

Preparing clients for tomorrow.

Lease-Leaseback Project Delivery Method

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> Presented By: Samuel R. Santana Dannis Woliver Kelley

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Agenda

- Lease-Leaseback (LLB) project delivery method
 - How it works
 - Advantages and disadvantages
 - Legal and legislative issues
- Construction Management and LLB





Lease Leaseback: In Summary

- The Builder is selected by qualifications, not low bid.
- Builder provides a Guaranteed Maximum Price.
- Traditionally, included a significant financing component.
- Possible legal challenges (but none in recent years, and none ever upheld.)





History of LLB

- LLB is authorized under Ed.Code 17406.
 - A long-term, revenue-based financing vehicle for projects.
- Growing problems with claims and cost overruns on design-bid-build projects led districts to look for alternatives to the low bid model.
- LLB was "rediscovered" in the late 1990's: qualifications-based selection rather than low bid.
- LLB widely used in recent years and growing in popularity.
- Legal and legislative challenges to LLB have failed.





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Lease Leaseback vs. Traditional Construction

- Structurally, the relationship between the District and the Builder do not appear significantly different between the two methods.
- But, there are significant differences in process.





Structure Basically Is The Same





Process Comparison

- <u>Design-Bid-Build</u>:
 - Builder is selected by lowest bid.
 - Design is completed before it is provided to potential builders (bidders).
- Lease Leaseback:
 - Builder is selected based on qualifications.
 - Builder has early involvement with design.





LLB Process

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- District competitively selects Architect to design project.
- District competitively selects Builder.
- Builder works with District and Architect during project design.
- Architect completes design and gets DSA approval.
- Builder lines up trade contractors and develops Guaranteed Maximum Price.



LLB Process, ct.

- Board awards LLB contract.
- District completes validation action (recommended).
- Builder constructs the project for the negotiated Guaranteed Maximum Price.



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The 3 Contracts

- Preliminary Services Agreement:
 - Builder acts as a pre-construction consultant.
- <u>Site Lease</u>:
 - District leases the site to Builder.
 - Terminates when Facilities Lease terminates.
- Facilities Lease:
 - Builder constructs facility per Plans and Specs.
 - Builder leases the facility back to the District.
 - Builder transfers title of the facility to the District upon final payment.





Preparing clients >>>> Lease Leaseback Timeline





Payments

- During Construction
 - Traditional structure: financing in place to fund interim payments
 - Option: tenant improvement payments, somewhat analogous to progress payments
- After Construction
 - Final lease payment(s)
 - If there is no significant financing, analogous to post-completion final payment(s), including stop notice requirements





Minimizing Risk

- Recommend a Validation Action once Board approves a LLB contract.
 - Inexpensive
 - Protects schedule
- Strong selection process to get best Builder.
- Closely monitor:
 - Cost vs. estimates
 - Change orders, use of contingency etc.
 - Final cost





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Advantages

- Select Builder by qualifications, not low bid.
- Historically, fewer claims and disputes because Builder has had early involvement in design.
- Guaranteed Maximum Price and schedule control.





Disadvantages

- In many cases, cost of LLB projects is higher.
- LLB does not automatically bar change orders or claims (although less likely due to Builder's involvement with design), particularly:
 - Site conditions
 - Owner changes ("Scope creep")





Criticisms of Lease Leaseback

- Two attempts to legislate LLB limitations in 2005 (both vetoed):
 - Would have created process overlay similar to design-build statute
- Concerns about LLB:
 - General preference for bid-based selection
 - Cost vs. projects put out to public bid





DANNIS WOLIVER KELLEY

SAN FRANCISCO

71 Stevenson Street, 19th Floor San Francisco, CA 94105 TEL 415.543.4111 FAX 415.543.4384

LONG BEACH

301 East Ocean Boulevard, Suite 1750 Long Beach, CA 90802 TEL 562.366.8500 FAX 562.366.8505

SAN DIEGO

750 B Street, Suite 2310 San Diego, CA 92101 TEL 619.595.0202 FAX 619.702.6202

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Thank you!

Samuel R. Santana <u>ssantana@DWKesq.com</u> (562) 366-8500

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