

ARCHITECTURE

sd

Welcome To Our First Issue

AIA South Dakota 2007 Design Awards

AIA's 10 Principles for Livable Communities

design: SD Project Corsica Charrette

Are Rural South Dakota Buildings Safe?

AIA 150



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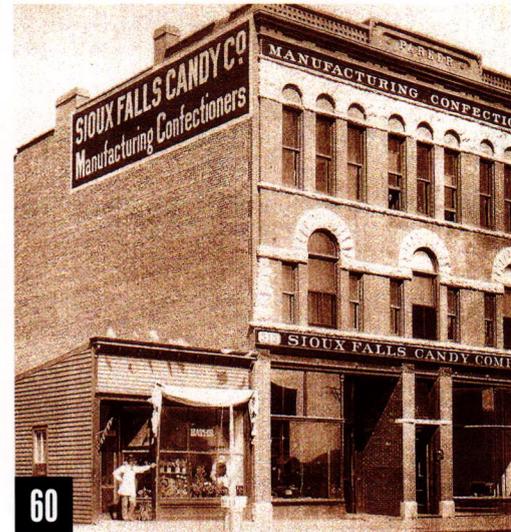


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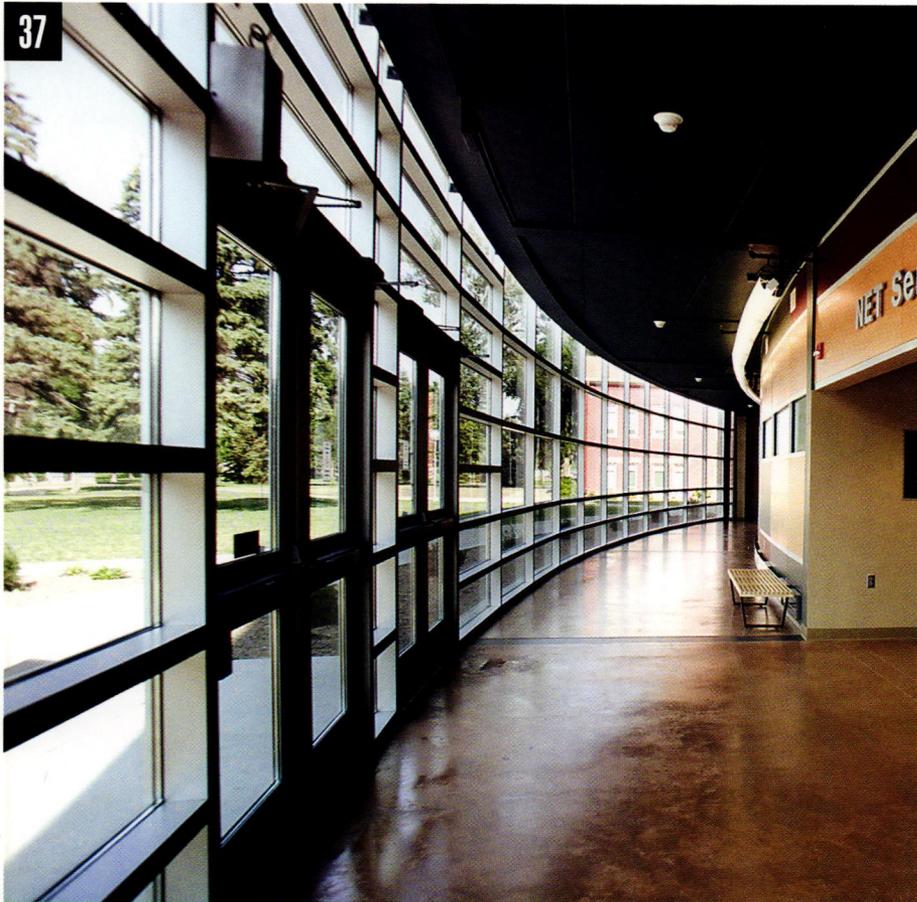
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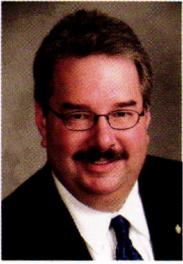
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The project has changed both the Corsica community and the design:SD team members. The team enjoyed an experience that challenged their assumptions about small towns and gained a new appreciation for the energy, assets and ideas that exist there.

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Next time you're West River, or just heading for the hills, enjoy the spectacular scenery and revel in the history of the west, wild or woolly; but also be on the lookout for some unique and well crafted constructions nestled in the hills and valleys.

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The "green" architecture of our past... simple, beautiful and functional.



A Celebration of Architecture

As architects, we are continually challenged to provide better architecture and a more uniquely built environment for our state.

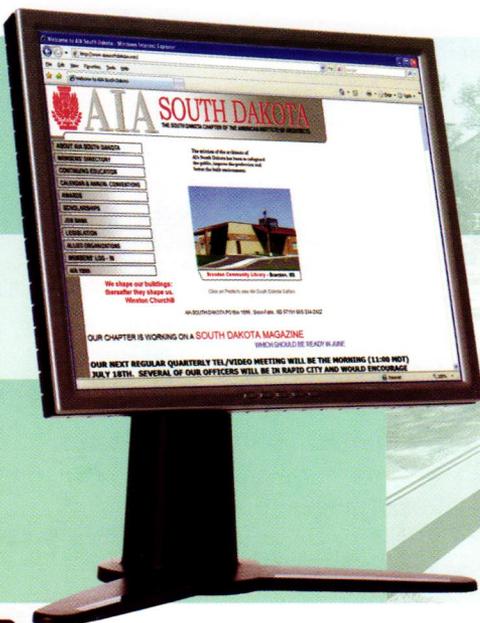
Welcome to the inaugural issue of Architecture SD magazine. Congratulations to the editorial board for a job well done and one that is well worth the efforts of AIA South Dakota. We hope that within these pages you will enjoy the celebration of architecture.

This is a great time to be an architect in South Dakota. With the emergence of LEED in our state and a growing number of LEED accredited professionals, we are seeing a vital mission being accomplished. This mission is one of energy conservation, sound design, enhanced building performance and a heightened awareness of our built environment. I encourage and challenge all architects to embrace

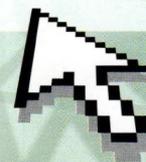
the principles set forth by the U.S. Green Building Council and assist AIASD in embarking on a new era of design.

South Dakota has always been a state that blends the majesty of our history and heritage with the ever increasing drive for change and progress. As architects, we are continually challenged to provide better architecture and a more uniquely built environment for our state. This is a challenge we should all gladly accept.

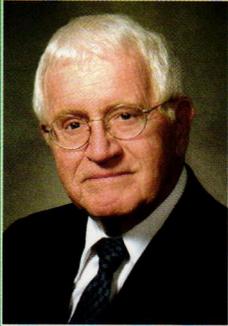
It is indeed a great time to be an architect in the great state of South Dakota. ▀



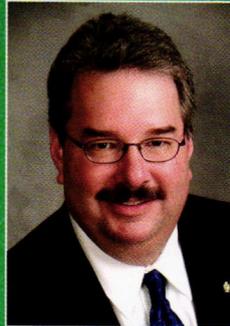
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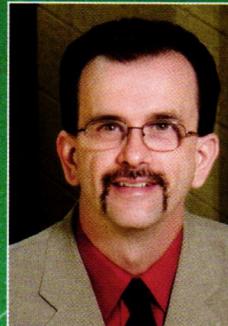
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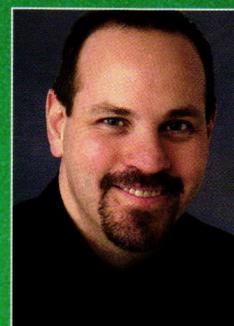
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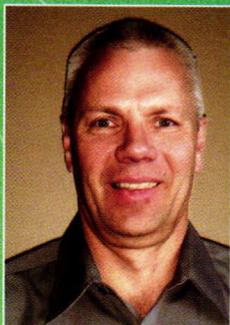
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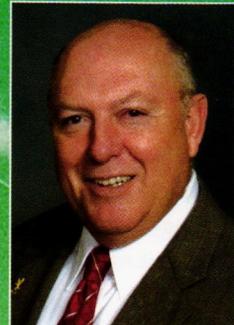
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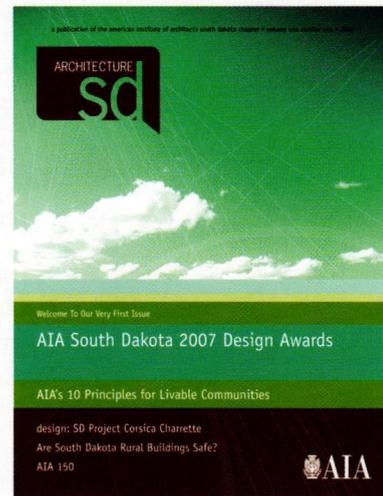
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Welcome!

This is the first magazine dedicated to architecture in South Dakota



Less than a year ago, the South Dakota Chapter of the American Institute of Architects' Board of Directors authorized the development of a magazine and an editorial committee was formed to organize and prepare our first issue for publication.

It has been an exciting, rewarding and real learning experience, and we are proud to share it with you.

It was the perfect time as 2007 was a big year for the American Institute of Architects (AIA). It was the 150th Anniversary of the AIA and as a part of the celebration the AIA launched its 'Blueprint for America' initiative which featured 'The 10 Principles of Livable Communities'. State and local AIA components were encouraged to develop projects to influence design for the betterment of communities across America using these Principles. For the AIA South Dakota, this was the visioning exercise design:SD, Project Corsica;

where architects teamed with other volunteer professionals to develop ideas and help create new concepts and images of this small rural community. This joint venture engaged the skills, talents and resources of both design professionals and community members alike and fostered new and better understanding of the contributions each can make to the quality of life and the built environment in South Dakota.

We have appreciated the guidance and assistance of our publisher, NewslettersInk, South Dakota graphic designer Bobbi Lynn Gaukel of one8y creative, and all of our contributing authors. ▶

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South Dakota Board of Technical Professions Has New Executive Director

Mark Humphreys replaces long-time director Ann Whipple as Executive Director of the South Dakota Board of Technical Professions. Mark came to the Rapid City area with the Air Force more than 20 years ago, but he hasn't lost the "deep south" accent he brought with him from Louisiana and Mississippi. Mark grew up in the building industry with his contractor father and, after several years with SODAK Gaming, feels like he is now working with the same professions he had been around all of his life.

The South Dakota Board of Technical Professions manages the licensing of Architects, Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors and Landscape Architects. Architect and AIA member David Stafford is Chairman, and Jeffery Hazard, AIA, serves on the board.

AIA South Dakota Scholarships

The Chapter awards scholarships to South Dakota architecture students in accredited programs. Recipients need to be in their 5th year or in a masters program. Refer to the website for more information: aiasouthdakota.com/scholarships.

The 2007 recipients are:

Alicia Tyler of Jefferson, SD
University of Colorado at Denver

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North Dakota State University in Fargo, ND

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AIA's 10 Principles of Livable Communities

These ten livability principles help to create vibrant, healthy, sustainable and safe communities.

BY TOM REASONER, AIA



Milestones

In early January of this year the New York Times reported on the “collapse of Levitt (Levitt & Sons), the first big home builder to fail in the current slump”. The bankruptcy of a national builder of this scale is newsworthy in itself for “illustrating how far the turmoil in real estate is spreading beyond subprime borrowers who cannot pay their mortgages”. However, it is also historically relevant in that “sixty-one years ago, Levitt began mass-producing

homes on a patch of Long Island potato fields. It quickly built tens of thousands of houses in Long Island, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, creating the modern suburb in the process.” This bankruptcy may not only earmark the end of a company, but herald the end of an era.*

Paternalistically named Levitt town, their first development was built to house returning GI's who were about to embark on the housing and baby booms of post-World War

Many of these Principles already have models that exist, both here and abroad; we have only to grasp them and continue to redefine our engines of growth and mechanisms of development to accommodate them.



II America. Levitt towns solved a housing problem in a time when resources were not scarce and automotive transportation systems could match development. Much of our current housing stock and suburban landscapes are based on this now vintage model, albeit, the number of attached garages appears to have multiplied by a factor of three. We have now cloned and extrapolated this development pattern so that it is implicit in many of our building and zoning codes, a key ingredient of our physical and cultural matrix. Our nation is concerned over rising obesity and, likewise, our development patterns are overweight. Much like real weight loss regimens, it requires not only a change of diet, but a change in lifestyle to succeed.

We now know some things and suspect others about the effects of our model on the built and un-built environments. We are out of sync and approaching the point where we will exhaust our resources and infrastructure. In the past when encountering a problem, we could 'solve' it by throwing more energy at it whether it be HP, BTU or KW. This has turned out to be not a solution, but only a postponement; a self-deception based on a shortsighted sense of life cycle costing. If our development pattern is now bankrupt, like the company that ushered it into our lives; it is time to change.

Breakthroughs in many fields of endeavor often occur by not be taking the accepted model and trying to make it work, by making it bigger or more complex: but by going back and challenging and questioning the very foundations of the paradigm itself. In astronomy, Copernican theory was just such a challenge. Earlier civilizations had discerned the composition of our solar system, but the Aristotelian legacy of an Earth centric universe was held as gospel. As more and more physical evidence became available, that model eventually became untenable. Copernicus' (re)discovery reshaped our world and world view. We should not only look forward with new information, but also look back and recover, rediscover and learn from the built elements of present and past civilizations.

The AIA is dedicated to using good design to improve communities. The following Principles focus on various aspects of livability – promoting happy, healthy places to live, work and play. These paradigms, the AIA's "10 Principles of Livable Communities" suggest ways in which we can aspire to create and live in not only healthier and happier, but more sustainable and coherent environments. Many of these Principles already have models that exist, both here and abroad: we have only to grasp them and continue to redefine our engines of growth and mechanisms of development to accommodate them. They are not only opportunities to reshape our communities, they are chances to regenerate our sense of community. Enjoy our discussions of the Principles and we hope they will help move us all to rethink and react to our responsibilities and legacies as community builders and leaders. As Winston Churchill said: "We shape our buildings, and afterwards our buildings shape us."

For more information on the 10 Principles check out the AIA website link [Communities By Design](#).

* The January 28, 2008 issue of Time magazine has an article, 'A New Blueprint for Levittown', in which "All parts of the community are uniting to reduce Levittown's carbon footprint." ▀

Tom Reasoner, AIA is an architect and co-editor of Architecture SD



Bev's on the River, Sioux City, IA – Architecture Incorporated

PRINCIPLE 1: BY SEAN O ERVIN, AIA, MCM

Design on a Human Scale

Compact pedestrian-friendly communities allow residents to walk to shops, services, cultural resources, and jobs and can reduce traffic congestion and benefit people's health.



Human scaled design is often considered to be the ability of a community to keep areas of interest compact in order to encourage pedestrian use. This sentiment is often experienced by anyone traveling to cities in Europe or neighborhoods of New York City. Here in the Midwest, much of our planning has centered around allowing space for automobiles to get to the front door of anyplace we need to go. The effect is more one of scaling our communities for our cars than it is scaling for the users, the people of our community. This imbalance contributes to both people's sedentary lifestyles and traffic congestion.

To engender livable communities, we must all strive to give people, the real users of our spaces whether interior or exterior, the priority. Buildings and streetscapes should be designed for the convenience of pedestrians rather than their motor vehicles. In general, this means keeping multiple functions close together and easing access which will support many of the other Principles for Livable Communities. Public open spaces (negative space between buildings) also require a sense of scale addressed to people. This may be in the form of canopies, site amenities or other space delineations that create discernable barriers for traffic. Clearly, we always have to solve



The success of human scale design in making the community more livable will be demonstrated by the people who will be drawn to use these spaces. People will gravitate to these places when they are provided and well designed.

the design challenges of transportation arrival and parking; but not at the expense of the pedestrian experience.

To further prioritize the pedestrian communities, we have to consider how people experience the streetscape as a whole. For interest, there should be a sense of discovery as people walk and work through these spaces. Too often, we design for the impression at 35 mph rather than allowing people to experience spaces while standing still or even touching materials and surfaces. Proper human scale design considers how people interact with their environment. This interaction includes not just those in the public spaces, but the visual interaction between interior and exterior spaces as well. This allows pedestrians to get a sense of what is happening around them, an orientation in time and place.

To physically interact with our surroundings, after sensible pathways and connections have been established within a portion of the community, the scale of entrances (positive elements surrounding open spaces) themselves should be addressed. These are very much about the

details of their designs, not necessarily just grand design statements. For people to feel welcomed, they should have a sense of arrival as they approach or enter these special places. Each should have a distinct character that contributes to the human scale of the area. These elements create a fabric that intuitively guides people to prevent disorientation.

Each and every environment can contribute to the final sense of the human scale in a community or a portion of it. The success of human scale design in making the community more livable will be demonstrated by the people who will be drawn to use these spaces. People will gravitate to these places when they are provided and well designed. ▀



Sean O Ervin, AIA, MCM is Head of General Practice for TSP, Inc. with offices in both Rapid City and Sioux Falls as well as six other cities in the Midwest.



PRINCIPLE 2: BY MARK LAUSENG

Provide Choices

People want variety in housing, shopping, recreation, transportation, and employment. Variety creates lively neighborhoods and accommodates residents in different stages of their lives.



A wide range of housing choices is necessary to meet the needs of a community. People look for different options in their housing based on what the priorities are in their lives at the time and what resources they have available to them.

For example, young professionals often struggle between their desire to have nice surroundings and their ability to afford a home with the amenities they want. They want to be close to their employment or, preferably, work from their homes. As a

consequence they often wait longer to purchase their first home. If they cannot afford to buy this home, they might choose to live in an apartment that offers amenities/options for their peer group, such as exercise facilities, laundry within the unit, etc.

If and when they choose to have children, they will seek a family home that is located near schools and parks over their need to be close to employment. In fact, if schools and recreation opportunities are not provided, many will choose to commute



Coker House, Vermillion, SD

Many will choose to commute great distances to have their dream home.

greater distances so they can afford to have their dream home with all the amenities near good schools in a safe community.

As children grow up and move out, empty-nesters may choose to stay in the family home and find ways to modify it to accommodate their new lifestyle. Some will purchase a second home close to recreational opportunities in another part of the state or even in a different state. Others will sell their homes and move closer to venues for their hobbies such as golfing, skiing, or near

a river or lake. Still others may wish to simplify their lives and purchase a condominium or townhome. The large, aging baby boomer group will have a huge impact on housing choices over the next generation.

Once people have settled into their post-children lifestyle, many prefer to age in their homes until they can no longer physically maintain them. At that time, they could move into either an independent apartment or a congregate type facility that offers, at least, one meal a day, activities, and transportation services. Some will stay in their home until they need more comprehensive care such as an assisted living facility that has limited nursing care.

Because the population in South Dakota is so diverse, a large variety of housing choices is necessary. It is impossible to predict what any individual may choose to do at any given stage in their life. Some put a much higher priority on their hobbies and do not spend a lot of money on their home environment. Others are lucky to put food on the table with the income they generate and are grateful just to have a roof over their heads. That is why we, at the South Dakota Housing Development Authority, encourage providing choices and options in our housing and feel fortunate to be able to help in providing people an affordable place they can call home, regardless, of where they may be in their lives. ▀



Mark Lauseng was appointed Executive Director of the South Dakota Housing Development Authority in April of 2006. From June 1986 to April 2006, Mr. Lauseng was the Director of Finance and Assistant Treasurer for the Authority. He is a certified public accountant and a member of the South Dakota Society of Certified Public Accountants and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. mark@sdhda.org



Uptown at Falls Park, Sioux Falls, SD; Koch Hazard Architects

PRINCIPLE 3: BY JEFFERY A. HAZARD, AIA

Encourage Mixed-Use Development

The demand for mixed-use developments and the lifestyles they support is strong and growing. Mixed-use development has come full circle and has a bright future.



I'm sitting in Café 334 over a cup of coffee, thinking about the history and future of mixed-use development, and I realize that Café 334 is a great example.

Built in 1910 by Edwin Sherman, this two-story building on Phillips Avenue in the Sioux Falls Downtown Historic District, started out with a cigar shop, bar and bakery at street level and single room occupancy (studio) apartments – bathrooms down the hall – on the second floor.

This mix of uses: people living, working and playing in the same building, was a large part of what made downtowns so vibrant in the first half of the last century. They were 24-hour, synergistic, dynamic, pedestrian friendly districts.

Then, in the 70s and 80s, as happened throughout many downtowns, the Café 334 building windows started being boarded up, people began moving away and the building fell into disrepair. Economic



Uptown at Falls Park, Sioux Falls, SD; Koch Hazard Architects

The benefits to the community of mixed-use development are great. This development approach creates exciting, safe, walkable neighborhoods that are much denser than suburban developments and that often reuse former industrial or brownfield sites.

shifts, coupled with discouraging zoning practices, virtually eliminated mixed-use buildings and neighborhoods.

In 1993, a group of friends bought the Café 334 building because it was affordable (and Federal tax credits were available), and, largely through their own sweat, restored the retail spaces at street level and created eight, one-bedroom apartments, where previously there had been 16 Single Room Occupancies. Mixed-use was back.

Today, in downtown Sioux Falls, mixed-use is flourishing. Several former warehouse and office buildings have been rehabilitated as apartment/office/retail/restaurant developments and more mixed-use projects are on the horizon. Uptown at Falls Park is a 1.5 million square foot mixed-use development proposed at the north end of Downtown Sioux Falls. A mix of new and historic buildings, Uptown will house 1,000 residents, 500 office workers and 10-20 retail shops and restaurants.

The benefits to the community of mixed-use development are great. This development approach creates exciting, safe, walkable neighborhoods that are much

denser than suburban developments and that often reuse former industrial or brownfield sites. Such neighborhoods inherently address many of the tenets of sustainability: creating more with less.

Communities can encourage mixed-use development through proactive planning and public policy. Updated zoning ordinances, coupled with economic incentives, such as the purchase of façade easements, tax moratoria, tax increment financing and assistance with historic housing, and new-markets tax credits are methods that have proven successful.

The demand for mixed-use developments and the lifestyles they support is strong and growing. Mixed-use development has come full circle and has a bright future. ▀



Jeffery A. Hazard, AIA, CEO and Senior Principal at Koch Hazard Architects. Jeff provides project leadership in the design of innovative, long-term solutions to facility needs. His extensive experience includes projects with construction costs ranging from \$250,000 to \$32,000,000, delivered using design/build, construction management and design-bid-build processes.



Courtesy of Rapid City Convention and Visitor's Bureau

PRINCIPLE 4: BY JIM WILSON, ESQ.

Preserve Urban Centers

Restoring, revitalizing, and infilling urban centers takes advantage of existing streets, services and buildings and avoids the need for new infrastructure. This helps to curb sprawl and promote stability for neighborhoods.



In South Dakota both the larger cities and the smaller towns have witnessed the transformation of their urban centers over time. Historically the city/town center was a compact, pedestrian-friendly, retail/office/governmental core often containing and always surrounded by a residential component. This urban center was generally established in relationship to a railroad, a river or both. These cities and towns, with the exception of some Black Hills communities, were generally not con-

strained by geographic features. There was unlimited potential for expansion. Riverboats and railroads regularly disgorged large numbers of pedestrians needing convenient services into the urban center resulting in the proliferation of services within a walkable core area.

The transforming agent was the rise of the automobile and the development of the road network and parking necessary to move large numbers of car borne people



Photo by South Dakota Tourism.

The revitalization of historic urban centers must be a specific goal of municipal governments. This revitalization process needs to enhance the user friendliness of these areas as well as emphasizing the architectural character and distinctiveness of all of the historic downtowns.

along with a parallel decline in the use of railroads as public transportation.

The availability of inexpensive land for highways and parking on the edges of town as opposed to the cost of developing these facilities in the urban core led to a new pattern of development with those services and retail operations that need a large number of customers locating where these customers can be accommodated. Big box retailers and mall environments are a response to the automobile culture. These developments will not be reversed.

Rapid City, Sioux Falls, Mitchell, Vermillion, Yankton and almost every other city in the state have faced the circumstances described above. They are all also making the efforts necessary to transform their historic urban centers into districts that emphasize specialty destination retail, office development, cultural and tourist attractions. It should be kept in mind that these historic urban centers already draw people to specific destinations such as the post office, local government offices, theaters, museums. If the area is attractive, safe and pedestrian friendly; cities need

to encourage the growth of services like restaurants, bars and other specialty shops that not only serve the immediate area, but will also attract other visitors and tourists. If there are zoning or code impediments to placing apartments or condos in the area these need to be removed.

The revitalization of historic urban centers must be a specific goal of municipal governments. This revitalization process needs to enhance the user friendliness of these areas as well as emphasizing the architectural character and distinctiveness of all of the historic downtowns. Urban core revitalization must also proceed on a parallel track and as a partner with economic development in outlying retail areas in order to be successful. ▀



Jim Wilson, Esq. is a Historic Preservation, Planning and Political Consultant. whitewilson@msn.com



Courtesy of City of Sioux Falls, SD

PRINCIPLE 5: BY SAM TREBILCOCK

Vary Transportation Options

Giving people the option of walking, biking and using public transit, in addition to driving, reduces traffic congestion, protects the environment and encourages physical activity.

The Sioux Falls Bicycle Plan



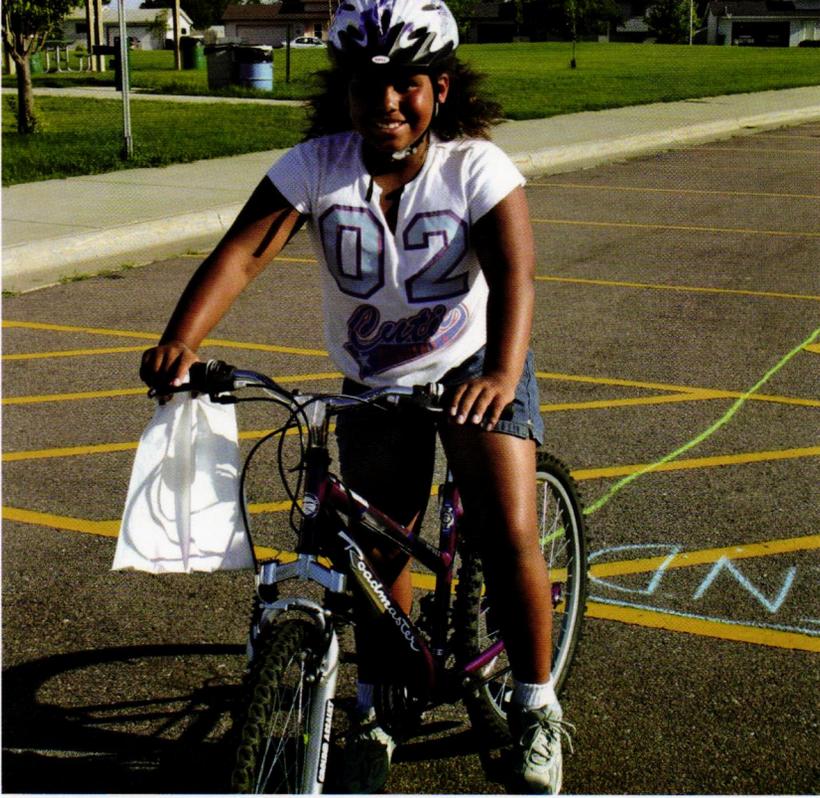
Bicycling is an important mode of transportation in the Sioux Falls area that is available to people of all ages and socioeconomic levels. Sioux Falls has 20 miles of bicycle trails which is one of the most popular recreational amenities the city has to offer. The bicycle trail is particularly safe with no public street crossing along the trail and only a few railroad or driveway crossings.

However, additional work is required in Sioux Falls to raise awareness of bicycling as a mode of transportation. Bicycling is a particularly efficient and convenient form of transportation in urban areas. Like the automobile, bicycling provides a high degree of independence, flexibility, and freedom of choice relative to schedule and destination.

Recreational bicycling also continues to be very popular. Door-to-door travel times for short trips of up to five miles are comparable to driving.

The latest update of the Sioux Falls Bicycle Plan serves as a blueprint for continuing to enhance bicycling conditions, improve safety and increase bicycling levels. A bicycle committee of approximately 20 interested citizens met over the course of a year identified guidelines for planning, designing, and maintaining bicycle facilities. This draft Bicycle Plan is hoped to be considered for adoption in early 2008.

The Plan acknowledges that not all people have the same bicycle-riding capabilities. Therefore, the plan has recommended that bi-



Courtesy of City of Sioux Falls, SD

cycle facilities should be designed by the capability of the bicycle rider. By looking at several design options the Sioux Falls Bicycle Committee believes current bicyclists will have a better and safer bicycling experience and also additional persons will be encouraged to try bicycling as a form of transportation. "Designing for the Rider" includes the following levels and corresponding recommendations.

Advanced riders are experienced riders who can operate under most traffic conditions and they comprise the majority of current users and desire direct access to destinations usually via the existing street and roadway system. The advanced rider needs sufficient operating space on the roadway or shoulder to reduce the need for either the bicyclist or the motor vehicle operator to change position when passing. Therefore, the bicycle plan's goal is to work towards arterial and collector roadway improvements including bicycle lanes and wide curb lanes.

Basic riders are casual or new adult and teenage riders who are less confident of their ability to operate in traffic without special provisions for bicycles. Basic riders desire comfortable and safe access to destinations. For basic riders the Bicycle Plan focuses on well-defined separation of bicycles and motor vehicles on arterial and collector streets (bike lanes and shoulders), or on separate

paths such as bicycle paths or as a last resort - sidepaths (sidewalk bicycle paths).

Child riders are pre-teen riders whose roadway use is initially monitored by parents. Eventually they are accorded independent access to the system. They and their parents prefer access to key destinations surrounding residential areas, including schools, recreation facilities, convenience shopping, or other residential areas. For the child riders the Bicycle Plan focuses on bicycle paths and residential streets with low motor vehicle speed limits and volumes.

The Bicycle Plan also identifies desirable bicycle routes and educates citizens and policy makers on bicycle transportation and the needs of bicyclists. Some of the highest priorities of the Bicycle Plan are listed below.

- ❶ Promote greater driver awareness of bicyclists.
- ❷ Educate the public to the importance of wearing bicycle helmets.
- ❸ Bicyclists should be treated as vehicles
- ❹ Create a network of bicycle trails and routes that connect residences with work, school, play, entertainment and shopping areas.
- ❺ Encourage a "complete streets" philosophy.
- ❻ There is needed support for the provision of bicycle advocacy.
- ❼ Proactively inform the public regarding bike trail construction activities.
- ❽ Encourage usage of the bicycle racks on the front of all transit busses.

The Sioux Falls Bicycle Plan is a continuing effort on the part of the City of Sioux Falls and area bicyclists to encourage alternative modes of transportation. For more information on the draft Bicycle Plan please visit the City of Sioux Falls webpage at http://www.siouxfalls.org/Planning/transportation/bicycle_planning.aspx. ▸

The Plan acknowledges that not all people have the same bicycle-riding capabilities. Therefore, the plan has recommended that bicycle facilities should be designed by the capability of the bicycle rider.



Sam Trebilcock is a Transportation Planner with the City of Sioux Falls which includes work in encouraging and accommodating alternative modes of transportation. He can be reached at strebilcock@siouxfalls.org



PRINCIPLE 6: BY ELIZABETH THEISS SMITH PH.D.

Build Vibrant Public Spaces

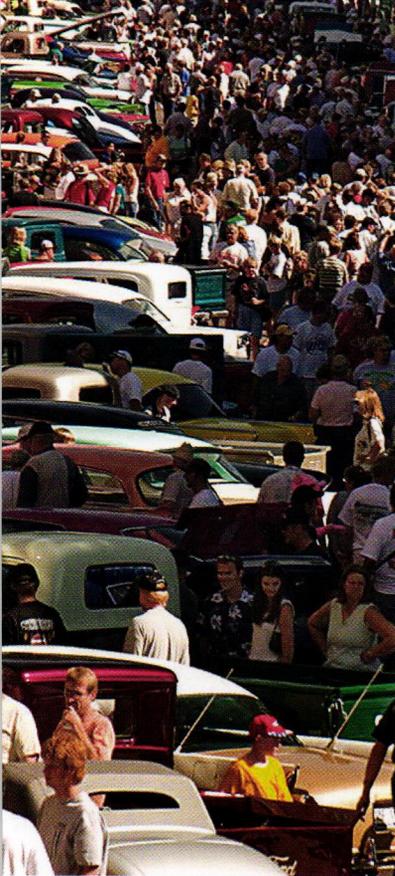
Citizens need welcoming, well defined public places to stimulate face-to-face interaction, collectively celebrate and mourn, encourage civic participation, admire public art, and gather for public events.



Humans universally seek out one another for social and economic interactions, finding a certain satisfaction and even happiness in one another's company. People are also pattern-making animals—they have daily walking patterns, eating patterns, time-use patterns, relationship patterns and patterns of relaxation. So it should not be surprising that people enjoy meeting in public spaces where the many patterns of their lives intersect. A stroll downtown with a friend, a visit to the local park for a shaded walk during lunch or a stop at a

local café for coffee provides a sense of well-being and an opportunity for socializing. Beloved cities provide such places in which locals are able to spend time and visitors can become part of the fabric of the community, if only for a few hours. What is a public space and what makes it desirable to residents and visitors?

Public spaces provide an accessible place for people to come together to enjoy a sense of community. Accessibility means that everyone can use the space—children, grandmothers, students and those without economic means. Public parks



Automania Sioux Falls, SD

Public spaces provide an accessible place for people to come together to enjoy a sense of community.

and greenways, libraries, sports facilities and the common areas of malls are familiar examples of public spaces. Without public spaces, community life could not exist. The earliest settlers in Dakota Territory intuitively understood this as they built churches and meeting halls before other public facilities. Streets are a universal amenity in towns that promote face-to-face interaction. Yet, some public spaces attract many people and others are nearly deserted. How can communities build public spaces that enhance the lives of those who inhabit them?

First and foremost, desirable public spaces are welcoming and safe. Wide sidewalks, safe pedestrian crosswalks and a sense that one belongs are important. Visual cues such as store windows that open on to the street, public parking and orientation signage make residents and visitors alike feel welcome.

The best public spaces also provide basic amenities including restrooms, food, pleasant seating and places to walk. This is especially true for communities that aspire to be a visitor destination. Few tourists would list these requirements on their itinerary and yet the lack of such facilities discourages visits of more than short duration. Communities that wish to encourage a vibrant civic life need to consider how to provide these basics.

Although some define public space as space from which no one can be excluded, I am using a broader definition of the term here that includes all spaces which the public can share without significant costs.

People enjoy spending time in aesthetically pleasing places, so creating desirable public spaces means paying attention to the visual qualities of the streetscape and public buildings. Beautiful streets and buildings foster collective life. Continuity of design is key and is often achieved through street lighting, benches, planting beds and common signage elements. This allows unique elements such as public art and architectural detail to stand out.

Public spaces that attract people generally provide more than one focal point for visitors. It is unlikely that tourists will travel to a community that offers one restaurant

or one museum. Prospective visitors seek out places that offer multiple public attractions, particularly if the destination is at some distance. Thus, a downtown that features window shopping, a café and cultural attractions will draw from a larger geographical base. Shoppers from a wide area visit Canton, South Dakota for its cluster of antique shops and historic streetscape. Custer provides a variety of retail shops and restaurants, access to the Mickelson Trail and proximity to a spectacular area of natural beauty, Custer State Park. Frank Kent of the Project for Public Spaces suggests that ten focal points are about right. "A park is good. A park with a fountain, playground, and popcorn vendor is better." The greater the number of focal points available to the public, the farther a visitor is likely to travel to the destination.

One of the greatest problems in creating successful public spaces is legibility, that is, the ability to find and use available public spaces. Most of us are able to plan a pleasant afternoon in an oft-visited city. However, when planning a trip to a new destination, it can be difficult to find a congenial coffee shop, relevant features of a local park, a library or other desirable places. Communities must build legibility into their planning by developing maps and signage that draw people to publicly accessible points of interest. Successful business districts create clusters of shops at the street level within sight lines of one another. A gap in the streetscape results in less foot traffic for outlying businesses.

The challenge for communities is to plan public spaces that are a congenial setting for people's lives. This often entails partnering with private enterprises as well as constructing buildings and streetscapes. Investment in planning is the first step and pays great dividends for both communities and businesses. ▀



Elizabeth Theiss Smith Ph.D. is an Associate Professor of Political Science and Associate Director of the Farber Center for Civic Leadership at the University of South Dakota. She is a former Chair of the Clay County Historic Preservation Commission and served as Co-Chair of the Vermillion Downtown Streetscape Planning Committee. Although she is partial to Paris and enjoys San Francisco, her favorite downtown is in Vermillion, South Dakota. elizabeth.smith@usd.edu.



Photo Credit: Rapid City Convention and Visitors Bureau

PRINCIPLE 7: BY THOMAS BAFFUTO, AIA

Create a Neighborhood Identity

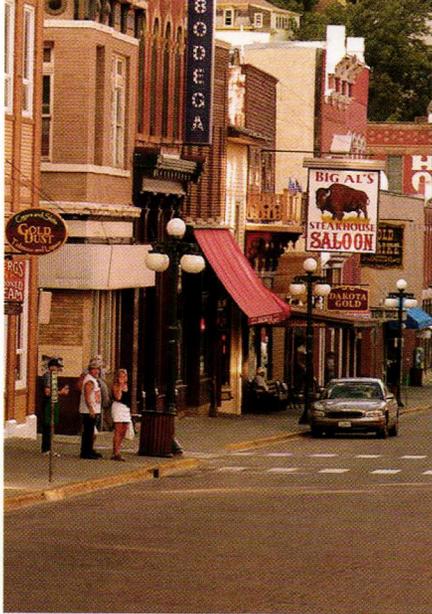
A “sense of place” gives neighborhoods a unique character, enhances the walking environment, and creates pride in the community.



What is “neighborhood?” The dictionary defines it as “a section lived in by neighbors and usually having distinguishing characteristics.” For some it’s an urban, downtown setting; for others it’s the housing and schools they live in and attend or, perhaps, it’s a rural place in the heartland. Our neighborhood is integral to our identity.

Community governments and design professionals nationwide and, specifi-

cally, in South Dakota are recognizing the strength and value of local assets. Planners and architectural design teams, who help marry local geographic character with sustainable design concepts, have helped shape livable, community landscapes that create a special “sense of place.” Rapid City and Deadwood, South Dakota are two examples of places where the design process has helped invent and create neighborhood identity.



Johnny Sundby Photography

The Black Hills geography contributes to the City of Deadwood's unusual streetscape and interesting buildings, where historic neighborhood character and a storied past are at the core of what is truly a unique experience in South Dakota.

The Rapid City Community was devastated in 1972 by a deadly Rapid Creek flood. The flooding of this small tree-lined creek ultimately gave birth to a new greenway with an integral path that has allowed alternative transportation to work or play by biking and walking, as well as primary access to many recreational opportunities. This very unique creek also provides quality, natural fishing opportunities in the middle of the City. With more than twelve miles of winding paths, it connects diverse housing areas throughout the City to various parks, a lake, sports fields and Civic Buildings. In addition, the Journey Museum, Memorial Bandshell, a Flood Memorial and Pool, the Civic Center Arena and Theater, and several Schools, as well as the Presidential sculptures of Downtown are all accessible to the community. These all contribute to a unique and special sense of neighborhood.

This greenway is the very backbone of the City, a linear town square of sorts, where people meet and congregate. The walking and biking opportunities help provide a clean alternative to reduce auto use and move the City toward a more green community identity. It invites residents and businesses, new and established, to enjoy and participate in the life of the community.

The City of Deadwood, which is listed on the National Historic Register of Historic Places, has committed to creating a unique character based on the "Old West"

gaming and on the architectural legacy of the surviving buildings dating from previous centuries. Pedestrian-friendly streetscapes, signage, lighting and historical detailing have successfully enhanced the Deadwood experience. Within walking distance, just outside the immediate downtown, are many historic homes that have been, or are now in the process of being restored to their former majestic stature. The Adams House (Museum) is one example of a successful renovation.

The Black Hills geography contributes to the City of Deadwood's unusual streetscape and interesting buildings, where historic neighborhood character and a storied past are at the core of what is truly a unique experience in South Dakota.

Both the Rapid City and Deadwood Communities have enhanced their surroundings through planning and design, capitalizing on their natural landscapes and creating a sense of place where neighborhood can be experienced and lived in with South Dakota pride. ▀

Thomas Baffuto, AIA, is the Owner and Principal of Baffuto Architectura, the creative force leading projects in the Rapid City and Black Hills area. Mr. Baffuto is a past president and current board member of the AIA South Dakota.





PRINCIPLE 8: BY STACEY MCMAHAN, AIA, LEED AP

Protect Environmental Resources

A well-designed balance of nature and development preserves natural systems, protects waterways from pollution, reduces air pollution, and protects property values.



I have heard that farmers used to determine the readiness of their fields for planting by tasting and smelling the soil. It seems we have made great advances in the use of technology to plant our fields as well as in creating our built environment. With the use of complex indoor environmental controls, we can virtually ignore the liabilities of our surroundings, but often the assets are left behind as well. What is lost in translation? One could argue that as our awareness is diminished, so too is our sense of responsible resource use, be it site selection and design, material choices, or building layout and orientation, etc.

Paying attention to and taking care of our environment is like keeping a well maintained and tidy house. It's important because it's where

we live out our lives. And while we don't make a practice of tasting soil to help in decision-making, we can all make common sense choices and decisions regarding the environment around us and buildings we create or inhabit. Following are some thoughts and examples:

Site – The Museum of Visual Materials in downtown Sioux Falls sets a good example in several areas. The Owner decided against starting from scratch with a new site and new materials, and instead found an abandoned historic building from the 1880s. The existing site was almost entirely covered with hard surfacing, which was removed and replaced with beautiful, familiar, and drought-tolerant native grasses and plants. Rain water is harvested from roof areas and allowed to percolate into the site, which



Museum of Visual Materials,
Sioux Falls, SD
Koch Hazard Architects

The Museum of Visual Materials in downtown Sioux Falls has half of its non-building site area dedicated to landscape, providing a beautiful prairie atmosphere, as well as small pockets of habitat in the heart of Sioux Falls.

reduces stormwater run-off and resulting surface pollution. Parking is provided in an adjacent parking lot through a sharing arrangement with the neighboring office. This allowed half of the site area to be dedicated to landscape, providing a beautiful prairie atmosphere, as well as small pockets of habitat in the heart of Sioux Falls.

Water – Over one billion people worldwide have no access to clean drinking water.¹ We are fortunate in the Midwest and are rarely required to even restrict water use. But demands are growing, and some areas are beginning to look for additional sources. What about taking a serious look at conservation? An average commercial building can easily use 30 percent less water through use of low and even no-flow fixtures and leaving landscape irrigation to mother nature. Waterless urinals are being successfully used as well as dual flush toilets (less water used for one, more for two). Motion sensor faucets are also water savers. It adds up. If ten 60,000 square foot Sioux Falls office buildings saved 30 percent annually on water use, the amount would be roughly enough for 6,400 new households for a year.² There are also a myriad of water-savers for residential use such as front load washers, drawer dishwashers (using as much water as hand-washing), low-flow showerheads, faucets, toilets, drip irrigation systems... and mulching for crying out loud.

Energy – South Dakota is at an interesting energy juncture, given our natural wind resource and emerging biofuels industry. Clean, renewable energy production is

becoming a state staple, but another energy efficient dynamic is simply using less of it. Smart planning in the design and construction field can yield real results, and the proof is in the pudding. Three LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) buildings constructed within the last two years in Sioux Falls have a combined predicted annual energy savings³ of \$65,000 credited to high insulation values, careful lighting strategies, and energy efficient mechanical systems, plus commissioning to make sure everything is running properly. That savings equates to 870,000 kWh, or approximately enough energy for 11 average homes for a year. Average paybacks for increased green first costs are approximately three to five years. It not only makes financial sense to use less of the traditional carbon-based energy forms, but using more renewable clean energy also contributes to doing our part as a state to reduce carbon emissions and protect one of our most important and shared resources—air. ▀



Stacey McMahan, AIA, LEED AP and principal at Koch Hazard Architects. Stacey provides leadership in the development and integration of high performance and sustainable building strategies.

¹ www.worldbank.org – The World Bank's mission is to reduce global poverty and improve living conditions.

² Water savings is based on Courthouse Square, in Sioux Falls, S.D. Household water use from www.oikos.com, a resource and information website.

³ Annual energy savings for example office buildings are based on energy modeling predictions.



PRINCIPLE 9: BY JON E. JACOBSON, ASLA

Conserve Landscapes

Open spaces, farms, and wildlife habitat are essential for environmental, recreational, and cultural reasons.

Conserving landscapes in South Dakota? Don't we already have plenty of it? The conservation of landscapes is an important development practice that helps maintain a positive balance of natural and human systems.



Rural landscapes, although sparsely populated, are the most important to preserve. Besides agricultural productivity; preserving large rural landscapes provides better water and air quality, decreased storm water run-off, resource protection, and active/passive recreation activities.

Jobs and economic development are essential to any community. Land consumption created by positive growth of urban areas, as experienced by many communities in South Dakota, typically produces lost farms and grasslands. Lincoln County has experienced

a 50% population growth in the last decade. Lincoln County may only be the third largest population center in South Dakota, but it is one of the top ten fastest growing counties in the United States.

While rural landscapes are the fabric of South Dakota, the preservation of our urban landscape is no less important. If we do not pay attention to the urban landscape, rural areas see increased pressure. Important urban landscapes include linear open spaces along rivers and railroads, trail systems, parks and most importantly the private landscape. Pri-



The conservation of landscape is critical in both rural and urban settings.

vate landscape development accounts for the largest percentage of land use in any urban area. On site water run-off retention, xeriscaping and other 'green' design site strategies have recently become guiding principles of urban landscape design and preservation.

Urban Example: The Big Sioux River and the Falls are the obvious namesake of Sioux Falls. The falls offered early settlers and future generations a source of energy. As the city grew, the downtown reach of river became an economic, industrial engine. Country wide technology changes after World War II led to even more dramatic changes in this area with changes in industry and the bulk of the railroad yards being removed. By the early 1970's, the river was Sioux Falls' worst natural resource. The vision of the 1975 Downtown Sioux Falls River Greenway plan helped change all this. In 2007, the City of Sioux Falls completed the last stretch of trail in the originally planned 20 mile loop. In order to capitalize on the success of the 1975 plan, a new comprehensive Greenway Master Plan for the entire community was created in 2004. In addition, more detailed plans are being created for the downtown reach of the river, so that future building developments (like the new Cherapa Place Building) will embrace the river as opposed to turning their backs on it.

Rural Example(s): Preservation of rural landscapes can extend far beyond our state borders. It can also connect us to our national identity. In 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt established the National Forest Service. Places unique to South Dakota, like the Black Hills National Forest

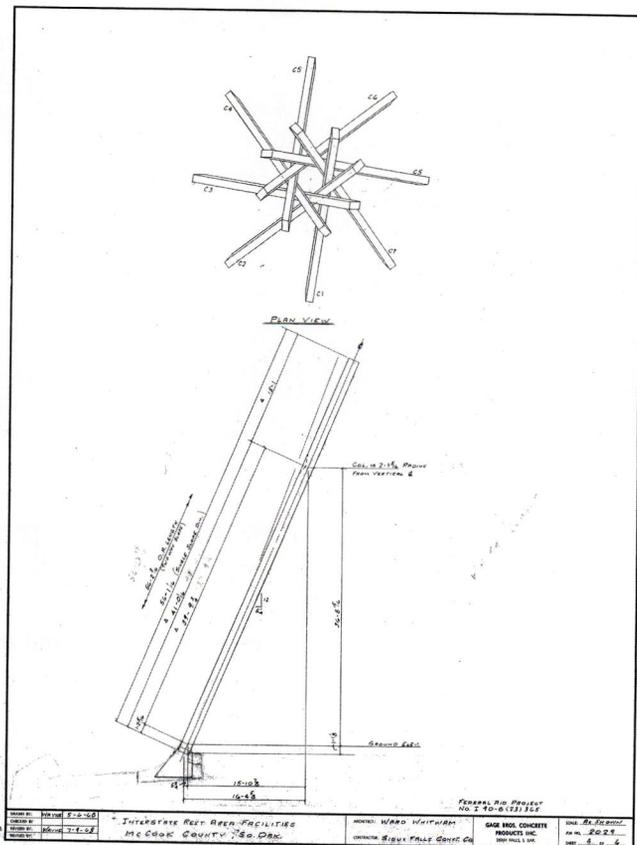
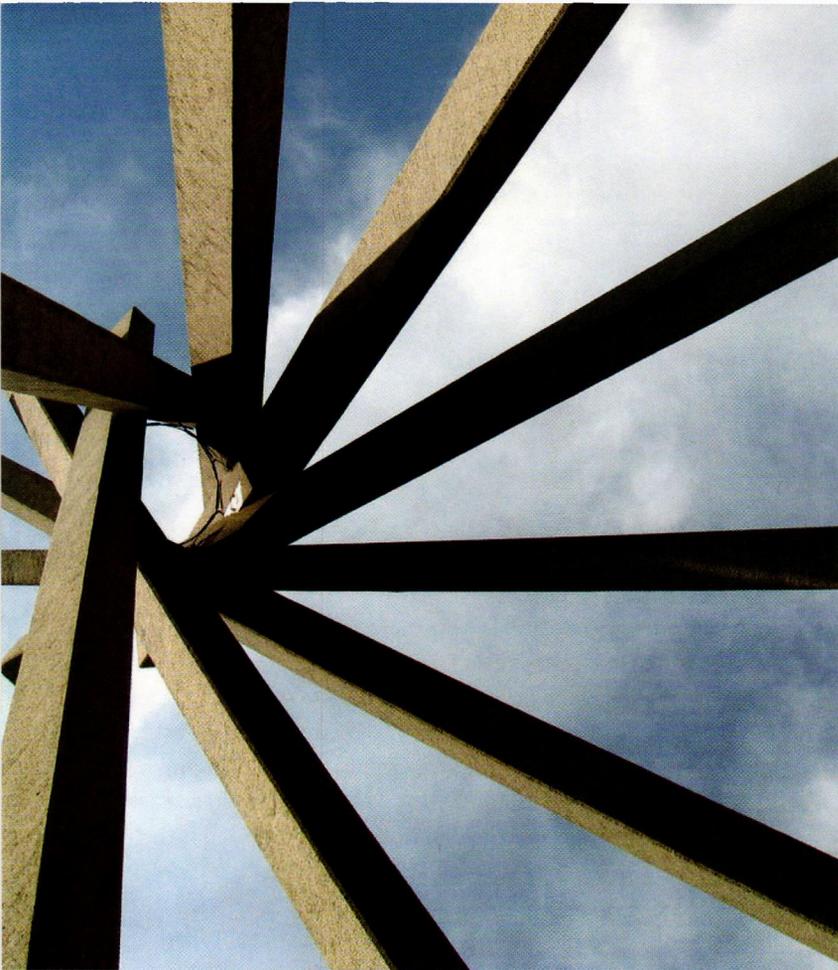
and Buffalo Gap National Grassland, are all products of this conservation mind set. Black Hills National Forest was created after large forest fires threatened local economies and destroyed natural resources. This forest is a staggering 1.2 million acres in size. At almost 600,000 acres, Buffalo Gap is the second largest National Grassland in the country. Like any preserved landscape, it provides important animal habitat. Over 230 species of birds can be found there and it is also one of the areas where the Black Footed Ferret has been reintroduced.

One very important landscape element that needs to be preserved in both urban and rural South Dakota landscapes is the wetland. Once considered just 'potholes', wetlands serve as water purifiers, erosion controls, provide flood regulation and animal habitat, and even offer great educational opportunities. If wetlands are not conserved; habitat is destroyed, rivers and creeks are degraded, and pollution increases. They are an important element of any landscape.

Conclusion: The South Dakota landscape is one of the main reasons our forefathers settled this region. The landscape has been responsible for creating and even naming a lot of the places that we hold dear. The preservation of the landscape makes our cities livable, our farms productive and records our heritage for future generations. ▀



Jon Jacobson is a Landscape Architect and Principal in the firm of Brian Clark + Associates in Sioux Falls, SD. jjacobson@bcadesign.com



Drawing Credit: Courtesy of Gage Brothers Concrete Products, Inc. Sioux Falls, SD

PRINCIPLE 10: BY TOM REASONER, AIA

Design Matters

Design excellence is the foundation of successful and healthy communities.

As the real estate agents say “Location, location, location” and they are right. These include not only the right place, but the right time and the right design.



Whether your horizon looks more like that of a ‘Little House on the Prairie’ or ‘Dances with Wolves’, we share a land imbued with a complex history and natural beauty. As our perennial license plates proudly proclaim “Great Faces, Great Places.” Even without the faces, our places were great; yet we now live in such an array of

interconnected and sometimes distorted relationships with the land and each other that we are reminded more and more frequently that our grasp is fragile and in need of rethinking on a much more holistic scale.

There is not much left of the frontier and our apparent dominion over it is pervasive, whether it be called land man-



Architect: Ward Whitwam, FAIA

The AIA's 10 Principles for Livable Communities are not so much new as they are part of an ongoing re-evaluation of our priorities and guidelines for designing a future that we can share skillfully and gracefully with others; locally, regionally and globally.

agement, planning and zoning or just the north forty. We live in a world where most everyplace is under some kind of supervision; a National Grassland, a flood plain, a PUD or a B3. As the stewards of our National Forests have learned, their natural beauty is not static; it requires not only attention, but understanding. Every system, eco- or otherwise, needs to be nourished and replenished; monocultures are doomed to failure. These same principles apply to our communal efforts. Communities also need nurturing and care in planning and execution and this starts with understanding, appreciation and commitment.

Faced with rather grim predictions of what will befall us not just as people, but as a species, if we continue our current development patterns; we are compelled to reassess our relationship with the land, from the urban, to the suburban and rural. We have the knowledge and the technology to change, reorient and even reinvent our landscapes. These changes should come about by design, not default or denial. They ought not to be random or self serving, but should be concerted and enlightened efforts. It is not so much that no man is an island as no man can be an island. Our fates are intertwined with that of our neighbors and the 'hood' is now global.

As William McDonough and Michael Braungart said in their landmark book, *Cradle to Cradle: Remaking the Way*

We Make Things: "Design is a signal of intention." It is time to re-examine our intentions, a true post occupancy survey. We need to be more than just efficient, that is only a comparison, not a gauge of quality. We must strive to bring our lives and livelihoods into a sustainable balance as a whole, not just a sum of parts. Designs can and have failed, but we learn from our mistakes and can apply this knowledge to future thinking and planning. The AIA's 10 Principles for Livable Communities are not so much new as they are part of an ongoing re-evaluation of our priorities and guidelines for designing a future that we can share skillfully and gracefully with others; locally, regionally and globally.

Following these Principles for Livable Communities will help us reinvigorate our neighborhoods and sense of community as well as help us become better stewards of our land and our planet. We have knowledge and the promise of a better tomorrow, the question is do we have the wisdom to make it so. Design matters, and it should. Let's keep trying to make our places great places to live and work, both now and down the road. ▀



Tom Reasoner, AIA is a free range architect practicing in the upper Midwest. He can be reached at tomreasoner@gmail.com

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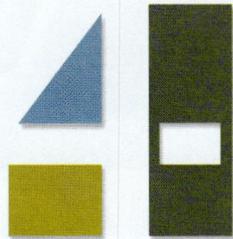
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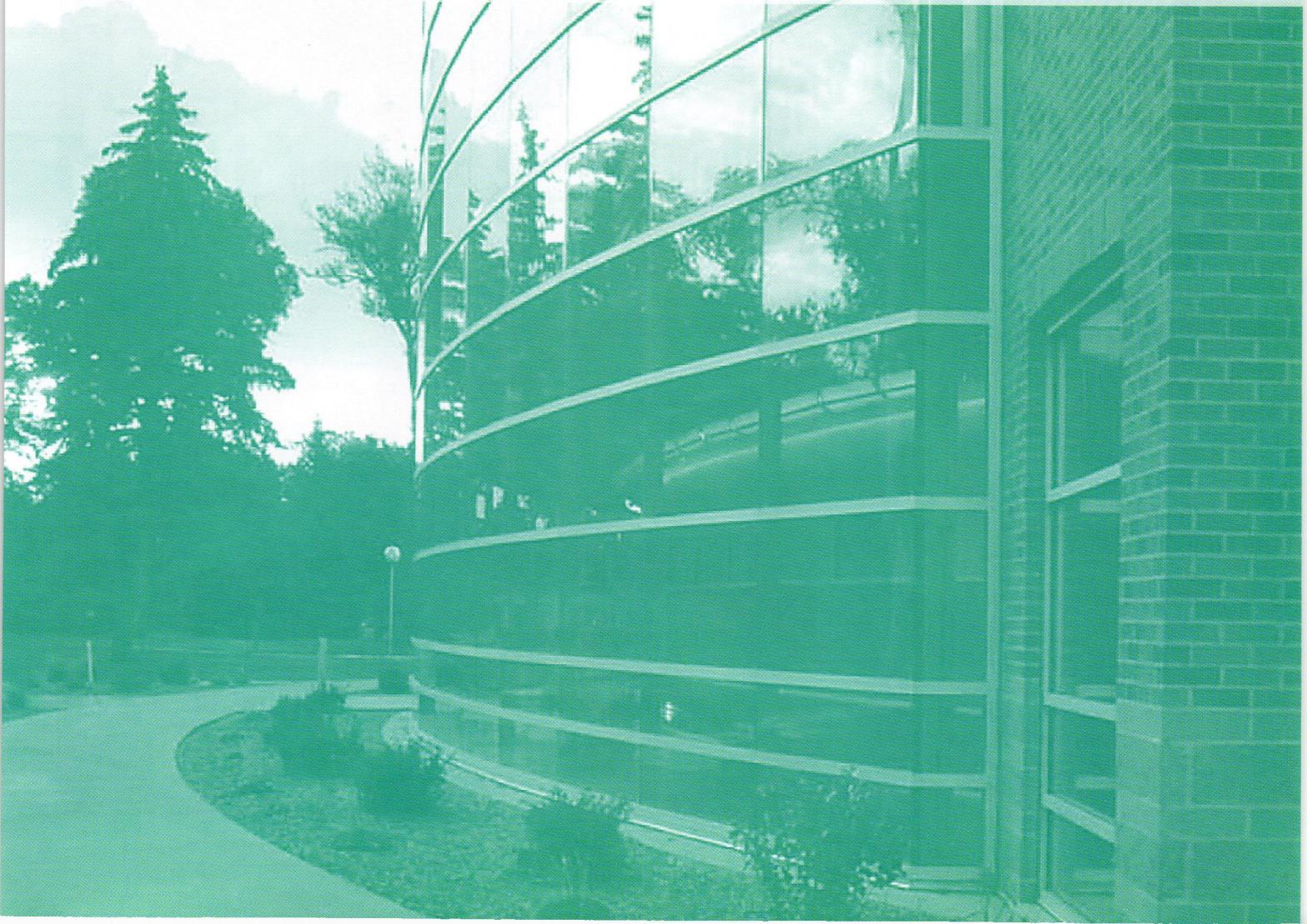
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2007 AIA South Dakota Design Awards



Honor Award

Instructional Planning Facility

Sioux Falls School District #49-5, Sioux Falls, SD

Koch Hazard Architects, Sioux Falls, SD



Since the original building was built, the number of students in the Sioux Falls School District has more than doubled. Administrative needs had expanded faster than enrollment and substantial additional Board, public and meeting space was needed.

CLIENT:

Sioux Falls School District

ARCHITECT:

Koch Hazard Architects

Jeffery A. Hazard, AIA, Design Architect
Jeffrey Dolan, Project Manager

CONSULTANTS:

Associated Consulting Engineering

Norm deWit, PE, Mechanical Engineer

Kelly Loudenslager, PE, Electrical Engineer

Structural Engineering Associates

Greg Hannestad, PE, Structural Engineer

CONTRACTOR:

Jans Corporation

Jamie Halvorson, Project Manager

ADDRESS:

201 E. 38th Street
Sioux Falls, South Dakota

COST:

\$4,300,000

SIZE:

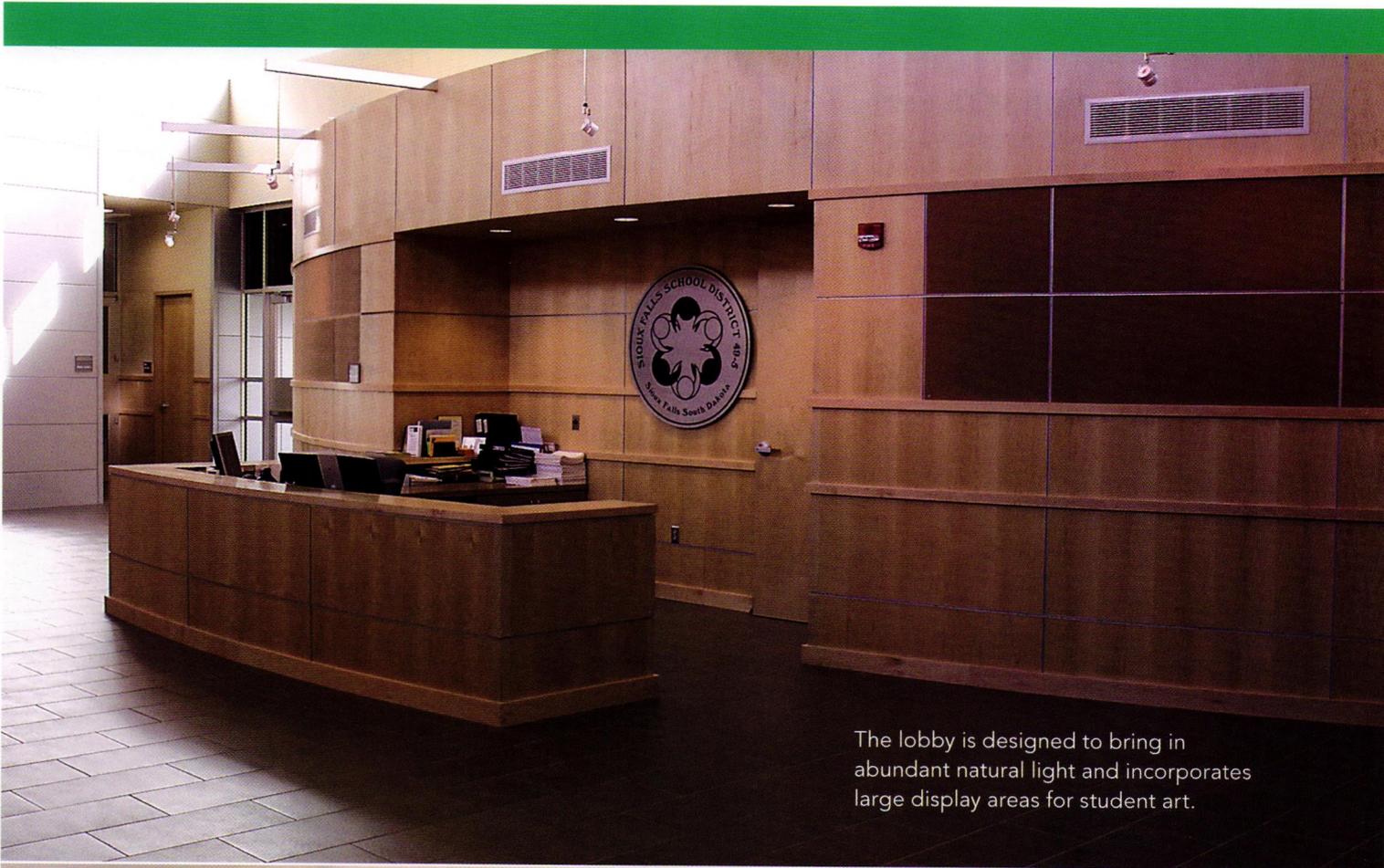
Addition: 22,000 s.f.

Renovation: 19,000 s.f.



► **DESIGN GOAL:** Update building character to represent the district in the 21st Century.

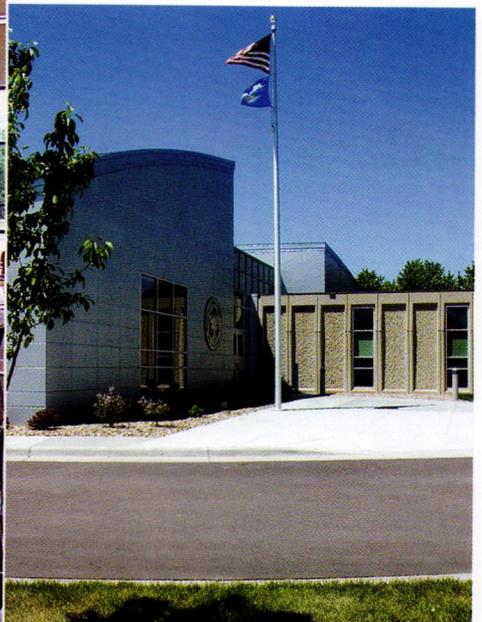
The board room and public areas are housed in a central metal clad element that links the original and new office wings. Its curving form rises to express the importance of the public element of board decision making.



The lobby is designed to bring in abundant natural light and incorporates large display areas for student art.



DESIGN GOAL: Provide flexible space. The Board room and conference room are reconfigurable into a variety of sizes and settings and the conference rooms are accessible from both the public and staff areas of the building.



Honor Award

NSU Technology Center

Northern State University, Aberdeen, SD
Koch Hazard Architects, Sioux Falls, SD



The Technology Center supports and enhances learning with 'smart' classrooms, technology fellow and faculty offices, student technology support and computer repair facilities, broadcast and recording studios, laboratories, testing rooms and software support areas.

CLIENT:

Northern State University

ARCHITECT:

Koch Hazard Architects
Christopher M. Schiltz, AIA, Design Architect
Jeffrey Dolan, Project Manager

CONSULTANTS:

Roby Quintel Everson
Bob Everson, PE, Mechanical Engineer
Bruce Everson, PE, Electrical Engineer

Rise, Inc.

Doug Pederson, PE, Structural Engineer

CONTRACTOR:

Gray Construction
LaVere Trowbridge, Project Manager

Address:

Northern State University
1200 S. Jay Street
Aberdeen, South Dakota

COST:

\$5,600,000

SIZE:

Addition: 4,700 s.f.
Renovation: 38,500 s.f.

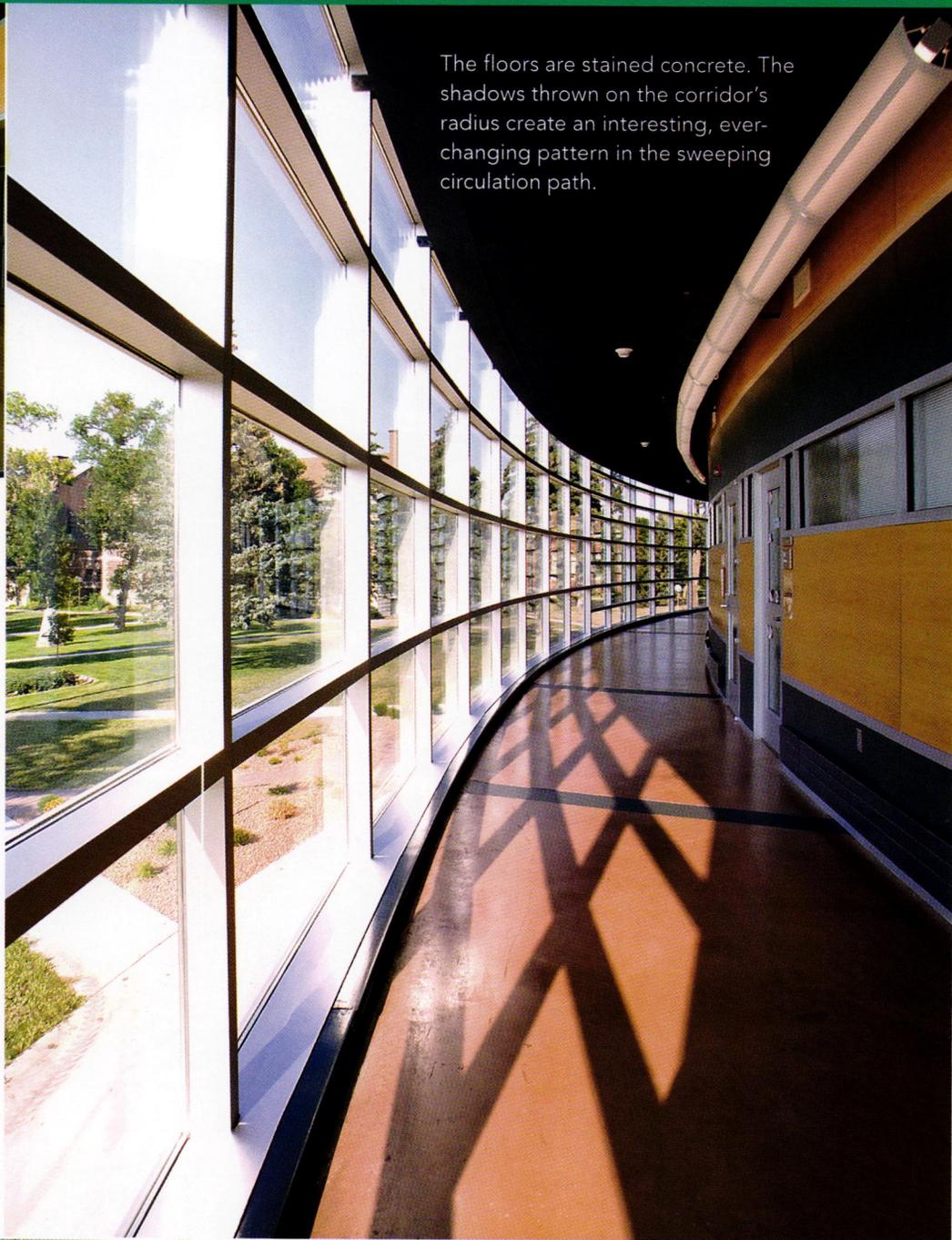


▶ The Technology Center is an addition to an existing, three-floor, u-shaped building located at the end of the formal campus quadrangle.



▲ The curved feature walls opposite the glass curtain are composed of a series of materials (wood, glass and wallboard painted in a variety of colors) bound together by an aluminum grid that complements the curtain wall mullions. The panels are of different lengths and appear random when viewed on each floor level, but are seen as a unified mosaic when viewed from outside at night through the entire expanse of glass.

▼ Interior classrooms and offices receive daylight and privacy from high ribbon-glass in the feature wall adjacent to the corridor and curtain wall. The 'smart' classrooms are furnished with technology to transmit text, photographs and microscope images throughout the world. The studios allow flexible arrangement for a variety of sizes and needs.



The floors are stained concrete. The shadows thrown on the corridor's radius create an interesting, ever-changing pattern in the sweeping circulation path.



Merit Award

Museum of Visual Materials

Sioux Falls, SD

Koch Hazard Architects

Sioux Falls, SD

The client's original concept for her museum was an octagon shaped newly-constructed building on an unimproved site. With a little encouragement, the Owner sought out an abandoned building in the Sioux Falls Historic District Warehouse District.



CLIENT:

Rose F. Faithe

ARCHITECT:

Koch Hazard Architects
Stacey L. McMahan, AIA, LEED AP,
Design Architect, Project Manager and
LEED Facilitator

CONSULTANTS:

Associated Consulting Engineering
Damon deWit, PE, Mechanical Engineer
Dan Mutschelknaus, PE, Electrical Engineer

KMS Engineering
Keith Stroh, Structural Engineer

CONTRACTOR:

Puetz Construction
Paul Williams, Project Manager

ADDRESS:

500 N. Main Avenue
Sioux Falls, South Dakota

COST:

\$1,800,000

SIZE:

10,426 g.s.f.



► Materials are left closer to their natural state to fit with the warehouse and environmental aesthetics. Wood trim was downgraded from 'Select' to 'Character Birch' from Minnesota forests and left its natural color. Unstained bamboo and cork are used in the display areas.



The program included flexible display spaces, activity areas (cooking, sewing, crafts, music listening), welcome and reception area, storage and support spaces, and outside areas for relaxing on nice days with a book. Columns and webs milled from re-used timbers were added to stabilize existing trusses in the main display area, along with custom steel plate gussets and bolts.



Interior spaces were gutted leaving the original quartzite rubble walls and wood structure. Paint was sandblasted from interior and exterior surfaces and windows opened for much needed natural light. Many earlier alterations have retained as part of the building's history and story of past uses. Wherever possible, the visual impact of new elements are minimized through color, form and material.

Energy efficient lighting with motion sensors and high efficiency window/skylight glazing keep heat gain to a minimum, while an 8 kilowatt photovoltaic array on the roof captures the sun's energy for use. Low-flow plumbing fixtures save about 30,000 gallons of drinking water yearly, or about 30% more than standard EPA efficiency.





The Parker Block was purchased in 2005 by the Parker Block Investors, LLC, a group partially comprised by the architectural firm's staff and intended as an opportunity to "learn by doing" in development and historic rehabilitation.

Parker Block

Parker Block Investors, LLC
Sioux Falls, SD
Koch Hazard Architects
Sioux Falls, SD

CLIENT:

Parker Block, LLC.

ARCHITECT:

Koch Hazard Architects
Jeffery A. Hazard, AIA, Design Architect
Stacey L. McMahan, AIA, Project Architect

CONSULTANTS:

Associated Consulting Engineering
Norm deWit, PE, Mechanical Engineer
Kelly Loudenslager, PE, Electrical Engineer

Structural Engineering Associates
Greg Hannestad, PE, Structural Engineer

CONTRACTOR:

Swift Contractors
Teryl Kelley, Project Manager

ADDRESS:

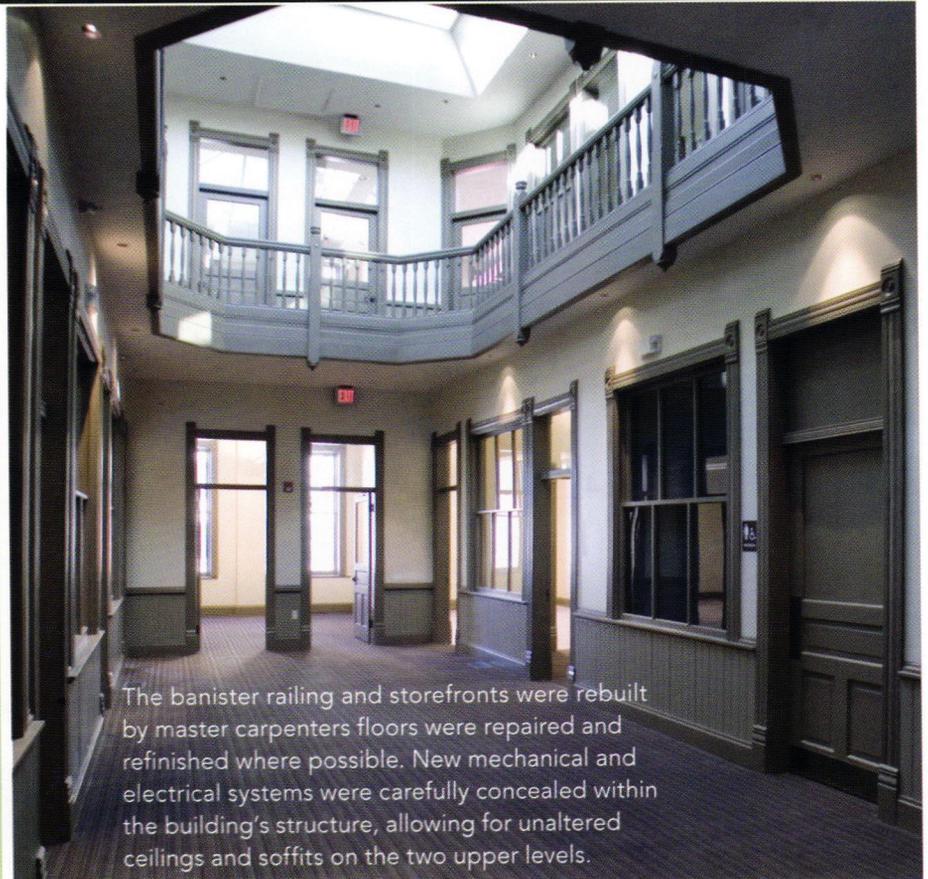
315 N. Main Avenue
Sioux Falls, South Dakota

COST:

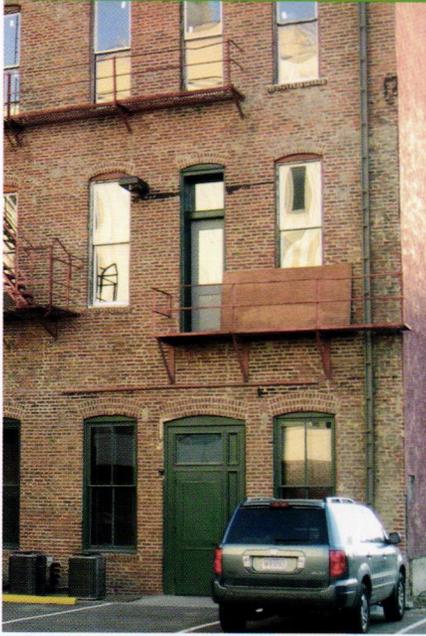
\$800,000

SIZE:

10,600 g.s.f.



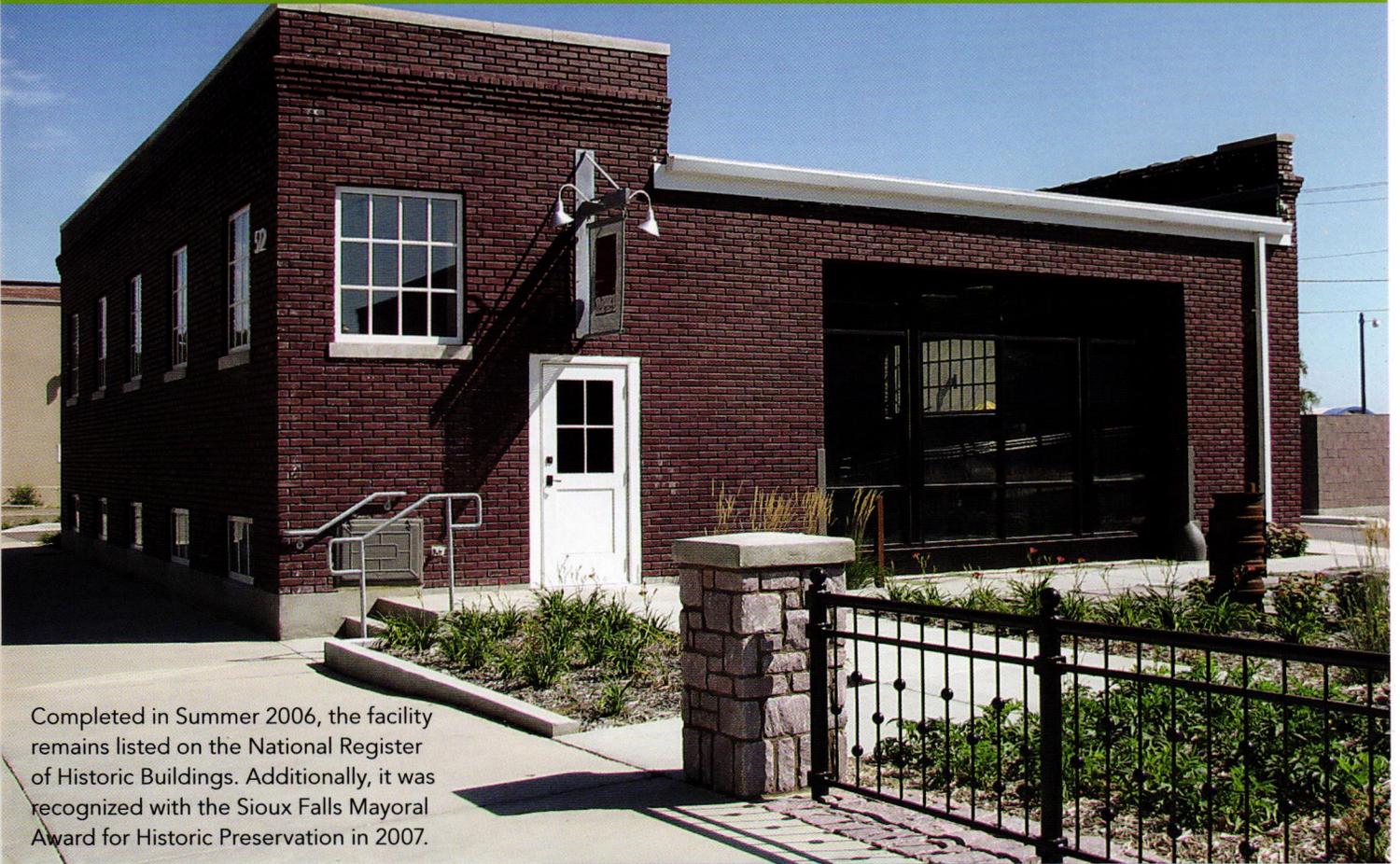
The banister railing and storefronts were rebuilt by master carpenters floors were repaired and refinished where possible. New mechanical and electrical systems were carefully concealed within the building's structure, allowing for unaltered ceilings and soffits on the two upper levels.



▲ Paint was removed from the exterior with approximately 20% of the rear facade brick requiring replacement due to long term water damage. The original fire escape was repaired for reuse as allowed by Existing building Code.

▲ All work was performed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's standards for rehabilitation of historic structures. All interior and exterior windows were restored with energy efficient glazing. Trim casings were salvaged to the extent possible and custom trim milled to match existing where missing.





Completed in Summer 2006, the facility remains listed on the National Register of Historic Buildings. Additionally, it was recognized with the Sioux Falls Mayoral Award for Historic Preservation in 2007.

Renovation of Standard Oil Company Garage Sioux Falls, SD Group II Architects Sioux Falls, SD

CLIENT:

The Quadriga Group, LLC

ARCHITECT:

TSP, formerly Group II Architects
Ronald D. Halgerson, AIA
Paul H. Boerboom, AIA
Gerald E. Lindberg, AIA

CONSULTANTS:

Todd McInerney, PE - McInerney Engineering
Dan Mutschelknaus, PE – Professional Design Engineers, Inc.
Kent Quail, PE - RISE, Inc.
Wesley Schon, PE - Ulteig Engineers, Inc.
Jon Jacobson, ASLA – Brian Clark + Associates

CONTRACTOR:

BHI, Inc.

ADDRESS:

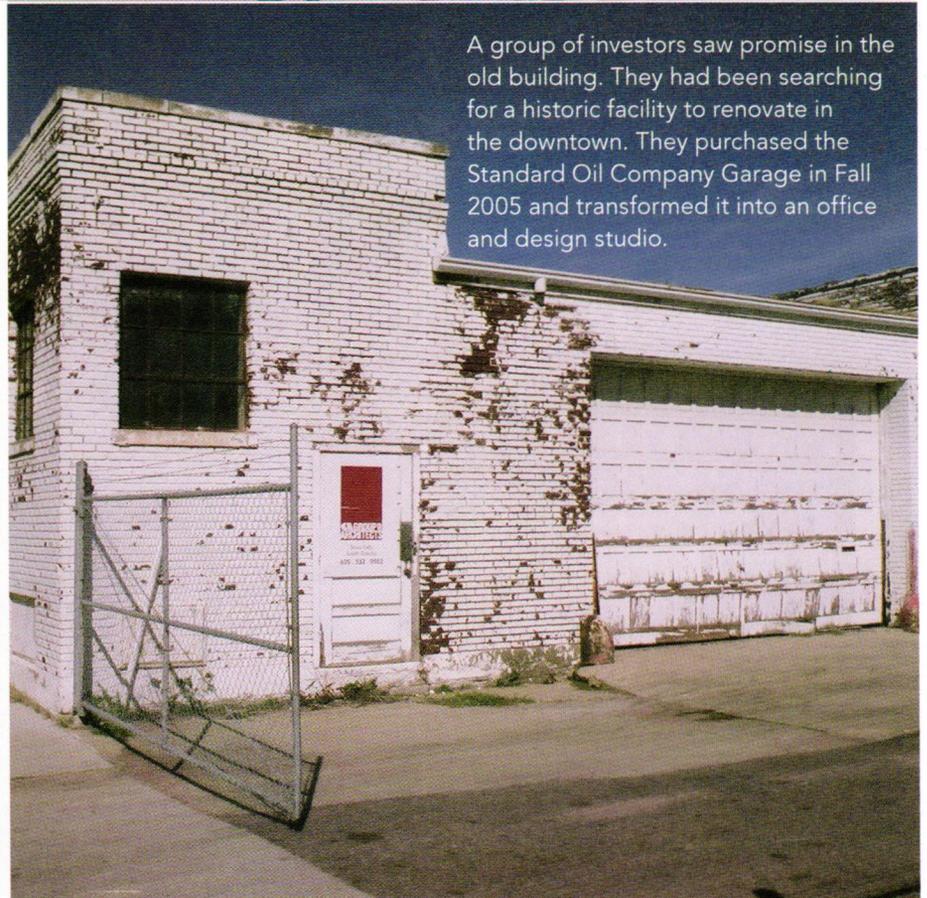
512 North Main,
Sioux Falls, SD, 57104

COST:

Not available

SIZE:

4,500 g.s.f.



A group of investors saw promise in the old building. They had been searching for a historic facility to renovate in the downtown. They purchased the Standard Oil Company Garage in Fall 2005 and transformed it into an office and design studio.



Honorable Mention



The concourse, reused from the demolished recreation center, serves as an expansive entrance accommodating both the coliseum, which is currently housing the multicultural center, and city and county human services.

Siouxland Health and Human Services Center

City of Sioux Falls/Minnehaha County
Sioux Falls, SD
TSP, Sioux Falls, SD



Honorable Mention



The Luverne Community needed a new critical-access hospital to meet the demands of the 10-physician family practice clinic. The client and community desired a facility incorporating the highest design standards while focusing on patient centered care.

Sanford Luverne Medical Center
Sanford Health, Luverne, MN
TSP, Sioux Falls, SD

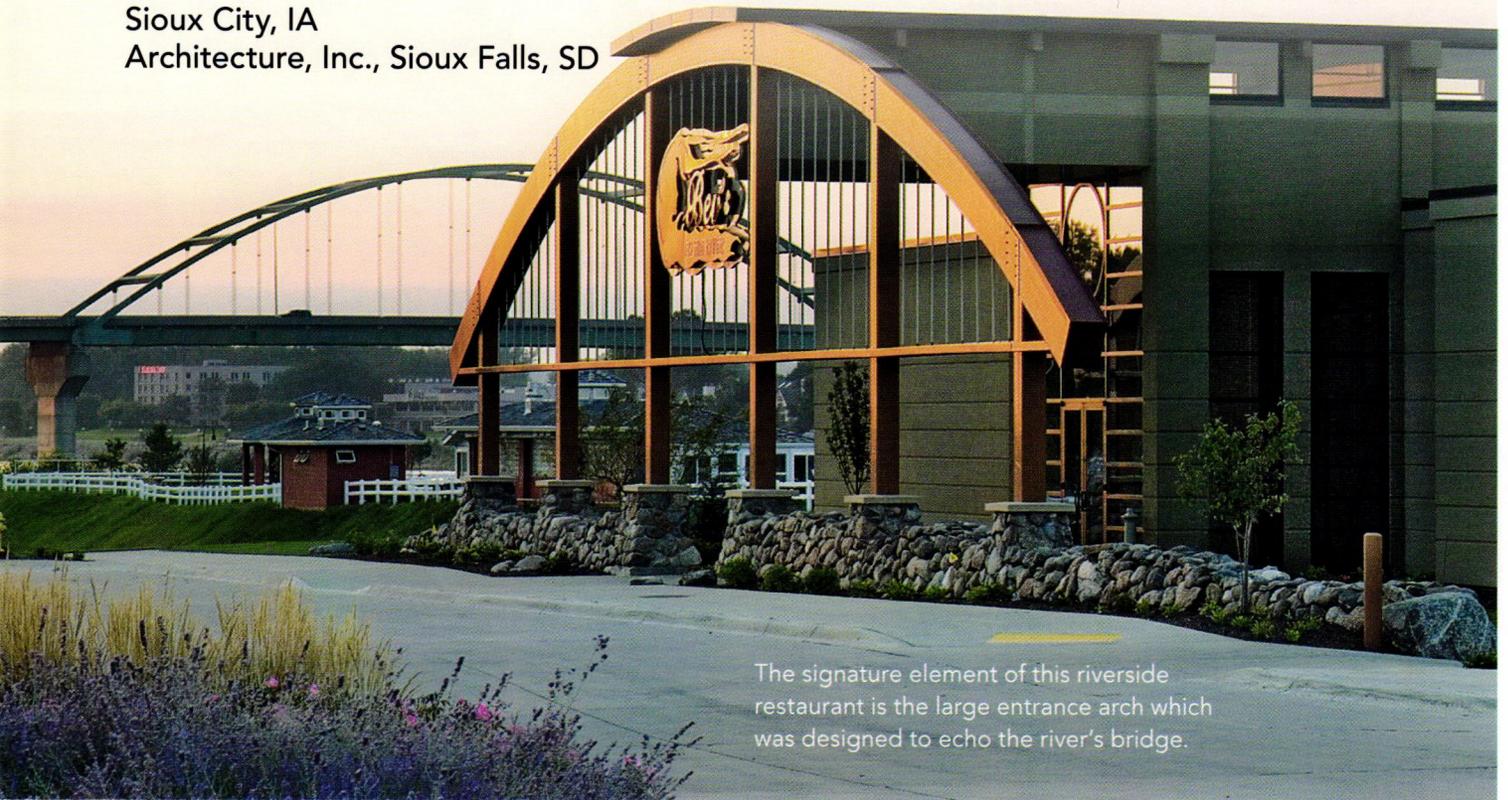


2007 Award Submittals

Bev's on the River

Sioux City, IA

Architecture, Inc., Sioux Falls, SD



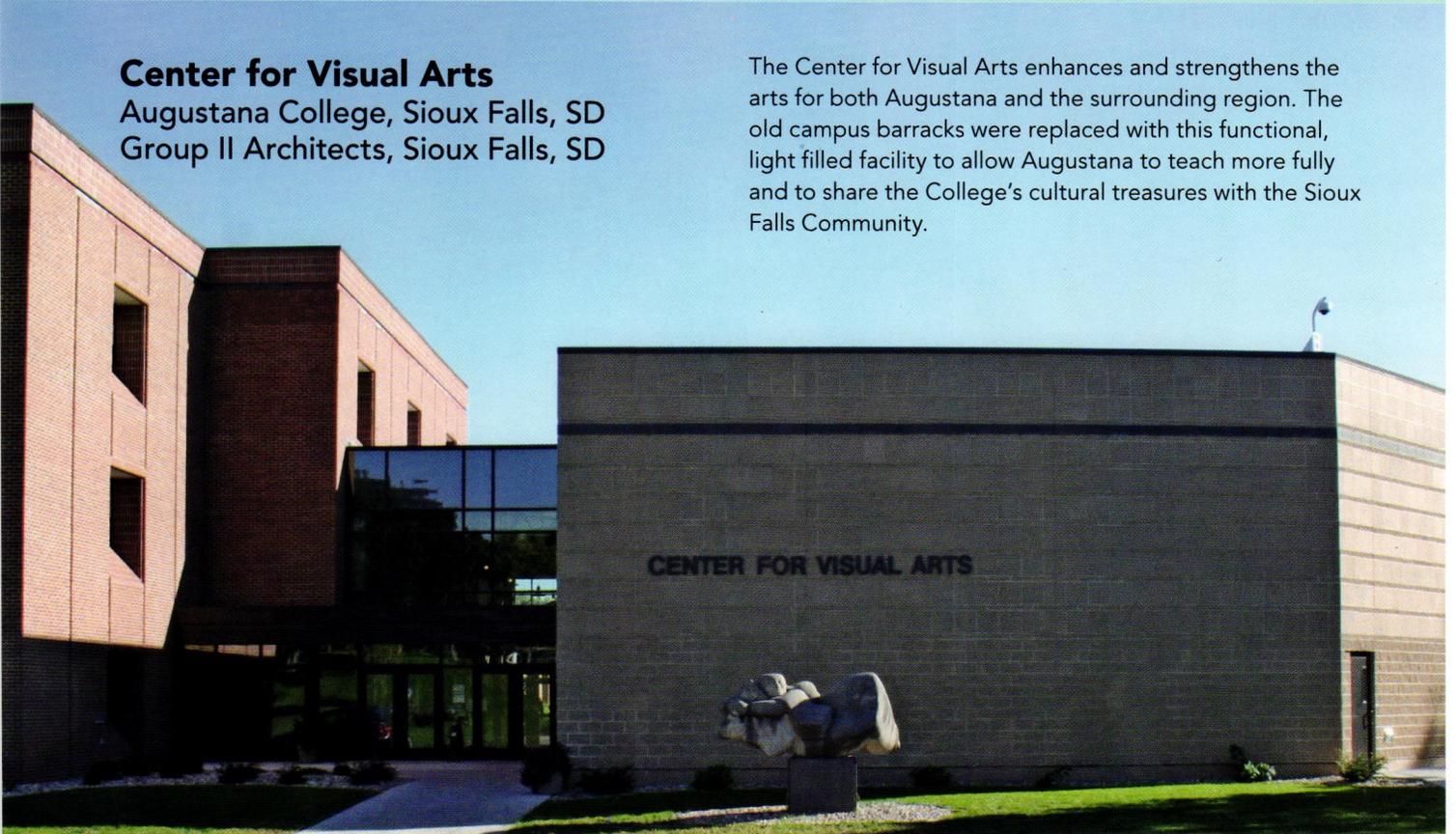
The signature element of this riverside restaurant is the large entrance arch which was designed to echo the river's bridge.

2007 Award Submittals

Center for Visual Arts

Augustana College, Sioux Falls, SD

Group II Architects, Sioux Falls, SD

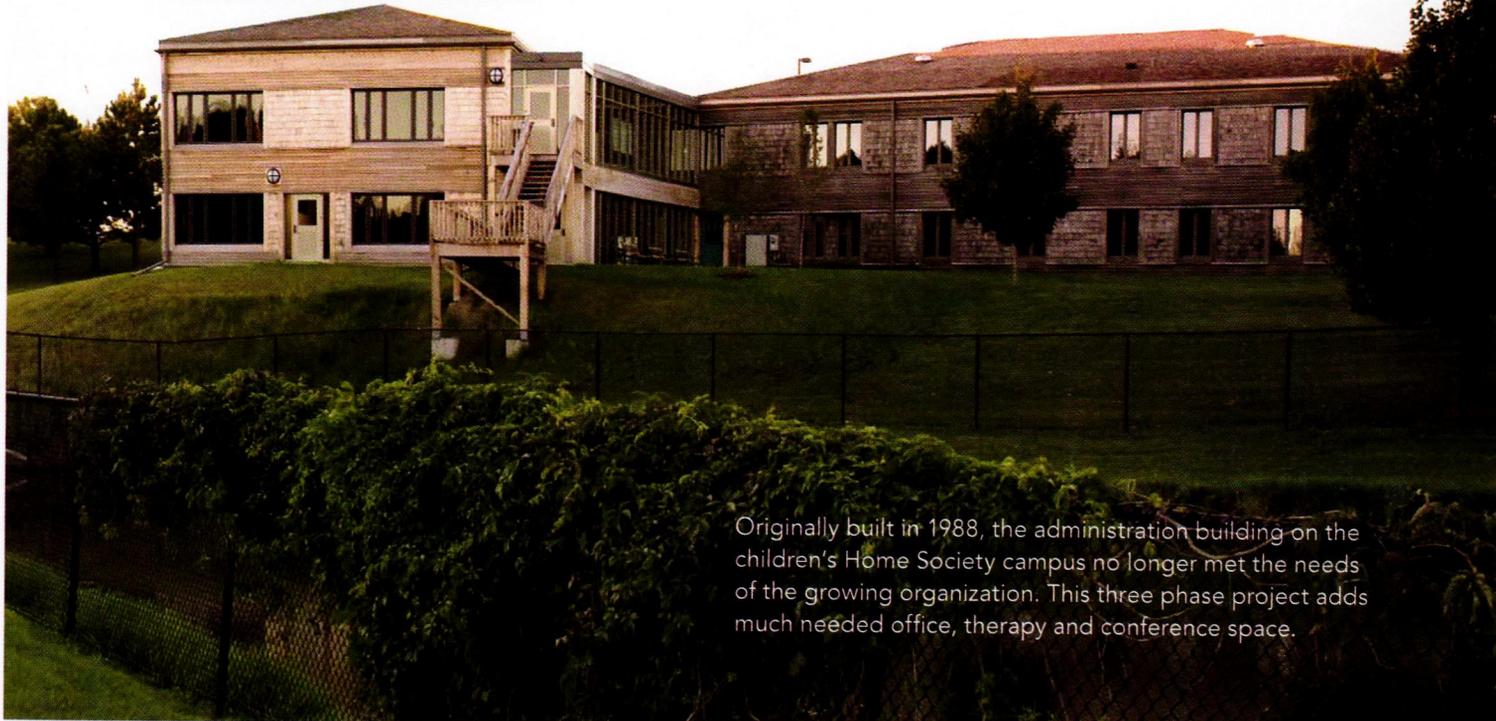


The Center for Visual Arts enhances and strengthens the arts for both Augustana and the surrounding region. The old campus barracks were replaced with this functional, light filled facility to allow Augustana to teach more fully and to share the College's cultural treasures with the Sioux Falls Community.

2007 Award Submittals

Administration Building Expansion

Children's Home Center, Sioux Falls, IA
Koch Hazard, Sioux Falls, SD

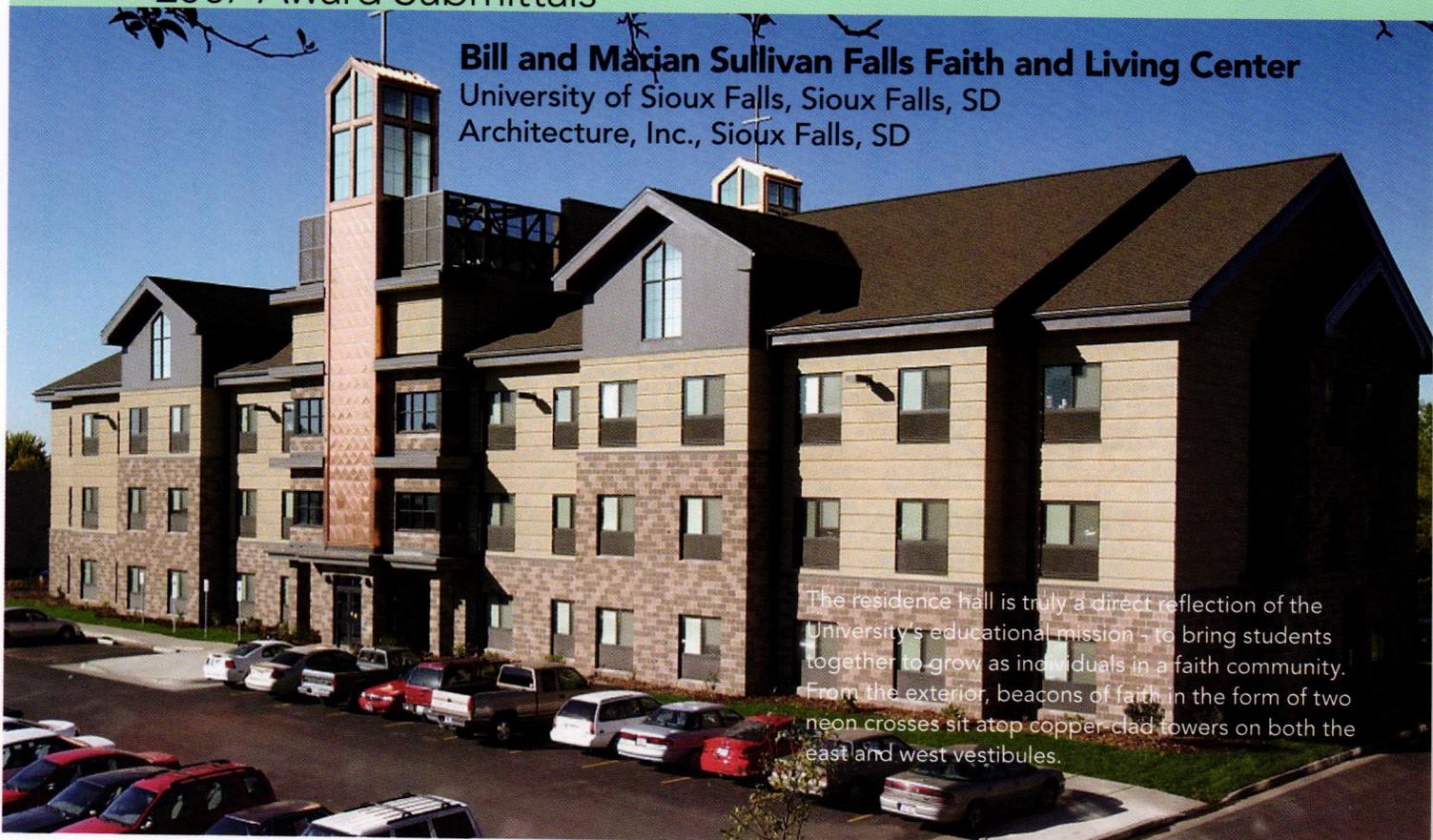


Originally built in 1988, the administration building on the children's Home Society campus no longer met the needs of the growing organization. This three phase project adds much needed office, therapy and conference space.

2007 Award Submittals

Bill and Marian Sullivan Falls Faith and Living Center

University of Sioux Falls, Sioux Falls, SD
Architecture, Inc., Sioux Falls, SD



The residence hall is truly a direct reflection of the University's educational mission - to bring students together to grow as individuals in a faith community. From the exterior, beacons of faith in the form of two neon crosses sit atop copper-clad towers on both the east and west vestibules.

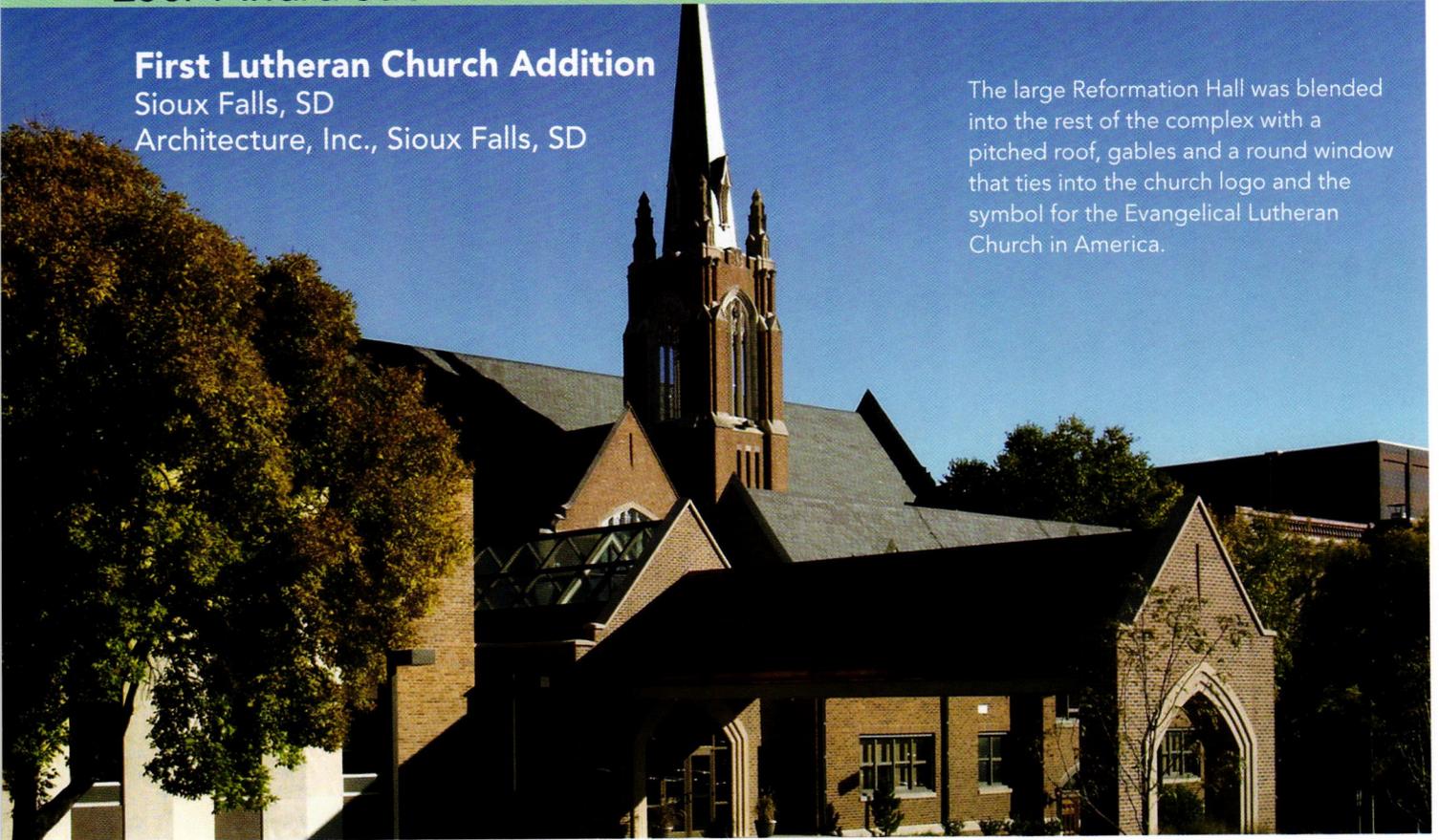
2007 Award Submittals

First Lutheran Church Addition

Sioux Falls, SD

Architecture, Inc., Sioux Falls, SD

The large Reformation Hall was blended into the rest of the complex with a pitched roof, gables and a round window that ties into the church logo and the symbol for the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.



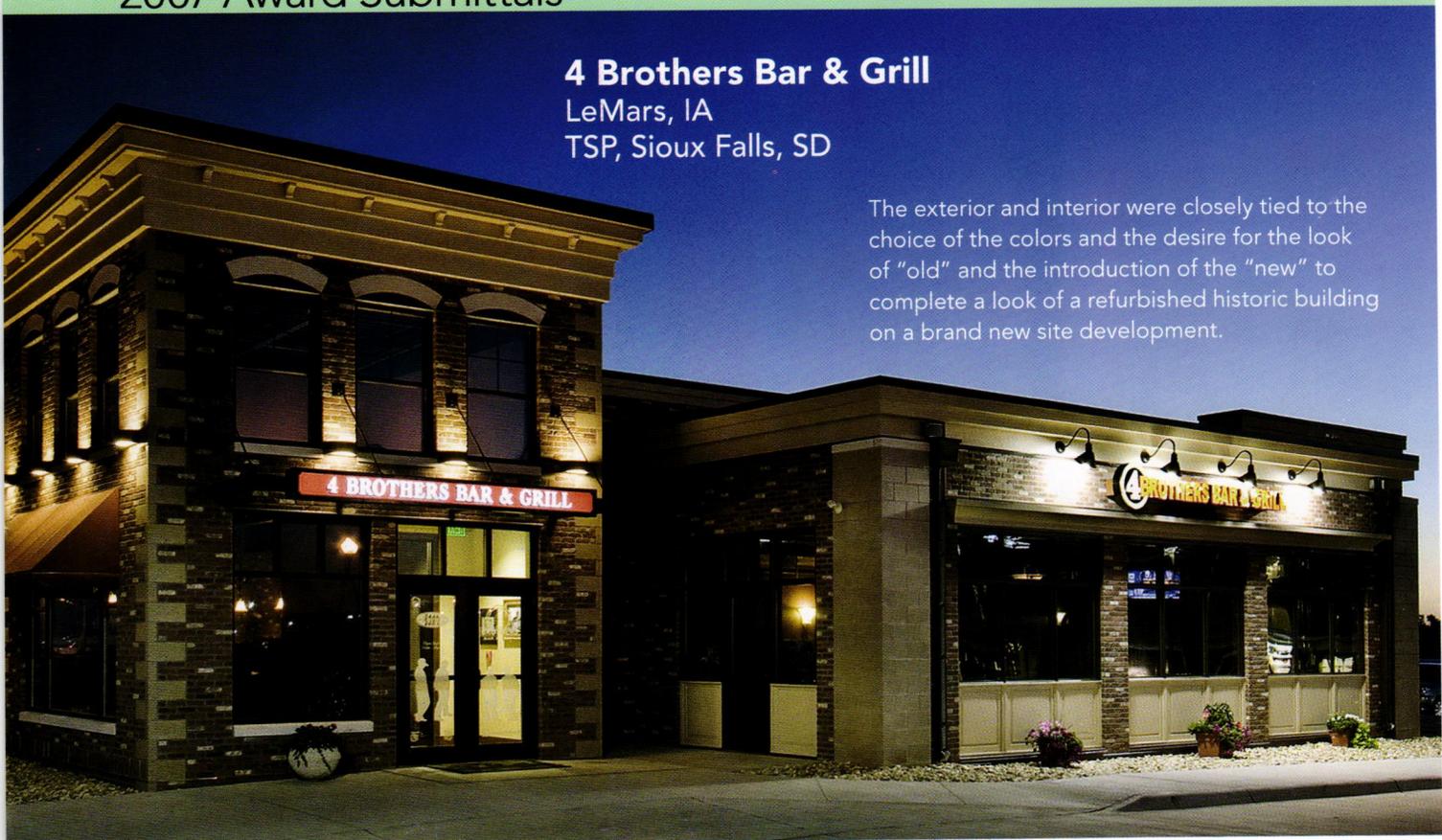
2007 Award Submittals

4 Brothers Bar & Grill

LeMars, IA

TSP, Sioux Falls, SD

The exterior and interior were closely tied to the choice of the colors and the desire for the look of "old" and the introduction of the "new" to complete a look of a refurbished historic building on a brand new site development.

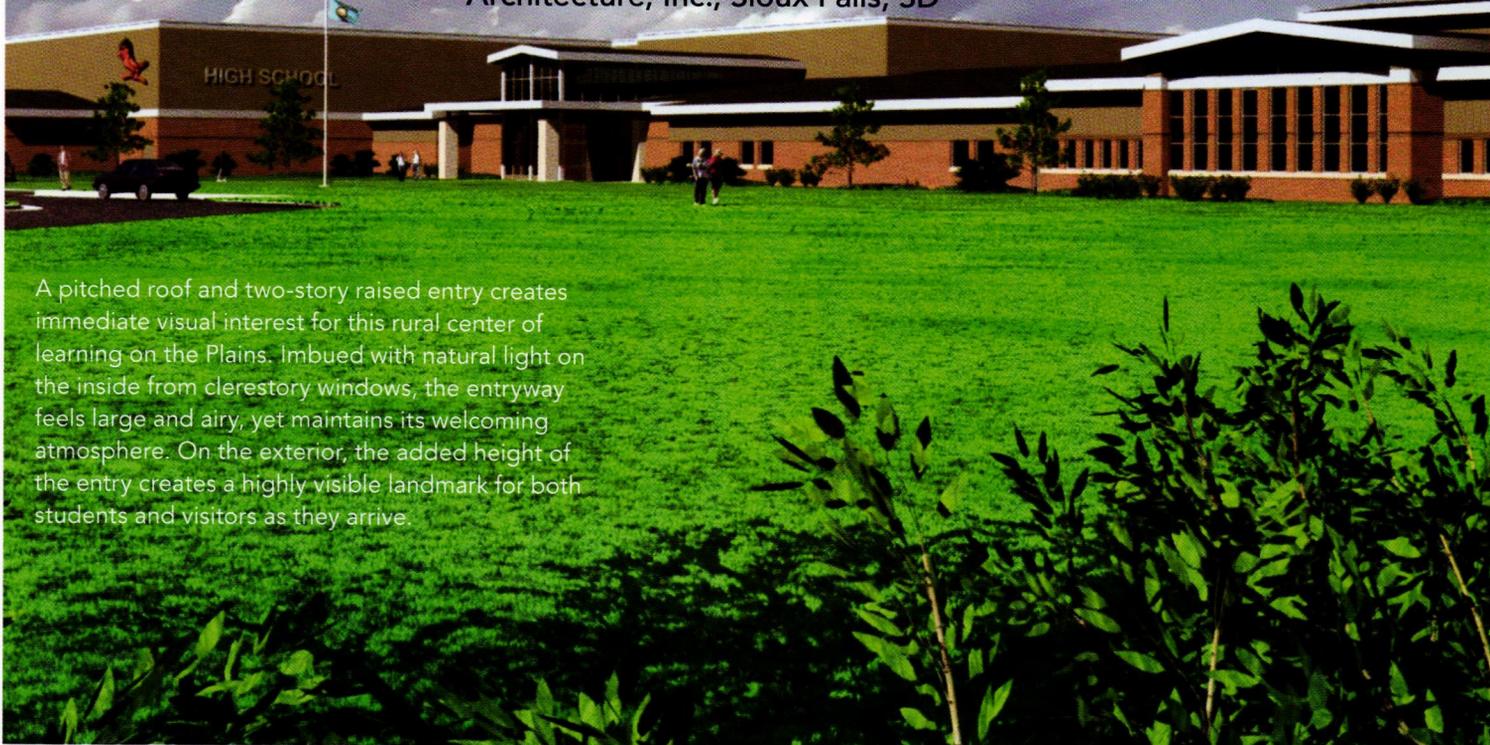


2007 Award Submittals

Lennox High School

Lennox, SD

Architecture, Inc., Sioux Falls, SD



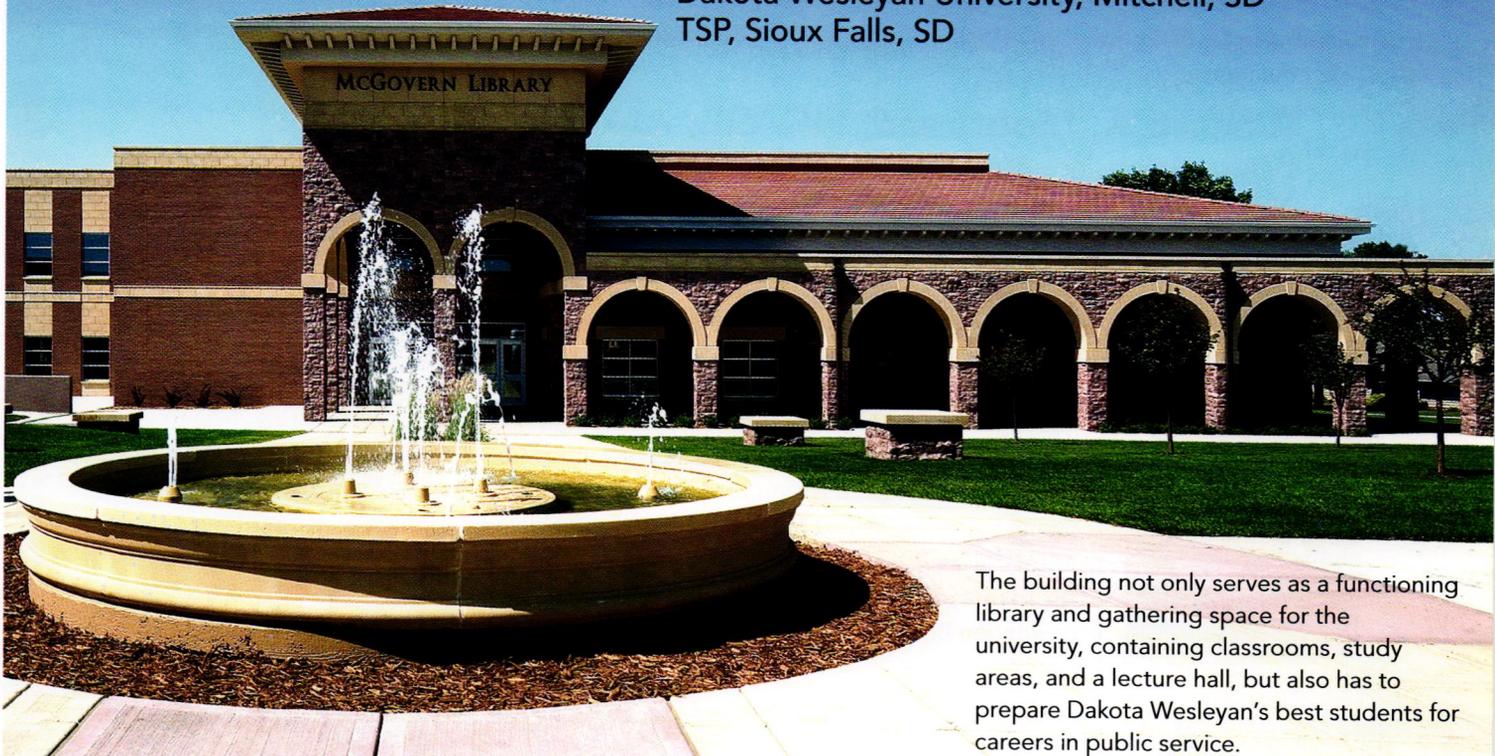
A pitched roof and two-story raised entry creates immediate visual interest for this rural center of learning on the Plains. Imbued with natural light on the inside from clerestory windows, the entryway feels large and airy, yet maintains its welcoming atmosphere. On the exterior, the added height of the entry creates a highly visible landmark for both students and visitors as they arrive.

2007 Award Submittals

McGovern Library

Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell, SD

TSP, Sioux Falls, SD



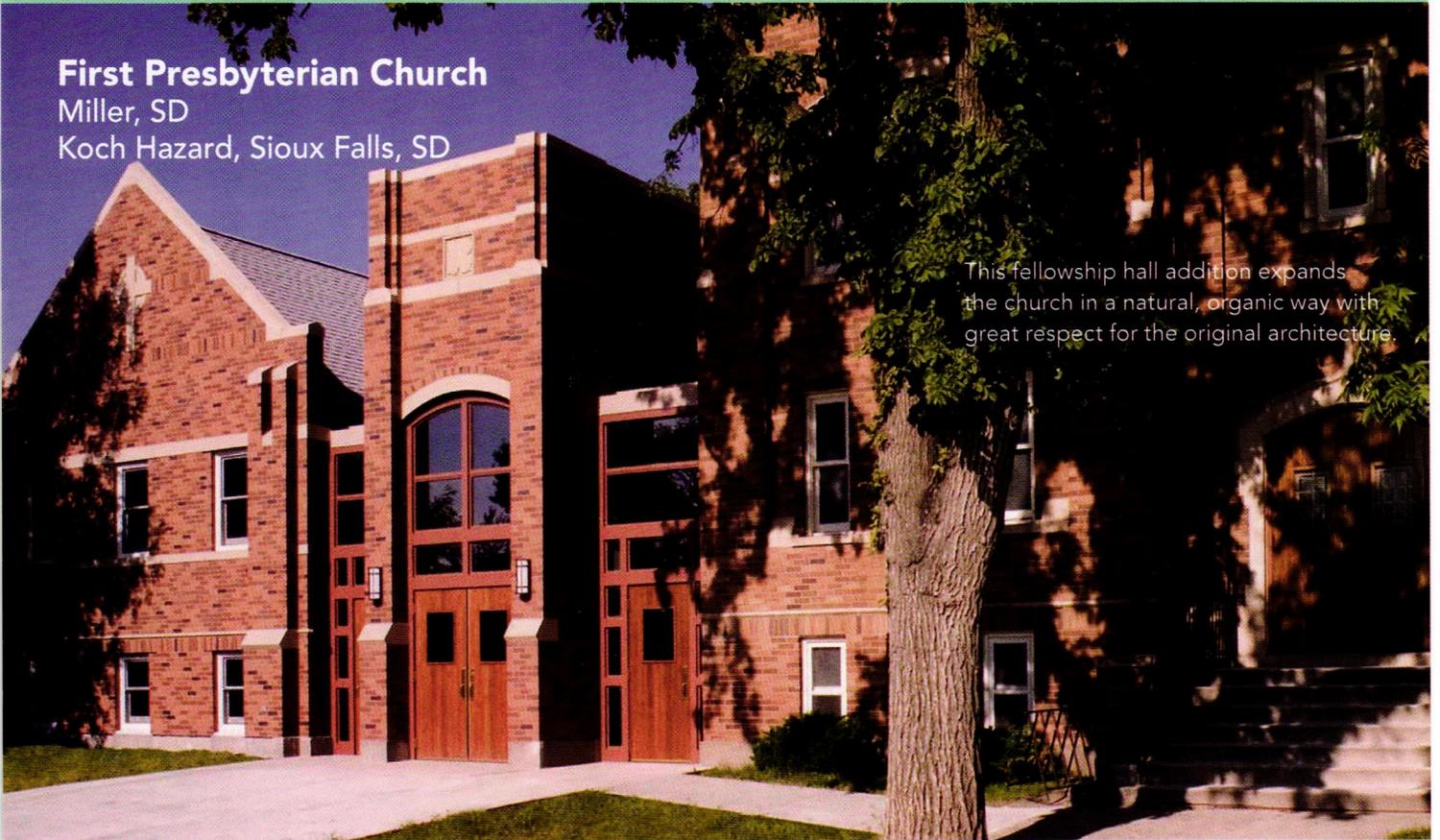
The building not only serves as a functioning library and gathering space for the university, containing classrooms, study areas, and a lecture hall, but also has to prepare Dakota Wesleyan's best students for careers in public service.

2007 Award Submittals

First Presbyterian Church

Miller, SD

Koch Hazard, Sioux Falls, SD



This fellowship hall addition expands the church in a natural, organic way with great respect for the original architecture.

Design Awards Juror: Richard A. Moorhead, NCARB, AIA

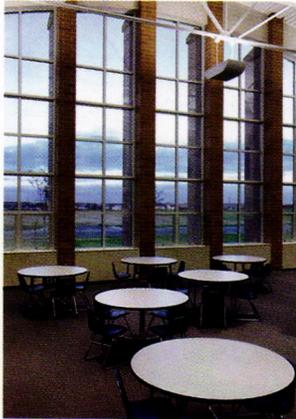
Every year, AIA South Dakota selects a non-resident juror, or team of jurors, to review the design submittals and select winners in the Merit and Honor categories. The 2007 juror, Richard A. Moorhead, also selected two Honorable Mention projects.

Richard A. Moorhead, NCARB, AIA

IMAGE Group, Inc., Architecture & Interiors
Moorhead, Minnesota



Richard Moorhead is a 1963 graduate of the North Dakota State University School of Architecture. Richard has 44 years experience in design and project management of a variety of building types, including institutional, healthcare, office, governmental and housing. His experience includes serving as Senior Designer for national architectural firms, such as Ellerbe Architects and Jon Carl Warnecke Associates, as well as serving as principal in his current firm. Richard is registered as an architect in the states of North Dakota and Minnesota and is a Certified Interior Designer in the state of Minnesota. Richard has a long history of service to the profession, including serving as chair of the North Dakota State Board of Architecture and as both director and secretary of the National Architectural Accreditation Board (NCARB).



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Energy Efficiency is Easy Money

Luckily, energy efficiency could meet half of our expected future load growth between now and 2025, at less than half the cost of new generation.

BY DUSTY JOHNSON, SD PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSIONER



Easy money.

Now that I have your attention, let's talk about energy efficiency.

Energy efficiency is not a sexy or attention-grabbing topic. It is one of critical environmental and economic importance, however. Wind power, crude oil pipelines, utility prices, and cell phone service may get more headlines, but in many ways energy efficiency is just as important as those other PUC issues.

Why is energy efficiency so important? First, there is the economic component. National demand for energy is projected to increase by more than

40 percent in the next 20 years. That increased demand will likely result in higher prices for South Dakota families and businesses. Luckily, energy efficiency could meet half of our expected future load growth between now and 2025, at less than half the cost of new generation. According to the National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency, that could save \$100 billion by 2025.

There is also an environmental component. Many people are convinced that the way we use and create energy is contributing to climate change. Many proposals that seek to address that issue are expensive and could have economy-wide adverse impacts. With an

aggressive, but cost-effective, approach toward energy efficiency, though, we could save 500 million tons of CO₂ annually. That would have the same effect as taking 90 million cars off the road.

Architects, engineers, and builders are on the front lines of this discussion. Half of the buildings in use in 2030 will be constructed sometime between today and 2030. That gives us an incredible opportunity to design and construct buildings that make good sense long term. Energy-efficient construction is really about deciding to "pay now or pay later." Of course, the decision gets easier when one realizes how much more one pays long term with cheap, inefficient construction.

You are the experts. Your clients rely on you to help them make smart design decisions. Many of you have already exercised incredible leadership in energy-efficient design and construction. Thank you for your efforts, and I hope that you will work even harder to help businesses, families, associations, and other groups make good decisions.

At the PUC, we'd like to be a resource whenever possible. A few months ago, in partnership with all of the major utilities in the state, we launched South Dakota Energy Smart. The purpose of S.D. Energy Smart is to raise awareness for energy efficiency in the state. We hope to accomplish this with an advertising campaign and a Web site (www.SDEnergySmart.com) that includes energy efficiency tips and information on what incentives utilities are providing. A number of regulated utilities have also filed dockets with the PUC, requesting they be allowed to implement more robust energy efficiency programs.

Those are relatively modest steps, but we hope to make South Dakota a leader in the commonsense application of energy efficiency, and are grateful to have your assistance. If you have any comments or questions for the PUC, feel free to contact us at 605-773-3201 or at puc@state.sd.us. ▀

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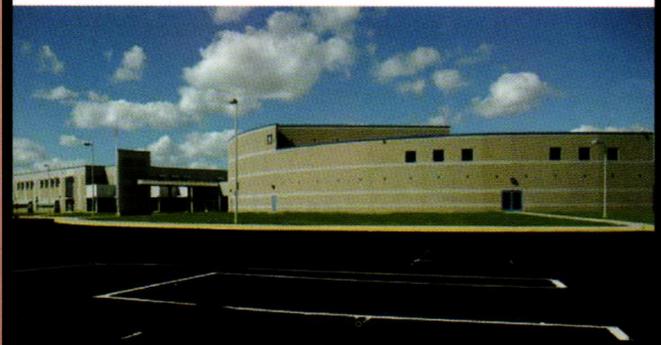


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Are Rural South Dakota Buildings Safe?

How safe is your community or the building you're in right now? That may be a question worth asking in South Dakota.

BY JAMES M. HEROUX, AIA, MILLER SELLERS HEROUX ARCHITECTS, SIOUX FALLS, SD
COLLABORATION AND GRAPHIC: SANDRA LEA DICKENSON, AIA, VERMILLION, SD

Why? Because of a loophole in the current State law 11-10-5. The language seems to have all of South Dakota covered for new construction until you examine it more closely.

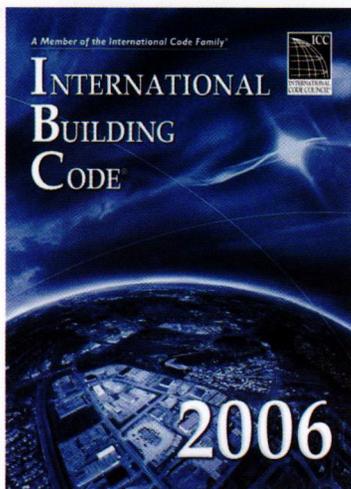
The law states that when the governing body of any local unit of government adopts any ordinance prescribing standards for new construction, it shall comply with the 2006 edition of the International Building Code. That should cover the whole state, right?

In South Dakota, every local governmental entity must individually adopt building codes that govern the safety of buildings in their communities. Most of the larger communities regularly adopt and update to the most current building codes. They also have building departments to review plans and observe construction to verify that architects and builders comply with safety standards in their communities. But if we put up a map of South Dakota and marked the areas covered by a building code, most of the map would be blank. Many smaller communities and many county governments have not updated their building codes in years. Some areas of our state don't have any adopted building codes

at all and no building inspectors. In those communities, anything goes. It is left to the knowledge and ethics of the builder as to how it gets done. How safe does that make you feel?

Building codes are an important public safeguard that date back to 1700 BC and the Code of Hammurabi. A building code provides requirements for two major hazards. Number one is fire: We need to contain a fire long enough for people to exit safely and, hopefully, allow fire fighters to extinguish it before it spreads. Number two is structure: Buildings need to be able to withstand wind, snow and ground shifts. We certainly have those in South Dakota! Codes also assure accessibility for the disabled, address minimum energy requirements and proscribe performance for a limited number of building materials.

The current building code used by the State Engineer's Office is the current Edi-

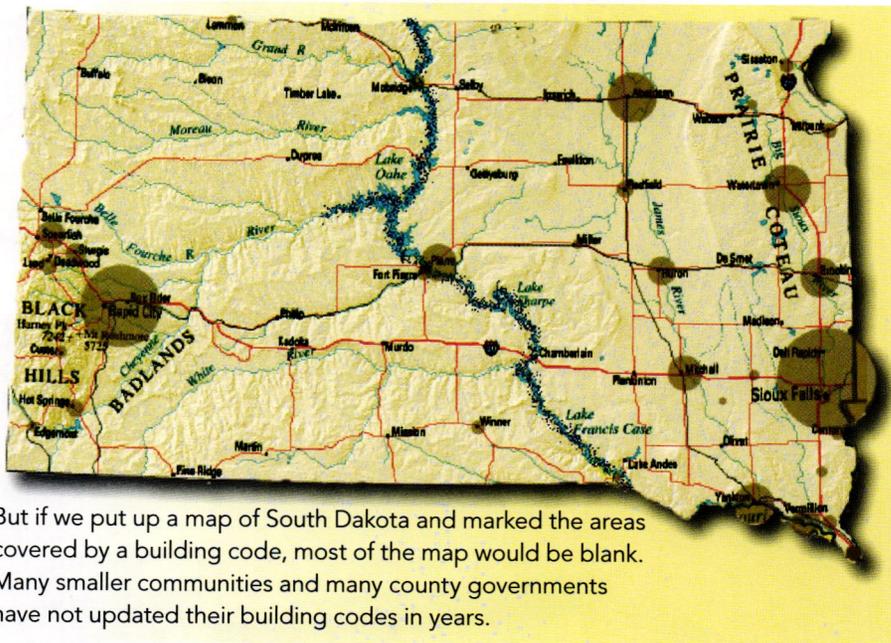


tion of the International Building Code (IBC). Ten years ago there were several codes used in the United States and Canada. Here in South Dakota we used the Uniform Building Code. There has been long process to combine the best parts of all previous codes into the IBC that is now used universally throughout the United States. Every section has been carefully scrutinized. Further, this is a living code that is updated every three years. Architects, engineers and building code officials feel this is the best instrument for public safety that the building industry has to offer.

In 2006, a committee from the AIA South Dakota approached legislators with the recommendation to modify state law 11-10-5. They proposed a change that would simply add a sentence: *"In the event the governing body of any legal unit of government does not adopt any ordinance prescribing standards for new construction, excluding one and two family dwellings, townhouses, farmsteads and accessory buildings thereto, the design standard for such construction shall be the Edition of the International Building Code listed elsewhere in this law."* It did not generate enough support that year for the change to be made.

Perhaps the legislators and citizens' groups just didn't understand what this change would mean to our state when adopted.

- It would establish a uniform fire and life safety construction standard for all citizens of the state.
- The law would not apply to private homes, farmsteads and accessory buildings – only to buildings used by the public or employees.
- If local authorities do not have the funding or resources for building plan review, permitting and inspections, the responsibility for compliance with the code would rest with the builders and designers.
- This change is supported by: AIA South Dakota, The Design Professionals Coalition, The Engineering



But if we put up a map of South Dakota and marked the areas covered by a building code, most of the map would be blank. Many smaller communities and many county governments have not updated their building codes in years.

Council, The South Dakota Fire Chiefs, The South Dakota Building Officials, Insurance Companies, The Associated General Contractors, Banks, accessibility advocates and The Municipal League.

Summary

AIA South Dakota deals with communities all across the state and knows there are many communities and counties that haven't adopted the latest safety codes. We believe the State legislators' intended law 11-10-5 to be a statewide code. Now is the time to fix the loophole in the current law. The people of South Dakota shouldn't have to wonder if the building they are in is safe. Communities shouldn't allow less safe construction because they haven't adopted a current building code. It is time for our legislators to ensure that the public is safe in all our buildings with a simple language change to the existing law.

Suggested modifications in blue Italics:

11-10-5. Compliance with building code. If the governing body of any local unit of government adopts any ordinance prescribing standards for new construction, such ordinance shall comply with the 2006 edition of the International Building Code as published

by the International Code Council, Incorporated. The governing body may amend, modify, or delete any portion of the International Building Code before enacting such an ordinance. Additional deletions, modifications, and amendments to the municipal ordinance may, from time to time, be made by the governing body and are effective upon their adoption and filing with the municipal finance officer. Additional deletions, modifications, and amendments to the county ordinance may, from time to time, be made by the governing body, and are effective upon their adoption and filing with the county auditor. *In the event the governing body of any legal unit of government does not adopt any ordinance prescribing standards for new construction, excluding one and two family dwellings, townhouses, farmsteads and accessory buildings thereto, the design standard for such construction shall be the Edition of the International Building Code listed elsewhere in this law.* The ordinance may not apply to mobile or manufactured homes as defined in chapter 32-7A which are constructed in compliance with the applicable prevailing standards of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development at the time of construction. ▀

Source: SL 1986, ch 112, § 1; SL 1993, ch 107; SL 1995, ch 81, § 2; SL 1998, ch 77, § 1; SL 2001, ch 47, § 3; SL 2004, ch 104, § 1; SL 2007, ch 72, § 1.



Parker Block, Sioux Falls, SD

Architecture and Historic Preservation

Preservation does require a readjustment of attitude that can be difficult for architects used to dealing with new construction.

BY JIM WILSON

Historic Preservation is the red-headed stepchild of intellectual disciplines. History is the study of the past, hopefully to draw lessons for the future. Architecture is concerned with the design of the built environment to better accommodate how we live.

Since its beginnings in the United States, historic preservation has been primarily concerned with the understanding and preservation of the material culture of the past, most often as represented by historic buildings and built environments. The understanding portion has been the purview of

the architectural historian, someone who is examining what was built, by who and why. The architectural historian often also produces precise and accurate descriptions of what has been built. The historic architect, on the other hand, deals with the preservation of the built environment, relying on often arcane knowledge of historic building materials, techniques and traditional building practices.

An architect stepping into the strange and wonderful world of historic preservation is faced with messy conditions, materials and owners desires that are not found in the more pristine and clear-cut world of new construction. The constraints imposed by historic preservation projects often require the architect to limit his solutions in a manner not found in new construction.

Over the past forty years there has been an ever increasing amount of information developed devoted to the appropriate treatment of historic buildings. The basic principles are outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings. These principles have been explained, illustrated and elaborated on, based on the experience of owners, architects, engineers and craftsmen.

- ❶ A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
- ❷ The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
- ❸ Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
- ❹ Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
- ❺ Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
- ❻ Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical or pictorial evidence.

- ❼ Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historical materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
- ❽ Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
- ❾ New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
- ❿ New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

These ten standards are based on the two bedrock foundations of good preservation design.

I. Do not dispose of historic building fabric. Once it is gone it is gone forever.

II. Do not do anything that can't be reversed.

A careful reading of the standards also reveals the ultimate green nature of historic preservation. Historic preservation saves the embodied energy contained in existing buildings, relies on existing infrastructure and generally uses labor and material that is less energy consumptive than new construction.

Historic preservation can also be financially beneficial to the community and owner based on consideration of all costs involved with providing space new or rehabilitated. There are also significant financial benefits attached to the appropriate rehabilitation of historic buildings.

Preservation of existing buildings is often financially prudent, generally energy conserving and makes a major contribution to the development and maintenance of communities with a good quality of life.

Preservation does require a readjustment of attitude that can be difficult for architects used to dealing with new construction. It can be more difficult than new construction due to the existence of stricter limits and constraints, but for those inclined to puzzle-solving it can be more rewarding. Each project has unique problems that often require creative and unique solutions. ▀

Our Challenge

This is our challenge—to resurrect design in architecture in our state.

When I moved to the city of Sioux Falls over four years ago, my first reaction was that the city was ugly with its boxy, warehouse architecture. However, I also saw the charm of its downtown, the beauty of the falls, and the friendliness of the people, not to mention, the variety of its social offerings and opportunities, the shopping options, the peacefulness of Sertoma park and the surprising cultural diversity. I've come to love the city of Sioux Falls and see the potential that the city and, in retrospect, the state has in terms of architecture design offerings.

Why does South Dakota remain a state that doesn't celebrate architectural design and beautiful buildings as much as neighboring states? Some thoughts on this non-state of the arts are discussed below.

Architecture School and Intern Development Program (IDP) in the State of South Dakota

A state architecture program would bring in some passion, excitement, and youthfulness to the perception of design in our state. It would potentially re-awaken and rejuvenate the architecture and design community. It is important to note that almost every state in the union has a school of architecture, either private or public.

In relation to the lack of an accredited architecture program in the state,

IDP candidates hence come to the state to work typically due to familial ties and/or immediate proximity to adjacent states. What does the state have to offer to young budding architects? High design, fame, high-paying jobs? Not necessarily. What the state could offer, of more importance, is an IDP process that is encouraged. This could be accomplished, first of all, by offering the concurrent IDP and ARE (Architecture Record Examination) option to interns.

Introverted attitude of South Dakotans

South Dakotans are what you could call introverted. The population of the state is still less than one million. It is a large state with a small population. Most of the communities are small, less than 5,000 in number, therefore spreading out the population of architects, which number less than 70, across the state. The small population and the still prevalent farming culture in the region make architecture and the design of buildings appear to be conveyed as less important and not practical. The public—our potential clients—does not appear willing to spend valuable dollars to get valuable buildings. Could this attitude be just because of a lack of awareness? Maybe. But in reality, state residents—our clients—are going out of state to seek “high design.” Currently, we seem apathetic and don't challenge the client to go beyond the four walls of practicality. Have we created an image that we aren't



Some of the ways we have conveyed our love for our communities and our passion for design is shown in some of the things we have been involved in as the Architecture Forum of Sioux Falls.

capable of “high design” because we cater to clients’ practicalities? How can we move beyond this introversion and spread a new or resurrected awareness of design and its benefit to our communities? One way might be to forcefully address the current condition where the state doesn’t require people to hire architects for certain building types or sizes. If this exemption was changed, I’d like to think that we could have more of an impact on the quality of the buildings in our state.

Our challenge

This is our challenge—to resurrect design in architecture in our state.

How can we, the young architects, contribute?

Some of the ways we have conveyed our love for our communities and our passion for design is shown in some of the things we have been involved in as the Architecture Forum of Sioux Falls.

In 2005, through a design charrette, we produced a few simple house designs and, thereby, assisted the Neighborhood Revitalization Program here in Sioux Falls.

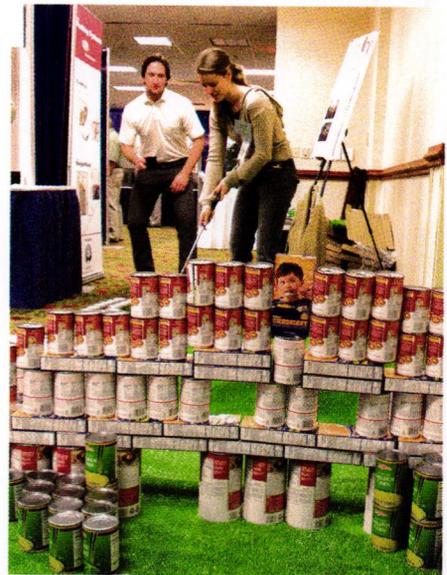
In October of 2006 and 2007, during the state AIA convention, we brought the SDAIA together to participate in building structural/graphic representations of Mitchell’s Corn Palace and a mini-golf course out of cans. These design events brought us together, gave us the challenge of building something out of cans, and handed us the opportunity to donate the cans to charity.

Other involvements have been community tours, such as the Falls Park tour and the Sculpture Walk, through which we have come to share and appreciate more the city we live in.

The above items are just a few ways in which the young architects in our state have been involved and show their passion for the profession. Hopefully, we will continue to look out for opportunities to enhance and spread design awareness in our communities. ▀



Elizabeth, a native of Nigeria, is a graduate of the University of Minnesota School of Architecture and an architectural intern with TSP in Sioux Falls. Elizabeth serves as the “Young Architects” representative on the AIA SD Board of Directors and the Publications Committee.



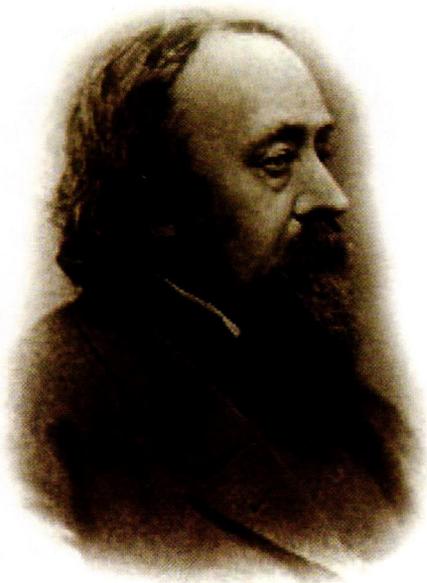


AIA

150

Celebrating the Past, Designing the Future

On February 23, 1857, 13 architects met in Richard Upjohn's office to form what would become The American Institute of Architects.



The AIA150 was established to celebrate the American Institute of Architects' (AIA) sesquicentennial anniversary of the founding of the Institute. The observation of this anniversary not only includes the celebration of the date that Richard Upjohn and 12 other New York City architects joined together to form the organization that would later grow to become the AIA, it also celebrates the community service legacy of the AIA with a program to benefit and share with communities across the nation.

The history of the AIA began with Richard Upjohn, a well respected architect, in mid-nineteenth century New York City. Upjohn was concerned over the disconnected and unorganized efforts of architects to advance their profession. On February 23, 1857, he invited some of his fellow New York City architects to meet at his office and discuss the forming of a professional group. Twelve architects responded to his invitation and, together, they sought to create an organization that "would promote the scientific and practical perfection of its members," and "elevate the standing of the profession."

At the time Upjohn and his group met, there was no architectural licensure, nor were there accredited schools of architecture. Anyone who wished to call themselves an architect could do so. In many instances, master carpenters or master masons offered architectural services. "Richard Upjohn had long recognized the unsatisfactory state of his profession and the need for an active organization to foster fellowship among architects, to discuss their problems, and to clarify the various relations of the architect and the community." (From Richard Upjohn, *Architect and Churchman*, by E.M. Upjohn, 1939).



The Octagon House, the home of the American Institute of Architects in Washington DC

After their initial meeting, the founding members invited other architects to join the organization. The group's second meeting was held on March 10, 1857, where they drafted a constitution and bylaws. At that time, the name, American Institute of Architects, was suggested. By April 13, 1857, Richard Upjohn had filed a certificate with New York City Hall for incorporation and the professional organization was born. In 1867, the Institute held its first convention in New York City and had a total of 32 members.

Word of the east coast architects' efforts spread and groups of architects in other parts of the country began forming their own organizations. By 1889, these rival architectural organizations had begun discussions to consolidate their efforts and goals. During this time, the name, American Institute of Architects (AIA), was adopted by the developing national organization. This new, cohesive organization had two main, long term goals; one, to push states to establish criteria

for licensure and standards of care, and two, for colleges to offer rigorous studies in the discipline of architecture. By 2006, the AIA's membership had grown to over 75,000 members, and the profession is now served by 113 accredited schools of architecture.

In preparation for the AIA's April 13, 2007 Sesquicentennial Celebration of the establishment of the organization, a Blue Ribbon Panel was formed in 2005 to oversee the timeline and activities leading up to the anniversary date and beyond. This task group formulated a design for "The Blueprint for America." They established the AIA150 website and issued the call for component champions. Letters were sent to all AIA organization components and 135 accepted the challenge. The invitation recommended that each component nominate and send a representative to the AIA150 Champions Training Conference in Washington, DC. At that conference each champion received a handbook and training

materials for implementing the ideas behind the master plan that was the Blueprint for America. Each component was then asked to devise a community service program based on the AIA's Ten Principles of Livable Communities as a way to promote sustainable design and the profession in their communities.

A grant application form was distributed at the AIA's Grassroots 2006 Conference in February, 2006 and was to be submitted online to a review committee. Applications were open for consideration as early as April 1, 2006. Funds to implement each component's program were then distributed, as grant applications were received throughout the early part of 2007.

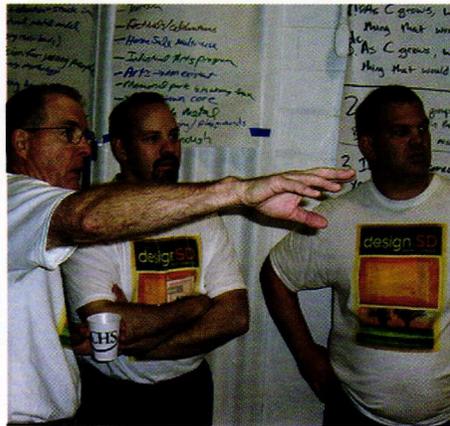
The results of all the efforts of the AIA's organization components can be viewed on the AIA150 web site, www.AIA150.org. The efforts are as varied as each component, and you can view many of them on a layer inside Google Earth under "Gallery." You can see the efforts from different AIA Chapters; such as AIA New York (with over 4000 members) and AIA South Dakota (with barely 70 members spread out over 77,000 square miles). To view all of the listed component's initiatives, champions and ways to become involved in your community, please visit the web site http://www.aia150.org/bl150_approved_list.php. From this list, the AIA hopes to help its members generate ideas to become more involved in their communities and show that architects have much more to offer than just designing buildings. ▀



Alan L. Wieskamp, AIA is the AIA150 champion for AIA South Dakota. He is a practicing architect from Sioux Falls and enjoys woodworking and "testing" his design ideas on his house in a never-ending construction/remodeling project. He can be contacted at wieskampal@teamtsp.com for further information on AIA150 and South Dakota's AIA150 design initiative.

design:SD

Project Corsica



It all started with a casual lunch in May of 2006. I met Ward Whitwam, the Executive Director of the South Dakota Chapter of the AIA for the buffet at Minerva's in downtown Sioux Falls. He and I became friends while working together on the Downtown Design Committee when I was with Main Street Sioux Falls, and we have tried to stay in touch. That day, I shared with Ward my (crazy) idea to start holding design charrettes in small towns around the state. I had been working on a project called the South Dakota Rural Housing Collaborative, and was trying to figure out a way to build awareness and momentum for the lasting importance of great, living design in our rural communities and neighborhoods—places where that kind of design had become an afterthought, if anything. Ward told me to look into the Minnesota Design Team (a group of volunteers who'd been doing this for almost 20 years across the border), and wanted me to meet Alan Wieskamp, AIA South Dakota's chair for the upcoming AIA150 celebration.

A few weeks later, Ward hosted another lunch meeting with Jim Beddow of the Rural Learning Center (who I was

about to go to work for), Alan, and me. By the end of August, Alan and I had scratched together a grant application to AIA150 to create a new pilot community design program for our state's small towns. We dubbed it the "South Dakota Community Design Initiative" (SDCDI), and proposed to form a volunteer team of design and community development professionals to lead an intense, condensed workshop in one rural town to gather and connect many visions for designing a better future. It would be an opportunity to showcase the talents and generosity of South Dakota's design professionals, and help small towns around the state with conceptual illustrations and simple renderings of local hopes, dreams and possibilities.

Design:SD is Born

By November we received the great news from AIA150 that our project had been selected for \$10,000 in grant funding. Three organizations partnered to bring this new project alive: AIA South Dakota, The Rural Learning Center in Howard, and Planning and Development District III in Yankton. We formed a Planning Team and began meeting every few weeks to create and launch a new way to help South

Dakota's rural communities create a better future by design. Our goals were to host meaningful conversations about the future, to help communities harvest and connect the many ideas and visions they hold, and to apply design and community development talent and expertise to those ideas in a way that the community would not be able to accomplish without our help.

We didn't have to redesign the wheel. We leaned heavily on advice and encouragement from our new friends with the Minnesota Design Team (MDT). Three of the Planning Team members became MDT members and have MDT community visits under their belts. We also found help in creating an identity for the new venture. Bobbi Gaukel with One8y Creative in Sioux Falls got involved, and soon we had a new name, tag line and logo for our little project. We renamed it "design:South Dakota—Seeing Rural Communities Better."

Design:SD became a three step process of mixing local history, culture and knowledge with expertise and experience from outside architects, engineers, designers and community development practitioners. The three steps are 1) Discovery and Charrette Prep (the hard work on the front end), 2) a three-day Charrette (an intense, interactive visioning and design session in the community hosted by the design:SD team), and 3) Implementation (after the team leaves town). All design:SD team members would be volunteers from design and community development professions.

Project Corsica

We next set out to select our first pilot. For a number of great reasons, Corsica became that first ever design:SD community. The Douglas County town of about 800 residents was chosen as a trial run to help the group learn how to continue the event in other communities in the future.

The high school seniors in Corsica got involved by conducting local research and surveys leading up to the

charrette, and being part of the prep team. It became a great youth engagement project, where the kids got a chance to be involved with planning the charrette and learning from design professionals—we even took them on a bus tour/workshop to TSP and a construction site in Sioux Falls and the PDDIII offices in Yankton. The local Commercial Club became a key partner in the process too, serving as the local planning and prep team.

We began to engage people in Corsica publicly a couple of months before the charrette. We had a booth at the big Pancake Appreciation Days sponsored by the Commercial Club in March, and hosted a “Dessert and Design” event on an April evening (including pies and ice cream!). We launched two blogs (designsd.org for the general public, and a locally-targeted corsicablog.com) and partnered with the Corsica Globe to run articles in the local paper. We also held our last two planning team meetings on-site in Corsica and invited locals to join us.

The Charrette

After more than 9 months of planning and prodding, the “Project Corsica” charrette took place in May, 2007. We ended up with a team of eleven designers and community developers who spent three-plus intense days working with the people in the Corsica region to gather and illustrate local ideas and dreams. These volunteers, from places like Sioux Falls, Yankton, Mitchell, Vermillion and Howard, care about rural places and the future of our state’s small communities. The team worked long and hard together, listening to and interacting frequently with area residents. We stayed with local host families, ate meals with different groups, listened to many presentations, took part in topical round table discussions and saw the community and region by bus and foot. We also hosted a community potluck and two other public feedback loops (and visited with some thirsty community members at The Duck Inn after each day’s events were finished)—all in less than three days.

The charrette was organized into three “studios,” with a welcome reception on Wednesday evening. Thursday was Learning Studio, a time for team members to dive into a deeper understanding and appreciation for Corsica by interacting with local people and places. Friday was Design Studio, where we basically locked the team in the Corsica Legion Hall working on the ideas, concept boards and presentation. Finally on Saturday morning, was Presentation Studio—a 90 minute live presentation by all the team members on different ideas, concepts and the boards. We then took part in a live radio broadcast from the Corsica Travel Plaza, telling the region about the past three days.

The original design:SD Team was Alan Wieskamp, Eric Ambrosion, Jim Beddow, Lindsey Karlson, Tom Reasoner, Sandy Dickenson, Scott Anderson, Terry Aaker, Mike Knutson, John Deppe and me—along with a whole bunch of volunteers from the Corsica community. We worked to build and illustrate local ideas, and make changes along the way based on ongoing local input and feedback.

In addition to the AIA150 funding, the pilot in Corsica was funded by a research grant from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (through the SD Rural Housing Collaborative), along with in-kind support from AIA South Dakota, Planning and Development District III, The Rural Learning Center, Corsica Commercial Club, Corsica Public School and many volunteer professionals.

Impact

The project has changed both the Corsica community and the design:SD team members. Many team members enjoyed an experience that challenged their assumptions about small towns, and gained a new appreciation for the energy, assets and ideas that can exist there. As promised, we helped celebrate 150 years of the American Institute of Architects, but we also built new bonds and unique learning experiences for the team and local stakeholders.

Corsica community members now have 13 ideas, illustrated on 2’ x 3’ boards, to work from. They also have a video of the final presentation of those boards, with insights and commentary from team members. Community members have begun organizing around various projects as a result of the charrette. Perhaps the largest impact can be seen in the way community members are now beginning to tackle the process of building a better future by design. More people are involved in decision making, more input is gathered, and leaders are beginning to recognize how all the efforts and initiatives in the community are connected to each other and the future success of the community.

Moving Forward

The team plans to continue with more charrettes and we just completed our second design:SD charrette working with the community of Sisseton during the first week of April 2008. Design:SD is made possible by support and resources from sponsors and the communities it will serve to help cover expenses and to provide time and talent along with in-kind use of facilities. ▶

If you would like to become a design:SD community or part of the design:SD team as a volunteer, sponsor, or in any way, please contact Alan or me.

Joe Bartmann, The Rural Learning Center, 605.772.5139, joe.bartmann@rlcenter.net

Alan Wieskamp, TSP, 605.336.1160, WieskampAL@teamtsp.com



Joe Bartmann is the Associate Director at The Rural Learning Center in Howard, SD, and a founding member of design:South Dakota. Joe is the former Executive Director of both Main Street Sioux Falls, Inc. and the Greater McCook County Development Alliance. He lives in the small rural community of Montrose with his wife, Jaimie, and three daughters, ages 6, 4 and 2. In addition to leading change in the northern plains, some of Joe’s favorite things to do are reading, hiking and gardening. joe.bartmann@rlcenter.net

Legacy



Guy VanNice, CCC Foreman – courtesy of Peggy Sanders

Next time you're West River, or just heading for the hills, enjoy the spectacular scenery and revel in the history of the west, wild or wooly; but also be on the lookout for some unique and well crafted constructions nestled in the hills and valleys.

These vintage artifacts are some 75 years old and mark a special time in our history and helped make the Black Hills experience special. They are the work of the CCC, the Civilian Conservation Corps. Using native building materials and mostly manual labor, the men of the CCC left an inventory, practical yet lyrical, of structures ranging from bridges to cabins that meld with the magic of the Black Hills themselves.

In March of 1933, newly inaugurated President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed the legislation to establish the Civilian Conservation Corps. It was the Great Depression and this popular New Deal program was created to help solve the nation's high unemployment rate and also help improve the country's natural resources. Young men between the ages of 17 and 28 signed on with the Corps and went to work all over the country, while helping support their families. The work of the CCC in and around the Black Hills is a living reminder of these times and the great public works that were achieved.



Guy VanNice, CCC Foreman – courtesy of Peggy Sanders

Our featured legacy is the park shelter in the Grizzly Creek Campground off highway 16A along the Iron Mountain Road in the Black Hills National Forest just a few miles south of Keystone as the crow flies. This megalithic, heavy timber construction looks like it just walked out of a Grimm's fairy tale or, perhaps, a stage set from the Lord of the Rings. A solid, hand hewn stone and lumber creation that rises out of the ground as if by magic. Organic, 'green' and sustainable design and construction. And a nice place for a picnic too.

The nearby latrine, a matching creation of the CCC, is also worth a visit.

While only in existence for nine years, the CCC left a legacy of built works in South Dakota, many of which survive. As with all legacies, these structures need care and attention. Some have already been lost to the ravages of time and progress, but many remain to be enjoyed by us and, hopefully, future generations of visitors to the Blackhills.



Photo Courtesy of Black Hills National Forest Service

Special Note: Scheduled for completion in the spring of 2008, the 75th anniversary of the founding of the CCC, the new South Dakota CCC Museum will open in Hill City, S.D. More information can be found at:

- www.civilianconservationcorps.blogspot.com
- www.ccclegacy.org

For more history and photographs of the men and work of the CCC in the Black Hills read *The Civilian Conservation Corps In and Around the Black Hills and Wind Cave National Park—The First 100 Years*, both by Peggy Sanders. ▀

We shape our buildings:
thereafter they shape us.

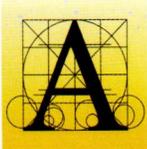
— Winston Churchill



Firm Profiles

ARCHITECTURE INCORPORATED

Architecture



Incorporated

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Sioux Falls, SD 57104
605.339.1711
Fax 605.339.2331
mail@architectureinc.com
www.architectureinc.com
Established: 1976

Principals

Alan Richard Dempster, AIA,
LEED® AP - President
Mark Aspaas, AIA - Vice
President

Steven Jastram, AIA - Corporate
Secretary
Elizabeth Squyer, AIA - Principal
Architect
Patti Monson, Assoc. AIA,
LEED® AP - Principal Project
Coordinator
Sarah Aldinger, AIA - Principal
Architect
Mitchell Aldinger, AIA -
Principal Architect
Lisa VandeVoort, LEED® AP
- Principal Business Manager

Firm Personnel by Discipline

Licensed Architects	7
Registered Interior Designers	2
Other Architectural	8
Other Interior Design	1
Contract Administration	1
Marketing	2
Administrative	4

Firm Description/Philosophy

Founded in 1976, Architecture Incorporated in Sioux Falls, South Dakota has firmly established its reputation as a regional leader in innovative and award-winning design. As a well-diversified design firm

our awards are as varied as our portfolio. Indeed, we are proud to be architects of distinction earning national recognition and designing for international clients. However, our pride is deepened by the fact that many of our awards represent the priority we place on listening. We listen to our clients. We listen to each other.

Recent Projects

Sanford Health Bone & Breast Health Institute, Sioux Falls, SD; Dawley Farm Village, Sioux Falls, SD; Harrisburg High School, Harrisburg, SD; SDSU Student Union Expansion, Brookings, SD; Minnehaha County Courthouse, Sioux Falls, SD; Robert Bennis Elementary School, Brandon, SD

BAFFUTO ARCHITECTURA

1025 Duffer Drive
Rapid City, South Dakota
605.341.2845
Fax 605-341-7501
bbaffuto@aol.com
Established: 1998

Principals

Thomas Baffuto, AIA Principal
& Owner

Firm Personnel by Discipline

Licensed Architects	1
Other Architectural	0
Administrative	0

Firm Description/Philosophy

A design oriented architectural firm established by the desire to offer meaningful design experience through the "art" and "technology" of architecture. Baffuto Architectura seeks to work with enthusiastic clients interested in creating a new vision for their special projects. baffuto is known for his creative design work that integrates client needs in programming and planning, into building solutions that are alive with architectural

detail and functional expression.

Recent Projects

Rapid City Parks & Recreation Dept. Office and Maintenance Building, Rapid City, SD; Rapid City Christian School, Rapid City, SD; Jenny' Floral (Retail) Project, Custer, SD; Hickok's Historic Hotel, Deadwood SD; Rapid City Fire Department, Fire Stations #3 & #6, Rapid City, SD; Mumm Residence (High-End Custom Home), Custer, SD

BALDRIDGE & NELSON ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS, INC.



4120 South Minnesota Avenue,
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Sioux Falls, SD 57105
605.334.7179; 605-334-2841
jeff.nelson@baldrige-nelson.com
Established: 1982

Additional Location

Amherst, VA

Firm Personnel by Discipline

Licensed Architects	2
Licensed Engineers	1
Architectural Interns	1
Cadd Technicians	2
Administrative	3

Firm Description/Philosophy

Baldrige & Nelson Architects and Engineers, Inc. believes that quality design comes from a total commitment to each individual project. Every client has unique and important needs. Our team of professionals ensures that these needs are met through programming, design and communication. Our goal in working toward the successful completion of each project is exemplified in our design philosophy. It simply states: "Quality architecture is never an

accident. It is the result of good design, sincere effort, intelligent direction and skillful execution."

Recent Projects

Becker-Hansen, Building State of South Dakota, Pierre, SD; MacKay Building Renovation, State of South Dakota, Pierre, SD; Base Civil Engineering Complex, South Dakota Air National Guard, Sioux Falls, SD; The Shamrock Hospitality and Office Complex, Brookings, SD; Snow Removal Equipment Building, Sioux Falls, SD; Consolidated Support Training Facility, South Dakota Army National Guard, Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, SD

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605.692.6342
Fax 605.692.5714

contact@bannerassociates.com
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Established: 1947

Additional Locations

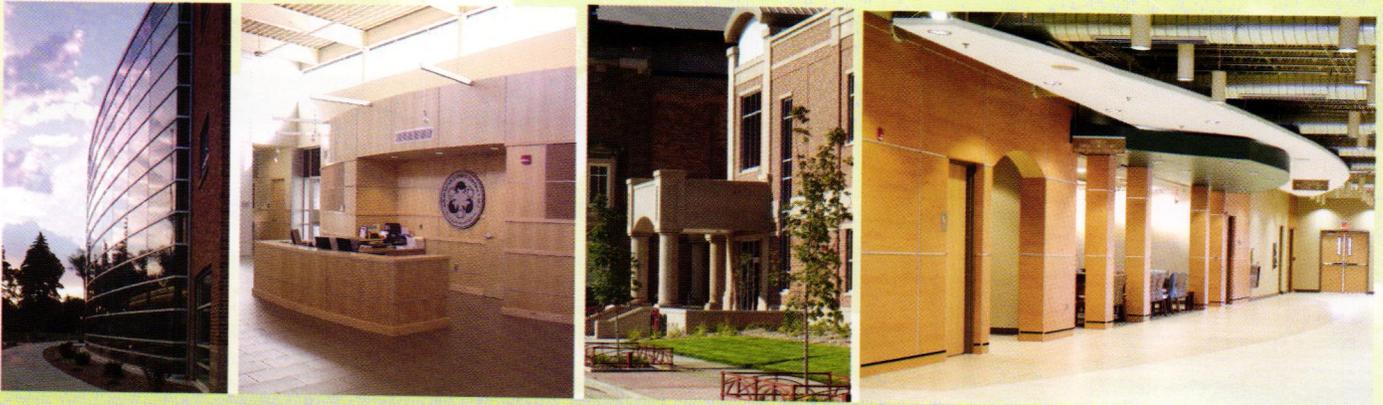
Sioux Falls, SD; Rapid City, SD;
Pipestone, MN; St. Peter, MN

Principals

Dennis Micko, PE – President
Daryl Englund, PE – Senior Vice
President & Treasurer
Richard Salonen, PE – Senior
Vice President
Timothy Connor, PE – Senior
Vice President & Corp. Secretary
David Oden, PE – Senior Vice
President

Firm Personnel by Discipline

Administrative	8
Architect	6
CADD Technician	8
Civil Engineer	12
Construction Inspector	2
Hydraulic Engineer	2
Interior Designer	3



Land Surveyor 5
 Sanitary Engineer 2
 Structural Engineer 6
 Water Resource Engineer 12
 GIS Specialist 1

Licensed Architect

Robert Rysavy, AIA
 Timothy Fonder, AIA
 Beth Tellekson, AIA/PE
 Les Rowland, RA

Architect Associates

Dave Lorang
Interior Designers
 Cindy Herding, CID
 Jacqueline Schuring, CID
 Mary Jefferis, CID

Firm Description/Philosophy

Banner Associates is a multidiscipline engineering and architectural consulting firm dedicated to developing innovative solutions to our client's specific needs. Providing client centered solutions based on our core values of quality, integrity, knowledge, creativity and practicality. Banner has provided engineering and architectural services for literally thousands of projects, from small, local efforts to complex multidiscipline projects. To best serve our clients, banner offers a responsive and tailored approach to each project we undertake. Offering the personalized service that a small firm provides, along with the proficient and knowledgeable staff and resources that a large firm offers, Banner will tailor a team of qualified and experienced professionals to provide the level of expertise and service that is precisely right for your project.

Recent Projects

George S. Mickelson Criminal Justice Center, Pierre, SD; Tourist Center, Milbank, SD; Hillcrest Aquatic Center, Brookings, SD; Boys & Girls Club, Brookings, SD; First Lutheran Church addition, Brookings, SD; High School Gymnasium/Music Addition, Brookings, SD

FENNELL DESIGN, INC.



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 Fax 605.716.0521
 gene@fendesinc.com
Established: 2006

Principals

Gene Fennell, Architect, AIA;
 President

Firm Personnel by Discipline

Licensed Architects 1
 Other Architectural 1
 Interior (NCIDQ) 1
 Administrative 1

Firm Description/Philosophy

Enter into mutually beneficial planning & design relationships that guide the client, builder & community to innovative environment solutions, promoting prideful expression of profession and lifestyle.

Recent Projects

Prairie Berry Winery Expansions #1 & #2; Hill City, SD; ProHealth Properties, LLC (Professional Office; Custer, SD; Custer State Park - Facility Upgrades (W/ARC International); CSP, SD; Custer Ambulance Service, Custer, SD; Apple Springs (Various components); Boulder Canyon, SD - Golf Lodge - Fitness Center & Water Park - Vacation Suites - Cart & Car Parking - Service Kiosks; Highmark Federal Credit Union; Rapid City, SD

FINE LINE ARCHITECTURE INC.



230 S. Yale Street
 Vermillion SD 57069
 605.624.6670
 Fax 605.624.6670
 finelinearch@gmail.com
Established: 2001

Principals

Sandra Lea Dickenson, AIA
Firm Personnel by Discipline
 Licensed Architects 1

Firm Description/Philosophy

Fine Line Architecture provides services in Southeast South Dakota for small building projects, both commercial and residential. We recognize that small projects are often more design intensive than larger projects and are positioned to provide the special attention that small projects require.

Recent Projects

SESDAC Inc. Office Renovation, Vermillion, SD; Center for Children and Families, Vermillion, SD; Coker Residence, Vermillion, SD; Boomer Homes for Easy Living, Vermillion, SD



FOURFRONT DESIGN, INC.



517 Seventh Street
 Rapid City, SD 57701
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 kanderson@4front.biz
Established: 2006

Principals

Bryan Vulcan, PE, President
 R. Fred Thurston, AIA, NCARB,
 Vice President
 Robert Rothermel, PE,
 Secretary/Treasurer

Firm Personnel by Discipline

Licensed Architects 5
 Licensed Engineers 10
 Licensed Land Surveyors 4

Firm Description/Philosophy

The name FourFront Design, Inc. reflects both services offered and core values of our firm. Our four major services include architecture, engineering, surveying, and geographic information systems. These services are backed by our promise to serve Clients with leading edge services in professional practice within our market territories. FourFront Design, Inc. began professional design practice as Brady Engineering in Spearfish, South Dakota in the 1950s and has been a stalwart professional design firm in the region since. In 2006, Alliance of Architects and Engineers and Thurston Design Group, LLP combined to form enVision Design, Inc., that is now FourFront Design, Inc. Today with 40+ professionals, FourFront Design, Inc. proudly serves South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, Colorado and Minnesota.

Recent Projects

Rushmore Plaza Civic Center Expansion, Rapid City, SD; Ketel Thorstenson Office Addition, Rapid City, SD; Dahl Fine Arts Center Expansion/Remodel, Rapid City, SD; Gillette Health Sciences Facility, Gillette, WY, South Dakota Housing Development Authority New Office Building, Pierre, SD; Westhills Village Assisted Living Facilities, Rapid City, SD

INNOVATIVE DESIGN & MANAGEMENT SERVICES, LLC

id

3800 West Technology Circle, Suite 202
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605.335.1011; 605-335-5875
innovative@innovativedesign-sf.com

Established: 2004

Principals

Lanny J. Auringer, AIA, President

Firm Personnel by Discipline
Licensed Architect 1
Other Architectural 3

Firm Description/Philosophy

Innovative Design was established in response to the demand by contractors, developers and owners searching for an architectural firm that would provide a high level of service, quality and efficiency. Services provided are completed in a manner consistent with client needs and desires and are completed in a very "no nonsense" way. This approach results in successful solutions and highly satisfied clients.

Recent Projects

DLC Campus Sioux Falls, SD; JDS Industries Sioux Falls, SD; Emporium on 41st Street, Sioux Falls, SD; Howlin Vision Clinic, Sioux Falls, SD; ADC-MFGC Aberdeen, SD

KOCH HAZARD ARCHITECTS



K O C H • H A Z A R D
A R C H I T E C T S

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605.336.3718

www.kochhazard.com

Established: 1961

Principals

Jeff Hazard, AIA - Senior Principal

Chris Schiltz, AIA - Senior Principal

Stacey McMahan, AIA LEED

AP - Principal

Kyle Raph, Assoc AIA -

Associate Principal

Tony Taylor - Associate Principal

Firm Personnel by Discipline
Architect 3

Project Manager/Designer 9

Technical/Graphics 9

Interior Design 2

Marketing 1

Administrative 1

Firm Description/Philosophy

Our client's needs, goals and dreams shape our work. Full engagement, extraordinary responsiveness and intense commttment drive our service. You move us to build better communities through thoughtful, innovative and sustainable design.

Koch Hazard Architects provides architecture, planning and interiors services in South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska.

Firm expertise includes education, healthcare and recreation facilities, commercial, governmental and cultural facilities, churches, multi-family and senior residential and mixed use facilities, sustainable development, preservation, restoration and adaptive reuse. Koch Hazard's work has received numerous professional and civic awards.

Recent Projects

Uptown at Falls Park, Sioux Falls, SD; Cherapa Place, Sioux Falls, SD; NSU Technology Center, Aberdeen, SD; Museum of Visual Materials, Sioux Falls, SD; Orpheum Theater Center, Sioux Falls, SD; Lodge at Prairie Creek, Sioux Falls, SD

LAMONT ASSOCIATES

415 South Main Street, Suite 206
Aberdeen, SD

605.226.0161

Fax 605.226.0162

wslamont@yahoo.com

Established: 1977

Principals

William Lamont, AIA

Licensed in SD, MN AZ, CA, VA

NCARB Member

Firm Personnel by Discipline

Licensed Architects 5

Other Architectural 2

Urban Planner 1

Administrative 1

Firm Description/Philosophy

Design follows thorough analysis of Client requirements, including long term growth and budget.

Recent Projects

Dakota Bank, East Branch (with

HKG Architects), Aberdeen,

SD; Dakota Bank (with HKG

Architects), Watertown, SD;

Offices for Farm Credit Services

of America, Aberdeen, SD;

Willowwood Residential

Development, Planning and

Site Design, Aberdeen, SD;

Dharan Residence, Berkeley,

CA; Meyerowitz Residence,

Oakland, CA

L.I. JIRSA ARCHITECT

123 N. Main Street

Mitchell, SD 57301

605.996.8185

Fax 605.996.8185

ljirsa@mitchelltelecom.net

Established: 1992

Principals

Larry L. Jirsa Architect

Firm Personnel by Discipline

Licensed Architects 1

Administrative 1

Firm Description/Philosophy

Firm projects are small commercial and residential

ranging from 1,000 to 30,000

square feet. Projects also include

additions and renovations to

existing buildings which

include a wide range of building

types. Firm is actively involved

in approximately 20 projects

annually which are 50%

residential and 50% commercial

both public and private statewide.

Recent Projects

Vantage Point Solutions Office

Building, Mitchell, SD; Midstate

Communications Office/Garage,

Kimball, SD; James Valley

Community Center Addition

and Renovations, Mitchell, SD;

Kimball Fire Hall Addition

and Renovations, Kimball, SD;

Strip Mall Shopping Center,

Mitchell, SD; Manor Apartments,

Huron, SD; Iverson Chrysler

Center, Mitchell, SD



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Rapid City, SD 57702
605.348.3555
Fax 605.348.6254
lund@lundltd.com
www.lundltd.com
Established: 1980

Principals

Wayne Lund, President

Firm Personnel by Discipline

Licensed Architects	3
Intern Architects	2
Civil Engineers	1
Interior Designers	2
CAD Technicians	4
Administrative	2

Recent Projects

Chadron Community Hospital and Out-Patient Clinics, Chadron, NE; Deadwood Mountain Grand, Deadwood, SD; Golden West Renovation, Hot Springs, SD; Black Hills Community Bank, Rapid City, SD; Hospice of the Black Hills, Rapid City, SD; Best Western Golden Spike Canopy, Hill City, SD

MANNES ARCHITECTS

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605.665.1852
Fax 605.665.1875
info@mannesarchitects.com
www.mannesarchitects.com
Established: 1982

Principals

Glenn H. Mannes, AIA
Owner, Principal

Firm Personnel by Discipline

Sarah Mannes Homstad, AIA
Architect

Firm Description/Philosophy

Established in 1982, Mannes Architects provides up-to-date, comprehensive architectural services for individuals, organizations, and communities in South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota. Our mission is to provide outstanding service and distinguished architecture while striving for creative solutions and maintaining loyal client relationships.

Recent Projects

First Methodist Church, Yankton, SD; First Baptist Church, Norfolk, NE; Cedar County Courthouse, Hartington, NE; Kolberg-Pioneer, Inc., Yankton, SD; Hartel Communications, Hartington, NE; First Lutheran Church, Mitchell, SD

MILLER SELLERS HEROUX ARCHITECTS



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Sioux Falls, SD 57104
605.332.7850
Fax 605.332.3539
robin@msharch.com
www.msharch.com
Established: 1989

Principals

Robin Miller, AIA - CEO
David Sellers, AIA - Principal
James Heroux, AIA - Principal

Firm Personnel by Discipline

Registered Architects	3
Architects in Training	3
Project Managers	1
Senior Cadd Techs	2
Cadd Tech	1
Client Relations Manager	1
Support Staff	1
Comptroller	1

Firm Description/Philosophy

Miller Sellers Heroux Architects was established to provide architectural services honestly and with integrity. Through hard work and individual productivity, we have created what we believe to be the best architectural firm in 150 mile radius. Our primary responsibility is the betterment of mankind, helping our clients exceed their goals through the built environment. Firm principals have over 100 years of experience between them. This gives our firm a broad base of experience and expertise with many different types and sizes of projects.

Recent Projects

Tea Area High School, Tea, SD; University of Sioux Falls Faith Based Campus, Sioux Falls, SD; Confidential Client Family Amusement, Anaheim, CA; Sanford Health Multiple Projects,

Sioux Falls, SD; WaterFall Plaza, Sioux Falls, SD; Pulizzi Engineering, Sioux Falls, SD; US Bank at WaterFall Plaza, Sioux Falls, SD; Capital Card Services, Brookings, SD

PERSPECTIVE. INC.



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Sioux Falls, SD 57104
605.271.9877
Fax 605.271.9879
info@perspective-inc.com
www.perspective-inc.com
Established: 2007

Principals

Larry Crane, AIA, architect/
partner
Jim Bruget, project manager/
partner

Firm Personnel by Discipline

Licensed Architects	1
Other Architectural	3
Interior Designer	1
Administrative	1

Firm Description/Philosophy

Perspective: to visually process information, objects, and space in their true relation. Perspective is a new 6-person architectural and interior design studio providing a fresh vision, purposeful design, and client-focused service. Full of energy and passion for design, Perspective's team works with clients to create a vision for their project. The team has extensive experience in hospitality, healthcare, and corporate building projects. Each team member contributes unique talents to the studio, including architecture, interior design, and project management.

Recent Projects

The Lodge at Deadwood, Deadwood, SD; Washington Avenue Loft Apartments, Madison, SD; Downtown Sioux Falls Office, Interior Design, Sioux Falls, SD; Hole-in-the-Wall Inn, Akron, IA

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ARCHITECTS, INC.**



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Fax 605.335.5858
rsa@rsarchitects-sd.com
www.rsarchitects-sd.com
Established: 1989

Principals

Gary L. Stanley, AIA, NCARB,
President

Firm Personnel by Discipline

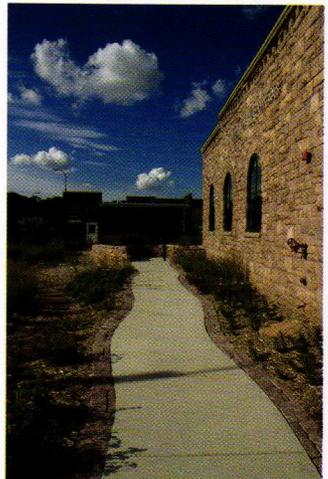
Licensed Architects	2
Other Architectural	3
Administrative	2

Firm Description/Philosophy

RSA serves a variety of markets locally and nationally, which include religious, educational, healthcare, hospitality, industrial, senior living and retail centers. Establish, cultivate and nurture is our approach to building solid client relationships. Our philosophy is simple...to embrace tools and teamwork which inspire solutions that respond to client's needs - enhancing the built environment.

Recent Projects

Sioux Falls Seminary Student and Administration Center, Sioux Falls, SD; Northridge Estates, Sioux Falls, SD; Showplace Woods Employee Cafeteria and Fitness Center, Harrisburg, SD; East River Electrical Power Cooperative Service Center, Madison, SD; Faith Family Church Fellowship Hall, Sioux Falls, SD; Malloy Electric, Dakota Dunes, SD



THE WINKELS GROUP INC.



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605.361.2537
Fax 605.362.7210
winkelsgroup@midconetwork.com
www.thewinkelsgroup.com
Established: 1981

Principals

Robert J. Winkels Jr., President

Firm Personnel by Discipline

Licensed Architects 1
Other Architectural 2
Administrative 3

Firm Description/Philosophy

On approximately half of our projects, TWG offers conventional architectural services. On the other half, we provide project management, owner representation, criteria development for Design Build, and real estate development services.

Recent Projects

C.J. Callaway's, Sioux Falls, SD; Carnegie Town Hall - Sioux Falls, SD; Broom Tree Retreat Center, Irene, SD; AI's Oasis, Oacoma, SD; Washington Pavilion, Sioux Falls, SD; Minnehaha Co. Jail, Sioux Falls, SD; Lodgenet Entertainment, Sioux Falls, SD; Lincoln Co. Courthouse, Canton, SD



TODD ARCHITECTS LTD.



PO Box 23 / 8 E. Kemp
Watertown, SD 57201
605.886.7730
Fax 605.886.7733
dave@toddarchitects.com
Established: 1969

Principals

David J. Todd, AIA, President
Firm Personnel by Discipline
Licensed Architects 1
Administrative 1
Other 1

Firm Description/Philosophy

Our philosophy is to have a principal in charge and in direct contact with the project through all phases of the work. Our sound reputation is based upon our prompt, efficient, cost effective services; the ability to establish good communications with our clients and meet tight project schedules.

Recent Projects

Codington Clark Electric Cooperative, Inc., Watertown, SD; Enemy Swim Day School, Waubay, SD; McKinley Elementary School, Watertown, SD; Mobridge Game, Fish & Parks, Mobridge, SD; Lake Area Technical Institute (Manufacturing Facility), Watertown, SD; AcroTech (New Manufacturing Facility), Watertown, SD

TOM REASONER, ARCHITECT



915 Ridgecrest
Vermillion SD 57069-2390
605.624.7076
tomreasoner@gmail.com
Established: 1997

Principals

Thomas E. Reasoner, AIA

Firm Personnel by Discipline

Licensed Architect 1

Firm Description/Philosophy

A general practitioner practicing generally in South Dakota. Classically trained, romantically inspired design. Some things are big, but nothing is too small. Architecture and design

services scaled for the client and performed as a partner in the quality and care of the built environment.

Recent Projects

Missouri Bend - riverfront residence/studio, Burbank SD; Bradbury Residence - site plan/garage addition, Vermillion SD; Farber House Remodel - USD faculty office suites, Vermillion SD; Koster Residence - hand/guardrail assembly, Vermillion SD; Pinwheel House - courtyard house, Clay County, SD; Washington Street Arts Center - elevator/restroom study and classroom remodel, Vermillion SD

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Rapid City, SD 57701-2712
605.343.6102

Fax 605.343.7159
info@teamtsp.com
info@teamtsp.com
Established: 1930

Additional Locations:

Marshalltown, IA; Marshall, MN; Minneapolis, MN; Rochester, MN; Omaha, NE; Sherdian, WY

Principals: Sioux Falls

Richard Gustaf, PE, Chief Executive Officer/Principal
Paul Boerboom, AIA Architect/Principal
Sean Ervin, AIA, Architect/Principal
Kent Larsen, AIA, Architect/Principal

Mike Jamison, PE, Electrical Engineer/Principal
Tony Dwire, PE, Electrical Engineer/Principal
Ron Mielke, PE, Professional Engineer/Principal

Principals: Rapid City

Bob Morcom, PE, Civil Engineer/Principal

Firm Personnel by Discipline

Licensed Architects 7
Other Architectural 18
Construction 7
Engineering 26
Administrative 20

Firm Description/Philosophy

TSP is a full-service firm employing over 150 skilled professionals offering architecture, engineering, interior design and construction management services. Established in 1930 as a Sioux Falls architectural firm by Harold Spitznagel, Spitznagel, Inc. - now operating as TSP - has grown into a larger A/E/C organization with offices located across the Midwest. We believe that successful projects are the result of experience, listening, comprehension and team leadership. We are committed to the development of long-term relationships with our clients.

Our high quality planning services and appropriate design solutions illustrate this dedication and commitment.

Recent Projects

South Dakota Public Universities & Research Center, Sioux Falls, SD; Honey Creek Resort, Rathbun Lake, IA; Sanford Luverne Hospital, Luverne, MN; Meade Schools, Sturgis, SD; Poet, Sioux Falls, SD; ID 287 South Education Center, Richfield, MN

WARD WHITWAM ARCHITECT

401 East 8th Street, Suite 200C
Sioux Falls, SD 57103
605.376.7633
Fax 605.334.2422
wardwhitwam@hotmail.com
Established: 1953

Principals

Ward Whitwam, FAIA

Firm Personnel by Discipline

Architect 1
Administrative 1
Interior Design 1

Firm Description/Philosophy

Creative Design tailored to the individual client

Recent Projects

Arrow Bar Remodeling, Sioux Falls, SD; David and Erika Billion Guest House, Yankton, SD; Lam Vietnam Restaurant, Sioux Falls, SD



fennell design inc

ARCHITECTURE &
PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Gene Fennell, AIA
gene@fendesinc.com

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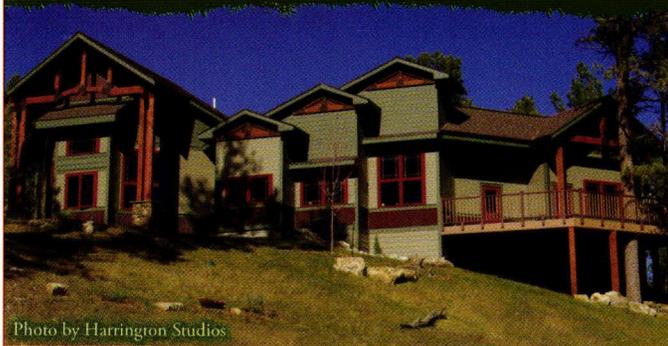
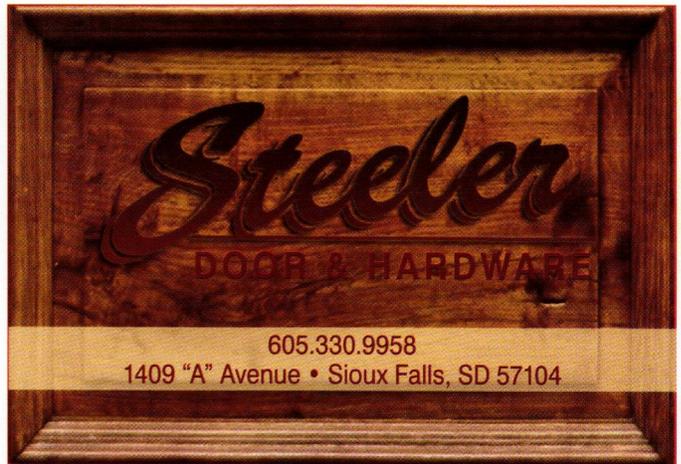
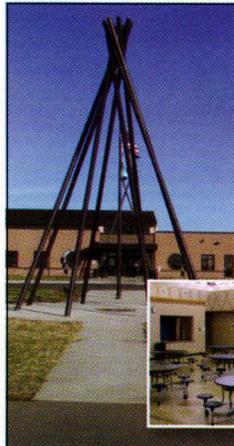


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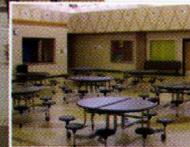
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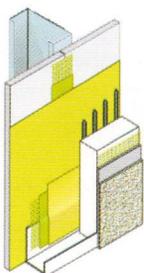
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South Dakota Images



In our first edition, we wanted to recognize the first structures found in South Dakota. The tipi is a wonderful example of “green” indigenous architecture. It is a beautifully efficient shape that provided warmth in the winter and protection from the sun and wind in the summer. They were often decorated, becoming large works of art on the prairie. A tipi could be erected in an hour and, as it aged, the buffalo hide shell became translucent, providing a glow from the fire within.

Photo Courtesy of Stanley J. Morrow Collection, WH Over Museum, Vermillion, SD