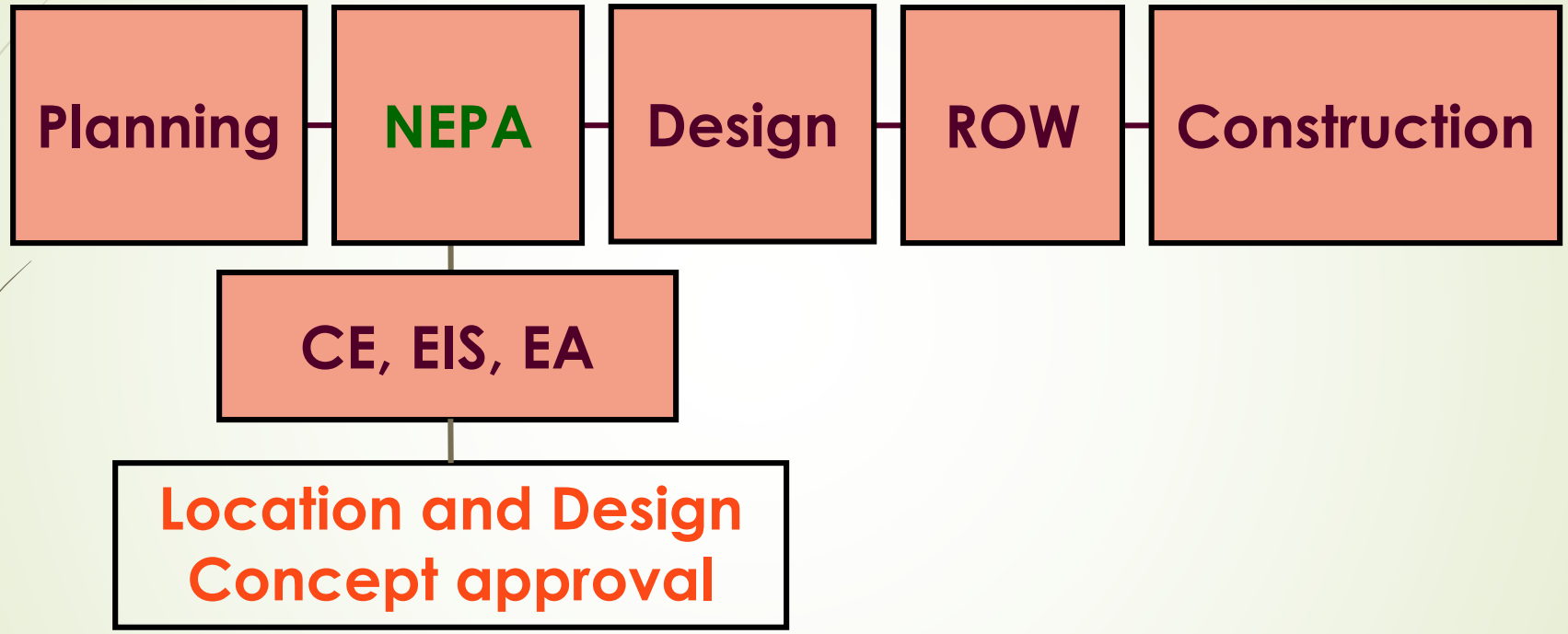
# Traditional Project Development Process



# Stages of Project Development at DOTD

- Stage 0: Feasibility
- Stage 1: Environmental
- Stage 2: Funding
- Stage 3: Design
- Stage 4: Letting
- Stage 5: Construction
- Stage 6: Operations

Elected Officials
MPO
Long Range Plan
Districts
Public

**Stage 0: Feasibility**
One Year

Feasibility Analysis of the Proposed Project

REJECT

**Stage 1: Planning/Environmental Process**
One to Two Years

Detailed Planning & Environmental Analysis

**Stage 2: Funding Project Prioritization**
Indefinite Period

Funding Allocation for Design & Construction

**Stage 3: Final Design Process**
One to Three Years

Development of Final Plans & Specifications

**Stage 4: Letting**
One Year

Bid Letting Process

**Stage 5: Construction**
One to Three Years

Construction of Project

**Stage 6: Operation**
Indefinite Period

On-going Monitoring of Operation & Maintenance

# Basic NEPA Process (Stage 1)

- Identify the Problem and Needs
- Develop Alternatives that solve the problem and meet the needs
- Evaluate the effects of the alternatives on the natural and human environments with input from agencies and communities
- Make a decision
- Document the process

# Traffic in Stage 1

How Traffic Data is used in NEPA Process

# Four Basic Uses for Traffic Data in Stage 1 Environmental

- 1. Demonstrate the Need for the Project
- 2. Component for Technical Studies
- 3. Alternatives Analyses
- 4. Evaluation of Effects

# Demonstrate the Need for the Project

- Common Examples of Traffic related Needs
  - Congestion
  - Network Connectivity/System Linkage

# Traffic Data as Component of Studies

- Traffic data, existing and future projected, needed for other technical studies
  - Noise Studies
  - Air Studies
  - Safety Studies
  - Line and Grade
  - Toll Studies, sometimes done during NEPA

# Alternatives Analyses

- Demonstrate that Alternative Meets the Need
  - Traffic Studies are often used to show that a particular alternative meets the need for the project
    - Alternatives that do not meet or satisfy the need are not considered reasonable. They are eliminated from further review.

# Evaluation of Effects

- Traffic Studies and data are often useful to show the impacts associated with the project alternatives.
  - What are the impacts to traffic or travel patterns?
  - Are detours needed? If so, where?
  - What can be done to mitigate traffic impacts?

# Traffic Simulations Can Tell the Story (Visual Tool)

- Traffic Simulations are great tool for assisting the public in understanding the traffic issues and problems
  - Simulations can show existing problems
  - Simulations can show potential solutions -- how the project will function after it is built
  - Shown at public meetings and hearings or Posted on the Web