

Emergency Projects: Process and Controls



Topics:

- What Are Emergency Projects
- Supplemental Increases
- Controls on “Scope Creep” and Cost



Types of Emergency Projects

The Department uses criteria in Resolution G-00-11 to allocate funds for Emergency Projects:

- Conditions that place people or property in jeopardy
- Conditions that prevent movement of people, goods, services, or cause excessive congestion



Emergency Opening: initial response to sudden events that close or restrict facilities.



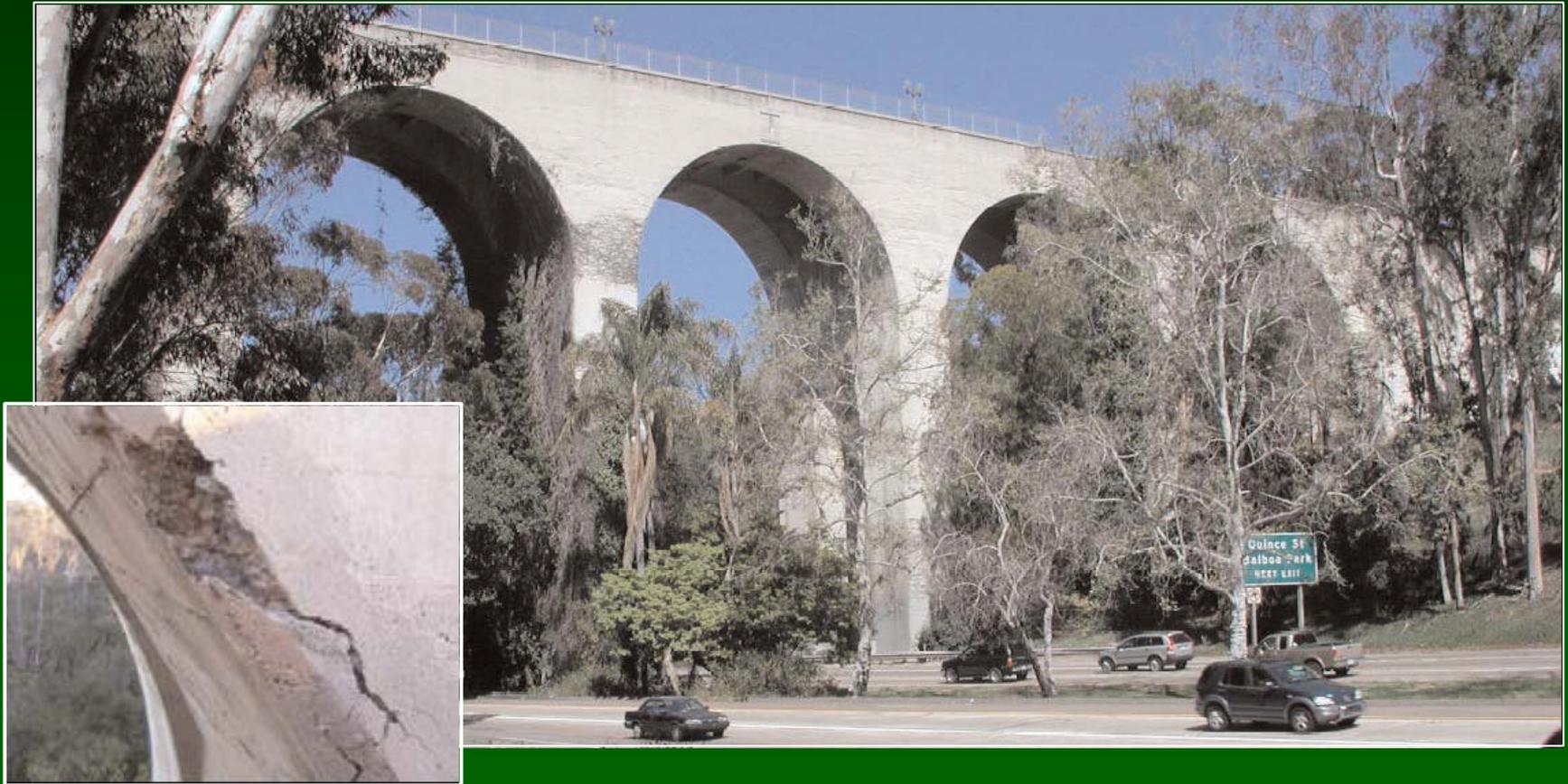
Some emergencies involve no road closures or restrictions.



Restoration: repair to pre-event condition



Some Emergencies have no obvious event



Sudden Deterioration



Supplemental Funds For Emergency Projects



Scope of Work: emergency projects have a general scope of work and a rough cost estimate.

If the emergency criteria are met, proceeding with the work immediately better serves the public than waiting for the normal design, funding and contract procedures.

As long as we see any of the previous conditions still in existence, we will treat the situation as an emergency and continue to monitor closely and be ready for immediate action.



Controls To Prevent “Scope Creep”

Supplemental Funds Requests are reviewed on a case-by-case basis. We ask:

- Is the additional work the minimum needed to reopen or restore the facility?
- Is the additional work a “betterment” – adding new features, more than “putting back what was damaged”?
- Is the emergency condition stabilized where the emergency work can be stopped and a permanent restoration project can be used?



Summary

- Emergency Work approved only when Resolution G-11 criteria are met
- Supplemental requests for emergency work may be required, even with controls on cost and scope creep
- After emergency opening permanent restoration may continue due to imminent threat

