

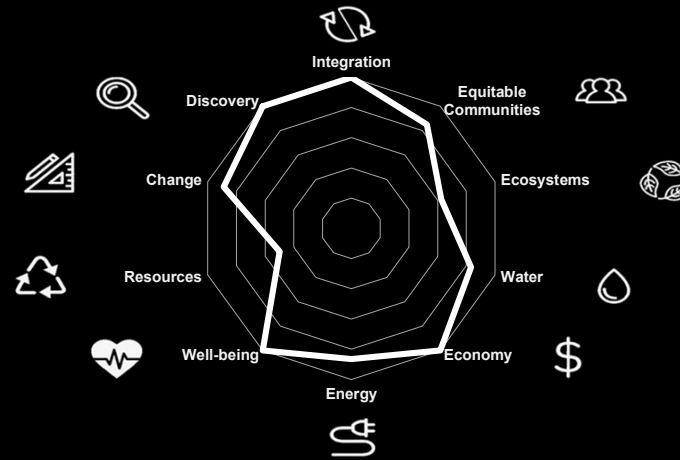
# AIA COMMON APP FOR DESIGN EXCELLENCE

AIA COTE Too Ten Toolkit

Enter information into the below fields to the best of your knowledge.  
Fields that are not applicable or where information is unavailable can be left blank.

The spider chart to the right is a visual representation of your project's performance as it relates to the AIA's Frameworks for Design Excellence (F4DE). The intent is to use it as a comparative tool where you can quickly visualize areas of strength and opportunities for growth or improvement. Higher performing measures will have longer spokes that reach the outermost concentric circles, while measures that have greater potential will align more with the core of the chart.

Please report any bugs via this link: <https://forms.gle/XXKfB1Gg65PAwjo7>.  
All reported issues will be reviewed by the COTE Network, and feedback will be incorporated into the next annual update.



## PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name  
Client  
Is client to remain confidential?

## LOCATION + SIZE

Address  
City  
State / Province  
Zip Code / Postal Code  
Country  
Climate Zone  
California Climate Zone (if located in California)

Building use Primary building use | Percent of total area  
Additional building use | Percent of total area (if any)  
Additional building use | Percent of total area (if any)

Project Scope  
Number of Stories  
Total Floor Area  
Site Area  
Floor Area Ratio

## COST DATA

Permit year  
Total Construction (Building) Cost  
Cost per GSF

## USE DATA

Annual hours of operation (during normal use)  
Typical occupancy  
Total person hours

## 2030 COMMITMENT + RATING SYSTEM

2030 Challenge Goal  
Is the submitting firm a signatory of the AIA 2030 Commitment?  
Is the project recorded in the AIA 2030 Design Data Exchange (DDX)?  
Is the project certified with a third party rating system?  
If so, record the certification(s) and year(s) achieved (not targeted)

## INPUTS

West Hollywood Aquatics and Recreation Center  
The City of West Hollywood

8750 El Tovar  
West Hollywood  
California  
90060  
United States  
CA9

Building Type	Percentage of total GSF
Recreation (Visitor Center)	80%
Education - Preschool	10%
Office	10%
	100%

New Construction
5
138,082
220,491
0.63

2016
\$ 88,000,000
\$ 637

98
467
2,379,832

70%
Yes
Yes
Yes
2022

## UNITS / DEFINITION

For proj outside the cont'l US + Hawaii, find your US equivalent climate zone here →  
Find your US climate zone here →  
Find your California climate zone here →

Find building type definitions here →  
Energy baselines are auto generated based on the Zero Tool →  
For laboratory buildings, assign 100% of the area to Laboratory →  
← This number should equal 100%

GSF  
SF  
← This is the intensity of land use (higher is better in an urban setting)

USD  
USD/GSF  
Do not include land acquisition, soft costs, FFE, etc.  
This auto calculated field can be overwritten

Hours/week  
People  
Person-hours/year  
For example, 24/7=168, Weekdays 9-5=40, Weekend 9-5=16  
Occupancy during normal use  
This calculated value is the building's intensity of use

Energy reduction from the Zero Tool baseline (CBECS 2003)  
Learn more about the AIA 2030 Commitment here →  
Learn more about the DDX here →

## LINKS / SUPPORT

[US Equivalent Zip Codes](#)  
[ASHRAE climate zones](#)  
[CA climate zones](#)

[EIA building type definitions](#)  
[Zero Tool](#)  
[Lab21 Benchmarking](#)

[AIA 2030](#)  
[AIA 2030 DDX](#)



## Measure 1 Design for Integration

Good design elevates any project, no matter how small, with a thoughtful process that delivers both beauty and function in balance.  
It is the element that binds all the principles together with a big idea.

[AIA Framework for Design Excellence for detailed strategies](#)

<div>Project Summary Statement</div> <div>Built as a replacement for an aging community gym and aquatics center to create more contiguous park space, the stacked ARC reaches beyond the boundaries of the park, spanning across a public street, resting in a parking lot 35 feet below the finished grade of the park. The goal of the project was to create a bridge to the adjacent rooftop tennis courts, create a main entry to the ARC at the park level and land the bulk of the facility 35 below. The project has achieved LEED Gold Certification and is tracking petal certification thru the Living Building challenge. The energy efficient envelope and systems beat Title 24 by 25%. The constraints of the site caused the building to have a minimal footprint and there is mitigation of 100% of the stormwater runoff on site. Passive heating and cooling are achieved through natural ventilation, thermal mass, and large format fans. Natural daylight fills the public spaces, and a stacked, automated parking system minimizes the impact of cars on the site. The project gives back open space to the community while providing an effective mix of recreation, education, and meeting spaces. <i>Design is implemented by a 65kW rooftop photovoltaic array.</i></div> <div>Client Impact Statement</div> <div>The project was the final phase of the completion of a masterplan for the park and community buildings. The main goal of the project was to create a state-of-the-art community recreation and aquatic facility while taking the bulk of the square footage out of the park creating more contiguous open park space in an extremely dense community. The city of West Hollywood is one of extremes. A robust senior population, a vibrant Russian immigrant population, movie stars and entertainers, athletes and one of the largest LGBTQ communities in the State. Creating a solution that brought this diverse population together involved intense community and business leader interaction throughout the design process. The project is also designed to serve large scale public and private events such as the Elton John Foundation and Vanity Fair. Since its very recent completion, the park and building have hosted a new summer day camp program, a local LBGTQ pride celebration, an artist reception and multiple dodge and pickle ball competitions. The project was designed to embrace the diversity of the community and enable them to connect in new and varied ways. To that end, after only a few months of operation, the project is a success.</div> <div>Statement of Design Excellence</div> <div>The ARC was designed to create more contiguous park area while still increasing the size and program of the existing community buildings. The city is only 1.9 square miles total with a population of 35,000 residents. With no opportunities for additional open space within the city boundaries, the design goal of the ARC was more program in less space. A stacked solution provided the necessary public and community space while extending the park area by almost 1 acre. With a population ranging from young families to a vibrant LGBTQ community and active seniors, the need for open space is imperative. Studies confirmed the benefits of urban public spaces including the facilitation of opportunities for social interaction and connection, improved physical and mental health, environmental benefits, and in the case of West Hollywood, economic value creation. The park and building are also designed for universal access providing an equitable experience for all. West Hollywood can reach temperatures in the summer well over 100 degrees. With many residents living in older, unairconditioned apartments the building provides refuge through large community social spaces, public pools, and shaded respite decks which also provide an opportunity for citizens to come together as a community.</div>	<div>UNITS / DEFINITION</div> <div>Describe your project. Emphasize design achievements including design intent and program requirements. Describe specific ways in which you achieved and integrated these goals and requirements and any other distinguishing aspects of your project.</div> <div>Relate how the project came to be, including the client's goals and what impact the finished project has made on the client, users, and/or the community.</div> <div>Describe this project's approach to sustainability through design. How does the project use architectural design to benefit the occupants, community, and planet. For example, when outdoor temperatures are extreme and air quality is poor due to pollution or wildfire smoke, how does the project conserve energy and protect the occupants? (This question addresses real impact. No fluff.)</div>	<div>LINKS / SUPPORT</div>
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## Measure 2 Design for Equitable Communities

Design solutions affect more than the client and current occupants.  
Good design positively impacts future occupants and the larger community.

[AIA Framework for Design Excellence for detailed strategies](#)

### COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Community enqagement level

#### INPUTS

Partnership

#### UNITS / DEFINITION



[Learn more about community enqagement](#) →

#### LINKS / SUPPORT

Arnstein's Ladder of Citizen Participation

#### Community stakeholder narrative

The community of West Hollywood is extremely engaged in all public building projects. From the start of the project, the community has been an integral contributor to the design process. A large and very involved community design committee was formed and met regularly to ensure that all members of the community were heard. The group was made up of a variety of community users from athletes and seniors to the mobility challenged and even children. Prominent business leaders and local event planners were also engaged to ensure all the community needs were met.

Were notable community engagement efforts part of the process? If so, briefly describe them. For all submittals, describe ways in which the project improves or contributes to the surrounding community or natural landscape.

### SOCIAL JUSTICE, EQUITY, DIVERSITY, AND INCLUSION

Does the project benefit people who are not directly associated with the project?

Yes



#### If so, provide an example:

The ARC was designed to accommodate universal access and gender-neutral strategies. Additionally, as a small, dense community, the design committee looked outside the city boundaries to potentially meet the needs of surrounding areas and businesses. Spaces are designed to be flexible, meeting the needs of as many community members as possible. Areas are provided to accommodate the more active citizens as well as children and the elderly. Engagement with local businesses and event planners, created a park designed to be flexible and adaptable to a wide range of activities and events providing potential revenue

### MOBILITY AND ACCESS

Walk Score  
Transit Score  
Bike Score

94

62

76

This link will assign a score (0-100) for non-vehicle transportation opportunities based on the project's address. Report a unique score for walking, biking, and public transit→

[Walk Score](#)

#### Alternative strategies for remote / rural projects (if applicable):

With a walk score of 94, a transit score of 62 and a bike score of 76, West Hollywood is considered one of the most walkable cities in the state. As part of an area reinvestment, a more robust network of pedestrian walks, plazas, public art and retail and restaurants are all planned to engage the project even more effectively with the surrounding neighborhoods. The building itself is designed to connect to the community on many levels. Pedestrian connections from the park, the library and from the street 35' below the grade of the park were all enhanced and emphasized.

Briefly describe design strategies used to limit the negative impacts of vehicular transportation that might not be reflected by the scores above.

### NARRATIVE

#### Design for Equitable Communities Narrative

From the start of the project, the community was an integral contributor to the design process. A large and very involved community design review committee was formed and met regularly to ensure that the community was heard. Much of the discussion revolved around neighborhood connections. The park was previously only accessed from two points around the perimeter which changed a walkable solution into a driving solution. The new design is much more permeable, allowing meaningful access from all sides. Stairs, ramps, fitness trails, and public art engage the project to the surrounding community creating a

#### Optional prompts:

- Alternative transportation strategies to decrease dependence on cars
- Specific social equity issues addressed
- Unique strategies for community outreach



## Measure 3 Design for Ecosystems

Good design mutually benefits human and nonhuman inhabitants.

[AIA Framework for Design Excellence for detailed strategies](#)

#### Site Context / Environment

Was the site previously developed?

Does the landscape design provide habitat for local fauna and pollinators?

What percentage of the landscape design is native vegetation?

Does the site design align with dark sky standards?

#### INPUTS

Urban

Yes

Yes

70%

Yes

#### UNITS / DEFINITION

- ▼ This will help the jury understand the project's context
- ▼ Building on previously developed sites is generally preferable
- ▼ Answer yes if the images in the design awards submission demonstrate clear design strategies for supporting wildlife
- ▼ Answer yes if all exterior lighting is full cutoff and indoor lighting does not leak onto the site at night
- ▼ Answer yes if you used a standard, i.e. ABC Prescriptive Criteria, LEED Credit; NYC Local Law15, CSA A460; or other from a list of "recommended" or "recommended with reservation" legislation summarized by ABC.

#### LINKS / SUPPORT

Int'l Dark-Sky Association

ABC's Bird-Friendly Building Design  
Existing Ordinances List

Does project comply with recognized bird collision deterrence criteria?

If yes, identify the standard or legislation used.

No

#### Design for Ecosystems Narrative

From the start of the project, the community was an integral contributor to the design process. A large and very involved community design review committee was formed and met regularly to ensure that the community was heard. Much of the discussion revolved around neighborhood connections. The park was previously only accessed from two points around the perimeter which changed from a walkable solution into a driving solution. The new design is much more permeable, allowing meaningful access from all sides. Stairs, ramps, fitness trails, and public art engage the project to the surrounding community creating a walkable urban public space.

#### Optional prompts:

- How can the design support the ecological health of its place over time?
- How can the design help users become more aware and connected with the project's place and regional ecosystem?
- How is the project supporting regional habitat restoration?



## Measure 4 Design for Water

Good design conserves and improves the quality of water as a precious resource.

[AIA Framework for Design Excellence for detailed strategies](#)

#### INPUTS

#### UNITS / DEFINITION

#### LINKS / SUPPORT

Is stormwater managed on site?  
Is potable water used for irrigation?  
Is potable water used for cooling?  
Is grey/blackwater reused on site?  
Does the project design meet EPA "Water Sense" goals for indoor plumbing fixtures?  
Is rainwater collected and stored on site?

Yes
No
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes

- ▼ Answer yes if design strategies prevent most runoff into municipal sewers or natural waterways
- ▼ Projects are encouraged to develop irrigation strategies based on collected or recycled water
- ▼ Projects are encouraged to develop HVAC strategies that conserves potable water
- ▼ Answer yes if recycled water is reused on site, such as for toilet flushing or irrigation
- ▼ Answer yes if indoor fixture flowrates are at least 20% more efficient than code
- ▼ Answer yes if collected water offsets potential potable water use

#### Design for Water Narrative

Water conservation and storm water management are crucial to understanding the holistic vision for the site and the community's future. Landscape and water use throughout the project has been redesigned to reflect a drought tolerant and native approach. A 7,000 SF green roof balances the respite deck and assists in storm water mitigation of which 100% happens on site.  
An underground cistern collects water for onsite irrigation. Grey water collected from the showers and restrooms is also filtered and used for park irrigation.

Does the project incorporate approaches to water conservation that go beyond code requirements? If so, briefly describe them.



## Measure 5 Design for Economy

Good design adds value for owners, occupants, community, and planet, regardless of project size and budget.

[AIA Framework for Design Excellence for detailed strategies](#)

Building efficiency / right sizing  
Cost Per GSF

#### INPUTS

296

\$

637

#### UNITS / DEFINITION

GSF/Occupant

USD/GSF

Based in the inputs above

Reference from Cost Data above

#### LINKS / SUPPORT

#### Describe strategies taken to "right size" the building

Right sizing is very important when designing a public facility. While it is imperative that the facility incorporate the communities desired spaces, it is also financially and politically smart not to over build. Parks and recreation experts worked with the design team to accurately size the building based on the desired program as well as projections into the future use and size of the community. Fortunately, West Hollywood is predominantly built out and another recreation building on the opposite end of town was also being planned for expansion giving the design team a good perspective of current and future use.

Reference the above autogenerated metric to describe efforts taken to "right size" the building

Does the project address issues of affordability?

Does the project reduce built area by designing spaces for multiple purposes?

Yes
Yes

▼ If yes, elaborate in the narrative below

▼ If yes, elaborate in the narrative below

#### Design for Economy Narrative

The West Hollywood ARC project was one based on program and function rather than trend. As a low bid public project, every effort needed to be made to create affordable, maintainable, and durable solutions. Materiality was based primarily on sustainability and maintenance to ensure longevity. Applied finishes were selective and much of the space and structure was left raw to reduce cost and complexity.

The compact, stacked nature of the structure provides minimal spatial impact while maximizing the programed spaces. The cost of the project was \$637/ SF which was mostly due to the robust structural systems and strategies.

#### Optional prompts:

- Place the cost/GSF number in context

- How does the project provide more with less?

- Design strategies to get multiple uses out of one space?

- Cost saving strategies that result in a better project



## Measure 6 Design for Energy

Good design reduces energy use and eliminates dependence on fossil fuels while improving building performance, function, comfort, and enjoyment

[AIA Framework for Design Excellence for detailed strategies](#)

#### BASELINE + CODE

Energy Code that the project was designed to meet?

Benchmark EUI

Estimated EUI based on applicable energy code

#### INPUTS

California Title-24 2016

69

36

#### UNITS / DEFINITION

▼

kBtu/sf/yr

kBtu/sf/yr

← This is baseline is auto generated based on building type

← This is baseline is auto generated based on the local energy code

#### ENERGY PERFORMANCE

How are you reporting energy performance for this project?

EUI Gross (Energy consumed on site from all sources)

EUI offset from onsite renewables

EUI Net (Gross EUI minus EUI offset from onsite renewables)

Reduction from benchmark, including renewables

Does the project meet the 2030 Challenge?

Percentage of project's total energy use met by renewables

Modeled / Predicted (from Energy Model)
10
0.69
9.31
87%
Yes!
7%

▼

kBtu/sf/yr

kBtu/sf/yr

kBtu/sf/yr

Measured energy is always preferred

Add up the total annual energy and divide it by gross square feet

For projects with solar or wind, divide annual generation by GSF

If no onsite renewables, enter 0

← This autogenerated metric is the project's total energy reduction

← It's important for our industry to aim high

How to determine EUI from Title 24 →

#### ENERGY CONSERVATION PROCESS + STRATEGIES

If the project was modeled, what type of energy model was performed?

Was the energy model used to inform decisions during design?

Did the project follow prescriptive performance to meet the energy code?

Code or LEED compliance model
Yes
No

▼ A design energy model is best. Compliance models have limited ability to influence design

▼ Modeling energy is a good start, but the real benefit is when its used a tool to improve design

▼ Best practice is to achieve the prescriptive code criteria at a minimum

#### Design for Energy Narrative

The main sustainable objective of the project was to provide cost and energy savings and maximize health and wellbeing. The building was designed to integrate natural ventilation incorporating bi-fold doors which open directly to the park. Daylight and views to the park are prevalent in 90% of the interior spaces. The environment is also tempered by thermal mass walls and large format fans. An energy efficient building shell beats Title 24 by over 25%. A 65kW roof top photovoltaic array supplements the power for the building as well as the park and LED lighting illuminates both interior and exterior spaces.

#### Optional prompts:

- Enclosure / glazing strategies

- Solar and renewable strategies

- User education and operational strategies

- Equipment strategies - Energy model use and response during design

EUI from Title 24

Note: Interior only, landscape, and master planning projects do not need to list an EUI. If EUI is not applicable to your project, list energy conservation strategies here.



## Measure 7 Design for Well-Being

Good design supports health and well-being for all people, considering physical, mental, and emotional effects on building occupants and the surrounding community.

[AIA Framework for Design Excellence for detailed strategies](#)

Do regularly occupied spaces have operable windows?  
Were glazing strategies studied to optimize daylight against excess heat gain?  
Is indoor air filtered with MERV 13 or better?  
Was ventilation, either natural or mechanical, optimized for occupant health?  
Was a "Chemicals of Concerns" list used to inform material selection?

### INPUTS

	Yes
	Yes
	Yes
	Yes
	Yes

### UNITS / DEFINITION

- ▼ Generally, can an occupant easily access fresh air?
- ▼ This would most likely take the form of building simulation modeling
- ▼ Is air being filtered to protect equipment or to protect occupants? (>MERV 13)
- ▼ Answer yes if the project is designed to achieve a maximum CO2 of less than 1000ppm
- ▼ Were specific toxic chemical intentionally avoided, resulting in material substitutions?

### LINKS / SUPPORT

Living Product Challenge / Living Building Challenge Red List / Declare  
HPD Collaborative  
Cradle to Cradle / Level / UL Lense  
WELL Building Standard  
Healthier Hospitals Initiative Safer Chemicals  
Kaiser Permanente Facilities Design Program

#### Design for Well-being Narrative

The West Hollywood ARC is a light filled, naturally ventilated, all access connection to the community. A universal access approach ensures not only equal access but an equal experience. The building common and staff areas exploit the views into the park, and most are naturally ventilated. The design features social and respite spaces of varied form and scale. A yoga deck shares the terminus of the grand stair with the outdoor pool deck.

#### Optional prompts:

- Human health: toxicity, chemicals of concern
- Daylight metrics used (sDA, ASE, UDI, etc)– link to explanation, calculator
- Did you do a spatial daylight analysis?
- Natural ventilation, outdoor air strategies

[TEN Key Daylight & Electric Light Metrics](#)



## Measure 8 Design for Resources

Good design depends on informed material selection, balancing priorities to achieve durable, safe, and healthy projects with an equitable, sustainable supply chain to minimize possible negative impacts to the planet.

[AIA Framework for Design Excellence for detailed strategies](#)

Did the project reuse an existing structure?  
What percent of the existing structure was reused?  
Identify the primary structural system  
Was a whole building environmental Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) conducted?  
Provide total predicted embodied carbon results and units  
Were design strategies implemented to substantially reduce material or embodied carbon?  
If yes, please select from the following:  
Was local and/or recycled content a major criterion for material selection?  
Was wood used on this project FSC certified?

### INPUTS

	Yes
	10%
	Concrete
	No
280 kg-CO2e	
	Yes
	Reduction in Total Materials
	Yes
	No

### UNITS / DEFINITION

- ▼ Embodied Carbon: What you can do right now→
- ▼ Rounded to the nearest 10%
- ▼ If "Other" or "Mix", please specify in the narrative
- ▼ This is the future of climate focused design  
This is typically reported in kg-CO2e

- ▼ If "Other", please specify in the narrative
- ▼ Answer yes if an analysis of available local or recycled materials influenced design decisions
- ▼ Answer yes if 95%+ wood is certified

Embodied Carbon Visualization→

### LINKS / SUPPORT

High impact

Visualization

#### Design for Resources Narrative

Public buildings need to be built to last through a robust needs analysis, and smart design that it is maintainable, durable, and environmentally responsible. As a public, low bid project, careful consideration was given to materials that were locally sourced whenever possible. Composite woods were combined with reclaimed woods while natural rubber flooring, linoleum and polished concrete dominated the interior spaces along with carpet tiles containing heavy recycled content. Materials were left natural and unfinished to eliminate finish materials as well as reduce maintenance.

#### Optional prompts:

- Innovative sourcing of materials
- Efficient use of materials? Finishes?
- Low carbon concrete or other low embodied carbon strategies
- What factors (priorities) were considered in making material selection decisions?
- How do project materials and products reduce embodied carbon and environmental impacts?
- How does the project promote zero waste throughout its life cycle?
- How long will the project last, and how does that affect your material?
- Reuse or use of recycled materials
- Building reuse



## Measure 9 Design for Change

Adaptability, resilience, and reuse are essential to good design, which seeks to enhance usability, functionality, and value over time.

[AIA Framework for Design Excellence for detailed strategies](#)

What is the designed lifespan of the building?  
Was the building designed for disassembly?  
Was future flexibility design into the program?  
Can the building remain useful for the short term without utility power?  
Has the design considered the impact of climatic change over the building's lifespan?  
Identify a local risk that the project has been designed to mitigate

### INPUTS

	100yrs
	Yes
	Yes
	Yes, Passive Survivability
	Yes
	Extreme Temperatures

If other, list here:

### UNITS / DEFINITION

- 30yrs for stick frame; 100yrs for concrete, steel, heavy timber; 1000yrs for solid masonry
- ▼ Answer yes if the structural members are bolted, rather than nailed or welded
- ▼ Answer yes if the building can be easily used for a different purpose in the future
- ▼ Select the appropriate resiliency measure using the dropdown
- ▼ Answer yes if design features anticipate future climates or social conditions
- ex: wildfire smoke, flooding, extreme temperatures, etc.

### LINKS / SUPPORT

AIA Guide

#### Design for Change Narrative

The ARC is designed to exist well into the future by creating spaces that are flexible and adaptable but also appeal to a wide variety of uses and users. Spaces can break down or expand or conjoin with public space to extend their usability. Since the dense site and rigid boundaries prevent future expansion of the building footprint, the spaces needed to be designed to be non-specific enough to adapt to any potential future need. The multi-purpose sports courts and community rooms are designed to accommodate a wide variety of sports uses as well as social functions.

#### Optional prompts:

- Strategies for future change/adaptation
- How does the project address future risks and vulnerabilities from social, economic, and environmental change?
- How is the project designed for adaptation to anticipate future uses or changing markets?
- How does the project address passive survivability and/or livability?



## Measure 10 Design for Discovery

Every project presents a unique opportunity to apply lessons learned from previous projects and gather information to refine the design process.

[AIA Framework for Design Excellence for detailed strategies](#)

Was a post occupancy evaluation planned for or will it be conducted on this project?  
Was an occupant satisfaction survey planned for or will it be conducted on this project?  
Were improvements made (or will they be made) during occupancy based on findings?

### INPUTS

Yes
Yes
Yes

### Design for Discovery Narrative

The ARC story is one that has already been shared throughout the 8 years of planning and construction of the facility. The design and design process was presented to community groups, school groups and industry organizations. Since much of the construction was completed during the pandemic, a virtual outreach to local business and community groups as well as a virtual tour for local elementary schools raised interest and anticipation. The story was one of community, connection, and smart sustainable design. The inclusive nature of the design process ensured that each voice was heard, and the effectiveness of the design would last.

### UNITS / DEFINITION

- ▼ This is an important strategy for achieving any of the above performance criteria
- ▼ This is an important strategy for understanding and providing for occupants needs
- ▼ Discovery should lead to improvements

### Optional prompts:

- Strategies for future change/adaptation
- Lesson learned – what would you do differently?
- How did the project's design process foster a long-term relationship between designers, users, and operators to ensure design intentions are realized and the building project performance can improve over time?
- Was a post occupancy evaluation planned for or conducted on this project? If not, how are the project's performance data and experiential stories shared, even if the findings fall short of the vision?
- What design strategies promote a sense of discovery and delight?

### LINKS / SUPPORT