

We Have Bright Ideas in STORAGE. 2015



The Self-Storage Conversion Process: Success Through Existing Buildings

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The Conversion Process

- ✓ Feasibility
 - Demand
 - Rental rates/mix/pro-forma
- ✓ Financing
 - Options available
- \checkmark New construction
 - Cost
 - Design options
 - Operational configuration
 - Hurdles





The Conversion Process

Provided you have covered the basics:

$\mathsf{NOI} \leftarrow \rightarrow \mathsf{PERCEPTION}$

PRICE - PRODUCT - PEOPLE



- Convenience
- Security
- Competent and friendly management
- Cleanliness
- No detrimental conditions

Can a conversion provide all of this? Absolutely, if planned properly.







Does the lowest price always win?



Only 35.2 percent of customers choose the lowest-priced unit available in their city at the size they need, according to July and August 2012 data from SpareFoot.com, SelfStorage.com and SelfStorageDeals.com.

The remaining 64.8 percent were more concerned with special features, amenities, free-truck deals, add-on services, unit availability, facility location, reviews and photos.





Which marketing channels send our facility the most tenants?

- Our own websites 57.37%
- Walk-ins 66.04%
- Aggregators 49.22%
- Yellow Pages (print) 12.64%
- Yellow Pages (online) 12.02%
- OityGrid Media 3.66%
- Billboard or other outdoor advertising 12.23%
- Radio or TV ads 1.25%

Participants could select up to three channels. Data from SpareFoot 2014 survey.



New Development

- Better sites are getting more expensive and harder to find.
- Permitting of a new facility—always months, sometimes years and maybe never.
- Often other potential development sites are also located in the same area.



- Obsolete buildings are available.
- Conversion costs can be significantly less than new construction.
- Time to convert is generally significantly less than new construction.
- Rental rates charged are generally at least equal to new facilities.
- Converted facilities sell at similar pricing to new facilities.



- MEP systems are usually in place and exceed requirements.
- Demographics can be surprisingly good.
- Municipalities are motivated to fill black buildings.
- Inexperienced developers can be less stressed in the process.
- Often few, if any, available sites for new competition.



Shopping Centers/Retail

Positives

- Often excellent demographics remain
- Roof height may allow two stories
- Possible outparcel sale

- Strip mall vs. free standing
- Building size relative to market demand—requires a different strategy if too large
- Possible environmental concerns



Office Buildings

Positives

- Large availability of structures of various sizes
- Potential mixed use

- Sometimes sophisticated heating/cooling systems
- Potential height/area issues
- Operational configuration and elevator size
- Hoor loading
- Possible environmental concerns



Hotels

Positives

Large availability in some markets

- Conversion cost generally high
- Odd unit size
- Hoor loading
- Possible environmental concerns



Manufacturing/Warehouse Buildings

Positives

- Typically very strong building
- Larger clear spans

- Possible environmental concerns
- Tired/basic buildings = higher costs
- Location?

























































































Conversions: Building Evaluation

- Zoning
- Physical condition/design/MEP/sprinklers
- No sprinklers—verify adequate water supply
- Verify sprinkler head clearance requirements
- Environmental issues
- Location
- Competition possibilities/existing
- Ownership type/cost
- Roof condition/insulation—add insulation if reroof (energy-conservation code)



Conversions: Building Evaluation

- Interior efficiency—best is +/- 80%
- Cost/legality of adding to existing building
- Legality of dummy doors/display areas
- Possibility of re-subdivision/outparcel sale
- Possibility of mixed use/drive through/other
- Possibility of portable units over easements/setbacks
- Operational configuration(s)
- Clear height—mezzanine/multi-story
- Slab engineering/thickness/soil type






Office - 500 square feet minimum

- NOI <-> PERCEPTION_colors/design/finish
- Finishes should reflect your desired quality perception
- No public bathrooms! Manager's bathroom?
- Controlled area separate from meeting rooms, etc.

Hallways

+/- 5-foot standard—possibly wider for central entrance hall

Lighting

- Use existing if possible
- Motion sensors and banked with 24/7 fixtures
- 24/7 fixtures at camera locations and strategic locations
- Energy (conservation code) efficiency evaluations—LED/T12/T8/T4?
- Placement-depends on clear height and fixture type
- Maintain serviceability—never over units



Elevators – 6x9 car – one or two-plus

- Protect interior
- Well-lit
- Controls—always program to first floor—floor-access controls?

Unit mix

- Driven by area demographics/density—not the most squares that fit
- Larger units closer to access points/elevator(s)
- Maximum walk distance +/-180 feet and two turns
- In open areas, avoid putting large units back to back
- In open areas, unit walls perpendicular to hall to be installed first
- Maximize efficiency as much as practicable—certainly avoid singleloaded perimeter hallways whenever possible
- Typical unit mix and average unit-size drivers density/housing costs/location



Unit-Mix Calculations

Bell curve application of unit sizes

5%	5x5s
10%	5x10s
30%	10x10s
20%	10x15s
18%	10x20s
12%	10x25s
5%	10x30s





Unit Size	Square	Percent of	ent of Quantity Extended		Percent of Total	Quantity	Extended	
	reet	IOCAI	1		10%	300	7,500	
5x5	25	5%	150	3,750	450/	005	11.050	
5x10	50	10%	150	7,500	15%	225	11,250	
10x10	100	30%	225	22 500	25%	187	18,700	
10,45	450	0070	100	45.000	20%	100	15.000	
10x15	150	20%	100	15,000			,	
10x20	200	18%	67	13,400	15%	56	11,200	
10x25	250	12%	36	9,000	10%	30	7,500	
10x30	300	5%	12	3,600	5%	12	3,600	
		100%	750	74,750	100%	910	74,750	
Average = 101				\bigcirc	Average = 82			



Fire exits

Always direct to outside if possible

Operational design

- Max walk distance 180 feet and two turns
- Layout issues already discussed
- Automatic doors at main storage access points— 4-foot-wide minimum
- Cart area at all main storage access points
- Office points already discussed
- Vestibules in the design?



HVAC

- Interior temperature 60/80 degrees typical—relative humidity < 55%
- Arid areas—no real humidity issues—load calculations/efficiency especially multi-story
- Non-arid areas—need to control temperature and humidity to do it right —also look out on load calculations—especially multi-story
- Generally 1,350 to 2,500 SF/ton—can extend to 4,000 SF/ton+
- Long line length issues

Ductwork

- Separate office and interior systems
- Energy (conservation code) efficiency evaluations
- Humidity control
- Equipment sizing is crucial under all circumstances but another option is needed too
- Thermidistats—don't work well with standard air handler units
- Rooftop units—easy —Carrier Moisturemiser or equivalent—proper sizing lead/lag compressors if using existing
- Split units variable speed air handlers and correct unit sizing—minimize line generations
- Dehumidifiers?

UNIT NOMINAL SIZE (BTUH)	LONG-LINE VAPOR LINE DIAMETER (IN.)†	EQUIVALENT LINE LENGTH (FT)							
		50	75	100	125	150	175		
18,000	5/8	5	7	9	12	12	14		
	3/4	1	3	4	5	5	7		
24,000	5/8	6	9	13	16	19	22		
	3/4	0	1	1	2	3	4		
30,000	5/8	6	8	10	13	15	17		
	3/4	2	3	4	5	6	7		
36,000	3/4	7	10	14	17	21	NR		
	7/8	2	4	6	8	10	11		
42,000	3/4	7	10	13	17	20	23		
	7/8	3	4	6	7	8	10		
	1-1/8	0	0	1	1	2	2		
48,000	3/4	10	14	18	22	NR	NR		
	7/8	4	6 .	7	9	11	13		
	1-1/8	0	0	1	1	2	2		
60,000	7/8	7	9	11	14	16	19		
	1-1/8	1	2	2	3	3	4		

* The estimated percentage of cooling capacity that must be subtracted from the Detailed Cooling Capacities data specified in outdoor unit presale literature for any given indoor/ outdoor combination.

† Vapor line diameter that may be selected for a long-line application. If smaller vapor lines are selected but not specified within the table, large capacity losses will occur and defrost capabilities will be reduced. If larger vapor lines are selected but not specified within the table, refrigerant oil return will be impaired due to velocity losses. N/R—Not recommended due to excessive loss of capacity.







ADA

- Entry, office, bathrooms, parking, etc. are a generally known requirement
- 2010 Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities (ADAAG) new and existing
- Facilities must identify a specific number of units as accessible to be compliant
- 5% if less than 200 units
- 10 units plus 2% if more than 200 units
- Dispersed among classes of available spaces

Required inclusions/modifications (roll up door)

- A pull must be installed on the door exterior >= 15" and <= 48" from the floor
- All pulls must have a loop large enough for a fist to fit into
- When the door is fully open, a pull must be available that hangs >= 15" and <= 48" from the floor
- A pull must be available to unlock/lock the latch at >= 15" and <= 48" from the floor
- An accessibility plaque with braille must be clearly displayed outside the unit
- Door lift max force of 5 lbs. through fully open position (not just initial opening force). Generally requires a dual spring dead axle design door (third generation)— older door types with a single spring or dual springs with dual tensioners won't generally meet opening force requirements particularly over the long term
- Max threshold of half inch cut at 45 degrees



Interior System

- Bright white interior hallway system—not flat white or grey white
- Avoid fully corrugated interior hall systems—very outdated—new construction, too
- No need for vertical studs—system should be self supporting with only floor attachment (except lower floors of mezzanines)
- Avoid dark colors—maximum light reflectivity is good
- Unit partition should be run vertically to minimize holding dust (except structural)
- Minimum system height is 8'4" for 7' high doors
- Mesh above units is a non issue—lets in light and air sprinkler requirement? Security issue?
- Larger doors (8'8" and 3'8" wide) provides a lower cost hallway with the best unit access
- Mid span bracing for interior walls is a big plus and must be included
- Swing doors?







Mezzanines

- Light-gauge—typically minimum 4-inch slab—new construction, too
- 10x10 grid—typically minimum 6-inch slab or footings new construction, too
- Full
- Island
- Variation
- Stairs, lift or elevator?
- Without elevator, should be completed with smaller units max by access type
- Cost: about \$18 to \$22 square foot gross for full (structure and units only installed—customer handles concrete, stairs, fire walls)

IBC

• Sprinklers, requirements, etc.















Floors

- Use what's there if possible
- Avoid paint and epoxy
- Strongly consider acrylic sealer on bare concrete instead— polished is nicer but more expensive

Parking

- National survey average is eight visits per 100 units per day
- Most conversion opportunities have excessive parking

Phasing

- Outdoor storage and boat/RV—don't block view boat/RV on side/back
- Interior as well—get to know your market first for the optimum layout by area/floor



Signage

- Use what's there if possible—replace—grandfathering
- Your primary signage should be doors exposed to the main traffic, if possible

Loading/unloading

- Minimum covered at primary entrance—14 feet clear
- Drive through—typically requires CO monitor, exhaust fan and sprinklers

Security

- The fewer entry points the better
- Control entry points via keypads
- Minimum = entrances, office and perimeter
- Sell via monitors customers can see in office—24/7 light camera areas
- Individual door alarms
- Music
- Operational access—standard, extended and 24-hour































































- Evaluate the market *and* the property.
- Think outside the box.
- Think the details through and bring in those that can truly assist.
- Don't build it so "they will come."
- If phasing, plan out the whole project first.
- Minimize the cost of converting.
- Remember that the justified price leader generally has the highest occupancy.







Contact the Presenter



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Thank You!


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