Virginia Public Procurement Act (VPPA)

Project Design and Construction Methods

Presentation Outline:

- VPPA Public Body Applicability
- Architect/Engineer (A/E) Services Associated with Project Construction Methods
- Construction Methods
 - Design-Bid-Build (DBB)
 - Construction Manager at Risk (CM)
 - Design-Build (DB)

Public Body Applicability:

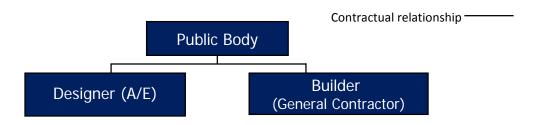
- State Agencies
- Institutions of Higher Education: 10 fully comply; 6 have authority to modify procedures
- Local Public Bodies: However VPPA allows Local Public Bodies to adopted, through ordinance or resolution, procedures consistent with VPPA
- Standard/Consistent procedures do not exist for all the Commonwealth's Public Bodies

^{*} This slide deck describes design and construction methods followed by state agencies and some institutions of higher education pursuant to the VPPA

Architect/Engineering (A/E) Services:

- All construction methods require an A/E component
 - o A/E on-board at different times in the construction timeline
 - A/E relationship with owner differs based on construction method
- A/E procurements are procured using competitive negotiations
 - Request for Proposals
 - Qualifications based selection
 - Negotiations conducted with offeror ranked first
 - Negotiations either successful with first offeror; if not, move to second ranked offeror

Design-Bid-Build



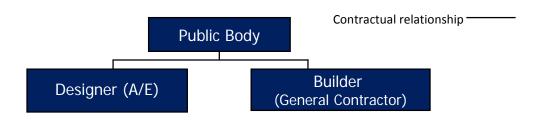
Designer (A/E):

- Works under direct contract with/for public body
- Procured before contractor
- o Completes entire design
- Design documents are bid documents for builder community to analyze and prepare bids

Contractor:

- Works under direct contract with/for public body
- Procured via Invitation for Bid (IFB)
- Bid on design documents
- Low responsive and responsible bid wins award

Design-Bid-Build



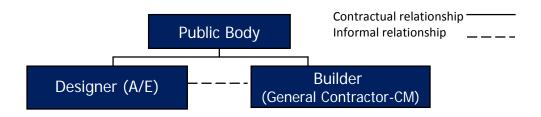
Advantages:

- Provided public body design scope is clearly defined and complete this procurement method can result in very competitive costs
- Public body has full control over design

Disadvantages:

- Longest method to contract with A/E and Builder due to sequential procurement processes
- Design documents must be complete and accurate or change orders can become costly and contentious between public body and builder
- Applicable types of construction:
 - o Any

Construction Manager at Risk (CM)



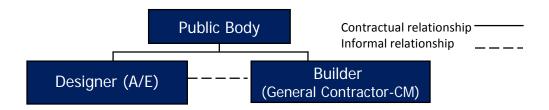
Designer (A/E):

- Works under direct contract with/for public body
- Procured before CM on-board
- Works with CM (oversight by public body) to analyze costs and constructability during design
- Completes the design

Builder (CM):

- Works under direct contract with/for public body
- Pre-construction services (analyze costs and constructability) working collaboratively with A/E
- Procured via Secretary of Administration Procedures (VPPA) §2.2-4306
 - Two step process Request for Qualifications (RFQ) then Request for Proposals (RFP)
 - Competitive negotiation process at RFP step
- 10% of construction work performed by CM; 90% of construction work to be performed by subcontractors

Construction Manager at Risk (CM)



Advantages:

- Leverage A/E and CM collaboration in cost analysis and constructability
- Public body has full control over design and can adjust as cost analysis and constructability information is developed
- A guaranteed maximum price (GMP) is established placing cost risk on CM
- Can phase work to accelerate schedule most projects quicker method than (DBB)

Disadvantages:

- o CM selected based on pre-construction services costs GMP established later in design process
- Public body requires skilled procurement, contract administration, and construction project management staff

Types of construction:

- o High rise, correctional facilities, hospitals, laboratories, higher ed specialized classrooms
- o Limited to projects with a construction value greater than \$10,000,000
- Used when fast tracking of construction is needed; or value engineering/constructability analyses concurrent with design are required

Public Body

A/E #1

General Contractor
(Builder and A/E services)

Contractual relationship

A/E #1

• A/E #1:

- Works under direct contract with/for public body
- Procured before general contractor procurement process begins
- Develops "bridging documents" (25% scope of work)
- "Bridging documents" used in scope of work for general contractor procurement process
- Does NOT work for general contractor; direction comes from public body

General Contractor:

- Works under direct contract with/for public body
- General Contractor team includes:
 - Builder services
 - A/E services
 - Single contract where builder and A/E services are controlled by the general contractor
- Procured via Secretary of Administration Procedures (VPPA) §2.2-4306
 - Two step Request for Qualifications (RFQ) then Request for Proposals (RFP)
 - Technical proposals evaluated separately from cost based on award criteria

Public Body

A/E #1

General Contractor
(Builder and A/E services)

Contractual relationship

A/E #1

Advantages:

- Public body has single point of contact (general contractor) for builder and A/E services
- Quickest delivery among DBB, CM, and DB, facilitates early start and phasing of construction

Disadvantages:

- Public body has less control over design
- Relationship between general contractor team, (builder and A/E services) can influence project design and costs
- Public body requires skilled procurement and contract administration staff

Types of construction:

- Simple buildings, warehouse, parking decks, dorms, "cookie cutter" facilities
- Used to minimize project risk for public body and to reduce delivery schedule

Summary

- Design A/E services required for all construction methods
- Design-Bid-Build (DBB) low bid
 - Competitive costs to complete construction
 - o Public body full control
 - Longest procurement process to contract with A/E and Builder
 - All types of buildings
- Construction Manager at Risk (CM) Secretary Administration Procedures
 - o A/E and CM collaborate early on costs and constructability
 - o Guaranteed maximum price established
 - Requires knowledgeable and skilled procurement, contract administration and construction project management staff to be successful
 - Can phase work to reduce project timeline
 - Complex buildings
- Design Build (DB) Secretary Administration Procedures
 - Public body single contract with general contractor (builder and A/E services)
 - o Public body loses some control over builder and A/E services
 - o Can phase work to reduce project timeline
 - Simple buildings

- Public bodies consider the following when deciding project design and construction method:
 - Complexity (simple, complex)
 - o Cost
 - o Schedule
 - o Use
 - Agency resources: procurement, contract administration, and construction project management expertise