



Rapid Bridge Replacement (RBR) Project



Project Purpose

- Accelerate replacement of 558
 poor condition bridges throughout
 Pennsylvania
- Minimize impact to traveling public
- Showcase P3 as a viable delivery method
- Allocate risks to party best able to manage them



Project Successes

- 558 poor condition bridges were replaced
- Utilization of SEP-15 allowed the DE to develop the NEPA documents in a streamlined, efficient manner
- Implemented processes to ensure all design submissions were automated and set up tracking processes that can be utilized on future projects
- Construction innovations



Primary Lessons Learned Themes

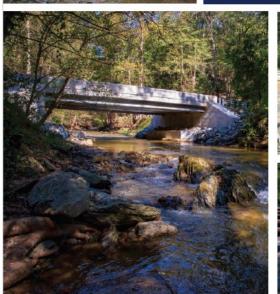
- PennDOT Procurement & Asset Selection
- PennDOT and Development Entity
 Shared Requirements
- Development Entity Performance
- PennDOT Requirements for Project Management

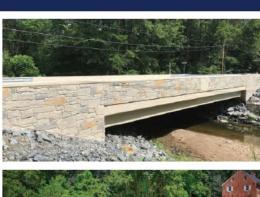














P3 RBR and DB Project Benefits: Time Savings

P3 RBR – Significant time savings due to P3 delivery method:

- 558 bridge replacements bundled into single procurement
- Single entity acting as designer & contractor
- Ability for DE to finance construction
- Project completed earlier than DBB method
- Avoided impact on funding for PennDOT's normal letting program

DB – Time savings due to the overlap of design and construction on DB projects.

*Source: WSP Case Study



P3 RBR and DB Project Benefits: Change Orders & Claims

P3 RBR – PennDOT issued owner-directed change orders adjusting to the project scope, but generally experienced fewer contractor-initiated claims compared to a typical DBB project.

DB – Reductions in overruns and change orders as compared to DBB related to:

- Number of claims similar to DBB but nature of claims differs
- DB claims more tied to ROW acquisition and utility relocations



P3 RBR and DB Project Benefits: Innovation & Scope Additions

- Similar innovation experience between P3 RBR, DB and DBB
- Less scope creep on P3 RBR and DB as compared to DBB





Environmental Experience





Environmental Experience for DB Projects

No noticeable difference between DB and DBB

*Source: WSP Case Study

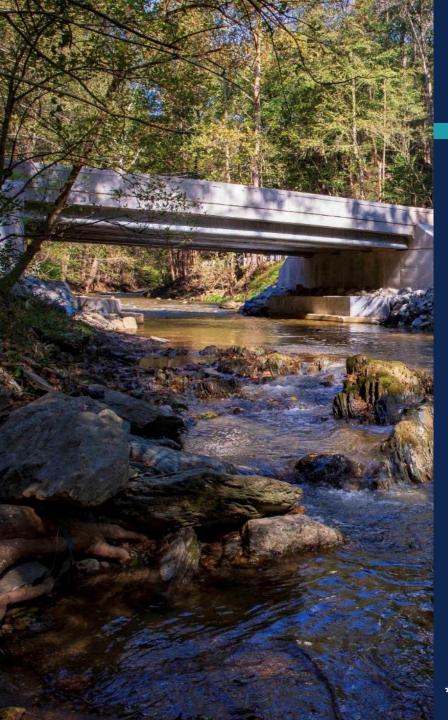


Environmental Experience for P3 RBR Project

SEP-15 Agreement

- Utilized FHWA's Special Experimental Project (SEP) program
- For this project, FHWA referred to this as SEP-15

*Source: WSP Case Study



P3 RBR Project SEP-15 Process

- Experimental process for FHWA to identify for trial evaluation new P3 approaches to project delivery
- Allows for efficient delivery of transportation projects without impairing FHWA's responsibilities to protect both the environment and taxpayers
- Allowed PennDOT to transfer responsibility to obtain environmental clearances and waterway permits under NEPA to the DE

*Source: WSP Case Study



P3 RBR Project SEP-15 Process

The SEP-15 or "experimental" aspect of this project allowed the P3 RBR project DE to:

- Prepare NEPA documentation for the project
- Select the consultants who prepare the NEPA document
- Retain exclusive control over the consultants who prepare the NEPA document

*Source: SEP-15 Final Report



P3 RBR SEP-15 Results: Cost & Time Savings

Cost Savings

Estimated at \$1.2 million in the NEPA process vs. traditional DBB projects

Time Savings

Estimated average savings of 2.5 months for NEPA approvals vs. traditional DBB projects

*Source: SEP-15 Final Report



Environmental Experience on P3 RBR Project – Key Lessons Learned

Project Management and Administration

- Ensure NEPA/environmental consultant is familiar with DOT environmental manuals, policies and systems
- Ensure subject leads or key personnel, as outlined in Technical Provisions have appropriate education, background and experience
- Ensure design and environmental is a collaborative process to minimize redesign and re-evaluations



Environmental Experience on P3 RBR Project – Key Lessons Learned

NEPA Performance

- Ensure DE fully understands importance of role in public outreach and coordination with public/governmental stakeholders
- Ensure projects involving more complex NEPA documentation are considered early in project
- Ensure conditions stipulated in Section 4.1.C of EDA are included in future projects
- Ensure DOT and FHWA maintain review and approval authority of NEPA documentation

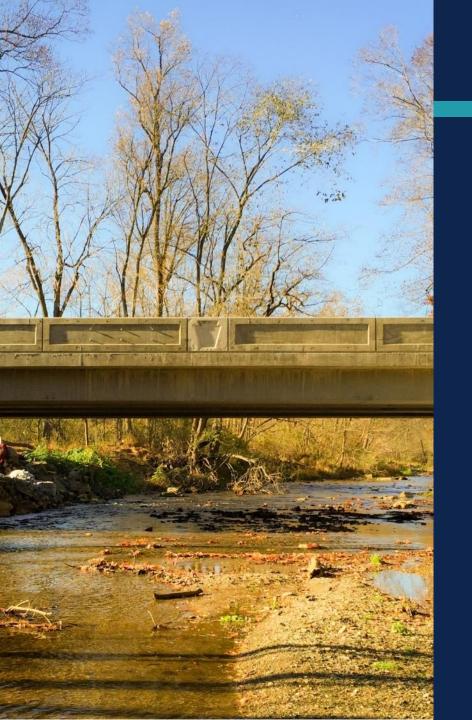
*Source: SEP-15 Final Report



Environmental Experience on P3 RBR Project – Key Lessons Learned

NEPA Performance (cont.)

- Establish review, revision and approval timelines for both PennDOT and DE
- Maintain early and constant coordination with outside agencies
- Ensure DE's NEPA/environmental consultant is involved throughout design, permitting and construction phases
- More actively involve DOT in environmental mitigation discussions with the regulatory agencies
- Conduct early performance monitoring of NEPA documents and Section 106 process



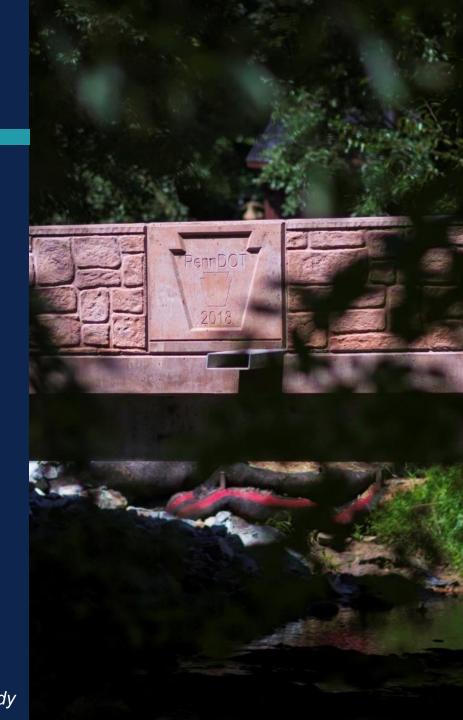
Environmental Experience on P3 RBR Project – Key Lessons Learned

Innovation

- Developed a streamlined Aquatic Resources Report by implementing a brief form with attachments rather than written reports
- Developed a streamlined Section 106 Determination of Effect reporting process via memo format with attached Effect Criteria tables and figures
- In conjunction with FHWA and PennDOT, developed template/report format to streamline Individual Section 4(f) documents

Key Project Selection Factors: Design-Build

- Complex scope of work
- Expedited completion would benefit the project
- Need and potential for innovative solutions through ATCs and unique approaches to design and construction
- ROW requirements are either not extensive or can be completed without significant delay
- Utility coordination and railroad impacts are either minimal or can be completed without significant delay
 *Source: WSP Case Study



Key Project Selection Factors: P3

- Availability of and need for private funding
- Addressing a serious infrastructure problem sooner
- Using availability payments to pay for the work
- Shifting certain operations and maintenance obligations to a private partner



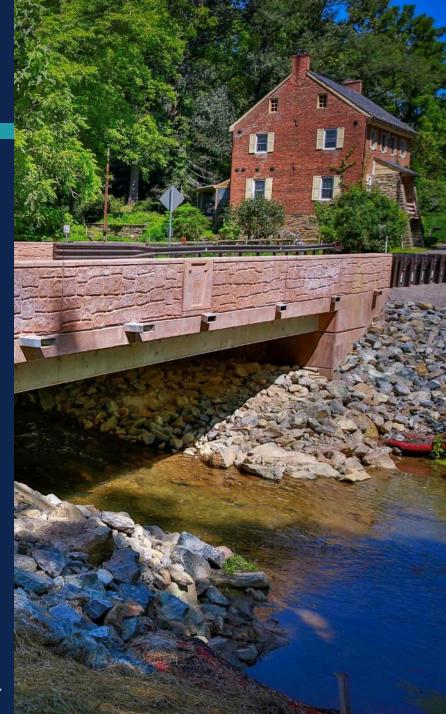
Alternative Delivery: Primary Overall Lessons Learned

- Proper risk allocation between owner and contractor is necessary
- Implementing a time management system early in the project avoids later issues
- Engaging in early discussion concerning expectations and responsibilities between parties establishes a better working relationship
- Centralized office locations or co-location requirements facilitate collaboration



Alternative Delivery: Primary Overall Lessons Learned

- Creating a comprehensive operational plan that includes a document control system, streamlined review process and a dispute resolution process can help a project run efficiently
- Eliminating preferential design comments from the agency can reduce issues
- Coordinating activities between stakeholders as early as possible improves relationships during the project



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Questions

For more information on **Public-Private Partnerships:**

www.p3.pa.gov

