

Technical assistance/installation clause:

Fees for services are \$ 830.00 for the United States and its territories, Canada, and the Caribbean. International Services are \$1100.00 USD per day per person. Included is hotel, rental car, meals, taxies, and airport parking. Expenses for airfare, visas, transfers, special job site training, ferries, and others will be billed at actual costs. On domestic and international installations, the daily fee extends from portal to portal from Perry, Florida. The Daily fee continues during the week Monday through Sunday regardless of whether work can be performed on Saturday or Sunday. Travel arrangements and accommodations are to be arranged or agreed to by Big Top Mfg. or the technician. (Domestic & International flights are to be coach class and the hotel accommodations are to be with a standard chain hotel). All remaining balances will be settled on prior to the departure of the technician from the job site. There may be some international regions where a service technician is not available. Call for details.

Big Top will not be responsible for any damage to the grounds, shrubbery, underground utilities, asphalt, concrete, etc. due to the normal construction process necessary to install the above shelters unless specifically provided for in the purchase contract.

In the event the above proposal includes metal/aluminum entry equipment doors, unless the shelter is built on level concrete, we cannot take responsibility for its operation. If uneven - such as is routinely encountered on asphalt or soil, the framework will likely require modification on site resulting in additional costs.

Big Top will provide soil or concrete wedge anchors as a standard form of anchoring. Big Top makes no representation as to the structural integrity or suitability of the concrete or soil. Any other anchoring surface or method is at the sole risk of the end user. No representation is made as to water drainage due to slope or foundation issues.

Shelter is to be installed in accordance with the provided assembly instructions, under the guidance of our technician or via Big Top. If the end user chooses to owner install the shelter, finished photos are required including photos of the shelter with the anchors properly installed. In the event the shelter is ever relocated, new photos will be required including anchorage photos.

In the event the end user chooses to employ our technician, we make no representation as to the quality, suitability, or performance of the laborers or equipment provided. The estimate given is based upon typical installations worldwide but is not a guaranteed level of performance.

If Big Top is to fully install the shelter, unencumbered access is necessary. We assume a 7 day workweek. If the weekends cannot be worked, we will need to know this in ADVANCE to modify the proposal.

End user is responsible for permitting and any local taxes or tariffs, if any. If a turn-key installation by Big Top, It is the end user's responsibility to determine Big Top's ability to install the shelter based upon local licensing or permitting issues. All costs associated with this to be borne by the end user.

Shelter is defined as an equipment item. Proper maintenance is necessary to extend the life of the shelter frame, fabric, doors, and access panels. Proper maintenance includes but is not limited to checking fabric for proper taught ness and adjusting as necessary, adjusting cables, pulleys, trolleys, turnbuckles, lubricating moving parts, inspecting nuts, bolts, etc.

Lighting, winches, heating, A/C, dehumidification units, doors, etc. are covered under the product manufacturer's warranty.

Big Top Shelters is the installer of our product. We are not a construction company. If your site requires special licenses, permitting, or other accessory items to meet your local code requirements then a general contractor may be required. If the shelter is purchased or installed prior to permit approval the customer bears the cost of any upgrades to meet local code.

Big Top Manufacturing Toll Free 1-800-277-8677 - International 011-850-584-7786 www.bigtopshelters.com I.houck@bigtopshelters.com

PROGRAM:

Erect a **full-service homeless recovery facility** at the foot of Red John Road, across the street from the Stewart-Marchman ACT crisis center, and 1/4 mile from the Volusia County jail. The facility will be close to the center of the county.

The facility will consist of four residential pavilions along with staff and service components. The pavilions will be constructed of steel frame mounted on block perimeter walls, with the roof pitched 20 degrees toward the south. The pavilions will have high clerestory windows with remote motorized opening hardware on the north walls and operable windows at eye level on the south walls, so that the windows can be opened at appropriate times to enhance century effect air movement through the pavilions, which will be aided by large ceiling fans.

Three staff offices per pavilions will have both direct access into the pavilions and to the outside. The pavilions will each have lavatory and bathing components, as well as a lounge at one end of the open space. A highly efficient straight-line HVAC system will maintain a comfort level within the pavilions of 60°-80°.

The pavilions are configured to be expandable lengthwise, and a third band of pavilions could be added northward if additional capacity were to be needed in the future. Conversely, the size of the pavilions could be reduced prior to construction if found to be desirable.

Staff and service spaces are provided and connected to the pavilions by covered walkways so as to avoid costly internal corridors, similar to the strategy used to connect "portables" in schools.

The 28,000 sq. ft. of sloping roofs will provide the ability to install sufficient photovoltaic collectors to power the needs of the entire facility.





BUILDING AREAS AND COSTS: Pavilion 1 - 6, 250 sq. ft. Pavilion 2 - 6,200 sq. ft. Pavilion 3 - 6,740 sq. ft. Pavilion 4 - 4,650 sq. ft.	
Pavilion 4 - 4,650 sq. ft. Total pavilions - 23,840 sq. ft. @ \$85.00/ft =	\$2,026,400
Kitchen/Storage - 2,580 sq. ft. @ \$110.00/ft =	\$ 283,000
Reception/triage/support - 6,380 sq. ft. @ 120.00/ft =	\$ 701,800
Building total: 32,800 sq. ft. =	\$3,011,200
PAD AREA Pad area = 53,000 sq. ft (1.23 acres) Mitigation @ \$100,000/acre. fill @ \$10/sq.yd placed \$150,000 site improvements (sewer, water, storm water, paving) Total pad placement complete = SUB-TOTAL	<u>\$ 475,000</u> \$3,486,200
Fees, contingencies (10%) = PROJECT TOTAL =	\$ 349,000 \$3,835,200











PROGRAM:

Erect a **full-service homeless recovery facility** at the foot of Red John Road, across the street from the Stewart-Marchman ACT crisis center, and 1/4 mile from the Volusia County jail. The facility will be close to the center of the county.

The facility will initially consist of two residential pavilions along with staff and service components. The pavilions will be constructed of steel frame mounted on block perimeter walls, with the roof pitched 20 degrees toward the south. The pavilions will have high clerestory windows with remote motorized opening hardware on the north walls and operable windows at eye level on the south walls, so that the windows can be opened at appropriate times to enhance century effect air movement through the pavilions, which will be aided by large ceiling fans.

Three staff offices per pavilion will have both direct access into the pavilions and to the outside. The pavilions will each have lavatory and bathing components, as well as a lounge at one end of the open space. A highly efficient straight-line HVAC system will maintain a comfort level within the pavilions of 60°-80°.

The pavilions are configured to be expandable lengthwise, and a second band of pavilions could be added northward if additional capacity were to be needed in the future. The slabs for these two more pavilions should be constructed as part of phase 1, as they would be useful for other outdoor activities as shown

Staff and service spaces are provided and connected to the pavilions by covered walkways so as to avoid costly internal corridors, similar to the strategy used to connect "portables" in schools.

The 28,000 sq. ft. of sloping roofs will provide the ability to install sufficient photovoltaic collectors to power the needs of the entire facility.



BUILDING AREAS AND COSTS:

Pavilion 1 - 6, 250 sq. ft. Pavilion 2 - 6,200 sq. ft.

Total pavilions - 12,450 sq. ft. @ \$85.00/ft =	\$1,058,250
Kitchen/Storage - 2,580 sq. ft. @ \$110.00/ft =	\$ 283,000
Reception/triage/support - 6,380 sq. ft. @ 120.00/ft =	<u>\$ 701,800</u>
Building total: 32,800 sq. ft. =	\$2,043,050
PAD AREA Pad area = 53,000 sq. ft (1.23 acres) Mitigation @ \$100,000/acre. fill @ \$10/sq.yd placed \$150,000 site improvements (sewer, water, storm water, paving) Total pad placement complete = SUB-TOTAL	<u>\$ 475,000</u> \$2,518,050
Fees, contingencies (10%) =	\$ 251,800

ANALYSIS CONTRIBUTORS:

PROJECT TOTAL =

Coleman-Goodemote construction - Harold Goodemote General building construction

Atlantic Central Industries - Steve Traulsen Steel frame production and erection

Zev Cohen & Associates - Bobby Ball, CE Civil engineering

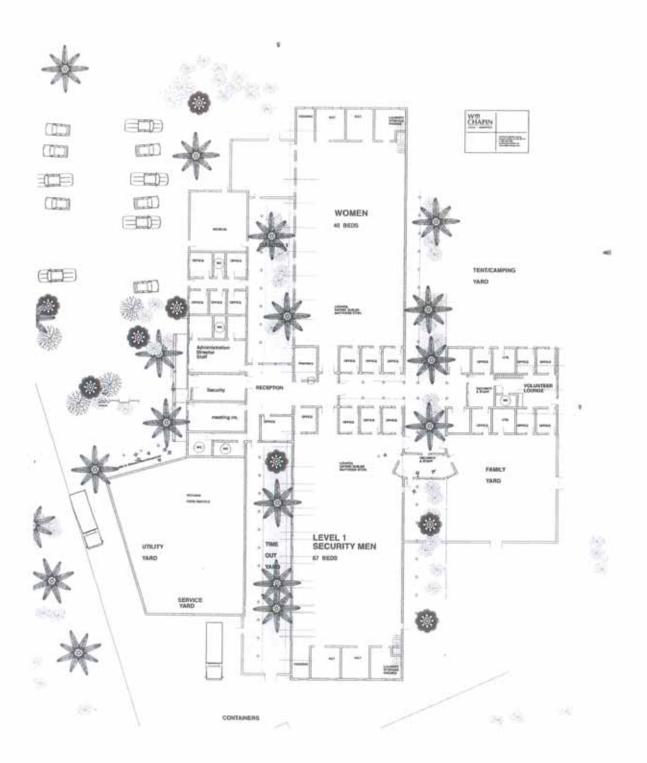
Solar-Fit Energy Management Systems - Bill Gallagher Solar thermal and photovoltaic systems

LEEPCORE Structural Insulated panels, Inc - John Norquist Pavilion roof deck system

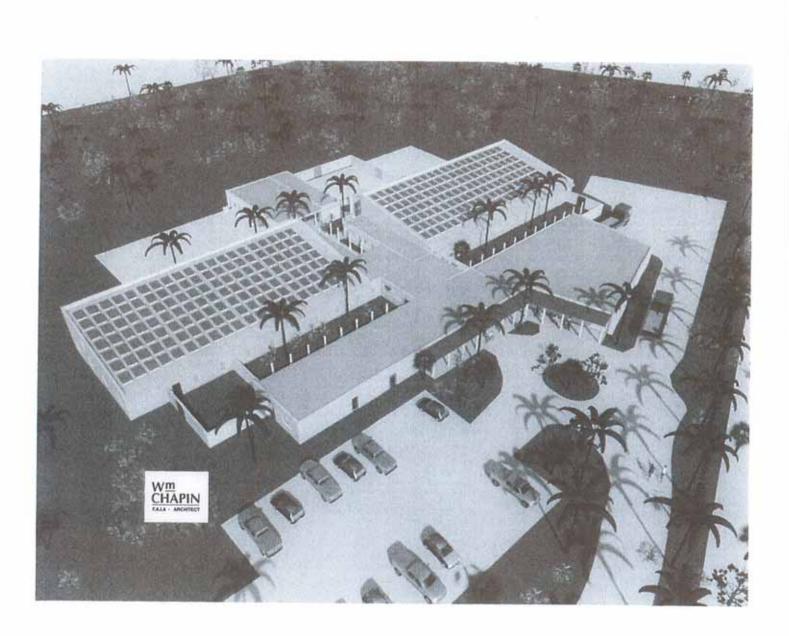
Halifax Urbal Ministries - Troy Ray, Mark Geallis Food service, staff space programming



\$2,769.850









Date of PIT Count: 1/26/2016 Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Total Households and Persons

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven	and the second sec	NAMES AND
Total Number of Households	191	88	0	439	718
Total Number of Persons	233	191	0	581	1,005
Number of Children (under age 18)	43	96		24	163
Number of Persons (18 to 24)	12	10	0	34	56
Number of Persons (over age 24)	178	85	0	523	786

Gender

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		and the second
Female	90	107	0	170	367
Male	143	84	0	411	638
Transgender (male to female)	0	0	0	0	0
Transgender (female to male)	0	0	0	0	0

Ethnicity

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total	
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non- Latino	215	182	0	560	957
Hispanic/Latino	18	9	0	21	48

Race

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven	Contraction of the local division of the	ACCOUNTS OF THE

1

White	170	94	0	431	695
Black or African- American		91		130	276
Asian	0	0	0	tille i stand 1	1
American Indian or Alaska Native		0	Ö	10	14
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	2	2
Multiple Races	e	6	0	7	17

8

Point In Time Summary for FL-504 - Daytona Beach/Daytona/Volusia, Flagler Counties CoC

4/22/2016 10:50:49 AM





208 Magnolia Avenue Daytona Beach, Florida 32114 PH: (386)255 -6163 FAX: (386)257-5650

August 11, 2017

Rev. Dr. Ronald Durham, D.D., D.P.S. Community Relations Manager City Manager's Office City of Daytona Beach

Re: First Step Homeless Assistance Facility

Dr. Durham:

This letter is in response to inquiries as to Hall and Ogle's knowledge of and involvement in this project to this point.

As you are aware, Hall & Ogle has been assigned this project through our Continuing Services Contract with the City of Daytona Beach. We were engaged by the city last year to produce a study of utilizing pre-manufactured (purchased or leased) temporary construction units for this facility. This concept ultimately was not pursued by the city.

Previously, another architectural firm had developed a concept that utilized standard open tent structures and several shipping containers converted for use as health care and administrative services areas. This concept also was not pursued by the city.

Over the past year a new approach was being proposed as a temporary facility utilizing a Tensile Fabric system. This concept has been shared with the stakeholders and the city officials. The Project seems to be gaining traction as many in the community would like to see this project come into reality.

We were again contacted by the city during the month of July 2017, and asked to revisit and re-engage the project. At this time, the project was still lacking in development. The clarified objective was to design a facility utilizing conventional permanent construction systems within a building construction budget of \$2,000,000.

We feel this is an important project for our community because of the obvious humanitarian need to provide assistance to the homeless component of our area, and quite frankly, we are honored and excited to be asked again to be involved in bringing it to fruition. We jumped back into the project with earnest, and because of the span of time that had lapsed from our original involvement, we began our research back at the beginning to reacquaint ourselves with the original concepts and project history.

We discovered that the facility was still only at a conceptual level of programming to date.

JOHN E. HALL

DAVID D. OGLE

The following is a general comparison and summary of the design approaches from the studies requested of the two architectural firms involved.

Method 1

The new method proposed by the original firm is to develop the project in (3) phases to achieve full project build-out. Phase 1 of this method entails constructing a temporary facility utilizing a Tensile Fabric System. The building as proposed would utilize a raised precast concrete floor system on continuous 4 foot high stem wall foundations. It also requires the purchase or leasing of modular units (trailers) to accommodate the core functions of Administrative, Health Care, Food Services and all plumbing, shower and laundry services.

The proposed probable initial cost is \$658,600 (including modular units) which from our research appears unrealistically low. This proposed cost would need to be reviewed carefully to verify that figure. This method has the advantage of a shorter construction time, potentially one third to one half the time required to construct a permanent facility (approximately a 3-6 month time savings). We are not able to determine if the proposed method meets the requirements of the core program at this time due to lack of information.

This method proposes to utilize this temporary facility for two to five years (or as required) depending on the status of future funding for the capitol cost of building the next phase of the project. The temporary building is proposed to be removed at additional expense at that time or at a future date. The short and long term operational costs of this method should be reviewed further to determine any cost savings or added expenses over a conventional/permanent facility. The actual costs and program compliance of this proposed method would need further development to arrive at a more concise opinion of feasibility. (Reference the attached email discussing the Tensile Fabric System in more detail.)

It should be noted that the proposed construction figure of \$658,600 is not the actual cost of the project, it is only the cost of a temporary solution that will be in addition to whatever the actual (yet to be determined) cost of the future permanent facility will be.

We would also like to acknowledge the enormous amount of work, effort, and dedication this firm has invested into the project. The project as a whole will benefit greatly from their input and research.

Method 2

Hall and Ogle continued our research to include multiple discussions and meetings with the various stakeholders in the project to refine the programming to a more functional level from which a realistic design could be produced from programmatic and budgetary standpoints. That programming was arrived at through the gracious input from several organizations who were already (and patiently) involved with the project such as Catholic Charities, whose business plan and personnel input was extremely helpful, beneficial, and greatly appreciated. Halifax Health was also instrumental in developing their part of the facility program requirements, as well as additional beneficial input from the City of Daytona Beach.

As a result of many hours of work and an evolution of the building geometry based in part on the design from the original architectural firm, a program was developed that addresses the needs envisioned by those parties dedicated to seeing this project become a reality. Based on that program, and with many more hours of work including revisiting the original design concepts, we were able to arrive at a solution that now resolves the many issues with a project of this size and nature. That solution provides for a **permanent** building, which revolves around separating the project into distinct functional phases so that the completed facility will meet the immediate needs in a timely fashion under the umbrella of a steadfast budget, while making the best use of the available funding allowing for future expansion under the subsequent phases of the project.

Our initial development of the building designed for Phase 1 was 16,907 square feet with a projected construction cost of \$2,960,00. That cost was driven by the program requirements expressed by the contributing parties mentioned earlier, which, unfortunately, resulted in a 30 percent overage of the budget. We immediately started developing alternate concepts to bring the building to within the budget ceiling, which resulted in (2) options presented to the city as pathways to get there.

One option was to utilize temporary modular units for a portion of the building. This would also require funding for these units to come from another source. This option was rejected by the city.

The second option was to scale back the Administrative, Health Care, and Food Service areas. These areas still function adequately for the facility at a basic level with the ability to expand all of them back to the original desired program requirements through phased construction.

As stated before, when approached by the city to revisit the project in July, our research included reviewing all of the previous work and effort put into the project by all parties involved, which included basic foundational building concepts developed by both architectural firms to identify where additional cost savings could be developed. By combining desirable elements from all concepts and manipulating the evolving plan we arrived with a building geometry that not only achieved the necessary cost savings, but also improved the functionality of the facility and its spatial adjacencies and flexibility.

These revisions also provide for additional building expansion past the desired program, allowing for the inevitable need for future growth of the facility as the community's needs change. Also, this expansion capability is before the planned Phase 2 (doubling) of the project. The revisions allow for centralizing the Dining/ Day area to the center of the facility to improve functionality and flexibility of space usage, also allowing options of how to build and condition this space creating additional cost savings.

We are presently studying additional options for utilizing various construction methods, materials, equipment and systems to enhance the balance of initial and long term costs.

After great effort and many hours of work, we have achieved a schematic design that meets the basic program requirements with the ability to achieve the enhanced program desires through a phased project schedule, resulting in a building that is 15,910 square feet. Our projection of probable cost is \$2,007,000, which is now within 0.35 percent of the budget ceiling. Frank Van Pelt, Technical Services Division Director for the City of Daytona Beach Public Works Department has stated that he feels that

projected cost will actually be closer to \$1,980,000. Additionally, we have also developed an alternate (if required) to reduce the building cost to \$1,750,000. This option reduces the programmed women's population to 24 and the overall population to 102.

We are now finally confident that the City of Daytona Beach will be able to build this much needed permanent facility that meets the core functionality requirements utilizing conventional construction techniques and systems within the \$2,000,000 budgetary ceiling.

This permanent facility will provide a dynamic, functional, first phase core that can expand and grow as the needs of the community change over time in an efficient and cost effective manner. Attached to this letter are reference drawing sheets A2.0.0, A2.0.1 and A2.0.2 for a graphical depiction of the final conceptual design options.

In conclusion, we would like to express our belief in this project, our recognition of its importance to our community and its benefit to many of our community that require the assistance it will provide. Now is the time to build on the efforts and foundation that has been built by so many involved to develop a Homeless Assistance Facility that serves this community and gives all in the homeless community a First Step towards Home!

We thankfully appreciate the opportunity to work with you on this project. Let me know if you have any questions.

Respectfully,

E. Aale

John E. Hall, Principal/ President

Hall & Ogle Architects, Inc.

----- Forwarded Message ------

Subject:First Step Shelter Roofing Construction Systems---Tensile Fabric Roof/ Wall System and Conventional Roofing and Wall Systems

Date: Tue, 8 Aug 2017 20:34:29 +0000

From:VanPelt, Frank <a>

To:john Hall <jhall@hoarchitects.com>

John,

For your use ...

The following observations and comparisons are based upon the data provided in the Memo that I received and The City's institutional experience since its incorporation in 1876 constructing, owning and maintaining conventional roofing and wall systems for governmental, performance venues and other community buildings of all sizes and types:

- The Tensile Fabric System that is proposed <u>is not a PTFE impregnated Fiberglass system</u> like the systems used in the 3 example projects that are listed in the Memo and are located in Canada and the western United States.
- The Tensile Fabric material system specified by the vendor for use on the Shelter *is an 18 oz. laminated PVC Tensile Fabric and is not a PTFE impregnated Fiberglass system.*
- The PVC in the Tensile Fabric material is sensitive over time to damage from and will be constantly exposed to Florida's high level of UV (sunlight) transmission requiring specialized maintenance to meet manufacturer's minimum projected life expectancy
- On the website of Big Top Manufacturing, the vendor supplying the PVC Tensile Fabric product, the Specifications chart shows that <u>PVC Tensile Fabric has a 5 Year Warranty</u> maximum
- The specification chart also shows an anticipated <u>10 to 12 year total lifetime expectancy</u> meaning that total replacement of the roof and wall system is anticipated at that time or before.
- Conventional roofing systems have <u>manufacturer's warranties that range from 15 to 20 years</u> and <u>manufacturer's anticipated lifetime expectancies that range from 20 to 50 years</u> and wall systems with <u>total lifetime expectancies of up to 100 years</u>.
- Given its anticipated lifetime and manufacturer's warranty period its appears that the use of a
 PVC Tensile Fabric roofing and wall system is intended for the construction of a more interim temporary structure where the system will be discarded upon the construction of a permanent structure with conventional roof and wall system structure.
- The use of conventional local proven roofing and wall systems will provide a permanent building core which can be expanded upon while maintaining the roof and essential wall system in place with minimum construction impacts to its residents, equipment and other HVAC, electrical and plumbing systems while the expansion is underway.
- The PVC material used in the Tensile Fabric is common in plastic product manufacturing. <u>Its</u> weather resistance, wind-load resistance and structural integrity degrades more rapidly of over time than conventional roofing and wall system materials when equally exposed to Florida's high UV (sunlight) levels and stormy weather events as indicated by the short warranty period and total replacement life expectancy.
- The PVC fabric would require specialized maintenance (materials, means of access, patching methods, etc... which is beyond the capabilities of City staff and experienced local vendors have not yet been found locally.

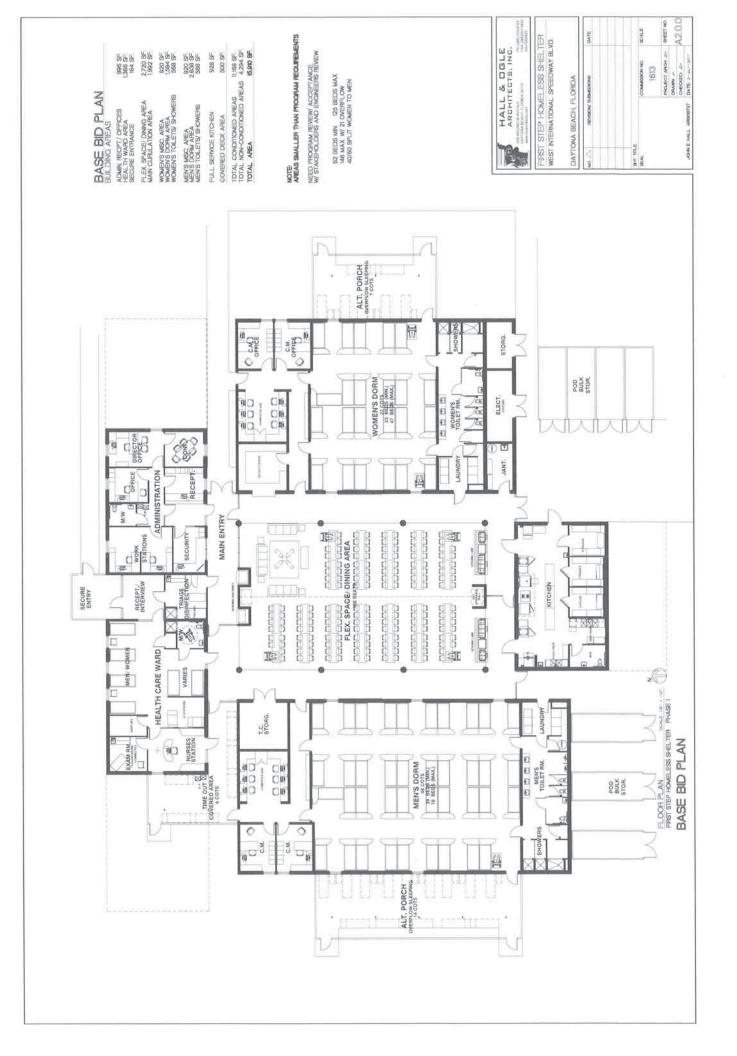
- City staff is very familiar with the operation and maintenance of conventional roof and wall systems and if needed during catastrophic wind events additional expertise is readily available through numerous competitive local experienced vendors that are already under continuing services contracts to the City.
- It is intuitive when applying an industry standard energy efficiency calculation for sizing Heating and Air Conditioning systems and their annual usage of power that the large overhead volume of air space will not cool, heat and dehumidify efficiently over the lifetime of the structure adding significantly to the operating cost of the building and the arched steel beams will require electrical and mechanical systems to have specialized and more expensive designs to be installed between and on the widely spaced overhead arched beams and top provide the operating environment for the electronic technology that will be used throughout the administrative areas.

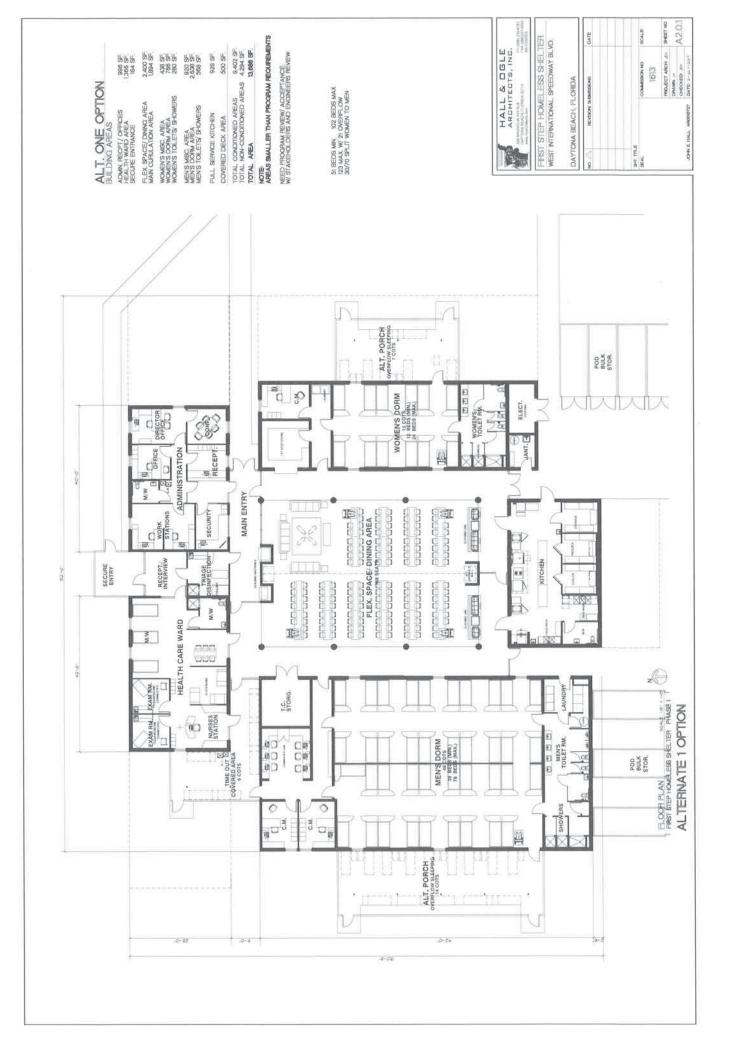
SUMMARY

• <u>The use of conventional roofing and wall systems has been repeatedly time tested in a wide</u> range of environments across the world as well as locally showing that it produces the most efficient, life cycle cost-effect and durable structure and provides the interior environment that meets the needs of both human beings and technology through energy efficient means with the capability of future expansion with minimum disruption to existing operations.

• <u>The use of PVC Tensile Fabric for the roof and walls of the structure will take less time</u> for construction and may be 5% to 8% cheaper upfront than conventional systems but it is still anticipated to be an interim throw away structure when replaced by a permanent conventional roof and wall system structure at a later date. The total life cycle cost of a PVC <u>Tensile Fabric roof/wall system is intuitively more expensive due to operational and</u> maintenance costs and requires significant disruption of existing operations hen expansion is required otherwise it would be the industry standard type of construction across the nation and locally.

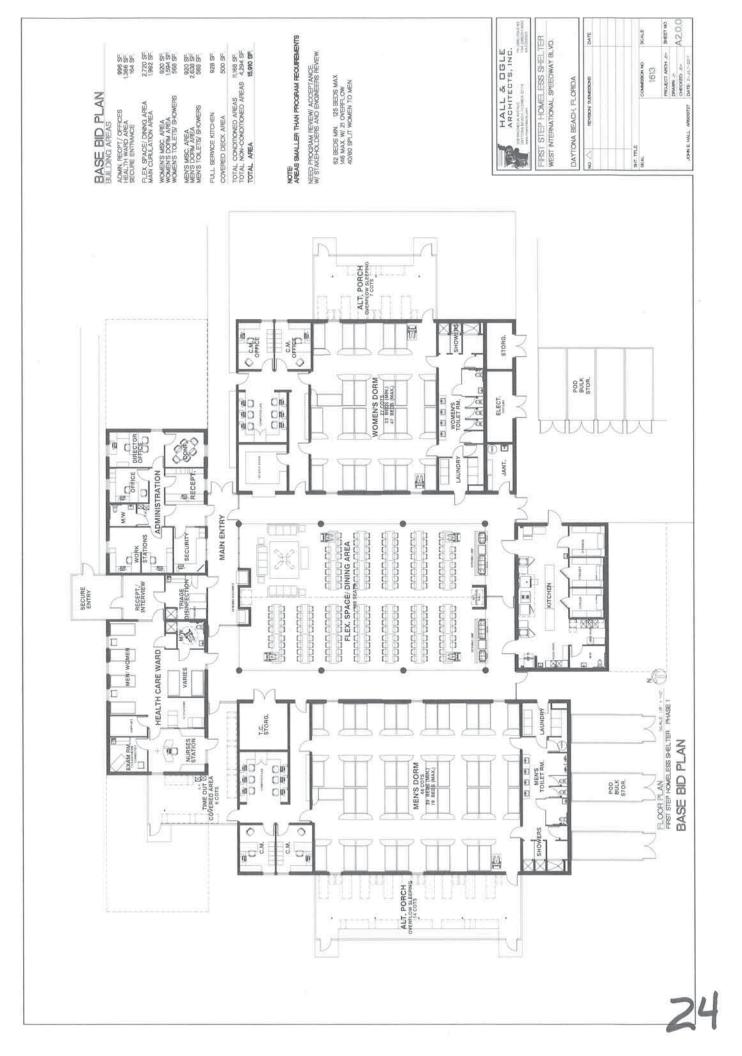
Frank M. Van Pelt, CPM Technical Services Division Director, Public Works Department City of Daytona Beach, FL 32115 (386)671-8635













HALL & OGLE ARCHITECTS, INC.



208 Magnolia Avenue Daytona Beach, Florida 32114

PH: (386)255 -6163 FAX: (386)257-5650

AA-C000925

August 22, 2017

Rev. Dr. Ronald Durham, D.D., D.P.S. Community Relations Manager City Manager's Office City of Daytona Beach

Re: First Step Homeless Assistance Facility Additional Facility Funding

Dr. Durham:

In response to your and Mr. Small's questions about what options would be available for the First Step Shelter if the State was to provide an additional \$1.5 million to the project, we would like to offer the following possibilities:

- 1. Provide \$250,000 of the funds to further develop the site work package above the current base design.
- 2. The base bid design would be able to expand to the full program requirements for phase 1 of the project:
 - +1,050 sf additional area for Health Services.
 - +840 sf additional area to Administration Services
 - +650 sf additional area to Food Services
- 3. Fully enclose the Central Area with glazing and provide conditioned space.
- 4. Design facility base plan to meet state requirements for a hurricane shelter.
- 5. Provide full I.T. / security equipment packages above base minimums.
- 6. Potentially grow the flex space to seat an additional 32 people, allowing more flexibility / functional use.
- 7. Provide 12' operable wall at flex space for added acoustical / functionality of flex space.
- 8. Improve acoustic performance of the facility in all areas.
- 9. Allow additional options in means/ methods and construction materials.
- 10. Potential for providing a permanent emergency generator (verses a portable unit brought in when emergency needs arise).

JOHN E. HALL

DAVID D. OGLE

These are some of the expanded services and improved capabilities of the facility if the additional funds become available.

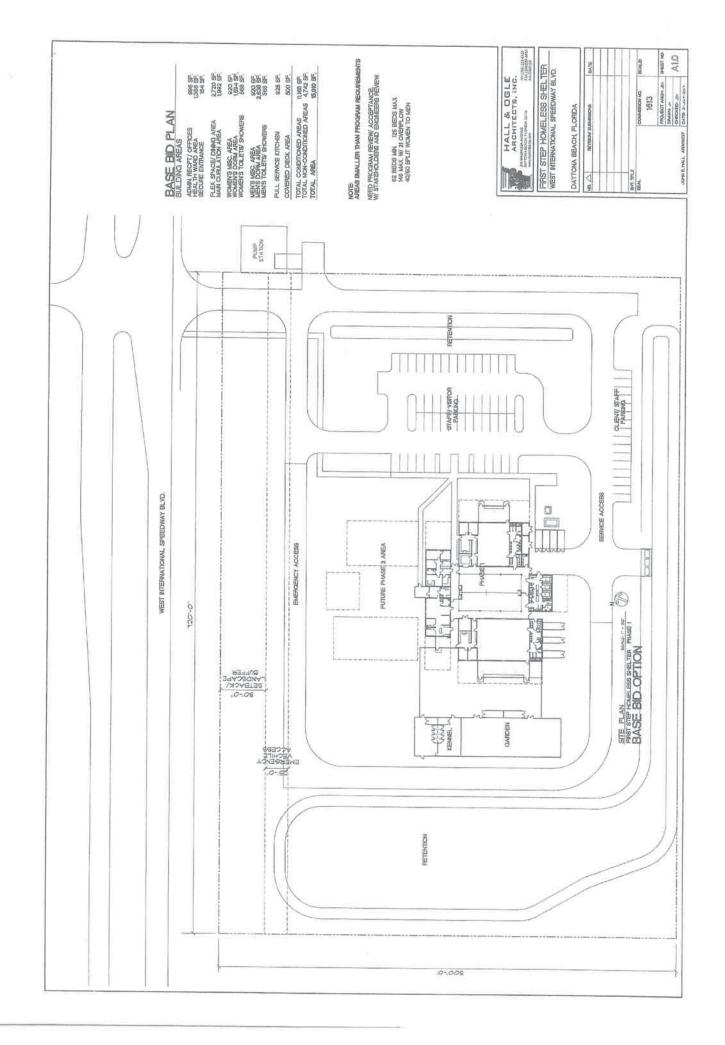
Let me know if you have any questions.

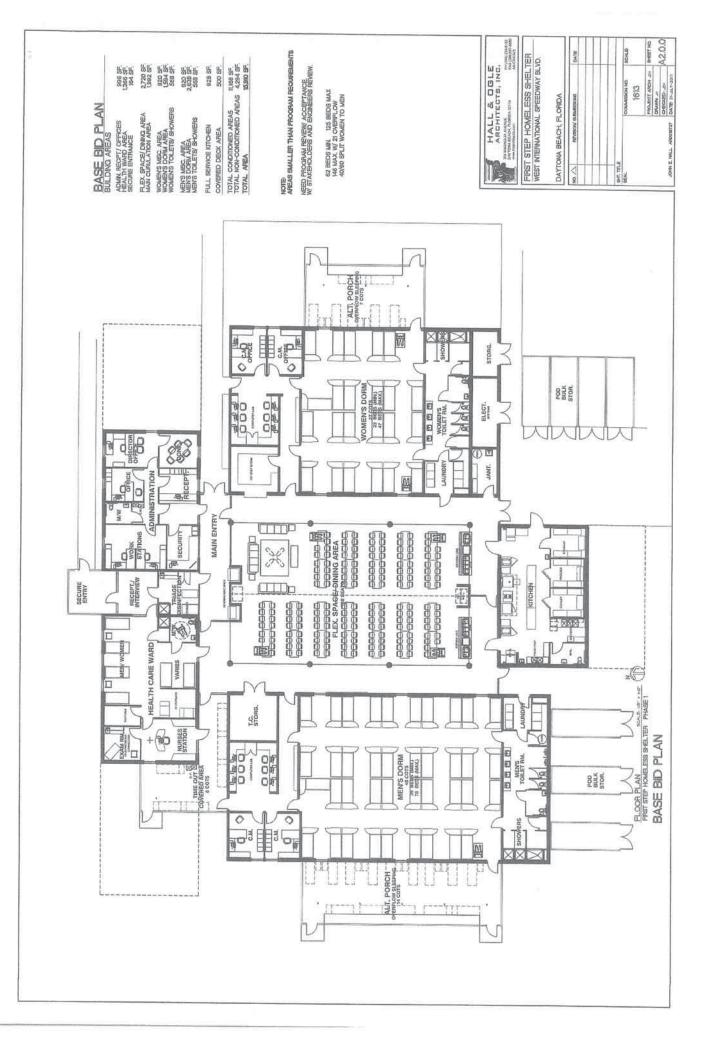
Respectfully,

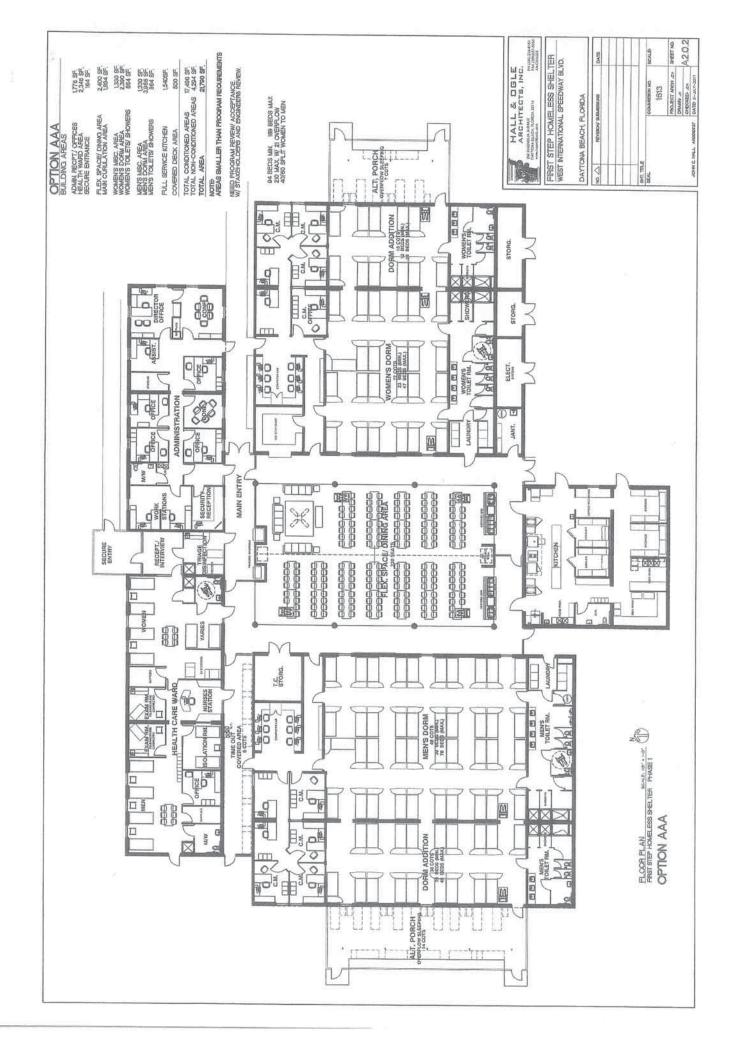
E. Aale

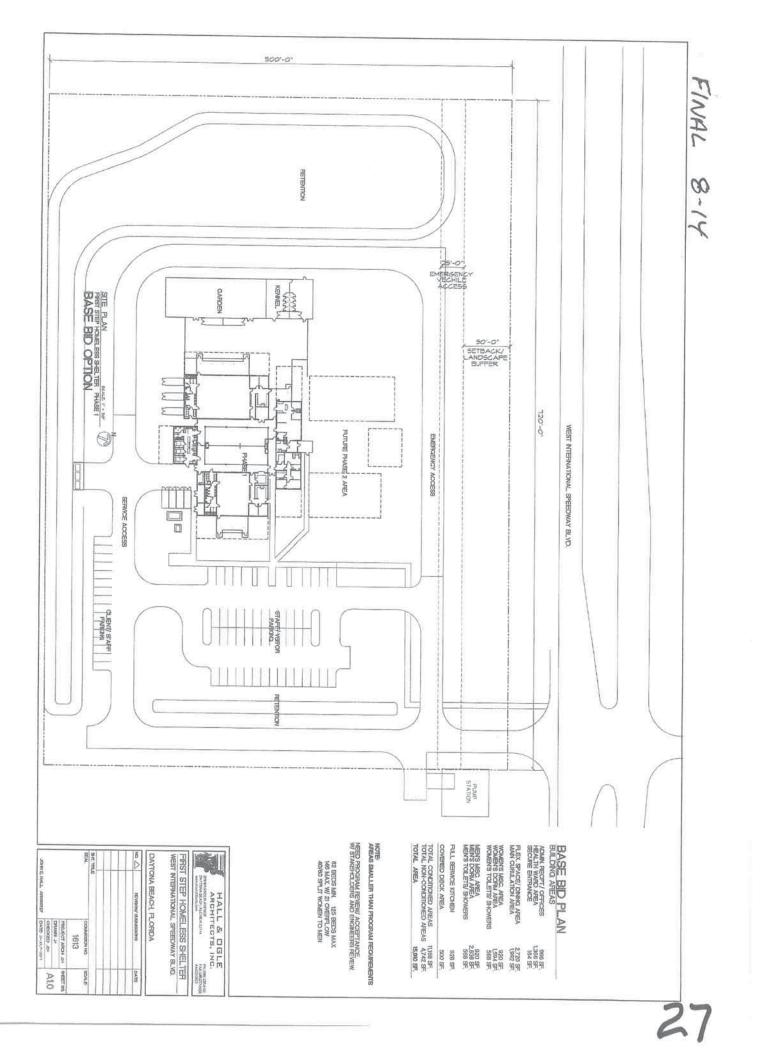
John E. Hall, Principal/ President

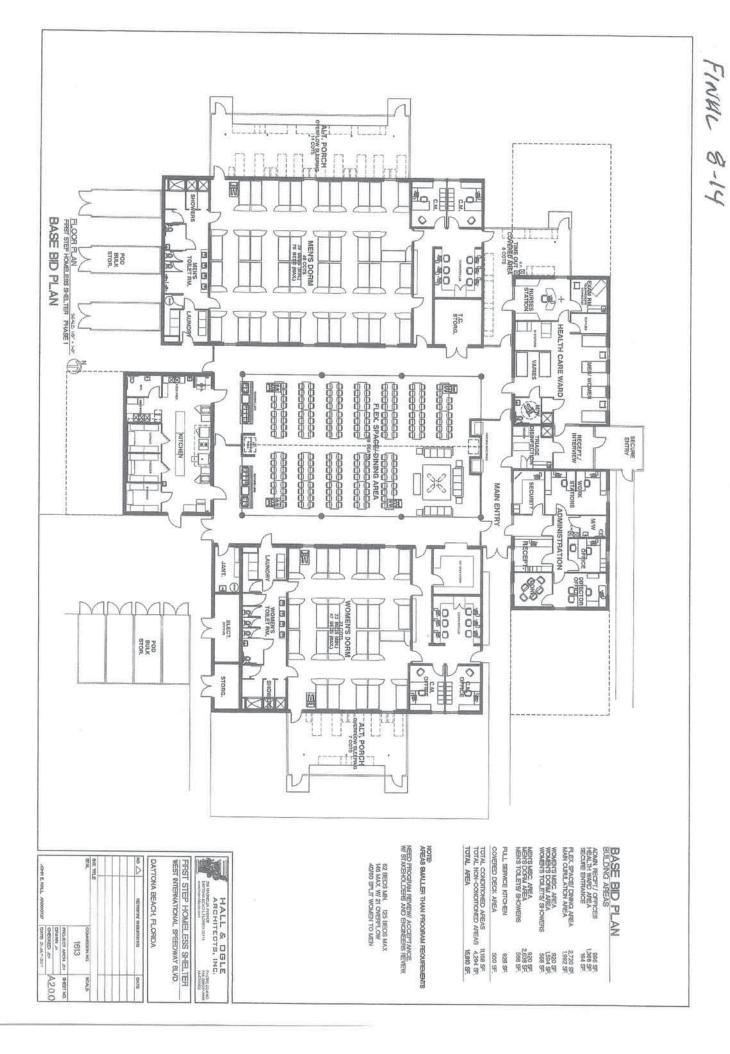
Hall & Ogle Architects, Inc.

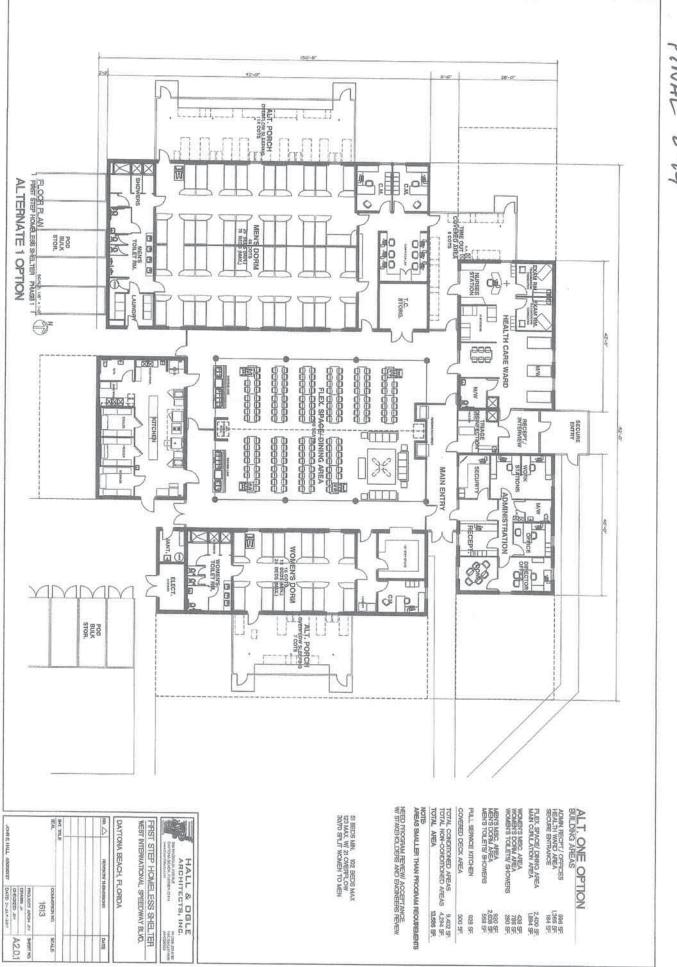




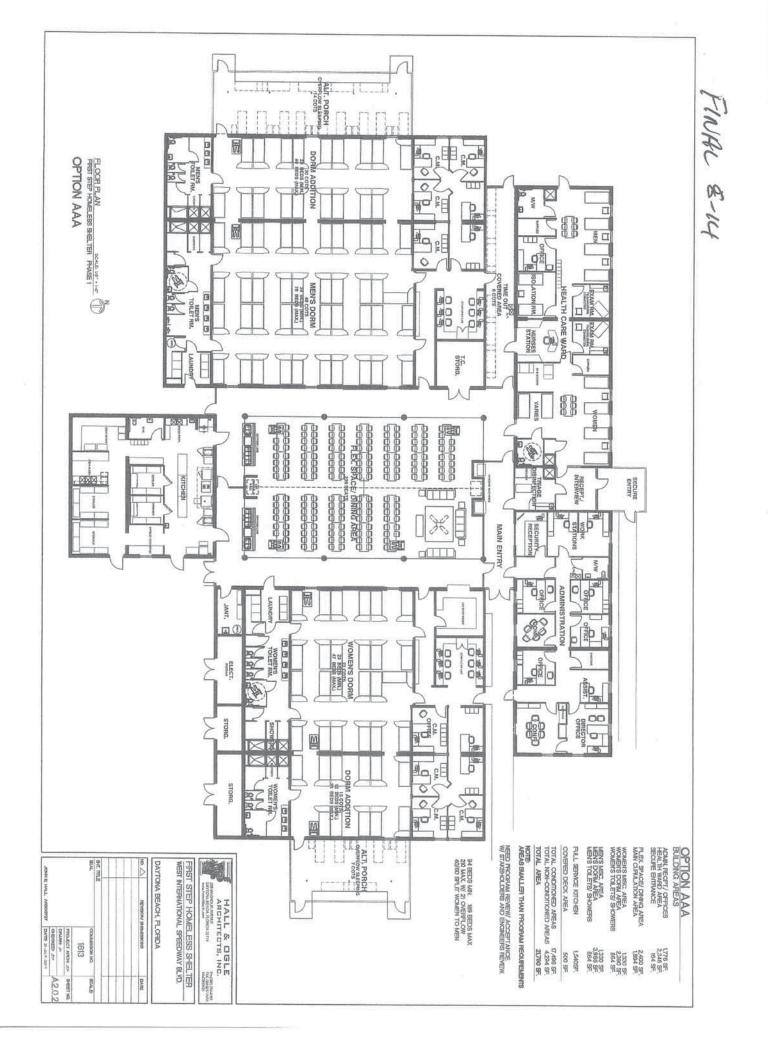


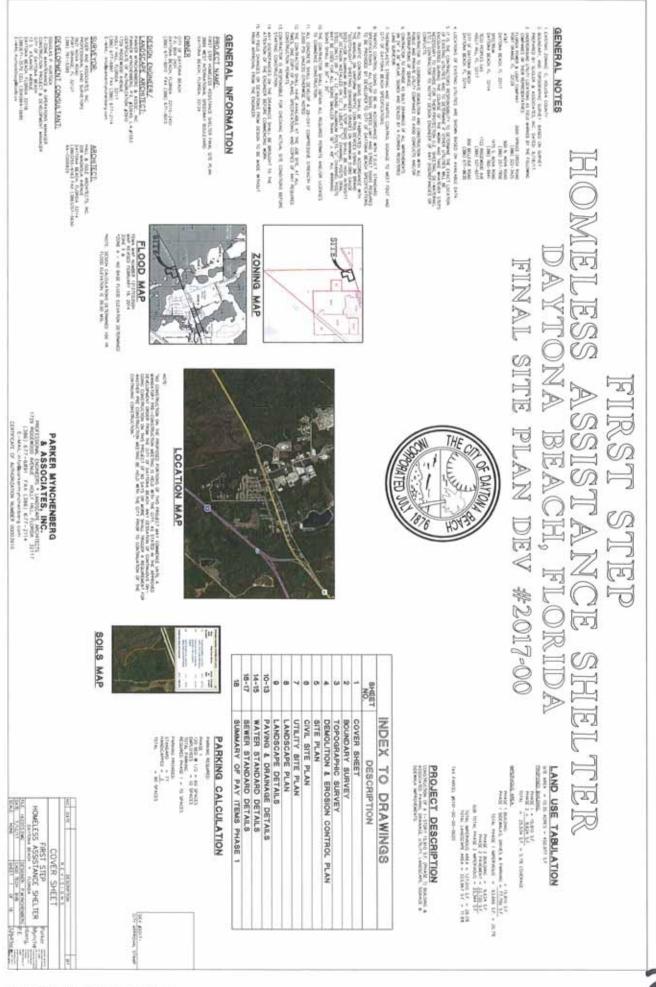




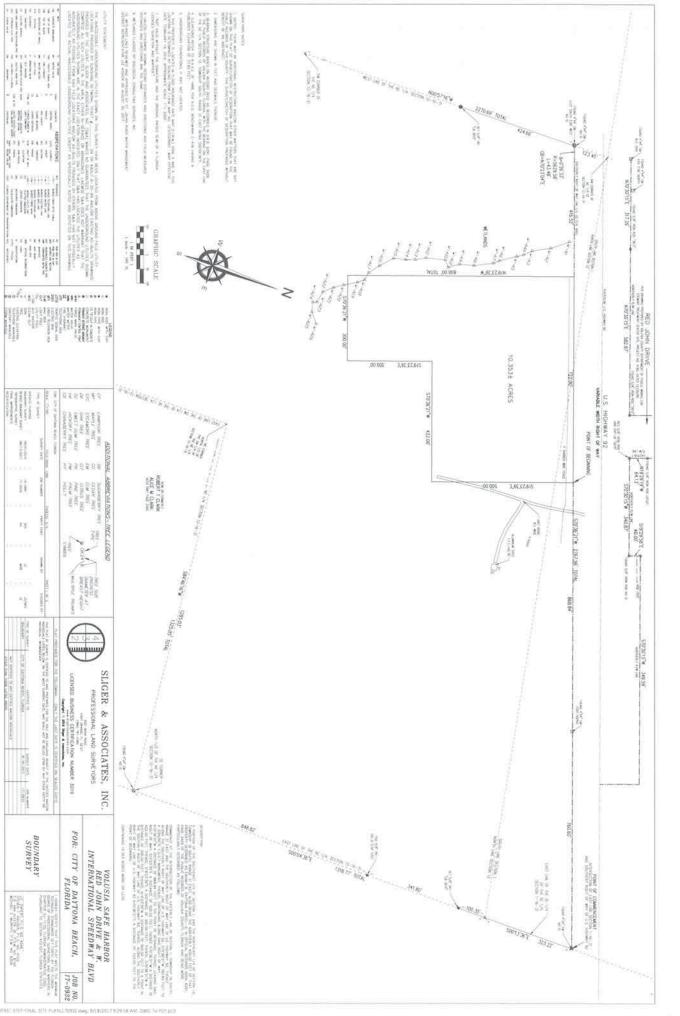


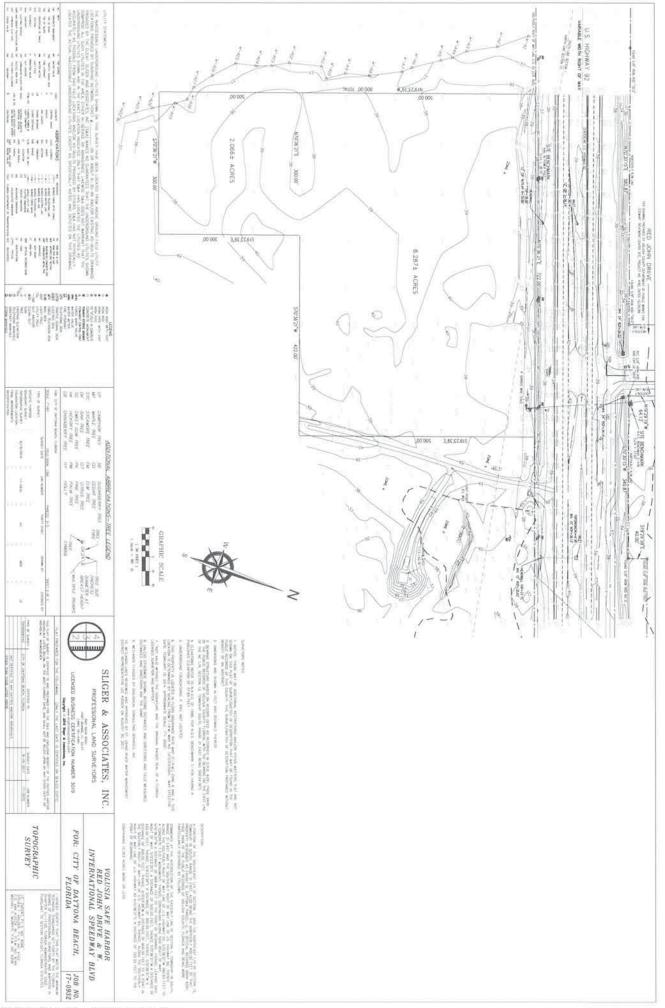
FINAL 8-14



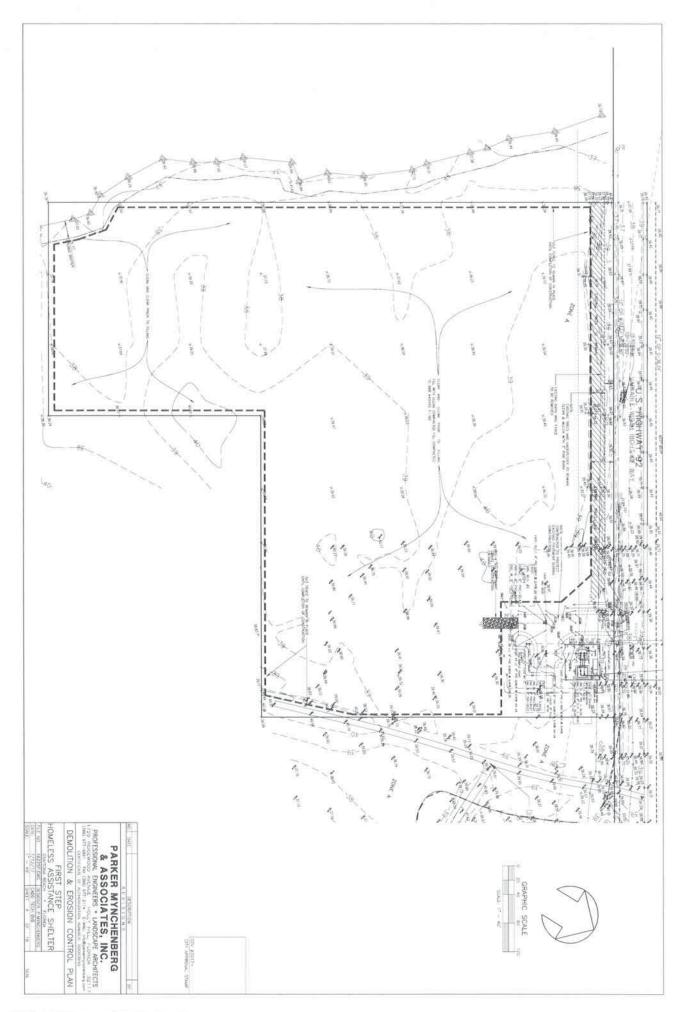


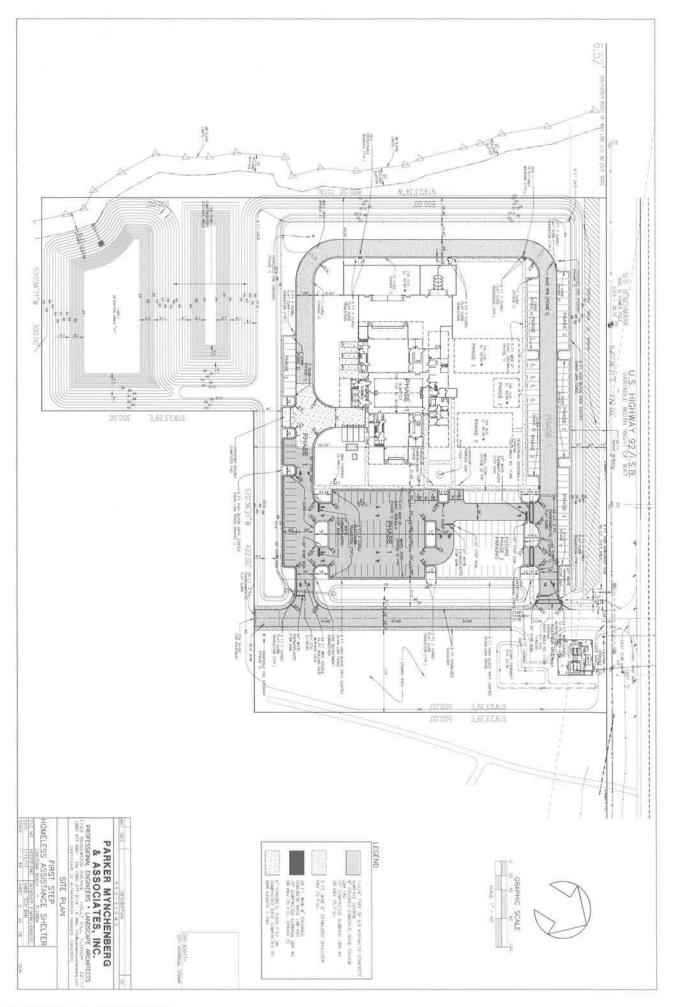
28

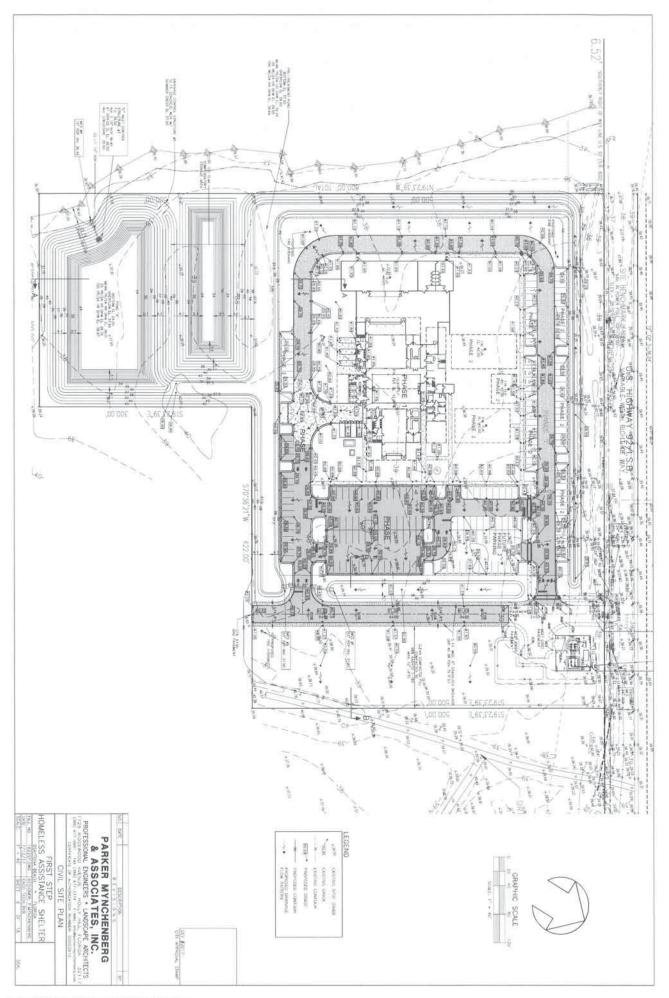




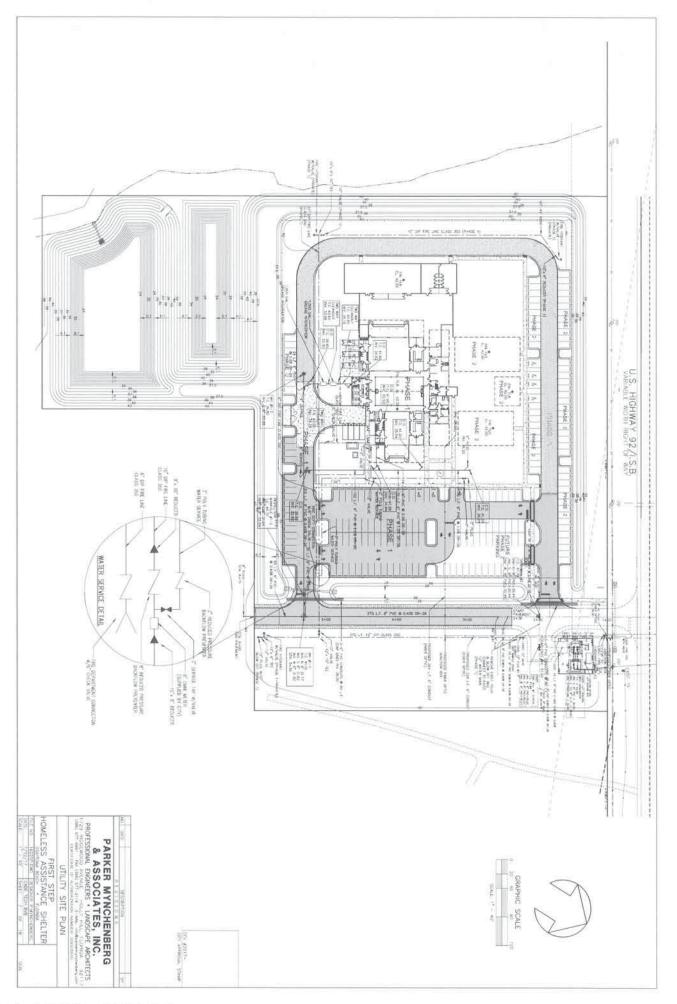
WATRET STEE-FINAL STIT PLANLINESZ dwg: \$7.8/2017 8.31 43 AM, DWG 16 FOF pc.1

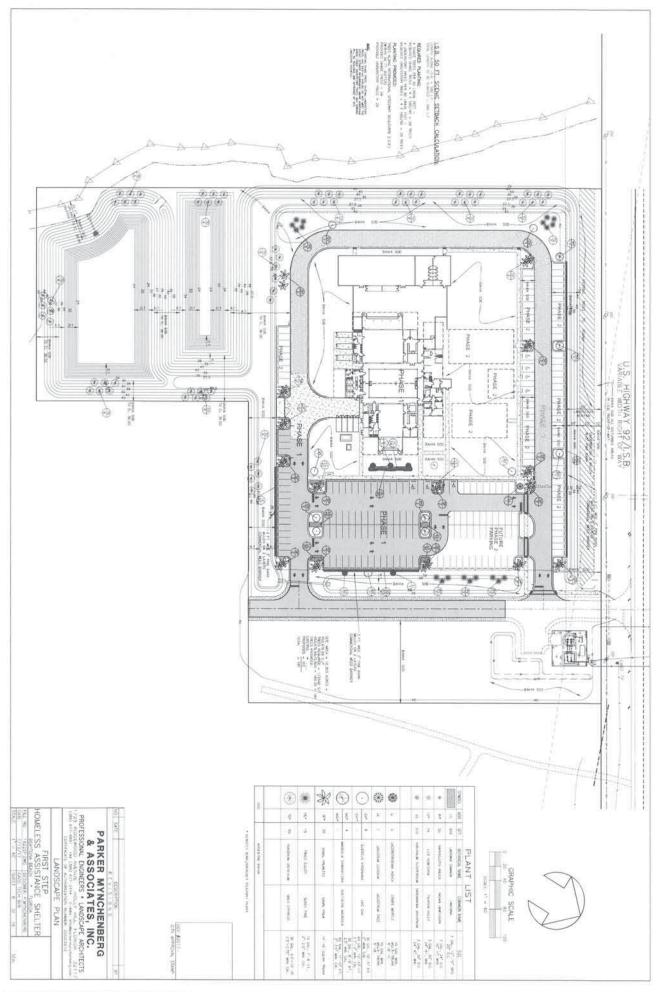




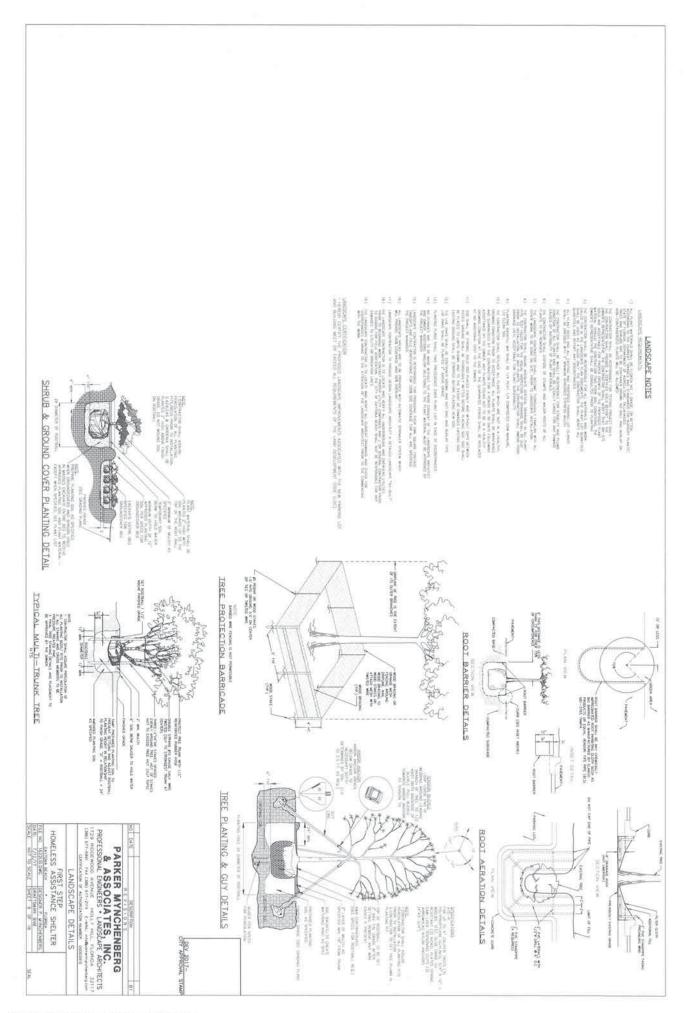


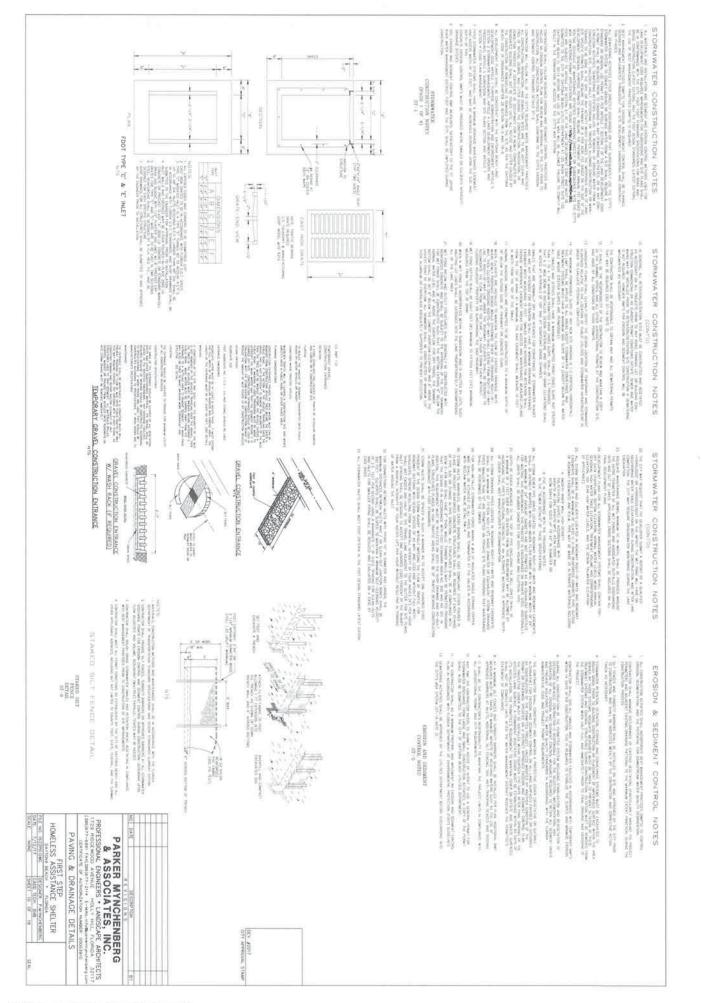
WORKS SHE THAN SHE FLANCED FROM WITH THAN, DAY TO FOR UN

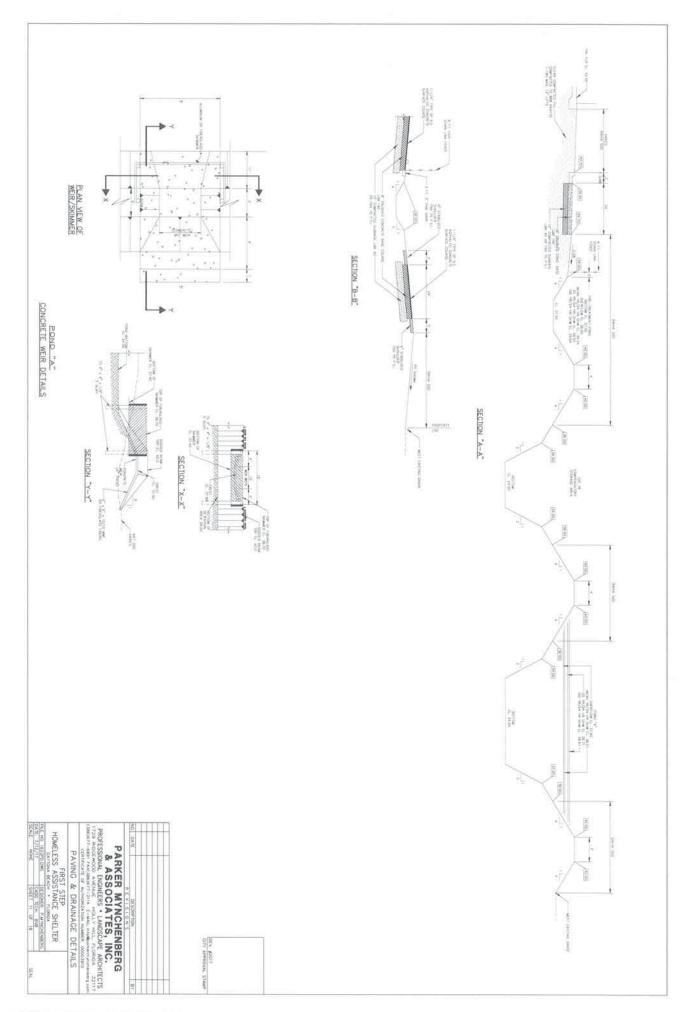


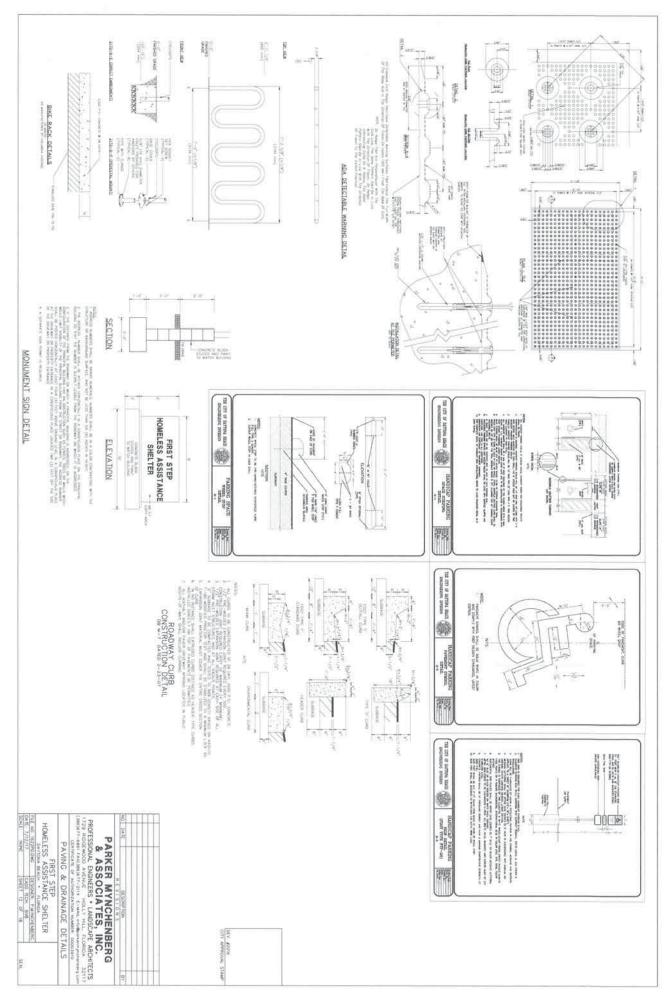


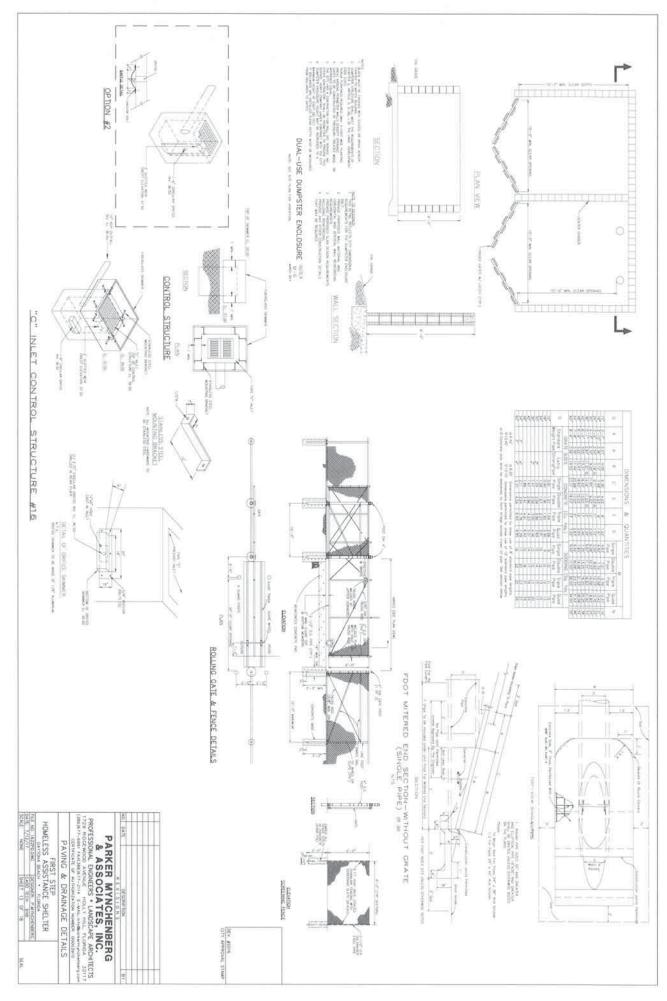
P VERT STEPPICA, STEPAN SEE FLAMS \$225P day, \$25,795 T KORSTAM, DWI To POT \$5.5

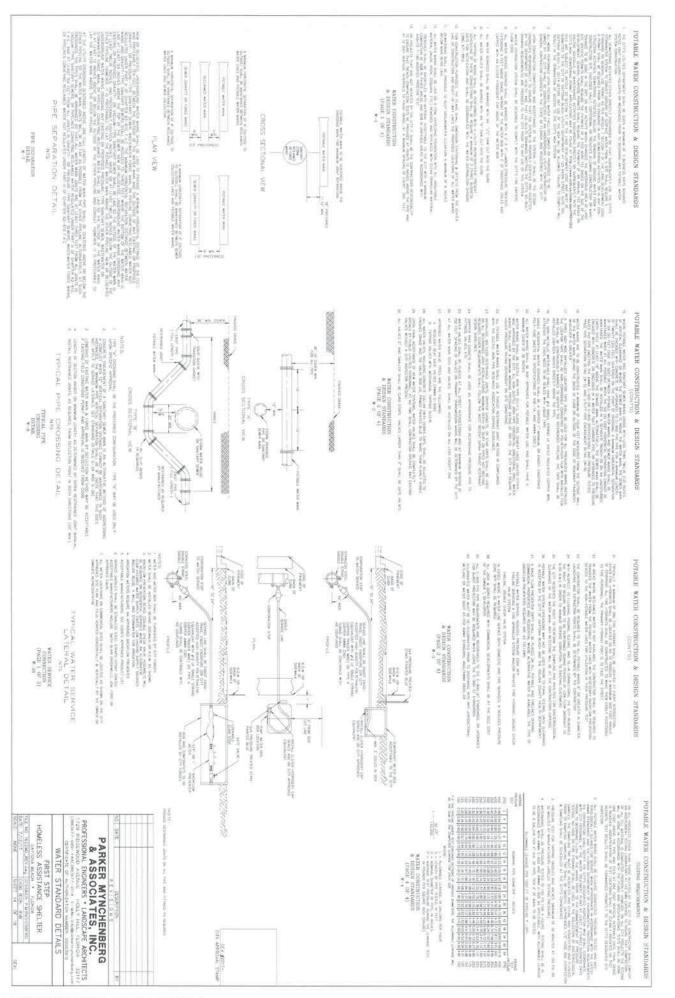




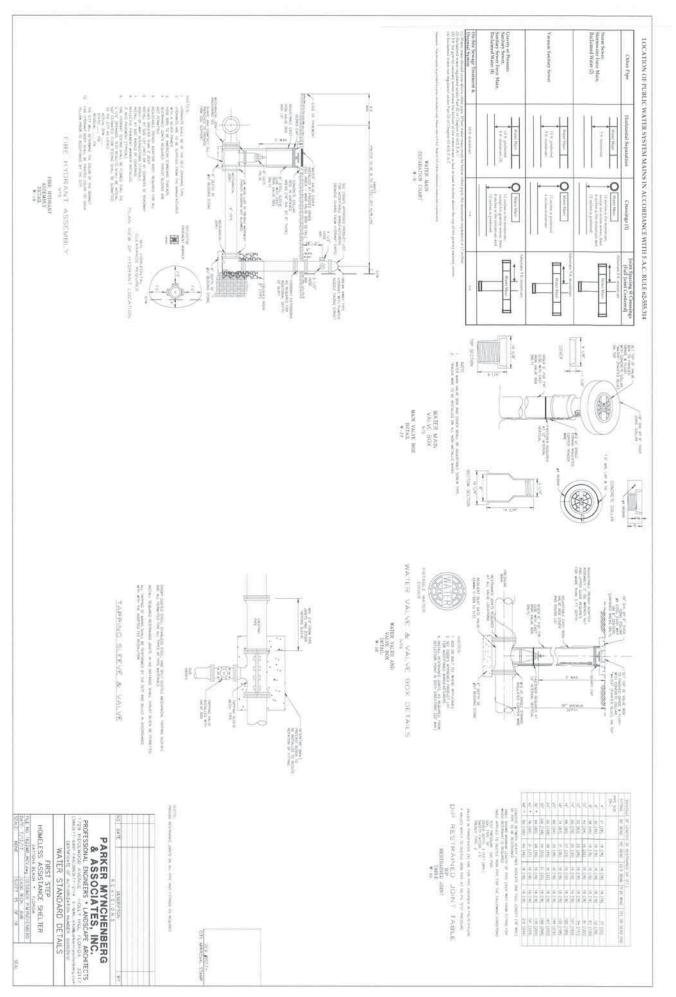






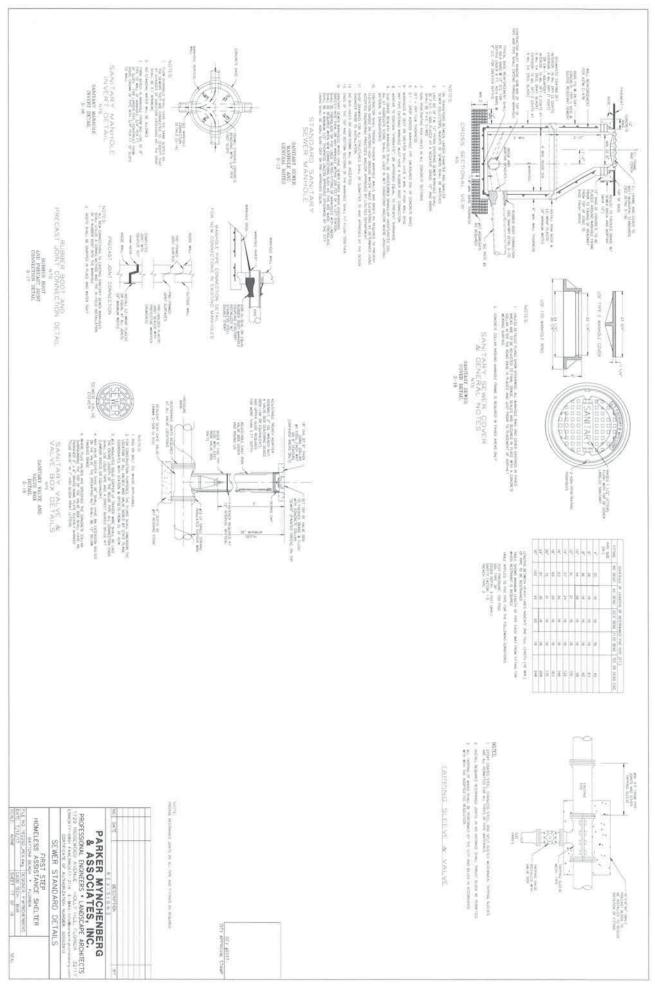


KUTRET STER FINAL STE PLAN (\$77WC REVIEWS \$7(\$ 0001) \$48 55 AV. DWG To PDF D



KURRET STEETINAL STEETLAND ADVOIDED AND ADVOIDED AND TO TO TO TO TO

A service of the service in the service in the service in the service of the service of the service of the service interview of the service interv	EUCTORIAL VIEW	<section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header>
		 SANITARY SEVER CONSTRUCTION & INTERPRETATION OF DESCRIPTION OF
Not Ante Recognition Ante PARKER REVIEW 10 h.g. Ante Ante </td <td>to D.C. Market distance parts in A. and and Chang A. Spann</td> <td><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text></text></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></td>	to D.C. Market distance parts in A. and and Chang A. Spann	<section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text></text></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header>



WURKET STER PINAL SHE PLANUAZZED, REVIEWS, BURE/2017 551 14 AM, DWG TO FOF JR.





FOLLOW-UP DOCUMENTATION FROM CODB - RECEIVED OCTOBER 18, 2017

RECEIVED CITY MANAGER'S OFFICE OCT 4 2017

AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6

THE FOLLOWING IS A PERSONAL RESPONSE WITH EXHIBITS

TO COMMENTS MADE

TO

THE DAYTONA BEACH CITY COMMISSION

ON 20 SEPTEMBER 2017

CONCERNING THE HOMELESS ISSUE

L. WILLIAM CHAPIN, II, FAIA

RESPONSE TO SEPTEMBER 20 DAYTONA BEACH COMMISSION MEETING

т У

At the September 20 Commission meeting, Deputy Manager Morris gave a presentation on the homeless issue that included many inaccuracies and deletions, starting with his inferring that my work on the project only started with my tensile fabric proposal. In fact, it actually started over four years prior when I had worked extensively with Stewart-Marchman/ACT, Halifax Urban Ministries, FAITH, and Dr. Robert Marbut to design the 4-pavilion Safe Harbor shelter on County land at Red John Road. (See attachment 1.)

My involvement with D.B. only started a year and a half ago when Mr. Chisholm issued an RFP for the project, which resulted in my being selected to enter into a contract with D.B. to be the architect. (See attachments 2.) My fee proposal to Mr. Shimun was based on 7%, which he thought was very reasonable. In fact, it was the same contract proposal under which I presently work for the Hope Place Family Shelter project.

By then, the work that I brought to the City had already been completed through Design Development. We were moving toward my entering into contract with D.B. when budgetary issues arose. In response, Mr. Chisholm asked me to propose a version that would substantially cut the cost. I then redesigned the project into the two pavilion version, and enlisted a number of professionals to confirm pricing (See attachment 3.)

Before I could enter into contract with D.B., Mr Chisholm arbitrarily decided that he wanted a prefab design - this despite the fact that he had been advised by Dr. Marbut that prefab. would not work because of its inability to conform to the programmatic needs of a shelter, along with durability issues. Dr. Marbut even pointed out the debacle of a prefab. homeless project that had been erected in Key West. Further, both city engineer Van Pelt and I at that meeting pointed out that, in the end, prefab might be modestly quicker to erect, but would not save money over a conventional version.

It was at that meeting when I pointed out to Mr. Chisholm that a tensile fabric version might work and should be investigated, Mr. Chisholm responded "I don't want a tent." That was the last I heard from Mr. Chisholm, so there was again no scope of the project to go to contract on at that time.

However, convinced that the shelter program would ultimately go forward, I decided to investigate the tensile fabric idea on my own. So, based on my extensive knowledge of the complexities of the homeless shelter mission, I converted all my prior research into a tensile fabric version, with extensive consulting with Big Top Inc. of Perry, FL, the best fabricator/installer in the tensile fabric industry. We worked together to arrive at the in-depth project which you now will have seen. (See attachment 4.) Additionally, I asked the module suppliers, Modspace, Inc. and Mobilmini, Inc. to inform me of what they could do to provide the service modules that would be required for the project.

They were both most cooperative, and their concept proposals confirm the viability of their ability to support tensile fabric approach.

So when the Homeless 501(c)(3) was formed and convened their first meeting in February during public comments, I introduced my Tensile fabric version, which was well received, and in subsequent D.B. powerpoint presentations, and in extensive work by FAITH and Catholic Charities to prepare for its operation, it was the model used.

I had always presumed that when the final scope of the project was determined, I would proceed to contract for the project, since the RFP from over a year ago still was in place. In fact Mr. Doug Kurtock with the D.B. staff even contacted me to discuss the contract. (See attachment 5.)

Then, two months later, Mr. Chisholm unilaterally announced to the 501(c)(3) board that he had selected Hall & Ogie to be the architects, at roughly 9.5%, not counting money already likely paid them for the project under the continuing contract. Further, he was proposing building a conventional structure that would cost in excess of the money allocated, despite his insupportable claims to the contrary. Staff attempted to rationalize his proposal via Mr. Morris' deeply flawed "update" of the homeless project, but it failed to ring true. (See attachment 6.) The commission's reaction was to take my advice and call for an independent professional review of both versions.

What is now concerning is that Mr. Morris, in his September 20th. Commission presentation, stated that I had no solid proposal, and that he would only be passing on to the consultant the little information the Chisholm's office had on my proposal. This would virtually exclude the extensive work I have completed on the Tensile Fabric version.

In light of all these irregularities, I would strongly urge the commission to instruct Staff to require that the consultant speak in person with both myself and the Hall & Ogle firm. To be perfectly frank, having Mr. Morris filter and convey "the facts" to the consultant immediately sets aside the independence which the Commission truly needs to make informed decisions going forward. Conveying of the facts from design professional to design professional would be critical to the independence, comprehensiveness, and accuracy of the consultant's final report. It would also substantially expedite the consultant's work.

One final personal note. I have been asked why I am pursuing this effort so stridently. I have over \$15,000,000 of high-end projects in my pipeline - all with professional and straightforward clients. If it were not for my deep commitment to the cause I would not be spending the large amount of time this effort has taken. I would hope the same commitment would be the driver for all of us. This effort is too important for any of us from now on to be anything but honest and professional and committed to action.

L. William Chapin, II, FAIA Architect September 25, 2017

17 April 2016

PROGRAM:

Erect a full-service homeless recovery facility at the foot of Red John Road, across the street from the Stewart-Marchman ACT crisis center, and 1/4 mile from the Volusia County jail. The facility will be close to the center of the county.

The facility will consist of four residential pavilions along with staff and service components. The pavilions will be constructed of steel frame mounted on block perimeter walls, with the root pitched 20 degrees toward the south. The pavilions will have high clerestory windows with remote motorized opening hardware on the north walls and operable windows at eye level on the south walls, so that the windows can be opened at appropriate times to enhance century effect air movement through the pavillons, which will be added by large ceiling fans.

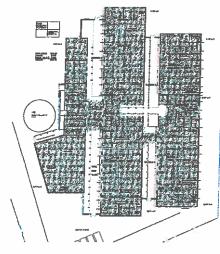
Three staff offices per pavilions will have both direct access into the pavilions and to the outside. The pavilions will each have lavatory and bathing components, as well as a lounge at one end of the open space. A highly efficient straight-line HVAC system will maintain a comfort level within the pavilions of 60°-80°.

The pavilions are configured to be expandable lengthwise, and a second band of pavilions could be added northward if additional capacity were to be needed in the future. The slabs for these two more pavilions should be constructed as part of phase 1, as they would be useful for other outdoor activities as shown

Staff and service spaces are provided and connected to the pavillons by covered walkways so as to avoid costly internal corridors, similar to the strategy used to connect "portables" in schools.

The 28,000 sq. ft, of sloping roofs will provide the ability to install sufficient photovoltaic collectors to power the needs of the entire facility.





BUIL DING AREAS AND COSTS: Pavilion 1 - 6, 250 sq. ft. Pavilion 2 - 6,200 sq. ft. Pavilion 3 - 6,740 sq. ft. Pavilion 3 - 6,740 sq. ft. Pavilion 4 - 4,650 sq. ft. Total pavilions - 23,840 sq. ft. @ \$85,00/ft =	\$2.026.400
Kitchen/Storage - 2,580 sq. ft. @ \$110.00/ft =	\$ 283,000
Reception/hizge/support - 6,380 so, it. @ 120.00/h =	<u>\$ 701.800</u>
Building total: 32.800 sq. ft. =	\$3.011,200
PAD AREA Pad area = 53,000 sq. ft (1.23 acres) Mitigation @ \$100,000/acre. ftl @ \$10/sq.yd placed \$150,000 stis instruments (center	

\$150,000 site improvements (sewer, water, storm water, paving)	
Total pad placement complete =	<u>\$ 475,000</u> \$3,486,200
Fees, contingencies (10%) = PROJECT TOTAL =	\$ 349,000 \$3,835,200





THE CITY OF DAYTONA BEACH OFFICE OF THE PURCHASING AGENT

Post Office Box 2451 Daytona Beach, Florida 32115-2451

Phone (386) 671-8080 Fax (386) 671-8085

January 28, 2016

Via Email 1/28/16: lwchapin@earthlink.net

Mr. L. William Chapin, II, FAIA Wm Chapin Architect 315 N, Atlantic Ave. Daytona Beach, FL 32118

Re: RFP 0216-0250 Volusia Safe Harbor Professional Design Services

Dear Mr. Chapin:

It is my pleasure to inform you that your firm was selected by the City Manager for negotiation of the referenced contract.

Brent Cohen, Project Manager, will be contacting you to commence contract negotiations.

Thank you for your submittal for this project. Please don't hesitate to contact me at 386-671-8082 if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

anne Stick

Joanne Flick, CPPO, CPPB Purchasing Agent

C: Gary Shimum, Deputy City Manager/Administration Patricia Bliss, Chief Financial Officer David Waller, Acting Public Works Director Frank VanPelt, Technical Services Director Jim Nelson, City Engineer Brent Cohen, Project Manager Ben Gross, Assistant City Attorney

EXHIBIT 2 continued

DATE:	July 28, 2016
TO:	Gary Shimun
FROM:	L. Wm. Chapin, II, FAIA
SUBJECT:	Fee outline

FIRST STEP FEE PROPOSAL

• [•]

Gary, concerning the contract, I would suggest several things. First off, the "Safe Harbor" plan has been refined and vetted with Marbut, so that plan - which fits on either side of SR-92, could be moved into working drawing as it stands today.

If we follow the contract format I'm operating under for Hope Place, it would be a 7% all-inclusive fee, with the contract broken into:

Retainer	10%
 Concept-Design Development stage 	20%
 Contract Document stage, broken into 	
30% completion stage 60% completion stage 90% completion stage 100% completion stage	14% 14% 14% 14%
Construction monitoring stage through completion	14%
TOTAL:	100%
We should probably start with a projected budget of \$3,000,000.00, with an adjustment following the CM's initial pricing.	
The temporary part - whatever mode is finally determined - might be on an hour basis with a cap, since I would not be "inventing" the structure.	
We are about to appoint the CM at the 30% phase, and the selected CM and I will be working toward a final NTE price,	
I'd suggest the following phases:	
The first being the slab and whatever rests on it for the temporary phase	
Then the "phase 1" part, or the service building and the first two pavilion.	
Then finally pavilions 3 & 4.	

PROGRAM:

Erect a full-service homeless recovery facility at the foot of Red John Road, across the street from the Stewart-Marchman ACT crisis center, and 1/4 mile from the Volusia County jail. The facility will be close to the center of the county.

The facility will initially consist of two residential pavilions along with staff and service components. The pavilions will be constructed of steel frame mounted on block perimeter walls, with the roof pitched 20 degrees toward the south. The pavilions will have high clerestory windows with remote motorized opening hardware on the north walls and operable windows at eye level on the south walls, so that the windows can be opened at appropriate times to enhance century effect air movement through the pavilions, which will be aided by large ceiling fans.

Three staff offices per pavillon will have both direct access into the pavilions and to the outside. The pavilions will each have lavatory and bathing components, as well as a lounge at one end of the open space. A highly efficient straight-line HVAC system will maintain a comfort level within the pavilions of 60°-80°.

The pavilions are configured to be expandable lengthwise, and a second band of pavilions could be added northward if additional capacity were to be needed in the future. The stabs for these two more pavilions should be constructed as part of phase 1, as they would be useful for other outdoor activities as shown

Staff and service spaces are provided and connected to the pavilions by covered walkways so as to avoid costly internal corridors, similar to the strategy used to connect "portables" in schools.

The 28,000 sq. ft. of sloping roots will provide the ability to install sufficient photovoltaic collectors to power the needs of the entire facility.





BUILDING ABEAS AND COSTS: Pavillon 1 - 6, 250 sq. ft. Pavillon 2 - 6,200 sq. ft.

Total pavilions - 12,450 sq. ft. @ \$85.00/ft ≍	\$1	.058.250
Kitchen/Storage - 2,580 sq. ft. @ \$110.00/ft =	\$	283,000
<u>Reception/itiage/support - 6,380 sq. ft. @ 120.00/it =</u>	\$	701,800
Building total: 32,800 sq. ft. =	<u>\$</u> 2	043,050

PADAREA	
Pad area = 53,000 sq. ft (1.23 acres)	
Mitigation @ \$100,000/acre.	
fill @ \$10/sq.yd placed	
\$150,000 site improvements (sewer,	
water, storm water, paving)	
Total pad placement complete =	<u>\$ 475,000</u>
SUB-TOTAL	\$2,518,050
	A 054 000
Fees, contingencies (10%) =	\$ 251,800
PROJECT TOTAL =	\$2,769,850

ANALYSIS CONTRIBUTORS:

Coleman-Goodemote construction - Harold Goodemote General building construction

Atlantic Central Industries - Steve Traulsen Steel frame production and erection

Zev Cohen & Associates - Bobby Ball, CE Civil engineering

Solar-Fit Energy Management Systems - Bill Gailagher Solar thermal and photovoltaic systems

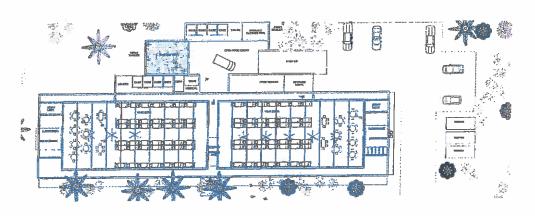
LEEPCORE Structural Insulated panels, Inc - John Norquist Pavilion roof deck system





2 2 ³







FIRST STEP HOMELESS ASSISTANCE CENTER 30% completion stage







September 26, 2017

.

Bill Chapin L. William Chapin 315 North Atlantic Ave Daytona Beach, FL 32118

Dear Mr. Bill Chepin,

Please raview the following cuctetion.

Proposal for: L. William Chapin

	QTY	DESCRIPTION	1	PRICE
Vinyl Structure	2	 50' Wide X 100' Long X 20' Center Height X 12' Side wall \$60,000.00 per building 28 OZ. Cover, Translucent White, Flame Retardant PVC Laminated fabric with polyester scrim. Frame Members: 24" truss using heavy wall tubular steel on 10' centers. Anchoring to be provided for a customer supplied concrete mounted foundation Unless otherwise stated, foundations other than concrete are assumed at 90% compaction or greater. It is the customer's responsibility to specify any foundation requirements prior to placing order. Fabric will end at ground level. All weld joints are coated for corrosion protection. All connections are made using a mate to female/slip fit junction. 		120,000.00
End Wall	4	 Access end wall. 1ea 10'wide x 10'high disappearing door per building and 2ea personnel door per end wall, per building. Disappearing door to include all the necessary winch, trolleys, pulleys, cables, and a manual winch. Disappearing doors are not a pre-engineered door system and should be considered a flap. Engineered door systems are available but require additional funds. 		Included



5

HVAC KX	2	 6 each 460 voil 3 phase 10ton HVAC units – 3 per building Units will include panel box(s). Panel box(s) are to be installed in the corner of the building, power cable, remote box and cable, panel box, and 20' of supply and return MI Spec Fiex Ducts. Units cannot be exchanged for a different power supply once ordered! Piease specify your power requirements prior to placing an order if they are different from what is listed above! Additional charges may apply for optional power supplies. 	\$	84,000.00
		The main power and connection to the panel box is the responsibility of the customert. The customer is responsible for insuring that each HVAC unit is wired property prior to commissioning each unit. If the customer neglects to insure the HVAC motors have been wired property you run the dat of damaging the motors. The customer will beer all financial cost to replace or reper the HVAC unit in the event this occurs. Units will be installed up to 15° around the perimeter of the shelter. Customer is responsible for ensuring that area is level. Units have to be installed on a level grade.		
Instaliation Estimated: 4 work days per building	- Transmission of the second se	 Installation: Big Top Shelters will install the above shelter systems at your Daytona Beach, FL 32118 facility. Big Top Shelters will be responsible for all equipment, and non- union tabor. Customer will be responsible for any and all safety course(s), training, 24/7 access to the site, removing all underground and overhead utilities, pennits, dumpster for trash removal, foundation work, portalet or toilet facilities in near proximity to the site, special badges for clearance etc. prior to mobilization. Big Top Shelters is an installer of our product. We are not a construction company. If your site requires special licenses, has permit requirements, then a general contractor may be required. (See installation clause at the boltom of page.) 	43-	27,500.00
Englineering		Engineering: Stamped engineering by a professional engineer If your site requires epecial licenses, permits, or other accessory items to meet the local code requirements or project specific requirements then a general contractor may be required. If the shelter is purchased or installed prior to any permit approval the customer bears the cost of any upgrades to meet local code. All engineering to support the structure is considered "by others", unless specifically noted on our drawings. That includes, but is not fimited to, Shipping containers, concrete, soil, asphait, custom support steel, etc.	\$9 1	1,800.00
itins Kit	1	Trim Kit Seals fabric to building base rail or specified foundation Please specify prior to placing order		Optional



(* * *

Shipping and Handling	1	e Pre pay and add: Daytona Beach, FL 32118	\$	2,400.00
		Shipping in girneniy via 2021 x 457 jorg babad zalian. To maximize abacing, danc is fills in no tarnaya belan the famess. Das Is waigit and handing bases, duanage can possibly moult in damage ut the fame. I yau taguin duonage here COULD be additure poste due to basen ut space on the laborit or spacial stacking sequinements.		
GRAND TOTAL		US DOLLARS.	5	235,700.00

٠

.

Big Top Manufacturing Toll Free 1-800-277-8677 - International 011-850-584-7788 www.bigtopshelters.com I.houck@biotocehelters.com



Technical assistance/installation clause:

Fass for services are \$ 830.06 for the United States and its familories, Canada, and the Caribbean. International Services are \$1100.00 USD per day per person. Included is hotsi, rectal car, meals, taxles, and airport parking. Expenses for airfare, viaes, transfers, special job site training, familes, and others will be billed at actual costs. On domestic and international installations, the daily fee extends from portal to portal from Party, Florida. The Daily fee continues during the week Monday through Bunday regardless of whether work can be performed on Saturday or Sunday. Travel arrangements and accommodations are to be arranged or agreed to by Big Top Mig. or the technician. (Domestic & International Rights are to be coach class and the hotel accommodations are to be with a standard chain hotel. All remaining balances will be setted on prior to the departure of the fechnician from the job site. There may be some international regions where a service technician is not available. Call for datals.

Big Top will not be responsible for any damage to the grounds, shrubbery, underground utilities, asphalt, concrete, etc. due to the normal construction process necessary to install the above shelters unless specifically provided for in the purchase contract.

In the event the above proposal includes metal/aluminum entry equipment doors, unless the shelter is built on level concrete, we cannot take responsibility for its oparation. If meven - such as is routinely encountered on asphalt or soll, the transwork will likely require modification on site resulting in additional costs.

Big Top will provide soil or concrete wedge anchore as a standard form of anchoring. Big Top makes no representation as to the structural integrity or suitability of the concrete or soll. Any other anchoring surface or method is at the sole risk of the end user. No representation is made as to water drainage due to slope or foundation issues.

Sheller is to be installed in accordance with the provided assembly instructions, under the guidance of our technician or via Big Top. If the and user chooses to owner install the sheller, finished photos are required including photos of the sheller with the anchors property installed. In the event the shelter is over relocated, new photos will be required including anchorege photos.

In the event the and user chooses to employ our technicker, we make no representation as to the quality, suitability, or performance of the laborers or equipment provided. The estimate given is based upon typical installations worldwide but is not a guaranteed level of performance.

If Big Top is to fully install the abeliar, unencumbered access is necessary. We assume a 7 day workwark. If the weekends cannot be worked, we will need to know this in ADVANCE to modify the proposal.

End user is responsible for permitting and any local taxes or tariffs, if any. If a turn-key installation by Big Top, it is the end user's responsibility to determine Big Top's ability to install the shelter based upon local licensing or permitting issues. All costs associated with this to be borne by the and user.

Shelter is defined as an equipment item. Proper maintenance is necessary to extend the life of the shelter frame, fabric, doors, and access panels. Proper maintenance includes but is not limited to checking fabric for proper taught ness and adjusting as necessary, adjusting cables, pulleys, trolleys, turnbuckles, jubricating moving parts, inspecting nuts, bolts, etc.

Lighting, winches, heating, A/C, dehumidification units, doors, etc. are covered under the product manufacturer's warranty.

Big Top Shelters is the installer of our product. We are not a construction company. If your site requires special licenses, permitting, or other accessory items to meet your local code requirements then a general contractor may be required. If the abeller is purchased or installed prior to permit approval file customer beats the cost of any upgrades to meet local code.

RESPONSE TO 6 SEPTEMBER 2017 D.B. COMMISSION MEETING

There were a number of critical errors in Mr. Morris' update memo on First step published in the September 6th agenda that you Commissioners need to know. Mr. Morris' errors are forgivable due to his being new to the staff.

Starting with Tensile fabric's performance, we are designing the structure with 28 oz. fabric which would withstand 130MPH wind and would have a useful life of approximately 25 years.

It would be placed on a deck of precast planks carried on a simple block perimeter wall. I suggested that the under-slab area could possibly be a temporary qualifier for stormwater, but it wouldn't slow things down to provide conventional stormwater retention on site, which I understand Parker Mynchenberger is already designing.

The price from Mr Houck at Big Top, Inc. is a not-to-exceed, installed, materials and labor lump sum. That with the other costs such as the baths, staff offices, and other support items are also predictable, and as has been reported extensively before, this would bring the total cost delivered to below \$1,500,000.00

Because of the fact that the T.F. proposal is assembled at once as opposed to being built in multi-phases like conventional structures, the time to erect, as confirmed by Big Top Inc, based on many similar previous projects, would not exceed 5 months.

Service modules, such as offices and baths, provided by companies such as Mid-Space, Inc, or Mobile Mini, have a 2 mo lead time.a They would be attaching them low enough at the perimeter of the deck to give full ADA compliance.

Finally, the design securely accommodates the fluctuating male/female population ratios. The 12,000 sq. ft. has been designed for 80 person occupancy for single beds, or160 people in bunks.

As per the conventional proposal of 15,900 sq. ft, anyone familiar with the current building climate will tell you that providing a conventional structure such as this for less than \$150.00/ft is delusional. Therefore, this structure would have to cost at best in excess of \$2,400,000.

The conventional proposal maybe could be built in 9 months if everything went smoothly. However, since the architect has not even been chosen, the time to confirm concepts, do construction documents, coordinate with a number of consultants, go out for bids, select the contractor, and go to contract would take four months minimum before construction could start, for a total of over 13 months to completion.

So Rev. Durham's comparison sheets should be corrected to show that nearly a year and over \$1,000,000 is saved by using tensile Fabric.

Now, to eliminate any lingering doubt, might I suggest that you commissioners request that an independent professional be retained to review all aspects of the two building types and report back to you at your next meeting. Until then, selecting a architect would be premature.

6 September 2017 L. William Chapin, II, FAIA Architect