Project Study Phases - Comparison and Summary Table

Project Phase	Focus	Accuracy	Analysis	Objective	Report
Phase 1	"Corridor Wide".	Broad, Regional Geographical Information Systems (GIS) data used.	"Presence or Absence Only" – General Publically Available Data such as GIS layers.	Potential for impact to resource only (due to presence or absence).	Phase 1 *Conceptual* Alternatives Analysis/ Environmental Screening Report (AA/ESR).
Phase 2	Corridor Locally Preferred Alternative (LPA) – "Master Plan" level.	More detailed data including new and "field-verified" GIS Data.	Utilize refined quantities of resources affected with weighted ratings applied based on new data and "ground-truthing" of Phase 1 data set (including GIS layers, newer aerial photography, etc.).	More informed potential for impacts both on refined study area and more robust, up to date and accurate data set. Develop initial mitigation strategies as possible and appropriate.	Phase 2 *Detailed AA/ESR.*
Phase 3	Project level, specific LPA – per individual project studies.	FDOT typical Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or other documented analyses, including noise and/or vibration modeling.	Actual impact estimates and more specific mitigation measures, as developed with regulatory agencies.	Practice National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) approach to analyze and document avoidance of impacts (where possible), impact minimization (when unavoidable), and finally, mitigation of impacts (to greatest extent practicable).	Alternatives Analysis / Draft Environmental Impact Statements (AA/DEIS) for specific project sections of the corridor.

Increasing Accuracy