NEW JERSEY TRANSITIONS TO THE NEW CODES
The first quarter of 2016 is over and already it has been a busy year. It started off with a great installation dinner hosted by Ruth Bussacco, AIA at The Clinton Inn in Tenafly.

At the end of January, we submitted the paperwork to AIA National for the Core Member Services initiative. If you are not aware, this is a new initiative by AIA National Leadership to assure that all section and chapters are providing required services to our members.

Ben Lee, Tom Haggerty, Matt Fink and I attended the AIA Grassroots Leadership Conference in Detroit. February 22-25. One of the best parts of the trip for me personally was that half of group representing NJ were all Young Architects or Emerging Professionals. That is a great sign for the future! See page 10 for more info on the event!

Speaking of the emerging Professionals, did you know that there is a new group in AIA-NJ? EPiC (Emerging Professionals Committee) was formed to support our young professionals in their path to licensure and early careers. Please check it out and spread the word, https://www.facebook.com/aianjepic.

We have already held two great meetings. At the February, Terry Pattillo AIA of WoodWorks - Wood Products Council talked to us about The Wood Revolution, Mass Timber Design - from High Rises to Concrete Alternatives. He explained the benefits of product such as cross laminated timber (CLT), laminated veneer lumber (LVL) and laminated strand lumber (LSL) for wall, floor and roof construction. While at the March Meeting, Janice Barnes, PhD, a Principal at Perkins+Will presented The New Atlantic City, A National Research Center for Climate Change and Coastal Resiliency which is a community-based charrette and proposal to turn Atlantic City into a National Research Center for Climate Change and Coastal Resiliency. Thank you Ralph Rosenberg and Fay Logan for the fantastic programs.

In May the big event is always the trade show, and this year will be no different. As it falls on May 5th this year, the theme will be Cinco de Mayo, including Margarita’s and other festive treats! This year the Emerging Professionals are taking a more active role in the efforts of boosting attendance. It is important that we have a good showing to support the vendors in this event, as it is they that support us throughout the year, making so many of our efforts possible. Please encourage everyone in your firms to attend this great networking and educational event.

I look forward to seeing all of you at one of these great upcoming events!

All the Best,

Bryan Pennington, AIA
ALNNJ President 2016

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**Deadline Approaches for ALNNJ Scholarships**

The Architects League of Northern New Jersey is currently seeking scholarship applications from eligible high school and college students. The geographic territory for eligibility includes Bergen, Hudson, Passaic, & Sussex Counties. The deadline for submission is April 29, 2016. Available scholarships include:

**Clarence Tabor Memorial Scholarship Award**
Given to undergraduate college students, from the ALNNJ territory, entering their fifth and final year of their undergraduate NAAB Accredited Architecture Program, and is based on scholastic excellence, attitude toward the profession, probable success as an architect, and need for financial assistance.

**Albert O. Halse Memorial Award**
Given to undergraduate college students in an NAAB Accredited Architecture Program, and from the ALNNJ territory, for excellence in architectural design.

**Architects League Scholastic Achievement Award**
Given to undergraduate & graduate college students in an NAAB Accredited Architecture Program, and from the ALNNJ territory, for excellence in architectural delineation and/or architectural models.

**Architects League Scholarship for High School Seniors**
Awarded to High School Seniors who live or attend school in our geographic territory and have been accepted to an NAAB Accredited Architecture Program at a college in the United States or U.S. Territory.

For applications and additional information, visit http://alnnj.org/wordpress/scholarships/

**The Architects League Scholarships** are funded jointly through our annual Golf Outing, to be held on July 11 at Crystal Springs in Hamburg, and the AIA Component Scholarship Grant, which in 2015 provided $1,000 toward these scholarships.
In the 2Q 2008 issue of Leagueline, I wrote, “Just when you think you know the building codes, they change!” Truer words were never stated, as evidenced by New Jersey’s recent adoption of the 2015 ICC family of codes along with other updates. The move from the 2009 code to 2015 makes the transition more profound, as architects and allied professionals will also need to absorb the changes made in 2012, but never adopted by the state.

The adopted Codes & Standards in New Jersey include:

**BUILDING SUBCODE** (NJAC 5:23-3.14)
- 2015 International Fire Code

**PLUMBING SUBCODE** (NJAC 5:23-3.15)
- 2015 National Standard Plumbing Code

**ELECTRICAL SUBCODE** (NJAC 5:23-3.16)
- 2014 National Electrical Code (NFPA 70)

**ENERGY SUBCODE** (NJAC 5:23-3.18)
- 2015 International Energy Conservation Code (Residential)
- ASHRAE 90.1-2013 (Commercial)

**MECHANICAL SUBCODE** (NJAC 5:23-3.20)
- 2015 International Mechanical Code

**ONE-AND TWO-FAMILY DWELLING SUBCODE** (NJAC 5:23-3.21)

**FUEL GAS SUBCODE** (NJAC 5:23-3.22)
- 2015 International Fuel Gas Code

**REHABILITATION SUBCODE** (NJAC 5:23-6)
- NJ Uniform Construction Code, Subchapter 6

**BARRIER FREE SUBCODE**
- (Chapter 11 of 2015 IBC-NJ & NJAC 5:23-7)
- ICC A117.1-2009

The grace period for using the previous codes will expire on March 21, 2016, except for the Plumbing Code for which the grace period expires July 3, 2016.

While it is impossible to review all of these changes in depth, in this issue of Leagueline we touch on some of the important changes brought forth by these updates, and invite our membership to keep up to date by visiting DCA’s codes and regulations website at: http://www.state.nj.us/dca/divisions/codes/codreg/#2

Many thanks to our contributing writers - Bob Longo of Cornerstone Architectural Group, and Joe Di Pompeo of Structural Workshop, LLC, for their insights.

Paul S. Bryan, AIA, 2Q Editor
SNS Architects & Engineers, PC
New Jersey Adopts the 2015 ICC Series of Codes

by Robert M. Longo, AIA

On September 21, 2015, New Jersey formally adopted the 2015 ICC series of codes including the International Building Code (IBC) and the International Residential Code (IRC). This is the first code update in NJ in nearly six years and it comes with many changes. Below is a small sample of some of the significant changes to the code.

- Windborne debris regions that trigger the requirement for impact resistant glazing have been modified. This will affect many buildings along the NJ Shore.
- Institutional uses, including medical offices & assisted living facilities will be affected by the addition of “Occupancy Conditions.”
- Requirements for the handling of hazardous materials including flammable and combustible liquids have been revised.
- Egress requirements from mezzanines have been changed.
- New sprinkler requirements for buildings with assembly occupancies on roofs.
- New requirements for low level “Exit” signs in some occupancies.

One significant change is the removal of most buildings in NJ from Wind Borne Debris Regions. These are areas that the code defines as hurricane-prone due to high wind speed and/or proximity to the coastline.

This change stems from updates to the wind speed maps that are referenced in the code. By moving the higher wind speeds farther off the coast, the new maps essentially find that NJ is at a lower risk of wind events than previously thought.

Here is an excerpt from the IBC commentary explaining the reason for the change:

“Over the past decade, new data and research have indicated that the mapped hurricane wind speeds have been overly conservative. Significantly more hurricane data has become available, which in turn allows for improvements in the hurricane simulation model that is used to develop wind speed maps. The new hurricane hazard model yields hurricane wind speeds that are lower than those given in previous editions of the code, even though the overall rate of intense storms has increased.”

This code change results in the removal of the requirement for Impact Resistant Glazing in most New Jersey buildings, including all residential buildings.

As evidence by recent storms including Hurricane Joaquin, the continued threat to NJ is likely to be from flood events rather than wind related events. It is important however to remember that building codes are a minimum standard and there are reasons why one may want to include impact resistant glazing. Building owners are encourage to consult with their architect regarding the appropriate application of all glazing types.

For those interested in more detail, below is a summary of the relevant code provisions.

- IBC 2015 (and 2012) reference ASCE 07-10. This is where the changes are derived from.
- Buildings will be assigned to Risk Categories that will essentially align wind design with seismic design based on risk to human life, health and welfare that would result from the failure of that type of building.
- Due to the different wind speed design maps, the windborne debris region will be different depending on the Risk Category of the building being built.
- Most buildings will fall into Risk Category II & III and use map Figure 1609.3 (1) for the purpose of determining windborne debris regions.
- Buildings in Risk Category IV (essential facilities) will use map Figure 1609.3 (2)
- Windborne debris regions are defined as areas within hurricane-prone regions that are either within 1 mile of the coastal mean high water line where the ultimate design wind speed is 130 mph or greater; or any areas where the ultimate design wind speed is 140 mph or greater.
- By definition, Risk Category III buildings, will use Risk Category II wind speed maps (1609.3(1)) for the purpose of determining if a building is in a windborne debris region.
- Risk Category II & III buildings will NOT be in windborne debris regions because the 130 mph wind speed line in map figure 1609.3 (1) is over the ocean.
- Risk Category IV buildings MAY be in windborne debris regions because the 130 mph wind speed line in map figure 1609.3 (2) crosses over land in parts of costal NJ.

In summary, most building in NJ will no longer be in windborne debris regions. Only “Essential Facilities” (Risk Category IV) located within 1 mile of the coast AND in areas with 130 MPH wind will need to meet these requirements.

Robert M. Longo, AIA is a principal in Cornerstone Architectural Group of South Plainfield. He is a licensed architect of over 25 years, a professional planner, a LEED AP and a licensed building official. Mr. Longo is a Past President of AIA Central NJ, and current chair of the AIA NJ Codes and Standards Committee.
Last September, New Jersey adopted the 2015 International Building Code. Projects may be filed under the existing or new code until March 21, 2016. After March 21, 2016, all projects must be filed under the 2015 IBC NJ Edition or the 2015 IRC NJ Edition. The 2012 IBC references ASCE 7-10. Below are some of the significant changes:

**Section 1604.5, Risk Category.** The term “occupancy category” has been changed to “risk category” to better reflect the intended meaning and to coordinate the terminology with ASCE 7-10.

The term “occupancy category” is somewhat misleading because it implies something about the nature of the building occupants and “occupancy” relates primarily to the non-structural fire and life safety provisions, not the risks associated with structural failure. Some structures regulated by the IBC and IEBC are not even occupied but are assigned an occupancy category because their failure could pose a substantial risk to the public.

**Section 1605.2, Load Combinations Using Strength Design or Load and Resistance Factor Design.** The wind design requirements of Section 1609 were extensively revised to update and coordinate them with the latest wind load provisions in ASCE 7-10, which are based on ultimate design wind speeds, $V_{ult}$. Ultimate design wind speeds produce strength level wind loads similar to seismic load effects. For strength design or LRFD, the load factor on the wind load, $W$, has been changed to 1.0 to account for the new strength level wind forces in ASCE 7-10.

**Section 1605.3, Load Combinations Using Allowable Stress Design.** For ASD, the load factor on the wind load, $W$, has been changed to 0.6 in both the basic and alternative basic ASD load combinations to account for the new ultimate design wind speed in ASCE 7-10 ($W_{ASD} = 0.6V_{ult}$). The $w$ factor in the alternative basic ASD load combinations has been modified to be either 1.3 or 1.0. When allowable stresses have been increased or load combinations have been reduced (as permitted by a material chapter in the code or a referenced standard), the coefficient is taken as 1.3. Otherwise $w$ is to be taken as 1.0. To achieve consistency with the strength design load combinations and ASCE 7-10, earthquake load effect, $E$, was removed from the basic ASD load combination Equation 16-13, and a new load combination Equation 16-14 was added. This has the effect of retaining roof live load, $L_r$, and rain load, $R$, in combination with wind load, $W$ (Equation 16-13), but removed these loads in combination with earthquake load, $E$, in Equation 16-14. This achieves consistency between the ASD load combinations and the strength design or LRFD load combinations in Equations 16-4 and 16-5.

**Table 1607.1, Minimum Live Loads.** Many live loads in Chapter 4 of ASCE 7 were updated in the 2010 edition of the ASCE 7 standard. To coordinate the changes in ASCE 7-10 with the 2015 IBC, the live loads prescribed in IBC Section 1607 and Table 1607.1 have been updated to coordinate them with the live loads of Chapter 4 and Table 4-1 in ASCE 7-10. In some cases, duplicate provisions in the code were deleted because they were incorporated into ASCE 7-10. For example, the detailed loading requirements for vehicle barriers were deleted from the code and replaced with a reference to similar provisions in ASCE 7.

**Section 1607.6, Helipads.** The terminology and live load design requirements for helicopter landing areas have been updated and coordinated with ASCE 7-10. The new term “helipad” is now used to describe helicopter landing areas. A helipad is defined as a structural surface used for landing, taking off, taxiing, and parking of helicopters. The previous provisions were unclear as to whether or not helicopter live loads were intended to be separate or in addition to the load combinations required by Section 1605. The helipad loading requirements have been relocated to Section 1607.6 (which prescribes live loads) from Section 1605 (load combinations). The actual loading criteria required to design helipads were updated and coordinated with the helicopter loads specified in ASCE 7-10 and references to dead load, $D$, and snow load, $S$, which served no real purpose, were deleted.

**Section 1607.7, Heavy Vehicle Loads.** Provisions relating to the design of structures supporting heavy vehicle loads in excess of 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight have been updated. Structures intended to support heavy vehicle loads are designed in accordance with the same specifications required by the jurisdiction for the design of roadways and bridges, such as AASHTO. The new requirements apply specifically to fire truck and emergency vehicles, and heavy vehicle parking garages. Changes were also made to loading requirements for forklifts and movable equipment.

**Sections 1608.3 and 1611.2, Ponding Instability.** A new definition of “susceptible bay” has been added to clarify where ponding must be considered in the design of roof structures to avoid progressive deflection. A susceptible bay is defined as a roof, or portion thereof, with 1) a slope less than 1/4 inch per foot; or 2) on which water is impounded upon and the primary drainage system is blocked. Only those portions of the roof considered susceptible bays must be designed for ponding. Areas of the roof with a slope of 1/4 inch per foot or greater toward points of free drainage are not considered susceptible and need not be designed for ponding.

Allied Member Joe DiPompeo is a Licensed PE in 22 states, Certified by the Structural Engineering Certification Board, and a Fellow of the Structural Engineering Institute. Joe played a key role in revising the code section on Helipad Loading which is adopted with the new code. He is President of Structural Workshop LLC, an AIA/SE Sponsored Illustrator.
Significant Changes to the International Building Code ( Chapters 2-15)

Below is a summary of some of the significant changes you will find in the 2015 International Building Code, many of which are predicated on changes in the 2012 code that was not adopted by New Jersey. This list is for general reference only. Please consult the code for specific requirements.

- ALL definitions have been moved to Chapter 2.
- Allowances for Group E classification of accessory assembly spaces in schools have been clarified. (303.1.3)
- Appropriate occupancy classifications for commercial kitchens are clarified. (304.1 and 306.2)
- Group B classification for Training and Development Facilities is clarified based on age of occupants. (304.1)
- Facilities generating combustible dusts – A technical report must now be provided to the building code official in the determination of occupancy classification. (Table 307.11), Section 307.4
- Several new definitions relating to care facilities have been added. The 2015 IBC expands uses permitted in Group I-1. Group I-2 is now divided into short-term care and long-term care. (308.3, 308.4)
- Storage rooms less than 100 SF are no longer Group S, they are now classified under the same occupancy to which they are accessory. (311.1.1)
- The 2015 IBC amends the definition and floor area limitation for a “private garage”. (202, 406.3.1)
- 2015 IBC now lists five specific conditions under which I-2 Condition 1 shared living spaces may be open to the corridor. (407.2.5)
- 2015 IBC now lists 13 conditions allowing Group I-2 Condition 1 cooking facilities to be open to the corridor. (407.2.6)
- Group I-2, Condition 2 maximum allowable smoke compartment increased to 40,000 SF. (407.5)
- The code now addresses when ambulatory care facilities are required to be separated by a fire partition from non-related spaces. (422)
- Significant changes have been made to Building Height and Area Limitations Section 503 and Tables 504.3, 504.4, and 506.2 for user-friendliness and to incorporate applicable sprinkler increases into the tables.
- Mezzanine means of egress provisions have been moved from 505.2.2 to Chapter 10. Direct access to exit modified in IBC 2015, 505.2.3.
- Basements in unlimited area buildings are clarified in 507.1.
- For pedestal buildings addressed in the special provisions of 510.2, there is no longer a limit of one story above grade plane for the portion of the structure that occurs below the 3-hour horizontal separation.
- Size and location of markings required for fire and smoke separation walls have been modified. (703.7)
- There are significant increases in fire separation required regarding projections at exterior walls. (705.2, Table 705.2)
- Fire separation distances regarding combustible projections (705.2.3) and buildings on the same lot (705.3) are addressed.
- Requirements for structural element bracing of exterior walls (705.6) and structural stability of fire walls (706.2) have been modified. NFPA 221 (referred to 706.2) has been modified to allow tied and cantilevered options.
- The void at the intersection between a fire barrier and non-rated roof assembly need only be protected with an approved material rather than a fire-resistant joint system. (707.8, 707.9)

- Sections 711 and 712 have been reformatted and reorganized. 711 addresses construction requirements for floor and roof assemblies, and 712 relates to the protection of vertical openings. Section 714 has revised requirements for floor and membrane penetrations.
- Section 716 addresses markings required for fire-rated glazing assemblies. Table 716.5 (was 716.4 in 2009) has been expanded to address size and marking requirements for door vision panels, and rating and marking requirements for sidelights and transoms. Note differences between “fire resistance rated” and “fire protection rated”.
- Corridor dampers at ceilings are addressed in Sections 717.3 and 717.5.
- Section 903 has numerous updates to sprinkler requirements including assembly occupancies on roofs and multiple fire areas.
- Section 907 includes requirements for communications captions and revised fire alarm and smoke detection requirements.
- Section 910 has revised requirements for smoke and heat removal systems. Carbon monoxide alarm provisions are now located in Section 915.
- Table 1004.1.2 now lists 30 net sf/occupant for exhibit gallery and museums. Mall buildings are addressed in 402.4.1. Mercantile is now listed as 60 gross sf/occupant regardless of location.
- Means of egress capacities in Section 1005 allow reduced exit width factors for sprinklered buildings provided with an EVAC system.
- Means of egress, number of exits, and exit access doorway requirements are reformatted and relocated to Sections 1006 and 1007. Several tables are now in 1006 with the reformattting of Chapter 10. The code now differentiates between stories and spaces. (Table 1006.2.1)
- Section 1007.1 exit separation requirements have been modified. Requirements for “Exit Access Stairways” and “Exit Access Ramps” have been added. The term “Exit Enclosure” has been removed.
- Locking provisions under 1010.1.9 have been revised and clarified.
- Stairway requirements are now applicable to all stairways serving occuppied areas, regardless of whether they are a required means of egress. (1011.1)
- Section 1013.2 now includes requirements for floor level exit signs in Group R-1.
- Section 1015.1 addresses guards required at windows.
- Section 1017.2.2 addresses travel distance increases for Group F-1 and S-1.
- Section 1018.3 now requires Group B & M aisle widths to be as wide as corridors.
- Section 1023.5 modifies penetration requirements at stair enclosures.
- Section 1029 addresses separation under grandstands and bleachers and stepped aisle construction tolerances.
- Chapter 11 – Accessibility is now part of the code in New Jersey. Section 1104.1.1 and .2 differentiate between small and large buildings in the New Jersey edition. Section 1107.6.1.1 considers building size for Group R accessible units.
- Captioning of public address announcements is now required for assembly spaces with 15,000 seats or more. (1108.2.7.3)
- Requirements for accessible children’s facilities are included in Sections 1109.2 and 1109.5.
- Accessibility requirements for recreational facilities are included in Section 1110.
- A minimum of 60% of public entrances are now required to be accessible. (1105.1)
- Requirements for water closet and urinal partitions have been relocated from Chapter 29 to Section 1210.
- Section 1405.3 addresses revised requirements for vapor retarders.
- Chapter 15 includes additional provisions regarding roof gardens, landscaped roofs, photovoltaic systems, and rooftop structures. (1507.16, 1507.17, 1510)
From NCARB.org…

**NCARB to Rename the Intern Development Program**

As part of an industry-wide push to retire the term “intern,” the Intern Development Program (IDP) will be renamed the Architectural Experience Program (AXP), effective June 29, 2016. Developed by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB), the program is designed to guide aspiring architects through the early stages of their career so they can earn a license and practice architecture independently.

This milestone decision was enacted by NCARB’s Board of Directors and is the result of over a year of research and outreach by various NCARB committees, as well as feedback from state licensing boards, industry leaders, and emerging professionals. Based on the recommendations of its Future Title Task Force, NCARB announced in May it would sunset the term “intern,” while preserving the title “architect” for licensed practitioners.

“Renaming the IDP is another step in realigning our programs to better reflect current practice and terminology,” said NCARB President Dennis Ward, AIA, NCARB. “For example, one firm may refer to a non-licensed employee as a ‘senior designer’ while another uses the title ‘project manager.’ Yet, neither is likely to introduce that individual to clients as an ‘intern.”

Since each state sets its own requirements for licensure, the program’s new name will carry an important caveat: “formerly known as the Intern Development Program, or IDP.” This language will accommodate existing laws or rules that refer to the program’s current name. Similarly, while NCARB will continue to refer to those working toward licensure as “aspiring architects” or “exam candidates,” licensing boards have the authority to prescribe their own terminology for unlicensed professionals.

The June launch of the new name will accompany the program’s realignment of experience areas. Over the next several months, NCARB will work with state licensing boards and the architectural community to implement these changes.

For more information on NCARB’s experience program, visit www.ncarb.org/experience.
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ALNNJ Congratulates Our Newest Fellow:
Dean Marchetto, FAIA, PP

Following an apprenticeship at Gwathmey Siegel Architects in NYC, Dean Marchetto opened a practice in Hoboken 35 years ago where he and his firm continue to rebuild New Jersey’s urban waterfront communities. Focusing mainly on mixed-use multi-family residential projects ranging from 3 story infill to 40 story high-rise projects to comprehensive redevelopment plans, his practice has helped guide the redevelopment phenomenon that has taken place in Hudson County.

Marchetto has played a vital role in the rebirth of Hoboken, having designed more than 100 buildings in the one square mile city. Marchetto has applied sensitive, contextual design, weaving together the new with the old, to reconstruct the urban fabric of Hoboken while maintaining continuity in its character. Rebuilding the City from the inside out building by building. From multi-family housing that echoes the materials and vertical proportions of adjacent brick townhomes, to mixed-use developments with oversized windows reflecting their industrial neighborhood, Marchetto has worked closely with area planners, developers, neighborhood leaders and elected officials. Building upon his success in helping to rebuild the city almost piece by piece, Marchetto has also designed district-wide redevelopment plans based on his contextual approach to rebuilding. His commitment to sustainability is evident having earned LEED certifications - including the first Platinum in New Jersey - for six multi-family projects over the last three years. He is responsible for the design of the first fully robotic parking garage and continues to use the space-saving technology in his larger multi-family projects. In recent years, his firm’s work has spread into suburban neighborhoods designing transit oriented development projects for Morristown, Westfield, Madison, Waldwick, Florence Park, and Long Branch. The firm has grown to 25 employees and is about to open a second office in Jersey City.

Dean has been a member of the AIA for 35 years and in a prepared statement said “the AIA has been a constant guiding light in the effort to perform in this profession at the highest level. I want to sincerely thank my friends and colleagues at AIANJ and the ALNNJ for their encouragement and support in my career and my elevation to the College of Fellows”.

VINE, Hoboken, NJ

Located in Hoboken at 900 Monroe Street, our recently completed project was just branded VINE by the developer Bijou Properties. This perfect example of transit oriented, mixed-use residential and commercial development is 11-stories, 135 residential units and built by Tishman. Within this energy efficient multi-family there is 13,800 square feet of street level retail, an automated on-site parking garage with charging stations for electric cars accommodating 144 vehicles, bike storage, landscaped roof terrace and a co-generation system to make its own electrical power. Measures have been taken to ensure residents that power will never be unavailable. At its doorstep, The Hudson Bergen Light Rail station connects this multi-family building to the Path, while parks, popular restaurants, child care services, cultural activities, and abundant shopping are all within walking distance.

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Installation Dinner  
Saturday, January 9th

The 2016 Architects League of Northern New Jersey Installation Dinner was held on Saturday, January 9 at the Clinton Inn, Tenafly, New Jersey. The event honored incoming President Bryan Pennington, AIA, outgoing President Paul S. Bryan, AIA, and the 2016 Architects League Board of Trustees. Chairperson Ruth A. Bussacco organized a stellar event, featuring entertainment by Fran Leonardis and Ricky Ritzel.

During the evening, the following awards were presented:
- Lifetime Achievement Award: George R. A. Johns, AIA
- Appreciation of Service Award: Richard Bettini, Assoc. AIA
- Trustees Awards: Kurt Vierheilig, AIA; Ruth A. Bussacco, AIA
- Vegliante Memorial Award: Ralph Rosenberg, AIA

Congratulations to all our honorees!

Thank you to all who attended for making this year’s event a success. Hope to see you again in 2017.

February Meeting  
Thursday, February 18th

THE WOOD REVOLUTION

We are off to a great start! Our first membership meeting of the year had what appeared to be a record turnout. On February 18th we met at Maggiano’s in Hackensack with a full house of approximately 85 guests. The family style Italian dinner is always very good and it was accompanied by a very informative presentation by Terry Pattillo, AIA from Wood Works – Wood Products Council. He covered a lot of new and innovative uses for Massive and Cross Laminated Timber with several case studies from around the world that are pushing the envelope for what is and what could be possible with wood construction.

March Meeting  
Thursday, March 17th

On March 17th ALNNJ held a meeting at The Englewood Field Club, catered by Mimi’s Plate, and hosted a very special speaker from Perkins + Will, Janice Barnes PhD. She presented a pro-bono charrette and proposal that would turn Atlantic City into an International Research Hub to study climate change and coastal resiliency. The financially troubled city and failing casinos combined with rising sea levels made way for a new vision for the future of Atlantic City. A new master plan was proposed with strategies for repurposing existing large hotels, meeting rooms and entertainment venues for a global education and research campus.

AIA Grassroots  
February 23-25, 2016 Detroit MI

Ben Lee, Tom Haggerty, Matt Fink and Bryan Pennington attended Grassroots in Detroit February 23-25, held at the Marriott Renaissance. Highlights included Townhall presentations on rebuilding cities after disasters and waterfront redevelopment, a Cocktail reception at the Detroit Institute of Art, several great breakout leadership seminars and the closing keynote by Former Michigan Governor Jennifer Granholm. See the League Facebook page for more highlights!
May 3–17, 2016

**Ted Kessler Walking Tour**

**Tour with Joe David**

Through Greenwich Village

Sunday, May 1

May 10–16, 2016: National Architecture Week

**It is an effort to increase public awareness on the role architects play as a force for positive change in our communities and to elevate the public’s appreciation of design.**

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May 2016

**ALNNJ Annual Golf Outing**

July 11, 2016

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Yale University

Location TBD

& Scholarship Awards

ALNNJ Member Meeting

May 20, 2016

27th Annual Trade Show

Alnnj/newark suburban

Thursday, May 5th

LOOKING AHEAD...

Spring Break:

April 10–16, 2016

**National Architecture Week**

**National Architecture Week** is a time to showcase the talented architects who’ve made positive contributions to our communities and society in general.

It is an effort to increase public awareness on the role architects play as a force for positive change in our communities and to elevate the public’s appreciation of design.

ALNNJ is pleased to welcome the following New Members:

- Gabriel Carini, Assoc, AIA
- Arlisa Cepeda, Assoc, AIA
- Rafeel Guerreiro, Assoc, AIA
- Stella Jeon, Assoc, AIA
- Runqin Li, Assoc, AIA
- Samantha Minor, Assoc, AIA
- Sumit Parikh, Assoc, AIA
- Sarah Sypulauskis, Assoc, AIA
- Ken Tanaka, AIA
- Hudson Veloso, Assoc, AIA
- Joanna Wyszatycki, AIA

Transfer from other component:

Eric N. Lam, AIA

The Architects League looks forward to your involvement and participation. Please make an effort to introduce yourself at the next dinner meeting or event.

**Looking Ahead...**

**SAVE THE DATE**

July 11, 2016

ALNNJ Annual Golf Outing

**New Open!!**

Santiago Calatrava’s long awaited

New York World Trade Center

Transportation Hub.

Visit today.

**Making Design**

ongoing:

The Cooper Hewitt Museum

cooperhewitt.org
NEW “FIREBREAK™ HITS”
FIRE-RESISTANT I-JOISTS

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reacts to fire by automatically activating and expanding into a strong, thick fire shield.

CERAMIC FIBERBOARD LAYER,
protected by the thermal shield, guards the BCI® or AIS® joist web in high heat.

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5. Partial Sprinkler System

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