CM at Risk Under M.G.L. c. 149A Legal Requirements and Practical Issues Office of the Inspector General Commonwealth of Massachusetts Gregory W. Sullivan, Inspector General Excellence in Public Procurement

Introduction

- History of CM procurement
- Separate interests
- CM-R is not right for every project and every public owner

CM-R Advantages

- Select a CM/GC with emphasis on qualifications
- CM/GC brings expertise to planning and design
- CM/GC participates in trade contractor prequalification
- Can")fast track" for earlier project completion
- Enables collaboration throughout project



CM-R Risks

- Select CM/GC without a complete
- Contract with CM/GC without a bid
- Potential confusion about GMP
- New in Massachusetts limited experience of public agencies, limited pool of experienced OPMs, architects, GM/GC firms, subcontractors

Strategy to minimize CM-R risks and realize benefits

Strong and effective

- Organization
- Contractor selection and contracting
- Project management

Organize for success

- **■** Plan
- Don't assume traditional organization, roles, and responsibilities are best
- Go with your "A" team
- **■**Set clear roles and responsibilities
 - Owner
 - Architect
 - CM/GC



Contract for success Architect ■ Selection ■ CM-R experience Ability to collaborate while maintaining independence ■ Contract Duty to work with CM/GC Responsibility for multiple bid packages Contract for success CM/GC Selection ■ Prequalify only good firms Require proven track record, on time, on budget Accurately convey scope, intent, and major contract terms in RFP ■ Emphasize staff experience and expertise Confirm agreement on scope, intent, and major contract terms CM-R GMP ■ Fees ■ Preconstruction ■ Construction + General Conditions Cost of Work + CM/GC/s Contingency = Guaranteed Maximum Price (GMP)



Example: \$50M high school project Preconstruction Fee	
Reasonable Value: \$250,000-\$300,000	
Example: \$50M high school project Construction Fee	
■ Lump Sum Percentage of Direct Cost of the Work plus General Conditions Cost Reasonable Value: \$800,000-\$1,600,000 (2%-4%)	
Example: \$50M high school project General Conditions	
■ Lump Sum ■ Percentage of Direct Cost of the Work ■ Reasonable Value: \$2,400,000 -	
\$3,200,000 (6%-8%)	



Example: \$50M high school project Direct Cost of the Work Based on Subcontract Bids or Estimates Reasonable Value: \$40,000,000	
Example: \$50M high school project CM/GC's Contingency Lump Sum Reasonable Value: \$1,200,000- \$2,000,000 (3%-5%)	
Example: \$50M high school project Owner's Contingency Lump Sum Covers Owner-Directed Scope Changes and Unforeseen Conditions When Used, Dollar Amounts are Added to the GMP Reasonable Value: \$2,000,000- \$4,000,000 (5%-10%)	



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Example: \$50M high school project	
Project Budget	
Preconstruction Fee \$ 300,000	
Construction Fee 1,600,000 General Conditions 3,200,000	
Direct Cost of the Work 40,000,000	A property of the second secon
Contractor's Contingency 2,000,000	
Guaranteed Maximum Price: \$47,100,000	
Owner's Contingency 4:000:000 Total \$51,100,000	
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Example: \$50M high school project	
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CM/GC's Contingency	
Original Value \$2,000,000	•
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CM/GC Contract Decisions	
■:When to set: GMP ■ Structuring fees and general	
conditions	
■ Limits on CM/GC-performed work	
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parameters, some succession of a contract of the contract of t	
Contract for success	
Trade Contracts and Subcontracts	
Selection Selection	
Foster competition Frequality only good firms	
■ Issue - CM/GC performing trade work ■ Contract	<u> </u>
■ Contract is with the CM/GC - NOT the owner.	
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Manage for success	
Unique challenges of CM-R ■ Know your contracts	
■ Promote collaboration Negotiate the GMP	
Monitor progress and authorize payments	
Authorize changes and uses of contingencies	
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