Project Estimating Breakout Session

2017 ACEC/WisDOT Transportation Improvement Conference February 2017



Presenters

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Outline

- Implications of estimate accuracy
- Performance measures
- Market trends
- Bidder analysis
- Managing risk
- Tools and resources
- Estimate development, documentation and review

Implications of Estimate Inaccuracy

• Why estimate accuracy is important:

- Program and budget stability
- Fewer projects rejected
- Department & local municipalities have a stable program
- Letting the right projects at the right time

Engineering Estimate Accuracy (EEA) Performance Measure

- FHWA/WisDOT Stewardship Agreement (Sept 2010) goal
 - 50% of estimates within 10% of low bid
- WisDOT goal
 - 60% of estimates within 10% of low bid
 - 75% of estimates within 15% of low bid
 - Goals tracked in Estimate accuracy report
- WisDOT external MAPPS measurement <u>http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/about-wisdot/performance/mapss/measures/accountability/on-budget.aspx</u>

Estimate Accuracy: All Projects

Percent of Proposals Within 10% of the Low Bid



Estimate Accuracy: Project Size



Letting Implementation Plan: Goals



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Letting Implementation Plan



Estimate Accuracy: By Let Month

FY12-FY16 Proposals within 10% of the Low Bid



Market Trends

- Cement shortages
 - Concrete masonry prices have returned to normal.
 - Prices were averaging \$675/CY during the highest quarter with the cement shortages.
 - Prices have generally decreased each quarter since then.
 - Prices were averaging \$517/CY the last quarter of 2016.
- Increased competition

Market Trends

- Low fuels prices
 - Low asphalt prices and lower costs for all items



- A cost index is an indicator of the average cost of representative items over time.
 - It measures average inflation or deflation of costs over time.
- A cost index can be used to track construction costs.
- The Department previously had used the Quarterly Price Index (QPI).
 - QPI was based upon 7 bid items.
 - Quantities for these items were based upon the base year and did not fluctuate based upon their use.
 - QPI became less relevant as it became older. The base year needed to be regularly updated.



- The Chained Fisher Construction Cost Index (CCI)
 - The CCI is typically made up of 90 to 100 items.
 - Accounts for changes in type and usage of items.
 - Eliminates issue of updating the base period.
 - Able to accommodate usage for the current year and base year.
 - Performs better than fixed-weight indices when prices and quantities are volatile.
- The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) uses a Chained Fisher approach— <u>http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/nhcci.cfm</u>



- Includes standard bid items with measurable units.
- Does not include lump sum items such as Mobilization, Traffic Control Projects, and Removing Old Structure bid items.
- Does not include SPVs.





Bidder Analysis

- Accuracy of losing bids compared to low bid
- Average number of bidders per proposal
- Correlation by number of bidders and estimate accuracy



Bidder Analysis: Competition Accuracy

By Low Bid - 2014 to 2016



Bidder Analysis: Number of Bidders

Average Number of Bidders per Proposal by Fiscal Year

 Annual Average Bidders
Quarterly Average Bidders 6.0 Number of Bidders 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.0 3.5 Average 3.0 2.5 2.0 2010 Q1 2012 Q1 2015 Q1 2009 Q1 2011 Q1 2013 Q1 2014 Q1 2016 Q1 2017 Q1

Bidder Analysis: Estimate Accuracy and Number of Bids (FY12-FY17)



Number of Bidders

Bidder Analysis: Number of Bidders

- More desirable projects will have more bidders.
 - Medium and large projects
 - Mainline closure or off alignment work
- Some areas across the state predominantly have a single bid. There may be a single asphalt paving, structure, or other prime contractor in the area.

Managing Risk

- The more uncertainty or risk in a proposal, the greater chance the contractor will increase the bid cost to protect against financial loss.
 - Risk = Cost
- Clear special provisions
- Clear intent of the project for how it's going to be built
- Accurate quantities
- Limit the number of undistributed quantities
- Estimate according to the amount of known risks

Managing Risk: SPV Reduction

- Make up 25% of awarded bids.
- May not have been vetted by statewide technical committees.
- May not reflect changes to General Requirements in the Standard Specifications.
- Contractors have to interpret the SPVs, increasing risk and cost.
- Has little or no bid history.
- Non-standard items may be in short supply and are more expensive.

Managing Risk: SPV Reduction

- If the result for a task is the same for an SPV and a standard bid item, then use the standard bid item.
- If you must use an SPV, use SPV libraries maintained by the region first.
- If create your own SPV item, avoid using lump sum unit measures.



Managing Risk: Lump-Sum SPVs

- Transfers risk to a contractor.
- Difficult to manage in the field if multiple sub-contractors complete the item.
- Try not to be prescriptive for the means of construction and materials. Specify the requirements for the final item.
- Most lump-sum items are very different from one project to another.

Tools and Resources: Overview

- FDM Chapter 19-5 <u>http://wisconsindot.gov/rdwy/fdm/fd-19-05.pdf</u>
- Estimator
- Bid Express
- Estimating website <u>http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/eng-consultants/cnslt-rsrces/tools/estimating/default.aspx</u>
- Structure Costs http://wisconsindot.gov/dtsdManuals/strct/manuals/bridge/ch5.pdf
- Cost-based Estimating
- Average Unit Prices
- Production Rate Tool



Tools and Resources: FDM 19-5

- Bid item usage
- Estimating tools
- Estimate development
- Estimate documentation
- Estimate reviews

Tools and Resources: Estimator and Bid Express

Estimator

- AASHTOware software
- Last three years of bid results
- Calculated cost based on location, work type and quantity
- Bid Express (BidX)
 - Info Tech Inc web-based product
 - Historical bid tab data
 - Review awarded contracts
 - Searchable bid items, item descriptions, data ranges for quantity, dates, prices
 - User guide: <u>http://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/doing-bus/eng-consultants/cnslt-rsrces/tools/estimating/bid-express-user-guide.pdf</u>

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Tools and Resources: Estimating Website

- Quantities 2 Plan (Q2P)
- Asphalt
- Mobilization
- Pit Location Tool
- Majors and Backbone
- Construction Cost Index (dotnet)

- WisDOT Construction Productivity Rates
- Maintaining current production rates of bid items vital to the construction schedule.
- The tool can be found at the following location: <u>https://sites.google.com/a/wisc.edu/wisdot-productivity/</u>



- Data is entered by construction staff.
- Designers obtains information from the Productivity Estimation Tool.

Support Center

Vertice Visconstruction Productivity Rates University of wisconsin-madison College of engineering Construction and materials support center							
Home Asphalt Paving Bridges Concrete Paving Earthwork Miscellaneous Productivity Estimation Tool Home > Productivity Estimation Tool, select the red download arrow to the lower right. Image: Concrete Paving Image							
Productivity Estimation Tool (v2.8).xlsm (1414k) BRENT FLATEN, Oct 14, 2015, 12:21 PM v.1	Related websites UW-Madison home College of Engineering Civil and Environmental Engineering Wisconsin Department of Transportation						

A	В	C	D	E	F G	
11 12				-		
13	Project ID					
14	Project Location					
15	Date			RESET	PAGE	
16	Description					
17	Name/Initials of Respondent					
19 20 St	<u>ep 1</u> : Thinking of the pro	ject for which you want to est	imate productivity r	ates, determine for each of these	e project	
21 fa	ctors whether 1, 2 or 3 w	ould best desribe your projec	:t.			
22						
25		¢				
24	Factor		Description		Severity	
		1 = New construction project				
	Type of work	2 = Reconstruction, resurfacing or m	aintenance project			
25		3 = Rehabilitation project (structure currently used for transportation)				
		1 = Small (< 10.000 total tops)			_	
	Project Size	2 = Medium (10,000 - 50,000 total t	ons)			
26		3 = Large (\geq 50,000 total cubic tons))			
		1 = 40 hours week, 8 hours per day,	normal (optimum) crew s	size, no work on holidays.	~	
	Expedited Project Schedule	2 = 50 hours per week, larger than n	ormal or constantly chan	ging crew sizes, work on some holidays.		
	Expedited Project Schedule	3 = Working beyond 50 weekly hour	rs (overtime), much larger	than normal crew sizes (overmanning),		
27		working on all holidays, no excuse c				
					~	
	Night Time Paving	1 = Daytime paving				
	Introduction Main Menu Ear	thwork Output Earthwork Asphalt Paving	(+)			

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A	В С	D	E	F	G				
L7 Pl	ease find in the table below the estimated p	productivity	rates for your pro	ject based on an	8 hour				
W	working day.								
19 20									
21		Productivity Rates							
22	Activity	Min	Predicted Value	Max	Unit/Day				
23		20	200	350	Tons/Hour				
24	HMA Placement Lower Layer	ı		•					
25	ф	0 50	100 150	200 250 300	350 400				
26		25	197	350	Tons/Hour				
27	HMA Placement Surface Layer	·		•	i				
28		0 50	100 150	200 250 300	350 400				
29		4	95.7	150	Tons/Hour				
30	Hand Placement of Asphalt Pavement	·		•					
31		0 20	40 60	80 100 120	140 160				
32		1467	11,226	20500	S.Y./Day				
33	Thick Milling (>2")		•		 i				
34		0	5000 10000	15000	20000 25000				
35		60	1,199	3400	Tons/Day				
36	Base Course Placement	ı	•						

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- Advantages of this tool
 - Production rates can be updated regularly.
 - More accurate contract time schedules in the design phase.
 - Identification of need for extraordinary.
 - Bid item prices increased or decreased.



Estimate Development

- Competition
- Unit Price Considerations
 - Multiple projects in a proposal
 - Estimator regression curves
 - Past project comparison similarities
 - Mobilization needs
 - Combined asphalt pricing
 - Project characteristics

Estimate Development: Project Characteristics

- Haul distances
- Rural/Urban
- Location
 - Suppliers
 - Competition
- Time constraints
- Traffic
 - Staging
 - Night work
- Other conflicts

Estimate Documentation and Review

- Estimate Documentation Report
 - Consists of executive summary, project characteristics, item level documentation, review summary
 - Updated guidance with an upcoming FDM transmittal
 - Standard template



Estimate Documentation and Review

- Independent review
- Region Program Controls review
- Central Office reviews
 - Pre-letting
 - Post letting
 - Estimate Justification
 - Checking quantities for penny bids
 - Unbalanced Bid Analysis for changes in quantities



Additional Efforts

- Estimate review summaries is shared with QA Engineers
- Preliminary Plans
- Pre-bid Questions and Answers



Preliminary Plans

- Preliminary Plan Availability
 - Provide industry information early for large/complex projects.
 - Located on HCCI site: <u>http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/contractors/hcci/prelim-plans.aspx</u>
 - One week prior to the advertisement, the plans and provisions will be removed from the website.

Preliminary Plans

- Preliminary Plans Process
 - Information will stamped PRELIMINARY AND NOT FOR BIDDING PURPOSES.
 - Information could include:
 - Plans/Special Provisions
 - Soils Reports
 - Digital Models
 - Construction Staging or Overview roll plots

Pre-Bid Question and Answers

- Questions and Answers have been available since June 2016.
- Questions submitted through Bid Express.
- Ability to view and search questions and answers through Bid Express or on the HCCI website.
- The questions and answers will be posted on Fridays after advertisement, as well as the Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Monday before the letting.
- The postings will be available on Bid Express and the Bid Letting web pages.
- Documentation on the policy and how to use the feature will be posted on the HCCI site and in the FDM.

Upcoming

- FDM 19-5 Estimates section updates
- Estimate Documentation updates
- SPV Item Classification
- Estimate Training
- Cost Based Estimates
- FHWA Cost Review Report
 - https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/construction/contracts/2014cost.pdf



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