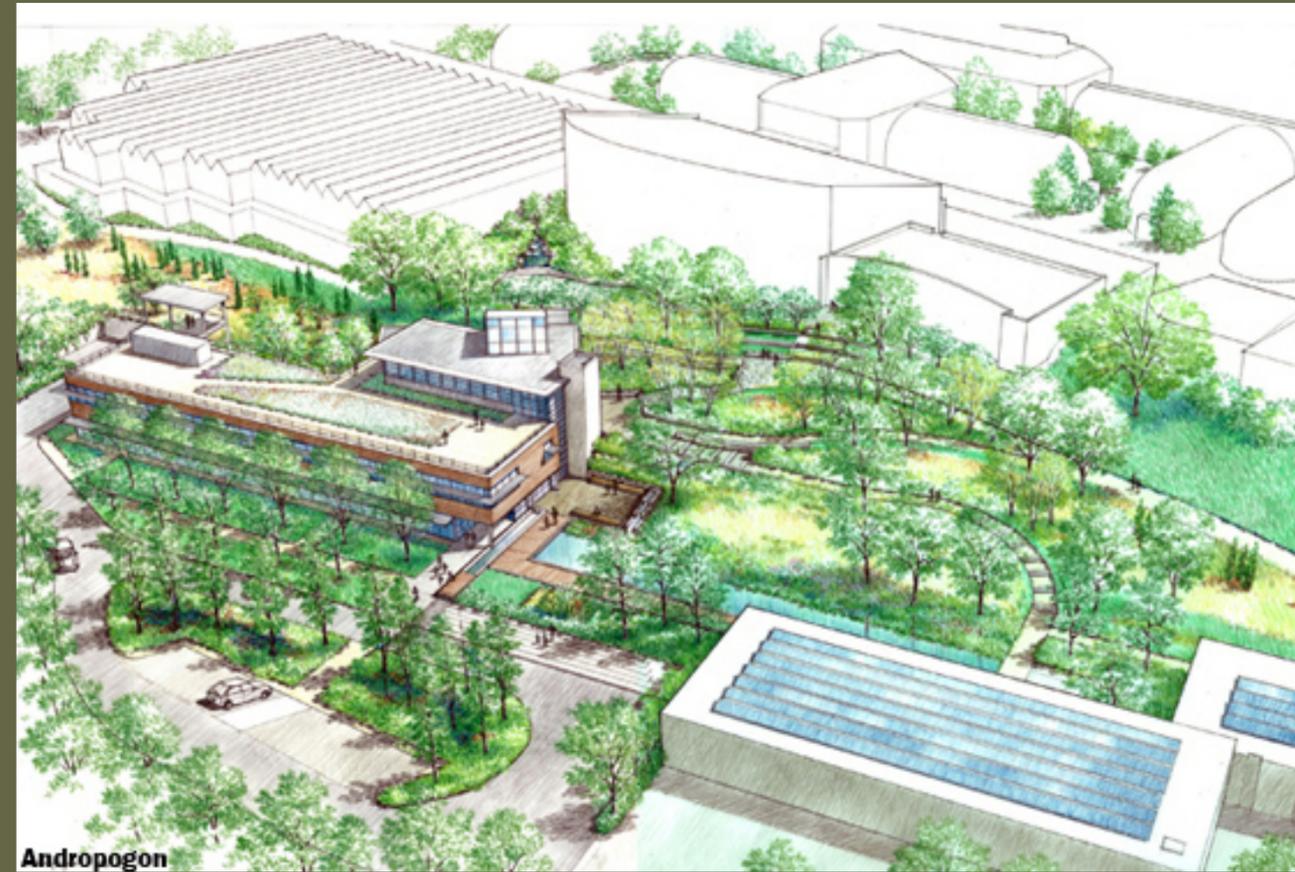


Center for Sustainable Landscapes

Pittsburgh, PA



Images courtesy of the Design Alliance Architects

Project Background

Presentation Outline:

I. Project Background

I. General Information

II. Building Information

III. Analysis 1: Critical Industry Issue

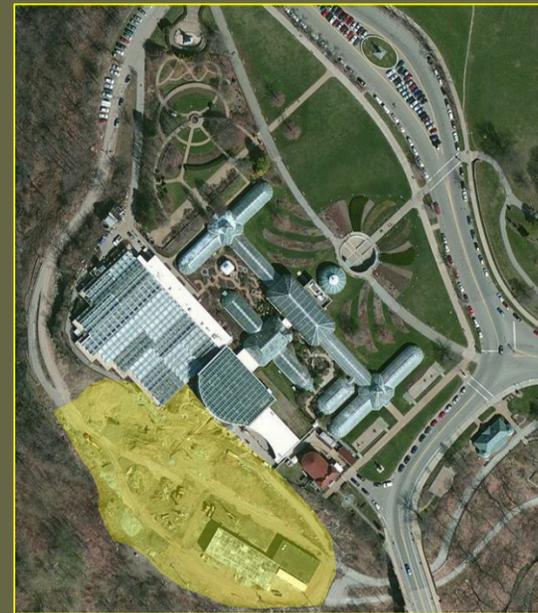
IV. Analysis 2: Constructability

V. Analysis 3: Value Engineering

VI. Analysis 4: Schedule Acceleration

VII. Final Recommendations

VIII. Acknowledgements



Images Courtesy of Microsoft Corporation

General Project Information:

- Owner: Phipps Conservatory
- Contractor: Turner Construction
- Location: Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, PA
- Function: Mixed Use (Office/Education)

Building Size :

- Area: 24,350 GSF
- Height: 40' - 4" (3 Stories)

Project Size:

- Contract Value: \$10 Million (\$410 per SF)
- Project Type: New Construction
- Project Duration: 11 Months



Images Courtesy of Turner Construction

Project Background

Presentation Outline:

I. Project Background

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II. Building Information

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Structural System:

- Substructure: Concrete Strip/Spread Footing
- Superstructure: Braced Steel Frame

Building Envelope:

- Exterior Walls: 8" Metal Stud w/ Reclaimed Barn Wood Facade
- 7,600 SF Green Roof

Sustainable Achievements:

- LEED Platinum
- Living Building Challenge
- SITES Certification for Landscapes
- Net-Zero Annual Energy Consumption
- Net-Zero Annual Water Consumption



Images Courtesy of Turner Construction

Analysis 1: Critical Industry Issue - Avoiding Traditional Delivery Methods on Publicly Funded Projects

Presentation Outline:

- I. Project Background
- II. Analysis 1: Critical Industry Issue
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Images courtesy of the Design Alliance Architects

Critical Industry Issue: Legislation in Pennsylvania prevents public projects from utilizing progressive delivery systems.

State requirements for publicly funded projects:

- Traditional Design – Bid – Build
- Hard-bid
- Multiple Prime Contracts

Problems:

- Does not adequately address the needs of complex projects
- Does not incentivize the contractor to minimize schedule and cost growth

Analysis 1: Critical Industry Issue - Avoiding Traditional Delivery Methods on Publicly Funded Projects

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Images courtesy of the Design Alliance Architects

Critical Industry Issue: Legislation in Pennsylvania prevents public projects from utilizing progressive delivery systems.

Research Goal: To create a decision tree that illustrates the progressive alternatives available to Penn State's OPP.

Funding Types:

- Private
- Public
- Combination

Analysis 1: Critical Industry Issue - Avoiding Traditional Delivery Methods on Publicly Funded Projects

Presentation Outline:

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Images courtesy of the Design Alliance Architects

Critical Industry Issue: Legislation in Pennsylvania prevents public projects from utilizing progressive delivery systems.

Research Goal: To create a decision tree that illustrates the progressive alternatives available to Penn State's OPP.

Research Method: Analyze projects completed in PA by public and private owners using public funding.

Project Features Analyzed:

- Funding Type
- Delivery System
- Contract Type
- Procurement Method

Industry Members Interviewed:

- John Bechtel – Asst. Director of Design and Construction at Penn State's OPP
- James Hostetler – Director of Construction and Design at Bucknell University
- Kristine Retetagos – VP Preconstruction Turner Construction Pittsburgh
- Tim Gilotti – Radner Property Group
- Jeff Sandeen - Hensel Phelps Construction Co
- Mike Arnold – Foreman Group
- Elizabeth O'Reilly - Deputy Secretary of Pennsylvania's Public Works

Analysis 1: Critical Industry Issue - Avoiding Traditional Delivery Methods on Publicly Funded Projects

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Penn State's Office of Physical Plant:

- Operates as an extension of DGS
- Public funding types most commonly received:
 - Delegated (most common) – OPP is given money with specific use
 - Non-Delegated (uncommon) – DGS stays heavily involved

Analysis 1: Critical Industry Issue - Avoiding Traditional Delivery Methods on Publicly Funded Projects

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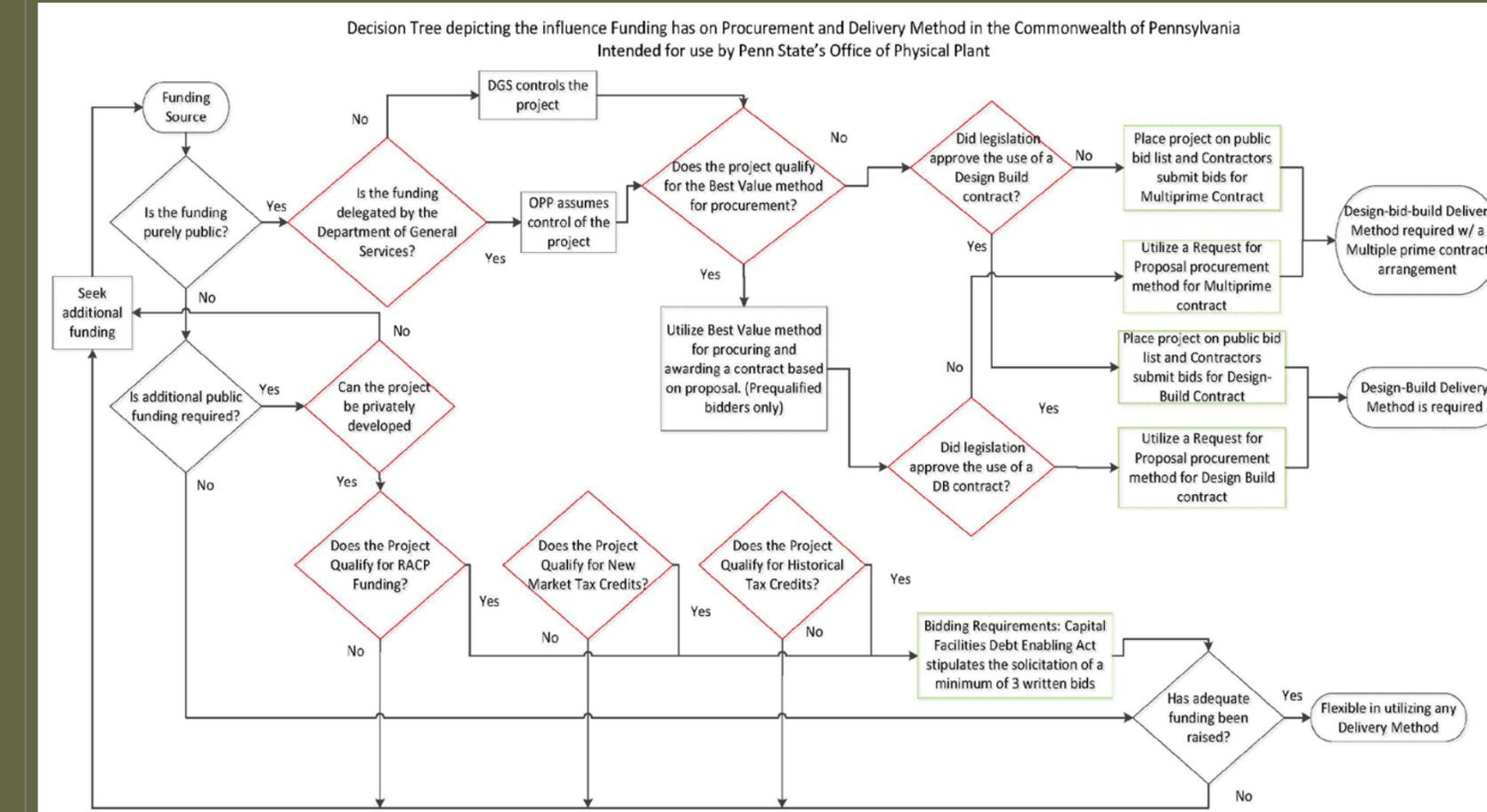
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 - Non-Delegated (uncommon) – DGS stays heavily involved

Projects Researched:

- SCI Benner: Design-Build, GMP
- Bucknell University Bookstore: Design-Bid-Build, CM At-Risk, GMP
- Center for Sustainable Landscapes: Design-Bid-Build, CM At-Risk, GMP

The Decision Tree: Illustrates the influence funding has on procurement, delivery and contract methods

- Black Diamonds: Represent questions that can be answered by OPP project staff
- Red Diamonds: Represent decisions that are made by the Government
- Green Boxes: Display the conditional procurement methods



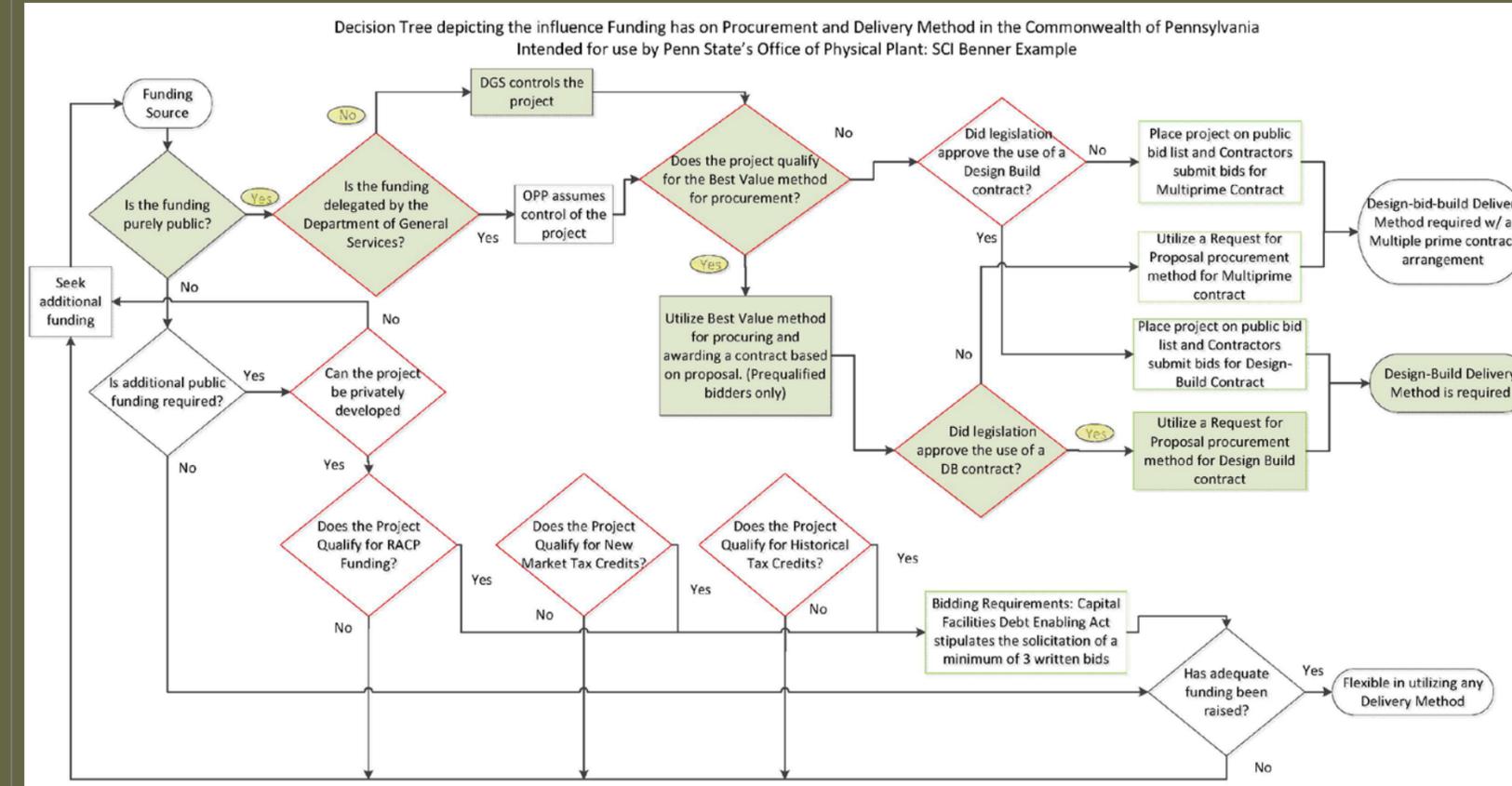
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Project: SCI Benner

- Project Synopsis: \$174 million new construction of a 2,000 bed medium security prison
- Location: Bellefonte, PA
- Owner: Department of General Services
- Delivery Method: Design-Build
- Contract Type: GMP
- Procurement Method: Best Value



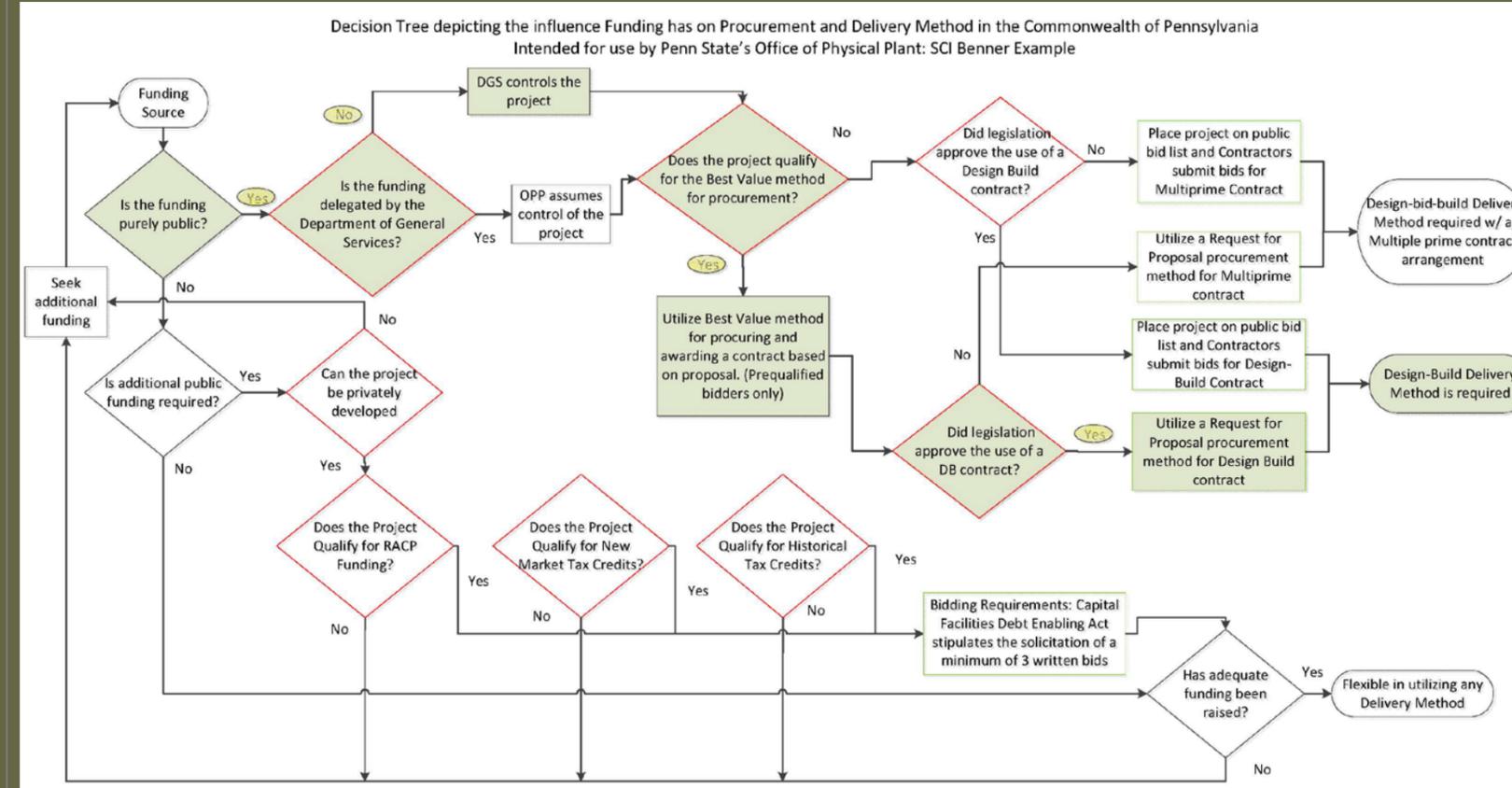
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Conclusions: Project Exemption is Plausible

- Provided exemption is approved by DGS
- Provided exemption is authorized by Legislation

Recommendations

- 2 out of 3 owners analyzed utilized a traditional delivery system despite exemption
- Pursue the use of contemporary delivery methods when necessary

Analysis 2: Constructability – Alternative Design of Atrium

Presentation Outline:

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Problem Identification: 2-Story radiused cast-in-place concrete atrium stair

- Labor intensive
- Produces a large amount of onsite waste



Images courtesy of the Design Alliance Architects

Analysis 2: Constructability – Alternative Design of Atrium

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Research Goal: Develop an alternative atrium design that:

- Improves Constructability at a minimal cost
- Maintains the spaces passive performance
- Aesthetically pleasing



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- Aesthetically pleasing

Proposed Solution:

- Structural steel stair
- Transfer thermal mass to atrium walls



NATURAL VENTILATION DIAGRAM - ATRIUM

The Design Alliance © 2009

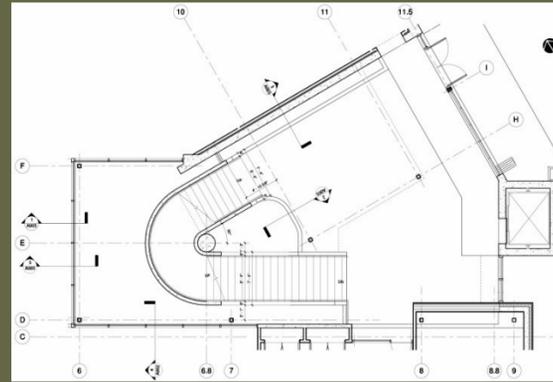
Images courtesy of the Design Alliance Architects

Analysis 2: Constructability – Alternative Design of Atrium

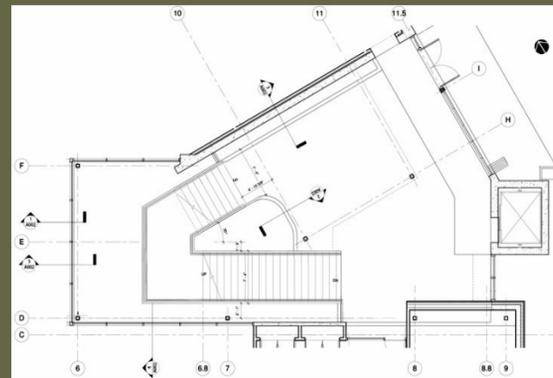
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Original Design (Below)

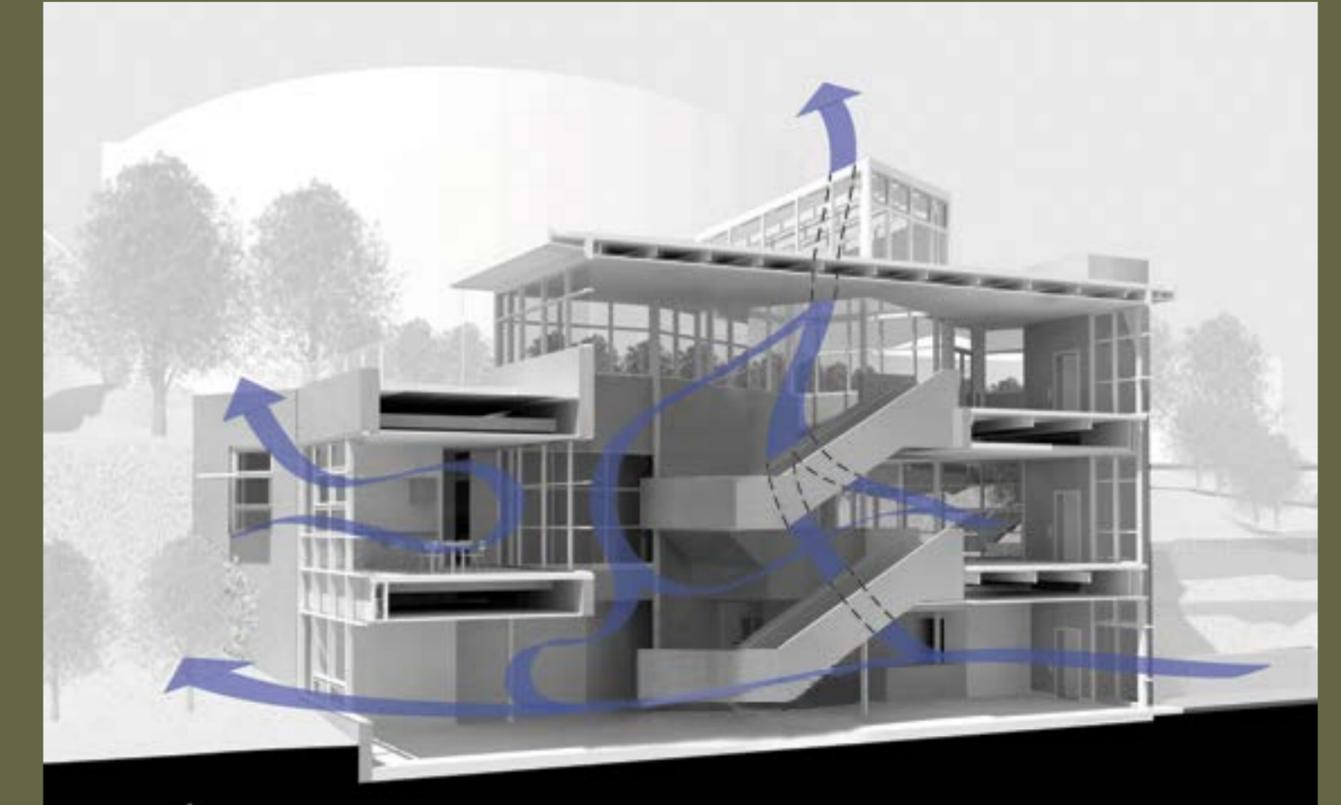
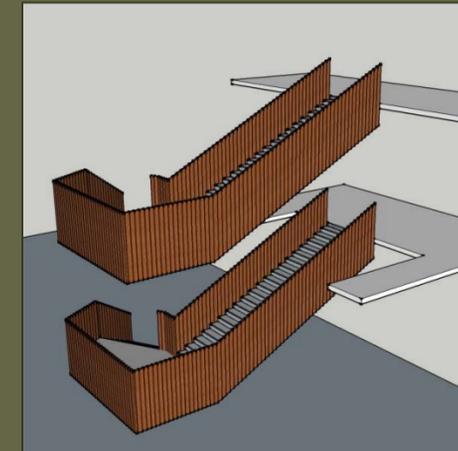
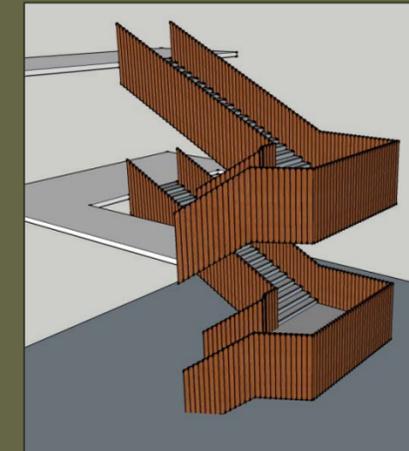
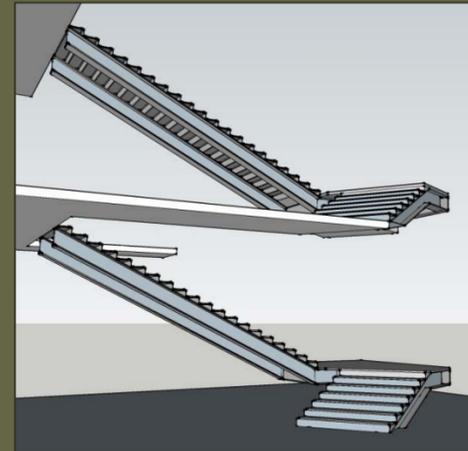


Alternative Design (Below)



Changes to Original Design in Alternative Design

- Alternative Stair
 - Structural Steel
 - Rectilinear
 - Self-supporting

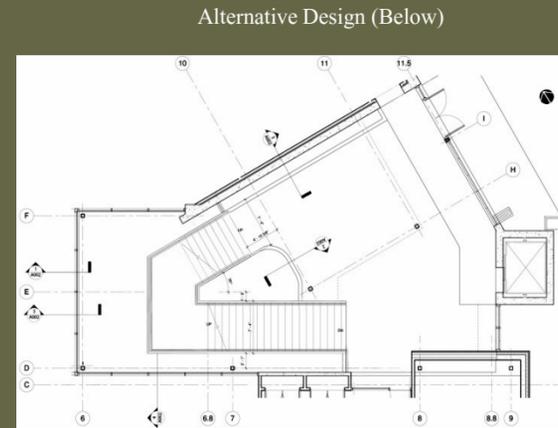
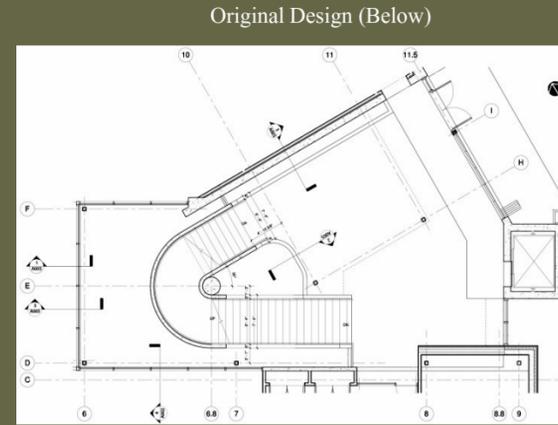


Imagery based off of one provided by The Design Alliance Architects

Analysis 2: Constructability – Alternative Design of Atrium

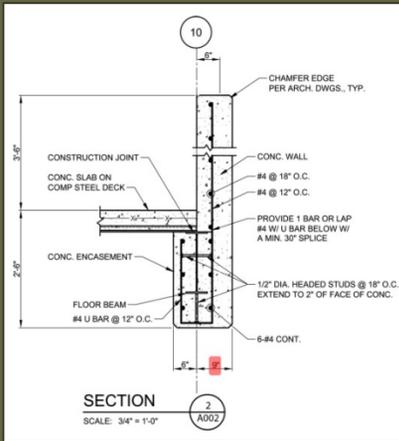
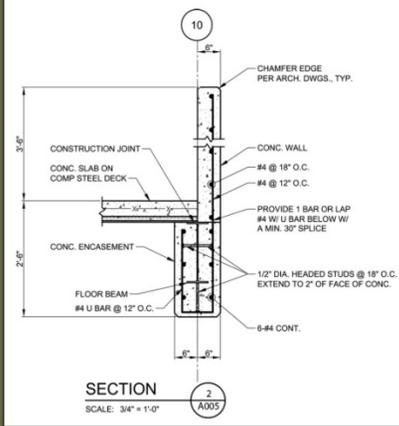
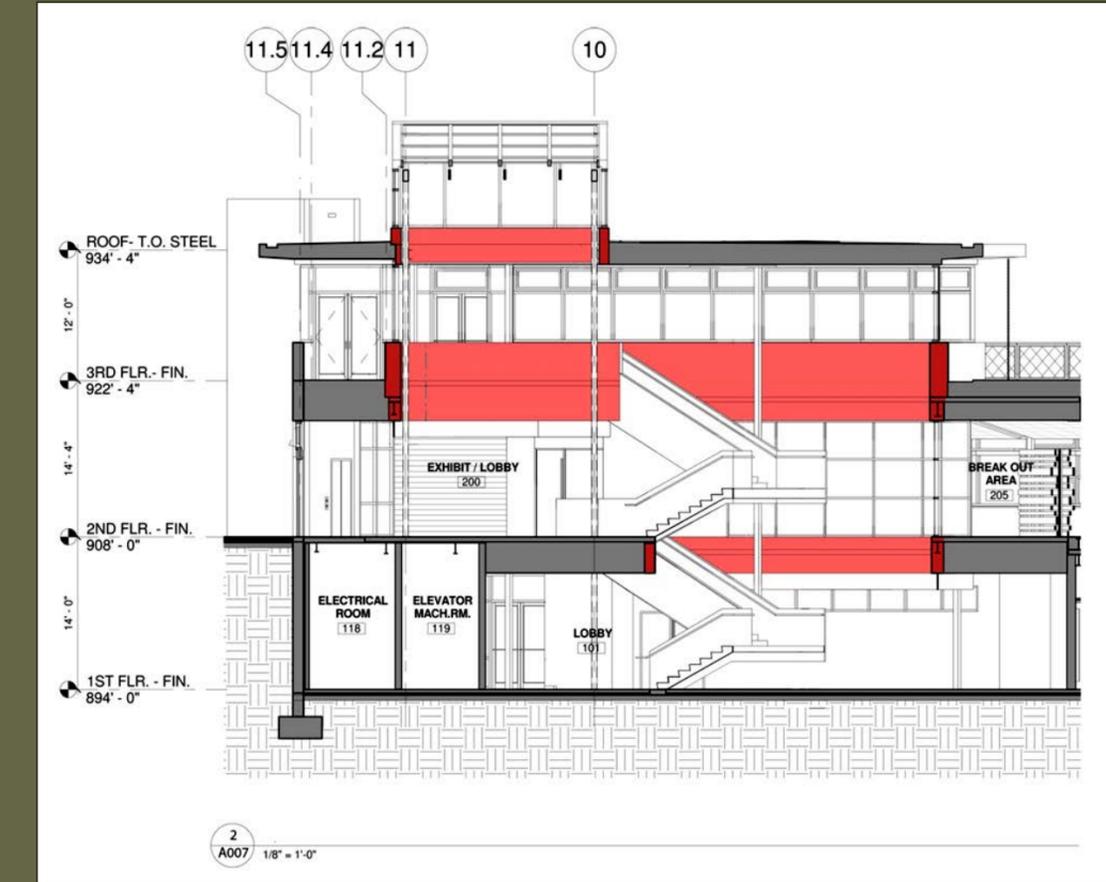
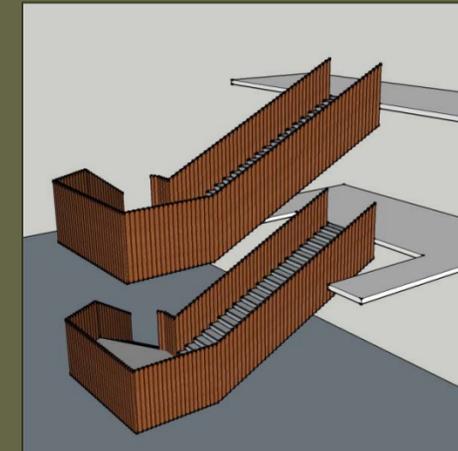
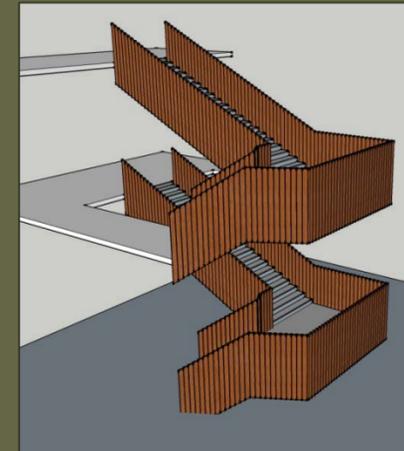
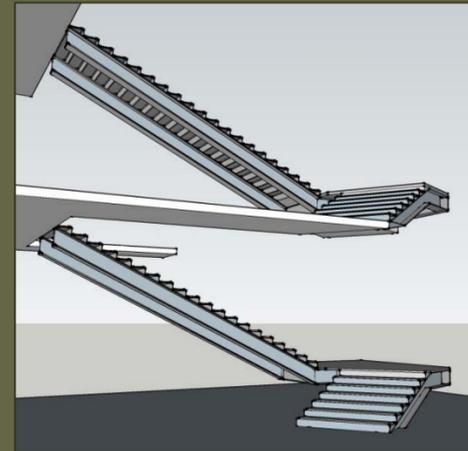
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Changes to Original Design in Alternative Design:

- Alternative Stair
 - Structural Steel
 - Rectilinear
 - Self-supporting
- Alternative Wall Design
 - Inc. thickness of concrete by 3 inches
 - Net decrease in concrete: 3 cubic yards



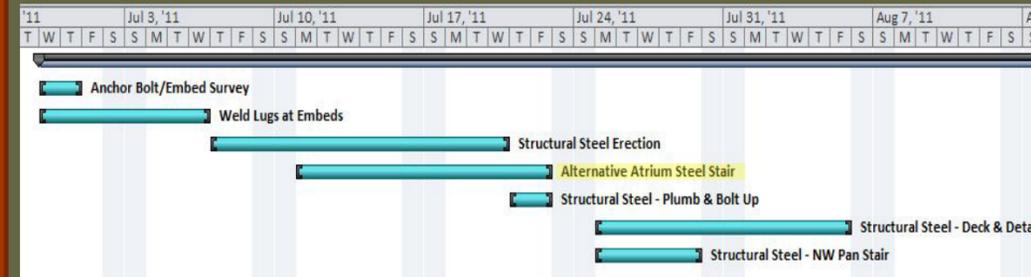
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Schedule Impacts:

- Original Design: 20 days
- Alternative Design: 10 days (phased with steel erection)
- Not located on critical path



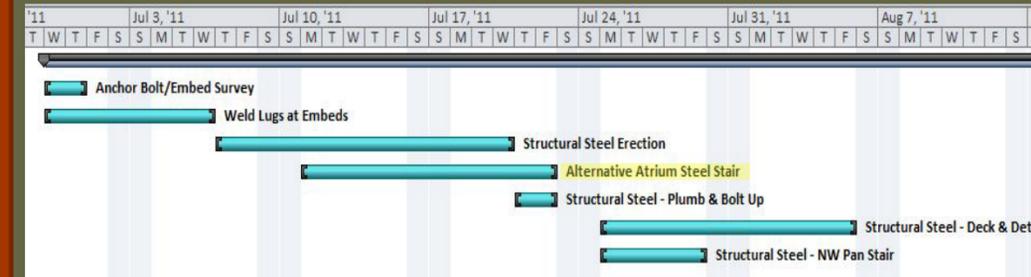
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Cost Summary:

- Net Increase: \$70,000
- Resulting from:
 - No central support added approximately \$25,000
 - Increased connections costs
 - Increased structural steel costs
 - Terrazzo finishes added approximately \$15,000

Cost Comparison

Original Design - Cost of Concrete Stair	\$ 49,950.00
Alternative Design - Total Cost	\$ 119,707.63
Alternative Design - Cost of Steel Stair	\$ 105,603.65
Alternative Design - Increase in Wall Thicknesses	\$ 14,103.98
Net Increase in Alternative Design over Original Design	\$ 69,757.63

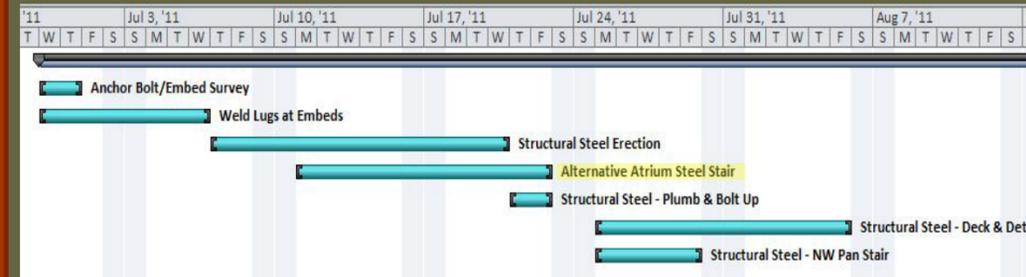
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Net Increase in Alternative Design over Original Design	\$ 69,757.63

Alternative Design Conclusions: Not Recommended

- Pros
 - Comparably Sustainable
 - Minimizes Construction Waste
 - Improves Aesthetics
 - Reduces Schedule by 10 days
- Cons
 - Significantly increased material cost

Recommendations

- Make adjustments to reduce cost:
 - Replace terrazzo
 - Add column

Analysis 3: Value Engineering – Redesign of Raised Floor Distribution System

Presentation Outline:

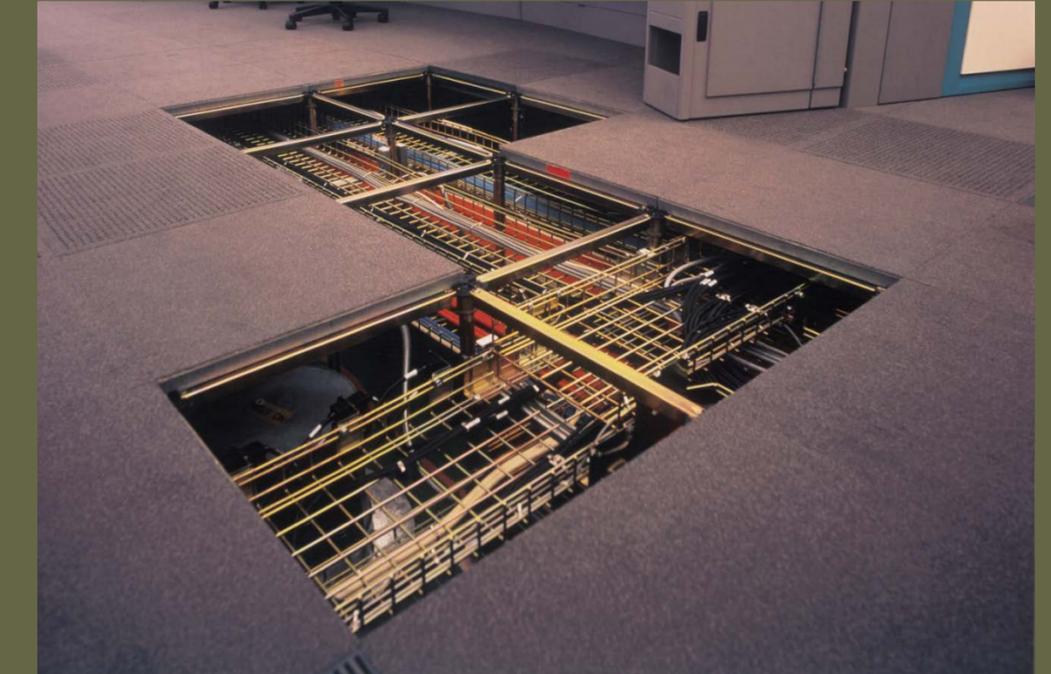
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Images courtesy of accessfloorsystems.com

Problem Identification: Raised Floor Distribution Plenum

- Higher system costs
- Increased building height from redundant plenum spaces



Images courtesy of kingspan.com/raised_flooring/full.jpg

Analysis 3: Value Engineering – Redesign of Raised Floor Distribution System

Presentation Outline:

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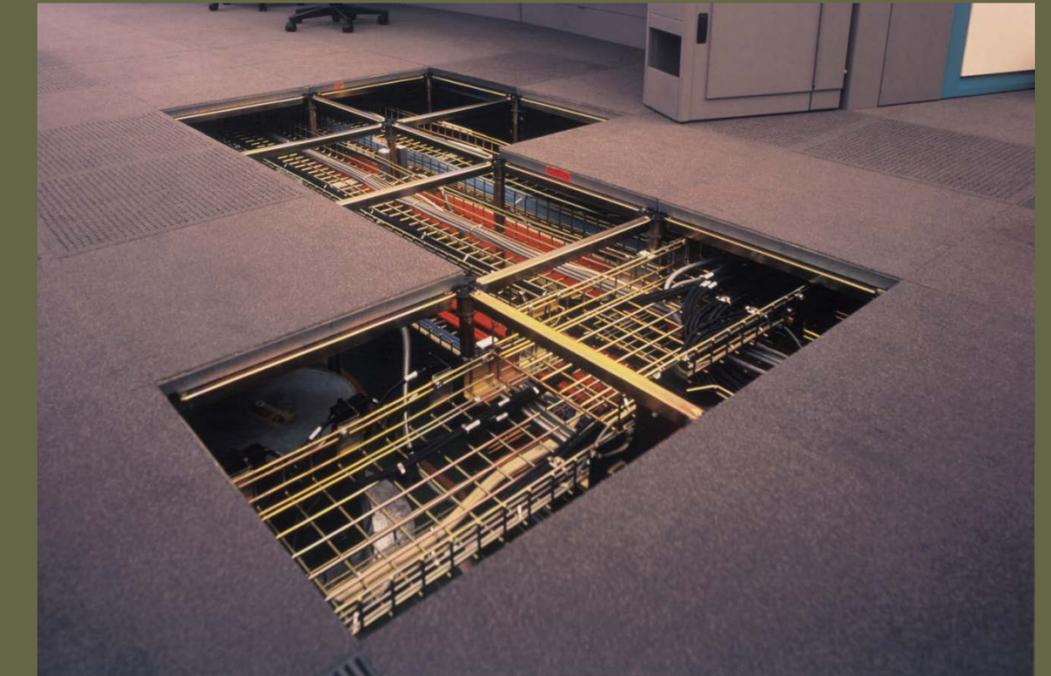
Images courtesy of accessfloorsystems.com

Problem Identification: Raised Floor Distribution Plenum

- Higher system costs
- Increased building height from redundant plenum spaces

Research Goal:

- Reduce system cost without compromising performance
- Improve constructability



Images courtesy of kingspan.com/raised_flooring/full.jpg

Analysis 3: Value Engineering – Redesign of Raised Floor Distribution System

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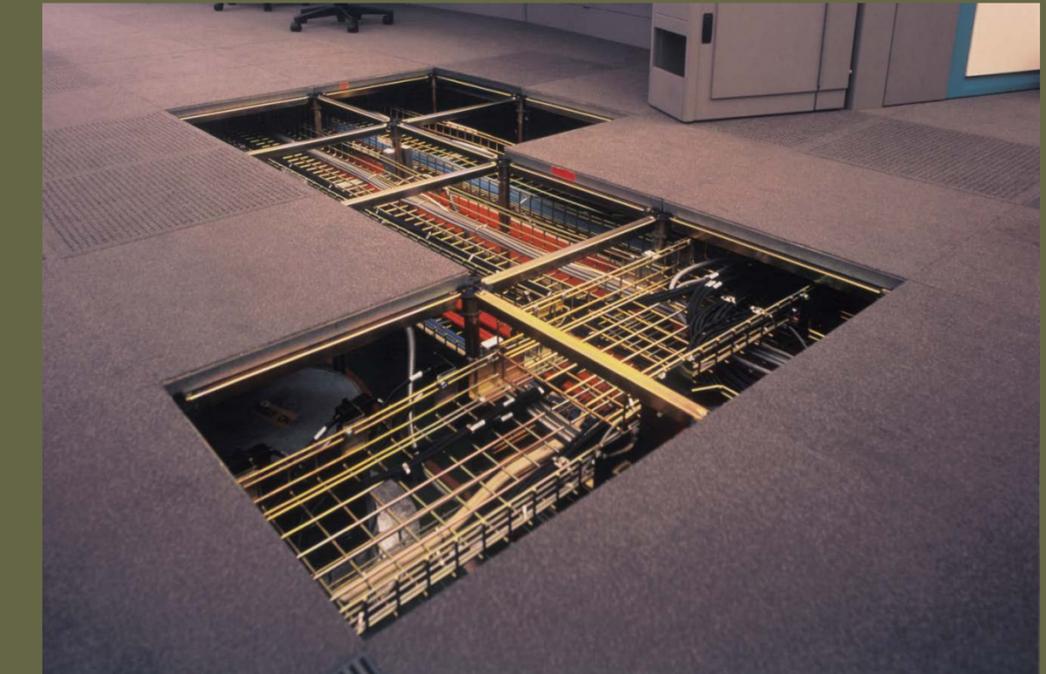
Problem Identification: Raised Floor Distribution Plenum

- Higher system costs
- Increased building height from redundant plenum spaces

Research Goal:

- Reduce system cost without compromising performance
- Improve constructability

Proposed Solution: Relocated HVAC distribution to above the ceiling



Images courtesy of kingspan.com/raised_flooring/full.jpg

Analysis 3: Value Engineering – Redesign of Raised Floor Distribution System

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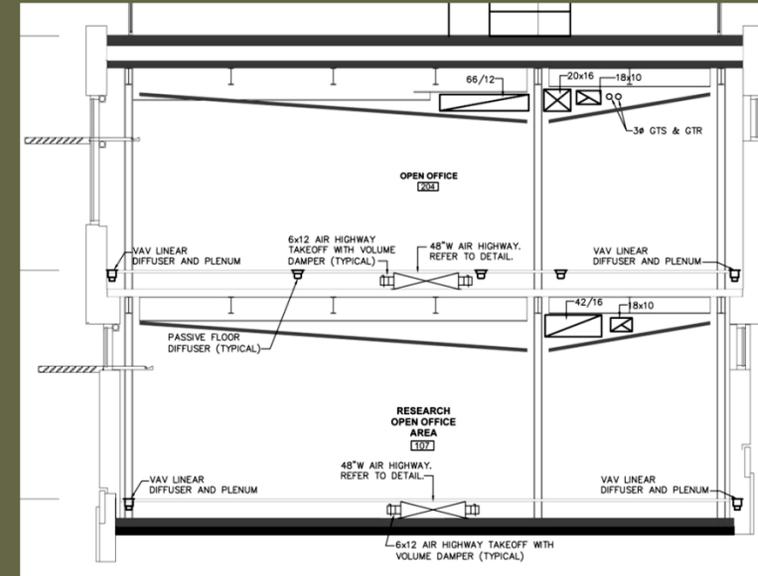
Original Design

- 14" Raised Access Floor System
- In-floor electrical distribution

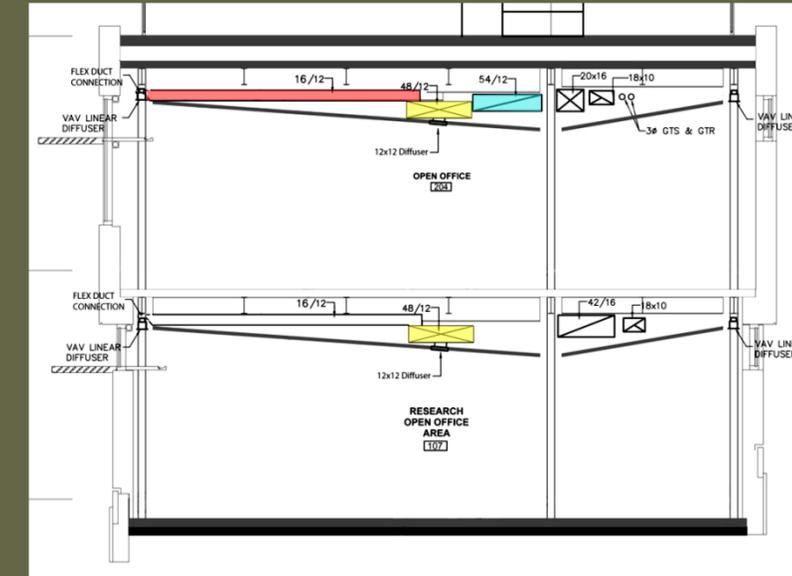
Alternative Design

- Lowered the ceiling 6"
- Reduced building height by 8"
- Maintained High Volume/Low Velocity flow rate

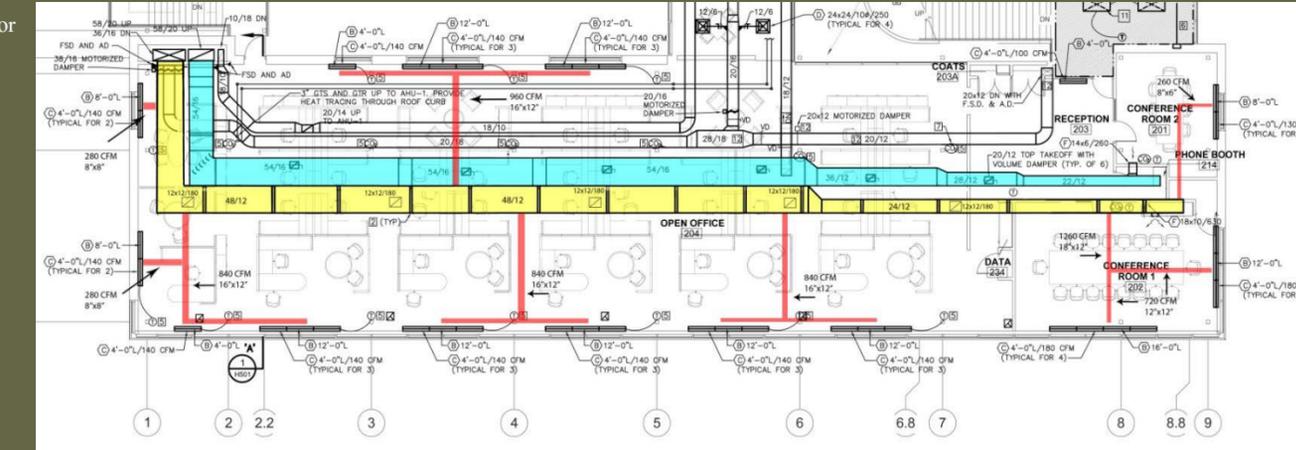
Original Design: Raised Floor Distribution



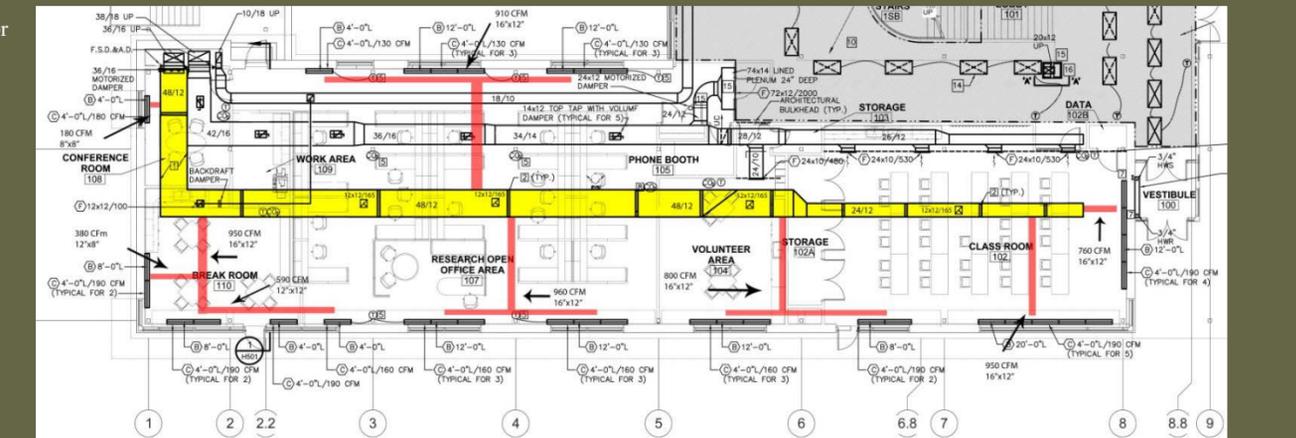
Alternative Design: Above Ceiling Distribution



Alternative Design: Second Floor



Alternative Design: First Floor



Analysis 3: Value Engineering – Redesign of Raised Floor Distribution System

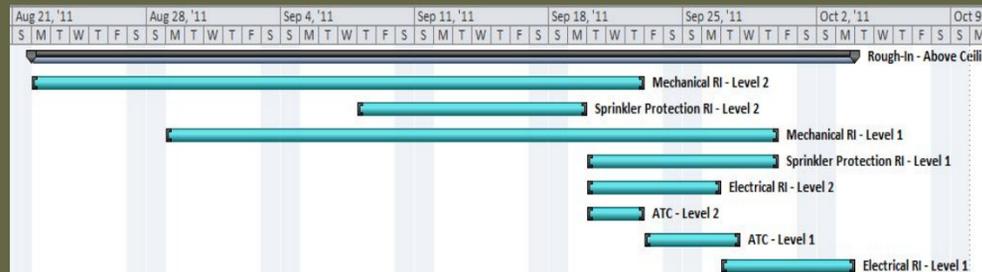
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Schedule Impacts:

- Original Design: 16 days
- Alternative Design: 24 days
- Neither designs were located on the Critical Path

Schedule Durations for Raised Floor Analysis			
System	Schedule Duration (Days)	Total Man Hours	Crew Size
Raised Floor Dist.	16	480	6
Ceiling Dist.	24	581	3



Analysis 3: Value Engineering – Redesign of Raised Floor Distribution System

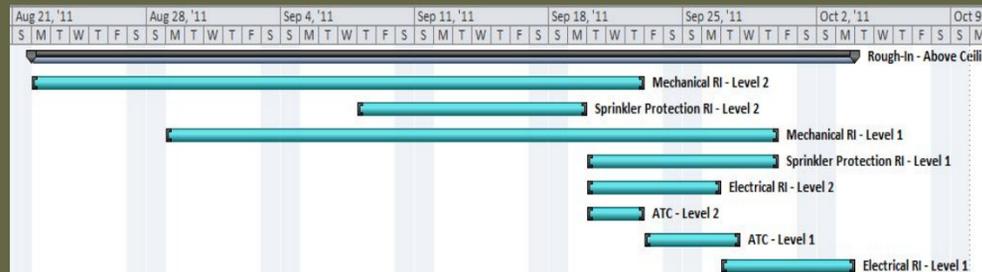
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Cost Impacts

- 46% Decrease in cost
- Indirect Costs
 - Reduction in building height (credit)
 - Electrical Distribution Contingency
 - Flooring Cost
 - Sales Tax Credit

Total System Comparisons	
Raised Floor Distribution System - Total Cost	\$ 110,000.00
Raised Floor - Material Cost	\$ 76,000.00
Raised Floor - Labor Cost	\$ 34,000.00
Ceiling Distribution System	\$ 50,838.00
Ceiling - Material Cost	\$ 7,696.00
Ceiling - Labor Cost	\$ 19,620.00
Indirect Costs	\$ 23,521.00
Net Decrease in System Cost:	\$ 59,162.00
Total Man Hours:	581 hrs

Analysis 3: Value Engineering – Redesign of Raised Floor Distribution System

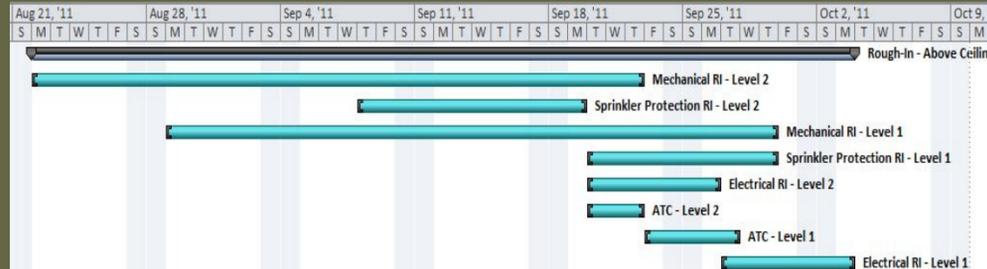
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Alternative Design Conclusions:

- Added 100 hours of work
- Reduced cost by approximately \$59,000

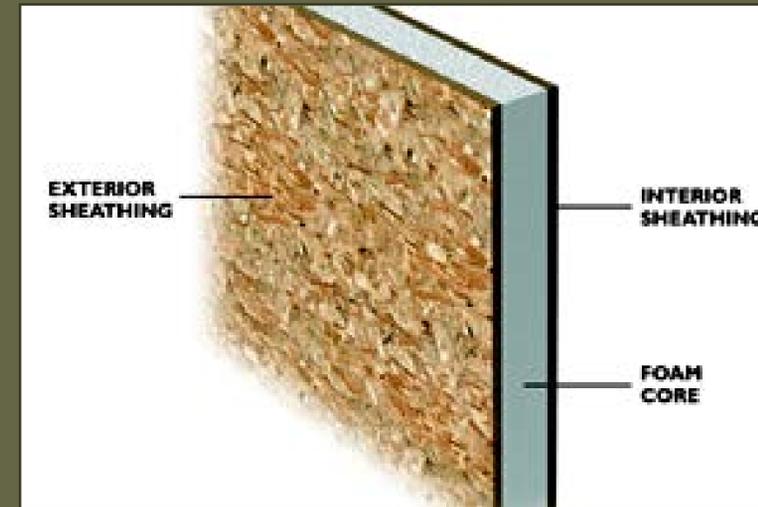
Recommendations:

- Met analysis goal to increase project's value
- Pursue alternative design based on significant decrease in system cost
- Marginal compromises in value

Analysis 4: Schedule Acceleration –Alternative Wall System

Presentation Outline:

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- III. Analysis 2: Constructability
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Images courtesy of sips.org

Problem Identification: 8" Metal Stud Exterior wall

- Time and Labor intensive
- Located on the Critical Path
- Produces a large amount of waste onsite

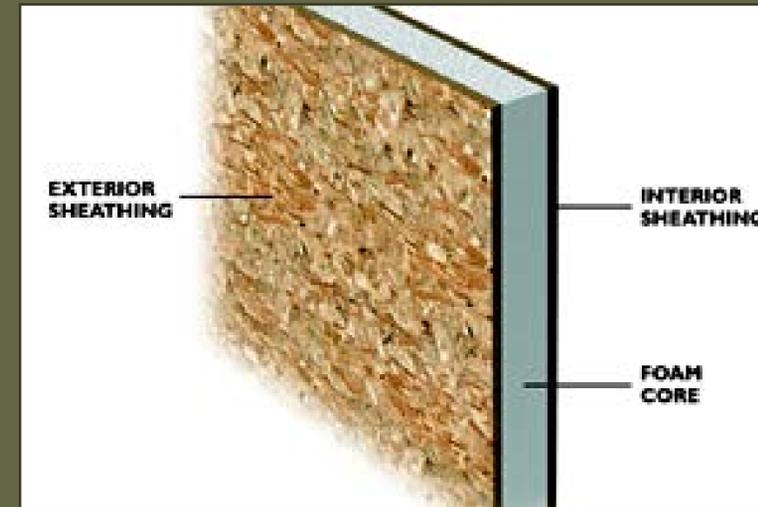


Images courtesy of sips.org

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Research Goal: Develop alternative design

- Decreases the project schedule

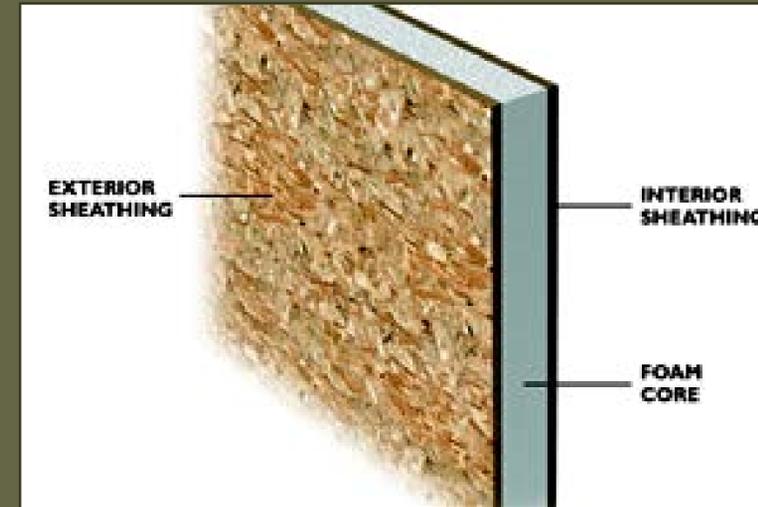


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Proposed Solution: Structural Insulated Panel System (SIPS)

- High performance wall type composed of:
 - OSB Sheathing
 - EPS (Expanded Polystyrene) Foam Core
- Increase superstructure to accommodate additional load



Images courtesy of sips.org

Analysis 4: Schedule Acceleration – Alternative Wall System

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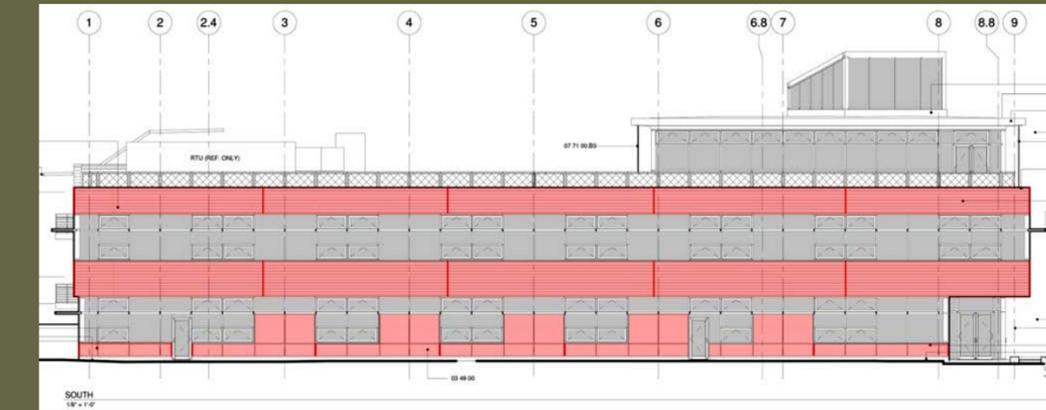
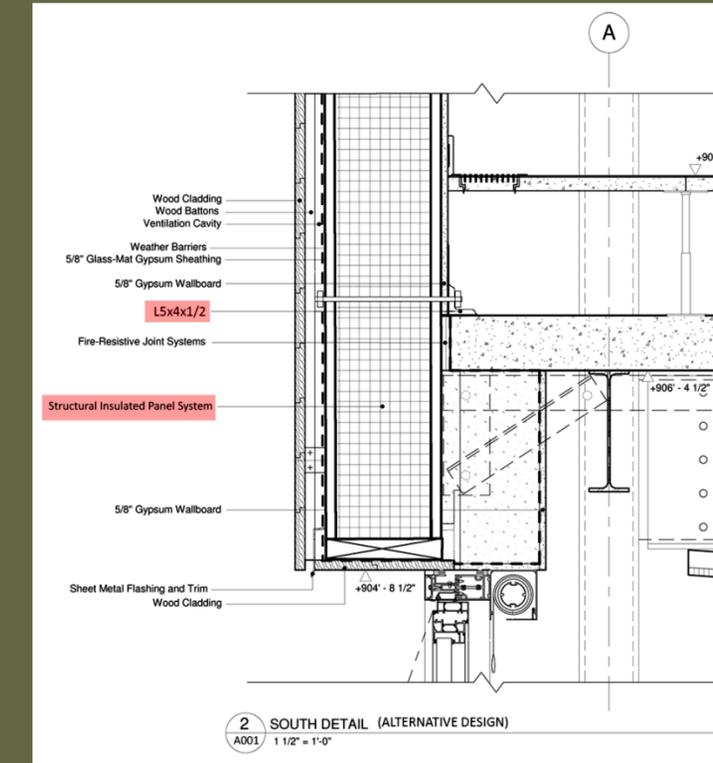
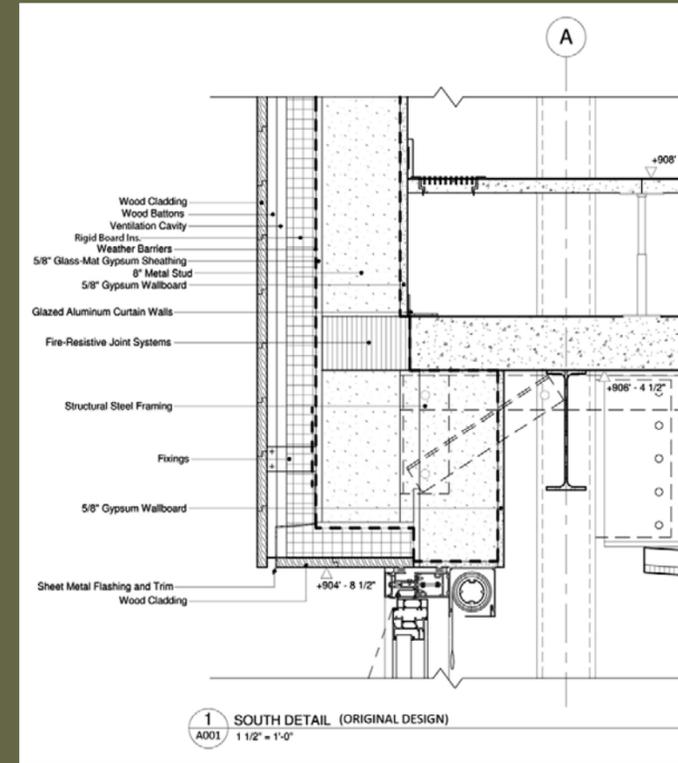
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Original Design

- 8” Metal Stud Framing
- 2” Rigid Board Insulation
- 5/8” Fiberglass-matt gypsum board

Alternative Design

- 10 1/4” SIP Panel



Analysis 4: Schedule Acceleration – Alternative Wall System

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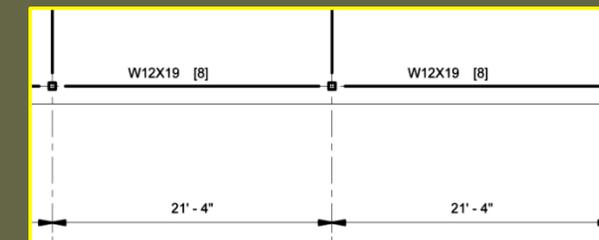
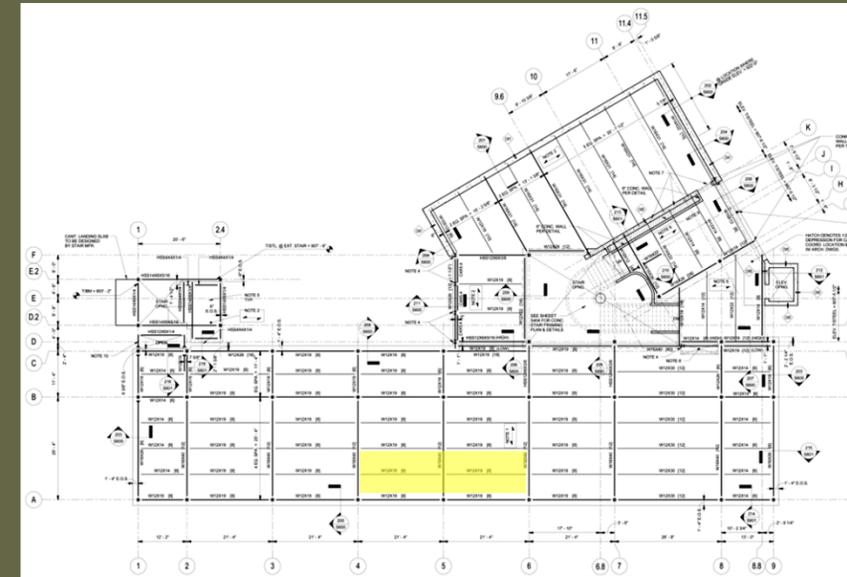
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Structural Impacts: Structural Breadth

- Original Stud Wall: 45 PLF
- Alternative SIP Wall: 75 PLF

Results:

- W12x19 Spandrel Beams were found to be inadequate
 - Max. Allowable Def. = 1.07”
 - Deflection = 1.3”
 - Max. Allowable Bending Moment = 55.9 ft-kips
 - Bending Moment = 82.2 ft-kips
- W12x26 Spandrel Beams were found to be adequate
- HSS 6x6x5/8 Columns were found to be adequate



Analysis 4: Schedule Acceleration –Alternative Wall System

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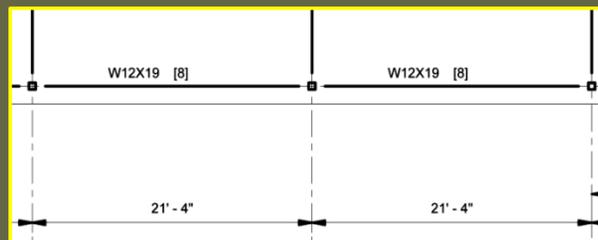
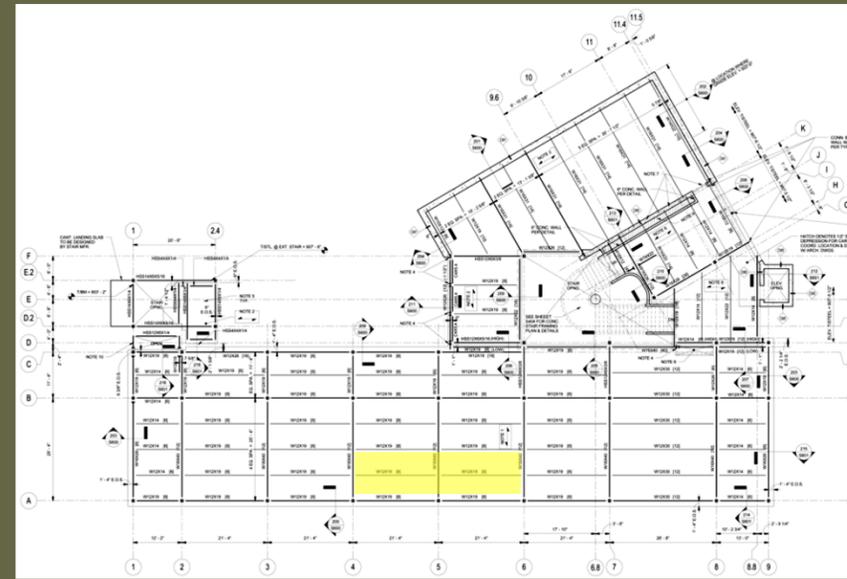
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Sustainability

- Provides superior conductive and convective performance
- No additional LEED points gained

Relative R-Value Comparison	
R-Value Original Design	25.3
2" Rigid Board Insulation	8
5/8" Fiberglass-mat	8
8" Wall Cavity	9.3
R-Value Alternative Design	35
(2) 7/16" OSB Sheathing	1
10 1/4" SIP w/ EPS Core	34

Analysis 4: Schedule Acceleration –Alternative Wall System

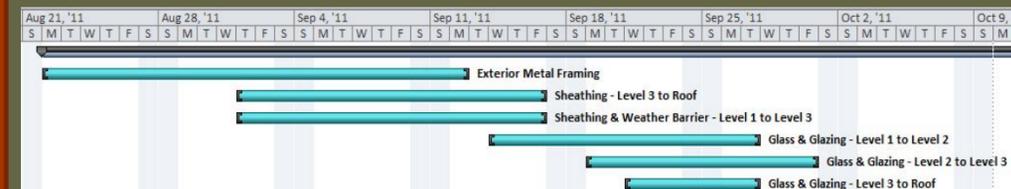
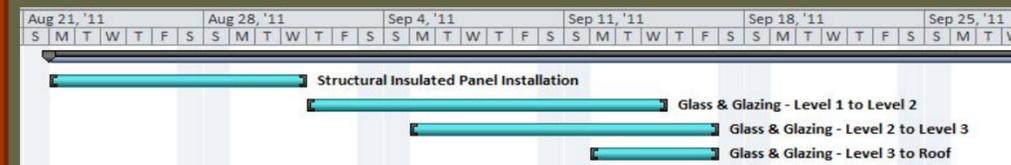
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Schedule Impacts:

- Reduced the project schedule by a total of 8 days
- Allowed Glazing to begin 8 days earlier than the original schedule

Schedule Durations for Façade Analysis			
System	Schedule Duration (Days)	Total Man Hours	Crew Size
8” Metal Stud Framing	16	770	6
SIP Wall Panel	8	320	5



Analysis 4: Schedule Acceleration –Alternative Wall System

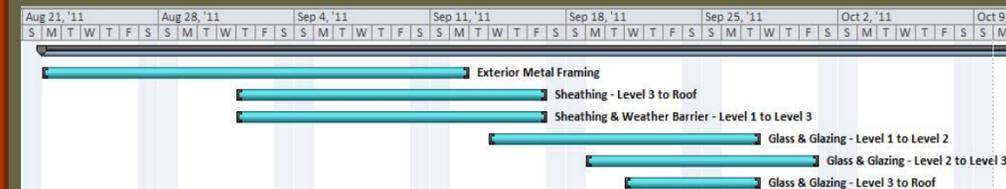
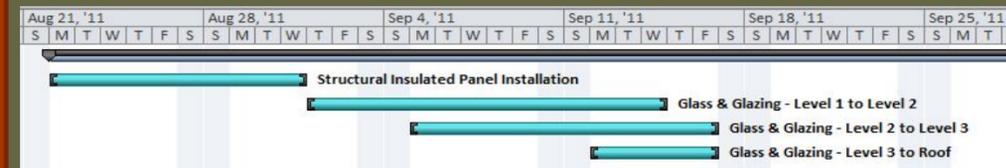
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Cost Impacts:

- SIP System Cost w/ General Conditions Savings: \$74,920
 - Includes increased cost of superstructure of \$2,578

Façade Estimate Summary		
Total Original Metal Stud Wall System	\$	71,216
Original Design Labor Cost	\$	42,508
Original Design Material Cost	\$	25,708
Adjusted Total Alternative Wall System Cost	\$	74,920
Total Alternative SIP Wall System	\$	88,382
Alt. Design Labor Costs	\$	37,594
Alt. Design Material Costs	\$	50,789
Estimated General Conditions Savings	\$	(13,462.00)
Net Increase in Cost	\$	3,704

Analysis 4: Schedule Acceleration –Alternative Wall System

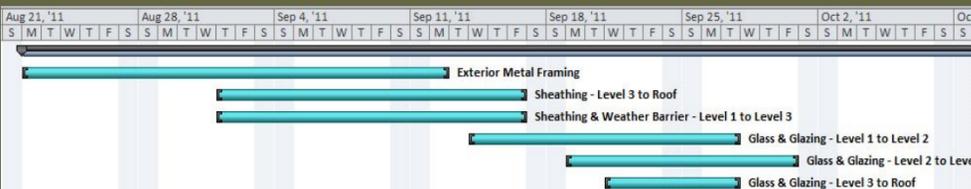
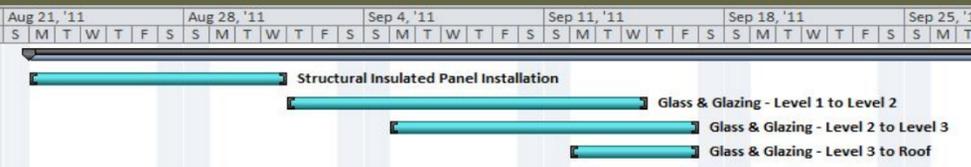
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Alt. Design Material Costs	\$	50,789
Estimated General Conditions Savings	\$	(13,462.00)
Net Increase in Cost	\$	3,704

Alternative Wall Construction Design Conclusions:

- Reduces project schedule by 8 days
- Increases Superstructure
- Improves the performance of the building envelope
- Marginal increase in cost

Recommendations:

- Met analysis goal to reduce project schedule
- Pursue alternative design as specified due to significant schedule savings

Recommendation/Conclusion

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Images courtesy of the Design Alliance Architects

Analysis 1: Critical Industry Issue - Avoiding Traditional Delivery Methods on Publicly Funded Projects

- Project exemption can be gained by OPP

Analysis 2: Constructability – Alternative Design of Atrium

- Rejected alternative design due to substantial increases in cost

Analysis 3: Value Engineering – Redesign of Raised Floor Distribution System

- Accepted above ceiling distribution system as a result of the significant cost savings

Analysis 4: Schedule Acceleration – Alternative Wall System

- Accepted Structural Insulated Panel System as a result of reduced schedule and marginal increase in cost



Images courtesy of the Design Alliance Architects

Questions

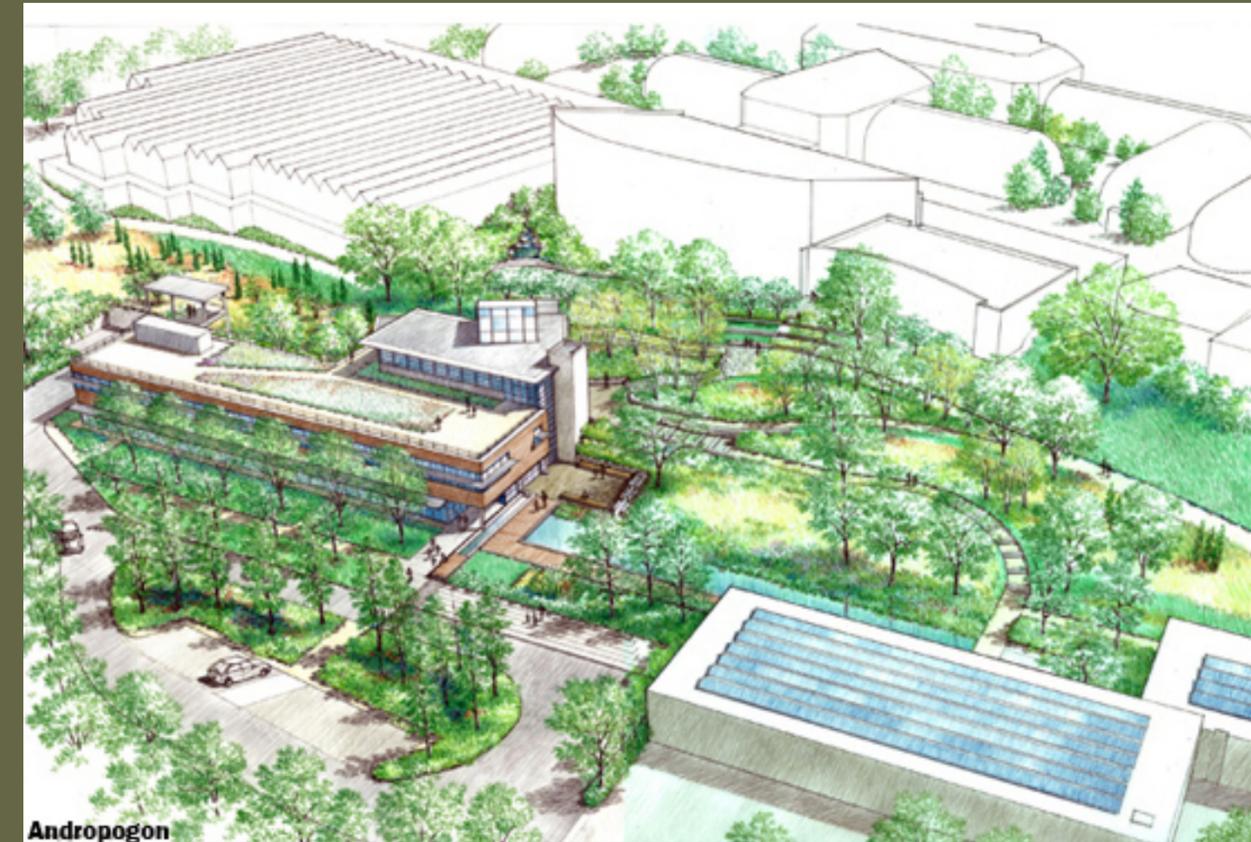
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John Bechtel Assistant Director of Design and Construction of *Penn State OPP*
Tim Gilotti of *Radner Property Group*
Jeff Sandeen of *Hensel Phelps Construction Co.*

