



# Facility Condition Assessment

Exeter-West Greenwich - Exeter-West Greenwich Regional Junior High

June 2017

930 Nooseneck Hill Road, West Greenwich, RI 02817





## Introduction

Exeter-West Greenwich Regional Junior High, located at 930 Nooseneck Hill Road in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, was built in 1990. It comprises 57,400 gross square feet. Each school across the district was visited three times during the Facility Condition Assessments by three teams of specialists in the spring/summer of 2016.

Exeter-West Greenwich Regional Junior High serves grades 7 - 8, has 25 instructional spaces, and has an enrollment of 290. Instructional spaces are defined as rooms in which a student receives education. The LEA reported capacity for Exeter-West Greenwich Regional Junior High is 350 with a resulting utilization of 83%.

For master planning purposes a 5-year need was developed to provide an understanding of the current need as well as the projected needs in the near future. For Exeter-West Greenwich Regional Junior High the 5-year need is \$7,028,344. The findings contained within this report resulted from an assessment of building systems performed by building professionals experienced in disciplines including: architecture, mechanical, plumbing, electrical, acoustics, hazardous materials, and technology infrastructure.



Figure 1: Aerial view of Exeter-West Greenwich Regional Junior High



## Approach and Methodology

A facility condition assessment evaluates each building's overall condition. Two components of the facility condition assessment are combined to total the cost for facility need. The two components of the facility condition assessment are current deficiencies and life cycle forecast.

**Current Deficiencies:** Deficiencies are items in need of repair or replacement as a result of being broken, obsolete, or beyond useful life. The existing deficiencies that currently require correction are identified and assigned a priority. An example of a current deficiency might include a broken lighting fixture or an inoperable roof top air conditioning unit.

**Life Cycle Forecast:** Life cycle analysis evaluates ages of a building's systems to forecast system replacement as they reach the end of serviceable life. An example of a life cycle system replacement is a roof with a 20-year life that has been in place for 15 years and may require replacement in five years.

## Discipline Specialists

All assessment teams produced current deficiencies associated with each school. The assessment for the school facilities at the Rhode Island Department of Education included several specialties:

**Facility Condition Assessment:** Architectural, mechanical, and electrical engineering professionals observed conditions via a visual observation that did not include intrusive measures, destructive investigations, or testing. Additionally, the assessment incorporated input provided by district facilities and maintenance staff where applicable. The assessment team recorded existing conditions, identified problems and deficiencies, documented corrective action and quantities, and identified the priority of the repair in accordance with parameters defined during the planning phase. The team took digital photos at each school to better identify significant deficiencies.

**Technology:** Technology specialists visited RIDE facilities and met with technology directors to observe and assess each facility's technology infrastructure. The assessment included network architecture, major infrastructure components, classroom instructional systems, necessary building space and support for technology. The technology assessment took into account the desired technology outcome and best practices and processes to ensure results can be attained effectively.

**Hazardous Materials:** Schools constructed prior to 1990 were assessed by specialists to identify the presence of hazardous materials. The team focused on identifying asbestos containing building materials (ACBMs), lead-based painted (LBP) areas, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). As part of an indoor air and exterior air quality assessment, the team noted evidence of mold, water intrusion, mercury, and oil and hazardous materials (OHMs) exposure. If sampling and analysis was required, these activities were recommended but not included in the scope of work.

**Traffic:** A traffic specialist performed an in-office review of aerial imagery of the traffic infrastructure around the facilities in accordance with section 1.05-7 in the Rhode Island School Construction Regulations and reviewed data collected on site during the facility condition assessment. Based on this information, deficiencies and corrective actions were identified. High problem areas were identified for consideration of more detailed site-specific study and analysis in the future.

**Acoustics:** Specialists assessed each school's acoustics, including architectural acoustics, mechanical system noise and vibration, and environmental noise. The assessment team evaluated room acoustics with particular attention to the intelligibility of speech in learning spaces, interior and exterior sound isolation, and mechanical system noise and vibration control.

**Educational Program Space Assessment:** Teams evaluated schools to ensure that that all spaces adequately support the districts educational program. Standards are established for each classroom type or instructional space. Each space is evaluated to determine if it meets those standards and a listing of alterations that should be made to make the space a better environment for teaching and learning was created.



## System Summaries

The following tables summarize major building systems at the Exeter-West Greenwich Regional Junior High campus, identified by discipline and building.

### Site

The site level systems for this campus include:

### Building Envelope

The exterior systems for the building(s) at this campus includes:

<b>01 - Main Building:</b>	Brick Exterior Wall
	CMU Exterior Wall
	E.I.F.S. Exterior Wall
	Aluminum Exterior Windows
	Storefront / Curtain Wall
	Steel Exterior Entrance Doors
	Overhead Exterior Utility Doors

The roofing for the building(s) at this campus consists of:

<b>01 - Main Building:</b>	Composition Shingle Roofing
	Single Ply Roofing

### Interior

The interior systems for the building(s) at this campus include:

<b>01 - Main Building:</b>	Steel Interior Doors
	Interior Door Hardware
	Suspended Acoustical Grid System
	Suspended Acoustical Ceiling Tile
	Painted Ceilings
	Wood Wall Paneling
	Interior Wall Painting
	Concrete Flooring
	Vinyl Composition Tile Flooring
	Carpet
	Athletic/Sport Flooring

### Mechanical

The mechanical systems for the building(s) at this campus include:

<b>01 - Main Building:</b>	Radiant Water Heater
	3 kW Electric Unit Heater
	12 MBH Steam Unit Heater
	20 MBH Steam Unit Heater



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<b>01 - Main Building:</b>	DDC Heating System Controls
	5 Ton D/X Fan Coil
	Window Units
	Make-up Air Unit
	2-Pipe Hot Water Hydronic Distribution System
	5,000 CFM Outdoor AHU
	Ductwork
	Kitchen Exhaust Hoods
	Wall Exhaust Fan
	Fire Sprinkler System

## Plumbing

The plumbing systems for the building(s) at this campus include:

<b>01 - Main Building:</b>	500 Gallon Water Storage Tank
	200 Gallon Electric Water Heater
	Domestic Water Piping System
	Classroom Lavatories
	Mop/Service Sinks
	Non-Refrigerated Drinking Fountain
	Restroom Lavatories
	Showers
	Toilets
	Urinals

## Electrical

The electrical systems for the building(s) at this campus include:

<b>01 - Main Building:</b>	4,000 Amp Switchgear
	600 Amp Distribution Panel
	Panelboard - 120/208 100A
	Panelboard - 120/208 225A
	Panelboard - 120/208 400A
	Electrical Disconnect
	Light Fixtures
	Canopy Mounted Lighting Fixtures



## Facility Deficiency Priority Levels

Deficiencies were ranked according to five priority levels, with Priority 1 items being the most critical to address:

**Priority 1 – Mission Critical Concerns:** Deficiencies or conditions that may directly affect the school's ability to remain open or deliver the educational curriculum. These deficiencies typically relate to building safety, code compliance, severely damaged or failing building components, and other items that require near-term correction. An example of a Priority 1 deficiency is a fire alarm system replacement.

**Priority 2 - Indirect Impact to Educational Mission:** Items that may progress to a Priority 1 item if not addressed in the near term. Examples of Priority 2 deficiencies include inadequate roofing that could cause deterioration of integral building systems, and conditions affecting building envelopes, such as roof and window replacements.

**Priority 3 - Short-Term Conditions:** Deficiencies that are necessary to the school's mission but may not require immediate attention. These items should be considered necessary improvements required to maximize facility efficiency and usefulness. Examples of Priority 3 items include site improvements and plumbing deficiencies.

**Priority 4 - Long-Term Requirements:** Items or systems that may be considered improvements to the instructional environment. The improvements may be aesthetic or provide greater functionality. Examples include cabinets, finishes, paving, removal of abandoned equipment, and educational accommodations associated with special programs.

**Priority 5 - Enhancements:** Deficiencies aesthetic in nature or considered enhancements. Typical deficiencies in this priority include repainting, replacing carpet, improved signage, or other improvements to the facility environment.



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The following chart summarizes this site's current deficiencies by building system and priority. The listing details current deficiencies including deferred maintenance, functional deficiencies, code compliance, capital renewal, hazardous materials and technology categories.

Table 1: System by Priority

System	Priority					Total	% of Total
	1	2	3	4	5		
Site	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	0.00 %
Roofing	-	\$109,760	-	-	-	\$109,760	3.52 %
Structural	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	0.00 %
Exterior	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	0.00 %
Interior	-	-	\$313,340	-	-	\$313,340	10.06 %
Mechanical	-	\$610,459	\$78,962	\$2,660	-	\$692,081	22.21 %
Electrical	\$1,403	\$251,292	-	-	-	\$252,695	8.11 %
Plumbing	-	-	-	\$5,118	\$9,698	\$14,816	0.48 %
Fire and Life Safety	\$27,188	-	-	-	-	\$27,188	0.87 %
Technology	-	-	\$1,697,389	-	-	\$1,697,389	54.48 %
Conveyances	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	0.00 %
Specialties	-	-	-	-	\$8,499	\$8,499	0.27 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$28,591</b>	<b>\$971,511</b>	<b>\$2,089,692</b>	<b>\$7,778</b>	<b>\$18,197</b>	<b>\$3,115,768</b>	

\*Displayed totals may not sum exactly due to mathematical rounding

The building systems with the most need include:

Technology	-	\$1,697,389
Mechanical	-	\$692,081
Interior	-	\$313,340

The chart below represents the building systems and associated deficiency costs.

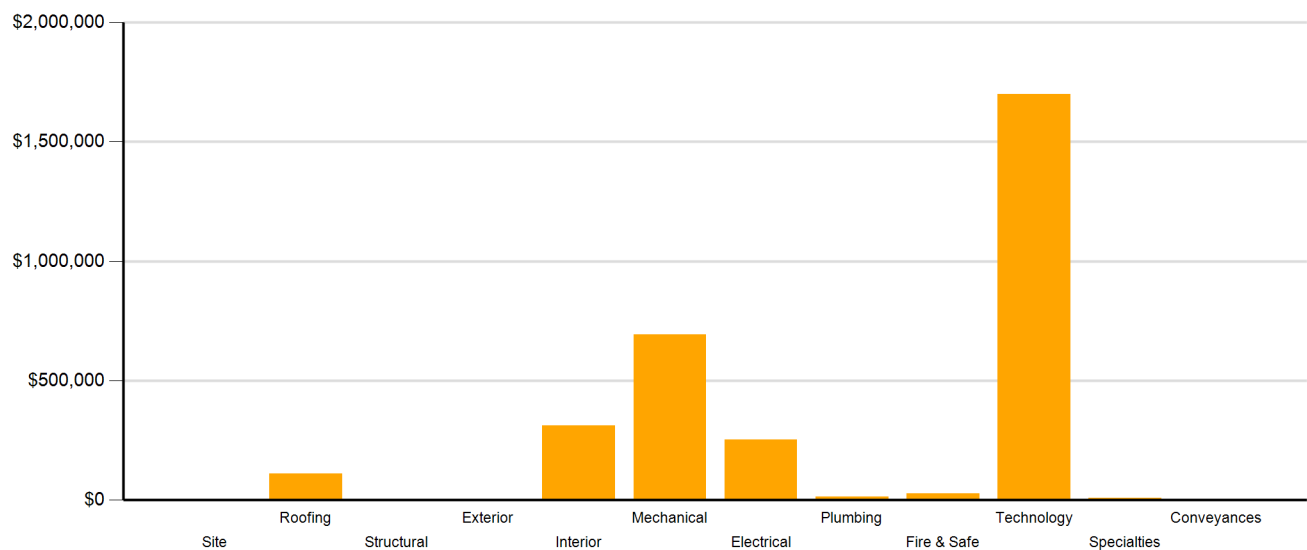


Figure 2: System Deficiencies



## Current Deficiencies by Category

Deficiencies have been further grouped according to the observed category.

- **Acoustics** deficiencies relate to room acoustics, sound insulation, and mechanical systems and vibration control modeled after ANSI/ASA Standard S12.60-2010 and ASHRAE Handbook, Chapter 47 on Sound and Vibration Control.
- **Barrier to Accessibility** deficiencies relate to the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Rhode Island Governors Commission on Disability. Additional items related to accessibility may be included other categories.
- **Capital Renewal** items have reached or exceeded serviceable life and require replacement. These are current and do not include life cycle capital renewal forecasts. Also included are deficiencies correcting planned work postponed beyond its regular life expectancy.
- **Code Compliance** deficiencies related to current codes. Many may fall under grandfather clauses, which allow buildings to continue operating under codes effective at the time of construction. However, there are instances where the level of renovation requires full compliance which are reflected in the master plan.
- **Educational Adequacy** deficiencies identify where facilities do not align with the Basic Education Program and the RIDE School Construction Regulations.
- **Functional Deficiencies** are deficiencies for components or systems that have failed before the end of expected life or are not the right application, size, or design.
- **Hazardous Materials** include deficiencies for building systems or components containing potentially hazardous material. The team focused on identifying asbestos containing building materials (ACBMs), lead based painted (LBP) areas, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). As part of an indoor air and exterior air quality assessment, the team noted evidence of mold, water intrusion, mercury, and oil and hazardous materials (OHMs) exposure. With other scopes of work there may be other costs associated with hazardous materials.
- **Technology** deficiencies relate to network architecture, technology infrastructure, classroom systems, and support. Examples of technology deficiencies include: security cameras, secure electronic access, telephone handsets, and dedicated air conditioning for telecommunication rooms.
- **Traffic** deficiencies relate to vehicle or pedestrian traffic, such as bus loops, crosswalks, and pavement markings.



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The following chart and table represent the deficiency category by priority. This listing includes current deficiencies for all building systems.

Table 2: Deficiency Category by Priority

Category	Priority					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Acoustics	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
Barrier to Accessibility	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
Capital Renewal	\$15,857	\$971,511	\$392,302	\$7,778	-	\$1,387,448
Code Compliance	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
Educational Adequacy	\$12,734	-	\$90,652	-	\$18,197	\$121,583
Functional Deficiency	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
Hazardous Material	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
Technology	-	-	\$1,606,737	-	-	\$1,606,737
Traffic	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$28,591</b>	<b>\$971,511</b>	<b>\$2,089,692</b>	<b>\$7,778</b>	<b>\$18,197</b>	<b>\$3,115,768</b>

\*Displayed totals may not sum exactly due to mathematical rounding

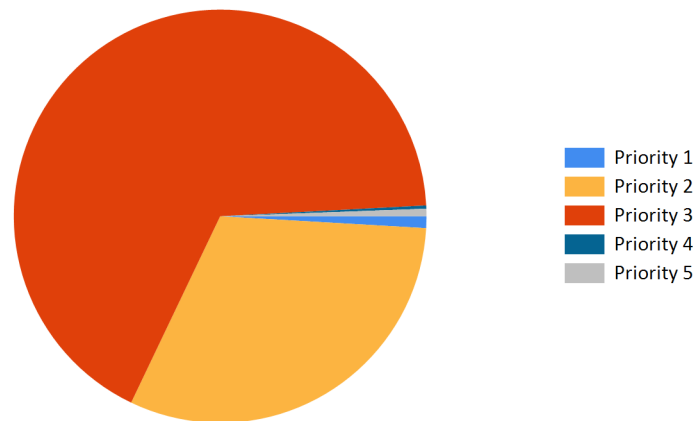


Figure 3: Current deficiencies by priority



## Life Cycle Capital Renewal Forecast

During the facility condition assessment, assessors inspected all major building systems. If a need for immediate replacement was identified, a deficiency was created with the estimated repair costs. The identified deficiency contributes to the facility's total current repair costs.

Capital planning scenarios span multiple years, as opposed to being constrained to immediate repairs. Construction projects may begin several years after the initial facility condition assessment. Therefore, in addition to the current year repair costs, it is necessary to forecast the facility's future costs using a 5-year life cycle renewal forecast model.

Life cycle renewal is the projection of future building system costs based upon each individual system's expected serviceable life. Building systems and components age over time, eventually break down, reach the end of their useful lives, and may require replacement. While an item may be in good condition now, it might reach the end of its life before a planned construction project occurs.

The following chart shows all current deficiencies and the subsequent 5-year life cycle capital renewal projections. The projections outline costs for major building systems in which a component is expected to reach the end of its useful life and require capital funding for replacement.

Table 3: Capital Renewal Forecast

System	Current Deficiencies	Life Cycle Capital Renewal Projections					LC Yr. 1-5 Total	Total 5-Year Need
		Year 1 2017	Year 2 2018	Year 3 2019	Year 4 2020	Year 5 2021		
Site	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Roofing	\$109,760	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$109,760
Structural	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Exterior	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$214,417	\$214,417	\$214,417
Interior	\$313,340	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$360,298	\$1,152,418	\$1,512,716	\$1,826,057
Mechanical	\$692,081	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,033,986	\$3,339	\$1,037,325	\$1,729,406
Electrical	\$252,695	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$155,933	\$155,933	\$408,628
Plumbing	\$14,816	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$457,853	\$457,853	\$472,669
Fire and Life Safety	\$27,188	\$0	\$0	\$168,239	\$0	\$0	\$168,239	\$195,427
Technology	\$1,697,389	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,697,389
Conveyances	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Specialties	\$8,499	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$364,611	\$364,611	\$373,110
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,115,768</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$168,239</b>	<b>\$1,394,284</b>	<b>\$2,348,571</b>	<b>\$3,911,094</b>	<b>\$7,026,862</b>

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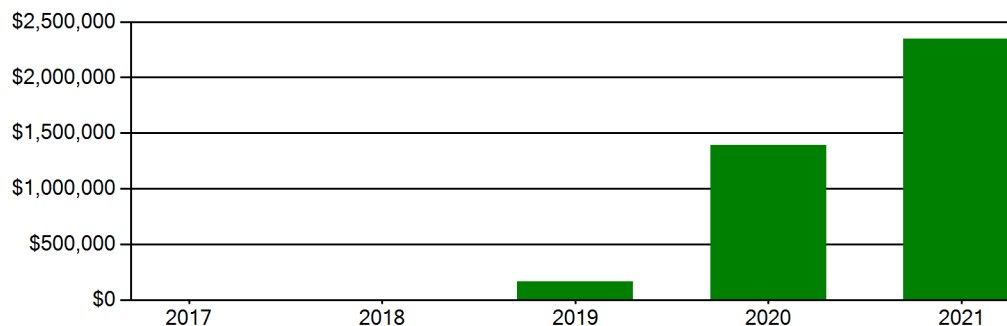
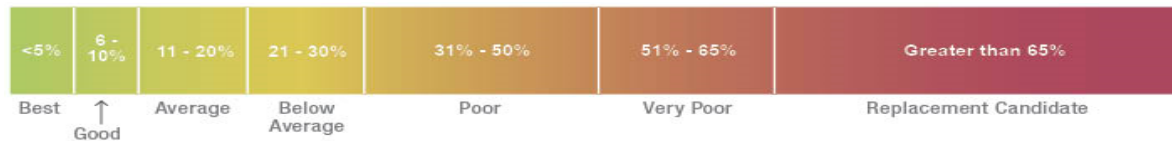


Figure 4: Life Cycle Capital Renewal Forecast



## Facility Condition Index (FCI)

The Facility Condition Index (FCI) is used throughout the facility condition assessment industry as a general indicator of a building's health. Since 1991, the facility management industry has used an index called the FCI to benchmark the relative condition of a group of schools. The FCI is derived by dividing the total repair cost, including educational adequacy and site-related repairs, by the total replacement cost. A facility with a higher FCI percentage has more need, or higher priority, than a facility with a lower FCI. It should be noted that costs in the New Construction category are not included in the FCI calculation.



Financial modeling has shown that over a 30-year period, it is more cost effective to replace than repair schools with a FCI of 65 percent or greater. This is due to efficiency gains with facilities that are more modern and the value of the building at the end of the analysis period. It is important to note that the FCI at which a facility should be considered for replacement is typically debated and adjusted based on property owners and facility managers approach to facility management. Of course, FCI is not the only factor used to identify buildings that need renovation, replacement, or even closure. Historical significance, enrollment trends, community sentiment, and the availability of capital are additional factors that are analyzed when making school facility decisions.

For master planning purposes, the total current deficiencies and the first five years of projected life cycle needs were combined. This provides an understanding of the current needs of a facility as well as the projected needs in the near future. A 5-year FCI was calculated by dividing the 5-year need by the total replacement cost. Costs associated with new construction are not included in the FCI calculation.

The replacement value represents the estimated cost of replacing the current building with another building of like size, based on today's estimated cost of construction in the Providence, Rhode Island area. The estimated replacement cost for this facility is \$18,942,000. For planning purposes, the total 5-year need at the Exeter-West Greenwich Regional Junior High is \$7,028,344 (Life Cycle Years 1-5 plus the FCI deficiency cost). The Exeter-West Greenwich Regional Junior High facility has a 5-year FCI of 37.10%.

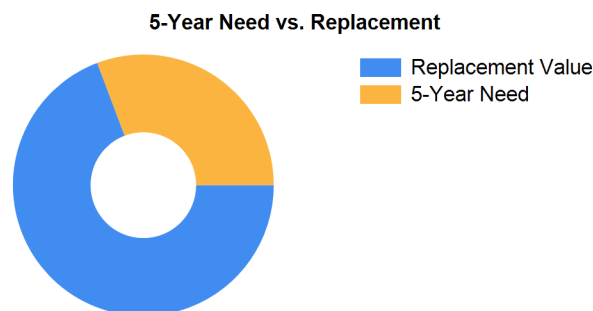


Figure 5: 5-Year FCI

It is important to reiterate that this FCI replacement threshold is not conclusive, but is intended to initiate planning discussion in which other relevant issues with regard to a facility's disposition must be incorporated. This merely suggests where conversations regarding replacement might occur.



## Rhode Island Aspirational Capacity

The capacity of a school reflects how many students the school's physical facility can effectively serve. There are various methodologies that exist to calculate capacity. It is not uncommon to review an existing building only to find that the capacity that had once been assigned is greater than what can be reasonably accommodated today. This is primarily because of a change in how programs are delivered.

The Rhode Island Aspirational Capacity is based on the Rhode Island School Construction Regulations (SCRs) and is an aspirational goal of space use. The capacity for each individual public school in the state of Rhode Island was designed to conform to Section 1.06-2 Space Allowance Guidelines of the Rhode Island Department of Education (RIDE) SCRs. These regulations outline the allowed gross square feet (GSF) per student at each school type (ES, MS, HS) by utilizing a sliding scale based on projected enrollment. The resulting capacities reflect how school capacities align to the SCRs for new construction. The existing enrollment was multiplied by the GSF per student for the appropriate bracket. For the purposes of this analysis, Pre-K centers were rolled into the elementary totals, and K-8 facilities were counted as middle schools.

The most consistent and equitable way a state can determine school capacities across a variety of districts and educational program offerings is to use square-foot-per-student standards. In contrast, in the 2013 Public Schoolhouse Assessment Report, LEAs self-reported capacities for their elementary, middle and high schools. Districts typically report "functional capacity," which is defined as the number of students each classroom can accommodate. Functional capacity counts how many students can occupy a space, not how much room students and teachers have within that space. For example, a 650-square-foot classroom and a 950-square-foot classroom can both have a reported capacity of 25 students, but the actual teaching and learning space per student varies greatly.

The variation in square feet per student impacts the kinds of teaching practices possible in each space. The lowest allocation of space per student restricts group and project-based learning strategies and requires teachers to teach in more traditional, lecture-style formats, due to a lack of space. Furthermore, the number of students that can be accommodated in a classroom does not account for access to sufficient common spaces such as libraries, cafeterias, and gymnasiums. When cafeterias are undersized relative to the population, schools must host four or more lunch periods a day, resulting in some students eating lunch mid-morning and some mid-afternoon. Similarly, undersized libraries and gymnasiums create scheduling headaches for schools and restrict student access. Finally, a classroom count-only approach to school capacity does not consider the inherent scheduling challenges schools face.

Applying the Rhode Island Aspirational Capacity, a facility of this size could ideally support an enrollment of approximately 302 students.

## Facility New Construction

As part of the Educational Program Space Assessment, select core spaces were compared to the RI School Construction Regulations. If it was determined that a facility was in need of square footage related to a cafeteria or library/media center, a cost for additional space was estimated. This cost is not included in the total 5-year need or the 5-year FCI calculation.

The New Construction cost to bring the Exeter-West Greenwich Regional Junior High cafeteria and/or library/media center to the size prescribed by the SCRs is estimated to be \$764,478.



## Summary of Findings

The Exeter-West Greenwich Regional Junior High comprises 57,400 square feet and was constructed in 1990. Current deficiencies at this school total \$3,117,250. Five year capital renewal costs total \$3,911,094. The total identified need for the Exeter-West Greenwich Regional Junior High (current deficiencies and 5-year capital renewal costs) is \$7,028,344. The 5-year FCI is 37.10%.

Table 4: Facility Condition by Building

	Gross Sq Ft	Year Built	Current Deficiencies	LC Yr. 1-5 Total	Total 5 Yr Need (Yr 1-5 + Current Defs)	5-Year FCI
Exeter-West Greenwich Regional Junior High Totals	57,400	1990	\$3,117,250	\$3,911,094	\$7,028,344	37.10%

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The following pages provide a listing of all current deficiencies and 5-year life cycle need and the associated costs, followed by photos taken during the assessment.

## Cost Estimating

Cost estimates are derived from local cost estimating expertise and enhanced by industry best practices, historical cost data, and relevance to the Rhode Island region. Costs have been developed from current market rates as of the 2nd quarter in 2016. All costs are based on a replace-in-kind approach, unless the item was not in compliance with national or state regulations or standards.

For planning and budgeting purposes, facility assessments customarily add a soft cost multiplier onto deficiency repair cost estimates. This soft cost multiplier accounts for costs that are typically incurred when contracting for renovation and construction services. Soft costs typically include construction cost factors, such as contractor overhead and profit, as well as labor and material inflation, professional fees, and administrative costs. Based on the Rhode Island School Construction Regulations, a soft cost multiplier of 20% is included on all cost estimates. Other project allowances are included in the cost estimates based on school attributes such as age, location, and historic designation. All stated costs in the assessment report will include soft costs for planning and budgeting purposes. These are estimates, and costs will vary at the time of construction.



## Building: 01 - Main Building

### Roofing

Deficiency	Category	Qty	UoM	Priority	Repair Cost	ID
The Single-Ply Membrane Roof Covering Requires Replacement	Capital Renewal	8,610	SF	2	\$109,760	2504
<b>Note:</b> Roof leaks reported by school administration.						
<b>Sub Total for System</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>items</b>		<b>\$109,760</b>	

### Interior

Deficiency	Category	Qty	UoM	Priority	Repair Cost	ID
The Carpet Flooring Requires Replacement	Capital Renewal	14,500	SF	3	\$313,340	2525
<b>Note:</b> Carpet is worn, torn, and wrinkling.						
<b>Sub Total for System</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>items</b>		<b>\$313,340</b>	

### Mechanical

Deficiency	Category	Qty	UoM	Priority	Repair Cost	ID
Electric Unit Heater Requires Replacement	Capital Renewal	1	Ea.	2	\$1,255	2916
Outdoor Air Handler HVAC Component Required Replacement	Capital Renewal	4	Ea.	2	\$566,577	2921
Steam/HW Unit Heater Requires Replacement	Capital Renewal	5	Ea.	2	\$11,860	2917
Steam/HW Unit Heater Requires Replacement	Capital Renewal	11	Ea.	2	\$30,767	2918
The Make Up Air Equipment Requires Replacement	Capital Renewal	5	Ea.	3	\$78,962	2920
Exhaust Fan Ventilation Requires Replacement	Capital Renewal	1	Ea.	4	\$2,660	2923
<b>Sub Total for System</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>items</b>		<b>\$692,081</b>	

### Electrical

Deficiency	Category	Qty	UoM	Priority	Repair Cost	ID
Room last power shut-off valves for utilities	Educational Adequacy	1	Ea.	1	\$1,403	Rollup
Switchgear Is Needed Or Requires Replacement	Capital Renewal	2	Ea.	2	\$229,445	2924
The Electrical Disconnect Requires Replacement	Capital Renewal	12	Ea.	2	\$21,847	2925
<b>Sub Total for System</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>items</b>		<b>\$252,695</b>	

### Plumbing

Deficiency	Category	Qty	UoM	Priority	Repair Cost	ID
The Custodial Mop Or Service Sink Requires Replacement	Capital Renewal	2	Ea.	4	\$5,118	2915
Room lacks a drinking fountain.	Educational Adequacy	2	Ea.	5	\$2,191	Rollup
The Class Room Lavatories Plumbing Fixtures Are Missing And Should Be Installed	Educational Adequacy	5	Ea.	5	\$7,507	Rollup
<b>Sub Total for System</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>items</b>		<b>\$14,816</b>	

### Fire and Life Safety

Deficiency	Category	Qty	UoM	Priority	Repair Cost	ID
Replace Kitchen Exhaust Hood	Capital Renewal	1	Ea.	1	\$15,857	2922
Room lacks shut-off valves for utilities. (International Fuel Gas Code, Section 409.6)	Educational Adequacy	1	Ea.	1	\$11,332	Rollup
<b>Sub Total for System</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>items</b>		<b>\$27,188</b>	

### Technology

Deficiency	Category	Qty	UoM	Priority	Repair Cost	ID
Room lacks Interactive White Board	Educational Adequacy	16	Ea.	3	\$90,652	Rollup
Technology: Campus network switching electronics are antiquated and/or do not meet standards.	Technology	48	Ea.	3	\$22,663	3351
Technology: Campus network switching electronics are antiquated and/or do not meet standards.	Technology	48	Ea.	3	\$22,663	3355
Technology: Campus network switching electronics are antiquated and/or do not meet standards.	Technology	96	Ea.	3	\$45,326	3359
Technology: Campus network switching electronics are antiquated and/or do not meet standards.	Technology	196	Ea.	3	\$92,541	3363
Technology: Classroom AV/Multimedia systems are in need of improvements.	Technology	52	Ea.	3	\$491,033	3366



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## Technology

Deficiency	Category	Qty	UoM	Priority	Repair Cost	ID
Technology: Instructional spaces do not have local sound reinforcement.	Technology	52	Ea.	3	\$245,517	3365
Technology: Intermediate Telecommunications Room grounding system is inadequate or non-existent.	Technology	1	Ea.	3	\$5,288	3349
Technology: Intermediate Telecommunications Room grounding system is inadequate or non-existent.	Technology	1	Ea.	3	\$5,288	3353
Technology: Intermediate Telecommunications Room grounding system is inadequate or non-existent.	Technology	1	Ea.	3	\$5,288	3357
Technology: Intermediate Telecommunications Room is not dedicated. Room requires partial walls and/or major improvements.	Technology	1	Ea.	3	\$37,394	3348
Technology: Intermediate Telecommunications Room is not dedicated. Room requires partial walls and/or major improvements.	Technology	1	Ea.	3	\$37,394	3352
Technology: Intermediate Telecommunications Room is not dedicated. Room requires partial walls and/or major improvements.	Technology	1	Ea.	3	\$37,394	3356
Technology: Intermediate Telecommunications Room is not dedicated. Room requires partial walls and/or major improvements.	Technology	1	Ea.	3	\$37,394	3360
Technology: Main Telecommunications Room ground system is inadequate or non-existent.	Technology	1	Ea.	3	\$6,610	3361
Technology: Network cabling infrastructure is partially outdated and/or needs expansion.	Technology	104	Ea.	3	\$44,193	3367
Technology: Network system inadequate and/or near end of useful life	Technology	8	Ea.	3	\$60,435	3370
Technology: Network system inadequate and/or near end of useful life	Technology	26	Ea.	3	\$122,758	3371
Technology: PA/Bell/Clock system is inadequate and/or near end of useful life.	Technology	57,400	SF	3	\$97,565	3369
Technology: Special Space AV/Multimedia system is inadequate.	Technology	2	Ea.	3	\$107,650	3368
Technology: Telecommunications Room (small size room) needs dedicated cooling system improvements.	Technology	1	Ea.	3	\$4,721	3350
Technology: Telecommunications Room (small size room) needs dedicated cooling system improvements.	Technology	1	Ea.	3	\$4,721	3354
Technology: Telecommunications Room (small size room) needs dedicated cooling system improvements.	Technology	1	Ea.	3	\$4,721	3358
Technology: Telecommunications Room (small size room) needs dedicated cooling system improvements.	Technology	1	Ea.	3	\$4,721	3362
Technology: Telephone handsets are inadequate and sparsely deployed throughout the campus.	Technology	42	Ea.	3	\$63,457	3364
<b>Sub Total for System</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>items</b>		<b>\$1,697,389</b>	

## Specialties

Deficiency	Category	Qty	UoM	Priority	Repair Cost	ID
Room lacks an appropriate refrigerator.	Educational Adequacy	1	Ea.	5	\$8,499	Rollup
<b>Sub Total for System</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>items</b>		<b>\$8,499</b>	
<b>Sub Total for Building 01 - Main Building</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>items</b>		<b>\$3,115,768</b>	
<b>Total for Campus</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>items</b>		<b>\$3,115,768</b>	



## Exeter-West Greenwich Regional Junior High - Life Cycle Summary Yrs 1-5

### Building: 01 - Main Building

#### Exterior

Uniformat Description	LC Type Description	Qty	UoM	Repair Cost	Remaining Life
Exterior Utility Doors	Overhead	1	Door	\$36,792	5
Exterior Wall Veneer	E.I.F.S. - Bldg SF basis	8,610	SF	\$177,625	5
		<b>Sub Total for System</b>		<b>2 items</b>	<b>\$214,417</b>

#### Interior

Uniformat Description	LC Type Description	Qty	UoM	Repair Cost	Remaining Life
Wall Painting and Coating	Painting/Staining (Bldg SF)	54,530	SF	\$360,298	4
Acoustical Suspended Ceilings	Ceilings - Acoustical Grid System	14,350	SF	\$170,198	5
Acoustical Suspended Ceilings	Ceilings - Acoustical Tiles	14,350	SF	\$129,604	5
Suspended Plaster and	Painted ceilings	43,050	SF	\$180,081	5
Wall Paneling	Wood Panel wall	2,870	SF	\$26,194	5
Flooring Treatment	Concrete Floor - Finished	14,500	SF	\$188,792	5
Resilient Flooring	Vinyl Composition Tile Flooring	22,760	SF	\$261,097	5
Athletic Flooring	Athletic/Sport Flooring	5,740	SF	\$196,452	5
		<b>Sub Total for System</b>		<b>8 items</b>	<b>\$1,512,716</b>

#### Mechanical

Uniformat Description	LC Type Description	Qty	UoM	Repair Cost	Remaining Life
Water-Based Fire-Suppression	Fire Sprinkler System (Bldg.SF)	10,000	SF	\$190,139	4
HVAC Air Distribution	Ductwork (Bldg.SF)	57,400	SF	\$843,847	4
Decentralized Cooling	Window Units	1	Ea.	\$3,339	5
		<b>Sub Total for System</b>		<b>3 items</b>	<b>\$1,037,325</b>

#### Electrical

Uniformat Description	LC Type Description	Qty	UoM	Repair Cost	Remaining Life
Power Distribution	Distribution Panels (600 Amps)	3	Ea.	\$87,388	5
Lighting Fixtures	Canopy Mounted Fixtures (Ea.)	8	Ea.	\$11,028	5
<b>Note:</b> Entrances only					
Power Distribution	Panelboard - 120/208 100A	2	Ea.	\$9,697	5
Power Distribution	Panelboard - 120/208 225A	5	Ea.	\$28,996	5
Power Distribution	Panelboard - 120/208 400A	3	Ea.	\$18,824	5
		<b>Sub Total for System</b>		<b>5 items</b>	<b>\$155,933</b>

#### Plumbing

Uniformat Description	LC Type Description	Qty	UoM	Repair Cost	Remaining Life
Plumbing Fixtures	Showers	22	Ea.	\$167,323	5
Plumbing Fixtures	Non-Refrigerated Drinking Fountain	6	Ea.	\$61,320	5
Plumbing Fixtures	Classroom Lavatories	14	Ea.	\$38,066	5
Plumbing Fixtures	Toilets	17	Ea.	\$48,486	5
Plumbing Fixtures	Urinals	5	Ea.	\$6,645	5
Plumbing Fixtures	Restroom Lavatories	21	Ea.	\$66,802	5
Facility Potable-Water Storage Tanks	Water Storage Tank - 500 Gallon	2	Ea.	\$69,211	5
		<b>Sub Total for System</b>		<b>7 items</b>	<b>\$457,852</b>

#### Fire and Life Safety

Uniformat Description	LC Type Description	Qty	UoM	Repair Cost	Remaining Life
Fire Detection and Alarm	Fire Alarm	57,400	SF	\$168,239	3
		<b>Sub Total for System</b>		<b>1 items</b>	<b>\$168,239</b>

#### Specialties

Uniformat Description	LC Type Description	Qty	UoM	Repair Cost	Remaining Life
Casework	Fixed Cabinetry	15	Room	\$167,817	5
Casework	Lockers	400	Ea.	\$196,794	5
		<b>Sub Total for System</b>		<b>2 items</b>	<b>\$364,611</b>

**Sub Total for Building 01 - Main Building**

**Total for: Exeter-West Greenwich Regional Junior High**



## Supporting Photos



Site Aerial



Art Classroom



Cafeteria



Typical Classroom



# Facility Condition Assessment

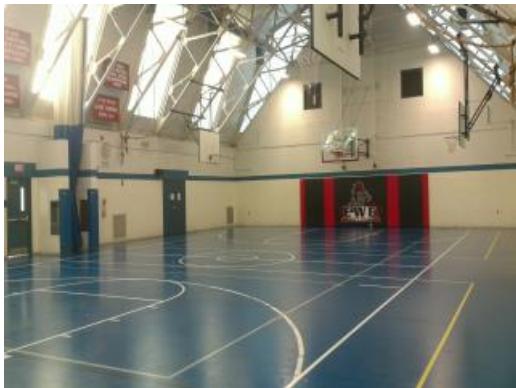
Exeter-West Greenwich - Exeter-West Greenwich Regional Junior High



Restroom Fixtures And Finishes



Science Classroom



Gymnasium



Locker Room



Kitchen Sink



Make-up Air Unit



# Facility Condition Assessment

Exeter-West Greenwich - Exeter-West Greenwich Regional Junior High



Radiant Heater



Typical Toilet Fixture



Classroom Lavatory



Restroom Lavatories



Make-up Air Unit



Electrical Panels



# Facility Condition Assessment

Exeter-West Greenwich - Exeter-West Greenwich Regional Junior High



Worn Classroom Carpet



Stained Mop Sink



Fire Alarm Panel



Typical Urinal Fixture



Non-Refrigerated Drinking Fountain



Main Electrical Service



# Facility Condition Assessment

Exeter-West Greenwich - Exeter-West Greenwich Regional Junior High



Marquee



Elevation