

FBI HEADQUARTERS

REVISED NATIONALLY-FOCUSED CONSOLIDATION PLAN

2/12/2018





GSA and FBI are presenting a revised plan for the FBI Headquarters Consolidation project which remains a critical project and high priority.

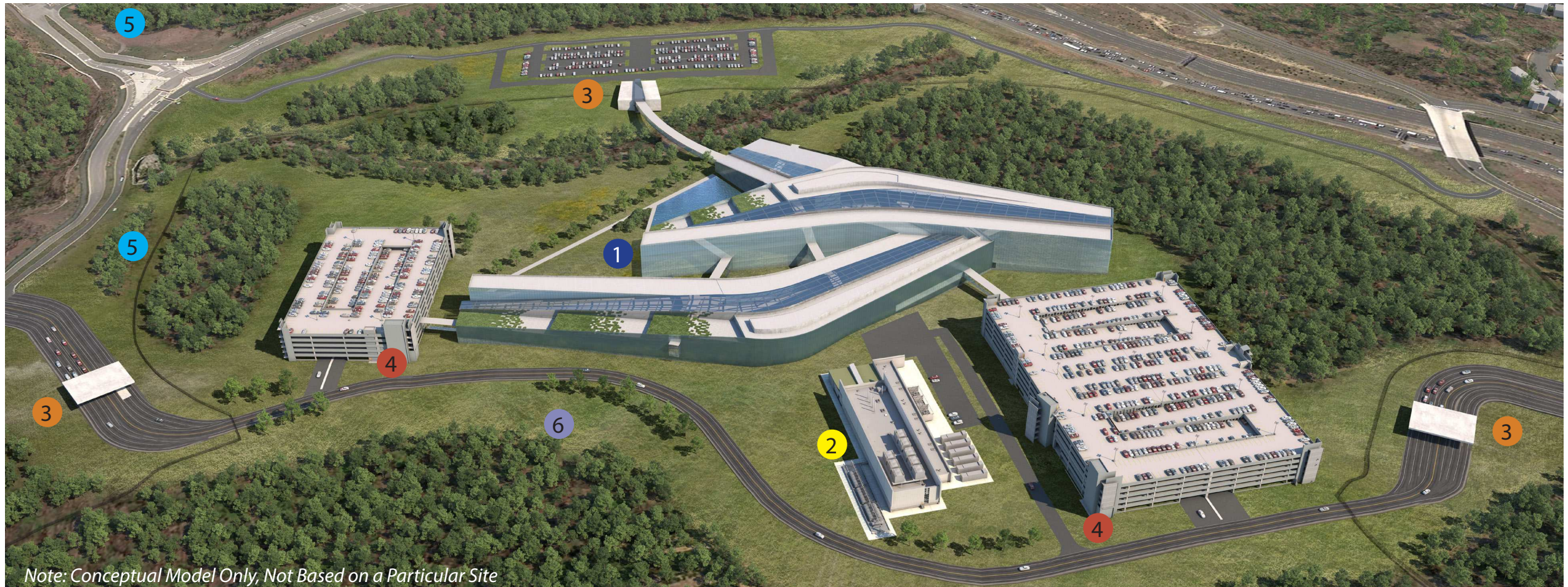
In response to the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works hearing on August 2, 2017 and letter from December 1, 2017, the following items are covered:

- **Project Urgency**
- **Revised Strategy**
- **Project Elements + Cost**
- **Recommendation**

GSA and FBI are committed to working closely with Congress to find a viable solution which:

- Meets FBI Critical National Security and Intelligence Operations
- Provides a Good Deal for the Taxpayer

CANCELLED FULL CONSOLIDATION



Note: Conceptual Model Only, Not Based on a Particular Site

DESIGN + CONSTRUCTION: \$2.65B

1 HQ Main Operations Building

- SCIF (Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility), RF (Radio Frequency) Shielding + Intrusion Detection Systems
- SIOC (Strategic Information Operations Center)
- Mission Briefing Center
- Blast, Ballistic + CBR (Chemical/Biological/Radiological) Protection
- Health + Fitness
- Upgraded IT (Information Technology)

2 Central Utility Plant (CUP)

- Island Mode: 72-Hour Back-up Power and Redundant Utility Feeds

3 Visitor Center (VC)

- Remote Visitor Center + Upgraded Access Control Systems

4 Parking Garages

5 Truck Inspection Facility (TIF)

- Remote TIF + Perimeter Security

6 Site Work

- Perimeter Security

Design

Land + GSA + Contingency

Space Utilization:

- 220 USF (Usable Square Feet) per Person (Existing)
- 182 USF per Person (Planned)

FBI FIT-OUT: \$915M

- Active IT
- Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment (FF&E)
- Security Equipment + Services
- Program Management Office
- Moves
- Decommissioning / Dual Operations
- GSA Reimbursable Work Authorizations Fees

TOTAL COST: \$3.57B

CANCELLED FULL CONSOLIDATION: CAMPUS PROGRAM ELEMENTS



The full consolidation program funding strategy was a combination:

JEH Exchange Value
+
Federal Appropriations

The Exchange Procurement was cancelled in July 2017. It was jointly determined by GSA and FBI that making a contract award without full funding put the Government at risk of cost escalations and the potential reduction in value of the JEH site.

72 Hour Back-up Power + Redundant Utility Feeds



- In an attack against the U.S. Government, the initial national security operations will be hosted from the SIOC.
- Provides continuous operations capabilities until the mission can be moved to a more permanent, stable location if needed.

Upgraded IT (Information Technology)



- FBI requires multiple operations networks at various classification levels and several monitoring networks for mission protection.
- These networks add considerable scope and complexity to the IT infrastructure versus a corporate facility of comparable size.

SCIF, RF Shielding + Intrusion Detection Systems



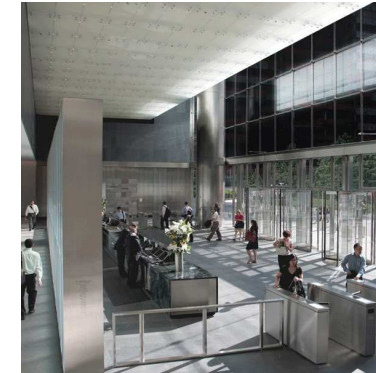
- A SCIF is a cube with protective layers on all six sides and outfitted with RF (Radio Frequency, electromagnetic radiation) shielding and Intrusion Detection systems to avert surveillance efforts.
- Home of all intelligence operations; prevents classified information from leaking out and stops outside threat from listening into sensitive conversations.

Mission Briefing Center



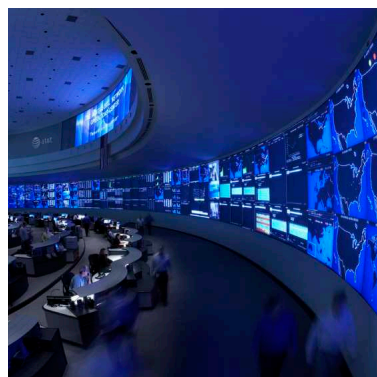
- Unclassified auditorium to brief non-FBI law enforcement partners on joint operations as well as a large SCIF to support high level SCI briefings between IC partners.
- Designed as dual purpose training and conference area amid operational use to maximize value.
- Unclassified briefing space has been a multi-decade inadequacy of the J. Edgar Hoover (JEH) Building.

Visitor Center, Perimeter Security + Upgraded Access Control Systems



- Visitor Center and upgraded access control system prevents unauthorized personnel intrusion.
- Perimeter barriers protect against vehicle borne threats into the facility.

Strategic Information Operations Center (SIOC)



- Heart of the FBI's operational capability and the nerve-center for managing all operations at both global and national scale.
- Critical operation space with large square foot + technical requirements.
- Integrates cases with U.S. Department of Justice and other IC agencies and partners.
- May host the President and the Attorney General during critical operations.

Blast, Ballistic + CBR Protections



- FBI's symbolism and high security threats due to national security missions mandate enhanced protection.
- To ensure mission continuity, the headquarters must be built with blast and ballistic protection against a classified threat and some mission spaces have to be protected against CBR attacks.

Acronym List

CBR	Chemical Biological Radiological
IC	Intelligence Community
RF	Radio Frequency (electromagnetic radiation)
SCI	Sensitive Compartmented Information
SCIF	Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility
SIOC	Strategic Information Operations Center

Cost of Inaction:

\$84 M Annually

For Construction Escalation Using a Conservative 2% on \$2 B + JEH Sustainment Cost

Expensive Operations + Maintenance Cost

- **\$142M** Annually for Leases (2.7M SF of Leased Space)
- **\$42M** Annual Maintenance Costs for the J. Edgar Hoover Building (JEH)
- **\$160M** Potential Emergency Repairs that put FBI Operations at Risk, Probability Increasing Exponentially Each Year of Delay

Delay = Increased Cost

Criteria for Success:

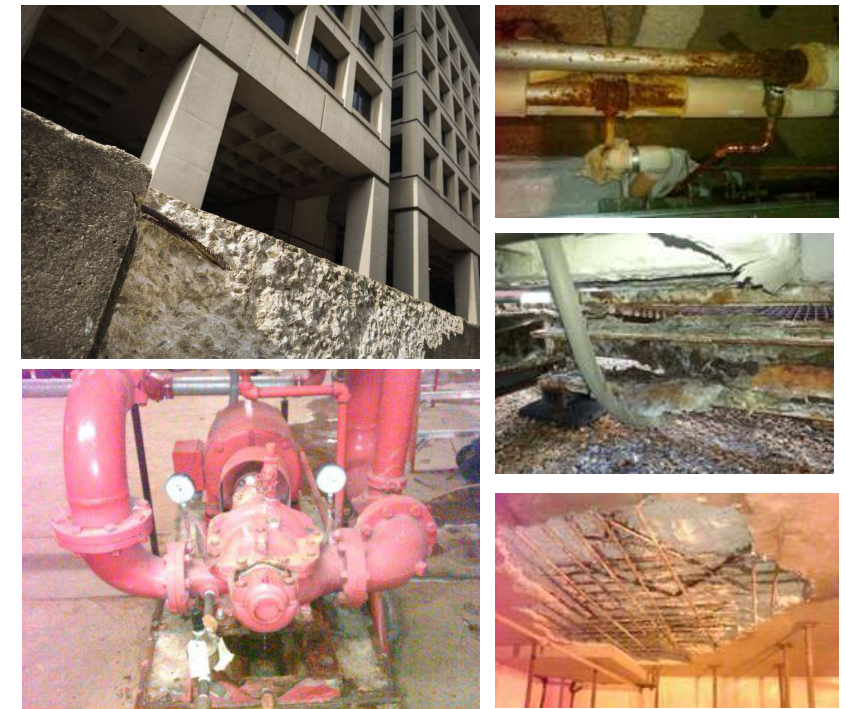
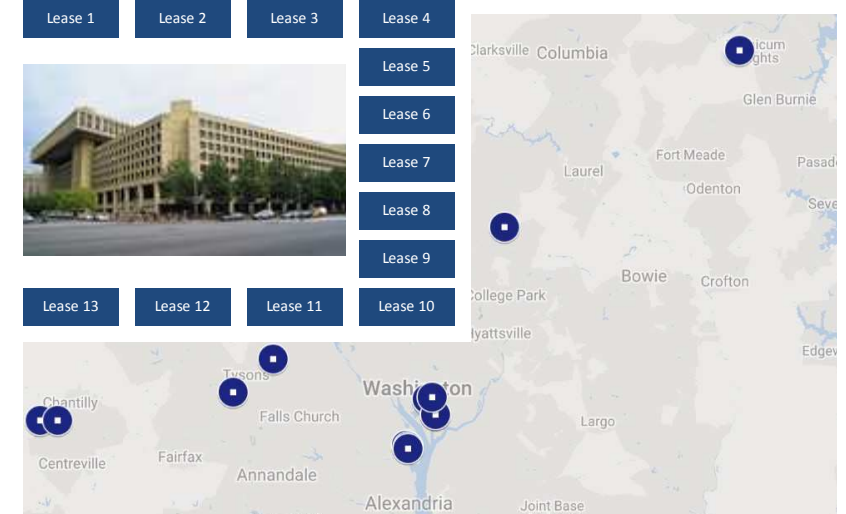
- ✓ **A Headquarters (HQ) Capable of Supporting the FBI National Security + Intelligence Operations**
- ✓ **A Good Deal for the Taxpayer**

Scattered Mission + Inadequate Capacity

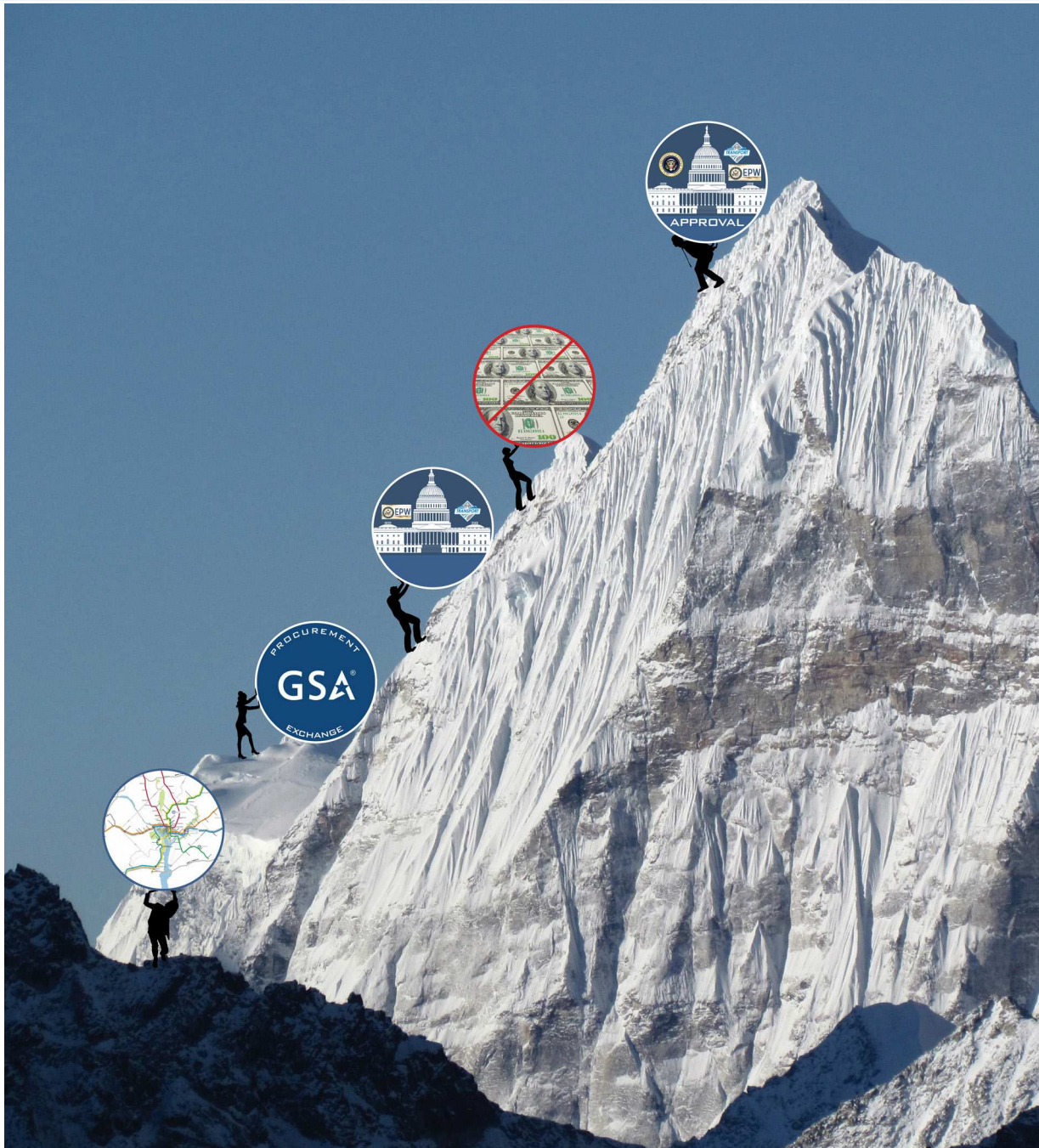
- FBI Operations are Scattered Across JEH and 13 Leased Locations Causing Significant Challenges to Command and Control of Mission Elements
- JEH was Built in the 1960s as a Police Precinct Not Intended to House Operation Centers for 21st Century's Rapidly Changing, Asymmetrical National Security Missions (Intelligence, Terrorism, Cyber)
- The Current Infrastructure does not have Adequate Capacity to Support the Significant Demand of the Operations Space

Failing Infrastructure

- JEH Infrastructure is on a Path to Catastrophic Failure with Key Building Systems Past their Expected Service Lives
- Exterior and Interior Concrete Structure is Failing



REVISED APPROACH TO ACHIEVE ESTABLISHED GOALS



The FBI HQ Program has undergone a number of starts and stops. After multiple years of unsuccessfully pursuing a Fully Consolidated HQ in the National Capital Region (NCR), the FBI along with GSA took the latest restart as an opportunity to re-evaluate all project elements, including:

- **Scope**
- **Location**
- **Cost**
- **Acquisition Strategy**

This re-evaluation resulted in a revised approach which focused on achieving the following goals:

- **Reduce Cost**
- **Explore Viable Acquisition Strategies**
- **Identify an Acceptable Funding Solution between All Stakeholders**

This revised approach presents an opportunity to resolve the long-term goal of delivering a consolidated FBI Headquarters.

FBI HEADQUARTERS – A REVISED, NATIONALLY-FOCUSED CONSOLIDATION



ORIGINAL HQ CONSOLIDATION PLAN DC Region Focus (2013-2017)

Govt Owned (J. Edgar Hoover)	5,692
DC Leases (x4)	2,115
VA Leases (x7)	2,413
MD Leases (x2)	188
Subtotal	10,408
Growth (0.2% annually over 10 years)	198

DC Region HQ Staff 10,606



REVISED, NATIONALLY-FOCUSED CONSOLIDATION PLAN (2018)

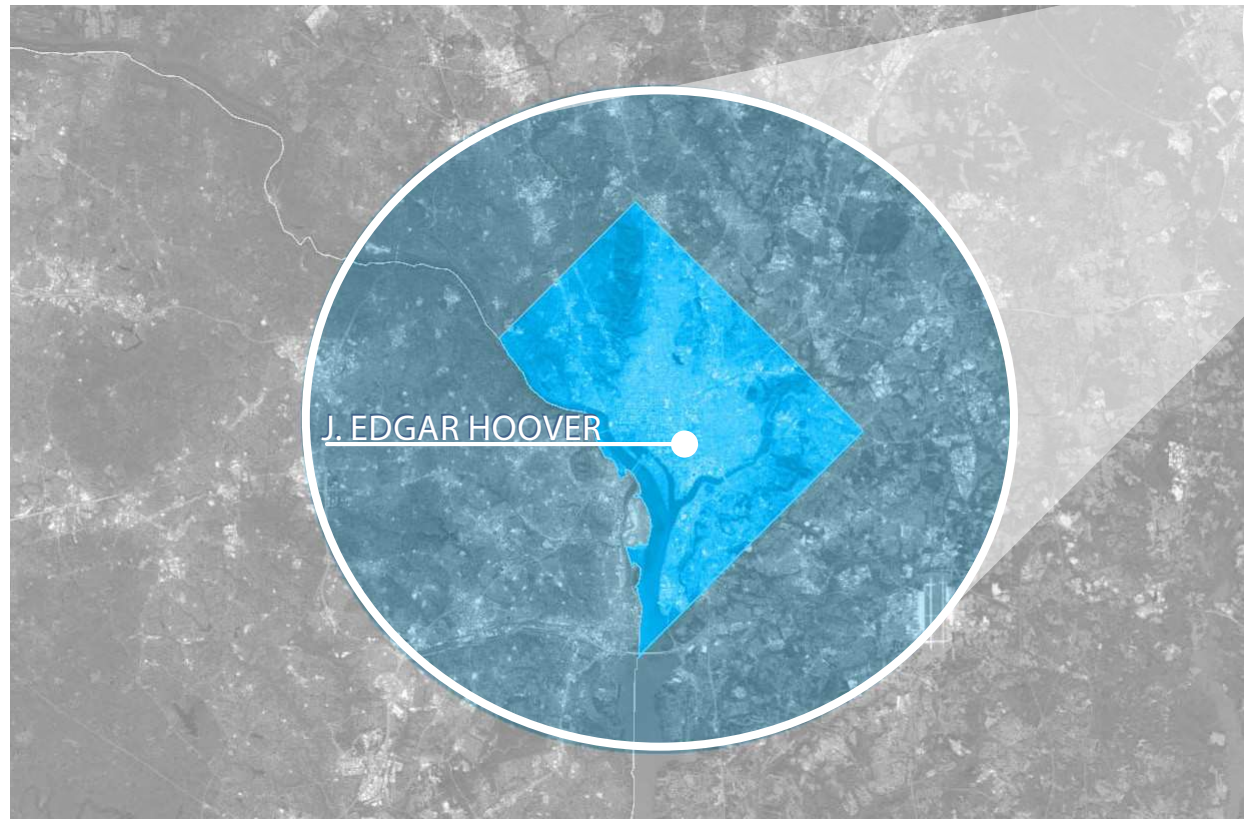
DC Region HQ Staff 8,300*
National HQ Staff: AL, WV, ID 2,306*

FBI Reduced its DC Region HQ Program Significantly to Form a Nationally-Focused Portfolio Allowing Greater Mission Resiliency and Flexibility

**Preliminary Estimates - Subject to Revisions*



Reutilization of the **federally owned JEH site** will provide the FBI with a headquarters capable of supporting national security and intelligence operations while providing a **good deal for the taxpayer.**



**FBI
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
HEADQUARTERS**
8,300 Personnel

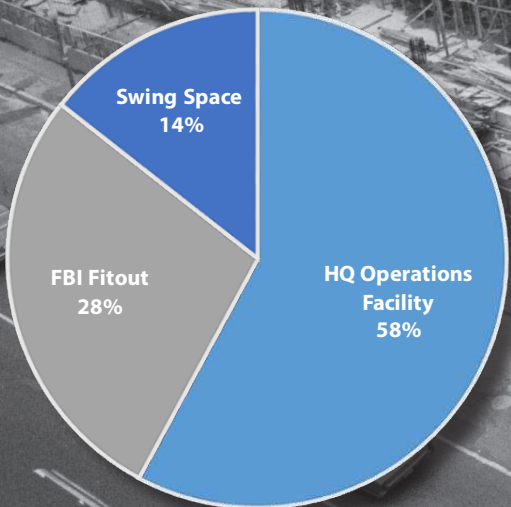
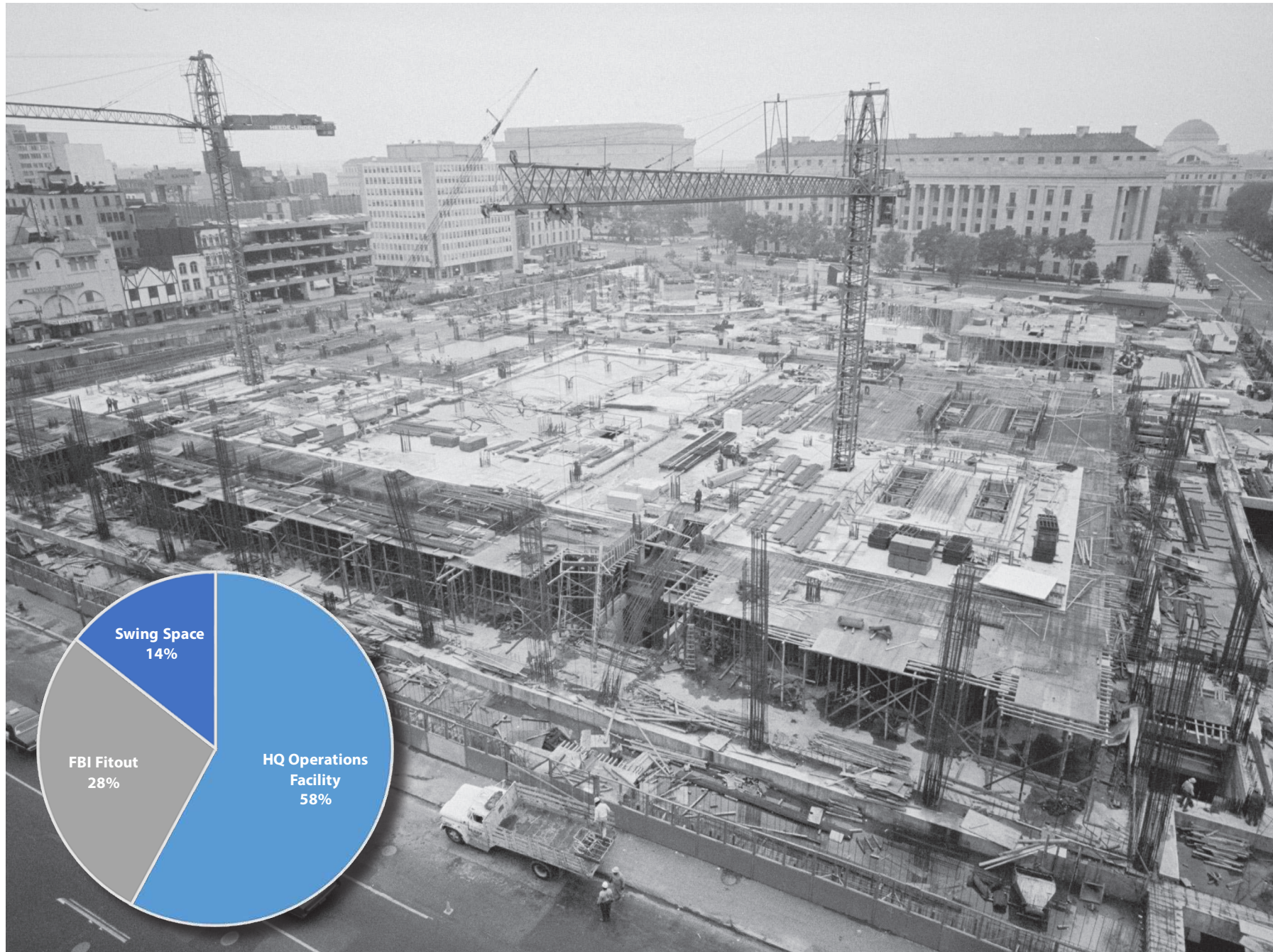
Under a reduced program size, GSA and FBI also re-evaluated site alternatives; reutilization of the federally owned J. Edgar Hoover (JEH) site provides multiple benefits to the FBI and will save the Taxpayer \$500M+. These benefits include:

- No Land Acquisition Cost
- Reduced Off-site Transportation Mitigation Cost
- Reduced Parking Needs and Cost
- Reduced Site Development Cost
- Maintains Established and Close Proximity to FBI Mission Partners
- Provides Multiple Points of Access for FBI Employees

Much of the prior work can be leveraged for this approach, including:

- **FBI Program of Requirements (POR):** Substantial Reuse
- **Environmental Impact Study (EIS):** Partial Reuse; data and analysis related to the JEH site
- **Request for Proposal (RFP):** Partial Reuse; Security (Process + Procedures), O&M, and Commissioning Content Remains Unchanged

DEMOLISH + REBUILD: PROGRAM ELEMENTS + TOTAL COST



DESIGN + CONSTRUCTION: \$1.93 B*

HQ Operations Building: 2.6M GSF

- SCIF (Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility), RF (Radio Frequency) Shielding + Intrusion Detection Systems
- SIOC (Strategic Information Operations Center)
- ESOC (Enterprise Security Operations Center)
- SOC (Security Operations Center)
- Mission Briefing Center
- Blast, Ballistic + CBR (Chemical/Biological/ Radiological) Protection
- Health + Fitness
- Upgraded IT (Information Technology)
- Visitor Center (VC)
- Parking

FBI FIT-OUT: \$923 M*

- Furniture, Fixtures + Equipment
- Active IT/AV
- Security Equipment + Services
- Program Management
- Moves
- Decommissioning
- Escalation

SWING SPACE**: \$479 M*

- Design
- Tenant Improvements
- Furniture, Fixtures + Equipment
- Active IT/AV
- Moves

TOTAL COST: \$3.3 B*

*Preliminary Estimates - Subject to Revisions
 ** Rent not Included in this Estimate as the Differential with Current Rent Payments not Determined

COMPARISON OF URBAN/SUBURBAN MISSION ELEMENTS



NO CHANGES TO MISSION ELEMENTS



SCIF, RF Shielding + Intrusion Detection Systems



Strategic Information Operations Center (SIOC)



Mission Briefing Center



Blast, Ballistic + CBR Protections



Upgraded IT (Information Technology)



Detached Central Utility Plant (CUP): 72 Hour Back-up Power + Redundant Utility Feeds



Remote Truck Inspection Facility (TIF)

Detached Visitor Center (VC) + Access Control

SUBURBAN MISSION REQUIREMENTS



URBAN MISSION REQUIREMENTS

No Separate Central Utility Plant (CUP) – All Functions Located within the Main Building

No Remote Truck Inspection Facility (TIF) – Continued Use of the Cheverly Facility

No Detached Visitor Center – All Functions Located within the Main Building



LEVERAGING THE JEH SITE: RENOVATE VS. DEMOLISH + REBUILD



ALTERNATIVE 1: DEMOLISH + REBUILD	CRITERIA COMPARISON	ALTERNATIVE 2: FOUR-PHASE RENOVATION
\$3.3 B	PROGRAM COST	\$3.8 B
2025	YEAR OF OCCUPANCY	2035
~4,000 Personnel	SWING SPACE NEEDS	~1,800 Personnel
Full Compliance	SECURITY	Progressive Collapse Compliance Concerns
Planned	MISSION DISRUPTIONS	Unplanned
8,300	CONSOLIDATION	7,750 Plus 550 in Leased Space
~182 USF Per Person	SPACE UTILIZATION + EFFICIENCY	~215 USF Per Person

**RECOMMENDATION:
DEMOLISH + REBUILD**

Performs Better in Criteria Comparisons:

- Cheaper Program Costs
- Faster Delivery
- Mitigates Security Concerns
- Less Mission Disruptions
- Improved Efficiency

ALTERNATIVE 1: DEMO + REBUILD	Award	Swing Space	JEH Demolition	Construction + Fit-Out				Occupancy										
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	
ALTERNATIVE 2: PHASED RENOVATION	Award	Swing Space	Phase 1			Phase 2			Phase 3			Phase 4			Occupancy			

Schedule Not Dependent on Acquisition Strategy

FUNDING GAP ANALYSIS



FULL CONSOLIDATION		JEH REBUILD	
10,606	PERSONNEL	8,300	
2017	CONTRACT AWARD	2019	
\$ 3,565 M	TOTAL	\$ 3,328 M	Comments
\$ 2,650 M	DESIGN + CONSTRUCTON	\$ 1,926 M	Includes: Design, Construction, Developer Fees, Land, Contingency GSA + FBI Construction Appropriations
\$ (703) M	FY16 + FY17 APPROPRIATIONS	\$ (703) M	
\$ (750) M	ANTICIPATED JEH*		Account requires contributions before withdrawals
\$ (315) M	DOJ WORKING CAPITAL FUND		
\$ 882 M	INCLUDING JEH CREDIT	\$ 1,223 M	
\$ 1,632 M	EXCLUDING JEH CREDIT	\$ 1,223 M	
\$ 915 M	FBI FIT-OUT	\$ 923 M	Includes: IT, Security, FF&E, Move, Decommissioning, PMO Design and construction excluding rent payments**
\$ - M	TEMPORARY SWING SPACE	\$ 479 M	
\$ (135) M	FY16 PRIOR YEAR AUTHORIZATION	\$ (135) M	
	DOJ WORKING CAPITAL FUND	\$ (315) M	Recommend DOJ WCF be applied to Fit-Out
\$ 780 M	SUBTOTAL	\$ 952 M	
\$ 2,412 M	TOTAL SHORTFALL	\$ 2,175 M	

* Presented value used for planning purposes. Actual bids procurement sensitive.

**Rent not included in this estimate as the differential with current rent payments not determined.



- Two-Year Budget Cap Deal Provides a Unique Opportunity to Secure Appropriations for the FBI Headquarters
- The Administration is Seeking \$2.175B in Appropriations to Fully Fund Federal Construction to Demolish and Rebuild JEH
- Congressional Support and Timely Funding will be Critical to Ensure a Successful Project

Federal Phased Appropriations - Actual Example	
FDA WHITE OAK	
Appropriations by Year in \$Millions	
FY1996	\$55
FY2000	\$35
FY2001	\$92
FY2002	\$19
FY2003	\$38
FY2004	\$42
FY2005	\$89
FY2006	\$128
FY2007	\$178
FY2008	\$58
FY2009	\$163
FY2010	\$140
FY2011	\$43
FY2012	\$10
Total Required for Phased Appropriations:	\$1,090
Total Required for Single Appropriations:	\$584
Completion Year:	2014
Original Planned Phases:	5
Total Phases:	12

**Insufficient
or Delayed
Funding**

←————→

**Can Lead to
Sub-Optimal
Decisions**

Operating Lease - Actual Example	
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
Payment in \$Millions FY2007 – FY2037	
Developer Cost:	\$422
Purchase Option:	\$767.5
Second-Term (if purchase is not made):	\$920*
15-Year Shell Rent + Purchase Option:	\$1,293
Total Estimated Lease Payments (30 years):	\$1,445
Completion Year	2006
Original Planned Duration:	5
Actual Years to Complete:	5
<p><i>The Bush Administration sought funding to begin Federal construction of a new DOT headquarters, but Congress did not provide requested funds. Instead, in P. L. 105-277, GSA was directed to enter into an operating lease, provided that the lease met OMB A-11 Guidelines for Operating Leases as determined by the OMB Director.</i></p> <p><small>* Estimated using program rate.</small></p>	

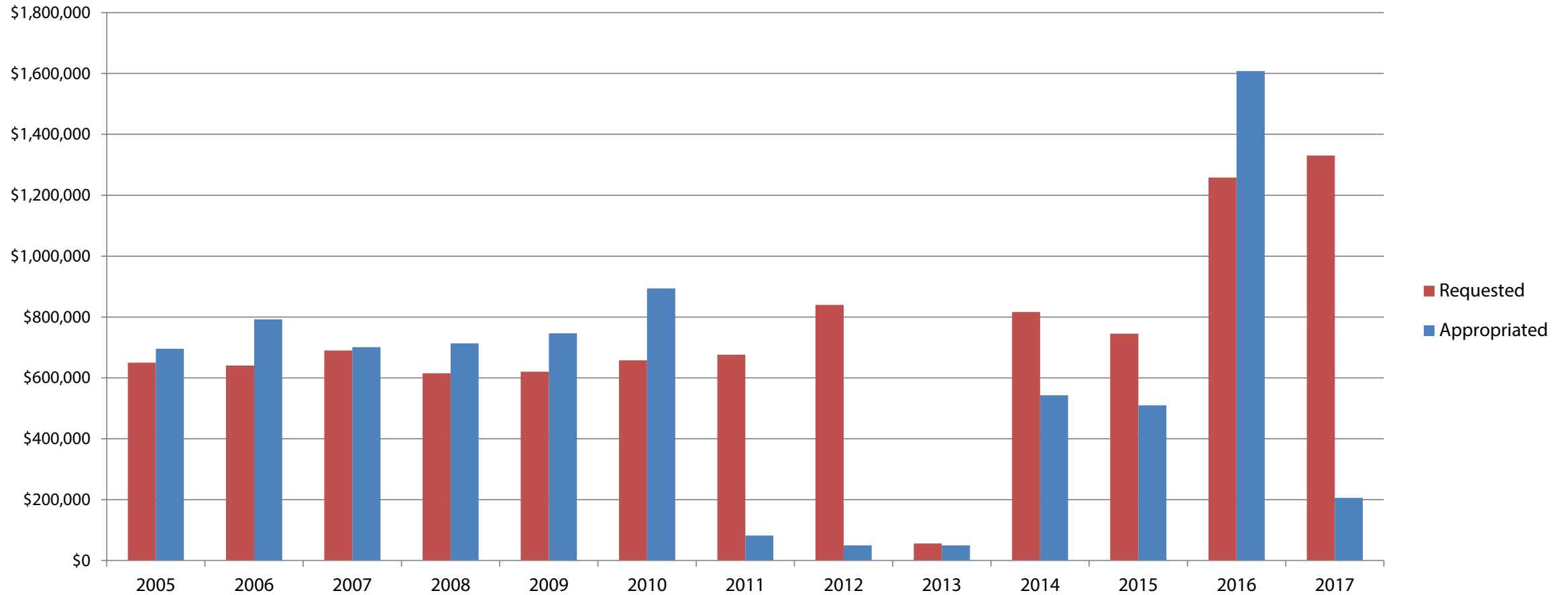
Delays Associated with Funding Increases Cost Substantially, with Each Phase Needing Re-Compete and Re-mobilization

1. GSA submits additional Prospectus.
2. GSA proceeds with the planning and procurement consistent with the existing authorization and/or appropriations.
3. The Senate and House authorize a Prospectus and provide appropriations.

APPENDIX



History of Budget Requests + Appropriations for GSA (Nationwide) New Construction (Dollars in Thousands)



FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION

- 40 U.S.C. § 3305: Construct a new public building to take the place of an existing building

LEASE CONSTRUCTION

- Pub. L. 108-447 § 412: "...may convey, by sale, lease, exchange or otherwise, including through leaseback arrangements, real and related property, or interest therein..."
- 40 U.S.C. § 585 (a): Enter into a lease agreement for the accommodation of a federal agency; terms not to exceed 20 years
- 40 U.S.C. § 585 (c): Execute a lease/leaseback arrangement for up to 30 years

Traditional

Full funding made available after authorization and constructed in a single phase.

Lease

Sale of JEH to selected developer. Traditional build-to-suit lease of new building. No Federal ownership (e.g. DOT HQ).

Phased Renovation

Phased construction spreads funding and construction over 14 years in four major phases. Gaps in funding causes significant costs for re-procurements and re-mobilization (e.g. St. Elizabeths).

Lease with Purchase Option

Sale of JEH to selected developer. Traditional build-to-suit lease of new building. Purchase option provides possible Federal ownership.

Hybrid: Federal + GL-LB

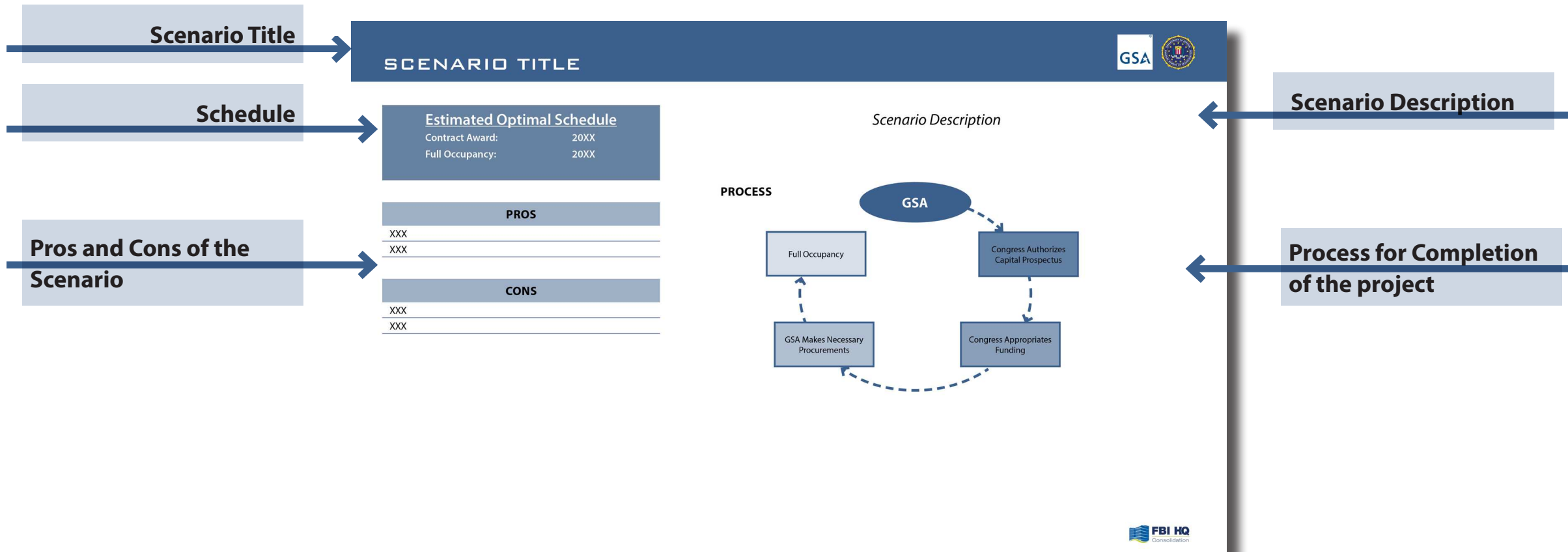
Half Federal Construction + half Lease Construction in a single phase. Full funding made immediately after authorization of Capital and Lease prospectuses. Expiration of the ground lease provides for Federal ownership.

Ground Lease - Leaseback

Property is demolished then ground leased to developer for 35 years. Developer constructs new facility and leases back to GSA for 20 years with two renewal options, not to exceed a total of 30 years. Facility ownership reverts to US Government upon expiration of ground lease.

The scenarios illustrate potential ways the two acquisition authorities might proceed. The following pages are snapshots of additional scenarios providing comparative information on key factors.

LEGEND



Estimated Optimal Schedule

Contract Award:	2019
Full Occupancy:	2025

PROS

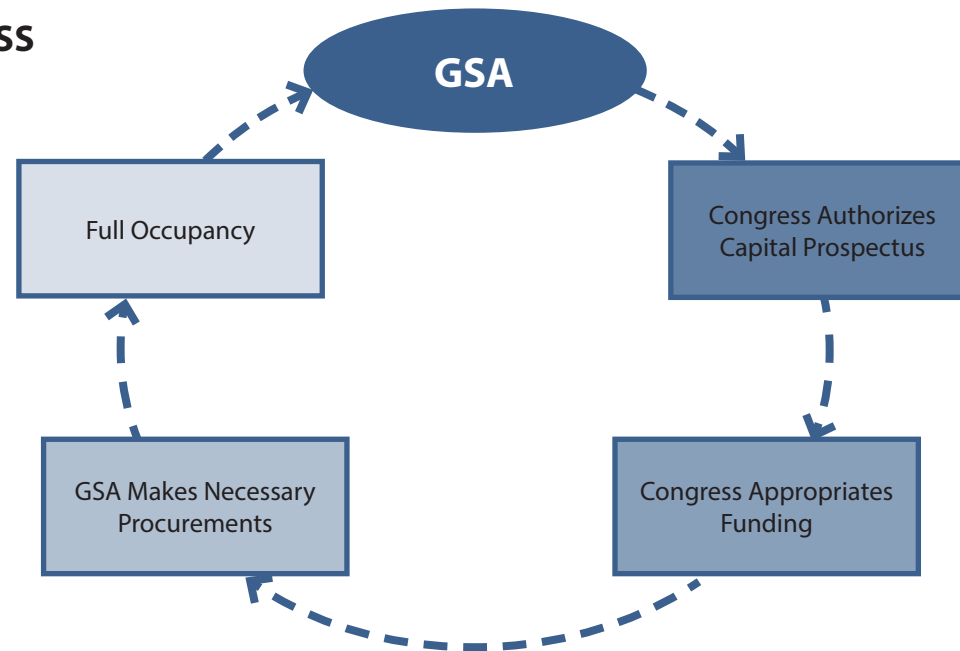
- Provides for Immediate Long-Term Ownership
- Lower Cost of Capital

CONS

- Risk of Funding Delays + Cost Increases
- Higher Risk of Change Orders

Full funding made available, constructed in a single phase after Congressional authorization.

PROCESS



Estimated Optimal Schedule

Contract Award: 2019
Full Occupancy: 2025

PROS

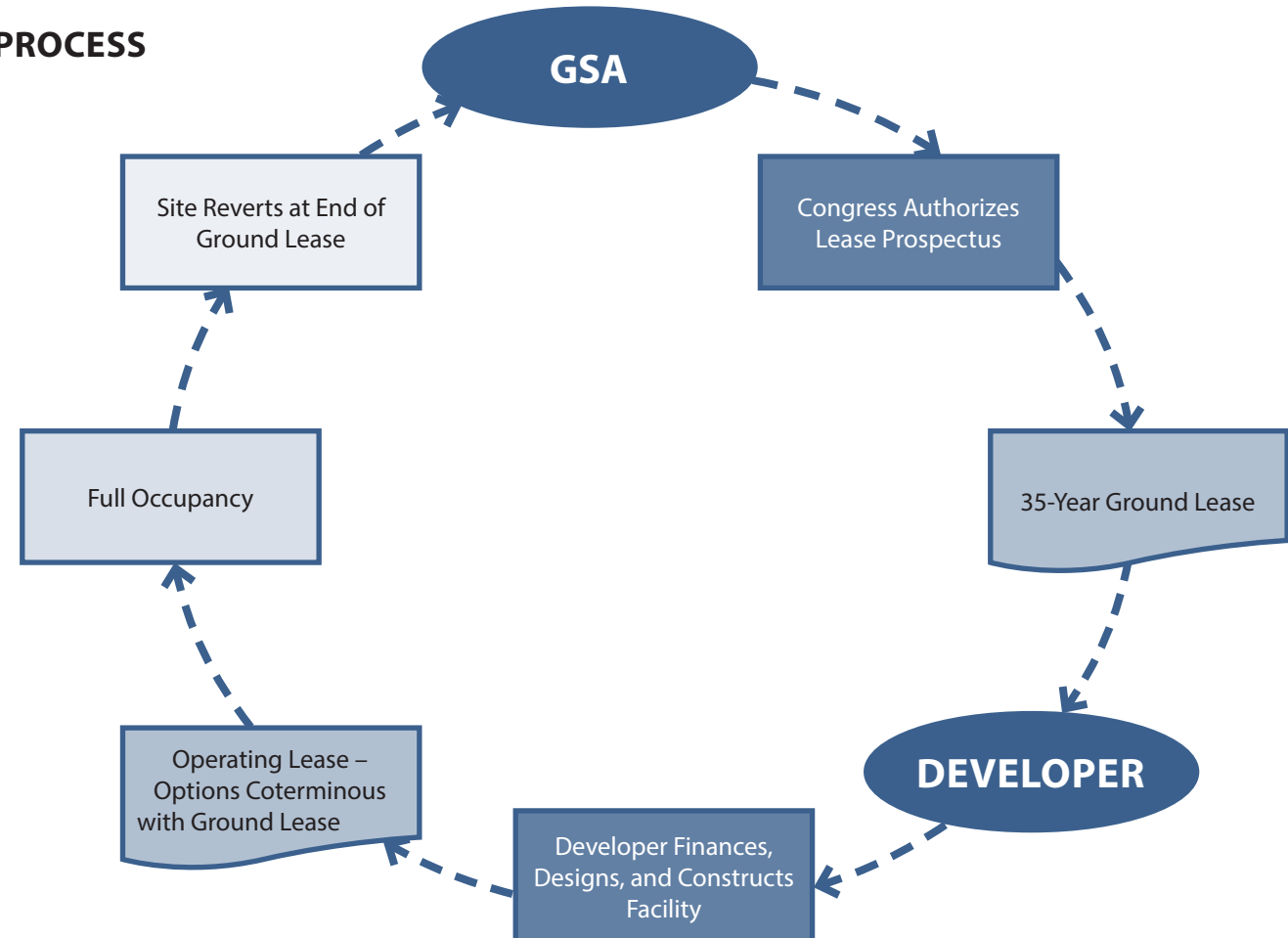
- Timely Completion
- Delivery Responsibilities Transferred to Private Industry
- Provides the Taxpayer with Federal Ownership at the End of the Ground Lease at Year 30 (Max. Term)

CONS

- Higher Cost of Capital
- May Score as a Capital Lease

Property is demolished then ground leased to developer for 35 years. Developer constructs new facility and leases back to GSA for 20 years with two renewal options, not to exceed a total of 30 years. Facility ownership reverts to US Government upon expiration of ground lease.

PROCESS



Estimated Optimal Schedule

Contract Award:	2019
Full Occupancy:	2025

PROS

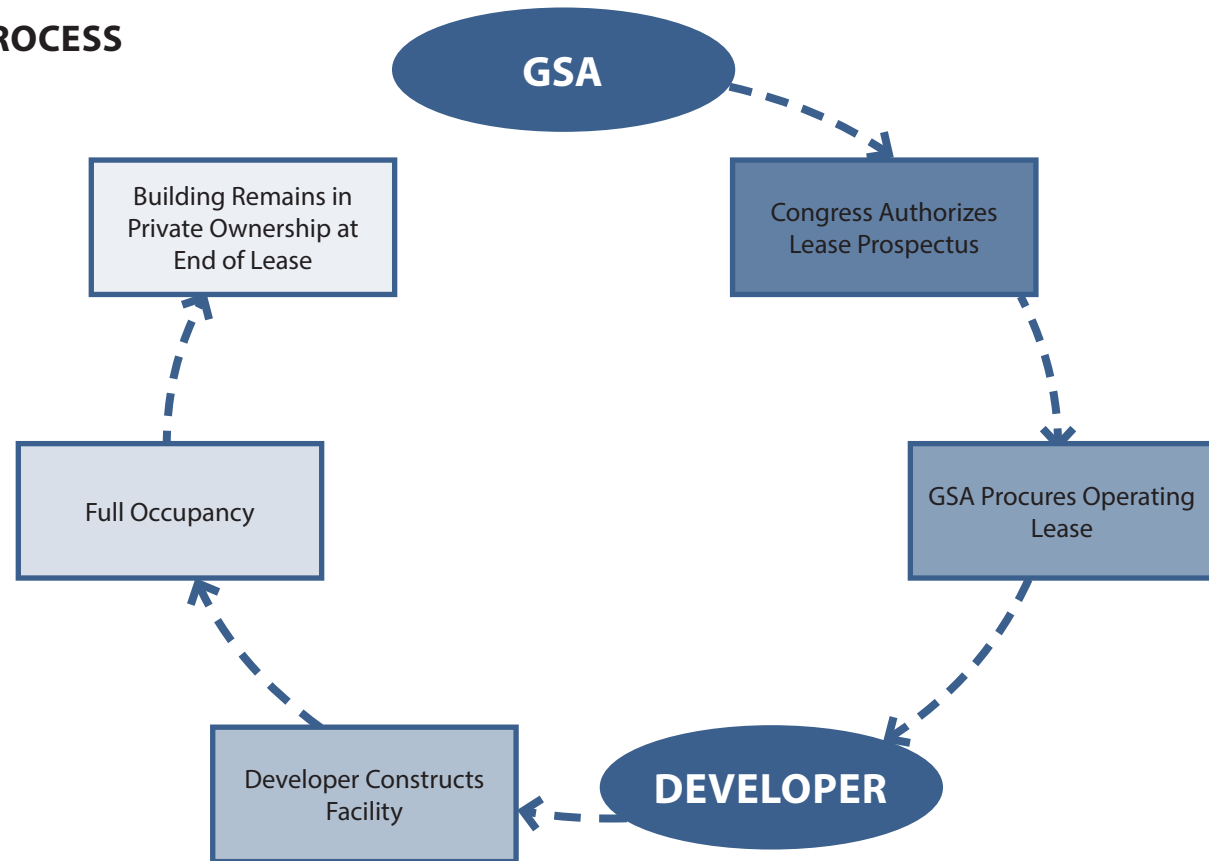
- Timely Completion
- Move Forward Quickly
- Transfers Funding + Delivery Risk to Private Sector

CONS

- No Eventual Ownership
- Higher Cost of Capital
- May Score as a Capital Lease

GSA sells land to Developer. Developer builds facility. GSA enters into traditional operating lease from Developer. Developer retains ownership of land and facility.

PROCESS



Estimated Optimal Schedule

Contract Award:	2019
Full Occupancy:	2035

PROS

- Reduce Impact of Upfront Appropriations Required
- Provides for Immediate Long-Term Ownership
- Lower Cost of Capital

CONS

- 14 Years to Complete
- Delay Increases Project Costs
- Every Phase Runs Risk of Insufficient Funding and Delay
- Structural Renovation of an Occupied Facility
- Disruption to Ongoing Operations

Phased construction spreads funding and construction over 14 years in four major phases.

PROCESS

