RESIDENCE INN

BY MARRIOTT 2345 MILL RD, ALEXANDRIA, VA

JULIA E. PHILLIPS CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

TECHINCAL ASSIGNMENT #1 DR. HORMAN





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<u>Executive Summary</u>

The Residence Inn by Marriott is located at 2345 Mill Rd. Alexandria, VA. It is conveniently located near many government buildings allowing for long term guests on business to be close to work. The site is very constricted and is defined by the two streets that border the site as well as two metro tracks that cut through the Southwest side of the site. Due the noise created at night from the metro tracks the glazing system in the building is a 1" thick double paned system designed for an STC of 59 which is very high and usually sued for radio and studio booths. The Marriott is owned by Miller Global Properties and operated by Marriott staff. It is a 181 room, 15 story Hotel, post tensioned concrete structure, with 3 levels of underground parking on site. In Alexandria, Virginia, every new building that is designed and built must go through a rigorous approval process. The city must approve the building use, design, façade, exterior penetrations, colors, and each building must have at least 20 LEED points.

This document is intended to familiarize the audience with the project and analyze the current status of the project. This technical assignment analyses the Residence Inn by Marriott on eight levels. This analysis covers the project schedule, building systems, project cost in D42002 Cost and R.S. Means, current site plan, local conditions, client information, project delivery systems, and current staffing plan.

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Project Schedule Summary

Please see Appendix A for the one page Project Schedule Summary.

Notice to Proceed was given on Friday June 9, 2006 afterward design went on as planned. However, once design just finished the 100% Design Documents there were cost and ownership issues and the project was put on hold for about nine months. After which Miller Global Properties took over the project early in 2007.

Since then excavation has taken place from March to June 2007 and the mat slab and parking levels have been poured. During this process the concrete was poured in three phases working from North to South through the building footprint, each phase is about a third of the building footprint. There have also been some delays during excavation; the water table was much higher than expected and a great deal of de-watering had to take place. The schedule since then has been accelerated to make up for the lost time. Once the upper more typical floors are in construction the schedule will be able to catch up and make up for the time.

The most crucial part of the schedule is the current work: parking level concrete. This will determine the length of time left to complete the project. The post tensioned concrete floors above also rely on this being completed on time since they must cure to the proper strength before the cables can be tightened. Once the floors are tensioned the shoring can be removed the exterior brick and CMU backup can be installed followed by the parapet EFIS system.

After the tower is built the interior work will also be able to move quickly. This is possible because most of the guestrooms are very similar and have many typical finishes. After the interior work is complete all that remains is testing and balancing and turning the project over to the owner.

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Building Systems Summary

YES	NO	WORK SCOPE
	Х	Demolition Required?
	Х	Structural Steel Frame
Х		Cast in Place Concrete
Х		Pre-cast Concrete
Х		Mechanical System
Х		Electrical System
Х		Masonry
Х		Curtain Wall
Х		Support of Excavation

Cast in Place Concrete

The mat slab foundation, the three underground parking levels, and the post tensioned floor decks are made of cast in place concrete. The mat slab thickness ranges from 30, 36, to 48 inches thick is 5000psi normal weight reinforced concrete and has a minimum 4" working slab of 2000psi concrete underneath it to aid in stopping water penetration. The drainage and sump pump pits were formed in the ground during pouring. The walls and columns of the parking levels are minimum 18' spans with average 10' by 10' drop panels and formed with vertical reusable formwork with 5000 psi normal weight concrete. The parking level floors are 8" thick and made of 5000 psi cast in place normal weight concrete, once the strength reaches 3000 psi tensioning of the cables can occur. All exterior and exposed cast in place concrete is air entrained 3000psi concrete.

Pre-Cast Concrete

The façade of the building above grade is comprised of pre-cast concrete with a rigid insulation and CMU backup system. The pre-cast concrete is prefabricated in panels to look like red brick to help it blend with the other buildings in Alexandria. The precast panels will be connected vertically with tee connections, and horizontally with ties imbedded in the mortar joints of the CMU block backup system.



Mechanical System

The system is primarily a chilled fan coil unit system with electric heating coils in the fan coil units for heat. There is one air cooled chiller located on the roof that has a nominal capacity of 155 tons which pumps chilled water to the coils inside the fan coil units in each guest room. The variable air volume air handling unit located on the second floor that provides air for the lobby, offices and all other spaces on the second floor. The variable air volume boxes in the ceiling also have electric heat coils to provide heat to the spaces. There are two natural gas fired boilers that have a capacity of 1,800,000 btu input and 1,530,000 btu output. The boilers are used for domestic hot water needs and for heat inside the second floor air handling unit needs. The system also has two shell and tube heat exchanges used to generate the domestic hot water which have a capacity of 1,424,000 btu each.

The fire protection system in the building is rather complex and some aspects are added as a "code plus" to make the system more advanced. The roof top makeup air unit provides ventilation for the corridors, bathroom exhaust, and smoke ventilation. The unit normally operates at a low flow but increases once smoke has been detected by a smoke detector located in every room in the building. The smoke exhaust system is designed to provide about 12 air changes per hour, 67% of the volume on the fire floor, and pressurize the stairwells and hoistways. This is done to control the migration of smoke throughout the building, mainly focusing on the means of egress into and out of the building. While the system is in fire mode, no service will be provided through the small VAV boxes. When the smoke detectors are tripped fire dampers will open fully enabling the pressurization of the stairwells and hoistways, which means they will remain operable during a fire emergency.

Electrical System

The switchboard is rated at 3000 amps with 480/277 volts, 3 phase, 4 wire system. A typical guest room with all equipment on draws 58 amps. Most lighting fixtures are fluorescent to add efficiency to the design and to attain the appropriate LEED points. The following transformers service the building: one 750 kva feeds the bus-duct riser, which provides 120/208 volts power to all of the guest room panels; seven other transformers provide step down voltage from 480 volts to 120/208 volt power for various areas such as the back of house outlets, low voltage kitchen equipment, corridor lighting and power, and miscellaneous garage power. The backup generator is sized at 400 kw and 480 volt would provide power to all emergency lighting, fire alarm, stair pressure fans, smoke removal fans, fire pump, emergency for elevators, selected circuits for security if the power should ever go out. The telecom load is very small and is accommodated by miscellaneous 20 amp circuits in the telecom closets to run the servers

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and routers. In the workout room there are 20 amp circuits for each major piece of equipment, like treadmills and plasma screen televisions.

Masonry & Curtain Wall

There is very little masonry throughout the building; it is only in the CMU back-up wall system and on the face brick façade. The CMU is located behind the per-cast concrete panels with a full bond mortar joint and is designed to help sound attenuation and thermal insulation with the rigid insulation. There is also masonry in the brick paving on the sidewalks, but this is only for aesthetic appeal. The curtain wall system spans the total height on the southeast corner of the building over the lobby entrance is designed to add aesthetic appeal while mimicking the glass curtain wall of the building across the street to create a "column of light" effect on either side of the street when the afternoon sun hits both buildings. The curtain wall is also designed to hide the fact that there is no atrium; the lobby is only one floor in height.

Support of Excavation

The excavation needed support on all sides and is clear of all permanent construction work. However, due to the restrictions working around the metro tracks tie-backs were not allowed in fear of disrupting or moving the column foundations that support the metro, instead large rakers had to be installed across the site. On the other three sides that did not border the metro a regular tie-back and lagging system was used. There were some issues during excavation with failing tie-backs; in those areas rakers were installed to support the walls. Also one raker had to be moved since it was placed on a future column line. This was done because the sheeting and shoring is to remain in place during construction.



Project Cost Evaluation

Total Square Footage, including underground parking: 169,205 SF

Construction Cost:

Actual: \$28,587,075.00 Per SF: \$168.90 / SF

Total Project Cost:

Actual: \$33,500,000.00 Per SF: \$197.98 / SF

Major Building Systems:

Mechanical & Plumbing Actual: \$6,171,501.00 Per SF: \$36.47 / SF

Electrical

Actual: \$3,440,000.00 Per SF: \$20.33 / SF

Sprinklers

Actual: \$505,980.00 Per SF: \$2.99 / SF

Structural

Actual: \$5,628,925.00 Per SF: \$33.27 / SF

Architecture / Building Skin Actual: \$3,486,828.00 Per SF: \$20.61 / SF

Interior Finishes

Actual: \$2,061,826.00 Per SF: \$12.19 / SF

Sound Barrier Actual: \$67,080.00



Length: 325 ft. Per LF: \$206.40 / LF *Exterior to the Building Footprint, on Metro track

R.S. Means Square Foot Data: Square Foot Cost 2007

Total Square Footage, including underground parking: 169,205 SF *Total Building Perimeter:* 451.4 LF

> M.360 Hotel, 8 – 24 Story \$132.71 / SF Location Modifier: Commercial Alexandria, VA 0.94

R.S. Means SF Estimate: \$124.75 / SF

This does not include additions for the elevators with additional stops (more than 10), fire alarms and smoke detectors, plasma televisions, and washers and dryers.

Please see Appendix B for reference sheets with calculations.



D4Cost 2002 Estimate: a detailed print out can be found in Appendix B.

Code	Division Name	%	Sq. Cost	Projected
00	Bidding Requirements	5.37	\$9.36	\$1,774,918.00
01	General Requirements	6.55	\$11.42	\$2,166,291.00
02	Site Work	1.55	\$2.70	\$511,104.00
02		1.00	φ2.70	<i>4</i> 511,10 4 .00
03	Concrete	11.49	\$20.03	\$3,797,518.00
04	Masonry	1.87	\$3.27	\$619,272.00
05	Metals	2.76	\$4.81	\$912,652.00
05		2.70	φ4.01	\$912,032.00
06	Wood & Plastics	2.36	\$4.11	\$778,903.00
07	Thermal & Moisture Protection	5.32	\$9.28	\$1,759,242.00
08	Doors & Windows	4.94	\$8.61	\$1,632,106.00
00		4.34	φ0.01	\$1,032,100.00
09	Finishes	6.65	\$11.59	\$2,198,274.00
10	Specialties	0.43	\$0.75	\$142,659.00
11	Equipment	0.45	\$0.79	\$149,073.00
11		0.45	φ0.79	\$149,073.00
12	Furnishings	0.38	\$0.67	\$126,306.00
13	Special Construction	0.33	\$0.58	\$110,743.00
14	Conveying Systems	2.40	\$4.19	\$794,765.00
14		2.40	φ4.19	\$794,705.00
15	Mechanical	11.10	\$19.35	\$3,668,401.00
16	Electrical	6.09	\$10.62	\$2,014,298.00
21	Fire Suppression	1.65	\$2.87	\$544,188.00
21		1.05	φ2.07	φ044 ,100.00
22	Plumbing	8.53	\$14.87	\$2,819,289.00
	~			
23	HVAC	9.12	\$15.91	\$3,015,984.00
26	Electrical	9.52	¢16.60	\$3,147,114.00
26	Electrical	9.52	\$16.60	φ3,147,114.00
31	Earthwork	0.87	\$1.52	\$288,485.00
32	Exterior Improvements	0.28	\$0.48	\$91,791.00
	Total Building Costs	100.00	\$174.37	\$33,063,375.00



Cost Comparison

The differences in the calculated square foot cost versus the R.S. Means square foot cost can be attributed to the fact that R.S. Means does not include additions for the elevators with additional stops (more than 10), fire alarms and smoke detectors, plasma televisions, and washers and dryers. These additions would increase the cost per square foot to \$130.51 / SF with the location modification of 0.94. This is still too low, compared to the calculated \$197.98 / SF because there are some project specific costs involved with the site and permitting and the nine month delay in the middle of the project that contributed to the cost increase. The R.S. Means value is closer to the actual construction cost per square foot but is still too low because of the extra measures taken during excavation and foundation de-watering problems. R.S. Means also does not account for post tensioned concrete which can increase the cost as well as a very expensive window system to block out the metro noise at night.

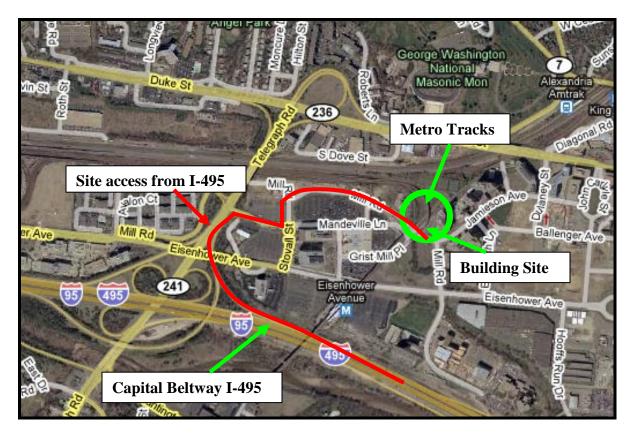
On the other hand the D4 estimate is only off by about \$450,000.00 which considering some of the complexities of the project is rather impressive. Also the three buildings chosen to average were all shorter and had larger footprints than the Residence Inn Marriott. The square foot cost is also more accurate at \$174.37 / SF but still cannot account for the very constricted site and extra precautions taken to protect the metro track and sound attenuation.



Site Plan of Existing Conditions

The site is in "Old Town" Alexandria, VA. It is neighbored by the city courthouse and other apartment buildings and is also very close to the Pentagon. It is located just off Capital Beltway I-495 E at 2345 Mill Rd. This location enables long term guests on business for the government, and is convenient for their commute. The site is extremely restricted; it is bordered by two metro tracks and two roads. The delivery trucks must use I-495 to Telegraph Rd North, then onto Mill Rd to gain site access. All other roads in Alexandria are too constricted to use for site deliveries. There is virtually no space on site for long term storage or lay down. Mill road to the south of the site has been instituted for construction deliveries by blocking one of the two lanes available and using flaggers to direct traffic.

A detailed site plan can be seen in Appendix C.





Local Conditions

There are not many predetermined construction methods used in Alexandria, however concrete, pre-cast, cast in place, and post tensioned, are very common. This building uses all three types of concrete and it is possible to hire skilled workers that are comfortable working with these types of concrete, this is in part because Alexandria relies heavily on union workers. There is no on site parking due to a constricted site, workers are expected to park in public hourly garages. The cost of parking in the nearby garages is reimbursed by Balfour Beatty for all trades, and has been accounted for in the budget. When interior construction starts there will be dumpsters on site placed under the metro track with the trailers for recycling for LEED points. The soil found on site is mostly yellow / brown fat clay in the sub-grade and silty clay with gravel near the surface. They were not expecting to encounter water problems based on the geo-tech report, but that is not the case. The excavation required is below the water table and there has been a lot of de-watering needed before pouring the mat slab foundation, as well as placing a working slab underneath the mat slab to aid in water proofing the site.



Client Information

Miller Global Properties, LLC is a partnership between Miller Properties Group and Global Holdings. Miller Global Properties, LLC is a private equity fund corporation which develops, acquires and temporarily owns the projects they build, once stable the buildings are sold to make a profit; the operation of the building is usually contracted to the tenant. Miller Global started by leasing and selling office buildings Denver, CO but now lease and sell many types of buildings including high rises, like the 40 story Nakatomi Plaza featured in the movie Die Hard, and hotels around the world in cities like Amsterdam and London. Mickey Miller and Jim Miller are the current owners and operate the day – to – day activities. Miller Global currently has projects in progress in Alexandria, VA, Orlando, FL, Seattle, WA, San Antonio, TX, and soon to be in San Diego, CA, Hawaii and Dubai.

Miller Global has strong commitment to making the guest experience the best it can be. They do this by having high design and construction standards for all projects. Miller Global aims to out do the neighboring buildings by having more efficient installation of windows and equipment, minimizing façade penetrations, and sometimes paying an extra expense to have the latest greatest technologies and construction methods. They showed this commitment while building the Marriott Hotel on Duke St also in Alexandria, VA, by installing the most efficient mechanical system and upgrading the telecom system from the standard CAT 5 cable to fiber optics knowing that fiber optics is the best choice and will soon replace the Cat 5 cable. In Seattle, they upgraded the mechanical system from the common V-Tack system to a more efficient 2 pipe system. In the Residence Inn Marriott they are currently building they have chosen to install a more expense but very efficient 4 pipe mechanical system that is longer lasting and more functional, and use fiber optics with CAT 5 cables for the Voice Over IP phone system and television instead of the common CAT 3 analog phone system.

Miller Global chose to build this Residence Inn Marriott in Alexandria because they have already built a Marriott on Duke St in Alexandria and have had great success with it. They know what to expect from the city requirements; they also know that they will have good returns and a constant guest flow due to being located very near the Pentagon. They also chose to take on this project after a one year delay. Marriott almost abandoned the project due to high cost and approval issues. However because of the good experience with the Duke St Marriott, Miller Global knew that this would be a successful project once approved by the city.

The key sequencing issues Miller Global is concerned with are the same for all of their projects: finishing on schedule and on budget, and maximizing the guest experience. If those key things are achieved they have built a successful project. Once Miller Global



has owned the building for about 5 to 10 years they will most likely sell the building to a real-estate investment company because they have contracted the operations and maintenance to Marriott and want to sell the property to a long term owner.

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Project Delivery System

A detailed hierarchy of the project team can be seen on the following page.

The delivery method for the Residence Inn Marriott was partly design-bid-build and partly design-build. The mechanical, electrical, and plumbing trades are design-build and everything else is design-bid-build. The reason for this is because Southland Industries, the mechanical and plumbing design contractor, has a very good relationship with the owner, Miller Global Properties, and after discussing the project Miller Global agreed to a design-build contract. Southland has done projects with Miller Global in the past and from their excellent reputation and design work, Miller Global knows the head engineers at Southland and felt comfortable enough to do this design-build and to also speed up the construction process. Southland holds a GMP contract with Balfour Beatty Construction with a shared savings clause that gives incentive to bring the project in under budget and the savings would go to the owner providing that the scope does not change. Miller Global also selected Dynalectric Company for the electrical design-build for the same reasoning.

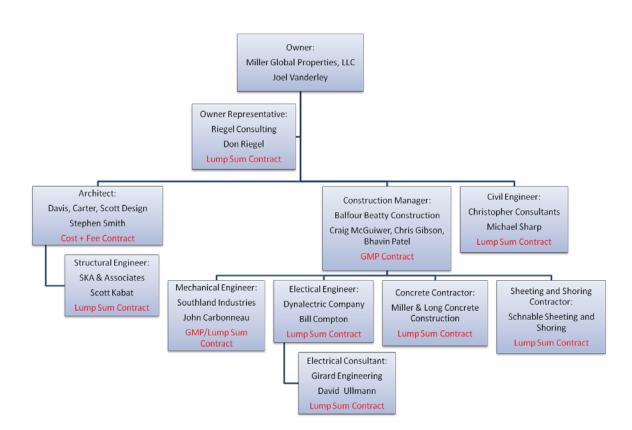
Balfour Beatty Construction was selected by Miller Global for this project also because they have a good rapport with the owner and was able to easily negotiate a GMP. The civil engineer, Christopher Consultants, was also selected by Miller Global and has a phased lump sum contract directly with them due to the many stages of work that is required for the civil work. Davis, Carter, Scott Design was selected for this project because they have done work in Alexandria, VA before and has experience with the approval board there; and through them SKA Associates was selected as the structural engineer.

During the preconstruction phase, as Balfour Beatty Construction was putting together their GMP estimate, they "bid" out all the subs including the design-build companies to get a handle on the cost of the project. During this phase all subs were required to include a bond in their estimate. From the tabulation of those numbers Balfour Beatty took out a bond that covers all of their subs. Balfour Beatty also required certificates of insurance for their subs; all other companies must present one to Miller Global.

Due to the nature of the project, and the delay in the middle of design, Davis, Carter, Scott Design holds a Cost + Fee contract directly with Miller Global. This is enables them to charge the owner with change orders because of changing the design from having a spa to have an exercise room instead. Under Davis, Carter, Scott, SKA holds a Lump Sum contract with them for the structural work. Miller Global also holds a contract directly with Riegel Consulting, they are an agent to the owner to help coordinate design



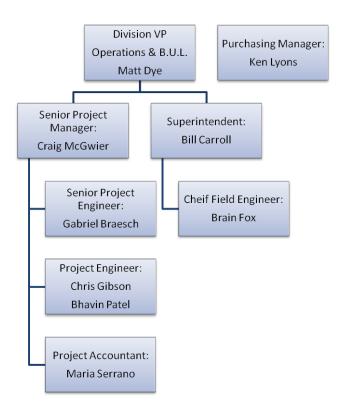
and construction and are present if the owner cannot be; they act as the owner representative to help orchestrate the project.





<u>Staffing Plan</u>

Balfour Beatty Constructions Division VP and Purchasing Manager; Matt Dye and Ken Lyons are located in the Fairfax, VA office. They ensure the project was acquired correctly and helped in the pre-construction activities of negotiating the GMP contract. All other staff is located on site in the trailer. Craig McGwier coordinates the meetings for the MEP trades while Chris Gibson and Bhavin Patel organize all RFI's and weekly trade meetings on site with the superintendent Bill Carroll. The accountant Maria Serrano is also on site to help ensure that money is being spent correctly and paying the subcontractors. Chief Field Engineer, Brian Fox helps Bill Carroll handle the day to day activities of the trades on site. They make sure each trade submits daily progress reports to Balfour Beatty Construction so productivity can be tracked accurately. The hierarchy can be seen below.





Appendix A: Project Schedule Summary

The Microsoft Project, Project Schedule Summary can be found on the following page.

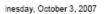


RESIDENCE INN BY MARRIOTT 2345 MILL RD, Alexandria, VA Julia E. Phillips Construction Management

0		Fask Name	Duration	Start	Finish									2007												2005							
	0					May	Are Area 1	dale Mondh 1	August 1	Kenter Month d	n LOCIEDA	n Norwer Marwith	1 Decem 3 Month 7	Lienuer Month	d Eabrua	March 1	April April 1	May Joseffe 1	Ane anti-1	July onto 1	August .	Sectors with 1	Ottober	Norm.	Decem.	January Josép 2	Februar anite 2	March 2	April 2	Max codt 2	Jane José 2	July July 2	August 2
1		Notice To Proceed - Civil	0 days	PH ERVER	PH 6/5/08		\$ 60						1			Const 1	Const 1			oner 1	Contra 1	Const 1			Citer 1	00012		the state	Ciara.	00012	Call a	contra 1	contra 1
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Ч		Notice To Proceed - Arch	0 days	Mon 6/19/06	Man 6/19/06	i i		19	I 1				I 1																				
1		Design Documents 100% Complete	0 daye	Mon 7/17/06	Mon 7/17/06	4			H7				I 1																				
		MEP Design Phase	90 days	Mon 6/19/06	Ft 10/20/06								I																				
-		Excervate / Lag to Bottom	05 days	Wed 5/21/07	Tue @19/07	1			I 1				I 1			-																	
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-		Above Grade Floors 2 - 15	00 days	PH 9/21/07	PH 1/25/06				I 1				I 1									-											
-		Rough-In Overhead	90 6896	Wed 10/10/07	Tue 219/06				I 1				I 1																				
Н		Stude / Shafts / Permieter	90 days	Wed 10/24/07	Tue 344/06				I 1				I 1															•					
Н		Permanent Power	0 days	Thu 11/0/07	Thu 11/0/07	-			I 1				I 1											6 110									
-		instal Precast 1-3	32 6896	Wed 11/14/07	Wed 10/08																												
Ч		Block Back-up Fire 3 - 15	50 days	Tue 11/27/07	Tue 2/19/06								1																				
-		Roof	45 days	Tue 1/15/08	Man 3/17/06				I 1				I 1																				
Ч		Whdows / Curliameni	75 days	The 11/29/07	Man 3/17/06				I 1				I 1																				
Н		Exterior Brick	d2 days	Wed 12/5/07	Tue 344/06				I 1				I 1																				
Н		Devator	120 days	Mon 1/26/06	Man 7/14/06				I 1				I 1																			_	
-		Parapet DPIS	15-6896	Wed 2/20/06	Tue 3/11/06				!	!	ļ.		ļ.		!	!											-						
2		Drywall	110 days	Mon 2/25/08	Man 7/26/06				I 1				I 1																			_	
Н		Substaniisily Dry	0 days	Mon 3/17/06	Man 5/17/06								1															43	17				
Н		Finishes	100 days	Mon 3/31/06	Man 6/16/06								1																				
┥		Testing & Balancing	45 days	Mon 6/10/00	Man 6/16/06	i i																											
-		All Punchlid by Floor	50 days	Pri 6/20/06	PH 6/29/06																												
Н		Owner FFE Installion	20 days	Mon 8/4/08	Fri 6/29/06								1																				
-		Substantial Completion	0 days	PH 6/29/06	PH 6/29/06																												

PROJECT SCHEDULE SUMMARY APPENDIX A

Project Summary Schedule Tank 1 Progress - Summary T Schemal Tanks 2 Develope - O Date: The 10207 Split monomound Westone I Project Summary T Schemal Mestone I Project Summary Page 1



Estimate of Probable Cost

	Residence i	nn by Marriott - Mar 200	7 - VA - Alexandri	a	
	Prepared By: Julia Phillips Residence Inn b 2345 Mill Rd. Alexandria, VA Fax:	y Marriott	Prepared For:	Dr. Horman Construction Penn State Un , Fax:	
	Building Sq. Size: 189620		Site Sq. Size:	17936	
	Bid Date: 5/6/2006		Building use:	Hotel/Motel	
	No. of floors: 15		Foundation:	MAT	
	No. of buildings: 1		Exterior Walls:	CON	
	Project Height: 171.5		Interior Walls:	DRY BUP	
	1st Floor Height: 1st Floor Size: 9500		Roof Type: Floor Type:	CON	
	13(110010)22: 0000		Project Type:	NEW	
Division		Percent		Sq. Cost	Amount
0	Bidding Requirements	5.37		9.36	1,774,91
	Bidding Requirements	5.37		9.36	1,774,918
11	General Requirements	6.55		11.42	2,166,291
	General Requirements	6.55		11.42	2,166,291
2	Site Work	1.55		2.70	511,104
	Site Work	1.55		2.70	511,104
3	Concrete	11.49		20.03	3,797,518
	Concrete	11.49		20.03	3,797,518
4	Masonry	1.87		3.27	619,272
	Masonry	1.87		3.27	619,27
5	Metals	2.76		4.81	912.65
	Metals	2.76		4.81	912,653
6	Wood & Plastics Wood & Plastics	2.36 2.36		4.11 4.11	778,903 778,903
7	Thermal & Moisture Protection Thermal & Moisture Protection	5.32 5.32		9.28 9.28	1,759,242 1,759,242
8	Doors & Windows Doors & Windows	4.94 4.94		8.61 8.61	1,632,100 1,632,100
	Finisher	0.05		44.50	
9	Finishes Finishes	6.65 6.65		11.59 11.59	2,198,274 2,198,274
0	Specialties Specialties	0.43 0.43		0.75 0.75	142,65 142,65
1		0.45			
1	Equipment Equipment	0.45		0.79 0.79	149,07 149,07
2	Furnishings Furnishings	0.38 0.38		0.67 0.67	126,30 126,30
3	Special Construction Special Construction	0.33 0.33		0.58 0.58	110,74 110,74
4	Conveying Systems Conveying Systems	2.40 2.40		4.19 4.19	794,76 794,76
5	Mechanical Mechanical	11.10 11.10		19.35 19.35	3,668,40 3,668,40
6	Electrical Electrical	6.09 6.09		10.62 10.62	2,014,29
1	F ine P annanaina	1.65		2.87	544,18
	Fire Suppression	165		28/	544.19



F



P

Wednesday, October 3, 2007

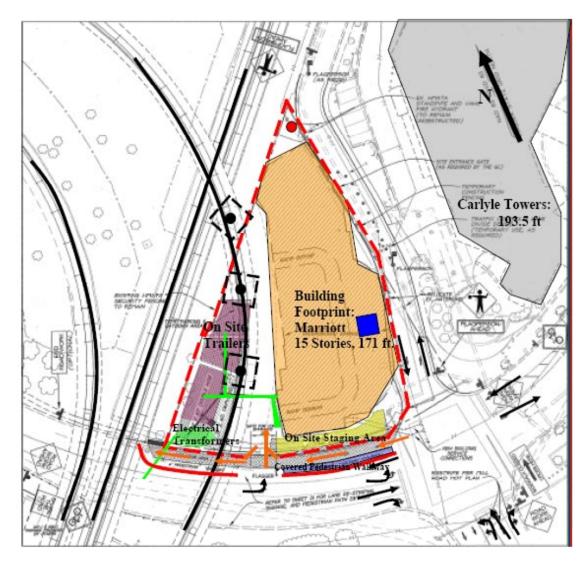
22	Plumbing	8.53	14.87	2,819,289
	Plumbing	8.53	14.87	2,819,289
23	HVAC	9.12	15.91	3,015,984
	HVAC	9.12	15.91	3,015,984
26	Electrical	9.52	16.60	3,147,114
	Electrical	9.52	16.60	3,147,114
31	Earthwork	0.87	1.52	288,485
	Earthwork	0.87	1.52	288,485
32	Exterior Improvements	0.28	0.48	91,791
	Exterior Improvements	0.28	0.48	91,791
Total Building Costs		100.00	174.37	33,063,375
Total No	n-Building Costs	100.00	0.00	0
Total Project Costs				33,063,375



Appendix C: Detailed Site Plan

The Detailed Site Plan showing exact locations on the site that were described in the Site Plan of Existing Conditions section can be found on the following page.





Legend:

