



Agenda



- Bidding in a COVID-19 Environment
 - Ken Slavens



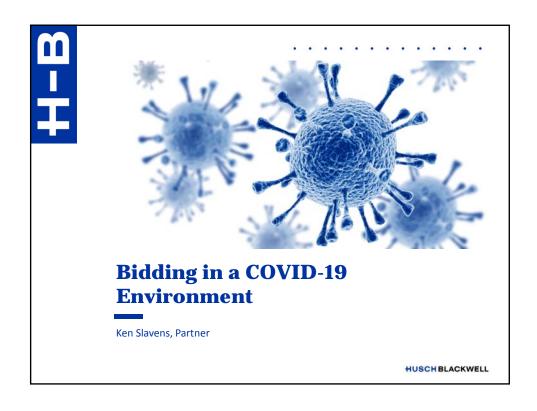
- Force Majeure Impact
 - James Mathis



- COVID-19 Impact at the Construction Jobsite: OSHA Guidance (and more)
 - Brad Hiles



- Rethinking Buildouts & Floor Plans
 - Melissa Smith-Groff







Missouri Highways and Transportation Commission

- Job Special Provisions
 - Prevails over General Provisions whenever in conflict therewith
- COVID-19 Safety

HUSCHBLACKWELL



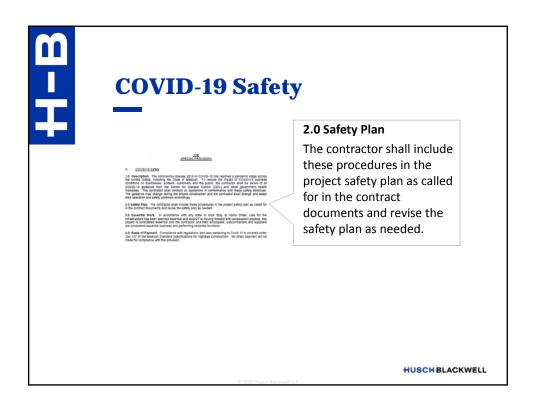
COVID-19 Safety

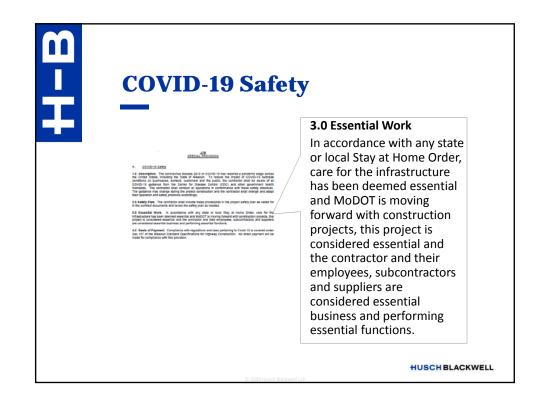
ASSOCIATION TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

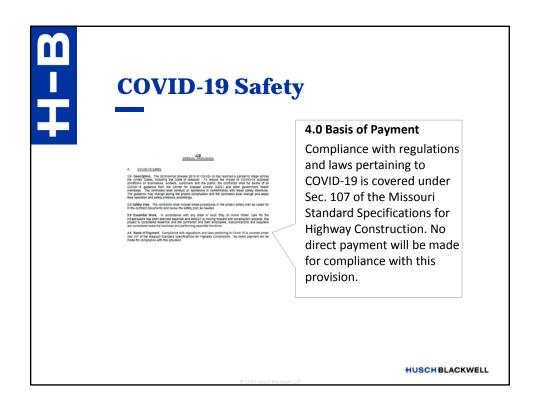
LO Basis of Payment. Compliance with regulations and laws pertaining to Covid 19 is covered under sec 10? of the Intsouri Standard Specifications for Highway Construction. No direct payment will be

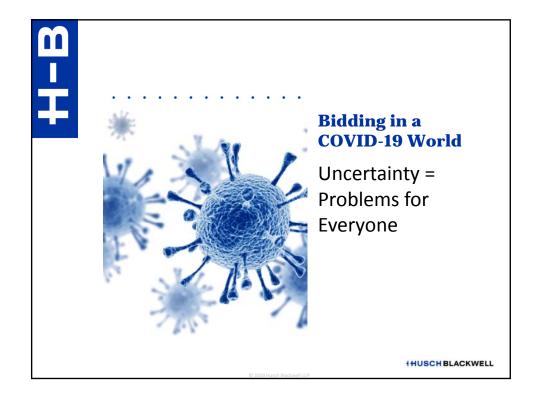
1.0 Description

The coronavirus disease 2019 or COVID-19 has reached a pandemic stage across the United States, including the State of Missouri. To reduce the impact of COVID-19 outbreak conditions on businesses, workers, customers and the public, the contractor shall be aware of all COVID-19 guidance from the Center for Disease Control (CDC) and other government health mandates. The contractor shall conduct all operations in conformance with these safety directives. The guidance may change during the project construction and the contractor shall change and adapt their operation and safety protocols accordingly.











What Do We Know?

Experts, like Dr. Fauci, say there will be a second wave.

Presents Questions:

- Management and crews unable to access the job site or access it fully?
- Disruption of availability of the work force?
- Disruption of vendors and suppliers?

HUSCHBLACKWELL



Can We Rely on *Force Majeure* Clauses?

Force Majeure:

The failure of a party to a contract to perform because it encountered unanticipated obstacles which were beyond its reasonable control, and which it could not reasonably have avoided or mitigated, is the core concept of *force majeure*.



First Inquiry

Is the "event" specifically a listed occurrences in the contract clause?

- If "yes," that is a pretty easy determination.
- What if the clause is not specific?
 - May define force majeure as "any event arising from causes beyond the control" of the party seeking to raise the defense

HUSCHBLACKWELL



What if the Clause is Not Specific?

- If you can affirmatively answer that the delay falls within the clause
- Need to consider foreseeability of the event
- Restatement of Contracts says the courts need to ask, "was the event foreseeable by the party raising the defense?"



Foreseeable Event

- One court that looked at this issue said:
 - "using [its] best efforts to anticipate any potential force majeure event and [its] best efforts to address the effects of any such event both during and after its occurrence to prevent or minimize any resulting delay 'to the greatest extent possible.'"
- This analysis incorporates both a foreseeability (anticipate) requirement and a duty to mitigate (address impacts)





Should You Address Potential "Second Wave" in Bid?

- The Problem: We just do not know what is going to happen
 - Risk in planning as if it will happen
 - Risk in planning as if it will not happen
- There is no "right" answer
 - The "right" question: How do you allocate the risk?

HUSCHBLACKWELL

ption #1

Do not address it in your documents or negotiations

- As an owner, let the contractor proceed based on its own evaluation of the risk
- If the potential risk is known, the costs of the risk should be incorporated into the project costs whether specifically addressed or not

Option #1

Do not address it in your documents or negotiations

- As an owner, let the contractor proceed based on its own evaluation of the risk
- If the potential risk is known, the costs of the risk should be incorporated into the project costs whether specifically addressed or not
- Owner can argue against relief if sought later that the risk was common knowledge and the contractor should have accounted for it in the price
 - Least amount of control by the owner
- ✓ If you have a contractor who does not include the risk, but a new wave develops, or if the contractor did not adequately assess the risk, virtually assured of claims and disputes over the impacts
- ✓ If the contractor does consider the risk and accounts for it in the bidding, but a new wave does not develop, owners will be paying for a risk that never came to fruition

HUSCHBLACKWELL

ption #2

Make available the best information available

- Disclaim any responsibility for the accuracy
- But require the contractor to consider it when pricing the work

Option #2

Make available the best information available

- Disclaim any responsibility for the accuracy
- But require the contractor to consider it when pricing the work
- ✓ Expects the contractor to calculate the risks based on the projected conditions and include in the price of the project
- ✓ Rolls the pricing of the uncertainty into the contract at the front end rather in the back end through claims and disputes
- ✓ Owner may be paying for an event that does not happen
 - What if no "second wave" materializes?
 - What if the "second wave" is manageable and does not impact the project?

HUSCHBLACKWELL

ption #3

Make available the best information available

- The parties can agree on what to expect
- Parties can agree to an adjustment to price and/or time if conditions differ

option #3

Make available the best information available

- The parties can agree on what to expect
- Parties can agree to an adjustment to price and/or time if conditions differ
- ✓ Assures the contractor it can bid based on the current working assumptions
 - Owner is not paying for the potential "worst case scenario"; if the assumptions are wrong, the contract will be adjusted
 - In theory, should generate lower bids or prices
- ✓ Owner will not know the actual final cost of the project until it is over, not something all owners want or can accept
- Monitoring the system to determine if the "actual" exceeded the "projected" can be time consuming and expensive
- ✓ If the "actual" exceeds the "projected" it is possible to end up in disputes over what the adjustment should be

HUSCHBLACKWELL



Bidding in a COVID-19 World

- Consider using a clause with language similar to the AIA General Conditions modified to fit your needs
- Section 3.7.4 of the General Condition
 - "Concealed or Unknown Conditions"



Section 3.7.4, "Concealed or Unknown Conditions"

- "Differ materially from those indicated in the Contract Documents . . . "
- Require "prompt notice"
- Architect or IDM can address initial issues and make a recommendation

HUSCHBLACKWELL





Covid-19 Contractual Best Practices

James Mathis, Partner



Covid-19 Force Majeure – How a Court Would Analyze

- Pre-Pandemic Contracts
 - Contract language controls
 - In the event that contract is silent, or ambiguous, case law controls
 - In Missouri and in Illinois, case law is very fact-specific, and therefore any outcome would be unpredictable
 - No reported case law on force majeure arising from Covid-19 pandemic
 - In our review of dozens of force majeure clauses (in construction context and otherwise), we have found no clause where Covid-19 pandemic would not be considered a force majeure event

HUSCHBLACKWELL



Covid-19 Force Majeure – How a Court Would Analyze

- Post-Pandemic Contracts
 - Covid-19 Pandemic is NOW a known event, even if what comes next is NOT known
 - Therefore, specific drafting of what is and what is not a force majeure event is crucial and subject to negotiation
 - · Continuation of orders?
 - "Second spike" / renewed orders?
 - Workplace outbreak?
 - Economic downturn / economic effects on owner?
 - Increased costs / unavailability of equipment/supplies?



Covid-19 Force Majeure – How a Court Would Analyze

- Post-Pandemic Contracts
 - What does force majeure event affect?
 - Deadlines?
 - Costs?
 - Change orders to reflect "new normal"?
 - Funding / bonding sources?
 - How will force majeure affect those material terms?
 - Excused delay?
 - Shared pain on increased costs?

HUSCHBLACKWELL



Covid-19 Other Considerations

- Frustration of Purpose / Commercial Impossibility
 - Force Majeure generally protects builders
 - These similar doctrines protect owners
 - In Missouri, the concept of commercial frustration provides "if the happening of an event not foreseen by the parties... has destroyed or nearly destroyed... the object or purpose of the contract, then the parties are excused from further performance"
 - How financially healthy is the ultimate user of the project, particularly if that user is a third party?





Next Best Practices (if predicting the future does not work)

01

Discuss buyer/owner side risk of business and economic downturn

02

Discuss builder risk of delays and cost increases

03

Negotiate and draft a specific process for risk sharing/allocation related to Covid-19 developments

HUSCHBLACKWELL

© 2020 Husch Blackwell LLF



A Non-Construction Case Study - MLB





A Non-Construction Case Study - MLB

- On March 26, MLB and the MLB Players Association entered into a revolutionary agreement regarding the then-in-doubt (and still in doubt) 2020 Season:
 - An agree-to-agree process on season start date and length of season
 - Emergency advance payments for 60 days for all players under contract
 - Pro-rated salary based on the number of games actually played
 - Provisions for service time and other player benefits if no 2020 season

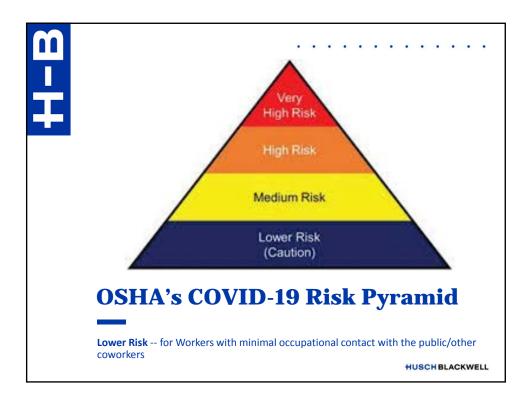
HUSCHBLACKWELL





COVID-19 Impact at the Construction Jobsite: OSHA Guidance (and more)

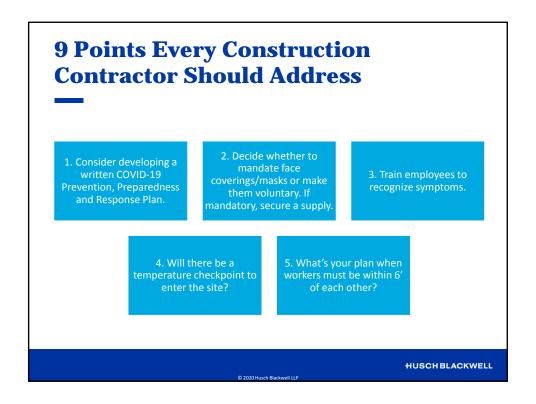
Brad Hiles, Attorney





OSHA's COVID-19 Guidance for the Construction Workforce

- Link to the Guidance: https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA4000.pdf.
- "What has been will be again, what has been done will be done again, there is nothing new under the sun." (Ecclesiastes 1:9)
- Wearing masks is recommended, not mandatory.
- "Encourage" workers to stay home if sick.
- Helpful link to EPA's "List N" for cleaning chemicals: https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2







300 Log Recordkeeping Criteria for COVID-19 Illness

- There is objective evidence that a COVID-19 case may be work-related. For example, a number of cases developing among workers who work closely together without an alternative explanation; and
- The evidence was reasonably available to the Company. For example, the Company was given information by employees or the Company learns of information regarding employees' health and safety in the ordinary course of business.

HUSCH BLACKWELL



Miscellaneous Points

- Abnormally high rate of anonymous complaints relate to protections against COVID-19.
- On-Site OSHA Inspections are not happening.
- Fatality, hospitalization, amputation and eye injury Investigations are going the RRI route (Nonmandatory Investigative Tool)
- Fatality investigations related to COVID-19 are fullblown but virtual (still no on-site).







Short-Term Effect of COVID-19

- · Leasing activity
- Workplace changes:
 - Install cough and sneeze guards, barriers on desks and cubicles
 - Eliminate open space, shared desks or hoteling
 - Change furniture configurations
 - Rework or close communal areas
 - Avoid density in space
 - Increase cleaning
 - Address concerns with common areas in a building (time slots, mask use, elevator usage, touch screens)

HUSCHBLACKWELL



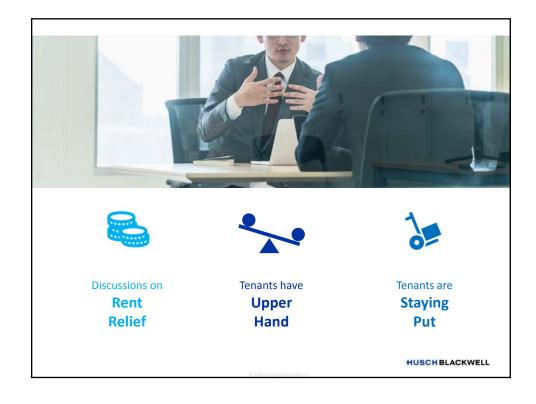
Long-Term Effect of COVID-19

- Work from Home
 - Effective, productive output
 - Flexibility to decrease space
 - Financial and operational impact
- Return to Workplace
 - Industry mandate
 - Social distancing norms
 - Changes to the workplace

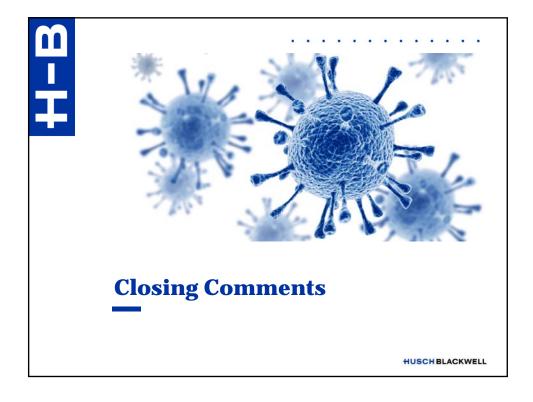


Changes to the Workplace

- Reconfigure air ventilation systems
- Outdoor gathering spaces
- Windows that open
- Hand sanitizer dispensers built into desks
- Lower density
- Using materials that are less hospitable to germs
- Eliminate touch screens and reduce need to contact commonly touched items
- Increase humidity to lower infection
- Flextime









Contact



Ken.Slavens@HuschBlackwell.com 314.345.6419



<u>James.Mathis@HuschBlackwell.com</u> 314.345.6254



Brad.Hiles@HuschBlackwell.com 314.345.6489



Melissa.Smith-Groff@HuschBlackwell.com 314.345.6205