



Historical Life Cycle Costs of Steel & Concrete Girder Bridges

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Steel Bridge Essentials
Summer Webinar Series
June 23, 2021



SSSBA, Short Span Economic

Overview

The Short Span Steel Bridge Alliance (SSSBA)

Initial Costs

County & State Case Studies

Life Cycle Costs

Short Span Steel Bridge Alliance – Who We Are

A group of **bridge** and **buried soil structure** industry leaders who have joined together to provide **educational information** on the design and construction of short span steel bridges in installations up to **140 feet in length**.

Rolled Beam & Plate



Buried Bridges



Truss



Press Brake & Folded Plate



SSSBA – Our Members



Initial Costs – Steel vs Concrete

Preconception that Concrete is Less Expensive than Steel for Typical Bridges

Many Times Steel is Not Even Considered

Owners Paying More Than They Could for Bridges

Unwarranted Lack of Competition Not Good

Case Studies from County & State Bridges

Case Study Bridges: Audrain County, MO

County Crew Built Bridges

MO Bridge 411

- Built 2012



- 4 Steel Girders
- 47.5 ft Span
- 24 ft Roadway Width
- 2 ft Structural Depth + Slab

MO Bridge 336

- Built 2012



- 6 Precast Hollowcore Slabs
- 50.5 ft Span
- 24 ft Roadway Width
- 2 ft Structural Depth + Slab

Side-by-Side Comparison of Total Cost of Bridge

Steel:



**19.3% Total
Cost
Savings w/
Steel**

Concrete:



— Total Bridge Costs:

- Material = \$41,764
- Labor = \$24,125
- Equipment = \$21,521
- Guardrail = \$7,895
- Rock = \$8,302
- Engineering = \$8,246
- **TOTAL = \$111,853**
(\$97.48/ft²)

— Total Bridge Costs:

- Material = \$67,450
- Labor = \$26,110
- Equipment = \$24,966
- Guardrail = \$6,603
- Rock = \$7,571
- Engineering = \$21,335
- **TOTAL = \$154,035**
(\$120.83/ft²)

Superstructure Only Cost Comparison

Steel:

— Superstructure Only:

- Time = 10 days
- Girders = \$21,463
- Deck Panels = \$7999
- Reinf. Steel = \$3135
- Concrete = \$4180
- Labor = \$5522
- Equipment* = \$500
- TOTAL = \$42,799

\$37.54 / ft²

Concrete:

— Superstructure Only:

- Time = 13 days
- Slab Girders = \$50,765
- Deck Panels = \$0
- Reinf. Steel = \$724
- Concrete = \$965
- Labor = \$4884
- Equipment* = \$4000
- TOTAL = \$61,338

\$50.61 / ft²

Material Considerations:

- Added cost to use galvanized steel ≈ \$0.22/lb (includes est. 10% fabrication fee)
- Added cost to use weathering steel ≈ \$0.04/lb (already included in cost in example)

Equipment Considerations:

- County crane (30-ton) used for steel; Larger rented crane required for concrete
 - Equivalent county crane cost is \$1520 (would result in steel cost of \$38.88 / ft²)

True Steel vs Concrete Cost Comparison

Steel:



- Superstructure total cost of \$37.54 per ft²

Concrete:



- Superstructure total cost of \$50.61 per ft²

**25.8%
Superstructure
Cost Savings**

Same bridge conditions:

- *Structural Depth = 2 ft + Slab (No Difference in Approaches)*
- *Roadway Width = 24 ft*
- *Same Abutments for Both Can be Used (Steel Could Use Lighter)*
- *Same Guard Rail System*
- *Same Work Crew*

Advantages of Steel Bridge

Lighter cranes required

- Owner cranes can save costs



Advantages of Steel Bridge

Lighter abutments possible for steel bridges



Efficiencies of Steel Bridge

Cast-in-place deck on prestressed concrete deck panels or corrugated metal decking



Efficiencies of Steel Bridge

Simple and practical details



Efficiencies of Steel Bridge

Elastomeric bearings and integral abutments



Efficiencies of Steel Bridge

Use of weathering steel



Case Study Bridges: Additional Bridges in MO

Superstructure	Steel						Concrete				
Bridge Number	061	140	149	152	710	AVG	028	057	069	520	AVG
Year Built	2008	2008	2008	2009	2010	AVG	2009	2010	2011	2006	AVG
Span Length	50	50	40	62	64	53.2	36	36	38	40	37.5
Skew	0	0	0	30	35	13	0	15	20	30	16.25
Cost Summary											
- Labor	\$14,568	\$21,705	\$15,853	\$24,765	\$31,949	\$21,768	\$12,065	\$15,379	\$14,674	\$19,044	\$15,291
- Material	\$56,676	\$53,593	\$46,282	\$92,821	\$69,357	\$63,746	\$51,589	\$54,450	\$50,576	\$46,850	\$50,866
- Rock	\$6,170	\$6,216	\$3,694	\$8,235	\$6,501	\$6,163	\$5,135	\$7,549	\$5,378	\$3,621	\$5,421
- Equipment	\$7,487	\$12,026	\$7,017	\$19,579	\$15,266	\$12,275	\$5,568	\$10,952	\$11,093	\$14,742	\$10,589
- Guardrail	\$4,715	\$7,146	\$3,961	\$7,003	\$7,003	\$5,966	\$4,737	\$4,663	\$5,356	\$3,323	\$4,520
Construction Cost	\$89,616	\$100,686	\$76,807	\$152,403	\$130,076	\$109,918	\$79,094	\$92,993	\$87,077	\$87,580	\$86,686
CONST. COST PER FT ²	\$74.68	\$83.91	\$80.01	\$102.42	\$84.68	\$86.09	\$91.54	\$107.63	\$95.48	\$91.23	\$96.32

Two Near Identical MoDOT State Bridges Crossing US 63

Concrete P/S: 92 ft – 92 ft
Route H (Columbia Airport)
Built 2011

Steel Plate Girder: 98 ft – 98 ft
Discovery Parkway (Columbia)
Built 2007



Summary on Initial Costs

A photograph of a bridge over a stream. The bridge has a concrete deck and a metal guardrail. The stream is filled with rocks and surrounded by green grass and trees. The sky is blue with some clouds.

Preconception is Wrong

Steel & Concrete Bridges Are Competitive

Both Steel & Concrete Bridges Should Be Considered for Bridge Projects

What About Life Cycle Costs?

As owners replace their bridge infrastructure, the question of Life Service and Life Cycle Costs routinely comes up between concrete and steel bridge options

The bridge industry does not have a good answer:

- Both steel and concrete bridge advocates claim an advantage
- Anecdotal information is not convincing

Historical life Cycle Costs of Steel & Concrete Bridges

Examine Historical Life Service (Performance and Maintenance) and Agency Life Cycle Costs (True Agency Costs for a Bridge) of Steel and Concrete Bridges in Pennsylvania

Report on www.ShortSpanSteelBridges.org

Thank You to PennDOT professionals for their participation.
 Thanks to SMDI, NSBA and AGA for supporting the work.

Steel Offers High Value for Bridge Life Service and Life Cycle Costs

Introduction

Research on life cycle costs of steel and concrete bridge spans conducted by Pennsylvania, PA, DOT, confirmed the historical advantage for steel spans. The study used data from 1980 to 2010, covering the historical life cycle costs of steel and concrete bridges in Pennsylvania. It compares the life cycle costs of steel and concrete bridges in Pennsylvania. It compares the life cycle costs of steel and concrete bridges in Pennsylvania. It compares the life cycle costs of steel and concrete bridges in Pennsylvania.

Life Cycle Cost Study

The Short Span Steel Bridges Committee conducted a study of life cycle costs (LCC) of the design and engineering of bridges. LCC addresses the "true cost" of bridge alternatives considering the true value of money. To compare the life cycle costs of the study, historical bridge data and maintenance costs were analyzed to compare the life cycle costs of steel and concrete bridges. The study also included an analysis of the historical life cycle costs of steel and concrete bridges in Pennsylvania. It compares the life cycle costs of steel and concrete bridges in Pennsylvania. It compares the life cycle costs of steel and concrete bridges in Pennsylvania.

Initial Cost

The life cycle cost of a bridge is the sum of the initial cost and the maintenance cost over the life of the bridge. The initial cost is the cost of the bridge at the time of construction. The maintenance cost is the cost of the bridge over its life. The life cycle cost is the sum of the initial cost and the maintenance cost over the life of the bridge.

Deterioration Rates

The Short Span Steel Bridges Committee conducted a study of the deterioration rates of steel and concrete bridges. The study used data from 1980 to 2010, covering the historical deterioration rates of steel and concrete bridges in Pennsylvania. It compares the deterioration rates of steel and concrete bridges in Pennsylvania. It compares the deterioration rates of steel and concrete bridges in Pennsylvania.

Bridge Life

The bridge life is the length of time that a bridge is expected to last. The bridge life is determined by the initial cost, the maintenance cost, and the deterioration rate. The bridge life is the length of time that a bridge is expected to last. The bridge life is determined by the initial cost, the maintenance cost, and the deterioration rate.

Life Cycle Costs of Short Length Bridges

The Short Span Steel Bridges Committee conducted a study of the life cycle costs of short length bridges. The study used data from 1980 to 2010, covering the historical life cycle costs of short length bridges in Pennsylvania. It compares the life cycle costs of short length bridges in Pennsylvania. It compares the life cycle costs of short length bridges in Pennsylvania.

CDF for Bridge Life

The Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF) for bridge life is a graph that shows the probability of a bridge lasting for a certain amount of time. The CDF for bridge life is a graph that shows the probability of a bridge lasting for a certain amount of time. The CDF for bridge life is a graph that shows the probability of a bridge lasting for a certain amount of time.

Table 1: Comparison of Life Cycle Costs

Bridge Type	Year	Length (ft)	Material	Initial Cost (\$)	Maint. Cost (\$/yr)	Life (yr)	LCC (\$)
Steel	1980	100	Steel	100,000	1,000	100	110,000
Concrete	1980	100	Concrete	150,000	1,500	100	165,000
Steel	2010	100	Steel	120,000	1,200	100	132,000
Concrete	2010	100	Concrete	180,000	1,800	100	198,000

Table 2: CDF for Bridge Cost, Max Length = 140 ft

Bridge Type	Year	Length (ft)	Material	Initial Cost (\$)	Maint. Cost (\$/yr)	Life (yr)	LCC (\$)
Steel	1980	140	Steel	140,000	1,400	140	154,000
Concrete	1980	140	Concrete	210,000	2,100	140	227,000
Steel	2010	140	Steel	168,000	1,680	140	182,000
Concrete	2010	140	Concrete	252,000	2,520	140	273,000

Short Span Steel Bridges Advantage

The Short Span Steel Bridges Committee conducted a study of the advantages of short span steel bridges. The study used data from 1980 to 2010, covering the historical advantages of short span steel bridges in Pennsylvania. It compares the advantages of short span steel bridges in Pennsylvania. It compares the advantages of short span steel bridges in Pennsylvania.

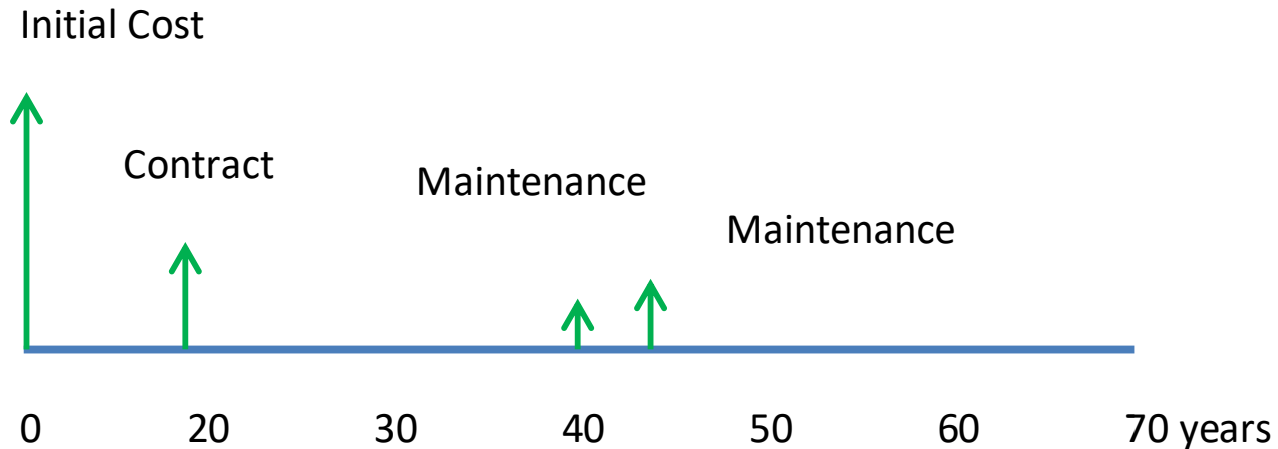
Life Cycle Cost Data Collection

Start with a Comprehensive Inventory of Bridges

Initial Costs & Date Built

Maintenance Costs and Date Performed

End of Service Date – End of Life Model



PennDOT Database Development

Criteria to Develop LCC Bridge Database

Modern typical bridge structures

Precast I-Beam, Box Adjacent, and Box Spread bridges

Steel Rolled Shape and Welded Plate Girder bridges

Bridges built between 1960 and 2010

Bridges with complete and accurate department maintenance records

Consider any maintenance cost that is equal to or greater than \$0.25/ft²

Bridges with known initial costs

Bridges with complete and accurate external contractor maintenance and rehabilitation

PennDOT Database Development

All Bridges in PennDOT Inventory = 25,403
Number of Type Bridges in Inventory = 8,466
Number of Types Built 1960-2010 = 6,587

Bridges that Meet All Criteria

Bridge Type	Number of Bridges that Meet All criteria	Percentage of 1960 – 2010 database
Steel I Beam	82	14.9%
Steel I Girder	230	22.6%
P/S Box - Adjacent	400	27.8%
P/S Box - Spread	581	26.5%
P/S I Beam	412	29.8%
Total	1705	25.9%

PennDOT Database Bridge Life Model

Bridge Life Model uses Average Deterioration Rates of Total PennDOT Inventory

Super Structure Condition Rating Used
Assume Bridge Replacement
at Condition Rating = 3

$$Deterioration\ Rate = \frac{(2014\ Condition\ Rating) - 9}{2014 - (Year\ Built)}$$

$$Remaining\ Life = \frac{3 - (2014\ Condition\ Rating)}{(Average\ Deterioration\ Rate)}$$

$$Bridge\ Life = 2014 - (Year\ Built) + Remaining\ Life$$

Bridge Type	Number of Bridges 1960 - 2010	Deterioration Rate (Condition Rating Loss/Year)
Steel I Beam	550	-0.07114
Steel I Girder	1017	-0.08144
P/S Box - Adjacent	1440	-0.08125
P/S Box - Spread	2196	-0.07988
P/S I Beam	1384	-0.08383

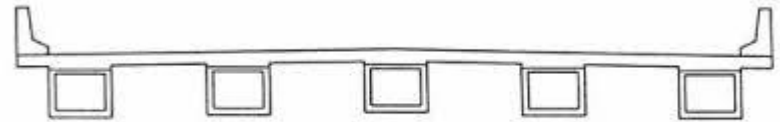
↑ Steel Rolled
Precast Box Spread

All are “similar” with None “Way Out” of Balance

Agency Life Cycle Costs – An Example

Precast Spread Box-Beam Bridge

BrKey:	30570
Bridge Type:	P/S, Box Beam (Spread)
County:	Schuykill
Location:	0.75 mi. N of Exit 107(33)
Year Built:	1969
Spans:	3
Length:	176 ft
Deck Area:	7621 ft ²
Super Cond Rating:	5



Average Precast Box Beam – Spread bridge deterioration rate = -0.07988

$$\text{Remaining Life} = \frac{(3 - 5)}{-0.07988} = 25 \text{ years}$$

$$\text{Bridge Life} = 2014 + 25 - 1969 = 70 \text{ years}$$

Costs for the Life Cycle Cost Analysis

Example Bridge Costs

Initial Cost:	Year = 1969	Cost = \$141475 (\$18.56/ft ²)	Work: Bridge Construction
External Contract:	Year = 1988	Cost = \$58401 (\$7.66/ft ²)	Work: Latex Overlay
Maintenance 1:	Year = 2009	Cost = \$1891 (\$0.25/ft ²)	Work: Repair Concrete Deck
Maintenance 2:	Year = 2013	Cost = \$2510 (\$0.33/ft ²)	Work: Repair Concrete Deck

ENR Construction Cost Indices

$$2014 \text{ Dollars} = \frac{CCI_{2014}}{CCI_{19XX}} 19XX \text{ Dollars}$$

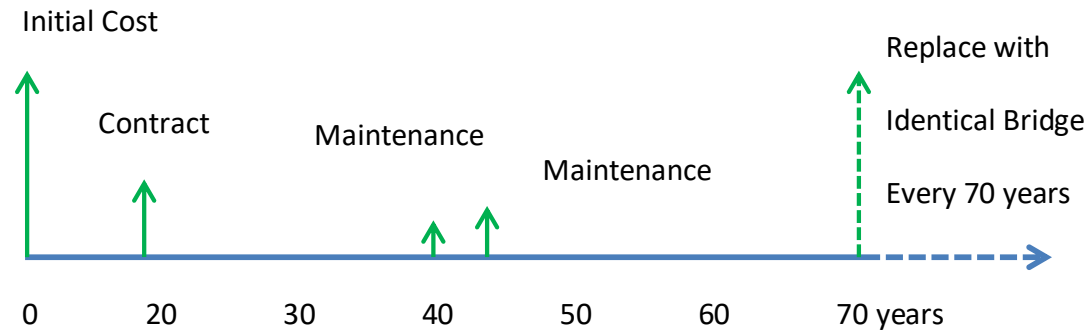
Transform the costs to constant 2014 dollars using Construction Cost

Initial Cost:	Year = 0	Cost = \$18.56/ft ² (9806/1269)	= \$143.45/ft ²
External Contract:	Year = 19	Cost = \$7.66/ft ² (9806/4519)	= \$ 16.63/ft ²
Maintenance 1:	Year = 40	Cost = \$0.25/ft ² (9806/8570)	= \$ 0.28/ft ²
Maintenance 2:	Year = 44	Cost = \$0.33/ft ² (9806/9547)	= \$ 0.34/ft ²

Life Cycle Costs

Example Bridge Life Cycle

OMB Circular A-94 2011 30 yr Discount Rate = 2.3%



Present Value Cost for 1 Cycle

$$PVC = \$143.45 + \$16.63(1.023)^{-19} + \$0.28(1.023)^{-40} + \$0.34(1.023)^{-44} = \$154.49/ft^2$$

Perpetual Present Value Cost = Capitalized Cost

$$PPVC = \$154.49 \left[\frac{(1 + 0.023)^{70}}{(1 + 0.023)^{70} - 1} \right] = 1.256(\$154.49) = \$193.97/ft^2$$

With Capitalized Costs, Can Compare Bridges Directly

Typical Bridge Life Cycle Costs

Additional Bridges Removed Based on PPVC/Capitalized Costs

To Consider “Typical” Bridges, Keep Bridges with PPVC within +/- 1 Standard Deviation of Overall Average

Bridges in the Life Cycle Cost Analyses

Bridge Type	Number of Bridges in Table 11 Database	Number of Bridges in LCC Study Database
Steel I Beam	82	54
Steel I Girder	230	144
P/S Box - Adjacent	400	282
P/S Box - Spread	581	397
P/S I Beam	412	309
	1705	1186

Life Cycle Cost Report

Analysis and Variables Examined in Report

Bridge Life

PPVC/Capitalized Costs

Number of Spans

Bridge Length

PVC Future Costs

Department Maintenance

External Contracts

For the entire report:

www.ShortSpanSteelBridges.org

Additional LCC report on Galvanizing:

www.ShortSpanSteelBridges.org

For Steel Bridges

Curved vs. Straight

Fracture-Critical

Protection (Painted, Weathering, Galvanized)

Results for Bridge Life

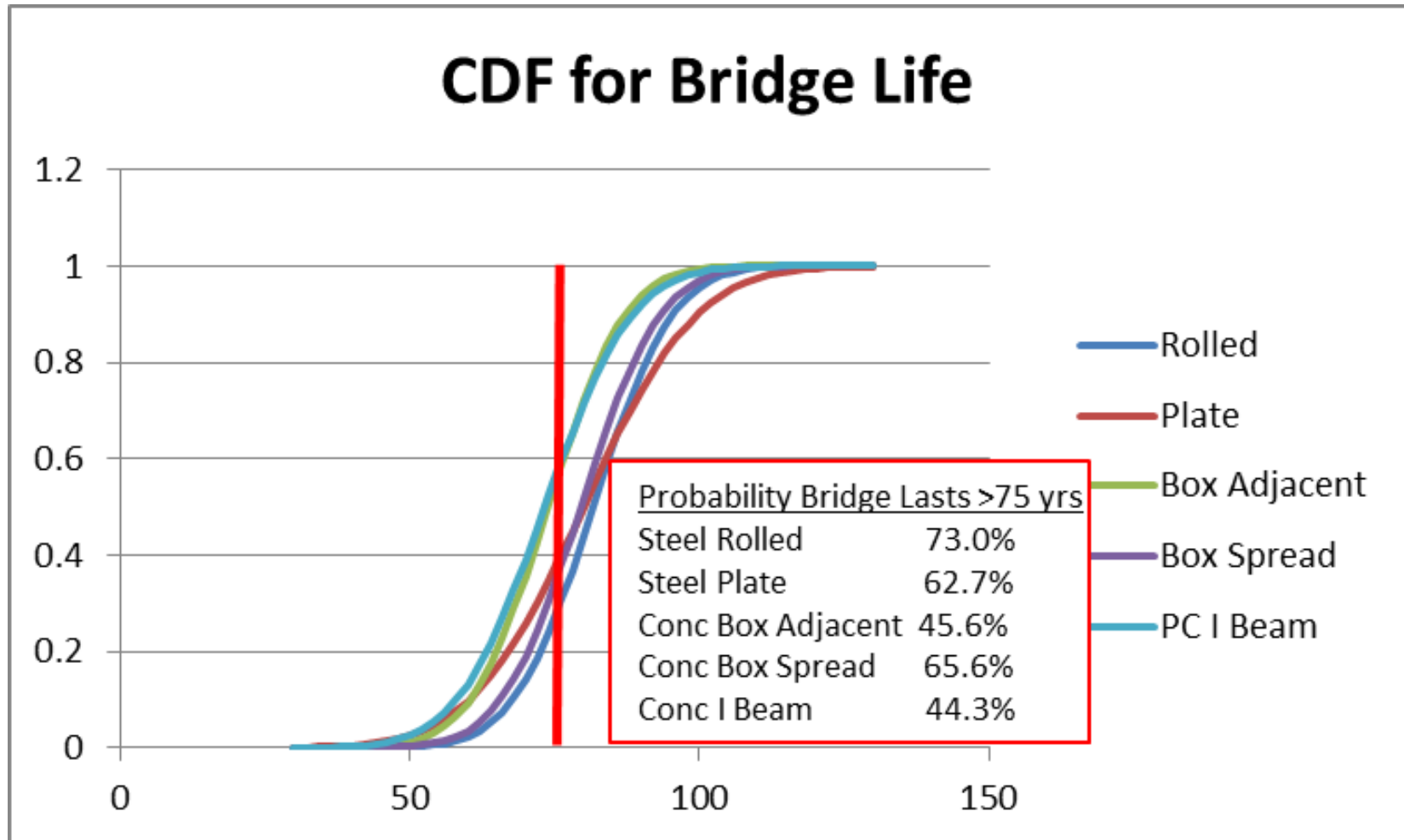
Bridge Type	Number of Bridges in Final LCC Database	Average Year Built	Average Bridge Life (years)
Steel I Beam	82	1981	81.3
Steel I Girder	230	1977	79.2
P/S Box - Adjacent	400	1985	74.0
P/S Box - Spread	581	1984	79.9
P/S I Beam	412	1984	74.5



Steel Rolled
Precast Box - Spread

All are “similar” with None “Way Out” of Balance

Cumulative Density Function on Bridge Life



Capitalized Costs (Perpetual Present Value) – All Bridges

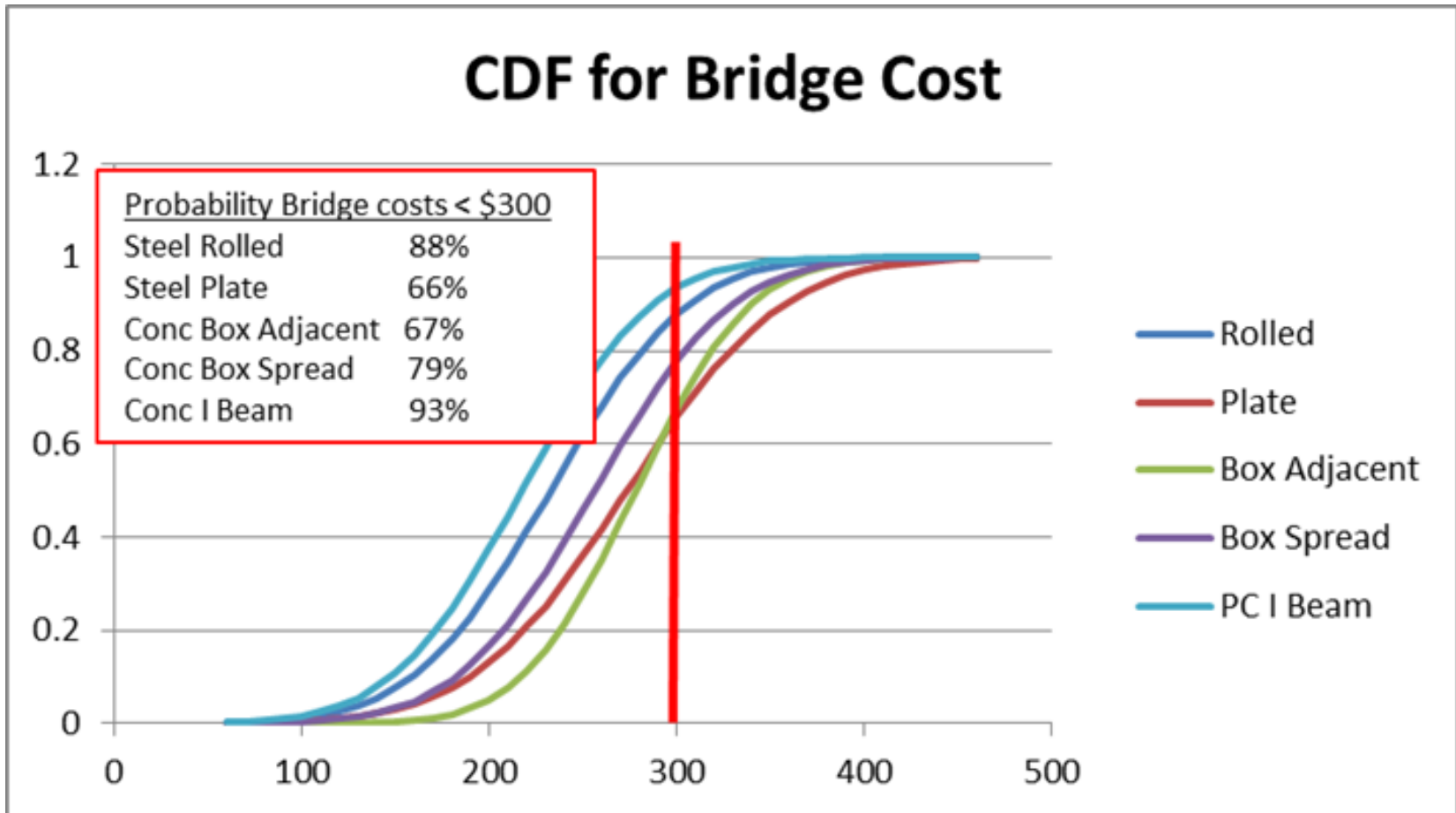
	# Bridges	PPVC	Initial Cost	Future Cost	Avg Length	Avg # Spans	Avg Year Built	Avg Life
Steel I Beam	54	\$232.78	\$194.78	\$0.42	166	2.19	1980	82
Steel I Girder	144	\$273.71	\$226.10	\$0.21	406	4.07	1976	80
P/S Box - Adjacent	282	\$278.30	\$223.74	\$0.96	89	1.31	1987	74
P/S Box - Spread	397	\$256.11	\$210.65	\$2.06	89	1.56	1986	79
P/S I Beam	309	\$217.50	\$174.10	\$0.20	212	2.43	1985	73



Precast I Beam
Steel Rolled

All are “similar” with None “Way Out” of Balance

Cumulative Density Function – Capitalized Costs – All Bridges



Capitalized Costs (Perpetual Present Value) – Short Span

Perpetual Present Value Cost – Length < 140 ft

Short Length Bridges for Short Span Steel Bridge Alliance

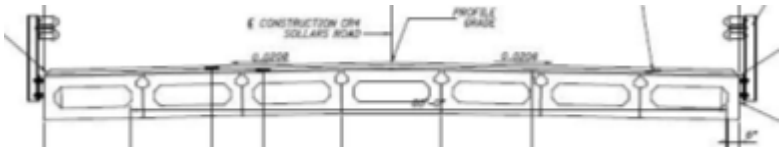
	# Bridges	PPVC	Initial Cost	Future Cost	Avg Length	Avg # Spans	Avg Year Built	Avg Life
Steel I Beam	27	\$266.24	\$222.08	\$0.16	84	1.26	1978	82
Steel I Girder	18	\$311.26	\$257.19	\$0.29	119	1.00	1977	81
P/S Box - Adjacent	240	\$292.38	\$235.03	\$0.95	69	1.09	1987	74
P/S Box - Spread	325	\$272.20	\$225.14	\$2.16	64	1.23	1986	81
P/S I Beam	98	\$281.64	\$231.20	\$0.05	104	1.08	1987	77



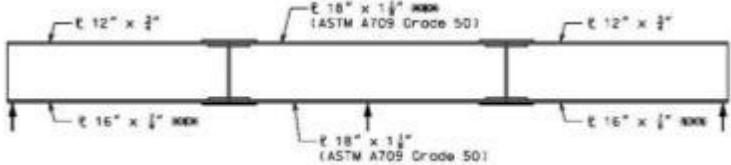
Steel Rolled
Precast Box Spread

All are “similar” with None “Way Out” of Balance

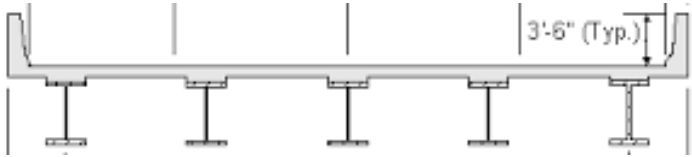
Which Type of Bridge is Best?



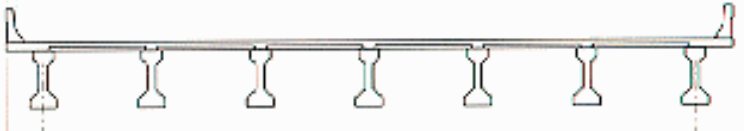
Precast Box Adjacent



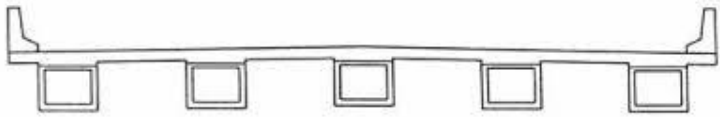
Steel Plate Girder



Steel Rolled Beam



Precast I Beam



Precast Box Spread

Which Type of Bridge is Best?

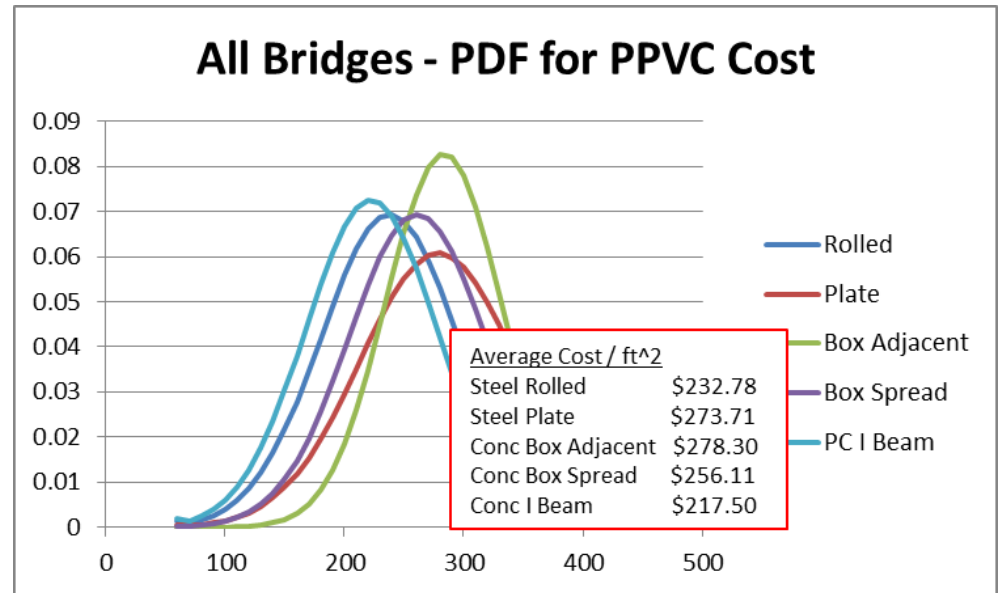
All are “similar” with None “Way Out” of Balance

Overall Weighted Average PPVC = \$252.40/ft² – Capitalized Costs

Bridge Types within 14% of
Weighted Average

Standard Deviation Range
\$48.02/ft² - \$65.60/ft²
[COV ≈ 20% - 25%]

*Any One Type of Bridge May Be
Most Economical for a Given
Bridge Project*



Probability Density Function Capitalized Costs

There is No One Type of Bridge That Clearly Beats the Others

Conclusions

Typical Concrete and Steel Bridges are Competitive on Initial Cost, Future Costs, Life Cycle Costs and Bridge Life

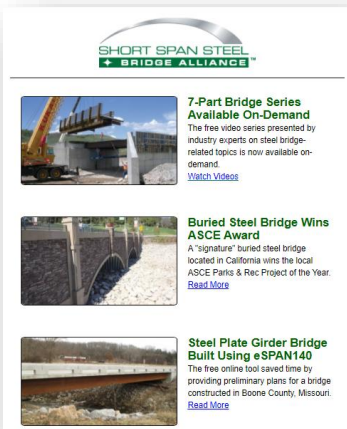
For any Given Bridge Project, Concrete or Steel Bridge Types May Be the Most Economical

Preconception that Concrete is Always Less Expensive is a Misconception

Owners Should Consider Both Steel and Concrete Alternatives for Individual Bridge Projects

5 Ways to Keep Learning About Steel Bridges

1. Subscribe to the Weekly Newsletter

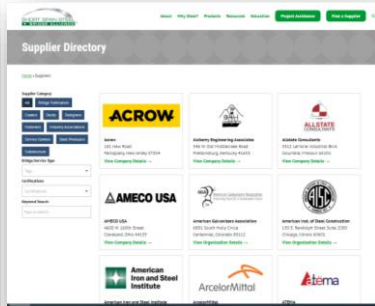


7-Part Bridge Series Available On-Demand
The free video series presented by industry experts on steel bridge-related topics is now available on-demand.
[Watch Video](#)

Buried Steel Bridge Wins ASCE Award
A "signature" buried steel bridge located in California wins the local ASCE Parks & Rec Project of the Year.
[Read More](#)

Steel Plate Girder Bridge Built Using eSPAN140
The free online tool saved time by providing preliminary plans for a bridge constructed in Boone County, Missouri.
[Read More](#)

2. Find a Supplier



Supplier Directory

ACROW

AMECO USA

ArcelorMittal

Atama

3. Design a Bridge in 5-Minutes



4. Receive Free Project Assistance



5. Schedule a Workshop/Webinar



www.ShortSpanSteelBridges.org

Questions? Dan Snyder, Director, SSSBA, dsnyder@steel.org, (301) 367-6179



Website: ShortSpanSteelBridges.org

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