-Rose, one of the largest firms in the Milwaukee area at that time. He joined the AIA as a “junior associate” member in 1946, paying annual state dues of $2. He had his own firm Architects III, for 35 years prior to joining Plunkett Raysich Architects five years ago.

Schuett was the 1972 President of the Wisconsin Society of Architects and served on the National AIA Board of Directors from 1973-76. He worked tirelessly on behalf of the profession to establish a School of Architecture in Wisconsin, which became a reality in 1969. In recognition of his service to the profession, he was advanced to the College of Fellows of The American Institute of Architects in 1977. In 2000, he received the AIA Wisconsin Golden Award, the highest honor that can be bestowed on a member architect.

“He really lived and breathed architecture,” according to his wife Jeanne. “He did beautiful renderings—beautiful paintings of buildings and cathedrals.”

George Schuett was a rare composite of an accomplished architect, astute businessperson and acclaimed artist. The profession will miss his leadership and good humor.
JOSEPH ALBERT, AIA

Emeritus member, Joseph Albert, AIA, died October 21 of a heart attack. Albert, member since 1979, served as a Director -At-Large on the AIA Wisconsin Board of Directors in 1996 and 1997. Those same two years he chaired the AIA Wisconsin Fall workshops on communication (1996) and leadership (1997). He also single-handedly secured an annual $500 tuition scholarship from the Wisconsin Architects Foundation for MSOE students in the architectural engineering program. He earned his Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Illinois, Urbana and completed post-graduate study earning a Masters degree in urban affairs at the University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee. He taught Construction Details and Methods, Architectural History, Architectural Drafting and was a Senior Design Advisor at MSOE.

Beth Dufek, Associate AIA, contributed:

His classes were animated and full of fun sketches (piles of bones at the bottom of an ADA ramp when it was too steep). His projects were interesting and provoked creativity and seeing beyond black and white (a photo essay on Milwaukee's alleys) which was often a stretch for MSOE. His slide shows of his trips to Europe were excellent Architectural History classes (even if you were tired). He recently built a house in Naples Florida to retire, but everyone who knows him knows he lived in the cool "ship house" near the Southshore Yacht Club in Bayview.

RICHARD F. MALENIAK, AIA

Richard F. Maleniak, AIA, age 57, passed away unexpectedly on October 27, of a heart ailment. Maleniak earned an associate degree in applied science, Architectural Engineering Technology in 1966 at Purdue University. He also attended the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana where he received his bachelor of Architecture in 1971. Maleniak served in the United States Marine Corps from 1970 to 1972, having earned the National Defense Service Medal. He worked for Flad & Associates since 1973 working as a Project Manager/Senior Associate where he was dedicated to his health care facility projects located in Wisconsin, Nebraska and Minnesota. He was member since 1977.

Rich was an active member and leader of AIA Wisconsin. He truly was one of the "good guys," always willing to jump in to get things done and making sure everyone involved was enjoying themselves along the way.

Rich was a Senior Associate with Flad & Associates in Madison, joining the firm in 1973. He served as President of AIA Southwest Wisconsin in 1982 and chaired the 1986 Wisconsin Society of Architects Convention. As a member of the Convention Committee, he contributed significantly to the success of recent state conferences the past four years.

This spring, Rich served on the national AIA Credentials Committee at the 2002 AIA Convention in Charlotte. This fall, he was a candidate for Director-At-Large on the AIA Wisconsin Board of Directors.

Rich was committed to enhancing the dialogue on issues critical to the profession. His leadership, enthusiasm and good humor will be missed.

PEOPLE & PLACES

William N. Danuser, Assoc. AIA, Madison, has been elected as the “Alternative” Director on the Executive Committee of the National Associates Committee (NAC). In this capacity, he will represent the interests of Associate AIA members pursuing so-called non-traditional career paths. Danuser was appointed this fall as the new Regional Associate Director on the NAC.

Karen Plunkett-Muenster, AIA, River Hills, has been appointed to the Advisory Group of the AIA’s International Committee PIA. Robert E. Shipley, AIA, Madison, represented AIA Wisconsin at the most recent AIA State Government Network (SGN) meeting. A total of 44 state AIA components were represented at the August meeting in Park City, Utah. Shipley chairs the AIA Wisconsin Legislative Committee. The SGN provides a way for state AIA Chapters and government affairs committees to identify emerging legislative issues and share successful advocacy strategies. Issues addressed at the Utah meeting included model building codes, security issues, taxation of professional service, toxic mold and other risk management issues and continuing education legislation.
AIA Wisconsin President Gary A. Gust, AIA, Menomonie, welcomed AIA Minnesota leaders and State Representative Joe Plouff (D-Menomonie) to the Board of Directors meeting in June in Downsville. AIA Minnesota President Jeffrey Scherrer, FAIA, Vice President Dave Dimond, AIA, and Executive Vice President Beverly Hauschild-Baron, Hon. AIA, participated in a productive discussion on regional communication and collaboration. Rep. Plouff outlined how to effectively lobby your state legislators.

Mark J. Kruser, AIA, Middleton, has joined Potter Lawson.

Wade W. Weissmann, AIA, Fox Point, announced the expansion of Weissmann Ruvin Design Partnership with the opening of Lake Forest studio for its elite clientele. The address is 291 E. Deerpath Rd., phone:

Aurora Family Service recently honored Professional Affiliate member, Robert A. Ornst, Jr., Wauwatosa, for his work and commitment on renovations to the building and site at 3200 W Highland Boulevard.

Graef Anhalt Schloemer and Associates, Inc., Mark J. Rapant, AIA, Germantown, has been named associate and Joseph Schuller, AIA, Milwaukee, as Principal.

Sheila G. Semrou, Assoc, AIA, has joined Continuum Architects + Planners, S.C.

In July, Brian A. Spencer, AIA, Madison, received a special “award of Appreciation” from Yuri Gnedovsky, president of the Russian Union of Architects during the UIA Congress in Berlin. Spencer has made four trips to Russia during the last three years and has lectured on American “organic” architecture for the Russian Union of Architects, The Moscow Union of Architects and the Moscow Institute of Architecture. He also has been a guest of the Russian Academy of Architecture at their annual congress in Nizhny Novgorod in 2001 and in Moscow in 2002. Spencer was an invited speaker in the International Union of Architects (UIA) Congress in Berlin and presented the program “Louis Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright & Bruce Goff: Three Icons of American Architecture.” Also, as the American Institute of Architects Liaison to the UIA’s Work Program on “Science & High-Tech Facilities,” he presented the paper “Hazardous Production Materials & Their Effect on the Design of Advanced Technology Facilities.”

Richard J. Kempinger, AIA, Pickett, announced a name change of his firm to Kempinger Putman architects LLC.

Steven R. Groth, AIA, Wauwatosa, announced a name change of his firm to Groth Design Group, Inc.

Paul Stefanski, AIA, recently presented a Sustainable Design Workshop at Riveredge Nature Center in Newberg.

Charles R. Opferman, AIA, Whitefish Bay, recently joined Central City Construction as executive vice president.

Dan L. Fuller, AIA, Reedsburg, has joined Vierbicher Associates.

The Zimmerman Design Group has hired Michael A. Haessly, AIA, Brookfield, as project architect and Eric D. Johnson Assoc. AIA, Elm Grove, as project.

Ralph H. Jackson Jr., AIA, Cross Plains, spoke in November as part of The Art and Design of a Cultural Arts Center.

Garrick R. Maine, AIA, Madison, of Flad & Associates was awarded an Award of Merit by the Association of Licensed Architects for Pharmacia Building Q.

Hoffman Corporation has received the 2002 National Design-Build Award by the Design-Build Institute of America for its work for the Congregation of St. Agnes project in Fond du Lac.

Mead & Hunt has expanded its West Coast presence by combining with Shutt Moen Associates, a California consulting firm that specializes in airport planning, design and construction management.

IN THE NEWS


Melissa Destree, AIA, Destree Design, Habitat, Madison Magazine, 2002

Robert S. Wheat, AIA, Monroe, participated in a portalwisconsin.com Internet Chat titled “When Art is Practical.”

Welcome!
Please welcome the following members to AIA Wisconsin

ALA
Ross J. Bente, AIA—SE
Jack T. Blume, AIA—SE
Peter F. Dreger, AIA—NW
Gary C. Ebbins, AIA—SW
John J. Fatica, AIA—SE
Preston C. Fawcett, AIA—SE
Stanley C. Fayfar Jr., AIA—SW
David E. Haley, AIA—SW
Julie A. Heiberger, AIA—NE
Lyle E. Leverenz, AIA—SW
Tom McHugh, AIA—SW
Robert V. Norman, AIA—SE
Edward Ross, AIA—SE
Laurel A. Schoemer, AIA—SW
Scott E. Soenksen, AIA—SW
Paul Stefanski, AIA—SE
Kevin J. Trinastic, AIA—SE
John D. Yost, AIA—SE
Kathleen Zurawski, AIA—NE

Associate AIA
Philip T. Ashby, Assoc. AIA—SW
Thomas S. Beebe Jr., Assoc. AIA—SW
Timothy R. Benson, Assoc. AIA—NW
Sharon A. Blattner Held, Assoc. AIA—SW
Jeffrey E. Bridlemann, Assoc. AIA—SE
Neil Bright, Assoc. AIA—SW
Michael J. Buragas, Assoc. AIA—SW
Christine Chambliss, Assoc. AIA—SE
Eddie Ernst, Assoc. AIA—SE
Adam Heindel, Assoc. AIA—NE
Steven Johnson, Assoc. AIA—NW
Steven P. Ketterhagen, Assoc. AIA—SE
Karen Mierow, Assoc. AIA—SE
John C. Monefeldt, Assoc. AIA—NW
Justin S., Racinowski, Assoc. AIA—SW
Kevin M. Sampica, Assoc. AIA—SE
Jeffrey S., Van Loon, Assoc. AIA—SE
Melissa Wendi-Trochinski, Assoc. AIA—NE

Professional Affiliate
Dennis Buettner—SE
Joel A. Ehrfurth—NE
Augustine Wong—SE

Student
Crystal A. Anderson—NW
Peter Anderson—NE
Mark Arntson—NW
Kevin Barrett—NE
Jeffrey M. Bartelt—NW
David Battien—NE
Peter C. Beth—NE
Matthew Biesik—NW
Tiffany Brockington—NE
Drew Brown—NW
Hee-Jung Chung—SE
Joshua Deterville—NE
Zac Dostal—NE
Jacob Drankenbarg—NW
Abby Dugre—NE
Mike Dvorak—NW
Donovan Gillespie—NW
Robert Gleffe—NE
Brett Goodchild—NW
Carla Hageness—NW
Jake Heller—NE
Ken Holland—NW
Heidi Hoover—NW
Marc Huiras—NW
William E. Jack—NE
Randal Jacobs—NE
David Jensen—NW
Carla Jones—NW
Brian Justice—NE
Adam Kaye—NE
Michael J. Keen Jr—NW
Tyler Killinger—NW
Andy Kryll—NW
Christine Lauisch—NE
Cora Lindberg—NW
Bettina Martin—NE
Benjamin Maxson—NE
Amy Micolichek—NE
Janice Mikl—NE
Clayton O’Connor—NW
Brian Patz—NW
Shalom Pester—NW
Joshua Peters—NW
Bob Pophenagen—NW
Laura Reed—NE
Scott A. Rueger—NE
Melissa Schuette—NE
Dave C. Schumann—NW
Melody Scott—NW
Sandra L. Smith—NW
Barry C. Stewart—NW
Brittney Tetzlaff—NE
Kristen A. Tomczak—NW
Marlene Vickery—NE
Dylan Watkins—NE
Kevin Waydick—NW
Kristin Whitney—NE
Greg Wilde—NW
Stacy D. Williams—SE
Evan Yu Fung Siu—NE
Eric Zehren—NE
Nothing else even comes close.
AIA Contract Documents are the standard in the building industry. Created with the consensus of contractors, attorneys, architects and engineers. Honed razor-sharp by test after legal test spanning 110 years. Now, with custom formatting and flexible pricing. Call for your free demo disk of new release 3.0 today. (608) 257-8477

DO YOUR DESIGNS INCLUDE PASSIVE SOLAR AND RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES?

let us know!
Focus on Energy, a Wisconsin program promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy, is currently assessing the existing marketplace for architects and designers with expertise in renewable energy.

Share your experiences, and be counted among renewable energy professionals by contacting: Thomas Brown, 1052 Main Street, Stevens Point, WI, 54481, 715.341.9596, tbjs@coredcs.com (e-mail preferred)

Interested professionals may be eligible to be listed in the next edition of Wisconsin’s Renewable Energy Yellow Pages Directory, available to home and business owners seeking renewable energy contractors.
MUSE & VIEWS, the 2003 AIA Wisconsin Convention & Expo, offers you an exceptional program of speakers and special events.

Featured keynote speakers are award-winning architects Michael Sorkin, and Jim Olson, FAIA. Seminar sessions will explore emerging design, practice, technology and environmental issues.

Proof that when people work together, anything is possible.

It may be an ancient philosophy, but it is just as relevant in today’s precast/prestressed concrete structures. The more resources that are behind your project, the greater the possibilities. Which is why we put the entire Cretex family of companies behind your project. We give you more resources and more value than any other precast/prestressed concrete company in the Midwest. With the strength of four of the Midwest’s premier companies, plus the speed, durability and versatility of precast/prestressed concrete, anything is possible. EXPAND YOUR POSSIBILITIES.

A FAMILY OF CRETEX COMPANIES

IPC
DES MOINES, IA
IOWACONCRETE.COM
800.826.0464

JW PETERS
BURLINGTON, WI
JWPETERS.COM
800.877.9040

RAIDER
WEST BURLINGTON, IA
RAIDERPRECAST.COM
800.826.8159

PBM
ROCHELLE, IL
PBMCONCRETE.COM
800.798.0908