

HB

237

HFIN

FILE

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred: May 14, 1991

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 3/31/92

The FINANCE Committee considered:

HB 237

HOUSE BILL NO. 237

STATE LEASING OF NEW BUILDINGS

"An Act establishing certain criteria that must be considered when state agency leases involve the construction of new buildings."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with CS HB 237 (FIN) the same title
 a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept) _____

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date) _____

fiscal impact _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note DOA 3/27/92
Leg. Affairs Agency 3/27/92 zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Cory Taylor</i> <i>Taylor</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>EP Muehler</i> <i>Muehler</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ronald J. Larson</i> <i>Larson</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Mike Navare</i> <i>Navare</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Mike Ulmer</i> <i>Ulmer</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Mark Boyer</i> <i>Boyer</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		<i>Lyn Brown</i> <i>Brown</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		<i>Mike Koponen</i> <i>Koponen</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

		<i>Darnes</i> <i>Darnes</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		<i>Shauf</i> <i>Shauf</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		<i>Phillips</i> <i>Phillips</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

EP Muehler
 CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO: HB 237

Revision Date: _____
Title: "An Act establishing certain criteria that must be considered when state agency leases involve..."
Sponsor: House Transportation
Requestor: House Finance

Department Affected: Legislative Affairs Agency
BRU: All
Component: All

COMPONENT SERIAL NO:

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE FUND SOURCE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Zero fiscal impact.

Prepared By: Pamela A. Stoops, Director *Pamela Stoops* Phone: 465-3850
Division: Administrative Services Date: 3/20/92

Approved By: Warren W. Endicott, Executive Director *Warren Endicott*
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency Date: 3/20/92

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, Gov., & Impacted Agency(ies).

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 237 (FIN)

DRAFT

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Administration
 Title: Criteria to be considered when BRU: General Services
State agency leases involve construction. Component: Purchasing
 Sponsor: House State Affairs
 Requestor: House Finance COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

6	0		
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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TRAVEL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CONTRACTUAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
SUPPLIES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
EQUIPMENT	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
LAND & STRUCTURES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
GRANTS, CLAIMS	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
MISCELLANEOUS	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
OTHER FUND SOURCE:	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TEMPORARY	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: Arne McCord, Director *Arne McCord* Phone: 465-2250
 Division: General Services Date: March 26, 1992
 Approved by Commissioner: Nancy Bear Usef *Nancy Bear Usef*
 Agency: Administration Date: 3/27/92

Back-up

Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

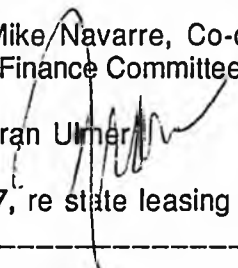


REPRESENTATIVE FRAN ULMER

MEMORANDUM

March 2, 1992

TO: Rep. Mike Navarre, Co-chair
House Finance Committee

FROM: Rep. Fran Ulmer 

RE: HB 237, re state leasing of new buildings

I would like to request a hearing for HB 237, relating to state leasing of new buildings, before the House Finance Committee. This bill received considerable favorable comment when it was introduced by the House Transportation Committee last session and I believe it holds significant benefits for the state. I hope the Finance Committee will have the opportunity to review this legislation soon.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.



A SOMEWHAT BRIEFER VERSION OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE WAS RECENTLY PUBLISHED IN THE DECEMBER ISSUE OF THE ALASKA PROFESSIONAL DESIGN COUNCIL NEWSLETTER.



Alaska Designs

Volume 12, No. 11, December 1989

The Official Newsletter of the Alaska Professional Design Council

Acquisition of State Facilities Via Capital Lease

by Jack Wolever, AIA

Given current political and economic environments, most state agencies find it almost impossible to obtain funding for needed facilities through capital appropriations. The conventional process of constructing new state buildings -- an appropriation from the legislature, selection of architects and engineers, programming and design, competitive bids, and construction -- is simply no longer accessible to most state agencies because of economic or political constraints.

Several state agencies have turned to the capital lease process as a means of acquiring new facilities. These facilities are designed, constructed, financed, and often operated and maintained by the successful bidder. The building is essentially purchased by the agency on the "installment plan" utilizing funds from the agency operating budget. At the conclusion of the term of the lease, the facility ownership usually reverts to the state, often after payment of a final lump sum amount to the bidder. The capital lease process is made possible because many agencies have accommodated space needs over the years through rental of increasing amounts of office space which is frequently scattered throughout a community. Consolidation of rental space and agency functions increase the buying power and the efficiency of the agency -- powerful arguments for capital lease facility acquisition.

It is critical, however, that those individuals responsible for facility acquisition and management ensure that buildings acquired via capital lease are good investments for the state. Buildings which are functionally unreliable or unsuccessful are frustrating to the personnel who utilize them. Buildings which are poorly designed and constructed are expensive to operate and maintain and can have such a short useful life span that they are of little value at the conclusion of the term of lease when ownership is transferred to the state. It is the responsibility of an agency's facilities management group to ensure that such problems do not compromise the acquisition of a new building.

A publication entitled Design/Build/Bid Considerations for Participants was prepared in 1986 by an ad-hoc committee of Alaskan architects, engineers, contractors, and facility planning experts to inform public sector building owners about the process of acquiring facilities through design/build/bid. The process described differs from the capital lease process currently utilized by the state in several very important areas.

Critical to the success of a design/build/bid project is preparation of a detailed facility program describing the functional needs of the agency, and performance specifications describing a minimum level of quality for building components and systems. Equally important is preparation of a format for evaluating bidder's proposals in order to obtain from each bidder a design for the best possible building that can be provided within the limits defined by the performance specifications and the project budget.

Having participated in numerous design/build/bid public works projects in Alaska and California, it has been my experience that a consultant with experience in preparing D/B/B RFPs is needed to prepare the program, performance specifications, and evaluation format. With regard to evaluation of proposals, this typically involves both objective judgements, such as awarding points for exceeding minimum energy performance standards, and subjective judgements, such as awarding points for quality of architectural design and site planning functionality. Project cost can be dealt with by either establishing a price to be paid and allowing the bidders to provide the best facility achievable within that constraint, or by allowing the cost to be another variable in the evaluation format.

State agencies that are normally in the business of leasing facilities lack the professional expertise required to prepare a D/B/B RFP, and lack that same expertise required to evaluate a D/B/B proposal with regard to both technical criteria and design criteria. The State Department of Administration is the entity that has been responsible for capital lease building acquisitions for other state agencies. The DOA track record has been dismal, producing buildings which are largely unsuccessful because of failings in the RFP utilized by DOA. The community of Juneau has seen protests sent directly from the planning commission to the Governor about conspicuous failures of capital lease building projects initiated by the DOA's Division of General Services and Supplies which is unable to differentiate between a D/B/B project and an ordinary lease for office space. Therefore, it is necessary for the Alaskan consulting community to acquire the expertise to provide state agencies with the services needed to organize and execute a successful D/B/B project.

In summary, the capital lease process is currently the only practical means available to most state agencies for obtaining new facilities. In order to ensure that agency funds are invested in a responsible manner, it is imperative that state agencies utilize a process structured to produce buildings that are functionally responsive to the needs of the occupants, are economical to operate and maintain, and are humane and productive environments for the individuals who work there. In

addition, those building projects must complement and enhance the community in which they are placed -- the buildings must be good neighbors rather than centers of controversy over planning and design issues. It is incumbent on the Alaskan design community to recognize the need for D/B/B services and to be able to provide those services to state agencies. It is incumbent on the state to recognize the failings of its' process and its' products, and to obtain the necessary expertise required to develop successful capital lease building projects.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

DIVISION OF GENERAL SERVICES AND SUPPLY

January 22, 1991

LK. 123, SLA 70
WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX C
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0210
PHONE: (907) 465-2250

The Honorable Richard I. "Dick" Eliason
Senate President
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

RE: Report SCS CSHCR 52

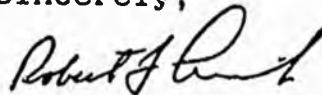
Dear Senator Eliason:

The referenced Resolution created the State Lease Task Force and asked it to provide findings and recommendations. The Task Force met twice and held extensive discussions on the topics addressed in the Resolution. The Task Force's report and recommendations are addressed in the enclosed recommendation. Nine members agreed with the recommendation, two disagreed and two had no recommendation.

Members of the State Lease Task Force

Al Adams	Senate Representative
Richard S. Armstrong	RSA Engineering
Keith Gerken	DOT&PF Representative
Rick Halford	Senate Representative
Gene Kubina	House Representative
Robert J. Link	DOA Representative
Gerald Myers	GDM, Inc.
Randy Phillips	House Representative
Barbara Sheinberg	Local Gov. Representative
William M. Smith	Tryck, Nyman & Hayes
William C. Thomas	Local Gov. Representative
Paul Voelckers	MRV Architects
Jack Wolever	University Representative

Sincerely,



Robert J. Link
Acting Chair
State Lease Task Force

tlc
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- Task Force Report -

TELECOPIER NUMBER 465-2189

STATE LEASE TASK FORCE
RECOMMENDED
MAJOR SPACE ACQUISITION POLICY

Whereas this Task Force recognizes the need for providing space at a reasonable life cycle cost and quality, particularly in large space acquisition projects, and whereas existing space is not always available to fit the State's need properly;

We therefore recommend that the Legislature and Governor build, own and finance any space needs in excess of 10,000 square feet or any space needed for more than 10 years, unless existing space is available at lease rates competitive with the life cycle costs of State-owned facilities.

If after analysis the State chooses not to build and own, and proceeds with a lease process that causes new construction, the Department of Administration shall address in the lease criteria life cycle costs, function, indoor environment, public convenience, planning design, appearance and location in addition to lease costs.

These criteria shall be addressed in a competitive sealed proposal process for lease space. The relative significance for each criterion shall be identified, and the process for award clearly established. The evaluation committee shall include qualified individuals reflecting appropriate experience and/or professional training.

Agree Disagree No Recommendation

Richard S. Armstrong
Signature

1-4-96
Date

Comments:

DRAFT

January 8, 1990

TO: All Interested Parties

FROM:

RE: Proposed Legislation Concerning the Procurement of Certain
State Leases

Background

Because of difficulties and delays encountered in the capital budget process, many state agencies have turned to the capital lease process as a means of acquiring badly needed new facilities. These facilities are designed, constructed, financed, and often operated and maintained by the successful bidder. The building is essentially purchased by the state on the "installment plan" utilizing funds from the agency's operating budget. At the conclusion of the term of the lease, which may be 20 years or more, ownership of the facility usually reverts to the state, often after payment of a final lump sum amount to the bidder.

The capital lease process is made possible because many agencies have accommodated space needs over the years through rental of increasing amounts of office space which is frequently scattered throughout a community. Consolidation of rental space and agency functions increase the buying power and the efficiency of the agency, and when a large block of space can replace many scattered leases for little or no operating cost penalty the agency proceeds with construction of a new building through a capital lease agreement.

The Problems

The capital lease process, which involves commissioning the design and construction of new state facilities, operates with virtually none of the controls normally placed on development of new public facilities. Contract documents are routinely prepared by staff lacking professional expertise. The contracts are treated as simple lease agreements, which are not suitable documents for contracts resulting in construction of new buildings that ultimately become state property.

Capital lease agreements currently in use do not protect the state from making bad investments in poor quality buildings. The leases are normally awarded only on the basis of lowest rental cost. There are no mechanisms in the process to ensure that the facilities acquired are functionally responsive to the needs of

the agency, are economical to operate and maintain, or are productive and humane environments for the individuals who work there. In short, there is no means to ensure that agency funds are invested in a responsible manner.

The Proposed Legislative Solution

Buildings which are functionally unsuccessful or unreliable will not solve an agency's space problems. Buildings which are poorly designed and constructed are expensive to operate and maintain and can have such a short useful life span that they are of little value at the conclusion of the term of lease when ownership is transferred to the state. Legislation is needed to ensure that new facilities commissioned by the state through the capital lease process result in good investments for the state and for the communities in which the facilities are constructed.

The state procurement code already has in effect provisions which regulate the use of competitive sealed proposals for procurement of the design and construction of new facilities under AS 36.30.200(c). Under this existing legislation a bidder's proposals can be evaluated on the basis of many criteria, including price. This provides the means for evaluating a capital lease proposal with regard to functionality, aesthetics, long term maintenance costs, etc.

The objectives of the attached proposed legislation are to: require that AS 36.30.200 be applied to capital lease projects; set out the minimum criteria to be considered when evaluating competitive sealed proposals for capital lease projects.

This proposed legislation can be expected to have the added benefit of minimizing the controversy which often surrounds poorly designed facilities commissioned by the state, such as the "Plywood Palace" and the recent Department of Environmental Conservation office building, both located in Juneau. The concept behind this legislation has been endorsed by the Alaska Professional Design Council, the Alaska Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Juneau Planning Commission, (others who sign on as supporters)..

There are related issues such as the application of the Little Miller Act which mandates payment of minimum wage rates on all public construction projects. This particular issue is anticipated to be covered in a separate piece of legislation. Other issues such as Alaska Bidders Preference and Alaska Product Preference may surface during the session. While these are all serious concerns that will likely need to be addressed, the core of this proposed legislation is related to ensuring that state funds are responsibly invested.

end

July 24, 1989

MAYOR BRUCE BOTELHO
SENATOR JIM DUNCAN
REPRESENTATIVE FRAN ULMER
REPRESENTATIVE BILL HUDSON

Dear Friends,

I am concerned about the apparent lack of coordination between the state and the community with regard to planning and construction of new state facilities. It is my assumption that all state agencies submit annually a capital development plan which indicates current space utilization, projected growth, and proposed remodeling and new construction for a five to ten year period. However, it is not clear to me where or even if that information is being collected, nor is it clear what plans those agencies located in Juneau have to implement the development of new facilities.

A single agency within the state should be responsible for coordinating with the CBJ Planning Department and for planning for the accommodation of state facilities. Land use planning to ensure that state facilities are developed in a logical and orderly manner, integrated into the physical fabric of our community, should be among the highest priorities of both state and community planners. The state, in concert with the CBJ, should be preparing a master plan for development in the capital city, and the state should be budgeting funds annually for land acquisition in a manner consistent with that plan.

The pattern established with regard to capital leases in lieu of constructing permanent facilities works against the community both in the near term and the long term. I realize that it is the path of least resistance in terms of making available badly needed space for state agencies. There is, however, no coherence in siting the facilities with regard to a master plan for public facilities, no logic in relationships to other public facilities, no controls on the planning or design, and the end result is another Plywood Palace. These leased facilities, even though they may ultimately be owned by the state, do not make a contribution to the physical presence of state government in Juneau. These types of facilities can only be considered temporary, and the issue of where to build permanent institutional quality facilities - Juneau or Anchorage - will still eventually have to be addressed. They work against efforts to establish the air of permanence of the state government presence in Juneau.

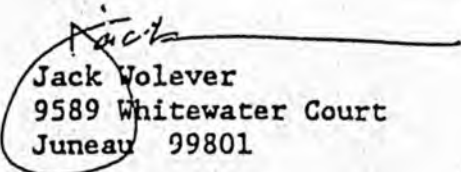
The capital lease process is also a poor investment for the agency itself. These facilities are typically not of institutional quality, are more expensive to operate and maintain, and have a relatively short life span. They offer few of the amenities that an institutional facility is expected to provide. The only arguments in favor of capital lease facilities are that they avoid getting mired in political arguments over location, which would surely occur if the facilities were in the high profile capital budget, and they are good investments for those few developers in Juneau who can cash in on the leases.

I believe that a joint CBJ/State task force should be formed of our city planners and state planners who can speak to and coordinate the planning for all state agencies in Juneau. The charge to that task force would be defining the near and long term facility and land needs of the state, and integrating permanent facilities into the community within the framework of a Master Plan for State Capital Facilities. An oversight organization, perhaps the local planning commission, would be responsible for ensuring that the plan is implemented by developing appropriate controls.

Treading lightly around these issues will not make them go away. Juneau must begin aggressively promoting, and planning to accommodate, permanent state facilities. An enormous amount of money was expended planning for a fictional capital city in Wasilla. Since the capital move vote, the only effort toward masterplanning - a state building at the Juneau Motors site - was scuttled. Should the state acquire the old Capital School site? How can we consolidate space leases spread throughout the community when they begin to run out? Who in state government is addressing these issues?

Until a comprehensive state/city planning process is implemented, this community will continue to be victimized by make-shift solutions to critical agency space shortages. If Juneau does not take steps to physically accommodate state government, and does not actively promote permanent facilities for state agencies, we will eventually become the capital in name only, if that.

Sincerely,


Jack Wolever
9589 Whitewater Court
Juneau 99801

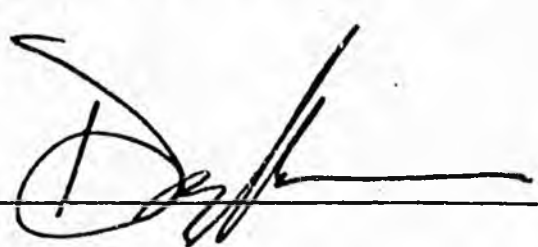
**RESOLUTION
STATE BUILDING LEASE PROCEDURES**

- Whereas, the Alaska Chapter of the American Institute of Architects promotes quality design and construction practices throughout the State, and
- Whereas, the Department of Administration, other State agencies and other political subdivisions for the State of Alaska have been procuring new building space through a process which solicits bids for lease space normally resulting in new construction, and
- Whereas, the contractor with the lowest lease price and cheapest cost will be the successful bidder for such State space, and
- Whereas, this process is not required to consider the quality of building design, site design, regional planning, construction quality, or operation and maintenance costs, and
- Whereas, such omission harms the long term interest of the State and the affected communities because of the low quality design, planning and construction which inevitably occurs,
- Therefore, be it resolved that the Alaska Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, strongly urges that the Governor's Office and Department of Administration revise this bid process to include qualitative criteria for design, site planning, interior amenity, and maintenance and operation costs so that the State agencies and communities affected receive building projects with acceptable design and construction quality.

Unanimously adopted this date, November 10, 1989.



President



Secretary



ALASKA CHAPTER
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
P.C. BOX 10-3563 • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510

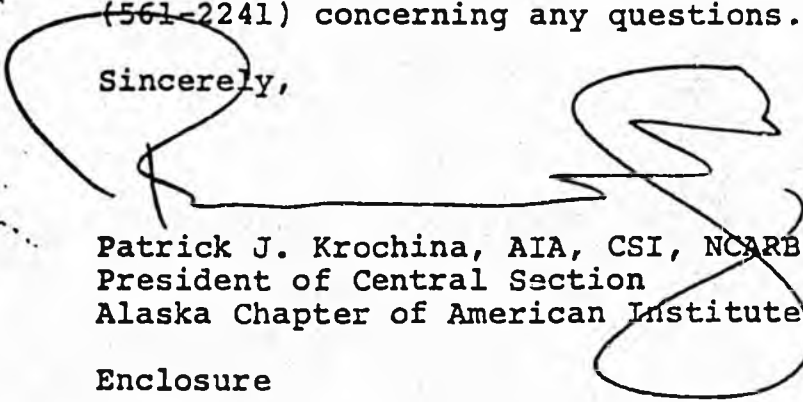
DATE: February 8, 1990
TO: State of Alaska Legislature
FROM: American Institute of Architects
Alaska Chapter

Representing Alaska Architects practicing throughout the state we have a major concern over the current procurement policies evolving with various state agencies forced to expand or replace their physical plants; namely the Capital Lease Process. We recognize that there are certain immediate financial advantages with this process, however, history has shown there are serious disadvantages that each State Dept. should be aware of.

Attached are a few documents pointing at these issues both in Juneau and Anchorage as well as a preliminary draft. Also attached is a report compiled by A/E, Contractors & Owners about the Design/Build/Bid Process which relates to the Capital Lease Process.

Please review and call any of our Board of Directors or myself (561-2241) concerning any questions.

Sincerely,



Patrick J. Krochina, AIA, CSI, NCARB
President of Central Section
Alaska Chapter of American Institute of Architects

Enclosure

- Architects Position -