TOWN OF ADDISON, TEXAS REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL JUNE 22, 1992

I. Summary Statement

The Town of Addison, Texas requests proposals from experienced professional architectural/engineering firms for the design of a pedestrian/small motorized vehicle bridge from Quorum Office.

Park to Village on the Parkway.

Inquiries and proposal documents should be directed to:

Ron Whitehead
City Manager
Town of Addison
5300 Belt Line Road
P. O. Box 144
Addison, Texas 75001-0144
(214) 450-7028

Five (5) copies of the proposal should be submitted by 4:00 PM on July 8, 1992.

II. Scope of the Assignment

The Town of Addison, Texas is seeking a full service consulting architectural/engineering firm or group to provide architectural, surveying, design engineering, geotechnical services, construction administration, and construction inspection services associated with the design construction of a pedestrian/small motorized vehicle bridge across the tollway from Quorum Office Park to Village on the Parkway. Services may include but not limited to the following:

- 1. Architectural Services
- 2. Design Surveying
- 3. Engineering Design
- 4. Preparation of Metes and Bounds for Easements
- 5. Geotechnical Investigation
- 6. Construction Staking
- 7. Cost Estimates
- 8. Coordination with Landowners and Utility Companies

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III. Required Proposal Content

All proposals must contain the following information:

- . Firm Name
- . Year Established
- . Business Address and Telephone Number
- . Present Activity
- . Estimated Annual Capacity
- Banking Reference
- Complete description of design approach steps and procedures
- . A Schedule outlining the major steps taking into consideration that the Town considers this a project where time is of the essence
- . References demonstrating experience in projects of similar scope
- . Identification of consulting staff assigned to the project, along with profiles of their background and experience
- A description of corporate (team) qualifications and relevant experience of the firm(s)
- . Signature with date of submission

IV. Proposal Evaluation Criteria

The Town of Addison desires to employ a firm with an established track record of successful completion of architectural/engineering projects with a similar scope. Proposal will be evaluated on:

- The breadth and depth of the firm's experience of completing projects of similar scope, especially in the North Dallas area
- The specific experience of the proposed members of the project team
- . The stability and resources of the firm(s)
- . The satisfaction of recent clients
- . The quality and responsiveness of the proposal

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V. Consultant Selection Process

Proposals will be evaluated by a committee. A limited number (2-3) firms may be requested to make oral presentations to the committee. One firm will then be recommended for final contract to the City Council.

The Town of Addison reserves the right to reject any and all proposals should it be deemed in its best interest.

June 22, 1992

Mr. Randall Bauer MPI Architects 16479 Dallas Parkway, Suite 490 Dallas, Texas 75248

Dear Mr. Bauer:

I enjoyed speaking with you on Thursday. The Town of Addison is considering building a walkway over the Dallas North Tollway. It could, in fact, be a combination walkway/small motorized vehicle way. This would tie the Quorum Office Park to the Village on the Parkway.

I have attached a request for proposal if you are interested in this project.

We will be making requests of at least two other firms and will select an architect from that group. If the City Council grants approval of this project in late July, 1992, it would move rather rapidly.

We would appreciate your submittal as soon as possible.

If you have any questions, please give me a call at 450-7028.

Sincerely,

Ron Whitehead City Manager

RW:mc

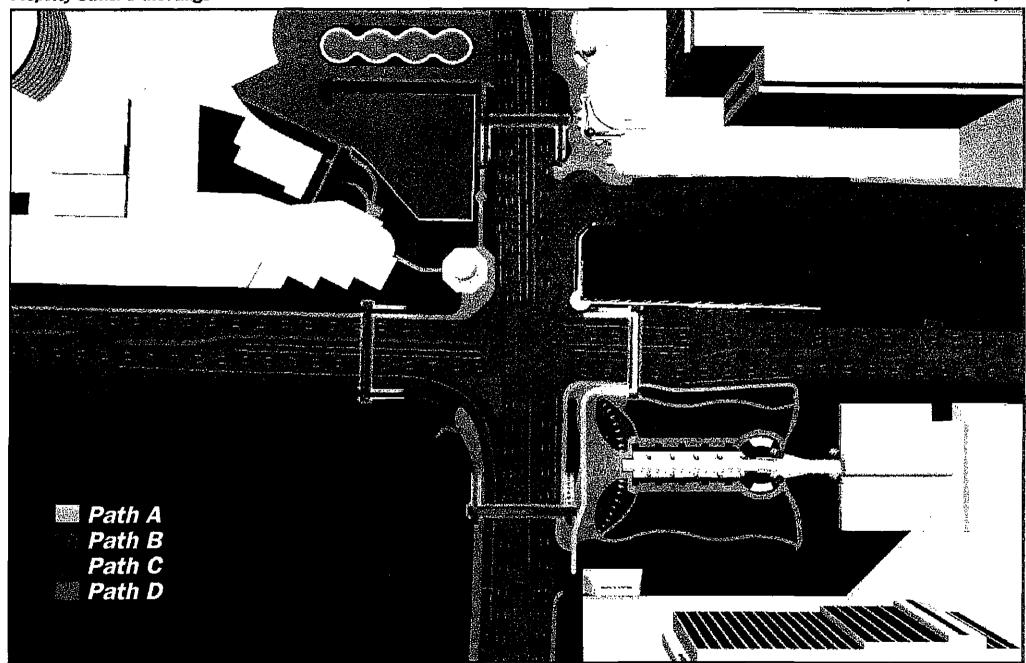
Attachment



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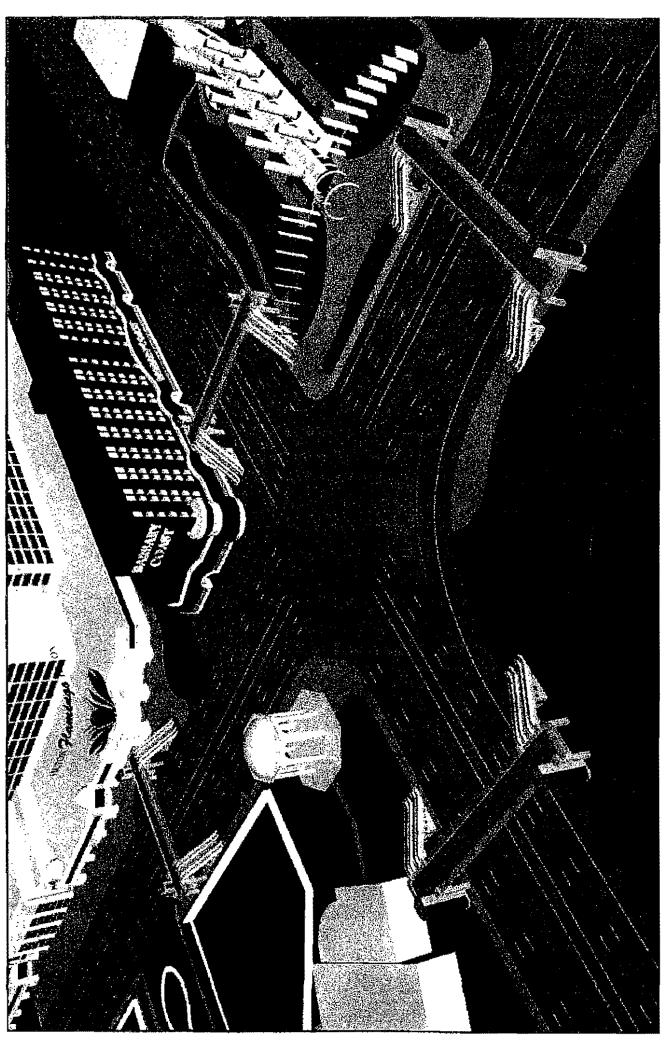
Handout for an Equation of the Property Owners Meetings





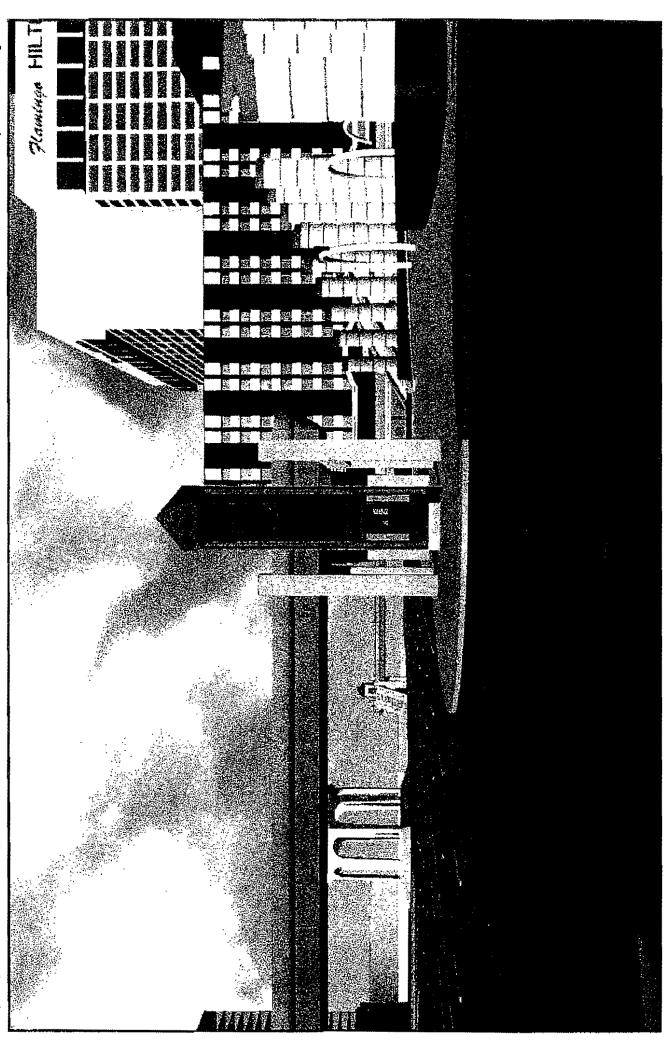
Map of Paths for Pedestrian's View of Bridge Aiternative

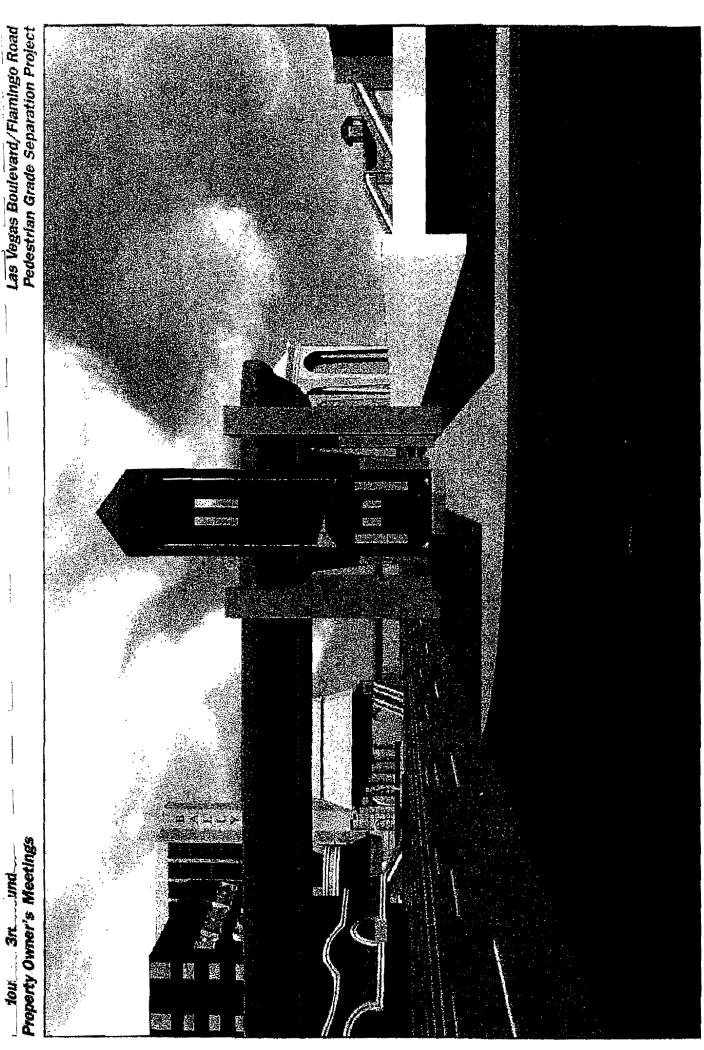




Overview. Bird's Eye View of Bridge Alternative from Southwest Corner Looking Northeast.



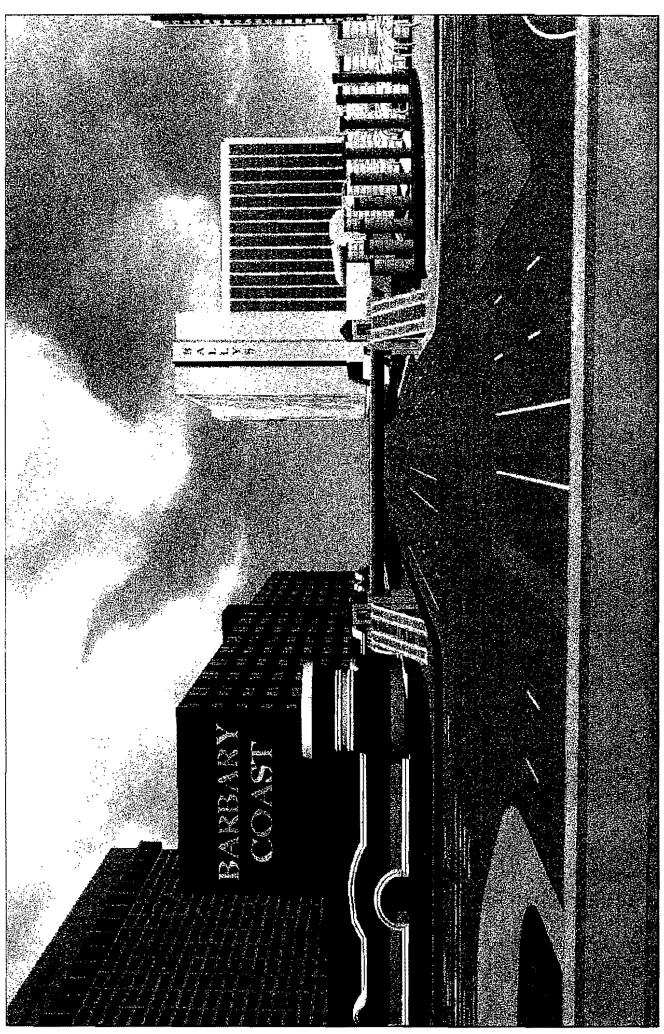




Path B. Pedestrian's View of Bridge Alternative from Caesar's Palace sidewalk looking South.

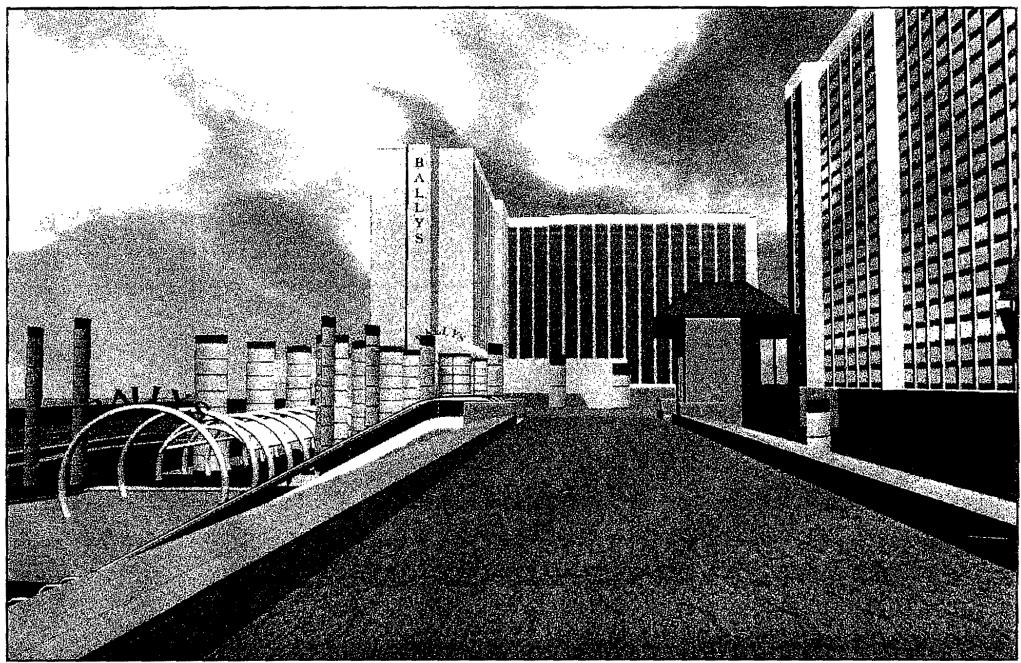


Path B. Pedestrian's View from Bridge looking East.



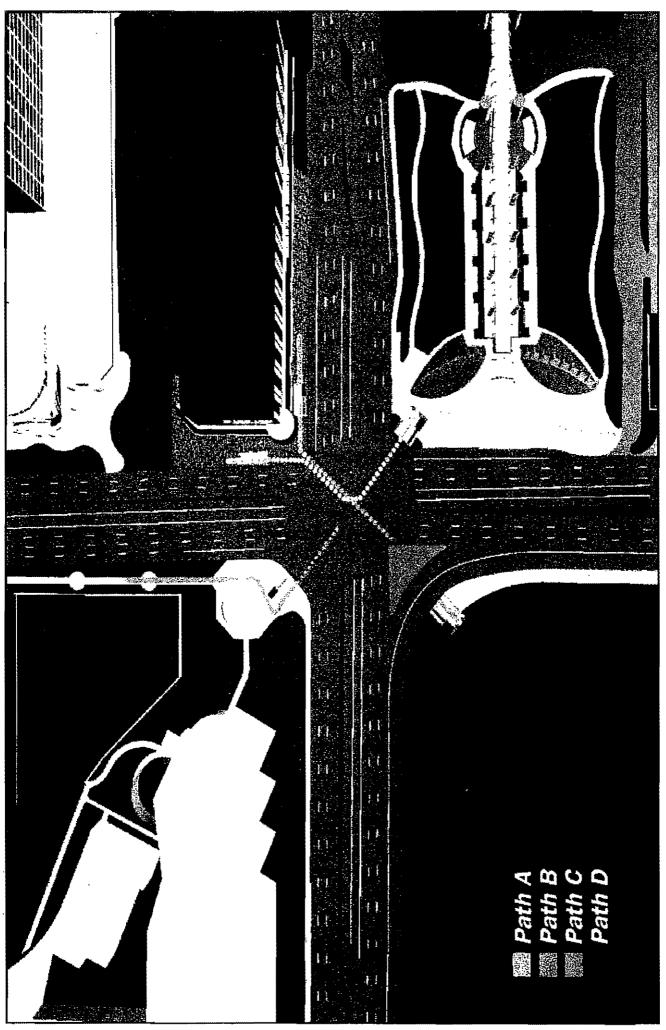
Path C. Pedestrian's View from West Bridge looking East.



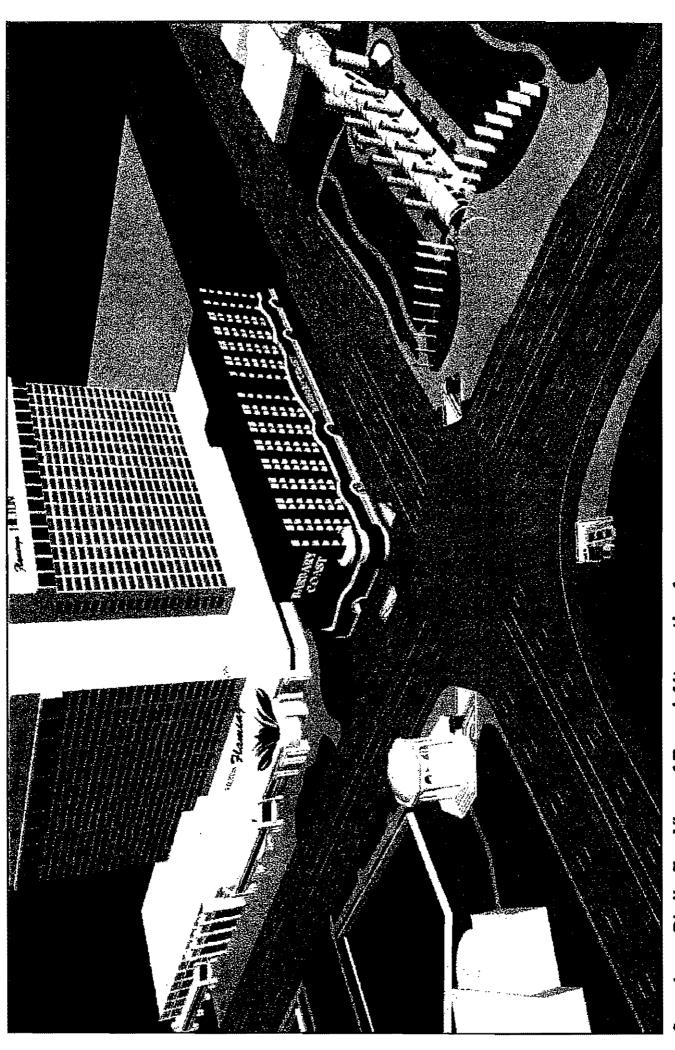


Path D. Pedestrian's View from South Bridge looking East.



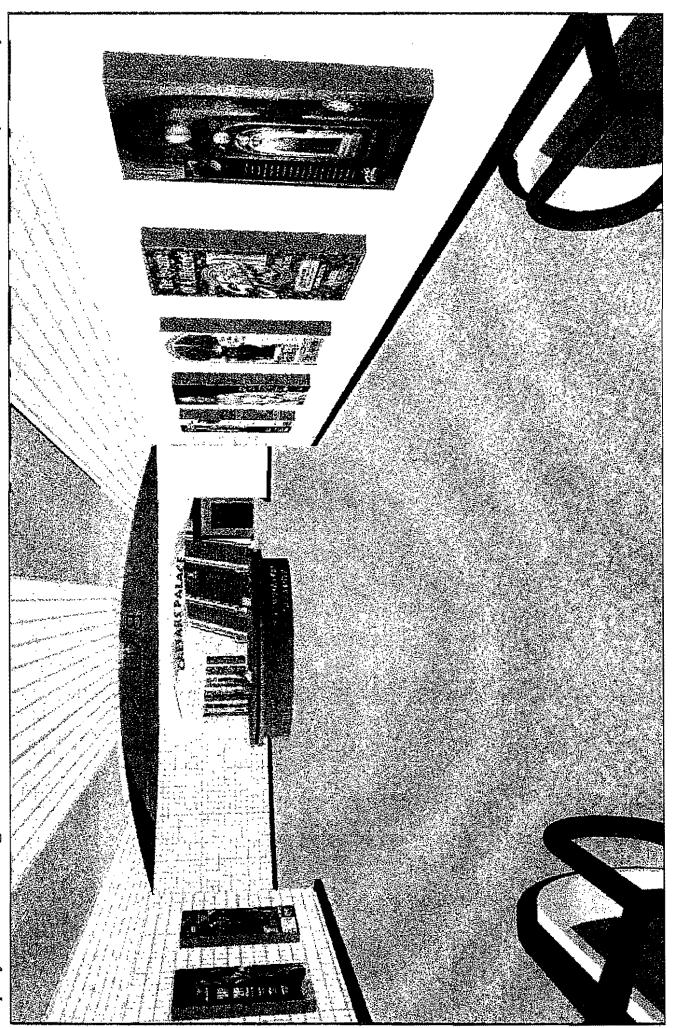


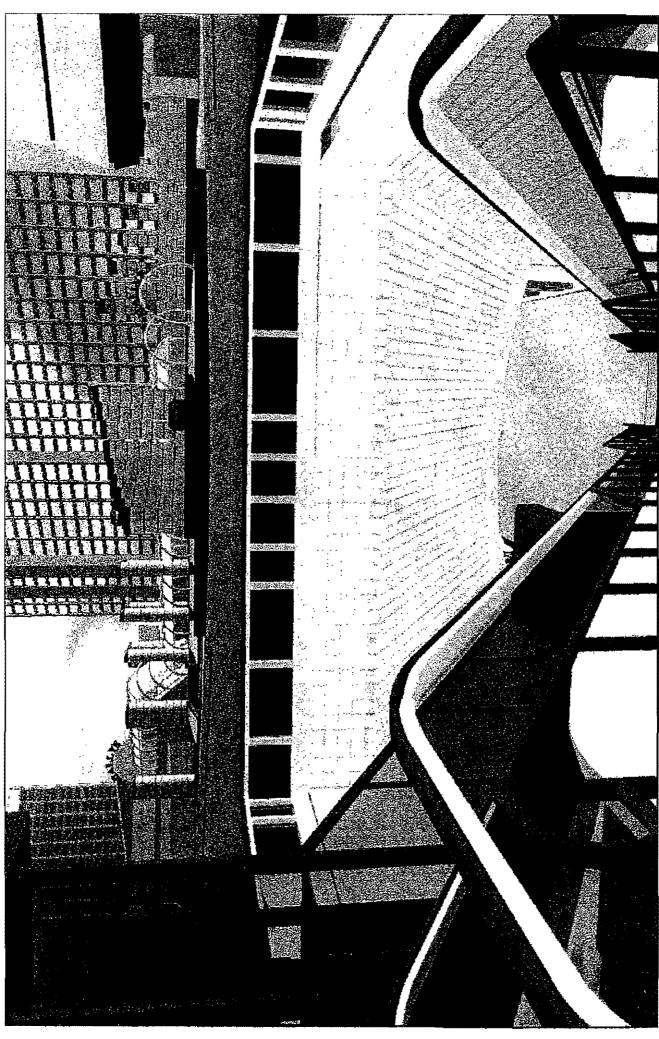
Map of Paths for Pedestrian's View of Tunnel Alternative



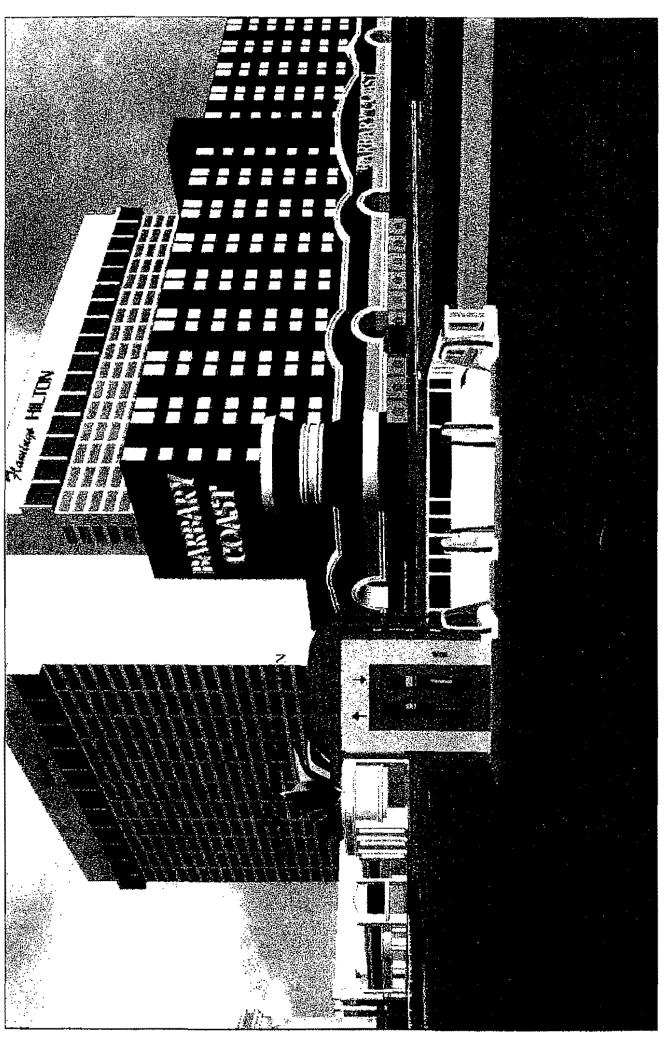
Overview. Bird's Eye View of Tunnel Alternative from Southwest Corner looking Northeast

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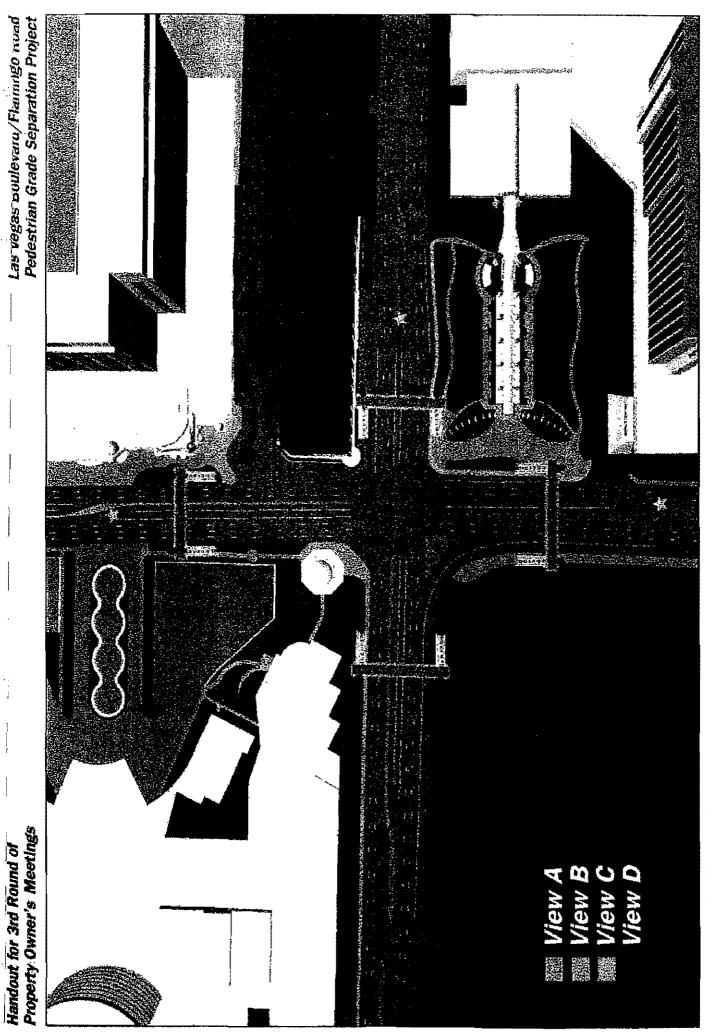




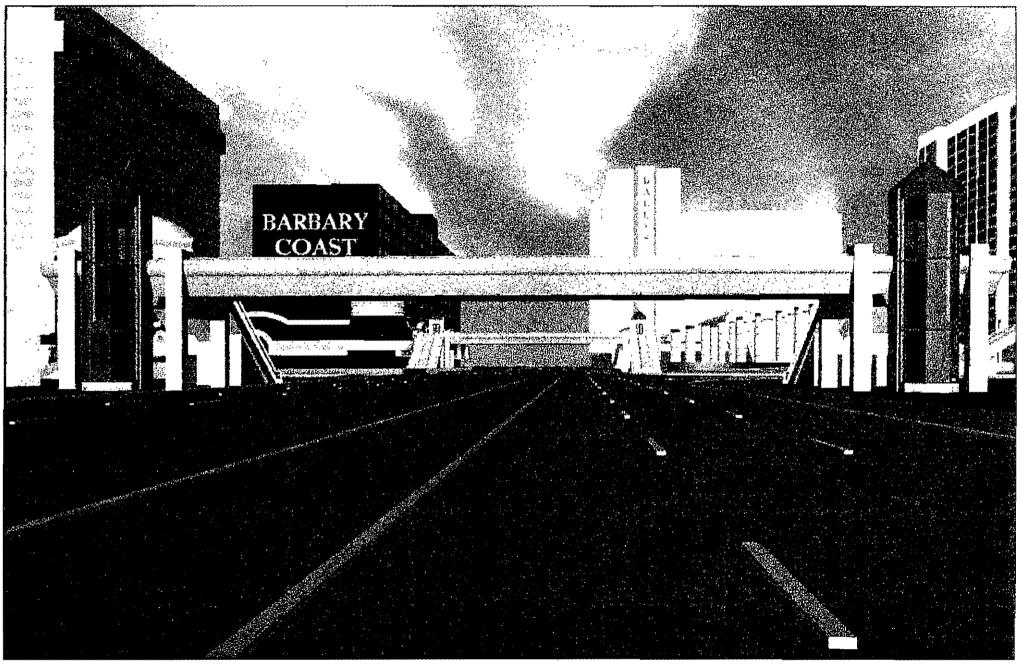
Path C. Foloschiet's Voc of United Rain Cosest's Patero Estratus looking Gestheset.



Path D. Pedestrian's View of Tunnel Alternative from Southwest Corner looking Northeast.

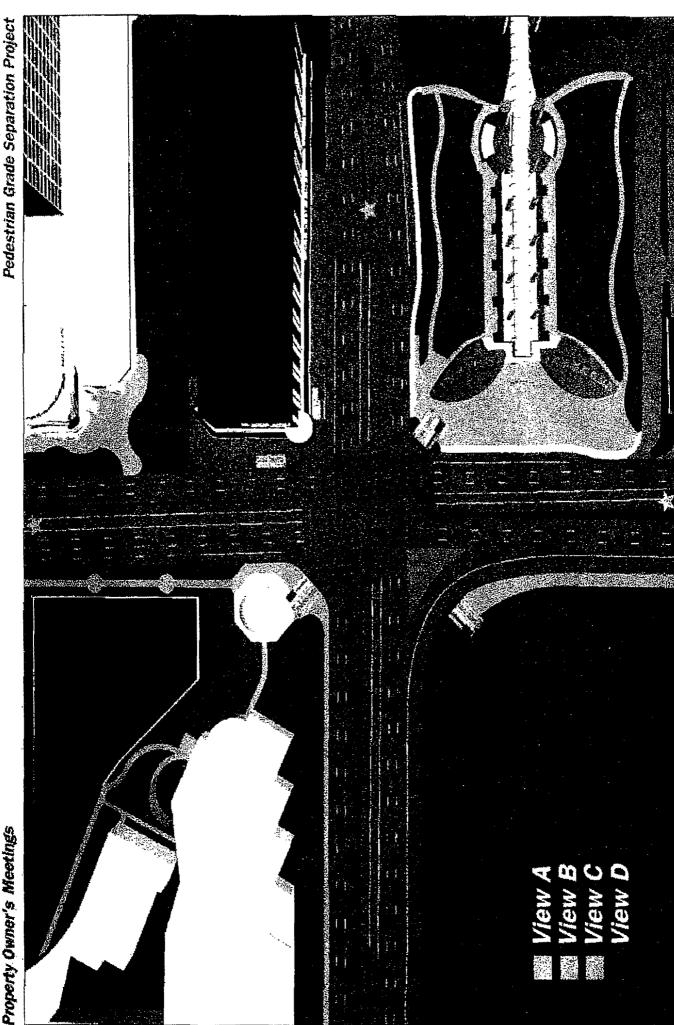


Map of Driver's View of Bridge Alternative



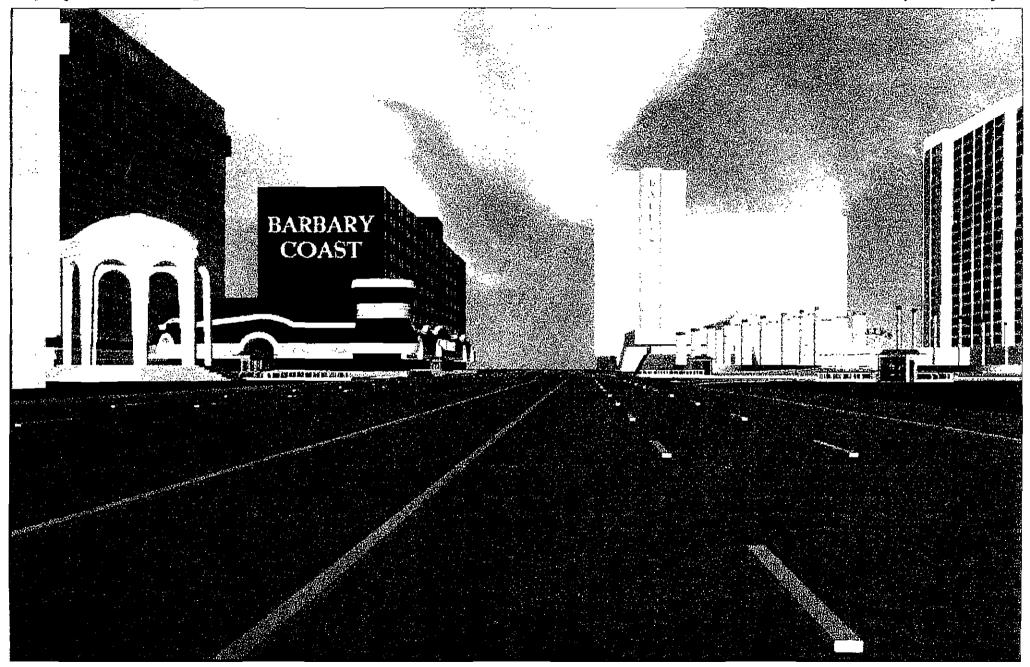
View D. Driver's View of Bridge Alternative from West looking East





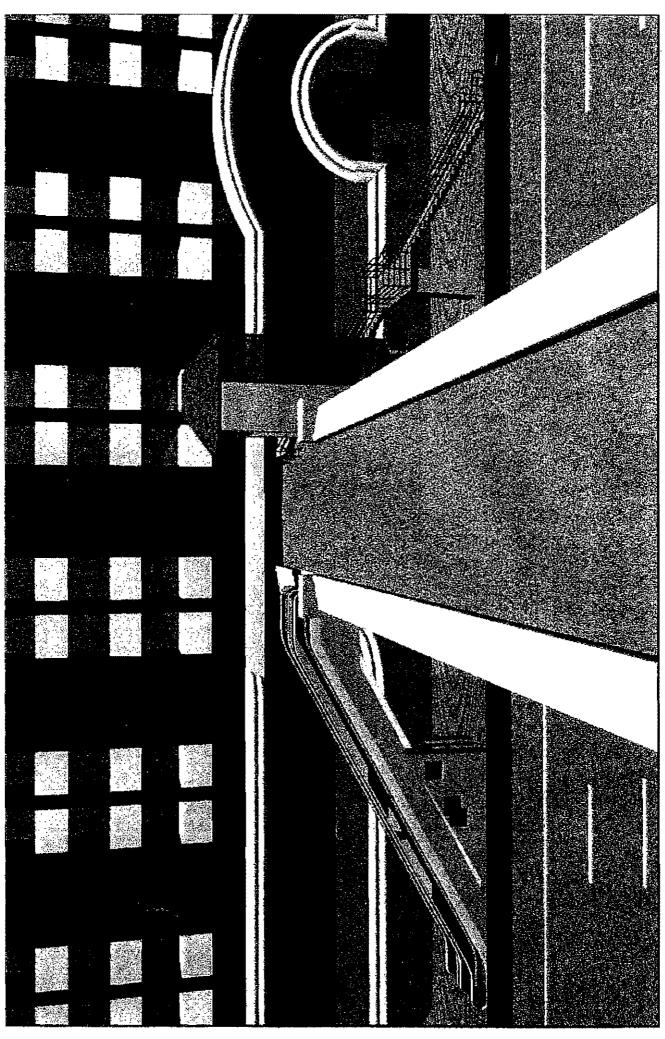
Handout for 3rd Round of Property Owner's Meetings

Las Vegas Boulevard/Flamingo Road

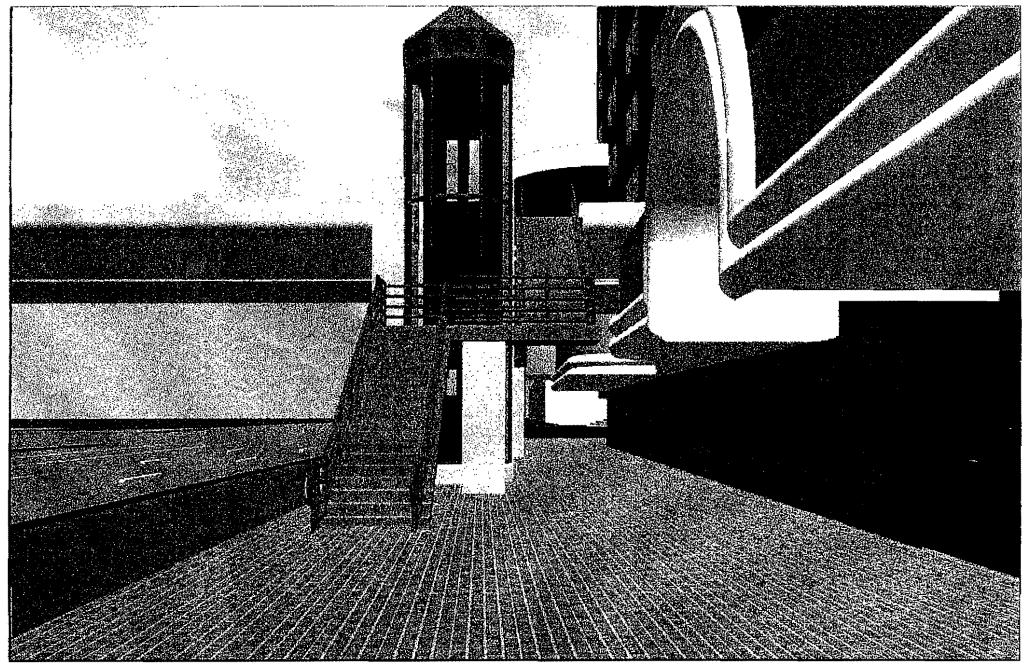


View D. Driver's View of Tunnel Alternative from West looking East



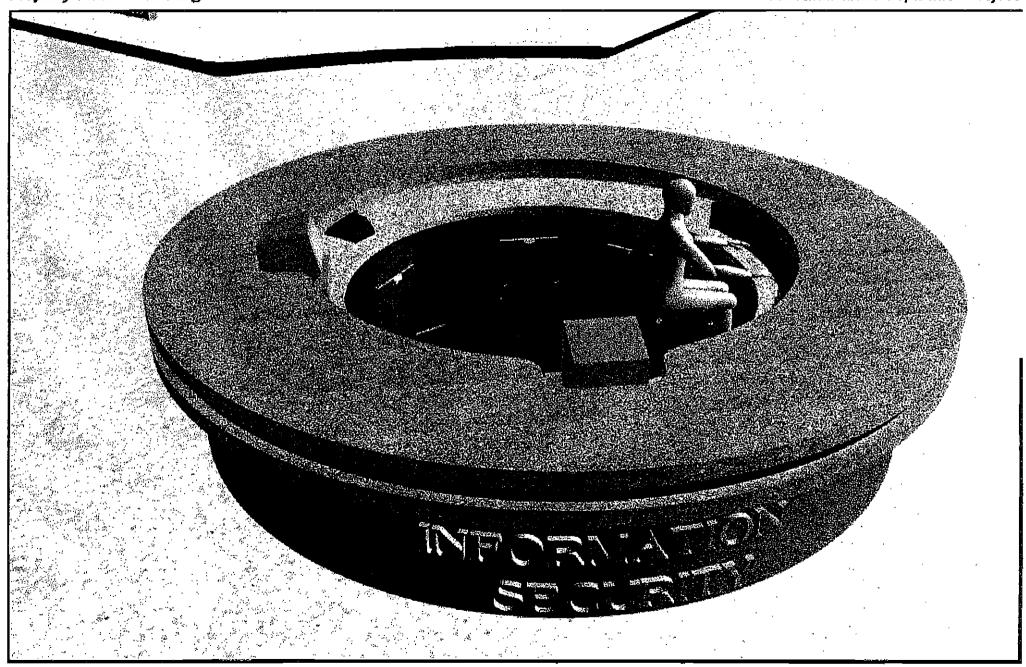


Special View. From East Bridge towards Barbary Coast.



Special View. East Bridge from Barbary Coast Sidewalk looking West.





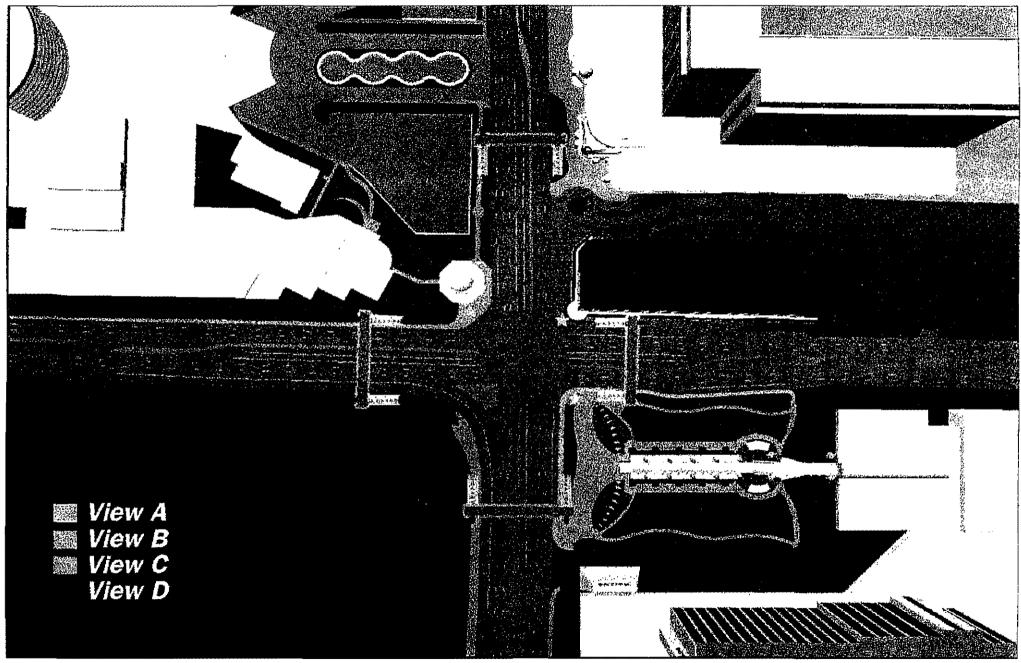
Special View. Tunnel Alternate Information/Security Desk in Rotunda. (Note Surviellance TV monitor)

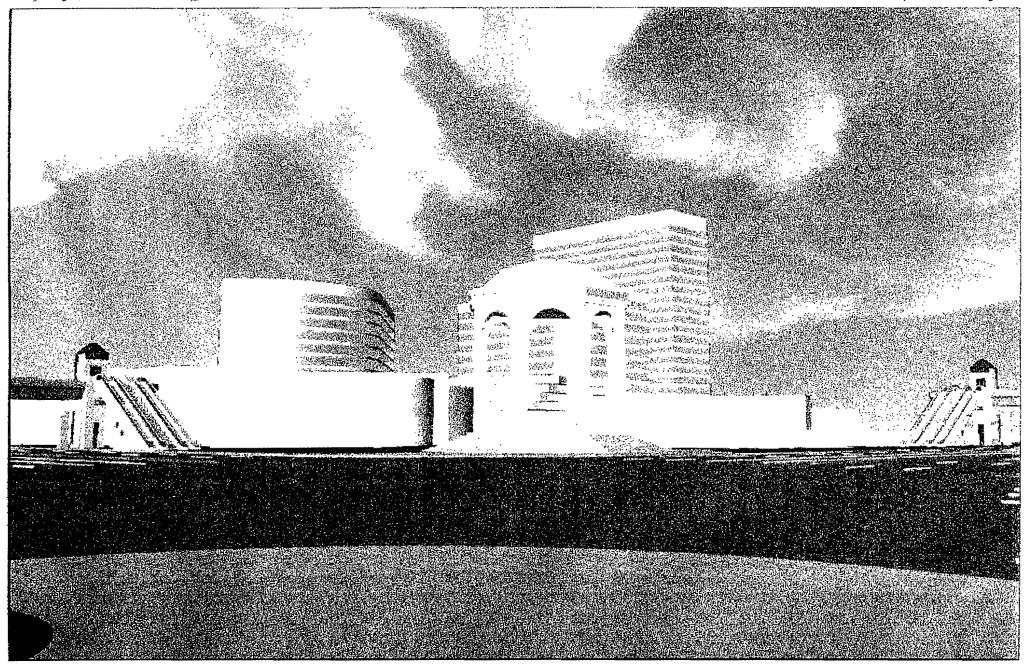




Special View. From Inside Inclined Elevator at Tunnel Entrance.

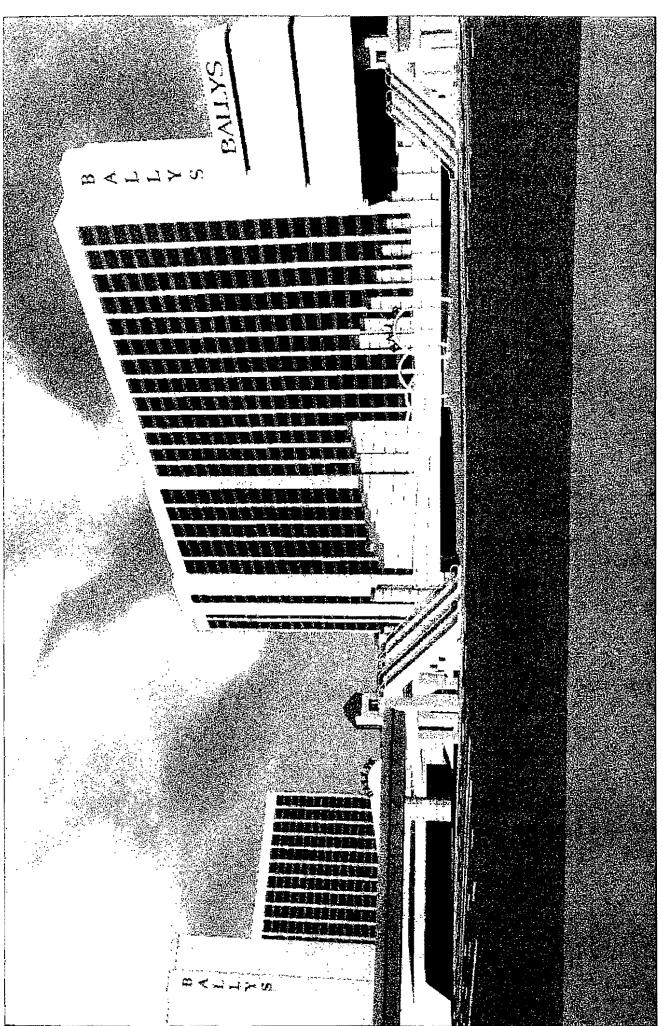




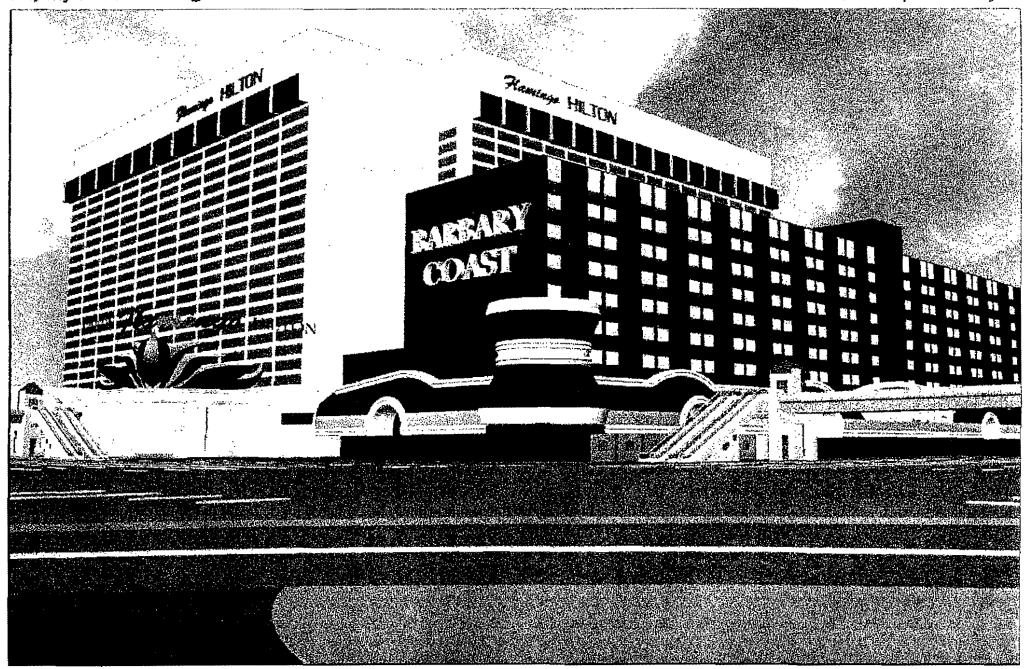


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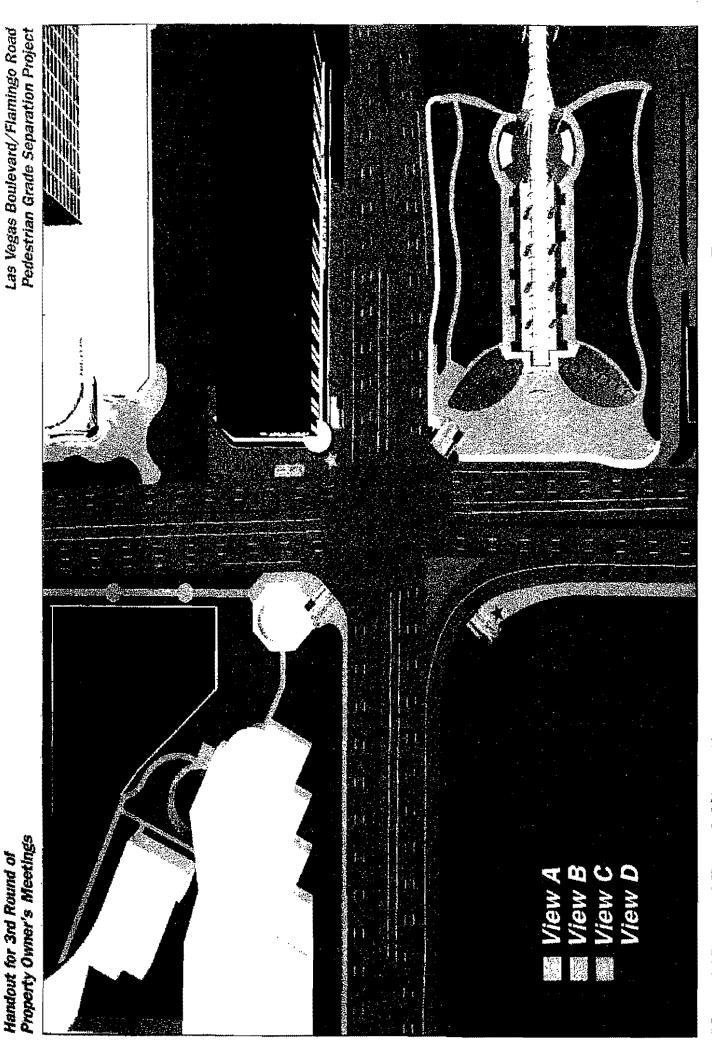


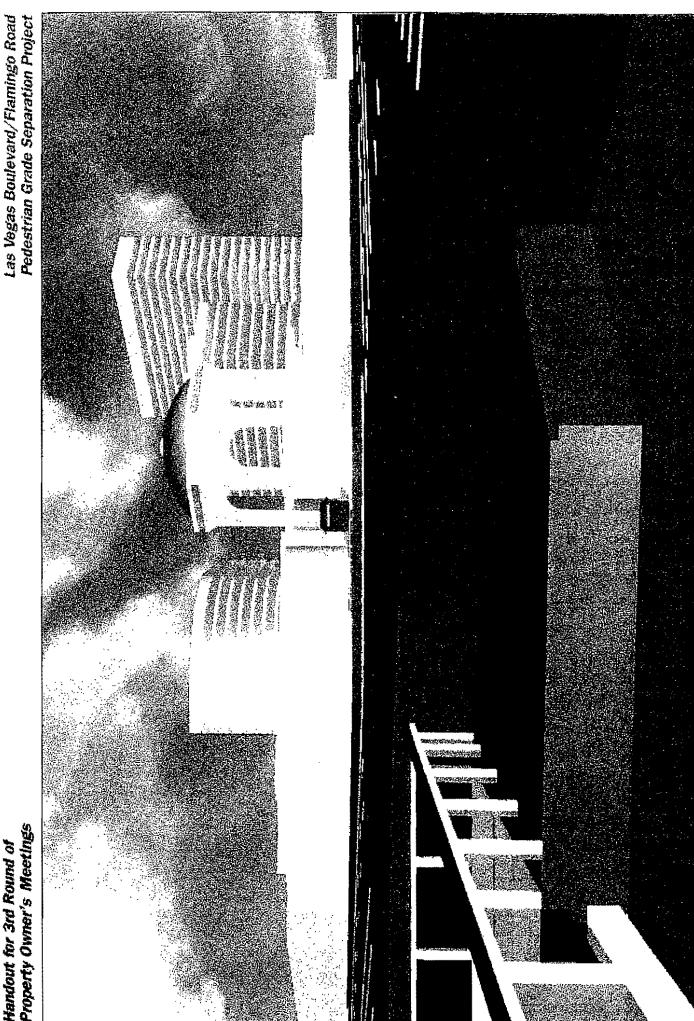
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View D. Bridge Alternative from Southwest Corner looking Northeast





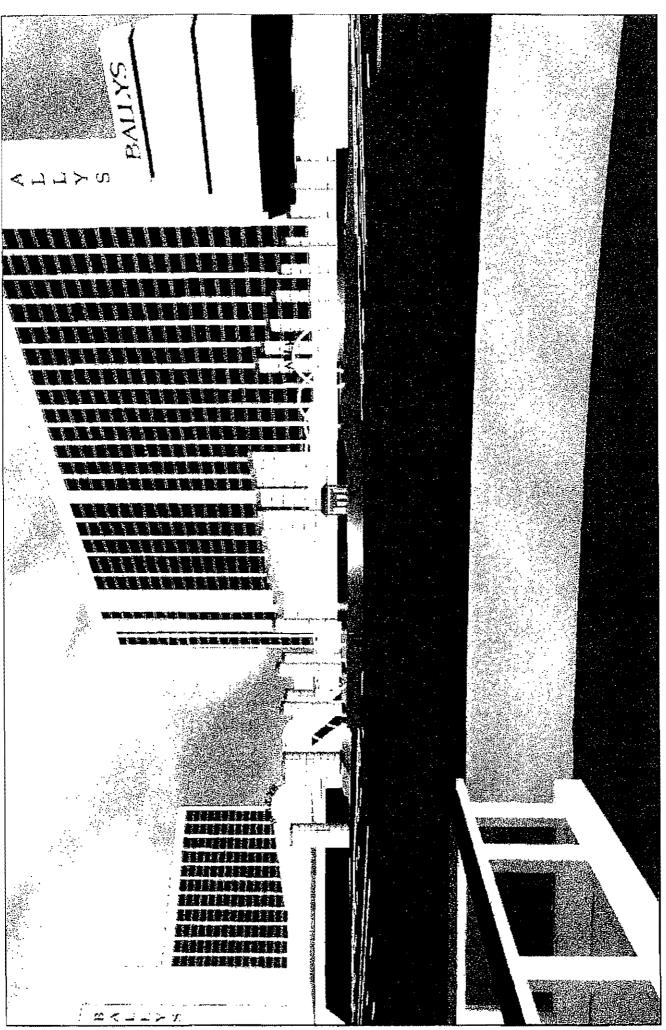


Property Owner's Meetings Handout for 3rd Round of

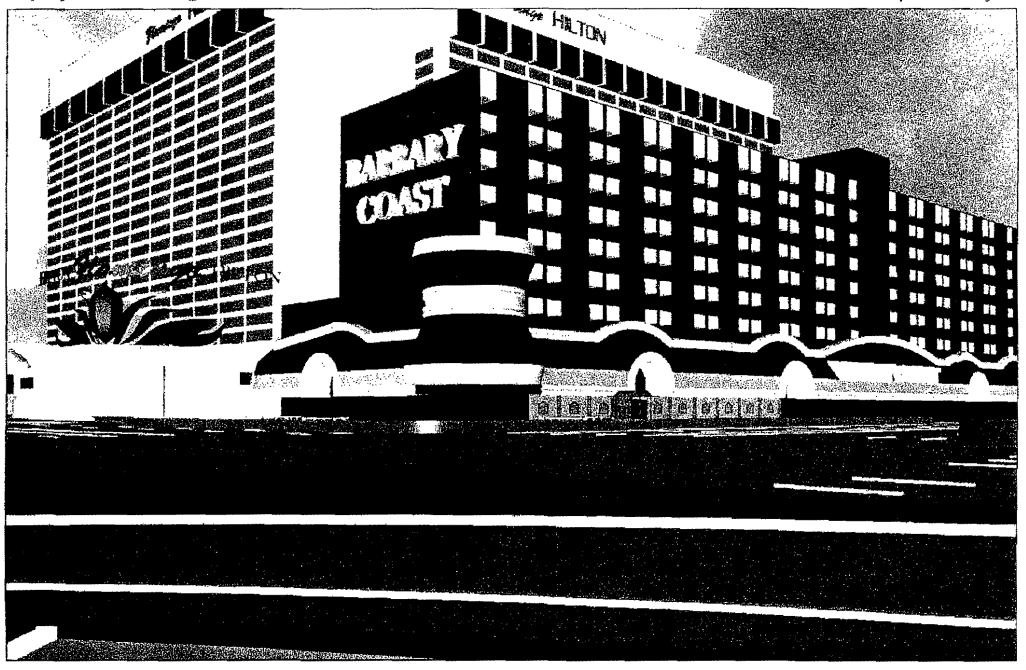
Property Owner's Meetings Handout for 3rd Round of

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View D. Tunnel Alternative from Southwest Corner looking Northeast



Pedestrians will face different choices depending on which, if either, alternative is built. The following four pages illustrate decision points for pedestrians on a generalized map of the intersection.

As is the case with today's crosswalks, a bridge user must decide his corner destination before crossing. The tunnel user can postpone his decision until arriving at the rotunda under the center of the intersection. One consequence of this difference, for example, is that a pedestrian on the west side of the Strip would cross halfway to the east side on a northbound trip with the tunnel alternative.

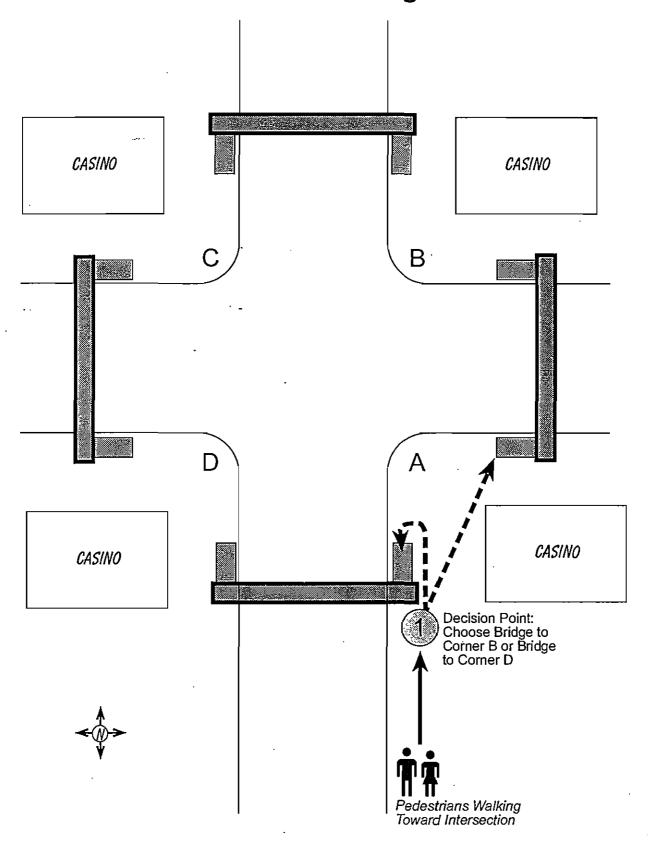




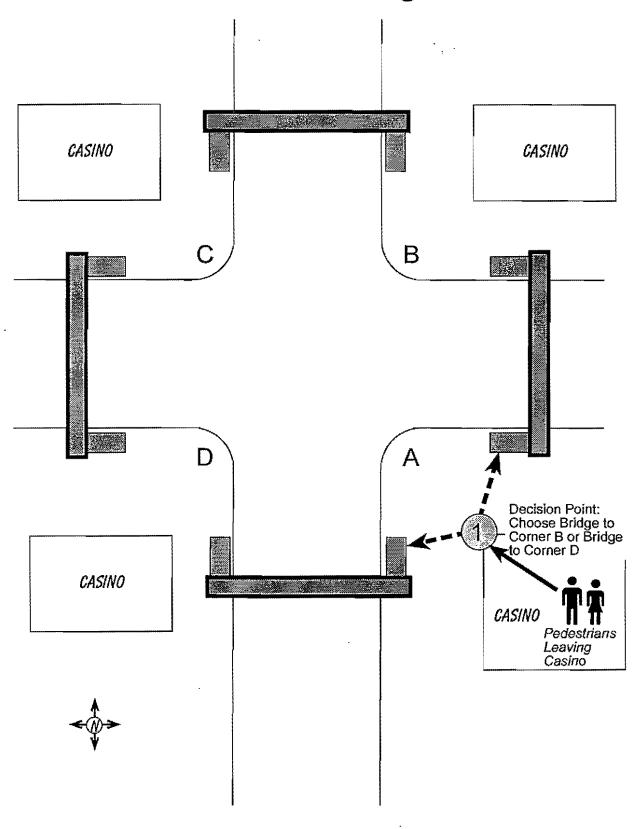


How these differences might affect a user's choice of destination is subjective and is left to the individual reader.

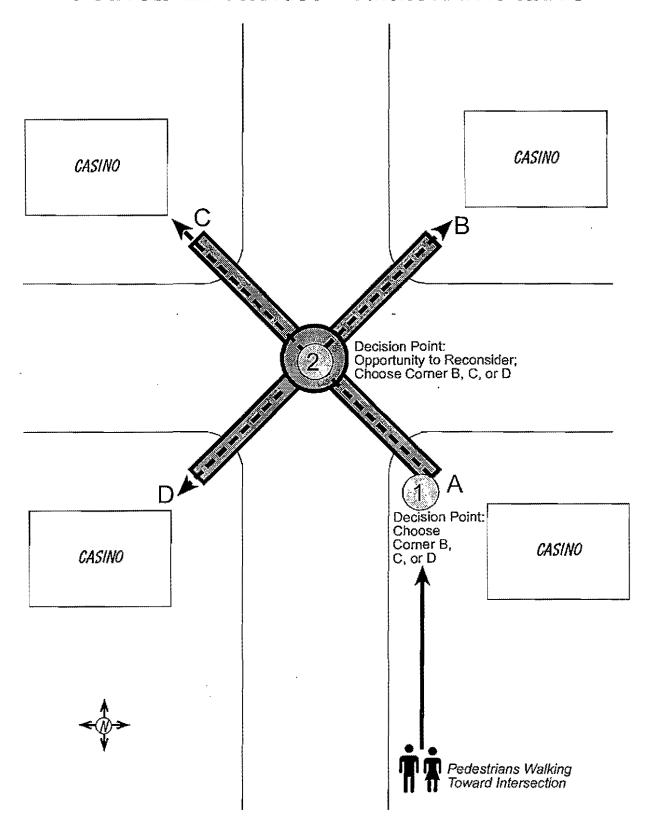
Pedestrian Choices - Bridge Alternative



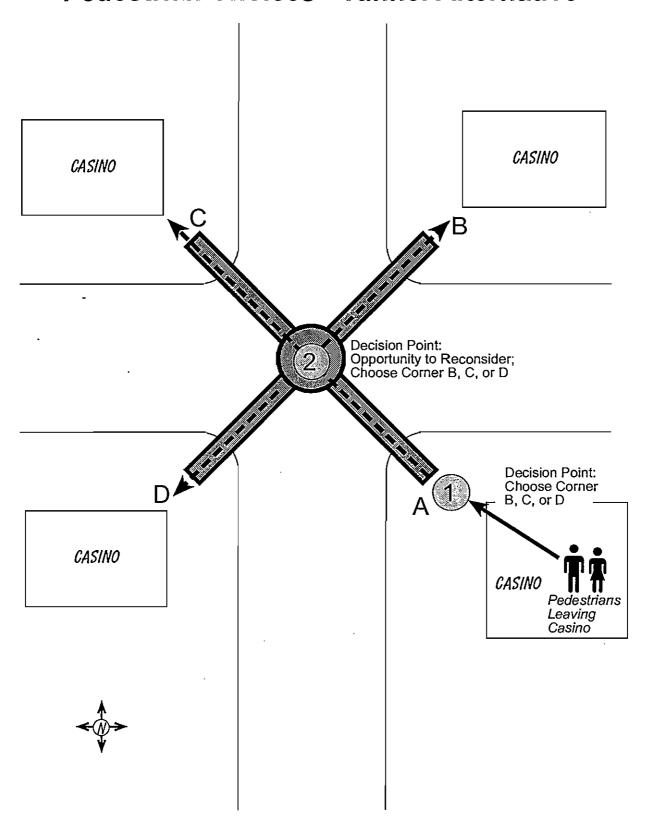
Pedestrian Choices - Bridge Alternative



Pedestrian Choices - Tunnel Alternative



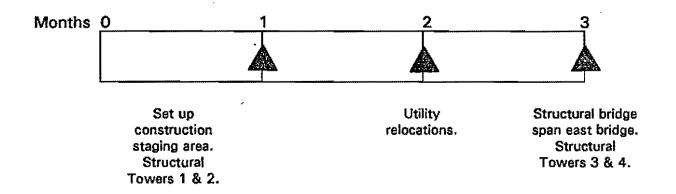
Pedestrian Choices - Tunnel Alternative



Bridge Alternative

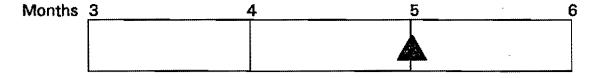
Bridge Aiternative - Phase 1:

- Construct structural supports and foundations for Towers 1 and 2.
- Complete utility relocations.
- · Construct structural bridge spans for east bridge.
- Construct structural supports and foundations for Towers 3 and 4.



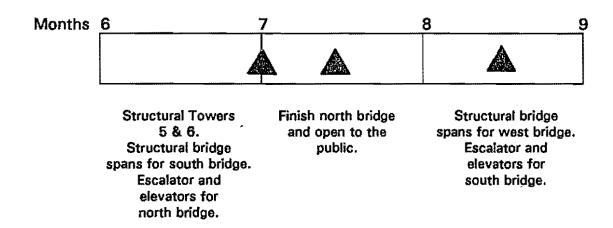
Bridge Alternative - Phase 2:

- Construct structural bridge spans for north bridge.
- Install escalator and elevator equipment for east bridge.
- Construct structural supports and foundations for Towers 7 and 8.
- Complete architectural items and open east bridge to the public.



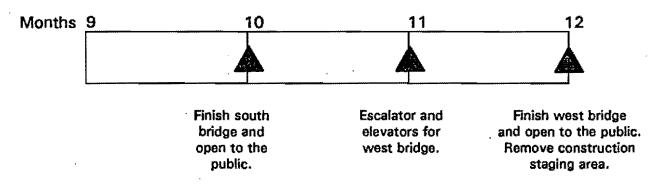
Structural bridge
spans - north bridge.
Escalator and
elevators for
east bridge.
Structural Towers 7 and 8
Finish east bridge
and open to public.

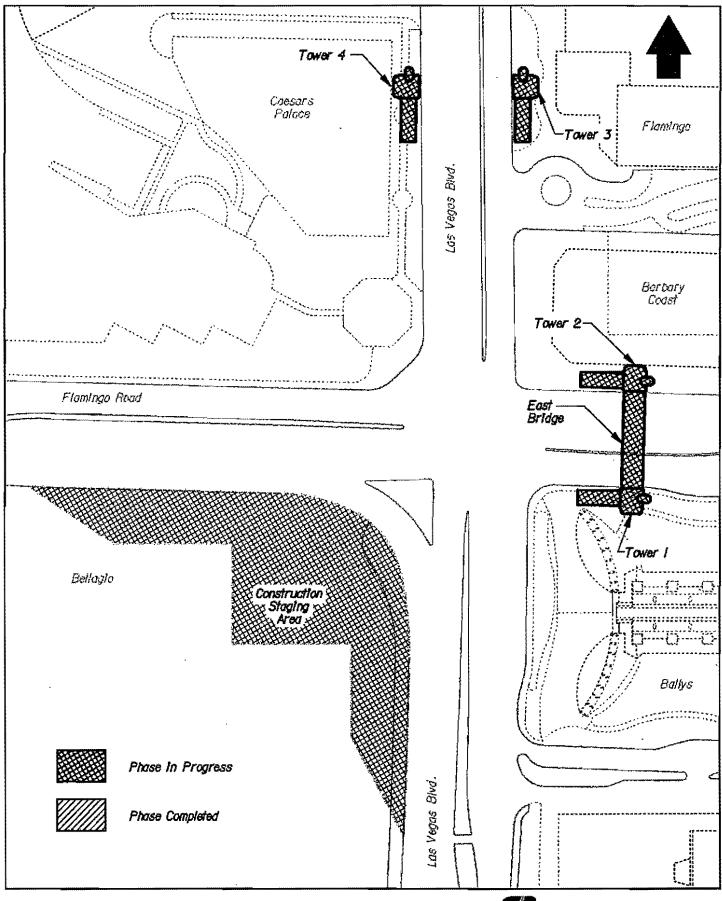
- Construct structural supports and foundations for Towers 5 and 6.
- Construct structural bridge spans for south bridge.
- · Install escalator and elevator equipment for north bridge.
- · Complete architectural items and open north bridge to the public.
- · Construct structural bridge spans for west bridge.
- · Install escalator and elevator equipment for south bridge.



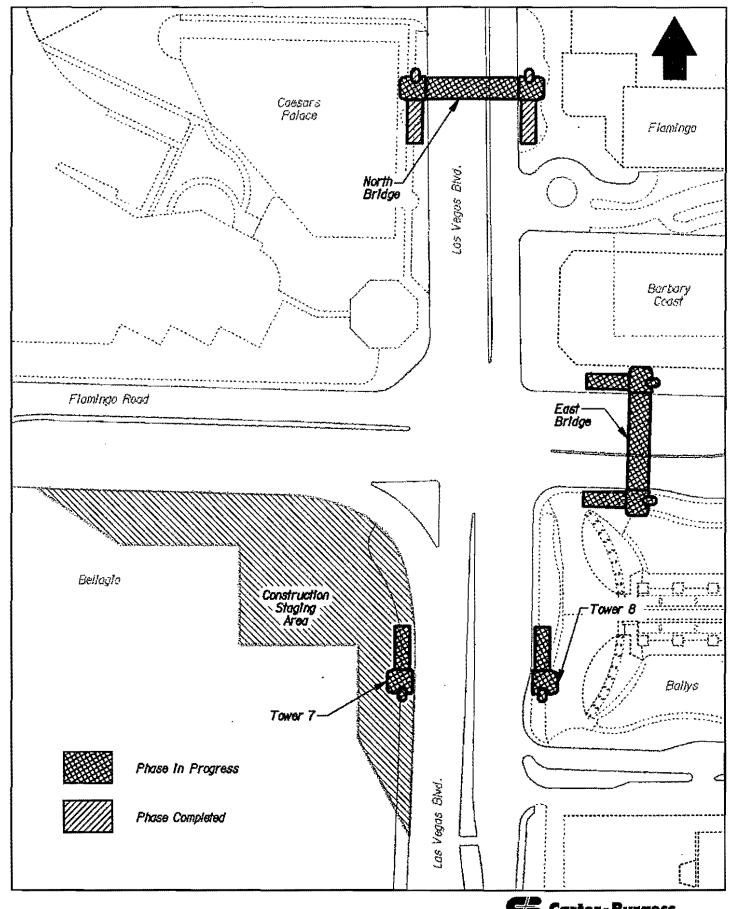
Bridge Alternative - Phase 4:

- Complete architectural items and open south bridge to the public.
- Install escalator and elevator equipment for west bridge.
- Complete architectural items and open west bridge to the public.
- · Remove construction staging area.

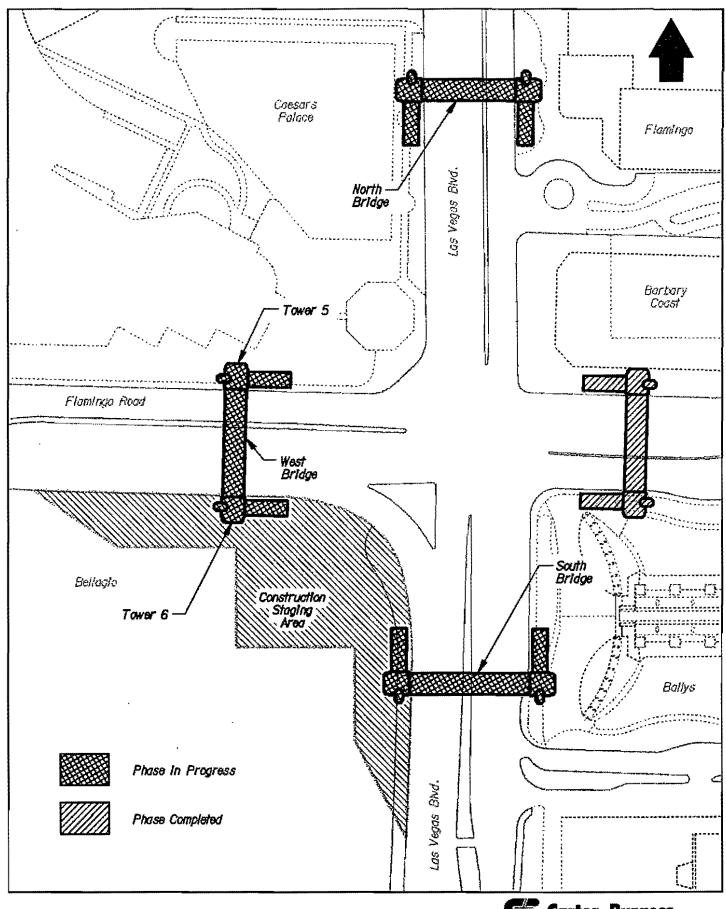




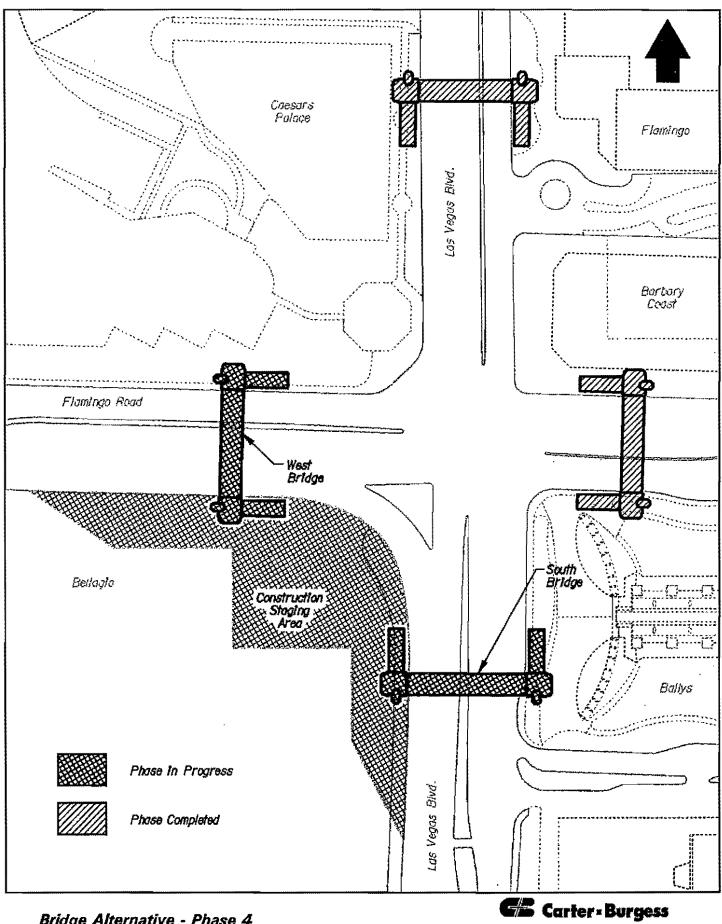
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The tunnel option crosses the intersection diagonally and has a 60-foot diameter center room. The finished cross-section will have a curved roof and will be approximately 12 feet high and 24 feet wide. The preliminary assessment of the subsurface conditions indicate that tunneling is possible. The general soil conditions consist of fill overlying dense to very dense sands, gravels, and clays, to a depth of approximately 5.0 to 7.5 feet. Below this level the soil profile generally consists of a heavily-cemented sands and gravels layer, interfingered with the dense to very dense sands and gravels. Based on the four just-completed test borings, it is anticipated that at least five feet of cemented sands and gravels will be above the tunnel in all locations. The groundwater depth ranges from about 11 to 13 feet below the ground surface. These conditions present a medium which is good for tunneling since heavily-cemented materials overhead provide a bridging layer for the excavation below it.

The proposed tunnel construction will start with dewatering the entire site prior to construction to draw the water down below the proposed invert elevation of the tunnel cross-section. This will occur for several months prior to initiating construction of the shafts. Shafts (or vertical access wells) will be constructed at three of the corners but will not be constructed at the northeast corner. The primary construction shaft will be located at the southwest corner. Construction within the street right-of-way will consist primarily of caisson drilling and pouring. Bridge beams will be placed over the caissons such that tunneling activities have minimum impact on traffic.

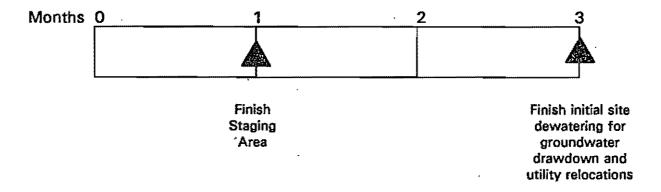
Tunnel construction will begin at the southwest corner and proceed to the northeast tunnel. Then tunnels will be constructed to both the southeast and the northwest corners. The center room, which is approximately a 60-foot diameter room, will be constructed after all tunnel construction is complete. The methods of tunnel construction will be either hand-mining or mechanical excavation using equipment such as roadheaders or backhoes to excavate the face. The final cross-section will be water tight, clean, and provide an open high-and-wide cross-section ready for finishing and equipment installation.

The estimated time for construction of the tunnel alternatives, after initial dewatering and utility relocations, is approximately 13 months. The duration of the construction impact to casino properties located on the northeast, northwest, and southwest corner should be one to two months maximum. The duration of project-related activity on the Bellagio property on the southwest corner will be approximately 16 months.

Tunnel Alternative:

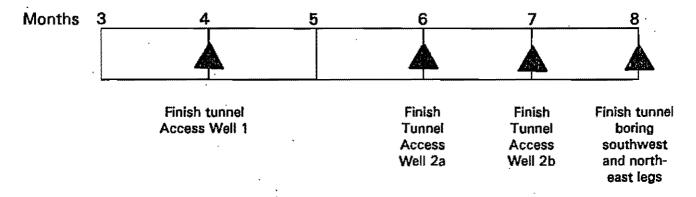
Tunnel Alternative - Phase 1:

- Set-up Construction Staging Area at southwest corner.
- Drill dewatering wells and begin initial site dewatering for groundwater drawdown.
- · Relocate utilities



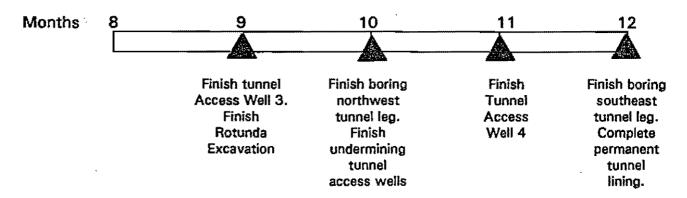
Tunnel Alternative - Phase 2a and 2b:

- Set-up tunnel staging at Tunnel Access Well 1 with temporary cover under roadway.
- Begin tunnel boring on southwest and northeast legs.
- Construct Tunnel Access Well 2a with a temporary well cover under roadway and sidewalk area (see Phase 2a).
- Construct Tunnel Access Well 2b with a temporary well cover under roadway and sidewalk area (see Phase 2b).
- · Continue construction dewatering.



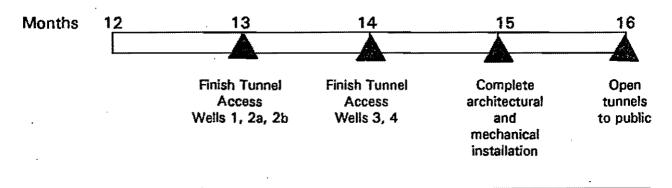
Tunnel Alternative - Phase 3:

- Construct Tunnel Access Well 3 with temporary well cover under roadway.
- Begin boring northwest leg of tunnel.
- Construct Tunnel Access Well 4 with temporary cover under roadway.
- Begin boring southeast leg of tunnel.
- Continue construction dewatering and construct permanent dewatering system.
- Complete excavation of Rotunda.
- · Complete excavation under roadway portions of Tunnel Access Wells.
- Complete permanent tunnel lining.



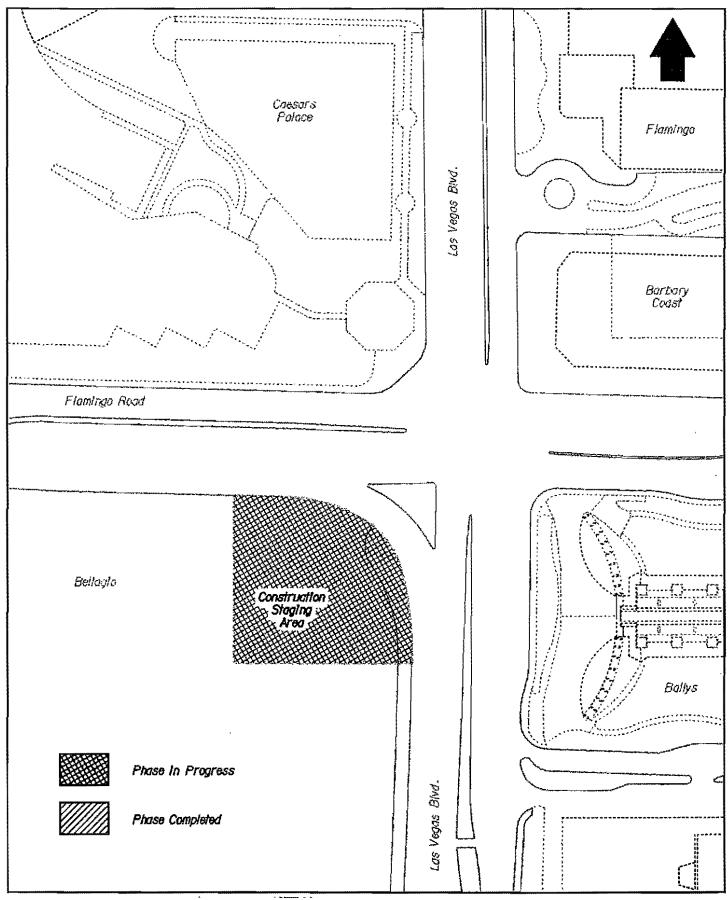
Tunnel Alternative - Phase 4a and 4b:

- Complete escalator and elevator equipment installation for Tunnel Access Well 2a (see Phase 4a).
- Complete escalator and elevator equipment installation for Tunnel Access Well 2b (see Phase 4b).
- Complete escalator and elevator equipment installation for Well 1.
- Complete escalator and elevator equipment installation for Well 2.
- Complete escalator and elevator equipment installation for Well 3.
- Complete miscellaneous architectural and mechanical equipment installation.
- Remove construction staging area and open to public use.



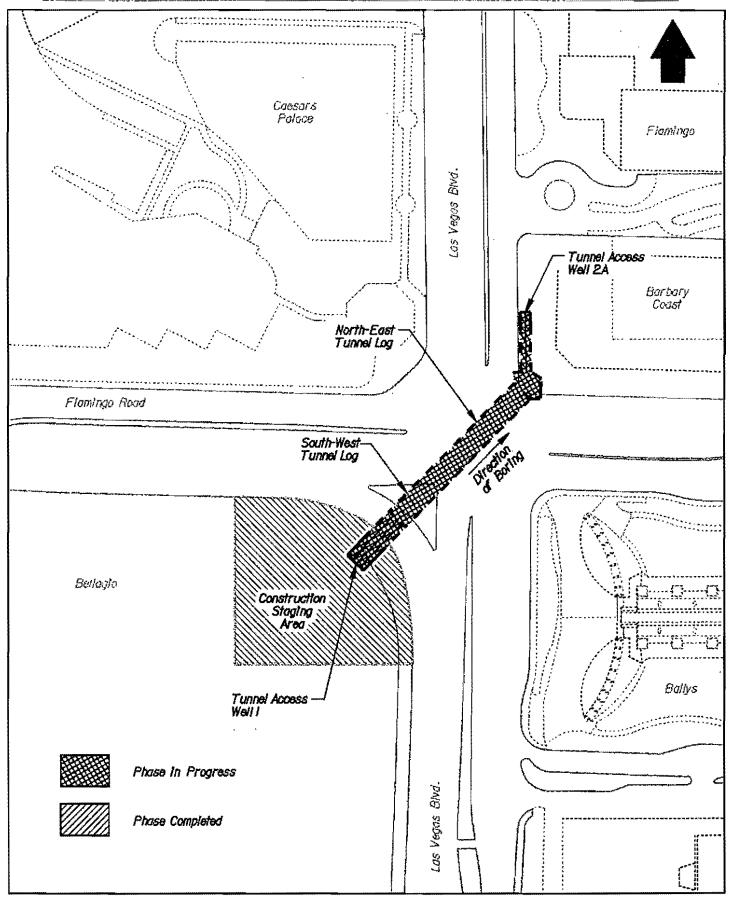
Handout for 3rd Round of Property Owner's Meetings

Las Vegas Boulevard/Flamingo Road Pedestrian Grade Separation Project



Tunnel Alternative - Phase 1

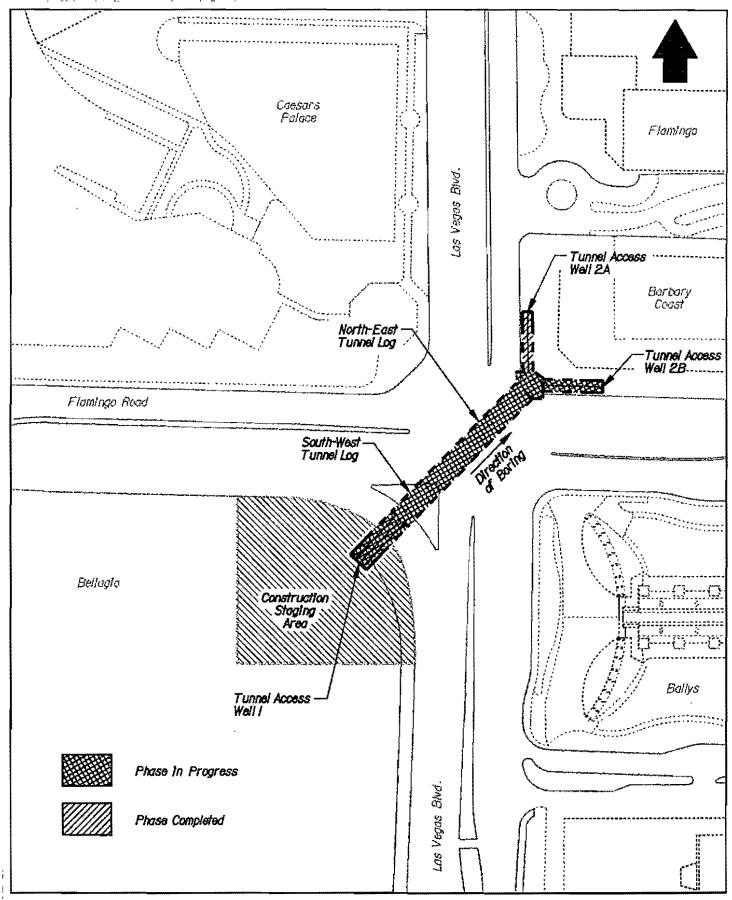
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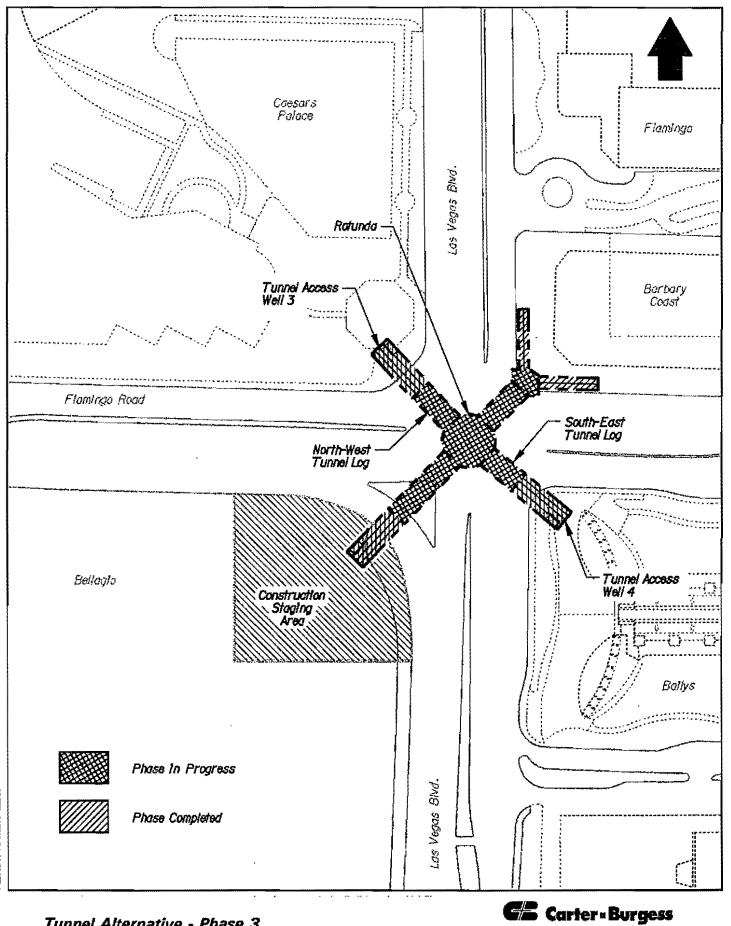


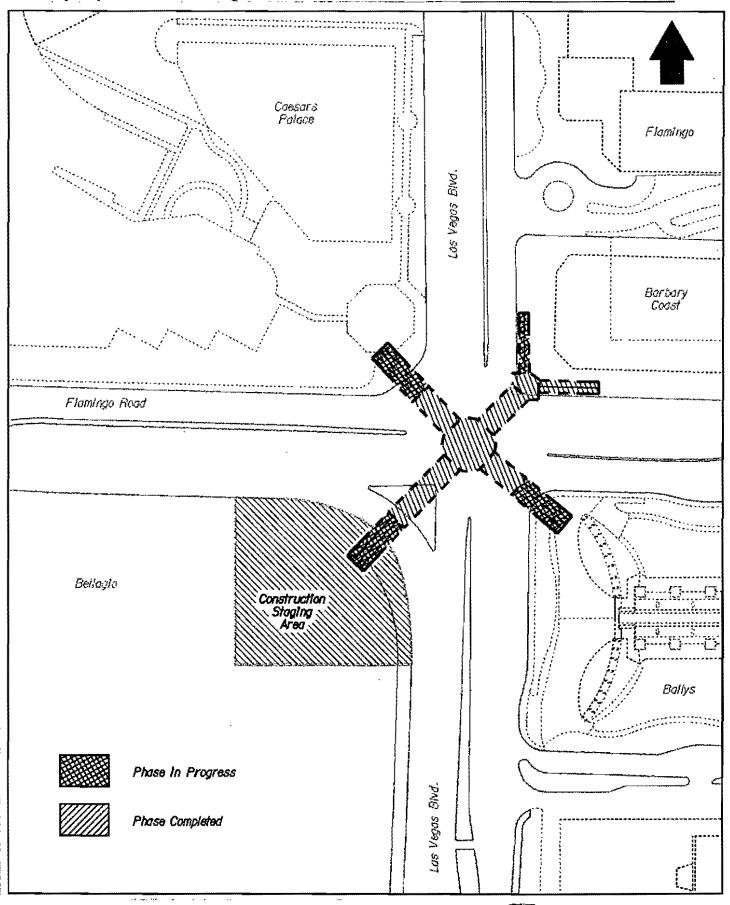
Tunnel Alternative - Phase 2

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Las Vegas Boulevard/Flamingo Road Pedestrian Grade Separation Project

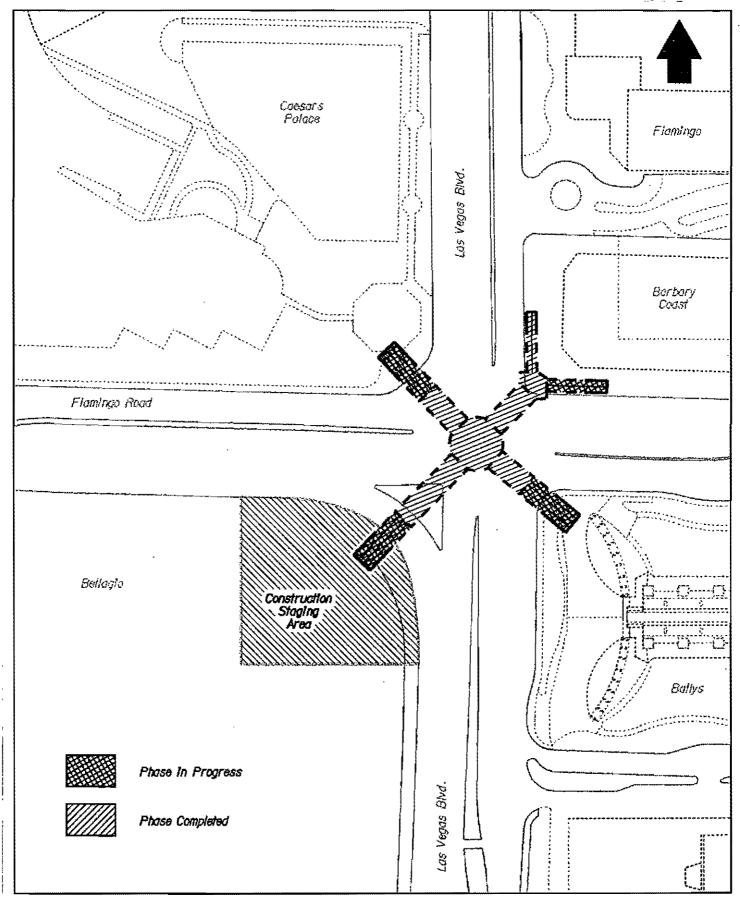


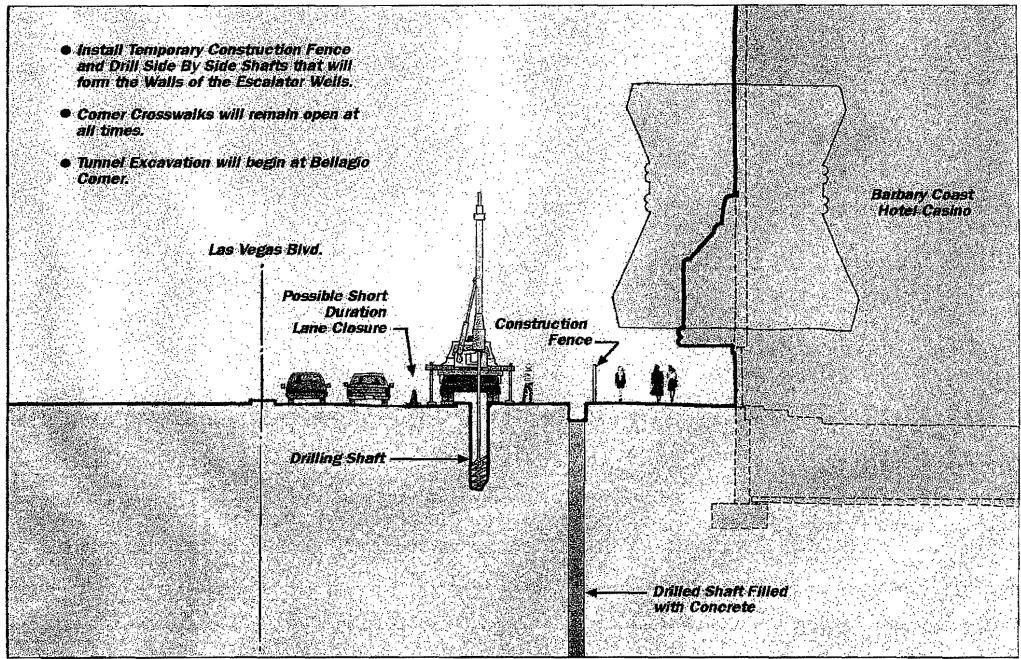




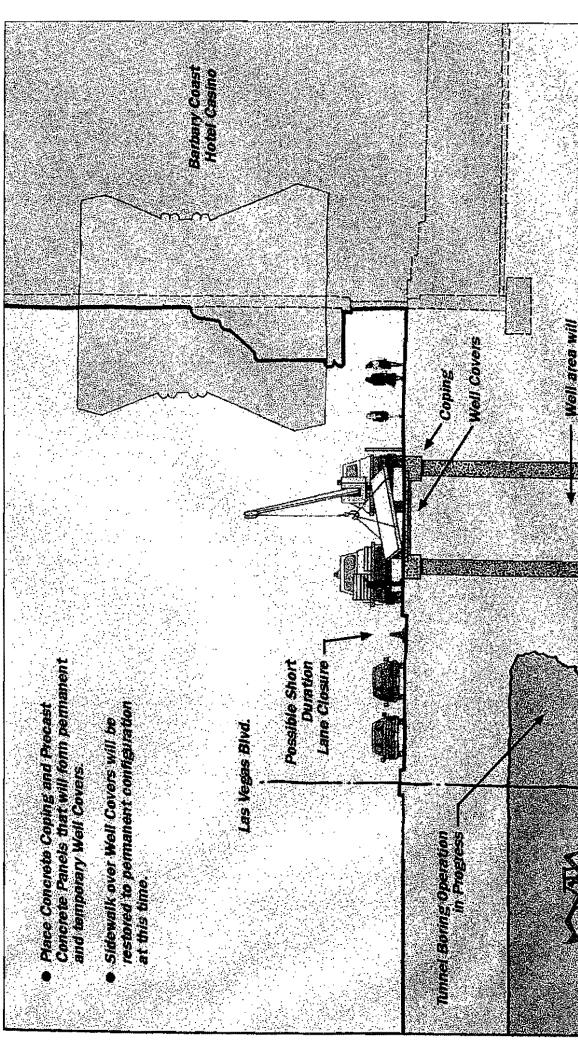
Tunnel Alternative - Phase 4

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Construction Sequence One. Section looking North **Carter** Burgess

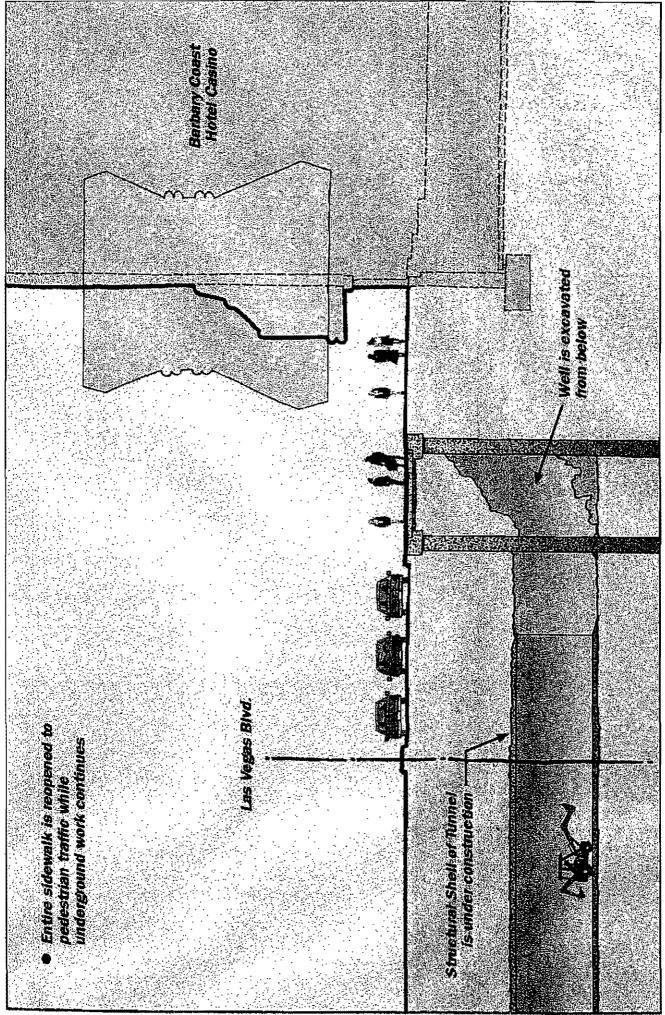




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Las Vegas Boulevard/Flamingo Road Pedestrian Grade Separation Project

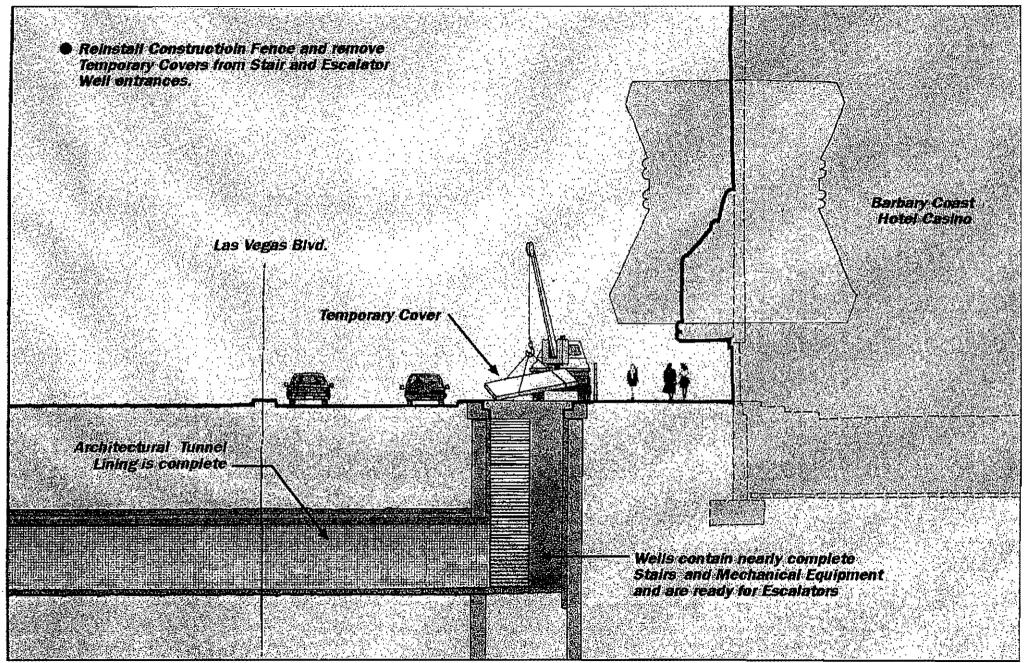


Construction Sequence Three. Section looking North.

Property Owner's Meetings

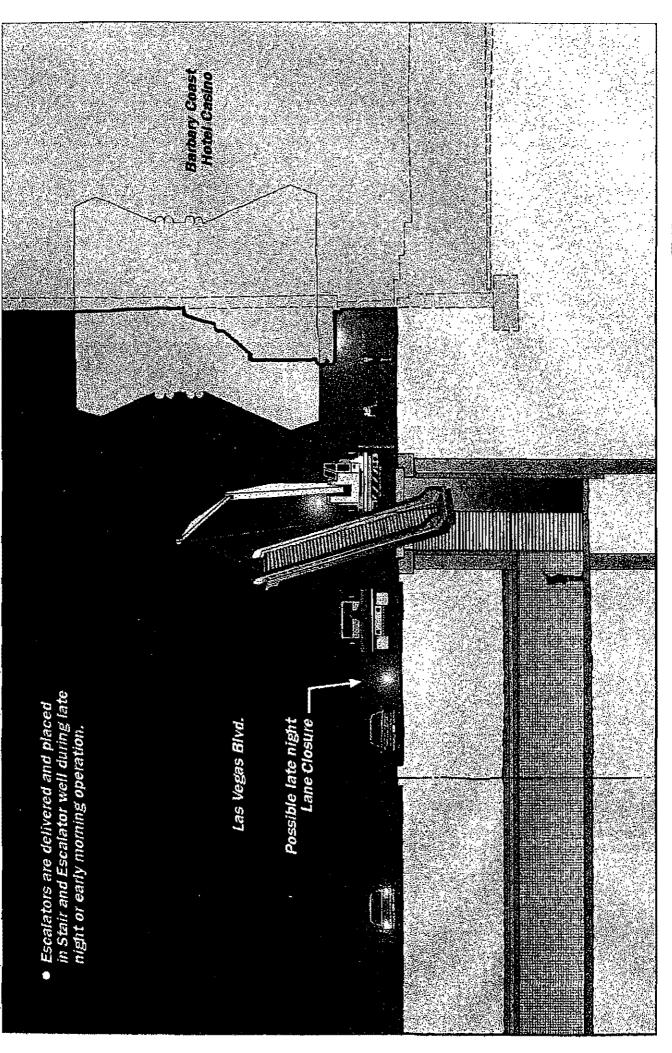
Handout for 3rd Round of

Construction Sequence Four. Section looking North.

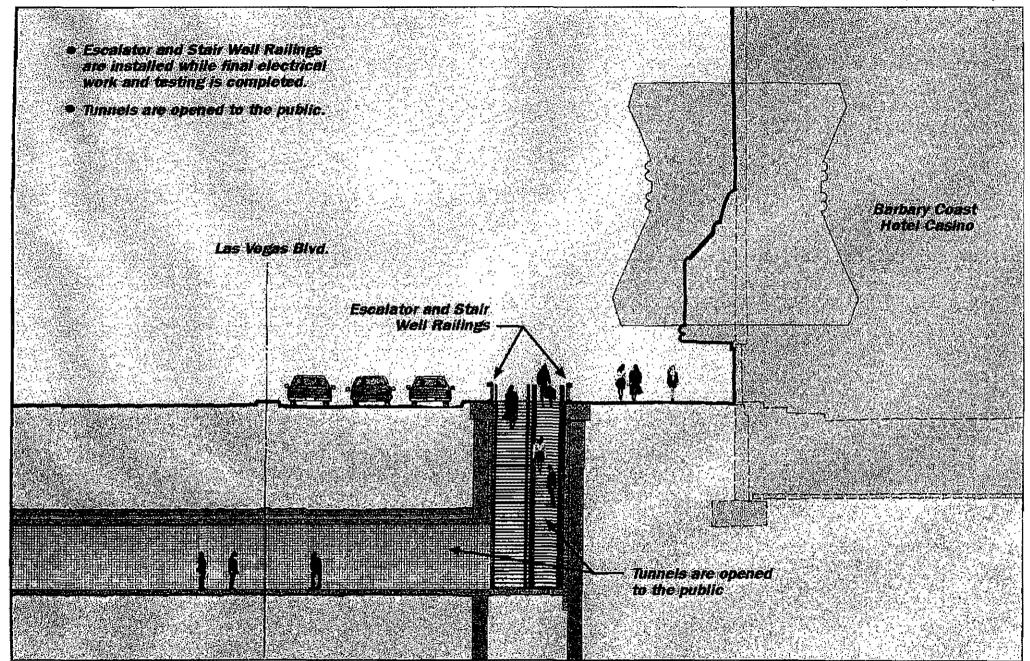


Construction Sequence Five. Section looking North









Construction Sequence Seven. Section looking North



DESCRIPTION		TOTAL COST
	Bridge Span	\$311,179
	Towers	\$960,810
Br	idge Screening	\$267,417
[E	ridge Cladding	\$185,466
	Escalators	\$3,728,000
	Elevators	\$376,000
,	Utilities *	\$54,690
	Electrical	\$500,000
	Civil Sitework	\$1,143,096
	Architectural	\$393,534
* ***		
	Subtotal	\$7,920,192
MISC	CELLANEOUS	
Mobilization (10%)		\$792,019
Miscellaneous (5%)		\$396,010
Contingencies (15%)		\$1,188,029
Subtotal		\$2,376,058
PRO	OJECT TOTAL	\$10,296,250

^{*} Costs for utilities may not be directly chargeable to the project.

Cost of any required modification to existing buildings is not included.

DESCRIPTION		TOTAL COST
	Dewatering	\$300,000
Tunne	el Entrance Wells	\$6,384,533
Tunn	eling/Excavation	\$532,500
	Subdrain System	\$10,560
Air Conditioning System		\$62,725
Sprinkler System		\$16,000
Escalators		\$2,291,520
) Elevators		\$600,000
	Utilities *	\$213,285
	Lighting	\$40,000
	Electrical	\$300,000
·	Civil Sitework	\$1,089,083
	Architectural	\$655,700
	Subtotal	\$12,495,906
MI	SCELLANEOUS	
M	lobilization (10%)	\$1,249,591
i	scellaneous (5%)	\$624,795
- Cont	ingencies (30%)	\$3,748,772
	Subtotal	\$5,623,158
PI	ROJECT TOTAL	\$18,119,064

^{*} Costs for utilities may not be directly chargeable to the project.

Cost of any required modification to existing buildings is not included.

Tunnel Pros

- 80% hidden from view from the surface; no point higher than 10 feet above ground. Bridges are 95% visible from surface; heights to 35 feet above ground.
- No out-of-direction travel for most pedestrians; shorter walking distances.
- Half as many escalators (8) and half as many elevators (4) as bridges; reduces maintenance and electrical power costs. Equipment has less exposure to elements. However, each escalator is longer and more expensive.
- Easier security monitoring (from center all tunnels can be monitored); may reduce vandalism costs.

Tunnel Cons

- Construction disruption at corners.
- No redundancy in case of tunnel blockage (one of four bridges could be out of service and not require surface crossing).
- Risk of something new and different; not proven in the sense that Tropicana bridges are proven.
- 30% more vertical travel for users (30 feet versus 23 feet).
- · Requires ventilation and lighting.
- Does not offer the viewing opportunities of bridges.

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