

Welcome to the 2022 FRPA Conference! August 29 - September 1, 2022 | Orlando, FL



Delivery Methods for Capital Projects

What you need to know







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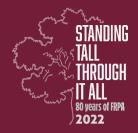
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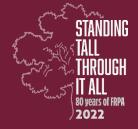


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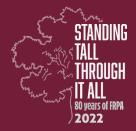


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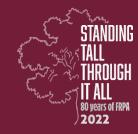


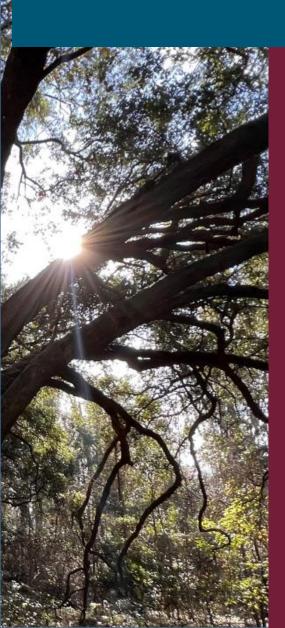
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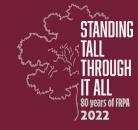




Why Talk About Delivery Methods

- 1. Cost
- 2. Schedule
- 3. Financing
- 4. Risk Allocation
- 5. Control

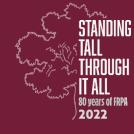






Typical Delivery Methods for Public Projects

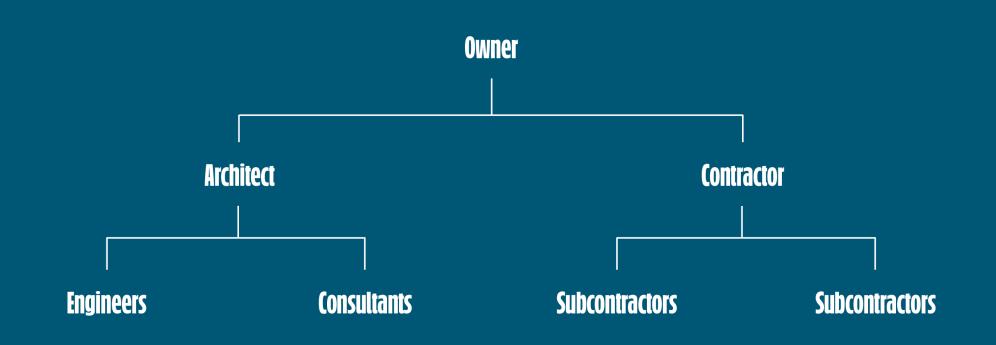
- 1. Conventional Project Delivery
 - Design-Bid-Build
- 2. Alternative Project Delivery
 - Construction Management
 - Design-Build
 - Public-Private Partnership



Also known as Design-Bid-Build

- 1. Owner Selects an Architect
- 2. Construction Drawings used for Bidding
- 3. Owners Hires a Contractor





Advantages

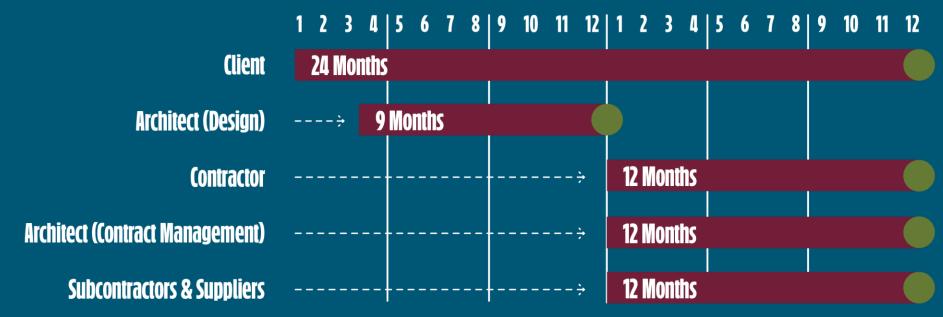
- Owners have opportunity to review competitive bids
- Owners can participate in the design process
- Single bid backage

Disadvantages

- High customer time commitment
- Can lead to unqualified bidders
- GC not on board early
- Process not transparent

- Does not allow for fast-track construction
- Susceptible to change orders (normal)
- Owner does not realize any cost savings

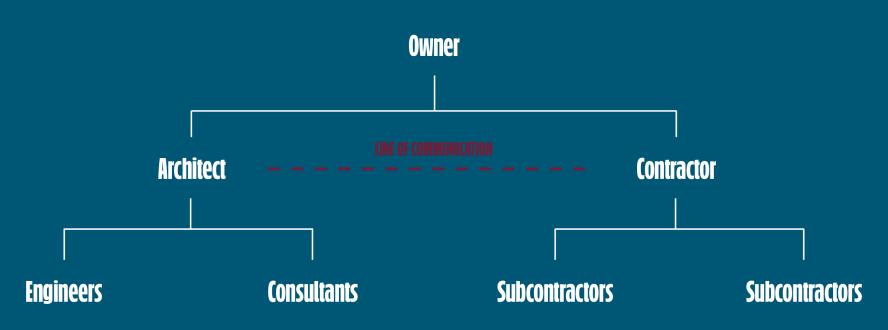






Construction Manager Serves the Owner

- 1. Construction Manager as Constructor (at Risk)
- 2. Construction Manager as Advisor (Agency) Construction Manager Hired Early





Advantages

- GMP can be established at any point in time
- Maximizes cost control and value analysis opportunities during the design phases
- Savings can be shared by the team or returned to the owner after construction
- Transparent open-book process
- Multiple bid packages available. coordinated by the CM and architect

- Allows for fast-track schedule
- Reduced owner time commitment
- Public subcontractor procurement
- Strong system of checks and balances

Disadvantages

- Many general contractors are not qualified construction managers
- A qualified construction manager must be selected as early as possible to realize the advantages

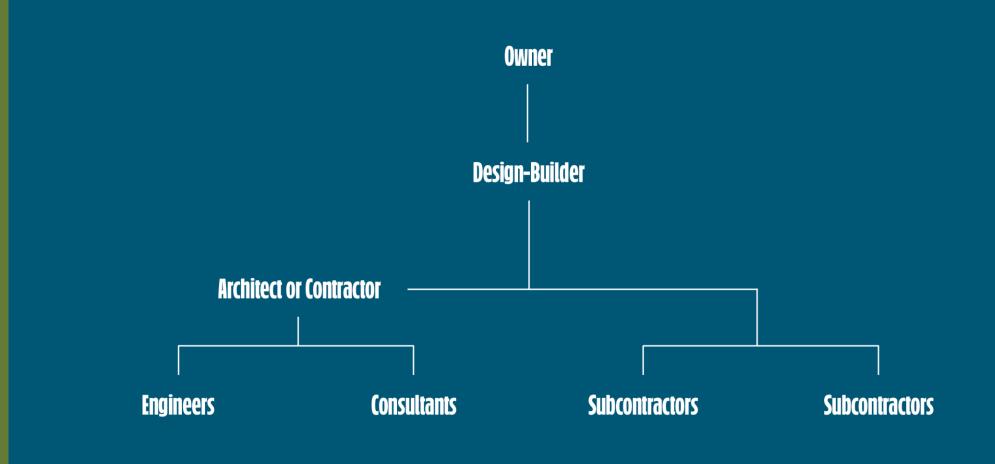






- 1. Design Team & Construction Team Under a Single Contract
- 2. All United to Serve Interest of the Owner
- 3. Single Point of Contact







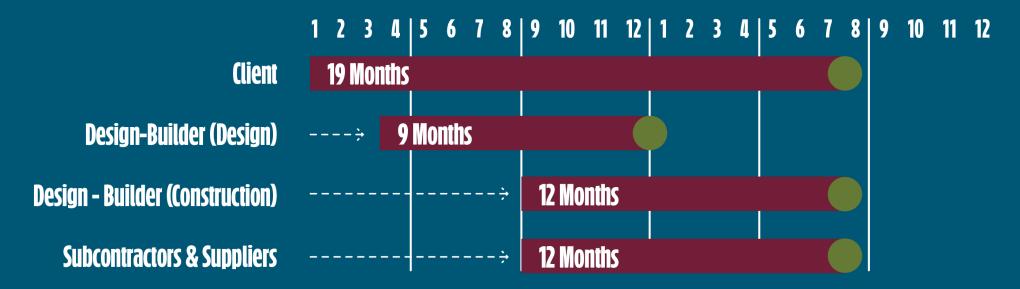
Advantages

- Single contract for owner
- Budget informs design. and vice versa
- Design and construction can overlap (fast-track)
- Change orders are minimized

Disadvantages

- Defining the scope of work prior to design may be difficult
- A disreputable design-builder may sacrifice quality in favor of cost
- Management required of the owner is more extensive than in other methods
- Work performed in the early phase determines many of the design and functional aspects of the project
- Process not transparent (normal)
- Owner does not realize cost savings





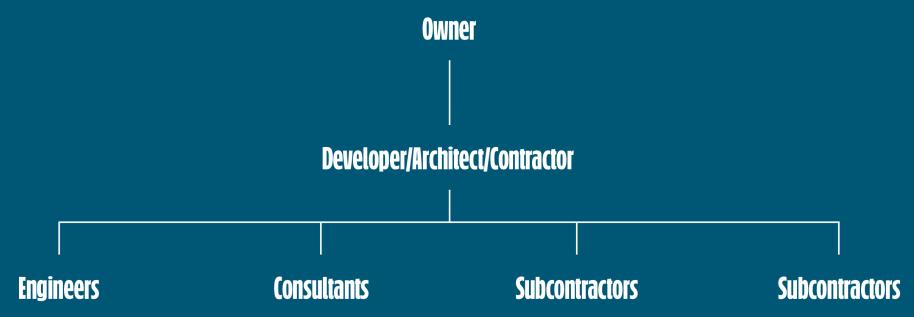


Section 255.065. Florida Statutes

- Public entity contracts with a private entity to deliver a facility that "provides an essential public service."
- Section 255.065 is the current "P3 Statute" / Existing framework for P3. amended in 2016 to allow for Home Rule authority
- Governed by local procurement codes. or follow the process outlined in the statute
- Financing can be a combination of project-specific equity and debt. Repayment can be lump sum at completion or over time as agreed upon.
- P3 allows for design. construction. operation. management. maintenance. and financing of the cost of a public facility to be partially or entirely the responsibility of the private entity



Section 255.065. Florida Statutes





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Advantages

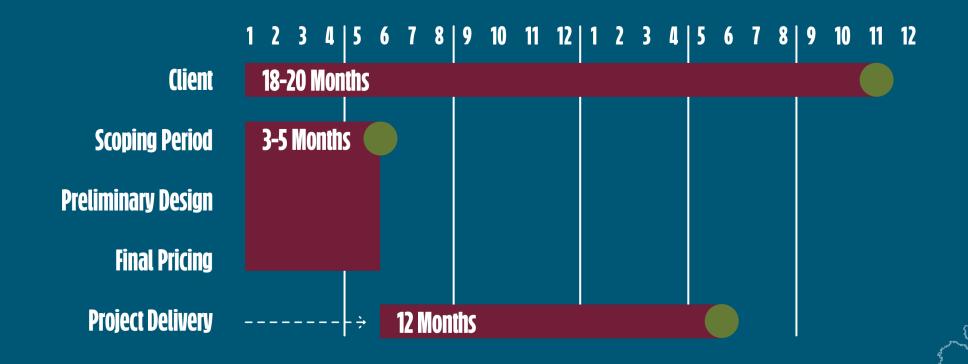
- Transfer of risk to private entity
- Flexible solutions / More innovative design and construction techniques
- Potential to accelerate delivery of asset
- Low issuance costs
- Qualifications-based selection
- Guaranteed pricing on construction and financing / No. or limited. change orders

Disadvantages

- Relatively new legislation
- Political iustification
- Limited competition in procurement
- Perceived limits on public entity control / input



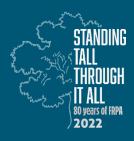
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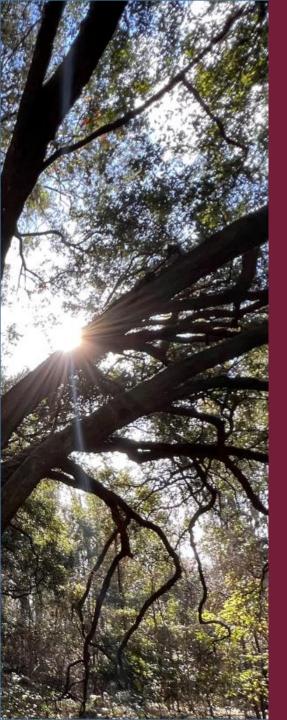


Section 255.065. Florida Statutes

Example of the P3 Process

- 1. The Public entity releases a Request for Proposals / Qualifications for the financing. design. and construction of the project.
- 2. OR. an unsolicited proposal is submitted by a Private entity. However, this triggers an RFP/Q process by the Public entity, per Statute.
- 3. Proposals are evaluated relative to Public benefits and value added, with the most qualified team being selected.
- 4. The selected respondent enters into a scoping period whereby they must deliver a schematic design. guaranteed financing terms. budget. schedule. etc.
- 5. The public entity assesses the deliverables against project goals and objectives to determine next step(s):
 - If satisfactory, then financing is closed, design is completed, and construction begins.
 - If not satisfactory, then the RFP/Q process can be cancelled.



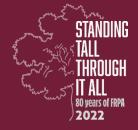


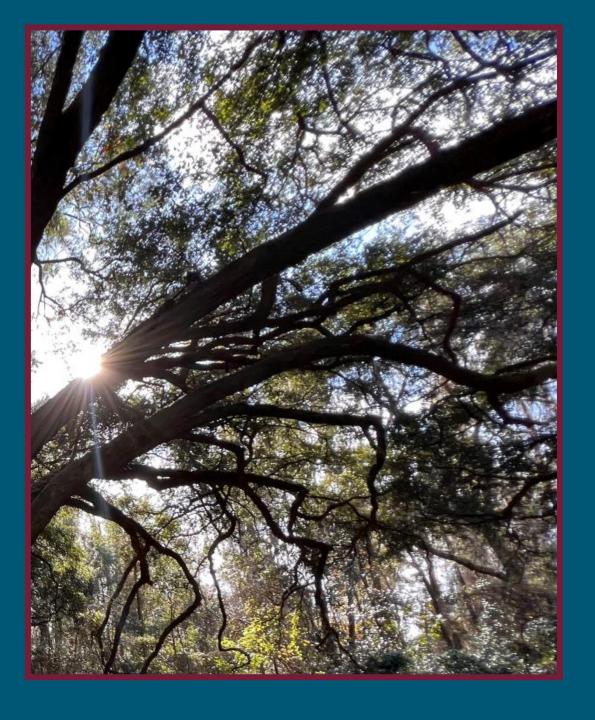
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