

LeagueLine

2Q 2022

AIA Architects League of
Northern New Jersey

International Practice

How other countries define who can and cannot practice architecture.



United Kingdom



France



Australia



Philippines

**YOU
CAN
HELP.**



PRESIDENT'S COLUMN



I would like to start by thanking our dedicated Board Members and committees. Through their tireless efforts, we have been

able to create various in-person events and tours this year as a way to get back into the world.

Please note that we are putting into place a COVID-19 policy for in-person events to help ensure the health and safety of our members and their loved ones. At a minimum, in-person attendees will need to show proof of full vaccination plus a booster shot in accordance with current CDC guidelines. If the need arises, additional safety measures may be required in accordance with CDC guidelines.

The topic of our first in-person meeting in April will explore New Jersey's largest LEED project, the LG Headquarters in Englewood Cliffs, NJ. This LEED Platinum building was designed by HOK's Kenneth Drucker, FAIA, who has agreed to speak to us about it. The location of this meeting is to be announced soon, watch your emails.

Additionally, we are planning several tours for the year. Our first, welcoming back the Ted Kessler Tours, will be led by Joe David who will be guiding us through Park Slope and Fort Greene in Brooklyn. We are also making arrangements for a behind the scenes tour of the American Dream Mall and a presentation and tour of Historic Hinchliffe Stadium in Paterson. Lastly, our June 16th Scholarship Awards Dinner will be held at Paterson's newly restored Lambert Castle. Join us for a tour and presentation as well as congratulating our scholarship award winners.

Our plan this year is to recapture the momentum and excitement for attendance at our annual events and monthly dinner meetings. We understand there may be trepidation after two long years of the pandemic, but we at the Architects League want to assure our members that we have your safety in mind. With that said, we hope to inspire our members with valuable in-person experiences and build camaraderie once again.

Ryan Moran, AIA
ALNNJ President 2022

LOOKING FOR A WAY TO GET INVOLVED IN YOUR ALNNJ?

Consider joining our Leagueline team! We're looking for new members to share enthusiasm for our profession. Please contact Paul S. Bryan, AIA
psbryan@warwick.net



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Leagueline 2Q 2022
Eric Lam, AIA
Editor

International Practice

While architects around the globe all provide design services to clients from all walks of life, there are variations on how each country defines who can and cannot practice architecture. The framework, in terms of the regulatory planning process all the way to maintaining control of a project through completion, varies, as well. Despite these differences, we all share common issues as demonstrated in The AIA New Jersey International Panel Discussion On Design Clients Process – Common Issues, in Practice from Across the Pond UK and US (<https://aia-nj.org/blog/2021/11/29/23758/>). In this issue, we are fortunate to have several colleagues from around the world giving us some insights about the practice of architecture in their respective countries.



At the time of this writing, images of destruction are emerging due to the invasion in Ukraine. It is disheartening to see people fleeing on the street, and buildings destroyed. On February 26, an open letter was posted on prorus.ru against the invasion, signed by more than 6,500 Russian architects and urban planners. It was taken down on March 4, after Vladimir Putin signed a law criminalizing public opposition to the war. As the war continues (and we hope there is a cease fire in sight), architects and designers from around the world have spoken in solidarity with the people of Ukraine. For those of you who may not know Bruce Zahor, he plays an enormous role in the production of this newsletter you are holding in your hands. All four of his grandparents were born in Ukraine and immigrated to the United States in search of freedom and the American Dream. In the names of Bruce's ancestors, and others like them, please consider pledging your support to help the millions of Ukrainians suffering this crisis by donating to one of the organizations listed on page 7.

Eric Lam, AIA, Editor
Redwoods Design Studio

Have you ever wondered what it takes to become a licensed architect in another country? How about the regulatory planning process, what is it like? What are the pressing issues in this industry they are facing?

For example, according to the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture (ACSA), the practice of architecture is not regulated in the Netherlands, but the use of the "architect" title is. Neither practice nor the title are protected in Sweden. While in Switzerland, the use of specific degree-conferred titles is protected but the generic title of "architect" and the practice of the profession are not regulated, still many architects register voluntarily through a process that requires schooling and professional experience. In Finland, where is no mandatory registration to practice, the Finnish Association of Architects manages a voluntary register.

Given the differences in the system and process concerning the practice of architecture worldwide, we reached out to colleagues of the AIA International, members of other professional bodies such as the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) as well as those who are not affiliated with any architectural professional organization, to learn how they operate in their respective country. The following are questions that we asked, and this is what they say.

1. What does it mean to be a licensed architect in your country?
2. How would one obtain licensure to practice architecture in your country?
3. What is the regulatory planning process by which a project receives approval for construction?
4. How would you describe the relationship of the architect to that of a builder in terms of executing the design intent in your country?
5. What are some of the challenging issues you face in your practice in the last two years?
6. Name one of the pressing issues that the architecture profession struggles with in your country. How do you think it can be solved?

Cathy Saldaña, AIA Philippines

Cathy is the Principal & CEO of PDP Architects and Projects Design Plus Architecture Management Corporation, based in the CBD Makati City. She is a Trustee on the Board for the Urban Land Institute (ULI) Philippines, heads the Women's Leadership Institute in Real Estate, a Board Trustee for PropTech, an International Associate of the American Institute of Architects and a Fellow of the United Architects of the Philippines. She was selected by the UAP to be the Philippine correspondent to the UIA WIA - Union of International Architects Women in Architecture Committee. She



also sits as a Committee Board Member of East Asian Regional Organization for Planning and Human Settlements (EAROPH) and is a Chair for a Technical Working Group under the Professional Regulation Commission for Hospitality and Leisure Architecture. A certified Green Building Professional, she espouses Sustainability in all her projects. She speaks in both local and international conferences and is regularly featured on all media platforms.

1. As a licensed Architect in the Philippines, we are governed by the RA 9266 and its laws concerning the licensing and practice of Architecture in the country. [According to 2006 – 2012 Professional Regulatory Board of Architecture (PRBoA), "the practice of architecture in the PH is only a professional privilege that is granted to individuals and firms (natural and juridical persons), duly registered and licensed in accordance with PH law i.e. limited only to architects and registered architectural firms (RAFs). It was never a right accorded to RAs nor to any other State-regulated and licensed professional (RLP), specifically certain PH civil engineers (CEs) and their organizations who/ which insist that they too can exercise the same professional privileges as architects."]

2. After a 5-year course [leading to a Bachelor of Science in Architecture], a two-year apprenticeship and passing the exams [Architectural Licensure Examination (ALE), an examination conducted by the Board of Architecture under the supervision of the Professional Regulations Commission (PRC)] which span two days covering all aspects of the practice, the license is obtained.



In the UK, the title of “architect” is licensed, not function. In other words, you can’t call yourself an architect here, unless you’re a chartered architect.

3. There are several steps with the Office of Building Official for a building permit. For the approval of Housing and commercial / residential condominiums for sale, these are governed by the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development.

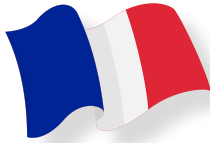
4. There are Design Build contracts as well, but majority of the projects have a separate contractor engaged for construction. Each role is distinct.

5. COVID 19 measures in jobsites were very strict and these added not just extra costs but a layer of regulation and compliance.

Projects were also on a standstill but in January 2022, most of the work speeded up and picked up momentum.

6. Building permits and developmental permits for construction are very tedious to obtain. The process is rather bureaucratic. To solve this problem, technologies and digital transformation must take place.

David Wright, AIA France



David is a licensed US architect who has been practicing in France since 2012. He is in the process of being inscribed in the Ordres des Architectes. Prior to working in Aix-en-Provence, David had 15 years of experience working at various capacity for several well-established architectural firms. In 2008, he became the President of AIA Winston Salem and served on the AIA North Carolina Board for two years.

1. You are only considered an « architecte » if you are inscribed in the Ordres des Architectes. The Ordres is similar to the AIA, but with an official governmental mandate to control the professionals. To inscribe you must be qualified to exercise as an architect, pay the yearly dues, and adhere to the required professional 10-year insurance which must be verified every year.

2. The qualification to exercise as an architect is obtained through several different means : 1. By having a French Architecture school diploma and completing an addition yearlong HMOPN certification process (a combination of classes and internship that trains you to function as an architect in your own name), 2. Be a licensed architect in another European Union country, or one that has a reciprocity agreement with France and be approved by the Ministry of Culture, 3. For those who are from a country without a reciprocity agreement, request the recognition of your credentials with the Ministry of Culture (the governmental agency in charge of Architects) and be found by them to be qualified. The last method is what I used – a complicated and detailed process of bilingual submittals for an evaluation of your education, training, and experience.

3. The regulatory planning process is handled locally, but it follows the national law with standardized forms and document requirements. Like in the US, there are a multitude of regulatory elements to consider, depending on the location and the planned use. At the most basic, localities have a: 1. PLU – a local urbanism plan: a sort of zoning document, 2. PPRNP et PPRIF - local fire, flood,

and seismic risk prevention plans. Additionally, there are several overlay restrictions to protect natural areas, agricultural lands, and historic elements. Other aspects such as sustainability and accessibility are also mandated on a national level.

The permit documents are submitted by the owner to the local urbanism authority – usually the mayor’s office. Note: At the start of this year the permit submittals have gone almost completely online. The local authority will handle the routing to the various local code authorities (fire, historic/archeological, natural areas, etc.). The approval process generally takes 2 to 6 months (or longer) – depending on compliance and resubmittals/modifications.

To go a little further... I have found that the permit documents are not as detailed as you would find in the US. The permit is largely based on the aesthetics of the exterior, visible elements, and utility infrastructure. In urban areas (including villages) the goal is mostly to have a harmonious building that fits in and works with its surroundings (keeping the old-world look). The basic permit set is fairly light and at a fairly large scale (on A3 sheets – roughly 11x17) it includes: The project location, site plans (landscape, roof, and utility), elevations, site section, a written detailed project description, photos of the site and surroundings, and 3D photo insertions of the project on the site (close and distant).

Once a permit is received, the architect will start the Project (PRO) phase which is like Design development – a little more detail and fleshing out of materials. After the PRO phase finishes, the architect can continue to do the construction documents or it could be handed off to a Builder to do [the CDs] themselves based on the PRO documents.

4. My sense is that once the building design and budget has been decided by the owner, the design of the architect is respected as an invented element that cannot be changed by the Builder without the approval of the architect. The budgetary constraints are strong here, as in the US, so some compromises inevitably are made when developing the project after permitting. Once constructed, if the building is architecturally exceptional, the owner cannot make changes without the approval of the original architect.

5. Obviously in the last two years, COVID has had a major impact. Initially with the confinement, firms were forced to lay-off people, close or do work from home. The French Government provided extraordinary funding so that firms could keep the laid off people on the payroll – to bring back later. The government also provided loans guaranteed by the government to allow business to survive. Many clients – business owners – were also affected, thus many projects were cancelled, and some fees not paid. The uncertainty (including multiple waves of COVID restrictions) and possible changes to business models have made the return to normal slow. Other challenges (somewhat related to COVID, but also climate change) are the increase in costs for and lack of some materials – concrete, steel, and especially wood (though abundant in France, it is being bought up by the Chinese).

6. This is not unlike the US, I think. A major issue is the cost of doing business. In short, it is a problem of Risk/Reward. The charges for businesses are high – taxes, social charges, and liability insurance (note that health care

and retirement costs are included in the social charges). Plus, the pay scale is much lower than in the US, the average salary is about 1/3 of what one would receive in the US. The famous 35-hour work week is only for certain people, like government employees; salaried employees [for private companies] work just as long as their US counterparts (the month of vacation is real and needed).

Meanwhile, the work of architects is under-appreciated, thus the fees are often low and constantly being diminished. Still, the complexity of the regulations and various technical requirements are constantly increasing, so architects do more and more for less and less.

A solution? There is not an easy solution while maintaining the French system. The obvious is to lower the costs of doing business while getting paid more. At some point the regulations would need to be lightened so that the cost of regulators can be lessened.

Scot Maskers, RIBA United Kingdom



Scot graduated with a BA in Fine Arts from Rutgers University, New Jersey. He went on to study Architecture in London gaining a BA (Hons) Architecture as well as achieving his M Arch from Virginia Tech and State University.

Scot is now director of his own practice, this after a long experience in other firms including as director for 19 years in his previous position.

Scot is an active Chartered Member of the RIBA. He had held the Hampshire Branch Chair for some years and has been a past RIBA National Council member. He had successfully run the Winchester Architecture Lecture Series for some years in Winchester.

A Traditional Architecture Group member since its founding Scot continues to work and practice in a traditional idiom and is expert in rural and country house design. He now acts as facilitator for the TAG Peer Review.

He is also a trustee for the Winchester Theatre Trust where he is tasked with the review of the upkeep of the listed theatre.

1. In UK, the title of “architect” is licensed, not function. In other words, you can’t call yourself an architect here, unless you’re a chartered architect.

It’s the title that’s protected so you can actually do the functions of an architect.

2. In simple terms, you spend your time, pay your dues, work for an architect, get your university degrees.

You will need to achieve the general criteria to take the exam. One would take two parts of courses that are approved by RIBA and ARB at a university leading to a Bachelor and a Master degree in five years, then you spend two years in practice, obtain a Certificate in Professional Practice which would take a couple of months. During that time, you’ll have to prove that you understand the process, submit a document which shows your experience to be reviewed by a panel at a university

To become a registered architect in Australia, you will need to study four to five years at the university, work in a firm for at least one year, and then you can sit for the Architectural Practice Examination.



to determine your eligibility to sit for the exam. You would normally pay the university to undertake this process.

The main thing about the 3-part exam is being able to manage Process is almost more important than being able to do beam calculations. Where structure and environmental calculations on buildings are empirical and scientific, process is fluid and can change over time.

3. In UK, there's a whole raft of rules at the national and local levels when you do a development.

The process allows negotiation during the course of the discussion with the local authority. If you're on your top of your game and you've developed a good relationship with the local authority, it could serve you well and you can iron out any contentious issues during the course of a planning application.

Once you get your approval, you'll have conditions you have to meet. They might be environmental issues, energy performance or use of materials. We also faced with having to produce any number of reports with an application, particularly to do with ecology.

Since we have previously fallen under the European union, there are a lot of ecological issues concerning buildings. For example, even if you're doing a simple house extension, or altering the roof, you might have to be aware that there might be a place where bats like to nest in the summer or maybe in the winter, so that has to be addressed in the planning process.

4. Relationship with builders can be very good if you are working with a stable of trusted builders, knowing builders are good for a particular kind of project. And at the end of the day, it comes down to the amount of information you need to submit. On many smaller domestic projects, drawings with construction notes at quarter scale, 1: 50, will be sufficient for a builder to construct a building and the architect might not detail anything. There will be a structural engineer who will draw a few details for the foundation design and any other vertical design, roof design.

Sometimes the clients will have a general arrangement where the clients will take the drawings and work with the builders directly. The architect might step back at that point and not administer a contract per se. They'll just let the contractor and the client get on with the project or they could want their hands held through the process. It's a tripartite relationship of the client, the contractor and the architect.

5. I think a lot of my colleagues and a lot of practices have really changed. The changes were due to structural changes within practices and not necessarily because of COVID or the previous recession. It has to do with a different way of working, the efficiency of technology, even before COVID people were looking to work from home so more flexible working arrangements were being developed.

6. The pressing issue for us is equity. It's the mega practices with their internationalization of architecture, which is ruining cities. It's ruining places because the larger practices that get a lot of those kinds of projects are working on a more industrial level.

Case in point, in a small city such as Winchester in England the local authority takes the lead to hire a consultant to redevelop the city center and other parts of the city, and they hire a big London practice. They don't ask any local architects.

Ideally the city would have a master plan and then a consortium of architects would come in to design various buildings, which is what a city is really all about. Not some mass designed, industrial architecture from wherever. The mega firms would do the town study, contextual analysis and have their design speak to that.

However, if one examines the design carefully, they're just repeating what they did in another town but slightly different. They may apply some material that they see as local and there might even be some minor tweaks, but at the end it's the same bloody thing. It's quite annoying.

We need to have better trained architects who understand history and context. As a profession, I think what we tend to bring to the table is not enough deep thought to advise on projects. We need to be better to get good practical outcome for our clients.

Tony Masters Australia



Tony Masters is the principal of Tony Masters Design based in Sydney. Masters was born in England, where he studied interior design at Kingston Polytechnic. He then worked in Milan for 11 years, initially with the famous architect Gae Aulenti. Tony's works span across industrial design, furniture, graphic arts, and interiors. He has developed work for Knoll, Artemide and Dexion.

1. It's becoming much more important to be a licensed architect. Before everybody could call themselves an architect, even a draftsman could call themselves that. Now the government is cracking down on apartment buildings projects because there's been a lot of mistakes made by developers cutting corners on structural design.

Today, if you want to do multi-story buildings, you must be a registered architect and that has to be in the building applications

Many years ago, the architects were a sort of very defined profession until clients of larger projects were getting fed up with architects that kept changing the design. In turn, the clients began to delegate much of the building authorities to project managers. Project managers suddenly took over the whole project while the architect role diminished. Until recently, lots of large-scale projects were done like that. With the government crackdown, being professional has become more important and it's really reverting to the architects being the clear leader of the project.

2. To become a registered architect, you will need to study four to five years at the university, work in a firm for at least one year to gain practical experience, and then you can sit for the Architectural Practice Examination. The exam models after the RIBA format.

3. First, you have to submit a development application into the local council and there'll be a council representing the local authority.

When the development application gets approval, you get a construction certificate which can be issued by a private certifier. Basically, the councils have delegated to private citizens the authority to approve the construction certificate because the council has been understaffed.

There are unscrupulous private certifiers and then there are those who go by the book. Meanwhile the project must comply with Australian standards, must comply with the building code of Australia, and must comply with stage three regulations. What happens then is the councils now ask for a huge number of reports for verification. Putting in a development application has become really onerous. It takes a lot of work because you have to put in a lot of information.

A development application normally can take about 12 weeks and sometime between six months to two years. This is because the councils have now got planners who are not educated in architecture. They don't follow their own rules. They don't even know their own planning rules and they just make assumptions.

Case in point, when a development application is submitted, the council would notify the neighbors and if the council get lots of objections to your development, then it's all about compromise because it's all about reducing the council's risk. They try to manipulate the design, even if there's no foundation for the objections. You must go through this process. When you're talking with a planner, you are educating them that the design meets the code and persuading them to approve the application.

4. First of all, to me building something that you've designed has to be built to the drawings because that's what the builder was quoted on.

Secondly, you're a representative of the client, so you're protecting his interests. I'm very clear with builders early on and I say no changes unless it's approved by the client. The builder just has to build it exactly to the drawings and cannot substitute material.

I enforced that and I give them two ways to cooperate with me. First, the builder can do it right once or he can do it wrong 10 times and I'll make him change it 10 times until he gets it right. On the other hand, I'm happy to work with a builder in finding solutions.

5. My firm had been working on projects relating to hospitality, hotels, and restaurants, and all of that died within a month. I was left with very little work. We've since focused on trying to get residential works. It's been very difficult for the last two years. Work has been picking up very slowly and there is still so much uncertainty about everything. Right now, we've got massive floods due to the constant rain.

6. I think the pressing issue is about fees because you're the first person off the rank. I am always the one the client tries to negotiate down the fee and I always try to substantiate. I constantly tell the clients that I do exceptional documentation, which reduces their risk but if the clients don't want to pay for that, they can go somewhere else.

In terms of solution, I think you have to stand your ground because not all clients are the right clients. ■

HVAC Strategies to Reduce COVID Risk and Disruption

By Casey Sky Noon

Because we are still talking about remote learning, home offices, and canceled concerts in 2022, the expectation that COVID will be “over” soon (or ever) is fading. It seems that the new normal will involve proactive indoor air quality virus mitigation tactics for the long haul. Though social distancing and mask-wearing are the most prevalent and arguably the most effective strategies, there are other approaches building owners and managers can employ that can reduce risk while also minimizing disruption.

Schools, hospitals, multi-family residential buildings, retail stores, restaurants, concert venues, and other properties that serve large numbers of people may consider hiring a professional engineer to implement the following HVAC modifications for indoor air quality improvements.

Increase Ventilation to Reduce Viral Particle Concentrations

Indoor airborne particles can remain afloat for long periods, but mixing additional outdoor air into a building can quickly dilute contamination and reduce the possibility of COVID-19 transmission.

Ventilation is measured by how often the air in a space is completely replaced and is quantified as Air Changes per Hour (ACH). The American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality standard doesn't give a fixed number for offices, schools, or other public spaces because airflow rates should be based on the size of a room, its use, and the number of people inside. However, based on typical room sizes and occupancy rates, ASHRAE generally suggests that offices and retail stores maintain an ACH of 2-3. For schools that recommendation is increased to an ACH of 5-6 and restaurants to 6-8.

To increase a building's ACH rating, ventilation must be enhanced. Introducing additional fresh air into a building is a more complex process than it sounds and requires the consultation of an engineer. Because conditioning additional outside air can put too much strain on mechanical systems, ventilation is more complicated than simply opening vents to their maximum settings. One way property owners and managers can minimize recirculated air is to add air economizers to their existing HVAC units. Sensors calculate the temperature and humidity of outdoor air and when they detect favorable conditions, the internal dampers on the economizer open to bring outside air into the HVAC unit. Designed to minimize energy use, economizers not only improve indoor air quality but also reduce utility costs. Another option is to install a dedicated outdoor air unit, also known as a make-up air unit.

“Ventilation technology has made huge strides in the past decade. We have a much better understanding of indoor air quality needs and how to balance those requirements with other factors such as temperature, humidity, and energy usage,” said CoolSys Energy Design President Allan Samuels. “With continued concerns over

the spread of COVID, improved ventilation is becoming a high priority.”

Upgrading Air Filters to Remove Airborne Viral Particles from Recirculated Air

Another method for buildings that house or serve large crowds to reduce the risk of spreading COVID is to upgrade to higher-rated air filters.

“Filtration systems are especially pertinent when outdoor air delivery options are limited, however, there are serious considerations when upgrading internal filters,” Allan warned.



A filter's ability to capture and hold airborne particles is expressed by its Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV). ASHRAE reports that filters with a MERV rating of 13 or higher remove approximately 90% of the particles the size of virus-containing aerosols. High-Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filters eliminate 99.97% of particles that are even smaller than aerosols. Because of their powerful filtration capabilities, MERV and HEPA filters can cause a reduction in airflow. Increased air pressure from the higher-MERV filters can have a detrimental effect on your system if it is not sufficient to handle these filters. The variety and complexity of HVAC systems in large buildings require professional interpretation.

“To prevent costly damage, it is imperative that a mechanical engineer reviews the existing equipment's capabilities and technical guidelines to specify the correctly rated and sized filters,” Allan explained.

Adding Bipolar Ionization and/or Ultraviolet Germicidal Light Systems to Kill Viral Loads

Bipolar ionization is a technology that can be used in HVAC systems or portable air cleaners to generate positively and negatively charged particles. These charged particulates attach to mold, bacteria, allergens, and viruses, destroying them and making them large enough to be trapped by filters.

Ultraviolet germicidal irradiation (UVGI) is the use of ultraviolet energy to kill viral, bacterial, and fungal organisms. These specialized lights can be placed within HVAC ductwork to treat air being recirculated.

Especially beneficial in hospitals, schools, and other buildings with large amounts of people, these innovative COVID mitigation strategies are applicable everywhere.

“Our experience with bipolar ionization and ultraviolet germicidal light systems have been positive,” Allan said. “Manufacturers are offering a variety of options to fit numerous HVAC systems and it is exciting to be able to utilize these new technologies in so many different applications.”

Weighing COVID Risk Reduction Against Installation, Maintenance, and Energy Costs

Whether you opt for an air economizer and/or HEPA air filters, HVAC upgrades will necessitate additional installation, maintenance, and energy costs. For example, the design and installation of a make-up air system in a high-rise building can cost thousands of dollars. Furthermore, the additional energy required to heat or cool fresh air, rather than recirculating what had already been conditioned, will become an ongoing expense. Likewise, HEPA filters catch more and therefore must be replaced more often than regular filters. It should be noted that whatever type of filters you have, you should consider replacement on a more frequent basis.

On the other hand, in addition to improving indoor air quality, proactive HVAC modifications that mitigate COVID risk can help put the people within your building at ease. Promoting the fact that your building is actively working to reduce viral exposure can show your commitment to the health and safety of your staff, guests, tenants, and/or clients. It may even reduce your liability. As always, property owners and managers must balance the pros and cons of capital improvements.

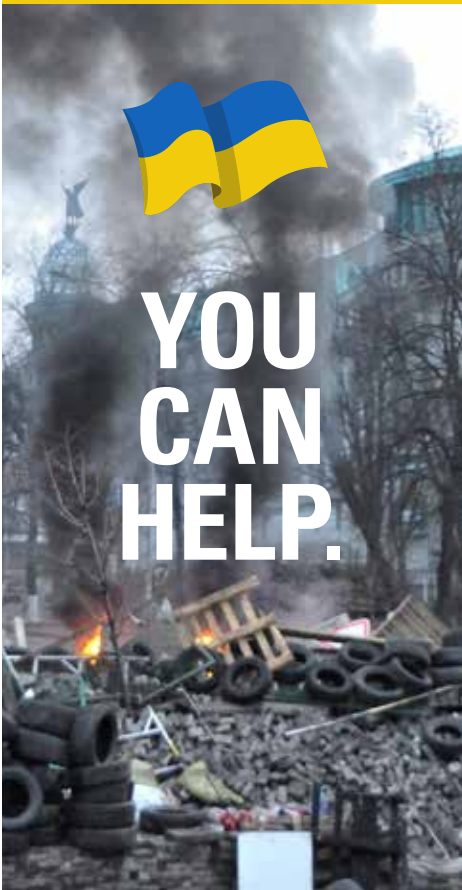
Hiring a Professional Engineer to Design a Program that Meets Your Building's Needs

Overall, this list of HVAC modifications to reduce the risk and disruption of COVID can be universally applied across indoor environments, but the specifics of each building and its existing equipment must be evaluated. Number of floors, design occupancy, and local climate are just a few of the factors that must be identified and considered. It is critical to hire a professional engineer to identify which HVAC strategies are applicable, effective, and economical for each unique building.

“A thorough evaluation of the pros and cons of a particular COVID mitigation strategy is essential and should be performed by a professional engineer,” Allan said.

Remember, while ventilation and filtration interventions reduce the risk of COVID exposure, they will not eliminate the possibility of transmission. As the CDC recommends, a layered approach is still the best. This means physical distancing, wearing face masks, practicing good hand hygiene, and getting vaccinated on top of making indoor air quality improvements.

Casey Sky Noon of CoolSys Energy Design can be reached at casey.noon@coolsys.com.



As the war in Ukraine escalates and other humanitarian crises unfold around the globe, architects and the design community may be seeking ways to help in any way they can.

If you're looking for ways to help, below is a list of organizations shared by AIA National, compiled and vetted by the American Society of Association Executives, providing assistance to Ukraine.

UNICEF

www.unicef.org/ukraine/en

UNICEF is supporting health, nutrition, safe drinking water, sanitation and protection for children and families caught in the conflict in Ukraine.

Medecins Sans Frontieres/Doctors Without Borders
www.msf.org/

MSF is conducting a range of activities in Ukraine to help people travel to health care facilities and access prescribed medications.

International Committee of the Red Cross
www.icrc.org/en/where-we-work/europe-central-asia/ukraine

The Switzerland-based international organization seeks to help people affected by the conflict and support the work of the Ukrainian Red Cross.



Save the Children

www.savethechildren.org/

The London-based organization helps deliver essential humanitarian aid to vulnerable children in Ukraine and around the world.

UN Refugee Agency

www.unhcr.org/en-us/

The international organization is providing emergency assistance to families in Ukraine, including cash assistance and opportunities for resettlement.

Voices of Children

voices.org.ua/en/

The charitable foundation of this organization is helping to provide psychological and psychosocial support to children affected by the Ukrainian conflict.



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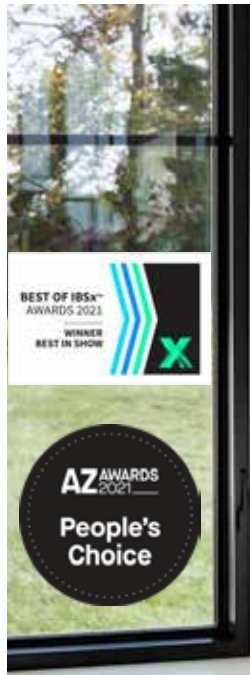


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Events



February Member Meeting Thursday, February 17, 2022 - 7 PM

Hollywood's Architect: The Paul R. Williams Story

On February 17, ALNNJ held a virtual Member Meeting, with the presentation of the documentary film, "Hollywood's Architect: The Paul R. Williams Story". The film tells the compelling, but little known, story of a man who used talent, hard work and an indelible optimism to overcome all obstacles and rise to the top of his profession. Set against the backdrop of Hollywood's "Golden Age", it is a story which is unique to that place, that time and that man. Williams practiced mostly in Southern California and designed the homes of numerous celebrities, including Frank Sinatra, Lucille Ball and Desi Arnaz, Lon Chaney, Barbara Stanwyck and Charles Correll. He also designed many public and private buildings. In 1957, Williams became the first Black member inducted to the AIA College of Fellows.

Following the film was a Q+A session with the film's directors, Royal Kennedy Rodgers, Kathy McCampbell Vance. The Architects League appreciates their participation in this special presentation.



Arcari + Iovino Architects is Sole AIA New Jersey Winner of Design Award at Tri-States 2021

Arcari + Iovino Architects was identified as the AIA NYS/ AIA PA/ AIA NJ 2021 Tri States Conference as the only AIA New Jersey Member Firm winner of a Design Award.

The firm was recognized with an honor award in the Architecture category for the JST Production Engineering Center in Harrisburg, PA.

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Congratulations to Albert F. Zaccone on his elevation to AIA Fellowship

Being elevated to Fellowship in The AIA is gratifying and such an honor to me. It is the culmination of recognition for 45 years of service to our profession. I believe the profession of architecture is what we must promote, protect and preserve.

When compiling background material for my application, I had to reflect on my efforts of advocacy. That started with working on a committee at the Architects League in the 1970s. It made me realize what was important to me was also important to other members of our League and of our profession. I just offered to create methods to achieve awareness. From having exhibits of our works in malls leading to a permanent exhibit of architecture to bring to schools, to having joint meetings with code officials, to going to State Board meetings raising awareness of illegal practice, to increasing our scholarship program by charging for tabletop exhibitors at League meetings, the public and officials get a better appreciation of our profession through understanding, promotion and awareness. It's that advocacy I am very proud to say continues and improves.

From the League, I moved to over 15 years of service at AIA-NJ and nearly 20 years on the State Board of Architects, overlapping with 18 years at NCARB, promoting the same advocacy.

As has always been the case, there are relatively few in the profession who take an active role in promoting the profession. I encourage more to take part in our advocacy. Become active in the League. You'll find what is important to you, is important to your peers.— Albert F. Zaccone, FAIA

Women's History Month



Women's History Month, the month of March, is a time to recognize and honor women's important role in American History. International Women's Day, March 8, 2022, globally celebrates women's achievements. It's when we come together to focus on women's accomplishments so that the world can become a more equitable place.

In honor of Women's History Month, AIA NJ promoted their female members by publishing inspiring blogs throughout the month which celebrated a female member's work, firm, licensure path, and volunteerism. The articles also shared her vision and future plans, along with the achievements, honors, and leadership of female members.

AIA New Jersey Equity in Architecture chair Stacey Ruhle Klesch, AIA, commented that the road to equity in the profession is a long, slow one that we have been navigating in the right direction for decades, yet there is still much work to be done. It starts with educating children about what an architect is and does, paving the road for guidance counselors and teachers to recommend architecture as a career choice for children with an interest and aptitude, making architectural education affordable and accessible, supporting new graduates through passing the ARE and reaching out far and wide when hiring. While AIA NJ continues to educate and advocate for minority populations, the celebration of our members is here, now, in our Women In Architecture Showcase and our other monthly celebrations...Black Architects in February, Asian/ Pan Islander in May, Hispanic/ Latinx in Sept/ Oct, Indigenous Americans in November. We hope all of our members will participate by promoting our posts and looking for ways to promote equity in their own practices.

IN MEMORIAM



Salvatore Michael Guzzo, Jr., AIA

Salvatore Michael Guzzo, Jr., 94, of Lyndhurst, died on Tuesday, February 22, 2022. Mr. Guzzo was born and raised in Lyndhurst where he was a lifelong resident. Leaving high school early to enlist, Salvatore proudly served in the United States Navy during World War II on the aircraft carrier, a sacrifice in which he always took pride. Upon his honorable discharge he utilized the GI Bill to attend architecture school at night; all while working as a draftsman and raising his family. After obtaining his architects license, he formed Glucksman-Guzzo Architects in 1962, which for over 60 years continues to thrive today as Guzzo & Guzzo Architects. He served as president of AIA New Jersey and the local Newark & Suburban Chapter, and was recognized for many projects and achievements.



New Members

Radia Ali, Associate AIA
Amina Blacksher, Associate AIA
Dan Choi, AIA
Peter Dito, AIA
Elmer Gutierrez, Associate AIA
Grzegorz Hasaj, AIA
Yizhi Hu, AIA
Yuti Kothari, Associate AIA
Kevin Liu, Associate AIA
A Prasad, Associate AIA
Brian Witney, Associate AIA

New Allied Member:

Aaron Orchinik, Smith Brothers Insurance

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

Calendar

2Q April, May, June 2022



Underground Modernist:
E. McKnight Kauffer
thru April 10th
CooperHewitt Museum
cooperhewitt.org



The Project of Independence
Architectures of Decolonization in South Asia, 1947–1985
Museum of Modern Art
moma.org



Annual Installation Dinner
Saturday, April 9, 2022
Chart House
Weehawken, NJ
6:00pm
Watch your email for updates.



April Members Meeting
April 19th
LG Headquarters presentation by HOK
Maggiano's Little Italy
Hackensack
Watch your email for updates.



New Jersey Committee on the Environment East Coast Green Conference
April 22 & 23
Visit alnnj.org for up-to-date information



AIA New Jersey & AIA Newark & Suburban Inauguration & Awards Gala
Friday, May 13, 2022
Time 6:00 PM to 11:00 PM
The Stone House
50 Stirling Road, Warren, NJ
Cost \$160.00 per Person
\$100 Associates/Students
more info at aia-nj.org



Rising Tide Visualizing the Human Costs of the Climate Crisis
thru MAY 1, 2022
Museum City of New York
mcny.org



At the Dawn of a New Age: Early Twentieth-Century American Modernism
May 7, 2022–Jan 2023
The Whitney Museum of Art
whitney.org



Ted Kessler Waling Tour with Joe David is Back!
Park Slope & Ft. Greene
Brooklyn
Sunday, May 1, 2022
Check your email for updates.



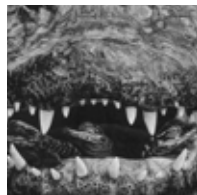
ALNNJ at the FLOW Green Film Festival
May 5th
Wyckoff Free Public Library
Check your email for updates.



Woody Guthrie People Are The Song
thru May 22
The Morgan Library & Museum
themorgan.org



Monet to Morisot: The Real and Imagined in European Art
thru May 21, 2023
The Brooklyn Museum
brooklynmuseum.org



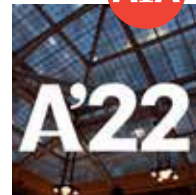
Crocodilian Scratchboards by John Agnew
Hiram Blauvelt Art Museum
Oradell, NJ
thru May 31st.
blauveltartmuseum.com



Reuse, Renew, Recycle Recent Architecture from China
thru July 4th
Museum of Modern Art
moma.org



ALNNJ/AIANS Annual Trade Show
May 19th
Teaneck Marriott at GlenPointe



AIA Conference on Architecture
June 22-25
McCormick Place, Chicago, IL
aia.org

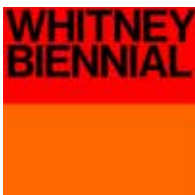


Nina Cooke John

Nina is the founding principal of Studio Cooke John Architecture and Design, a multidisciplinary design studio based in Montclair, NJ. Studio Cooke John was recently selected to design the Harriet Tubman Monument in Newark, NJ. The studio was awarded a 2021 AIA NJ Merit Award for the public art installation, Point of Action, commissioned for the Flatiron public plazas, which was also exhibited in Montclair NJ. Along with public art, Nina creates art through the mediums of collage, drawing, and painting. Nina was recently named a 2022 United States Artists Fellow. Nina earned her Bachelor of Architecture degree from Cornell University and a Masters in Architecture from Columbia University. She now teaches at Columbia.



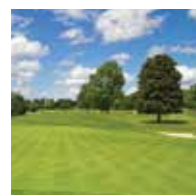
Tour the Historic Hinchliffe Stadium
Paterson, NJ
Date and time to be announced.



Whitney Biennial 2022: Quiet as It's Kept
Apr 6–Sept 5, 2022
Museum of Modern Art
moma.org



June Member Meeting & Scholarship Awards
Lambert Castle, Patterson
June 16th
Visit alnnj.org for up-to-date information



Save the Date ALNNJ Golf Classic
Monday, July 18th
Crystal Springs Resort
Hamburg, NJ
alnnj.org

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