



Phase 1 Budget Update

March 12, 2013

Transbay Transit Center







Agenda

- Phase 1 Budget Development and Evolution
- Risk & Vulnerability Assessment
- Design, Bidding and Construction Schedule
- Contingencies & Reserves
- Recommended Budget Adjustments
- Funding Strategies



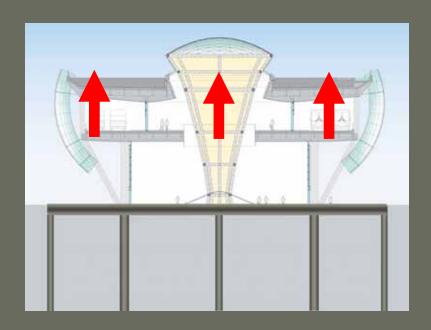
Phase 1 Budget Development & Evolution

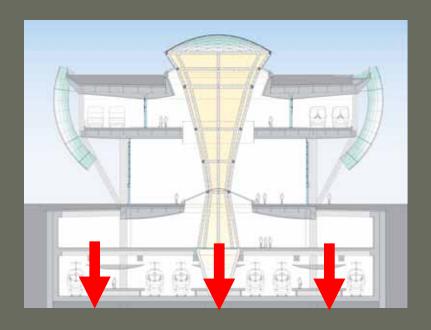


Basis of November 2007 \$1,189M Budget

The Phase 1 Baseline Budget of \$1,189M was adopted in November 2007 based on:

Top-down construction with below grade structure deferred







Basis of November 2007 \$1,189M Budget

The Phase 1 Baseline Budget of \$1,189M was adopted in November 2007 based on:

- Top-down construction with below grade structure deferred
- Construction costs estimates based on HOK design scheme

Park not included





Phase 1 Budget Evolution

- After award of Pelli design contract Concept Validation effort incorporated features not included in original Phase 1 scope & estimates:
 - Design competition architectural vision
 - Five acre rooftop park
 - Geothermal and grey water systems
 - Natural lighting and ventilation
 - LEED Gold Certification rather than LEED Silver
- Costs maintained within the original \$1,189M baseline budget through Value Engineering efforts with PCPA and the CMGC



Phase 1 Budget Evolution

- Constructability review and VE efforts in the Schematic Design Phase identified challenges of 'top-down' construction approach and identified program savings if the rail levels could be constructed in Phase 1
- \$400 million ARRA grant provided the opportunity to:
 - Mitigate program risk
 - Construct a rail ready facility
 - Improved ground floor design
 - Save \$100 million in overall program costs
 - Defer land sales allowing for market recovery
 - Create an additional 12,000 jobs; a total of 48,000 in Phase 1
- May 2010 Revised Baseline Budget of \$1,589M adopted by TJPA Board



Cost Mitigation and Containment

- Under TJPA and PMPC direction, CMGC constructability review and cost estimation and design team VE efforts have generated significant cost reductions that have helped to maintain program costs within budget
- \$100 million in program savings realized through change to bottom-up construction
- Since design inception more than \$100 million in additional Phase 1 Value Engineering savings and deductive alternates have been developed and incorporated in the design documents



Value Engineering Efforts and Bid Alternates

- Eliminating two skylights
- Eliminate bus deck enclosure
- Refining the structural design
- Refining the park landscape design
- Switching to metal ceiling systems
- Changing fascia materials
- Simplifying storefront glazing and light column floor at Grand Hall
- Eliminate terrazzo floor at bus deck
- Monolithic sidewalk concrete
- Eliminate Beale Street elevator vestibule
- Alternate architectural finishes
- Simplified lighting solutions
- Alternate paving materials at park



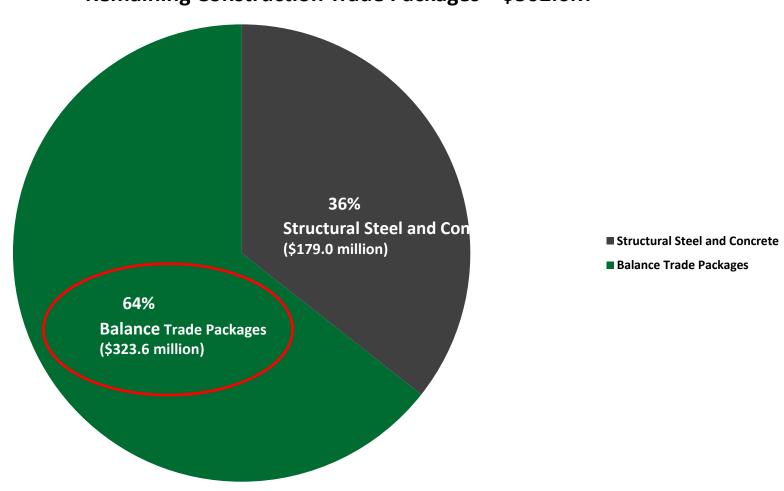
Value Engineering Efforts and Bid Alternates

- The scope of remaining construction trade packages provides limited little opportunity for Value Engineering or significant scope reduction
- Increasing activity in regional construction market resulting in cost pressures that contribute to recommended budget adjustments on current scope of construction
- Cost reduction and containment inadequate remedies to address the known and potential budget challenges



Remaining Construction Trade Packages

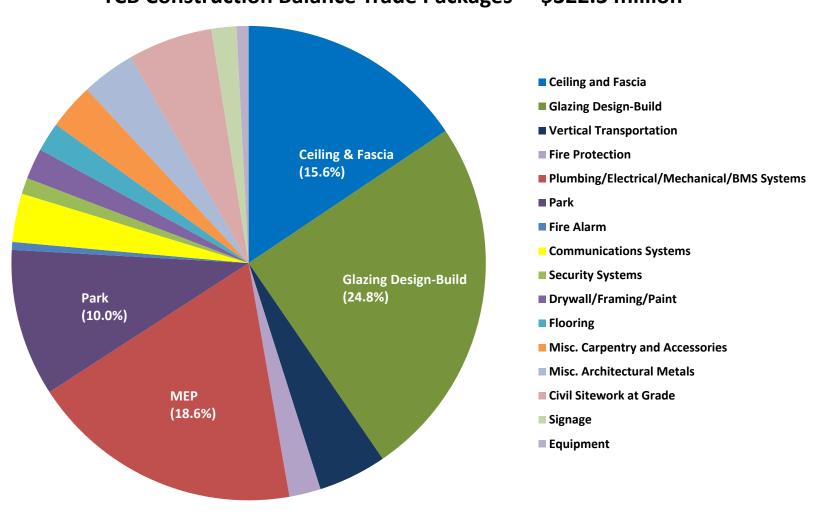
Remaining Construction Trade Packages = \$502.6M





Remaining Construction Trade Packages

TCB Construction Balance Trade Packages = \$322.3 million





May 2010 \$1,589M Budget

Project Costs	TOTAL (millions)
Temporary Terminal	\$25.3
Bus Storage	\$22.9
Demolition (Exist and Temp Term)	\$16.2
Utility Relocation	\$65.6
Transit Center Building Design	\$143.1
Transit Center Building Construction	\$909.7
Bus Ramps	\$40.2
ROW Acquisition	\$71.9
ROW Support	\$5.3
Programwide	\$243.6
Program Reserve	\$45.2
TOTAL	\$1,589.0



Risk and Vulnerability Assessment



Protective Design Evolution

- Challenges to create safe and secure spaces have changed dramatically in last 20 years
- Conventional crime prevention is no longer an acceptable design standard of care
- Terror threats have overturned the protective design paradigm
- The planning, design and construction process has been reconstituted for projects of significance
- Adherence to "best practices" is essential
- Limit liability exposure
- Support SAFETY Act designation



TJPA Response

- Proactive planning: Safety and security have been in the program from inception
- Retained world class design, engineering, risk assessment professionals, and security SMEs
- Performed peer reviews of significant event responses
- Engaged in a rigorous, government best practice process to assess and address vulnerabilities
- Highly structured process involving knowledgeable and certified firms and subject matter experts



Implementing Risk Assessment

- Performed initial 2009 Risk and Vulnerability
 Assessment (RVA) on conceptual design then updated
 in 2011 2012 prior to finalizing construction documents
 - Update initiated in 2011 and completed in 2012
 - Addressed design development from conceptual phase to final design phase
 - Incorporates the most current Government and security industry standards, design strategies, lessons learned and intelligence gathered (DHS/S&T, DHS/BioWatch, DHS/DNDO, DHS/FEMA, NIOSH, DOS, DOD, National Counterterrorism Center, DHS/NCIS, ATF, AASHTO, ASIS, SFPD, SFFD, etc.)
 - Correct and diligent approach for a facility of this significance
 - Reflects appropriate planning and agency conscience in response to current security design standards



Risk Assessment Guidelines & Standards

- BIPS 06/FEMA 426, Reference Manual to Mitigate Potential Terrorist Attacks Against Buildings (2011)
- FEMA 452, A How-To Guide to Mitigate Potential Terrorist Attacks Against Buildings (2005)
- DHS, National Infrastructure Protection Plan (2009)
- GSA/ISC, Security Design Criteria for New Federal Office Buildings and Major Modernization Projects (2010)
- DOD, Unified Facility Criteria (UFC) Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (2012)
- CrimeCap Index, San Francisco, (2011)
- The Lipman Report (October 15, 2010)
- Numerous others



RVA Process Benefits

- Insured a multi-disciplinary approach to designing a safe facility
 - RVA and security SMEs and designers considered all elements (structure, architecture, landscape, mech/HVAC, electrical, fire protection, lighting, electronic technologies, etc.)
 - Provided official forum for security SME's, design professionals and members of SFPD and SFFD to arrive at balanced solutions
 - Ensured a comprehensive and holistic approach
- Established definitive DGC for clarity in objectives
- Developed consensus security strategy for design and informed future security management policies and procedures
- Best positions the TJPA to receive additional future federal funding
- Essential to obtaining SAFETY Act Designation/Certification



SAFETY Act

- Passed as part of the Homeland Security Act of 2002
- Purpose is to eliminate or minimize tort liability should lawsuits arise after an act of terrorism
- Program operated by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
- Typically used by anti-terrorism technology engineers, vendors, and personal security services
- Also applicable to new building facilities



Benefits of SAFETY Act Designation/Certification

- In the event of act of terrorism and resulting litigation against the TJPA:
 - Claims may only be filed in Federal court
 - Liability claims against the TJPA capped at the DHS-determined limits of liability insurance
 - Punitive damages are barred
 - Plaintiff's recovery is reduced by amounts the plaintiff receives from "collateral sources" (e.g., insurance benefits), thereby reducing the overall exposure of the TJPA



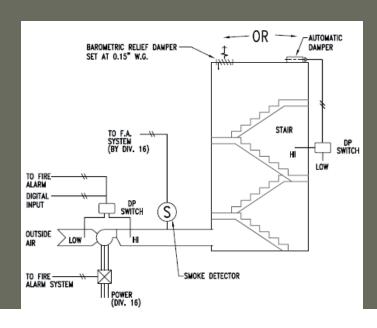
Facility Protective Design Categories

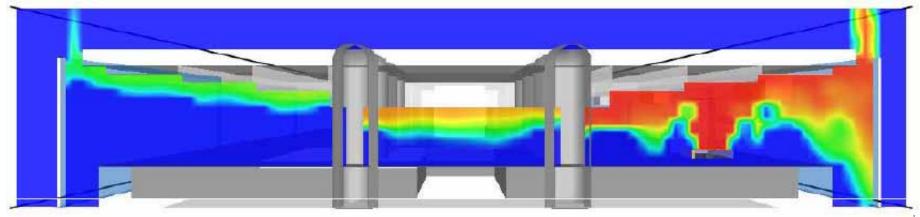
- Bus, Train and Other Fire Event Management
- Vehicular and Pedestrian Perimeter Protection
- Radio, Cellular, and Mass Notification Communications
- Glazing Systems Hazard Management
- Structural Systems Seismic, Fire, & Explosive Performance
- Evacuation, Rescue & Recovery Pathways Survivability
- Evacuation, Rescue & Recovery Supporting Systems
 Operational Resiliency
- Situational Awareness, Access Control, & Intrusion Detection
- CBRN Detection and Mitigation



Incorporating Protective Design Features: Bus and Train Fire Management

- Computer modeling of fire and smoke conditions
- Significantly enhance smoke and fire detection, fire suppression and smoke control systems
- Informed by SFFD, Amtrak,
 NFPA, & 3 groups of fire SMEs

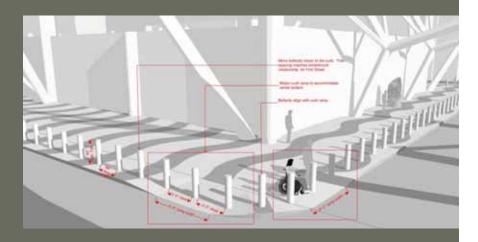


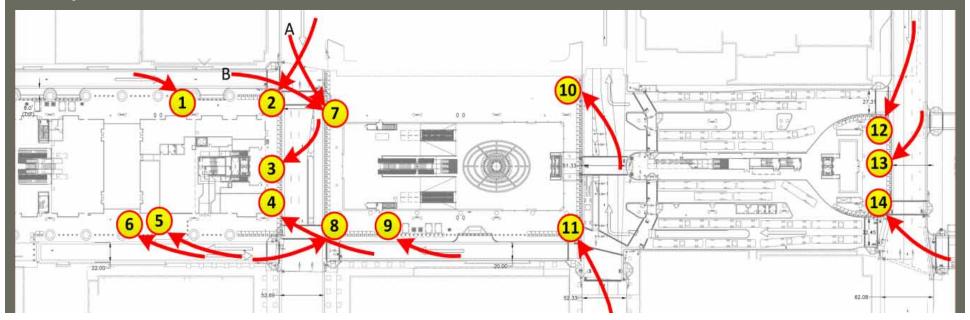




Incorporating Protective Design Features: Managing Exterior Threats

- Computer based modeling
- Enhanced protective perimeter
- Increased standoff, increased bollard ratings, additional operable barriers and pedestrian closures

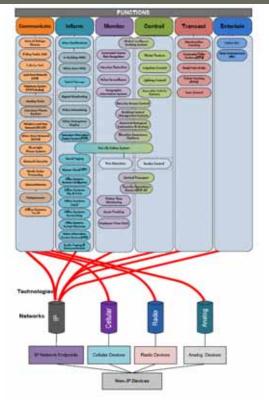


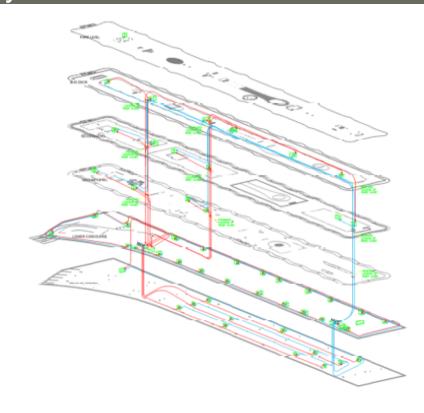




Incorporating Protective Design Features: Communications and Incident Response

 Implement Converged IT Network to support audible & visual paging, emergency responder interoperability, cellular communications, wireless communications, and Mass Notification System







Incorporating Protective Design Features: Communications and Incident Response

- Centralized state-of-the-art Security Operations Center and backup
- Primary and backup Fire Command Center



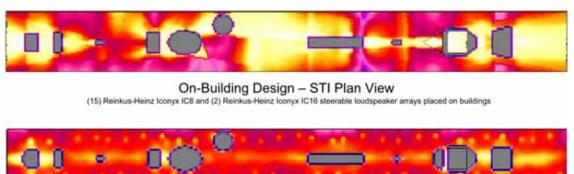




Incorporating Protective Design Features: Communications and Incident Response

- Creation of a Mass Notification System
- Computer-based modeling to ensure communications audibility and intelligibility







Pylon Design – STI Plan View

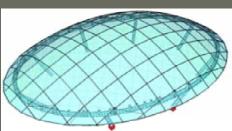
(63) K-Array Kobra KK50 loudspeaker arrays concealed in the pylons





Incorporating Protective Design Features: Glazing Systems

- Enhanced glazing retention and support systems modeling and analysis
 - Floors, skylights, curtain walls,
 - and interior finishes



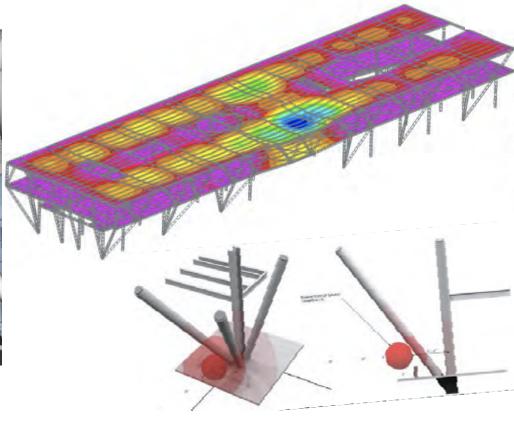




Incorporating Protective Design Features: Structural Evaluation

- Additional computer modeling and analysis
- Robust structure

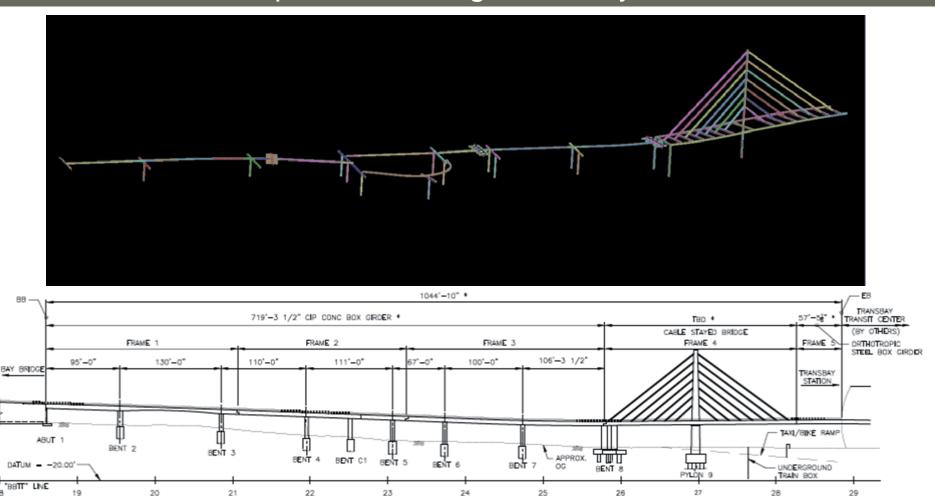






Incorporating Protective Design Features: Bus Ramps Structural Evaluation

Additional computer modeling and analysis

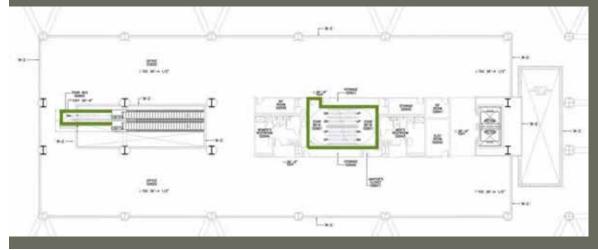


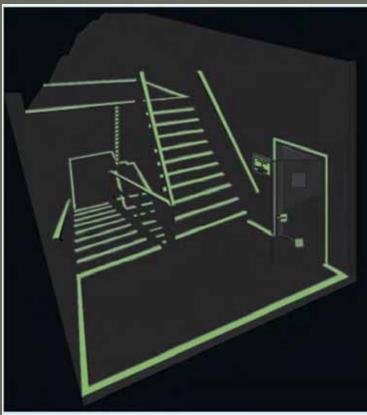


Incorporating Protective Design Features: ERR Stairs and Passageways

- Evacuation, Rescue, and Recovery
 - Enhanced emergency stairwell survivability for egress and emergency responder reentry informed by computer modeling
 - Improved lighting
 - Improved wayfinding



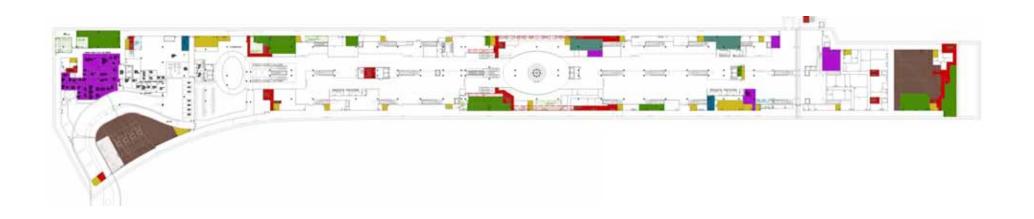






Incorporating Protective Design Features: ERR Systems Survivability

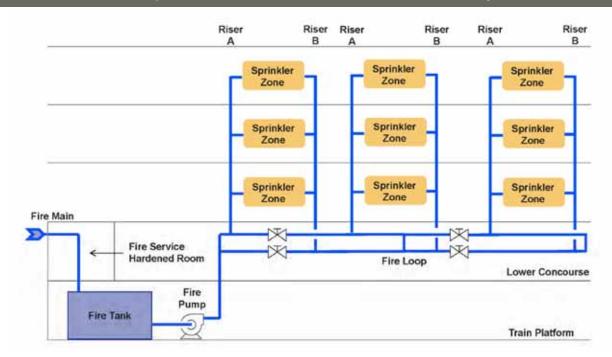
- Enhanced Evacuation, Rescue, and Recovery (ERR) systems and features for operational survivability
- Hardened and secured critical ERR systems rooms





Incorporating Protective Design Features: ERR Systems Survivability

- Enhanced Evacuation, Rescue and Recovery (ERR) systems and features for operational survivability
 - Fire sprinkler loop
 - Improved fire suppression system
 - Improved fire alarm survivability



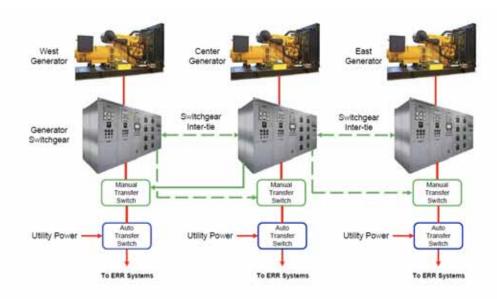




Incorporating Protective Design Features: ERR Systems Survivability

- Enhanced Evacuation, Rescue and Recovery (ERR) systems and features for operational survivability
 - Enhanced emergency power distribution, increased fuel storage
 - Improved emergency and normal power distribution
 - Alternate circuit emergency lights
 - Improved IT backbone redundancy







Incorporating Protective Design Features Electronic Security and Situational Awareness

- Extensive video surveillance, biometric access control, and intrusion detection systems
- Enhanced lighting to support higher resolution video surveillance

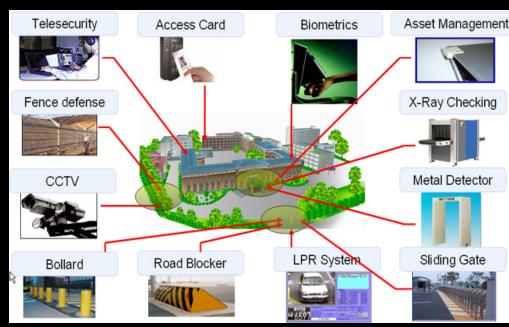




Incorporating Protective Design Features Electronic Security and Situational Awareness

- Incorporation of situational awareness systems integrated with video analytics
- Physical Security Information Management (PSIM)
 - collect and integrate data as "actionable knowledge"







Incorporating Protective Design Features: CBRN Event Detection and Mitigation

Informed by DHS/S&T, DNDO, & BioWatch Programs

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN)

detection and mitigation program

Modify and monitor air intakes

HVAC upgrades

Enhance building perimeter isolation

Protect SOC & FCC

Install infrastructure to support

detection systems





Protective Design Implications

- Significant investments well beyond building code stipulations representing significant liability reductions
- Represent best industry standards of practice and care
- Essential to obtain SAFETY Act Designation and Certification
- Assist in the acquisition of additional Federal funding (present and future)
- Security staffing and law enforcement incident response and crime prevention optimized
- Identify the TJPA Program as a national model for safe multi-modal transit center design, construction and operation



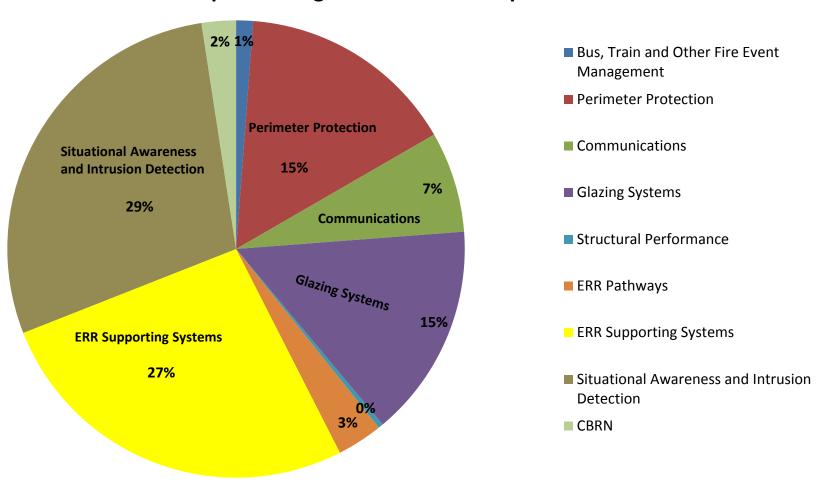
Addressing RVA Design Guidance Criteria

- Design team analyzed design and construction impacts of implementing the recommended DGC
- Increases estimated cost of construction by \$64.3 million
 - Bus, Train and Other Fire Event Management
 - Vehicular and Pedestrian Perimeter Protection
 - Radio, Cellular, and Mass Notification Communications
 - Glazing Systems Hazard Management
 - Structural Systems Seismic, Fire, & Explosive Performance
 - Evacuation, Rescue & Recovery Pathways Survivability
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Addressing RVA Design Guidance Criteria

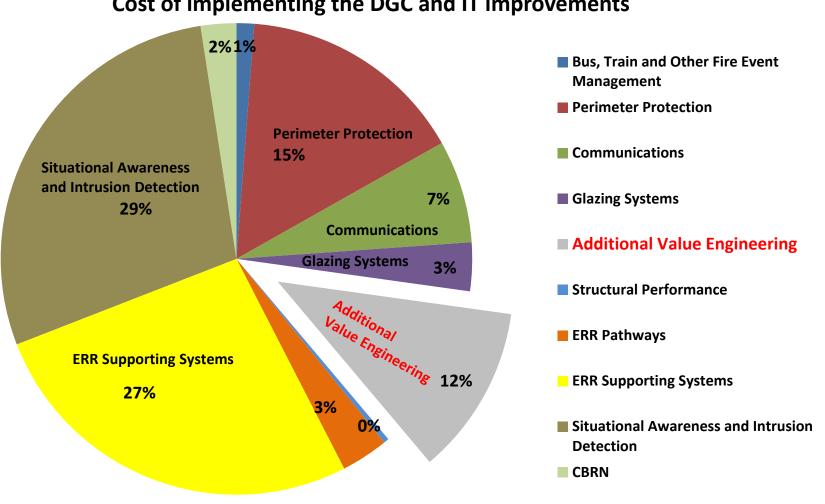
Cost of implementing the DGC and IT improvements





Addressing RVA Design Guidance Criteria

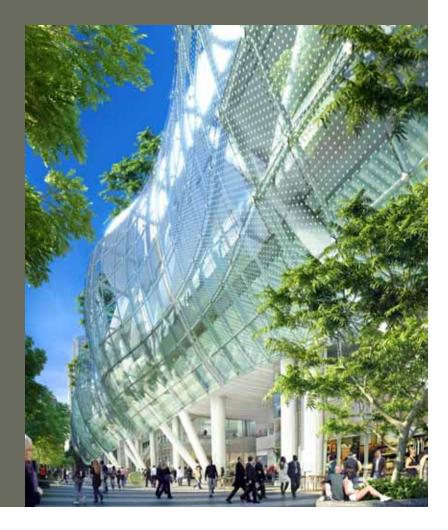
Cost of implementing the DGC and IT improvements





Awning System Value Engineering

- Largest single cost element after Transit Center structure
- Has a significant RVA associated cost
- Alternate materials will reduce base system cost and reduce RVA cost impacts
- Target total cost savings of \$17.5 million





Design, Bidding and Construction Schedule



Begin Bus Operations

Current Phase 1 Milestones

October 2017

Vacate Terminal/Begin Demolition	August 2010
Begin Shoring Wall Construction	April 2011
Complete Excavation	February 2014
Complete Below-Grade Construction	July 2015
Complete Construction of Bus Ramps	June 2017
Complete Superstructure Construction	June 2016
Complete Rooftop Park	October 2017



Schedule For Bus Operations Maintained

- The construction of the buttress has driven the critical path for excavation and subsequent construction
- 100% Construction Document completion extended to integrate updated RVA findings
- Extended design and bidding periods has impacted design and CM/GC pre-construction expenses

Re-sequencing of construction has allowed TJPA to maintain October 2017 date for start of bus operations

Inclusion of Schedule Contingency in revised Phase 1 Budget recommended in the event construction extends beyond October 2017



Program Contingencies & Reserves



Contingencies & Reserves

Design Contingency

- Contained within construction budget
- Meant to capture scope not reflected in preliminary design drawings
- Reduced to 0% as construction documents are completed

Construction Contingency

- Contained within construction budget
- Reserved to fund construction contract changes after award due to unforeseen conditions and other changes

CM/GC Contingency

- Contained within construction budget
- Intended to address coordination issues between trade subcontractors, schedule recovery, and related issues

Program Reserve

- Independent budget category
- Reserve against all program budget requirements

Transbay Transit Center

Contingencies & Reserves

A review of all contingencies and reserves has been performed to ensure that recommended budget adjustment is comprehensive

Market Recovery Adjustment

- Adjustment to construction budget
- Recommended adjustment to the budget based on Bay Area market conditions
- Significant increase in construction activity in San Francisco and the region
- Substructure package represented a return to normalcy in contractor margins
- Decreased competition and higher returns expected to impact upcoming trade subcontract bids

Schedule Contingency

- Independent budget category
- Reserve for extended costs to manage the project if not completed as scheduled

Transbay Transit Center

Contingencies & Reserves

Current Contingencies & Reserves				
Design Contingency	8.2			
Construction Contingency	33.2			
CM/GC Contingency	16.1			
Program Reserve	21.4			
Sub-Total Current Reserves	\$ 78.9			
Recommended Additional Contingencies & Reserves				
Market Recovery Adjustment	55.4			
Replenish Program Reserves	25.0			
Construction Contingency (total 8% of to-go scope)	25.0			
Schedule Contingency	<u>\$5.0</u>			
Sub-Total Recommended Additional Reserves	\$ 110.4			



Recommended Budget Adjustment

Baseline & Proposed Budget

Transbay Transit Center

(millions)

Project Costs	Baseline	Current	Proposed
Temporary Terminal	\$25.3		\$25.7
Bus Storage	\$22.9		\$24.8
Demolition (Exist and Temp Term)	\$16.2		\$16.8
Utility Relocation	\$65.6		\$29.4
Transit Center Building Design	\$143.1		\$181.9
Transit Center Building Construction	\$909.7		\$1,056.8
Bus Ramps	\$40.2		\$53.7
ROW Acquisition	\$71.9		\$72.9
ROW Support	\$5.3		\$4.8
Programwide	\$243.6		\$290.0
Program Reserve	\$45.2		\$46.5
TOTAL	\$1,589.0	\$1,589.0	\$1,803.3

• \$49.8 million in Net New Revenue identified, resulting in \$164.5 in Additional Revenue Required



Revenue Plan for Estimated Draft Budget Adjustment



Estimated Draft Revenue Required

RVA Costs	\$56.8
Contingencies and Program Reserves	\$110.4
Other Construction Costs	\$12.0
Soft and Programwide Costs	\$35.1
Estimated Draft Budget Adjustment	\$214.3
Net New Revenue Identified	\$49.8
Estimated Additional Revenue Required	\$164.5

Net New Revenues

Transbay Transit Center

- Increased Land Sales Values:
 - \$53 million increase, based on 2013 "Conservative Appreciation" update of land values and likely RFP schedule
- TCDP Impact Fees for Park:
 - \$15 million for City Park included in Transit Center District Plan Implementation Document
- Reduction in RTIP Funds:
 - \$18.2 million no longer available during Phase 1 schedule, based on SFCTA prioritization of local needs and State gas tax revenue projections



Draft Additional Revenue Strategy

Increase TIFIA Loan	\$97.0
Accelerated Prop K	\$15.0
One Bay Area Grant Program	\$10.2
Accelerated Land Sales from Phase 2	\$10.5
Other Discretionary Funds	\$31.8
Total	\$164.5



Transbay Transit Center

- Increase TIFIA Loan Amount:
 - Modify and increase the existing TIFIA loan by up to \$97 million
- Accelerate SF Prop K Sales Tax:
 - Acceleration of funds currently programmed in FY34 to Phase 1 construction period yields an estimated \$15 million
- One Bay Area Grant Program:
 - Region's program to distribute federal STP/CMAQ funds via county congestion management agencies; funding strategy includes TJPA's request of \$10 million for bike and pedestrian elements; programming decisions to be finalized in Spring 2013; currently in the Upper Tier of candidate projects



Target Revenues

- Accelerated Land Sales from Phase 2:
 - Could include no-interest loan based on estimated values of Parcel F and Block 4
- Other Discretionary Funds:
 - May include Federal funds such as PNRS or TIGER, or local/regional funds required due to contract certification needs and funding eligibility issues



Next Steps

- Continue informational briefing to TJPA Board this week
- Review Structural Steel Bid and Estimates
 - Evaluate opportunities for cost reduction
 - Consider repackaging, redesigning
- Finalize Phase 2 Budget Recommendation
- Present Budget Recommendations to Board for Consideration/Action