

HOW TO PDB WITH VDOT

A Progressive Design-Build Overview

VDOT-VTCA Webinar

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What is Progressive Design-Build (PDB)

- Phased design-build procurement approach
- Design-Builder engaged before significant design is performed
- Design-Builder selected primarily based on qualifications
- Initial phase of the Design-Build contract is for Preliminary Design only
- Owner and Design-Builder collaborate to:
 - Develop the conceptual design and scope of work
 - Address concerns of 3rd-party stakeholders
 - Assess the cost impact of preliminary design changes through transparent open-book pricing
 - Minimize risk and need for contingencies
- Design-builder commits to lump sum price and schedule after design progresses to an acceptable level (Usually 40% to 60%).



Project Delivery Options

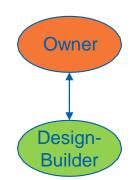
Traditional Delivery

Design-Bid-Build

(DBB)

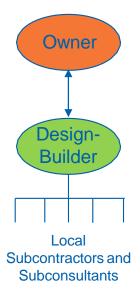
Owner

Design-Build -Lump Sum (LS)

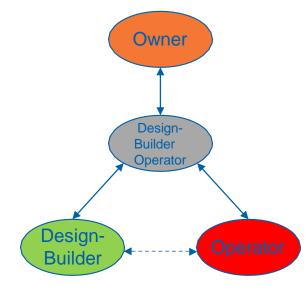


Design-Build - Progressive (GMP)

Alternative Delivery



Design-Build-Operate/Finance, etc.





Designer

PDB Advantages

- Design-Builder becomes a strategic partner in planning and project definition
- Allows involvement of public and private stakeholders throughout design development
- Engagement of Design-Builder at start of design eliminates Spearin liability (Owner errors and omissions)
- Potential cost & schedule savings
 - Preliminary Engineering No duplication of effort as bridging documents are not required
 - Design-Builder's innovation not limited by prescriptive RFP Design elements
 - Use of early work packages (R/W acquisition and utility relocation)
- Owner involvement in selection of subs and suppliers (including DBE and SWaM)
- Expedited procurement



PDB Advantages for Design-Builder

- Expedited procurement
- Low cost to pursue
 - Primary focus is on qualifications of team
 - No technical proposal design or construction cost estimating
- Collaborate with the Department early in project development
 - Greater influence over preliminary design decisions
- Reduction in risk compared to traditional D-B
 - Targeted preliminary exploration and studies to mitigate risk
 - Design (at 40% to 60%) is better defined at time of Lump Sum Agreement
- Resources are aligned with project development
- First right to negotiate lump sum price
- Payment for developing preliminary design prior to Lump Sum Pricing



When to use PDB

- Design and Construction Challenges
 - Interface with other planned construction
 - Need for early contractor involvement
 - Unproven technology
 - Operational impacts during construction
 - Input on specific performance parameters
 - Urban areas with dense commercial and residential development
- Environmental Challenges
 - NEPA
 - Permits
 - 4F Properties
 - HAZMAT
 - USACE

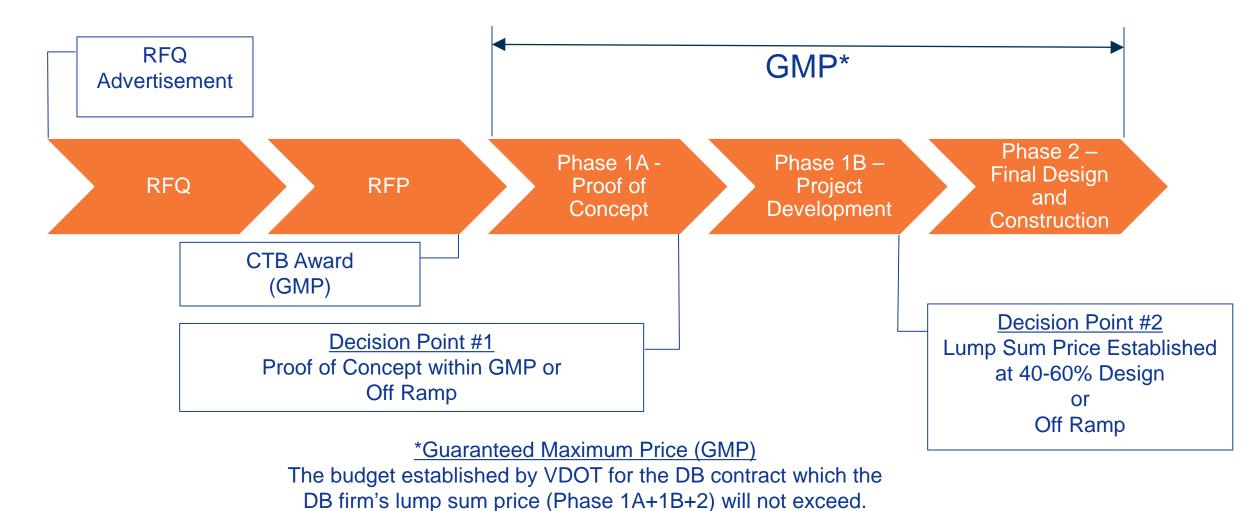


When to use PDB

- Right of Way Challenges
 - Large number of parcels impacted
 - Federal and State property
 - Third Parties (railroad and transit authorities)
- Utility Challenges
 - High volume
 - Unknown and/or dark utilities
- Stakeholder Involvement
 - Extensive input during design development
 - Advisory panels
 - Business entities, developers
 - Military, municipalities, governmental agencies, Homeowners Associations, Architecture Review Boards
 - Public transit and airports



Progressive Design-Build Process





RFQ Process

Qualifications of Key Personnel

- Project Manager
- Design Manager
- Construction Manager
- Estimator/ Scheduler
 — Contractor Employee

Organizational Structure and Narrative

Team shall remain intact

Past Performance and Experience

- Design and Construction Experience on Similar Projects
- CMGC and/or PDB Experience

Risks

Understanding and Approach to PDB Process



RFQ

RFP Process

- Technical Proposal Evaluation Factors
 - Design Development and Cost Management Plan
 - Design Development Plan
 - Early Work Packages
 - Design-to-Budget Control
 - Management/Change Control Process
 - Risk Management



RFQ

RFP Process

- Technical Proposal Evaluation Factors (cont.)
 - Approach to Subcontracting and Self-Performance Plan
 - DBE and SWaM
 - Cost Modeling and Negotiations Approach
 - Sample Estimate
 - Open Book Pricing
 - Schedule for Phase 1A and Narrative for Accomplishing Work for Entire Project
 - Technical Presentation/Interview



RFP Best-Value Selection Process

- Technical Proposal Initial Scoring
- Technical Presentation/Interviews
 - Occurs after submission and initial scoring of Technical Proposals
 - Objectives and Goals
 - Tests team collaboration and creativity
 - Opportunity to see teams function
 - Presentation of Qualifications, Project Approach, etc.
 - Follow-up questions/clarifications of Technical Proposal
 - Final Scoring
 - Adjustments to initial score if needed
 - Changes will be documented



RFP Best-Value Selection Process

- Price Proposal (Two-Sealed Envelopes)
 - Envelope 1 Phase 1A Lump Sum Price
 - Opened at Price Proposal opening
 - Envelope 2 Pricing Information and Supporting Documents
 - Lead Contractor
 - Labor burden
 - Home office overhead
 - Profit
 - Lead Designer
 - Fixed billable rates



Determination of Highest-Ranked Offeror

- Based on a combined score for SOQ (20%), Technical Proposal & Presentation (70%) and Price Proposal for Phase 1A (10%)
- Disproportionate price for Phase 1A efforts can be grounds for disqualification
 - Provide rational and sufficient detail (man hours and cost) to support proposed compensation



Reasonableness of Pricing Information (Envelope 2)

- Will not be opened until the Highest-Ranked Offeror has been determined
- The Department will open all envelopes and intends to use such information in negotiating fair and reasonable price for the Contract with the Highest-Ranked Offeror
- In the event the Department does not come to an agreement with the Highest-Ranked Offeror during negotiations, the Department will officially in writing terminate the negotiations with such Offeror prior to initiating negotiations with the second Highest-Ranked Offeror



Design-Builder's Execution of Phase 1A

- Refine scope
- Project limits
- Proof of Concept design development
- Schedule
- Estimate
- Proposal for Phase 1B services
- Preliminary Design Activities Permitted by FHWA
 - Surveying, geotechnical or NEPA process may be initiated
- Decision Point No. 1
 - Proof of Concept Estimate for whole project within GMP?

RFQ



RFP

PDB Execution - Phase 1B Project Development

- Collaborative design and project decisions based on cost, schedule, operability, life cycle and other factors
- Ongoing and transparent cost estimates to meet Owner's budget (Open Book Pricing and estimating instructions)
- Proposal for Phase 2 services
- Early Work Packages (utility relocation, R/W acquisition...)
 - Cannot begin until NEPA is completed
- Overall contract price often provided when design is 40-60% complete
- Decision Point No. 2
 - Proposed Final Contract Price (Phase 1A+1B+2) at or below GMP?



Owner's Off-Ramp Rights

- Operates as a termination for convenience
- Commercial terms generally include:
 - Right to use work product
 - Design-Builder is paid for services rendered
 - VDOT owns design
 - Right to contract directly with designer to finish the design
 - Right to use any other type of delivery system



RFQ

PDB Execution – Phase 2 Final Design and Construction

- Start when Lump Sum Price has been agreed upon
- No changes from traditional Design-Build contract
- Final design and construction completion



Thank You!

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