

Question	Answer	Date
How was this specification developed and who was involved? Will this spec be changed?	<p>The Region Communications Managers, Public Information Management consultants, CDOT Area Engineers, and the Standards and Specifications Engineer worked together to update the language in the specification. This spec was also reviewed by the Specification Committee on September 5, 2019.</p> <p>Some of the goals were to make the requirements consistent in all tiers, add more details so the PIMs can provide better bids, allow for addressing non-performance, and provide a useful pay item.</p> <p>The plan is to reevaluate how this special provision performs after the 2020 construction season, and if needed, adjustments will be made.</p>	10/28/2019
Does payment by Day mean Working Day or Calendar Day? Does this include weekends and holidays?	<p>Day is Calendar day, see, 101.08 in the specifications. Day includes holidays and no-work periods.</p> <p>The intent is to spread the payment across the project duration.</p> <p>From NTP to Final Acceptance for a typical project.</p> <p>From Start of Construction to Final Acceptance for projects with floating start date and where NTP is given far in advance of construction start.</p> <p>From NTP until Partial Acceptance if the project has a warranty period such as landscape establishment.</p> <p>NTP, construction start, Final Acceptance and Partial Acceptance are defined in the contract and project special provisions.</p>	10/28/2019
Does the Engineer need to track each day the PIO is on the project? How would this be done?	<p>It is not intended that the PIM be on site or actively working each day, only that payment is spread across all days. This was decided to lessen the burden on the Engineer. There is no need to track days actually worked, only that all deliverables are delivered and requirements are met. This pay unit also provides the Engineer a mechanism to withhold payment when work is not performed or add days of work, when the contract time is extended.</p>	10/28/2019
How do PI contractors bid since we are no longer using a Lump Sum Item? How do you bid Days versus LS?	<p>The PIM contractors should calculate their costs for all the deliverables and level of effort to perform the tasks related to PI as they did before and then divide by estimated elapsed number of days.</p> <p>For Calendar Day contracts the elapsed days is the same as calendar days.</p> <p>For Fixed Completion Date contracts, it's the number of elapsed days between the fixed completion date minus anticipated NTP or construction start.</p> <p>Calculating NTP is fairly straightforward and defined in spec.</p> <p>Construction Start would be defined in the Commencement and Completion special provision.</p> <p>For Working Day contracts, it is the number of working days with weekends, holidays, and other no-work days added to calculate an estimate of elapsed days. No-work days should include a reasonable number of weather days for the project location and time of year.</p> <p>Another way to determine the elapsed days for all contract types is to add the TCI and TCM days and use that number.</p>	updated 11/21/2019
How are the days counted for a project that has a winter shutdown? Do we include the shutdown days or not?	<p>Since we don't often have winter shutdowns, consider if PIM services are necessary during the shutdown? If the answer is yes, then it's probably better to pay through the shutdown. The language doesn't need to change, and an emphasis on the shutdown period could be added. e.g., "Public Information Management will be measured as the number of days elapsed from the project Notice to Proceed date * up to the Final Acceptance date and including the winter shutdown period."</p> <p>If the answer is no, then adding "excluding the winter shutdown period" is recommended.</p>	10/28/2019
Who's responsibility to create the stakeholder list?	<p>This is the responsibility of the PIM. However, if we have targeted particular stakeholders, we can bring those to the attention of the PIM at the Pre-con (or prior). This is always a collaborative effort, for sure!</p>	10/28/2019
May the PIM work directly with RCM?	<p>If the Engineer decides this is appropriate, the PIM and RCM may communicate directly. The PIM and RCM are responsible to inform the Engineer of these discussions. The reason for this is that the Engineer is only person responsible for the administration of the project.</p>	10/28/2019
Should a project be completed quicker than the estimated time, how will the PIM collect on the work they did?	<p>Since work is occurring each week, if the job ends early, the level of effort is less. There is a risk the PIM could be paid less than planned. However, with the weekly work reduced, this risk isn't significant. Typically most of our contracts do not finish much sooner than contract time. Another aspect is that the Prime and subs sometimes have a different pay structure than the one between CDOT and Prime. So knowing the prime, discussing the plan with the prime, and keeping this in mind is important to consider this when bidding.</p>	12/4/2019
What happens if the work takes longer than the original planned time? How are the extra days handled?	<p>When a project runs long and CDOT extends the contract time, PIM will be paid for the elapsed number of days it takes them to complete the additional days of work.</p> <p>If the time is not excused, CDOT is not responsible for any payment after contract time. The work would still be required and payment is the Prime's responsibility.</p>	12/4/2019
How do we pay for this work if there is not an approved 205?	<p>The Prime Contractor is required to perform PIM work whether or not a PIM subcontractor performs PIM work and/or is approved. The Prime is also responsible for ensuring CDOT has the prerequisite paperwork and approves subcontractors. If the work is performed and the subcontractor is approved, issue payment for this item. If the work is not performed, payment may be withheld.</p>	12/5/2019