Healthcare Facilities Management

Module 2: Planning, Design & Construction Student Workbook







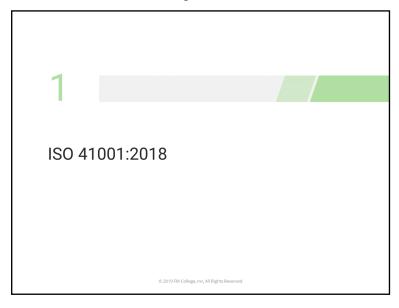
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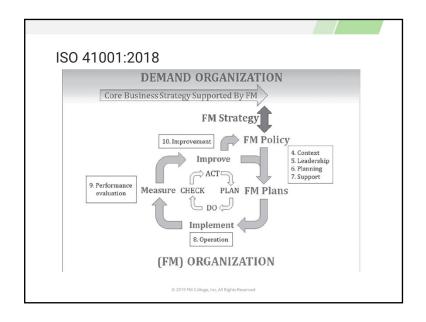


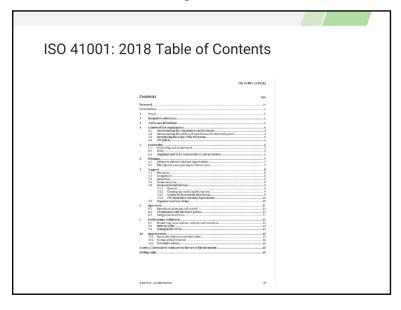
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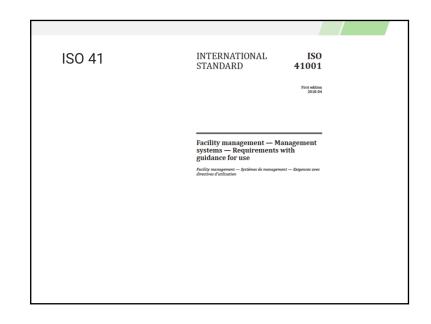








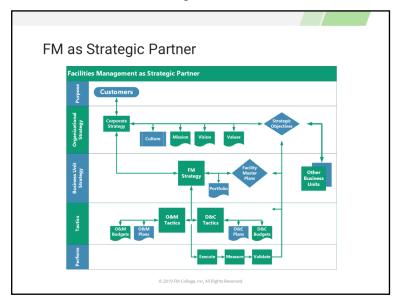


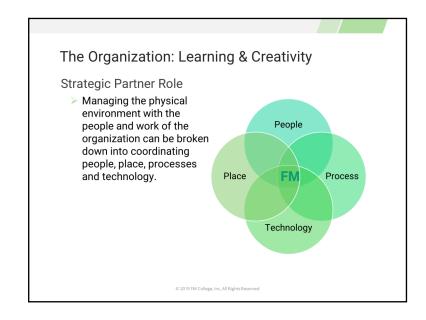


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Strategic Plan Development





The Organization: Learning & Creativity

FM Strategic Partner Role for Entire Organization

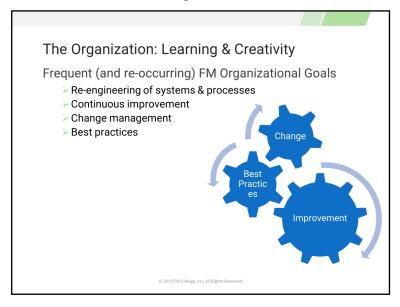
- > Help all business leaders, partners and customers succeed.
- Develop and communicate mission, vision and strategy aligned with entire organization's requirements.
- > See big picture.
- > Create momentum for change.
- > Connect with people at their level.
- > Be the go-to person for guidance on FM issues.
- > Seek and act on wise counsel.
- > Be a good follower as a project participant.

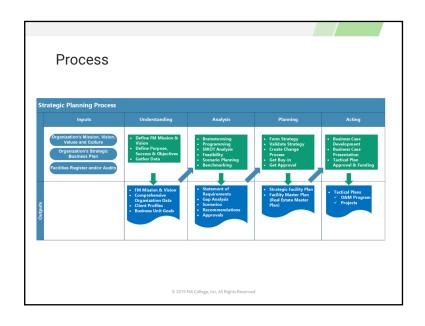
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The Organization: Learning & Creativity

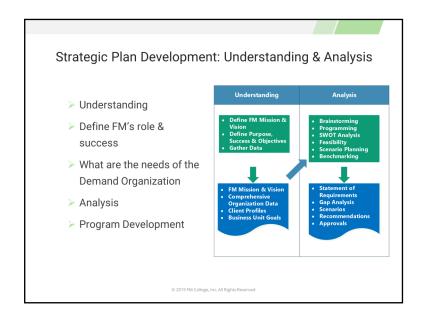
Within FM Organization Leadership Roles

- > Provide guidance to staff and service providers.
- > Influence decisions and attitudes.
- Conduct organizational development (OD)
- > Promote continuous improvement
- > Support peers as an effective partner





Strategic Plan Development: Inputs Demand Organization Data Mission, Vision, Values Strategy/Plan FM Business Data Facility Register/Inventory Facility Audits/Condition



Strategic Plan Development: Planning Formulate & Validate Strategy Change/Review Process Authorization Strategic Facility Plan Facility (Real Estate) Master Plan © 2019 FM College, Inc. All Rights Reserved

Strategic Plan Development: Acting/Outputs Business Cases Tactical Plans Programs Projects Budgets Acting Business Case Development Tactical Plans Tactical Plans Tactical Plans O&M Program Projects Tactical Plans O&M Program Projects

3

Capital Planning Process

Assessment

Asset Management

Strategic Planning

Capital Budgeting (Multi-year)

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Planning: Time Horizons

Asset or Activity	Planning (Life) Horizon	Budget Horizon	Schedule Horizon	Assessment Horizon
Buildings	30 - 50 Years	Annual + 5 Yr	3-5 Years	Annual
Equipment	10 -20 Years	Annual + 2 Yr	3-5 Years	Qtr + Annual
Interiors	7 - 15 Years	Annual + 2 Yr	5 Years	Qtr + Annual
Operations	3 -5 Years	1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	Qtr + Annual
Major Renewal	5 – 10 Years	3 - 5 Years	3 Years	Annual + 5 Yr
New Facilities	5 - 10 Years	5 - 10 Years	5 Years	Strategic
Others, etc.	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies

The need for new facilities is a decision based on organizational goals, not necessarily the condition or useful life of existing facilities.

Assessment

Building & Component Analysis

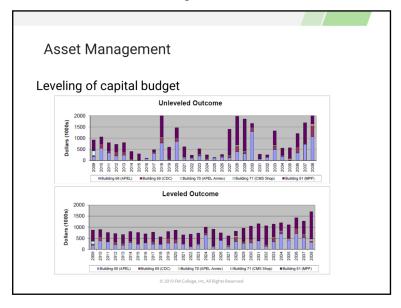
- Useful Life
 - Total useful life or depreciable life. The estimated time, in years, that a New building or component can be expected to serve its intended function if properly constructed in its present application or installation
- Remaining Useful Life
 - The remaining estimated time, in years, that a building or component can be expected to continue to serve its intended function. Cost at time of Renewal (Future)
- Condition Assessment
 - The task of evaluating the current condition of the component based on observed or reported characteristics.

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Asset Management

Budget Implications

- > 30 year plan?
- > 5 year horizon
 - Condition assessment
 - Capital Budget Planning
- > Planning for growth, shrinkage, sale & renewal
- Leveling of capital budget (next slide)



Asset Management

Terms

- Sunk Cost
 - A sunk cost is a cost that has already been incurred and cannot be recovered.
 - A sunk cost differs from future costs that a business may face, such as decisions about inventory purchase costs or product pricing.
 - Sunk costs (past costs) are excluded from future business decisions because the cost will be the same regardless of the outcome of a decision.
- Salvage Value
 - an estimated amount that is expected to be received at the end of a plant asset's
 useful life. Salvage value is sometimes referred to as disposal value, residual
 value, terminal value, or scrap value.
- Disposal cost
 - An estimated amount that is expected to be expended at the end of a plant asset's useful life in order to remove or dispose of it.
- Deferred Maintenance
 - Maintenance, system upgrades, or repairs that are deferred to a future budget cycle or postponed until funding becomes available.

Asset Management

Deferred Maintenance

- Maintenance, system upgrades, or repairs that are deferred to a future budget cycle or postponed until funding becomes available
 - In order to address a deferred maintenance backlog, you must:
 - Identify why projects, maintenance, and repairs have been deferred.
 - Recognize and understand the scale of the problem.
 - Quantify and communicate the financial impact of deferred maintenance.
 - Prioritize projects and develop a strategy to secure adequate funding.
 - Conduct preventive maintenance and complete repairs promptly to avoid backlog redevelopment.

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Asset Management

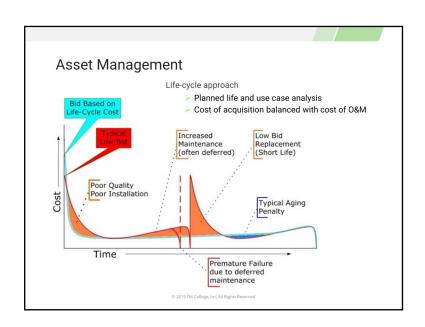
Depreciation Methods

- Straight line
 - Straight line deprecation spreads the cost of an item evenly over its useful life.

Units of Production

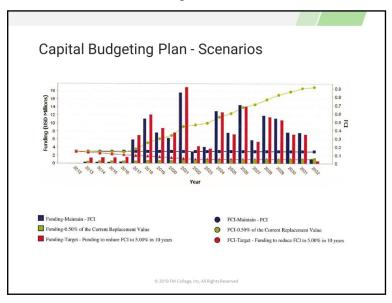
- The units of production method of depreciation is based on an asset's usage, activity, or parts produced instead of the passage of time. Under the units of production method, depreciation during a given year will be very high when many units are produced, and it will be very low when only a few units are produced.
- Expensing
- Leasing
- > Tax strategy issues

Asset Management Considerations: Facility Condition Index (FCI) Used in facilities management to provide a benchmark to compare the relative condition of a group of Condition Assessment Usability Deferred Maintenance facilities. > Asset/Building Class > 3 cost factors Capital Planning DM -> Deferred Maintenance cost · CR -> Capital Renewal cost (renovation cost) · CRV -> Current Replacement Value FCI = DM + CR(Introduced as a concept on CRV today, but many applications) © 2019 FM College, Inc, All Rights Reserved

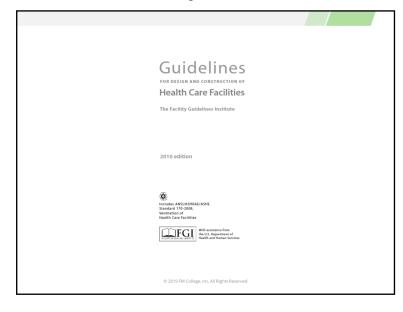


Number	Name	Use	Age	Size	Replacement Value	Cost/Unit	FCI Cost	FCI
BMT	Bremerton BHS	Medical - Clinic	3	7,156 SF	1,192	0.17	0	0.00
BME	Bremerton East Internal Medicine	Medical - Clinic	32	4,836 SF	818	0.17	300	0.37
FED	Federal Way Medical Center	Medical - Clinic	37	60,597 SF	10,089	0.17	3,389	0.34
KAB	Kitsap Administrative Building	Office	35	48.365 SF	9,671	0.20	2,193	0.23
OMC	Olympia Medical Center	Medical - Clinic	18	149,688 SF	24,084	0.16	2,409	0.10
PRT	Port Orchard Medical Center	Medical - Clinic	22	62,987 SF	9,375	0.15	786	0.08
PBO	Poulsbo Medical Center	Medical - Clinic	16	7,605 SF	1,268	0.17	214	0.17
SIL	Silverdale Medical Center	Medical - Clinic	28	38,362 SF	7,964	0.21	1.075	0.13
SLO	Silverdale Optical	Medical - Clinic	14	5,150 SF	665	0.13	66	0.10
TGB	Tacoma Hear and See Center	Medical - Clinic	14	7,148 SF	756	0.11	12	0.02
TMA	Tacoma Mall Behavioral Health and Speech	Medical - Clinic	27	11,410 SF	1,712	0.15	262	0.15
TMD	Tacoma Medalia Building	Office	16	1,030 SF	184	0.18	0	0.00
TAS	Tacoma South Medical Center	Medical - Clinic	27	35,192 SF	6,719	0.19	1,357	0.20
TAD	Tacoma South Region Administration	Medical - Clinic	27	10,356 SF	2,560	0.25	222	0.09
TSC	Tacoma Specialty Center	Medical - Clinic	21	154,514 SF	29,965	0.19	2,998	0.10
			Total:	604,396	107,022	NA	15,283	0.14











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FM Role & Conce	rns	
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]
Facility Manager's	Role in Project	
FM Role in Project varies:	FM Viewpoint differs significantly from typical PM	
	FM Viewpoint differs significantly from typical PM ➤ Often involved much earlier ➤ Often owns project upon	
FM Role in Project varies: > Initiator > Sponsor	FM Viewpoint differs significantly from typical PM > Often involved much earlier > Often owns project upon completion > Focus is often on "lifecycle cost" as compared to "first	
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Project Planning in Facilities Maintenance

Reasons to Initiate FM Projects

- > Implement strategic facilities plan/master plan elements.
- > Implement tactical plans beyond regular operations and maintenance.
- Respond to a mandate from a sponsor accompanied by funds release.
- Resolve problems or implement performance improvements.
- Address results of programming.
- Implement planned changes.
- Respond to unplanned changes.

Common FM Projects

Forecasting facility needs

Facilities audits

New construction

Renovation, addition, alteration,

demolition

Major equipment replacements

Churn (e.g., minor relocations)

Major relocations

Organizational change management

Interior programming/space planning

Procurement

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Project Planning in Facilities Maintenance

R&M Projects

- > FM Responsible party
- > May be maintenance or operations
 - Maintenance = repairs
 - · Operations = programs, procurement, policies, etc.
- Operations budget hit (I.e. annual recurring expenses plus first cost.)
- > Tenant occupancy often an issue

Capital Renewal Projects

Larger in scope

May have been planned and scheduled

as part of multi-year plan. Schedule and cost critical and may over-

rule quality

FM usually advisor or team member only Tenant occupancy may be an issue but major nature of activity usually defines

Capital Replacement / New Construction

Projects

Strategic goals of organization define FM Consulted, but authority limited

Major role of FM is as occupier

2nd major role as move coordinator

Change-over from construction to M&O

usually a trouble spot without extra care

Healthcare Facility Manager – Typical Project Concerns

Feasibility studies
Construction cost estimate items
Build versus renovate
Baseline data for planning
Pre-design planning
Lack of pre-planning

expansion
Work handled as projects
Capital and churn projects
Upgrading building systems
Base construction cost vs. total
project cost
Request for Bids

Questions regarding upgrading or

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Build versus renovate

- The need for new facilities is a decision based on organizational goals, not necessarily the condition or useful life of existing facilities.
- Replace "In kind" or upgrade (energy efficiency, etc.)
- Component update vs System upgrade (particularly an issue with technology, BAS, etc.)
 - Component in proprietary system (TEC) is obsolete, replacing with new unit perpetuates the proprietary system. How many components to be replaced justifies new open-protocol system?
- Change in use/capacity of building? Can it be supported in existing footprint? Is an addition a better solution then replacement?

Baseline data for planning Existing Occupancy Capacity > System efficiency © 2019 FM College, Inc, All Rights Reserved Lack of Pre-design planning Not an issue for large projects, but for many smaller & renovation projects. FM should develop business case for what he sees as project needs. This should be interfaced with Strategic/Tactical planning process. Example: It is hard to get money for energy efficiency upgrades in a project, if only "like for like" equipment was all that was in initial budget. © 2019 FM College, Inc, All Rights Reserved

Lack of pre-planning
Again not an issue for larger projects.
However smaller projects it is.
Based on useful life, etc. FM needs to be forecasting planned scope for projects about 3 years out, and working with the Chief Engineer to plan and schedule.
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FM Projects
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Upgrading Building Systems

Big concern for O&M

- > BAS system obsolescence
- > Improved capabilities
- Changed needs (IT closets, etc.)
- Demeand for energy savings balanced with comfort/productivity

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Coordinate planning for special maintenance, upgrade, and renovation projects

Some of these are small enough that they are handled directly by Facilities and maintenance staff.

- > If so, a Project Manager is probably not assigned.
- In this case the FM or their delegate, must manage the project.
- Not unusual to have many projects like this going on at any particular time.
- Each needs to be evaluated and managed for all concerns of larger projects, including ICRA and ILSM.

Review infrastructure needs for changes in:

- Workload
- > Function
- Services
- > Operational requirements
- > Capital equipment installations

Where changes are needed they need to be documented as a business case through the strategic/tactical planning processes.

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Propose and Gain Approval on Building System Improvement Projects

Business Cases a critical tool for your success!

Simple Business Case:

- Problem & Proposed Solution
- Background
- > Scope
- Benefits
- Financial Metrics
- Risk Mitigation
- Conclusion
- > Recommendation
- Request for Authorization

Fundamentals: Facilities Project Planning

(If not large enough to be programmed as "full" project) Basics

- ➤ Identify & Meet with Stakeholders
- > Set & Prioritize Goals
- Define Deliverables
- > Create the Project Schedule
- > Identify Issues and Complete a Risk Assessment
- > Present the Project Plan to Stakeholders
- > Get formal approval (Project Charter)

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Develop institutional design standards

Hardware

Plumbing

Lights

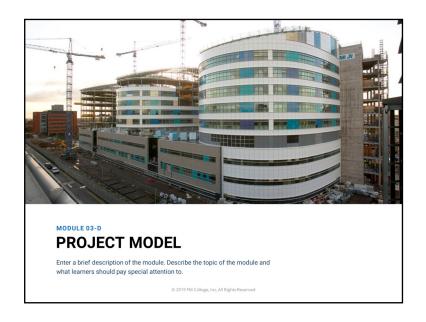
Electrical systems

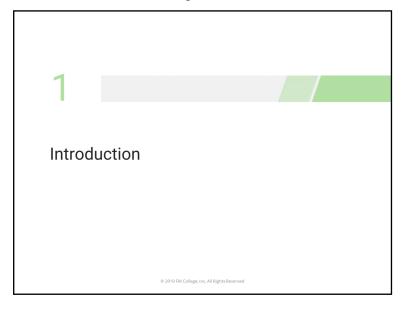
etc.

	Review plans for building Acquisitions Alterations Equipment	
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	Represent organization in matters related to healthcare facilities With: - contractors - architects - inspectors - Suppliers Scheduling and installation coordination	
		

Owner's Team & Expert Services

Real Estate
Contracting/Procurement
Cost Management
Risk Management
Technology
IT
Building Technology





Fundamentals: What is a Project? A project is defined as: Project Attributes > Time Frame "a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product, service or Purpose Ownership > Resources > Roles Project Manager Project Sponsor PMBOK (Project Management Body of Knowledge) 6th edition Subject Matter Experts Technical Experts © 2019 FM College, Inc, All Rights Reserved

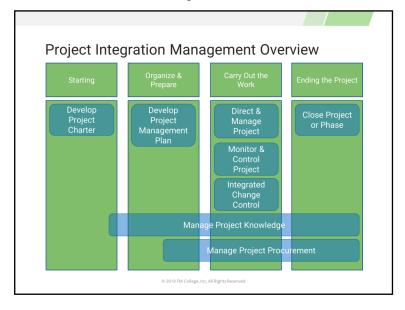
Project Management Key Components Table 1-3. Description of *PMBOK® Guide* Key Components PMBOK* Guide Key Compo **Brief Description** Project life cycle (Section 1.2.4.1) The series of phases that a project passes through from its start to its completion A collection of logically related project activities that culminates in the completion of one or more deliverables. Project phase (Section 1.2.4.2) Phase gate (Section 1.2.4.3) A review at the end of a phase in which a decision is made to continue to the next phase, to continue with modification, or to end a program or project. Project management processes (Section 1.2.4.4) A systematic series of activities directed toward causing an end result where one or more inputs will be acted upon to create one or more outputs. A logical grouping of project management inputs, tools and techniques, and outputs. The Project Management Process Groups include Initiating, Planning, Executing, Monitoring and Controlling, and Closing, Project Management Process Groups are not project phases. Project Management Process Group (Section 1.2.4.5) An identified area of project management defined by its knowledge requirements and described in terms of its component processes, practices, inputs, outputs, tools, and techniques. Project Management Knowledge Area (Section 1.2.4.6)

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Source: PMBOK 6th Edition

Project Life Cycle: Phases, Processes & Gates

| Initiating | Processes | Proc



2

Project Environment

The Environment in Which Projects Operate

Influences

- > Enterprise Environmental Factors (EEFs)
 - External
 - Internal
- > Internal Organizational Process Assets
 - Processes, Policies & Procedures
 - Corporate Knowledge Base
- Organizational Systems
 - Management Elements
 - Governance Frameworks
 - Organizational Structure Types

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Internal Enterprise Environmental Factors (EEFs)

- > Culture, Structure & Governance
- > Geographic distribution of facilities
- > Infrastructure
- > IT systems & software
- > Resource availability
- > Employee Capability

External Enterprise Environmental Factors (EEFs) > Marketplace conditions > Social/cultural influences > Legal restrictions > Commercial databases > Academic research > Financial considerations > Physical environment elements

Organizational Process Assets (OPAs)

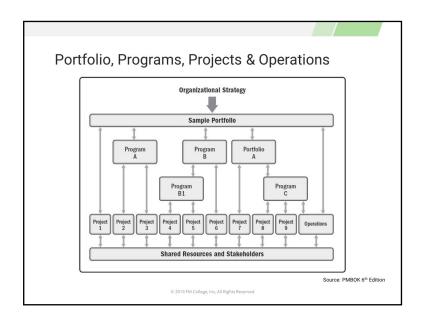
Plans
Processes
Policies
Procedures
Knowledge base

Page 1. Influences
Linitiating & Planning
Executing, Monitoring & Control
Closing

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Organizational Systems

- > Management Elements
 - Division of work & authority to perform
 - Responsibility & discipline
 - · Command, direction & goals
- > Governance Frameworks
 - Consideration of people, roles, structures & policies
 - Providing direction & oversight through data and feedback
- Organizational Structure Types
 - Factors (many)
 - Value
 - · Relative importance



3

Role of the Project Manager

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Project Manager for Large Project like a Conductor

- Membership & roles
- Responsibility for team
- Knowledge and skills



Role of the Project Manager

Project Management Skills / Responsibilities

- Communication
- Problem Solving
- > Provide realistic schedules.
- > Ensure realistic cost estimates.
- > Manage labor productivity and job costs.
- > Track permissions, materials and equipment.
- > Ensure stakeholder satisfaction with direction and deliverables.



Project Teams: Strategic Organization

Project Sponsor

- Make key business
- decisions for the project
- Approve the project budget Ensure availability of
- resources Communicate the project's goals throughout the organization

Project Manager

- Develop a project plan Manage deliverables per the plan
- Recruit project staff
- Lead and manage the project team
- Determine the methodology used on the project Establish a project schedule and determine
- each phase
- Assign tasks to project team members
- Provide regular updates to upper management

Executive Sponsor

- Carry ultimate responsibility for the project
- Approve all changes to the
- project scope
 Provide additional funds for
 scope changes
 Approve project deliverables

Business Analyst

- Assist in defining the
- project Gather requirements from business units or users
- Document technical and business requirements
- Verify that project deliverables meet the
- requirements Test solutions to validate objectives

Project Manager: More than simply technical



Source: PMBOK 6th Edition

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