School Construction Update

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
February 6, 2007

Barry Zubrow, Chairman, NJSCC Board of Directors Scott A. Weiner, CEO, NJSCC

Introduction

- Presentation will highlight the following:
 - ✓ Reform Efforts New Management & Cost Recovery Efforts
 - ✓ Project Life Cycle Pre and Post 2006
 - ✓ Need for Legislative Action
 - ✓ Project Deferment
 - ✓ 2007 Operating Budget

History

SCC has undergone a great evolution of reform

- ✓ April 2005: Inspector General issues first report saying SCC is "vulnerable to mismanagement, fiscal malfeasance, conflicts of interest and waste, fraud and abuse of taxpayer dollars..."
- ✓ December 2005: Inspector General issues follow-up report saying the SCC lacked "an overall coordinated plan to enable Design and Construction to efficiently build schools..."
- ✓ **January 2006**: Inspector General issues update report saying the new leadership is implementing recommendations, therefore, the SCC should be "able to resume spending on new construction projects."
- ✓ December 2006: In a statement announcing the assignment of two SCC Inspector Generals, Inspector General says, "SCC's new leadership has demonstrated a strong commitment to the efficient use of state funds to build schools by implementing internal controls, restructuring the organization, and hiring knowledgeable and experienced staff..."

SCC Reform Efforts - 2006

*Posted Board memos, agenda, and minutes online

- Hired KPMG to conduct internal audit function
- •Two SCC Inspector Generals on site
- •Strengthened ethics program by providing all employees with Code of Conduct/ Code of Ethics; new employee ethics training; Requiring employees to complete Conflict of Interest Questionnaire and receive regular ethics training

Fiscal Responsibility

- •Pursuing cost recovery opportunities resulting from architect/ engineer design errors or omissions
- •Seeking reimbursement for monies spent to clean polluted sites
- •Established an internal legal function staffed by experienced construction attorneys
- •Reduced the number of open change orders by 50% since March

Strong Project Management & Administration

- •Utilizing prioritization methodology to sequence projects based on educational factors
- •Created Division of Management & Planning to develop strategic and capital plans
- •Established process for project forecasting, including inflation factors
- Established holistic project budgets
- •Preventing institutionalized waste by revising inadequate contract provisions, ensuring strong management of projects, and providing for effective management of contracts
- •Hired experienced construction and real estate professionals
- •Discontinued practice of bidding on incomplete designs and effectively eliminating the opportunity for project scope to change during design or construction

- •Scheduling monthly in-house training for Project Management Staff
- Preparing for "on-call demolition" contract
- •Implementing a new process to capture and disseminate "lessons learned"
- Implementing a fully integrated information system that will track project budgets and schedules in real-time
- •Reviewing and renegotiating PMF contracts; Seeking additional project delivery options
- Implementing a protocol for the evaluation of 3rd parties, contractors and PMFs

New Management

SCC's senior management has undergone an almost complete turnover

Scott Weiner, CEO (Apr. 2006)

Jerry Murphy Chief Operating Officer (June 2002) Gina Bleck
Senior Director
Office of
Project Management
(June 2006)

Beth Sztuk
Senior Director
Office of
Management &
Planning
(June 2006)

Donald Guarriello
Acting Chief
Financial Officer
(June 2005)

John Clark Chief Counsel (April 2006) Scott Guibord
Corporate Sec.
Senior Director
Corp. Governance
& Compliance
(Nov. 2005)

Regional Directors

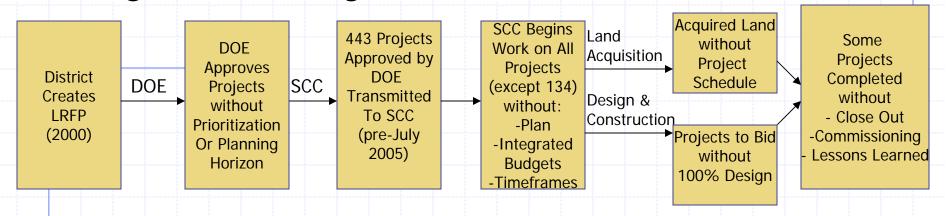
Newark: Neil Hodes, Acting (June 2006) Jersey City: Larry Martin (May 2006) West Paterson: Dick Kunz, Acting (Oct. 2005)

Trenton: Vacant

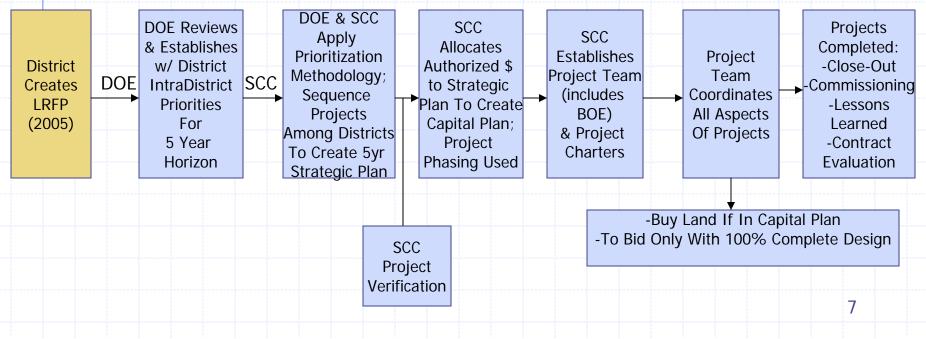
Cost Recovery Efforts

- SCC is actively pursing cost recovery opportunities
 - ✓ Lawsuit filed by Attorney General to recover costs incurred by the SCC during the clean-up of the School #30 site in Elizabeth. SCC has incurred approximately \$885,000 in costs related to the site clean-up.
 - ✓ Lawsuit filed by Attorney General to recover more than \$3.5 million in costs incurred by the SCC to repair structural and design defects due to design errors found in the Mount Vernon Elementary School Project in Irvington.
 - ✓ The SCC will be asserting a liquidated damage claim against the contractor for Science Park High School in Newark this week.
 - ✓ Continue to coordinate with the Attorney General to announce additional cost recovery suits toward the end of Feb/ early March.

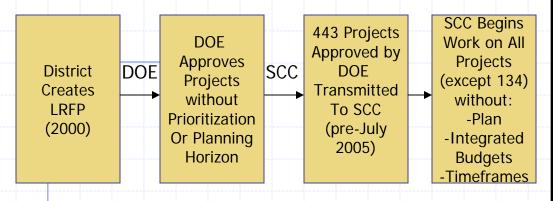
Project Life Cycle: Pre-2006



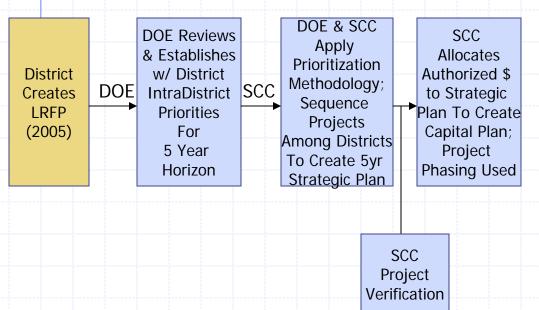
Project Life Cycle: Post-2006



Project Planning: Pre-2006



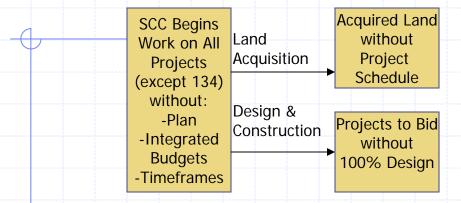
Project Planning: Post-2006



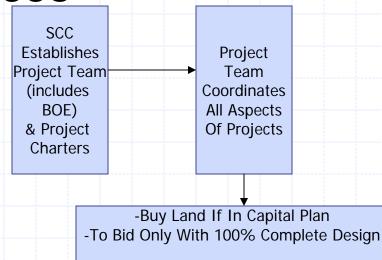
IMPLICATIONS AND CONSEQUENCES

- No prioritization resulted in 315 unfunded projects approved by DOE
- Lack of strategic and capital planning resulted in hundreds of millions of dollars allocated to projects not advancing
- •No holistic project budgets led to not knowing the full cost of projects at start
 - ✓ Costly inefficiencies due to lack of integrated project management
- No project verification activities –
 Full scope of project not verified;
 Results in change orders and inefficient project planning
 - ✓i.e.: Health and safety work snowballed into larger projects

Design-Pre-Construction: Pre-2006



Design-Pre-Construction: Post-2006



IMPLICATIONS AND CONSEQUENCES

- Acquired land without project schedule
 - ✓260 parcels of land worth approximately \$97M for deferred projects
- Without development moratoriums, land speculation drove-up costs of land by tens of millions of dollars
- Change order rate before
 Sept. 2005 was 50% higher,
 costing tens of millions
 - ✓ Reduction significantly due to bidding projects with complete design documents

Construction & Close-Out: Pre-2006

SCC Constructs
School
-Solely used PMFs
-Contracts not
Effective
-Projects not
constructed on
time or on budget

Some
Projects
Completed
without
Close Out
Commissioning
Lessons Learned

Construction & Close-Out: Post-2006

SCC Constructs
School
-Exploring options
besides PMFs
-Rewriting contracts
-New level of
accountability to keep
projects on
time or on budget

Projects
Completed:
-Close-Out
-Commissioning
-Lessons
Learned
-Contract
Evaluation

IMPLICATIONS AND CONSEQUENCES

- Lacked cost-effective contracts – currently being rewritten
- •Used costly PMF model for construction management – now pursuing other options
- No accountability to keep projects on time and on budget
 - ✓ Implementing
 Primavera
 management tool
- •Failed to capture lessonslearned
- Failed to close-out projects

Construction Need Exists Statewide

Abbott Districts

- ✓ 315 unfunded school construction projects that were approved by DOE based on the 2000 LRFPs
- ✓ If construction on the 315 projects began in January 2006, the total cost would have been in excess of \$12 billion to complete those projects
- Calls for multiple staged program planning and funding

Regular Operating and Vocational School Districts

✓ Need exists for non-Abbott districts

✓ Since September 2005, 71 referendum have passed totaling \$929 million; state share would be \$286 million

√There is a long-term need for school funding

Need for Legislative Amendments

New State Authority for School Construction

✓ Enhance governance and focus Board expertise on school construction

Increased District Role and Accountability

- ✓ Authorize districts to manage a projects such as capital maintenance projects
- ✓ Allow qualified districts to assume full responsibility for the design and construction of projects; develop criteria to evaluate capacity; and assist in capacity building

Streamlined and Collaborative Project Approval Process

✓ Approval for projects will be based on a collaborative review conducted by DOE, SCC and DCA, district and municipal stakeholders

Expanded Land Acquisition Options

- ✓ Involvement of districts/ municipalities in identifying and acquiring land
- ✓ Use of development moratoriums to prevent land speculation
- ✓ Incorporation of school sites into Master Plans

Multiple Project Delivery Methods

✓ Expressly provide for a variety of procurement options to build schools including: design-build, at-risk construction manager, and public/ private partnerships (Build-Own-Operate-Transfer BOOT)

Need for Legislative Action

- Consequences of Inaction
 - ✓ Lose the opportunity for effective capital planning
 - ✓ Projects in existing Capital Plan will be deferred
 - ✓ Projects in new LRFPs will not commence and priority projects will not advance to the next stage
 - ✓ Delay creates additional inflationary impact
 - ✓ Neighborhood revitalization is further delayed.
 - ✓ Districts lack the authority to manage capital maintenance projects themselves
 - ✓ Land acquisition costs are inflated due to lack of moratorium on development, like that at DOT
 - ✓ Lose the opportunity for enhanced governance

Need for Legislative Action Why authorization, not cash, is needed now

WITHOUT ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION

\$1.4 Billion Committed to Projects; Not Yet Spent*

Projects from List of 59 1,2,3,4....59

WITH ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION

\$2.5 Billion in Additional Funding Authorized

Projects Emanating from LRFP Review A,B,C,D...

PROJECT SEQUENCING AND STRATEGIC PLANNING ACHIEVED

\$1.4 Billion Committed to Projects; Not Yet Spent

\$2.5 Billion in Additional Funding Authorized

Prioritized Projects 1,2,A,3,B,C, 4,5,D....59

*There is currently a shortfall for these projects

Project Deferment

- SCC will need to defer projects without funding authorization
 - ✓ Structural deficit when July 2005 Capital Plan was adopted
 - ✓ An estimated \$500 million shortfall existed due to a lack of accurate project cost data
 - ✓ Further exacerbated by inflation, project delays, contractor premiums and emergent projects
 - ✓ Deficit is now approximately \$600M
 - ✓ We must manage the deficit to ensure all projects in construction are completed
 - ✓ Approach and Timeframe: Advance as many projects as possible
 - ✓ If and when new funding is available projects will be ready to go into ground
 - ✓ Review options and scenarios in the spring
- Does not mean the school construction program will be "shutting down"

SCC 2007 Budget: Goals

- Earn public confidence through transparency, predictability and communication
- Enhance capabilities to manage public resources through improved project management and oversight
- Improve productivity through effective management, implementing project delivery options and increased stakeholder collaboration
- Enable development of strategic and capital plans
- Create an effective work environment through by recruiting/retaining employees

SCC 2007 Budget: Highlights

- Achieve Demonstrable Savings in Project Expenditures
 - ✓ Savings of \$24.1 million on school projects in 2007
 - ✓ Savings offsets the increase of \$10.6 million
- Improve Accountability and Productivity
 - ✓ Increased staff for project controls and project management
 - ✓ New staff to support new function areas i.e. In-source purchase of IT equipment for schools; Technical Services function
 - ✓ 2007 budget increases staff levels from 283 to 323
 - ✓ Total increase in operating budget \$10.6M

SCC 2007 Budget: Real Savings

 Savings achieved by investing in human resources and enhancing management capabilities - \$24.1 million*

✓ Reduction of 1 month from project cycle	\$4.7M
✓ In-sourcing procurement of IT equipment	\$3.3M
✓ In-sourcing safety services	\$0.3M
✓ Claims mitigation/ mediation	\$12.0M
✓ Reduction of PMF fees (1/2 of 1%)	\$3.8M

TOTAL SAVINGS

\$24.1M

*To be monitored by Audit Committee