

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CAFETERIA  
MODERNIZATION



MICHAEL GORMAN

CONSTRUCTION  
MANAGEMENT

DR. RILEY

DEPARTMENT OF THE  
INTERIOR CAFETERIA  
MODERNIZATION

1849 C STREET NW,  
WASHINGTON D.C.

OCTOBER 27, 2010

TECHNICAL REPORT II

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
DETAILED PROJECT SCHEDULE.....	2
SITE LAYOUT PLANNING.....	10
DETAILED STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS ESTIMATE..	12
GENERAL CONDITIONS ESTIMATE.....	15
CRITICAL INDUSTRY ISSUES.....	17

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

---

Technical Assignment 2 is a detailed report that will analyze the cost and schedule for the Department of Interior Cafeteria Modernization Project. This report will provide a 190 activity detailed project schedule, site layout for the demolition phase, detailed estimate for structural work, and broken down general conditions estimate.

The construction schedule is the first portion of the cafeteria project that is analyzed. The Administrative Notice to Proceed was given on March 3, 2009. The general contractors proposal schedule called for substantial completion on February 26, 2010. For many reasons, which will be analyzed later, the actual substantial completion was not declared until July 28, 2010. For the purposes of this activity, the proposed schedule was used. In completing this schedule, various phases and trades were separated to provide an understanding of exactly how to project was built. In conclusion, many opportunities for speeding up the schedule are available. One example, the roof demolition sequence, is broken down further in this report.

The second aspect analyzed in this report is cost. The two major features of cost studied are structural and general conditions. The cafeteria project budget is made up of a mere 3% of structural cost. This being said, there are still opportunities for savings in the structural design. The subtotal for concrete work and steel work are \$139,170 and \$54,538 respectively. Further analysis of the ceiling and floor structure is also provided in this report. The second aspect of cost are the general conditions. General conditions cost amounted to \$1,844,837. This section was broken down into staffing, construction material and equipment, and miscellaneous. These subtotals were \$634,600, \$108,737, and \$1,101,500. Almost a third of the general conditions cost came from the general contractor's commission on subcontractors (\$571,700). By looking at these estimates, plenty of opportunities for cost savings seem plausible.



# DETAILED PROJECT SCHEDULE

---

## Schedule Narrative

The following is a detailed project schedule for the construction of the Department of Interior Cafeteria Modernization Project. This particular schedule is based off of the original general contractor's proposal. This proposal called for project completion on March 26, 2010. The schedule is mostly broken down into construction phases. Each construction phase is then broken down further by trades. The following is the schedule outline:

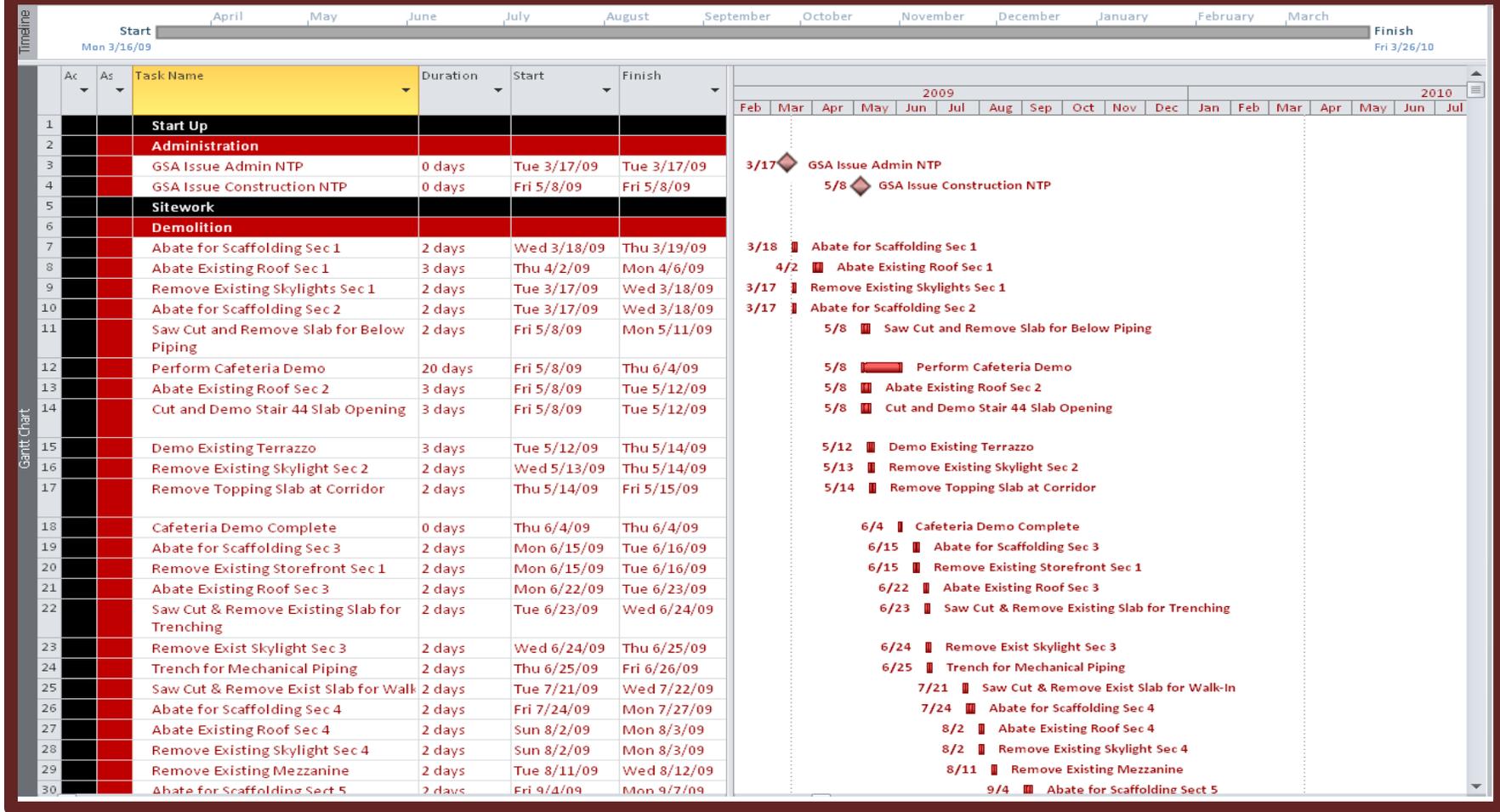
- **Start Up**
- **Sitework**
  - **Demolition**
- **Enclosure and Superstructure**
  - **Skylights**
  - **Roof**
  - **Concrete**
  - **Steel**
- **MEP**
  - **Mechanical and Plumbing**
  - **Electrical and Fire Alarm**
  - **Sprinklers**
- **Finishes**
  - **Carpet and Tile**
  - **GWB & ACT**
  - **Paint**
  - **Terrazzo**
- **Close Out**

The original schedule in the General Contractor's proposal broke each construction process into 5 separate activities. The first activity consisted of the submittal process which generally allowed for a month's time. The second activity dealt with the fabrication, delivery, and storage and generally had a two week window. The next step was to install the actual item. At last, the final two activities consisted of commissioning/testing and owner acceptance. For the purpose of this schedule, only the fabrication, delivery, and storage, and the installation activities were shown. This schedule focused on the actual construction instead of the project management components.

# THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR CAFETERIA MODERNIZATION PROJECT

## PROJECT SCHEDULE SUMMARY

Detailed Project Schedule



◆ MILESTONE

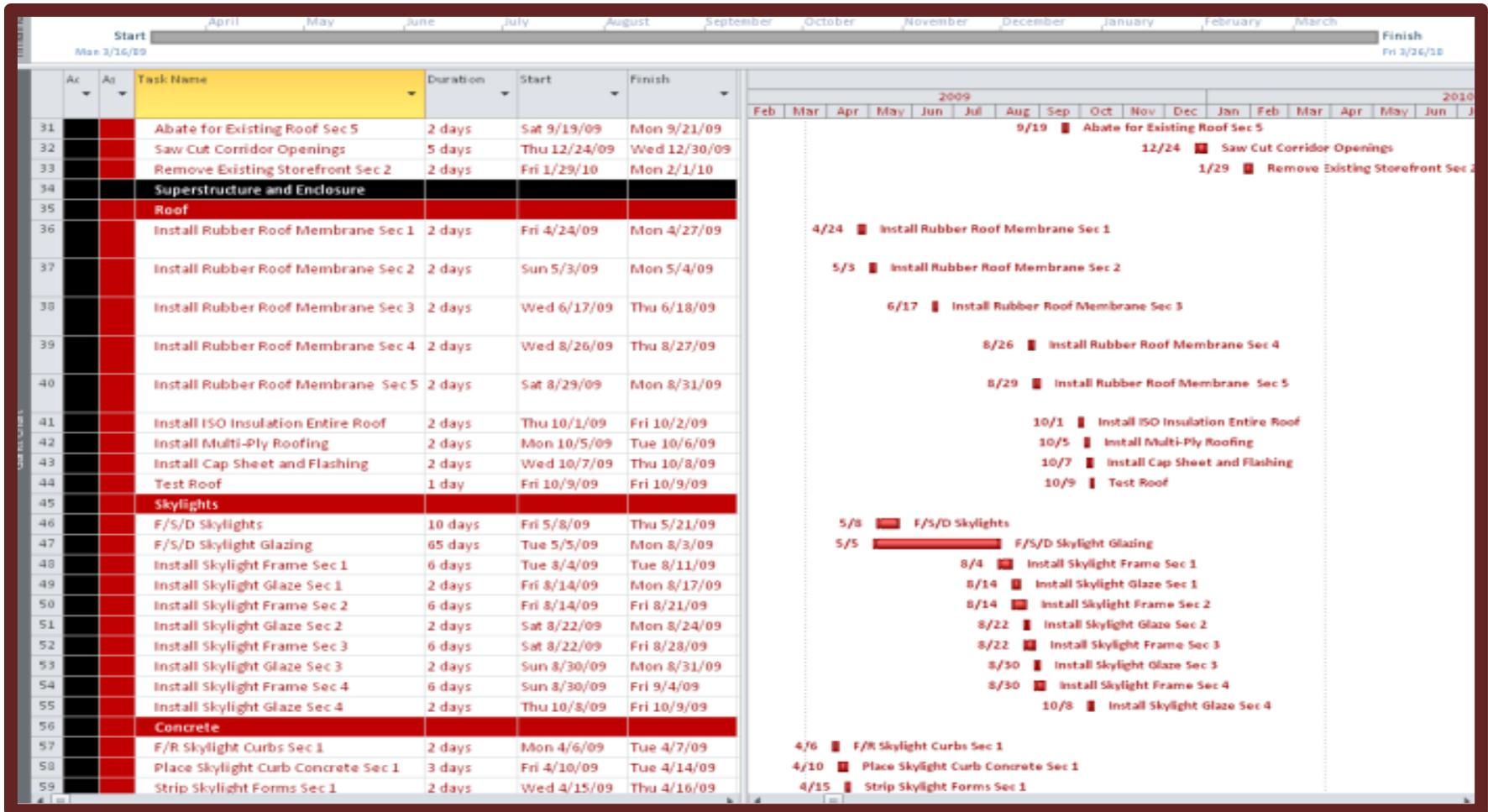
■ DURATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR CAFETERIA MODERNIZATION PROJECT

MICHAEL GORMAN

# THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR CAFETERIA MODERNIZATION PROJECT

## PROJECT SCHEDULE SUMMARY



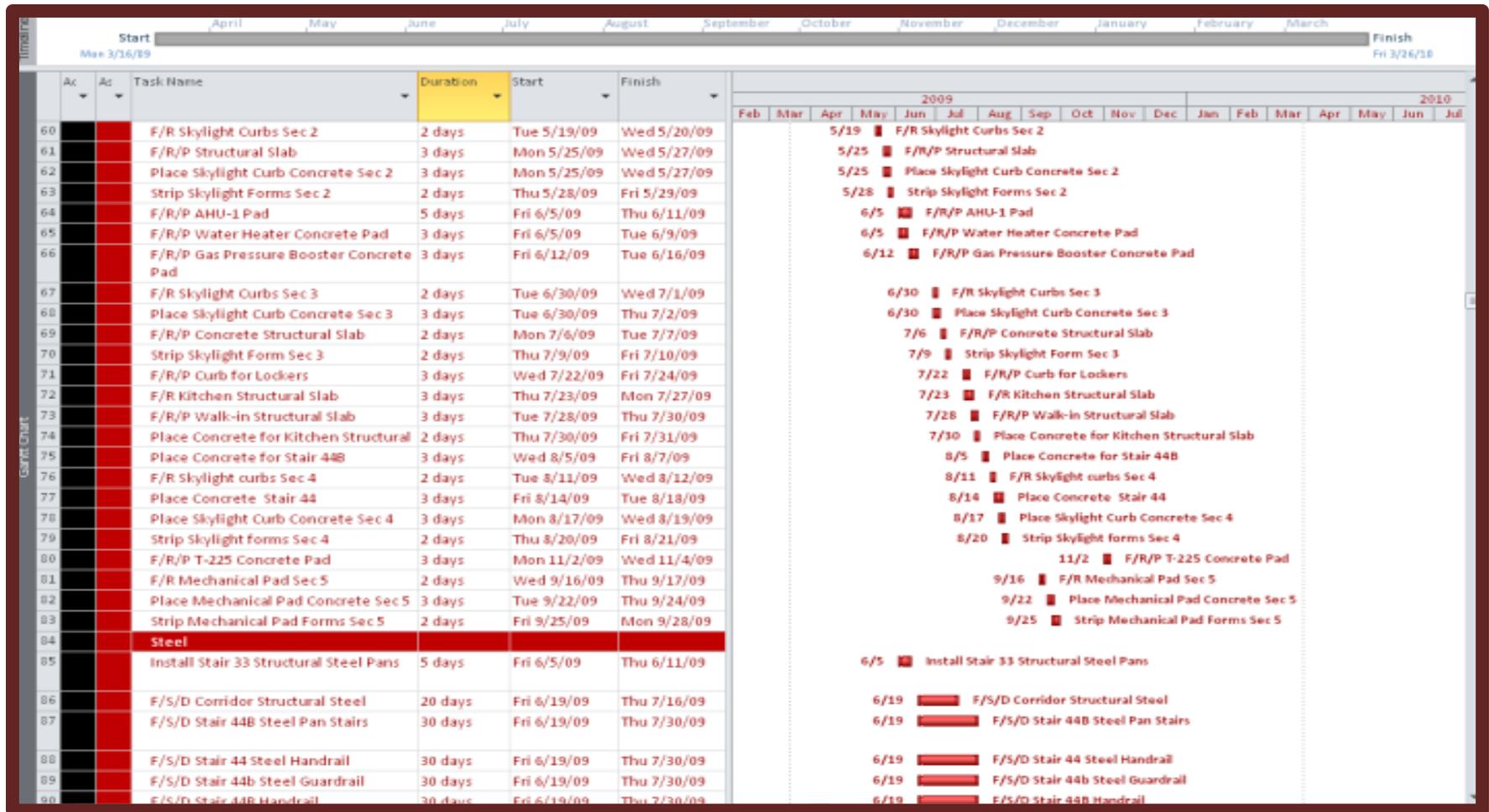
◆ MILESTONE

— DURATION

# THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR CAFETERIA MODERNIZATION PROJECT

## PROJECT SCHEDULE SUMMARY

Detailed Project Schedule

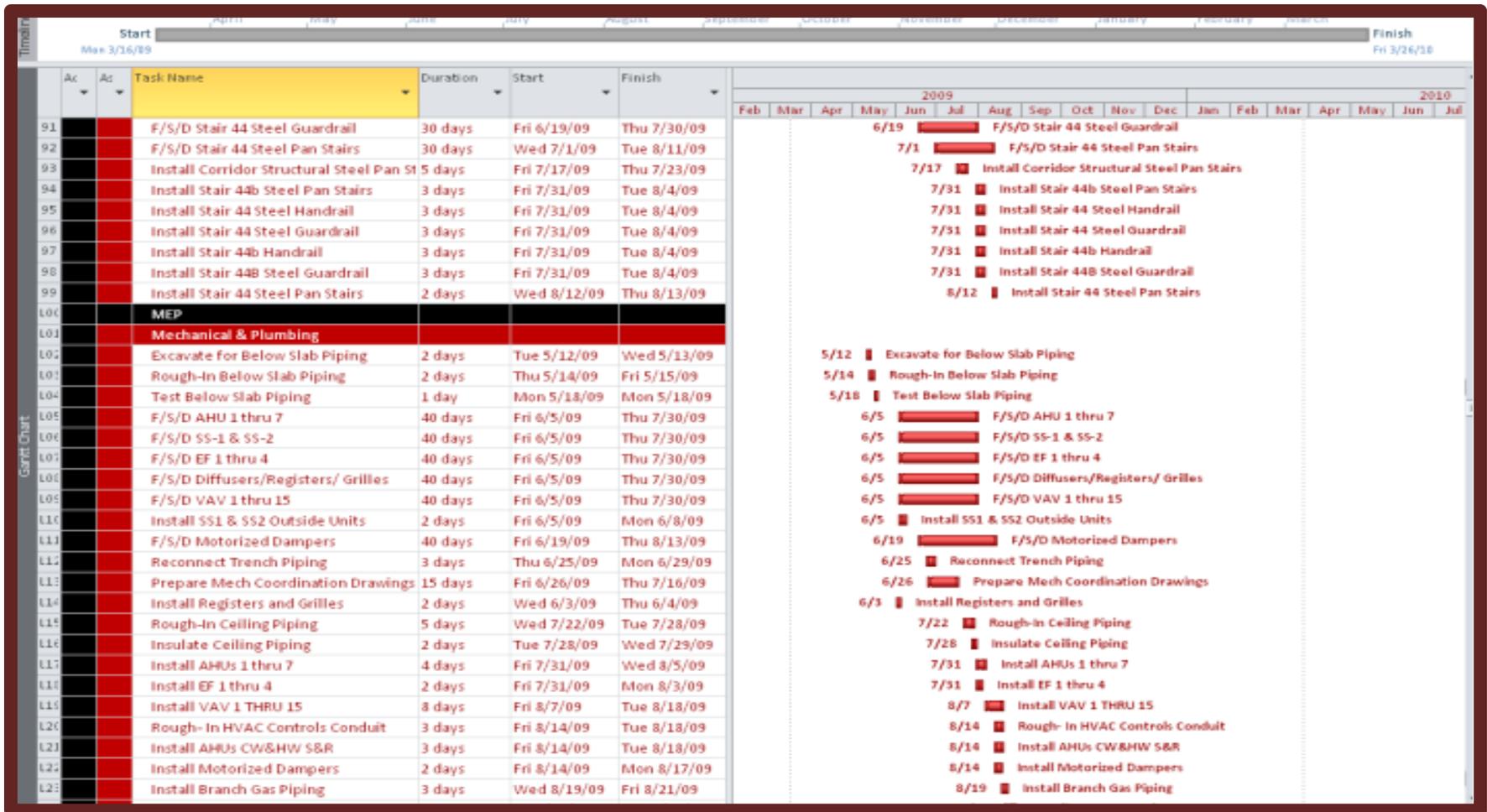


◆ MILESTONE

■ DURATION

# THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR CAFETERIA MODERNIZATION PROJECT

## PROJECT SCHEDULE SUMMARY



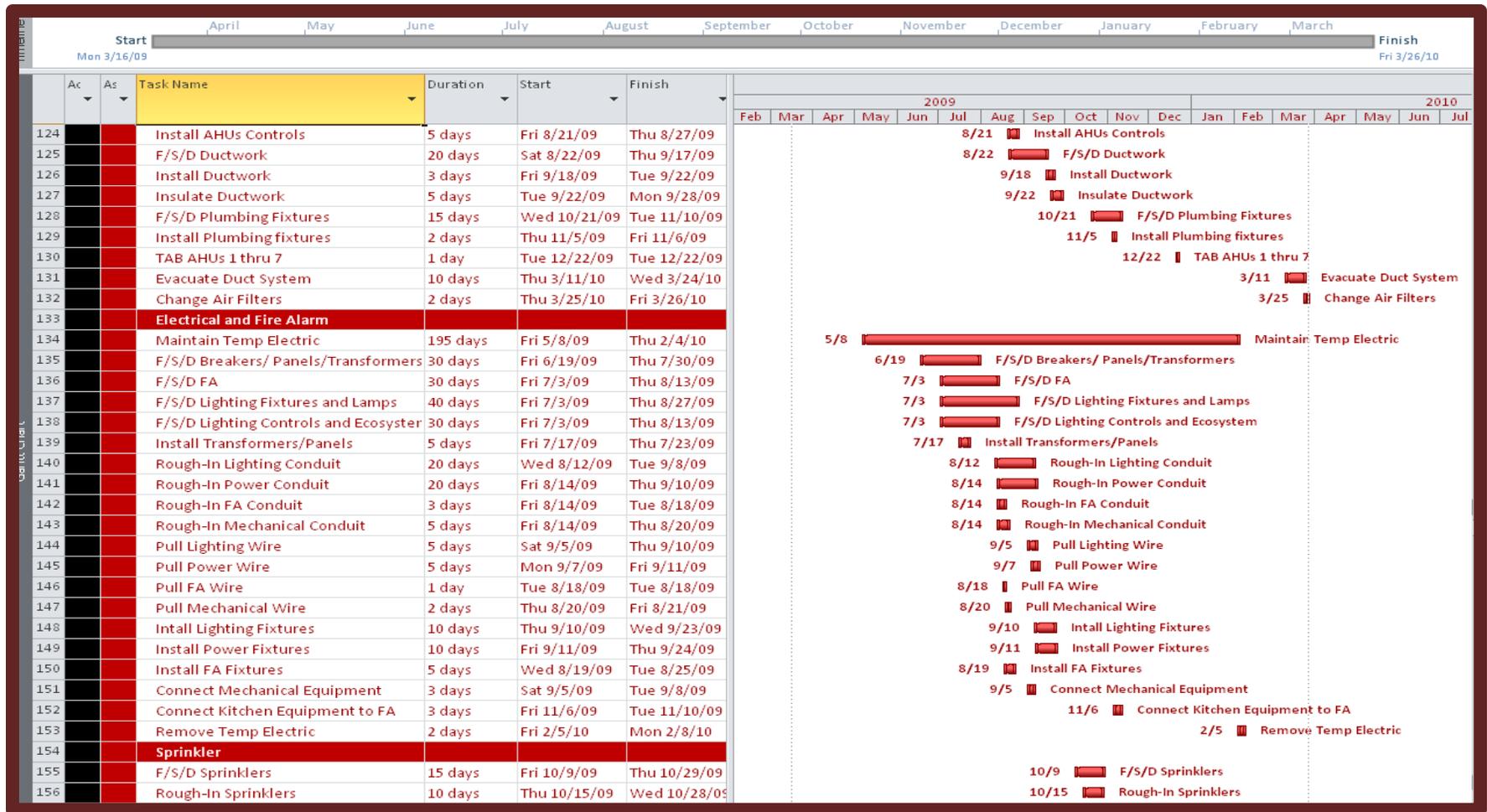
◆ MILESTONE

■ DURATION

# THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR CAFETERIA MODERNIZATION PROJECT

## PROJECT SCHEDULE SUMMARY

Detailed Project Schedule

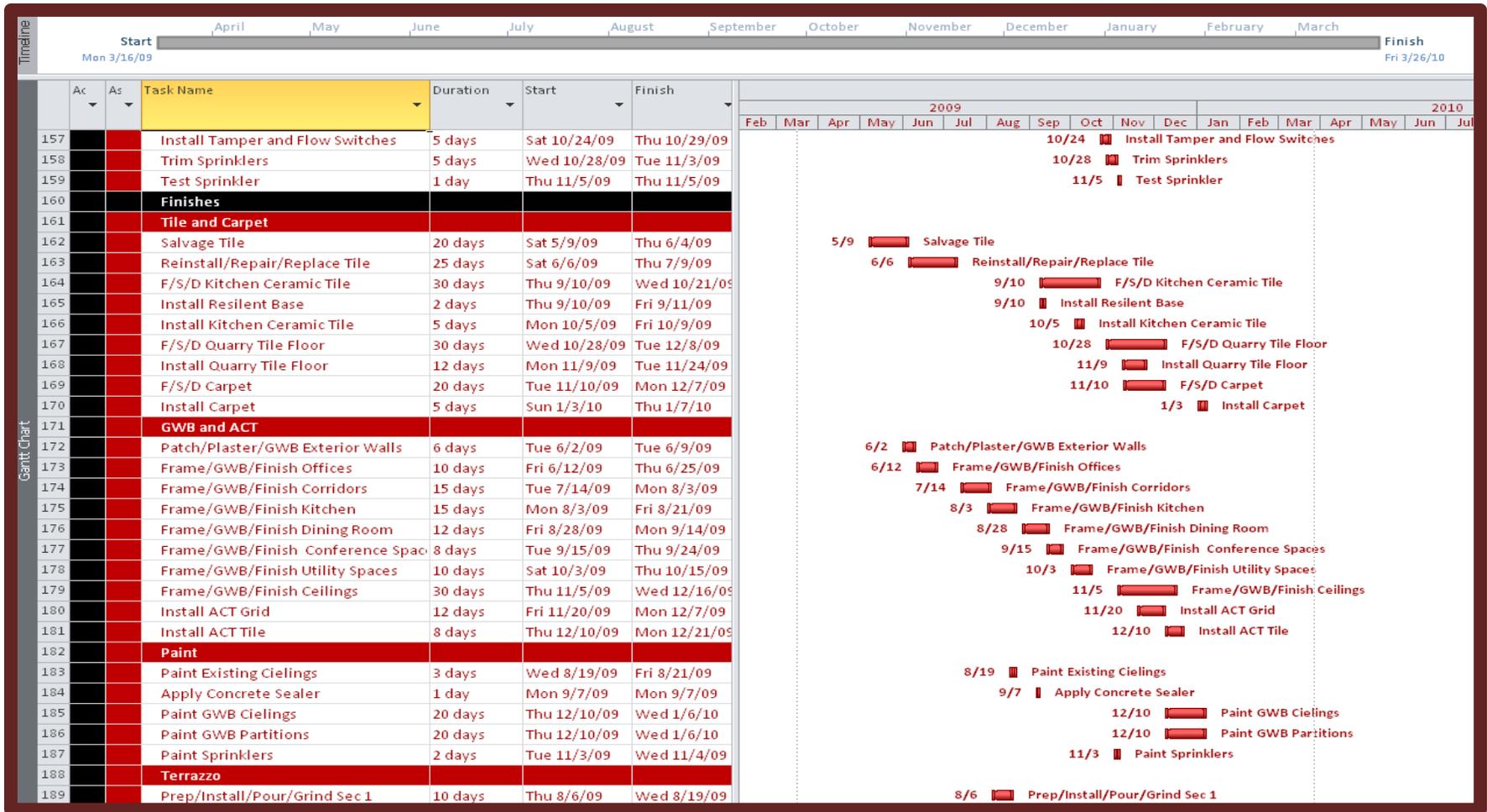


◆ MILESTONE

■ DURATION

# THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR CAFETERIA MODERNIZATION PROJECT

## PROJECT SCHEDULE SUMMARY

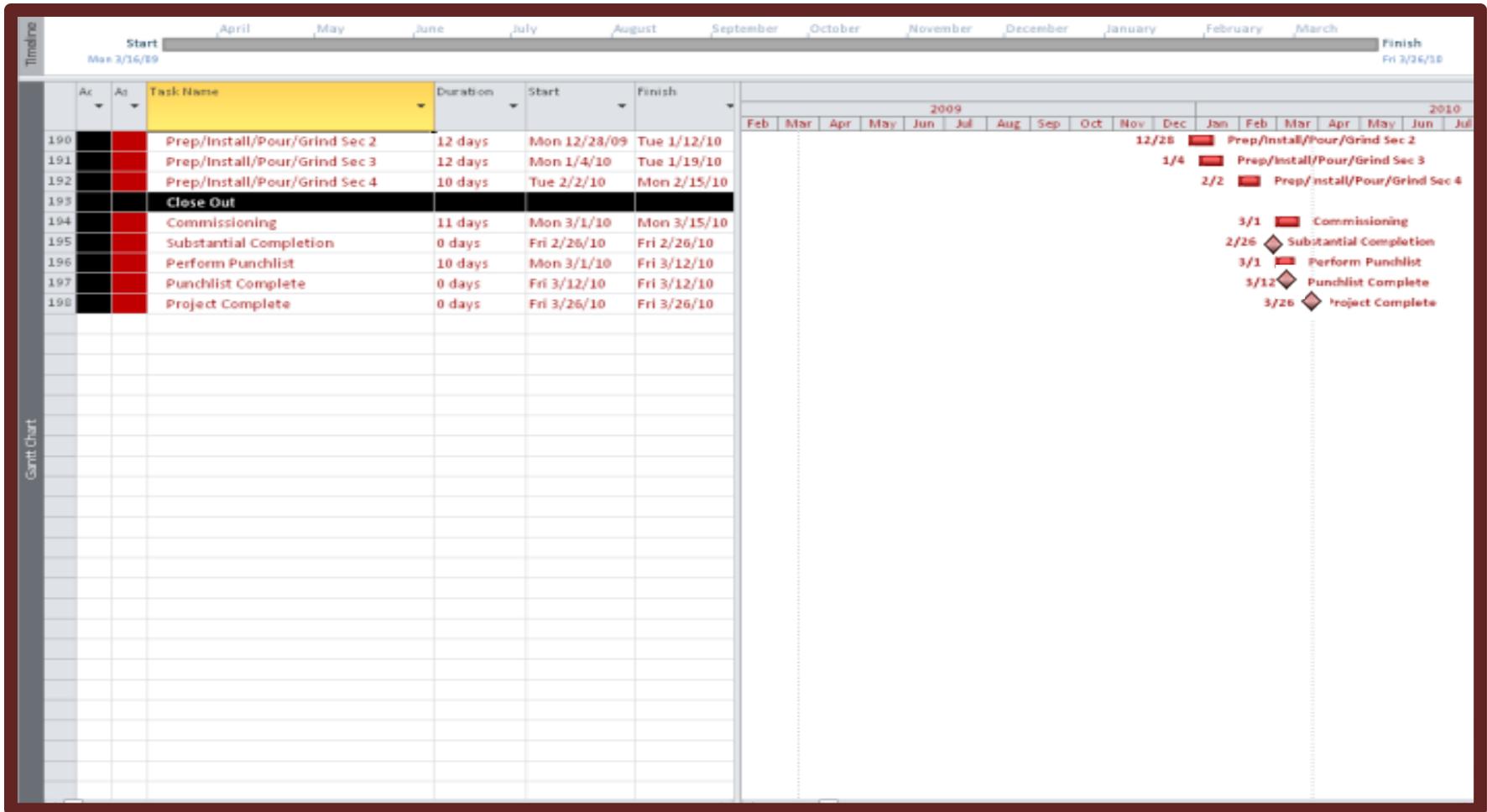


◆ MILESTONE

■ DURATION

# THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR CAFETERIA MODERNIZATION PROJECT

## PROJECT SCHEDULE SUMMARY



◆ MILESTONE

— DURATION

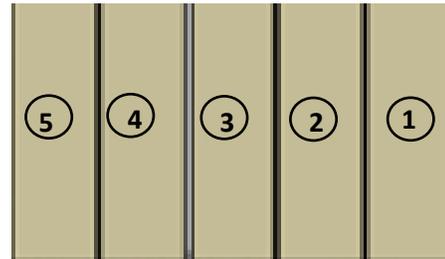
# SITE LAYOUT PLANNING

## Demolition Site Layout Narrative



Existing Roof

Demolition is the first major construction activity in the modernization of the cafeteria. Phasing is critical during this part of the schedule. In the cafeteria, almost all demolition processes require abatement. A good example of phasing during demolition can be seen in studying the skylight and roof removal. The roof is broken down into 5 different phases starting from East to West. Each phase consist of 3 demolition task:



- 1) Abate for Scaffolding
- 2) Abate for Existing Roof
- 3) Remove Existing Skylight

Layout and Storage space is scarce on the roof and thus organization is key. Generally, storage and waste were not kept on the roof if at all possible. All materials were taken down through the roof exit to the dumpster outside the building. Demolition time for each phase was a total 7 day. The contractor would not begin the next phase until all the construction activities such as scaffolding assembly, curb pours, skylight installation, and new roofing were completed.

One possible cost and time saving to this site layout may be to reduce the number of phases. By performing more work at one time, rather than bring labors and equipment back 5 separate times to the roof could be a more effective alternative. The only obvious down side of this proposal, could be the cost of using more scaffolding.

Phase	Abate Scaffolding	Existing Roof Abatement	Remove Existing Skylight
1	3/19/09	4/2/09	4/17/09
2	3/17/09	5/8/09	5/13/09
3	6/15/09	6/22/09	6/24/09
4	7/24/09	8/2/09	8/2/09
5	9/4/09	9/19/09	9/21/09



Existing Roof



Abated Roof

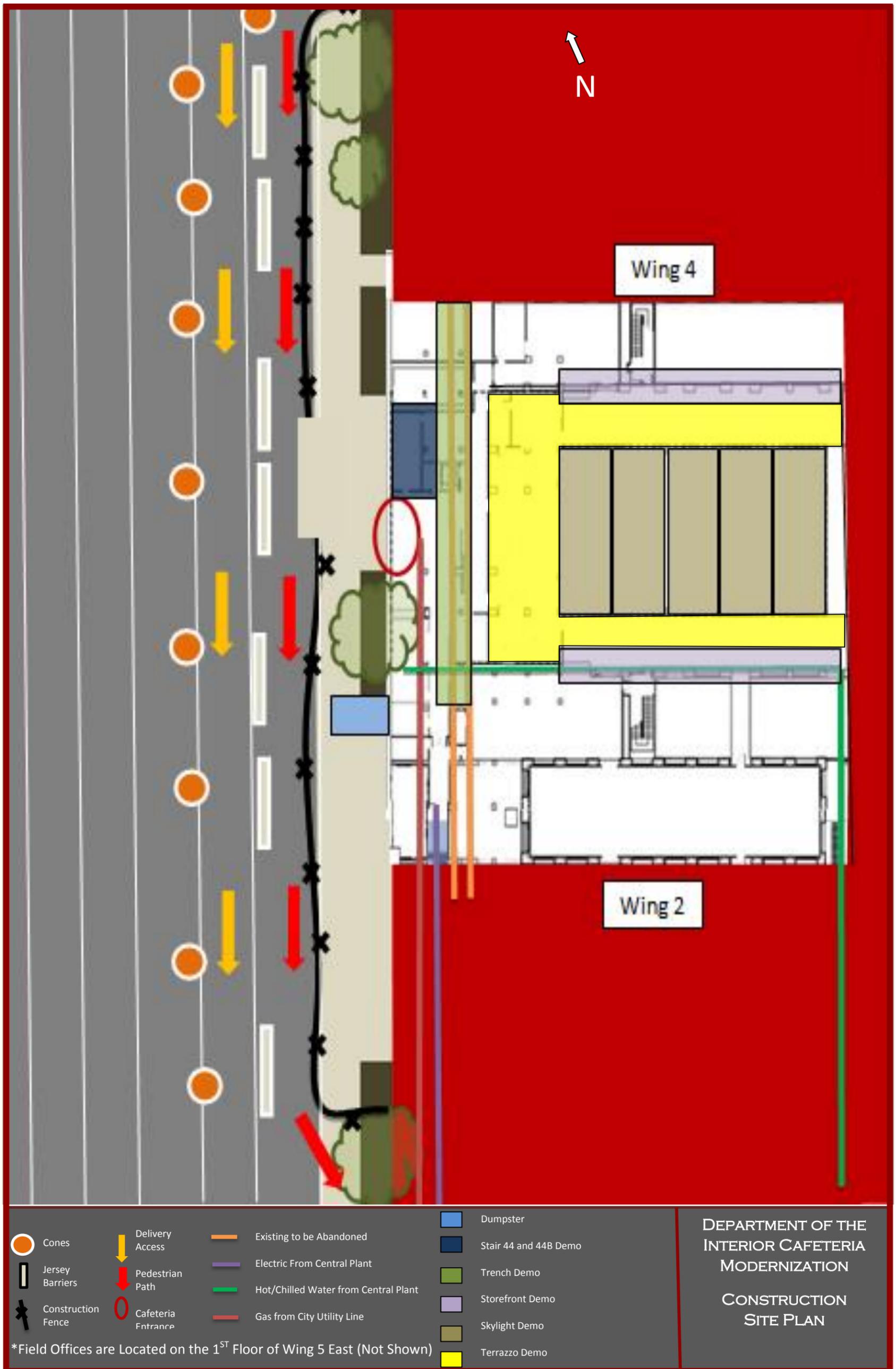


Removed Skylight



Installed Roof

Demolition Site Plan



DEPARTMENT OF THE  
INTERIOR CAFETERIA  
MODERNIZATION  
  
CONSTRUCTION  
SITE PLAN

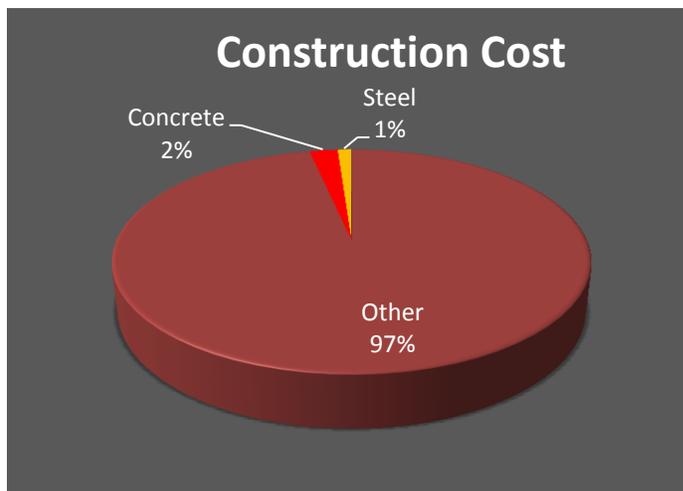
# DETAILED STRUCTURAL SYSTEM ESTIMATE

## Detailed Structural System Estimate

The Cafeteria Modernization Project does not contain major structural work. This estimate will provide a detailed of scope of structural work, as well as estimates for the work to be put in place. The exact scope of work is taken from the original subcontractor proposal. All quantities are taken off of construction drawings. Cost and unit rates are taken from R.S. Means as well as subcontractor proposal documents. Labor and equipment cost are built into the unit cost for the concrete estimate. The steel estimate separates labor, equipment, and material cost to provide a more effective break down of units. Neither estimate takes into account overhead, profit, bonding, or taxes.

The existing structure of the cafeteria, which is not included in this estimate, consists of a steel frame encased in concrete. Typical column bays span 10 feet with the largest exception being the dining room area. The ceiling and flooring system consist of concrete on metal decking. Due to lack of As-Builts, core samples were taken in various locations by the structural engineer, Thornton Tomasetti. Although topping thickness varied, the design calculations assumed 3" normal weight concrete topping throughout. The dining room ceiling consists of 8 precast girders that span 45 feet. The original system was deemed structurally adequate to support the new skylights, the concrete curbs they rest on, and the new air handling unit without any additional reinforcement.

For this section's purpose, a Square Foot Estimate is not a good indicator of structural cost. Renovations generally can consist of both ends of the spectrum as far as the amount of structural work necessary. For the modernization project, structural cost only made up 3% of the total cost of construction.



# DETAILED STRUCTURAL SYSTEM ESTIMATE

## Scope of Work

**Contractor:** Brothers Concrete Construction Inc.

**Scope:**

- Topping Slab Replacement in Kitchen Area
- Grout Base Plates a New Door Openings
- Topping Slab Replacement in New Stair
- Grout Base Plates at New Stair
- Pan Stair Infill at #44 and #44B
- Excavation of Depressed Slab
- Replacement of Slab on Grade and Depressed Slab
- Infill Slab over Styrofoam at Depressed Slab
- Infill Slab on Metal Deck at Skylight
- Replacement of Slab on Grade and Depressed Slab
- Curb at Mechanical Penetrations in Infill Slab on Metal Deck at Skylight
- MEP Pads at AHU's #1 and #2
- MEP Pads at Transformer

Line Item	Unit Cost	Unit	Quantity	Cost
Concrete Formwork	\$12.00	SFCA	125	\$1,500.00
Cast-In-Place Concrete	\$200.00	CY	435	\$87,000.00
Concrete Fill at Removed Quarry Tile	\$4.50	SF	9,150	\$41,175.00
Ardex Skim Coat in Rooms B356 & B356A	\$2.25	SF	2,300	\$5,175.00
Ardex Skim Coat from Columns JJ-MM & 2-22	\$2.25	SF	1,920	\$4,320.00
		<b>Concrete Subtotal</b>		<b>\$139,170.00</b>

# DETAILED STRUCTURAL SYSTEM ESTIMATE

**Contractor:** Superior Iron Works, Inc.

**Scope:**

- Furnish and Erect Skylight Infill Framing and Decking at Four Locations
- Furnish and Erect Steel Stair #44 and Rails
- Furnish and Erect Steel Stair #44B and Rails
- Furnish and Erect New Door Opening Support Steel
- Finish of One Shop Coat Primer unless noted Otherwise

Line Item	Unit	Quantity	Material Rate (\$/lb)	Material Cost
Skylight Infills	lb	692	\$3.42	\$2,366.64
Stair #44 & Rails	lb	4626	\$3.66	\$16,931.16
Stair #44B and Rails	lb	948	\$4.70	\$4,455.60
New Door Support Steel	lb	1264	\$3.42	\$4,322.88
<b>Subtotal:</b>				\$28,076.28

Line Item	Unit	Quantity	Labor Rate (\$/MH)	Labor Cost
Skylight Infills	MH	96	\$59.87	\$5,747.52
Stair #44 & Rails	MH	116	\$59.87	\$6,944.92
Stair #44B and Rails	MH	32	\$59.87	\$1,915.84
New Door Support Steel	MH	60	\$59.87	\$3,592.20
<b>Subtotal:</b>				\$18,200.48

Line Item	Unit	Quantity	Labor Rate (\$/MH)	Labor Cost
Skylight Infills	MH	96	\$59.87	\$5,747.52
Stair #44 & Rails	MH	116	\$59.87	\$6,944.92
Stair #44B and Rails	MH	32	\$59.87	\$1,915.84
New Door Support Steel	MH	60	\$59.87	\$3,592.20
<b>Subtotal:</b>				\$18,200.48

**Steel Subtotal: \$54,537.96**

# GENERAL CONDITIONS ESTIMATE

## General Condition Estimate Summary

The general conditions estimate for the Cafeteria project required a lot of attention to detail. Since the cafeteria modernization is taking place in the middle of the greater Department of Interior Modernization Project, many general conditions cost may be either duplicated or omitted. Field offices are one particular general condition cost that is left out of the cafeteria estimate. The offices already exist for the general contractor, construction manager, and various subcontractors on the ground floor of Wing 5. These offices have been used throughout the DOI Modernization project, and thus know new facilities are necessary. In addition, all temporary utilities already exist in the field offices have thus been paid for in the original contract. When reviewing a general contractor's general conditions estimate, it is critical for the owner to have an experienced construction management agency to catch duplicated cost.

TOTAL GENERAL CONDITIONS COST: **\$1,844,837.00**

\*Cost will be adjusted in coordination with proposed schedule changes

## Staffing

Line Item	Unit Cost	Unit	Quantity	Cost
*Executive Project Manager	120.00	Hrs	500	\$60,000
*Project Management	85.00	Hrs	1500	\$127,500
*Assistant Project Management	45.00	Hrs	1500	\$67,500
*Superintendence	85.00	Hrs	2000	\$170,000
*MEP Coordinator	85.00	Hrs	500	\$42,500
LEED Consultant	5000	LS	1	\$5,000
*CPM Scheduling	800	Mo	12	\$9,600
*Project Administrator	45.00	Hrs	1500	\$67,500
*Quality Control Manager	85.00	Hrs	1000	\$85,000
			<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$634,600.00</b>

## GENERAL CONDITIONS ESTIMATE

### Construction Materials and Equipment

Line Item	Unit Cost	Unit	Quantity	Cost
*Dumpster	5486	Mo	12	\$65,832
*Construction Fence	600	Mo	12	\$7,200
Entrance Mats	450	LS	1	\$450
Negative Air Machines	1500	Ea	6	\$9,000
Historic Column Tile Protection	180	Ea	40	\$7,200
Historic Wall Tile Protection	30	LF	300	\$9,000
Mural Protection	600	Ea	3	\$1,800
Crane Services	8,255	Ea	1	\$8,255
			<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>\$108,737</b>

### Miscellaneous

		Subcontractor Work Total	\$5,717,000
		Grunley Work Total	\$820,000
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$6,537,000</b>
Line Item	% of Subtotal	Cost	
Clean Up	2.00	\$130,740	
Safety/Protection	1.00	\$65,370	
Conveyance	0.50	\$32,685	
O&P on Grunley Work	21.00	\$172,227	
Commission on Subs	10.00	\$571,700	
Insurance	0.42	\$27,455	
Subcontractor and GC Bond	1.55	\$101,323	
		<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>\$1,101,500</b>

The PACE Roundtable was a successful gathering of both industry professionals and eager students. As with all fields, there are various industry issues that are at paving the future. Two issues that I found particularly interesting were High Performance Buildings and the Smart Grid. In attending these sessions I hoped to learn more about the topic, provide my input on the topic, and finally relate the topic to my thesis building.

### **Educating the Future Workforce for Delivering High Performance Building**

#### **Summary**

The first part of this information session involved the collaboration of everyone in the room for deciding on who is responsible for delivering high performance buildings. Everyone in the room had different insight based on their past experiences as far as who they thought was responsible. Overall, a list of everyone from the owner, to the general public, to the facilities crew was called out. The rest of the meeting proceeded by calling out one part of the project team at a time and discussing the short comings, issues, and improvements necessary for making High Performance Buildings better.

The first member of the project team discussed was the owner. The first short coming mentioned arose in the discussion for chasing LEED points as opposed providing a sustainable building. Often times, owners are ill-informed on what defines a High Performance Building. They are often willing to pay the extra money to receive that LEED plaque as opposed to making sure their building is as energy efficient and green as possible. This is a key industry issue, and it needs to be addressed. The lack of knowledge on the owner's side led into the discussion of the education of the building's facilities crew.

Many stories from industry professionals were provided telling of complex high performance building systems that were completely mismanaged by uneducated facilities crews. No matter how well designed and constructed a high performance building may be, it will be just as inefficient as a poorly designed building if it is not properly managed by facilities. Everyone in the room was in agreement that more needs to be done to bring facility crews up to snuff as far as maintaining high performance buildings.

A few other project participants were discussed in brief throughout the break out session. An interesting point was brought up in the discussion of

mechanical system designers who oversize equipment for both their own profit and for liability in design issues. Industry professionals from the mechanical contractor, general contractor, and designer roles were able to discuss each of their point of views on the topic.

### Thesis Relevance

The education of the future workforce in producing High Performance Buildings directly applies to the modernization of the Department of Interior Project. The General Service Administration is one of the most experienced owners in the construction industry. They have records of hundreds of buildings in which they have owned and understand building energy use very well. The weak link in the project team lies in the facilities crew. Their lack of knowledge in advanced building systems became obvious upon retro commissioning of the first and second wings on the Department of Interior Building.

Since the first and second wings were constructed years ago without LEED consideration, GSA decided to achieve LEED certification in each wing by using retro-commissioning. The commissioning agent would constantly run in situations in which the facilities crew used quick fixes to solve problems which were crippling the system's original sustainable design. Lessons learned from that retro-commissioning were used in training the facilities staff for the cafeteria. A two week period of training meetings were held between the design, commissioning, facilities, owner, and construction management teams during project closeout for the cafeteria to ensure a smooth transition from design, to construction, to operations.

The cafeteria also provides a unique opportunity in that all members of the project team will be readily available on site if any issues in the building's system should arise. After the cafeteria is complete, the same project team will be used in the completion of the last two wings. Having the entire project team available for the facilities crew to go to for help and assistance is key in keeping a high performance building performing highly.

### Key Contacts

Tyler Swartzwelder - Gilbane Building Company - Assistant Project Manager

### The Smart Grid: Energy Impacts in the Building Industry

#### Summary

The smart grid seminar was a lot different than the one mentioned above. This was not to be unexpected, many of the people in the room had heard of the “smart grid” but few had any idea of what it actually entailed. The same type of discussion could have been had referring to BIM or Sustainability 10 years ago in a PACE seminar, because the topic is very new. Ten years from this PACE seminar, industry professionals will have plenty of work experience and example of how the smart grid has played into their projects.

The general consensus of the industry professionals and students in the room was a hunger for knowledge on what a smart grid actually is, and how it can be used to further advance the construction industry. Dr. Riley led the explanation of a Smart Grid and its relation to energy usage in buildings. Just in the thirty minutes everyone in the room were thinking of ideas of building energy usage could be tied to the smart grid such as, energy storage, or scheduling energy intensive activities at different times of the day. These simple discussions are key to developing the “Smart Grid” concept into the building industry. The best big ideas are born out of the little ideas discussed in meetings such as these.

#### Thesis Relevance

I attended the “Smart Grid” seminar out of pure interest and not necessarily to apply it to my thesis project. Upon further review, it seems that many of the smart grid philosophies could actually pertain to the Department of Interior Modernization. The General Service Administration owns a large amount of buildings and thus consumes a large amount of electricity. Any opportunities for energy saving would produce significant cost savings for them due to their scale of energy use.

The cafeteria project in particular already uses many of smart grid philosophies. During the hours when energy is in the highest demand and cost the most the cafeteria is not open and uses the minimum amount of power. More opportunities for smart grid principles are possible by doing most cooking and dish washing during low demand times of the day. Simple decisions like these can save the General Service Administration large amount of money in utility bills.

#### Key Contacts

Dr. Riley- PSU Architectural Engineering Department- Center for Sustainability