



August 27, 2021

The Honorable Samuel K. Feng
Presiding Judge, Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco
400 McAllister Street, Room 008
San Francisco, CA 94102-4512

Dear Judge Feng,

In accordance with Penal Code 933 and 933.05, the following is in response to the 2020-2021 Civil Grand Jury Report, *Van Ness Avenue: What Lies Beneath* (Report). We would like to thank the members of the 2020-2021 Civil Grand Jury for their interest in and feedback on the planning, design, construction, and project management of the Van Ness Improvement Project (Project).

We take this report seriously and recognize that both the City and the project contractor could have applied better project controls and handled the project delivery issues more effectively. While we have implemented several lessons learned from the Project with good success in recent capital projects, more work and effort are needed to improve project delivery, especially on major capital projects.

We recognize that the Project delays have been frustrating, and we are taking action to fully analyze the delays and understand what occurred so that we do not experience similar challenges in the future. We know that this Project is behind schedule—causing challenges for our transportation system, residents, commuters, and business owners along the route, and adding unexpected costs to an already significant capital investment. We also acknowledge that many of the significant project delays were due to underground infrastructure replacement needs and challenges with existing infrastructure. Our analysis has shown that these delays were both avoidable and unavoidable, but with the full perspective we now have, we recognize that due to existing infrastructure underground and other factors, the potential impact of utility replacement was higher than initially assessed.

As we work to deliver more transportation and utility projects in the City, we need to ensure that they do not experience similar delays. As such, we have separately conducted our own internal reviews of the Project and have incorporated key lessons learned into successful projects throughout the City. We strive to make our City government more efficient and we are committed to improving delivery of future major capital projects. For example, as a City, we have taken steps to ensure that all projects that involve underground work in the City's main corridors include, as part of the design process, the use of exploratory potholing, or another equivalent industry best-practice.

We support and agree with the Report's recommendations to have better contractor evaluation and selection criteria in the future to improve this important partnership and to better achieve the desired project outcomes. Over the last few years, local legislation has been passed which has enabled departments to use alternative project delivery including best-value contracting methods. This helps departments place more of an emphasis on certain priority components of projects such as timeline goals or technical expertise. However, we recognize that additional steps may be needed

to ensure technical expertise is sufficiently prioritized in large capital projects. It is also critical that projects like this one have a designated point of contact in the field, which is why all of our projects assign a Resident Engineer whose primary duty is to serve as the liaison on the ground with the contractor and the rest of the project team.

Our responses explain some areas where we disagree either partially or wholly with the Jury's findings. In particular, we believe the Report does not fully reflect the roles and responsibilities of a construction manager/general contractor (CM/GC) on a capital construction project as complex as the Van Ness Improvement Project.

We agree that a benefit of using the CM/GC model is to provide the contractor with the ability to work directly with the designers and have additional time to familiarize itself with the project and its challenges prior to the start of construction, and this was a primary reason the City utilized a CM/GC model on this project. The San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA) and the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) follow industry-standard best practices in the management of their CM/GC projects. With this Project, the City anticipated that use of the CM/GC model would provide the contractor with a sufficient time period to be involved in the pre-construction phase and prepare adequately for the construction phase. However, throughout the project, a variety of significant challenges arose with the contractor and subcontractors, and we believe the contractor may not have adequately prepared itself for construction during the year-long preconstruction period.

We agree with the Civil Grand Jury's goal to deliver capital projects on time and within budget. The agencies are pursuing remedies to most of the findings, in some cases by implementing the Civil Grand Jury's specific recommendations, in other cases using alternate, industry-standard best practices to improve project delivery. For example, various lessons learned involving utility coordination are already being applied to projects, including the first segment of the L Taraval project. Also, risk assessments are being conducted at various phases of major capital projects, and I am directing that both the SFMTA and PUC conduct further analysis to determine how to best assess and disclose derisking activities.

The City appreciates the time the Civil Grand Jury spent looking into this Project, and the efforts of the Jury to ensure that projects like Van Ness are delivered on time and on budget moving forward.



Detailed responses from the Mayor's Office, the SFMTA and the SFPUC are attached.

Each signatory prepared its own responses and is able to respond to questions related to its respective response.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "London Breed".

London N. Breed
Mayor

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Michael P. Carlin".

Michael Carlin
Acting General Manager, Public Utilities
Commission

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jeffrey P. Tumlin".

Jeffrey P. Tumlin
Director of Transportation
San Francisco Municipal Transportation
Agency

Report Title [Publication Date]	F#	Finding	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date]	Finding Response (Agree/ Disagree)	Finding Response Text
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F1	The delays in completion of the Van Ness BRT Project were caused primarily by avoidable setbacks in replacement of the water and sewer infrastructure.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	We acknowledge that there were significant project delays due to underground infrastructure replacement needs and challenges with existing infrastructure; however, these delays were both avoidable and unavoidable. Many of the initial delays on the Project occurred during construction of the underground phase of the Project. The City and the contractor often share responsibility for delays, and some of the delays were due to third parties. Understanding the delay on this project involves looking at the contractor's initial claim for 279 days of delay and its pending claim for 344 delay days. As to the initial claim for 279 days, the parties agreed that 135 were compensable (City's responsibility) and 144 were noncompensable (not the City's sole responsibility). As to the pending claim for 344 days, the contractor failed to provide the required scheduling analysis; thus, the City has been required to undertake its own analysis of the delay. This analysis is currently underway.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F2	The potential impact of utility replacement on the cost and duration of the overall project was given insufficient consideration in the initial planning process.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	The potential impacts of utility replacement on the cost and duration of the project were considered in pre-construction. During the design phase, the City performed potholing and required PG&E to relocate gas mains and an electrical ductbank. Also, the City included a standard requirement in the Specifications that the Contractor perform significant amounts of potholing 30 days in advance of any installation. In addition, the contract included specific allowances to cover additional or unforeseen costs related to utility installation. That said, we acknowledge that this project had significant delays due to these challenges, which were unfortunately very disruptive due to the scale of the project.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F3	The potential impact of utility replacement was known to City engineers to be a major risk, but was only considered a moderate risk and assigned no effective mitigation in the official risk register.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	The Contractor, City Staff, and an independent consultant cooperated in preparing the risk register and because of the mitigation measures being taken this was classified as a moderate risk. Several mitigation measures were included in the Specifications, such as requiring potholing 30 days in advance of the work, and providing the contractor with copies of deactivated utility drawings as reference documents. Ultimately, and with the full perspective we now have, we recognize that due to the challenges encountered, existing infrastructure underground, and other factors, the potential impact of utility replacement was higher than initially assessed. The Contractor failed to perform the

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Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F4	Project timelines could not be estimated accurately because documents did not reflect the extent and location of underground utilities accurately.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	Project timelines for projects with extensive underground utilities are often difficult to estimate because no matter how extensive the pre-construction investigation, there will always be unknowns. Contractors experienced in such work know that they must often deal with the unexpected. The project timeline prepared during pre-construction was a product of City staff, Contractor, and an independent consulting team based on the best information available. As construction started, the project team realized that some third-party utilities, such as PG&E, provided inaccurate or incomplete information on their existing utilities. The contract contained an action plan to instruct the contractor for dealing with unknown utilities, as well as contingency for differing site conditions. However, the Contractor did not take the lead in field investigation and coordination with third party utilities, although they were contractually obligated to do so as a CM/GC. The Contractor failed to perform the required potholing in a timely fashion per contract, at times attempting to dig potholes within hours of trenching to install utilities. Contractor's inability to properly anticipate, manage, and mitigate utility issues during construction was the primary contributor to added contract costs and duration. Contractor's initial construction sequencing plan was also unrealistic. All these issues contributed to an inaccurate project timeline projection.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F5	The evaluation rubric for preconstruction contract bids weighted cost too heavily, as compared to technical expertise, even after project-specific legislation allowed for a lower weight to be assigned to cost.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Agree	Such contracts should be evaluated using a best value rubric, with technical expertise weighted high. At the time, the Agency was unable to lower the points given to cost in the legislation submitted to the Board of Supervisors. Over the last few years local legislation has been passed which has enabled departments to use alternative project delivery including best-value contracting methods. In 2015 legislation authorized departments to select CM/GCs based on qualification and cost, as long as the cost criteria is at least 40% of the overall selection, a decrease from the previous requirement that it be 65%. Additionally, in 2016 legislation enabled departments to use best-value contracting methods; this helped departments place more of an emphasis on certain priority components of projects such as timeline goals or technical expertise. However, we recognize that additional steps may be needed to ensure technical expertise is sufficiently prioritized in large capital projects.

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Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F6	Practical work during preconstruction that could have derisked the subsequent construction phase of the project was insufficient.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	Preliminary investigation undertaken such as potholing and collecting as-built drawings were performed by SFMTA and the project team during the design phase. Ground-penetrating radar (GPR) during the design phase had several issues with accuracy and reliability of the data. Additional potholing by private utilities could have been beneficial. But the majority of the utility conflicts that resulted in additional contract time were at intersections. Potholing within intersections typically requires the intersection to be closed in order to provide a safe barrier for the workers from traffic. This would result in disruptions in both traffic flow and public transit services. Given that Van Ness Avenue is a State highway, this would have been extremely difficult to implement during pre-construction. Typically, this level of potholing is reserved for the construction phase when traffic can be effectively closed/diverted. With the benefit of hindsight, we recognize that increased practical work during preconstruction on this particular project may have mitigated some of the ultimate project delays, though it would have resulted in longer periods of traffic flow and transit service interruption due to needed closures of intersections.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F7	Review of preconstruction deliverables did not sufficiently measure the contractor's preparedness for construction, which resulted in both inaccurate cost estimates and timelines.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	We agree that a benefit of using the CM/GC model is to provide the contractor with the ability to work directly with the designers and have additional time to familiarize itself with the project and its challenges prior to the start of construction, and this was a primary reason the City utilized a CM/GC model on this project. Unfortunately, in this case the contractor did not adequately prepare itself for construction during the year-long preconstruction period. For example, a careful review of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and the construction sequencing plan for sewer work would have shown that the contractor was not prepared to begin work. The timeline for underground work provided by the contractor's subcontractor during preconstruction did not align with the timeline provided by the subcontractor who eventually performed the work. It is unclear to what extent better preparedness by the contractor would have resulted in more accurate cost estimates and timelines. In addition, other key issues listed in F4 contributed to the challenge to forecast accurate cost estimates and timelines.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F8	The effectiveness of the CMGC contract was greatly reduced because the general contractor was brought into the design process too late.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	We agree it would have been better to have the contractor on board earlier in the design phase. That said, the Contractor did have a year (during pre-construction) to review the construction documents, provide comments, and familiarize itself with the conditions along the corridor. The City anticipated this was a sufficient time period for the Contractor to be involved in the pre-construction phase and prepare adequately for the construction phase. The CMGC construction contract with the Guaranteed Maximum Price was issued by SFMTA with the Contractor's concerns and input addressed. Since the primary contractor did not involve the subcontractors directly with the City in the preconstruction process, the City may not have received the full benefit of the subs' technical expertise and local knowledge. The contractor did not make the best use of its subcontractors.

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Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F9	Underspecification in technical requirements led to additional costs for work that could have been predicted and included in the original contract.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	In an effort to continually improve our contract documents, we review the project specifications, in particular with multi-agency projects where various sets of specifications are merged. The Van Ness project also had the challenge of coordinating City specifications with Caltrans requirements. Specifically, in the case of the potholing and pedestrian control specifications, the contractor settled claims on these issues for less than 20% of its costs incurred, illustrating that its claim arising from purported ambiguity in the specifications had little merit. Moreover, Contractor had access to the specifications for many months during the pre-Construction period and did not request any clarification/changes at that time. Contractor raised issues with the technical requirements after the construction started.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F10	Contention over underspecified or unclear contract terms and technical requirements led to a deterioration in the relationship between the City and Walsh, the general contractor.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Disagree wholly	Language that was used in the contract was standard to all City contracts. The City worked diligently to enforce the contract in a fair and reasonable manner. The contractor did not raise any concerns about ambiguity or confusion during the year of pre-construction services or during negotiations. The CM/GC has the responsibility to raise and resolve such concerns during pre-construction. What actually led to deterioration in the relationship, in the City's view, was the contractor's concerns about the bid for the utility work.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F11	The removal of Synergy, the underground subcontractor, from the project, partially as a result of poor cost estimates, contributed to the deterioration of the relationship between Walsh, the general contractor, and the City.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Disagree wholly	The City supported the contractor's decision to remove its underground utility contractor, Synergy. The relationship only began to deteriorate when the contractor bid out Synergy's work and received a bid substantially more than Synergy's estimate. Over a year after Synergy was removed, Walsh filed a claim under penalty of perjury for \$11.9M arising from damages it purportedly incurred relating to Synergy's removal. That claim was resolved by the City paying the Walsh nothing on this issue. The price difference was not due to poor cost estimating, but to unexpected market conditions.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F12	The contentious relationship between Walsh, the general contractor, and the City made it difficult to resolve problems as they arose, despite close collaboration being one of the potential advantages of the CMGC contract.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	Once the contractor realized that its guaranteed maximum price would not cover the cost of the utility work, the relationship became strained and the contractor became uncooperative. It appeared that the contractor was more focused on recovering the potential loss from the increased utility costs than performing a collaborative and successful project. To illustrate this, the contractor hired additional personnel to focus on claims, and used field staff to assist with the claims process rather than devoting resources to the project. The contractor's lack of experienced field staff required the City to hire a utility coordinator and other staff to facilitate the contractor's coordination with third party utilities and to resolve basic field issues. As a CM/GC, it was the contractor's responsibility to coordinate day-to-day activities with third party utilities. In spite of the challenging situation, field staff maintained a professional relationship.

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Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F13	Lack of an in-the-field point of contact between Walsh and the City during early stages of construction led to delays and increased costs on the project.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Disagree wholly	There is one specific Resident Engineer (RE) for each project, including the Van Ness Project. The City's RE was (and is) the point of contact with the contractor. During construction, all flows through resident engineer for a single point of contact to avoid confusion. In addition to the RE, this project had a complete team of City staff who were dedicated to this project only. The RE, who has been on the Project from the beginning, along with the owner's construction management team, have always been co-located with the contractor's team. Notably, the high turnover of the contractor's management team made it difficult to coordinate with the contractor, and necessitated the City bringing the contractor up to speed at various times (and likely contributed to the delay and increased costs on the Project). The contractor's unwillingness to pothole and perform other advance investigation in a timely fashion contributed more to delays in resolving field challenges than any lack of City staff. The CM/GC should lead the field fact-finding and discovery with very little owner assistance to resolve basic field issues and coordination matters. During the construction, City staff had to supplement the contractor's team directly, performing contractor work in support of the overall effort and mitigate potential delays.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F14	Confusion related to the contractual requirements for pedestrian monitoring contributed to the deterioration of the relationship between Walsh, the general contractor, and the City.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Disagree wholly	The City does not believe that the contractual requirements for pedestrian monitoring and flaggers are confusing. In the interest of public safety, the City agreed to reimburse Walsh for pedestrian monitors if (1) the contractor provided the flaggers required under the contract for pedestrian control and (2) the contractor provided advance notice to the City of the need for pedestrian monitors to support the flaggers at a particular location.

2020-21 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND RESPONSES TO FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Report Title [Publication Date]	R# [for F#]	Recommendation	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date]	Recommendation Response (Implementation)	Recommendation Response Text
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R1 [for F1, F2, F4, F6, F9]	By June 2022, the City should adopt a policy that all capital project feasibility plans include an itemized assessment of risks to project timelines and costs, which must be accompanied with specific procedures that will be undertaken to mitigate those risks early in the project.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Has been implemented	This process is implemented for all SFMTA and SFPUC major capital projects and projects of particular technical complexity, and is in Section 4 (Detailed Design Phase) of the MTA's Project Operations Manual.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R2 [for F1, F2, F3, F4, F6, F9]	By June 2022, the City should adopt a policy that all capital project sponsors publish, before proceeding to the construction phase, an itemized assessment of derisking activities actually performed.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Requires further analysis	Additional analysis is required on this recommendation to determine how to best assess and disclose of derisking activities. This analysis will be conducted within the next year.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R3 [for F4]	By June 2022, the Board of Supervisors and SFPUC should review and update policies and regulations to ensure that detailed as-built documentation of both private and public utilities is filed after all underground projects (whether undertaken by SFPUC, another City agency, or a private enterprise), with sufficient resolution and precision to allow accurate design of any future work.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Requires further analysis	The SFPUC's standard project procedure requires the maintenance of detailed as-built digital documentations on their recent capital projects. However, further analysis is required regarding the implementation of this recommendation for digital as-builts across all underground projects for public and private utilities, such as considering a digital repository.

2020-21 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND RESPONSES TO FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R4 [for F1, F4, F6, F7]	The Board of Supervisors should direct all City departments to adopt a policy that all projects that involve underground work in the City's main corridors include, as part of the design process, the use of exploratory potholing, or another equivalent industry best-practice to identify unknown underground obstructions adhering to CI/ASCE 38-02 ("Standard Guideline for the Collection and Depiction of Existing Subsurface Utility Data") Quality Level A. This policy should take effect for all contracts signed after January 1, 2022, and the work should be required to be performed before final construction terms or prices are agreed to.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Will not be implemented because it is not warranted or is not reasonable	As a City, we already take steps to ensure that all projects that involve underground work include as part of the design process the use of exploratory potholing, or another equivalent industry best-practice. However, one policy for all projects is impractical and each department must make a determination on a project-by-project basis based on the risk assessment.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R5 [for F8, F10, F11, F12, F13]	By June 2022, and before entering into future CMGC relationships, the Board of Supervisors should direct all City departments to adopt, publish, and enforce in all future contracts industry-standard best practices for management of CMGC projects.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Has been implemented	SFMTA will review recommended best practices for future CM/GC projects and apply them, as applicable and as appropriate. It is up to the individual department to determine the applicability of "best practices" to their projects. For example, SFPUC already implements industry-standard best practices in management of their CMGC projects.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R6 [for F8]	The adopted CMGC management policy should specifically include the industry best practice of awarding the contract before project design continues past 30% completion.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Will not be implemented because it is not warranted or is not reasonable	While it is optimal to bring in a CMGC contractor on or before 30%, it is equally important to have a qualified, experienced contractor who is able to provide the required services. In the case of a horizontal CMGC project, the technical capability and local experience of the contractor are also important.

2020-21 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND RESPONSES TO FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R7 [for F5]	By June 2022, the Board of Supervisors should amend Section 6.68 of the Administrative Code to remove the mandatory cost criterion in awarding CMGC contracts.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Requires further analysis	We agree with this recommendation, but implementation of the recommendation resides with the Board of Supervisors. In 2015, legislation authorized departments to select CM/GCs based on qualification and cost, as long as the cost criteria is at least 40% of the overall selection, a decrease from the previous requirement that it be 65%. Additionally, in 2016 legislation enabled departments to use best-value contracting methods; this helped departments place more of an emphasis on certain priority components of projects such as timeline goals or technical expertise. However, we recognize that additional steps may be needed to ensure technical expertise is sufficiently prioritized in large capital projects.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R8 [for F7, F9, F10]	SFMTA should establish a policy for review of technical quality of preconstruction and design deliverables, to be used in all CMGC or design contracts signed after January 2022, including in-the-field validation of key assumptions of site conditions by City engineers.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Has not yet been implemented but will be implemented in the future	A more formalized process of reviewing and commenting on pre-construction deliverables would be beneficial in the future. The SFMTA will establish the policy for all future CMGC-type projects.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R9 [for F12, F13]	Beginning January 1, 2022, SFMTA should assign to every CMGC project a dedicated in-the-field contractor liaison to facilitate collaborative problem resolution, and sufficient support staff to monitor actual progress and site conditions.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Has been implemented	It is a long-standing practice in the City that a Resident Engineer is assigned prior to the start of construction on every capital project as the single point of contact with the contractor in the field, and that this is their primary job responsibility during the scope of the project. The Van Ness project includes a complete support staff of City employees (SFMTA, SFPUC, DPW and consultants) to monitor actual progress and site conditions. Future CMGC projects will continue this practice.

2020-21 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND RESPONSES TO FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R10 [for F1, F2, F6, F9]	By June 2022, the City should adopt a policy that any public communication about a planned or in-progress capital project that includes disruption of public services or right-of-way should include itemized assessments of risk to projected costs and duration.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Will not be implemented because it is not warranted or is not reasonable	A majority of SFMTA projects are funded by the FTA, which requires the project to assess and monitor project risks in construction on a periodic basis. The department can provide a general list of project risks in public communications, to inform the public of the project status and projected substantial completion. Publishing itemized costs association with changes risk or project duration could negatively impact the bidding or negotiation process.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R11 [for F14]	Beginning immediately, and in all future capital or maintenance projects that require pedestrian monitors, the City should ensure that associated costs are either specifically included in the primary construction contract, or explicitly planned for and funded by the City, before construction begins.	Mayor [August 27, 2021]	Has been implemented	This recommendation has been implemented in the Van Ness BRT Project, and will continue to be implemented in the future for all contracts that require pedestrian monitors.

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Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F1	The delays in completion of the Van Ness BRT Project were caused primarily by avoidable setbacks in replacement of the water and sewer infrastructure.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	Many of the initial delays on the Project occurred during construction of the underground phase of the Project; however, these delays were both avoidable and unavoidable. The City and the contractor often share responsibility for delays, and some of the delays were due to third parties. Understanding the delay on this project involves looking at the contractor's initial claim for 279 days of delay and its pending claim for 344 delay days. As to the initial claim for 279 days, the parties agreed that 135 were compensable (City's responsibility) and 144 were noncompensable (not the City's sole responsibility). In other words, the contractor acknowledged that it shared responsibility for more than half of the delay days. As to the pending claim for 344 days, the contractor failed to provide the required scheduling analysis; thus, the City has been required to undertake its own analysis of the delay. This analysis is currently underway.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F2	The potential impact of utility replacement on the cost and duration of the overall project was given insufficient consideration in the initial planning process.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	The potential impacts of utility replacement on the cost and duration of the project were considered in pre-construction. During the design phase, the City performed potholing and required PG&E to relocate gas mains and an electrical ductbank. Also, the City included a standard requirement in the Specifications that the Contractor perform significant amounts of potholing 30 days in advance of any installation. In addition, the contract included specific allowances to cover additional or unforeseen costs related to utility installation.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F3	The potential impact of utility replacement was known to City engineers to be a major risk, but was only considered a moderate risk and assigned no effective mitigation in the official risk register.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	The Contractor, City Staff, and an independent consultant cooperated in preparing the risk register and because of the mitigation measures being taken this was classified as a moderate risk. Several mitigation measures were included in the Specifications, such as requiring potholing 30 days in advance of the work, and providing the contractor with copies of deactivated utility drawings as reference documents. The Contractor failed to perform the required potholing in a timely fashion, at times attempting to dig potholes within hours of trenching to install utilities. Contractor's inability to properly anticipate/manage/mitigate utility issues during construction was the primary contributor
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F4	Project timelines could not be estimated accurately because documents did not reflect the extent and location of underground utilities accurately.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	Project timelines for projects with extensive underground utilities are often difficult to estimate because no matter how extensive the pre-construction investigation, there will always be unknowns. Contractors experienced in such work know that they must often deal with the unexpected. The project timeline prepared during pre-construction was a product of City staff, Contractor, and an independent consulting team based on the best information available. As construction started, the project team realized that some third-party utilities, such as PG&E, provided inaccurate or incomplete information on their existing utilities. The contract contained an action plan to instruct the contractor for dealing with unknown utilities, as well as contingency for differing site conditions. However, the Contractor did not take the lead in field investigation and coordination with third party utilities, although they were contractually obligated to do so as a CM/GC. The Contractor failed to perform the required potholing in a timely fashion per contract, at times attempting to dig potholes within hours of trenching to install utilities. Contractor's inability to properly anticipate/manage/mitigate utility issues during construction was the primary contributor to added contract costs and duration. Contractor's initial construction sequencing plan was also unrealistic. All these issues contributed to an inaccurate project timeline projection.

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Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F6	Practical work during preconstruction that could have derisked the subsequent construction phase of the project was insufficient.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	Preliminary investigation undertaken such as potholing and collecting as-built drawings were performed by SFMTA and the project team during the design phase. Ground-penetrating radar (GPR) during the design phase had several issues with accuracy and reliability of the data. Additional potholing by private utilities could have been beneficial. But the majority of the utility conflicts that resulted in additional contract time were at intersections. Potholing within intersections typically requires the intersection to be closed in order to provide a safe barrier for the workers from traffic. This would result in disruptions in both traffic flow and public transit services. Given that Van Ness Avenue is a State highway, this would have been extremely difficult to implement during pre-construction. Typically, this level of potholing is reserved for the construction phase when traffic can be effectively closed/diverted.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F8	The effectiveness of the CMGC contract was greatly reduced because the general contractor was brought into the design process too late.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	While it would have been better to have the contractor on board earlier in the design phase, the Contractor did have a year (during pre-construction) to review the construction documents, provide comments, and familiarize itself with the conditions along the corridor. The CMGC construction contract with the Guaranteed Maximum Price was issued by SFMTA with the Contractor's concerns and input addressed. Since the prime did not involve the subcontractors directly with the City in the preconstruction process the City may not have received the full benefit of the subs' technical expertise and local knowledge. Contractor did not make the best use of its subcontractors.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F9	Underspecification in technical requirements led to additional costs for work that could have been predicted and included in the original contract.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	In an effort to continually improve our contract documents, we review the project specifications, in particular with multi-agency projects where various sets of specifications are merged. The Van Ness project also had the challenge of coordinating City specifications with Caltrans requirements. Specifically, in the case of the potholing and pedestrian control specifications, the contractor settled claims on these issues for less than 20% of its costs incurred, illustrating that its claim arising from purported ambiguity in the specifications had little merit. Moreover, Contractor had access to the specifications for many months during the pre-Construction period and did not request any clarification/changes at that time. Contractor raised issues with the technical requirements after the construction started.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F11	The removal of Synergy, the underground subcontractor, from the project, partially as a result of poor cost estimates, contributed to the deterioration of the relationship between Walsh, the general contractor, and the City.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [August 27, 2021]	Disagree wholly	The City supported the contractor's decision to remove its underground utility contractor, Synergy. The relationship only began to deteriorate when the contractor bid out Synergy's work and received a bid substantially more than Synergy's estimate. Over a year after Synergy was removed, Walsh filed a claim under penalty of perjury for \$11.9M arising from damages it purportedly incurred relating to Synergy's removal. That claim was resolved by the City paying the Walsh nothing on this issue. The price difference was not due to poor cost estimating, but to unexpected market conditions.

2020-21 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND RESPONSES TO FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Report Title [Publication Date]	R# [for F#]	Recommendation	Respondent Assigned by CGJ [Response Due Date]	Recommendation Response (Implementation)	Recommendation Response Text
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R1 [for F1, F2, F4, F6, F9]	By June 2022, the City should adopt a policy that all capital project feasibility plans include an itemized assessment of risks to project timelines and costs, which must be accompanied with specific procedures that will be undertaken to mitigate those risks early in the project.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [August 27, 2021]	Has been implemented	This has been implemented for all SFPUC major capital projects and project of particular technical complexity. (PUC)
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R2 [for F1, F2, F3, F4, F6, F9]	By June 2022, the City should adopt a policy that all capital project sponsors publish, before proceeding to the construction phase, an itemized assessment of derisking activities actually performed.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [August 27, 2021]	Requires further analysis	Speaking for the Agency and not the City as a whole, the SFPUC believes that additional analysis is required on this recommendation to determine how to best assess and disclose of derisking activities.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R3 [for F4]	By June 2022, the Board of Supervisors and SFPUC should review and update policies and regulations to ensure that detailed as-built documentation of both private and public utilities is filed after all underground projects (whether undertaken by SFPUC, another City agency, or a private enterprise), with sufficient resolution and precision to allow accurate design of any future work.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [August 27, 2021]	Requires further analysis	Speaking for the Agency, and not the Board of Supervisors, the SFPUC's standard project procedure requires the maintenance of detailed as-built digital documentations on our recent capital projects. However, further analysis is required regarding the implementation of this recommendation for digital as-builts across all underground projects for public and private utilities, such as considering a digital repository.

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Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R4 [for F1, F4, F6]	The Board of Supervisors should direct all City departments to adopt a policy that all projects that involve underground work in the City's main corridors include, as part of the design process, the use of exploratory potholing, or another equivalent industry best-practice to identify unknown underground obstructions adhering to CI/ASCE 38-02 ("Standard Guideline for the Collection and Depiction of Existing Subsurface Utility Data") Quality Level A. This policy should take effect for all contracts signed after January 1, 2022, and the work should be required to be performed before final construction terms or prices are agreed to.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [August 27, 2021]	Has been implemented	Speaking for the Agency, and not the Board of Supervisors, the SFPUC utilizes best practices on capital projects regarding the use of exploratory potholing. Utility best practices dictate that small capital projects on small streets do not require potholing.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R5 [for F8, F11]	By June 2022, and before entering into future CMGC relationships, the Board of Supervisors should direct all City departments to adopt, publish, and enforce in all future contracts industry-standard best practices for management of CMGC projects.	General Manager, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission [August 27, 2021]	Has been implemented	The SFPUC is actively implementing best practices on CM/GC projects.

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Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F1	The delays in completion of the Van Ness BRT Project were caused primarily by avoidable setbacks in replacement of the water and sewer infrastructure.	Director, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	Many of the initial delays on the Project occurred during construction of the underground phase of the Project; however, these delays were both avoidable and unavoidable. The City and the contractor often share responsibility for delays, and some of the delays were due to third parties. Understanding the delay on this project involves looking at the contractor's initial claim for 279 days of delay and its pending claim for 344 delay days. As to the initial claim for 279 days, the parties agreed that 135 were compensable (City's responsibility) and 144 were noncompensable (not the City's sole responsibility). In other words, the contractor acknowledged that it shared responsibility for more than half of the delay days. As to the pending claim for 344 days, the contractor failed to provide the required scheduling analysis; thus, the City has been required to undertake its own analysis of the delay. This analysis is currently underway.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F2	The potential impact of utility replacement on the cost and duration of the overall project was given insufficient consideration in the initial planning process.	Director, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	The potential impacts of utility replacement on the cost and duration of the project were considered in pre-construction. During the design phase, the City performed potholing and required PG&E to relocate gas mains and an electrical ductbank. Also, the City included a standard requirement in the Specifications that the Contractor perform significant amounts of potholing 30 days in advance of any installation. In addition, the contract included specific allowances to cover additional or unforeseen costs related to utility installation.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F3	The potential impact of utility replacement was known to City engineers to be a major risk, but was only considered a moderate risk and assigned no effective mitigation in the official risk register.	Director, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	The Contractor, City Staff, and an independent consultant cooperated in preparing the risk register and because of the mitigation measures being taken this was classified as a moderate risk. Several mitigation measures were included in the Specifications, such as requiring potholing 30 days in advance of the work, and providing the contractor with copies of deactivated utility drawings as reference documents. The Contractor failed to perform the required potholing in a timely fashion, at times attempting to dig potholes within hours of trenching to install utilities. Contractor's inability to properly anticipate/manage/mitigate utility issues during construction was the primary contributor to added contract costs and duration.

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Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F4	Project timelines could not be estimated accurately because documents did not reflect the extent and location of underground utilities accurately.	Director, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	Project timelines for projects with extensive underground utilities are often difficult to estimate because no matter how extensive the pre-construction investigation, there will always be unknowns. Contractors experienced in such work know that they must often deal with the unexpected. The project timeline prepared during pre-construction was a product of City staff, Contractor, and an independent consulting team based on the best information available. As construction started, the project team realized that some third-party utilities, such as PG&E, provided inaccurate or incomplete information on their existing utilities. The contract contained an action plan to instruct the contractor for dealing with unknown utilities, as well as contingency for differing site conditions. However, the Contractor did not take the lead in field investigation and coordination with third party utilities, although they were contractually obligated to do so as a CM/GC. The Contractor failed to perform the required potholing in a timely fashion per contract, at times attempting to dig potholes within hours of trenching to install utilities. Contractor's inability to properly anticipate/manage/mitigate utility issues during construction was the primary contributor to added contract costs and duration. Contractor's initial construction sequencing plan was also unrealistic. All these issues contributed to an inaccurate project timeline projection.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F5	The evaluation rubric for preconstruction contract bids weighted cost too heavily, as compared to technical expertise, even after project-specific legislation allowed for a lower weight to be assigned to cost.	Director, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency [August 27, 2021]	Agree	Such contracts should be evaluated using a best value rubric, with technical expertise weighted high. At the time, the Agency was unable to lower the points given to cost in the legislation submitted to the Board of Supervisors.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F6	Practical work during preconstruction that could have derisked the subsequent construction phase of the project was insufficient.	Director, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	The majority of the utility conflicts that resulted in additional contract time were at intersections. Potholing within intersections typically requires the intersection to be closed in order to provide a safe barrier for the workers from traffic. Given that Van Ness Avenue is a State highway, this would have been extremely difficult to occur. Typically, this level of potholing is reserved for the construction phase when traffic can be effectively closed/diverted. Ground-penetrating radar (GPR) during the design phase had several issues with accuracy and reliability of the data. Recent improvements in GPR provide for a more reliable tool for future projects.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F7	Review of preconstruction deliverables did not sufficiently measure the contractor's preparedness for construction, which resulted in both inaccurate cost estimates and timelines.	Director, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	It is correct that the contractor may not have adequately prepared itself for construction during the year-long preconstruction period. For example, a careful review of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and the construction sequencing plan for sewer work would have shown that the contractor was not prepared to begin work. The timeline for underground work provided by the contractor's subcontractor during preconstruction did not align with the timeline provided by the subcontractor who eventually performed the work. It is unclear to what extent better preparedness by the contractor would have resulted in more accurate cost estimates and timelines. In addition, other key issues listed in F4 contributed to the challenge to forecast accurate cost estimates and timelines.

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Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F8	The effectiveness of the CMGC contract was greatly reduced because the general contractor was brought into the design process too late.	Director, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	While it would have been better to have the contractor on board earlier in the design phase, the Contractor did have a year (during pre-construction) to review the construction documents, provide comments, and familiarize itself with the conditions along the corridor. The CMGC construction contract with the Guaranteed Maximum Price was issued by SFMTA with the Contractor's concerns and input addressed. Since the prime did not involve the subcontractors directly with the City in the preconstruction process the City may not have received the full benefit of the subs' technical expertise and local knowledge. Contractor did not make the best use of its subcontractors.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F9	Underspecification in technical requirements led to additional costs for work that could have been predicted and included in the original contract.	Director, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	In an effort to continually improve our contract documents, we review the project specifications, in particular with multi-agency projects where various sets of specifications are merged. The Van Ness project also had the challenge of coordinating City specifications with Caltrans requirements. Specifically, in the case of the potholing and pedestrian control specifications, the contractor settled claims on these issues for less than 20% of its costs incurred, illustrating that its claim arising from purported ambiguity in the specifications had little merit. Moreover, Contractor had access to the specifications for many months during the pre-Construction period and did not request any clarification/changes at that time. Contractor raised issues with the technical requirements after the construction started.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F10	Contention over underspecified or unclear contract terms and technical requirements led to a deterioration in the relationship between the City and Walsh, the general contractor.	Director, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency [August 27, 2021]	Disagree wholly	Language that was used in the contract was standard to all City contracts. The City worked diligently to enforce the contract in a fair and reasonable manner. The contractor did not raise any concerns about ambiguity or confusion during the year of pre-construction services or during negotiations. The CM/GC has the responsibility to raise and resolve such concerns during pre-construction. What actually led to deterioration in the relationship, in the City's view, was the contractor's concerns about the bid for the utility work.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F11	The removal of Synergy, the underground subcontractor, from the project, partially as a result of poor cost estimates, contributed to the deterioration of the relationship between Walsh, the general contractor, and the City.	Director, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency [August 27, 2021]	Disagree wholly	The City supported the contractor's decision to remove its underground utility contractor, Synergy. The relationship only began to deteriorate when the contractor bid out Synergy's work and received a bid substantially more than Synergy's estimate. Over a year after Synergy was removed, Walsh filed a claim under penalty of perjury for \$11.9M arising from damages it purportedly incurred relating to Synergy's removal. That claim was resolved by the City paying the Walsh nothing on this issue. The price difference was not due to poor cost estimating, but to unexpected market conditions.

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Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F12	The contentious relationship between Walsh, the general contractor, and the City made it difficult to resolve problems as they arose, despite close collaboration being one of the potential advantages of the CMGC contract.	Director, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	Once the contractor realized that its guaranteed maximum price would not cover the cost of the utility work, the relationship became strained and the contractor became uncooperative. It appeared that the contractor was more focused on recovering the potential loss from the increased utility costs than performing a collaborative and successful project. To illustrate this, the contractor hired additional personnel to focus on claims, and used field staff to assist with the claims process rather than devoting resources to the project. The contractor's lack of experienced field staff required the City to hire a utility coordinator and other staff to facilitate the contractor's coordination with third party utilities and to resolve basic field issues. As a CM/GC, it was the contractor's responsibility to coordinate day-to-day activities with third party utilities. In spite of the challenging situation, field staff maintained a professional relationship.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F13	Lack of an in-the-field point of contact between Walsh and the City during early stages of construction led to delays and increased costs on the project.	Director, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency [August 27, 2021]	Disagree wholly	The City's Resident Engineer (RE) was (and is) the point of contact with the contractor. The RE, who has been on the Project from the beginning, along with the owner's construction management team, have always been co-located with the contractor's team. Notably, the high turnover of the contractor's management team made it difficult to coordinate with the contractor, and necessitated the City bringing the contractor up to speed at various times (and likely contributed to the delay and increased costs on the Project). The contractor's unwillingness to pothole and perform other advance investigation in a timely fashion contributed more to delays in resolving field challenges than any lack of City staff. The CM/GC should lead the field fact-finding and discovery with very little owner assistance to resolve basic field issues and coordination matters. During the construction, City staff had to supplement the contractor's team directly, performing contractor work in support of the overall effort and mitigate potential delays.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	F14	Confusion related to the contractual requirements for pedestrian monitoring contributed to the deterioration of the relationship between Walsh, the general contractor, and the City.	Director, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency [August 27, 2021]	Disagree partially	The City does not believe that the contractual requirements for pedestrian monitoring and flaggers are confusing. In the interest of public safety, the City agreed to reimburse Walsh for pedestrian monitors if (1) the contractor provided the flaggers required under the contract for pedestrian control and (2) the contractor provided advance notice to the City of the need for pedestrian monitors to support the flaggers at a particular location.

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Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R1 [for F1, F2, F4, F6, F9]	By June 2022, the City should adopt a policy that all capital project feasibility plans include an itemized assessment of risks to project timelines and costs, which must be accompanied with specific procedures that will be undertaken to mitigate those risks early in the project.	Director, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency [August 27, 2021]	Has been implemented	This process is implemented for all major capital projects and projects of particular technical complexity, and is in Section 4 (Detailed Design Phase) of the MTA's Project Operations Manual.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R2 [for F1, F2, F3, F4, F6, F9]	By June 2022, the City should adopt a policy that all capital project sponsors publish, before proceeding to the construction phase, an itemized assessment of derisking activities actually performed.	Director, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency [August 27, 2021]	Will not be implemented because it is not warranted or is not reasonable	The SFMTA believes that such information may allow bidders to take advantage of the bid process.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R4 [for F1, F4, F6, F7]	The Board of Supervisors should direct all City departments to adopt a policy that all projects that involve underground work in the City's main corridors include, as part of the design process, the use of exploratory potholing, or another equivalent industry best-practice to identify unknown underground obstructions adhering to CI/ASCE 38-02 ("Standard Guideline for the Collection and Depiction of Existing Subsurface Utility Data") Quality Level A. This policy should take effect for all contracts signed after January 1, 2022, and the work should be required to be performed before final construction terms or prices are agreed to.	Director, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency [August 27, 2021]	Will not be implemented because it is not warranted or is not reasonable	One policy for all projects is impractical. Each department must make a determination on a project-by-project basis based on the risk assessment. Currently, all major City projects that involve underground work in main corridors do incorporate potholing, or other equivalent appropriate industry practices, to identify unknown underground obstructions. The City is also working more closely with private utilities (e.g., PG&E, Comcast, ATT) during design phase of major projects to account for their utilities, whether active, deactivated, or abandoned.

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Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R5 [for F8, F10, F11, F12, F13]	By June 2022, and before entering into future CMGC relationships, the Board of Supervisors should direct all City departments to adopt, publish, and enforce in all future contracts industry-standard best practices for management of CMGC projects.	Director, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency [August 27, 2021]	Will not be implemented because it is not warranted or is not reasonable	SFMTA will review recommended best practices for future CM/GC projects and apply them, as applicable and as appropriate. It is up to the individual department to determine the applicability of "best practices" to their projects.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R6 [for F8]	The adopted CMGC management policy should specifically include the industry best practice of awarding the contract before project design continues past 30% completion.	Director, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency [August 27, 2021]	Will not be implemented because it is not warranted or is not reasonable	While it is optimal to bring in a CM/GC contractor on or before 30%, it is equally important to have a qualified, experienced contractor who is able to provide the required services. In the case of a horizontal CM/GC project, the technical capability and local experience of the contractor are also important.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R7 [for F5]	By June 2022, the Board of Supervisors should amend Section 6.68 of the Administrative Code to remove the mandatory cost criterion in awarding CMGC contracts.	Director, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency [August 27, 2021]	Requires further analysis	The SFMTA agrees with this recommendation, but implementation of the recommendation resides with the Board of Supervisors.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R8 [for F7, F9, F10]	SFMTA should establish a policy for review of technical quality of preconstruction and design deliverables, to be used in all CMGC or design contracts signed after January 2022, including in-the-field validation of key assumptions of site conditions by City engineers.	Director, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency [August 27, 2021]	Has not yet been implemented but will be implemented in the future	A more formalized process of reviewing and commenting on pre-construction deliverables would be beneficial in the future. The SFMTA will establish the policy for all future CMGC-type projects.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R9 [for F12, F13]	Beginning January 1, 2022, SFMTA should assign to every CMGC project a dedicated in-the-field contractor liaison to facilitate collaborative problem resolution, and sufficient support staff to monitor actual progress and site conditions.	Director, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency [August 27, 2021]	Has been implemented	It is a long-standing practice in the City that a Resident Engineer is assigned prior to the start of construction on every capital project as the single point of contact with the contractor in the field. The Van Ness project includes a complete support staff of City employees (SFMTA, SFPUC, DPW and consultants) to monitor actual progress and site conditions. Future CMGC projects will continue this practice.

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Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R10 [for F1, F2, F6, F9]	By June 2022, the City should adopt a policy that any public communication about a planned or in-progress capital project that includes disruption of public services or right-of-way should include itemized assessments of risk to projected costs and duration.	Director, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency [August 27, 2021]	Will not be implemented because it is not warranted or is not reasonable	A majority of SFMTA projects are funded by the FTA, which requires the project to assess and monitor project risks in construction on a periodic basis. The department can provide a general list of project risks in public communications, to inform the public of the project status and projected substantial completion. Publishing itemized costs association with changes risk or project duration could negatively impact the bidding or negotiation process.
Van Ness Avenue : What Lies Beneath [June 28, 2021]	R11 [for F14]	Beginning immediately, and in all future capital or maintenance projects that require pedestrian monitors, the City should ensure that associated costs are either specifically included in the primary construction contract, or explicitly planned for and funded by the City, before construction begins.	Director, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency [August 27, 2021]	Has been implemented	This recommendation has been implemented in the Van Ness BRT Project, and will continue to be implemented in the future for all contracts that require pedestrian monitors.