Integrated Project Delivery (IDP)

Article courtesy of Professional Liability Agents Network (PLAN)

Integrated Project Delivery (IPD) has received a lot of press as the preferred project delivery method for the immediate future. Both the AIA and the AGC will have addressed IPD in their latest model documents. Proponents of sustainable design tout IPD as a near-necessity in order to gain full advantage of “going green.”

The collaborative team concept at the core of IPD is relatively simple and similar to previous team-oriented project delivery models such as partnering. The logic goes like this: If key players in the design and construction process work collaboratively toward a common set of goals from design beginning to project end, they will reap the results of a higher quality and lower cost project with ample profits all around.

The concept is sound. Implementation is not so simple. Traditional project delivery methods such as design-bid-build have stressed the separation and distinction of roles among the key players. Blurring these lines of distinction presents opportunities for false assumptions, misunderstandings, errors, omissions and resulting liabilities. Communication, then, becomes a critical factor in any IPD attempt.

Despite these drawbacks, IPD shares a distinct advantage over previous attempts at collaborative designing and building. Today, Building Information Modeling (BIM) software provides a greatly advanced tool for supporting true collaboration. Using BIM, team members share a common agreed-to database of project information that can be viewed, reviewed and adjusted with three-dimensional graphic representation.

IPD Basics

The AIA California Council defines IPD as follows:

Integrated Project Delivery ("IPD") is a project delivery approach that integrates people, systems, business structures and practices into a process that collaboratively harnesses the talents and insights of all participants to reduce waste and optimize...
efficiency through all phases of design, fabrication and construction.

IPD principles can be applied to a variety of contractual arrangements and IPD teams will usually include members well beyond the basic triad of owner, architect and contractor. At a minimum, though, an Integrated Project includes tight collaboration between the owner, the architect, and the general contractor ultimately responsible for the construction of the project, from early design through project handover.

The backbone of IPD success is the design and construction team. Successful IPD depends on the ability and willingness to adapt to a new way of doing business. It requires that familiar and sometimes comfortable walls and silos come down. It requires being open with your information and accepting constructive suggestions from other team members in areas that perhaps you have long considered your private domain. And above all, it requires trust.

The IPD Team

The composition of an IPD team will vary depending on the nature of the project. However, the core members in virtually all IPD teams are the project owner or client, the lead designer and the contractor. These are the parties that must agree that shared project goals are the overriding concern. They must perceive each other as partners, not adversaries. They must be willing to take constructive criticism from each other and be flexible with their decisions when the other core team members agree on an opinion that is different than their own.

The owner must be clear and consistent with goals and needs, but must be willing to listen to the designer and contractor when they disagree on the means and methods of achieving those goals. The designer must be insistent on following solid design principles but must listen when owners and contractors raise budget or constructability concerns. Likewise, contractors must be willing to alter their construction methods when the owner or designer put up a good argument that an alternative path may more effectively lead to project goals.

Beyond the big three, team members should also include any subconsultant, subcontractor or other party who has a key roll in project success. These parties should be brought into the decision-making process.
process whenever a question arises regarding their area of expertise. For some project types, a subconsultant or subcontractor may be a permanent member of the decision-making team. A structural engineer, for example, would be a central player in a bridge or parking garage project. A mechanical/electrical engineer would likely be a key player in a hospital or clean room project.

Communication Is Key

For any collaborative project delivery method to work, parties must communicate early and often. The project team should be formed at the project’s inception, as soon as key players are identified. An introductory meeting should be held to discuss the principles of IPD, align goals, define roles and gain commitment to the collaborative approach. A schedule of regular meetings needs to be established and procedures set for calling emergency meetings to discuss immediate project issues and upsets. Web-based videoconferences allow for frequent project meetings among project team members who are geographically dispersed.

The need for open and honest communication should be addressed at the first meeting. The project team should agree on ground rules and procedures for gathering, sharing and using information. It is not unusual for team members to express concerns about sharing sensitive information. Confidentiality agreements are often useful for alleviating such concerns, and give members greater peace of mind about having open communications.

Contracts and Compensation

Contracts associated with IPD tend to be more complicated than those used with traditional projects. In some cases, the client, design team, contractor and subcontractors are all parties to a lengthy multi-party agreement. Such agreements spell out the roles, relationships, duties, rights and obligations of all parties. Each party’s compensation may also be revealed in this shared document. Needless to say, drafting and agreeing to a multi-party agreement can be a costly and time consuming process. Therefore, these agreements are primarily used on larger projects where most parties have at least a basic understanding of and experience with IPD.

Even when more traditional contracts are used, provisions between the client and design firms and between prime consultants and subconsultants call for parties to commit to IPD principles. Language may also address relationships between parties when they differ from traditional relationships under a design-bid-build approach.

Clear scopes of services become particularly important for IPD projects. Because roles and relationships can become blurred in a highly collaborative process, it is critical that contracts spell out who is responsible for what services being performed. These scopes should be thoroughly discussed by all key team members so that there are no misunderstandings about roles and responsibilities. Being collaborative and open to the suggestions of others does not alleviate your full responsibility for the services you are contracted to perform.

Another key contract clause is the one addressing dispute resolution. Logically, contracts for IPD projects will call for non-binding mediation as the first choice for resolving any project upsets that can’t be resolved internally. Non-binding mediation supports the collaborative nature of IPD and encourages parties to settle disputes quickly and efficiently without expensive litigation.

Some IPD contracts go even further and include specific procedures for resolving disputes internally within the project team before going to an outside mediator, arbitrator or court. Others may even include
IDP (continued from page 3)

a clause in which all parties agree to waive their rights to litigate against one another. While such language is admirable, it may not hold up in the event of a major project dispute. Therefore, mediation should be specified as the formal dispute resolution method of choice in the event the project team can’t settle the dispute internally.

Compensation structures can also be more complex with IPD projects. Many proponents of this project delivery system feel that compensation should be directly tied to project success. Incentive compensation programs such as Gainsharing have been used successfully when inducements are clearly tied to the achievement of project milestones. Collaboration and teamwork increase when all parties can achieve financial gain by bringing in the project on time and under budget.

IPD and Your Professional Liabilities

The collaborative spirit of Integrated Project Delivery will, in the long run, have a positive effect on professional liabilities. When project team members communicate openly and honestly, have a commitment to common goals, agree to non-litigious methods of dispute resolution and have a financial incentive to deliver a profitable project, they are more apt to resolve project issues and upsets in a quick, amicable manner.

As with any new procedure, however, IPD presents uncertainties that may increase some liabilities in the short term. For instance, care must be taken not to unwittingly take on another party’s liabilities when engaged in collaborative efforts. Means and methods of construction and job site safety must clearly remain the responsibility of the contractor, even if the designer has offered opinions regarding the execution of his or her design. Client expectations must be carefully managed – a new project delivery method does not automatically result in an error-free project and significant cost savings.

Should a dispute go before a mediator, arbitrator, judge or jury, chances are there will be little precedent to call upon regarding nontraditional relationships or contract language. That makes it difficult to judge how an outside party might rule on a particular dispute. The insurance industry is also going to have to respond to IPD, potentially in the form of new types of forms, coverages and endorsements. Shared rewards and risks between clients, designers and contractors will present gray areas when it comes to current types of insurance coverage.

With a well drafted contract, a project team committed to the principles of the collaborative process and an emphasis on shared project goals, Integrated Project Delivery should logically lead to less litigious projects. Redefined roles and redrawn relationships are bound to raise new professional liability issues, but the underlying spirit of IPD appears to be an effective catalyst for litigation-free project delivery.

Refunds into Bonds

In an effort to help individuals build their savings and retirement funds, a new option allows taxpayers to use their tax refunds to purchase U.S. Series I Savings Bonds.

This year, for the first time, taxpayers can request a portion, or all, of their refund to be used to buy up to $5,000 in low-risk, liquid Treasury I Bonds.

These bonds earn interest from the first day of their issue month, and protect owners against inflation. They can be redeemed at any time after a 12-month minimum holding period, and can grow in value for up to 30 years.

To purchase these savings bonds with your tax refund, indicate on your tax return how much of your refund you would like to request for I Bond purchase. Amounts must be in $50 increments. For more information, visit: www.irs.gov.
Family Dinners Matter!

For many families, eating dinner together has been put to the wayside with busy schedules and commitments. But family mealtime can be more important than you thought.

By eating with your children, it is more likely that their meals (and yours!) will be healthy and well-balanced. Because children tend to mimic their parents’ attitudes about foods, what you cook and serve at home has an impact on your children. Not only that, eating dinner together keeps the lines of communication open between you and the members of your family.

Children will not see healthy meal choices as a priority if it’s not something they see you doing. So, make family dinner a dynamic experience – cook together, eat sensible portion sizes, be open to trying new foods and preparing food in new ways. This is a great opportunity to pass on traditions and strengthen family bonds. Sit down and enjoy a meal with your family.

Emphasize Nutrition

Sponsored by the American Dietetic Association, National Nutrition Month® focuses on the importance of making sound food choices and developing positive eating and physical activity habits. Here are some ways to incorporate healthy food choices and physical activity into your life this month:

- **Keep a food diary**—Knowing what you eat will help you to make changes where necessary. Write down when you eat, as well as what, how much, where and how you’re feeling when you eat.

- **Plan ahead**—If you plan your meals for the week, you can save time and money.

- **Shop smart at the grocery store**—Eat a snack before you leave to shop. Stick to what’s on your list. Shop the perimeter of the store first, as it typically contains the healthiest foods.

- **Read the nutrition facts label**—Look at the serving size, and try to keep saturated fat, trans fat, cholesterol and sodium at 5% of your recommended daily value or less. Choose foods that have 20% or more of the daily value of fiber, iron, calcium, potassium, and vitamins A and C.

- **Snack on healthy foods**—Eat small, healthy snacks throughout the day, such as baby carrots or a handful of almonds, to keep you from overeating at mealtimes.

- **Make smart choices at restaurants**—Consume only half of your meal and take the rest home. Ask for dressings and sauces on the side.

- **Walk**—Park farther away from the store or work. Opt for the stairs instead of the ramp. Take a walk during your lunch break. Your steps will add up!

- **Aim for 2 hours and 30 minutes of physical activity a week.** If you don’t have time for 30 minutes of exercise at one time, get moving for shorter 10-minute periods throughout the day.

For additional information on National Nutrition Month, visit [www.eatright.org/NNM](http://www.eatright.org/NNM).
Community Bulletin Board
“Neighbors helping neighbors in San Diego”

**SDAP**

- Orchids & Onions
- [Web Site](#)
- Questions? E-mail info@SDArchitecture.org

**Society for Design Administration**

- Become an SDA Member
- [Web Site](#)
- For more information, e-mail vicepresident@sdasandiego.org

**San Diego Humane Society and SPCA**

- Walk ‘N’ Roll
  - 2010 Walk for Animals
- [Web Site](#)

**Downtown YMCA**

- [Web Site](#)
- Questions? Contact Alicia Gettys by phone at 619-232-7451 or e-mail agettys@ymca.org

**Monarch Schools**

- Volunteers
- [Web Site](#)

**San Diego Police Foundation**

- [Web Site](#)
- SafetyNet (smartCYBERchoices)
- For more information, contact info@sdpolicefoundation.org

**Senior Community Centers**

- [Web Site](#)

---

**Mission:**

**To provide quality and compassionate services for the survival, health and independence of seniors living in poverty**

---

**Mission:**

The Society for Design Administration advances management and administrative professionals in the A/E/C industry through education, networking and resources.

---

The San Diego Police Foundation supports the men and women who “protect and serve” by raising community awareness of important unbudgeted or “discretionary” needs that will improve crime-prevention and law enforcement efficiency. The Foundation puts your tax-deductible contributions to measureable work in local communities.

---

The San Diego Police Foundation supports the men and women who “protect and serve” by raising community awareness of important unbudgeted or “discretionary” needs that will improve crime-prevention and law enforcement efficiency. The Foundation puts your tax-deductible contributions to measureable work in local communities.

---