APPA Institute for Facilities Management

Project Costs & Investments

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APPA ADVISORS



Why does it cost so much?

Frame of reference



Compared to residential construction



Compared to commercial construction



Comparisons Are Not Valid

- Residential Designed and built for light traffic and medium life, high importance placed on <u>aesthetics</u>
- Commercial Designed and built for medium traffic and short life, high importance placed on <u>function</u>
- Institutional Designed and built for heavy traffic and long life, high importance placed on <u>aesthetics and function</u>



Costs for campus projects rank among the highest in the market...

...and would we want it any other way?

Total-Cost-of-Ownership

These higher costs are by and large a reflection of sound total-cost-ofownership decisions

Total-Cost-of-Ownership (TCO) =

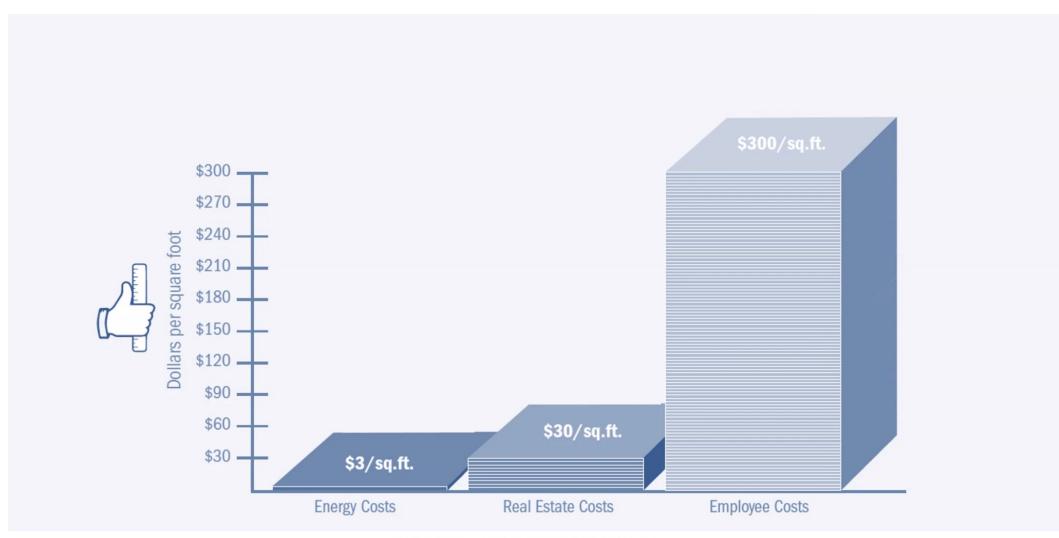
Total Project Cost (D+C+F) + Operating Costs + Capital Renewal + Decommissioning

Higher capital investments can lower the total-cost-of-ownership

Many incremental <u>investments</u> we make in a capital projects yield attractive savings and higher values

Therefore, a higher project <u>investment</u> may be in the best financial interest of the institution

3-30-300 Rule



⁽Source: Jones Lang LaSalle)

Question?

How do you get these many marbles into this jar without increasing the size of the jar, reducing the number of marbles, or breaking the marbles?



Why the High Cost?

Sense of Place

Codes, Regulations & Standards

Complexity

Institutional and Statutory Requirements

Time Pressures

- Maintainability, Reliability, Longevity & Sustainability
 - Technology, Security & Inclusion



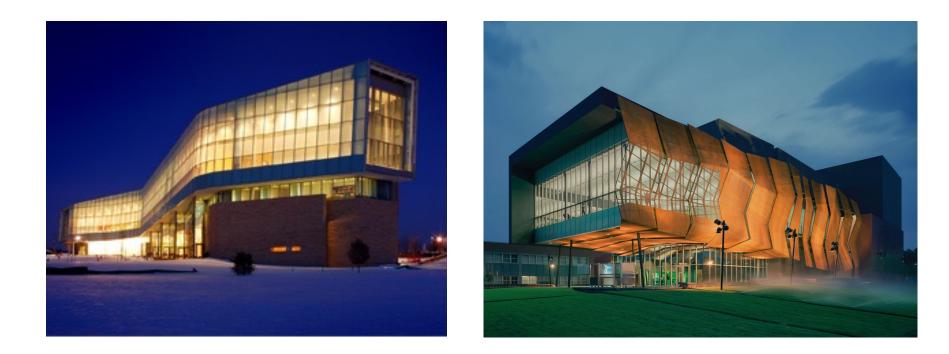
Institutional Vision

Our institutions choose to build above the baseline



Institutional Vision

The physical environment creates the visual and tangible image of our institutions



Institutional Vision

In short, the facilities we construct reflect the vision and aspirations of the institution





Image Comes at a Price

Institutions are competing for national and international recognition





\$ X million, 152,000 gsf (\$184/gsf) \$ 3X million, 149,000 gsf (\$476/gsf)

Noel-Levitz, Carnegie Foundation and Washington State University studies have cited the impact the physical environment has on prospective students



Which would you choose to send your family to?



"As students increasingly select colleges based on what they can see, colleges will spend more money on that which can be seen."



Excerpted from: "Forget the Classrooms: How Big Is the Atrium in the New Student Center? The Chronicle of Higher Education: July 11, 2003

"Rigor in the classroom and intellect in the faculty cannot easily be seen – certainly not as easily as a fitness center or a three-story granite fireplace."



Excerpted from: "Forget the Classrooms: How Big Is the Atrium in the New Student Center? The Chronicle of Higher Education: July 11, 2003

Building designs make statements



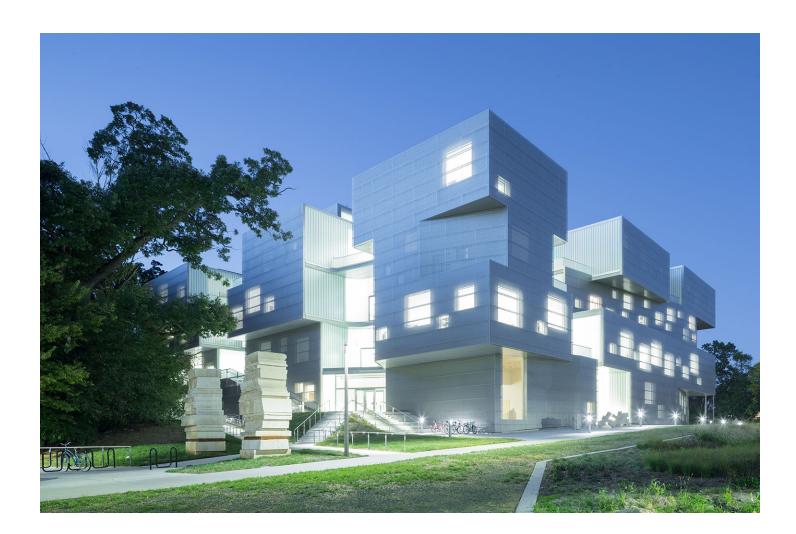


Building designs make statements

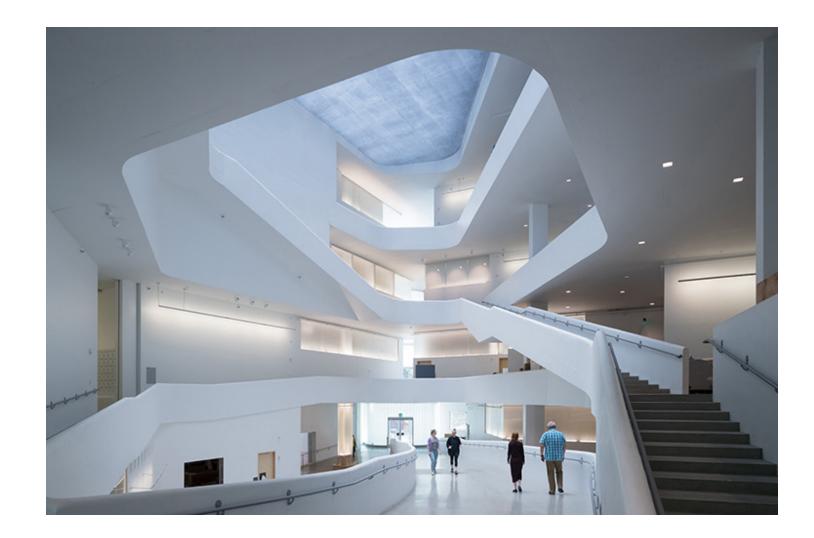


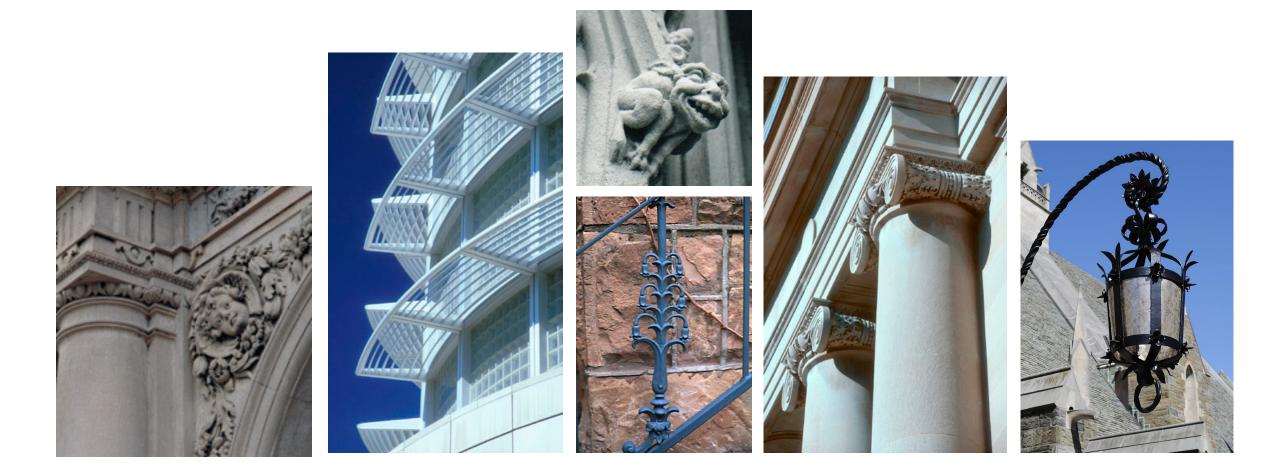


With exteriors



And interiors





Prominent entrances



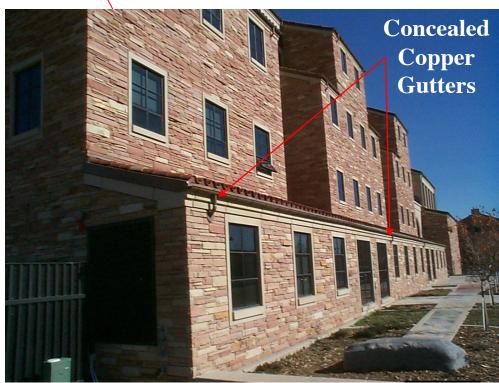
Commercial Entrance



Institutional Entrance

Hidden downspouts





Buried utilities



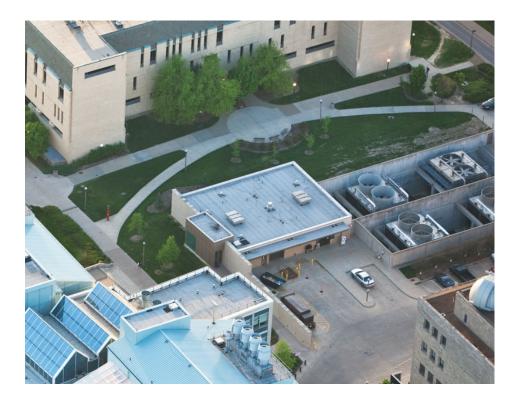
Screened trash receptacles



Commercial: None or Chain Link

Institutional: Masonry

Discrete service access





Public art



Site amenities











Intensive & extensive landscape





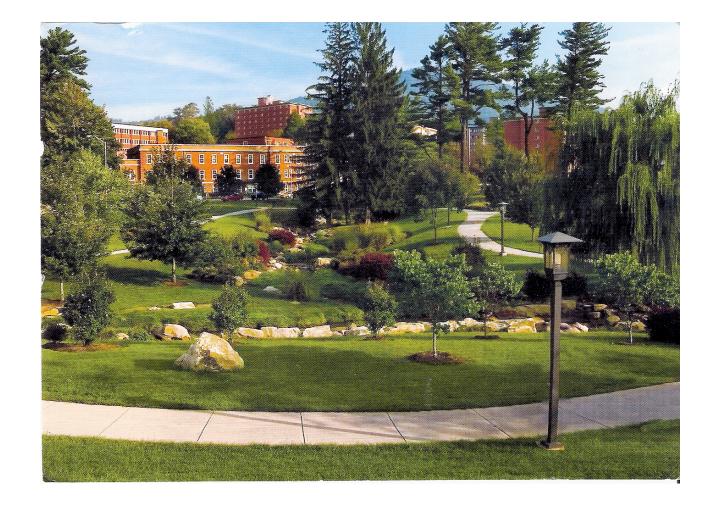






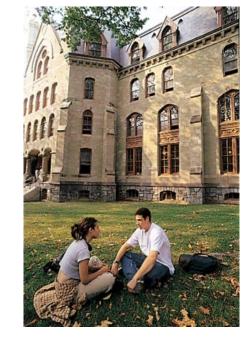


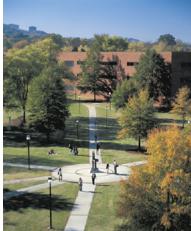
Preservation of Land



Preservation of Land

Importance of green space







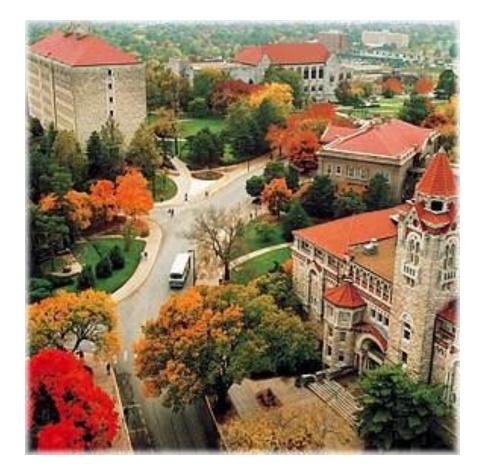




Preservation of Land

Optimizing building footprints





Preservation of Land

There is a cost of building upward







Quality Comes at a Price

We are not just building structures... ...we are creating a "sense of place"





Gathering Places

Large assemblies drive our facilities into a higher level of life safety design





Gathering Places

Code requires rated corridors, stair towers, fireproofing, fire alarm systems, sprinklers and smoke evacuation systems





Legislative Mandates

Federal, state and local regulations add cost burdens to our facilities

- Asbestos abatement
- Hazardous waste removal
- Storm water runoff
- Air quality control
- Dust, noise & vibration controls



Universal Design

Universities facilities must not only be compliant with ADA but are increasingly expected to go well beyond to universal design principles







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HVAC Standards

Labs are intensive energy consumers





HVAC Standards

Classroom and assemblies are also intensive



HVAC Standards

Ventilation requirements drive up the size and cost of mechanical systems





Complex Facilities

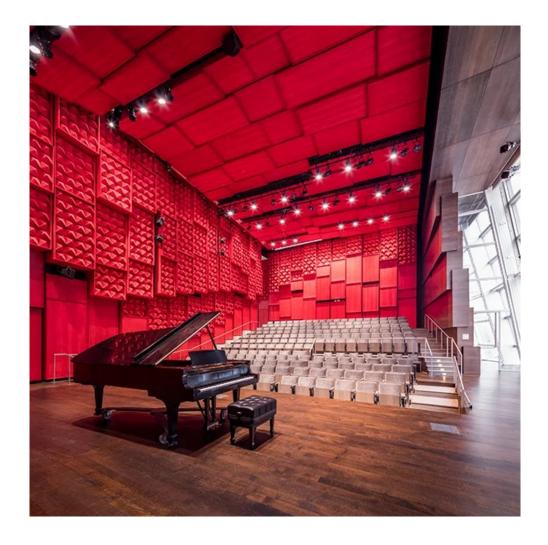
Sophisticated research facilities



Complex Facilities

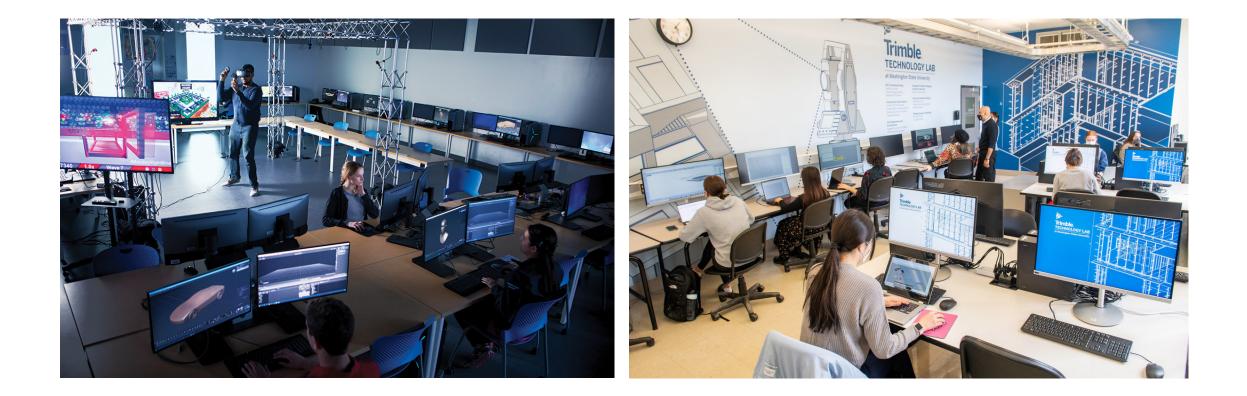
High occupancy and specialized venues





Complex Facilities

Intensive technological environments



Complex Mechanical Systems

Designed for extreme conditions Hottest and coldest temperatures Humidity extremes Strictest controls Highest occupancy Sensing and metering Fault Detection & Diagnostics (FDD)



Structural Loading

Heavy floor loadings





Structural Loading

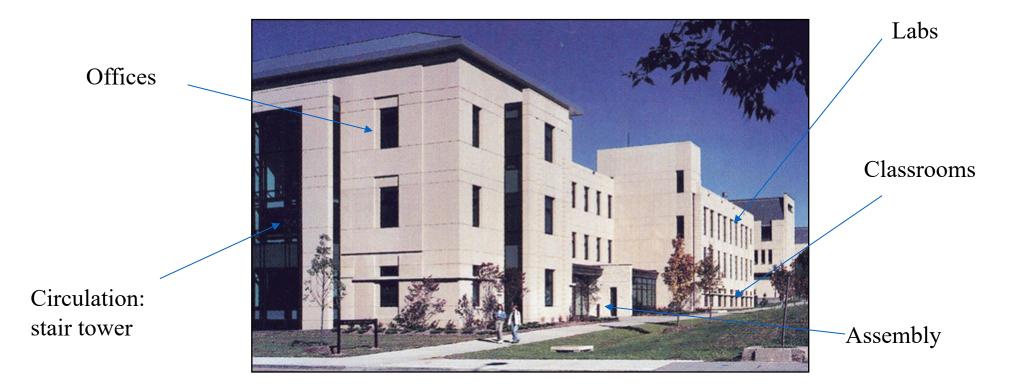
Column-free spans





Mixed Use Facilities

Combine classrooms, assembly space, laboratories, meeting rooms and offices all under one roof





Statutory Requirements

Procurement statutes

Prevailing wages

Project labor agreements

MBE/DBE/TSB programs

Insurance

Bonding



Institutional Constraints

"Protected environment" of the campus



Institutional Constraints

Minimize campus disruptions









Restricted building sites



Commercial Site



Campus Site

Limited access and staging space







Restricted construction traffic



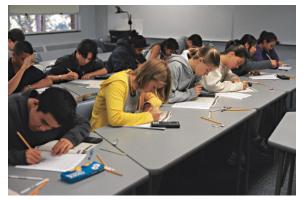
Complex phasing schemes



Additional Requirements

Noise restrictions











Additional Requirements

Noise restrictions

Fencing and protection





Additional Requirements

Noise restrictions

- Fencing and protection
- No Parking
- No Smoking
- Litter-free, weed-free work site
- Full time supervision
- Elevated safety expectations

Misc. project administration requirements





Time Constraints

Immovable completion date and compressed construction windows





Designing for low life cycle cost requires higher initial investments:

Energy efficiency Maintainability Long life Adaptability Disposal Cost Life Cyle Cost Analysis Preventative Maintenance Cost

Adaptability

Increased floor to ceiling heights lower future renovation costs







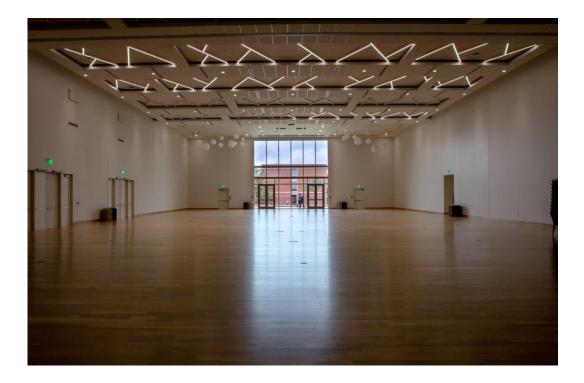
Campus facilities subjected to frequent cycles of use





Durability

Durability important component of doors, hardware, carpeting, restrooms, furniture, wall surfaces, etc.





Durability

Much of our deferred renewal backlog is due to short-sighted life cycle decisions







Reliable electrical and mechanical systems are essential to our institutional missions









Higher cost for providing emergency power, redundancy, generators, UPS systems, and centralized utility systems



Sustainability

Higher education embraces sustainable design

- Renewable-sourced building products
- Managed construction waste
- Porous pavements
- Green roofs
- Gray water systems
- Solar Panels
- Other





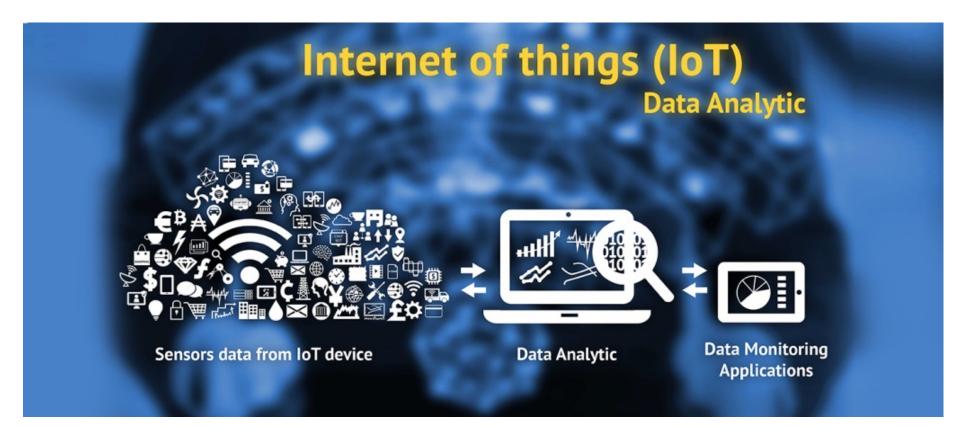


Active learning classrooms





Sensors, fault detection and smart building systems



Technology

Audio Visual





Access & Security

Increasing demands for safety





Diversity, equity and inclusion



What About Renovations?

Often modifying existing conditions is more expensive than starting new

We find this to be true with ADA compliance





Often modifying existing conditions is more expensive than starting new



Buildings built in previous generations may not have the infrastructure for today's renovations



Investments in renovations must often be made to correct the "sins of the past"



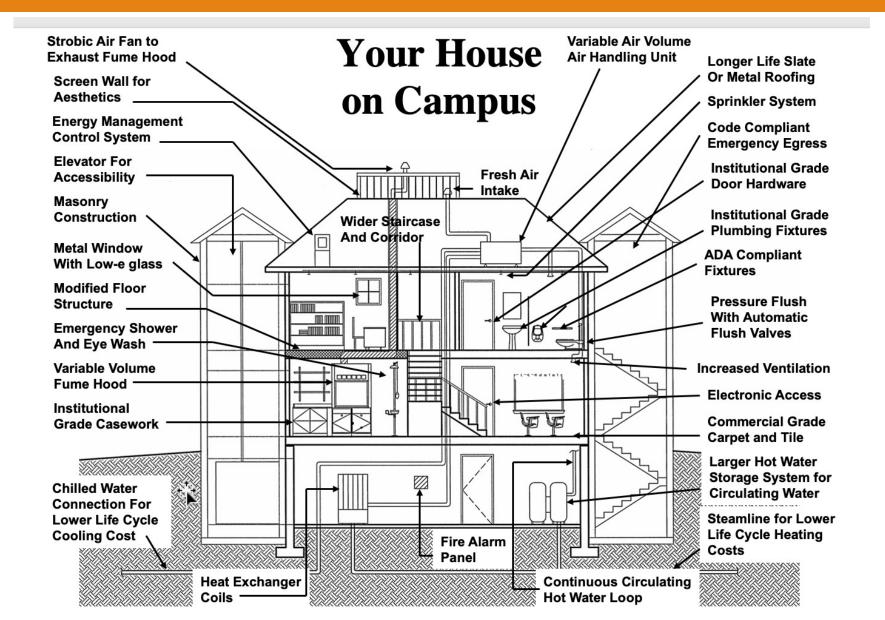
Renovations magnify the perception of high cost because they often fall in the realm of personal expenditures...thus heightening the "sticker shock" experience

Inevitably, comparing institutional renovation costs to residential housing investments...



"For a quarter-million dollars, I can buy a pretty nice three- or four-bedroom home with a gourmet kitchen in one of Columbia's nicer neighborhoods. That makes me curious as to what the school board is getting for the \$346,000 renovation of a culinary arts classroom. Isn't that just a kitchen?"

Your house on campus



Why the High Cost?



Why the High Cost?

Sense of Place

- Codes, Regulations & Standards
- Complexity
 - Institutional and Statutory Requirements
 - **Time Pressures**
- Maintainability, Reliability, Longevity & Sustainability
 - Technology, Security & Inclusion

In Summary...

- Stewardship demands a long-term view of project investment decisions
- Investments should be made with total-cost-of-ownership as an aligning principle
- Value and excellence is in the details there are thousands of cost additive details
- Construction costs mirror institutional values, demands and aspirations

APPA Institute for Facilities Management

Evaluation Time



This concludes The American Institute of Architects Continuing Education Systems Course

