<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KIN: FOLKS. FAMILY. FRIENDS. FOOD.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URBAN LAND INSTITUTE HINES COMPETITION</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOUNT BONNELL OBSERVATION TOWER</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDAMERICAN CREDIT UNION</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESUME</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The culminating studio of the Master of Architecture program at the University of Texas at Austin investigated the relationship between food, business, and construction techniques to design a restaurant and culinary school inspired by an existing food truck’s intentions and motivations.

Selected for publication in ISSUE:011 an annual publication of student work at The University of Texas at Austin School of Architecture

Work completed with Shelby Sickler
My partner and I selected Ms. P’s Electric Cock food truck as the client, and inspiration, for the design concept of the brick and mortar restaurant and culinary school. Ms. P’s intentions for both her food truck and a future brick and mortar were to create a point of destination for customers while maintaining a family-friendly, neighborhood appeal. We were inspired by these goals and by Ms P’s desire to rethink the menu for the brick and mortar location, focusing on the way food can and does bring people together.

For the culinary school, we applied her goals and expanded upon them, coining the name “KIN: FOLKS. FRIENDS. FAMILY. FOOD.” Utilizing this concept, both the restaurant and the school encourage strangers and neighbors to become friends while focusing on the traditions of Southern food, how it brings people together, and the influencing cultures that act upon it: French, African, Spanish, Scottish, etc., providing for a range of student experience.

With the freedom to select a site specific to our concept, the desire for neighborhood connections became essential. We began looking for a site that was both large enough to accommodate the 28,000 square foot program, was surrounded by families of all ages, and had a community of shops that would support the endeavors of the school.

We selected two parking lots nestled within Hyde Park at the intersection of 43rd Street and Avenue H. These lots—surrounded by businesses to the east and single and multifamily housing to the north, south, and west—provided an intimate setting and support network for the restaurant and school.
As a response to the scale and porosity of the surrounding neighborhood, the program is scaled into a rhythmic series of six buildings each housing between 3,000 and 5,000 square feet of program. Pathways between the buildings maintain the existing porosity and beckon neighbors to visit the school and interact with the students while connecting them to the local business hub. Ms P’s Restaurant and a bakery are sited along 43rd Street, emphasizing the small business presence, while storage and receiving utilize existing alley access and provide privacy where the school meets its existing residential neighbors.
The 2015 ULI Hines Competition focused on the revitalization of a neighborhood adjacent to Interstate 10 in New Orleans, Louisiana. The master plan created by my team represents an effort to leverage local partners, market opportunities, and federal grants to create value that serves both current and future residents of the Claiborne corridor. The cornerstone of the plan is an ambitious proposal which calls for the removal of a 1.32-mile stretch of the elevated interstate that bifurcates the site.
The removal of I-10 supports the physical connection of residents, tourists, and surrounding neighborhoods. The influx of new business supports a growing community and the existing community members who are currently underemployed. By reinventing a dining boulevard, our plan enables the storied history in place to manifest itself through the rich and diverse people of New Orleans.

Removing the 1.32-mile stretch of Interstate 10 has been called for by a wide range of voices: everyone from the Congress for New Urbanism to the New Orleans Master Plan (Plan for the 21st Century) has portrayed the freeway-to-avenue conversion as inevitable. Connected Claiborne will be the catalytic and economic engine that enables this.

The removal of I-10 also allows for the integration of greener transit – walking, biking, and streetcars – and improves economic viability and air quality while emphasizing a sense of community along the boulevard, contributing to a heightened sense of safety.
Hotel tax dollars ($65 million over 10 years) will subsidize the funding of a childcare center and technology-centered library focused on adult education, and a new police substation and senior living facility are integrated to bolster the ability to age in place safely. Together, these initiatives serve Claiborne residents of all ages. Through new construction and the renovation of blocks along the boulevard, existing community programs are preserved through relocation. The Christian Unity Baptist Church and Lagniappe Academy are relocated to blocks facing the blueway while houses from blocks along Claiborne Avenue are relocated to similar lots throughout the neighborhood. This shift helps emphasize the community corridor along the Lafitte Greenway.
PHASING DIAGRAMS: 2017-2027

Phase 1.1: Pre-Demolition (2017)
Existing homes and Lagniappe Academy are relocated. Over time new shotgun houses infill the neighborhood.

Phase 1.2: Reinforcing Adjacent Assets (2018-2019)
Linking adjacent assets and reinforcing community through tourist and hospital visitor attractors and the construction of a Community Center and Long-term Care Facility.

Phase 2: Reconnecting (2020-2024)
Interstate tear down begins allowing for reclamation of sites along Claiborne Avenue.

Phase 3: Celebrating (2025-2027)
Newly developed Claiborne Avenue reinforces links and celebrates connections to surrounding areas.

A brewery, boutique hotel, market-rate residences, showcase stables, and a gulf shrimp restaurant and processing center anchor the southern half of Parade Park, inviting residents and tourists alike to populate an area that often plays host to jazz funerals and sits along existing and historic parade routes.
Able to select any location along the Mount Bonnell hiking trails, I selected a small clearing near the apex of the hill to take advantage of an existing mesa. The mesa was large enough to set footings and erect a structure while adjacency to the cliff edge allowed the upper levels of the structure to project towards the Colorado River below.
Rising from the mesa, the tower reaches 67 feet from the ground, and at the viewing platform, an average-height man stands 34 feet above the peak of Mount Bonnell. As visitors ascend the tower, platforms open to 180 degree views of the surroundings, limiting views based on location within the tower. At the apex, viewers have a 270 degree view of the city (south), surrounding Hill Country (west), and the iconic Pennybacker Bridge (north). The remainder of the view (east) is shielded by the facade of dimensional 1x4s to protect the privacy of residents living near the site.
Load calculations and modifications to the observation tower were performed for Construction IV during the following spring.
The design of the MidAmerican Credit Union branch building in Wichita, Kansas, echoes the features of MACU’s main facility designed and built 10 years earlier. The design of the building was an active collaboration between the project architect, myself, and the client. My role on the project was continuous from programming through construction documents and the initial stages of construction administration.
The building is sited along the northwest corner of a busy intersection at the base of a highway overpass. The location of the building on the site was determined by a number of factors including two large gas and power lines running along the north and east sides of the lot.

The building is comprised of a central lobby and banking space leading to a series of stacked offices lining the exterior wall which are emphasized by a 2'-0” radius bullnose articulating the exterior corner of each office.
Introduction of a new banking method—the “teller pod”—lead to a more open interior lobby where customers are greeted upon entry and escorted by tellers to individual stations (pods). Larger banking needs are handled in the four shared offices, while the bank manager is able to overlook the lobby from his office.
EDUCATION
University of Texas at Austin
Master of Architecture, May 2015

Kansas State University
Bachelor of Science in Interior Design, May 2009

WORK EXPERIENCE
Interior Designer, Kraybill Architect, Wichita, Kansas
June 2009-August 2012
• Developed and refined floor plans, interior elevations, millwork and ceiling details, reflected ceiling plans, FF&E plans and schedules, and signage plans and schedules
• Responsible for initial research and planning for new construction and additions including preliminary diagramming and programming
• Interacted with clients to identify and customize design solutions
• Responsible for FF&E selections, presentation, and specification of CSI Sections 6, 9, 10, 11, and 12
• Inventoryed, processed, and programmed existing, new, and future furniture and equipment
• Identified and resolved issues using the ADA Standards for Accessible Design and ANSI
• Assisted the project architect with cost estimation
• Coordinated processing and issuing of RFIs and addenda during the bidding process
• Reviewed and processed interior project submittals
• Projects included: Aviation, Corporate, Education, Government and Healthcare

ACADEMIC EXPERIENCE
Interior Design Construction II Teaching Assistant, University of Texas at Austin
January 2013-Present
• Develop new workshops with instructor
• Participate in student presentations and reviews of student work
• Create new exam questions based on tours, readings, and lectures
• Administer and grade lab assignments and exams, keep track of grades and attendance

Information Technologies Teaching Assistant, University of Texas at Austin
January 2015-Present
• Maintain plotting, printing, and laser cutting services for the School of Architecture
• Research waste-reducing methods for laser cutting including packing algorithms for softwares such as AutoCAD and Rhino

Visual Communications Teaching Assistant, University of Texas at Austin
January 2013-May 2014
• Led weekly Revit tutorials for upper-level Interior Design students
• Assisted in the creation of construction document sets from student’s Revit-based Sound Building Studio

SKILLS
Digital: AutoCAD, Revit, 3D Studio Max, SketchUp, VectorWorks, InDesign, Photoshop, Illustrator, Office Suite, Photography
Tactile: Sketching, Hand Rendering, Watercolor, Design Build, Carpentry

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS & QUALIFICATIONS
LEED® AP - Identification Number 10446794
International Interior Design Association: Member, 2006-2011
Co-Programs Chair, Wichita City Center, July 2009-2012
Social Chair, Kansas State University Student Chapter, 2008 Academic Year
Kappa Omicron Nu Honor Society