

Solomon's Temple Foundation

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Sustainable Design Collaborative Atlanta_Vision Project _ 2018



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INTRODUCTION





Welcome!

Sustainable Design Collaborative Atlanta is honored to select Solomon's Temple Foundation for our 2018 project. The following pages outline our organization, our process, and the final vision.



PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

American Institute of Architects (AIA) Atlanta Chapter

American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) Atlanta Chapter

American Society of Interior Designers (ASID) Georgia Chapter

American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) Georgia Chapter

Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) Atlanta Chapter

International Interior Design Association (IIDA) Georgia Chapter

U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) Georgia Chapter

PREPARED FOR:

Solomon's Temple Foundation

DEVELOPED BY:

Sustainable Design Collaborative Atlanta

VISION & MISSION

Our Vision:

Creating enhanced communities, through equal access, to cross-disciplinary sustainable design solutions.

Mission:

To provide a means for pooling talent, sharing ideas, and developing programs, for the betterment of the community through integrative solutions for the built environment.

Who we Are:

We are an all-volunteer organization with our members representing diverse building community organizations. Each member is a sustainable-minded professional. We are connected by our desire to provide professional design services to the 99% of the population that does not normally have the opportunity to fund these types of services. We began in 2010 and generally complete one pro-bono project each year.

What we Do:

Our cross-disciplinary approach focuses on providing our partners, whose missions often focus on sustainability and community-enhancement, with a completed integrated design solution.



Acknowledgement

We are honored to have been able to select Solomon's Temple Foundation, a shelter for women with children, for this year's project. The members of SDCA have become part of a solution for the growing issue of homelessness in Atlanta. It is our privilege to design a project for those who are suffering and need a home. We hope that this project will be built in order to provide a sense of place for the residents and staff alike.



Team Breakout Charrette



Site visit



Inspiration Imagery/Concept Development



HISTORY





Now in its ninth year, Sustainable Design Collaborative Atlanta (SDCA) has gathered participants of organizations from Atlanta's sustainable and design community, including members of **the American Institute of Architects (AIA | Atlanta), Atlanta Chapter of the American Society of Heating Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Georgia Chapter of the American Society of Interior Designers (ASID), Atlanta Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute (CSI), Georgia Chapter of the International Interior Design Association (IIDA Georgia), Georgia Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA GA), and the Georgia Chapter of the United States Green Building Council (USGBC)**. SDCA has moved from a volunteer committee supported by a one night celebration called Red and Green Scene Holiday Party, to a full fledged non-profit in the State of Georgia.

This year, the Sustainable Design Collaborative Atlanta crew gathered once again to give back to the community. SDCA selected to work with Solomon's Temple Foundation to provide design solutions to support their efforts to provide a comprehensive women's and children's shelter for the city of Atlanta.

SDCA provides pro bono professional services that help each of our clients illustrate their vision in a tangible way in order for them to solicit support and funds to meet the goals of their organization and implement their project vision.

This year SDCA provided a scope for the Solomon's Temple Foundation project which included an evaluation of the building and the surrounding landscape. The following report includes building upgrade renovations and sustainable landscaping, while providing an aesthetically appealing, evidence-based approach to the design. Landscape recommendations and functional building design have been proposed for the site, through design development phase, to provide connectivity to the surrounding community, a sense of place for the users, and to complement any earlier studies that have been completed for this building.

In previous years, the SDCA team has provided detailed design solutions to meet the needs of many organizations, including The City of Atlanta Parks and Recreation; the Lithonia Women's Club and the City of Lithonia; the Lifecycle Building Center; the Friends of Refugees; the Hagar Civilization Training Missionary Center; as well as Arts Now and Barrow County.

According to estimated homeless census data, more than 10,000 people in metro Atlanta experience homelessness on any given night, with more than 40 percent being women and children. According to the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (GDCA), more than 75,000 Georgians are homeless at some point during the year. According to The National Center on Family Homelessness (NCFH), more than 58,000 children in Georgia are homeless. The reality remain that there is simply not enough emergency and transitional supportive housing to meet the demand. According to the [Hebrew Bible](#), **Solomon's Temple**, also known as the **First Temple**, was the [Holy Temple](#) ([Hebrew](#): בֵּית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ: *Beit HaMikdash*) in [ancient Jerusalem](#) before its destruction by [Nebuchadnezzar II](#) after the [Siege of Jerusalem of 587 BCE](#).

Vision

“In May 2014, through a partnership with Fulton County and Invest Atlanta, I was able to realize my dream to become a part of the solution as Solomon’s Temple opened its’ doors. My vision for Solomon’s Temple is to create a safe haven for vulnerable women with their children who are struggling to move from homelessness to stability. I believe, by working cooperatively, we can ensure that no woman is left on the streets with her children.”

~ S. Smallwood

Mission

Solomon’s Temple is a 501 (c) (3) not-for-profit organization dedicated to the eradication of homelessness by empowering women and their children to overcome life’s challenges, realize their potential, define their own destiny and become vital factors in the revitalization and sustainability of their community. Previously known as Springdale Place and operated by Fulton County, Solomon’s Temple offers a 130 residential facility for homeless women and their children. Located in metro Atlanta on 1 acre of park space which includes a playground, a basketball court, a gazebo and walking trails, it offers families in transition a peaceful setting to move toward stability.

We offer shelter...

for up to 130 women and children, with wraparound supportive services. Families may reside at Solomon’s Temple for up to 6 months. Each family is assigned their own private dormitory style room that includes beds and a dresser. Our on-site supportive services help families gain self-sustainability that empower the entire family with the tools to break the cycle of homelessness.

CLIENT REPRESENTATIVES

Patricia A. Smith
Executive Director

Patricia A. Smith most recently was appointed as the Executive Director of Solomon’s Temple and is an effective, outcomes-driven leader with a passion for making a difference in the lives of people living in poverty. Patricia brings skills easily leveraged, such as an existing knowledge of the homeless continuum in Atlanta as well as valuable relationships with funding organizations and community stakeholders. She has worked to change the lives of low income, rural youth by developing and using the PHD (Positive Human Development) program starting as a summer mentoring program developing into a year round mentoring program in its continued 23 year existence.

Patricia brings to her role more than 22 years of experience in both the private and public sectors, focused on the creation of housing, services programs, and economic opportunities for disadvantaged communities and households. Previously, she served as the Executive Director of Zaban Couples Center leading the organization to a renowned professional organization providing effective programs and services with stellar outcomes for homeless couples to maintain and remain stably housed.

Prior to joining Solomon’s Temple Foundation in April 2015, Patricia worked as a consultant to churches and non- profit organizations across the country. In her roles and through her work in previous positions, Patricia has worked with many different communities across the country and brings a unique perspective regarding how effective programs and services can support and drive change in the lives of at risk populations. Patricia brings a no-nonsense approach to her work. Her belief is that God has given everyone the power to change their own lives. She is a tough, yet compassionate, leader and a visionary that brings a “can-do-it spirit.” Patricia has a Bachelor of Science degree in Education from Central State University, Wilberforce, Ohio.



Kecia Baker
Director of Programs and Facilities

Kecia has worked with homeless women and children for the past 15 years. After graduating from College, she relocated to Atlanta, GA where she pursued her passion and purpose of working with at- risk families.

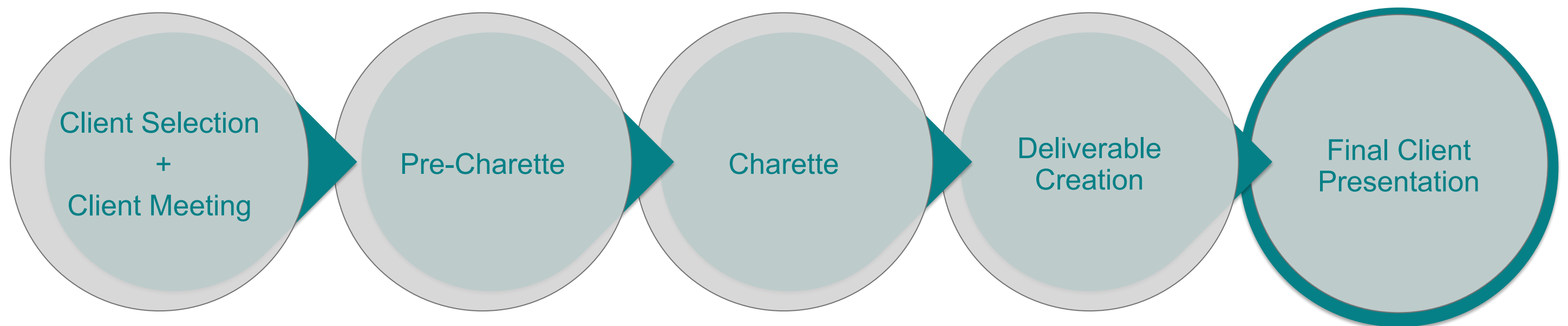
“For years, I was plagued with the thought of how I could be a part of the solution with reducing the growing reality of homelessness in our community. As a native of Atlanta, I was constantly reminded of the suffering of so many who were living on the streets. Regular people just like you and me, who for a variety of reasons found themselves without a safe place to call home. Women with children are especially vulnerable to homelessness. Many of whom are not able to get or maintain jobs due to being unable to afford childcare and the cost of living.”

~ S. Smallwood | Solomon's Temple Foundation Founder



PROCESS







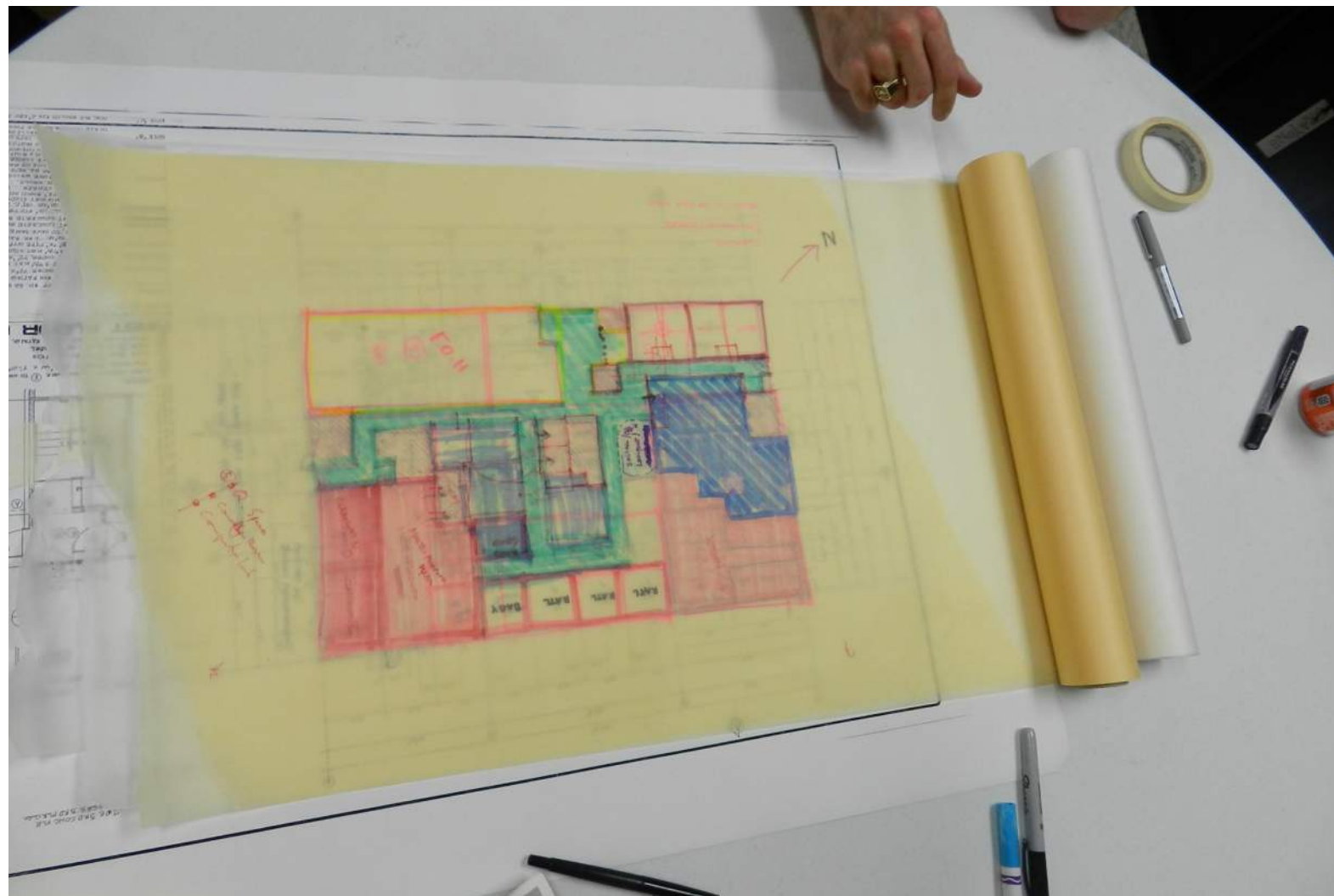
Our participatory process ensures all voices are heard. Through a series of meetings, volunteers, the client, and diverse stakeholders work side-by-side to produce the final design vision.

CLIENT MEETING AND PRE-CHARETTE



A participatory process is imperative to the strength of the final vision found within this report. The first meeting with the client involves a multi-hour facilitated conversation to understand the goals, opportunities, and details of the project and all partners. Also included in the initial client meeting is a deep-dive tour of the existing facility.

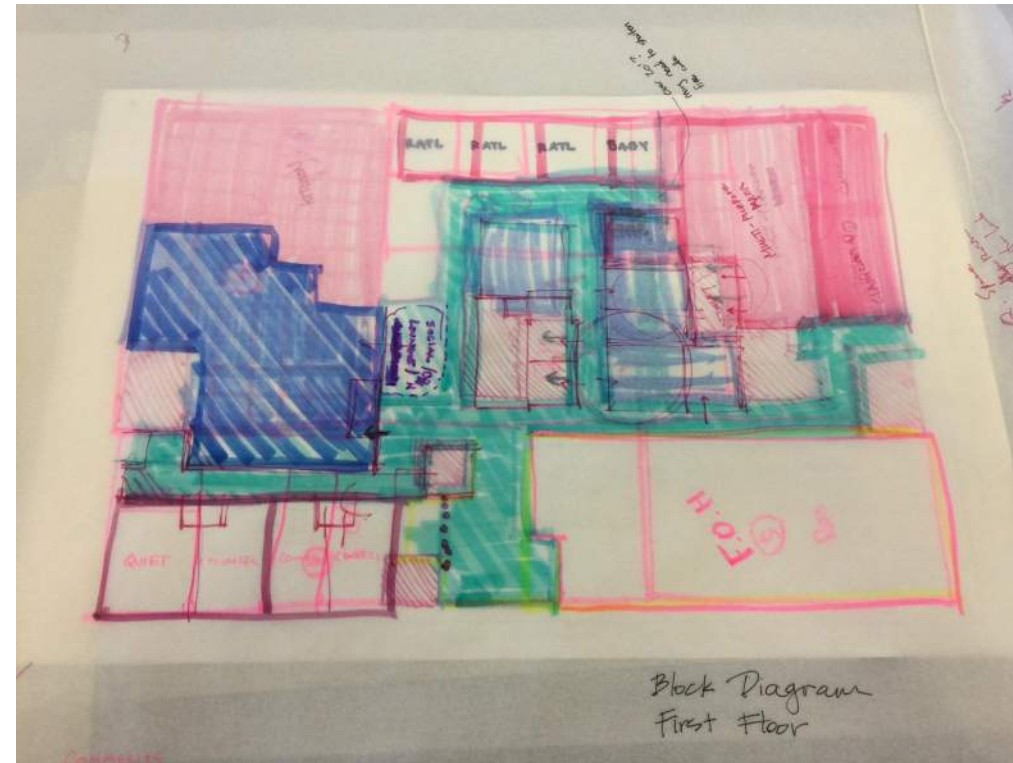
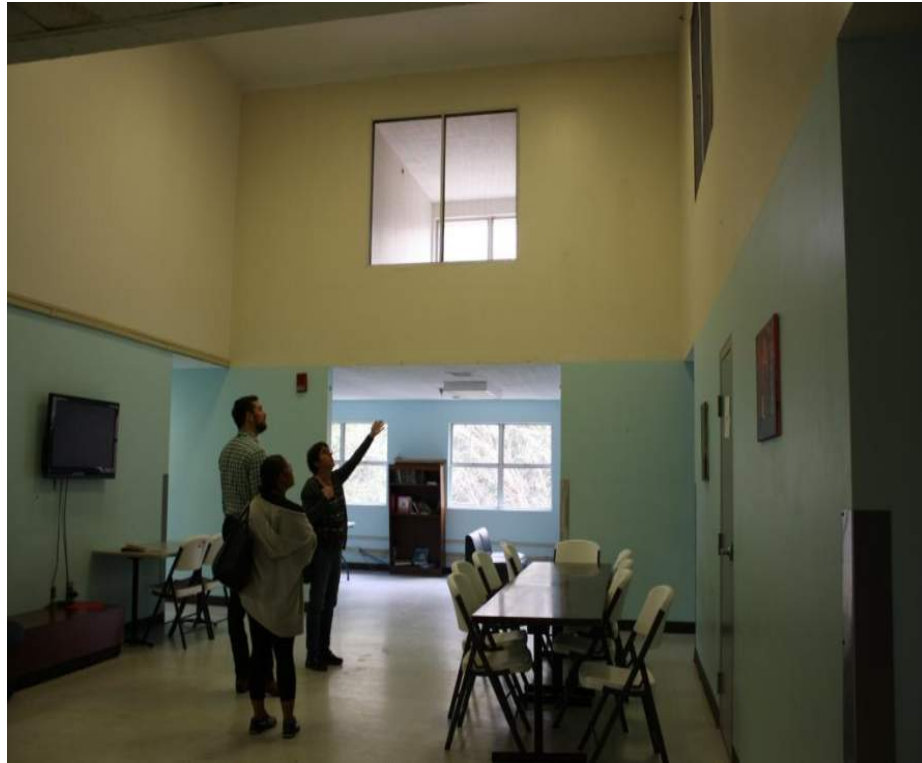
The information gathered in the client meeting drives the design direction for the entire process. After the client meeting, the teams organize into smaller task forces, such as site, systems, and interiors, to begin implementation of design creation. The process continues to be collaborative throughout, with multiple group presentations for feedback and revision to ensure alignment with teams and solutions to project goals.



CHARETTE AND DESIGN VISION CREATION

Once the initial vision is created during the pre-charrette, the entire group convenes, after doing research and task force work, to detail the final direction of the design. The charrette meets on location so teams can understand more specific details of the building and site, and field verify existing building elements. Teams present their preliminary designs to the larger group for feedback and integration.

PROJECT GOALS AND CONCEPT



The strength of our team is proportional to the preparedness of our client. Measurable goals, along with a clear and concise concept, are paramount to any projects success.

Goals are supposed to be challenging yet realistic. They must include measurable outcomes and indicators for success.

**SUSTAINABLE TRANSITION
CENTER**

» Development of a welcoming and positive campus that reflects a welcoming and safe environment at every turn is envisioned. Solomon’s Temple Foundation will become both an example for and a leader in sustainable solutions for the homeless community in the city of Atlanta.

» Establish a transitional center that will become a regional hub to develop sustainable resources. This will allow for high quality, professional direction and innovative, problem solving programming for residents.

PROGRAMMING FOR SUCCESS

» Facilitate and deliver innovative programs that are designed to equip and empower the residents of Solomon’s Temple Foundation. This engaging programming will include, but is not limited to, skills-integrated instruction, empowerment workshops, entrepreneurial challenges, and children/youth programming.

» Reinforce the incorporation of Life Skills Learning components, such as spaces where counselors, residents, and their children can actively interact with an array of business, community, counseling, and educational partners.

**FUNDING FOR FULL
POTENTIAL**

» Given that funding must be secured to reach the full potential, our initial focus is to cast a vision for the possibilities of transforming Solomon’s Temple Foundation into a holistic campus to facilitate their progressive mission and to attract donor interest to support the larger full-scale project.

» Other collaborative spaces that support stability and maximize potential are needed, such as a professional space, additional volunteer spaces, outdoor dining, a multi-purpose space, and outdoor environments.

Properly designed goals need a vehicle to push an organization forward. A well prepared concept will unify an organization and inform decisions.

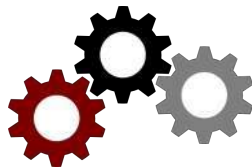
This unique collaborative project works to address a clear and immediate need to provide for the homeless in both the City of Atlanta as well as the Atlanta Metro Region. Solomon’s Temple Foundation has a passion and commitment to collaboratively transition families into a stable and empowered position. The common mission of this project is; to positively support and improve the quality of life of the residents, organize administrative and professional learning environments, and bring sustainable and innovative instruction to families that yields successful outcomes.

This center will house sustainable programs that mutually benefit and advance the lifestyle and educational goals of the center and its residents, both as individuals as well as parents. The renovated Solomon’s Temple Foundation will provide a facility that will allow homeless mothers and their children to begin to overcome personal challenges in order to become responsible for themselves as well as their broader community. The transformational center that is Solomon’s Temple Foundation shall be a **safe and peaceful destination** for addressing this critical need that also will serve as a clear example on how to provide families with the tools to break the cycle of homelessness.



REALIZE POTENTIAL

Solomon’s Temple Foundation equips families with rigorous, innovative strategies for realizing personal potential.



ENGAGED FOR SUCCESS

Pride in self, depth of knowledge, workforce training, positive outlook, future growth.



QUALITY RESULTS

Strengthen self-sufficiency
Positively impact the whole family and the community.

DESIGN VISION OVERVIEW

The design process began with a study of the existing conditions, including systems, site and interiors. Maximizing circulation and providing for functional needs were crucial aspects to consider.. Being able to accomodate the flow of staff, residents of all ages, and volunteers was the biggest challenge.

Dead-end corridors were opened up and circulation flow was provided throughout the center, both interior and exterior.

The next step was to understand the programming requirements and establish workable zones. On the first floor, three zones were established: administrative, dining/storage and children's'/volunteers'. The key goal of the safety and welfare of the residents and staff was provided through additional security measures at the entrance, and by following codes, including ADA.

The first floor houses the professional and service spaces which will provide formality when necessary while allowing inclusiveness when appropriate. On the resident floors, neighborhoods are created through the use of color, branding, wayfinding and thoughtful space planning. Evidence based design provides answers to the “why” we are making the decisions that we are. Restrooms are designed to accommodate code requirements while providing individual service per resident halls.

The second floor is designed as a more quiet floor while the third floor is more playful. Each floor has a training area and lounge. The multi-purpose space on

the upper floors will provide areas for collaboration and yet allow for smooth circulation around these communal spaces. The residential wings of the upper floors will be acoustically private while open to staff as necessary for the achievement of Solomon’s Temple Foundation programming.

In the outdoor areas, the ample green space will afford the opportunity for enhanced community outreach while sustainable best practices will provide a resource of significant value. The building systems will be highly sustainable and will set the bar in environmentally friendly design.

Residents and visitors of all ages will feel invited and engaged in the purpose of Solomon’s Temple Foundation. The outcome is a campus that provides spaces for individuals to grow and for a community to gather and become one. A resource that can serve the ever growing needs of a truly underserved population in this city.

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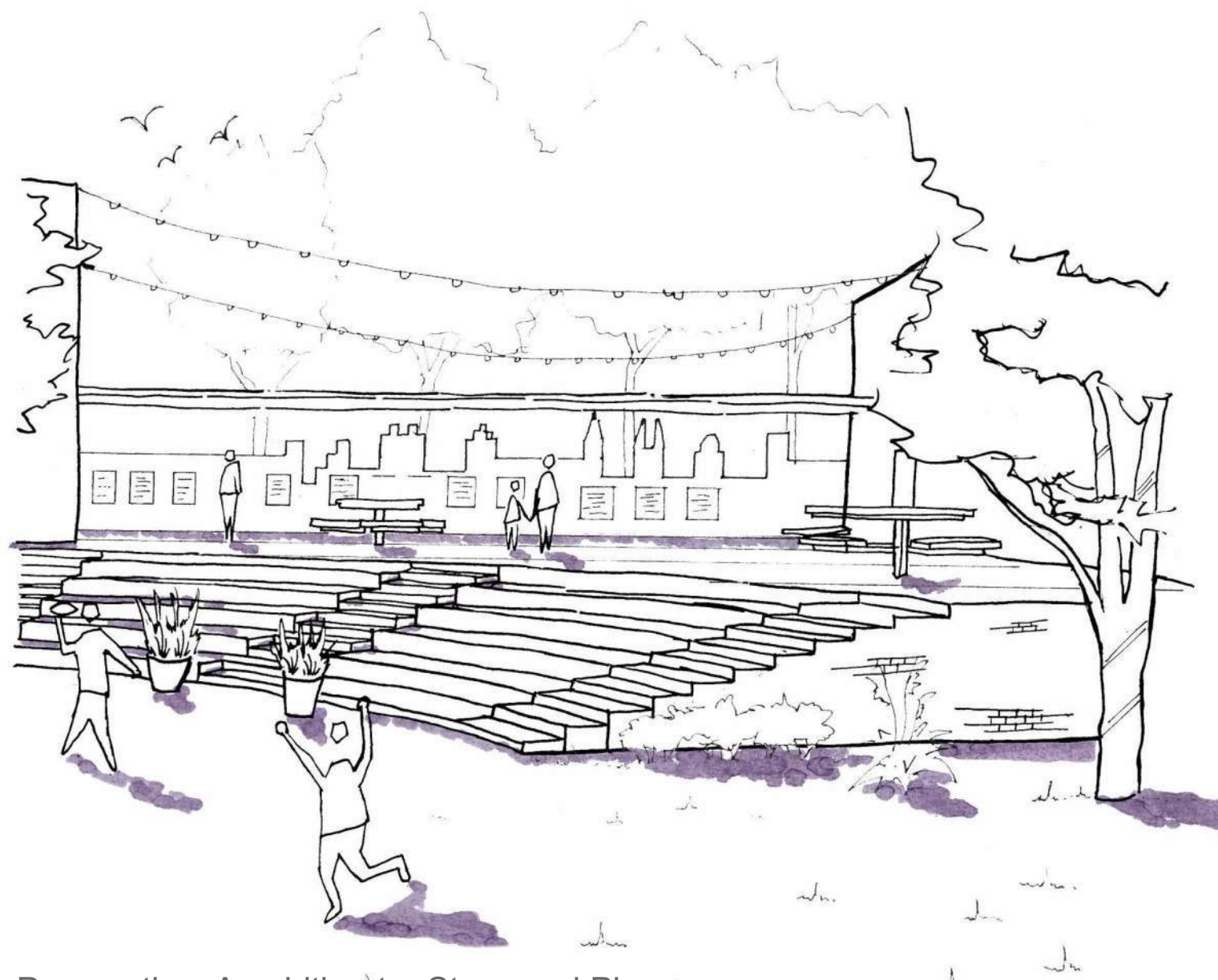
SITE





SITE PLAN

The SDCA site plan prioritizes the back yard as the location for nearly all major landscape enhancements. The back has a large area and can comfortably accommodate the variety of programmatic elements desired by Solomon's Temple Foundation. The front of the property, in contrast, is already efficiently laid out for parking and unable to accommodate many other uses. In the back yard SDCA proposes a mix of spaces for gatherings, privacy, recreation, education, and healing.



Prominent among the new landscape features is the seating plaza between the main building and the proposed annex. This area can be used to accommodate formal and informal social gatherings, as well as outdoor meals and solo relaxation. The plaza is envisioned with ample seating and overhead string lighting to add to the cozy courtyard atmosphere.

A breezeway is proposed to provide a direct covered connection between the two buildings. A wall along the south side of the breezeway enhances the sense of secure enclosure and provides pin-up space for outdoor display of children's art projects.

The proposed annex building is located a short distance from the main building. For efficient use of space and to avoid excess grading and tree removal, it should be built as close as possible to the South property line (while honoring setback requirements and providing maintenance access space between it and the existing tall granite wall). On the north side of the building, an ADA accessible ramp atop a retaining wall provides what will likely be the most commonly utilized route from the plaza to the lower yard.

Amphitheater steps create an additional route down the steep slope from the building into the playground area. Existing playground equipment and monkey bars should be relocated to this area and supplemented with additional new equipment, such as a swing set. The area could be covered with mulch or a rubberized play surface.

BEACON OF HOPE

A proposed major social space is the backyard central gathering area, or “Hearth”. This area includes a paved plaza with a firepit and seating. Aggregate paving such as pea gravel or decomposed granite is ideal for an informal feel. The firepit and surrounding adirondack chairs should be moveable for flexible use of the space. However, stone benches around the perimeter of the space are envisioned as permanent. A covered, open-air “barn” provides shelter for outdoor activities. The barn’s decked floor is raised a foot off the ground, and broad wrap-around steps leading up to it provide additional seating space. Garden storage can also be incorporated into a shed attached to one side of the barn.



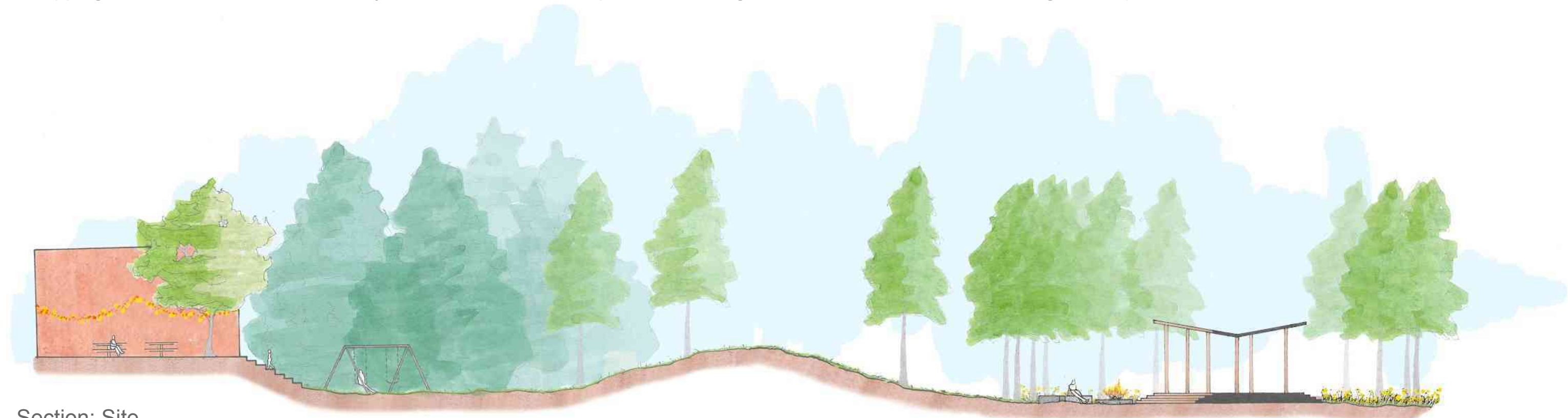
Perspective: Central Gathering Space

The Site Plan design builds off the existing network of concrete pathways, modifying their layout in some places for the purpose of more effective connection. Outdoor fitness equipment is proposed for the flat space on the north side of the hill. Across a pathway from the fitness equipment, a raised-bed garden area can fit 26+ 4'x8' raised beds with 3' spacing between them. These beds should be irrigated with rainwater harvested from building rooftops, a purpose for which the steep terrain is advantageous.

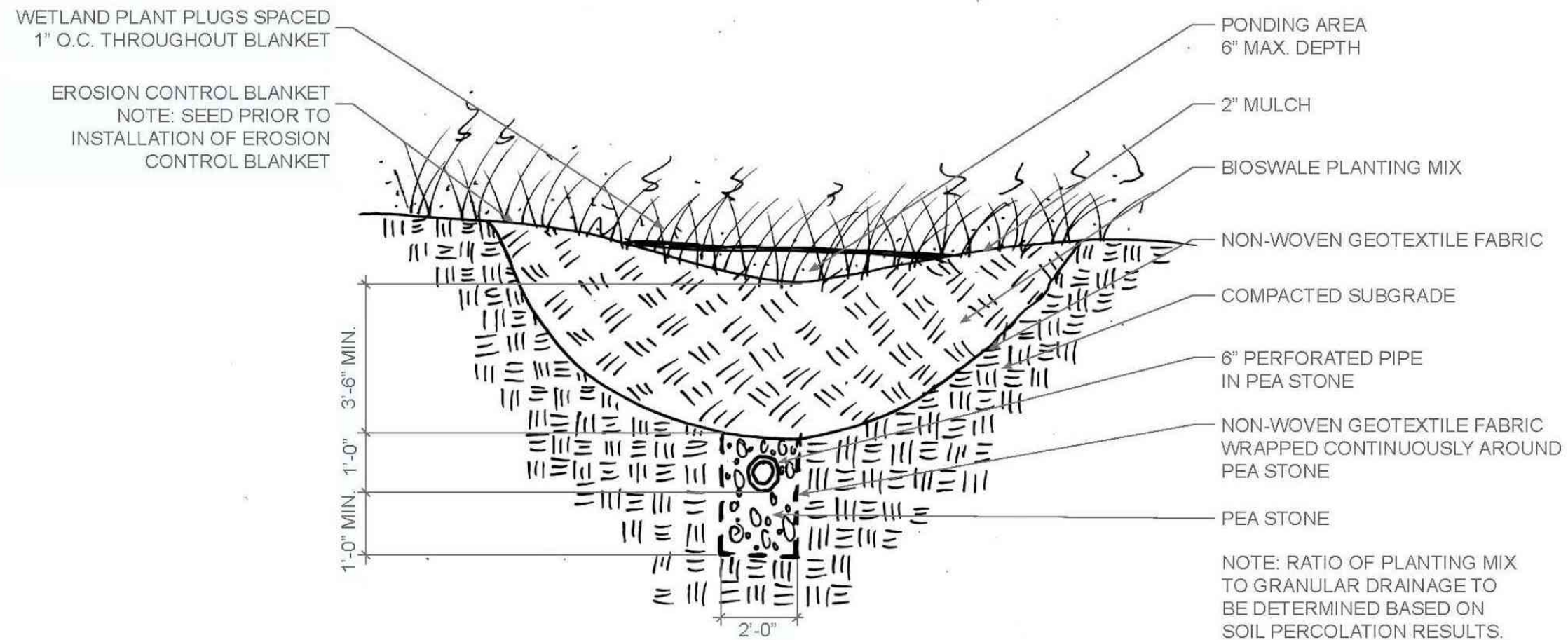
One side of the raised bed garden is bordered by the existing drainage swale. This is proposed to be converted to a bioswale and incorporated into an ornamental garden. The ornamental garden would encompass the entire site north of the bioswale, and wrap around east of the central gathering space. This area would be ideal for quiet strolls and learning about nature. Although it encompasses a larger area, it would be lower-maintenance than the raised bed garden. Ideal plants for this area are a mix of flowering perennials, woody shrubs, and small trees.

A renovated basketball court is proposed, with the same footprint as the existing court. To the west of the court is an open field, graded flat and ideal for a range of sports and games. The area to the south of this field is secluded, bordered by the woods on two sides and the rear of the annex building. A curving path loops through here with adjoining spaces for seating and tables to create comfortable spaces for small gatherings or solitude.

On the north side of the main Solomon's Temple Foundation building, an area is indicated for outdoor dining adjacent to the cafeteria. An additional recommended enhancement to this area includes an access platform for the existing dumpster. This would consist of steps up to a small 3' high landing abutting the dumpster for better access to the top. SDCA also recommends removing the mulberry tree that hangs over the dumpster pad and makes a mess by dropping fruit which then rots. Mulberry trees are fantastic fruit producers though, and are recommended for the garden spaces on-site!



Section: Site



Section: Bioswale

WATER

Whether it is being used as a resource or managed to prevent erosion and flooding, water is a fundamental part of the landscape. At Solomon's Temple Foundation, stormwater drainage poses a challenge. Over time, the existing drainage swale through the back yard has been compromised by erosion and excessive ponding, which contributes to the growth of mosquitoes. The swale and the five bridges that cross over it is one of the more interesting landscape features at the property, and it could become a unique amenity if restored properly. SDCA proposes overhauling the existing drainage swale to create a bioswale. Bioswales are drainage troughs that are engineered to retain water for short periods of time and allow it to soak into the ground. This is good for the environment and surrounding landscape because it reduces downstream erosion while enhancing water quality and groundwater supplies. The bioswale should be planted with grasses and native wetland vegetation and reinforced with river stones. Proper landscaping will allow the swale to become an attractive feature in the garden, and also provide habitat for frogs, salamanders, and pollinators. It can also serve as an opportunity for nature play and an educational element for residents to learn about water and ecology. The detention pond next to the dumpster can be overhauled in much the same way as the swale, to create a bioretention pond.

An additional environmentally friendly and economical opportunity to utilize water is to install rain barrels or cisterns at the downspouts of buildings. The stormwater captured can be channeled downhill to irrigate garden beds,



INTERIORS



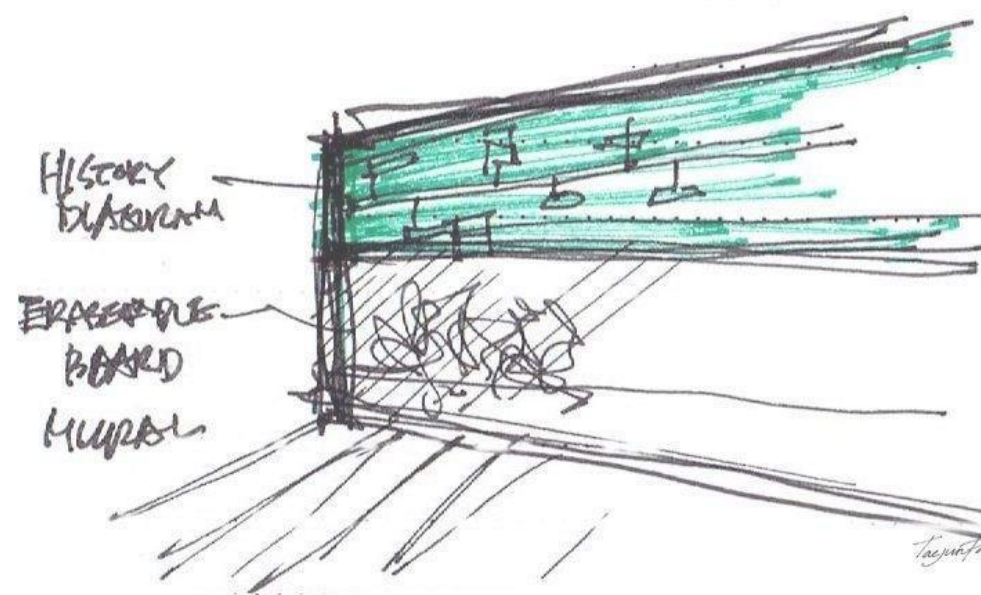




CONCEPT

The interiors approach incorporates the idea of Solomon's Temple Foundation as a beacon of hope, interwoven with individual identity. The color scheme brings about a sense of transformation and change while establishing a sense of safety and stability for its inhabitants.

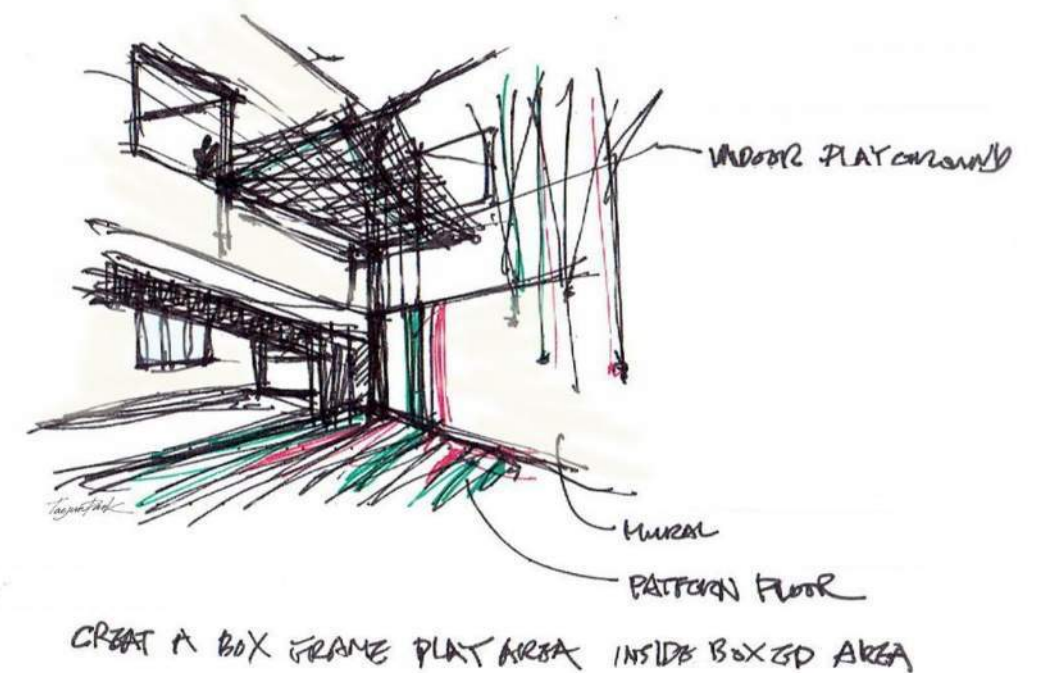
While keeping in mind the necessity for safety and visibility, the interior architecture still allows for zones of interaction among residents, along with features within the dorms and play areas that allow residents to establish identity and their own sense of place.



Floor 2 communal area - Doodle wall allows kids and moms to create their own work of art

A story-wall along the entrance tells the story of Solomon's Temple Foundation - it's mission, history, successes, and future aspirations. Large environmental graphics, such as the interactive doodle wall, create celebration spaces for children and adults. Lively colors are used strategically to create a soothing atmosphere while still allowing children the freedom to express themselves.

The overall effect creates a sense of place and ownership for the mothers and children. By creating a home-like environment, they will be able to create new, happy memories as they strive towards a better future.



Floor 3 communal area - ropes

PROGRAM

Conversations with Executive Director Patricia Smith and members of the staff suggest that, while the first floor would house multiple functions, the second and third floors would be dedicated to its residents only. The first floor houses rooms for the intake process, as well as counseling and office space. Restoration ATL (RATL) occupies most of the back of the first floor. An annex, to house a gym and daycare, is also proposed for the area currently occupied by an unused shed.

The proposed color scheme will be introduced in the first floor, continuing vertically to create place as a wayfinding method.



GROUND FLOOR

Front office
(secure and functional)
Storywall
Intake office
Hot room
Offices (min 3)
Counseling rooms (2-3)
Staff lounge
Quiet space

RATL

All-purpose room/daycare
Adult computer lab
Teen computer lab
Classrooms (2)
Baby room
Sleeping quarters
Bathrooms

Kitchen and cafeteria

Restrooms
Janitor sink/supply
Utility supply closet
General storage
Angel storage

SECOND FLOOR

Training room (30 people)
Quiet space
(no hidden views)
Communal space
Children’s play space (quiet)
Residences - acoustics

Janitor sink/supply closet
General storage
Bathrooms

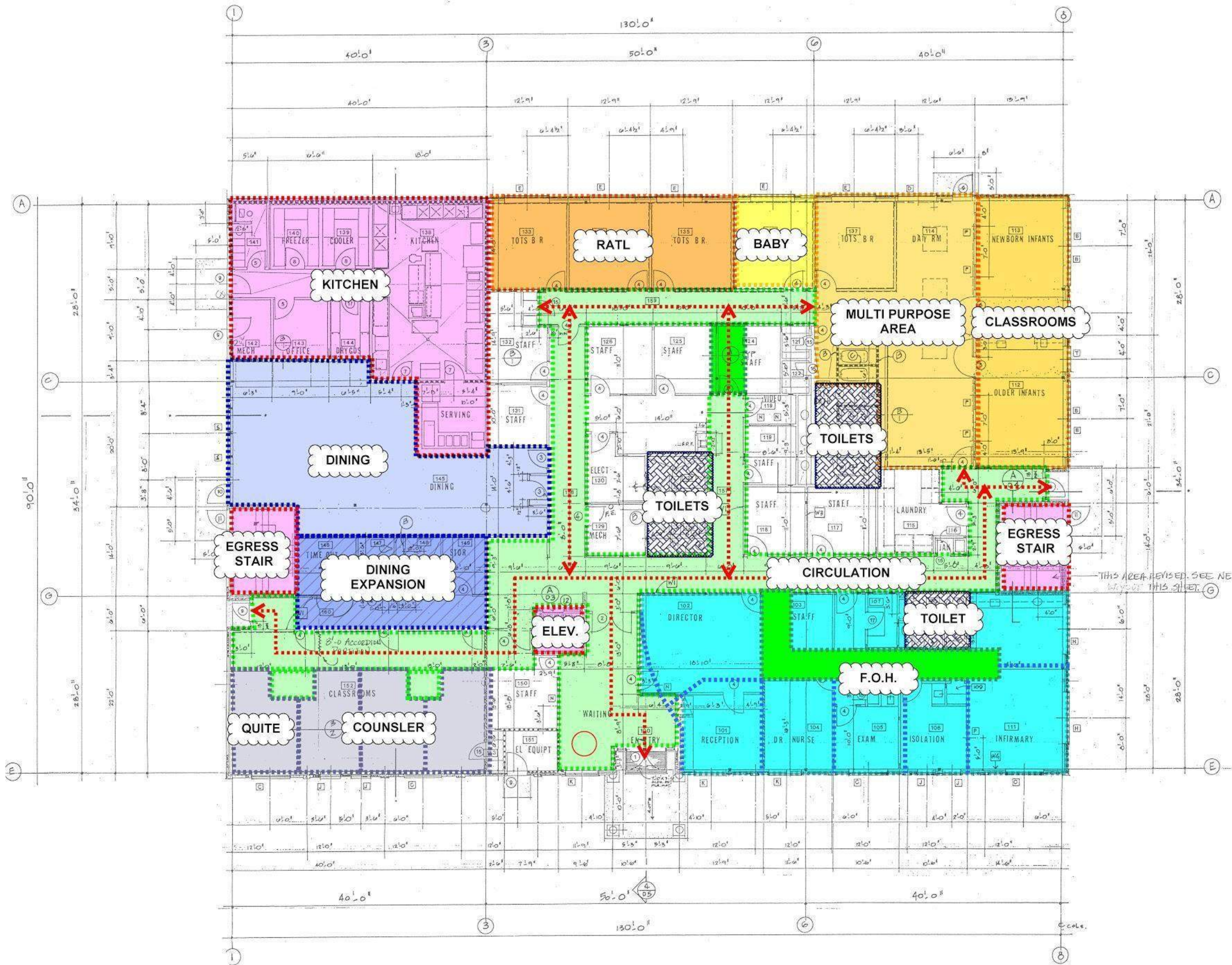
THIRD FLOOR

Activity room (30 people)
Adult living lounge
(no hidden views)
Children’s play space (loud)
Residences- acoustics

Janitor sink/supply closet
General storage
Bathrooms

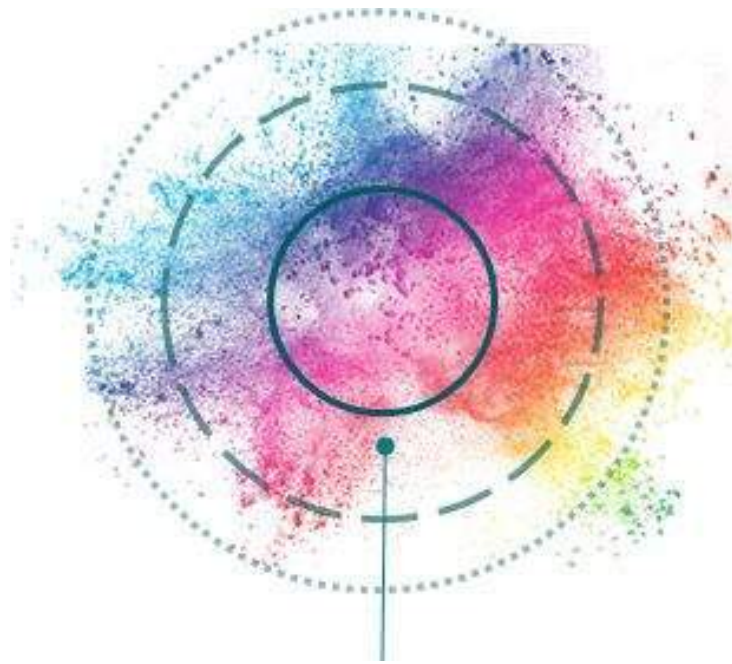
ANNEX

(Phase 2-Not in scope)
Daycare
Gym/multipurpose
Bulk storage
Warming Kitchen



Initial Ground Floor Diagram Plan

EVIDENCE-BASED DESIGN



DEFENSIBLE SPACE THEORY (GROUND FLOOR)

Public, semi private and private spaces

Defensible space is the concept discovered by Oscar Newman in 1973 which communicates a sense of security by creating territories for public, semi-private and private use. Segregation of private areas from public areas allow the residents to have a sense of control and personal responsibility for the area they occupy.



The south west wing of the ground floor has been earmarked as private office spaces for upper level management, providing them with private areas for head down work and private meetings with residents.

- Private
- Semi-Public
- Public

EVIDENCE-BASED DESIGN



PLACE ATTACHMENT

Kids mural, art gallery & story wall

People generally experience a stronger attachment to places that they can identify with or otherwise feel proud to be apart of. A personalized wall art space, kids mural and story wall have been created to foster a sense of belonging and create an emotional bond between the residents and the shelter. This in turn contributes to a feeling of happiness, security and freedom within the space.



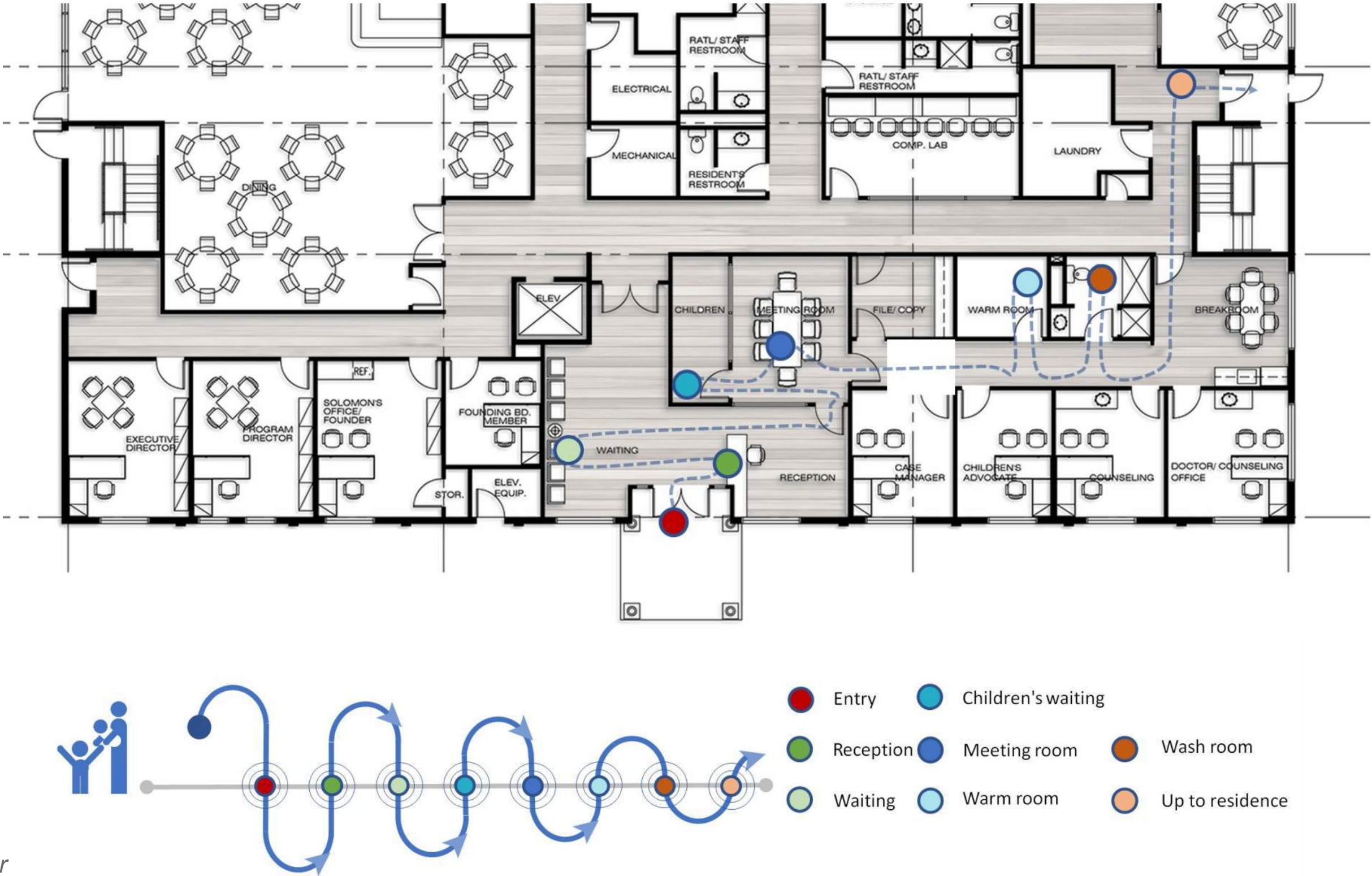


Ground Floor Floor Finish Plan



Ground Floor Reflected Ceiling Plan

NEW IN-TAKE JOURNEY



Ground Floor

GROUND FLOOR

The most programmatically complex, the ground level houses a multitude of functions:

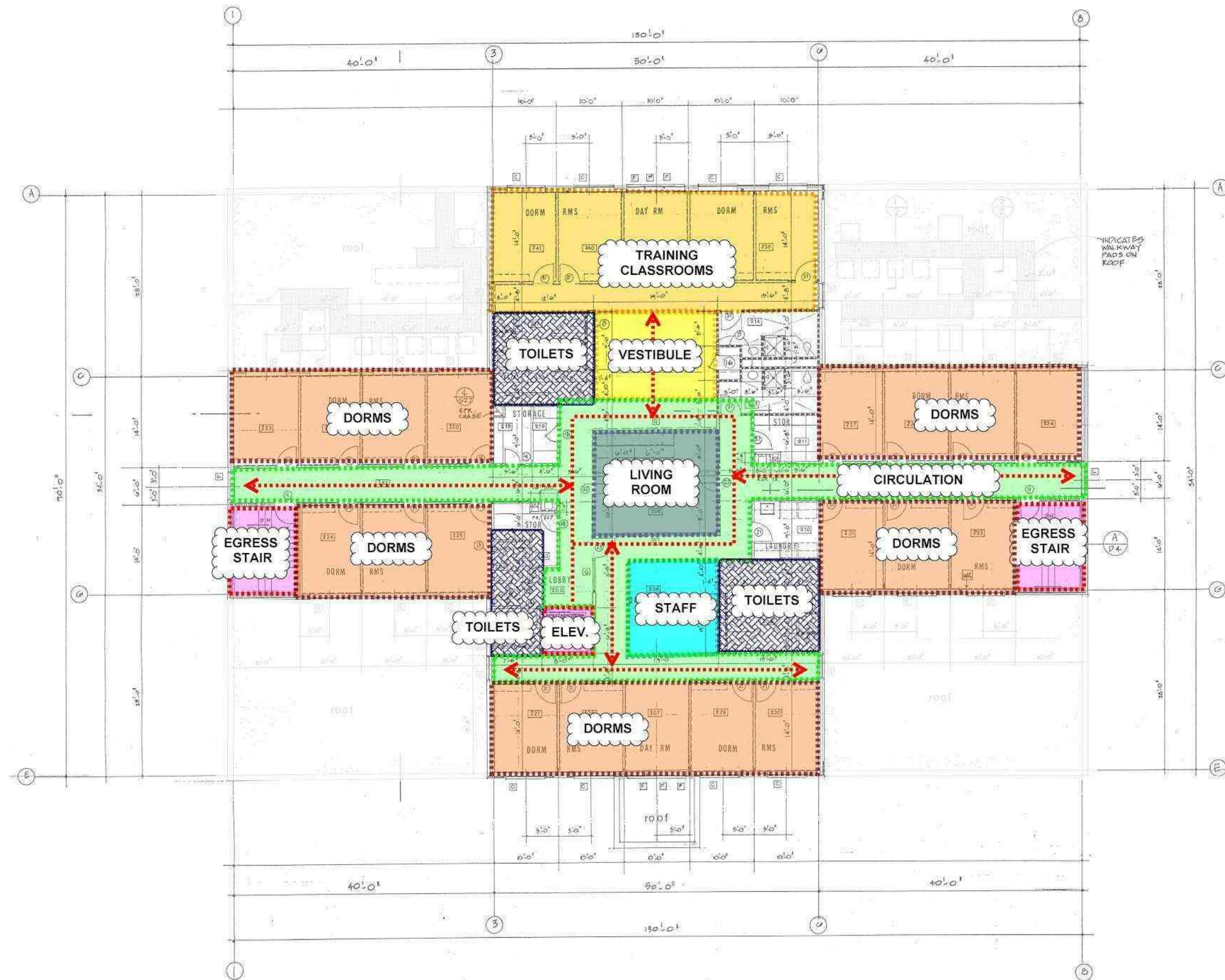
- the bulk of staff space
- the intake process
- counseling rooms
- kitchen and dining
- RATL

The color scheme will be represented at the reception area, along with a storywall to represent the history and mission of Solomon's Temple Foundation.

An outside extension to the dining space connects the interior with the outside landscaping. Restoration ATL (RATL) will occupy most of the back area. Its multi-purpose room also acts as a temporary daycare until the annex is built.



Ground Floor Entrance/Reception

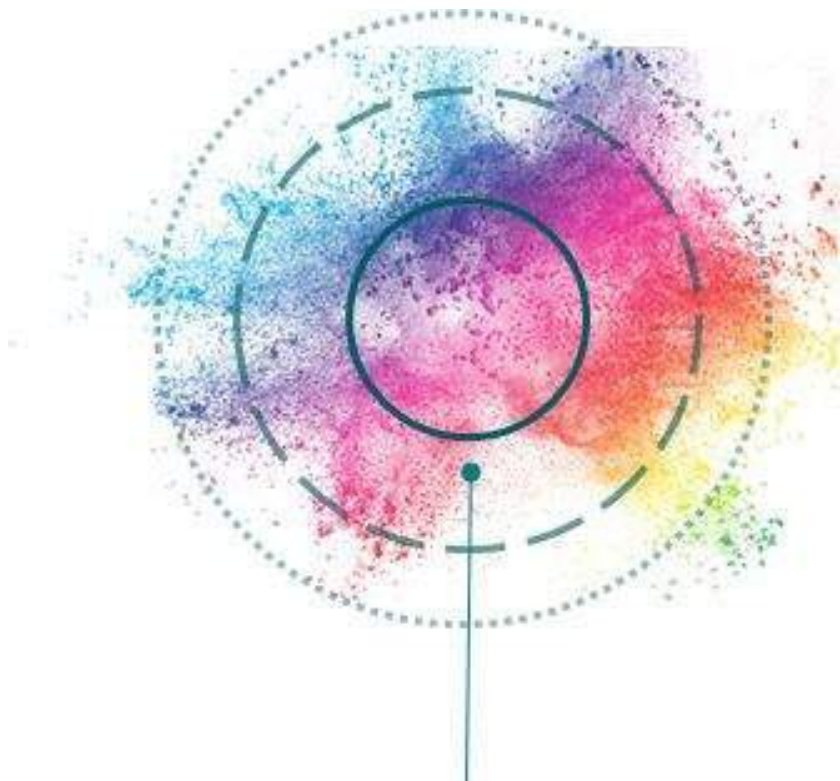


Initial Second Floor Diagram Plan



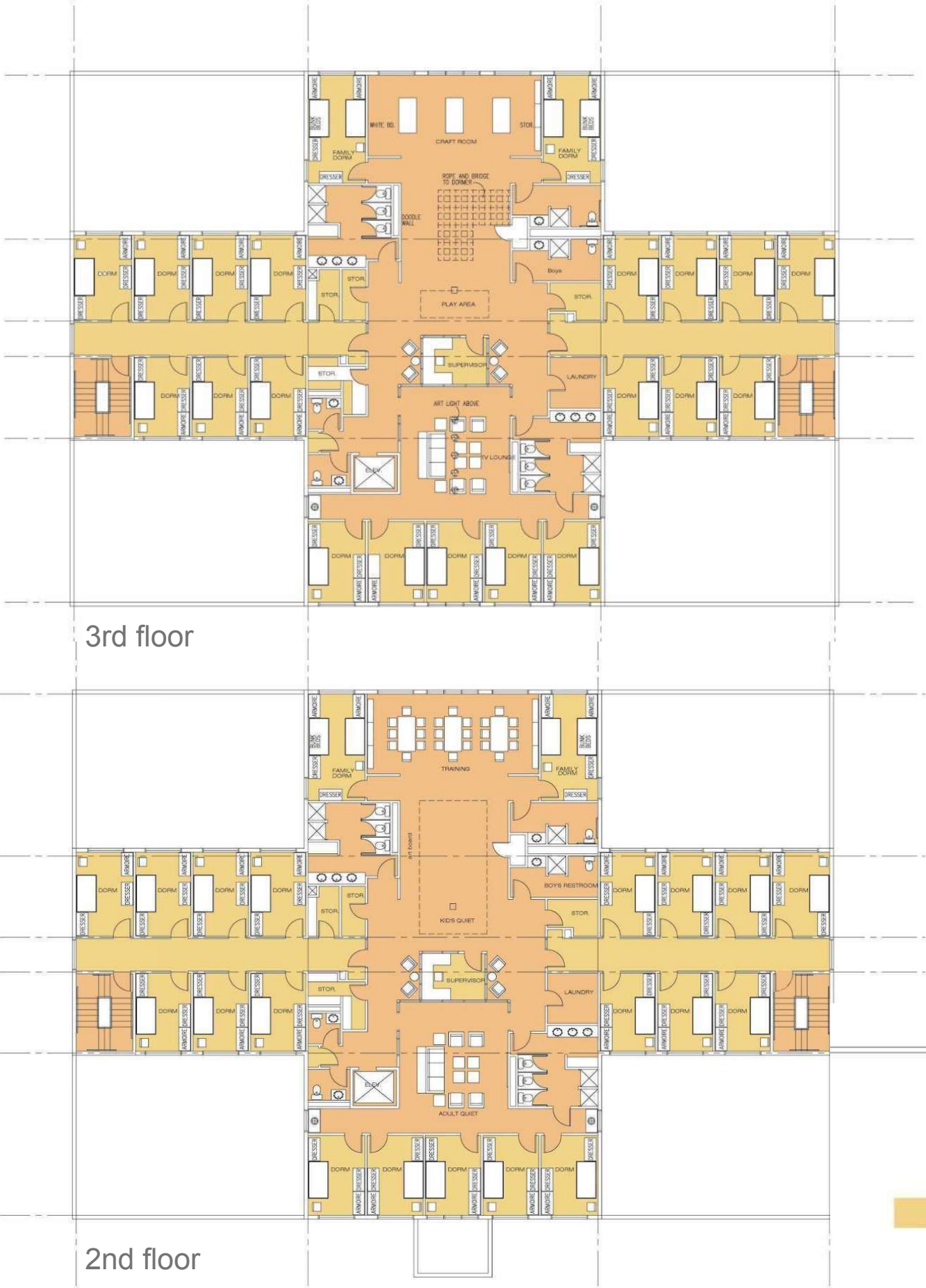
Second Floor Diagram Showing Neighborhood Zones and their Shared Bathrooms to Provide a Sense of Place and Community

EVIDENCE-BASED DESIGN

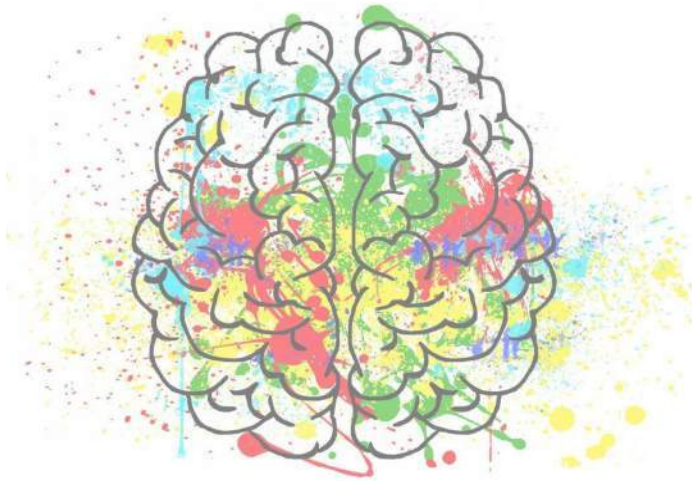


DEFENSIBLE SPACE THEORY (2ND & 3RD FLOOR)

The physical characteristics of the design have been maintained to keep the 2nd and 3rd floors, where the residences are located, primarily as private spaces along with the semi-private communal and training spaces. Colors have also been used in the residential areas to define the wings and create a sense of territory.



EVIDENCE-BASED DESIGN



COLOR PSYCHOLOGY AND WAYFINDING

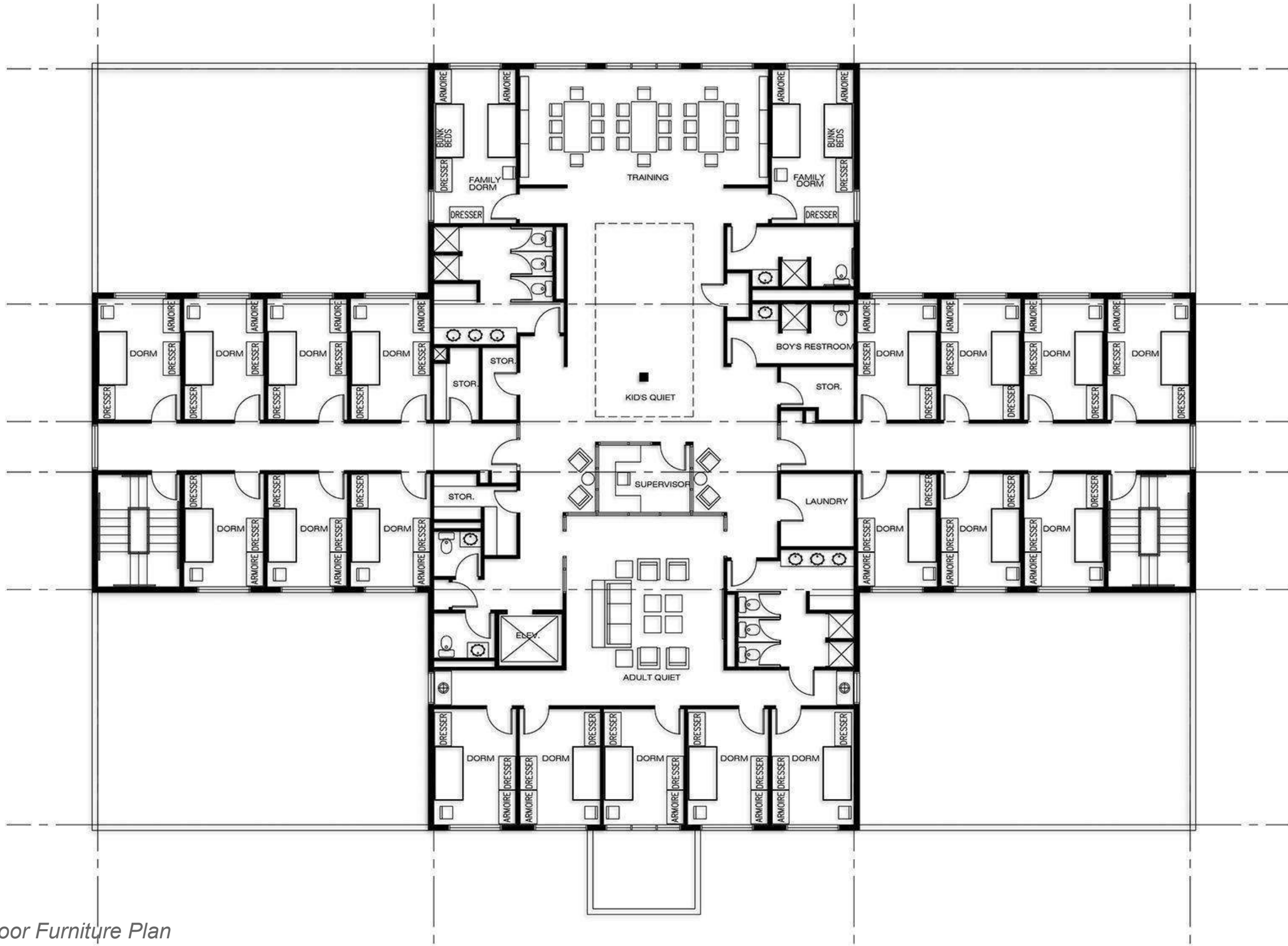
Residential and circulation areas

Color psychology refers to the effect of colors on human behavior. Colors have been carefully selected to create the right atmosphere required for each space.

Calm pastel shades have been chosen for dorm spaces in contrast to the bright and inviting colors used in circulation areas. Pastel shades create a calming and relaxing environment for the residents while bright colors maintain an atmosphere of happiness and excitement.



The use of different colors has also been used to differentiate between the residential wings. This helps the residents to orient themselves and navigate within the shelter while providing them with a sense of place or neighborhood.

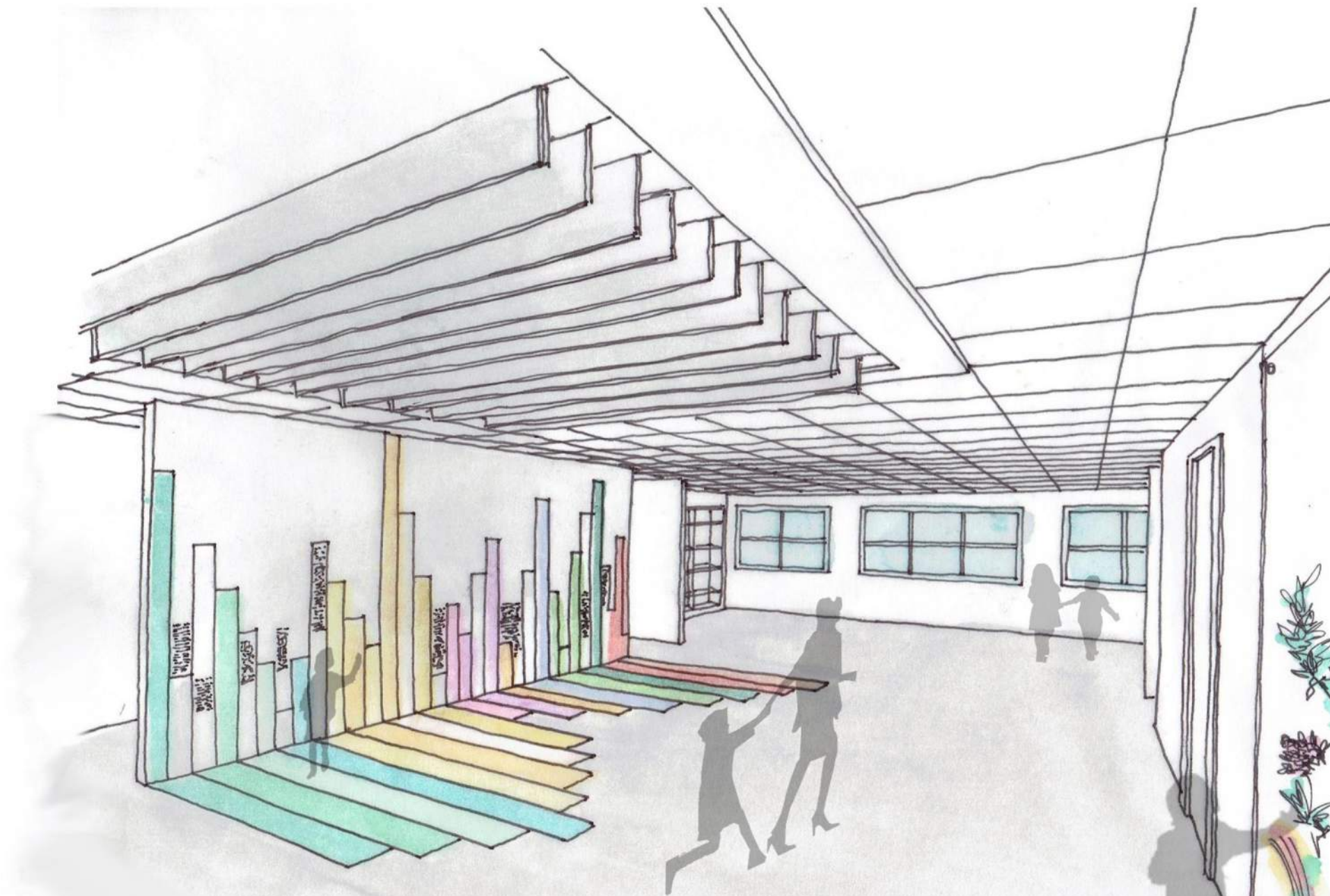


Second Floor Furniture Plan

SECOND FLOOR

The second floor contains residence wings and quiet spaces, including an adult living area, a calming play space with doodle wall, a large training room/study hall, and a children's reading area.

The color scheme, introduced on the ground floor, will extend into the dorms wings in gradients. There are also two larger dorm rooms to house larger families located near the training rooms.



Ceiling element with color gradient

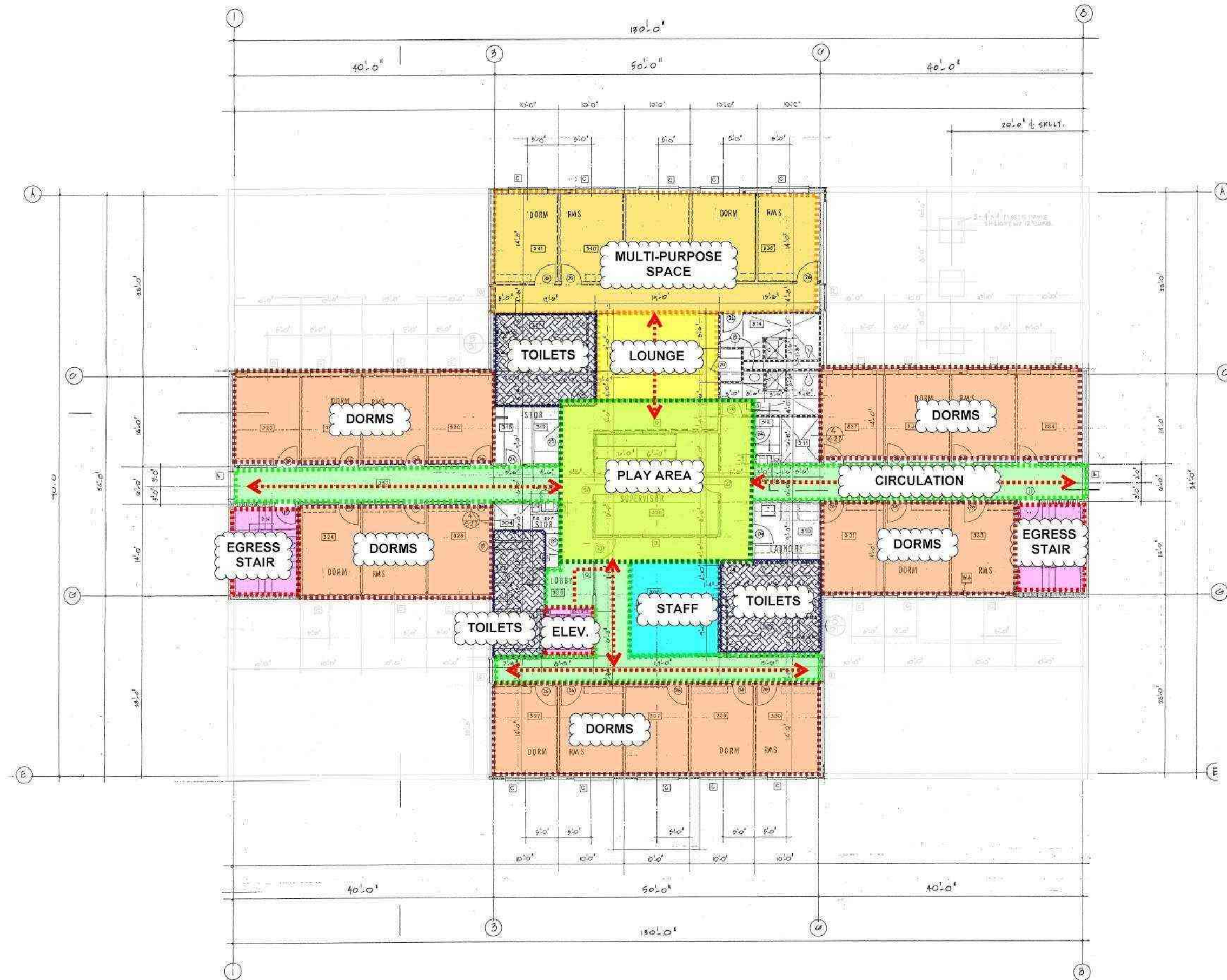


RESIDENCE WINGS

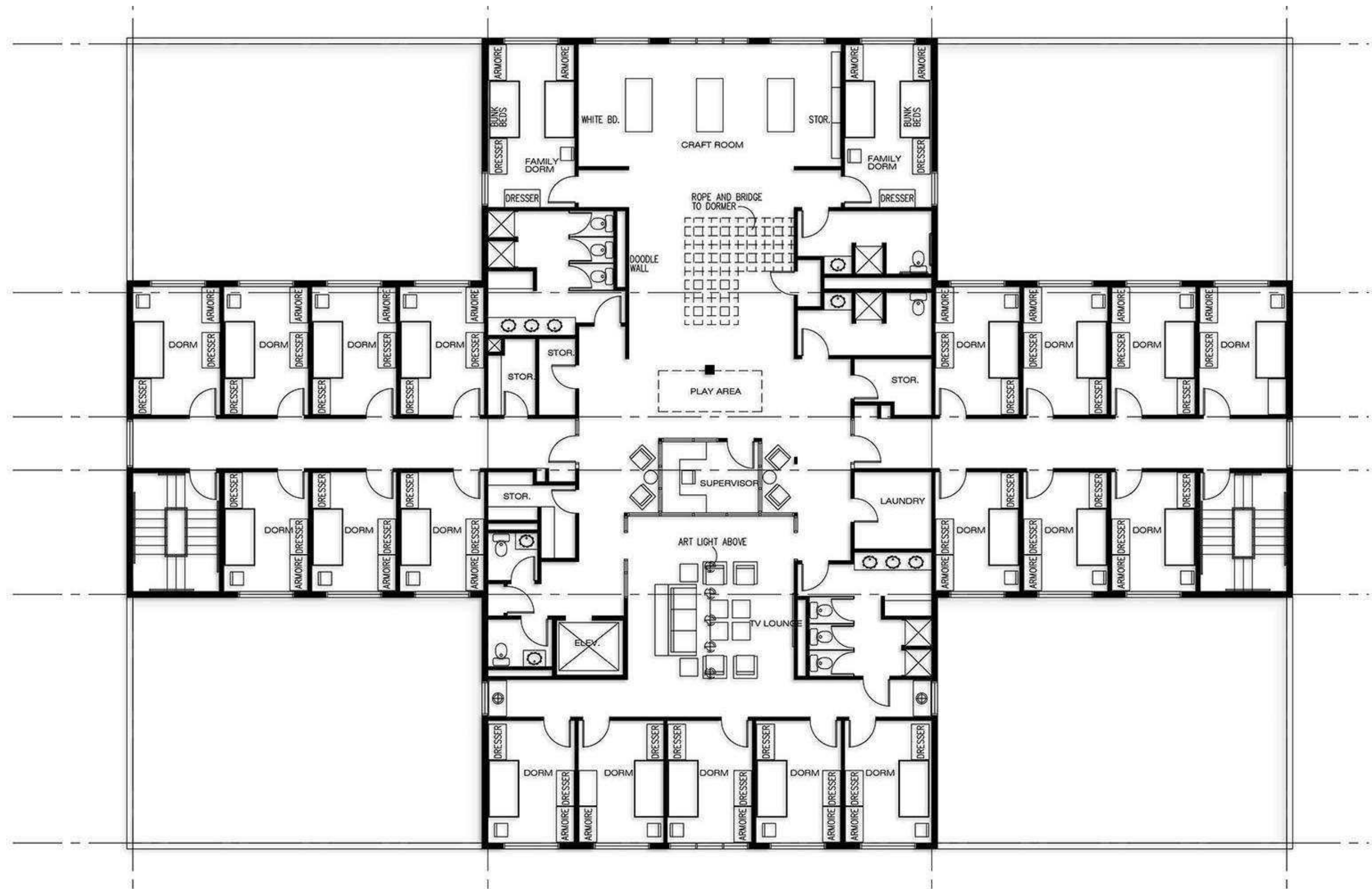
Residences will be identified via color and numbers (as shown in sketch to the right). Each wing will be represented by a different color range, corresponding to the color scheme introduced previously. The same wings on the second and third floors will be painted with the same color scheme, creating a sense of community and identity vertically from floor to floor. Lively colors will be used strategically, creating a soothing atmosphere while still allowing users the freedom to express themselves.

Creating a sense of place and identity allows mothers and their children to feel at home while also being trained to become self-sufficient.





Initial Third Floor Diagram Plan



Third Floor Furniture Plan

BEACON OF HOPE

In conclusion, the interiors are designed as a beacon of hope, the proposed design for Solomon’s Temple Foundation strives towards a home-like environment. The intent is to create a safe and stable, though temporary, environment for mothers and their children as they undergo training that will help them become self-sufficient. Place and identity are important motivators in the design.

This effort to create a sustainable community for the larger Atlanta area can be seen in the space-planning, finishes as put forth for the first floor, the use of colors, and graphics.

Areas outside of the scope of the schematic design phase will need to be developed include the annex and the RATL daycare room.



Rust-Oleum Doodle Wall



THIRD FLOOR

The third floor, which is partially double-storied, is perfect for a more active play area for children. It also houses residence wings, larger family dorms, a lounge/living space, an activity room, a doodle wall, and an active play area consisting of a rope jungle gym and perhaps a 3D sculpture. Current openings to the dormers are covered by safety windows with wire mesh. We propose replacing those with macrame designs.



Ropes Concept



Indoor Playground Made of Rope

This narrative addresses the sustainable strategies, systems and upgrades recommended to be incorporated into the renovations to the existing Solomon’s Temple Foundation facilities. The existing building was built in the early 1990’s as a steel frame building with composite floors and a brick exterior that has had some minor renovations over the years, but which is basically as originally built. There have been recent renovations and upgrades to the bathrooms on the upper levels, an electrical transformer replacement and elevator repairs.

The major HVAC systems have been replaced within the last 5 years or so and seem to be in good working order. The kitchen equipment appears to be original, but seems serviceable with some repairs/upgrades probably needed.



The plumbing systems, as mentioned, have just finished renovations in the upper levels, but this needs to be continued for the first floor. The following recommendations are to improve the energy, water and waste systems in the building for better efficiencies that result in reduced energy and operational costs as well as longer term savings and better performance. This is not a professional engineering review or report, but rather strategies to be explored for incorporation into any renovations/expansion to the existing facilities. A further caveat is that all renovations/upgrades will need to be fully compliant with building existing codes.

The electrical systems appear to be original and the switchgear and main panels are probably useable, but power distribution and lighting need to be upgraded.

SYSTEMS





BUILDING ENVELOPE

For energy, it is always best to start with the building's envelope (the skin, openings and roof of a building's exterior). The more efficient the envelope, the less energy will be required for conditioning of the interior spaces and the spaces will be much more comfortable to occupy.



New aluminum clad wood window section



Existing windows showing condensation

Another goal of this approach is to make the ongoing utility costs as low as possible (and thus concentrate more of the budget on services), as well as to make the buildings more comfortable and easy to maintain. Although the existing windows are insulating glass in aluminum frames, they are old and not in great condition and are not as energy efficient as current ones. The windows and exterior doors should all be replaced with new, energy efficient glazing systems. A thermally broken, aluminum clad wood type system with insulating glass and low-e coatings would be appropriate for this building. They could be operable, with measures to limit child accessibility, or not.



Insulated glazing with a low-E coating helps minimize heat transfer and solar gain

The exterior brick seems to be in pretty good condition, but there were a few areas where penetrations for HVAC piping were not properly sealed and some deterioration of the brick joints has occurred. It is recommended to patch and seal any deteriorated joints and openings.

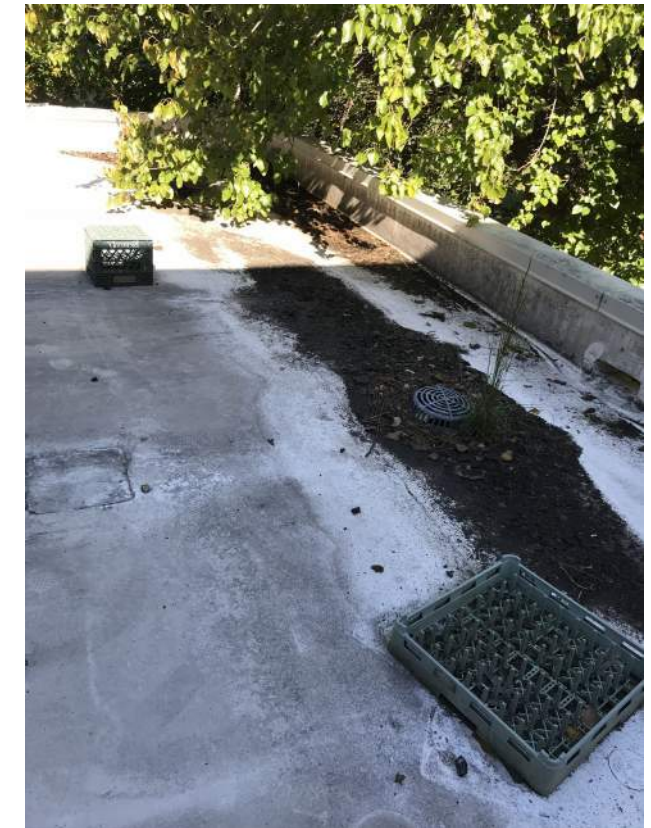
The exterior walls of the building are a metal stud exterior wall system with a brick veneer. While they appear in good condition, where they may be opened up during renovations, the condition of the cavity wall insulation and exterior waterproofing membrane should be checked and repaired/replaced, if needed.

The main roofs are an asphalt shingle that seem in fair condition and probably have useful life remaining. These should stay until replacement is needed (guessing at about 10 years or so). When replacement is called for, we would recommend a photovoltaic shingle be installed on the south facing slopes of the roofs. This will produce electricity for the building and reduce its energy consumption. Also recommended during renovations, whenever the roof structure is exposed, is to install a spray foam insulation at the underside of the existing roofs. This will further improve their energy efficiency.

The lower flat roofs seem in worse condition and should probably be replaced. There is evidence of severe ponding in downpours that should be fixed. Two of these roofs are complicated by multiple penetrations and curbs from HVAC equipment. It is recommended to replace the roofs with a similar product (looks like a TPO material), ensuring at least a 60-mil thickness and an R-30 rigid insulation below. All flashings and terminations should also be replaced at this time.



Existing opening in exterior wall



Lower flat roofs showing ponding



Photovoltaic shingles

MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

The existing systems seem to have been installed relatively recently and appear in good working order and maintained well. There will be some ductwork reconfiguration and possibly re-zoning required for the renovations. In conjunction with this, we recommend that all ductwork be cleaned and all existing equipment be tested and balanced and commissioned to ensure everything is working properly. Thermostats and set points should be reviewed and revised to ensure the comfort of the occupants, but also not to waste heating or cooling energy.

In the future, when these systems get to the end of their useful life and need replacement (probably 10 to 15 years), we recommend that a Variable Refrigerant Flow (VRF) system be investigated for replacement. This system might also be appropriate for the new Annex Building (see Annex).

VRF works on the same principle that most of our single family residences use. We are all familiar with the split systems that have that noisy condensing unit with the big rotating fan sitting outside which is linked to that indoor air handling unit that sits in our attic, basement or closet somewhere in our house and from which extend those octopus-like ducts into the various rooms.



Existing HVAC equipment in attic



VRF System and Components

A VRF system combines one large outside condensing unit (usually much quieter too) with multiple indoor air handling units. Major efficiencies are gained because the “smart” units balance the cooling and heating needs of all the rooms together and thus require much less energy to operate. They can have individual air handling units mounted in each room, or they can also be connected to ductwork to supply more area.

The one system that **does require replacement now** is the ventilation for the buildings’ clothes dryers. This is a vertical shaft through the upper levels to the exterior. The dryers should be investigated to see if they may require a booster fan for the distance/height of the exhaust.



Existing dryer vent system

Low-Flow Shower Heads



PLUMBING

As mentioned, the plumbing is currently being replaced in the residential bathrooms along with renovations to the bathroom areas and this should handle any existing problems on the upper levels.

As the renovations include some changes/upgrades to existing bathrooms on the first level, those should have their branch piping replaced back to the risers at that time. It is recommended that all new fixtures and faucets be very water efficient (low flow). This would include using dual flush toilets as well as low flow shower heads and water saving aerators.

It is not clear if the existing kitchen is to be upgraded/renovated at this time. If so, the same would apply: replace the branch piping back to the risers and utilize new water and energy saving fixtures and appliances.



Installation is easy:

- 1 Attach T-valve
- 2 Position Lifter
- 3 Adjust flush volume

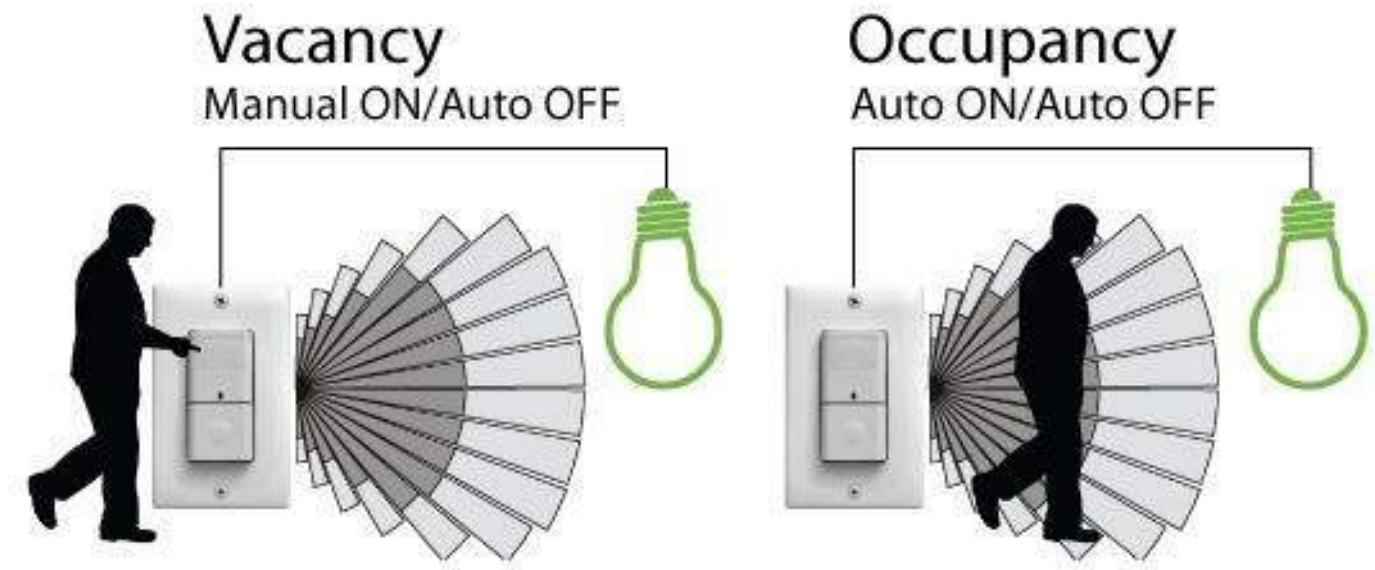
Dual flush toilet

ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

With the replacement of the main transformer on the first floor, any major issues should be handled. The existing electrical system appears to be in good working order.

With the renovations/upgrades, the electrical systems will need to be reconfigured/extended. With this work, all areas should be reviewed to ensure they are code compliant and have sufficient power and lighting for the facility's needs. As a matter of course, we recommend that all new and replacement lighting be LED type fixtures. All rooms should be equipped with occupancy sensors, and certain common areas can benefit from daylight sensors to dim when daylight is sufficient.

With today's technologies and proliferation of electronic devices, it is imperative that sufficient power outlets and charging stations be incorporated into the design. It is assumed that the Center will have its own WiFi system for the users. There will also be some hardwired data ports needed for staff. Space utilization and furniture layouts should be carefully considered so that floor outlets can be accurately located for installation during the renovations.



Occupancy Sensors



LED Light Bulb



Security is also a major component and needs to be designed and incorporated with any renovations.

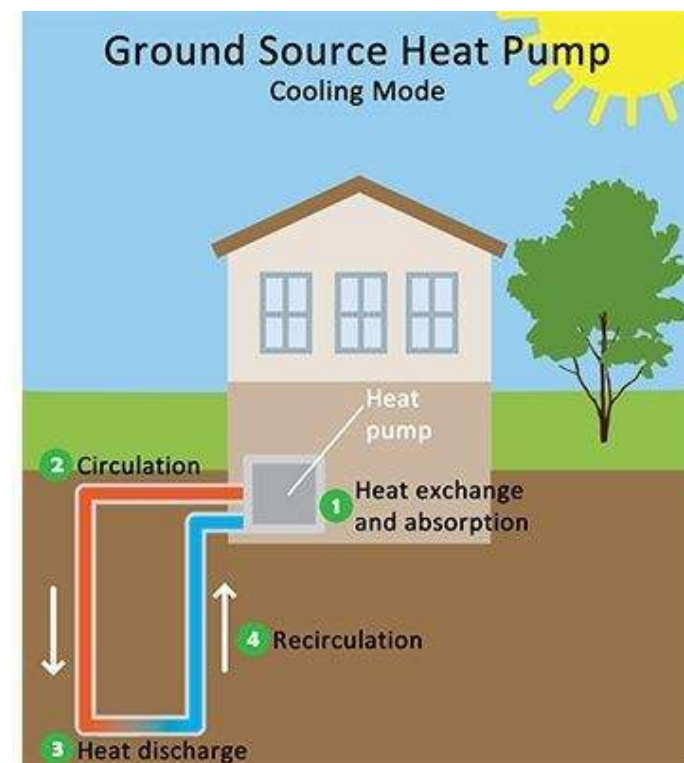
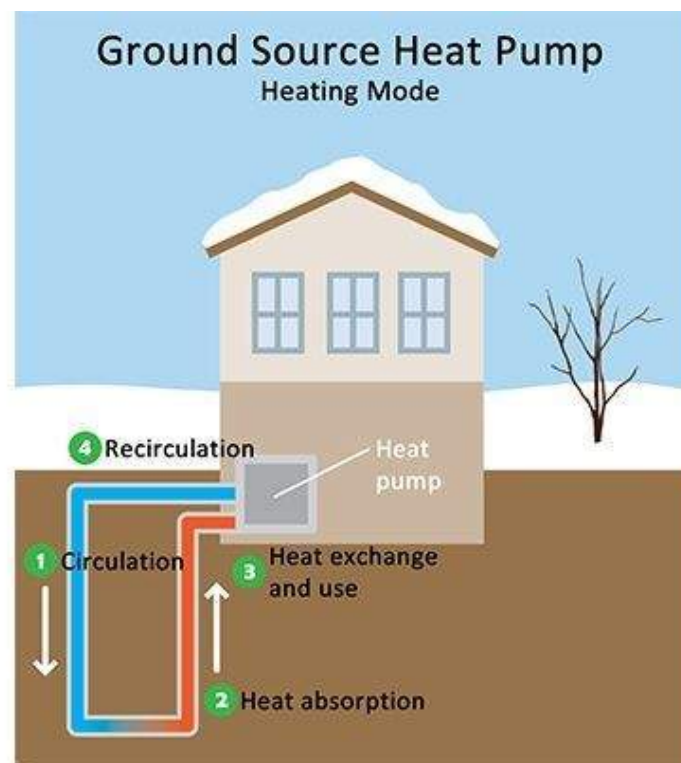
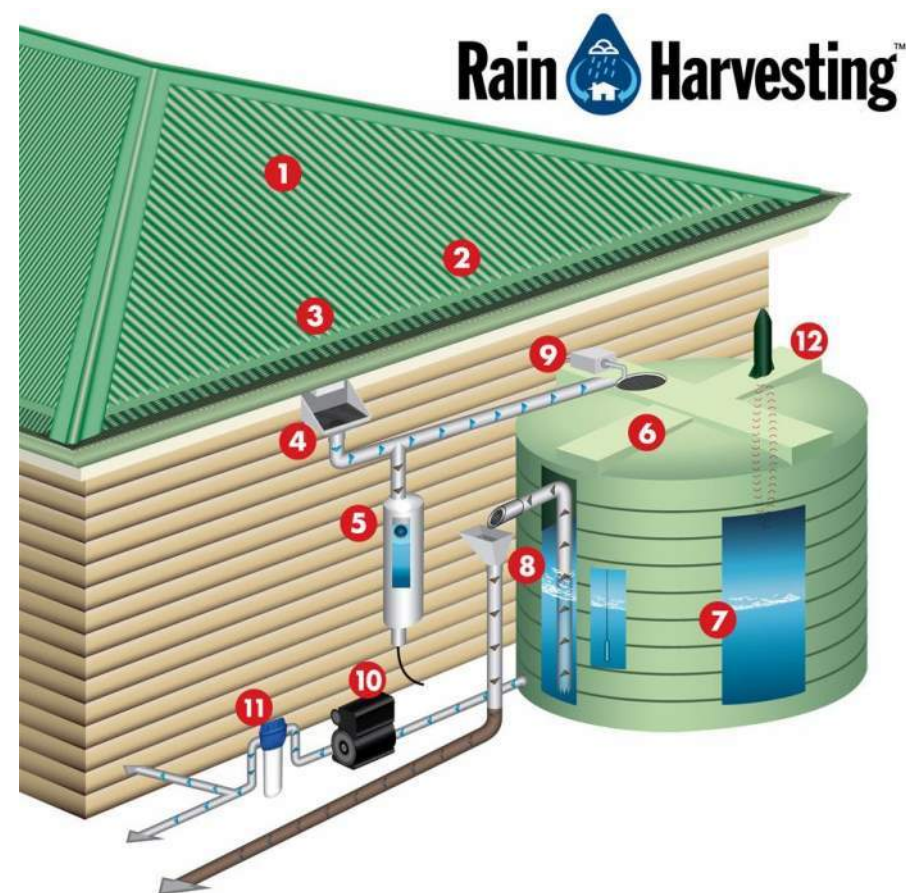
Will a paging system be needed?

There is nothing more disruptive than having to come in after the fact to rip up and install outlets in a finished space. The IT system obviously needs to be a part of this planning. These various IT requirements will affect the cooling needs for the HVAC systems as well.



Elevator

The existing elevator has sporadically worked on our visits. There is a proposal in place to repair and upgrade the existing elevator and equipment to make it serviceable and code compliant. We believe this work is in progress and should handle any current deficiencies.



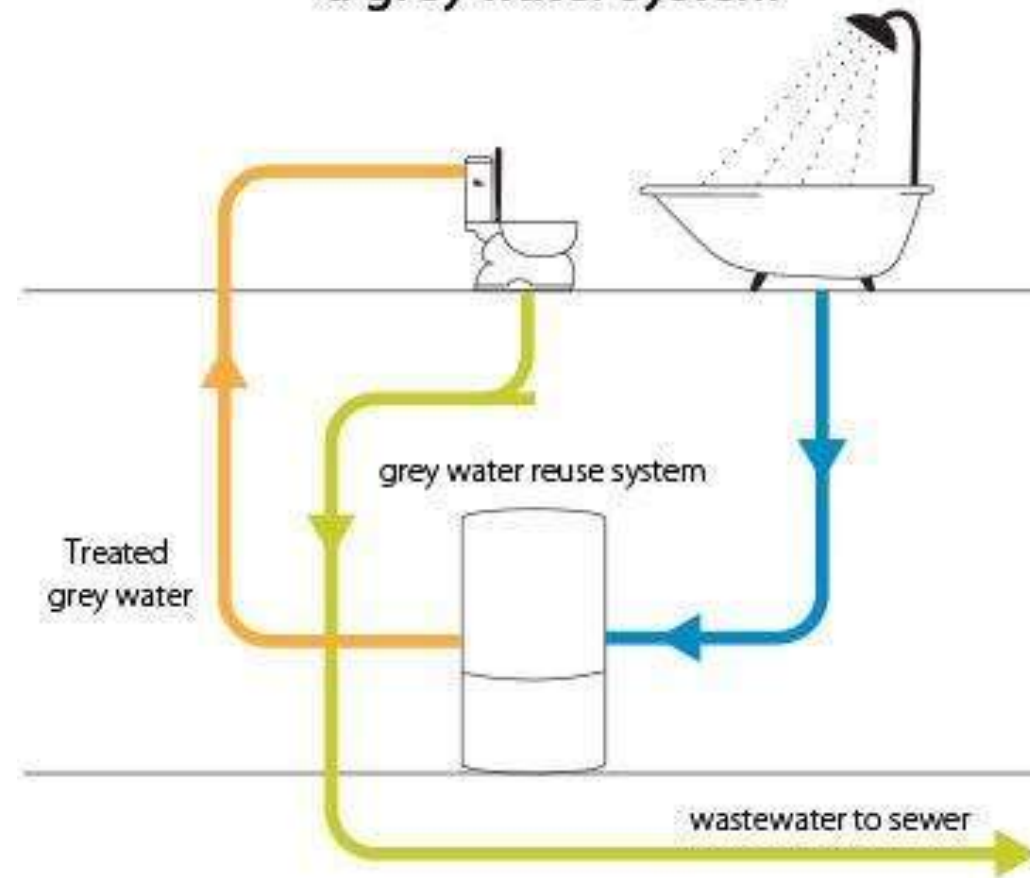
Annex Building – This new building will have the best opportunity to achieve energy and water efficiencies. In fact, we recommend that we strive for a net zero building, meaning that the building will produce as much energy and collect as much water as it will use.

The envelope will be critical in this goal. Whatever the building design becomes, the skin will need to be highly energy efficient.

The same with HVAC. We recommend exploring using a geothermal well system to provide heating and cooling energy for this new building. This would be coupled with a water source heat pump system or a VRF system to heat and cool the building.

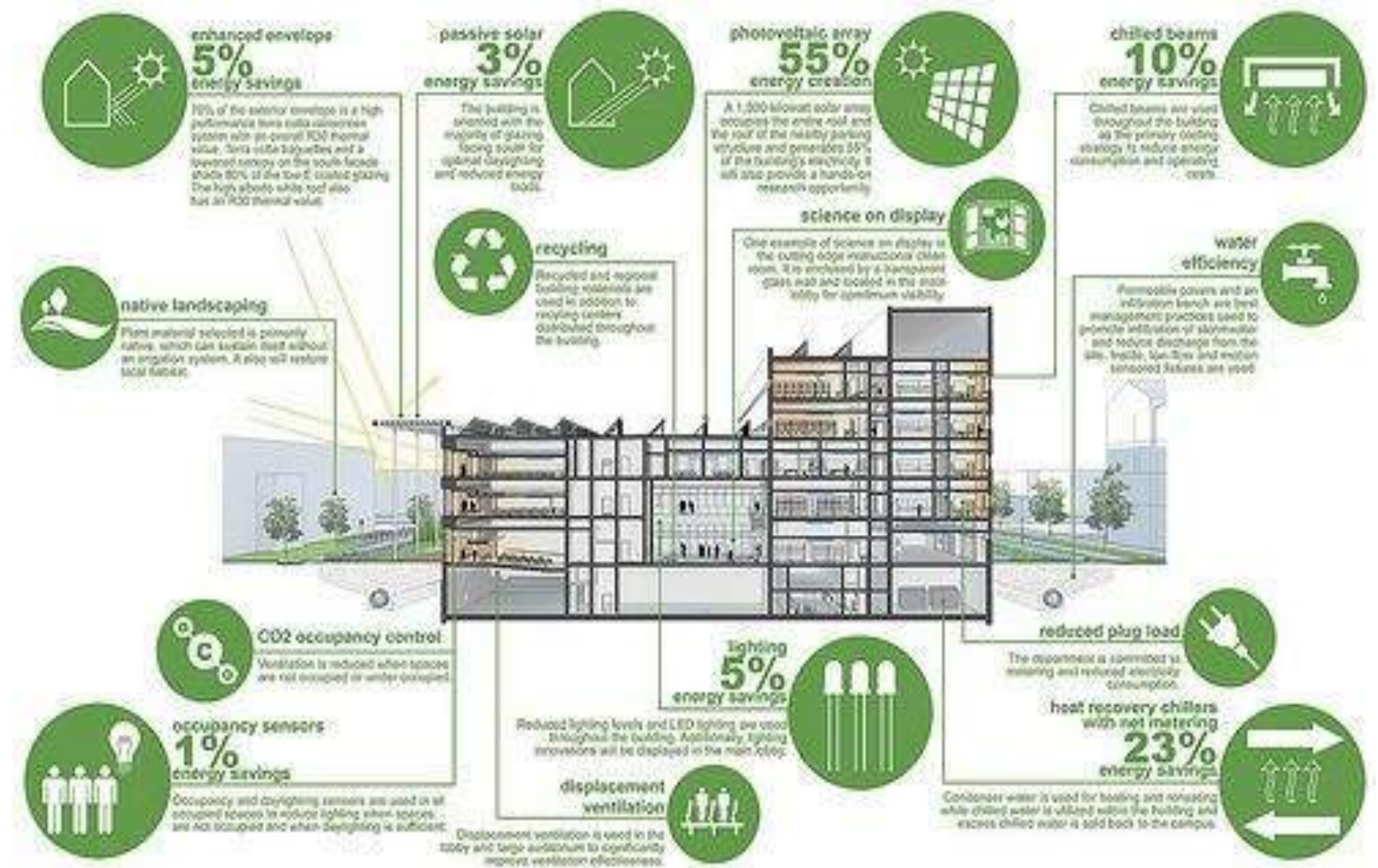
All plumbing fixtures and faucets would be very low flow and water saving. The debate continues on waterless urinals, but we believe a one-pint flush urinal is a good solution. The roof should be designed to be able to collect rainwater and store it for re-use in the building. It would need special filtering and treatment to be able to use for drinking water, so that may be a compromise in this goal.

Water use in a home with a grey water system



By the same token, the building's grey water can be treated and used for toilet flushing and/or irrigation. To recycle the black water would be another expensive system probably not in the cards at this time.

The roof will also be designed to allow for the placement of photovoltaic panels to produce electricity. To achieve net zero energy, a good number of panels will be required. This can be minimized with a very efficient envelope and the geothermal system mentioned above.



Site

There are many opportunities with the rear gardens to improve the sustainability of the facility. Our landscape group has a good handle on this (See Landscape).

Rain gardens and bioswales located strategically through the gardens will reduce the runoff and improve ground infiltration.

Rainwater storage areas can be used for irrigation in conjunction with any water salvaged from the Annex. Community gardens for vegetables will be incorporated into the layouts.

Shaded areas will be designed and enhanced for natural cooling and ventilation.

There could also be some possibilities for ground mounted photovoltaic solar panels. These could double as shading devices, especially over any open parking areas.



This set of sustainable standards on the following pages were created to use as a resource as you begin implementing your project.

These recommendations are rooted in research and based around your expressed needs and goals.

Please contact us at information@sdcatlanta.org with any questions.

Please note:
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IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER: This publication is intended to provide general information and should not be construed as final construction documentation. Consult a licensed professional to complete any drawings and ascertain that all applicable codes are followed. The SDCA Board and/or any professional and/or other volunteers who have contributed to this project and publication shall not be liable for any incidental or consequential damages in connection with, or arising from or out of, the use of this publication.



Sustainability should be integrated throughout every project and has been a driver of this design vision. For ease of understanding, a number of industry best practices have been outlined on the following pages for reference and integration. It's important to note that while these areas are outlined in different sections, sustainability is most successful when it's integrated as a systematic holistic approach starting with site design all the way through building systems such as HVAC through detailed furniture and finish selections. This integrated approach has been taken with the design of the overall project.

SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability Outline

- Professional and Construction Considerations
- Site Considerations
- Building System Specifications
- Indoor Environmental Quality Considerations

Professional Considerations

To ensure low utility rates and minimal ecological impact with your project, work with professionals who have experience designing buildings with sustainability as a primary goal. For example, experience including working with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certified projects and or professionals holding the LEED AP professional certification would qualify for this criteria.

- Have professional provide proof of experience working on a sustainable project to the project management.
- Ensure at least 1-2 professionals on each job have sustainable design and/or construction experience so they can teach the best practices to the other members of the team.

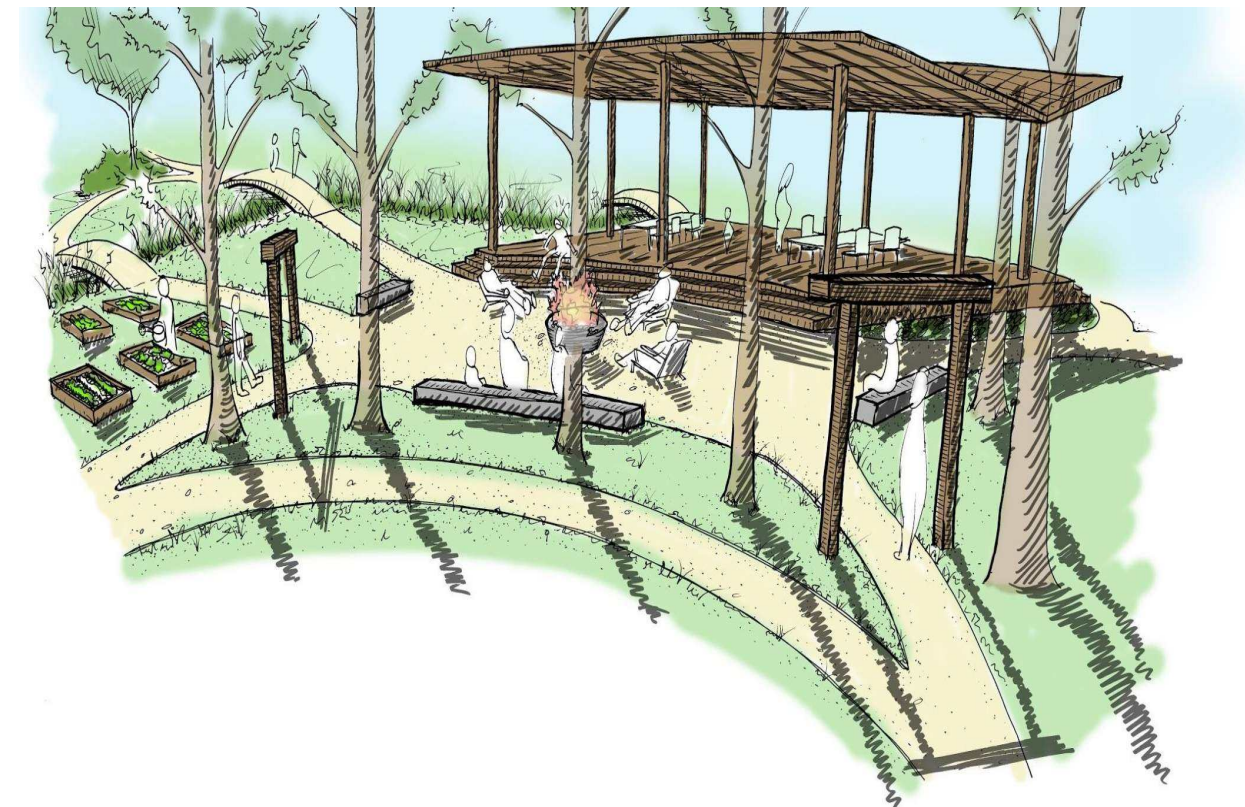
Construction Considerations

- **Follow Construction Management Association of America (CMAA) Standards**
 - To ensure project success and that all parties fulfill their contractual commitment use the resources such a contract templates and process documents provided by CMAA.
 - Visit cmaanet.org for detailed information
- **Recycle Construction Waste**
 - Recycle, AT MINIMUM, 50% of construction waste, 75 -100% is ideal
 - Consider donating materials that can be reused to reuse centers such as the Lifecycle Building Center of Greater Atlanta

Site Considerations

Using the site design provided, implement the below best practices to reduce potable water use, utility bills and maintenance costs.

- Use native plants for landscaping
- Reduce the use of turf for the site
- Design the site so you don't need an irrigation system. If one is absolutely necessary, implement a low water use drip irrigation system
- Use harvested rainwater for watering garden plants



Building System Specifications

Table 1. Optimized Building Performance Implementation Requirements Table

Building System	Prototype Specification	Value	Reference	System Description
Walls	R-Value	≥ 20	IECC 2012	3 inch rigid XPS
Roof	R-Value	≥ 30	IECC 2009	5.5 inches of closed-cell spray foam in truss cavity
Floor	R-Value	≥ 19	IECC 2012	Fiberglass-batts underneath floor, if applicable
Windows	U-Value	≤ 0.3	ENERGY STAR	NFRC Certified Window
	SHGC	≤ 0.25	ENERGY STAR	NFRC Certified Window
Air Leakage	ACH50	≤ 3	IECC 2012	Achieve continuous air barrier by sealing all wall, ceiling, and floor penetrations to the outside
Mechanical Ventilation	Constant CFM	20	ASHRAE 62.2	Energy Recovery Ventilator (ERV); ducts deliver fresh air
Space Conditioning	SEER	≥ 14.5	ENERGY STAR	Ductless mini-split heat pump
	HSPF	≥ 8.2	ENERGY STAR	
Water Heater	EF	≥ 0.90	ENERGY STAR	Tankless; gas
Appliances			ENERGY STAR	ENERGY STAR certified, if applicable
Lighting			ENERGY STAR	LED; ENERGY STAR certified
Plumbing fixtures	Gallons Per Minute (GPM)	0.5	WaterSense	Low-flow bathroom sinks
	Gallons Per Minute (GPM)	1.5	WaterSense	Low-flow kitchen sink/shower
	Gallons Per Flush (GPF)	≤ 1.28	WaterSense	Dual-flush water closets

Refer to above table for detail and level of achievement recommendations for each category.

Indoor Environmental Quality

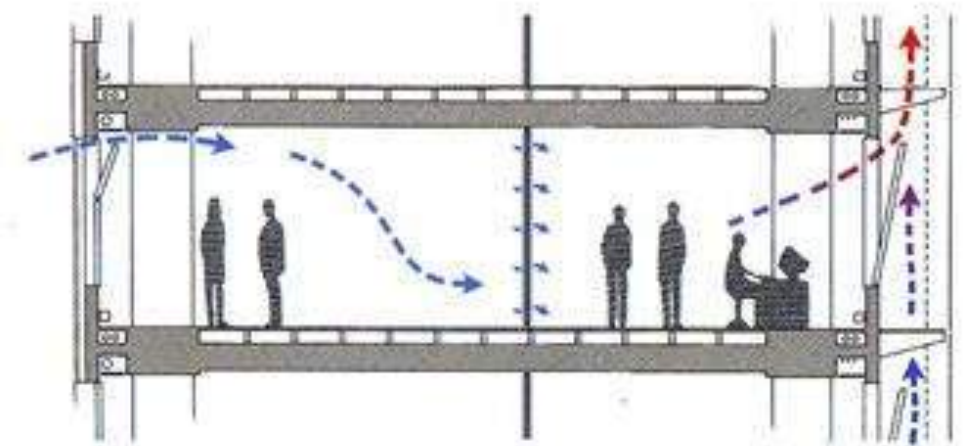
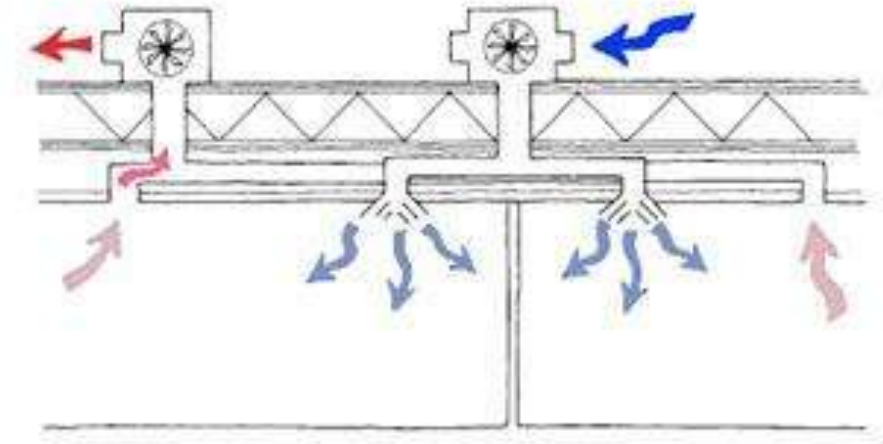
Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance

Ensure the final design of the building has suitable air quality for resident wellbeing.

- Meet at a minimum, ASHRAE 62.1 2010 performance requirements for the indoor air quality performance.
- Have the project's mechanical engineer conduct the calculations and provide confirmation of compliance.

Building Flushout

- Perform an entire Building Flushout: at the end of construction before occupancy.
 - *(Reduces the level of toxic chemicals building occupants are exposed by flushing them out of the space. These chemicals or material "off-gassing" are often left in the building and are caused by the off-gassing of non-sustainable materials used in the building during construction.)*
- Have your mechanical engineer determine how many days the flush-out needs to occur to meet the following conditions: 14,000 cubic feet of outdoor air per square foot of the floor area.
- Turn on all HVAC systems at full operation for the number of days determined needed for the flush-out and have windows open.
- Maintain indoor temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit or GREATER during the flushout
- Maintain an indoor humidity level of 60% or LOWER during the flushout period
- Use a MERV 8 filter or greater during the flush out
- Replace the HVAC filter with at least a MERV 8 or greater (MERV 13 ideal) after the flush out period
- Provide routine checks on all HVAC systems
- Replace the MERV 8 or higher air filters regularly



Building Flushout

Indoor Environmental Quality

- Require the person specifying products provide the specification sheet for each product showing the below labels and/or VOC thresholds.

Specify Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Limits

Ensure that all products fall below the MAXIMUM VOC thresholds listed in the provided tables for each category.

Specify furniture with Greenguard Certification

Greenguard certified products go through testing to confirm they have low levels of chemical emission into the built environment.

Specify Floorscore and/or Green Label Plus Certification Flooring

These certifications confirm the product has been tested and emit low levels of chemicals into the built environment.

Specify no ADDED UREA-Formaldehyde wood

- When at all possible, specify only no ADDED Urea-Formaldehyde for all wood used inside the building envelope (paneling, doors, cabinets, blocking, etc.). Urea-Formaldehyde has been linked with multiple negative health effects such as respiratory and skin irritation. Additionally, it is a known carcinogen when people are exposed to high levels

*Product Category List Paints and Coatings	VOC Limit (g/L, minus water)
Interior Non-Flat Coating or Primer	150
Anti-Corrosive/Anti-Rust Paint	250
Clear Wood Finish: Lacquer	550
Clear Wood Finish: Sanding Sealer	350
Clear Wood Finish: Varnish	350
Clear Brushing: Lacquer	680
Floor Coatings	100
Sealers and Undercoaters	200
Shellac: Clear	730
Shellac: Pigmented	550
Stain	250
Concrete Curing Compounds	350
Japans/Faux Finishing Coatings	350
Magnesite Cement Coatings	450
Pigmented Lacquer	550
Waterproofing Sealers	250
Waterproofing	400
Concrete/Masonry Sealers	350
Wood Preservatives	350
Low-Solids Coatings	120*
*VOC levels for Low-Solids Coatings are measured in grams of VOC per liter of material	

*Product Category List Adhesives and Sealants	VOC Limit (g/L, minus water)
Architectural Adhesives	
Indoor carpet adhesives	50
Wood flooring adhesives	100
Rubber floor adhesives	60
Subfloor adhesives	50
Ceramic tile adhesives	65
VCT and asphalt adhesives	50
Drywall and panel adhesives	50
Cove base adhesives	50
Multipurpose construction adhesives	70
Structural glazing adhesives	100
Specialty Adhesives	
PVC welding	510
CPVC welding	490
ABS welding	325
Plastic cement welding	250
Adhesive primer for plastic	550
Contact adhesive	80
Special purpose contact adhesive	250
Structural wood member adhesive	140
Sheet applied rubber lining operations	850
Top and trim adhesive	250
Substrate Specific Adhesives	
Metal to metal	30
Plastic foams	50
Porous material (except wood)	50
Wood	30
Fiberglass	80
Sealant Primers	
Architectural nonporous	250
Architectural porous	775
Other	750
Sealants	
Architectural	250
Nonmembrane roof	300
Roadway	250
Single-ply roof membrane	450
Other	420



PROJECT CONTROLS

Why Project Controls?

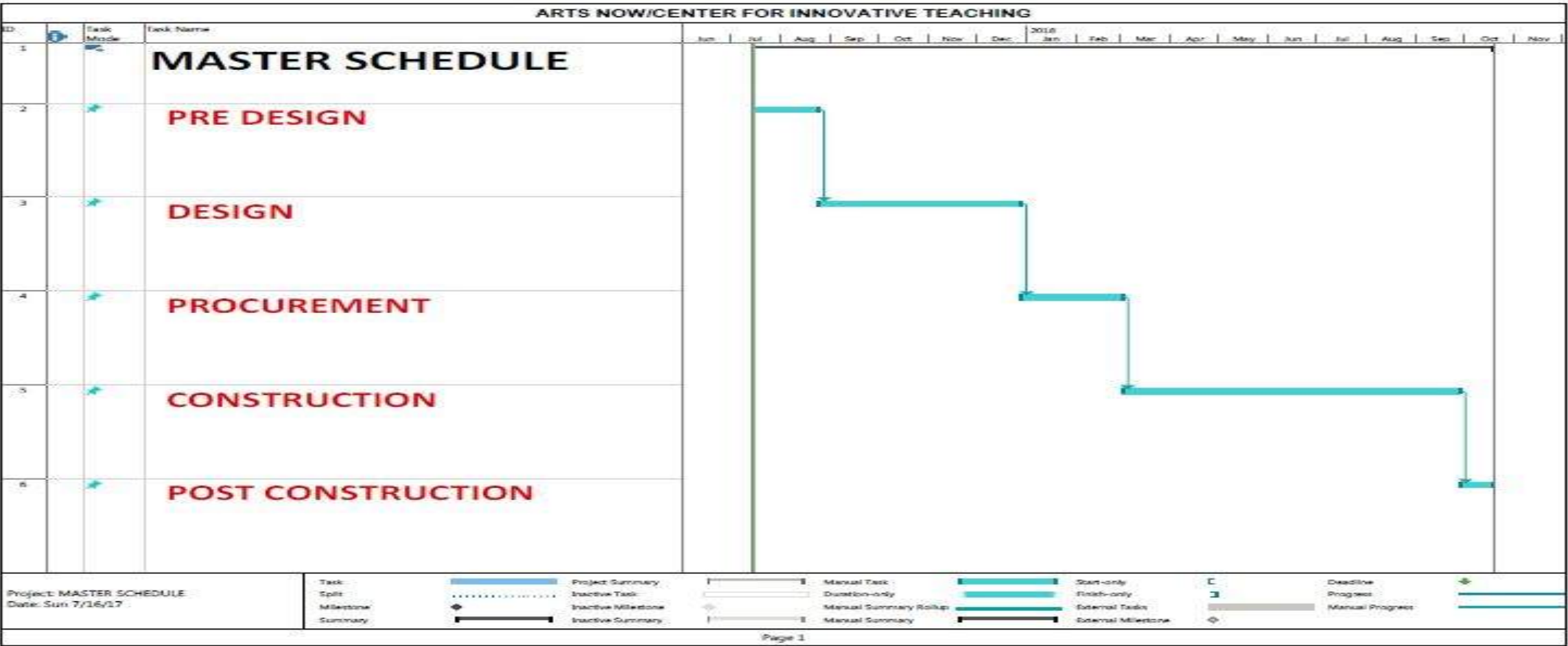
Saleh Mubarak in his 2010 book titled “Construction Project Scheduling and Controls “ provides a explanation why:

“Once a project starts, certain aspects can easily deviate or go astray. This deviation can be overspending, a schedule slippage, a departure from the objective/scope, or something else. It is of utmost importance to know --at all times-- where you stand in relation to where you planned to be (the baseline). With any deviations you must know why and take corrective action to get back on track or, at least, minimize the deviation. Positive deviations show that results were better than expected. This process exemplifies Project Control. The concept of project controls covers all aspects of the plan (schedule, budget, quality, contract and safety).”

SCHEDULE

IN AN EFFORT TO INSURE THAT A PROJECT IS COMPLETED WITHOUT MAJOR DEVIATIONS, SCHEDULES ARE REQUIRED TO ANSWER THE ***WHEN*** QUESTION.

Master Schedule - provides a summarized view of the entire project rolled up into one schedule without the detail of a specific phase of the project. Allows the project team to review the relationships between each phase of the project. Provides the team a view of the entire project duration for future planning. used in conjunction with the budget to create cash flow projections.

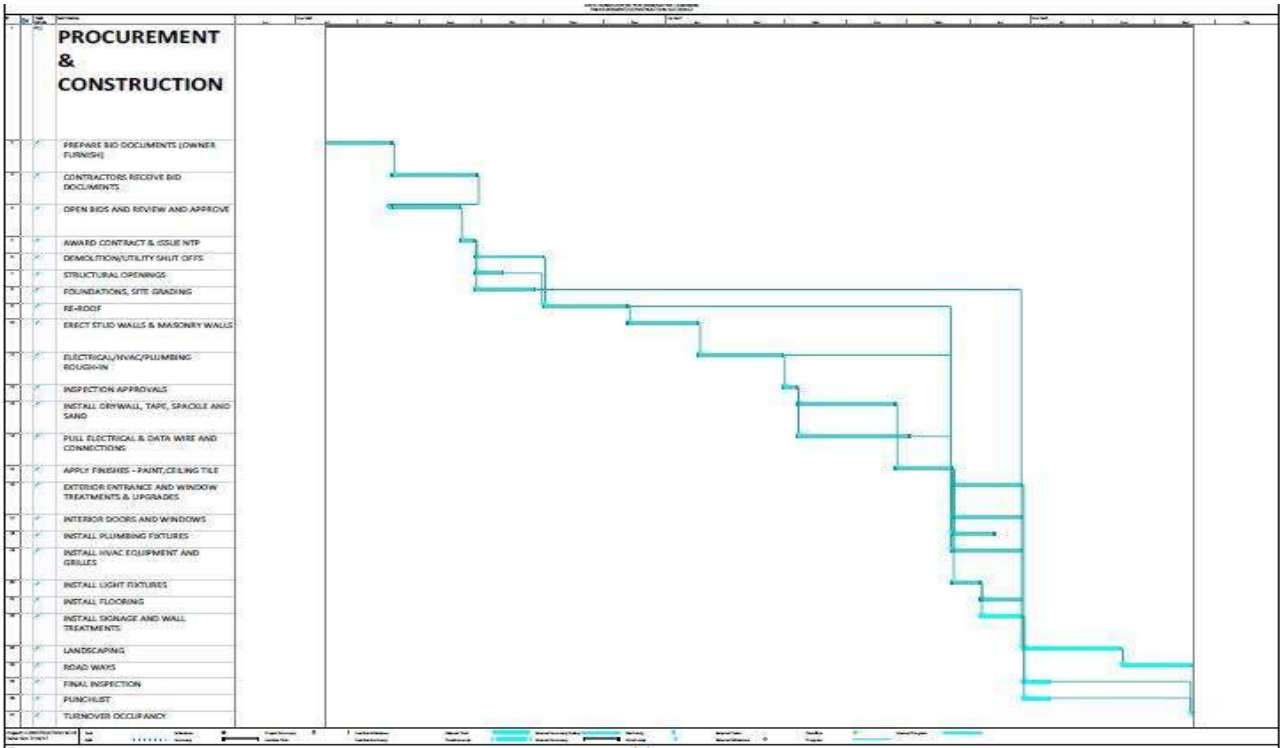
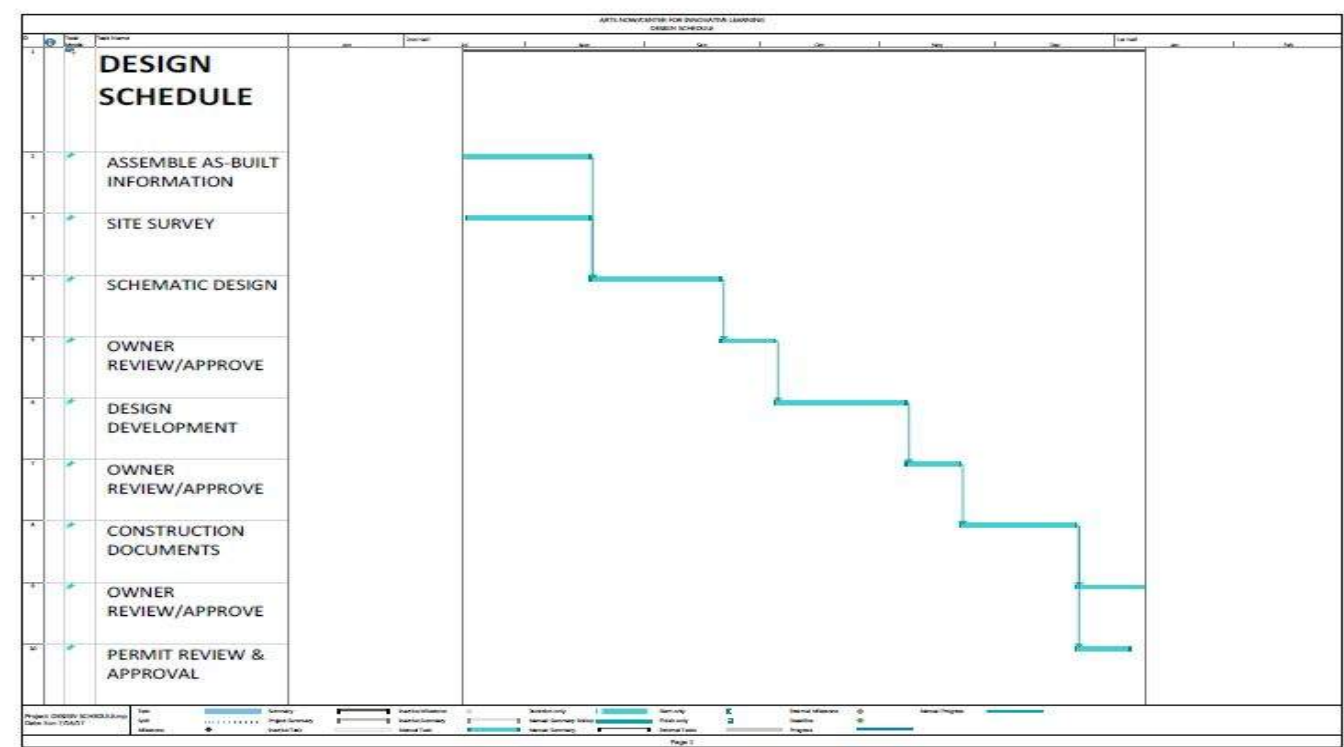


DESIGN SCHEDULE

- Identify decisions to be made and the time required to make these decisions.
- Calculate the Project Completion Date
- Track the status of the design.
- Provides a baseline to measure progress

PROCUREMENT & CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

- Calculate bid date and completion date
- Calculate the start and finish of a specific activity
- Provides a tool for coordination between the trades
- Useful tool to Predict and calculate cash flow
- Evaluate the effect of changes
- Identify the critical activities to keep the project on schedule
- Determines if the contractor has a reasonably accurate and realistic plan
- Verify delay claims
- Serves as an effective project monitoring tool





Cost Control is another project component that is used to either eliminate or manage deviations in the area that will make or break a project for the owner or contractor. Similar to the schedule tool all projects participants are required to assist in the development and implementation of the budget.

Budgeting and estimating are predictions of future costs and are rational processes. But bidding can be irrational and unpredictable.

Many variables affect our predictions: Material costs, labor costs, competition or the lack of.

BUDGET

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Provide a line-item budget to maintain flexibility
- Estimate soon and often to make achievable budgets and design to them
- Establish cost categories that can be verified against future contracts
- Define project costs and program costs, and make sure everybody understands all the budget components
- Keep budgets updated as conditions change--in increasing levels of detail-- and manage them with insufferable attention

BENEFITS

- Develops trust
- Creates transparency
- Identifies scope increases(creep)
- Provides useful information for team members
- Economies of scale in large programs with multiple projects
- Never lose site of the bottom line
- Use to compare bids to determine if the bids are reasonable
- Change order and claims management

CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION

Because this project will be made up of very different components with a high probability of different funding sources, Construction Phasing is highly recommended. As part of that process, there are several key points that could be beneficial in planning for a long term project.

Clear roles and responsibilities are key to effective administration. This would involve a system of thorough documentation and construction monitoring. Clear lines of communication will ensure a common understanding. Continuity between the owner and the A/E team will ensure success.

Periodic meetings should be scheduled to reinforce the lines of communication and facilitate progress. This process should include a review of the submittal process, a key administrative activity that is where quality control starts. It is necessary no matter what project delivery method is used. The submittal process needs to be efficient and prompt. Site visits, observations and inspections should be clearly defined and properly documented. Outstanding items should be tracked accurately.





Quality assurance and quality control cannot be overstated. Quality assurance is the action of evaluating the contract documents before the execution of the work. Quality Control is the ability to evaluate completed elements and activities for compliance. Although critical components, they are not mutually exclusive. This key aspect will minimize the potential for the need of conflict resolution and interpretations/modifications

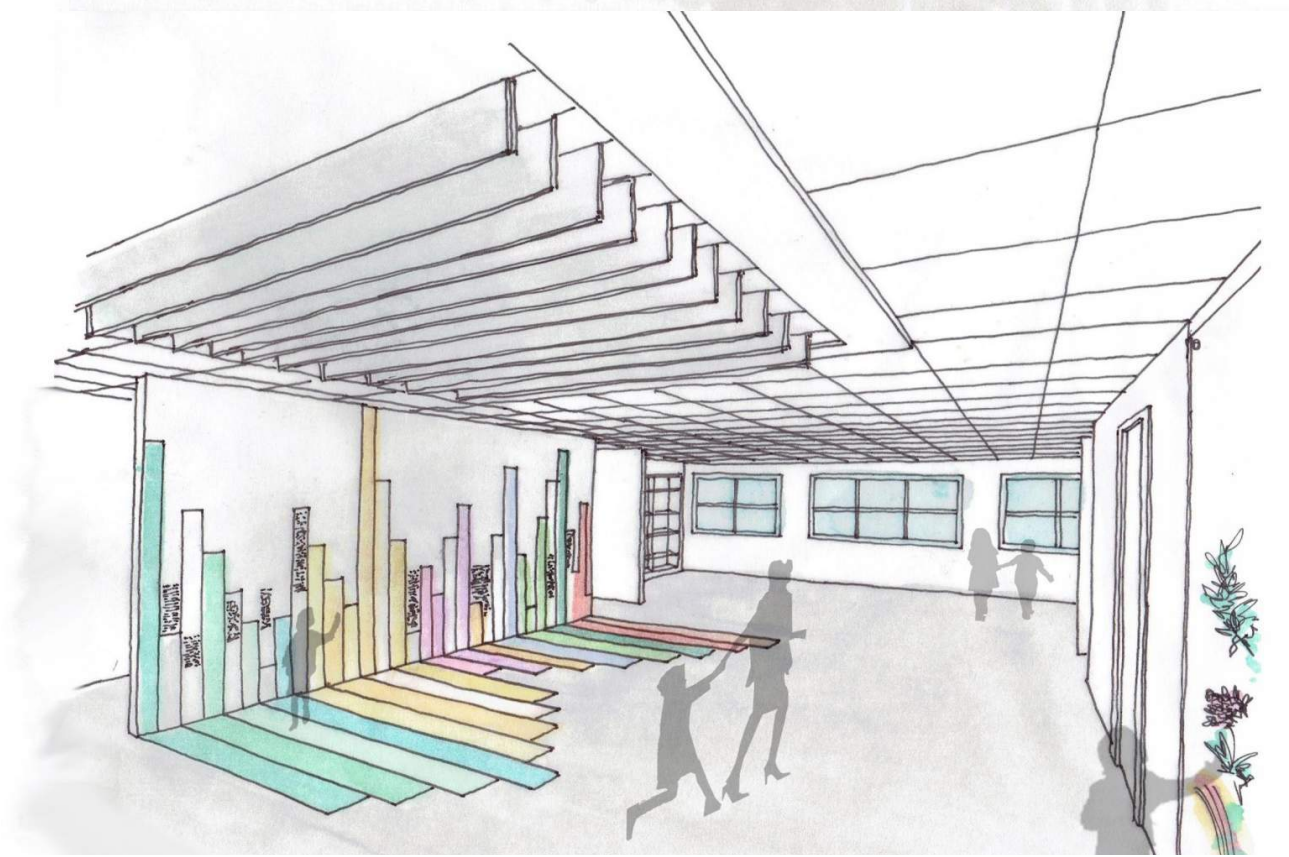
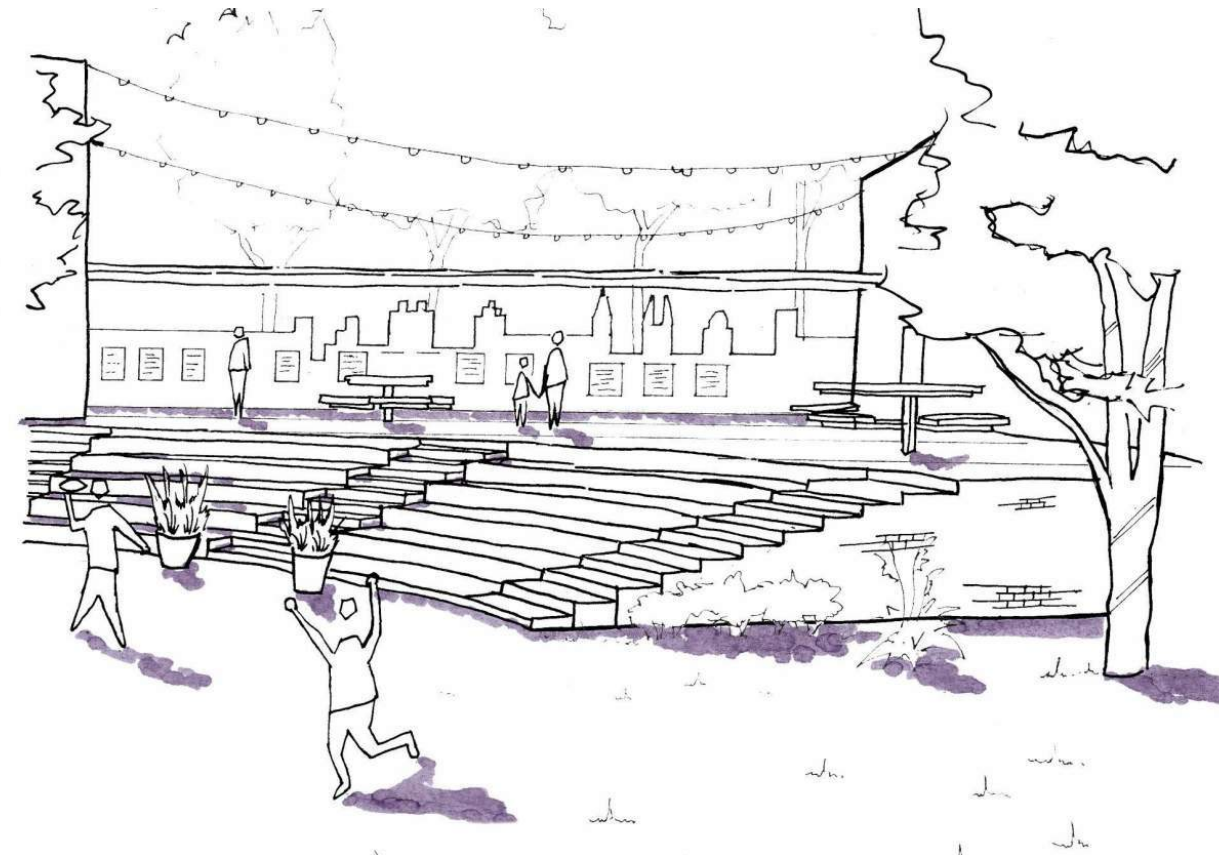
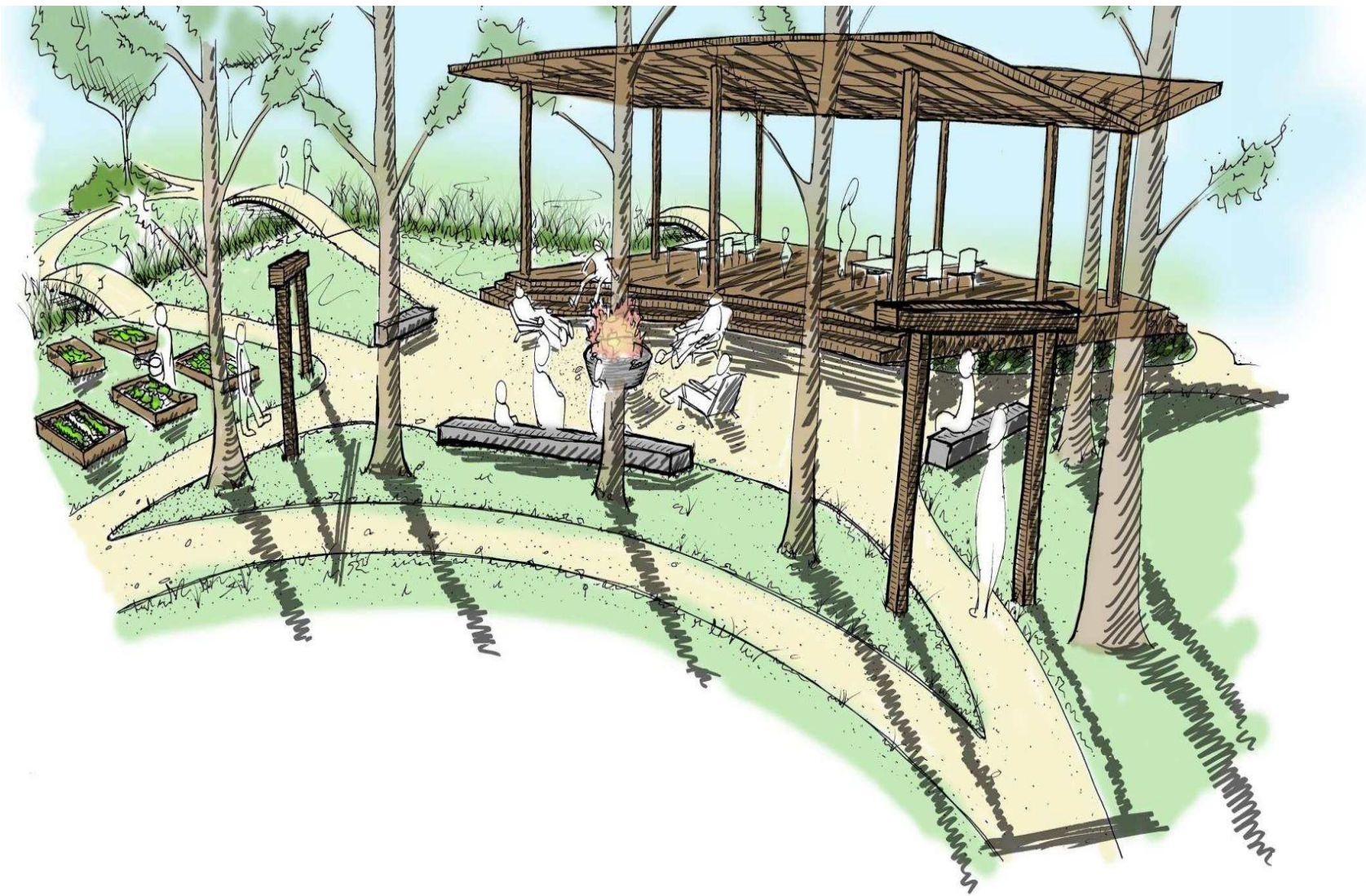
Claims and disputes will happen. Even 'successful' projects will have them. Using proper AIA contracts and forms will begin to mitigate them by setting a clear and concise path to resolution. Orderly and effective administration of these will lead to quick solutions and aid the progress of the overall project. Progress of a project should be measured carefully and accurately. There are many metrics to track and most of them involve progress payments. Making sure these factors are evaluated accurately, regularly, and efficiently are critical to progress success.

Finally, Project Closeout is as important of a stage as any of the others. It is an orderly stage of the owner occupying the project and ensuring all systems and components are running properly. It may include owner training, commissioning and balancing, and documentation (as-builts to occupancy). There will also be opportunities for post-occupancy evaluation and warranty repairs as necessary.



CONCLUSION





CLOSING LETTER

Members of six organizations that are invested in sustainable design once again came together to sit at the same table and work on a solution, each member respected for their offering of their knowledge and their volunteer spirit. These “weekend warriors” have provided a solution that is documented through this booklet and several presentations for a project that is close to all of our hearts, Solomon’s Temple.

This has been the eighth year in a row where a foundation of professionals called the SDCA board, along with some wonderful team leaders and volunteers, have collaborated together utilizing the “charrette” methodology to provide design services to those in need, in this case Solomon’s Temple Foundation. This hands-on approach, including on-ground face-to-face gatherings, pre-charrette meeting, charrette meeting, and post charrette meetings along with online communications over several months, provides the glue that keeps everyone on the same page. The energy provided by volunteer professionals, students, clients, and community, is what makes this process work so well. Volunteers accomplish this task while maintaining regular workloads and school hours, a testament to the volunteer spirit within the building and design communities.

Through this effort, we have expanded our services from the design development of the interior and systems of the buildings, through the development of the landscape, including the productive design of the back yard and surroundings. While the design needs to continue to be developed through construction documentation phase, we hope that we have laid the foundation to meet the immediate needs of Solomon’s Temple Foundation, to assist in providing a vision for the future of this community, and to serve as a catalyst for change in the immediate surroundings.

We trust that you will find this booklet useful as you continue your fundraising efforts and that it will provide guidance in the years to come. We thank the members of Solomon’s Temple Foundation for their guidance and positive energy along the way. It has been a pleasure to work with you and your staff of believers. Our sincere hope is that this remodeling will be under construction very soon in order to help tackle the plight of the homeless in Atlanta.

On behalf of all SDCA Board members and our wonderful volunteers,
Thank you for this wonderful opportunity to make a difference.

Liset Arza Robinson, Executive Director SDCA

PARTICIPANTS

THANK YOU for the hard work of everyone supporting this project! Below are some of the participants we’d like to highlight in particular. It’s been an honor working with you and this project would not be possible without you.

SDCA Board:

- Liset Robinson, Executive Director
- Brent Redmon, Chair
- Reed Thomas, Vice-Chair
- Bonnie Casamassima, Director of Public Relations
- George Harkness, Director of Logistics
- Taejun Park, Director of Design Technology
- Michael Dudley, Treasurer
- Xin Wang, Secretary

Invaluable Volunteers

- Chris Morphis
- Nyle Rado
- Gunnar Lowe
- Roger Bledsoe
- Emilio Etchegoyen
- Ian Hunter
- Adeola Omoyeni Famurewa
- Delaram Tafreshian
- Katherine Martinez
- Hannah Waits

Solomon’s Temple Foundation:

- Solomon Smallwood, Founder
- Patricia Smith, Executive Director
- Kecia Baker, Director of Programs and Facilities

THANK YOU

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For ongoing project information or for more details, please visit sdcatlanta.org or contact us at information@sdcatlanta.org.

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