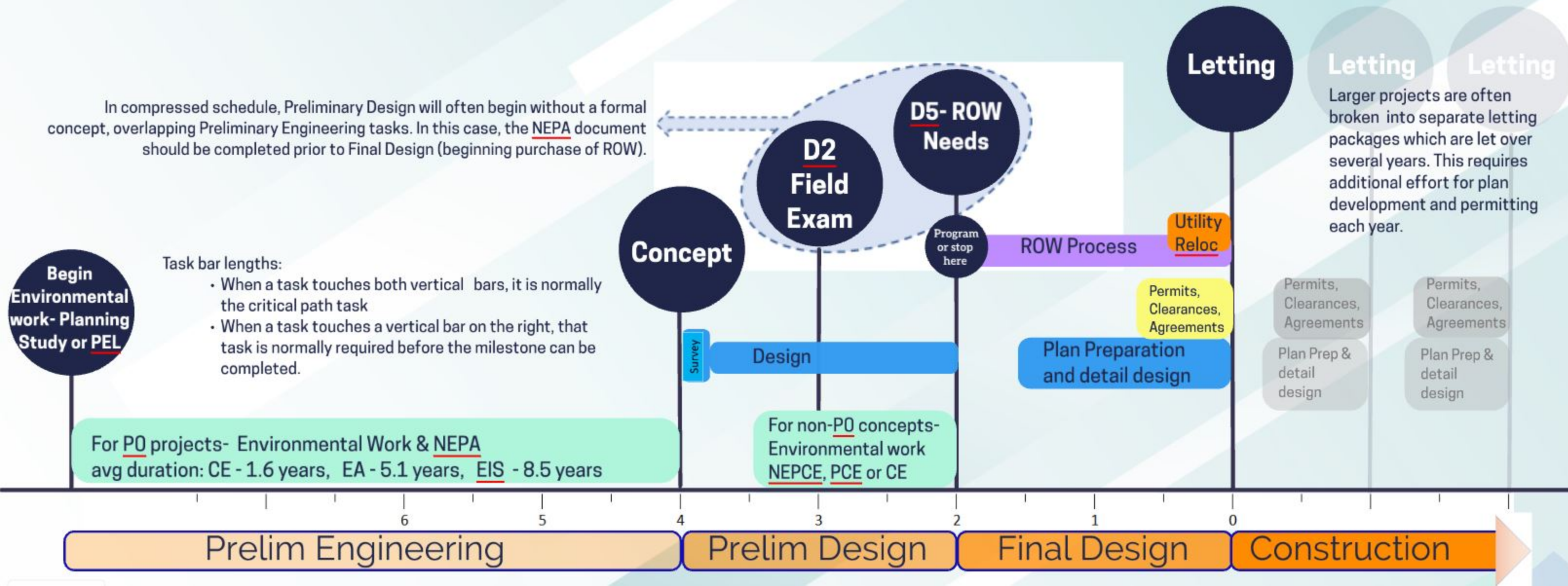


This graphic is intended to offer a broad overview of the project delivery process. All of the steps for a complex project are included, but many are omitted, shortened or overlapped on an actual project based upon the size, impact and urgency of the project. The horizontal scale is in approximated years. Projects vary greatly in duration based upon the urgency, when it receives funding, and how long the environment work takes.

Project Delivery Process



Project Delivery Process Diagram

This diagram provides a comprehensive overview of the steps involved in delivering a complex project, such as a major infrastructure or construction initiative. The process is depicted as a horizontal timeline, with the scale representing approximate years. The timeline is divided into several key phases, each with associated tasks and milestones. The duration and sequence of these phases can vary depending on the project's size, urgency, funding, and environmental requirements.

Phases and Tasks:

1. Planning Study or PEL (Planning and Environmental Linkages):

- The process begins with environmental work, which may include a planning study or PEL.
- For compressed schedules, preliminary design may start before a formal concept is completed, overlapping with preliminary engineering tasks.
- The NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) document should be completed before final design and the beginning of right-of-way (ROW) purchase.

2. Environmental Work & NEPA Documentation:

- The average duration for environmental work varies:
 - Categorical Exclusion (CE): ~1.6 years
 - Environmental Assessment (EA): ~5.1 years
 - Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): ~8.5 years
- For non-PO (Project Office) concepts, environmental work may involve NEPCE, PCE, or CE.

3. Preliminary Engineering and Design:

- Preliminary engineering and design tasks may overlap with environmental work, especially in compressed schedules.

4. Right-of-Way (ROW) Process:

- The ROW process includes identifying needs and beginning the purchase of property required for the project.

5. Permits, Clearances, and Agreements:

- These tasks are required before certain milestones can be completed.

- Larger projects may be divided into separate letting packages, which are released over several years, requiring additional plan development and permitting each year.

6. Plan Preparation and Detail Design:

- Detailed design and plan preparation occur after preliminary design and environmental work are completed.

7. Utility Relocation:

- Utility relocation is coordinated as part of the permitting and clearance process.

8. Letting and Construction:

- The project is let for bidding and construction begins.

Diagram Features:

- **Task Bars:**

- The length of each task bar represents its duration.
- If a task bar touches both vertical bars (milestones), it is typically a critical path task.
- If a task bar touches a vertical bar on the right, that task is usually required before the milestone can be completed.

- **Year Markers:**

- The timeline is marked with years counting down from 6 to 0, indicating the approximate duration of each phase.

- **Overlapping Tasks:**

- Some tasks overlap, reflecting the reality that phases may not always be sequential and can be compressed or adjusted based on project needs.

Additional Notes:

- The diagram emphasizes that not all steps are required for every project; some may be omitted, shortened, or overlapped depending on project specifics.
- The process is flexible and adapts to factors such as urgency, funding availability, and the time required for environmental work.