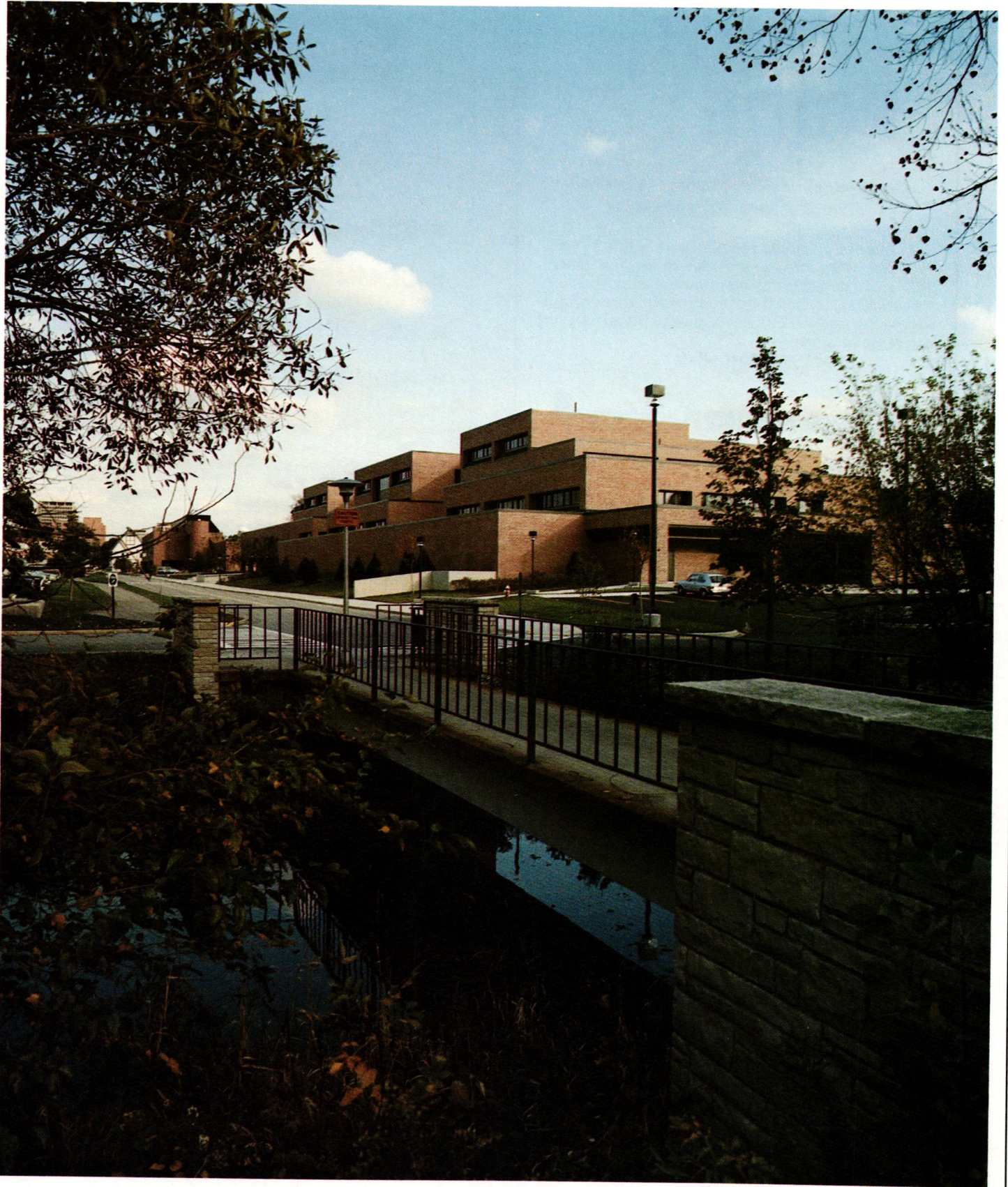


Wisconsin Architect



Legislative Report ● January 1983

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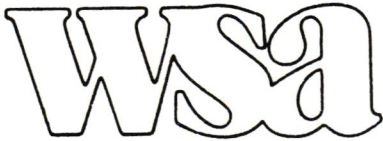
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COVER CREDIT -

UW Veterinary
Medicine School,
Madison.
Joe Paskus, Photographer

Let's Talk

By Noble Rose, AIA



Noble Rose, AIA

For decades we have heard the comment that "architects aren't good businessmen". While this comment may have had some validity in past years under different economic conditions, there is no place in the practice of architecture during the 1980's for sloppy business practices. Poor business practices not only have a negative effect on cash flow and income, but can increase potential liability and dramatically decrease staff efficiencies and moral.

For years we, as Wisconsin architects, have worked together through the WSA in the hopes of providing a better environment for the practice of architecture in Wisconsin. We have had successes before the legislature and state agencies. We have gathered to hear nationally prominent speakers . . . especially in matters pertaining to design. We have worked to strengthen the WSA in areas of communication (Wisconsin Architect and HOT-LINE), employment (WSA Job Bank), educational advancement (Wisconsin Architects Foundation), political action (Minute-

man program and WSA/Political Action Committee), interaction with other professional organizations (contractors, subcontractors, consulting engineers, etc.), continuing education, public education, and the list goes on and on.

But how about a better cross pollenization of ideas pertaining to office practice?

We are all businessmen, and need to exchange ideas, war stories (success and failures) and thoughts on how we can better manage our businesses. Rick Parfrey, AIA, offered his computer know-how in the September WISCONSIN ARCHITECT. His article was informative, insightful, and useful.

I'll keep the ball rolling. Much to our dismay we encountered a situation in which a client had a delinquent bill that was apparently not going to be paid. By the time we recognized that we had this problem, the time period had apparently lapsed for us to file a lien against the project. We still had our rights to sue the client

under the contract, but we felt that a lien claim would be a more effective approach to assist us in receiving payment for the professional service we rendered. Our problem was that our rights under the Wisconsin Lien Statutes stopped when we failed to take certain action within five months of our last doing work on the project.

We came up with a solution.

The current DILHR code requires that a Certificate of Completion be filed by the architect. While we had completed all other work on the project well over six months prior to discovering this collection problem . . . we had not filed the Certificate of Completion. We have now gone ahead and filed this Certificate and taken the position that this action, on the part of the owner, is part of our professional service and we have six months from the date of filing the Certificate to perfect our lien rights.

Will this work? Will the courts uphold our position? We don't know the answers.

We have concluded that we will better monitor our accounts receivable to make certain that the time period does not lapse on filing lien claims if we have not received full payment for our services on the project.

We are also very much interested in sharing with others in the architectural community the means and methods that they employed to be more efficient and effective in their business practice. This article is presented to you in the hopes of fostering this relationship.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Noble Rose, AIA, of Beloit is a past president of WSA. He continues to serve time on the Board of Directors of the WSA, as well as pursue the practice of architecture.

The Wisconsin Society of Architects

Legislative Report

January of 1983 brings to Madison a new Governor and a new group of legislators for the 1983-84 legislative sessions. The only thing that is predictable about the legislative action or inaction that will take place during the next two years is that it will be at times progressive, at times regressive, at times necessary, and at times outrageous.

During the 1970's the WSA became more actively involved in the legislative arena in order to represent the interests of the profession of architecture. As the years have passed, the WSA has become more sophisticated in its approach to the Wisconsin Legislature and the results of our actions are becoming much more evident. The WSA works through its Legislative Minutemen, its Legislative Committee and its lobbyist.

It wasn't too many years ago that we couldn't even get the Governor to sign a proclamation. Now we regularly meet with the Governor, Cabinet level officials, and continuously interact with State Senators, Assemblymen, and other important governmental officials.

The WSA's governmental affairs program needs **your** active participation. This can be in the form of being a WSA Minuteman, or simply calling to the attention of the WSA matters which may merit action . . . either before the Wisconsin Legislature or before state administrative agencies. To register as a WSA Minuteman and receive Minuteman memos from the WSA just complete the forms which have been enclosed with this month's WISCONSIN ARCHITECT.

*By David E. Lawson, AIA
Chairman WSA
Legislative Committee*

This month's WISCONSIN ARCHITECT includes our annual "centerfold" which will be distributed to all State Senators, State Assemblymen, and other public officials in State Government. Where are the hot spots going to be legislatively during the 1983-84 legislative session? Your guess is as good as mine. In addition to the topics reviewed in the "centerfold", legislative action is expected in areas pertaining to retainage on public works projects, reorganization of the Department of Regulation and Licensing, consolidation of state plan review functions into DILHR, and the new DILHR Sprinkler Code. The list of legislative matters goes on and on. Historic building codes, registration requirements for engineers, legislation regarding energy, and plumbing plan review by agent cities are also issues which may arise in the legislative arena.



*David E. Lawson, AIA, Chairman, WSA
Legislative Committee.*

WSA needs your participation as a WSA Legislative Minuteman. You will find it to be a most effective and efficient means of participating in your State Government.

Should you ever have any questions or comments regarding any matter which should be of interest to the WSA's legislative program, please feel free to contact the WSA office, or any member of the WSA legislative committee. The current members of the legislative committee include Fred Zimmermann, Madison (238-7626); Nat Sample, Madison (257-3825); Jack Klund, Madison (238-3468); Paul Graven, Madison (271-4722); Glenn Johnson, Milwaukee (271-4080); and Doug Smith, Chippewa Falls (723-2816).



Wisconsin's New School of Veterinary Medicine

Flad & Associates Inc./
The Durrant Group Inc.

A Joint Venture

Wisconsin's new School of Veterinary Medicine — the state's first and the nation's 26th — is the outcome of one of the longest controversies and most unique architectural planning processes in recent state history. Completed this month, the School includes three separate facilities (two in Madison and one in River Falls), and will host its first class of students in 1983-1984.

The project is six months ahead of schedule and within the budget. In order to achieve this success the project team had to complete the entire planning and implementation process without benefit of input from an existing program and in just 4½ years — about half the time in which comparable facilities have been built. The result could have

been a hurriedly thrown together set of barns.

Instead, the three buildings reflect painstaking care for program, aesthetics and community. Moreover, they contain a number of unique design and energy features including one of the largest active solar systems in the State of Wisconsin.

"The task", reflects the School's Dean Bernard C. Easterday, "was to create an educational experience and a physical environment which would anticipate future needs as well as address present needs, given considerable space and budgetary constraints.

One clear indication of the success of the effort, according to Dean Easterday and Dr. Susan J.

wisconsin architect/january 1983



Hyland, Assistant Dean for Academic Affairs, is the highly favorable reaction of potential faculty to the facilities and the ease with which top calibre individuals are being recruited for the School's planned 78 faculty positions.

Whether to even build the school was one of the hottest issues in Wisconsin, architectural or otherwise, for 30 years. The State Legislature finally resolved the issue during its 1978-1979 session by directing the Board of Regents to establish a School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, with a satellite Food Animal Clinic Facility at River Falls. The Legislature asked that construction options be developed for facilities costing \$16 million, \$20 million, \$24 million and \$28 million, respectively, in 1980 dollars. The Legislature indicated the School should commence operations at the beginning of the 1983-1984 school year; have an annual class size of approximately 80 students; utilize existing University facilities to the maximum; and emphasize food animal medicine.

The cost ceiling and 1983-1984 timetable had immense impacts on the planning process. "In effect, we had to do the project backwards," comments Emma wisconsin architect/january 1983

Macari, AIA, University of Wisconsin Office of Planning and Construction. "A typical UW System building project begins with our office working with the Department or School to assess needs, accomplish the programming, and develop a budget. With the Veterinary Medicine project, the Legislature had already set the price tag and we had to fit the needs to that budget." The situation produced a number of departures from the usual practices:

- The short timetable necessitated a sharp acceleration of

the architectural selection process. In July 1978, just a few months after the Legislature made its decision, "Flad & Associates, Inc./The Durrant Group, Inc.: A Joint Venture" was chosen as architect for the project. The collaboration between the two Madison firms amounted to a unique type of joint venture by Wisconsin standards: It combined two competitors of roughly the same capabilities and geographical operation.

- Time and budget constraints, and the absence of an existing program, resulted in an earlier and larger role for the architect than is standard practice either for UW System or State of Wisconsin projects of this magnitude. The architect, not the Office of Planning and Construction, did the programming. And because of lack of staff, the State asked the architect to perform construction observation for the two Madison facilities. "We welcomed the opportunity to demonstrate that the private sector could accomplish the observation task effectively," recalls Jerold W. Dommer, AIA, Project Director for the joint venture. Both the Division of State Facilities Management (DSFM) and the UW Office of Planning and Construction nonetheless maintained active involvement throughout the project. Mr. George Boldt led the team for the Division, while Ms. Macari and Mr. John L. Buelow of Planning



and Construction, played instrumental roles in program development and construction observation, respectively.

- The absence of an existing School of Veterinary Medicine program meant that an extraordinarily small number of user representatives, making an extraordinarily large number of major decisions, participated in the planning. The bulk of the decision-making was left to just four user representatives: Dr. Bernard C. Easterday, appointed in April 1978 as the School's Acting Dean from the faculty of the Department of Veterinary Science; Dr. Susan J. Hyland, appointed in July 1978 as a program coordinator; Dr. Richard F. Bristol, of the Department of Veterinary Science, also appointed in July 1978; and Dr. Daniel Redmond, hired in September 1978 as coordinator for business affairs. The situation also resulted in much more direct, frequent contact between the user representatives and the architectural team than is the case on many State projects.

- The absence of either an existing program or an existing facility prompted an unusual amount of research and on-site inspection of comparable facilities throughout the country. The project team visited and drew insights from three clinics in Wisconsin and seven veterinary schools. In addition, the team enlisted a veterinary school consultant, Roger Brown, DVM, Ph.D. from the University of Missouri.

- The degree of public interest in, and the service aspect of the project required the University to submit the plan for the Madison campus facility to a number of local planning, zoning and urban design boards. To Ms. Macari's knowledge, this was the first time municipal agencies were involved in a project located on University-owned land.

- The numerous constraints helped to produce an extraordinary degree of cohesiveness among all members of the project team. This included University



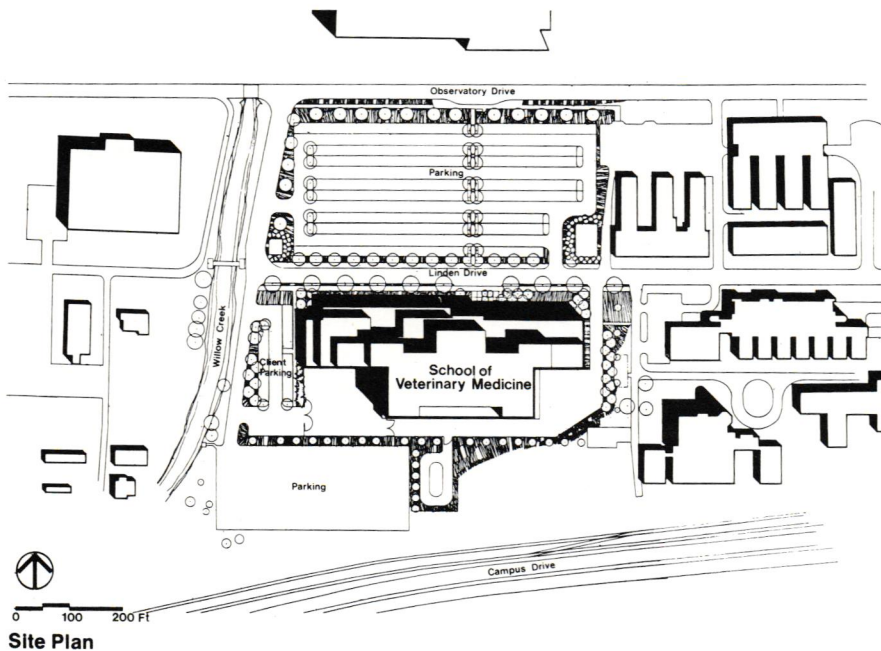
and State personnel; the architectural team and their affiliated engineering firms, Affiliated Engineers, Inc. and Durrant Engineers, Inc. and the contractors (listed on p. 8) for all three facilities. "The project literally could not have been accomplished without a remarkable degree of teamwork," emphasizes Mr. Dommer.

- The budget was so tight, even for the upper cost alternative (\$28.0 million) which was ultimately chosen as the spending level, that the Division deliberately bid the three projects separately and within two weeks apart in an effort to keep the bids as competitive as possible. That strategy, in combination with the state of the economy and "good conservative estimating by the architect," according to Mr. Boldt, produced better-than-expected results: Bids for the Madison campus facility were substantially less than predicted.

Programmatically, the challenge was to develop space for a highly diverse operation to be located on at least two sites. The new School was given a complex mission that ranged from education to research and service. A major function would be to offer a 4-year curriculum leading to the

doctor of veterinary medicine (DVM) degree. In addition, the School would offer new and expanded programs in graduate training, continuing education and extension, and veterinary medical specialties. Instructional clinics would provide for primary animal health care and statewide referral services. The School, moreover, would offer expanded and new research programs relative to animal and human health problems. Spatially, the facilities would need to accommodate functions ranging from laboratories and offices to classrooms and student commons, surgery and necropsy, animal holding and quarantine space. The animal population itself would be highly diverse, ranging from pigs and cows to horses, dogs and cats.

"From a design standpoint, the Veterinary Medicine School contained all of the intricacies of a hospital, but with a radically different patient population," notes Fred H. Peterson, AIA, Project Manager for the joint venture. "Instead of a human being you can talk to and transport by elevator, you may have a 2,000 lb. sick bull which needs to be quarantined, anaesthetized and cleaned up, and which cannot be transported easily in an elevator."



Siting was an important dimension. The Legislature had established the location of the central facility at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Legislators reasoned that the Madison campus site would guarantee the School's proximity to key support services such as library facilities (Steenbock Library) and complementary programs such as the Schools of Agriculture and Medicine. Moreover, the Madison site could attract an adequate number of clinical "patients" necessary for the training of the veterinary medical students.

How to organize the Madison functions proved to be the real challenge. Eleven different siting options were considered by the project team before the group decided on a split campus solution: The instructional, research and clinic functions would be located on the UW-Madison campus; and the animal holding, large animal student surgery and other research areas would be located at a second site a few miles away at Charmany Farms, adjacent to the existing Department of Veterinary Science facilities. "In the end we decided that the animal holding function required a rather massive barnlike structure which would be too large for the limited space available on the Madison campus and wisconsin architect/january 1983

inappropriate for a campus setting in the middle of the city," Mr. Peterson reflects.

The plan began to take shape. The Madison campus facility (230,600 square feet) would house research, instructional and service functions, e.g. an animal clinic. Here students would spend a majority of their time. The Charmany facility (60,500 square feet) would accommodate space for research, instruction, student surgery and an animal holding facility (bottom photo, p. 6). The satellite clinic (12,000 square feet) at River Falls, meanwhile, would accommodate a large animal ambulatory and herd health program with instructional and outreach functions. Here fourth year students would come for additional "hands-on" training for periods of four or more weeks as part of a clinical rotation.

Of the three facilities, the UW-Madison campus building presented the biggest design challenge. Located on the less developed, western part of the University campus (see site plan, above), the building geographically as well as functionally would strike a new direction for the University but would still need to be integrated with the existing campus. Thus, while it would contain many animal-

related functions, it should not look like a barn. Moreover, each facade should be of appropriate scale and design to mesh with the respective adjacent environments: on the south, to a divided highway; on the east, to related campus buildings and university parking; on the west, to a natural buffer of stream and trees; and on the north, to the parking area and largely pedestrian and bicycle traffic. Functionally, the building would need to accommodate a wide range of populations, animal and human, as well as activities. Some of the functions, e.g. laboratories, would need to be grouped together; some, e.g. public and private areas of the clinic, would need to be separated; and some, e.g. waste disposal and delivery areas, would need to be hidden from view.

Robert G. Graves, AIA, led the architectural team which addressed those considerations. A ziggurat shape was given to the building to allow for the greater massing at the base that was dictated by the need to concentrate animal space on the ground floor. "That need essentially dictated the footprint of the building," he notes. Activity zones, separated by floors and/or shared resources, were created for the clinic (ground level); instructional, student and administrative spaces (second level); research laboratories and faculty offices (third and fourth levels). An undulating fenestrated facade at the upper floors maximizes exposure to the outside.

Spaces with greater ventilation requirements are grouped in a block on the south, served by twin service towers, with solar collectors spanning the space between. The result is a large scale technological appearance, in keeping with the automotive scale of the bordering highway. People spaces, by contrast, are situated on the north facade where the ziggurat form and use of glass create a smaller scale appropriate to pedestrian traffic. "The design also screens from public view such functions as animal delivery and service

areas," points out Project Designer Michael D. Gordon, AIA. The massing, use of red brick as a predominant exterior material and the relationship of open spaces serve to positively relate the building to companion campus buildings.

The major entranceways are separate, and positioned in response to traffic flow: Students approach from the northeast along the walkway or under the arcade, with immediate access to second floor instructional spaces upon entering (photo, p. 7). Users of the clinic have an identifiable entry on the west end of the building with an adjacent delivery area for large animals. The public points of access are separated from the service court on the southeast.

Energy and spatial efficiency are achieved in a variety of ways. The combined factors of an east-west building orientation which was dictated by the site, and the extensive air usage of the program, created a potential for energy-conscious design which the project team recognized early on. "We even considered building a 4-story greenhouse on the south side to preheat the make-up air," reflects Mr. Boldt. "Careful engineering analysis, however, indicated that solar collectors would most effectively address the air handling requirements." The outcome of that analysis was the installation of one of the largest active solar systems in the State of Wisconsin. Some 360 collectors, positioned over a space of 6,660 gross square feet on the south facade (photo, this page), will preheat and reheat air in the animal holding area. "The air treatment needs are so extensive that the system will be used every day, 365 days out of the year, giving it an unusually low pay-back," notes Mr. Boldt. The engineers for the joint venture estimate the discounted pay-back period at 13 years, with an estimated energy cost savings of \$13,500 per year.

Spatial efficiency is achieved through some rather unique features for a building of this type.

Two multi-disciplinary laboratories will serve most of the School's instructional laboratory needs. Some of the stalls can convert to space for either horses or cattle. Research areas are clustered for shared access to freezer rooms, incubators and glassware washing facilities. The plan allows for expansion on the first floor to accommodate potential growth of clinic, student areas and animal exercise space.

Programmatically, what makes the new School really extraordinary are the aggregate capabilities of all three sites. "Most of the country's veterinary medicine schools do not have the combination of facilities — and in particular, the quality and quantity of research and animal holding space — that we have in Wisconsin," notes Dean Easterday. High quality research facilities are the cornerstone to a quality program, in Dean Easterday's opinion, because they attract topnotch faculty with the ability to develop instructional and service programs of excellence. Against that criterion, the design of the 3-facility new School succeeds very well, Dean Easterday believes. "We are fortunate to have a unique team of academics, planners and architects who developed some very innovative solutions."

That level of client satisfaction was by no means a foregone outcome in a project borne of controversy, budget and time constraints, and planning idiosyncrasies. "We could easily have been assigned a design firm which was unresponsive to our needs," reflects Dean Easterday. Ms. Macari notes that the owner even had some early misgivings about engaging such a unique type of joint venture. "We decided to go ahead with the arrangement, and have been very pleased with the way it worked out. What really made the job so successful was the early involvement of the architect and the fact that the same architectural team provided programming, design and construction observation services."

Mr. Graves reflects that the joint venture in fact gave the project a single-mindedness it may not have had under a more conventional arrangement. "The two firms formed a venture whose sole purpose was this project. We set up a separate office near the Charmany Farms site and assigned a team to work only on the School of Veterinary Medicine. As a result, I believe the team had the unity and commitment to effectively respond to owner's needs and the difficult budget and schedule requirements."

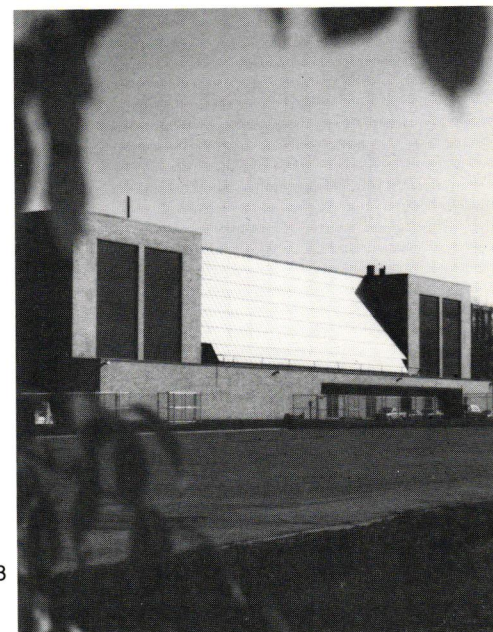
After 30 years, Wisconsin's School of Veterinary Medicine is a reality — and an accomplishment of which both the planning team and the State can be proud.

Eileen P. Vadoros

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Charmany Farms Primes: J. H. Findorff & Son Inc., Midwest Mech. Cont. Corp., J. F. Ahern Co., Dreischmeier Electric, Environmental Systems Analysis

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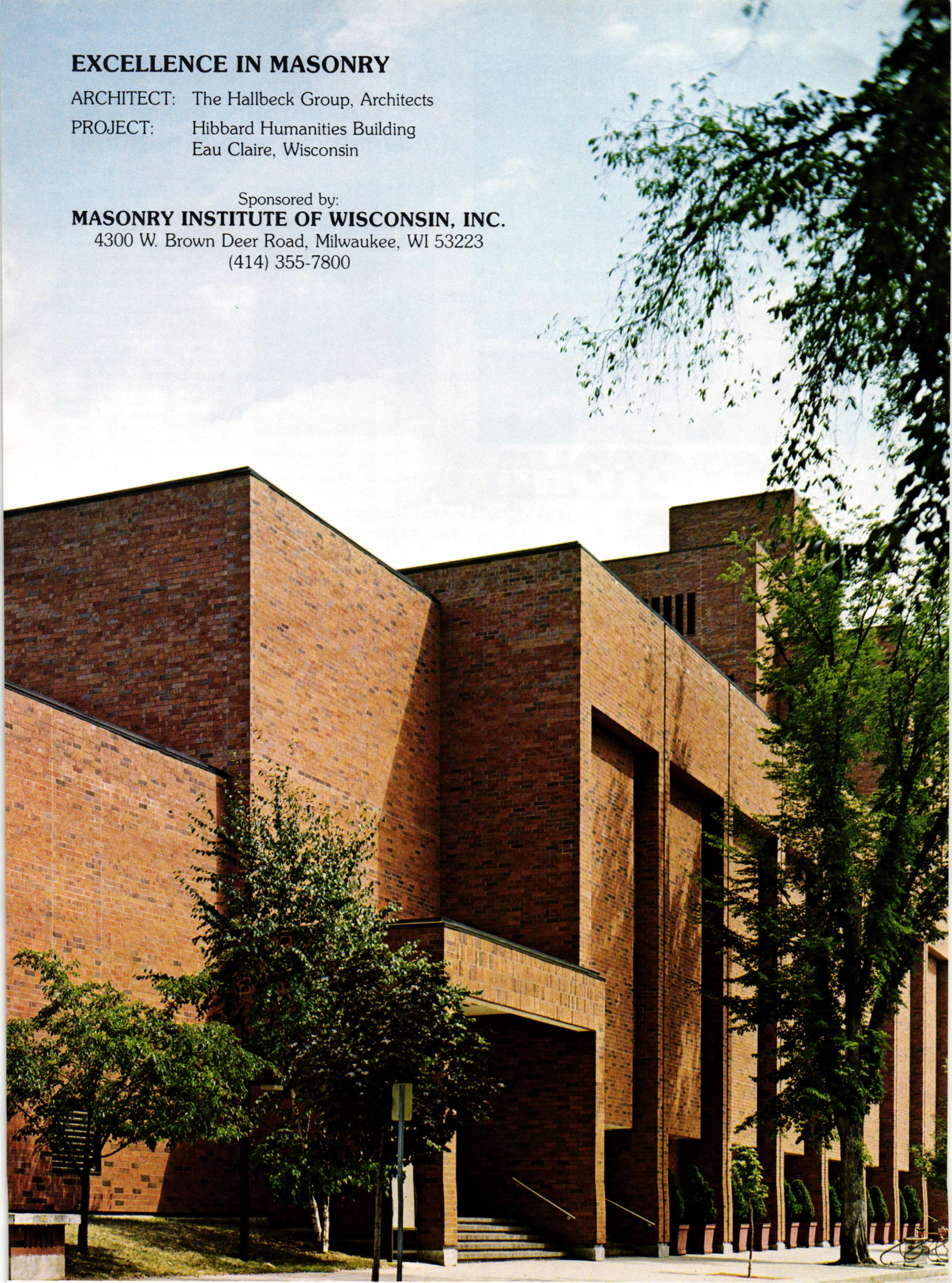
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A detailed blue line architectural drawing of the Wisconsin State Capitol building. The drawing shows a large dome with a ribbed structure, topped with a lantern. Below the dome is a series of windows and a decorative cornice. The lower part of the drawing shows the facade with columns and a statue. The drawing is oriented vertically on the left side of the page.

1983 LEGISLATIVE CONCERNS

The Wisconsin Society of Architects

The American Institute of Architects

WISCONSIN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS/AIA
615 EAST WASHINGTON AVENUE
MADISON, WI 53703

608/257-8477

To: The People, Legislators, and Public Officials of Wisconsin

Architects of Wisconsin and members of the Wisconsin Society of Architects of the American Institute of Architects (WSA) have concerns and positions which we wish to be considered by the people, legislators, and other governmental officials of Wisconsin.

We are concerned and professionally involved with conservation, environment and energy, adequate housing and health facilities, and reuse and rehabilitation of existing buildings.

The WSA is committed to assisting those persons in Government involved in resolving our immediate problems and in formulating long-range plans to meet Wisconsin's physical and social needs.

As architects, we have a professional and technical insight into current public issues, and we are anxious to share our expertise with you in your attempt to resolve these problems. As the state component organization of the American Institute of Architects, the WSA draws upon the information and research sources of the 38,000 member national organization. In reference to our position on any matter or for information or assistance, please direct your questions to:

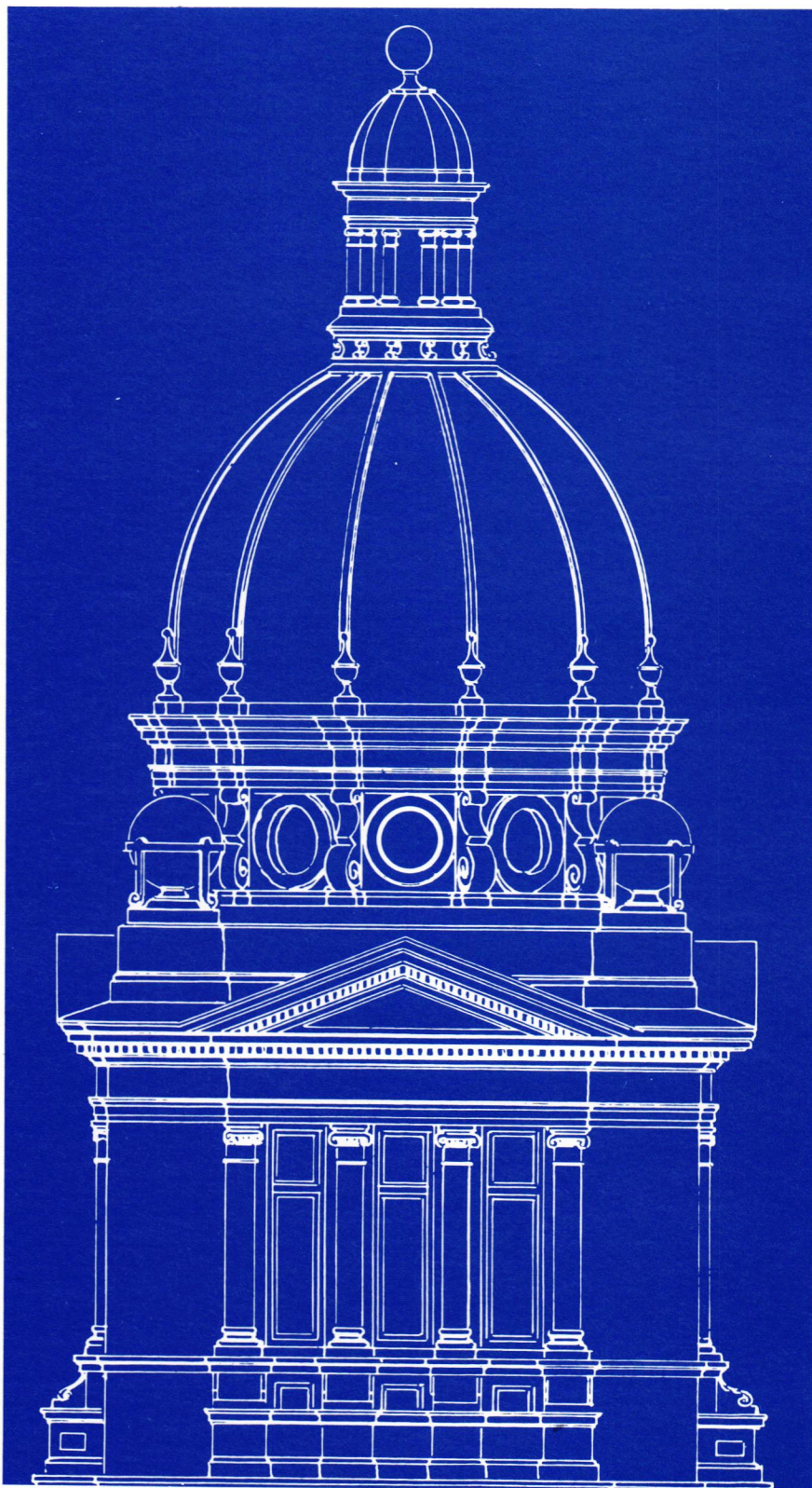
Eric Englund
Executive Director
Wisconsin Society of Architects
615 East Washington Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin 53703
(608) 257-8477

or to any officers or members of the WSA with whom you are acquainted.

We hope that you will find the following information helpful in your evaluation of several issues which we feel will be considered by the Wisconsin Legislature during the 1983-84 session.



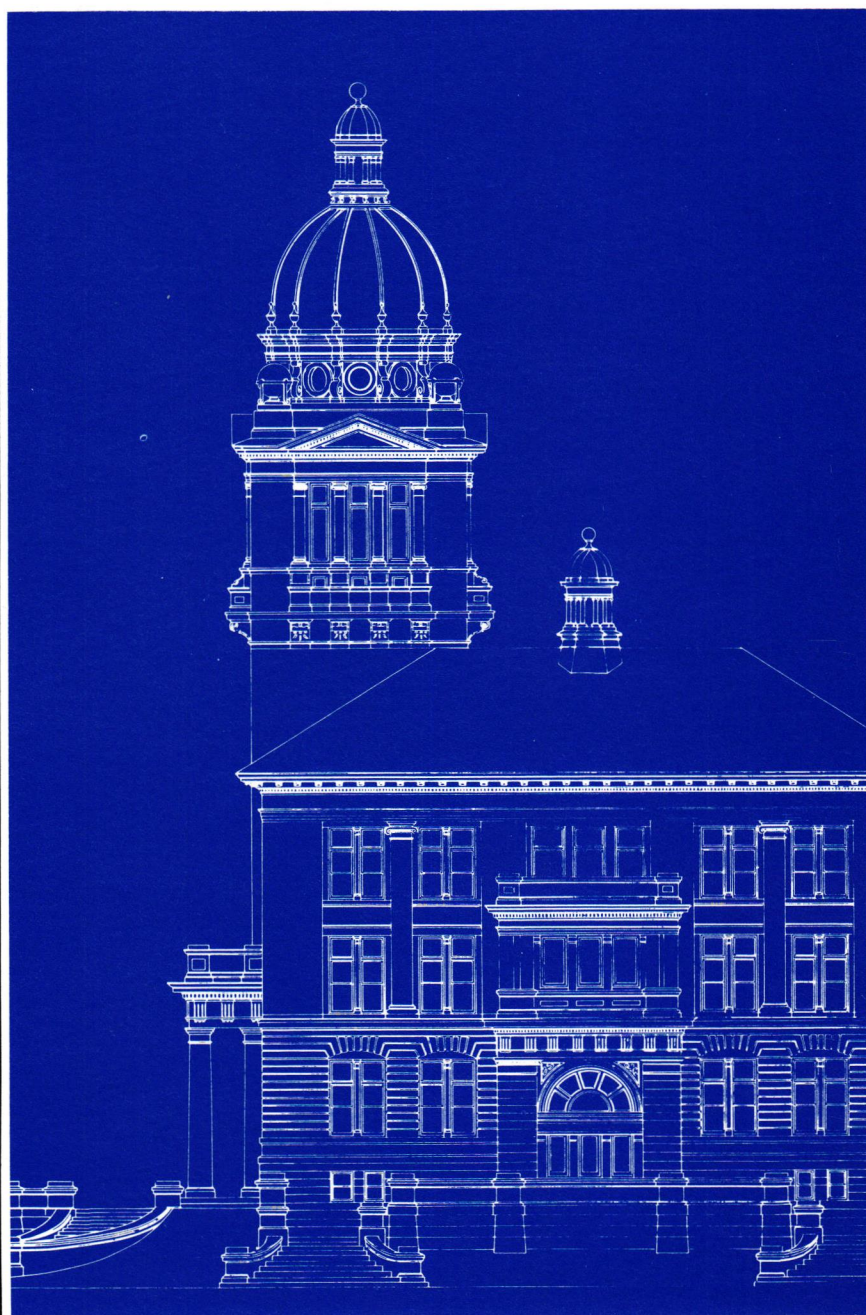
Glenn Johnson, AIA, President
Wisconsin Society of Architects



The Wisconsin Society of Architects Promotes the Continued Evolution of a Balanced Energy Policy Both Federally and By the State of Wisconsin

While recognizing the importance of an abundant and reliable energy supply, the WSA maintains that the least expensive and most environmentally sound short-term source of energy can be obtained by effective retrofit of existing buildings and by the design of energy-efficient new buildings. Policies developed both at the state and national level must recognize the significant contributions that architects make in achieving energy efficiency throughout the built environment by using energy-efficient design strategies and technologies.

Over one third of the nation's energy is used by the building sector. In partnership with the public sector, the building industry can solve design problems and achieve energy efficiency throughout the built environment. Cost effective passive design, existing energy tax credits, the development of new tax incentives, the establishment of appropriate research priorities, energy-efficient design strategies, and energy conservation methods are some of the tools which architects will use in the continued evolution of even more energy-efficient buildings.



The Wisconsin Society of Architects Supports Legislation That Will Expand Wisconsin's Lien Laws to Provide Protection to Architects When Projects Do Not Proceed

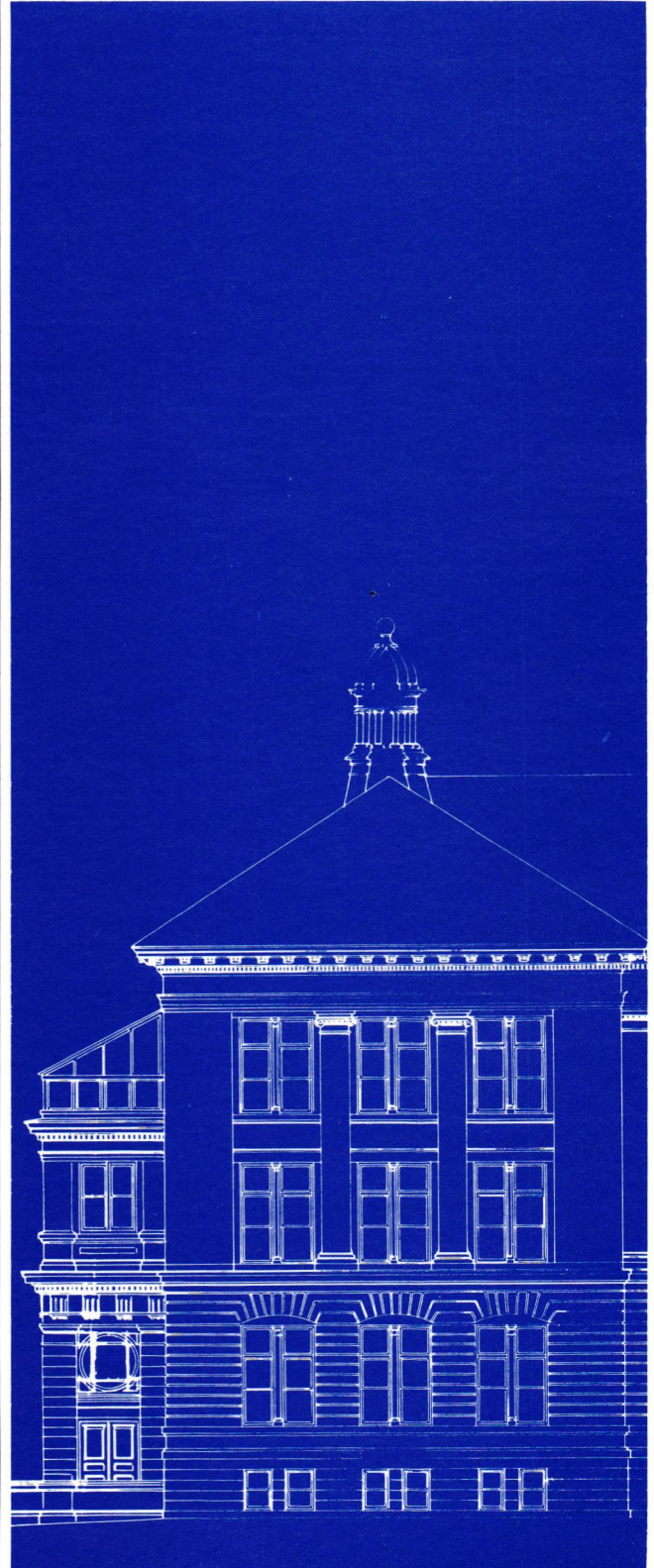
Current Wisconsin laws provide architects, contractors, subcontractors, suppliers, materialmen, and all other entities involved in the construction process with "mechanic's liens" to provide them with protection **after** the construction process starts. A large part of the construction industry depends on credit and, as a result, Wisconsin has long had construction lien laws as a means of protecting the interest of those individuals and entities who provide work on a given project without being paid in advance. The nature of work performed by an architect (as well as an engineer, and land surveyor) entails substantial time, effort and professional service **prior** to the construction process commencing. In fact . . . instances have occurred in which architects have undertaken tens of thousands of dollars worth of preliminary work and then not have the project go ahead. When these projects don't go ahead, the current Wisconsin Lien Laws do not provide protection to architects (engineers and land surveyors) who have done substantial work in preparation for construction. The failure of the Lien Law to provide this kind of protection has caused many architectural firms to have to write off thousands of dollars worth of preliminary work as a loss when the projects are abandoned before physical work begins.

The architect generally completes 80% of his services before construction begins. Consequently, the design professional does not have any mechanic's lien rights, unless construction actually begins. If a project is abandoned by the owner prior to actual construction commencing the architect has no lien right to secure his unpaid design fee.

Architects, and other design professionals, provide services which are essential to the construction process. They provide their services at the direct urging, enducement and request of the owner. There appears to be no logic to the current statutory scheme which treats the design professional different from others by denying the design professional mechanic's lien rights if the project is abandoned before construction begins.

The Wisconsin Society of Architects support legislation which will give architects lien rights for work performed before the start of construction.

wisconsin architect/january 1983

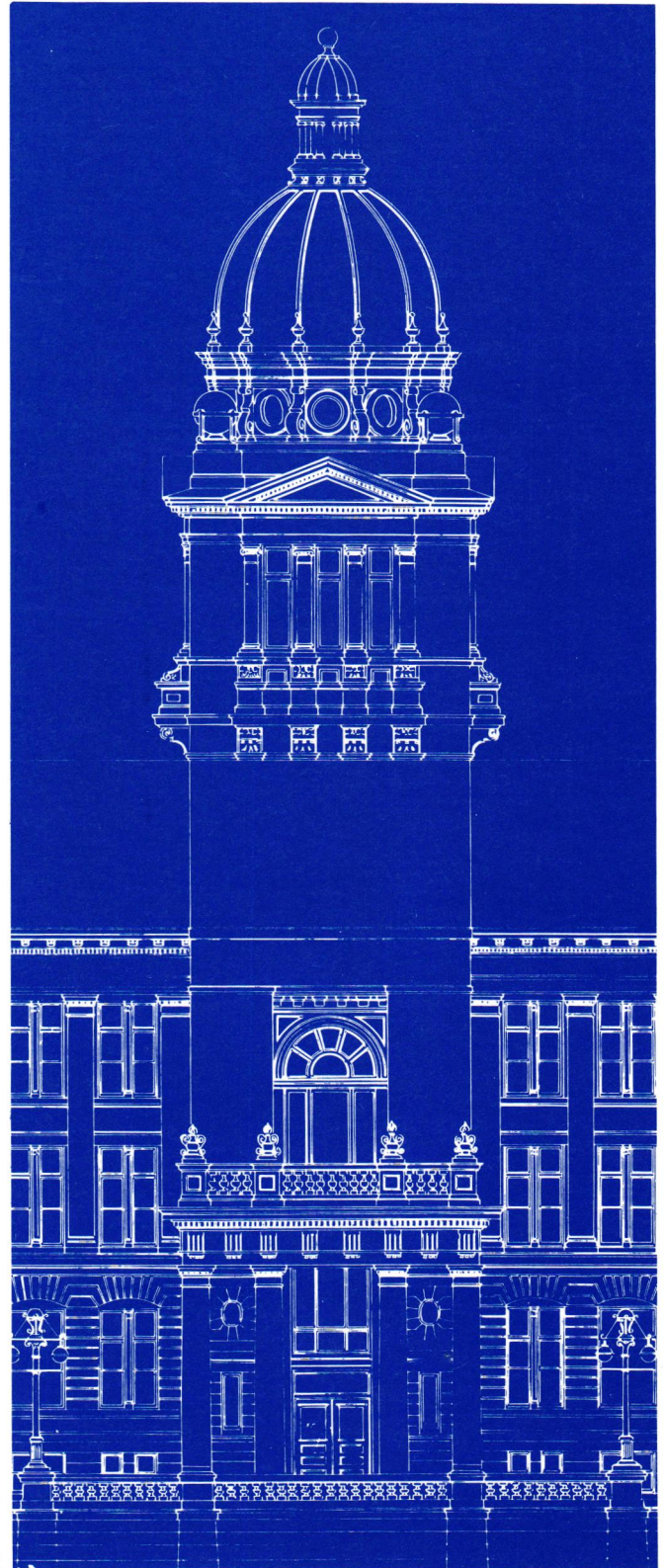


The Wisconsin Society of Architects Supports Consolidation of Building Codes Into The Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations

Wisconsin law requires most plans and specifications pertaining to building construction to be reviewed and approved by the Department of Industry, Labor, and Human Relations (DILHR). This requirement has resulted in the Wisconsin construction industry having "one stop" contact with the State in obtaining the appropriate approvals for construction projects.

DILHR's statutory authority for this process is extremely broad and includes an overwhelming majority of the components of building construction, including heating, ventilating, fire detection, building requirements for physically handicapped, structural design, mechanical design, and plumbing. Jurisdiction over swimming pools and certain health care facilities is granted by statute to the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS). The construction of swimming pools or health care facilities is similar to any other project in terms of building components and codes.

The members of the Wisconsin Society of Architects feel that standards relating to the construction of buildings should be consolidated under the enforcement responsibility of DILHR. Standards relating to operation and maintenance of facilities should remain with DHSS. This proposed consolidation of construction standards would provide maximum efficiencies, and minimize current duplicated expense and services provided by the State of Wisconsin in the areas of code promulgation and plan review for facilities utilizing swimming pools and/or health care facilities.

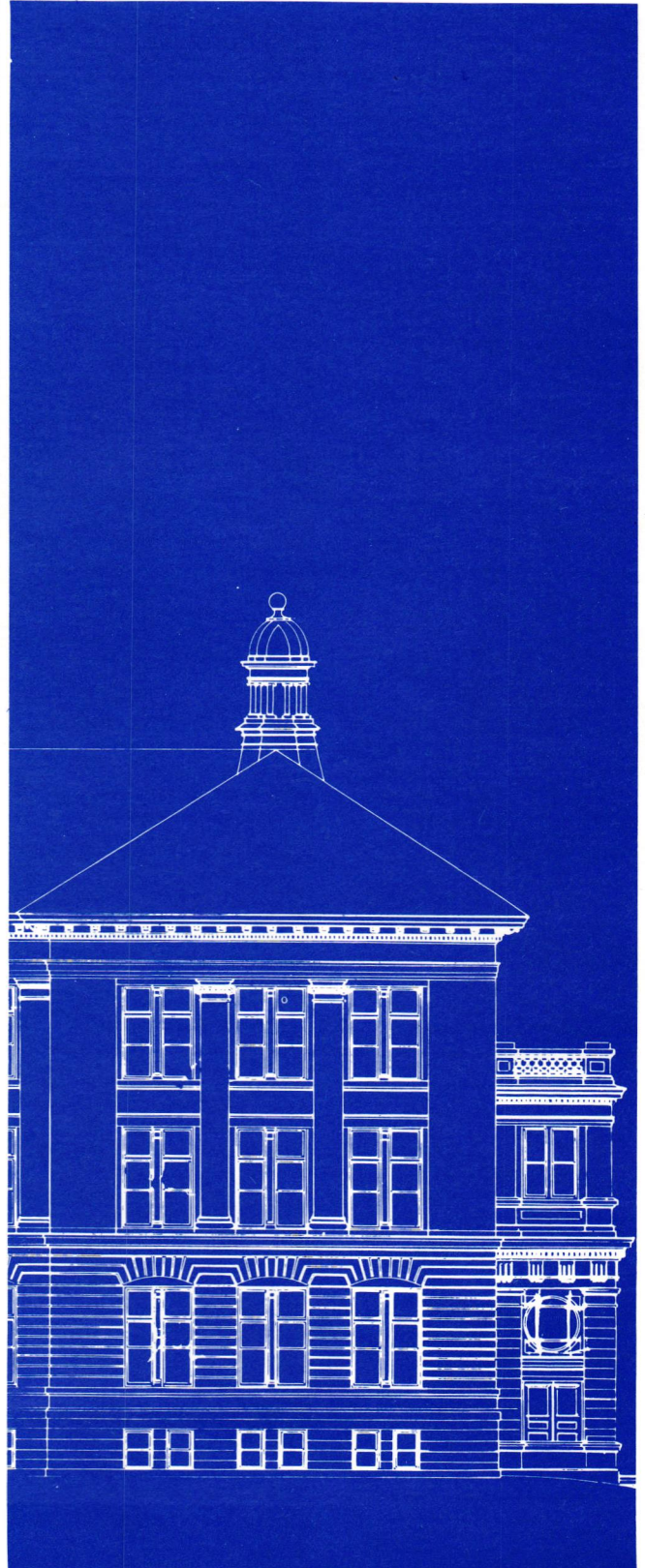


The Wisconsin Society of Architects Supports Legislation That Will Require Every Applicant For Registration As An Architect or Professional Engineer To Take The Required Written Examinations

Under current Wisconsin law, all persons who seek registration in Wisconsin as professional architects or engineers must take and pass certain required examinations. These examinations have been developed in order that candidates for registration can demonstrate the competence to perform professional skills in the best interest of the public health and safety. The sole exception to this requirement is for applicants for registration as professional engineers who are "not less than 35 years of age and have 12 years or more of experience." This statutory exception creates an outgoing "grandfather clause" which literally allows hundreds of persons to seek and obtain registration as professional engineers in the State of Wisconsin on an annual basis.

In this age of increasing technology, registration as professional engineers should be afforded to those who can fully demonstrate their professional competence by taking and passing the examinations developed for purposes of measuring the necessary professional skill levels. To allow individuals to obtain professional registration without their fully demonstrating this competence creates a significant hazard to the public health and safety.

The Wisconsin Society of Architects support legislation which will close this loophole and which will establish a uniform standard for the determination of professional competence in the design professions.



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WITWORTH, NANCY A., was approved for Student Membership in the Northeast Wisconsin Chapter.

HEYRMAN, EARL A., was approved for Prof. Affiliate Membership in the Northeast Wisconsin Chapter.

BRUCE, ROBERT D., was approved for AIA Membership in the Northeast Wisconsin Chapter.

PETERSON, JAY, was approved for Student Membership in the Northwest Wisconsin Chapter.

PAUERS, JAMES W., was approved for AIA Membership in the Southeast Wisconsin Chapter.

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The WSA recently received a call from a supplier indicating that Rich Maleniak, AIA, had suggested that the supplier contact the WSA office and obtain information on possibly renting a booth and displaying at the 1983 WSA Convention. Rich advised the supplier that by exhibiting at the Convention that the supplier's company could come in contact with representatives of just about every architectural firm in the state. Participation of suppliers in the WSA Convention contributes to the success of the Convention . . . both in terms of the information they provide and the income to the WSA. Help us sell booths. All that is necessary is that you thank those who have participated in the past, and encourage one and all to contact the WSA office and investigate a booth for 1983.

Thanks Rich . . . they bought a booth.

ASTM

That's the acronym for the American Society for Testing of Materials. They apparently do what their name implies. They also put out all sorts of publications and catalogues. It's a helpful phone number and address to have i.e. (215) 299-5400; ASTM, 916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19103.

COMPONENT SUBMITTAL PROCEDURE

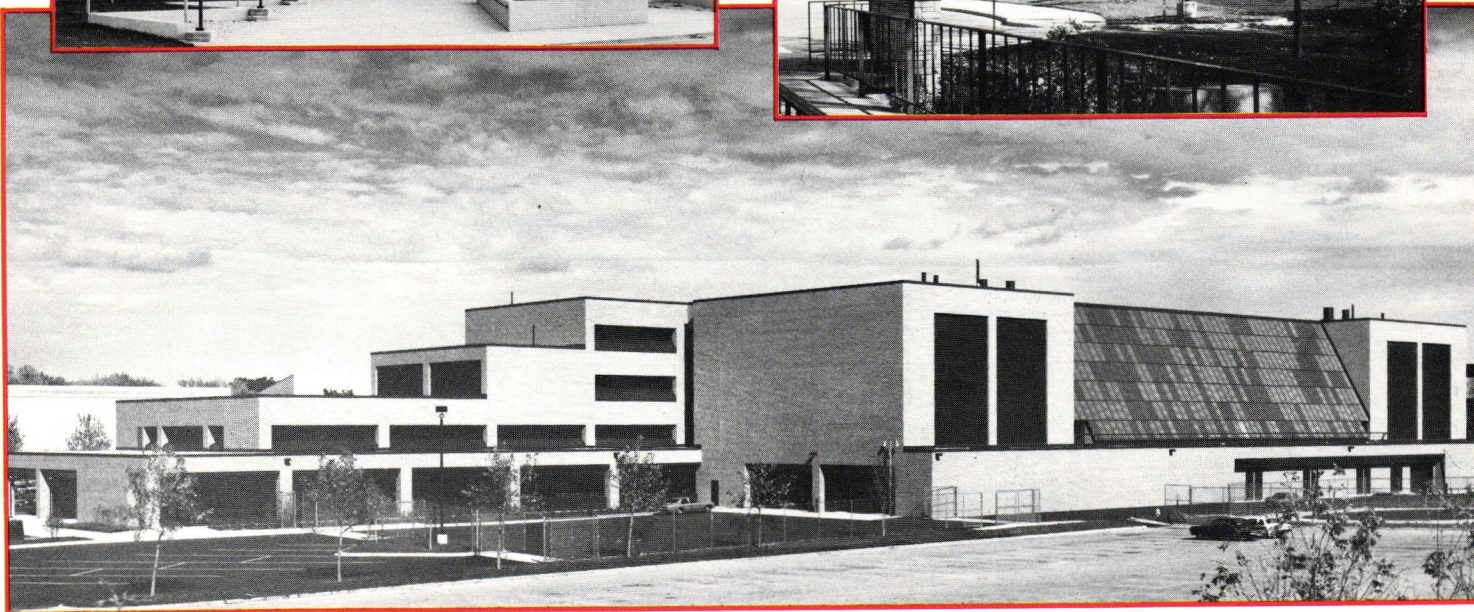
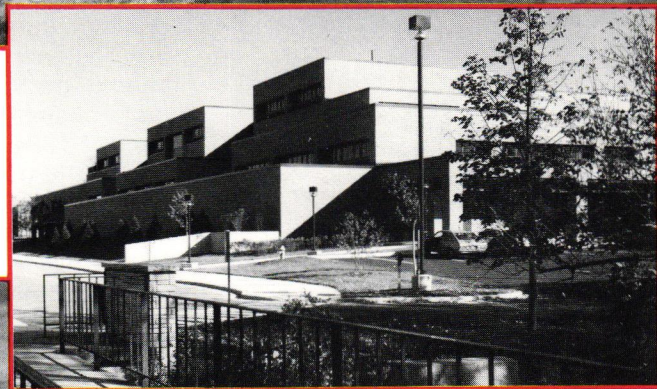
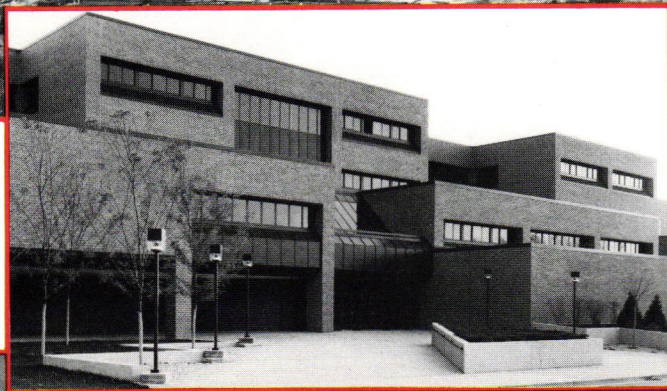
In the past DILHR had been accepting building plans for review that did not include complete information for structural components (i.e. trusses, precast concrete, laminated wood and pre-engineered metal buildings). Following the initial plan review, supplemental drawings for these structural components would be submitted to the Department usually by the manufacturer or sub-contractor. The Department was doing this as a means of expediting the plan review and construction process. However, the information submitted with component plans provided little information regarding its compatibility with the project (i.e. loads, connections, bracings, framing compatibility, building location, etc.) and no indication that the component plans had been reviewed by the building designer.

In an attempt to correct this problem the 1982 State Building Code in subsection Ind 50.12(4)(a) specified the type of information needed and who could submit what. Also, beginning this year the Department required that component submittals be accompanied with a Plan Approval Application Form SB-118. As a result of these changes the quality of component information submitted improved but the coordination with the building designer did not. The component designer was reluctant to sign Form SB-118 because the signature block referred to the "project" which they interpreted to be a larger responsibility. The building designer also had a similar problem since they had no direct control of the component drawings.

In order to improve the coordination and involvement of the building designer, the Department is considering further changes in the code and application form SB-118. The proposed code change, which has been approved by the advisory committee, endorses the concept that all component submittals will be made thru the building designer. The form change will enable the building designer to submit the component plans without saying they designed it. The code change establishing this new procedure is anticipated for January of 1984, while the new SB-118 forms should be available soon. Hence the question now is what do we do in the interim period.

Currently the Department is accepting Plan Approval Application Forms SB-118 signed by either the building designer or the component designer. If necessary, the designer signing the form may attach a letter to the application form explaining their responsibility with regard to the submittal. For buildings containing more than 50,000 cubic feet in volume, the component plans must be signed and stamped by a Wisconsin Registered Professional. In addition the application form must also be signed by the designer and supervising professional. Normally and ideally, except for very large and complicated buildings, there should be only one supervising professional (i.e. the same person who is supervising building construction).

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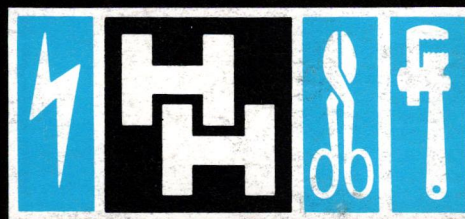


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