INNOVATIONS, SAVINGS AND SUPPLEMENTING TXDOT RESOURCES

2017 – Transportation Short Course
Alternative Delivery Game Show

- **General Questions**: 60 points – 6 questions
- **Alternative Technical Concepts**: 50 points – 5 questions
- **Evaluation and Selection**: 40 points – 4 questions
- **Savings from Design-Build Delivery**: 50 points – 5 questions
- **Industry Involvement During Procurement**: 50 points – 5 questions
- **Supplementing TxDOT Resources**: 50 points – 5 questions
GENERAL QUESTIONS

60 points – 6 questions
What does TIFIA stand for?

A. Traffic Innovation for Interesting Alternatives
B. Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act
C. Transportation Investment Facilitation Act
D. Trucking Ideas For Idealistic Agencies

**TIFIA program provides Federal credit assistance to surface transportation projects of national and regional significance. TIFIA has provided approx. $5.7 billion in assistance for TxDOT alternative delivery projects.**
GENERAL QUESTIONS

How many Design-Build projects can TxDOT procure each fiscal year?

A. As many as it wants

B. 3

C. 5

D. 6

State law authorizes TxDOT to enter into 3 Design-Build projects per year. Since 2009 TxDOT has executed 14 Design-Build contracts.
True or False: TxDOT can bundle together as many individual projects as it needs in order to reach the $150 million threshold for Design-Build?

A. True

B. False

State law allows ‘one highway project’ defined as either a single highway facility between two defined points or two or more contiguous highway facilities
True or False: TxDOT uses the model Design-Build Institute of America form of contract agreement?

A. True

B. False

_TxDOT uses its own form of contract agreement. This has recently been revised following extensive consultation with industry._
True or False: The US 181 Harbor Bridge in Corpus Christi will be the longest cable stayed bridge in the United States?

A. True

B. False

The main span length of 1,661 feet will be the longest of its type in the United States.
GENERAL QUESTIONS

Which of the following statements regarding payments to the Design-Build Contractor is correct?

A. The Maximum Payment Schedule limits the amounts payable to the Contractor for mobilization

B. Draw Requests accepted by TxDOT are final and binding

C. The Contractor can submit Draw Requests as frequently as necessary to maintain good cash flow

D. Liquidated Damages are excluded from Draw Requests and assessed after Final Acceptance
ALTERNATIVE TECHNICAL CONCEPTS

50 points – 5 questions
What is the approximate value of ATCs accepted on TxDOT alternative delivery projects?

A. $50 million  
B. $200 million  
C. $400 million  
D. $1 billion

The estimated value of implemented ATCs is nearly $400M as of 2016.
**True or False:** Proposers must include accepted ATCs in their proposals?

A. True  
B. False
True or False: Proposers can suggest any type of ATCs?

A. True  (as long as they comply with the RFP)

B. False
**True or False:** Proposers can only include ATCs in their proposals if these reduce the bid price?

A. True

B. False

*False, could be deductive or additive ATC since award is based on apparent best value*
True or False: TxDOT awards more points to the Design-Build proposals that include accepted ATCs?

A. True

B. False

False, but the Proposer will benefit if the ATCs help it create cost savings
EVALUATION AND SELECTION

40 points – 3 questions
EVALUATION AND SELECTION

The average time TxDOT takes to procure a Design-Build project is?

A. 9 months
B. 16 months
C. 20 months
D. 24 months

_TxDOT’s new programmatic procurement documents reduce time from RFQ issuance to conditional award to approximately 11 months depending on project uniqueness._
What level of design effort can TxDOT perform on a project before inviting Design-Build proposals?

A. No Design Development
B. No more than 10%
C. No more than 30%
D. No more than 50%

State law restricts the level of design development to no more than 30%
Which of the following is not a valid evaluation weighting for TxDOT Design-Build proposals?

A. 75% Price: 25% Technical
B. 80% Price: 20% Technical
C. 65% Price: 35% Technical
D. 90% Price: 10% Technical

State law requires that at least 70% of the evaluation weighting should be allocated to the Price.
SAVINGS FROM DESIGN-BUILD DELIVERY

50 points – 5 questions
SAVINGS FROM DESIGN-BUILD

Which of the following is not a benefit of Design-Build delivery?

A. Faster highways
B. Single-point delivery responsibility
C. Improved outturn cost certainty
D. Improved schedule certainty
Design-Build for Major Projects typically generates what time savings compared to traditional delivery methods?

A. Less than a Year
B. 1-2 Years
C. 2-3 Years
D. Impossible to say

*Time savings have been obtained by overlapping design and construction phases.*
GENERAL QUESTIONS

What is the nearest average capital cost of TxDOT Design-Build projects awarded since 2009?

A. $75 million
B. $300 million
C. $500 million
D. $800 million

Since 2009, a total of 14 projects divided between CDA-Design-Build and Design Build have reached an average capital cost of $785M.
SAVINGS FROM DESIGN-BUILD

Which of the following is a feature of a successful Design-Build project?

A. Fewer owner-directed change orders
B. Completion ahead of the approved construction schedule
C. Lower ROW acquisition costs
D. Higher quality

*TxDOT’s Alternative Delivery program has also shown that in average, Developer initiated Change Orders are less than 1% of its original contract amount*
Which of the following are examples of typical risks to be evaluated by the parties during the development and procurement of a Design-Build project?

A. Differing Site Conditions
B. Utility Adjustment Work
C. Hazardous Materials
D. All of the above
INDUSTRY INVOLVEMENT DURING PROCUREMENT

50 points – 5 questions
INDUSTRY INVOLVEMENT DURING PROCUREMENT

Which of the following is correct?

A. TxDOT has always used the same Design-Build procurement documents.

B. TxDOT has recently developed a new, streamlined set of Design-Build procurement documents based on best practice, lessons learned, and industry feedback.

C. TxDOT’s Design-Build procurement documents are wordy and hard to understand.

D. Nobody ever reads the procurement documents.
True or False: The confidential proposer one-on-one meetings never result in changes to the RFP?

A. True

B. False
A successful Design-Build procurement achieves:

A. The lowest possible price.

B. The shortest possible construction schedule.

C. A balance between TxDOT’s goals and objectives and the Design-Build Contractor’s commercial expectations.

D. The most innovative technical solutions.

_TxDOT sees Contractors as partners and recognizes that both parties need to achieve their goals and objectives for a project to be considered a success_
True or False: Which of the following is not a feature of a Design-Build project with a Performance Warranty?

A. The Contractor is responsible for quality during the warranty period.

B. TxDOT can’t carry out emergency repairs

C. The Contractor needs a full-time maintenance crew

The Contractor has to meet the performance requirements but doesn’t need a full-time maintenance crew.
What does COMA stand for?

A. Capital Maintenance Agreement

B. Contractor’s Maintenance Agreement

C. Comprehensive Maintenance Agreement

D. County Maintenance Authority

*TxDOT has used COMAs on some Design-Build projects with long term maintenance. Current statutes allow for 5 year maintenance terms increments.*
SUPPLEMENTING TXDOT RESOURCES

50 points – 5 questions
SUPPLEMENTING TXDOT RESOURCES

Which of the following apply to the Design-Build delivery method?

A. Reduced TxDOT procurement effort
B. Reduced TxDOT materials testing effort
C. Reduced TxDOT reporting effort
D. All of the above
True or False: The Design-Build Contractor is responsible for all QA/QC on a TxDOT Design-Build project?

A. True

B. False
SUPPLEMENTING TXDOT RESOURCES

TxDOT’s role during the implementation phase of a Design-Build project is best described as:

A. Supervision
B. Oversight and compliance
C. Performance monitoring
D. Checking
Under TxDOT’s Quality Assurance Program for Design-Build projects, which of the following is correct on the same project?

A. Only TxDOT can perform testing and inspection

B. The same firm can do Quality Control testing and inspection and Referee testing

C. One firm can do Independent Quality Firm testing and inspection or Independent Assurance testing, but not both

_TxDOT’s Quality Assurance Program ensures there are no conflicts of interest for testing firms_
Which of the following apply if the Design-Build Contractor elects to use TxDOT services for materials testing and inspection?

A. The Contractor is entitled to a time extension if TxDOT resources delay progress

B. The Contractor is responsible for all risks and TxDOT costs associated with the performance of TxDOT’s services

C. TxDOT is responsible for having manufacturers schedule their work

D. TxDOT must provide services if the Contractor requests them