SPRING 2016

Architecture New York State

GREEN, SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT DESIGN ISSUE

AIA New York State

AIANYS 2016 Design Conference Keynotes announced

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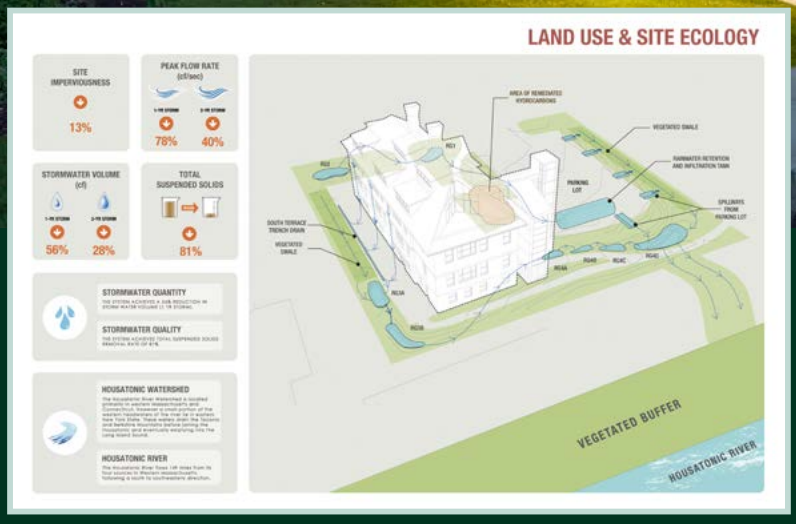

Credit: Photographer Tim Hursley; rendering Croxton Collaborative Architects

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From the President

Trends in architecture come and go, and sometimes, even come again, shaping the profession and our designs. But there are certain movements which become so engrained in design, they transcend a "trend", becoming a mainstay in design. These are the factors taken in to consideration when designing any and every project, from residential homes, to an urban plan, to skyscrapers. Green, sustainable and resilient design has become a pillar of design.

Currently, we design to satisfy a client's need, accomplishing a built structure while creatively and strategically diagnosing issues as they arise, while calling upon the designer to use their creativity to incorporate energy efficiency, sustainability and resiliency. Every structure has its own unique conditions and, if nothing else, we learn from our experiences. This is nowhere more evident than in design. We have learned from the past, carbon emissions and deforestation have led to global warming, changing our climate, effecting weather patterns, impacting the structures we designed and built.

Now our industry professionals are combating these issues through design. Carbon neutral buildings, adaptive reuse, alternative materials, use of solar or geothermal energy, and designing for catastrophic weather events are the solutions asked of us during the design process. Architects are the key to creating better performing buildings and cities.

The content in this issue will explore some of our members' experiences and thoughts in the current realm of designing with this mindset. These authors demonstrate why New York State's architects are leading the profession, not only in our innovative designs, but in avant-garde techniques, creating an opus of energy efficiency, sustainability and resiliency.

Architecture is not just about the structure; architecture has become a global process, something you can see, hear, feel and live. We no longer theorize a green structure, we build it with a vivid green living roof on a beautifully articulated carbon neutral structure, designed to be resilient in the event of an emergency, where we play, live or work. This is now our attainable reality, not the exception, but the expectation. This is green, sustainable and resilient design today.

Margaret O'Donoghue Castillo, FAIA
2016 AIANYS President

Inherently Green: Historic Buildings as the Greenest Buildings

By Kate Reggev, Assoc. AIA

At first glance, most existing and historic buildings, known for their outdated mechanical systems, drafty windows, and obsolete building techniques, are not seen as some of the greenest buildings. This perception has played a key role in the all-too-common practice of demolishing an existing building and rebuilding a new, "green" structure in its place. Newly-constructed green buildings certainly exhibit significant efforts towards more sustainable buildings — they typically provide approximately 30% energy savings, 35% carbon savings, 30-50% water savings, and 50-90% waste cost savings compared to the average newly constructed building. However, the 2011 groundbreaking study by Preservation Green Lab, "The Greenest Building: Quantifying the Environmental Value of Building Reuse," demonstrates the substantial environmental savings when a strategy of building reuse is employed instead of demolition and new construction.[1] While most existing buildings lack the cutting-edge "sustainable" design elements recognized by LEED and other green certification systems, it is often the very same elements that make them easily identifiable as historic that also make them sustainable. Historic buildings present a unique economic and sustainable opportunity for reuse and retrofitting instead of demolition, follow original design and construction methods attuned to the local climate, use local materials, and possess a high embodied energy that is lost at their demolition.

The Waste of Demolition

Each year, approximately 1 billion square feet of existing buildings are demolished and replaced with new construction. Estimates by The Brookings Institution indicate that roughly one-fourth of today's existing building stock will be demolished and replaced between 2005 and 2030 — equivalent to roughly 82 billion square feet.[2] This construction, operation, and demolition of buildings not only produces over 84 tons of waste a year according to the Environmental Protection Agency in 2002,[3] it also accounts for some 40% of the United States' carbon dioxide emissions, according to the National Trust for Historic Preservation.[4] Although public awareness and concerns of climate change continue to grow, the implications of the destruction and construction industries remains largely overlooked. Indeed, despite the creation of specific categories and green rating systems for existing buildings, attention has almost exclusively focused on newly-constructed, purportedly sustainable buildings that have obtained accreditations from sustainable assessment organizations such as LEED, Passive House, Green Globes, and The Living Building Challenge.

An Alternative to Demolition: Adaptive Reuse & Retrofitting

As an alternative to demolition and its associated waste, adaptive reuse and retrofitting of existing buildings can provide environmental savings over demolition and new construction almost regardless of building size, type, and location.[5] As the 2011 study by Preservation Green Lab reported, it can take between 10 and 80 years for a new, energy-efficient building to counteract the negative climate change impacts created during its construction.[6] While material selection does strongly impact the final calculations, in general the study found that savings from reusing an existing building ranged between 4 and 46 percent over new construction with the same energy performance level.

Keeping What's Already There: Embodied Energy & Historic Solutions

Two major reasons why retrofitting an existing building results in energy savings are because of the embodied energy embedded in the building and the environmentally-friendly design, materials, and siting of the existing building. Embodied energy, or the energy consumed by all of the processes associated with the production of a building from the harvesting and processing of natural resources to the manufacturing, transport, product delivery, and installation of the material or product, has already been invested in an existing building. Embodied energy is a critical component in a life-cycle analysis of a building, where a product's complete life cycle from raw materials to disposal is considered. In demolishing an existing building and constructing a new one, the energy required to deconstruct the old building, the embodied energy lost in the building, and finally the embodied energy of the new one must all be considered. Even the relatively high operating energy of an existing building (i.e. the energy required to run the building) can easily be resolved through the modification or replacement of building systems to make the building on par or even more efficient than a new building.

Aside from possessing high embodied energy, existing buildings have often been designed with vernacular elements and local materials that utilize the building's orientation and environment to its advantage. Traditional design features such as operable windows and shutters, high ceilings, transom windows above doors, interior courtyards, exterior porches, multiple fireplaces, solid masonry

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Inherently Green *continued from page 3*

walls, and wide overhangs all promote natural means of heating and cooling through high thermal mass and cross-ventilation. For example, second-story porches, typical of older buildings in the American South and the Caribbean, were designed to catch stronger breezes on the higher floors of a home, while thick stone walls and small apertures common in colder climates allowed buildings to retain heat during the winter months. Even the siting of older buildings typically sought to benefit from prevailing winds, solar heat gain, and shade from trees and other natural features. While these elements alone may not be enough to comfortably cool and heat an existing building to today's standards, they can effectively contribute to the management of heat, air, and light and can have a positive impact on the overall design of a retrofit.

Sustainable, Down to the Materials & Labor

Materially, existing buildings also use durable, native materials in their construction — local stone for foundations, bricks manufactured nearby, indigenous wood for flooring — and the in-kind replacement of these materials in a renovation also tends to come from the local vicinity. Often, the quality of the original materials exceeds current industry standards, and the products or elements have a longer anticipated lifespan than their contemporaries. Furthermore, the labor required in renovations, retrofittings, and adaptive reuse of existing buildings is also local, making the procurement of materials and execution of the work sustainable and local. Ultimately, rather than being seen as burden on the environment, the preservation and reuse of existing and historic buildings presents an inherently sustainable alternative to demolition and subsequent new construction, making existing buildings some of the greenest buildings around.

About the Author

Kate Reggev, Associate AIA, currently works as an Architectural Designer in New York City. She holds an M. Arch and an M.S. in Historic Preservation from Columbia University GSAPP as well as a B.A. in Architecture from Barnard College, Columbia University. She is a lover of buildings old, new, and everything in between.

Photos by: Kate Reggev

1. Preservation Green Lab, The National Trust for Historic Preservation. "The Greenest Building: Quantifying the Environmental Value of Building Reuse," 2011. Available online at http://www.preservationnation.org/information-center/sustainable-communities/green-lab/lca/The_Greenest_Building_lowres.pdf
2. Ibid
3. EPA, "Estimating 2003 Building-Related Construction and Demolition Materials Amounts," 2003. Available online at:https://www3.epa.gov/wastes/conserve/imr/cdm/pubs/cd-meas.pdf
4. Preservation Green Lab.
5. Preservation Green Lab.

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Resilience, Resourcefulness and Transformational Growth

Iredale Mineral Cosmetics International Headquarters
Great Barrington, MA

By Randolph R. Croxton, FAIA, LEED AP
Croxton Collaborative Architects PC (NY, NY)

Photo Credits: Tim Hursley; Rendering Croxton Collaborative Architects

As architects, our collective understanding of sustainability has greatly expanded since the concept first appeared during the lead-up to the inaugural United Nations Earth Summit thirty years ago. Today, the global impacts of climate change are all too apparent, reflecting widespread depletion of natural resources and uninformed consumption of our environment. Yet our profession's approach to design, consistently focused on green buildings, has only recently begun to address the dimensions of our much larger challenge.

Our firm's latest project, the transformation of the 12,000-square-foot 1886 William Cullen Bryant School in Great Barrington, MA, into the new, 21,000-square-foot international headquarters of Iredale Mineral Cosmetics, takes up this challenge. Located within the upper reach of the Housatonic River Watershed, a largely uncompromised natural system that also encompasses the towns of Lee, Lenox, Pittsfield, and Dalton, the project is the first to be realized under our Sustainable Plan for Downtown Great Barrington. This plan demonstrates how urban-centered growth within and adjoining these urban areas can strike a sustainable balance between our built and natural environments.

Green Intentions

Sited in the geological center of the watershed, just 350 feet west of the river and the Great Barrington River Walk Park, the Bryant School served its community for more than a century. Closed in 2005, the beloved building sat vacant before Jane Iredale, our client company's president and founder, had the vision to "go green" for her new headquarters, commissioning a modern workplace that also reflected her dedication to preservation and environmental stewardship. The resulting project preserves its historic context and original appearance while performing well beyond the sustainable potentials of the building alone.

Rigorously Resilient

At a national or regional scale, renovating existing structures to higher levels of use within an urban setting avoids suburban sprawl and protects the natural systems services of undeveloped surrounding lands with their production of oxygen (O2), absorption of carbon (CO2), the purification of water, reduction of flood risk, and contributes to the stabilization of climate while expanding walkable communities and efficiency of services (health and safety).

Ecologically informed, the Iredale project also reconnects the site's natural systems (geology, hydrology, soil quality) and indigenous landscape, incorporating them as seamless design elements. For example, rainfall is captured in pathways of infiltration and detention that extend far beyond code requirements to create a restorative integration of the building and these systems. A tightly interwoven series of rain gardens (8) and spillways (5) feed larger scale vegetated swales (2) and a below-grade detention and infiltration tank.

Within this context, the renewed building seeks to function within the existing natural assets of solar load, daylight, wind, rainfall, soils and flora/fauna. Prepared to mitigate a systems failure or emergency, the structure proffers daylight and views to the exterior in 100% of its occupied spaces and exit pathways, incorporating operable windows and a complete seismic upgrade. Full solar exposure and expanded use of the basement level was achieved by excavating the existing grade along the south elevation and creating a 116-foot stone paver terrace for employee breaks and dining. The passive thermal characteristics of its newly exposed boulder vertical wall and stone pavers provide extended seasonal warming of this outdoor space. The same daylighting goal was achieved for the structure's unused attic/roof volume through the sympathetic incorporation of an indoor/outdoor east terrace and eight new dormers. Heat, essential in this climate, is redundant in the project, as the building's heat pump variable refrigerant system is paired with an ultra-efficient boiler (natural gas or bio-fuel).

The project recovered over 90% of its existing structural building materials. Of the construction waste generated, over 90% was diverted from landfills; 74% was sorted and recycled on-site. Malleable, open office spaces and moveable furnishings as well as facilitated design-for-disassembly allow for future changes without the demolition that typically contaminates building interiors and systems.

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Energy Efficient

The design goal of preserving the building's historic exterior, full height windows, and ceiling volumes while achieving energy efficiency was a pervasive challenge. We addressed this through a combination of renewable/non-renewable strategies beginning with a variable refrigerant, 33-heat pump system with energy recovery, supplemented with a natural gas boiler. The renewable dimension involved the purchase of 100% of electrical consumption required in an actual PV array (not green power/RECs) with a dedicated fraction for the building (Remote Net Metering). The system achieves 27% reduction in annual energy cost, and 46% by consumption. The project's new glass elevator enclosure volume uses the passive greenhouse effect in winter and ventilation/stack/gravity effects in summer to achieve a "tempered" level of comfort year-round.

The resulting project achieved USGBC LEED Gold Certification and also meets the Architecture 2030 Challenge via energy code equivalency (at least 25% better than 90.1-2007).

Through this form of transformational growth in urban settings, our firm aims to foster an increasingly sustainable and resilient built environment over time. These exceptional outcomes were made possible by the convergence of our client's humanistic goals and our firm's like-minded and long-held design principles.

Randolph Croxton, FAIA, is an internationally recognized pioneer and innovator in the achievement of environmental and sustainable architectural design. His built work, writings, and lectures have significantly contributed to the profession's understanding of the far-reaching opportunities inherent in the balance of built and natural environments, thereby raising the standards of practice.

Credited by the U.S. Green Building Council for establishing "the founding principles and practices of Green Architecture in America," Croxton Collaborative Architects (CCA) is an international innovator in sustainable and human-centered architecture and design.

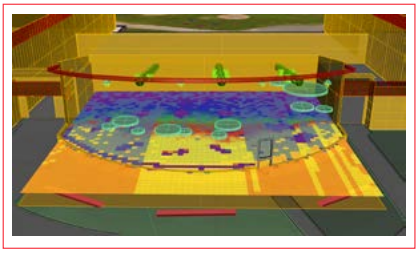
Based in New York and Led by Randolph Croxton, a founder of the AIA Committee on the Environment, the firm provides architecture, master planning, facilities planning, interior design, LEED certification administration, strategic sustainability planning and sustainable guidelines development to a broad range of clients.

Green School Design: Buildings and Students Consume More Efficiently

By Pasquale Marchese, A.I.A. – LEED AP BD+C
Architect at Mosiac Associates Architects

More than 50 million students spend their days in schools which are too often unhealthy, restrict their ability to learn, require unsustainable amounts of resources to construct and maintain, and contribute substantially to environmental problems, such as pollution and climate change. Whether they are called green schools, sustainable schools, eco-schools, or high-performance schools, what defines a green school? We are not speaking of a school with all green finishes, no, but what makes these schools special is how they effect the way teachers teach ad that student learn. A Green School is a "building or facility that creates a healthy environment that is conducive to learning while saving energy, resources and money."

As the Center for Ecoliteracy in California says, "there is no blueprint for being a green school. The hallmark of this movement is its diversity."



Consequentially, when it comes to designing environments for learning and teaching, the idea it is difficult being green is particularly true. That is, because until few years ago, there has been a lack of definitive research and easy metrics for designing such environments, and a lot of school managers need to be educated how a green school design can be beneficial to their schools, staff and students. Greening our schools has become a high priority. Studies have shown that students learn better in a quiet, comfortable, and properly lit environment. Additionally, it was thought that perhaps the school itself could become a part of the students' learning experience.

There are a number of Guidelines to design a green school: LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) for School, NYS-CHPS (based on the Massachusetts Collaborative for High Performance Schools Guidelines (MA-CHPS), which were in turn based on CHPS, Inc. Guidelines (California-High-Performance-School), Sustainable Design Guidelines.

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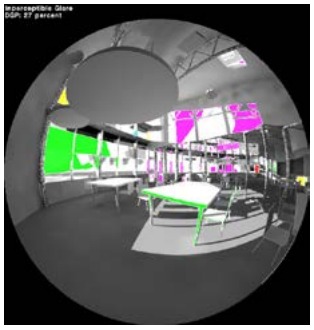
Green School *continued from page 6*

So how Green School Design Effect Learning? The Center for Green Schools, has published "The Impact of School Buildings on Student Health and Performance."

How students hear: Trying to determine what their teacher is saying, excessive reverberation and background noise from equipment can distract students and make it harder to concentrate on learning materials. The school building (professional/construction) industry has number of tools for designing excellent classrooms in regards to acoustics—one of them, a standard released by the Acoustical Society of America, called Acoustical Performance Criteria, Design Requirements, and Guidelines for Schools (also known as ANSI-ASA 12 .60). This document describes a set of performance standards for classrooms and also has a great deal of information about the relationship between acoustic design and student learning.

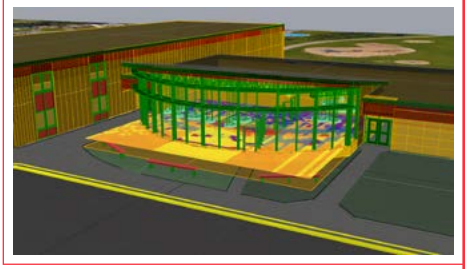
How students breathe: Clean, fresh and abundant indoor air is essential to students' health and their ability to learn. Building systems and materials have a positive impact on overall air quality in a building when heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems filter out pollutants in ambient air.

How students see: The impact of daylight on student health and learning has been thoroughly studied. Access to daylight effects hormone production and other chemical processes in the body that impact how alert and ready to learn students are. Additionally, long distance views, such as those from classroom windows, are well known to keep eyes healthy and prevent eyestrain.



How students feel: Thermal comfort in the classroom. Students who are comfortable in their classrooms, not too hot or too cold, can concentrate on learning. Current research continues to produce findings which indicate that even small temperature changes can have a significant impact on student performance.

How students think and learn: All of the environmental factors in a classroom affect how a student takes in and retains information and how well a teacher can effectively communicate with his or her students.



How students move: One of the most pressing concerns today regarding the health of children is the ever-increasing rates of obesity, which many tie to the decrease in children's physical activity in recent decades. The way we build schools and where we locate them can encourage or discourage physical activity among students, teachers, and staff.

Architects and others in the building industry have a central role to play in providing the knowledge, services and products needed to build and maintain Green School learning environments.

I am part of a team at Mosaic Associates Architects who are committed to designing healthy environments and sustainable facilities for our clients. We involve school leadership from the beginning of our design phases and as stewards and managers of school buildings and operations, school staff and leadership can play an integral role in collecting useful information about what is working in schools, teachers, and students have many ways to participate in making school facilities healthy and supportive environments.

We used the guidelines for Green Schools with some of our projects achieving LEED Certifications. We are using modeling tools to verify the right application for our project, 3D energy modeling to determine the amount of solar heat gain, daylight and glare in the space with a Glazed Curtain Wall.

Architecture firms should help school districts prioritize facility improvements, by developing educational resources for clients about the impacts of school facilities on learning. As Design Professionals we have to make sure our build facilities will have the greatest possible positive impact on young people.

Rendering credits: Mosiac Associates Architects

Resilience *is* Health Safety and Welfare

By Illya Azaroff, AIA

Are we awake yet? Given the number of reports on climate related disasters in the news, I think the question is appropriate.

Global natural hazards place billions of people at risk. The top ten countries with populations at risk may surprise you. 1.4 billion people in Southeast Asia alone, Japan, China India, Indonesia, all have major areas of risk. Closer to home, 60% of US citizens are at risk from natural hazards.

Does this mean it will happen tomorrow? No, however, better design and planning practices are proven to reduce risk and reduce the numbers of people at risk, changing the numbers dramatically. In other words, proactive resilient measures and building practices save lives.

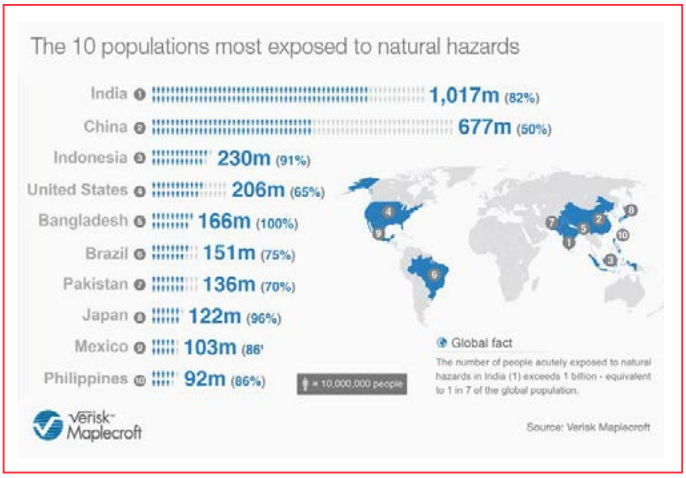
In recognition of how important resilience is, on Tuesday May 10th 2016, the White House hosted a Resilient Building Codes event, the release of the resilient building coalition's progress report and AIA's National commitment to resilient Building Codes and training the profession to build resilient buildings.

http://www.aia.org/press/AIAB108841

http://www.aia.org/press/AIAB108840

The AIA's code of ethics and standard of care state we must protect the health safety and welfare of the public. Through the industry statement, the AIA has recognized that resilience is at the core of what we do as licensed professionals, though I have always believed resilience is, in fact, health safety and welfare. As architects we need to be proactive and exercise our skills, knowledge and professional acumen to reduce risk locally and globally if we are to answer the challenges of the 21st century. At the core of this call is to link the basics of numbers, risk, economy and training:

Basic numbers
Today estimated that between 65 - 90 million people will be displaced by disasters this year.
2050 estimated 200 million people will be displaced by disasters annually
2100 estimated 550 million people will be displaced by disasters annually at the cost of an estimated 200 Trillion dollars



A better awareness, planning and built environment can lower these numbers.

The opportunities are here; by 2030 the world will build 80 billion square feet of new buildings or 3 and a half times the total square feet of buildings in the U.S. This opportunity puts us in unique position as a profession. We can prepare for long-term change through design, reimagine our cities and answer the challenges of climate change and disruptions which may come from natural disasters, meaning, we need to design and build new communities or expand existing communities in new ways, covering new territories to meet the needs of displaced citizens. The coming change of land value alone could have severe economic consequences and changing fortunes of many in a relative short amount time.

What does this mean for New York and you, an architect?

The ICC 2015 already incorporates, energy, wind and water resilient measures in the building code, and the next update will bring more enhanced standards in-line with resilient building best practices. The state has begun to incorporate many initiatives based on what was learned from Super Storm Sandy and the subsequent Governors 2100 reports which illustrate where we need to go for a resilient future. Programs such as climate smart communities(http://www.dec.ny.gov/energy/56876.html) already have 175 communities in New York State planning for resilience. NYSERDA retrofit programs (http://www.nyserda.ny.gov/All-Programs/Programs/NY-Prize) and federal grants tied to mitigation (http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program) through FEMA are available for us as professionals to become involved in building stronger communities. This is not a local issue however, New York State is leading the charge in planning for and adapting to the realities of risk tied to climate change. Tools such as the New York Climate Clearing House (https://www.nyclimatescience.org) are available to better engage in work of this type.

The gap in making a resilient future can be filled by our 8500 plus New York State AIA members. There is so much work to be done and with the availability of guidance and funding, we simply need to take on the natural role in leading full spectrum teams as Architects. This is a new area of practice that we can be proactive in taking the lead or sit back and wait for others. I, for one, choose not to wait and am taking resilient design head on.

Illya is an advisor to the Federal Government (ASPR) on the National Resilience Framework, his practice, +LAB Architect PLLC, is based in Brooklyn and is working with several teams on resilient projects throughout the region. He is a consultant with ORR, Rockefeller 100 Resilient Cities and sits on the AIANYS board as one of the regional Representatives to the National Strategic Council. He is a certified Trainer with CalEMA Safety Assessment Program and with the National Disaster Preparedness Training Center in Hawaii.

AIANYS Design Conference Keynote Speakers Announced

The 2016 Design Conference plans are underway. This year's theme is *Collaboration*, the action of working with someone to create something. In context, our "things" are structures, buildings and plans for the built environment.

But in a collaborative profession, we typically seek input from the clients, the interior designers, specialty professionals, even the general public. Our profession has much inherent crossover, but with whom?

The 2016 Conference Committee wanted to explore the interconnectedness of design professionals across professions. Car designers, furniture builders, fabricators, urban planners, infrastructure, and nautical; they wanted to see how architecture intersects these professions and trades.

We have 3 dynamic speakers presenting our Keynote Addresses to invigorate your love of the profession and to inspire collaborative partnerships.

Kicking things off on Thursday, September 29, Kai-Uwe Bergmann, AIA, Partner at Bjarke Ingels Group (BIG).

BIG is big; one of the hottest firms in the industry, with a leader in Bjarke Ingels who was named as to Time Magazine's top 100 most influential people. Known for their unique design processes, teams collaborate on their proposed designs to capture the imagination of people who surround the structures. BIG is known as the design of 2 World Trade Center, the residential tetrahedron VIA 57 West in NYC and a designed waste-to-energy facility in Copenhagen which blows rings and has a built in ski slope, is taking the profession to new places.

We will begin Day #2 with Jay Brotman, AIA & Julia McFadden, AIA, both with Svigals + Partners, known for their collaborative efforts in education institutions, has collaboration in their creed: *We believe that everyone is creative. Consequently, we don't allow bystanders in the creative process. We invite spirited, ongoing collaboration to encourage surprising design solutions.*

Tasked with the ominous project stemming from the tragedy of Sandy Hook, in Newtown, CT, the rebuilding of the razed school represented healing within the community. Using the community to aid in the design, they created a structure which is safe, beautiful, purposeful and, most importantly, accepted by the affected community.

In addition, the Conference will also feature peer developed sessions themed with collaborative efforts, where discussions will take place on projects where collective knowledge was used to find a solution creatively and beautifully.

Kick back with your friends and colleagues on opening night at the Saratoga Auto Museum, where you can enjoy cocktails and hor d'oeuvres while enjoying the exhibits of Sam Posey (an ex-architect) *Shifting through the creative life of Sam Posey* is a journey through racing, art, broadcasting, writing, and design. The Posey exhibit, which will occupy the auto museum's Golub Gallery, will include three cars from his personal collection, including his Mercedes-Benz Gullwing, a vintage Formula Ford and his 1967 Caldwell D7.

Registration will be open early this summer – clear your calendars for September 29-October 1 and be a part of networking, education and collaboration.

AIANYS Members Complete the Nationally Recognized Safety Assessment Evaluator Training Program

American Institute of Architects New York State (AIANYS) in conjunction with the America Institute of Architects New Jersey, New Jersey Society of Professional Engineers and California's Office of Emergency Services (AIA Disaster Assistance Committee) came together to present the Post Disaster Safety-Assessment Program, to register building professionals to become a Certified Assessment Evaluator Training partner.

This program provided certifications for design professionals who will train architects, engineers and certified building inspectors to assess damaged structures in emergency situations. Stemming from the wake of Superstorm Sandy, there has been a need for specialists to quickly evaluate damaged structures after a catastrophic event to protect the general public and aid municipalities in a safety-first approach to assess the needs.

Because of the variability in situations post event, this program sought out qualified professionals to become the trainers in their State, a collaborative model to help protect the public. We can now train our design and construction professionals to safely and accurately evaluate homes, in accordance with the national standard (CalEMA SAP) buildings and infrastructure in the aftermath of a disaster.

This essential training provides another essential tool for governing bodies to assist communities immediately after a disaster. Many states, from coast-to-coast, already recognize the CalEMA certification as part of their disaster response strategy, understanding the inherent value architects can provide in post-disaster safety assessment.

AIANYS President Margaret O'Donoghue Castillo, FAIA, said," This is a great program, as it allows design professionals to use their expertise in their own communities to help initiate the recovery process in unfortunate situations. Communities will be able to utilize an already trained and skilled workforce to maintain public safety and assist in evaluating the extent of damage in a particular area. If we have learned nothing from catastrophic events like Sandy, it's that the safety of the public comes first. Citizen architects and design professionals are ready to be there to help their friends and neighbors remain safe."

In addition to conserving the health, safety and welfare of the public, the cost benefits to municipalities in FEMA aid by utilizing a volunteer based professional workforce can be dramatic, often in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Timothy Boyland, AIA, AIANYS 2015 President and one of the newly certified SAP trainers, said "Passing this savings back to local municipalities and FEMA will help in getting financial aid to where it's really needed in the rebuilding process. Though this program is structured to assist the community, in terms of an ancillary benefit, we can potentially save municipalities hundreds of thousands of dollars when they engage a volunteer workforce. These funds can go directly back into rebuilding the communities in which our friends and families reside."

Illya Azaroff, AIA, the New York Representative to the AIA Strategic Council said, "The AIA and its member architects not only look at how to safeguard through good design, but to contribute to our neighborhoods in times of need by using our expertise." Azaroff continued, "AIA Architects are bound by a code of ethics. Many of us believe that it is our duty to lend assistance after disasters and be part of the solution to safeguard our communities and provide leadership in times of need. The AIA is more than just a membership organization."

2016 Architects in Albany Advocacy Day a Success!

Sixty-plus members from twelve local chapters around the state traveled to Albany on Tuesday, May 3rd to take part in the 2016 Architects in Albany Advocacy Day. Months of planning culminated in the successful execution of seventy-six meetings with legislators and their staff.

Throughout the day-long event, citizen architects traversed the marble hallways of the Legislative Office Building and waited outside the opulent Senate and Assembly chambers in an effort to convey the importance of the architecture profession and discuss priority issues. Public project delivery reform, design liability reform, economic development tax credits and disaster response were the prime focus in a majority of the legislative meetings.

The 2017 sunset of a law authorizing the limited use of public design-build provides an opportunity for AIA New York to help reform the measure. Part of the reform effort includes the advancement of construction manager at-risk (CM at-Risk) as a viable alternative for vertical projects. CM at-Risk provides many of the same benefits of design-build and does so without the conflicts which arise from the design-build contractual arrangement. Early collaboration between the architect and CM at-Risk creates the potential for reduced cost overruns and expedited delivery of the public project, while fostering an environment of transparency and ensuring that the public owner is utilizing the most qualified design professionals and contractors.

Concerns surrounding a bill (A.3446/S.1137) which would allow interior designers the ability to stamp, seal and submit construction documents for interior construction was also discussed with legislators. There are no indications that this bill is going to go away anytime soon, so it is up to members to speak-up and speak-out to their State legislators when it comes to this issue. The interior design lobby is relentless in their efforts to pass this bill. We must be equally vigilant and forthright in our opposition to each and every proposal which seeks to benefit the interests of a few over the protection of the public's health, safety and welfare. If you would like to identify and contact your State legislator about this issue please follow this link.

To view the 2016 AIANYS Legislative Program in its entirety follow this link.

If you have any questions about AIA New York State's legislative and policy priorities, please contact Michael Burridge, Director of Government Affairs, at (518) 449-3334 or mburridge@aianys.org

Calling Authors for the Next Issue: **Alternative Housing**

We are looking for authors who have done, theorized or interested in alternative housing projects. Earth houses, tiny houses, shipping container homes, modular, green roof/walls. Tell us your story. Email or call Nick Isaacs, Director of Communications at nisaacs@aianys.org or 518-449-3334.

2016 Excelsior Award Recipients Announced

AIANYS has awarded the recipients of the Third Annual Excelsior Awards. The Excelsior Awards honor architects in the State of New York for their work on publically funded projects. Thirteen projects from around the State and two individual professional awards were presented exemplifying design and excellence. The recipients were honored at a reception on the evening of Monday, May 2, 2016 in Albany, NY.

AIANYS President Margaret O'Donoghue Castillo, FAIA, said, "Congratulation to this year's Excelsior Award recipients. Public projects are a unique challenge; not only the logistics of the actual build, but to get public approval of the project. Because these projects have significant influence on the surrounding communities, they bring about increased attention. Represented are schools, facilities, housing, historic preservation projects, even a subway station, all projects which will have a large impact on its consumers. These projects have broad appeal and functionality for the general public, effecting people every day, helping them learn, commute and live. For that reason, it is paramount to have top tier architects designing these remarkable venues."

AIANYS Executive Director Georgi Ann Bailey, said, "I am continually impressed by the creativity and beauty of these projects. Municipal projects have long been known to value function over aesthetics, where now municipalities expect this level of design. Congratulations to all the recipients and those who submitted their work to the panel."

For full project teams, please visit http://www.aianys.org/programs-events/excelsior-awards-guidelines/excelsior-awards-recipients-2016/

The recipients are:

High Honor Award for Renovation/Addition
Carnegie Hall Studio Towers Renovation Project
New York, New York
Iu + Bibliowicz Architects, LLP
New York, New York

High Honor Award for New Construction
Fordham School of Law and McKeon Residence Hall
New York, New York
Pei Cobb Freed & Partners
New York, New York

Honor Award for New Construction
Maritime Academic Center
Bronx, New York
EYP Inc.
New York, New York
Architect & MEP Engineering

Honor Award for New Construction
No. 7 Subway Line Extension
New York, New York
Dattner Architects
New York, New York

Honor Award for Renovation/Addition
The Bronxville School Auditorium
Bronxville, New York
KG+D Architects, PC
Mount Kisco, New York

Honor Award for Renovation/Addition
Fitzelle Hall Rehabilitation and Additions
Oneonta, New York
architecture +
Troy, New York

Honor Award for New Construction
The Wild Center-Bio Building
Tupper Lake, New York
Phinney Design Group
Saratoga Springs, New York

Honor Award for New Construction
New Science & Technology Center, SUNY Fredonia
Fredonia, New York
Mitchell|Giurgola Architects, LLP
New York, New York

Honor Award for New Construction
Upstate Cancer Center
Syracuse, New York
EwingCole
New York, New York
Architect

Honor Award for Historic Preservation
C. Fred Johnson Carousel Building
Johnson City, New York
Delta Engineers, Architects, & Land Surveyors
Endwell, New York
Architect/Engineer of Record

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2016 Excelsior *continued from page 12*

Award for Historic Preservation
SUNY Plattsburgh MacDonough Hall Roof Replacement
Plattsburgh, New York
Bell & Spina, Architects-Planners, P.C.
Syracuse, New York

Award for New Construction
Seneca Art & Culture Center at Ganondagan
Victor, New York
Francois de Menil Architect, PC
New York, New York
Design Architect

DeWolff Partnership Architects, LLP
Rochester, New York
Architect of Record

Award for New Construction
Binghamton City School District New MacArthur Elementary School
Binghamton, New York
Ashley McGraw Architects
Syracuse, New York

The two Professional Awards will honor excellence in practice and advocacy of design in NYS public architecture. These awards are named after New Yorkers who prominently served New York in public service.

The Henry Hobson Richardson Award:
Peter T. Flynn, AIA

The Henry Hobson Richardson Award recognizes AIA members licensed in NYS and practicing in the private sector who have made a significant contribution to the quality of NYS public architecture and who have established a portfolio of accomplishments.

Peter Flynn, AIA, is the Design Principal at Flynn Battaglia Architects, responsible for design direction of all the firm's projects, and its marketing and public relations activities. In 40 years of professional practice, Mr. Flynn has provided leadership capitalizing on his expertise in planning, design, and preservation. He has been involved in a wide variety of project types with concentration in work for public institutions and community organizations.

CONQUER THE CODE

By now you are probably aware the 2016 New York State Energy Conservation code will officially go into effect on October 3, 2016, with no transition period.

Be prepared for the upcoming changes. Conquering the Energy Code full-day classes will teach architects and engineers how to navigate the various pathways to compliance and how to incorporate best energy conservation practices into their projects. The courses translate the code into plain English and include practical information about documentation requirements and progress inspections.

The course is $75, is eligible for 7 LU/HSW, and GBCI credit. Click the links below to register for that session. Check our calendar for additional dates as they are added, and for other programming in your city.

Residential Architects:

June 24: Staten Island
8:00 AM – 4:00 PM

July 14: Buffalo
8:00 AM – 4:00 PM

July 20: Manhattan
9:00 AM – 5:00 PM

August 15: Albany
9:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Commercial Architects:

June 16: Manhattan
9:00 AM – 5:00 PM

June 23: Buffalo
8:00 AM – 4:00 PM

July 15: Manhattan
9:00 AM – 5:00 PM

July 22: Manhattan
9:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller Award:
Robert Eisenstat, AIA

The Nelson Rockefeller Award recognizes licensed architects employed in the public sector in New York State whose work on projects within their jurisdiction has furthered the cause of design excellence in public architecture.

Robert Eisenstat, AIA, is the Chief Architect of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (PA). The PA is a unique public agency with a mission of providing safe and efficient movement of people and goods to serve the economic development of the region.

As Chief Architect, Robert directs the 50-person Architectural, Landscape Architecture, and Graphic Design Unit within the Agency's 600-person Engineering Department, responsible for the design of projects in the PA Capital Program. He is responsible for a quality-based call-in program that includes Architects, Landscape Architects, and multiple specialty consultants.