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#### **Meet Your Speakers**





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#### Who are We:

- We are a production multifamily builder developer specializing within several niche markets
- Currently have completed or are working on projects in 13 states
- Majority of our projects are Type 5A wood framed construction
- Our projects average between 50 and 300 units

#### The Annex of Terre Haute – Terre Haute, IN







# The Annex on Tenth - Indianapolis, IN







## **Union at Crescent – Bloomington, IN**







## The Annex of Marion – Marion, OH







## Preconstruction/Design Stage



- Efficient Design and Layout
  - Evaluate site and minimize cost, when possible)
    - Avoid major issues, identify challenges
    - Seek local incentives, TIF, waiving of fees, RE Tax
  - Standardize as much as possible
  - Look to hit efficiencies of 78-85%
  - Utilize and look into most cost effective floor and wall assemblies.





- Make sure to keep current energy code and costs associated with them.
- Take into account individual assemblies and cost associated with them
- Verify Exterior Options including what is typicall to the local market.
- Incorporate efficient structural design
- Utilize familiar MEP contractors using design build

### **Individual Assemblies**



- Stair systems we use a stair system with steel pan and risers with a precast concrete tread (connected to wood landings)
- On our walk up product we use a capped trex type product in lieu of lightweight concrete for breezeway areas
- HVAC systems we use individual unit systems and when possible we use a Vertical Packaged system (mapicpac) with traditional ductwork or a traditional split system
  - Mount bathroom fans in the sidewall to avoid fire damper
- Pay close attention to how you feed your units with water and fire protection.
  - Utilize a bird cage style system.



- Utilize efficient sitework details
  - · Use curb walk combo when possible
  - Limit curbing and use curb that can be easily placed using a slip form machine
- Make sure you work with Structural and Geotechnical to get the most economical foundation system.
  - Limit rebar cages when possible
  - If post tensioned is used in the area talk to a local sub who does that.
- Look at that what is done predominately locally vs what you do in other markets.
  - In some markets exterior cladding using regular modular brick may be cheaper than a thin brick or alternate surface.



- Utilize a wet vent system for plumbing waste
- Try to utilize NFPA 13r if at all possible for FP.
  - Avoid building heights over 3 stories to avoid installation of a standpipe.
  - Utilize sidewall pendants when practical
  - Avoid dry systems when possible
- Use NMC Cable for all electric when possible
  - Use Aluminum Feeders for unit power
  - Avoid the use of can lighting and use LED puck lights instead (this avoids using a rated fixture)



- Utilize LVP flooring with a sound mat built in to meet STC ratings. We have found this to be much cheaper than adding a sound mat under the gypcrete (we use ¾ inch gyp over our sheathing)
- Utilize floor assemblies that do not require fire protection, nor conditioning of interstitial spacing. (watch your draft stopping)
- Utilize a single/Double Hung production type window.
  - Sizes can be maximized without needing additional studs at a reasonable price. (be careful with SH and staging of your project)

# **Lumber Challenges and Solutions**



- Turn Key vs putting all of the pieces together
  - Challenges
    - Cash flow
    - Market volatility
    - Managing the pieces
- Watch Lumber Market and buy at opportune times.
- Look at advanced framing methods, inc top cord bearing trusses
- Look at alternate species to mitigate waste
  - Hem Fir
    - Some additional cost but less waste
    - Higher quality walls
    - Longer lead times
    - Area dependent

## **During Construction**



- Utilize the same suppliers over and over.
  - Multifamily familiarity suggested
- Try to standardize as much as possible.
- Watch exterior panel products and efficiencies.
  - Use standard lengths whenever possible
  - Board and Baton to save over track system
- Utilize production traveling sub contractors when possible.
- Get the same subs to travel with you
  - Production focused multifamily subs whenever possible



- Be as flexible possible
  - This is easier when you are owner and contractor
  - Make sure A/E and local AHJ are notified and sign off on changes.
- Adapt and take suggestions from your subbase
- Continually learn from every project.
  - All team members
- Maintain a lessons learned log to prevent making the same mistake twice.
  - Try to collect all team members thoughts ideas at a post project review and document.



# **Challenges**



- Extremely difficult labor market
- Volatility in the materials we use
- Difficult to develop sites and challenges
- Increasing costs of regulation changes
- Changing weather patterns
- Local code amendments
- Local labor market challenges





#### **Speaker Contact Information**





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