Introduction - What Is a Cost Model ? (vs. a Cost Estimate)
Components - What Goes into a Cost Model?
Cost Model – Review Recommended Draft Total Project Cost Model

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 Total Project Cost Modeling helps to *establish a range of costs* for a building project. This goes beyond just the hard costs of construction but all the costs that must be accounted for in a project.

• A Cost Model...

studies potential costs & *provides budgetary numbers* without a completed design

• A Cost Estimate...

is done when there is a solidified design that *can be quantified and estimated*

- When using a Cost Model as a budgetary tool allows the City to adjust quantity, quality, or other project assumptions in order *to establish the target budget*
- The cost per square foot information in the model is based on aggregated benchmark data of comparable projects

• Hard Costs

The direct costs to construct a building & site ("brick & mortar" costs).

- Building
- Site

• Soft Costs

Expenses, other than hard costs, incurred in developing a project

- Design and Professional Engineering Costs
 - Basic Services (architecture, landscape, civil, structural, mechanical, plumbing, electrical, specifications)
 - Specialty Services (acoustical, AV, cost consultant, library specialist, environmental, traffic, hazardous materials, etc.)
 - Reimbursable Expenses
- City of Salinas Fees
 - Planning
 - Engineering
 - Building
 - TAMC
 - Other
- Owner's Consultants
 - Project Management Internal or External
 - Soils Engineer
 - Survey
 - Other
- Testing and Inspections
 - Foundation
 - Steel/Welding

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Contingencies

Allowances for unknowns at the time of cost model development

- Bid Contingency
 - Allowance for volatility in the bid climate at the time of bidding
- Construction Contingency
 - Allowance for unforeseeable conditions during construction
- Project Contingency
 - Allowance /owner budget for unanticipated expenses, often dependent on type of project
 - Owner discretionary fund

Escalation

Changes in the price of goods or services in a given economy over a period.

- Similar to the concepts of inflation and deflation except that escalation is specific to an item or class of items (not as general in nature)
- It is often not primarily driven by changes in the money supply, it tends to be less sustained
- Unpredictable

- What is Included?
 - Demolition Costs
 - Site Work Costs
 - Building Costs
 - Allowance for Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment
 - Allowance for a Construction Contingency
 - Allowance for a Bid Contingency
 - Allowance for Soft Costs
 - Allowance for Escalation
 - Allowance for Project Contingency

• What is **NOT** Included?

- Land Acquisition
- Feasibility Studies
- Financing Costs
- Existing Conditions Reports
- Hazardous Material Investigations and Abatement
- Utility Company Back Charges
- Owner Supplied and Installed Items
- Deep Foundation System
- Temporary Facilities

- Items that may affect this Cost Model
 - Modifications to the scope of work subsequent to this cost model
 - Unforeseen Conditions
 - Special requirements for site access, off-hour work, or phasing activities
 - Restrictive technical specifications, excessive contract or non-competitive bid conditions
 - Sole source specifications for materials or products
 - Bid approvals delayed beyond the anticipated project schedule
 - Off hours and overtime

• Assumptions:

- Cost model information is conceptual (no plans, designs, feasibility studies, or detailed site land use studies have been completed)
- Construction cost ranges account for local prevailing labor rates, wages
- Assumes design to a LEED Silver Level of Sustainability (no certification)
- Subcontractors markups are included in each line item unit price
- Assumes a site area of approximately 47,000 square feet
- Assumes surface parking only (no underground or structured parking)
- Assumes a two story library with a first floor footprint of ~10,000 sf

- Assumptions continued:
 - Escalation has been added to this model to reflect the anticipated increases in labor and materials up until the mid point of construction.
 - Escalation assumes a construction start of June 2018 with a duration of 14 months for construction at an average 5.0% per year from the start of construction to the midpoint of construction

Cost Model Benchmarks

Looking Specifically at Similar Projects



Cost Model Benchmarks Comparable Projects

Year	Library	Construction	Gross	Cost/SF		Geographic	Escalation	Adjusted Cost/SF	
		Cost	Sq Ft			Adjustment	Adjustment		
2016	San Jose Branch	\$9,060,000	16,000	\$566	/SF	0.00%	1.00%	\$572	/SF
2015	Palo Alto Branch	\$27,000,000	56,000	\$482	/SF	0.00%	6.95%	\$516	/SF
2014	Pico Rivera (southeast LA)	\$8,840,891	16,199	\$546	/SF	7.00%	5.70%	\$615	/SF
2013	Lemon Grove	\$5,303,701	13,210	\$401	/SF	10.00%	7.50%	\$472	/SF
2011	Fallbrook (San Diego area)	\$9,703,814	19,151	\$507	/SF	10.00%	12.30%	\$620	/SF
2011	Oakland	\$9,854,713	21,000	\$469	/SF	-2.00%	12.30%	\$518	/SF
2011	Ramona (San Deigo area)	\$11,700,000	21,500	\$544	/SF	10.00%	12.30%	\$666	/SF
2011	Sacramento	\$8,812,377	15,387	\$573	/SF	6.00%	12.30%	\$678	/SF
2011	San Jose Branch	\$7,647,935	18,000	\$425	/SF	0.00%	12.30%	\$477	/SF
2010	Los Angeles	\$12,600,000	13,760	\$916	/SF	7.00%	16.20%	\$1,128	/SF
2010	Sacramento	\$10,867,475	20,500	\$530	/SF	6.00%	16.20%	\$648	/SF
2010	Sacramento	\$7,794,305	22,400	\$348	/SF	6.00%	16.20%	\$425	/SF
2010	San Jose Branch	\$9,399,486	22,000	\$427	/SF	0.00%	16.20%	\$496	/SF
2008	Encinitas	\$14,700,000	26,798	\$549	/SF	10.00%	22.50%	\$727	/SF
2008	San Diego	\$7,900,000	16,020	\$493	/SF	10.00%	22.50%	\$653	/SF
2008	San Jose Branch	\$7,799,314	22,222	\$351	/SF	0.00%	22.50%	\$430	/SF
2008	San Jose Branch	\$7,307,397	14,500	\$504	/SF	0.00%	22.50%	\$617	/SF
2008	San Jose Branch	\$6,212,483	13,885	\$447	/SF	0.00%	22.50%	\$548	/SF
2008	San Jose Branch	\$7,091,919	13,380	\$530	/SF	0.00%	22.50%	\$649	/SF
						ÂNDERS	Average \$/SF:	<u>\$603</u>	/SF

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