

ARTBA Northeastern Regional Meeting Design-Build Roundtable

Grand Hyatt Washington October 24, 2018





Program Overview

- Presenters
- Virginia's Design Build Program
- Key Elements of Successful Design-Build Programs
 - Designer Perspectives
 - Contractor Perspectives
- Open Discussion & Questions





Presenters

- Tom Witt Va. Transportation Construction Alliance (VTCA)
- Jon Harman Shirley Contracting Co., LLC
- Dave Mahoney, PE Dewberry Engineers LLC



Virginia's Design-Build Program

- Since 2004
 - 64 Projects
 - Over \$1.5B
- Diversity
 - Project Sizes: \$1M to over \$500M
 - Complexity: Culvert Rehabs to High Rise Bridge





- Owner-Industry Communication Starts Before Procurement
- VTCA-VDOT Continuously Engaged Since DB Legislation Adopted (2001)
- Methodical, Limited Introduction of DB Procurement



- Joint Design-Build Committee Established by VTCA and VDOT
 - Developed Procurement Process/Policies from Inception
 - Directly and Jointly Address Issues by the Industry or the Owner
- DBE Participation
 - Utility Impact on DBE Percentages
 - DBE Subcontractor Commitments



- Select the Right Projects for Design Build
 - Design Build Can Reduce Construction Time
 - Design Build Can Obligate Funding (Design/Construction)
 - Selecting Wrong Project Sets up for Failure



- Procurement Variations within Design Build
 - Not a one size fits all approach
- Virginia's Procurement Tools
 - Single-phase (One Step)
 - Narrowly Defined Scope, Low Risk, Low Complexity
 - Two-phase (Two Step)
 - High Risk, High Complexity



- Virginia's Procurement Tools
 - Progressive Design Build Earliest Project Stage
 - P3 Alternative Financial Components





Contractor Perspective

IT'S ALL ABOUT RISK...



Bid-Build Risk/Responsibilities

Owner

Oversight/Management

Finance

Design

Right-of-Way

Utilities

Environmental Permitting

Quality Assurance/Control

Operate & Maintain

Contractor

Construction Schedule

Design-Build Risk/Responsibilities

Owner

Oversight/Management
Finance

Quality Verification

Operate & Maintain

Contractor

Construction Schedule

Design

Right-of-Way

Utilities

Environmental Permitting Quality Assurance/Control

Why Design-Build??

- Overall project timeline typically shorter
- True concurrent activities result in streamlined, cost effective projects
- More collaboration between design and construction
- Effective for Complex Projects
- Less demand on Owner resources
- Risk sharing
- Fewer work orders



SCHEDULE COMPARISON:



THE GOOD AND THE BAD:

The Good:

- ✓ Overall Project Time Decreased
- ✓ Design/Builder Provides Turn-Key Delivery
- ✓ Allows Creativity and Innovation
- ✓ Increases Productive Problem Solving
- ✓ Greater Schedule Flexibility During Project
- ✓ Contractor Has Input Into Design
- ✓ Designer Experiences All Project Elements
- ✓ Fosters Real "Partnerships" and "Team Approach"



THE GOOD AND THE BAD:

- The Bad:
 - Up-Front Proposal Costs are a Factor
 - Design at Bid is at Conceptual Level
 - χ Price is Lump Sum
 - Y Project Risk is Mostly on Design/Builder
 - V Utilities, Permitting and ROW are Design/Builders Risk and Responsibility



- D/B Considerations:
 - ✓ Project Scope clearly defined in RFP
 - ✓ Ensure compliance to minimum requirements
 - √ "Shall" vs. "Should"
 - ✓ NEPA document completed prior to RFP
 - Public Involvement completed prior to RFP
 - ✓ Limit the "unknowns" (ie: Geotech)
 - ✓ Balance schedule with risk
 - ✓ Reasonable Stipend
 - ✓ Factor in DBE's
 - ✓ Proprietary Meetings
 - ✓ Number of Shortlisted Teams
 - ✓ Incentives for Milestones/Completion

TYPES OF DESIGN/BUILD PROCUREMENT:

ONE STEP:

- Minimal Prequalification Requirements PASS/FAIL
- Open to all Pre-Qualified Teams
- Winner is LOW-BID
- No Stipend
- Design Advanced
- Less Room for Creativity and Innovation



TYPES OF DESIGN/BUILD PROCUREMENT:

TWO STEP/LOW BID:

- RFQ Submittal Owner Evaluates Qualifications Submittal and Shortlists 3 Teams
- RFP Submittal Shortlist Teams Submit Minimal Technical Proposal to Allow Owner to Verify Compliance
- Price Proposal Submittal Winner is LOW-BID
- Typically No Stipend
- Design Submittal Required
- Allows More Creativity and Innovation than ONE-STEP



TYPES OF DESIGN/BUILD PROCUREMENT:

TWO STEP/BEST VALUE:

- RFQ Submittal Owner Evaluates Qualifications Submittal and Shortlists 3 Teams
- RFP Submittal Shortlist Teams Submit <u>Detailed</u> Technical Proposal; Owner Evaluates and Scores
- Price Proposal Submittal Owner Ranks and Scores
- Winner is Team with Highest Combined Score (Not Necessarily Low Price)
- Stipend is typical
- Detailed Design Submittal Required
- Detailed Project Schedule Required
- Allows Highest Creativity and Innovation







- A Strong RFP Process:
 - Should Allow and Encourage Innovation
 - Should Outline the Process
 - "equal to or better" vs. LOS Requirements



- Committed Owner and DB Teams
 - Team Consistency from Beginning to End
- Scoring: Technical Score/Price Split
 - Virginia uses 30/70 split





- Design-Build Timelines
 - RFQ 60 Days
 - RFP to Technical Proposal 4 to 6 months
 - Technical Proposal to Price Submission 30 Days
- Scope Validation
 - 90 Days





- Alternative Technical Concepts Process
- Proprietary Meetings





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QUESTIONS/DISCUSSION?





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