Healthy, safe and secure. Good indoor air quality is essential. It requires minimizing pollutant sources and providing adequate ventilation and air filtration. Using concrete masonry construction is smart; indoor air quality is optimized for occupants, because integrally colored concrete masonry materials require no paints or adhesives.

Concrete masonry buildings are structurally sound. They are weather, earthquake, flood and fire resistant. Concrete masonry does not burn, melt, or warp, and is the ideal material for fire-resistant applications. Concrete masonry also resists mold, insects, and other pests that plague other building materials. Thanks to these and other widely recognized safety benefits of concrete masonry, insuring a concrete masonry building is noticeably less expensive, making concrete masonry construction a smart choice.

1 Healthy, safe and secure. Good indoor air quality is essential. It requires minimizing pollutant sources and providing adequate ventilation and air filtration. Using concrete masonry construction is smart; indoor air quality is optimized for occupants, because integrally colored concrete masonry materials require no paints or adhesives.

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2 Thermal, visual, and acoustic comfort. Thermal comfort means that building occupants should not feel too cold or too hot as they work or learn. Visual comfort requires that quality lighting makes visual tasks, such as reading, following presentations, and working on the computer, easier. Lighting for each room should be “designed,” not simply specified. Daylight and electric lights are integrated and glare is minimized. Visual comfort also means providing a connection to the outdoors and visual stimulation through the use of windows at eye level to offer views. Acoustic comfort means that occupants can hear one another easily. Noisy ventilation systems are eliminated, and the design minimizes the amount of disruptive outdoor and indoor noise affecting the occupants.

Using concrete masonry for its thermal exchange properties is smart. Using concrete masonry, windows can be designed to provide the proper daylighting and views necessary for visual comfort. Designing with concrete masonry is also a smart choice for its exceptional noise attenuation properties.

3 Energy efficient. Energy-efficient buildings save money, while conserving non-renewable energy resources and reducing atmospheric emissions of pollutants and green-house gases. The building’s lighting system uses high efficiency products; optimizes the number of fixtures in each room; incorporates control devices that ensure peak system performance; and successfully integrates electric lighting and daylighting strategies. The walls, floors, roofs, and windows of the building are as energy efficient as cost effectively possible. The building shell is integrated and optimizes insulation levels, glazing, shading, thermal mass, air leakage, and light-colored exterior surfaces to minimize the use of the HVAC systems.

Concrete masonry’s thermal exchange can significantly reduce the energy usage of a building, because the consistent temperature helps lower energy costs by shifting peak loads to non-peak hours while ensuring the comfort of those who live and work inside the building. Natural daylight openings in the concrete masonry building envelope integrate well with electric lighting strategies. Constructing concrete masonry building envelopes is smart since the units can be used as indoor or outdoor finishes. The intrigal color of the material, requiring no paints or adhesives, can be chosen to optimize heat resistance, or heat retention, depending on the climate.

Designing a sustainable building requires taking a larger view of building design, evaluating a building as a whole system that operates in harmony with its natural environment and ensuring it is as energy, material, and water efficient as possible.
Material efficient. To the maximum extent possible, the design incorporates building materials that have been produced in a way that conserves raw materials. Such materials may be manufactured with recycled content; are durable; or can be recycled or reused. In addition, the building has been designed and built in a manner that reduces waste and keeps useful materials out of the landfill.

Designing with concrete masonry is smart. It lasts longer than other materials, requires little maintenance, and the need to manufacture new materials is reduced with every new concrete masonry building. Concrete masonry materials can be recycled into new masonry materials or aggregates. The ability to reuse existing masonry buildings, including entire structures, further enhances its sustainable properties and makes concrete masonry a smart choice.

Because of masonry’s strength and durability, the need for additional load-bearing framework is eliminated, creating a degree of design freedom not available with other materials.

Environmentally responsive. If new materials are required, concrete masonry can often be manufactured locally, reducing transportation requirements. It does not introduce pollutants or degradation to the project site, or the site of production. It uses recycled materials. Concrete masonry also requires less specialized equipment for construction, further reducing impacts on the environment.

Stimulating architecture. Concrete masonry buildings are a smart choice since they never go out of style. They invoke a sense of timeless permanence and pride with their enduring beauty. Concrete masonry is available in a wide variety of shapes, sizes, colors, and textures, offering unparalleled design flexibility. Concrete masonry can be manufactured for specialty applications. It’s an excellent surface on which to bond stucco or other finish materials. It’s easily integrated into the design of buildings using other materials such as steel, glass, stone and brick, creating endless possibilities. Concrete masonry is the smart choice.
**Jury Comments:** This was designed right the first time. Spatially – Materially – Welcoming to its Ultimate User – all of it! That with thoughtful and judicious updating, the Library maintains and respects the bones that are there. If the Architects had a temptation to gild the lily, they quite strategically avoided the temptation. The lasting effects of masonry are evident as a material and the details are deftly constructed.

**Architect’s Commentary:** The building’s good “bones” and unique concrete block design elements made the project perfect for a renovation: a renovation is a very sustainable starting point as the most sustainable square feet are the ones that you don’t build.

The Santa Fe Springs Main library was designed by William Pereira Associates in 1961. The building design was inspired by Frank Lloyd Wright’s four “textile block” houses built in Southern California in 1923-1924. The library was the first building at the Civic Center and the textured block fascia, cruciform block columns supporting a deep overhang with alternating panels of concrete block and glass set the precedent for all future buildings at the Civic Center. The building demonstrates concrete masonry’s durability (original material was in very good condition) and the wisdom of a material selection that would be available during the Civic Center’s 25-year build out. The original source still had material for the few CM units that needed to be replaced during the renovation.

Unfortunately the interiors were a different story and given that everything in a library has changed since 1961, including staffing, technology, and demand for energy efficiency, the building interiors were completely redone. The newly renovated interior design reorganizes the library interior, announcing the highlighted library functions for ease of use by the library patrons. The main circulation desk has been relocated directly off of the building entrance to better utilize the limited library staff. The existing fireplace (abandoned in the 70’s) was remodeled to a working order, and an adult quiet reading area was designed, with the fireplace as the focal point.

A new lighting design at the perimeter highlights the original concrete masonry detailing and announces the renovated library to the community. The expanded exterior garden created a dedicated area for the library’s reading programs, poetry sessions, gatherings and at large receptions. The exterior improvements, coupled with the interior renovation, have given the library new life as a 21st century learning environment which will service the community for years to come.
ADVANCED WATER PURIFICATION FACILITY (AWPF)
OXNARD, CALIFORNIA

ARCHITECT:
Mainstreet Architects + Planners, Inc.
422 East Main Street
Ventura, CA 93001

PROJECT TEAM:
Dao Minh Doan, RA, Sr. Principal
Doug Nelson, AIA, Principal
Eric Drew, Project Manager

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:
CH2M HILL

GENERAL CONTRACTOR:
McCarthy Building Companies, Inc.

Masonry Contractor:
DiDonna’s Masonry, Inc.

BLOCK PRODUCER:
Angelus Block Company, Inc.

OWNER:
City of Oxnard Public Works Department
©Photography:
Michael E. Cabezas, City of Oxnard

Jury Comments:
With all due respect to the handsome quality of this project — it is just the prettiest water treatment plant ever. The Jury did not care — sort of! — the building’s type, this is just a really great building regardless. The creative use of masonry allows large expanses of walls to not be overwhelming or boring. The interior is as nice to look at as the exterior. And why not — proving again that masonry and good design can be cost effective and timeless. Targeted for LEED® Gold, the project incorporates recycled materials, permeable paving, drought tolerant plants and photovoltaic panels. Water being such a precious resource, this project satisfies a process need for water recycling itself.

Architect’s Commentary:
The Oxnard Advanced Water Purification Facility (AWPF) is a new 57,177 square-foot project which will provide the City of Oxnard 25 million gallons a day (mgd) of reclaimed water for various uses. By using existing water resources more efficiently, the finished water from the AWPF is diverted from release into the ocean after being treated at the City Wastewater Treatment Plant. The process flow includes micro and ultra-filtration, reverse osmosis, ultra-violet exposure, and chemical reconditioning. End-users of the treated water include landscape and agricultural irrigation, industrial process water, and groundwater recharge.

The project is comprised of five separate process-oriented facilities and one free-standing education/administration building. The 11,600 square-foot education center serves as the public entrance for tours of the process facility, inclusive of an overview of the AWPF purification process and a walk-through of an interactive demonstration wetlands. A second-floor 2,000 square-foot conference center serves as a terminus for visitor tours, with wide open vistas of both the constructed on-site wetlands below and the natural Ormond Beach Wetlands to the east.

The AWPF is primarily an industrial-use facility with buildings designed with an appropriate industrial aesthetic of concrete masonry units (CMUs), steel, glass, and pour-in-place concrete. The CMUs were chosen not only for their durability, thermal mass, modular units, and ease of maintenance - a great fit for industrial uses, but also for their unique aesthetic character. A creative random mix of textured CMUs – split face (rough), precision (smoother) and burnished (smoothest) – in three colors creates a dynamic backdrop to a seamless blend of blue-tinted glass, red cedar rainscreen envelope and rust-colored weathering steel panels; a quite unique combination of natural and industrial materials. While the CMU denotes strength, longevity, and utilitarian care, their modular size brings a human scale to the project.

The Advanced Water Purification Facility (AWPF) is a LEED® project that is targeted to receive Gold Certification. This unique facility represents the use of cutting-edge water processing technology, while also utilizing energy efficient, high performance site and building design. The entire facility incorporates numerous sustainable design features such as recycled building materials, permeable paving, water conserving native plant material, and renewable energy through the use of photovoltaic panels.

CMACN 2013 July Awards Issue of “CMU Profiles in Architecture”
Jury Comments: Handling multi-generational needs can be tricky and this project succeeded. There is a textural quality to the material that makes the design work. The masonry is handled so well. Noted are the details that – for a Design Build Project – were not “value engineered” out. Additionally, this project could have also promoted its sustainability. However, the Architect clearly acknowledged that, while there are many sustainable aspects, this project, for him, is just a normal day at the office, as it should be.

Architects Commentary: The 60,000 square-foot inter-generational community center combines the Fullerton Boys and Girls Club, the Fullerton Senior Center and the community recreational services programs into a single facility. The facility is divided into three wings, one for each of the major activity areas (recreational, Senior Center, and Boys and Girls Club) and is organized around an outdoor activity courtyard open to the surrounding park.

The building is organized along a major hallway/gallery that connects two main building entries. The two entries allow for distinct and separate parking areas and access for the Boys and Girls Club and the Senior Center. The north parking lot for the Boys and Girls Club provides space for school bus parking and drop-off. The south entry, used primarily by the senior population, has a covered drop-off area and pick-up point at the entry doors. This lot shares parking for the adjacent baseball field and St. Mary’s Church.

Each of the four building elevations responds specifically to the varied context of the site and reflects the broad historical context of Fullerton’s architecture. The wavy multi-colored tile wall of the natatorium and the barrel-vaulted form of the double gymnasium face Commonwealth Avenue, recalling the form of the original Boys and Girls Club gymnasium. Decorative banners are used to promote seasonal recreational programs. The south sun porch re-creates a distinctive element of the original senior center building and the semi-circular steel framed porte-cochere provides a protected drop-off area at the building entry.

The building is designed to meet the requirements for LEED® Certification of Silver. The building optimizes both passive and active energy savings design strategies. All south and west facing windows are under large overhangs with metal sunshade louvers. The pool water is partially heated by a heat exchange system and the Title 24 energy requirements are exceeded by 20%. Additionally the pool de-humidification system is designed to save 93,900 gallons of potable water each year, which translates into 657 pounds of avoided greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Water-efficient plumbing fixtures reduce water use by over 43%. Several of the most mature specimen trees found on the original site have been preserved and all of the new plant materials are drought tolerant.

Masonry was chosen for this project for its aesthetic and sustainable properties, long term durability, cost and energy efficiency and the opportunities it presented for texture and color. Used in combination with wood, steel, plaster and porcelain tile, the masonry provided an opportunity to develop a strong architectural statement that clearly defined the building’s organization and reinforced the architect’s goal of allowing the building’s detail to be expressed in how the building is constructed. Additionally, the masonry was locally produced and the architectural detailing provided a subtle visual link to many of the mid-century concrete masonry buildings found in the City of Fullerton.
OCEAN BEACH
COMFORT STATION
OCEAN BEACH, CALIFORNIA

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:
Sillman Wright Architects
7515 Metropolitan Drive, Suite 400
San Diego, CA 92108

R. Brett Tullis AIA, LEED® BD+C
Principal

DESIGN ARCHITECT OF RECORD:
Kevin deFreitas Architects
2265 India Street
San Diego, CA 92101

Kevin deFreitas, AIA
Principal

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:
Burkett & Wong Engineers

GENERAL CONTRACTOR:
Prava Construction Services, Inc.

MASONRY CONTRACTOR:
Cleavenger Masonry, Inc.

BLOCK PRODUCER:
Trenwyth Industries, Inc. (an Oldcastle Company)

OWNER:
City of San Diego, Public Works Department

©PHOTOGRAPHY:
Tim Mantoani, Tim Mantoani Photography

Architect’s Commentary: Building a durable public restroom or “comfort station” at the beach that can withstand abuse, vandalism, and exposure to the marine elements with little maintenance is a challenge for any city. Creating a facility that also looks great, is sustainable, and reflects the values and character of the local community is a real challenge. The City of San Diego took on this challenge, with the help of a talented Design Build Team, and delivered an outstanding community facility in time for the summer beach crowds.

Jury Comments: One award combined all of the possible Award categories – Honor Award for Design – Sustainable Award for Function – Design-Build Award for Delivery System. And a totally cool Beach Restroom did it so well! One juror allowed that part of the reason to have Design Awards coupled with a specific material is to inspire others to elevate their craft. There are no secrets here – the textile-like use of the masonry is right there for all to see, the project type is clear, and the building is entirely appropriate to the community. A LEED® Silver certifiable project that despite its modesty, achieves excellence.

Using glazed CMU block throughout was a key element in the success of this project. The angled exterior enclosure is composed of over 65% glazed CMU, combined with cast-in-place concrete walls. A random mosaic of four different color glazed CMU blocks mimics the colors of ocean and sky at the beach. The integral glazed finish on the CMU is resistant to vandalism, which is critical for public facilities. Meeting the schedule was vital, and using glazed CMU made it possible to achieve the aggressive timeline. Installation time was reduced, since the blocks are prefinished, thereby eliminating additional finishing. Exquisite installation by the Contractor and Masonry Subcontractor delivered a superior project able to withstand the harsh marine environment.

The comfort station is a sustainable project, with up to 60% of its energy from Building Integrated Photovoltaic Panels on the roof. The “v” shaped metal roof floats above the walls allowing for ocean breezes to naturally ventilate it. The materials used on the project were selected for sustainability and the glazed CMU has 40% pre-consumer recycled content.

This dynamic building combines utilitarian function with artistic flair that makes it a truly unique building. The building includes a vibrant art mural installation on the roof underside, creating a spectacular and unexpected image when illuminated at night.

**Architect’s Commentary:** Santa Monica State Beach is one of our nation’s iconic public spaces with about 15 million annual visitors. As part of an ADA consent decree, the City of Santa Monica aspired to replace its existing deteriorating beach restroom structures with new accessible, low-maintenance, durable, resource-efficient facilities. The design team created seven virtually indestructible facilities that can stand up to the harsh beach environment and support the daily use of about 100,000 summer visitors.

The choice of honed, filled and polished concrete masonry units (CMUs) for 100% of the building envelope’s final exterior finish and wall construction exemplifies the design approach. The design team was careful to choose building materials that are beautiful, durable, and strong, through their own integral properties and minimal maintenance needs.

**Beautiful:** The exposed aggregate in the CMUs evokes the sophisticated colors of Santa Monica State Beach’s sand with a terrazzo-like finish. They provide a neutral backdrop for the project’s custom perforated aluminum interpretive panels, stainless steel screens, brightly-colored doors of moisture-impervious fiber-reinforced plastic with a foam core, which are extremely scratch-resistant with an easily cleanable gel coat finish, and the roof framing, which is constructed of clear-sealed Alaskan yellow cedar (commonly used for building ships) and naturally resistant to the challenges of the marine environment.

**Durable:** The natural durability of CMUs means that these walls will withstand much more abuse than other wall assemblies. CMU was a natural choice for this high-moisture beach environment as conventional wood and metal wall structures would quickly decompose in the constant exposure to salt spray and washing water. The honed, filled and polished surface of the block is naturally resistant to vandalism. The easy to clean surface can be re-polished on site; indefinitely extending the useful life of the finish.

**Strong:** The strength of the CMU walls contributed to the project’s sustainability by freeing the tops of walls to be open to passive daylighting and natural ventilation via ocean breezes. The project is thus able to reduce its carbon footprint and energy use by eliminating mechanical ventilation and electric lighting during the day.

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**Jury Comments:** Whimsical and just plain Well Done – not to mention LA Cool and minimal site impact! Driving by would you know the use? Or would you just like the building? The splashes of color used for the doors is just the right touch. And while it may be true that properly lit any building can take a good picture at dusk, take a look at these pictures. The masonry, serving dual roles, is clear and evident, but allows the other materials to take their bow as well.

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8. CMACN 2013 July Awards Issue of “CMU Profiles in Architecture”
Architect’s Commentary: Hermosa Beach is known for its beautiful beaches, for great surfing, for volleyball tournaments, and an amazing selection of bars. But between the multimillion dollar homes along the boardwalk and the horizon were putrid restrooms - smelly, decaying, and ugly.

The design concept for the new restrooms emerged from the context of sand, blue sky, waves, and marine creatures. It was carried through in form, color, and texture. Concrete masonry units (CMUs) were chosen for their durability and aesthetic qualities. Consisting largely of sand, the color of the structures fits in well with their surroundings, while the quality of the materials harmonizes with the upscale neighborhood.

Concrete masonry’s ability to create gentle curves allowed forms reminiscent of marine creatures. This layout also provides visual access for security. Through the stepped down terraces the ocean view is nowhere obstructed and volleyball spectators can use the rooftops as viewing platforms, secured by custom aluminum guardrails and stainless steel cables.

Inside the restroom stalls vertical slats in the CMU walls provide ventilation. The concrete masonry was cut and offset to create a visual block. Frosted glass blocks in the poured-in-place roofs allow for daylight and space is allowed in the walls between the plumbing chase for night lighting. No light fixtures are exposed to vandalism inside the stalls.

Instead of accepting that public restrooms are all about function, the elegant artistry of the new Hermosa Beach restrooms has won the admiration of beach goers and the community, and shows that no project is too small or too insignificant to delight its users.
SEPULVEDA BASIN
SPORTS COMPLEX FIELD HOUSE
VAN NUYS, CALIFORNIA

ARCHITECT:
Killefer Flammang Architects
1625 Olympic Boulevard
Santa Monica, CA 90404

PROJECT TEAM:
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Christine Cho, AIA, LEED® AP BD+C Homes
Tarrah Beebe, AIA, LEED® AP
Tricia Hamachai, Associate AIA, LEED® AP

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:
Efficient Consulting Engineers

GENERAL CONTRACTOR:
CS Legacy Construction

MASONRY CONTRACTOR:
J Ginger Masonry, LP

BLOCK PRODUCER:
Angelus Block Company, Inc.

OWNER:
City of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation

© PHOTOGRAPHY:
Jim Simmons, Jim Simmons Photography

Jury Comments: The submission comments cited the words “clean and elegant”. We would add “fun and visually playful”. While using many re-purposed materials, it is the grounding that the masonry provides that starts the design. Perhaps the color – not always used as successfully as this – is part of the winning formula. But it is the grounding for the “floating” look of the roof and the tether for the whimsical “trees” that keep this project from being a caprice and makes it exactly what it needs to be.

Architect’s Commentary: The field house is located in a highly used sports complex and community park in the heart of the San Fernando Valley; its two pavilion structures contain office space, restrooms, and storage areas. The project serves as a meeting place as well as a gateway to the park, which contains open space and sports fields.

The design for this project is an exploration of one’s transition through an exterior space, and the impact of built form on that experience. The procession through the poles is a transition from an urban context into the lush, tree-filled parkland, and the use of utility poles sculpts this entry space. In homage to Richard Serra’s use of form to shape the procession through a space, the poles’ gentle undulation evokes the experience of walking through a forest in the presence of the wind, acknowledging a harmonious relationship between vertical elements and invisible forces.

The pavilions are solid masses of glazed concrete block, with steel channel roof framing elements that reach toward the poles; they are anchors that provide order to the series of poles splayed out from the ground. Built-in seating and game tables are shaded by the roof structure.

Concrete masonry is used as a visually grounding material for the dynamic structure, and the use of glazed block in both exterior and interior applications provides an opportunity for vibrant color that contrasts with the park landscape.
Scripps Ranch High School
– Sustainable Technologies
San Diego, California

Architect:
Zagrodnik + Thomas Architects, LLP
3956 30th Street
San Diego, CA 92104

Project Team:
Scott W. Thomas, AIA
Dan Manlongat, Project Manager

Structural Engineer:
Miyamoto International

General Contractor:
Triton Structural

Masonry Contractor:
Precision Masonry Builders, Inc.

Block Producer:
RCP Block and Brick, Inc.

Owner:
San Diego Unified School District

©Photography:
Pablo Mason, Pablo Mason Photography

Jury Comments: This building’s Architects – and the materials chosen – took on a unique challenge. Not only did the complex need to be a positive and stimulating learning environment for its occupants – Career Tech Students – this is where sustainable concepts are taught. So – heaven help them if Sustainability was not at the forefront of design, materials, and the obvious ability to teach those concepts. The school, designed using the CHPS scorecard, features a cool roof, use of certified wood, low emitting materials and wind turbines. Rainwater is collected and the shop buildings are not, nor do they need to be, conditioned. The jury felt that this was a terrific example of Education meets Design meets Sustainability.

Architect’s Commentary: Scripps Ranch High School has developed an innovative program focusing on renewable technologies. This unique Career Technical Education program encompasses four emerging, high growth industry sectors including Building Trades and Construction, Engineering and Design, Transportation and Power and Utilities. The areas of focus include Green Construction, Renewable Energy and Utilities, Alternative Fuels, Clean Transportation and Innovative Engineering and Design.

The new building, which is approximately 16,000 square-feet in size, includes: Tower Lobby, Instructors’ Office, Conference Rooms, Power and Energy Lab with associated classroom, storage and tool rooms, Design and Engineering Lab, Assembly/Gallery, Computer Classroom, Utilities (telecom, electrical, HVAC), Parking area.

With its inherent durability Concrete Masonry Units (CMUs) are used as exposed structure to the interiors for the Lab and Tool spaces, specialty shop equipment, and exposed mechanical systems. The ventilation from Bifold Hanger doors and large architectural fan were a natural integration with the structural integrity of CMUs. LED lights illuminating a translucent light channel provides for a natural warm accent blends with the exterior CMU façade and enhances the true north orientation of the sundial plaza. The low-VOC paint used on the CMUs allows for a contrasting aesthetic backdrop of FSC Certified Alaskan yellow cedar wood slats on the exterior as a natural blend of texture.

The new building incorporates sustainable design and green building strategies using standards and characteristics from The Collaborative for High Performance Schools (CHPS) in order to create a learning environment that is synchronized with the Environmental Studies program. It also was designed in conjunction with the Savings by Design program sponsored by SDGE which encourages high-performance building design and construction, and awarded the owner and design team incentives for achieving ambitious energy efficiency targets.

The goal is for the new facility to be an educational lab itself, which will teach students about renewable technologies such as photovoltaic panels, Biodiesel production, Wind turbines, renewable and recycled building products, and energy efficiency; as well as providing a healthy and stimulating environment for learning.
Architect’s Commentary: Over the course of 60 years, Franklin High School evolved from a 1,200 student middle school housed in one main campus building into a fully programmed high school with up to 2,500 students. Like many campuses of its age, Franklin High School was in need of a fresh start. In September 2007, Stockton Unified School District completed a Master Plan for Franklin High School, which aided the successful passage of a February 2008 General Obligation Bond and provided a vision for Franklin High School’s transformation. With an expected investment of nearly $100 million through five phases, the goal is to provide state-of-the-art facilities throughout the campus, creating 21st century learning environments as the “new standard” for the students, teachers, and community served by Franklin High.

A main objective of the Planning Committee was to create a new sense of entry for the aging campus. The first two phases of the project designed an efficient traffic circle with drop-off entry plaza and strategically located two new administrative and classroom buildings to create a new front door for Franklin High School. To highlight the administrative space adjacent to the new entry plaza, the design team wanted to give it a distinctive look and texture while maintaining the client’s strict requirements for durable and maintenance-free materials. To accomplish this, concrete masonry units (CMUs) in the school colors of green and yellow, are utilized both indoors and out making the administrative space appear to be a self-contained block in contrast with the other parts and uses of the building, which contain classrooms and student spaces. The same CMUs are used in benches, planters and landscaping walls throughout the site to provide continuity between the existing campus buildings and the new facilities.

Since the original CMACN submittal, the project has received Collaborative for High Performance Schools (CHPS) Verified status, a first for Stockton Unified School District. The two new classroom and administrative buildings at Franklin High School incorporate numerous sustainable features, related to both the building envelope and the building as a whole. The decision to utilize concrete masonry as part of the building envelope fulfilled all of the client’s design and performance criteria and contributed to the building surpassing Title 24 energy requirements by nearly 25%.

The raw materials for the concrete masonry units were processed regionally, ensuring they are indigenous to the project location, and all the concrete masonry units were manufactured regionally, also ensuring that resources were not utilized to transport materials from far away.

Other sustainable project features include plenty of natural daylighting, displacement ventilation, cool roofs and recycled, renewable materials and other local materials in addition to the concrete masonry units.
Architect's Commentary: Coming in at the estimated budget and three months ahead of schedule, the CSU Fullerton Student Housing Project, Phase III added nearly 345,000 square feet to an established college, merging seamlessly with the existing context on a constrained site. The architect designed a 1,064-bed dormitory-style facility to meet the needs of an expanding student population; a facility rooted in flexibility and adaptive spaces. Featuring a dynamic landscape, the central courtyard, or Piazza, is a landmark gathering space for the entire student body and features the latest in sustainable, responsive features. At the southern edge of the Piazza is a dramatic, glass-encased dining hall, a gateway welcoming visitors and residents throughout the campus.

This phase included a grouping of six new buildings, including five residence halls and a dining hall/community services building serving all three phases of the student housing community. Planned and designed by Steinberg Architects in partnership with sustainability experts Green Dinosaur, the project achieved a Platinum rating under the USGBC LEED® for New Construction v2.2 rating system, and it is the first LEED® Platinum-Certified building on the CSUF campus.

Concrete masonry is a sound structural material that requires a small footprint from both a staging and construction point of view. This proved important due to the tight building constraints of the job site. Concrete masonry’s inherent sustainable attributes contributed to our overall LEED® efforts. The benefits of thermal mass contributions of unit masonry aided our building energy modeling. The burnished concrete masonry units used on the 5-story housing provided both structure and an elegant architectural finish.

Jury Comments: This is a really good example of success in designing a project type that practically demands repetition. It’s lively, it’s “young adult”, it’s clean in design and the use of materials – and yes, it is LEED® Platinum. The siting creates courtyards and pathways and its own village atmosphere – complete with a smart irrigation system. Impressive is the pattern of windows that create visual energy on the exterior and interior equally well – icing on the cake to the sun exposure protection appropriate to the siting. Design and sustainable strategies complimenting each other and defining what a large project should be.
Architect's Commentary:
The 29,000 square-foot building includes classrooms, weight training, band room, meeting and locker rooms and coaches’ offices. The building’s material selection has been inspired by the existing campus and creates a renewed architectural cohesion on campus. Standard 8” and 12” concrete masonry units (CMUs), white color with a bead blast finish in a running bond pattern is the primary building material. Brick veneer accents applied over the CMUs on the south and north elevations tie the new structure to the existing campus buildings. The durability of the concrete masonry units fit the program use and is exposed on the building’s inside, saving money on interior finishes. The concrete masonry was also selected for its thermal lag qualities, which when coupled with the exterior louvers and the ceiling fans, allowed the design team to naturally ventilate locker room and workout areas. The louvers “span” across the masonry pilasters promoting the horizontal nature of the building, reinforcing the large-scale signage feature facing the stadium.

The interior design respects the program of the Fieldhouse with polished concrete flooring, exposed block walls, and the exposed structure minimizing the use of materials, while meeting the client’s needs of durability and ease of maintenance. The educational spaces inside the Fieldhouse are very specialized, yet they are connected through school spirit. As a design strategy, the connecting circulation is a celebration of the past and current winning traditions; it is an inspirational space that is naturally day-lit with motivational graphics and judiciously lit display features celebrating the student achievements and the school’s pride.

The Fieldhouse building is the most visible portion of the campus to the community and the “billboard” aspect of the project elevates this typically utilitarian program into something much more, unifying the community on Friday nights for this single High School District.

Jury Comments: This takes Athletic Field design to a better place. Each elevation has its merits, is distinct in its look, but is held together as a whole by the massing and the materials. The Home Team can be proud with the look it presents to boosters and visitors alike on the field of play.
THE DISCOVERY CENTER AT THE LIVING DESERT
PALM DESERT, CALIFORNIA

ARCHITECT:
Ochoa Design Associates (ODA)
73-626 Highway 111
Palm Desert, CA 92260

PROJECT TEAM:
Juan Carlos Ochoa, AIA, Principal Architect
Jeffrey L. Hatch, AIA, LEED® AP
Eduardo Escobar
Alfredo Alcocer

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:
Satish Shah

GENERAL CONTRACTOR:
G.L. Scrivens Construction

MASONRY CONTRACTOR:
John Barajas Masonry

BLOCK PRODUCER:
Angelus Block Company, Inc.

OWNER:
The Living Desert

©PHOTOGRAPHY:
Eduardo Escobar, Ochoa Design Associates

Architect’s Commentary: During the initial phase of design, concrete masonry units (CMUs) were selected as the primary building material to achieve a strong visual and implied sense of connection with its rugged desert surroundings. The goal with this project was to design a building that responds to the harsh environment of the desert ecosystem.

The client’s directive was to create a building that was as maintenance-free, self-sufficient, and durable as possible; with the use of concrete masonry units we were able to address those needs. Additionally, the module of CMUs used allowed us to achieve the more difficult rounded forms on some parts of the building. Colored precision concrete masonry units were used to build screens, creating contrast and achieving separation from the building utility areas and the public. About 90% of the project walls were built using both split-face and precision CMU material.

This project also incorporates other unique elements, such as, wind towers and solar panels to enhance its performance in response to the arid climatic and ambient environmental challenges.
Jury Comments: In addition to making some great wine in this region, there is clearly great Architecture being done. Without all the flowery accolades, this is a simple, elegant design—using Concrete Masonry as the primary material—and it performs well. The building exceeds Title 24 energy standards by 25% utilizing photovoltaic panels and solar thermal. The site and the climate are respected and clearly recognized by the handsome outdoor living areas. The interior to exterior—and exterior to interior—connections are fabulous. Clearly layout mattered. The flow of space makes good, pragmatic sense—while still creating lovely spaces.

Architect's Commentary: This rural home sits on an 80-acre agricultural site in California’s Central Coast wine region. From the plan to the details, the building responds to the extreme climate of its desert locale, to the social dynamic of an extended family, and to the indoor-outdoor continuity of rural life.

The making of the home is grounded in the primal act of masonry walling. Concrete masonry was chosen for its elemental presence, its link to historic building traditions, and its visual and textural harmony with the surrounding natural environment. Concrete block walls provide the spatial, social, and ecological organization of the building. They create the primary spaces of the home, defining private and public zones, and anchoring them into the land. Their vectoral arrangement structures views outward, framing distant landmarks, while their tough muscularity provides both physical and psychological shelter.

The design organizes activity around the passage of the sun throughout the day, choreographing the rhythm of life on the land. This rhythm—and the plan of the building—is centered around a covered outdoor living and dining room, the heart of the home and the hub of family activity. Open living spaces adjoin the outdoor living zone, creating casual gathering spaces for both the nuclear family and larger groups. Removed from the primary living zone, intimate bedrooms offer privacy when desired, each with its own outdoor domain.

In addition to creating an enjoyable rural retreat, the house was designed with ecological responsibility as a principal goal. Despite 115°F summer temperatures, the house was built without air conditioning. Thermal mass, building orientation, shading, and intelligent ventilation (borrowing the “night cooling” concept from area wineries) allow a bright, open home that remains comfortable throughout the day and year. Energy-efficient performance allows solar photovoltaic and thermal panels to provide electricity, heating, and hot water. Each design element performs multiple functions, achieving maximum benefit from minimal means and embedding sustainability throughout the project.
The F-5 Residence is located just east of Palm Springs in the Mojave Desert, the site is wrapped in extensive views of the San Jacinto mountain range to the south and west. The F-5 Residence is designed as a refuge for the Vancouver, British Columbia, family of five, to escape the harsh winters of their primary home. Set on a relatively flat site in the southern California desert, the one-story home maximizes the available land and creates a constant connection between the home’s interior and the landscape. The material palette includes concrete masonry units, steel, cast-in-place board-formed concrete, and Ipe wood (Brazilian Walnut), which were chosen for their ability to withstand the harsh desert environment as well as durability. The choice of concrete masonry units as the entire street and front façade was also driven by the project’s desire to utilize a material that had qualities of clean, crisp, linear lines, and mimicked the scale and texture of the natural desert terrain.

The project began with the stated desire for a custom home that was to be inspired by the Kaufman House, but with a more contemporary language and character. The owners also insisted on a highly detailed architectural home that defied the typically overpriced building costs of California.

The design of the house was influenced by the lines and simplicity of the valley’s modern periods of the past, while at the same time an attempt at a more contemporary vision of a “place to live”. Spaces were planned to appear endless by creating the full incorporation and view from one end of the property to the other while inside the structure of the home. Operable glass was used at opposite ends of rooms to allow and sometimes force the occupant to appreciate and inhabit the outdoor spaces to the utmost capacity. Materials were left in the pure, raw, and natural form where possible to both expose their method of construction, as well as to utilize them for their genuine character and ability to withstand the sometimes harsh desert environment. Concrete, concrete masonry units, and wood were chosen as the main palette for both their strength and durability, and ease of construction. Though these materials have often been obsolete in the design and construction of the more contemporary desert architecture, here they were re-thought and re-introduced as a means to simplify the aesthetic as well as reduce the cost in finishing material. With simple but well calculated details, once installed, these surfaces become a permanent and timeless piece of art in themselves.

Jury Comments: Clearly the use of the 4"x16" block created a visual energy that drew in the Jury. The way in which it worked with the horizontal wood elements was so successful – particularly for a material juxtaposition that is getting over-used. While we saw wood-to-masonry several times, this design is tight and textural in the best sense.

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Architect’s Commentary: This remodel of an existing 1969 Indian Wells desert home had, over the years, gone through multiple regrettable remodels. The client originally wanted to demolish the home and build a new residence in its place. After some research it was discovered that the original floor plan and building structure showed promise. The most prominent sign of the building’s quality, was its original slump block walls that, in large measure, still remained exposed. Given the original plan was largely ideal for the client, along with the environmental benefit of remodeling over rebuilding, it was decided that the home would be restored to its original condition, with some minor modifications to the plan.

In keeping with the original home aesthetic; the new design incorporated additional slump block wherever possible. Notably, the new courtyard wall and entry wall that expresses the timeless indoor/outdoor transition that few materials can match in simple elegance. The existing block walls were kept, in some cases uncovered, and remain in perfect condition; a testament to the durability of concrete masonry units as a building material.
The Jury

The Jury is comprised of a Base jury of three leading architects from across the nation selected by AIACC, and a Sustainable Design Award Jury which is comprised of two professionals significantly involved in the promotion of sustainability in California or Nevada. The Jury has the duty to view projects, remain impartial, and select winning entries that best exemplify outstanding architectural design incorporating concrete masonry construction; and best represents the qualities of a sustainable building and outstanding architectural design.

The Distinguished Base Jury for the 2013 Concrete Masonry Design Awards Program includes:

**Gabriel Durand-Hollis, FAIA**

Gabriel Durand-Hollis, FAIA, a 1981 graduate of the University of Texas at Austin (B. Arch), and firm owner of Durand-Hollis Rupe Architects since 1986 in San Antonio, Texas. Gabriel has helped shape the profession to create positive change and instill responsibility for the future by striving for improvements to our built environment and our communities. He is an active member in several professional, medical, and governmental positions.

He received his Bachelor of Architecture, University of Texas at Austin, 1981 and was a Graduate School of Business Studies, UTSA, 1981-1982. He is a Registered Architect in the states of: Texas, Colorado, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Registered Interior Designer in the State of Texas No. 908. He is a National Council of Architectural Registration Board (NCARB) – Member

Just a few of the many Professional Positions Held are:
- Mayor of the City of Hill Country Village, Texas 2012-present
- San Antonio Water System Conservation Committee (2013-2014)
- San Antonio Botanical Center Board Member (2012-2014)
- Jury for the 2016 Olympic Games Master Plan in Rio de Janeiro 2011
- National Treasurer of the American Institute of Architects (2012-2013 term)
- President, Pan American Federation of Architects Association, 2004-2008
- City Council Member, Hill Country Village, 2004-2010
- Elected to College of Fellows, American Institute of Architects, 2003
- Liaison to the AIA’s International Committee, 1997-1999

**Martha R. Tarrant, AIA, LEED AP, BD+C**

Martha Tarrant is Senior Principal of RossTarrant Architects in Lexington, Kentucky, a firm focused on the design of educational facilities. RTA provides architecture, civil engineering, landscape architecture, and interior design services to school districts, colleges and universities across Kentucky.

Martha has devoted her career to serving the educational community. She is the founder and Chair of AIA Kentucky’s Committee for Education (CAE) group, and also is a member of the committee that developed the Kentucky Green and Healthy Schools Program. Martha is past president of the Kentucky chapter of the Council of Educational Facility Planners (CEFPI), and was selected the 2010 CEFPI Planner of the Year for both Kentucky and the Southeastern United States. She has published numerous articles and presented at state and regional conferences on the topic of educational facility design.

As a member of the Kentucky chapter of USGBC, she serves on the USGBC Green Schools Caucus Task Force. Martha was appointed to serve on the Kentucky Environmental Quality Commission, as well as the Kentucky Climate Action Planning Council. A staunch advocate of environmentally sustainable design, Martha’s firm has designed numerous educational facilities to earn LEED Certification and the ENERGY STAR label, including Ross Tarrant’s offices, the first architectural firm in Kentucky to achieve LEED Gold for the design of its own office.

Martha has been an active member of the American Institute of Architects, currently serving as the Ohio Valley Regional Director on the National AIA Board. She has served AIA Kentucky as President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary, and received AIA Kentucky’s Distinguished Service Award in 2008. Martha received her Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Kentucky in 1978. She has participated on numerous design juries for national and regional design awards.

**Gwen W. Dakis, AIA, Head Juror**

After graduating from Miami University in Oxford, OH, Gwen began her career working at and running Community Design Centers in Pittsburgh, PA, and Columbus, OH. During this time she served on the Board of Directors of the National Community Design Center Directors’ Association. For the next several years, Gwen worked for Berryman Associates Architects, Ltd. in Pittsburgh as the Senior Architect. BAAL is a small, personal firm specializing in high-end, single family Residential Architecture. During this time her AIA commitment meant serving as a member and Chair of several local and state committees, leadership positions on the AIA Pittsburgh and AIA Pennsylvania Boards, and Continuing Education Chair for the 2007 AIA National Convention. Currently, Gwen serves as the Governance Chair of the Design Center in Pittsburgh, a community based non-profit dedicated to the revitalization and development of City communities. Recently Gwen established dragonARCH consulting, LLC specializing in Interior Architecture, Architecture, Material and Color Selection and Furniture Design. While sustainability continues to be a learning process in her professional life and sustainable design has permeated every aspect of the built environment, the “greening” of high end residential discerning clients continues to be a formidable and exciting challenge.

In Addition to the Base Jury The Distinguished Sustainable Jury for the 2013 Concrete Masonry Design Awards Program includes:

**Stephan Castellanos, FAIA**

Mr. Castellanos received a Bachelor of Architecture from CA State Polytechnic College in 1971. While with the AIA Sierra Valley, he served as Director from 1986-87, Treasurer from 1987-88, First VP/President Elect in 1989 and as President in 1991. His accomplishments with the AIA California Council include BOD, 1992-94, 1997-2000, Governmental Relations Legislative Committee, 1993-98, Chair Diversity and Political Outreach Task Forces, 1994, Vice-President, Communication/Public Affairs, 1995-96, ARC PAC Board of Trustees, 1997-98 and Vice-Chair, California Hospital Building Safety Board, 1997-2000. He is the AIACC Regional Director for 2006-08, and serves on the board of C.H.A.S. Stephan completed his term as AIAA Regional Director, and as a Regent of the Architecture Foundation in 2009.


**Charles Eley, FAIA, PE.**

Charles Eley, FAIA, PE, whose name you may recognize as a sustainable juror for the CMA CN Design Awards Program, is an Architect and Mechanical Engineer with 35 years experience in energy efficient and sustainable design. Mr. Eley has made significant contributions to the California Energy Standards, ASHRAE Standard 90.1 (editions 1989, 1999, 2001, 2004, 2007 and 2010), and energy codes in Hong Kong, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa and Australia. He is now working with the California Energy Commission to update the state energy efficiency standards.

In addition to his energy codes and policies work, Mr. Eley has also developed a number of important publications including the “Advanced Lighting Guidelines”, the “Lighting Fundamentals Handbook”, and numerous other technical manuals on energy efficient and code compliance. Mr. Eley is the primary author and technical editor of the ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-1999 User’s Manual.

Mr. Eley also served as the founding Executive Director of the Collaborative for High Performance Schools (CHPS) and was the technical editor of the CHPS Best Practices Manual. He has developed a number of energy analysis software applications and has served as energy consultant for a number of landmark green buildings. Mr Eley currently serves on non-profit boards, provides specialized consulting, and teaches classes on building energy efficiency and green technologies.
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• Providing technical information on concrete masonry for design professionals.

• Protecting and advancing the interests of the concrete masonry industry.

• Developing new and existing markets for concrete masonry products.

• Coordinating Members’ efforts in solving common challenges within the masonry industry.

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