

VTA's BART Silicon Valley Phase II Extension



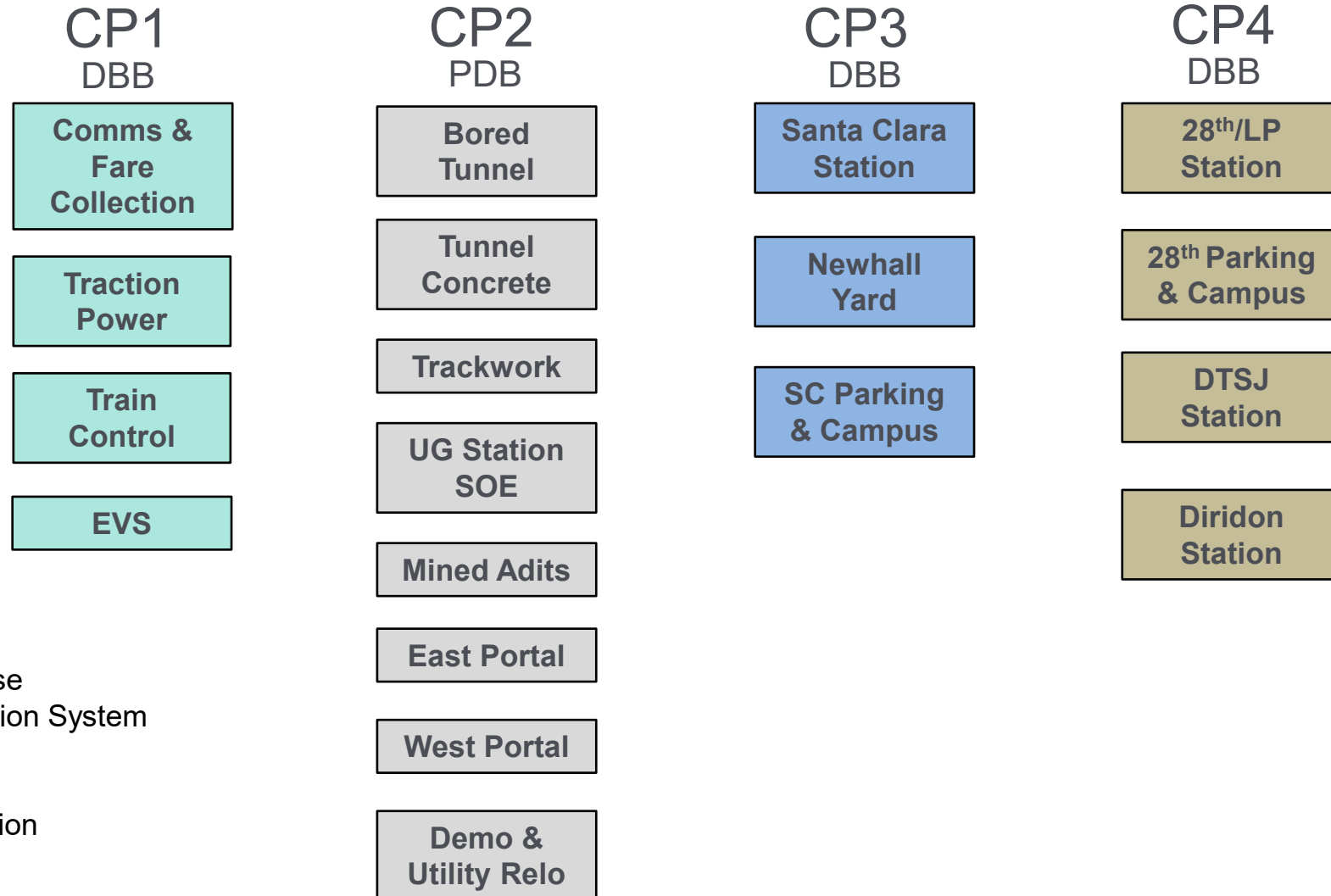
VTA Board of Directors
November 6, 2025

Agenda

1. Contract Packaging Update
2. Overview of Contract Delivery Models
3. Path Forward/Next Steps

Contract Packaging Update

Contract Packaging Approach (prior to Off-Ramp)



LEGEND

CP – Contract Package
DTSJ - Downtown San Jose
EVS – Emergency Ventilation System
LP – Little Portugal
SC – Santa Clara
SOE – Support of Excavation
UG - Underground

- Evaluated scope packaging and delivery options for future tunnel procurement, considering:
 - VTA procurement and delivery goals and objectives
 - Critical procurement and delivery risks, including design and construction interfaces
 - Industry feedback including contract size and early involvement
 - Schedule and sequencing
 - Current status of design and early work packages

Recommended Repackaging of CP2



- Identified a recommended contract package for tunneling (**Proposed Tunneling Package**) including the following:

Bored Tunnel and
Precast Concrete
Tunnel Lining (PCTL)

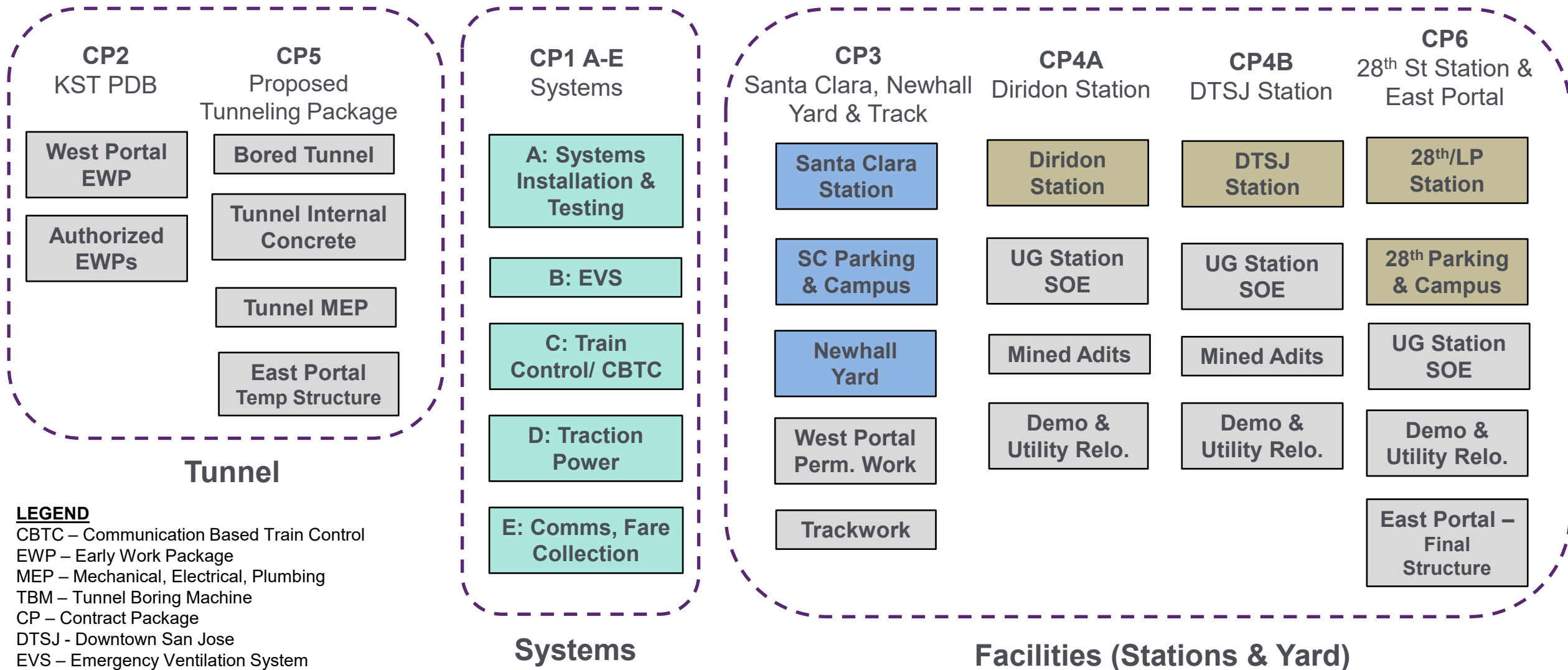
Tunnel Mechanical,
Electrical, and
Plumbing (MEP)

Tunnel Internal
Concrete

East Portal Critical
TBM Retrieval Works

- Expected to increase competition, reduce risk premiums, and mitigate schedule impacts
- Remaining scope elements in CP2 allocated to **other contract packages**

Preliminary Re-Packaging Approach



LEGEND

CBTC – Communication Based Train Control
 EWP – Early Work Package
 MEP – Mechanical, Electrical, Plumbing
 TBM – Tunnel Boring Machine
 CP – Contract Package
 DTSJ - Downtown San Jose
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**May be further broken into sub-packages based on additional analysis*

Contract Packaging Objectives



Establish and implement a structured process to confirm packaging and delivery methods of remaining project scope considering:

- Peer Review feedback
- Cost competitiveness
- Schedule assurance
- Constructability/sequencing
- Technical quality, safety, and reliability
- Market engagement/capacity
- Interface & risk management
- Integration & commissioning
- Governance efficiency

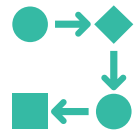
As package limits are determined and scope is verified, staff will assess and recommend a specific delivery method for each

Overview of Contract Delivery Models

Overview of Delivery Models



Project Delivery Methods



Characteristics and process of how an infrastructure project is to be designed and built



Responsibilities of the parties involved in design and construction (e.g. the owner, designer, and construction contractor)



Contractual relationships between various parties that define legal obligations



Financial responsibilities, incentives, liabilities, payment terms

Overview of Delivery Models



Delivery Methods can be viewed on a continuum of responsibility and risk

Greater Owner Role & Risk

Greater Private Role & Risk

Design-Bid-Build
(DBB)

Construction
Manager/
General
Contractor
(CM/GC)

Progressive
Design-Build
(PDB)

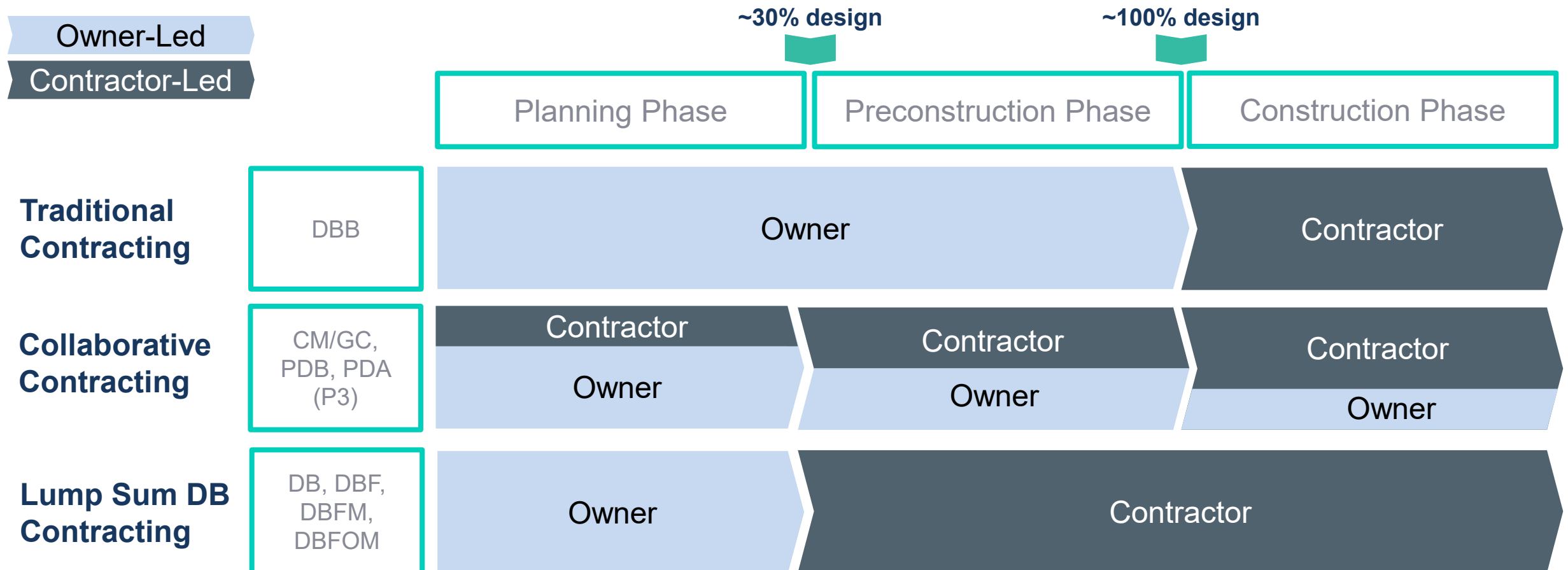
Design-Build
(DB)
inc. Design-
Furnish-Install-
Test (DFI)

Other Methods including:
Design-Build-Operate-Maintain-Finance, P3, etc.

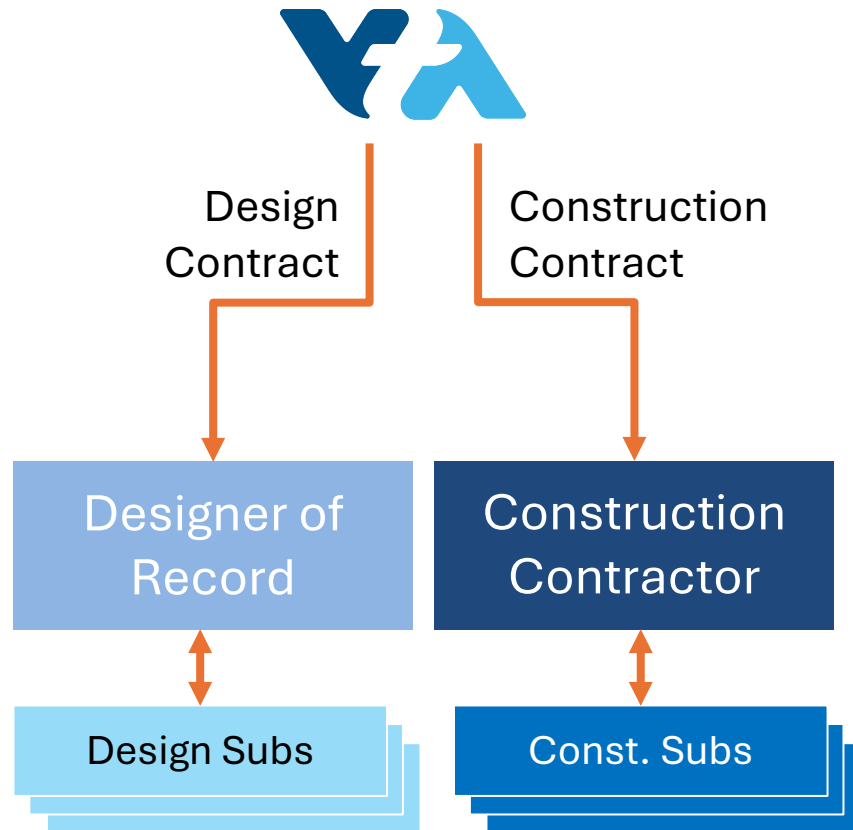
Overview of Delivery Models



Primary project delivery roles during each phase differ for each model



Design Bid Build (DBB)

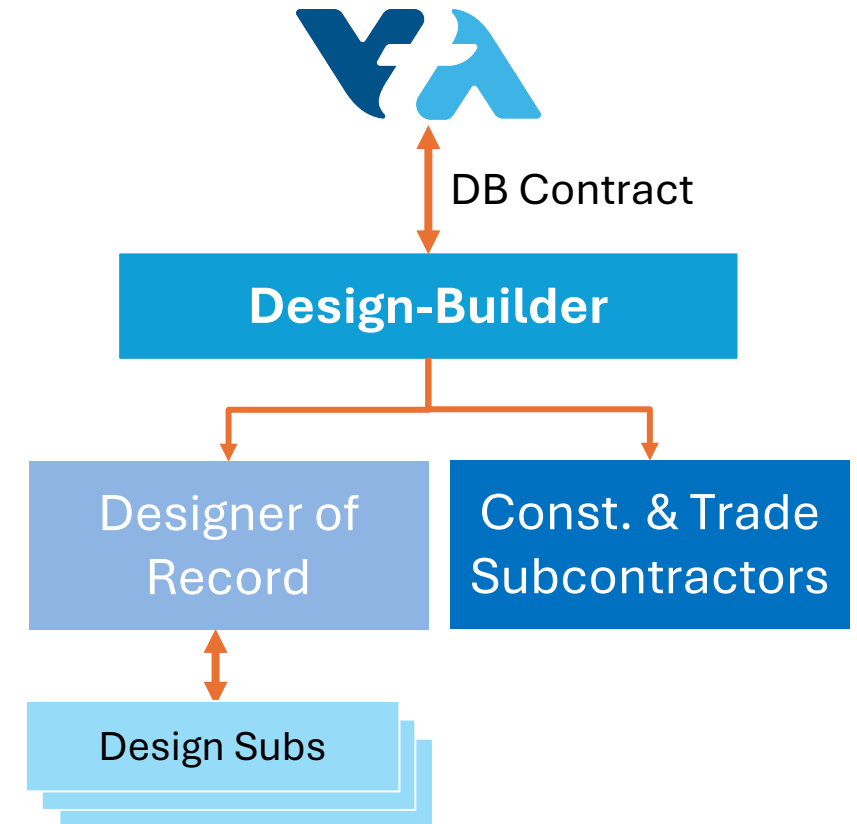


- Design and construction through **separate contracts**
- Qualifications-based designer selection
- **Low-Bid Contractor Selection**, through either one- or two-step process
- **Price is fixed at contract award** based on 100% design provided by Owner
- **Construction contractor takes responsibility** for delivering a defined plans and specifications
- Design-Builder **self-performs part of the scope and procures subcontractors** to perform remaining scope
- Typically **unit price/quantity construction contract**

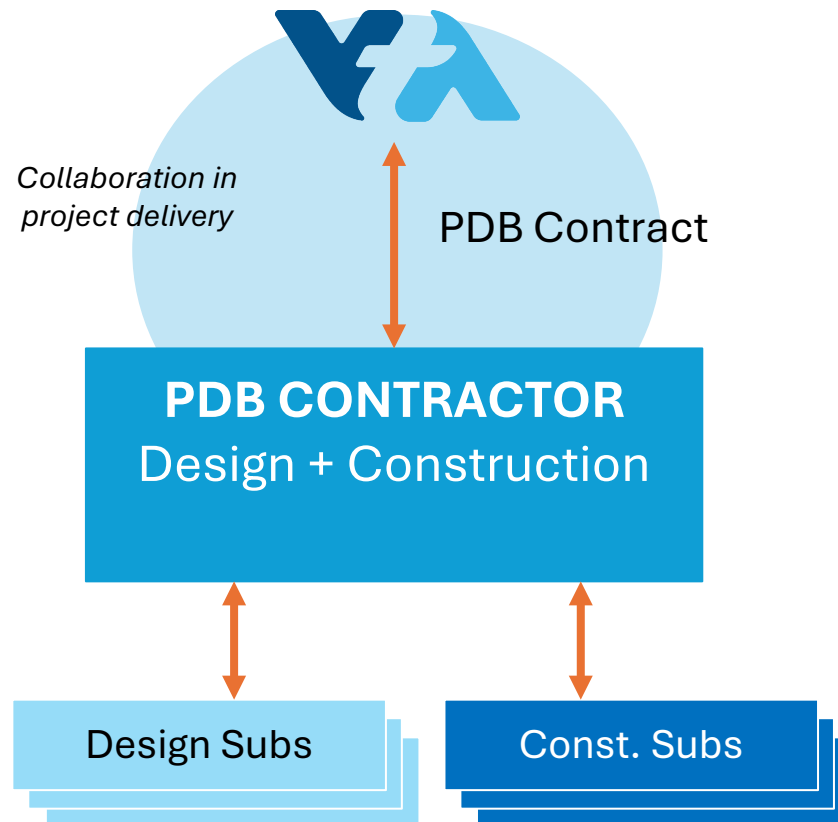
Design Build



- **Integrated contract** for design and construction
- Typically, **best-value** procurement
- **Price is fixed at the procurement stage** based on the information known at that time
- **Design-Builder takes responsibility and risk** for delivering the project according to the Owner-defined requirements and specifications
- Design-Builder responsible for **design errors and omissions**
- Design-Builder **self-performs part of the scope and procures subcontractors** to perform remaining scope

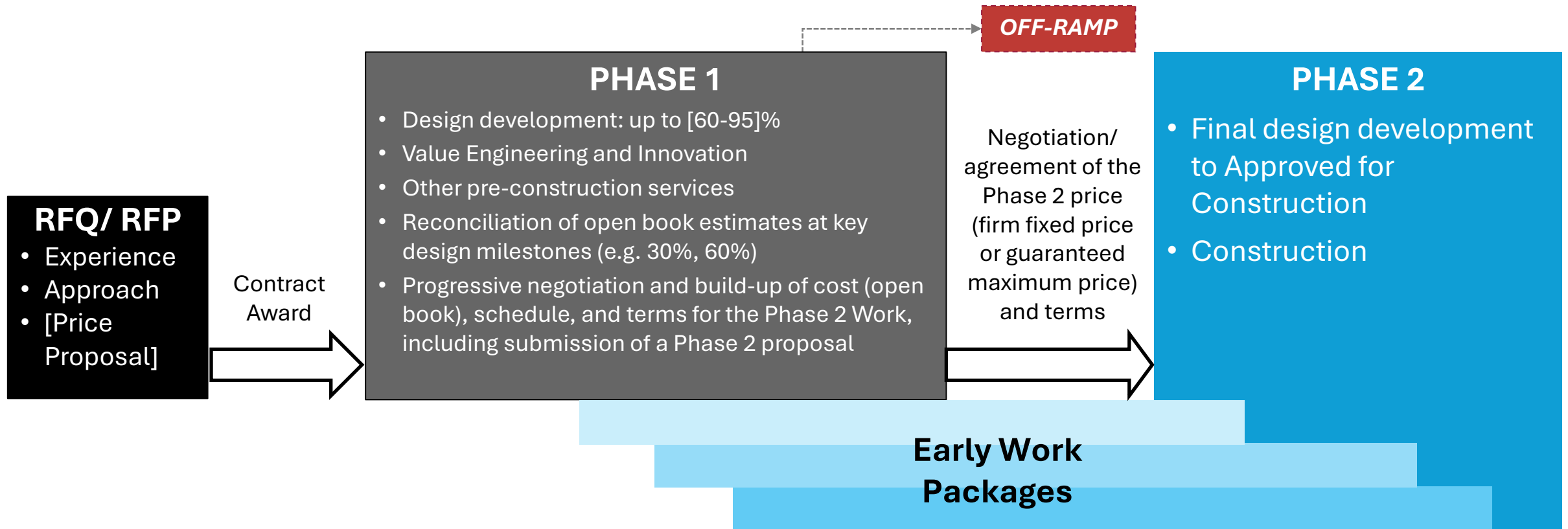


Progressive Design-Build (PDB)

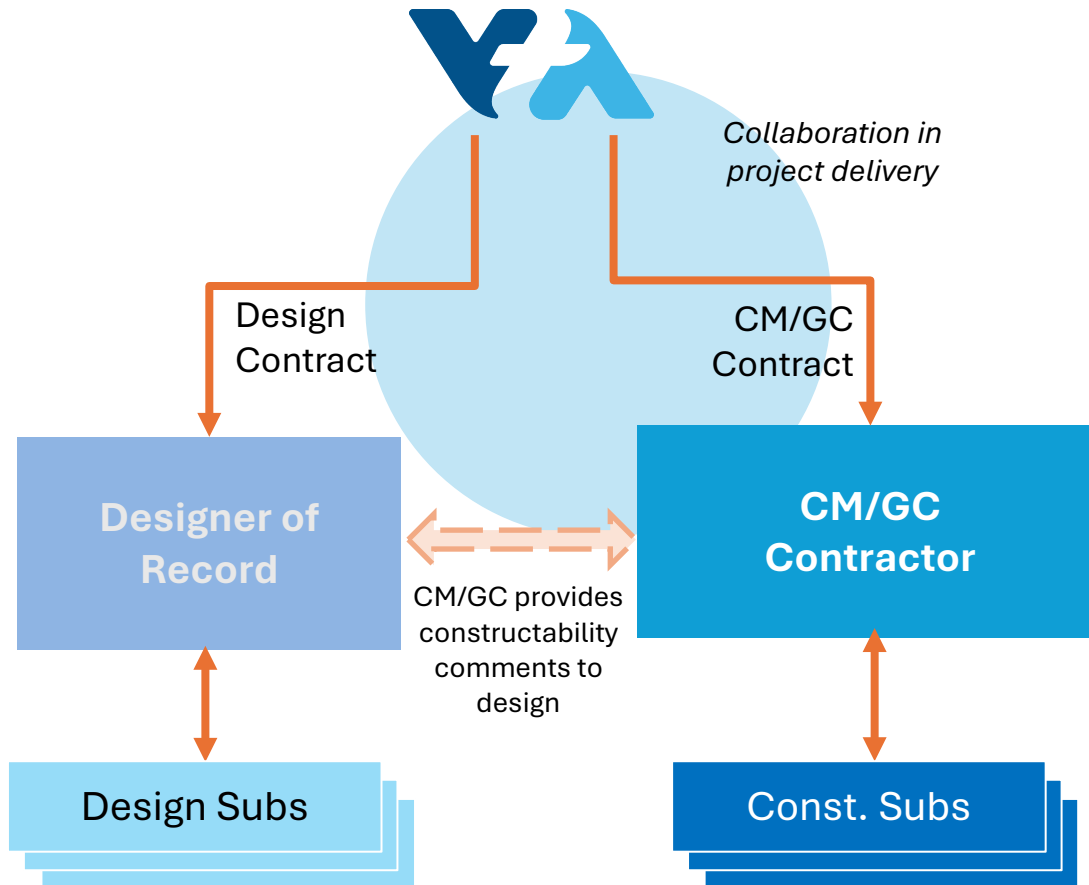


- **Similar to DB**, where the contractor performs both the design and construction in an integrated manner; but
 - 1) PDB contractor may be engaged earlier than DB, and will negotiate the construction price later than DB; and
 - 2) the Owner, together with any interfacing contractors, is more involved in the design development than DB
- Scope performed in two phases (next slide)

Progressive Design-Build Project Phases



Construction Manager/General Contractor (CM/GC)



- **Similar to Design-Bid-Build** in terms of separation of design and construction work packages and the Owner's control of the design process; **but the CM/GC is engaged earlier** than in a DBB
- CM/GC's scope is performed in two phases (next slide)

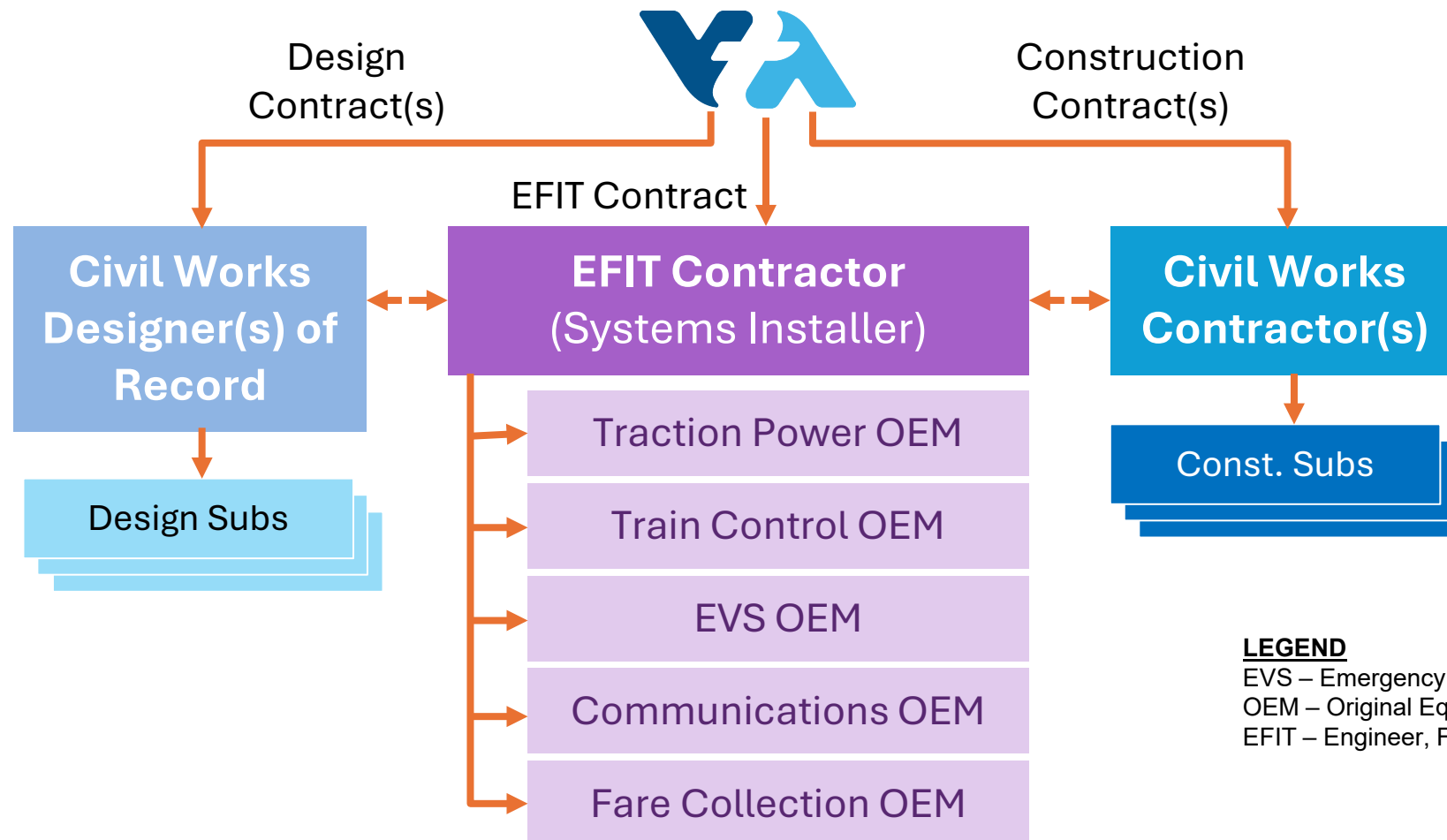
CM/GC Project Phases



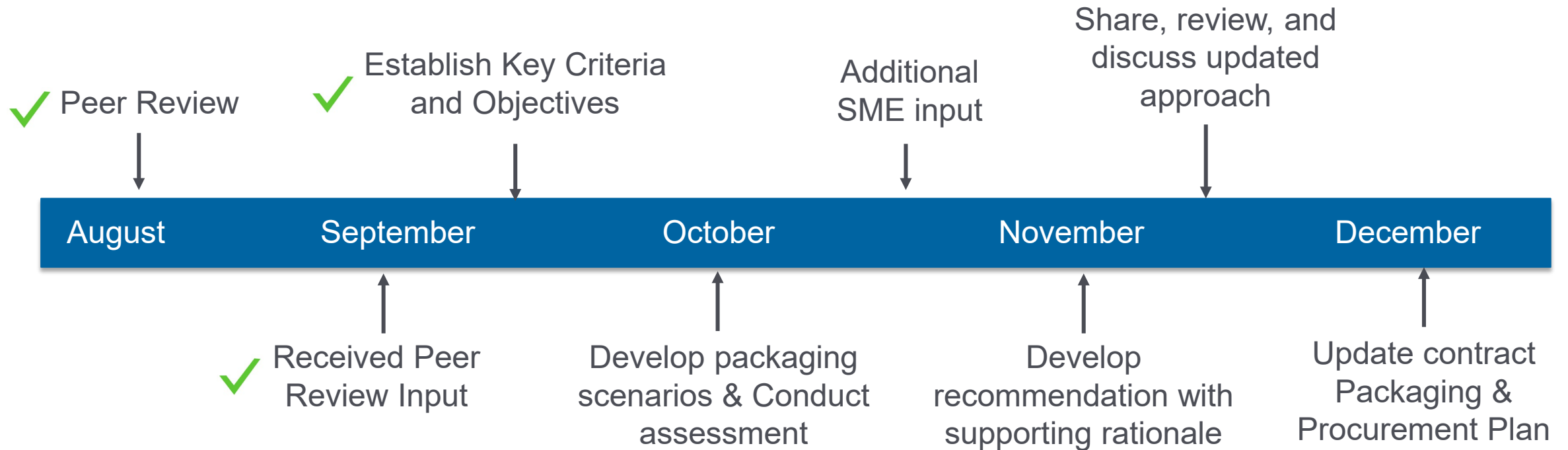
Design-Furnish-Install (Test)



Delivery model specific to complex integrated systems with multiple manufacturer/suppliers, similar to Design-Build with key differences

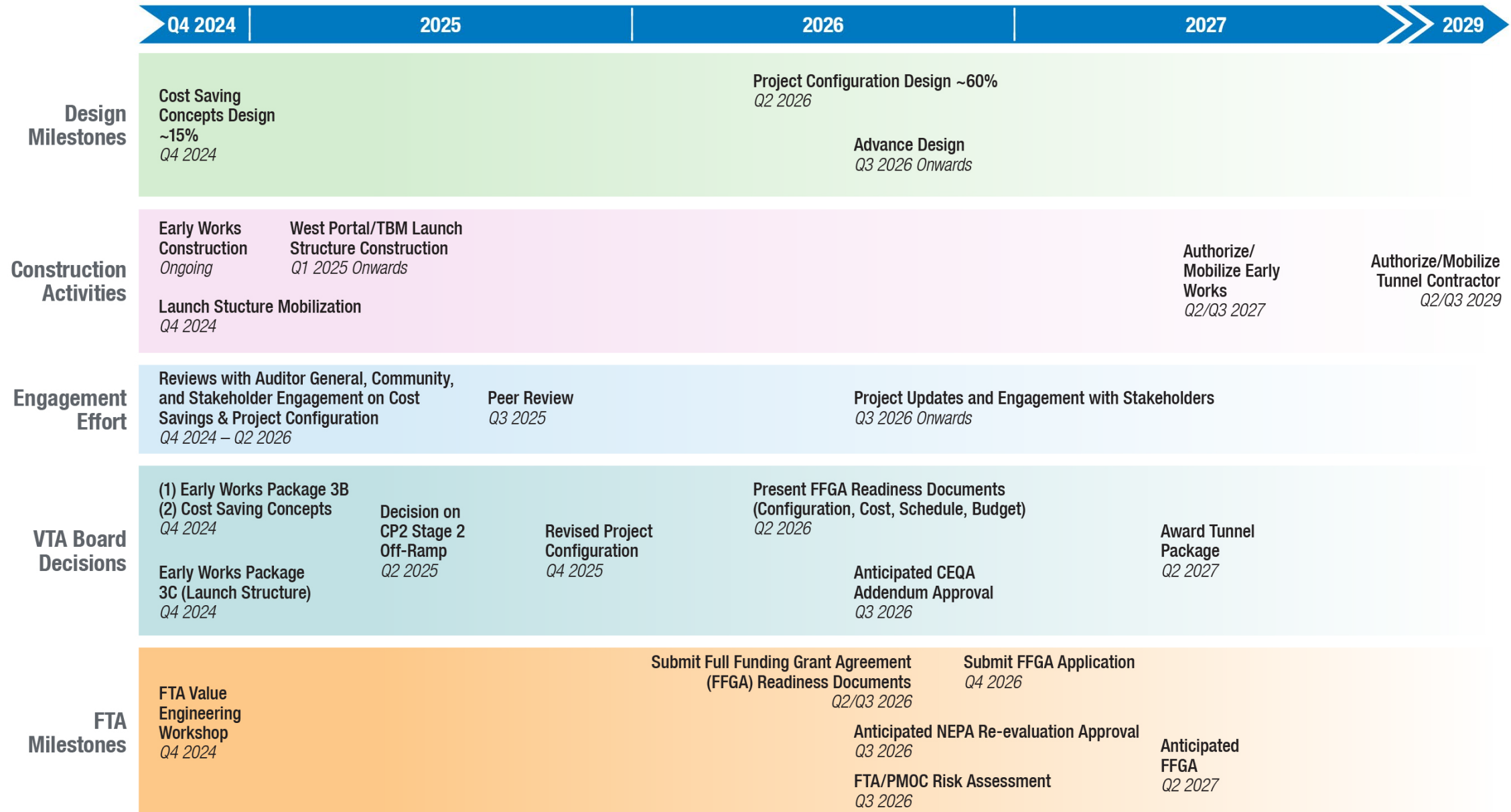


Contract Packaging & Delivery Methods Next Steps

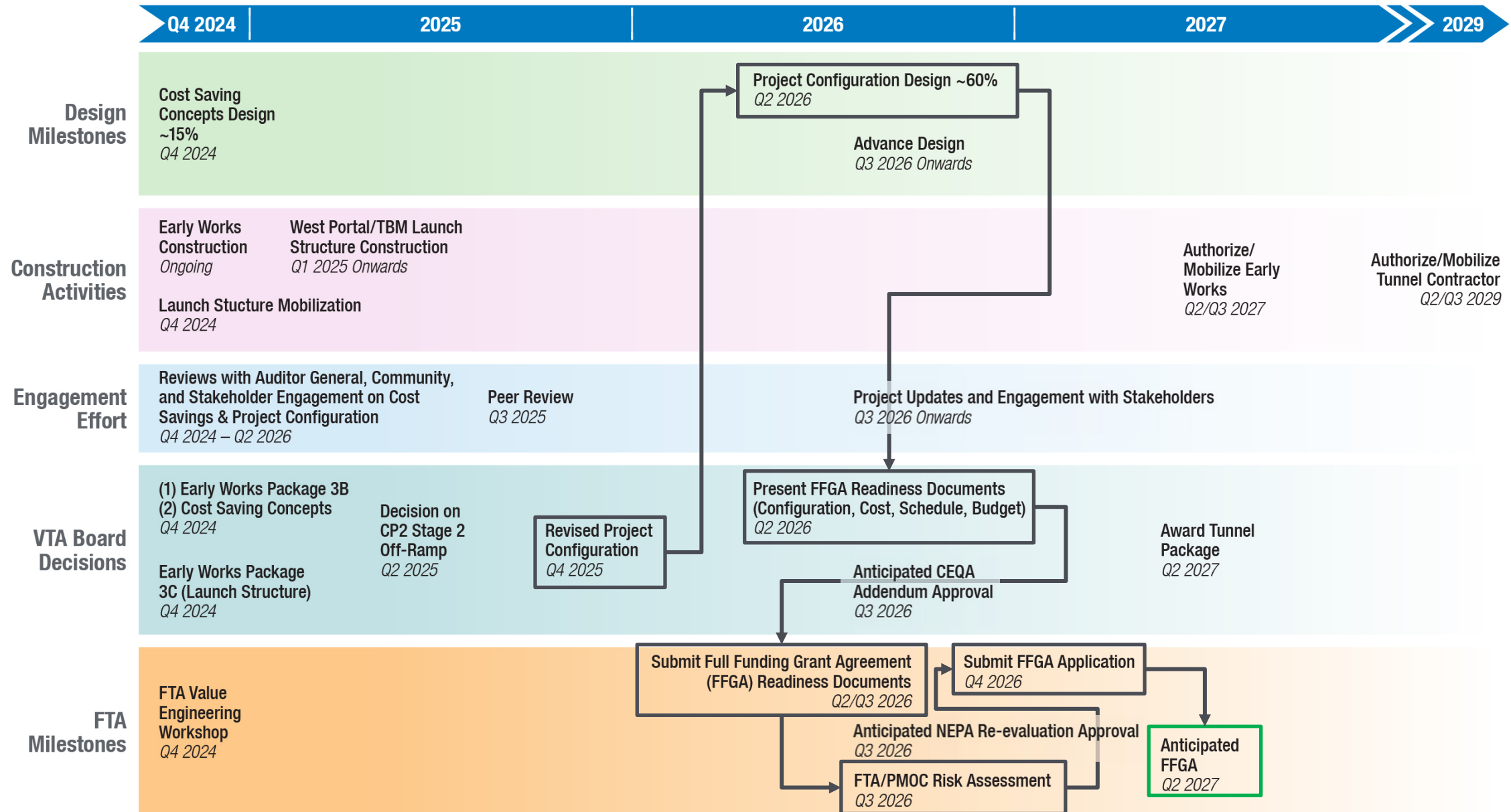


Path Forward/Next Steps

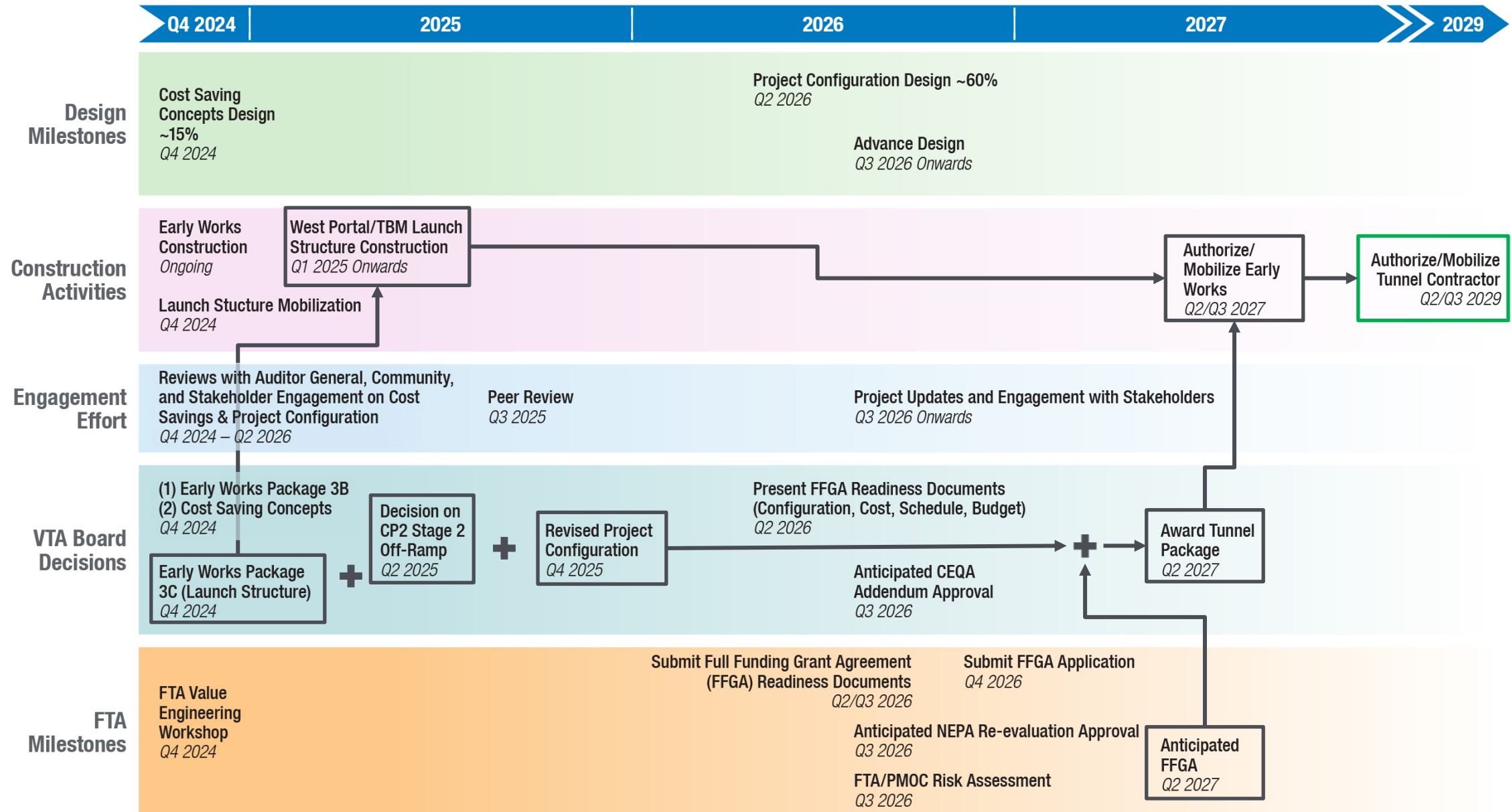
Path to FTA Full Funding Grant Agreement (FFGA)



Path to FTA Full Funding Grant Agreement (FFGA)



Critical Activities to Tunnel Construction



Questions?