

DeKalb County School District/Elementary Schools

Dunwoody Elementary

Final

School Assessment Report

May 19, 2016



Table of Contents

School Executive Summary	4
School Condition Summary	5
<u>2009 Building</u>	7
Executive Summary	7
Condition Summary	8
Photo Album	9
Condition Detail	10
System Listing	11
Renewal Schedule	13
Forecasted Sustainment Requirement	16
Deficiency Summary By System	17
Deficiency Summary By Priority	18
Deficiency By Priority Investment	19
Deficiency Summary By Category	20
Deficiency Details By Priority	21
<u>2015 Storage Bldg</u>	23
Executive Summary	23
Condition Summary	24
Photo Album	25
Condition Detail	26
System Listing	27
Renewal Schedule	28
Forecasted Sustainment Requirement	31
Deficiency Summary By System	32
Deficiency Summary By Priority	33
Deficiency By Priority Investment	34
Deficiency Summary By Category	35
Deficiency Details By Priority	36
<u>Site</u>	37

School Assessment Report

Executive Summary	37
Condition Summary	38
Photo Album	39
Condition Detail	40
System Listing	41
Renewal Schedule	42
Forecasted Sustainment Requirement	44
Deficiency Summary By System	45
Deficiency Summary By Priority	46
Deficiency By Priority Investment	47
Deficiency Summary By Category	48
Deficiency Details By Priority	49
Glossary	50

School Executive Summary

Building condition is evaluated based on the functional systems and elements of a building and organized according to the UNIFORMAT II Elemental Classification. The grouping of these systems and elements and applying a current replacement value to them develops a representative building cost model. Cost Models are developed for similar building types and functions. Systems and their elements are evaluated based on their current replacement values, life cycles, installation dates and next renewal dates. Systems and their elements that are within their useful lives are further evaluated to identify current deficient conditions that may have a significant impact on a system's or element's remaining service life, and to determine if they are beyond their predicted expected life. The system's or element's current replacement value is based on RS Means Commercial Cost Data.

Following are the cost model's system details for this facility. The **Replacement Value** is the amount needed to replace the property of the same present scope. The **Repair Cost** (the sum of the cost to repair/replace the Deficiencies) represents the budgeted contractor-installed costs plus owner's soft costs for the repair, replacement or renewal for a component or system level deficiency. It excludes contributing costs for other components or systems that might also be associated with the corrective actions due to packaging of the work. **Facility Condition Index (FCI)** is an industry-standard measurement of facility condition calculated as the ratio of the costs to correct a facility's deficiencies (Condition Needs) to the facility's Current Replacement Value. It ranges from 0% (new) to 100% (very poor - beyond service life). The **Remaining Service Life Index (RSLI)** is calculated as the sum of a renewable system's **Remaining Service Life (RSL)** divided by the sum of a system's Replacement Value (both values exclude soft-cost to simplify calculation updates) expressed as a percentage ranging from 100% (new) to 0% (expired). The relationship between the key metrics FCI and RSLI is an important indicator, at either the facility, building, system, or component levels, of the condition trend and the imminent need for capital renewal. These indices exist in an inverse relationship wherein the FCI increases when systems reach their expected life-cycle age, whereas the RSLI decreases annually indicating the relative time remaining before reaching the life-cycle expiration age. For example, a facility or a system with a high RSLI and a low FCI indicates it is in the early portion of its useful life. However, a low RSLI indicates that expiration dates are approaching at which point the FCI would increase. The term **FCA Score** is the inverse of Total FCI and calculated as 100-Total FCI (without the %) where 100 is best and 0 is worst condition.

Gross Area (SF):	107,280
Year Built:	2009
Last Renovation:	
Replacement Value:	\$25,393,465
Repair Cost:	\$5,645.21
Total FCI:	0.02 %
Total RSLI:	77.94 %
FCA Score:	99.98



Description:

The Dunwoody Elementary School campus consists of one building located at 1923 Womack Road in Dunwoody, Georgia. The original campus was constructed in 2009 and there have been no additions or renovations to the main school building. In addition to the main school building, the campus contains a covered walkway, playgrounds, and playing field. This report contains condition and adequacy data collected during the 2015 Facility Condition Assessment (FCA). Detailed condition and deficiency statements are contained in this report for each building and site improvement on the campus.

Attributes:

General Attributes:

Assigned Region:	Region 1	Board District:	District 1
DOE Facility:	212	Geographic Region:	Region 1
HS Attendance Area:	Dunwoody HS	Jurisdictional City:	City of Dunwoody
Site Acreage:	17.1		

School Condition Summary

The Table below shows the RSLI and FCI for each major system shown at the UNIFORMAT classification Level II. Note that Systems with lower FCIs require less investment than systems with higher FCIs.

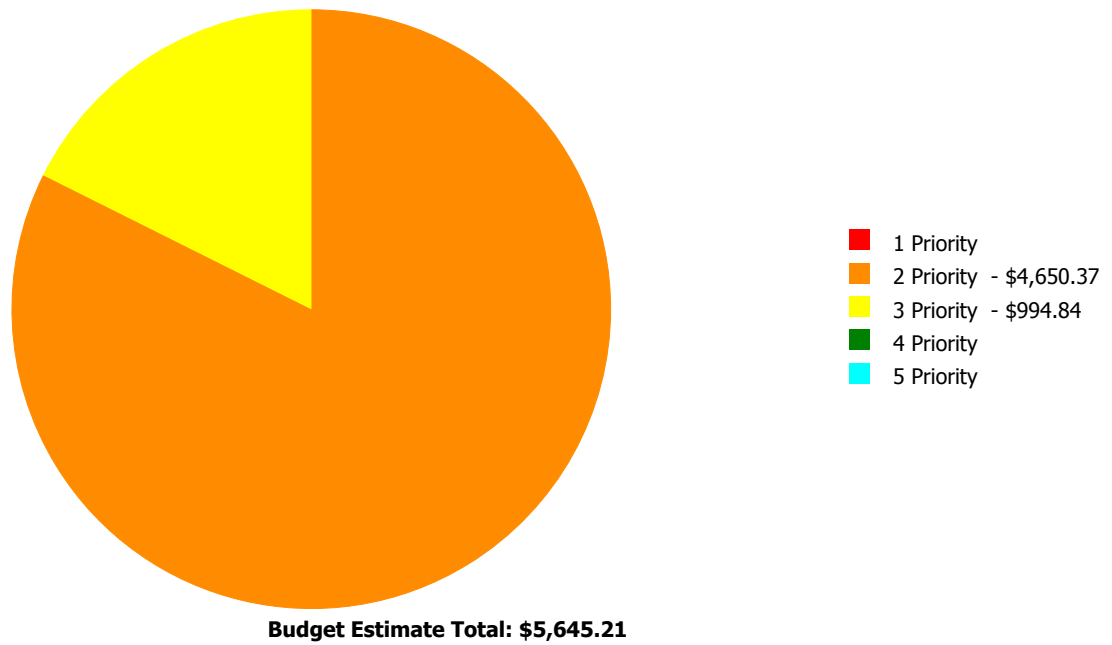
Current Investment Requirement and Condition by Uniformat Classification

UNIFORMAT Classification	RSLI%	FCI %	Current Repair
A10 - Foundations	94.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
A20 - Basement Construction	0.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
B10 - Superstructure	94.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
B20 - Exterior Enclosure	89.46 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
B30 - Roofing	80.99 %	0.06 %	\$994.84
C10 - Interior Construction	85.76 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
C20 - Stairs	94.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
C30 - Interior Finishes	66.81 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
D10 - Conveying	80.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
D20 - Plumbing	73.32 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
D30 - HVAC	69.34 %	0.11 %	\$4,650.37
D40 - Fire Protection	80.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
D50 - Electrical	68.09 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
E10 - Equipment	70.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
E20 - Furnishings	70.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
F10 - Special Construction	0.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
G20 - Site Improvements	73.88 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
G30 - Site Mechanical Utilities	87.68 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
G40 - Site Electrical Utilities	76.76 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
Totals:	77.94 %	0.02 %	\$5,645.21

Condition Deficiency Priority

Facility Name	Gross Area (S.F.)	FCI %	1 Priority	2 Priority	3 Priority	4 Priority	5 Priority
2009 Building	107,200	0.02	\$0.00	\$4,650.37	\$994.84	\$0.00	\$0.00
2015 Storage Bldg	80	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Site	107,280	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total:		0.02	\$0.00	\$4,650.37	\$994.84	\$0.00	\$0.00

Deficiencies By Priority



Executive Summary

Building condition is evaluated based on the functional systems and elements of a building and organized according to the UNIFORMAT II Elemental Classification. The grouping of these systems and elements and applying a current replacement value to them develops a representative building cost model. Cost Models are developed for similar building types and functions. Systems and their elements are evaluated based on their current replacement values, life cycles, installation dates and next renewal dates. Systems and their elements that are within their useful lives are further evaluated to identify current deficient conditions that may have a significant impact on a system's or element's remaining service life, and to determine if they are beyond their predicted expected life. The system's or element's current replacement value is based on RS Means Commercial Cost Data.

Following are the cost model's system details for this facility. The **Replacement Value** is the amount needed to replace the property of the same present scope. The **Repair Cost** (the sum of the cost to repair/replace the Deficiencies) represents the budgeted contractor-installed costs plus owner's soft costs for the repair, replacement or renewal for a component or system level deficiency. It excludes contributing costs for other components or systems that might also be associated with the corrective actions due to packaging of the work. **Facility Condition Index (FCI)** is an industry-standard measurement of facility condition calculated as the ratio of the costs to correct a facility's deficiencies (Condition Needs) to the facility's Current Replacement Value. It ranges from 0% (new) to 100% (very poor - beyond service life). The **Remaining Service Life Index (RSLI)** is calculated as the sum of a renewable system's **Remaining Service Life (RSL)** divided by the sum of a system's Replacement Value (both values exclude soft-cost to simplify calculation updates) expressed as a percentage ranging from 100% (new) to 0% (expired). The relationship between the key metrics FCI and RSLI is an important indicator, at either the facility, building, system, or component levels, of the condition trend and the imminent need for capital renewal. These indices exist in an inverse relationship wherein the FCI increases when systems reach their expected life-cycle age, whereas the RSLI decreases annually indicating the relative time remaining before reaching the life-cycle expiration age. For example, a facility or a system with a high RSLI and a low FCI indicates it is in the early portion of its useful life. However, a low RSLI indicates that expiration dates are approaching at which point the FCI would increase. The term **FCA Score** is the inverse of Total FCI and calculated as 100-Total FCI (without the %) where 100 is best and 0 is worst condition.

Function:	Elementary School
Gross Area (SF):	107,200
Year Built:	2009
Last Renovation:	
Replacement Value:	\$22,876,961
Repair Cost:	\$5,645.21
Total FCI:	0.02 %
Total RSLI:	77.85 %
FCA Score:	99.98



Description:

The main building at Dunwoody Elementary School is a two-story building located at 1923 Wornack Road in Dunwoody, Georgia. Originally built in 2009, there have been no additions and no renovations. This report contains condition and adequacy data collected during the 2015 Facility Condition Assessment (FCA). Detailed condition and deficiency statements are contained in this report.

Attributes:

General Attributes:

Building Codes:	2010	Fire Sprinkler System:	Yes
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Condition Summary

The Table below shows the RSLI and FCI for each major building system shown at the UNIFORMAT classification Level II. Note that Systems with lower FCIs require less investment than systems with higher FCIs.

UNIFORMAT Classification	RSLI %	FCI %	Current Repair Cost
A10 - Foundations	94.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
A20 - Basement Construction	0.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
B10 - Superstructure	94.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
B20 - Exterior Enclosure	89.45 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
B30 - Roofing	80.98 %	0.06 %	\$994.84
C10 - Interior Construction	85.76 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
C20 - Stairs	94.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
C30 - Interior Finishes	66.81 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
D10 - Conveying	80.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
D20 - Plumbing	73.32 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
D30 - HVAC	69.34 %	0.11 %	\$4,650.37
D40 - Fire Protection	80.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
D50 - Electrical	68.09 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
E10 - Equipment	70.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
E20 - Furnishings	70.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
F10 - Special Construction	0.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
Totals:	77.85 %	0.02 %	\$5,645.21

Photo Album

The photo album consists of the various cardinal directions of the building.

1). North Elevation - Jul 08, 2015



2). West Elevation - Jul 08, 2015



3). South Elevation - Jul 08, 2015



4). East Elevation - Jul 08, 2015



Condition Detail

This section of the report contains results of the Facility Condition Assessment. The building is separated into system components based on UNIFORMAT II. The columns in the System Listing table represent the following:

1. System Code: A code that identifies the system.
2. System Description: A brief description of a system present in the building.
3. Unit Price \$: The unit price of the system.
4. UoM: The unit of measure of the system.
5. Qty: The quantity for the system.
6. Life: Building Owners and Managers Association (BOMA) recommended system design life.
7. Year Installed: The date of system installation.
8. Calc Next Renewal Year: The date of system expiration based on the life, NR stands for non renewable.
9. Next Renewal Year: The suggested system expiration date by the assessor based on visual inspection.
10. RSLI: The Remaining Service Life Index of the system.
11. FCI: The Facility Condition Index of the system.
12. RSL: Remaining Service Life in years.
13. eCR: eCOMET Condition Rating (not used in this assessment).
14. Deficiency \$: The financial investment to repair/replace system to address deficiency.
15. Replacement Value \$: The replacement cost of the system.

School Assessment Report - 2009 Building

System Listing

The System Listing table below lists each of the systems organized by their UNIFORMAT II classification. The assessment team was tasked with recording the most recent replacement year of each system, determining the remaining service life based on the theoretical life, and evaluating the condition to confirm the forecast next replacement year. The system listing is the basis for all data contained in the Building Assessment Report.

System Code	System Description	Unit Price \$	UoM	Qty	Life	Year Installed	Calc Next Renewal Year	Next Renewal Year	RSLI%	FCI%	RSL	eCR	Deficiency \$	Replacement Value \$
A1010	Standard Foundations	\$6.49	S.F.	107,200	100	2009	2109		94.00 %	0.00 %	94			\$695,728
A1020	Special Foundations	\$4.46	S.F.	0	100	2009	2109		94.00 %	0.00 %	94			\$0
A1030	Slab on Grade	\$7.09	S.F.	107,200	100	2009	2109		94.00 %	0.00 %	94			\$760,048
A2010	Basement Excavation	\$0.26	S.F.	0	100	2009	2109		94.00 %	0.00 %	94			\$0
A2020	Basement Walls	\$6.13	S.F.	0	100	2009	2109		94.00 %	0.00 %	94			\$0
B1010	Floor Construction	\$15.61	S.F.	107,200	100	2009	2109		94.00 %	0.00 %	94			\$1,673,392
B1020	Roof Construction	\$5.34	S.F.	107,200	100	2009	2109		94.00 %	0.00 %	94			\$572,448
B2010	Exterior Walls	\$16.02	S.F.	107,200	100	2009	2109		94.00 %	0.00 %	94			\$1,717,344
B2020	Exterior Windows	\$6.79	S.F.	107,200	30	2009	2039		80.00 %	0.00 %	24			\$727,888
B2030	Exterior Doors	\$0.92	S.F.	107,200	30	2009	2039		80.00 %	0.00 %	24			\$98,624
B3010	Roof Coverings - Asphal Shingles	\$4.32	S.F.	0	10	2009	2019		40.00 %	0.00 %	4			\$0
B3010	Roof Coverings - BUR	\$20.70	S.F.	51,897	25	2009	2034		76.00 %	0.09 %	19		\$994.84	\$1,074,268
B3010	Roof Coverings - EPDM	\$3.33	S.F.	0	15	2009	2024		60.00 %	0.00 %	9			\$0
B3010	Roof Coverings - Preformed Metal	\$5.01	S.F.	0	30	2009	2039		80.00 %	0.00 %	24			\$0
B3010	Roof Coverings - Standing Seam Metal	\$27.45	S.F.	17,891	75	2009	2084		92.00 %	0.00 %	69			\$491,108
B3020	Roof Openings	\$0.63	S.F.	107,200	30	2009	2039		80.00 %	0.00 %	24			\$67,536
C1010	Partitions	\$7.01	S.F.	107,200	100	2009	2109		94.00 %	0.00 %	94			\$751,472
C1020	Interior Doors	\$2.39	S.F.	107,200	30	2009	2039		80.00 %	0.00 %	24			\$256,208
C1030	Fittings	\$2.79	S.F.	107,200	20	2009	2029		70.00 %	0.00 %	14			\$299,088
C2010	Stair Construction	\$1.06	S.F.	107,200	100	2009	2109		94.00 %	0.00 %	94			\$113,632
C3010	Wall Finishes - Ceramic & Glazed	\$10.27	S.F.	2,600	30	2009	2039		80.00 %	0.00 %	24			\$26,702
C3010	Wall Finishes - Paint	\$1.93	S.F.	104,600	10	2009	2019		40.00 %	0.00 %	4			\$201,878
C3010	Wall Finishes - Wall Coverings	\$2.13	S.F.	0	10	2009	2019		40.00 %	0.00 %	4			\$0
C3020	Floor Finishes - Carpet	\$8.50	S.F.	13,960	8	2009	2017		25.00 %	0.00 %	2			\$118,660
C3020	Floor Finishes - Ceramic & Quarry Tile	\$14.49	S.F.	6,818	50	2009	2059		88.00 %	0.00 %	44			\$98,793
C3020	Floor Finishes - Neoprene Athletic floor	\$20.63	S.F.	4,644	50	2009	2059		88.00 %	0.00 %	44			\$95,806
C3020	Floor Finishes - VCT	\$9.54	S.F.	81,778	20	2009	2029		70.00 %	0.00 %	14			\$780,162
C3020	Floor Finishes - Wood	\$14.70	S.F.	0	20	2009	2029		70.00 %	0.00 %	14			\$0
C3030	Ceiling Finishes	\$9.98	S.F.	107,200	20	2009	2029		70.00 %	0.00 %	14			\$1,069,856
D1010	Elevators and Lifts	\$0.43	S.F.	107,200	30	2009	2039		80.00 %	0.00 %	24			\$46,096
D2010	Plumbing Fixtures	\$17.66	S.F.	107,200	20	2009	2029		70.00 %	0.00 %	14			\$1,893,152
D2020	Domestic Water Distribution	\$3.99	S.F.	107,200	30	2009	2039		80.00 %	0.00 %	24			\$427,728
D2030	Sanitary Waste	\$3.41	S.F.	107,200	30	2009	2039		80.00 %	0.00 %	24			\$365,552
D2040	Rain Water Drainage	\$0.98	S.F.	107,200	30	2009	2039		80.00 %	0.00 %	24			\$105,056

School Assessment Report - 2009 Building

System Code	System Description	Unit Price \$	UoM	Qty	Life	Year Installed	Calc Next Renewal Year	Next Renewal Year	RSLI%	FCI%	RSL	eCR	Deficiency \$	Replacement Value \$
D2090	Other Plumbing Systems - Natural Gas	\$0.41	S.F.	107,200	30	2009	2039		80.00 %	0.00 %	24			\$43,952
D3020	Heat Generating Systems	\$4.55	S.F.	107,200	30	2009	2039		80.00 %	0.00 %	24			\$487,760
D3030	Cooling Generating Systems	\$4.73	S.F.	107,200	30	2009	2039		80.00 %	0.00 %	24			\$507,056
D3040	Distribution & Exhaust Systems	\$5.51	S.F.	107,200	30	2009	2039		80.00 %	0.79 %	24		\$4,650.37	\$590,672
D3050	Terminal & Package Units	\$18.52	S.F.	107,200	15	2009	2024		60.00 %	0.00 %	9			\$1,985,344
D3060	Controls & Instrumentation	\$3.60	S.F.	107,200	20	2009	2029		70.00 %	0.00 %	14			\$385,920
D3090	Other HVAC Systems/Equip - Kitchen Hood	\$1.23	S.F.	107,200	30	2009	2039		80.00 %	0.00 %	24			\$131,856
D4010	Sprinklers	\$4.75	S.F.	107,200	30	2009	2039		80.00 %	0.00 %	24			\$509,200
D4020	Standpipes	\$0.51	S.F.	107,200	30	2009	2039		80.00 %	0.00 %	24			\$54,672
D5010	Electrical Service/Distribution	\$1.81	S.F.	107,200	30	2009	2039		80.00 %	0.00 %	24			\$194,032
D5020	Branch Wiring	\$6.78	S.F.	107,200	30	2009	2039		80.00 %	0.00 %	24			\$726,816
D5020	Lighting	\$8.90	S.F.	107,200	30	2009	2039		80.00 %	0.00 %	24			\$954,080
D5030	Communications and Security - Clock & PA Systems	\$5.60	S.F.	107,200	10	2009	2019		40.00 %	0.00 %	4			\$600,320
D5030	Communications and Security - Fire Alarm	\$1.23	S.F.	107,200	10	2009	2019		40.00 %	0.00 %	4			\$131,856
D5030	Communications and Security - Security & CCTV	\$0.61	S.F.	107,200	10	2009	2019		40.00 %	0.00 %	4			\$65,392
D5090	Other Electrical Systems - Emergency Generator	\$0.35	S.F.	107,200	20	2009	2029		70.00 %	0.00 %	14			\$37,520
E1010	Commercial Equipment	\$0.00	S.F.	107,200	20	2009	2029		70.00 %	0.00 %	14			\$0
E1020	Institutional Equipment	\$0.40	S.F.	107,200	20	2009	2029		70.00 %	0.00 %	14			\$42,880
E1090	Other Equipment - Kitchen Equipment	\$3.02	S.F.	107,200	20	2009	2029		70.00 %	0.00 %	14			\$323,744
E2010	Fixed Furnishings	\$5.37	S.F.	107,200	20	2009	2029		70.00 %	0.00 %	14			\$575,664
F1010	Special Structures - Canopies	\$1.38	S.F.	0	30	2009	2039		80.00 %	0.00 %	24			\$0
Total									77.85 %	0.02 %			\$5,645.21	\$22,876,961

Renewal Schedule

eComet forecasts future Capital Renewal projects for expiring systems based on the Calculated Next Renewal year found in the system listing. There is a 3% yearly inflation factor applied to the system costs expiring in the future. The table below reflects Capital Renewal projects over the next 10 years. Note: Blank cells (or \$0) indicate no systems are scheduled for renewal in that year.

Inflation Rate: 3%

System	Current Deficiencies	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Total:	\$5,645	\$0	\$138,475	\$0	\$1,237,374	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,849,465	\$175,416	\$4,406,376
* A - Substructure	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
* A10 - Foundations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
* A1010 - Standard Foundations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
* A1020 - Special Foundations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
* A1030 - Slab on Grade	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
* A20 - Basement Construction	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
* A2010 - Basement Excavation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
* A2020 - Basement Walls	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
B - Shell	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
B10 - Superstructure	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
* B1010 - Floor Construction	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
* B1020 - Roof Construction	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
B20 - Exterior Enclosure	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
* B2010 - Exterior Walls	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
B2020 - Exterior Windows	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
B2030 - Exterior Doors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
B30 - Roofing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
B3010 - Roof Coverings - Asphal Shingles	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
B3010 - Roof Coverings - BUR	\$995	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$995
B3010 - Roof Coverings - EPDM	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
B3010 - Roof Coverings - Preformed Metal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
B3010 - Roof Coverings - Standing Seam Metal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
B3020 - Roof Openings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C - Interiors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C10 - Interior Construction	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

School Assessment Report - 2009 Building

C1010 - Partitions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C1020 - Interior Doors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C1030 - Fittings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C20 - Stairs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
* C2010 - Stair Construction	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C30 - Interior Finishes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C3010 - Wall Finishes - Ceramic & Glazed	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C3010 - Wall Finishes - Paint	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$249,937	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$249,937
C3010 - Wall Finishes - Wall Coverings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C3020 - Floor Finishes - Carpet	\$0	\$0	\$138,475	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$175,416	\$313,891
C3020 - Floor Finishes - Ceramic & Quarry Tile	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C3020 - Floor Finishes - Neoprene Athletic floor	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C3020 - Floor Finishes - VCT	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C3020 - Floor Finishes - Wood	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C3030 - Ceiling Finishes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D - Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D10 - Conveying	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D1010 - Elevators and Lifts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D20 - Plumbing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D2010 - Plumbing Fixtures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D2020 - Domestic Water Distribution	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D2030 - Sanitary Waste	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D2040 - Rain Water Drainage	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D2090 - Other Plumbing Systems - Natural Gas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D30 - HVAC	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D3020 - Heat Generating Systems	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D3030 - Cooling Generating Systems	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D3040 - Distribution & Exhaust Systems	\$4,650	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,650
D3050 - Terminal & Package Units	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,849,465	\$0	\$2,849,465
D3060 - Controls & Instrumentation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D3090 - Other HVAC Systems/Equip - Kitchen Hood	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D40 - Fire Protection	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

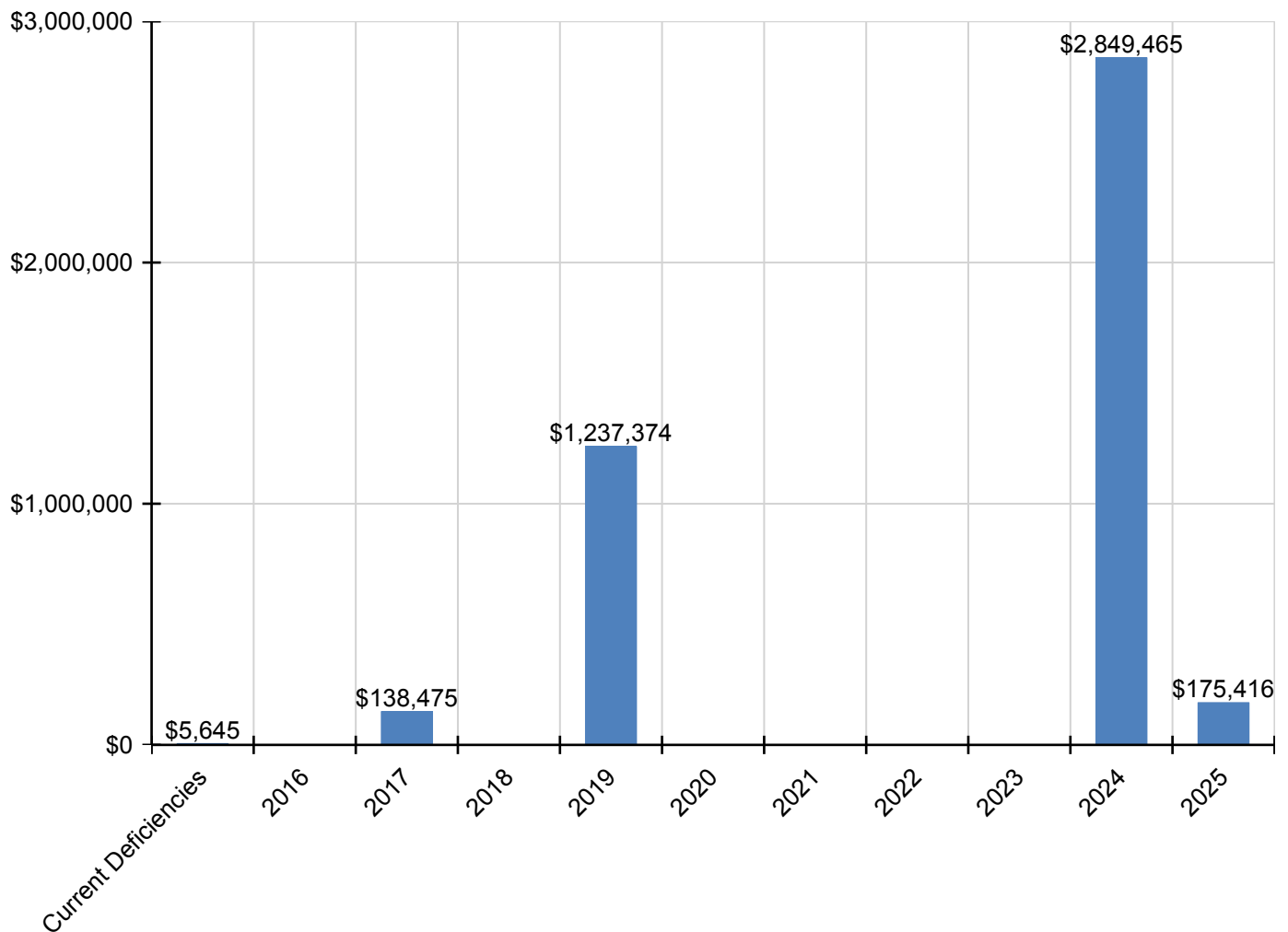
School Assessment Report - 2009 Building

D4010 - Sprinklers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D4020 - Standpipes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D50 - Electrical	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D5010 - Electrical Service/Distribution	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D5020 - Branch Wiring	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D5020 - Lighting	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D5030 - Communications and Security - Clock & PA Systems	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$743,232	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$743,232
D5030 - Communications and Security - Fire Alarm	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$163,246	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$163,246
D5030 - Communications and Security - Security & CCTV	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$80,959	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$80,959
D5090 - Other Electrical Systems - Emergency Generator	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
E - Equipment & Furnishings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
E10 - Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
E1010 - Commercial Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
E1020 - Institutional Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
E1090 - Other Equipment - Kitchen Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
E20 - Furnishings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
E2010 - Fixed Furnishings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
F - Special Construction	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
F10 - Special Construction	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
F1010 - Special Structures - Canopies	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

* Indicates non-renewable system

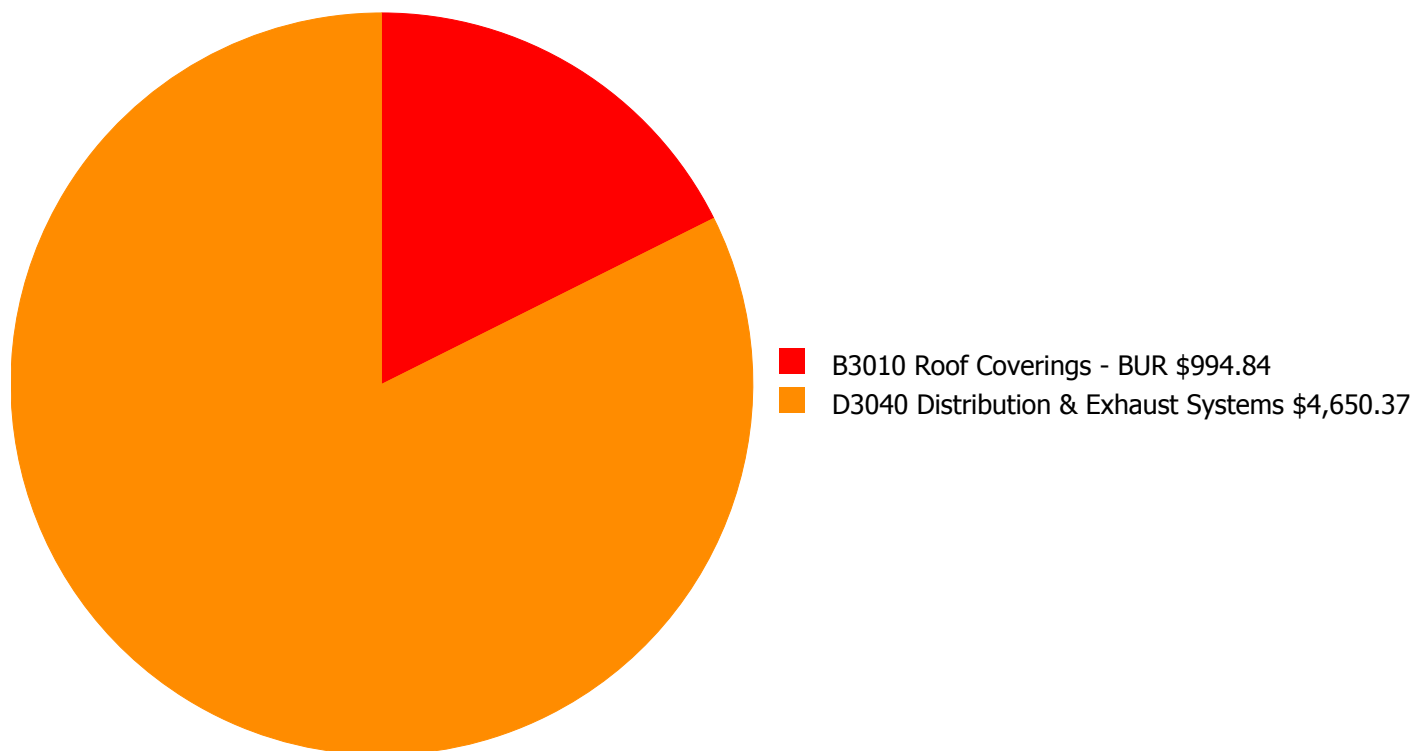
Forecasted Capital Renewal Requirement

The following chart shows the current building deficiencies and the forecasted capital renewal (system replacement) requirements over the next ten years.



Deficiency Summary by System

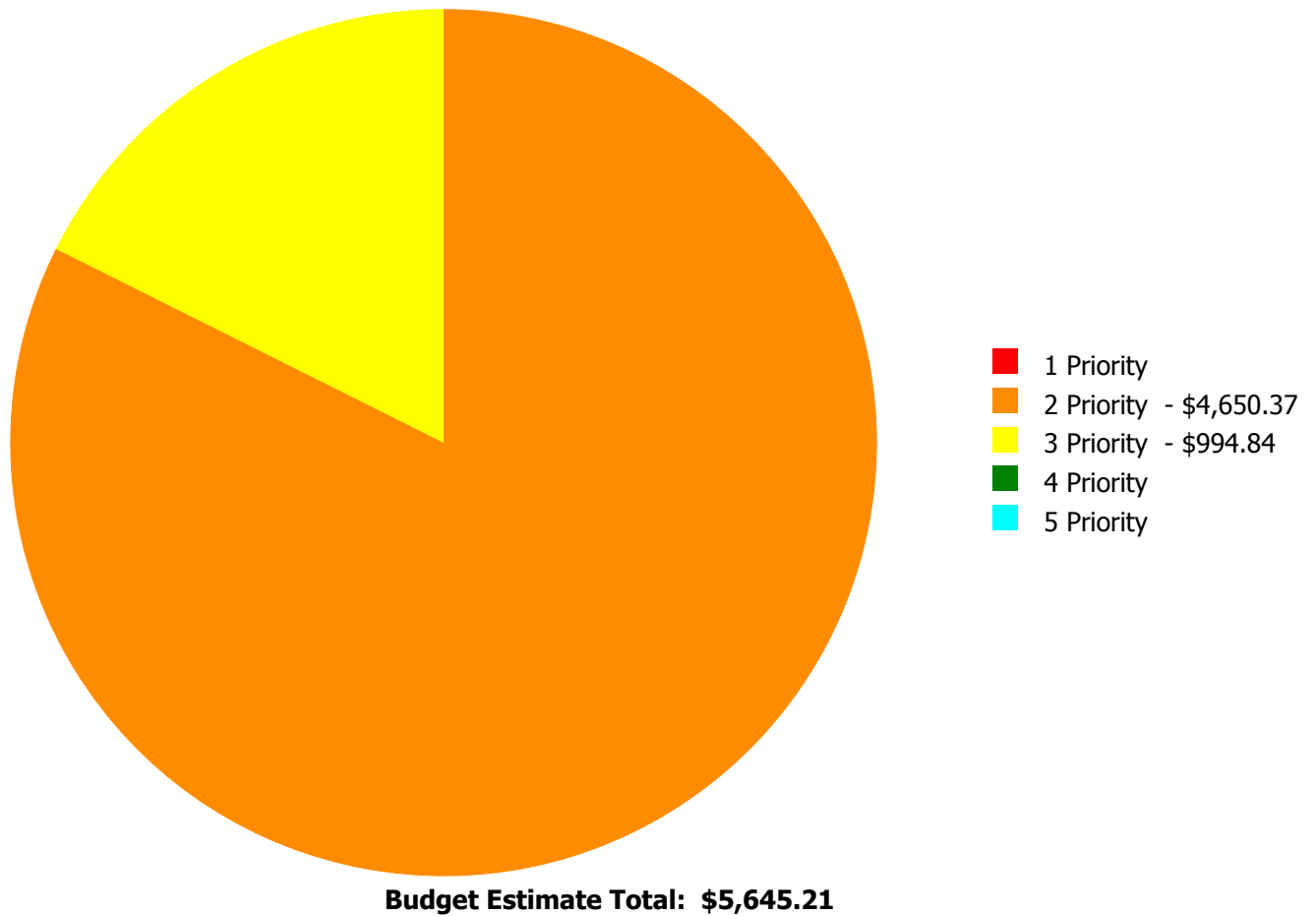
Current deficiencies include assemblies that have reached or exceed their design life or components of the assemblies that are in need of repair. Assemblies that have reached their design life are identified as current deficiencies and assigned the distress 'Beyond Service Life'. The following chart lists all current deficiencies associated with this facility broken down by UNIFORMAT system.



Budget Estimate Total: \$5,645.21

Deficiency Summary by Priority

The following chart shows the total repair costs broken down by priority. Assessors assigned deficiencies within eCOMET to one of the following priority categories:



Deficiency By Priority Investment Table

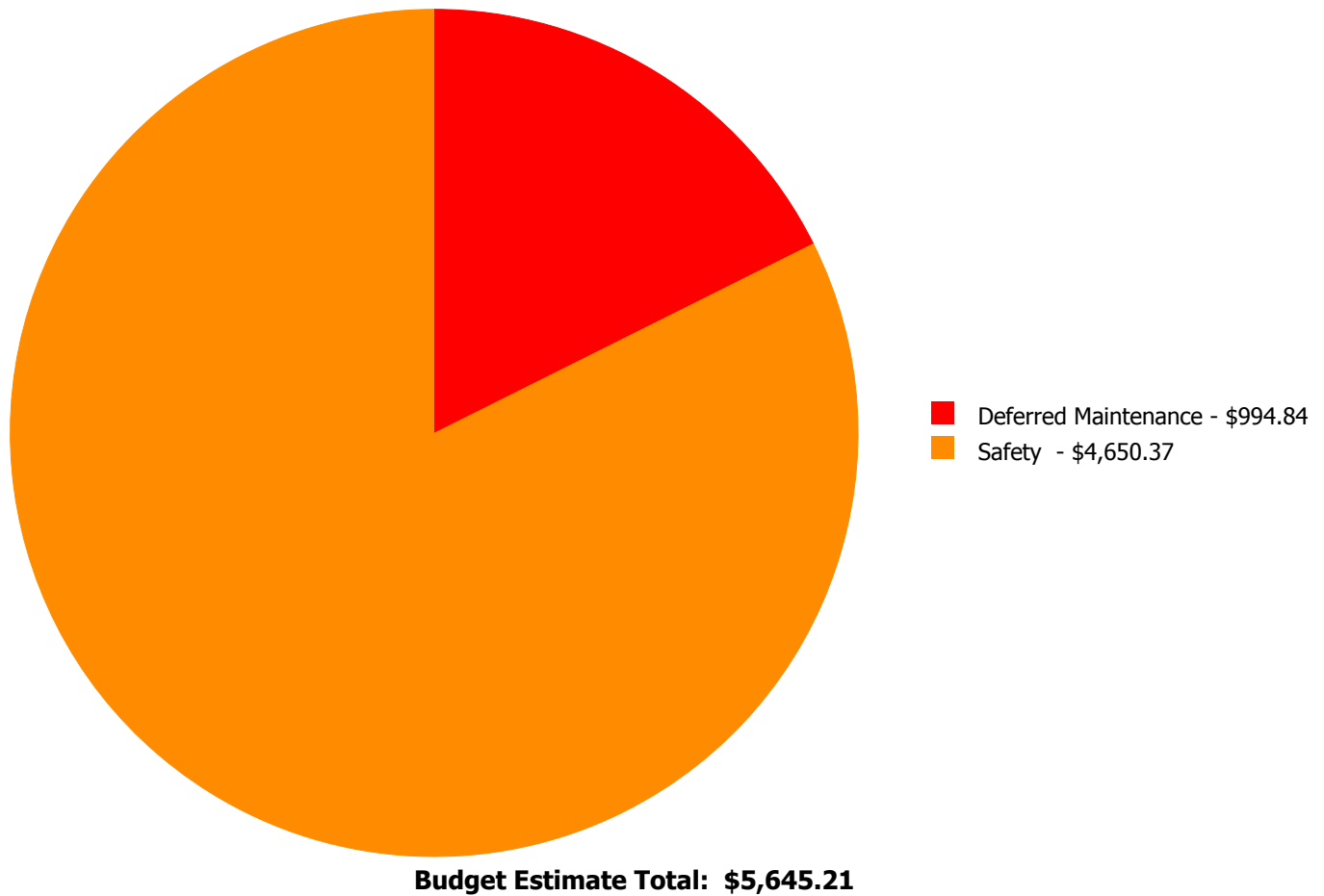
The table below shows the current investment cost grouped by deficiency priority and building system. Assessors assigned deficiencies within eCOMET to one of the following priority categories:

- **Priority 1** deficiencies require immediate review to correct a potential life/safety hazard, stop accelerated deterioration, or return a facility to operation.
- **Priority 2** deficiencies could become a Priority 1 deficiency, if not corrected within the next 2-3 years. These include intermittent operations, rapid deterioration, or potential life/safety hazards. .
- **Priority 3** deficiencies require appropriate attention to preclude predictable deterioration or potential downtime and the associated damage or higher costs if deferred further and not completed within the next 3-5 years.
- **Priority 4** deficiencies represent a sensible improvement to existing conditions. The recommended improvements are not required for the basic functionality of the facility; however addressing these deficiencies will improve overall usability and/or reduce long term maintenance costs. Repairs for these deficiencies may be budgeted and scheduled for completion within the next 5-7 years.
- **Priority 5** deficiencies will include conditions that have no impact on the function or usability of the facility, such as appearance. No action is required for these deficiencies, but they are tracked since they may require future inspection or be completed as part of related repairs in contiguous areas of the facility.

System Code	System Description	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	Priority 4	Priority 5	Total
B3010	Roof Coverings - BUR	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$994.84	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$994.84
D3040	Distribution & Exhaust Systems	\$0.00	\$4,650.37	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,650.37
	Total:	\$0.00	\$4,650.37	\$994.84	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,645.21

Deficiency Summary by Category

The following chart shows the total repair costs broken down by deficiency categories. Assessors assigned deficiencies to one of the following categories:



Deficiency Details by Priority

The deficiency detail notes listed below provide additional information on identified deficiencies found within the facility.

Priority 2 Priority:

System: D3040 - Distribution & Exhaust Systems



Location: Storage Room 1218

Distress: Needs Remediation

Category: Safety

Priority: 2 Priority

Correction: Add restroom exhaust fan

Qty: 1.00

Unit of Measure: Ea.

Estimate: \$4,650.37

Assessor Name: Eduardo Lopez

Date Created: 07/17/2015

Notes: The kiln is located in a storage room with inadequate exhaust. Evaluate appropriateness of the room for this equipment.

Priority 3 Priority:

System: B3010 - Roof Coverings - BUR



Location: Roof Above Room 2120

Distress: Needs Remediation

Category: Deferred Maintenance

Priority: 3 Priority

Correction: Replace 5" copper box gutters, 16 oz.

Qty: 1.00

Unit of Measure: L.F.

Estimate: \$994.84

Assessor Name: Eduardo Lopez

Date Created: 07/09/2015

Notes: Roof drains into a sloped HVAC duct, running into the wall and into the building. Recommend installation of a gutter system to rectify this problem.

Executive Summary

Building condition is evaluated based on the functional systems and elements of a building and organized according to the UNIFORMAT II Elemental Classification. The grouping of these systems and elements and applying a current replacement value to them develops a representative building cost model. Cost Models are developed for similar building types and functions. Systems and their elements are evaluated based on their current replacement values, life cycles, installation dates and next renewal dates. Systems and their elements that are within their useful lives are further evaluated to identify current deficient conditions that may have a significant impact on a system's or element's remaining service life, and to determine if they are beyond their predicted expected life. The system's or element's current replacement value is based on RS Means Commercial Cost Data.

Following are the cost model's system details for this facility. The **Replacement Value** is the amount needed to replace the property of the same present scope. The **Repair Cost** (the sum of the cost to repair/replace the Deficiencies) represents the budgeted contractor-installed costs plus owner's soft costs for the repair, replacement or renewal for a component or system level deficiency. It excludes contributing costs for other components or systems that might also be associated with the corrective actions due to packaging of the work. **Facility Condition Index (FCI)** is an industry-standard measurement of facility condition calculated as the ratio of the costs to correct a facility's deficiencies (Condition Needs) to the facility's Current Replacement Value. It ranges from 0% (new) to 100% (very poor - beyond service life). The **Remaining Service Life Index (RSLI)** is calculated as the sum of a renewable system's **Remaining Service Life (RSL)** divided by the sum of a system's Replacement Value (both values exclude soft-cost to simplify calculation updates) expressed as a percentage ranging from 100% (new) to 0% (expired). The relationship between the key metrics FCI and RSLI is an important indicator, at either the facility, building, system, or component levels, of the condition trend and the imminent need for capital renewal. These indices exist in an inverse relationship wherein the FCI increases when systems reach their expected life-cycle age, whereas the RSLI decreases annually indicating the relative time remaining before reaching the life-cycle expiration age. For example, a facility or a system with a high RSLI and a low FCI indicates it is in the early portion of its useful life. However, a low RSLI indicates that expiration dates are approaching at which point the FCI would increase. The term **FCA Score** is the inverse of Total FCI and calculated as 100-Total FCI (without the %) where 100 is best and 0 is worst condition.

Function:	Elementary School
Gross Area (SF):	80
Year Built:	2015
Last Renovation:	
Replacement Value:	\$6,138
Repair Cost:	\$0.00
Total FCI:	0.00 %
Total RSLI:	100.01 %
FCA Score:	100.00



Description:

The storage building is a one-story, wood frame building with asphalt shingles, which was built in 2015. This report contains condition and adequacy data collected during the 2015 Facility Condition Assessment (FCA). Detailed condition and deficiency statements are contained in this report.

Attributes:

General Attributes:

Building Codes:	Fire Sprinkler System:	No
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Condition Summary

The Table below shows the RSLI and FCI for each major building system shown at the UNIFORMAT classification Level II. Note that Systems with lower FCIs require less investment than systems with higher FCIs.

UNIFORMAT Classification	RSLI %	FCI %	Current Repair Cost
A10 - Foundations	100.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
A20 - Basement Construction	0.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
B10 - Superstructure	100.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
B20 - Exterior Enclosure	100.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
B30 - Roofing	100.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
C10 - Interior Construction	0.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
C30 - Interior Finishes	0.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
D20 - Plumbing	0.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
D50 - Electrical	0.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
Totals:	100.00 %	0.00 %	\$0.00

Photo Album

The photo album consists of the various cardinal directions of the building.

1). North Elevation - Jul 08, 2015



2). West Elevation - Jul 08, 2015



3). South Elevation - Jul 08, 2015



4). East Elevation - Jul 08, 2015



Condition Detail

This section of the report contains results of the Facility Condition Assessment. The building is separated into system components based on UNIFORMAT II. The columns in the System Listing table represent the following:

1. System Code: A code that identifies the system.
2. System Description: A brief description of a system present in the building.
3. Unit Price \$: The unit price of the system.
4. UoM: The unit of measure of the system.
5. Qty: The quantity for the system.
6. Life: Building Owners and Managers Association (BOMA) recommended system design life.
7. Year Installed: The date of system installation.
8. Calc Next Renewal Year: The date of system expiration based on the life, NR stands for non renewable.
9. Next Renewal Year: The suggested system expiration date by the assessor based on visual inspection.
10. RSLI: The Remaining Service Life Index of the system.
11. FCI: The Facility Condition Index of the system.
12. RSL: Remaining Service Life in years.
13. eCR: eCOMET Condition Rating (not used in this assessment).
14. Deficiency \$: The financial investment to repair/replace system to address deficiency.
15. Replacement Value \$: The replacement cost of the system.

System Listing

The System Listing table below lists each of the systems organized by their UNIFORMAT II classification. The assessment team was tasked with recording the most recent replacement year of each system, determining the remaining service life based on the theoretical life, and evaluating the condition to confirm the forecast next replacement year. The system listing is the basis for all data contained in the Building Assessment Report.

System Code	System Description	Unit Price \$	UoM	Qty	Life	Year Installed	Calc Next Renewal Year	Next Renewal Year	RSLI%	FCI%	RSL	eCR	Deficiency \$	Replacement Value \$
A1010	Standard Foundations	\$4.08	S.F.	80	100	2015	2115		100.00 %	0.00 %	100			\$326
A1030	Slab on Grade	\$3.27	S.F.	80	100	2015	2115		100.00 %	0.00 %	100			\$262
A2010	Basement Excavation	\$0.21	S.F.	0	0	2015			0.00 %	0.00 %				\$0
A2020	Basement Walls	\$3.20	S.F.	0	0	2015			0.00 %	0.00 %				\$0
B1020	Roof Construction	\$14.31	S.F.	80	100	2015	2115		100.00 %	0.00 %	100			\$1,145
B2010	Exterior Walls	\$32.40	S.F.	80	100	2015	2115		100.00 %	0.00 %	100			\$2,592
B2020	Exterior Windows	\$4.08	S.F.	80	30	2015	2045		100.00 %	0.00 %	30			\$326
B2030	Exterior Doors	\$4.24	S.F.	80	30	2015	2045		100.00 %	0.00 %	30			\$339
B3010	Roof Coverings	\$14.35	S.F.	80	20	2015	2035		100.00 %	0.00 %	20			\$1,148
C1010	Partitions	\$11.39	S.F.	0	30	2015	2045		100.00 %	0.00 %	30			\$0
C1020	Interior Doors	\$2.28	S.F.	0	30	2015	2045		100.00 %	0.00 %	30			\$0
C1030	Fittings	\$2.66	S.F.	0	30	2015	2045		100.00 %	0.00 %	30			\$0
C3010	Wall Finishes	\$1.41	S.F.	0	30	2015	2045		100.00 %	0.00 %	30			\$0
C3020	Floor Finishes	\$5.73	S.F.	0	30	2015	2045		100.00 %	0.00 %	30			\$0
C3030	Ceiling Finishes	\$5.27	S.F.	0	30	2015	2045		100.00 %	0.00 %	30			\$0
D2040	Rain Water Drainage	\$1.37	S.F.	0	30	2015	2045		100.00 %	0.00 %	30			\$0
D5010	Electrical Service/Distribution	\$2.69	S.F.	0	30	2015	2045		100.00 %	0.00 %	30			\$0
D5020	Lighting and Branch Wiring	\$10.96	S.F.	0	30	2015	2045		100.00 %	0.00 %	30			\$0
Total									100.00 %					\$6,138

Renewal Schedule

eComet forecasts future Capital Renewal projects for expiring systems based on the Calculated Next Renewal year found in the system listing. There is a 3% yearly inflation factor applied to the system costs expiring in the future. The table below reflects Capital Renewal projects over the next 10 years. Note: Blank cells (or \$0) indicate no systems are scheduled for renewal in that year.

Inflation Rate: 3%

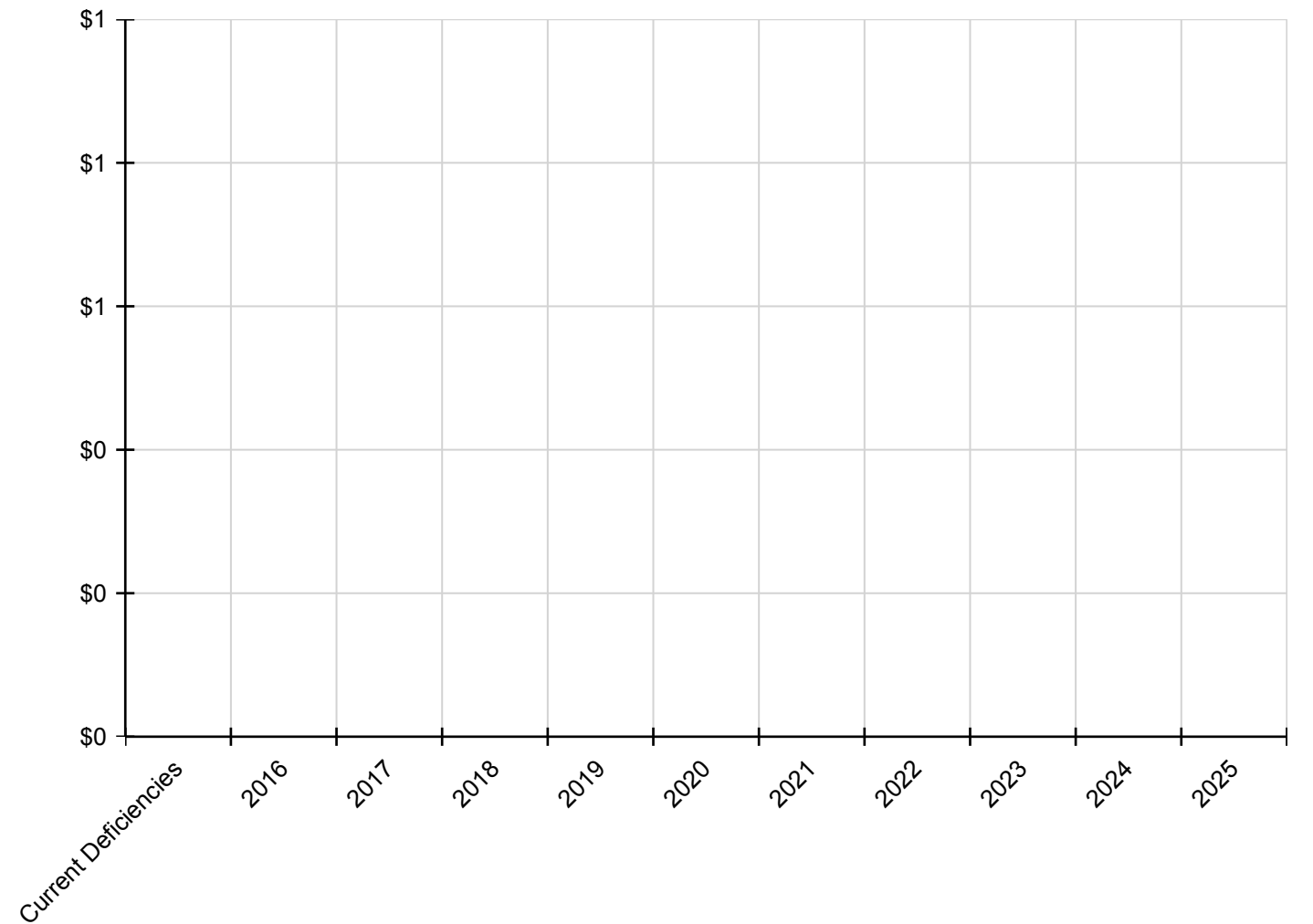
School Assessment Report - 2015 Storage Bldg

System	Current Deficiencies	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Total:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
* A - Substructure	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
* A10 - Foundations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
* A1010 - Standard Foundations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
* A1030 - Slab on Grade	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
* A20 - Basement Construction	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
* A2010 - Basement Excavation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
* A2020 - Basement Walls	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
B - Shell	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
B10 - Superstructure	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
* B1020 - Roof Construction	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
B20 - Exterior Enclosure	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
* B2010 - Exterior Walls	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
B2020 - Exterior Windows	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
B2030 - Exterior Doors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
B30 - Roofing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
B3010 - Roof Coverings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C - Interiors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C10 - Interior Construction	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C1010 - Partitions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C1020 - Interior Doors	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C1030 - Fittings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C30 - Interior Finishes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C3010 - Wall Finishes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C3020 - Floor Finishes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C3030 - Ceiling Finishes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D - Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D20 - Plumbing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D2040 - Rain Water Drainage	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D50 - Electrical	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D5010 - Electrical Service/Distribution	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D5020 - Lighting and Branch Wiring	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

** Indicates non-renewable system*

Forecasted Capital Renewal Requirement

The following chart shows the current building deficiencies and the forecasted capital renewal (system replacement) requirements over the next ten years.



Deficiency Summary by System

Current deficiencies include assemblies that have reached or exceed their design life or components of the assemblies that are in need of repair. Assemblies that have reached their design life are identified as current deficiencies and assigned the distress 'Beyond Service Life'. The following chart lists all current deficiencies associated with this facility broken down by UNIFORMAT system.

No data found for this asset

Deficiency Summary by Priority

The following chart shows the total repair costs broken down by priority. Assessors assigned deficiencies within eCOMET to one of the following priority categories:

No data found for this asset

Deficiency By Priority Investment Table

The table below shows the current investment cost grouped by deficiency priority and building system. Assessors assigned deficiencies within eCOMET to one of the following priority categories:

- **Priority 1** deficiencies require immediate review to correct a potential life/safety hazard, stop accelerated deterioration, or return a facility to operation.
- **Priority 2** deficiencies could become a Priority 1 deficiency, if not corrected within the next 2-3 years. These include intermittent operations, rapid deterioration, or potential life/safety hazards.
- **Priority 3** deficiencies require appropriate attention to preclude predictable deterioration or potential downtime and the associated damage or higher costs if deferred further and not completed within the next 3-5 years.
- **Priority 4** deficiencies represent a sensible improvement to existing conditions. The recommended improvements are not required for the basic functionality of the facility; however addressing these deficiencies will improve overall usability and/or reduce long term maintenance costs. Repairs for these deficiencies may be budgeted and scheduled for completion within the next 5-7 years.
- **Priority 5** deficiencies will include conditions that have no impact on the function or usability of the facility, such as appearance. No action is required for these deficiencies, but they are tracked since they may require future inspection or be completed as part of related repairs in contiguous areas of the facility.

No data found for this asset

Deficiency Summary by Category

The following chart shows the total repair costs broken down by deficiency categories. Assessors assigned deficiencies to one of the following categories:

No data found for this asset

Deficiency Details by Priority

The deficiency detail notes listed below provide additional information on identified deficiencies found within the facility.

No data found for this asset

Executive Summary

Building condition is evaluated based on the functional systems and elements of a building and organized according to the UNIFORMAT II Elemental Classification. The grouping of these systems and elements and applying a current replacement value to them develops a representative building cost model. Cost Models are developed for similar building types and functions. Systems and their elements are evaluated based on their current replacement values, life cycles, installation dates and next renewal dates. Systems and their elements that are within their useful lives are further evaluated to identify current deficient conditions that may have a significant impact on a system's or element's remaining service life, and to determine if they are beyond their predicted expected life. The system's or element's current replacement value is based on RS Means Commercial Cost Data.

Following are the cost model's system details for this facility. The **Replacement Value** is the amount needed to replace the property of the same present scope. The **Repair Cost** (the sum of the cost to repair/replace the Deficiencies) represents the budgeted contractor-installed costs plus owner's soft costs for the repair, replacement or renewal for a component or system level deficiency. It excludes contributing costs for other components or systems that might also be associated with the corrective actions due to packaging of the work. **Facility Condition Index (FCI)** is an industry-standard measurement of facility condition calculated as the ratio of the costs to correct a facility's deficiencies (Condition Needs) to the facility's Current Replacement Value. It ranges from 0% (new) to 100% (very poor - beyond service life). The **Remaining Service Life Index (RSLI)** is calculated as the sum of a renewable system's **Remaining Service Life (RSL)** divided by the sum of a system's Replacement Value (both values exclude soft-cost to simplify calculation updates) expressed as a percentage ranging from 100% (new) to 0% (expired). The relationship between the key metrics FCI and RSLI is an important indicator, at either the facility, building, system, or component levels, of the condition trend and the imminent need for capital renewal. These indices exist in an inverse relationship wherein the FCI increases when systems reach their expected life-cycle age, whereas the RSLI decreases annually indicating the relative time remaining before reaching the life-cycle expiration age. For example, a facility or a system with a high RSLI and a low FCI indicates it is in the early portion of its useful life. However, a low RSLI indicates that expiration dates are approaching at which point the FCI would increase. The term **FCA Score** is the inverse of Total FCI and calculated as 100-Total FCI (without the %) where 100 is best and 0 is worst condition.

Function:	Elementary School
Gross Area (SF):	107,280
Year Built:	2009
Last Renovation:	
Replacement Value:	\$2,510,366
Repair Cost:	\$0.00
Total FCI:	0.00 %
Total RSLI:	78.65 %
FCA Score:	100.00



Description:

The Dunwoody Elementary School site was originally constructed in 2009, has a total area of 17.1 acres, and is occupied by approximately 107,280 square feet of permanent building space. Campus site features include paved driveways and parking lots, pedestrian pavement, flag pole, landscaping, and fencing. Site mechanical and electrical features include water, sewer, natural gas, and site lighting. This report contains condition and adequacy data collected during the 2015 Facility Condition Assessment (FCA). Detailed condition and deficiency statements are contained in this report for the site features.

Attributes:

General Attributes:

Site Code: 1485

Condition Summary

The Table below shows the RSLI and FCI for each major building system shown at the UNIFORMAT classification Level II. Note that Systems with lower FCIs require less investment than systems with higher FCIs.

UNIFORMAT Classification	RSLI %	FCI %	Current Repair Cost
G20 - Site Improvements	73.88 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
G30 - Site Mechanical Utilities	87.68 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
G40 - Site Electrical Utilities	76.76 %	0.00 %	\$0.00
Totals:	78.65 %	0.00 %	\$0.00

Photo Album

The photo album consists of the various cardinal directions of the building.

- 1). Aerial Image of Dunwoody Elementary School - Oct 20, 2015



Condition Detail

This section of the report contains results of the Facility Condition Assessment. The building is separated into system components based on UNIFORMAT II. The columns in the System Listing table represent the following:

1. System Code: A code that identifies the system.
2. System Description: A brief description of a system present in the building.
3. Unit Price \$: The unit price of the system.
4. UoM: The unit of measure of the system.
5. Qty: The quantity for the system.
6. Life: Building Owners and Managers Association (BOMA) recommended system design life.
7. Year Installed: The date of system installation.
8. Calc Next Renewal Year: The date of system expiration based on the life, NR stands for non renewable.
9. Next Renewal Year: The suggested system expiration date by the assessor based on visual inspection.
10. RSLI: The Remaining Service Life Index of the system.
11. FCI: The Facility Condition Index of the system.
12. RSL: Remaining Service Life in years.
13. eCR: eCOMET Condition Rating (not used in this assessment).
14. Deficiency \$: The financial investment to repair/replace system to address deficiency.
15. Replacement Value \$: The replacement cost of the system.

System Listing

The System Listing table below lists each of the systems organized by their UNIFORMAT II classification. The assessment team was tasked with recording the most recent replacement year of each system, determining the remaining service life based on the theoretical life, and evaluating the condition to confirm the forecast next replacement year. The system listing is the basis for all data contained in the Building Assessment Report.

System Code	System Description	Unit Price \$	UoM	Qty	Life	Year Installed	Calc Next Renewal Year	Next Renewal Year	RSLI%	FCI%	RSL	eCR	Deficiency \$	Replacement Value \$
G2010	Roadways	\$5.17	S.F.	91,634	25	2009	2034		76.00 %	0.00 %	19			\$473,748
G2020	Parking Lots	\$4.56	S.F.	20,782	25	2009	2034		76.00 %	0.00 %	19			\$94,766
G2030	Pedestrian Paving	\$1.50	S.F.	107,280	30	2009	2039		80.00 %	0.00 %	24			\$160,920
G2040	Baseball Field	\$8.35	S.F.	0	20	2009	2029		70.00 %	0.00 %	14			\$0
G2040	Canopies	\$0.29	S.F.	0	25	2009	2034		76.00 %	0.00 %	19			\$0
G2040	Covered Walkways	\$48.72	S.F.	2,500	25	2009	2034		76.00 %	0.00 %	19			\$121,800
G2040	Fencing & Guardrails	\$0.91	S.F.	107,280	30	2009	2039		80.00 %	0.00 %	24			\$97,625
G2040	Football Field	\$5.85	S.F.	0	20	2009	2029		70.00 %	0.00 %	14			\$0
G2040	Hard Surface Play Area	\$6.26	S.F.	0	20	2009	2029		70.00 %	0.00 %	14			\$0
G2040	Playing Field	\$3.92	S.F.	57,894	20	2009	2029		70.00 %	0.00 %	14			\$226,944
G2040	Soccer/Lacross Field	\$5.00	S.F.	0	20	2009	2029		70.00 %	0.00 %	14			\$0
G2040	Softball Field	\$8.86	S.F.	0	20	2009	2029		70.00 %	0.00 %	14			\$0
G2040	Tennis Courts	\$18.47	S.F.	0	20	2009	2029		70.00 %	0.00 %	14			\$0
G2040	Track	\$7.04	S.F.	0	10	2009	2019		40.00 %	0.00 %	4			\$0
G2050	Landscaping	\$1.45	S.F.	107,280	15	2009	2024		60.00 %	0.00 %	9			\$155,556
G3010	Water Supply	\$1.83	S.F.	107,280	50	2009	2059		88.00 %	0.00 %	44			\$196,322
G3020	Sanitary Sewer	\$1.15	S.F.	107,280	50	2009	2059		88.00 %	0.00 %	44			\$123,372
G3030	Storm Sewer	\$3.55	S.F.	107,280	50	2009	2059		88.00 %	0.00 %	44			\$380,844
G3060	Fuel Distribution	\$0.78	S.F.	107,280	40	2009	2049		85.00 %	0.00 %	34			\$83,678
G4010	Electrical Distribution	\$1.86	S.F.	107,280	50	2009	2059		88.00 %	0.00 %	44			\$199,541
G4020	Site Lighting	\$1.15	S.F.	107,280	30	2009	2039		80.00 %	0.00 %	24			\$123,372
G4030	Site Communications & Security	\$0.67	S.F.	107,280	10	2009	2019		40.00 %	0.00 %	4			\$71,878
Total									78.65 %					\$2,510,366

Renewal Schedule

eComet forecasts future Capital Renewal projects for expiring systems based on the Calculated Next Renewal year found in the system listing. There is a 3% yearly inflation factor applied to the system costs expiring in the future. The table below reflects Capital Renewal projects over the next 10 years. Note: Blank cells (or \$0) indicate no systems are scheduled for renewal in that year.

School Assessment Report - Site

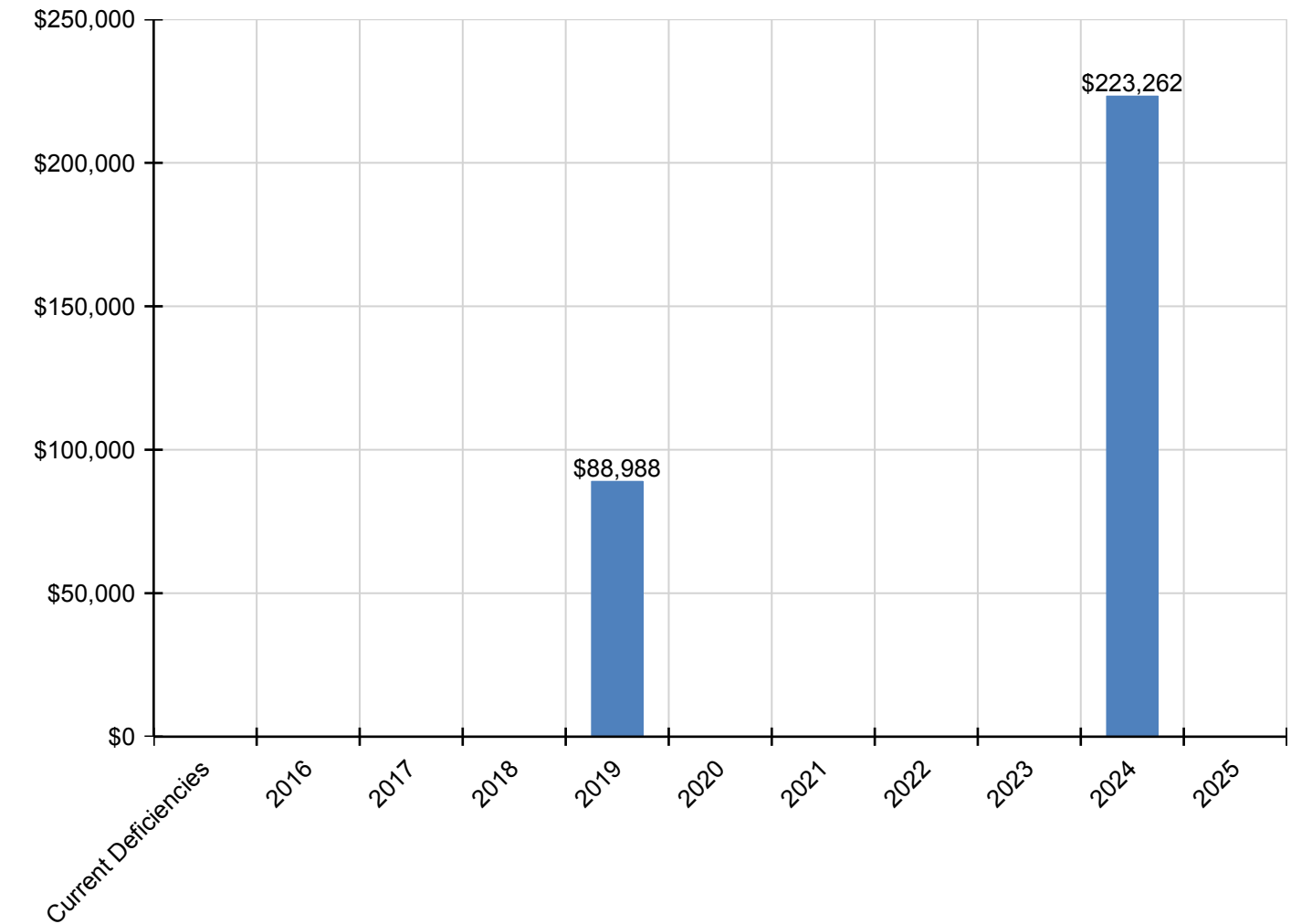
Inflation Rate: 3%

System	Current Deficiencies	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Total:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$88,988	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$223,262	\$0	\$312,251
G - Building Sitework	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G20 - Site Improvements	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G2010 - Roadways	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G2020 - Parking Lots	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G2030 - Pedestrian Paving	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G2040 - Baseball Field	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G2040 - Canopies	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G2040 - Covered Walkways	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G2040 - Fencing & Guardrails	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G2040 - Football Field	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G2040 - Hard Surface Play Area	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G2040 - Playing Field	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G2040 - Soccer/Lacross Field	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G2040 - Softball Field	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G2040 - Tennis Courts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G2040 - Track	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G2050 - Landscaping	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$223,262	\$0	\$223,262
G30 - Site Mechanical Utilities	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G3010 - Water Supply	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G3020 - Sanitary Sewer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G3030 - Storm Sewer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G3060 - Fuel Distribution	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G40 - Site Electrical Utilities	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G4010 - Electrical Distribution	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G4020 - Site Lighting	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G4030 - Site Communications & Security	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$88,988	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$88,988

* Indicates non-renewable system

Forecasted Capital Renewal Requirement

The following chart shows the current building deficiencies and the forecasted capital renewal (system replacement) requirements over the next ten years.



Deficiency Summary by System

Current deficiencies include assemblies that have reached or exceed their design life or components of the assemblies that are in need of repair. Assemblies that have reached their design life are identified as current deficiencies and assigned the distress 'Beyond Service Life'. The following chart lists all current deficiencies associated with this facility broken down by UNIFORMAT system.

No data found for this asset

Deficiency Summary by Priority

The following chart shows the total repair costs broken down by priority. Assessors assigned deficiencies within eCOMET to one of the following priority categories:

No data found for this asset

Deficiency By Priority Investment Table

The table below shows the current investment cost grouped by deficiency priority and building system. Assessors assigned deficiencies within eCOMET to one of the following priority categories:

- **Priority 1** deficiencies require immediate review to correct a potential life/safety hazard, stop accelerated deterioration, or return a facility to operation.
- **Priority 2** deficiencies could become a Priority 1 deficiency, if not corrected within the next 2-3 years. These include intermittent operations, rapid deterioration, or potential life/safety hazards. .
- **Priority 3** deficiencies require appropriate attention to preclude predictable deterioration or potential downtime and the associated damage or higher costs if deferred further and not completed within the next 3-5 years.
- **Priority 4** deficiencies represent a sensible improvement to existing conditions. The recommended improvements are not required for the basic functionality of the facility; however addressing these deficiencies will improve overall usability and/or reduce long term maintenance costs. Repairs for these deficiencies may be budgeted and scheduled for completion within the next 5-7 years.
- **Priority 5** deficiencies will include conditions that have no impact on the function or usability of the facility, such as appearance. No action is required for these deficiencies, but they are tracked since they may require future inspection or be completed as part of related repairs in contiguous areas of the facility.

No data found for this asset

Deficiency Summary by Category

The following chart shows the total repair costs broken down by deficiency categories. Assessors assigned deficiencies to one of the following categories:

No data found for this asset

Deficiency Details by Priority

The deficiency detail notes listed below provide additional information on identified deficiencies found within the facility.

No data found for this asset

Glossary

Abandoned	A facility owned by a district that is not occupied and not maintained. See Vacant.
Additional Cost	Total project cost is composed of hard and soft costs. Additional costs or soft expenses are costs that are necessary to accomplish the corrective work but are not directly attributable to the deficient systems direct construction cost, which are often referred to as hard cost. The components included in the soft costs vary by owner but usually include architect and contractor fees, contingencies and other owner-incurred costs necessary to fully develop and build a facility. These soft cost factors can be adjusted anytime within the eCOMET® database at the owner's discretion.
Assessment	Visual survey of a facility to determine its condition. It involves looking at the age of systems, reviewing information from local sources and visual evidence of potential problems to assign a condition rating. It does not include destructive testing of materials or testing of systems or equipment for functionality.
ASTM	ASTM International (ASTM): Originally known as the American Society for Testing and Materials, ASTM is an international standards organization that develops and publishes voluntary consensus technical standards for a wide range of materials, products, systems, and services.
BOMA	Building Owners Managers of America (BOMA): National organization of public and private facility owners focused on building management tools and maintenance techniques. eCOMET® reference: Building and component system effective economic life expectancies.
Building	A fully enclosed and roofed structure that can be traversed internally without exiting to the exterior.
Building Addition	An area, space or component of a building added to a building after the original building's year built date. NOTE: As a convention in the database, "Main" was used to designate the original building. Additions built prior to 1983 (30 years) were included in the main building area calculations to reflect their predicted system depreciation characteristics and remaining service life.
Building Systems	eCOMET® uses UNIFORMAT II to organize building data. UNIFORMAT II was originally developed by the federal General Services Administration to delineate building costs by systems rather than by material. UNIFORMAT II was formalized by an NIST standard, NISTIR 6389 in 1999. It has been further quantified and updated by ASTM standard 2005, E1557-05. The Construction Specifications Institute, CSI, has taken over the standard as part of their MasterFormat / MasterSpec system.
Calculated Next Renewal	The year a system or building element would be expected to expire based solely on the date it was installed and the expected useful lifetime for that kind of system.
Capital Renewal	Capital renewal refers to the cyclical replacement of building systems or elements as they become obsolete or beyond their useful life. It is not normally included in an annual operating/maintenance budget. See calculated next renewal and next renewal.
City Cost Index (CCI)	RS Means provides building system, equipment, and construction costs at a national level. The City Cost Index (also provided by RS Means) localizes those costs to a geographic region of the United States. In eCOMET®, each building or site is assigned a City Cost Index, which adjusts all of the associated costs for systems, deficiencies and inventory to the local value.
Condition	Condition refers to the state of physical fitness or readiness of a facility system or system element for its intended use.
Condition Budget	The Condition Budget, also known as Condition Needs, represents the budgeted contractor installed costs plus owner's soft costs for the repair, replacement or renewal for a component or system level deficiency. It excludes contributing costs for other components or systems that might also be associated with the corrective actions due to packaging the work.

School Assessment Report - Dunwoody Elementary

Condition Index (CI) %	The Condition Index (CI) also known as the Remaining Service Life Index (RSLI) is calculated as the sum of a renewable system's Remaining Service Life (RSL) Value divided by the sum of a system's Replacement Value (both values exclude soft cost to simplify calculation updates) expressed as a percentage ranging from 100.00% (new) to 0.00% (expired - no remaining life).
Construction Specifications Institute	Construction Specifications Institute: Primary national organization specializing in construction materials data and data location in construction documents. eCOMET® reference: UNIFORMAT II materials classification.
Correction	Correction refers to an assessor's recommended deficiency repair or replacement action. For any system or element deficiency, there can be multiple and alternative solutions for its repair or replacement. A Correction is user defined and tied to a UNIFORMAT II element, or system it is intended to address. It excludes other peripheral costs that may also be included in the packaging of repair, replacement or renewal improvements that may also be triggered by the deficiency correction.
Cost Model	A cost model is a list of facility systems which could represent the installed systems a given facility. Included in the cost model are standard unit cost estimates, gross areas, life cycles and installed dates. Also represented is the repair cost for deficient systems, replacement values. See eCOMET® cost models.
Criteria	Criteria refer to the set of requirements, guidelines or standards that are assessed and rated to develop a score.
Current Period	The Current Period is the current year plus a user defined number of forward years.
Current Replacement Value (CRV)	The Current Replacement Value (CRV) of a facility, building or system represents the hypothetical cost of rebuilding or replacing an existing facility under today's codes and construction standards, using its current configuration. It is calculated by multiplying the gross area of the facility by a square foot cost developed in that facility's cost model. Replacement cost includes construction costs and owner's additional or soft costs for fees, permits and other expenses to reflect a total project cost.
Deferred Maintenance	Deferred maintenance is condition work deferred on a planned or unplanned basis to a future budget cycle or postponed until funds are available.
Deficiency	A deficiency is a repair item that is damaged, missing, inadequate or insufficient for an intended purpose.
Deficiency Category	Deficiency Category refers to the type or class of a user defined deficiency grouping with shared or similar characteristics. Category descriptions include, but are not limited to: Accessibility Code Compliance, Appearance, Building Code Compliance, Deferred Maintenance, Energy, Environmental, Life Safety Code Compliance, and Safety.
Deficiency Distress	Deficiency Distress refers to a user-defined root cause of a deficiency. Distress descriptions are: Beyond Service Life, Damaged, Inadequate, Needs Remediation, and Missing.
Deficiency Priority	Deficiency Priority refers to a deficiency's urgency for repair as determined by the assessment team. Deficiencies were assigned a priority of 1 through 5, with Priority 1 deficiencies being the most urgent.
eCOMET®	Energy and Condition Management Estimation Technology (eCOMET®) is Parsons proprietary facility asset management software developed to provide facility managers with a state of the art, web-based tool to develop and maintain a comprehensive database of FCA data and information used for facility asset management, maintenance and repair, and capital renewal planning. eCOMET® is used by Parsons and its clients as the primary tool for collecting FCA data, preparing cost estimates, generating individual facility reports and cost estimates, and developing the overall capital renewal program.

School Assessment Report - Dunwoody Elementary

eCOMET® Cost Models	eCOMET® cost models are derived from RS Means Square Foot Cost Data cost models and these models are used to develop the current replacement value (CRV) and assign life cycle costs to the various systems within a building. Cost models are assigned current costs-per-square-foot to establish replacement values. The Cost models are designed to represent a client specific facility that meets local standards cost trends.
Element	Elements are the major components that comprise building systems as defined by UNIFORMAT II.
Expected Life	Also referred to as Useful Life. See Useful Life definition.
Facility	A facility refers to site(s), building(s), or building addition(s), or combinations thereof that provide a particular service or support of an educational purpose.
Facility Attributes	Customizable eCOMET® fields to identify attributes specific to a facility. These fields are part of the eCOMET® database set-up with the owner.
Facility Condition Assessment (FCA)	A facility condition assessment (FCA) is a visual inspection of buildings and grounds at a facility to identify and estimate current and future needed repairs or replacements of major systems for planning and budgeting purposes. It is typically performed for organizations that are tasked with the day to day maintenance, operation, and capital renewal (replacement) of building systems and components of a large inventory of facilities. The primary goal of an FCA is to objectively and quantifiably identify, inspect, and prioritize the repair and replacement needs of the building and ground systems (e.g., roofs, windows, doors, floor finishes, plumbing fixtures, parking lot, and sidewalks) within facilities that have either failed or have surpassed their service life, and to identify and forecast future capital replacement needs for systems that have not yet failed, but planned replacement of those systems is needed to ensure that the facilities will continue to meet the mission of the organization.
Facility Condition Index (FCI)	FCI is an industry-standard measurement of a facility's condition expressed as a percentage from 0.00% to 100.00% that is derived by dividing the cost to correct a facility's deficiencies by its Current Replacement Value (CRV). The higher the FCI the poorer the condition of a facility. After an FCI is established for all buildings within a portfolio, a building's condition can be ranked relative to other buildings. The FCI may also represent the condition of a portfolio based on the cumulative FCIs of the portfolio's facilities.
Forecast Period	The Forecast Period refers to a user defined number of years forward of the Current Period.
Gen (Generate)	The Cost Model has a Gen box for each system line item. By checking the box, eCOMET® will generate life cycle deficiencies based on the Year Installed and the Life for that system. Systems that typically do not re-generate (foundations, floor construction, roof construction, basement walls, etc.) would not have the Gen box checked as those systems would not re-generate at the end of a life cycle. In those instances, it would be more practical and cost effective to demolish the entire facility than renew those systems.
Gross Square Feet (GSF)	The area of the enclosed floor space of a building or building addition in square feet measured to the outside face of the enclosing wall.
Life cycle	Life cycle refers to the period of time that a building or site system or element can be expected to adequately serve its intended function. Parsons assigns expected life cycles to all building systems based on Building Operators and Managers of America (BOMA) recommended life cycles, manufacturers suggested life, and RS Means cost data, and client-provided historical data. BOMA standards are a nationally recognized source of life cycle data for various components and/or systems associated with facilities. RS Means is a national company specializing in construction estimating and costs.
Next Renewal	Next Renewal refers to a manually-adjusted expected useful life of a system or element based on on-site inspection either by reducing or extending the Calculated Next Renewal to more accurately reflect current conditions.

School Assessment Report - Dunwoody Elementary

Order of Magnitude	Order of Magnitude refers to a rough approximation made with a degree of knowledge and confidence that the budgeted, projected or estimated cost falls within a reasonable range of cost values.
Remaining Service Life (RSL)	RSL is the number of years of service remaining for a system or equipment item. It is automatically calculated based on the difference between the current year and the Calculated Next Renewal date or the Next Renewal date whichever one is the later date.
Renewal Factors	Renewal factors represent the difference in cost of renovating or replacing an existing system, rather than new construction of a building system. For example, installing a new built-up roof on an existing building would include removing and disposing of the old roof, a cost not associated with new construction. Using a renewal premium to account for demolition and other difficulty costs, Parsons typically assigns a renewal factor of 110%.
Renewal Schedule	A timeline by year that indicates when the systems will need to be renewed and the estimated price of the renewal.
Repair Cost	Repair cost is the sum of all the deficiencies associated with a building or multiple buildings/facilities. It will include any applied soft costs or City Cost Indexes.
Replacement Value	See Current Replacement Value.
Site	A facility's grounds and its utilities, roadways, landscaping, fencing and other typical land improvements needed to support a facility.
Soft Costs	Soft Costs are a construction industry term that refers to expense items that are not considered direct construction costs. Soft costs are user-defined and include architectural, engineering, management, testing, and mitigation fees, and other owner pre- and post-construction expenses.
Sustainability	Sustainability refers to the collection of policies and strategies that meet society's present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
System	System refers to building and related site work elements as described by ASTM UNIFORMAT II Classification for Building Elements (E1557-97), a format for classifying major facility elements common to most buildings. Elements usually perform a given function regardless of the design specification construction method or materials used. See also UNIFORMAT II.
System Generated Deficiency	eCOMET® automatically generates system deficiencies based on system life cycles using the systems installation dates as the base year. By adjusting the Next Renewal date ahead or behind the predicted or stated life cycle date, a system cost will come due earlier or later than the originally installed life cycle date. This utility accounts for good maintenance conditions and a longer life, or early expiration of a system life due to any number of adverse factors such as poor installation, acts of god, material defects, poor design applications and other factors that may shorten the life of a material or system. It is important to mention that the condition of the systems is not necessarily a reflection of maintenance practices, but a combination of system usage and age.
UNIFORMAT	ASTM UNIFORMAT II, Classification for Building Elements (E1557-97), a publication of the Construction Specification Institute (CSI), is a format used to classify major facility components common to most buildings. The format is based on functional elements or parts of a facility characterized by their functions without regard to the materials and methods used to accomplish them. These elements are often referred to as systems or assemblies.
Unit Price	The Unit Price (Raw) x (100% + the Additional Cost Template percentage).
Unit Price (Raw)	The actual \$/sq. ft cost being used for the building and systems. It will include adjustments for the City Cost Index applied to the facility.

School Assessment Report - Dunwoody Elementary

Useful Life	Also known as Expected Life, Useful Life refers to the intrinsic period of time a system or element is expected to perform as intended. Useful life is generally provided by manufacturers of materials, systems and elements through their literature, testing and experience. Useful Lives in the database are derived from the Building Owners and Managers (BOMA) organization's guidelines, RSMeans cost data, and from client- defined historical experience.
Vacant	Vacant refers to a facility that is not occupied but is a maintained facility by a district. See Abandoned.
Year Built	The year that a building or addition was originally built based on its date of substantial completion or occupancy.
Year Installed	The year a system or element was built or the most recent major renovation date where a minimum of 70% of the system's Current Replacement Value (CRV) was replaced.