# A Look at Deferred Maintenance: Washington State

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## Key terms as used in this presentation

#### **Deferred maintenance**

• Simply stated, it is maintenance, repair, and system replacements not performed

### Maintenance backlog or backlogs

 Maintenance projects not performed are rolled on top of other scheduled maintenance projects creating a compounding effect, which is further exacerbated by escalating costs of continuing to defer

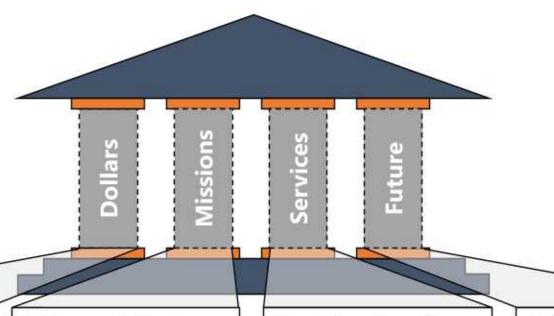
#### **Component systems**

 Component systems (e.g. structural, electrical, HVAC) have finite, expected useful lives over which they should be maintained and after which time they can be reasonably expected to be replaced



# Why is deferred maintenance so important?

Legislatures invest capital in assets to increase value to the state and its citizens. These assets change over time and need to be maintained to continue to provide value.



Delays compound costs:

- More damage done to fix
- Inflationary pressures
- Regular maintenance schedule keeps coming

Higher operating costs Loss of revenue Liabilities Hatchery production for endangered species and commercial/recreational fishers.

Ability to keep juvenile offenders from escaping

User experiences (parks, colleges)

Therapists working with disabled adults with malfunctioning HVAC in long-term care facilities

Students learning science with degraded facilities

Prison guards working to house prisoners in fire smoke with limited air filters Paying for premature loss of assets

Limit future legislature's ability to pay for future needs

Erosion of trust in government

Temporal issues with long, delayed feedback loop

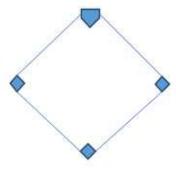


# Washington's Experience

## WA owned building inventory: Some baseball card statistics

Number of owned facilities: 10,292 Total owned square feet (1000s): 110,563

Functional Area	Sq. Feet (1000s) % of tota	
Higher Education	76,844	69.5%
Human Services	15,082	13.6%
Natural Resources	7,056	6.4%
General Government	6,411	5.8%
Transportation	4,514	4.1%
Education (K-12)	657	0.6%



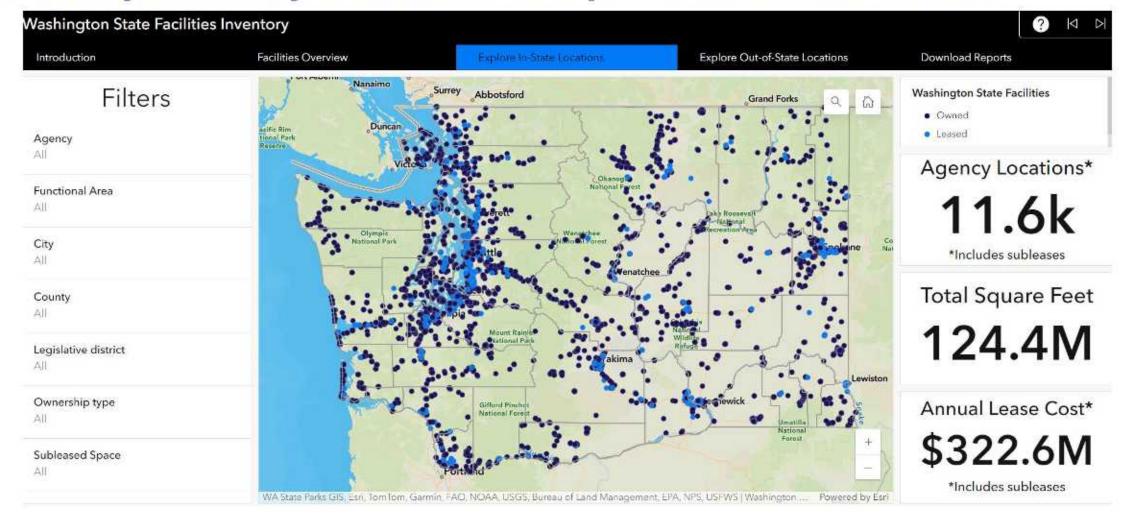
2023 Owned Buildin	<b>Buildings by Date Constructed</b>	
Year Constructed	Number	% of total
Pre-1960	2,430	24%
1960-79	2,448	24%
1980-99	2,407	23%
2000-19	2,078	20%
2020-2023	68	1%
None	861	8%

202	2023 Owned Buildings Condition Summary			
Condition Rating		Number		
1	Superior	1,013		
2	Adequate	3,032		
3	Fair	3,973		
4	Limited Functionality	1,257		
5	<b>Emergency Use Only</b>	644		
N/A	Not Assessed	373		



# In WA, state agencies must participate in facility inventory

## The facility inventory is available on a public interactive website





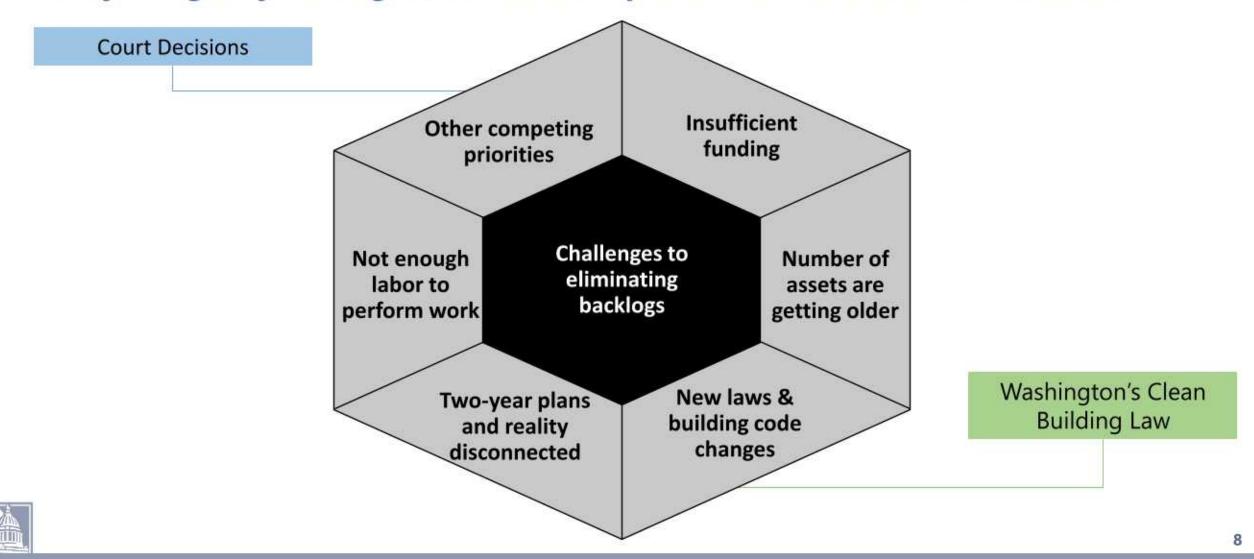
# State agencies must also provide a strategic plan to reduce maintenance backlog with biennial budget submittals

- The plan shall include:\*
  - A prioritized list of specific facility deficiencies and capital projects to address the deficiencies for each agency
  - Cost and schedule estimates for each project
  - o Identification of normal maintenance activities to reduce future backlogs
- Agencies submit a mix of project types:
  - Major renovation projects
  - o Minor works <\$1.5M or <\$2M for higher ed</p>
  - Pooled funding
  - o Infrastructure renewals (large scale preventative maintenance)
  - Ongoing staffing costs to perform work



# WA, like other states, has taken actions to address maintenance backlogs, but they continue to persist. Why?

Survey of agency strategic maintenance plans and literature are consistent



# Further discussion: Options to address backlogs

# Have other states experimented with subscription fees for component systems beyond fire systems and lighting?

## In WA, a pilot is underway to have a subscription service for HVAC

#### **Background**

- Energy as a service (EaaS) is a model where customers (agencies) pay a recurring subscription fee rather than making an upfront capital investment
- Under this model, a service provider assumes responsibility for the installation, operation, maintenance, and financing of the energy system on behalf of the agency

#### **Opportunities & Challenges**

- Opportunities:
  - Reduced or no upfront costs
  - Access to new technology
  - Addresses state agency labor shortage
  - Addresses building code or new law challenges
- Challenges:
  - Unknown long-term costs
  - Limited control of HVAC system
  - Dependency on provider (component systems can last 10-15 years) but buildings 50+
  - o Liens. What if state wants to dispose of building?
  - Shifts capital budget costs into operating



## Other options to manage and reduce backlogs

## **Traditional Policy Options**

- Fund the request over other priorities
- New construction (repair by replacement)
- Disposal (selling off land or buildings)
- Public-private partnership (ESCO, fire alarms)

#### Other Budgeting & Fiscal Options

- Reversions. Allow agencies to use project savings on deferred maintenance rather than lapse
- Create a fund for exclusive use (source TBD)
- Increase fees (parks, tuition)
- Better marketing. Maintenance does not show up in the box score; does not get invited to ribbon cuttings; and does not have many constituents.



# Thank you.