

- Varies widely depending on project type
- Can be short on simple projects, longer on more complex projects
- Involves coordination
- Frequently includes public involvement
- Requirements and Regulations



Initiation of a Project

Long Range Planning

Transportation
Improvement Program
(TIP)

Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)/ State Program

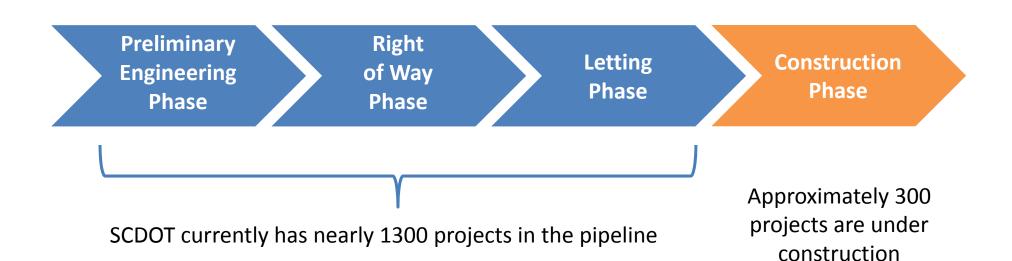
Project Development

Act 114 ranking criteria is applied to the individual program Long Range Plans (LRPs) to allow for the inclusion of projects from those LRPs into their respective TIP and then on to the STIP. Updates to the LRPs and Act 114 rankings occur as needed to allow these new projects to be added to the fiscally constrained TIPs.



Preliminary
Engineering
Phase
Right
of Way
Phase
Phase
Construction
Phase







Preliminary
Engineering
Phase
Right
of Way
Phase
Phase
Phase

- Preliminary Engineering takes a project from concept to contracting suitable documents.
- Right of Way includes negotiating and securing the property needed for the footprint of the project.
- Letting is the actual bidding, review and approval of bids and execution of the contract.



(Simpler Projects -- Resurfacing and CTC Projects)





Resurfacing projects require minimal plan development and can proceed from Commission approved funding to contract letting in 3-4 months.



(More complex projects – Widenings and bridge replacements)



Right of Way Phase

Letting Phase



- As the projects become more complicated, additional time is required to develop the design, engage the public, coordinate with affected entities, modify the plans, navigate the regulatory and oversight hurdles and secure the necessary permits.
- ❖ The key to these projects is to develop a project that will be able to advance to bidding with sufficient engineering work to manage our contractual risk.
- Some bridge projects and safety projects can also advance quickly if they require no right of way, have limited impact to the environment and utilize a standard design.





Preliminary Engineering Phase Right of Way Phase

etting Phase

- Right of Way acquisition phase can vary depending on number of parcels on the project.
- "Right to enter" either through securing of acquisition or filing of condemnation should be acquired prior to bidding of project in order to ensure the contractor has the ability to go to work once a contract is awarded.
- SCDOT strives to successfully negotiate with landowners in order to avoid condemnation.





Preliminary Engineering Phase Right of Way Phase

Letting Phase

- Lettings occur once a month. Project is advertised for 5 weeks prior to receiving bids.
- Rigorous process to review bids received to ensure that the bids are responsive.
- Staff reviews the bids based on criteria and either recommend approval or rejection to the Commission at their monthly meetings.



Items that may add time to project delivery

- Environmental Issues (Threatened and endangered species, hazardous materials, wetlands)
- Permits/Mitigation Many regulatory hurdles
- Utility Impacts
- Railroad Involvement
- Public involvement
- Complexity



Accelerating Delivery of Projects

- Identify, Avoid and Minimize Impacts
- Utilizing Design-Build
- Standard Designs
- Seeking a Programmatic Approach to mitigation and partnering with Resource Agencies
- Benchmarking and Continuous Improvement



Questions?





The State System

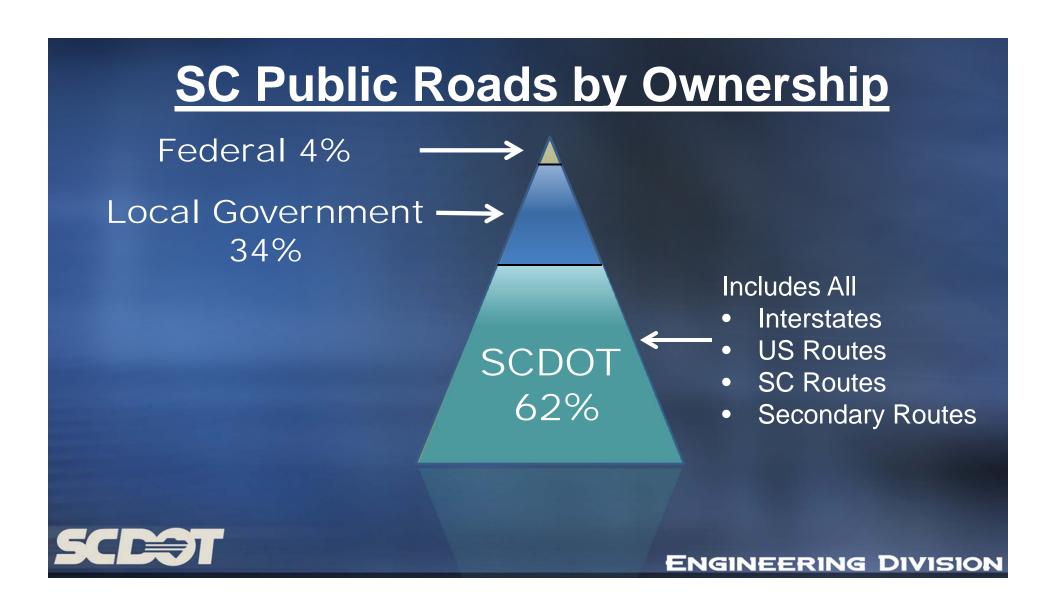
Total	41,414	90,530
Secondary	31,091	62,865
Primary	9,472	23,869
Interstate	851	3,796
Route Type	Centerline Miles	Lane Miles



Comparison of State DOT Ownership

	State	State Owned Miles	% of Public Miles
1	Texas	80,268	26%
2	North Carolina	79,333	75%
3	Virginia	58,296	78%
4	South Carolina	41,414	62%
5	Pennsylvania	39,791	33%
6	West Virginia	34,558	89%
7	Missouri	33,884	26%
8	Kentucky	27,625	35%
9	Ohio	19,236	16%
10	Georgia	17,912	14%
11	Louisiana	16,660	27%
12	Arkansas	16,395	16%





Functional Classification Summary

- Interstates and Freeways The highest classification of roads and are designed and constructed with mobility and long-distance travel in mind.
- Arterials These roadways serve major centers of metropolitan areas, provide a high degree of mobility and can also provide mobility through rural areas. Arterials typically provide service for trips of moderate or greater length.



Functional Classification Summary

- Collectors Collectors serve a critical role in the roadway network by gathering traffic from Local Roads and funneling them to the Arterial network.
- Local Roads These roads include neighborhood streets, are typically short in length, and generally carry low volumes. Local Roads are often classified by default. In other words, once all Arterial and Collector roadways have been identified, all remaining roadways are classified as Local Roads.



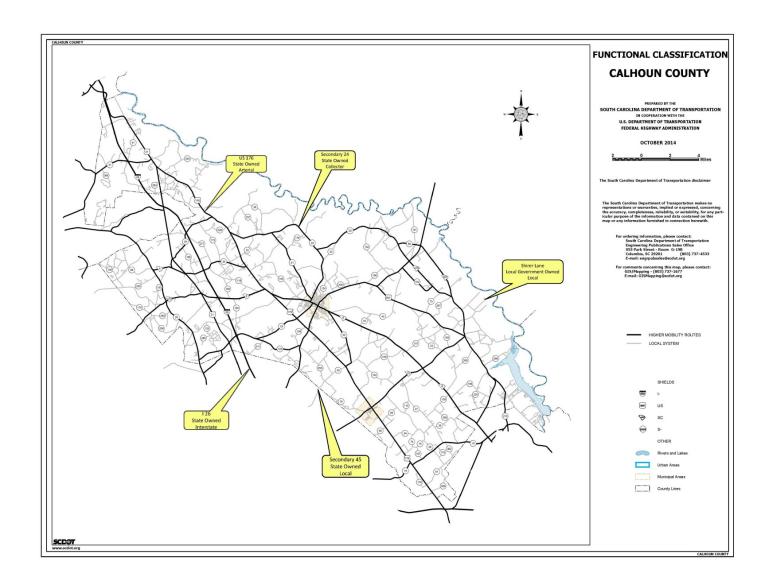
Access vs. Mobility

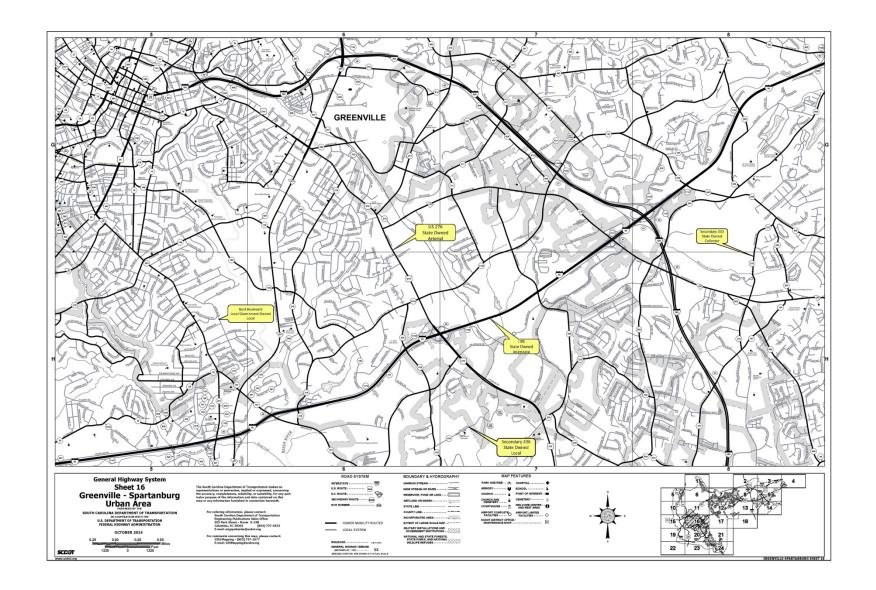


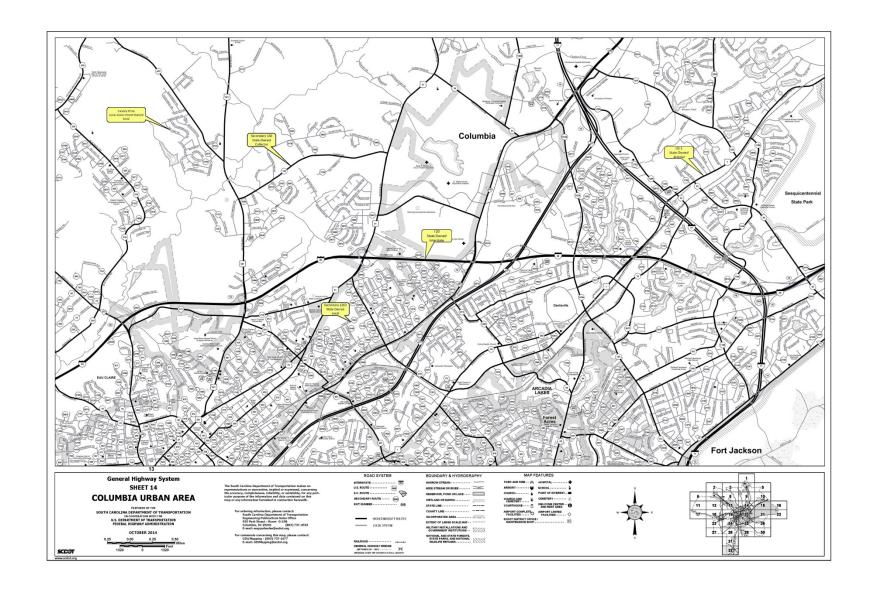
Functional Class Mileage of the State System

Functional Class	Mileage
Interstates	932
Arterials	7,108
Collectors	14,530
Local Routes	18,844
	41,414









Access vs. Mobility

