The Review

The review should start with a team meeting which should establish the goals and a time frame for the review. All team members should be familiar with the project prior to the review meeting. This should be accomplished by sending each member of the team information on the project including the UPC number, so they can view the project on Falcon prior to the meeting.

The Scoping Constructability Review should only take a day or two with the first part spent in the field looking over the project site. At this stage, there is only the basic scope of what the project is supposed to provide with no plans to review. This is the opportunity to take note of existing conditions that may present problems for construction if they are not compensated for in the design. The result of this review should be a report to the project manager noting areas of concern that need to be covered in the design as it progresses.

The Preliminary Field Inspection Constructability Review should take from two to four days with the first part spent in the field looking over the project site. At this stage conceptual plans should be available for the review. The basic components of the project work should be defined at this stage, also indicating the perceived sequence of construction. Since this review is before the public hearing, the right of way and easements should be closely reviewed to insure needed access by construction forces is adequate. Any traffic detours around the work zone should be known at this stage and comments or recommendations should be addressed prior to the public hearing. Recommendations included in the report to the project manager at this point should be global and address the large areas of work or major processes of construction.

The Public Hearing Constructability Review should take from two to four days with the first part spent in the field looking over the project site. Now that the horizontal and vertical geometry is set, this review should start addressing details of major components such as bridges, retaining walls and major drainage features (box culverts, multiple line and structures over 72” diameter). Placement and design of storm water management sites should be looked at closely to ensure temporary drainage is taken care of in the E&S control plans. All major channel changes should include the space necessary for their construction and maintenance. Environmental documents must address adequate construction area for the project. Utility relocations should be address and the timing and length of construction established. The preliminary Transportation Management Plan should be reviewed for impacts to the construction sequencing. Recommendations included in the report to the project manager at this point should be covering major items and address the large stages of work or major parts of construction.

The Field Inspection Constructability Review should take from three to six days with the first part spent in the field looking over the project site. The Sequence of