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Ontario's Experience with Alternative Bid Contracts

Becca Lane, P.Eng.
Head, Pavements and Foundations Section
Materials Engineering and Research Office
Ministry of Transportation Ontario

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Outline

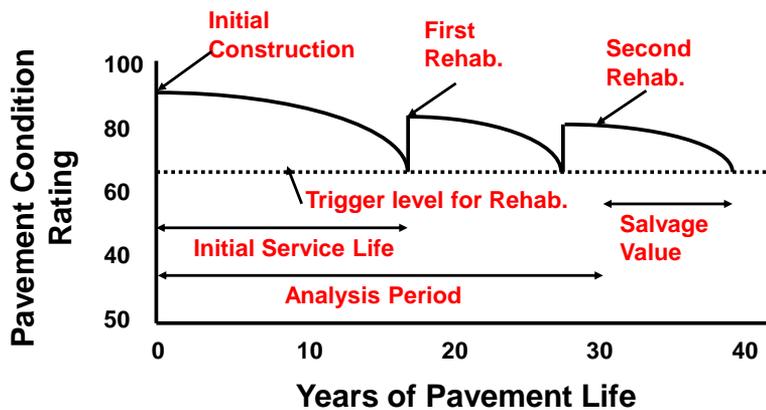
- Introduction to LCC
- Traditional Approach
- LCC studies
- Alternative Bid Contracts
- Experience to date
- Future work

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Life Cycle Costing

- LCC analysis is an economic assessment of competing pavement design alternatives
- LCC considers all significant costs to the agency over the life of the pavement, expressed in terms of equivalent dollars

Typical Life Cycle for Flexible Pavements



LCCA Methods

- Equivalent Uniform Annual Cost
- Rate of Return
- Benefit-Cost Ratio
- Present Worth

MTO uses *present worth*, the most popular technique for LCCA. This method requires conversion of all future costs to a baseline of today's cost.

Present Worth LCC Method

- Initial Construction Costs
- + PW Rehabilitation Costs
- + PW Maintenance Costs
- + (*PW User Costs*)
- Salvage Costs

Total PW Life Cycle Cost

Present Worth

Present Worth of Costs

$$= \text{Future Cost at Year "n"} \times \frac{1}{(1+\text{Discount Rate})^n}$$

Where: "n" = year of expenditure

Discount Rate reduces future expenditures to present-day dollars

Traditional Approach

- **MTO has used LCC to compare concrete and asphalt pavement designs on major freeways since the mid 1980's.**
 - 30 yr. analysis period, 6% discount rate
- **At end of Planning and prior to Detailed Design, pavement options were developed for:**
 - Rigid pavements
 - Flexible pavements
- **Pavement selection was based on lowest LCC**
- **Contract included only the selected design**

LCC Review

- In 1997, MTO undertook a major review of its LCC methodology.
- The review was funded and directed by MTO and the concrete and asphalt industries.
- Conducted by consortia of independent consultants:
 - ERES Consultants
 - IDI Consultants
 - Brent Rauhut Engineering

1997 LCC Study

- Carried out a literature and records review
- Comprehensive data analysis to determine:
 - key traffic parameters
 - initial pavement service lives
 - typical M&R strategies, timing/performance, quantities
 - unit costs of construction and M&R items
 - appropriate discount rate
- Developed generic pavement designs using MTO methodology
- Reviewed LCCA procedures
- Reviewed user cost models
- Assessed salvage value methods

Initial Pavement Service Life

- **To determine service lives, failure analysis of old designs was carried out using historical pavement performance and traffic data**
- **Performance prediction models were calibrated using new designs and forecasted traffic**
- **Initial service lives were estimated for DSAC, FDAC, doweled JPC, and composite AC/JPC**

Maintenance and Rehabilitation

- **Rehabilitation Treatments**
 - **DSAC & FDAC: 80-mm (3") mill and overlay**
 - **Doweled JPC: Surface texturing, FDR, PDR, 80-mm (3") asphalt overlay**
 - **Composite AC/PCC: 80-mm (3") mill-and-AC OL**
 - **Expected lives of Rehabilitation treatments were estimated through failure analyses and calibration of performance prediction models**
- **Major Maintenance Treatments**
 - **selective resurfacing: 40-mm (1 1/2") mill-and-pave, rout-and-seal, joint resealing**

Implementation of Revised LCC Policy (1998)

- **Based on the consultant recommendations and internal review, the following revisions to the LCC procedures were implemented:**
 - **50 year analysis period**
 - **7% discount rate**
 - **29 year initial life for rigid pavement**
 - **18 year initial life for flexible pavement**

LCC Study #2

- **In Dec. 1998, the two-year study recommending changes to the LCC procedures was completed and implemented.**
- **The asphalt and concrete industries recommended that the study be extended to take into consideration new technologies.**
- **A follow-up study on the benefits of new technologies and their impact on LCC was carried out and completed in Dec. 2000.**

Follow-Up Study

- **Study incorporated the benefits of 7 new technologies:**
 - **Polymer-modified and performance graded Asphalt Cements**
 - **Heavy Duty Binder**
 - **Open Graded Drainage Layer (OGDL)**
 - **Skewed vs. perpendicular joints**
 - **Stone Mastic Asphalt (SMA)**
 - **End Result Specifications (ERS)**
 - **Smoothness Specifications**

Implementation of LCC #2

- **Following the inclusion of the benefits of new technologies into the LCC models, MTO published LCC Guidelines**
- **Implementation of LCC guidelines led to the introduction of Alternative Bid Contracts**

Alternative Bid Contracts

- **Alternative Bid (AB) contracts incorporate LCC into the bidding process to allow both asphalt and concrete contractors to bid on the same contract.**
- **The intent is to allow selection of the most cost effective long-term pavement design.**

MTO's AB Policy

- **In 2001, MTO initiated the AB process for freeway contracts.**
- **AB contracts are used for all new and full depth reconstruction freeway projects, five 2-lane km (3 miles) or longer in length, where one million or more Equivalent Single Axle Loads are anticipated in the design lane within 5 years of construction.**

AB Contracts

- AB contracts require the preparation of two pavement designs, one asphalt and one concrete, and two sets of contract documents.
- Under the AB process, bidders determine their **Construction Bid** for a concrete or asphalt option, then add a **Bid Adjustment Factor**, included in the tender documents, to their Construction Bid.
- Bid Adjustment Factors are calculated by MTO in advance, based on LCC models.
- The lowest **Total Adjusted Bid** wins.

MTO's AB Contracts

- **9 AB contracts have been awarded to date:**
 - Hwy 417 (Ottawa) – 2001
 - Hwy 417 (Ottawa) – 2004
 - Hwy 401 (Windsor) – 2004
 - Hwy 401 (Windsor) – 2005
 - Hwy 401 (Windsor) – 2006
 - Hwy 410 (Brampton) – 2006
 - Hwy 3 (Leemington) – 2008
 - Hwy 401 Widening, Hwy 403/410 IC to Hurontario St
(*under construction*) - 2010
 - Hwy 404 Extension, Green Lane to Queensville
Sideroad (*under construction*) - 2010

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Adjustment Factors

- In all contracts, the Concrete Pavement was the lowest adjusted bid
- Savings between the lowest rigid and lowest flexible bid have been in excess of **\$35 M**

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Hwy 417 (Contract 2000-0025)

<u>Concrete</u>	<u>Asphalt</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 mm PCC • 150 mm Granular O • 150 mm Granular B mod 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 mm HL-1 • 100 mm MDBC • 150 mm Granular O • 450 mm Granular B mod
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rigid Adjustment Factor \$1,580,720 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexible Adjustment Factor \$2,014,041



2000-0025	417	23,612,400	23,662,473	50,073
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Hwy 417 (phase 1) – 2001

36.4 km of 2-lane JPC, 200 mm design, \$23M



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Hwy 417 (Contract 2003-4029)

Concrete

- 200 mm PCC
- 150 mm Granular O
- 150 mm Granular B

- Rigid Adjustment Factor
\$2,561,269

Asphalt

- 40 mm DFC
- 100 mm HDBC
- 150 mm Granular O
- 450 mm Granular B II

- Flexible Adjustment Factor
\$3,421,987

5.3%
Discount
rate

2003-4029	417	28,755,142	29,799,789	1,044,647
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Hwy 417 (phase 2) – 2004

36.5 km of 2-lane JPC, 200 mm design, \$29M



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Hwy 401 (Contract 2004-3002)

5.3%
Discount
rate

<p><u>Concrete</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 260 mm PCC • 100 mm OGDL • 300 mm Granular A 	<p><u>Asphalt</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 mm SMA 12.5 • 70 mm SP 19 • 95 mm SP 25 • 95 mm SP 25 • 100 mm OGDL • 500 mm Granular A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rigid Adjustment Factor \$2,249,647 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexible Adjustment Factor \$2,869,865

2004-3002	401	49,997,782	56,033,379	6,035,597
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Hwy 401 (phase 1) – 2004

10.4 km of 6-lane JPC, 260 mm thick, \$50M



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Hwy 401 (Contract 2005-3001)

<p>Concrete</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 260 mm PCC • 100 mm OGDL • 300 mm Granular A <p>• Rigid Adjustment Factor \$1,580,720</p>	<p>Asphalt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 mm SMA 12.5 • 70 mm SP 19 • 95 mm SP 25 • 95 mm SP 25 • 100 mm OGDL • 500 mm Granular A <p>• Flexible Adjustment Factor \$2,014,041</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; width: 60px; height: 60px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <p>5.3% Discount rate</p> </div>
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2005-3001	401	44,613,270	54,271,143	9,657,873
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Hwy 401 (phase 2) – 2005

9.9 km of 6-lane JPC, 260 mm thick, \$44M



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Hwy 401 (Contract 2005-3046)

Concrete

- 260 mm PCC
- 100 mm OGDL
- 300 mm Granular A

• Rigid Adjustment Factor
\$1,564,753

Asphalt

- 40 mm SMA 12.5
- 70 mm SP 19
- 95 mm SP 25
- 95 mm SP 25
- 100 mm OGDL
- 500 mm Granular A

• Flexible Adjustment Factor
\$1,993,697

5.3%
Discount
rate

2005-3046	401	52,396,696	60,054,392	7,657,696
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Hwy 401 (phase 3) – 2006

9.8 km of 6-lane JPC, 260 mm thick, \$52M



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Hwy 410 (Contract 2006-2018)

Concrete

- 250 mm PCC
- 100 mm OGDL
- 300 mm Granular A

• Rigid Adjustment Factor
\$ 758,669

Asphalt

- 40 mm SP 12.5FC2
- 50 mm SP 19
- 50 mm SP 19
- 100 mm SP 25
- 100 mm OGDL
- 150 mm Granular A
- 410 mm Granular B-I

• Flexible Adjustment Factor
\$1,137,448

5.3%
Discount
rate

2006-2018	410	45,994,441	50,071,793	4,077,352
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Hwy 410 (phase 1) – 2006
5.4 km of 6-lane JPC, 250 mm thick, \$46M



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Cost Savings on 6 AB Contracts

Contract	Hwy	Concrete bid	Asphalt bid	Cost Savings
2006-2018	410	45,994,441	50,071,793	4,077,352
2005-3046	401	52,396,696	60,054,392	7,657,696
2005-3001	401	44,613,270	54,271,143	9,657,873
2004-3002	401	49,997,782	56,033,379	6,035,597
2003-4029	417	28,755,142	29,799,789	1,044,647
2000-0025	417	23,612,400	23,662,473	50,073
Total				28,523,238

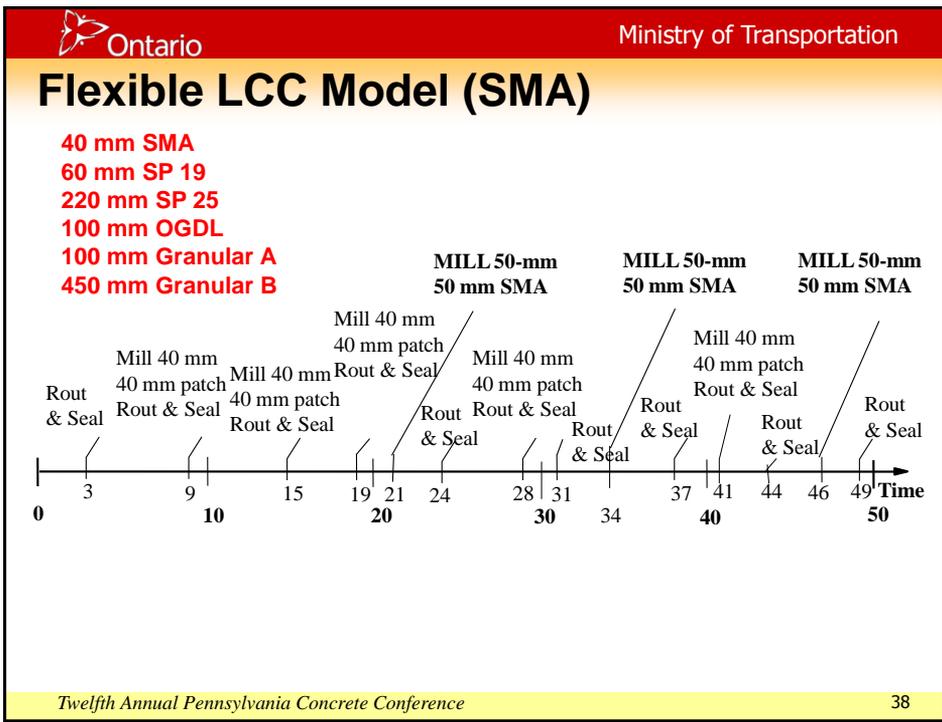
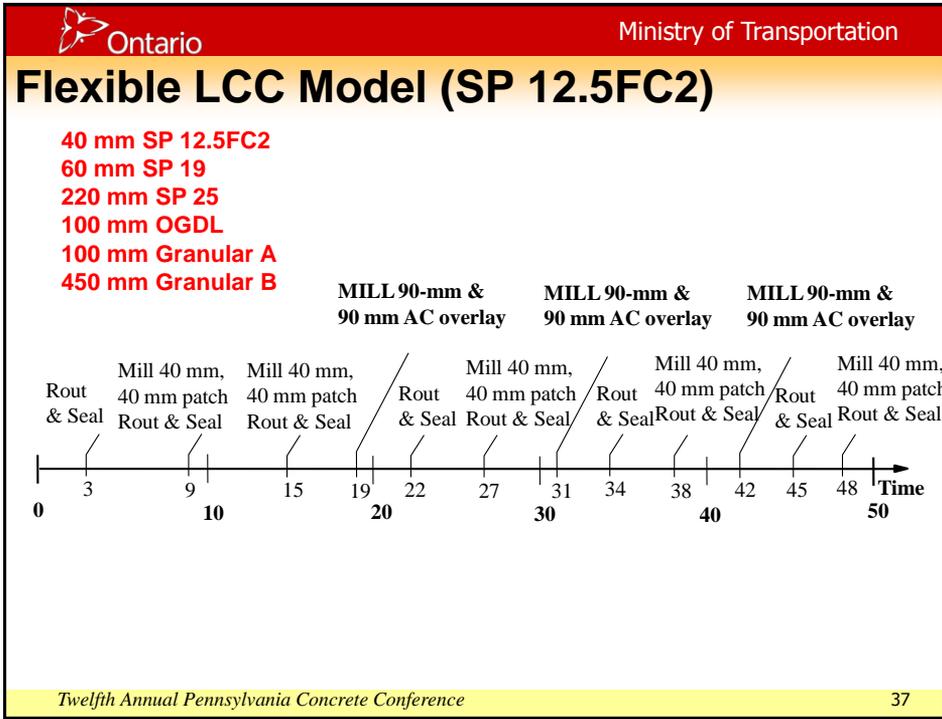
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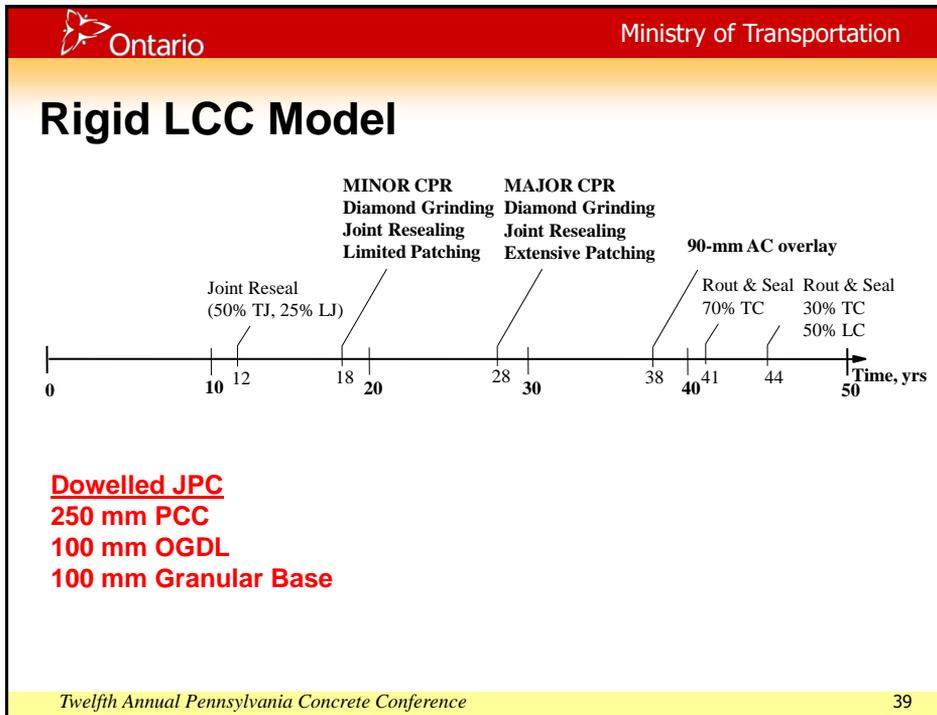
2006 LCC Update

- In 2006, the Ministry partnered with the Concrete and Asphalt Industries to update and validate the LCC models.
- This included a review of:
 - Premium asphalts
 - SMA
 - Superpave
 - Life of HMA overlays
 - Diamond grinding
 - In-place strength & thickness of PCC
 - Concrete smoothness
 - Perpendicular joints
 - Over-night repair methods
 - Pavement restoration techniques
 - Other new technologies
 - And a brief look at Noise and User Costs

2006 LCC Update

- The 2006 study, carried out by Applied Research Associates, used the Mechanistic Empirical Pavement Design Guide (MEPDG) to evaluate and validate the existing LCC models
- No major changes were proposed to initial services lives
- New M&R schedules were produced for Superpave pavements
- Discount rate is now 5% (as set by the Ministry of Finance)





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Future Work

- **Additional new technologies will be included as performance information becomes available**
- **User Cost Model calibrated for Ontario use...???**
 - **congestion and user delays**
 - **collisions**
 - **fuel savings and greenhouse gas emissions**
 - **noise**

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Upcoming Alternative Bid Contracts

- Hwy 401 Widening, Hwy 403/410 IC to Hurontario St IC – *under construction*
- Hwy 404 Extension, Green Lane to Queensville Sideroad – *under construction*
- Hwy 404 Extension, Queensville Sideroad to Ravenshoe Rd (2011)

Conclusions

- MTO partnered with the Asphalt & Concrete Industries to initiate a LCC study in the late 1990's
- This led to the implementation of Alt Bid Contracts
- 9 Alt Bid contracts have been awarded to date, fostering competition for both industries and allowing them equal opportunity to bid the work
- The Alt Bid process requires additional upfront design costs, but results in considerable savings to the Agency at Contract award.

Thank you!

Becca Lane, P. Eng.

Head, Pavements and Foundations Section

Materials Engineering and Research Office

Tel: 416-235-3732

Fax: 416-235-3919

email: becca.lane@ontario.ca