#### **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) =

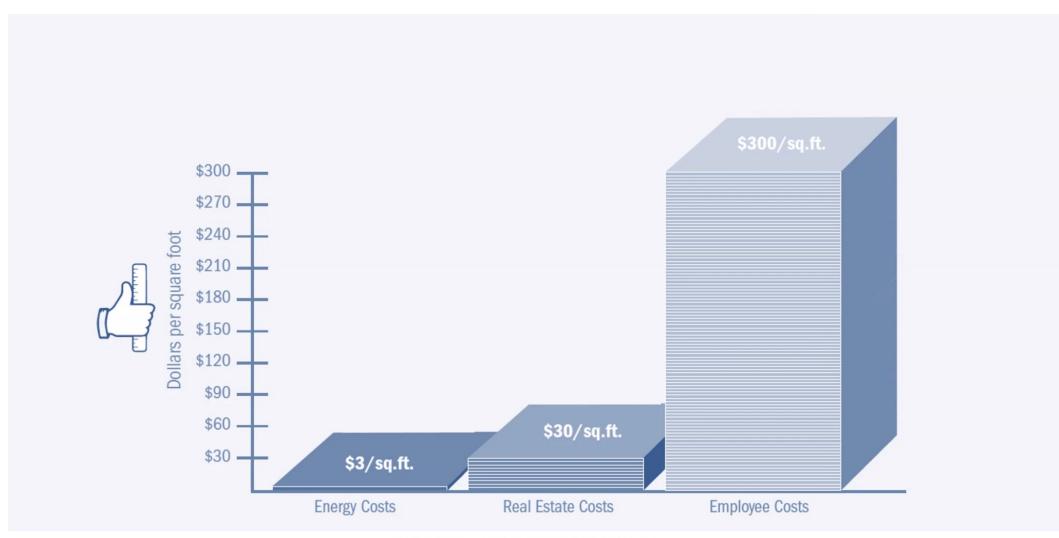
Total Project Cost (D+C+F) + Operating Costs + Capital Renewal + Decommissioning

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



<sup>(</sup>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



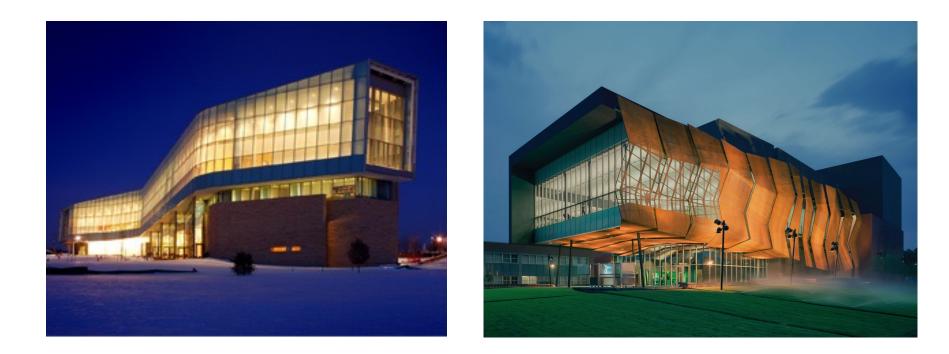
#### Institutional Vision

#### 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



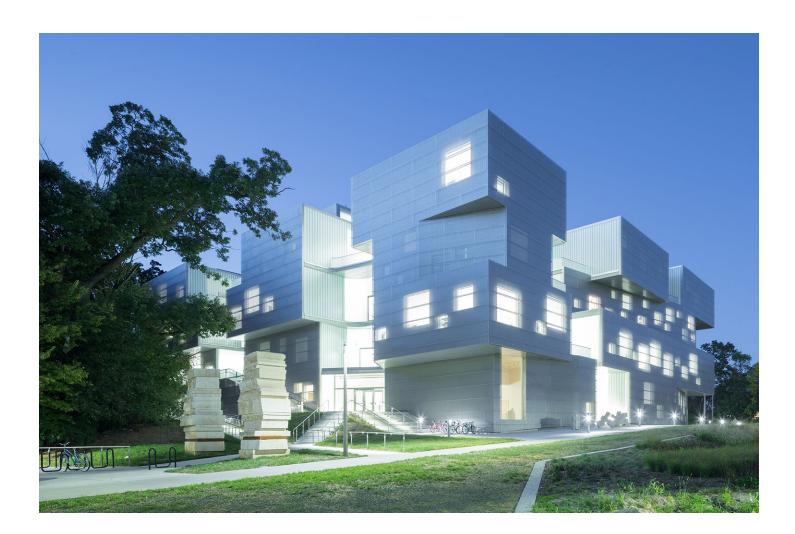


#### Building designs make statements

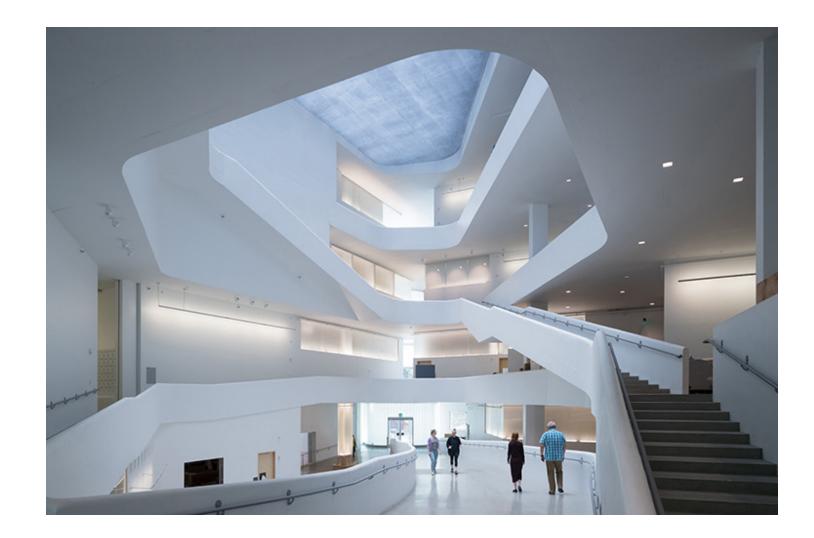


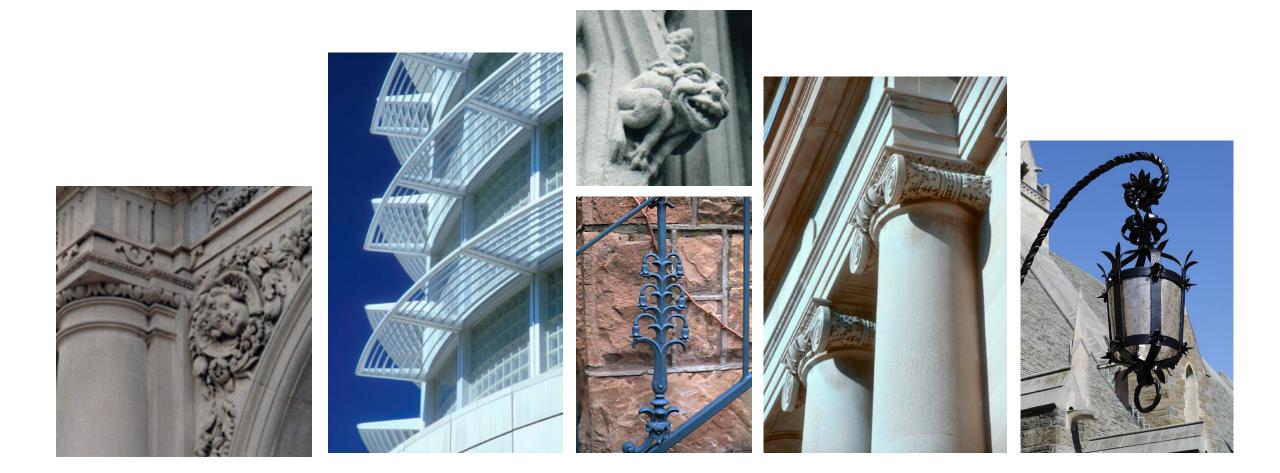


With exteriors



And interiors





#### Prominent entrances

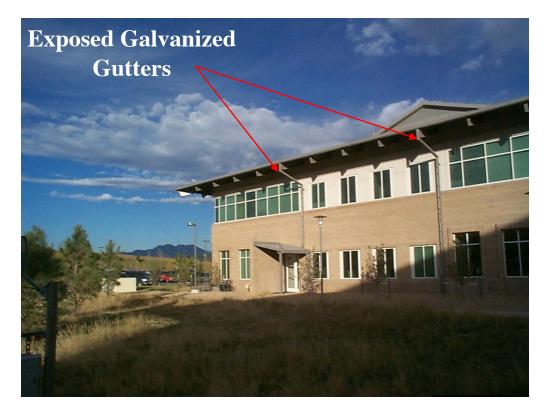


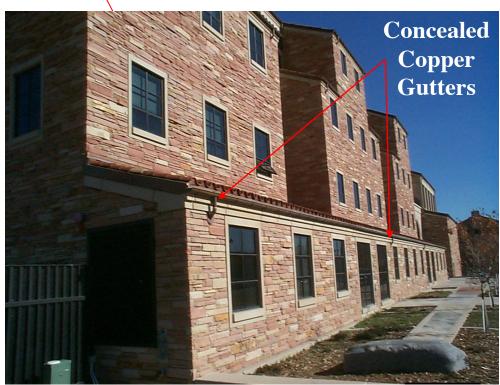
**Commercial Entrance** 



#### **Institutional Entrance**

#### Hidden downspouts





#### **Buried utilities**



#### Screened trash receptacles



**Commercial: None or Chain Link** 

**Institutional: Masonry** 

#### Discrete service access





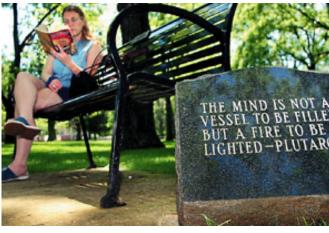
#### Public art



#### Site amenities











#### Intensive & extensive landscape





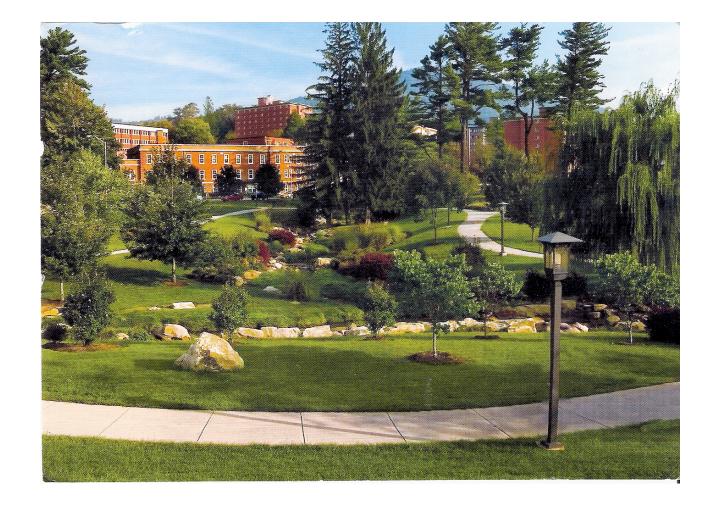






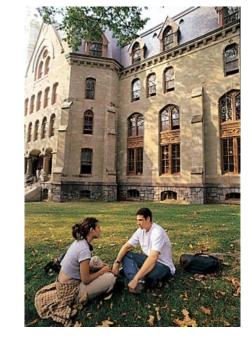


#### Preservation of Land



#### Preservation of Land

#### Importance of green space







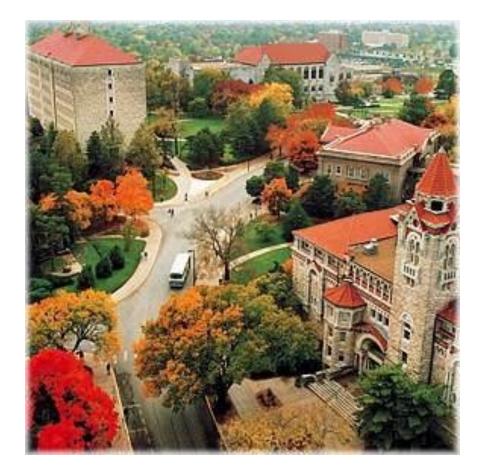




### Preservation of Land

#### 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







# Universal Design

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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**

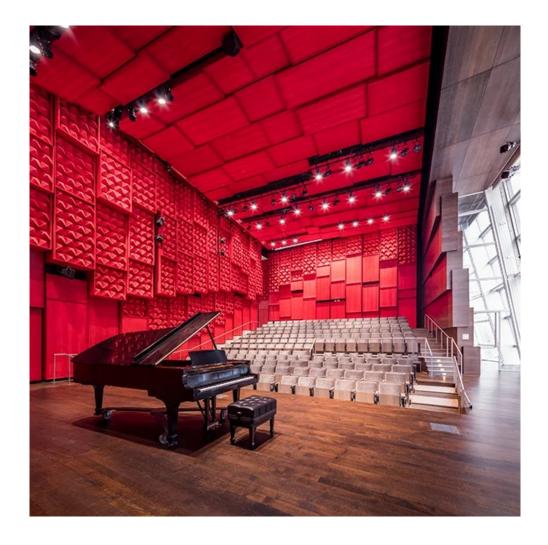
#### Sophisticated research facilities



# **Complex Facilities**

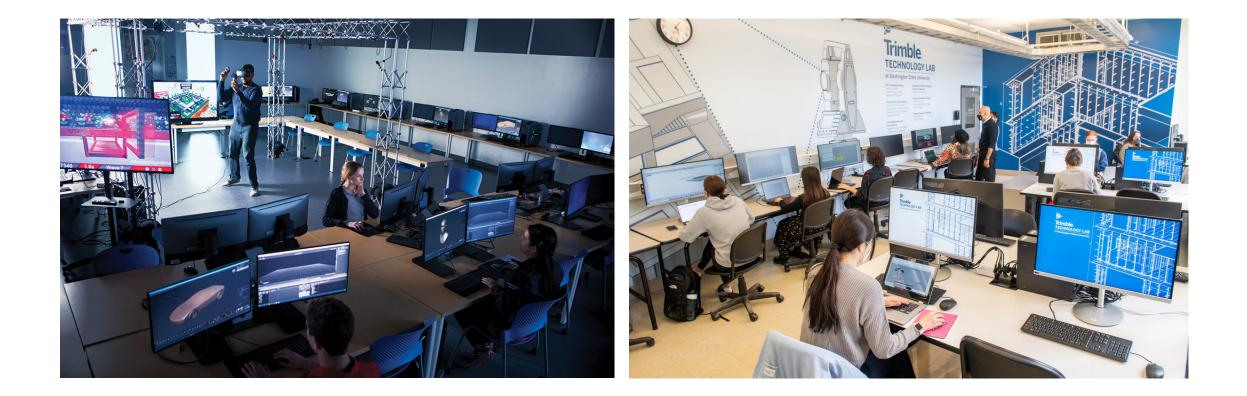
#### High occupancy and specialized venues





# **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

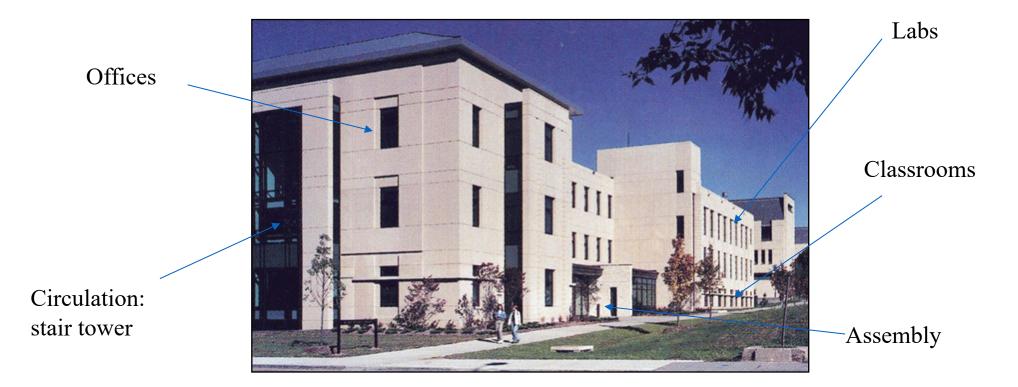
#### Column-free spans





### 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



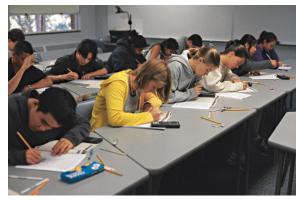
#### Complex phasing schemes



### Additional Requirements

#### Noise restrictions









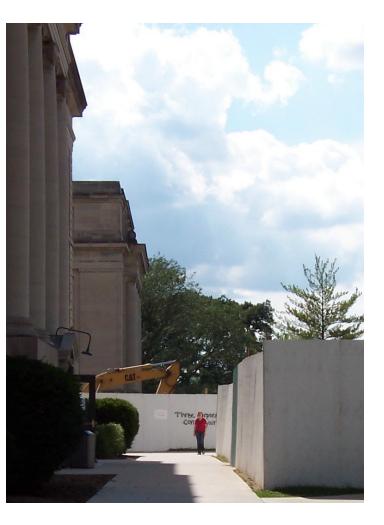


### Additional Requirements

#### 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







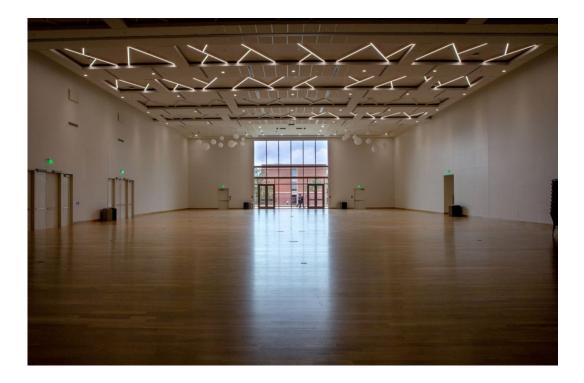
#### Campus facilities subjected to frequent cycles of use





## 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





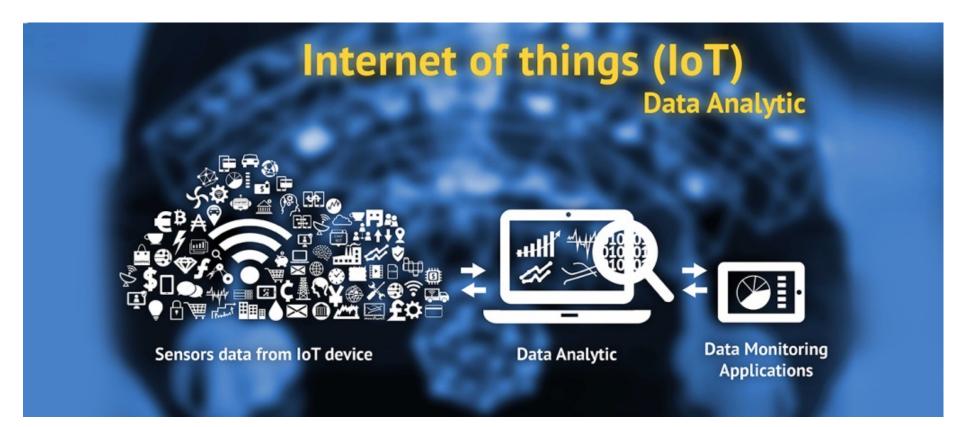


#### Active learning classrooms





#### 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"



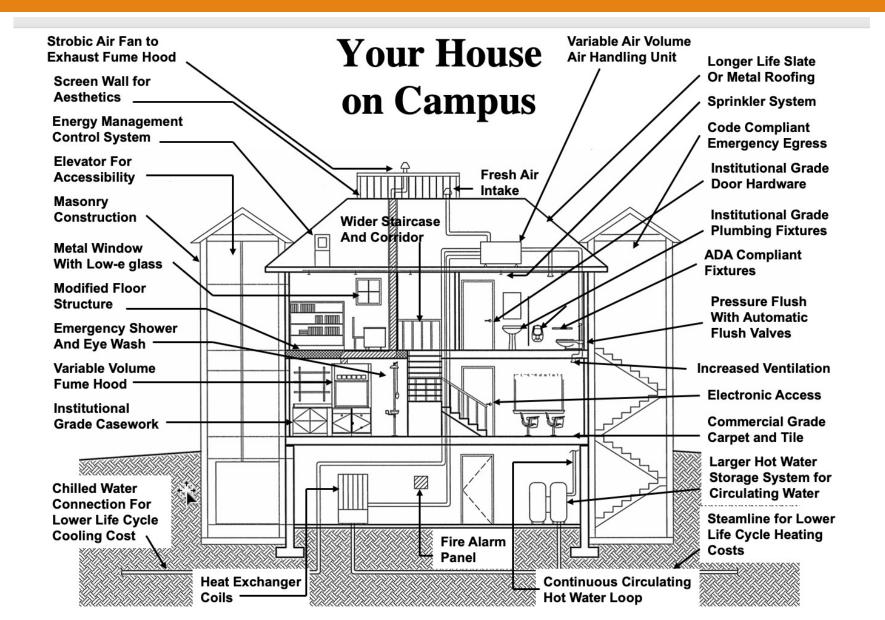
Renovations magnify the perception of high cost because they often fall in the realm of personal expenditures...thus heightening the "sticker shock" experience

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

