Project Delivery Methods at Sound Transit

System Expansion Committee 10/13/22



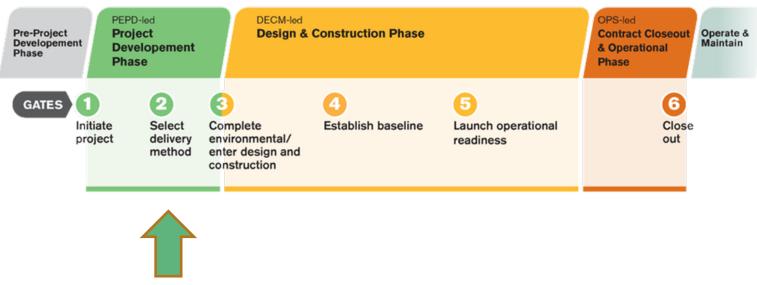
Why We Are Here

Briefing on how we select, evaluate and deliver construction.

- 1. What is a delivery method?
- 2. What delivery methods are available to Sound Transit?
- 3. How does Sound Transit select the project delivery method and what are the criteria?
- 4. What have we learned?



Phases of Project Delivery



Gate 2 - How we organize, manage, and purchase final design and construction.



What is a Delivery Method?

A "delivery method" is the management solution for a construction contract. The delivery method defines roles, responsibilities, timing of contractor engagement and assignment of risk.

Available Delivery Methods

- Design-Bid-Build
- General Contractor/Construction Manager (GC/CM)
- Heavy Civil GC/CM
- Design-Build
- Progressive Design-Build



Design-Bid-Build

The approach

- Three distinct phases design, bid, then build
- Agency has separate contracts with contractor and designer
- The "traditional" or default approach for public works agencies
- Contractor selected based on price

- Commitments control design prescriptive
- Seeking to create entry opportunities for new contractors
- Owner can best manage the risk



GC/CM

The approach

- Three distinct phases design, bid, then build
- Agency has separate contracts with designer and contractor
- Contractor hired before design is completed
- Contractor best value selection
- Maximum price established during design completion

- When contractor input is needed to finalize design
- Complex phasing, occupied or adjacent facilities, technical or specialized work (RCW 39.10)



Heavy Civil GC/CM

The approach

 The same as traditional GC/CM, except that 50 percent of the work may be negotiated and self-performed by the GC/CM

- The same as traditional GC/CM, except that a heavy civil contractor is specifically desired
- Heavy civil contractor needed to control and self-perform critical work components, such as structural concrete or track

Agency Experience with GC/CM

University Link

- University of Washington Station (U250)
- Capitol Hill Station (U240)
- ULink Systems (U830)

Northgate Link

- Roosevelt Station (N150)
- U District Station (N140)
- Northgate Systems (N830)
- Northgate Station (N160)*

East Link

- Downtown Bellevue to Spring District (E335)
- Seattle to South Bellevue (E130)
- East Link Systems (E750)

Lynnwood Link

- Northgate Station to Lynnwood Transit Center (L200)
- NE 200th St. to Lynnwood Transit Center (L300)









Design-Build

The approach

- The contractor provides both final design and construction solution
- The Agency does not have a direct relationship with the designer
- Contractor best value selection

- Prescriptive requirements are minimal
- Contractor innovation will drive design and construction
- Jurisdictional partners capable of supporting phase design submissions
- Schedule opportunity to overlap design and construction



Progressive Design-Build

The approach

- The contractor is retained early in the life of the project
- Qualifications based selection; cost and schedule commitment is not established as part of selection process.
- Two phased agreement 1.) Preconstruction, budget level design, cost/schedule negotiation, 2.) Design and construction

- When early contractor engagement is needed to help inform decisions on budget, schedule, quality, operability, and life cycle.
- Agency wants more direct engagement with design, while contractor still has responsibility



Agency Experience with Design Build

Central Link

· Maintenance of Way Building

South Link

- Angle Lake Station, Guideway & Systems
- Angle Lake Garage

East Link

- SR 520 to Overlake Transit Center
- Operations & Maintenance Facility: East

Sounder

- Puyallup, Sumner, Kent, Auburn Parking Garages
- Sounder Yard Expansion

Federal Way Link Extension

• FWLE Stations, Guideway, Systems and Garage (combined single contract)

Redmond Link Extension

 DRLE Stations, Guideway, Systems and Garage (combined single contract)

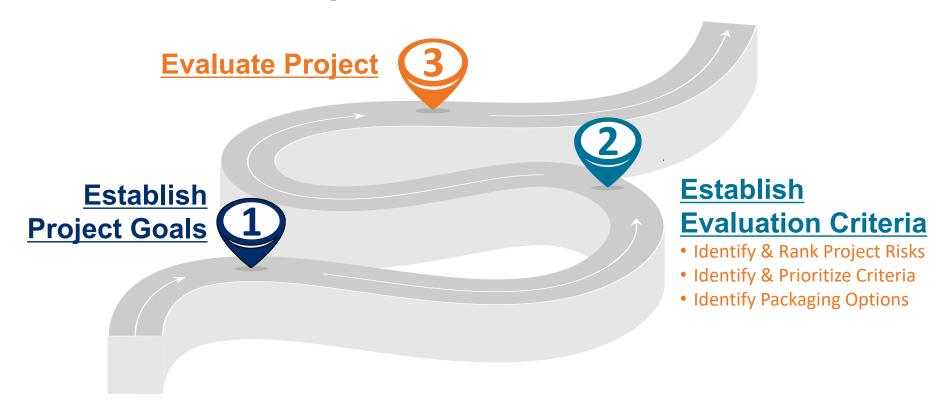








The Workshop Process



Sample Criteria

- Agency Control
- Relationships
- Budget
- Schedule
- Risk
- Type of work
- Staff Qualifications

- Jurisdictional relationship and capacity
- Competing projects/market conditions
 - SDBE opportunities
 - Diversification of contractor pool



Observations from Past Experience

Design-Bid-Build

- Simplest solution with cost and schedule commitment with selection
- Traditional approach with traditional roles for Agency, designer, contractor and local partners
- The bid price is not always a reliable indicator of the Agency's final cost



Observations from Past Experience

GC/CM

- Successful application on U-Link and Northgate Link, as measured by schedule, budget and claims
- Best value selection provides opportunity to evaluate contractor experience and qualifications
- Scope of subcontract packages must align with the marketplace
- Realistic expectations from contractor regarding preconstruction and changes
- Terms must be fully understood and agreeable
- Heavy-civil GC/CM requires a negotiation strategy and "off-ramp" if negotiations fail



Observations from Past Experience

Design-Build

- Alignment with permitting authority on plan review process
- Agency can benefit from contractor solutions
- There is a threshold for prescriptive elements
- Realistically assess contractor role in quality, commissioning and certification
- Extract value from the procurement process
- Availability of designer and contractor teams
- In Progressive DB, price and schedule certainty achieved after contractor selection
- Progressive DB requires a negotiation strategy and "off-ramp" if negotiations fail



Thank you.



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