Hello fellow League members: Thank you for this opportunity to serve as your president for the coming year.

As we bring 2018 to a close, I would like to extend a well-deserved thank you to Joe David for a very full and interesting schedule of events. In addition to our dinner meetings, trade show, golf outing, and Ted Kessler walking tours; we had tours of the hospital complex on Ellis Island, the Mid-Hudson Valley, the BAPS Mandir in Robbinsville and Princeton University, The Glass House and Grace Farms in New Canaan, and the Bergen County Municipal Utilities Authority Wastewater Treatment Plant in Little Ferry. Let’s keep up this great energy and momentum heading into 2019.

One additional accomplishment this year that I am especially interested in is our first ever membership survey, sent out in September. As the AIA continues to reposition itself with the goal of leadership from the ground up, and emphasis on the core services that sections and chapters will provide to their members, the survey was a great tool to hear from you about the programs that you have enjoyed, programs that you would like to see the League provide, and overall, where you see the value of your membership. Your responses will help to shape our programs for the coming year and beyond. Of course, as you have additional thoughts to share with us, please don’t wait until the next survey; feel free to contact me right away.

As I have attended our events over the year, including Grassroots in San Diego, where I learned about utilizing member surveys, I have been struck by two observations about our architects; first that while we share a profession, we are quite diverse in our professional interests and concerns; and second, that we love to seek out those who share our interests and talk. When we looked at the survey results, we saw a desire for even more opportunities to connect with each other.

Certainly, the AIA has many places to meet our fellow architects for discussion; knowledge communities, member groups, and exchanges at the national level. At the local level, we can strengthen our involvement in our existing network of committees and groups and create new ones. Let 2019 be a year for “Community and Connections” for the League. Let’s see what we can create, such as a “Residential Architecture Roundtable” or “Sustainable Architecture Exchange”. I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Todd M. Hause, AIA
ALNNJ President 2019

The Leagueline Committee extends our sincere gratitude to Tom Haggerty, AIA; Ruth Bussacco, AIA; Kurt Vierheilig, AIA; Steven Zmuda, AIA; and Michael Ferment, AIA who have stepped down from the ALNNJ Board of Trustees after many years of dedicated service. We thank you for your advocacy on behalf of the League and look forward to your continued participation in the AIA.

The Leagueline continues to provide our members with a means to connect with each other and to discuss important topics affecting our architectural community. Whether you volunteered or not, whether you attended a meeting or event or not, whether you earned any of the more than 30 CEUs offered by the League in 2018 or not, just the fact that you are taking the time to read Leagueline now shows how much you care about our organization. And if you didn’t have a chance to attend all of the meetings and events you hoped to last time, there’s always 2019. Something to look forward to.

I would like to thank you again for your infinite patience and gracious support this past year and, as Past President of AIA Architects League of Northern New Jersey, please join me in welcoming Todd Hause, AIA as our new 2019 Architects League President.

Joseph E. David, AIA
ALNNJ President 2018

In memory of his loving wife, Ben P. Lee, AIA, Past President of both the Architects League and AIA New Jersey, has established the Diane and Ben Lee Design Education Fund. This fund is to be managed by the Architects League, with grants given to individuals, organizations or schools that benefit New Jersey K-12 students in design education.

The fund is currently accepting contributions. If you wish to make a donation, please make checks payable to “Architects League of Northern New Jersey” with the note ‘Diane and Ben Lee Scholarship Fund’ and mail/deliver to the following address: Bryan Pennington, c/o NK Architects, 95 Washington Street, Morristown, NJ 07960. Tel.: (973)532-7748
Throughout history people have sought to control their physical environment. In the 21st century, the creation of new cities and expansion of existing large cities, the further industrialization of labor, and a growth in lawlessness have led to an interest in crime prevention controls that operate at the fundamental levels of societal life. Among these is the concept of crime prevention through environmental design or CPTED. Architects worry about the fortress mentality of security professionals while security professionals are concerned about the failure of architects to include security elements in the design of buildings from the ground up. The conflict is not over whether to include security equipment in the building design; rather, the conflict lies between a building’s openness on the one hand and the reasonable control of access to it on the other. Making a building secure when it was not originally designed to be secure is an expensive proposition. Architects have to sacrifice much more of a building’s openness in retrofitting for security than would be the case had the building been designed for security from the outset. Protection and operating expenses are greater than they need to be because of a lack of forethought during the design of a facility. This condition is particularly evident in many of today’s buildings, where modern design and materials can result in facilities and infrastructure that are especially vulnerable.

**Theoretical Background**

Oscar Newman’s concept of “defensible space” focused on the vulnerability of urban housing environments to crime because of poor design. Research has shown that criminals do not move about randomly through their environment looking for a target but use a spatial search process to try to find victims or targets that match their perceptual generalizations. When a match occurs, crime is likely to occur. Deciding to commit a crime can be seen as a process of selecting a crime target and determining a crime method by taking cues from the environment. Paul and Pat Brantingham’s model of crime site selection is based on the following four propositions:

- Individuals who are motivated to commit specific crimes vary in character, strengths, and resources.
- The commission of an offense is the result of a multistage decision process that seeks out and identifies, within the general environment, a target or victim positioned in space and time.
- The environment emits many signals or cues about its physical, spatial, cultural, legal, and psychological characteristics.
- An individual motivated to commit a crime uses cues learned from experience and observed in the environment to locate and identify victims and targets.

Crowe, Saville, Sorenson, Atlas, and others have written extensively about CPTED and designing security into the built environment. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design is a crime-environment theory based on the proposition that the appropriate design and application of the built and surrounding environment can improve the quality of life by deterring crime and reducing the fear of crime. Security and crime prevention practitioners should have a thorough understanding of CPTED concepts and applications in order to work more effectively with local crime prevention officers, security professionals, building design authorities, architects and design professionals, and others when designing new or renovating existing buildings.

**Practical Realities**

Theory holds, then, that altering the conditions that provide the opportunities for criminal behavior can curb crime. While this may be eminently sensible, great financial resources are required to alter the conditions. After a building has been constructed and put into use, the anticipated cost of physically changing it tends to overwhelm the anticipated benefits of crime reduction. Even in new construction projects, owners and investors are reluctant to commit the extra funds required to incorporate the physical features called for in the crime prevention through environmental design theory. Reluctance to design for security is related to more than dollars. Modern buildings strive to attain openness and free-flowing movement. Design ideas that constrain and restrict are not on the agendas of the owners and not in the minds of the architects. Security features are often seen as obtrusive and lacking in aesthetic value. It seems to not matter that the world is an increasingly less safe place to work and live. For a building to be made truly crime-resistant, security considerations must be in the architectural drawings from the very beginning. The drawings should reflect a comprehensive security perspective, one that takes into account the interrelationships between electronic security equipment, security officer services, and, most importantly, the routine and exceptional activities of the users of the building. A common mistake, for example, is to establish an intrusion detection system without at the same time ensuring that intrusion alarms will be evaluated by a trained individual and that responses to alarms will be prompt, appropriate, and consistent with the needs of the building occupants.

Architects worry about the fortress mentality of security professionals while security professionals are concerned about the failure of architects to include security elements in the design...

We often see in facilities not designed for security a menu of problems associated with the control of human movement. These problems include vehicles backed up in and around garages and exterior entrances, employees bottle-necked at electronically controlled doors, criminal opportunists roving the stairwells in search of victims, and robberies at public service counters that were not installed with security in mind. We also discover that electronic sensing devices do not function properly because someone failed to notice that a hanging ceiling or a wall extension would interrupt the sensing function. The use of glass and foliage, which en-
False alarms cannot be taken lightly because they undermine confidence in the entire security program and they place an unnecessary burden on the response units. Also, when the false alarm rate is high, the building occupants tend to develop symptoms of the “cry wolf” syndrome and, as a result, may not react quickly and properly when an alarm is warning them of a true life-threatening condition.

In addition to the loss of life and property consequences that can flow from an improperly designed electronic system, there is the prospect of being held liable, both criminally and civilly. The governmental agencies that hold regulatory authority in matters affecting public safety are increasingly under pressure from society, generally to seek criminal prosecution when violations result in death or injury. Next, the extremely litigious nature of the security industry poses great potential loss in terms of compensatory and punitive awards and loss of reputation. A property owner or manager who makes security-sensitive design decisions without the input of a competent security professional is taking on a very large risk.

Security as a Design Requirement

Architects and designers can make the greatest contribution to meeting a project’s security objectives. Architects generally make the basic design decisions about circulation, access, building materials, fenestration, and many other features that can support or thwart overall security aims.

Building clients and design professionals are not the only ones concerned about security during the design process. Many jurisdictions require a security review by the police as part of the building permit approval process, much the same as with fire safety requirements. Inspectors evaluate the plans for obvious spots where assaults, mugging, break-ins, and other crimes of opportunity may exist. Many jurisdictions have security ordinances that require certain lighting levels, and secure door and window designs and hardware. All federal government buildings must comply with the GSA Security Standards from 1995, and relates the many security classifications of government buildings. If security is treated as one of the many design requirements, then the implementation and costs for such measures will be no more a burden to the project owners than fire safety features or landscaping requirements. The basic premise of security design is that proper design and effective use of the built environment can lead to a reduction in the incidence and fear of crime, and to an increase in the quality of life. The environmental design approach to security recognizes the space’s designated or redesignated use -- which defines the crime problem -- and develops a solution compatible with that use. Good security design enhances the effective use of the space at the same time it prevents crime. The emphasis in security design falls on the design and use of space, a practice that deviates from the traditional. The traditional approach focuses on denying access to a crime target through physical or artificial barriers, such as locks, alarms, fences, and gates. This approach tends to overlook opportunities for natural access control and surveillance. Sometimes the natural and normal uses of the environment can replace or work in harmony with mechanical hardening and surveillance techniques. An intelligent use of the environment will present three basic strategies: access control, surveillance, and territorial reinforcement.

Access Control. This strategy embraces the tried and true custom of utilizing security guard forces, and the less understood and infrequently applied strategy of making use of terrain and spatial characteristics and natural circulation patterns. Access control can be augmented by mechanical safeguards such as locks and card key systems. The central objectives of an access control strategy are to deny access to a crime target and to create in the mind of the criminal a belief that an attack on the target will present personal risk.

Surveillance. A strategy based on surveillance is directed at detecting intrusion attempts, keeping an intruder under observation, and launching a response to an intrusion or an attempt at intrusion. A surveillance strategy can take advantage of terrain features, such as landscaping, building features, such as raised entrances, organized methods, such as patrolling; and electronic supplements, such as closed-circuit television.

Territorial Reinforcement. The thrust of this strategy is that physical design can
A common mistake, for example, is to establish an intrusion detection system without at the same time ensuring that intrusion alarms will be evaluated by a trained individual and that responses to alarms will be prompt, appropriate, and consistent with the needs of the building occupants.

This is not to say that vendors should be excluded from contributing to the design, only that their contributed ideas should be critically examined by the design team for practicality and efficiency. Good sense dictates that all ideas, irrespective of source, be looked at from every perspective. The architect’s best contribution to a project may be in providing a constructively critical analysis of security design concepts.

Understanding the Implications. Designs must integrate the complicated and sometimes conflicting goals of security and safety. The tendency to want to lock out the undesirables can create serious safety drawbacks in situations that require quick and unhampered egress. Space and function are variables that must also be brought into balance with security objectives.

Security and safety needs can be integrated in a five-stage approach. First is the problem statement, which explores the users’ needs and leads to the development of functional requirements. Second is developing the scope of work from the problem statement, client expectations, and staff available. This stage should lead to a signed contract. Third is the design and documentation of the building and systems. It is at this stage that most architects go through schematic design, design development, and construction documents. Stage four is the administration and supervision of construction, and stage five involves acceptance testing, training, and setting up the building for occupancy.

Design Planning
Whenever possible, security planning should begin during the site selection process. The greatest opportunity for achieving a secure operation begins with locating a site that meets architectural requirements and also provides security advantages. The security analysis in site planning should begin with an assessment of conditions on-site and off-site, taking into account topography, vegetation, adjacent land uses, circulation patterns, sight lines, areas for concealment, location of utilities, and existing lighting. Other key factors for site security planning are off-site pedestrian circulation, vehicular circulation, access points for service vehicles and personnel, employee access and circulation, and visitor access and circulation. Site analysis is a starting point in security defense planning. It considers the perimeter and grounds of the facility, including walls, plantings, fences, berms, ditches, lighting, and natural topographic separations.

The next security level is the perimeter or exterior of the building. The building shell and its openings represent a crucial line of defense against intrusion and
forced entry. The area being protected should be thought of as having four sides as well as a top and bottom. The principal points of entry to be considered are the windows, doors, skylights, storm sewers, roof, floor, and fire escapes. Doors are by nature among the weakest security links of a building because they inherently provide poor resistance to penetration. Attention must be paid to the door frame, latches, locks, hinges, panic hardware, the surrounding wall, and the door leaf. Window considerations for secure design include the type of glazing material, the window frame, the window hardware, and the size of the opening. The building shell itself is a security consideration for the simple reason that the type of construction will determine the level of security. Most stud walls and metal deck roof assemblies can be easily and rapidly compromised with common hand tools. Unreinforced concrete block walls can be broken quickly with a sledgehammer or by impact of a motor vehicle. The architect’s challenge is to provide security that is attractive and unobtrusive, while providing balanced and effective deterrence to unauthorized access.

Much has changed in security technology. Today’s alarm systems work differently than systems of only a few years ago. Devices, like CCTV cameras, are much smaller and less costly, making them useable and affordable in many more situations.

Finally, the architect should design for internal space protection and specific internal point security. These security features may be necessary for the areas within a facility that warrant special protection. The level of protection may be based on zones, with access to the zones limited to persons with the required level of security clearance.

Zoning
Application of the zoning concept means control of human movement. The idea is to allow employees, visitors, vendors, and others to reach their destinations without hindrance, and at the same time prevent them from entering areas where they have no business. Controlling access to each department of a building screens out undesirable visitors, reduces congestion, and helps employees spot unauthorized persons.

Zoning design goals are accomplished through the use of unrestricted zones, controlled zones, and restricted zones. Some areas of a facility should be completely unrestricted to persons entering the area during the hours of designated use. The design of unrestricted zones should encourage persons to conduct their business and leave the facility without entering controlled or restricted zones. Unrestricted zones might include lobbies, reception areas, snack bars, and public meeting rooms. Controlled zone movement requires a valid purpose for entry. Once admitted to a controlled area, persons may travel from one department to another without severe restriction. Controlled zones might include administrative offices, staff dining rooms, security offices, office working areas, and loading docks.

Restricted zones are essentially limited to designated staff. Particularly sensitive areas within restricted zones frequently require additional access control. These might contain classified records, chemicals, drugs, cash, and the like. Security zoning is a standard design feature of hospitals, jails, courthouses, laboratories, and industrial plants.

Electronic Systems
Devices intended to detect building intrusions is a major element of security design. The performance of a security device should be measured in terms of its probability of detecting an intruder, its vulnerability to intentional defeat, and its nuisance alarm rate. With this understanding, an architect can design and specify site intrusion detection devices, building penetration sensors, motion and volume sensors for key interior areas, access control systems, personnel identification systems, and security central control stations.

The architect should take steps to assure generous wiring in tamperproof conduit and to provide a backup, uninterruptible power supply system. Much has changed in security technology. Today’s alarm systems work differently than systems of only a few years ago. Devices, like CCTV cameras, are much smaller and less costly, making them useable and affordable in many more situations. An interesting advance is the verified or dual zone technique used with interior motion-detection systems. Infrared detectors feel the change in temperature as a target crosses a zone, while microwave or ultrasonic detectors sense motion. Both technologies must be triggered to cause an alarm.

Architecture making a difference
Security planning is aimed at preventing crime in the built environment. The architect plays a key role in the shaping of the environment and of the cues and signals that building sends to the user and visitors. Whether the building turns out to be safe, secure, and comfortable is a factor of how well the architect understands the intended uses. However, good architecture cannot prevent all misdeeds. The crimes that a building environment can deter by natural, mechanical, and organized means are usually external. That is, crimes from outsiders breaking in, robbery, or assault. These stranger-to-stranger crimes produce the greatest fear but not the greatest economic losses. Internal crime represents the greatest potential loss. Terrorism of the future may not be bomb attacks on buildings but theft and destruction of assets within buildings. Can architecture make a difference in preventing internal crime? Possibly, for if a living or working environment is perceived as defensible, the occupants are likely to take greater responsibility in protecting their individual and common territories. Designing the next generations of buildings and infrastructure to be resistant to criminal attacks, or acts of workplace violence, or terrorism is incumbent upon the coordination of the design professional and the security director or consultant. Our future as a society depends on the ability to live, work, or play in buildings that are safe and secure.

About the Author:
Randall Atlas, Ph.D., FAIA, CPP is a registered architect, NCARB certified, and he practices criminal justice architecture and environmental security design. Atlas is a criminologist and certified protection professional (CPP) with the American Society of Industrial Security (ASIS), and is an appointed member of the ASIS Security Architecture and Engineering Committee. For more info: www.cpted-security.com

Sources:

Six Ways To Make Our Schools Safer
By Scott Foley

A smart man once said, “See the problem coming.” This statement has helped me be prepared with much more than just project management in mind. Thinking ahead might just help someone else see the problem coming and be able to prevent a tragedy. As a father of five children and a door security + safety professional, I’d like to recommend these six ways to improve safety in our schools.

1. Security vestibules. We should drive the current trend even more. By adding security vestibules and a layer of access control, the intruder’s entry is slowed considerably—if lucky, just long enough for help to arrive. Aluminum doors and frames are most common. Soft metal to me doesn’t equal safety. However, there are other reasons these are used, such cost and aesthetics.

2. Specify more intruder locks at all class rooms and public gathering spaces. This is a similar idea to the security vestibule—slow down the entry of the bad guy, giving time for help to come.

3. Security guards. If a school cannot afford security, install signs at all entry points, such as, “Smile, you’re being video recorded.”

4. Education. We need to do more to educate everyone involved in schools, including the superintendent of buildings and grounds. These are the decision makers and they would benefit greatly by being more informed. Right now most are getting watered down information, depending on how good their architect or local supplier is.

5. Transparency. Inform the public about all security updates performed at each school in the district as they are being completed. This can be easily be done through PTA leaflets, school websites, or communications from the principal such as email, text, or phone messages.

6. Fire marshals. Work with fire marshals to change building codes on grandfathered schools. Do this with a steady pace approach; not all at once, but over a couple of years. Being an older school or a school that has its own insurance sometimes grandfathers them or lets them to be able to have non-fire-labeled doors, frames, and hardware. This has big budget implications because if the rules were suddenly applied to a school district’s annual budget, it could cause a financial burden.

Schools in our district have never had the kind of problems happening more and more around our country. I like to think all the security vestibules and intruder locks I’ve installed myself over the years would help prevent a tragedy like this from ever happening.

As a father of five, I will always advocate for top level school security, and expect transparency and open communication from our school district. We must always adhere to building codes and use common sense.

Scott Foley is a Project Manager with Sunrise Door Solutions. He can be reached at sfoley@sunrisedoory.com

Leagueline 10 2019 The Quarterly Newsletter of the Architects League of Northern New Jersey
Fall Ted Kessler Walking Tour

The Architects League Fall Ted Kessler Tour took place on Saturday November 3, 2018 and followed an all new route through Long Island City and Hunters Point in Queens. The tour went through one of the fastest changing neighborhoods in the country, and took place just about a week before Amazon announced its selection of the Anable Basin site in Long Island City as its HQ2 location, a move which will create even more seismic changes to this unique part of Queens. The Ted Kessler Tours are a valued Architects League tradition, and this tour marked the twelfth year of the program which started in Fall 2007. This tour will be repeated this Spring on May 5, 2019- look for announcements and a chance to register this April.

ALNNJ Budget 2019

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THE RPA’S FOURTH REGIONAL PLAN

The ALNNJ September Meeting featured Nat Bottingheimer, the NJ Director of the Regional Plan Association (RPA). Nat spoke about the RPA’s Fourth Regional Plan, an innovative program that addresses issues such as transportation, resiliency and economic growth with the goal of a healthier, more affordable metropolitan area to live and work. The RPA is America’s most distinguished urban research and advocacy organization, and their first regional plan 90 years ago was responsible for the George Washington Bridge, and its construction inspired the founding of our own Architects League in 1928. The Fourth Regional Plan advocates equally bold ideas that benefit New Jersey and the region, including through running at Penn Station, a national park in the Meadowlands, and smart growth to increase density at transportation hubs.
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Diana Rattazzi
Architectural and Design Representative
Benjamin Moore & Co.

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GRACE FARMS AND THE GLASS HOUSE IN NEW CANAAN, CT.
The Architects League held a special event on Saturday, September 29, 2018: a visit to Grace Farms and the Glass House in New Canaan, Connecticut. The day started with a private, guided tour of SANAA’s Grace Farms, including a break for tea and a fantastic lunch at their farm to table restaurant. Then we went on a private, guided tour of Philip Johnson’s iconic Glass House, including stops at his Painting and Sculpture Galleries as well as Da Monsta. Even if you did not have a chance to join the Architects League for this special event, you should consider a visit to both Grace Farms and the Glass House on your own – both sites aren’t all that far away and both are definitely worth a visit.

BCUA WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT IN LITTLE FERRY
On Wednesday October 10, 2018, the Architects League held an Infrastructure Tour of the BCUA Wastewater Treatment Plant in Little Ferry. The event included an overview of the system followed by a tour of the facility. The plant processes 70 million gallons of wastewater and is the largest single freshwater source of the Hackensack River. It’s site, on the river at the edge of the Meadowlands, creates resiliency challenges that were addressed on the tour.

OCTOBER EMERGING PROFESSIONALS
The annual ALNNJ Emerging Professionals Event was held on October 18 at the Porcelanosa Showroom in Paramus, featuring DesignMorphine. Their AutoArch presentation explored the notion of implanting artificial intelligence directly into building materials to create architecture which evolves and adapts to the needs of its users to create symbiotic relationships between human and built environment. Many thanks to Porcelanosa for sponsoring this event, which welcomed members, non-members, and students, and featured raffles, prizes, several food stations, and an awesome Donut Wall!

AIA NJ DESIGN CONFERENCE
On November 1, the AIA-NJ Design Conference, including keynotes, tours, educational sessions, was held at the Morristown Hyatt. A Design Competition, featuring 125 entries, was also held – a full list of winners is available here: http://aia-nj.org/blog/2018/11/07/aianj-2018-design-conference-wrap-up/
ALNNJ members were recognized during the event, with Ben Lee, AIA, honored as recipient of the Distinguished Service Award and Louis Di Geronimo, AIA, honored as Architect of the Year. NK Architects was honored as Firm of the Year. Congratulations to all winners! Awards will be presented at the AIA-NJ Inaugural and Awards Gala on January 19th.

LEGO NIGHT
On November 2nd, ALNNJ members attended the 28th Annual Lego Night hosted by Hasbrouck Heights Public Library. There was great enthusiasm among the kids. Chris Dougherty, AIA, Steve Lazarus, AIA, and Ruchi Dhar, AIA participated as judges. Winners were chosen in age groups and level of creativity. Thank you to Ruth Bussacco, AIA for organizing the ALNNJ team and a big thank you to our judges.
STEAM TANK

2018 President Joseph E. David, AIA and Stacey Kliesch, AIA represented the Architects League and AIA New Jersey at the STEAM Tank Finals on October 23rd and 24th at the Atlantic City Convention Center. STEAM Tank is a program through the New Jersey School Boards Association and the US AIA New Jersey at the STEAM Tank Finals on October 23rd and 24th at the Atlantic City Convention Center.

The Value of Good Design
Feb 10 thru May 27, 2019
The Museum of Modern Art
moma.org

The Cooper Hewitt Museum
thru March 24th
The Cooper Hewitt Museum
coopereвитt.org

Three American Painters:
Diao, Gilliam, Sirugo
thru July 31
Zimmerli Museum, Rutgers
zimmerlimuseum.rutgers.edu

ALNNJ Member Meeting
see alnnj.org for details

ALNNJ 2019 Installation Dinner
Saturday, January 12, 2019
Honoring Incoming President Todd M. Hause, AIA and Outgoing President Joseph E. David, AIA
The Brick House in Wyckoff

2019 AIA-NJ Awards Gala
Saturday, January 19th
Park Avenue Club, Florham Park

Crossing Borders: Immigration
and American Culture
ongoing
Museum of Modern Art
moma.org

Recalibration: Nikolina Kovalenko
thru Feb 12th
Watchung Reservation Nature Center
njmonthly.com/events

Reclamation: Nikolina Kovalenko
thru Feb 12th
Watchung Reservation Nature Center
njmonthly.com/events

New Allied Members:
ALNNJ is pleased to welcome the following New Members:
- Lazar Bazallann, Assoc. AIA
- Francisco Cordero, Assoc. AIA
- Robbi Fuguada, Assoc. AIA
- Timilay Salazar, AIA
- Ivan Garcia, Assoc. AIA
- Ushashi Kar, Assoc. AIA
- Micah Kim, Assoc. AIA
- Tommy Kim, Assoc. AIA
- Adrian Melia, AIA
- William Petrone, AIA
- Janette Pina, AIA
- Milica Popovic, AIA

Ivan Garcia, Assoc. AIA
Minhee Kim, Assoc. AIA
Tommy Kim, Assoc. AIA
Adrian Melia, AIA
William Petrone, AIA
Janet Pina, AIA
Milica Popovic, AIA

ALNU also welcomes the following New Members:
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