



KRISTOPHER J. BRICE

Construction Management

Faculty Consultant: Dr. Christopher Magent



New Moon Area High School/ District Administration Offices

8353 University Boulevard, Moon Township, PA 15108

Thesis Proposal – THIRD REVISION | 3/19/2010



New Moon Area High School & District Administration Offices

Kristopher J. Brice | Construction Management

STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS

Foundation:

Grade beams and columns bear on (299) caissons ranging from 24"-54" in diameter, at depths of 13'-40'.

Superstructure:

The ground floor is supported by grade beams spanned by a 21" ribbed, structural slab-on-grade. Floors 1-2 rest on 3-1/2" light weight concrete on 3", 18 gauge metal decking. The buildings main support comes from a structural steel system made of varying W-shapes and the lateral loads are carried through masonry shear walls.

MEP SYSTEMS

HVAC:

Classroom climates are provided by (130) in-ceiling heat pumps, (11) 100% outside air units with heat recovery, (3) natural gas boilers, and (2) fluid cooling units. Other space heating and cooling is supplied by a combination of (12) variable and constant volume AHU's, and (15) cabinet heaters.

Electrical:

(2) 5000A, 480Y/277V 3Φ, 4-wire Service feeders are provided by Duquesne Light. The service is then dropped to 208Y/120 by (6) transformers within the building. Back-up power is supplied by a 17 minute UPS and a 250 kW diesel powered generator.

Fire Supression:

The building utilizes a combination of wet and preaction systems.

ARCHITECTURE

The New Moon Area High School will feature a tan brick exterior with stone and red brick accenting, along with the occasional use of a glass curtain wall system. The building is of a split-level design, only allowing for only two of the three stories to be seen from the road. The High School is designed for the community spaces to be most accessible from the main entrance, where the auditorium and gymnasium are on the first floor, and the bulk of the classrooms are on the second floor. The ground floor consists of the cafeteria, natatorium and district administration offices. Overall, the building will accommodate 1,260 students and 172 staff members.



Main Entrance

PROJECT TEAM

Owner:

Moon Area School District

Architect & MEP:

Eckles Architecture & Engineering, Inc.

Building Electrical Engineer:

Tower Engineering

Structural Engineer:

Barber & Hoffman, Inc.

Civil Engineer:

Michael Baker Jr., Inc.

General Contractor:

Nello Construction Company

CM Agent:

N. John Cunzolo Associates, Inc.

GENERAL BUILDING DATA

Size:

291,387 square feet

Occupancy Class:

Group E - Educational

Cost:

\$63,682,117

Dates of Construction:

January 2009 - November 2010

Delivery Method:

Design-Bid-Build w/CM Agent

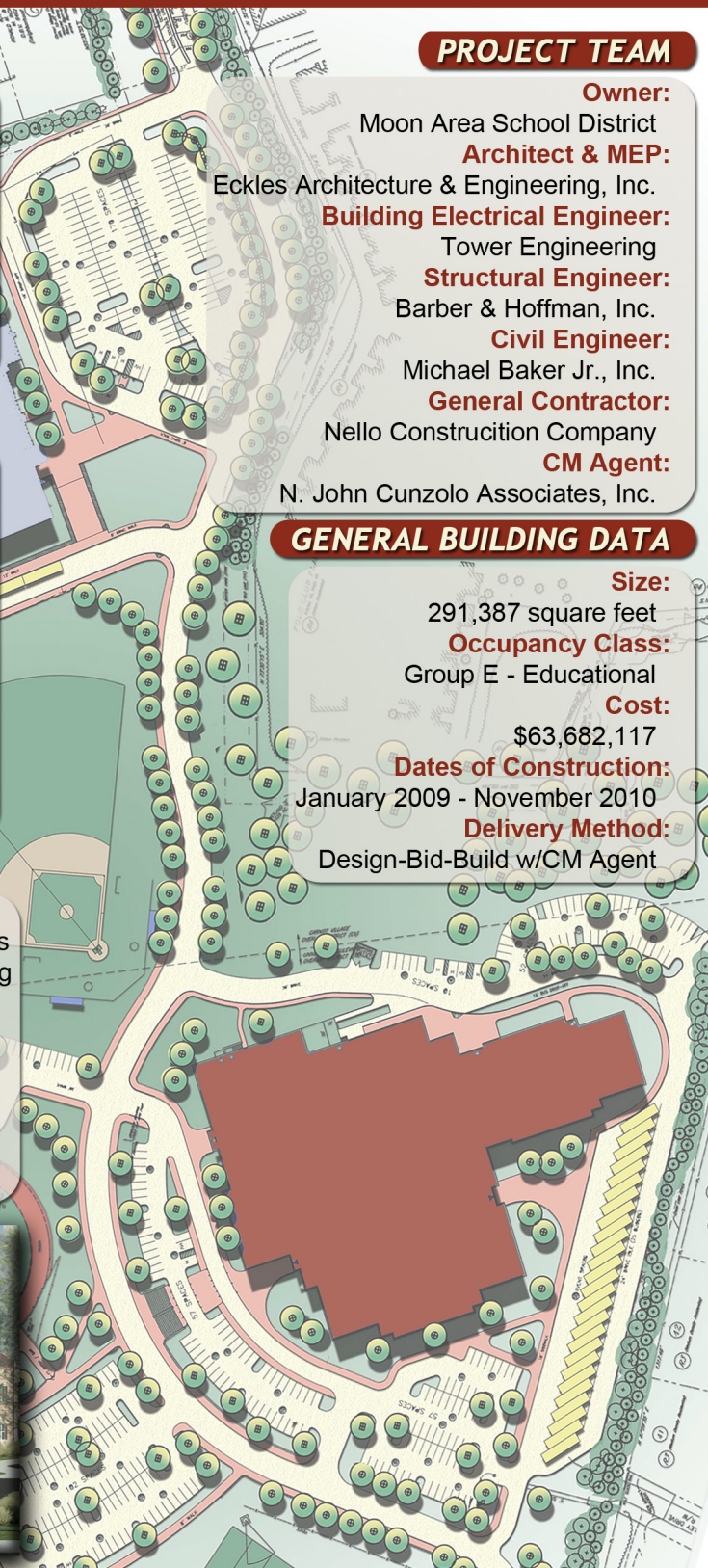


Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	4
Project Background.....	5
Analysis 1: BIM planning with Multiple Primes	6
Analysis 2: Concrete Foundation Wall Bracing Design.....	8
(Structural Breadth)	8
Analysis 3: Architectural Precast vs. Traditional Brick Veneer.....	9
(Building Envelope Breadth/ M.A.E Study)	9
Weight Matrix	10
Appendix A: Spring Semester Work Schedule	11
Appendix B: Breadth/ M.A.E Studies	13

Executive Summary

The following proposal serves as an outline for the research and analyses that I plan to conduct during the spring of 2010. The three analyses described below are a result of complications identified during the design and construction of the New Moon Area High School and District Administration Offices.

Analysis 1: BIM Planning with Multiple Primes

The first analysis deals with the use and coordination of a Building Information Model. As a critical industry issue, the use of BIM can be very beneficial if properly executed. Research for this analysis will include the development of a strategy for the implementation of several BIM uses through a multiple prime contract scenario. This research will be completed with the guidance of the recently developed BIM Project Execution Planning Guide from the CIC Research Group at Penn State along with input from industry members.

Analysis 2: Concrete Foundation Wall Bracing Design (Structural Breadth)

As a result of the buildings split-level design there is a foundation wall that separates the ground floor of Areas C&E from the soil under the first floor. The installation requirements of the wall have forced the building to be constructed in a way that delays the overall progress of the building structure. The goal of this analysis is to design an alternate foundation or bracing system for this area of the building that will help to accelerate the schedule and result in a more efficient construction sequence.

Analysis 3: Architectural Precast vs. Traditional Brick Veneer (Building Envelope Breadth/ M.A.E Study)

The final analysis requires investigation into the use of a precast building façade to replace the current cavity wall design. Since the design of the New Moon Area High School incorporates the use of a large amount of structural masonry and exterior brick the schedule relies heavily upon the ability of the masonry contractor to stay on schedule. Unfortunately, changes in the construction sequence delayed the installation of the exterior brick. The use of a precast wall system will eliminate the dependence on the masonry contractor and should also improve the overall construction schedule. This analysis will incorporate information gathered from AE 542: *Building Enclosure Science and Design*, to determine if the new design meets the standards of the initial design.

Project Background

The construction of New Moon Area High School along with its accompanying district offices is the second stage of a master plan to revitalize the main campus of the Moon Area School District as depicted in Figure 1. The first two phases of the project consisted of roadway projects to relocate the campus' main entrance. This was followed by the demolition of the Carnot Building, an older campus building that had recently been condemned. The demolition of the Carnot Building made room for construction parking and a staging area. After the completion of the New High School, the old high school will undergo renovations to become the New Moon Area Middle School. Finally, upon the conclusion of the renovations, the previous middle school and district offices will be demolished to make room for practice fields and parking. The overall campus renovation is scheduled for completion during the summer of 2012.

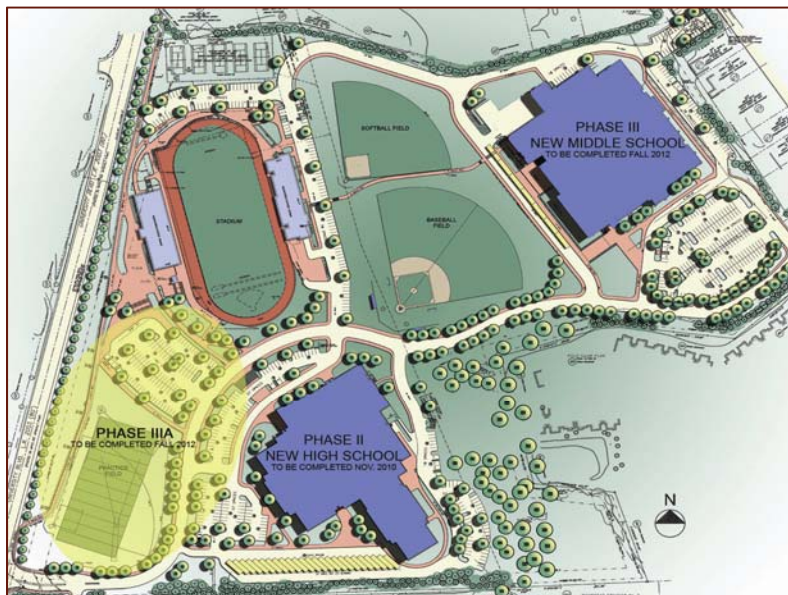


Figure 1: Campus Phasing

Upon completion the 291,400 ft² facility will provide education for 1,260 students and community access to a 1,200 seat auditorium. Along with the construction of the high school, phase two includes the construction of a new tennis facility to the north of the stadium. Also, a softball and baseball complex with accompanying concession stand will be placed in the area between the current high school and the stadium facility. Phase II began in February 2009 and is scheduled for completion by November 2010. The total construction cost for phase II is to be approximately \$64 million. When completed, the exterior of the building will feature a mainly brick façade with strategically placed curtain wall accenting.

The high school is being delivered to the district using the traditional design-bid-build method with the addition of a CM Agent. The project architect is Eckles Architecture & Engineering, a western Pennsylvania firm well known for their work on public schools. The CM Agent, N. John Cunzolo is providing CM services for their first time on this project. Among the 13 prime contracts awarded, Nello Construction Company is the GC and lead contractor responsible for coordination and site logistics.

Analysis 1: BIM planning with Multiple Primes

Opportunity for Improvement

Over the past few years Building Information Modeling (BIM) has quickly become a popular tool for the design, construction and maintenance of facilities throughout the construction industry. However, with the ever changing technologies and new skills required to make BIM effective, it still remains a mystery to some. The resistance to BIM can also be contributed to the high level of coordination required to ensure that modeling is correctly executed and databases are available to all project members. In the case of the New Moon Area High School, the building and its systems were modeled using 3-dimensional software, but the models were not made available to the construction team. The project has the potential to benefit from many of the other uses for the models, including scheduling, coordination, and site utilization.

Goal

The focus of this research will involve the development of a strategy for making several BIM uses available for contractors in a design-bid-build with multiple primes approach. The goal is to provide the tools needed to smoothly integrate several specific BIM uses into this widely used delivery method along with presenting the overall benefits of BIM.

Methodology

- Contact Penn State's Computer Integrated Construction Research Program to gain a better understanding of BIM Project Execution Planning and use the guide to identify several BIM uses applicable to the multiple prime delivery method.
- Conduct interviews with the lead architect and engineer to determine how extensively the models were used. Were the models used for MEP coordination? Was clash detection completed between the structural, architectural and mechanical models? Were the models used to help develop an overall project schedule? Were the models used for site coordination?
- Contact contractors that typically work in multiple prime situations and survey them on their views of BIM and its benefits. Do they use BIM? Would they bid differently if it was available? Is there a potential savings to the owner with this information available?
- Develop a strategy for the future use of BIM in the design-bid-build with multiple primes approach.
- Compare results to the current progress of the construction.

Required Resources and Tools

- BIM Project Execution Planning Guide
- CIC Research Program team members
- BIM literature
- Design Team
- Construction Team and other industry members

Expected Outcome

Through my research, I expect to conclude that the use of BIM Planning in the design-bid-build approach will have a positive impact on the future of similar projects. By making BIM available to the contractors there is the potential to increase the speed and efficiency, while providing the owner with a better product. I believe this will be especially important with this method of construction where the contractors are not selected until the design is complete. BIM has the potential to more quickly familiarize the bidders with the building and provide better estimates, along with reducing the potential for errors in the field. However, I believe that my results will show that there are many hurdles that must be overcome before BIM can make a smooth transition into multiple prime contracting.

Analysis 2: Concrete Foundation Wall Bracing Design (Structural Breadth)

Opportunity for Improvement

As a result of the buildings split-level design there is a foundation wall that separates the ground floor of Areas C&E from the soil under the first floor, shown in Figure 2. As designed, the wall cannot be backfilled until the steel on the ground floor has been set and plumbed and the first floor slab-on-deck is placed. This is a problem because the grade beams under the first floor of Areas C&E tie into the wall and cannot be completed until the wall is backfilled. This also prevents the first floor slabs from being placed, which further delays the installation of the load bearing masonry walls that surround the gymnasium and auditorium. The requirements of the wall have caused the building to be constructed as two separate pieces with a void between, resulting in a delay in the overall progress of the structure. A possible redesign of the wall or the development of a temporary bracing plan may help alleviate this issue.

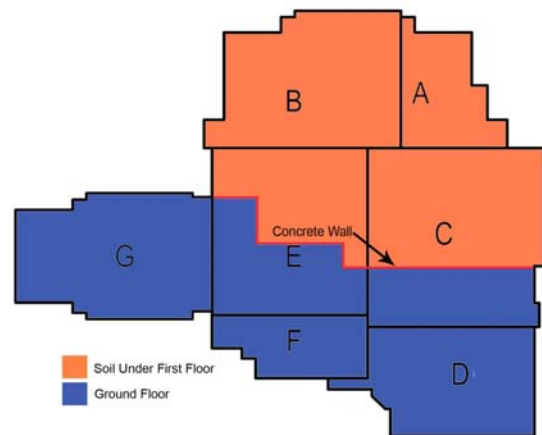


Figure 2: Concrete Wall Location

Goal

The focus of this research is to determine an alternate wall system that will allow Areas C&E to be completed with the rest of the structure. The goal is to design a new system that will have a much smaller impact on the project schedule and help the structure proceed more efficiently.

Methodology

- Contact structural engineer and general contractor to determine possible alternate systems.
- Design alternate system best suited for this situation.
- Analyze constructability of current system vs. alternate system.
- Analyze schedule implications of current system vs. alternate system.
- Analyze cost differences between both systems.

Required Resources and Tools

- Geotechnical reports
- Industry professionals
- Scheduling software

Expected Outcome

The design of an alternate wall system should eliminate the need for the building to be constructed in such a disjointed manner by alleviating many of the constructability issues related to the current design. The new design should also result in reduction of the overall schedule and an advancement of the overall progress.

Analysis 3: Architectural Precast vs. Traditional Brick Veneer (Building Envelope Breadth/ M.A.E Study)

Opportunity for Improvement

Due to setbacks and changes in the construction sequence, there was a delay in the completion of the building enclosure. The masonry contractor was forced to focus manpower on the installation of load bearing interior walls rather than the exterior façade. The delay of the exterior brick forced a delay in the installation of the windows and curtain was which rely on the brick being in place. Unable to install these materials the general contractor was forced to create temporary enclosures throughout many areas of the building. By looking into the application of precast brick panels in lieu of the current cavity wall design the dependence on the mason will be eliminated and the overall time required to complete the façade should be reduced.

Goal

The goal of this analysis is to select a precast wall system that will allow for proper sequencing to ensure that the building enclosure remains on schedule. Also, an effort will be made to ensure that the thermal properties of the building's façade are equal to, or better than the current specifications.

Methodology

- Analyze existing wall section for thermal properties.
- Research precast wall systems.
- Select precast system.
- Compare thermal properties and support requirements of both systems.
- Determine sequencing and cost impacts of selected precast system.

Required Resources and Tools

- Structural Engineer
- Industry professionals
- Scheduling software
- Building envelope literature
- AE 542 materials

Expected Outcome

Through investigation I expect to find many benefits of installing a precast wall system. Although, I expect the initial cost of the material to be higher than the current design, the savings in labor may result in a net overall savings to the owner. Also, I expect to find a precast system with comparable thermal properties to the current cavity wall design. Finally, the implementation of a precast façade should eliminate the dependency on the masonry contractor and allow the building's shell to be installed at a much faster rate.

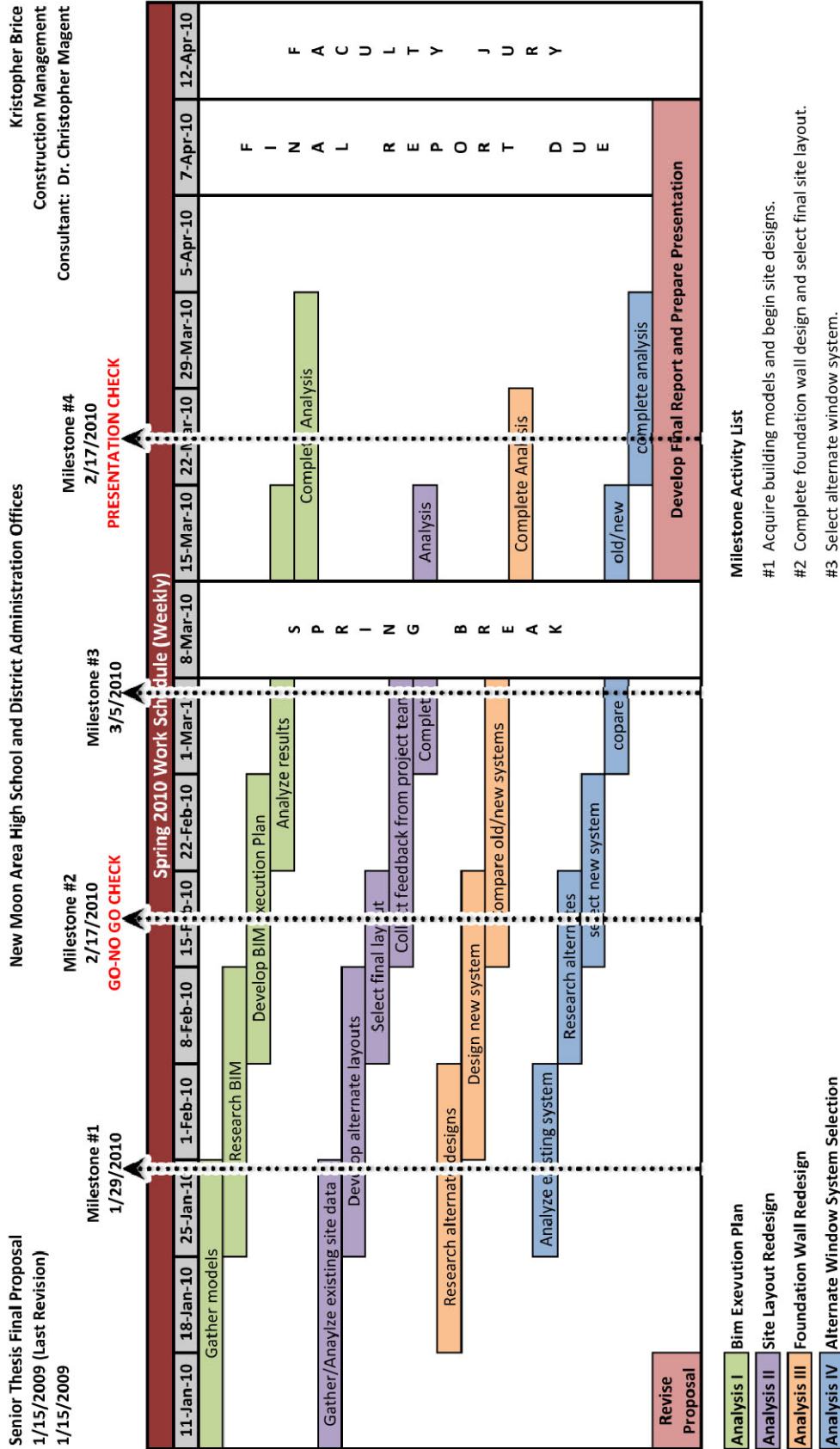
Weight Matrix

The weight matrix below represents how I will be allocating my time to complete the four previously mentioned Analyses.

Weight Matrix					
Descriptions	Research	Value Engineering	Constructability Review	Schedule Reduction	Total
Analysis 1: BIM Planning with Multiple Primes	20%	5%	5%	5%	35%
Analysis 2: Foundation Wall	0%	5%	15%	10%	30%
Analysis 3: Precast Building Façade	5%	10%	10%	10%	35%
Total:	25%	20%	30%	25%	100%

Table 1: Work Matrix

Appendix A: Spring Semester Work Schedule



Kristopher Brice
 Construction Management
 Consultant: Dr. Christopher Magent

Appendix B: Breadth/ M.A.E Studies

Structural Breadth – Analysis 2: Concrete Foundation Wall Redesign

In order to develop an alternative to the current concrete foundation wall, a series of structural analyses will need to occur. The new wall system will be required to meet or exceed all current design standards along with any additional construction loading that may result from the design of the new wall. Calculations will be performed demonstrating that the new wall system is capable of supporting all required loads.

Building Envelope Breadth – Analysis 3: Architectural Precast vs. Traditional Brick Veneer

As the first line of defense against the infiltration of exterior elements, the selected precast system will need to be evaluated on its performance. This will require thermal calculations to ensure that the wall meets or exceeds the project requirements set forth by the original design. Also, consideration may be taken to ensure that the new system will meet the current architectural requirements of the building façade.

M.A.E. Studies

As part of my analysis of the precast façade I plan to use knowledge and material gained from AE 542: Building Enclosure Science and Design. As I will be taking this class during the spring of 2010, I hope it will provide me with the necessary skills to accurately select a more efficient system for my building.