# Project Timeline Example

This timeline is provided as an example of project chronology only. The dates and intervals shown vary from project to project and do not represent targets or guidelines.

# Jan. 1, Price Adjustment for Fuel Base Date

The base date for fuel adjustments is the first day of the month that the project is bid.

# Jan. 21, Letting Date

The date that bids for the project are accepted by MoDOT.

# Feb. 2, Award Date

The date of action of the Commission accepting the bid of the lowest responsible bidder for the work, subject to the execution and approval of a satisfactory contract therefore and bond to secure the performance thereof, and to such other conditions as may be specified or as required by law.

# Feb. 2 – 17, Execution Date

The date that the contract has been signed by all parties and approved by the Chief Counsel's Office. The contractor has 15 days from award to return an executed contract for execution by the commission. The actual execution date can be more or less than 15 days after award based on the time the contractor takes to return the contract and the time for review and execution by the commission.

# Feb. 17 – Mar. 21, Work Begin Date

Date on which work first began on the project. May not be the same as the Notice to Proceed date.

# Mar. 21, Notice to Proceed Date

The date on or before that prosecution of the work is to begin. This date is specified in the contract and is generally about 60 days after letting.

# June 1, July 1 and Aug. 1, Semi-Final Inspection / Partial Acceptance

Two forms of semi-final inspection exist. First is the initial inspection of the entire project. Upon presumptive completion of the project, the engineer will perform an inspection. If all work has been completed to the engineer's satisfaction, that inspection will constitute the final inspection. If there are corrections or exceptions (see definitions in EPG,) this will be a semi-final inspection with final inspection to be done after all corrections and exceptions are completed. The second form of semi-final inspection is for a portion of a project and is commonly referred to as partial acceptance. For example, specifications allow for projects to be accepted one mile at a time. If all work is completed on one mile of a project, that mile can be inspected and accepted for maintenance upon request by the contractor and approval by the engineer. This is a “partial acceptance” semi-final inspection. Acceptance of completed guardrail work is another example of partial acceptance. There can be multiple partial acceptance semi-final inspections on a project.

# June 1, July 1 and Aug. 1, Partial Acceptance

There are two forms of partial acceptance. The first corresponds to the semi-final inspection of the entire project. If corrections and/or exceptions exist, the remainder of the project can be accepted for maintenance, relieving the contractor of responsibility for that portion. This is a partial acceptance accepting some of the work items over the entire project length. The second form of partial acceptance corresponds to the second type of semi-final inspection. This is acceptance of the all items of work over a portion of the project length. This is also a partial acceptance. There can be multiple partial acceptances on a project.

# Sep. 1, Original Completion Date

This is the calendar date specified in the contract for completion of the work. This date could be earlier than the date specified if the contract also includes a limited number of calendar days from the date the contractor begins work. An Original Completion Date is generally not specified for contracts administered by working days.

# Between Sep. 1 and Oct. 1, Adjusted Completion Date

This date is based on quantity overruns and/or qualifying events. The date computed by adding any allowed time extensions to the Original Completion Date. There is no Adjusted Completion Date for contracts administered by working days.

# Sep. 26, Actual Completion Date for Contract Site Time

Date that corrections noted on the last semi-final inspection have been completed. Exceptions may not be complete at this time. This is the date that the count of time (and, therefore, liquidated damages) stops.

# Oct. 1, Final Inspection Date

This is the date that all work has been completed on the project, including all corrections and exceptions.

**Oct. 1 – Nov. 12, Final Plans Preparation/Materials Summary Preparation**

See EPG for due dates.

# Nov. 12, Final Acceptance

Date when all contract requirements have been completed by the contractor and all materials inspections have been verified by the engineer. Final acceptance will take place within a maximum of 30 days of receipt of final documentation from the contractor. While the specifications allow this to occur up to 30 days after final documentation is received, it should be done as soon as possible after receiving final documentation. The 30 days is to provide time for verifying the contractor's submittals.

**Nov. 12, Materials Summary to Central Office**

**Nov. 12, Final Plans to district office**

# Nov. 26, Final Plans to Central Office

# Dec. 10, Final Plans checked and project complete