DPW Campus Design – Town Hall Hill Proposal by the DPW Study Group

- Basis of Design
- Site and Building Plans
- Costs
- Other Considerations

Developed by the DPW Study Group:

- Anthony Garrett, Architect
- Jim Armstrong, Facilities Development
- Mark Dickinson, Facilities Development
- Kevin Kuechler, Hydrogeology

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DPW Campus | Rationale Background

- The Truro Community has watched the Town of Truro struggling to define a new DPW Plan for many years, especially in the past four years.
- A small group of volunteer experts with connections to Truro formed a "DPW Study Group" to explore alternatives to the rigid design being considered. Credentials include:
 - Licensed commercial architect with experience designing and building DPWs
 - Experienced commercial developer of complex properties
 - Experienced large-scale facilities manager
 - Water systems expert familiar with Truro water needs, operations, and options
- The result is "DPW Campus" which meets the requirements stated in the specifications in the proposals of Weston & Sampson
- The result is *improved, bigger, significantly cheaper, safer, and faster to implement than the proposed Public Safety Facility site.*

Space Needs Assessment	Rev 2
Office / Office Support	1,300 SF
Employee Facilities	1,700 SF
Workshops	2,900 SF
Vehicle Maintenance	5,400 SF
Wash Bay	1,350 SF
Vehicle & Equipment Storage	16,958 SF
TOTAL	29,608 SF

DPW Campus | Key Design Principles

- Take a step back and think creatively.
- Heed earlier Select Board request, which asked if existing structures could be reused and/or repurposed
- Use the existing site as much as possible, working with the grade
- Employ a more pleasing and practical campus-like design to foster reuse and phased construction
- Design to be architecturally compatible with Town Hall
- Design for future needs with trends in mind, to avoid future added costs
- Maintain existing operations while improving the facility
- See separate *Basis of Design* document for additional detail and information

DPW Campus | Key Design Features

• IMPROVED

- Energy efficient design with smaller carbon footprint and solar power generation
- No incremental environmental concerns; no fuel station move required
- Resolves Town Hall Hill potable water issue outstanding
- Allows for future transition from salt to brine
- Follows principles of Distributed Emergency Resources in Catastrophic Events; keeps the only emergency services near South Truro, diversifying response geographically and gridwise
- BIGGER
 - 10% more useable space than W&S requirements
 - More office space and storage space; provides opportunities for shared space with Town Hall
- CHEAPER
 - Approximately <u>one-half the cost of current proposed design</u>. More acceptable to taxpayers
 - Unique to Town Hall Hill due to existing structures, environmental impacts, shared well, and siting options
- SAFER
 - No adverse, unknown or new traffic, safety or environmental impacts
- FASTER
 - Phase 1 of the plan could begin construction without further delay
 - No "change of use" required, no community opposition

DPW Campus | Phased Construction Plan

- Enables operations to continue without interruption
- No temporary DPW facilities required
- Reuses and where needed refurbishes major cost items:
 - Two existing buildings
 - Generator
 - Fuel Station
- Efficient phased construction and/or installation of three new buildings
- The phases are:
 - First two (2) buildings can be constructed while the current buildings remain occupied
 - Upon completion of Buildings 1 and 2, the current operations can be relocated into these buildings, enabling the demolition of the obsolete structures
 - This frees up the north end of the site for remaining construction
 - This will allow for operations at the site to continue without interruption, to begin immediately upon voter approval and for capital outlays to be staggered

Existing Conditions | DPW Facility

Sheet 1



Existing Conditions | DPW Facility | Photo Elevations



		D	PW	NET
BOTH PLANS	<u>W&S</u>		<u>IPUS</u>	<u>CHANGE</u>
Building Functions	SF	<u>Blda</u>	SF	(- is less)
Office / Office Support	1,300	2	2,700	1,400
Employee Facilities	1,700	2	3,500	1,800
Workshops	2,900	1B	4,350	1,450
Vehicle Maintenance	5,400	1A	5,950	550
Wash Bay	1,350	1C	1,350	0
Vehicle & Equip Storage	16,958	several	14,750	-2,208
TOTALS	29,608		32,600	+2,992 +10%

DPW Campus | Site Detail



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DPW Campus | Site Elevations | Buildings 1 and 3



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DPW Campus | Site Elevations | Building 2



DPW Campus | Concept Design | Attributes

- Working with the existing topography eliminates construction of massive retaining walls
- Utilizing current building footprints and foundations follows the overall characteristics of the site
- Repositioning existing buildings for appropriate uses to recapture the embodied energy in these structures while minimizing investment costs for these facilities, thus reducing costs
- Repurposing the existing infrastructure including fueling station, generator
- The new structures are proposed as Pre-Engineered Building structures (PEB), to eliminate excess
 labor and materials costs, thus reducing costs associated with construction and installation
- Providing potable water supply to both the new DPW Facility and Town Hall
- Inclusion of basement space where appropriate to work with the grades provides improved structural support and improved functionality such as:
 - Collection of oils from vehicles during maintenance
 - Overflow records storage for Town Hall
- Recommended shift to brine eliminates a salt storage unit, introduces safer storage and use significantly reduces construction and ongoing operational costs, is environmentally better
- Many other design benefits, as noted in separate *Basis of Design* document

DPW Campus | Green Strategies

- Use of Renewable Energy Solar Power
- Improved thermal envelopes on new buildings that are conditioned
- Daylighting integrated into a lighting control system to reduce Energy Use
- Roofs to have a Solar Reflective Index (SRI) of 78
- Use of Demand Response Ventilation in spaces with limited occupancy reduces Energy Use
- Employing ventilation and air movement in lieu of full HVAC in appropriate locations, utilizing large-scale destratification fans for improved air circulation
- Integration of appropriate facets of "Passive House" features per the Energy Code
- Eliminating expensive HVAC systems in the vehicle storage areas
- Repurposing two existing buildings to recapture their Embodied Energy
- Repurposing the existing non-potable water/well on-site for
 - Vehicle and equipment washing
 - Flushing of toilets
 - Campus road and building surface clean-up
 - Other service sinks/hose bibbs in the facility not requiring potable water

Pursuing green building strategies, including Passive House Design, will result in these added benefits:

- Reduce carbon footprint
- Approach and achieve Net Zero Energy Consumption
- Reduce adverse environmental, safety and traffic impacts at this site and avoid new impacts on currently undeveloped land
- Save on hard and soft costs of operations, maintenance and other impacts
- Generate revenues from solar power to reduce NET costs for DPW

DPW Campus | Water Supply New Well, Existing Well & Water Supply

Snow's Field

Blue - Zone 1 Protection Area (Well)

Green –Water Main to DPW and Town Hall (underground) beneath **TCT land** (purple)



Well Head small aboveground unit at center of circle

DPW Campus Site Orange – New Bldgs with water

Town Hall receives potable water

DPW Campus | Project Costs | Summary

		Total	Cost
Buildings x Function	Bldg	SF	Total
Office / Office Support	2	2,700	\$1,426,480
Employee Facilities	2	3,500	\$1,838,760
Workshops	1B	4,350	\$2,829,530
Vehicle Maintenance	1A	5,950	\$4,795,780
Wash Bay	1C	1,350	\$185,625
Vehicle & Equip Storage	several	14,750	\$2,233,000
Fuel Station (unchanged)	n/a		\$0
Salt/Brine Storage*	3B	2,800	\$308,000
Buildings Total <i>excl. s</i>	alt/brine	32,600	13,309,175
Non-Building			
Site	est		\$1,100,000
Non-potable water well	est		\$55,000
Subtotal DPW Cost			\$14,464,175
Contingency		6%	\$867,851
Total DPW Cost		-	\$15,332,026
Town Hall - Shared Infrastrue	cture		
Snow's Field - Well + piping	est		\$210,000
Total Cost w/ Town Hall		-	\$15,542,026

*Significantly less If switching to brine (recommended); NOT in calcs

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SOLAR PLAN DETAILS		Solar	Solar	Solar	Solar
Function	Bldg	Width	Length	Sq Ft	kW
Office / Office Support	2	26.1	80	2088	41.8
Workshops - S end	1B	20.6	50	1031	20.6
Workshops - N end	1B	20.6	50	1031	20.6
Vehicle Maintenance Garage	1A	46.4	50	2319	46.4
Vehicle & Equipment Storage	ЗA	20.0	80	1600	32.0
Vehicle & Equipment Storage	5	15.8	55	870	17.4
	Watts/SF		Totals	8938	178.8
	20				
		Ge	neration	- Hrs/Yr	1300
				MWh∕yr	232
				\$/MWh	\$250
	E	Earned	Revs/Yr	[.] \$58,	100

SOLAR ECONOMICS Annual Earnings

\$58,100

Years of Impact	Scenario	Α	В
Years of Operation (est)		25	50
Years to Payback Investment		4	4
Earning Years of Generation		21	46
DPW Costs w/Solar Revenues	Scenario	Α	В
DPW Costs w/Solar Revenues Total Earnings (\$ in millions)	Scenario	A \$1.22	B \$2.67
DPW Costs w/Solar Revenues Total Earnings (\$ in millions) DPW Costs	Scenario	A \$1.22 \$15.3	B \$2.67 \$15.3

The DPW Study Group | Volunteer Members

- Anthony Garrett, AIA, LEED AP BD+C, PP has nearly 40 years' experience in architecture design, construction management and city planning. He has been a partner at Billow Garrett since 1999, a firm that has designed and developed many DPW facilities. Licensed as an architect in many states including MA, he has served as Planning Board Chairman in Boonton, NJ, serves on the Design Review Committee in Montville, NJ, and is the President of the Truro Part-Time Resident Taxpayers Association (TPRTA) in MA. He holds a Bachelor's degree from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He is part owner of the Green Bay Packers.
- Jim Armstrong has nearly 40 years' experience in commercial facilities development for Texas Instruments (TI). He rose to Vice President of Operations within TI, a role he held for more than 13 years. He has developed complex facilities involving millions of square feet structurally located in diverse terrains and settings, while managing equipment valued in the hundreds of millions and a team of 6,000 employees.
- Mark Dickinson is the founder of Dickinson Development, a firm specializing in development and sales of commercial real estate. With more than 30 years' experience in mixed-use commercial real estate, he has led development of 3 million+ square feet of office, industrial, retail and hospitality properties, including Walkers Brook Crossing, Riverside Landing, Braintree Executive Center and Medsource Technologies HQ.
- Kevin Kuechler was trained as a civil engineer and hydrogeologist at Princeton University and in Management at MIT. For more than 30 years he has led and advised on hydrogeological risk assessments in local, state and federal projects. In Truro he has served as member, then Chair of the Truro Water Resources Oversight Committee (WROC, 2002-18) and as Truro's representative to the Provincetown Water & Sewer Board (2011-18). He remains active on wastewater treatment, water quality standards, ground water hydrology, and related Truro matters.