will our economy, infrastructur there are less people to work, tax, produ and preserve past, present, and future construction. and using radiant heating and cooling to create a comfortable indoor environment.

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decline. Projections indicate that this trend will continue and at developed countries of the world by 2050.

o this problem is and will contin

Architecturally-speaking the answer to this question is that we must consistently design our built environment with adaptability, reasonable maintainability, and a multi-century lifespan, to allow a smaller workforce the ability to properly care for

The design of this new facility for Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota (LSSND) and their partnering organizations showcases a number of these adaptive and sustainable strategies. Some of these include the selection of a facade and structural system that is recyclable, easy to maintain, and easy to dismantle; limiting the footprint of the building on the site to reduce the amount of foundation elements put into the ground; using green roofs to help reduce site runoff and the heat island effect; designing open floor plans that accomodate reconfiguration of the interior spaces; use of pre-cast concrete members rather than cast-in-place,

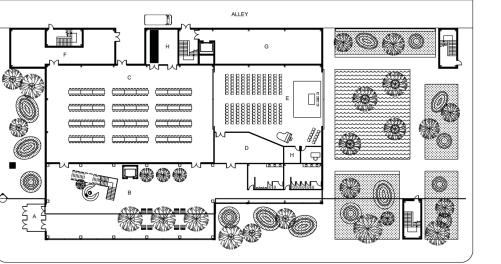
The selction of LSSND for this project was based upon their involvement in resettling refugees and immigrants in the Fargo-Moorhead area. The important role that they play in this community will only continue to grow as population decline becomes more of an issue in the years to come.

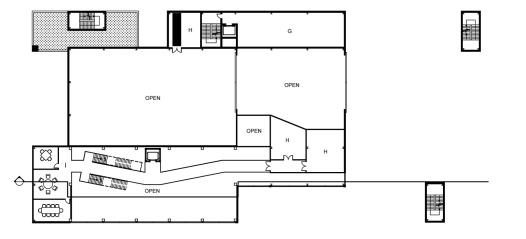
Site selection for this project was based upon current conditions, as well as in anticipation of future ones. Presently the location is ideal because it is located within close proximity to a number of companies, organizations, and services that clients SSND and its partnering organizations use and rely upon.

as population decline increases, people will continue to move from o the city. Placement of this project in a centralized urban environure that this facility will continue to be an important contributing surrounding area now, and in the distant future.

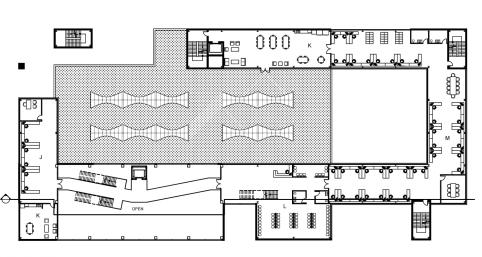


LONGITUDINAL SECTION PERSPECTIVE

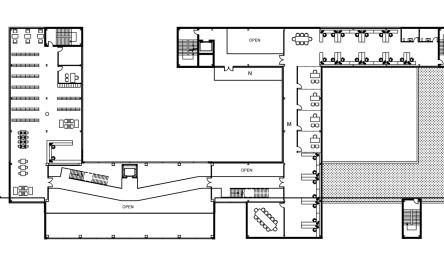




SECOND FLOOR SCALE | 1/32" = 1'-0"



THIRD FLOOR SCALE | 1/32" = 1'-0"



FOURTH FLOOR SCALE | 1/32" = 1'-0"

FIRST FLOOR SCALE | 1/32" = 1'-0"

With a design inspired by the overhead luggage compartment of an airplane, the mechanical chute, which houses air exchange duct work, water pipes, and wiring, has side access doors that open up to allow easy access for maintenance. Lighting and return air grilles have also been integrated into the chutes design.



Hidden within the building's complex façade is a strip of uniform window bays. This strip allows fixed and operable windows to be interchanged with relative ease and ensures that no matter what the configuration of the interior spaces is or how often



kler heads into one unit. Working together the ceiling panels and light fixtures help to create a comfortable indoor environment. Light and air are directed from the fixtures towards the arche panels where they are reflected back down to the work stations creating a so

The building's custom light fixtures combine lighting, supply air grilles, and sprin

