

Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE February 17, 2016

TO The Honorable Members of the Transportation and Trinity River Project Committee:
Lee M. Kleinman (Chair), Deputy Mayor Pro Tem Erik Wilson (Vice-Chair), Sandy Greyson,
Mayor Pro Tem Monica R. Alonzo, Adam Medrano, and Casey Thomas II

SUBJECT Trinity River Standing Wave

On Monday, February 22, 2016, you will be briefed on the Trinity River Standing Wave. The briefing materials are attached for your review.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or concerns.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Willis C. Winters'.

Willis C. Winters, FAIA, Director
Park and Recreation Department

Attachments

c: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
A.C. Gonzalez, City Manager
Warren M.S. Ernst, City Attorney
Craig D. Kinton, City Auditor
Rosa A. Rios, City Secretary
Daniel F. Solis, Administrative Judge
Ryan S. Evans, First Assistant City Manager

Eric D. Campbell, Assistant City Manager
Jill A. Jordan, P.E., Assistant City Manager
Joey Zapata, Assistant City Manager
Mark McDaniel, Assistant City Manager
Jeanne Chipperfield, Chief Financial Officer
Sana Syed, Public Information Officer
Elsa Cantu, Assistant to the City Manager – Mayor & Council

TRINITY RIVER STANDING WAVE

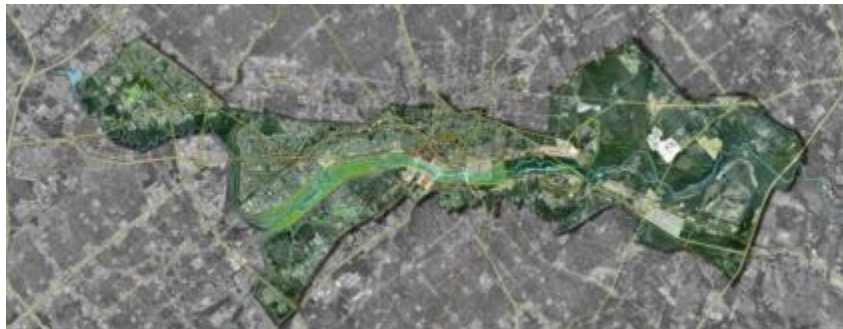


Transportation and Trinity River Project Committee

February 22, 2016

BACKGROUND

- The Trinity Balanced Vision Plan (2003) included recreational components
 - Approved by City Council December 8, 2003
- The Park and Recreation Department was assigned three recreational projects by the City Manager's Office
 - Trinity River Audubon Center (opened 2008)
 - Elm Fork Soccer Complex (opened 2014)
 - Trinity River Standing Wave (construction completed 2011)



BACKGROUND

- Trinity River Standing Wave was funded through two bond programs
 - \$563,481 from 1998 Trinity Proposition Bond Program
 - \$3,595,042 from 2006 Park and Recreation Bond Program
- City hired Schrickel Rollins Associates (SRA), a landscape architecture firm, to develop a master plan for the project
 - June 2004

BACKGROUND

- Design team included Recreation Engineering & Planning (REP), a white water design expert from Colorado
- Master Plan completed in mid-2006
- City awarded supplemental contract to SRA in November 2006
 - Survey and hydraulic study
 - Design and construction plans and specifications
 - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) 408 Permit application

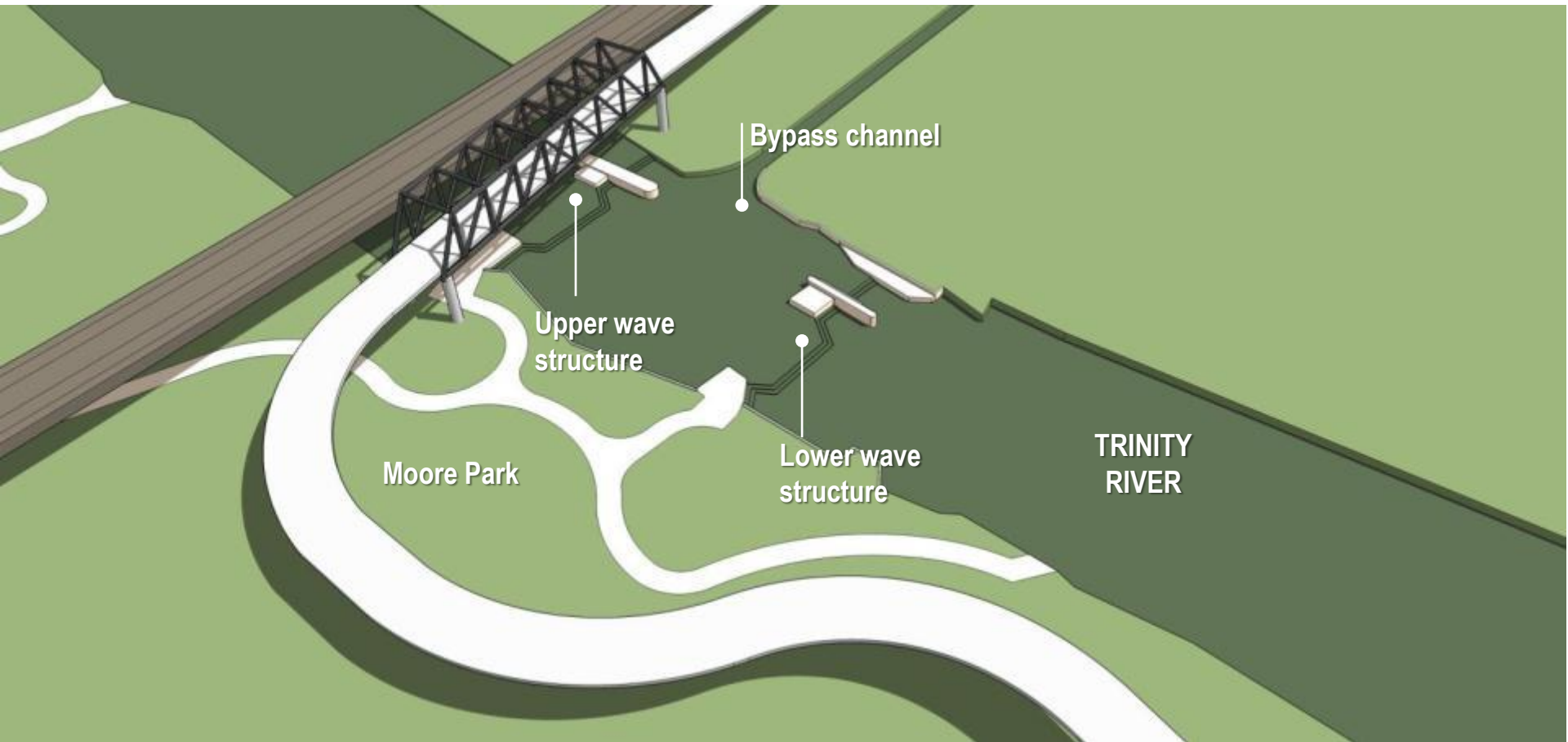
BACKGROUND

- Park and Recreation Board authorized advertisement
 - Request for Competitive Sealed Proposals (RFCSP) opened October 2008
 - Best value proposal from ARC Construction Management, LLC
 - Project was over budget
 - Value engineering
- City submitted revised plans to Corps in December 2008
 - Gabion structure in place of concrete design
 - Corps requested that banks be armored between the two wave structures for slope global stability
- 408 plan submitted to Corps in January 2009
 - Approved by Corps in June 2010

BACKGROUND

- City Council awarded construction contract November 9, 2009
- Construction plans specified:
 - Cofferdams for dewatering
 - Two Standing Wave structures to control water level
 - Bypass channel
 - Accessible route and boat ramps
 - Reinforced shoreline between wave structures for erosion control per Corps request
- Construction completed January 2011

STANDING WAVE AS BUILT



CURRENT CONDITIONS



CONSTRUCTION



Lower coffer dam

River re-routed

CONSTRUCTION



CONSTRUCTION



*Upstream in-channel
structure*

CONSTRUCTION



Upstream in-channel structure

CONSTRUCTION



Bypass channel

VIDEO

BYPASS CHANNEL

- Corps notifies City that bypass channel does not meet 408 permit requirements in June 2011
- Park and Recreation Department briefed City Council in August 2011 on Standing Wave
 - Executive Session

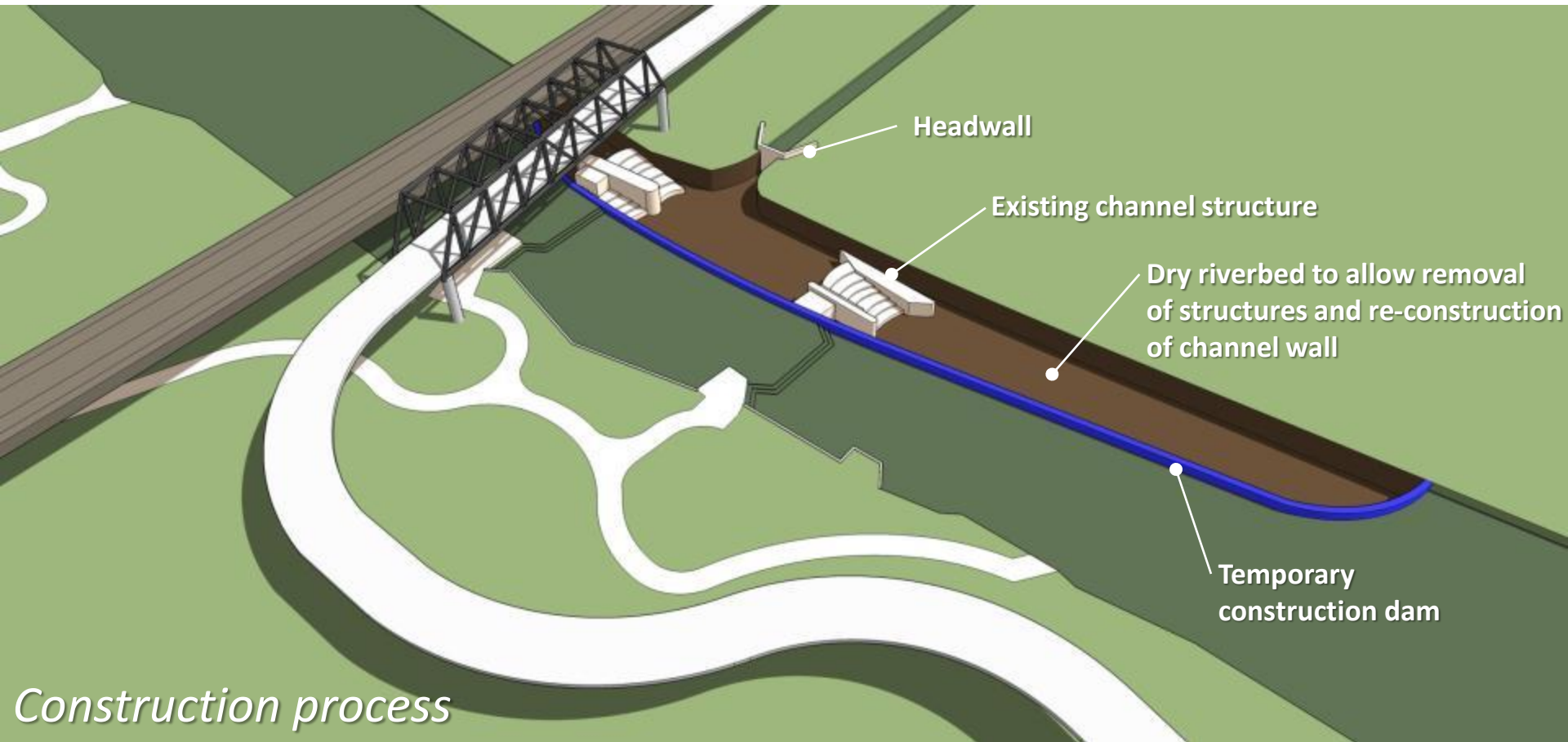
BYPASS CHANNEL

- Between 2011 and 2015, staff worked to resolve design issues
 - Worked with SRA to develop design modifications
 - Hired 3rd party hydrologist to review proposed options
 - Coordinated with Corps and obtained approval of conceptual design in April 2015
 - Consulted with City Attorney on legal issues concerning consultant
- Corps sends letter requesting detailed schedule for removal of or modifications to the Standing Wave on February 5, 2016, with a deadline of 30 business days (March 21, 2016) to respond

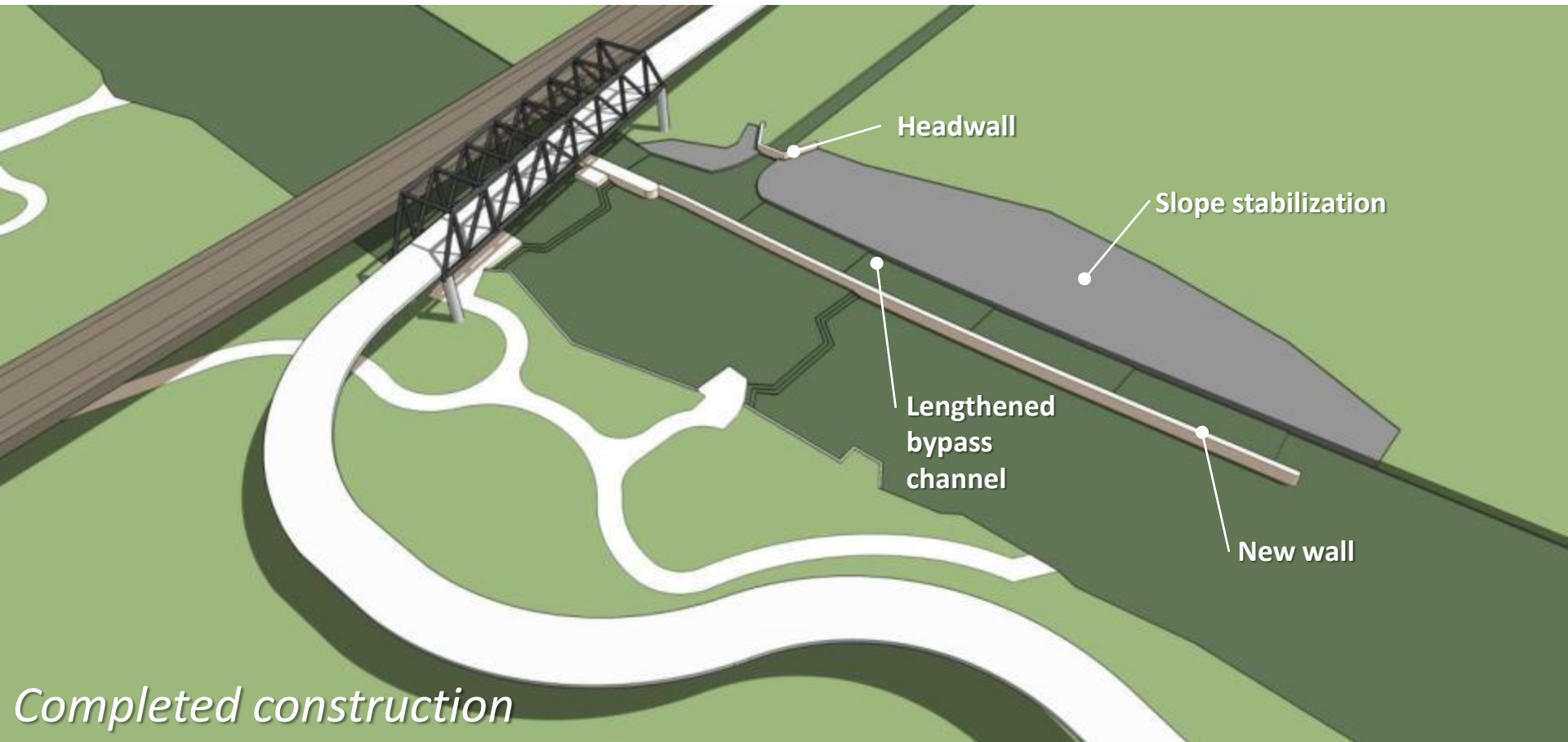
UPDATE

- Recommend hiring consultant to provide conceptual design and cost estimates for the following options:
 - Modify bypass channel to allow for two-way navigation
 - Partial removal of by-pass channel and/or wave structure
 - Remove wave structures and by-pass channel
- Provide updates to the Park and Recreation Board at each meeting on the status of the Standing Wave
- Executive level staff will maintain weekly communications with the Corps regarding the project status

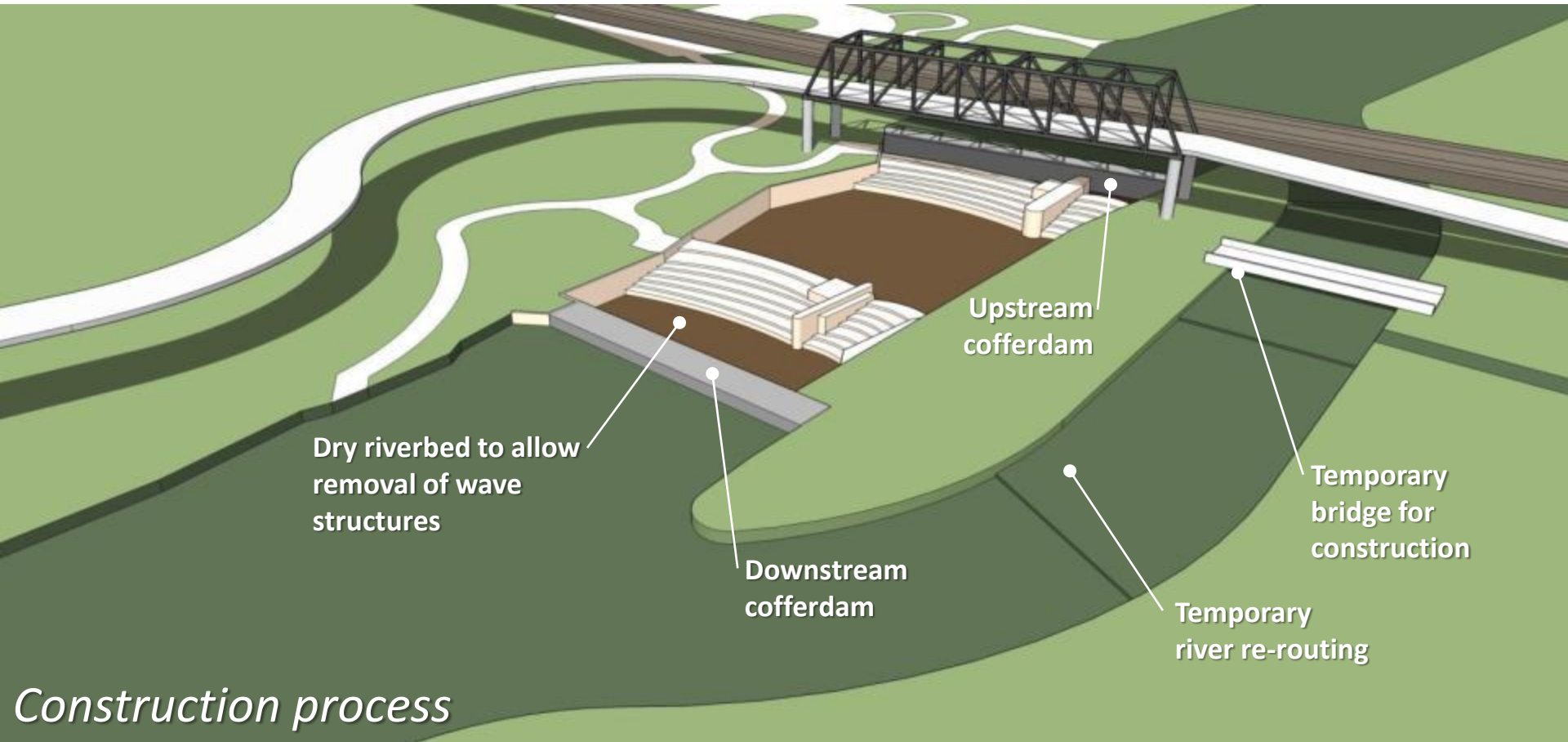
OPTION 1: LENGTHEN BYPASS CHANNEL



OPTION 1: LENGTHEN BYPASS CHANNEL



OPTION 2: REMOVAL OF EXISTING WAVE STRUCTURE



Dry riverbed to allow removal of wave structures

Downstream cofferdam

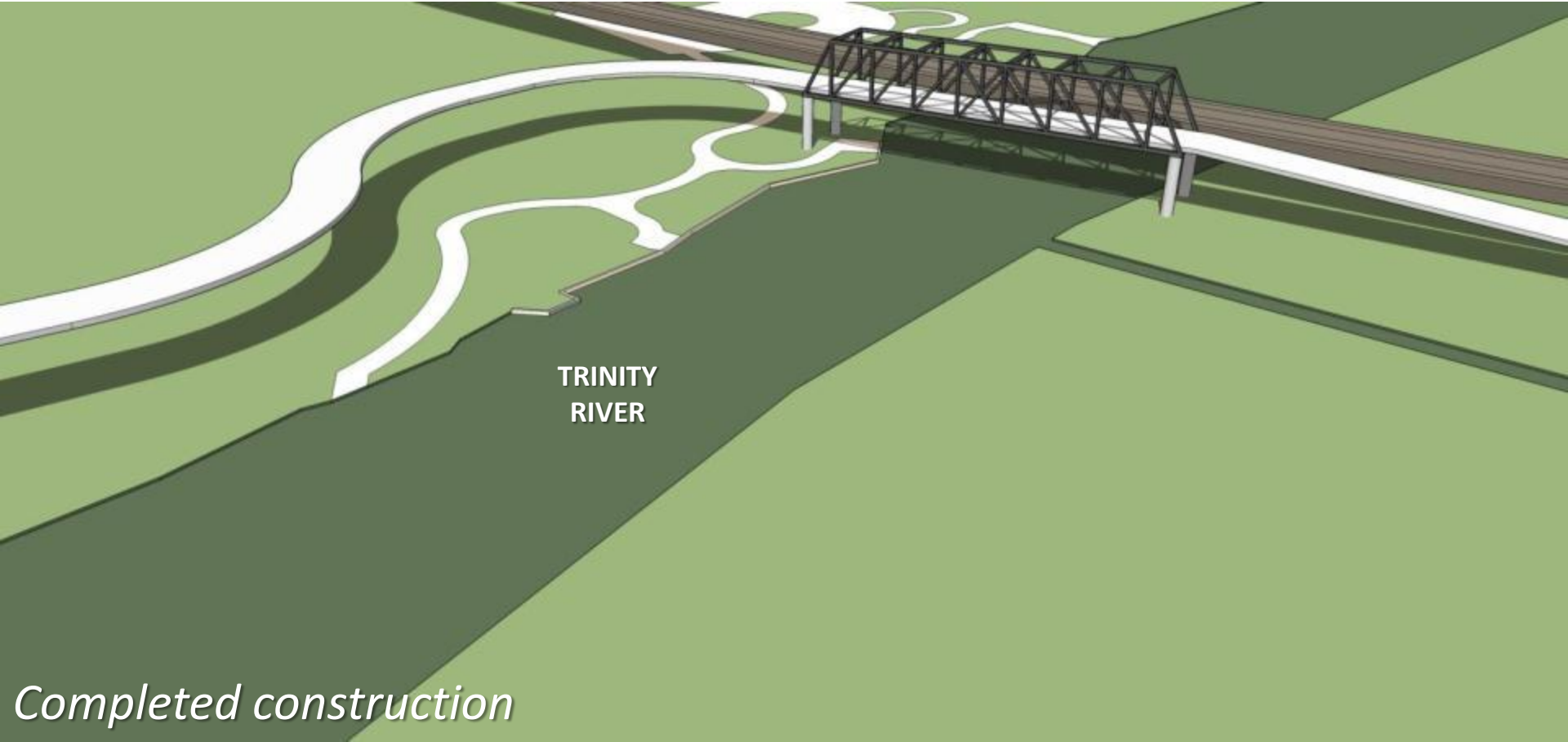
Upstream cofferdam

Temporary river re-routing

Temporary bridge for construction

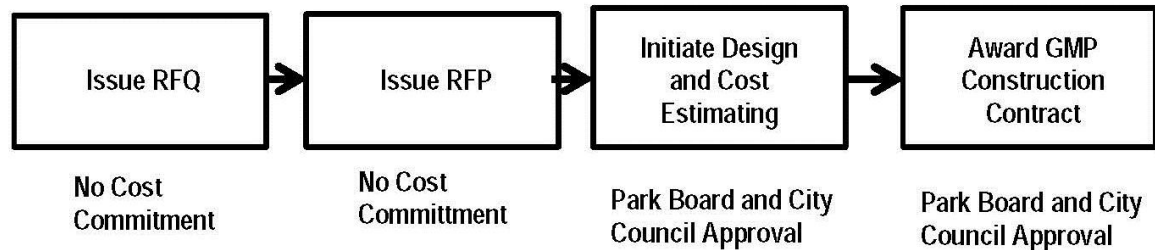
Construction process

OPTION 2: REMOVAL OF EXISTING WAVE STRUCTURE



PROCUREMENT

Procurement Option 1: Design – Build



Procurement Option 1: Design-Build

Pros:

- One firm/entity has responsibility for both design and construction
- No cost commitment until results of Design-Build selection process is completed and preliminary cost information is available
- During design process, the contractor part of the Design-Build team can provide cost estimating and constructability reviews
- Results in a shorter implementation schedule
- Less likelihood of surprises when construction costs are finalized (Guaranteed Maximum Price)
- Able to include contingencies in the award, in the event unforeseen conditions arise

Cons:

- May not receive interest from firms to submit proposals

PROCUREMENT

Procurement Option 2: Design – Bid (CSP) – Build



Procurement Option 2: Design – Bid (CSP) – Build

Pros:

- Can proceed with conceptual design and estimates quicker
- May receive more responses to RFCSP than Design–Build RFQ/RFP

Cons:

- There is initial cost of getting conceptual designs and cost estimates
- Longer overall implementation schedule
- No single entity is responsible for both design and construction
- Bids could come in higher than what consultant estimated
- If value-engineering is required, the design could change

PROCUREMENT

- Park and Recreation Board agreed with staff recommendation for Design-Build Option