



# Best Scheduling Practices

**Michael McFadden  
NWCCC**

**November 9, 2004**

# Outline

---

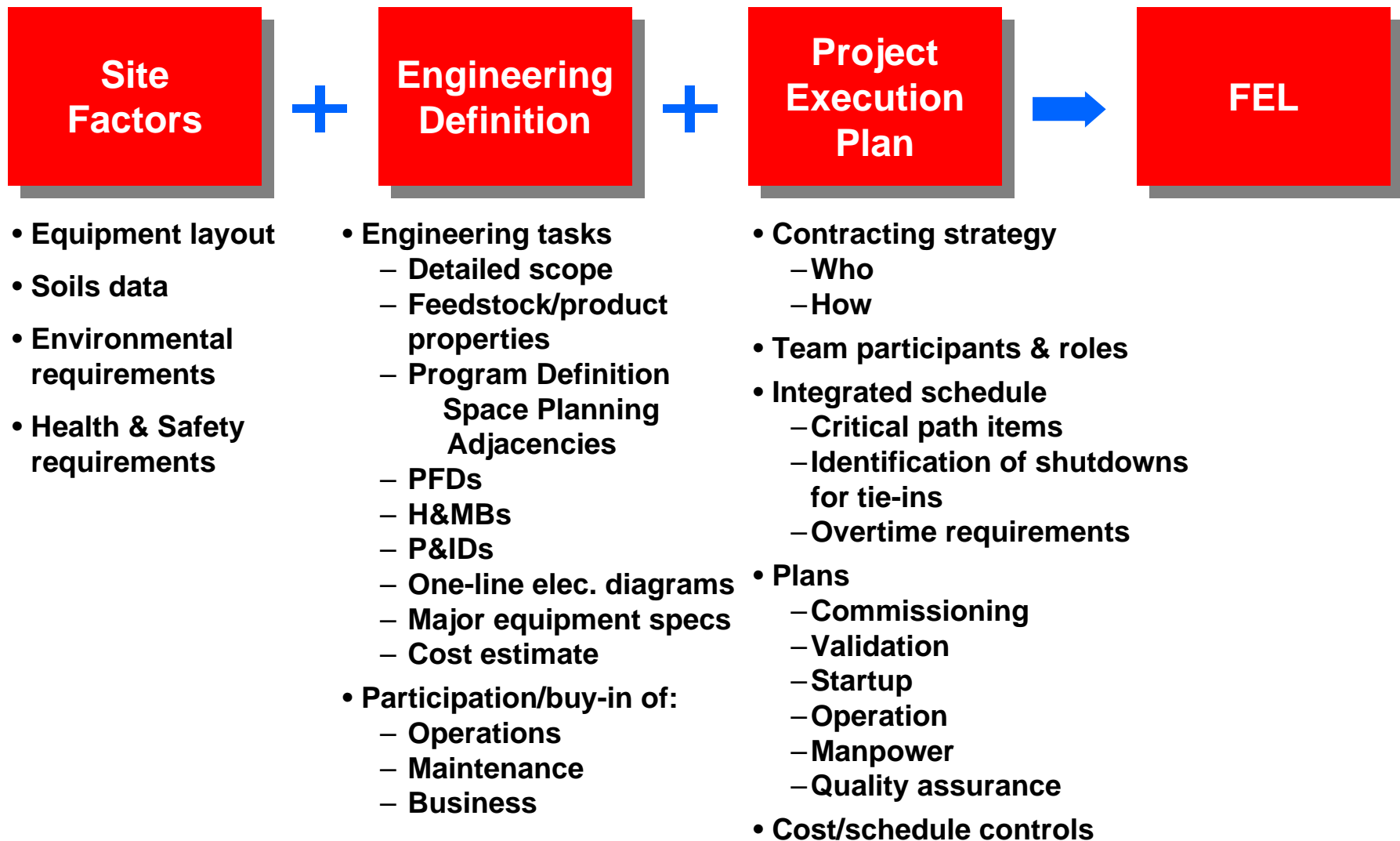
- ***Background***
- **Definitive Project Schedule**
  - **Comprehensive**
  - **Based on sound scheduling techniques**
  - **Resource-loaded**
  - **Used as a control tool**
  - **Applied to all contract types**
- **Conclusions and Recommendations**

# What Practices Really Matter?

---

- **The quality and completeness of the Front-End Loading (FEL) prior to the start of execution**
- **Integration of the project team around:**
  - **The business purpose of the project**
  - **Team roles and responsibilities**
- **The timely and effective use of Value Improving Practices**

# Front-End Loading Measurement



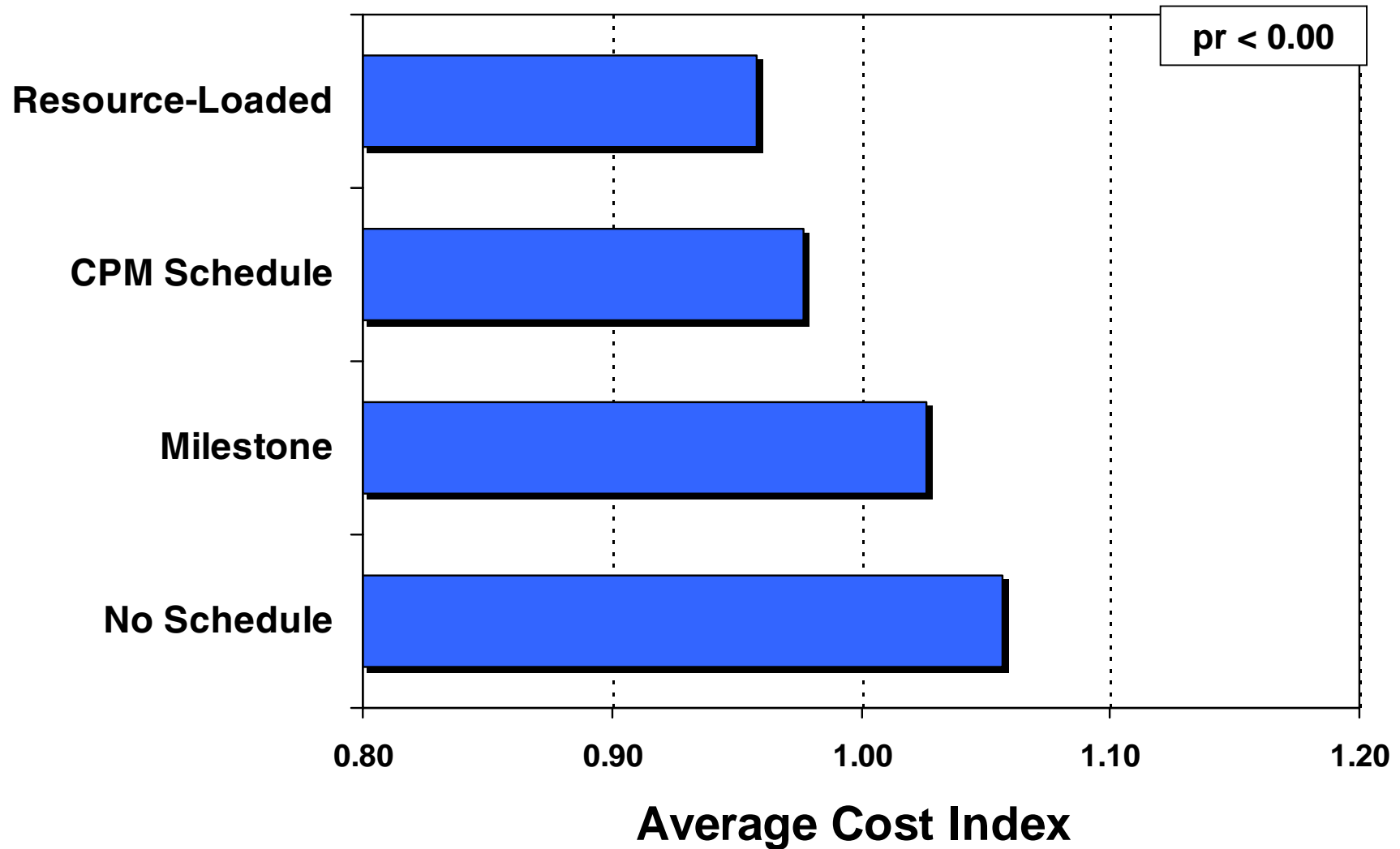
# Schedule Definition Is a Key PEP Element

---

- **Provides a framework for planning the project**
- **Identifies critical activities, relationships, and constraints**
- **Functions as a communication tool**
- **Provides a tool for controlling the project**
- **Provides the platform for integrating cost and schedule estimates**
- **Pulls different PEP elements into a single model**

# Cost Index Analysis

## *Schedule Definition Drives Cost Performance*

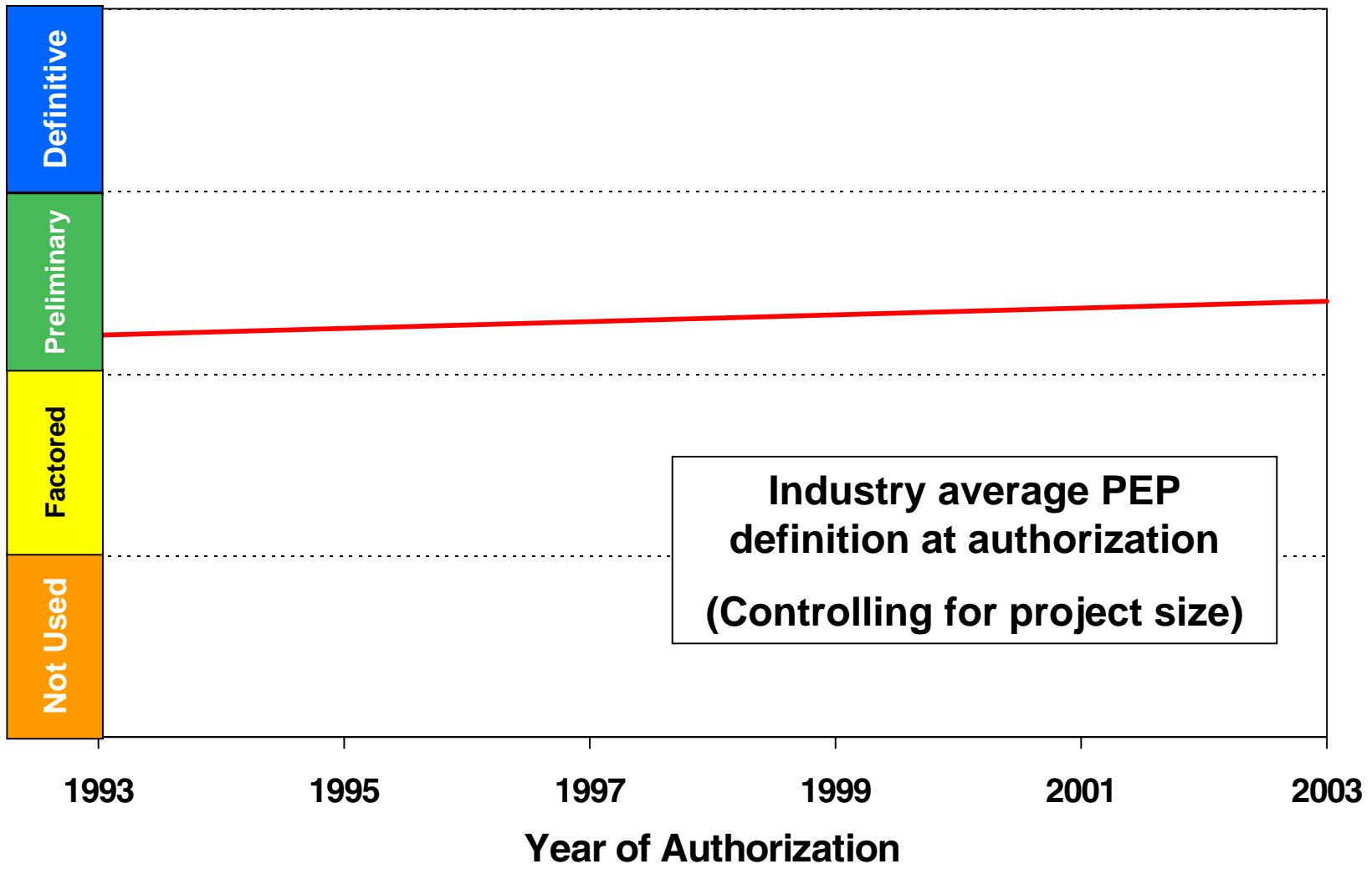


## Other Project Outcomes

---

- **Schedule definition at authorization is also correlated with other key project outcomes:**
  - **Execution schedule performance**
  - **Cost growth**
  - **Schedule slip**
  - **Construction productivity**
- **Relationships are independent of other key project drivers.**
- **Relationships hold for both large and small projects.**

# If Project Scheduling Is So Important ... *Why Such Slow Improvement?*





# New Data Collection Elements

---

- **Started collecting electronic schedule files in June 2000:**
  - **Pacesetter and prospective project evaluations**
  - **MS Project<sup>®</sup>, Primavera P3<sup>®</sup>, Primavera SureTrak<sup>®</sup>**
- **Introduced new workbook questions in 2001:**
  - **Provide additional data to support schedule definition rating**
  - **Data are collected as part of every project interview**

# **Cut to the Chase:**

## ***What Does a Well-Defined Schedule Look Like?***

---

**Results are based on combination of sources and analysis techniques:**

- **Evaluation of individual schedules**
- **Statistical analysis of data**
- **Discussions with project teams**
- **Application of fundamental scheduling practices and theory**

# Outline

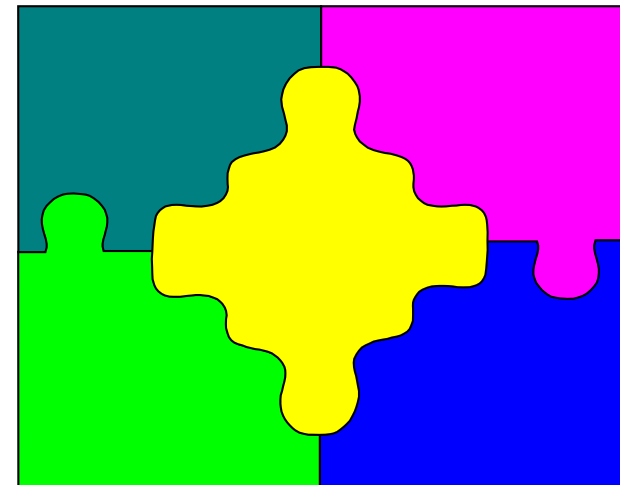
---

- **Background**
- ***Definitive Project Schedule***
  - *Comprehensive*
  - *Based on sound scheduling techniques*
  - *Resource loaded*
  - *Used as a control tool*
  - *Applied to all contract types*
- **Conclusions and Recommendations**

# Definitive Project Schedule: *Comprehensive*

---

**A project schedule should cover the entire project scope and life-cycle and include sufficient detail to reflect the project's execution plan.**

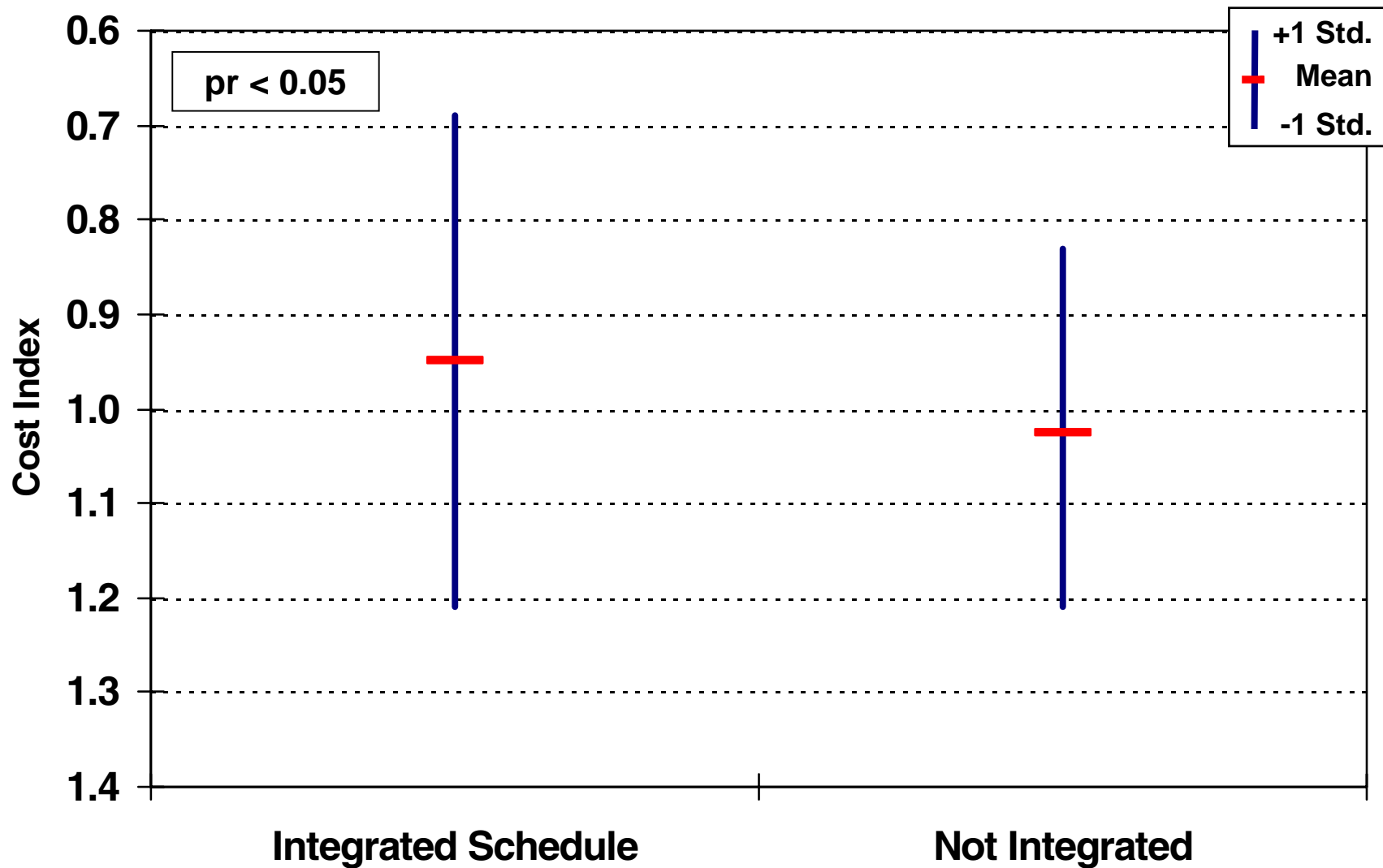


# Integrated Schedules

---

- **Integrates all project phases into a single master schedule:**
  - **Definition, detailed engineering, procurement, construction, shutdown/turnaround, and commissioning and startup**
- **Only 40 percent of project schedules include all applicable project phases:**
  - **Many are missing FEL, shutdown/turnaround, or commissioning and startup**

# Integrated Schedules Correlated With Cost Performance



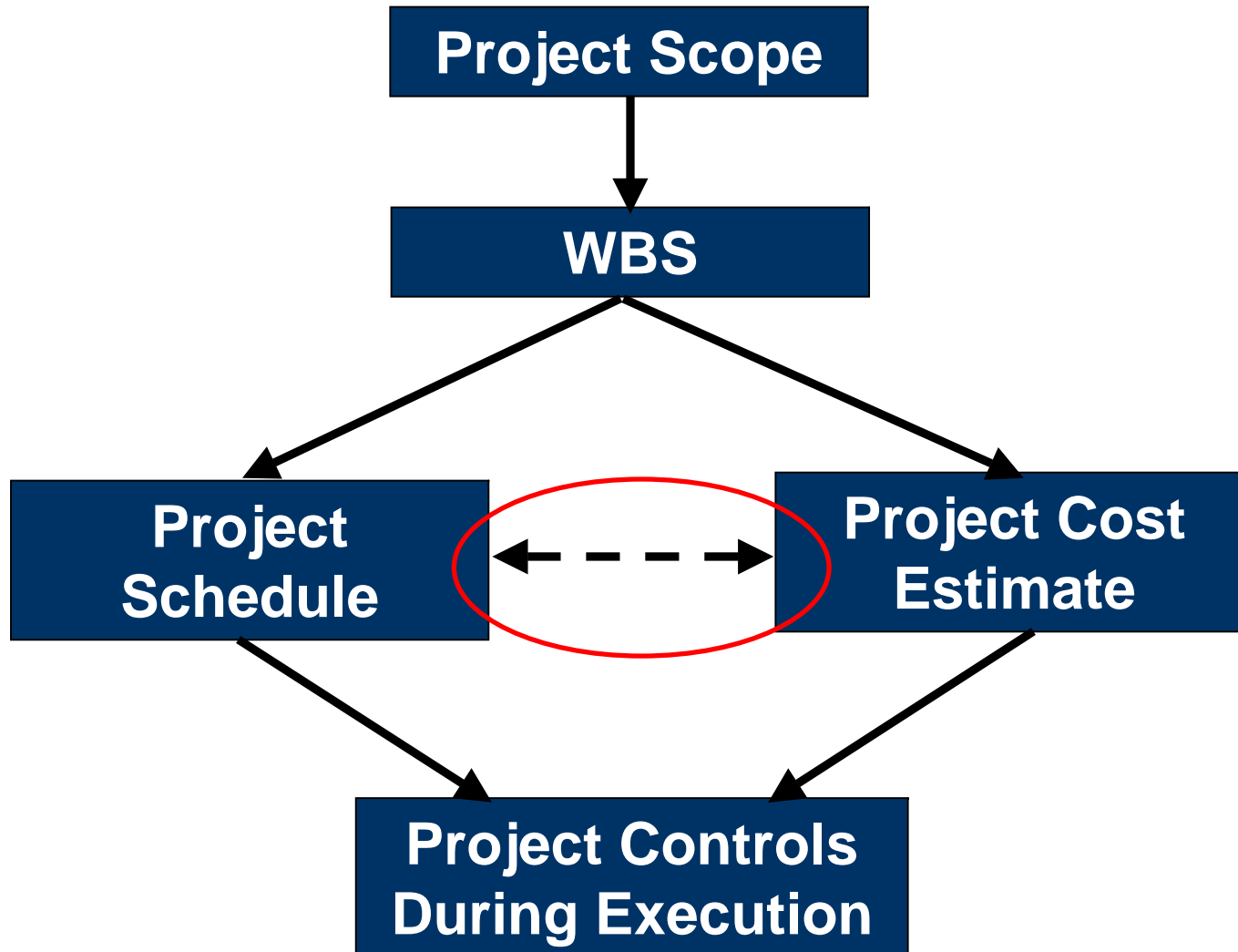
## **Level of Detail**

---

- **Each phase should be detailed enough to show specific activities and transitions**
- **Specific elements to consider include:**
  - **Project definition activities and system requirements**
  - **Specific engineering design activities and milestones**
  - **Activities regarding major equipment purchases**
  - **Design packages issued to construction**
  - **Construction activities, milestones, and interfaces**
  - **Turnover of specific systems, commissioning and startup activities**

# Classic Approach

## *Schedule and Cost Developed Around WBS*





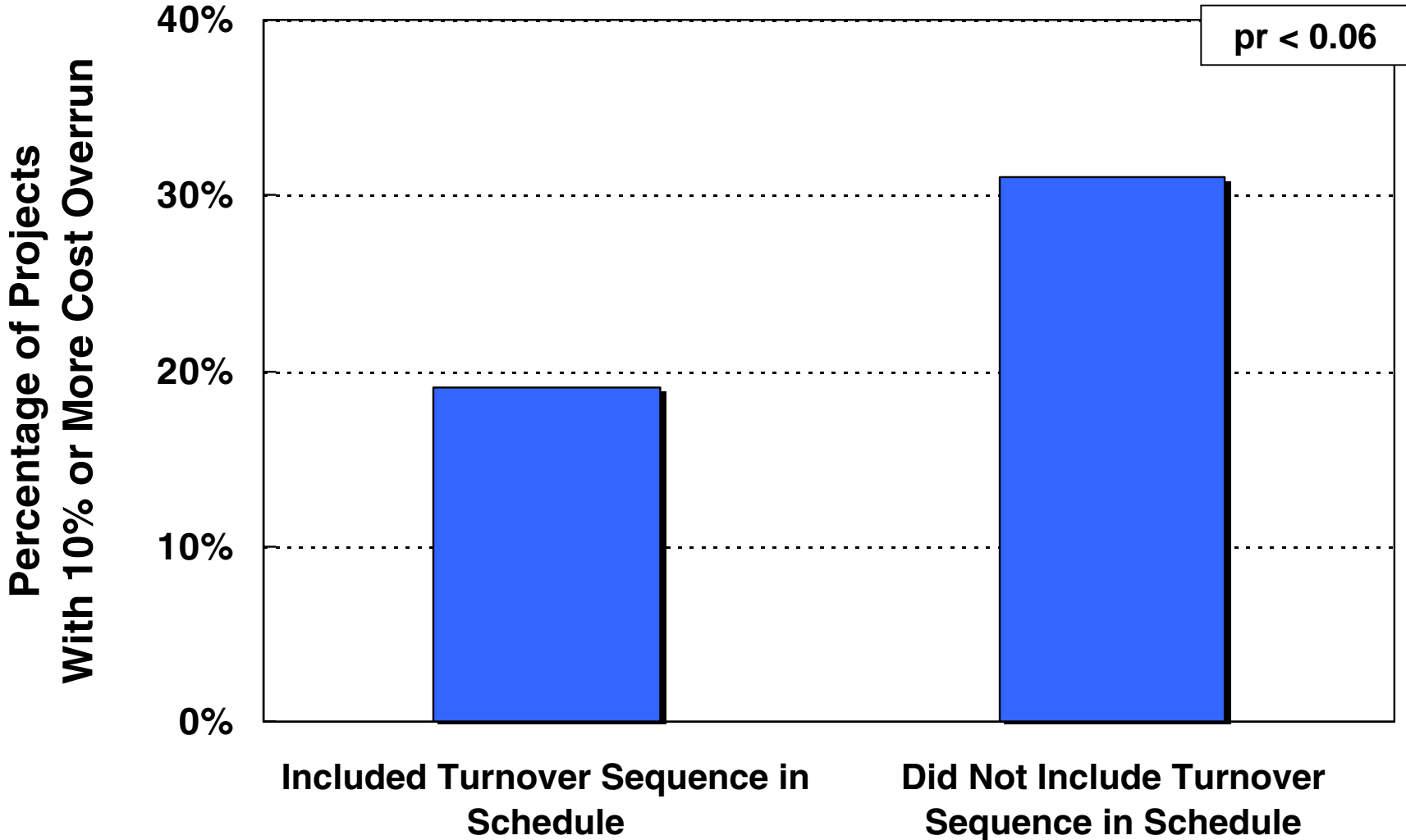
# Reflects Planned Approach

---

- **Authorization process**
- **Contracting approach**
- **Design and construction packages**
- **Plans for work calendar, shift work, and overtime**
- **Turnaround/shutdown coordination**
- **Turnover sequence**
- **Commissioning and startup plan**

# Scheduling Turnover Sequence

## *Reduces Risk of Serious Overrun*



## **Reviewed With Core Project Team**

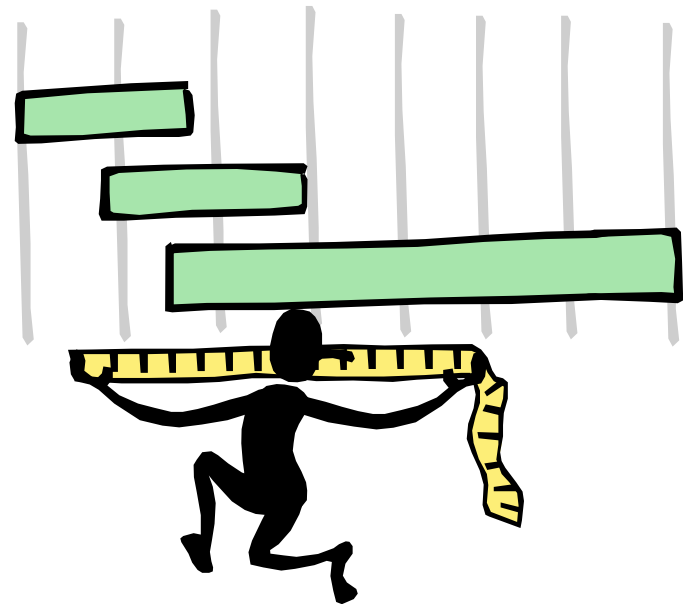
---

- **Schedules should be reviewed with core project team to support buy-in to the plan.**
- **Review also provides a check for accuracy and feasibility.**
- **25 percent of schedules are not reviewed by the team.**
  - **Lack of review is correlated with higher cost growth.**
- **This review provides an easy opportunity to improve the schedule.**

# Definitive Project Schedule: *Based on Sound Scheduling Techniques*

---

Project schedule should be based on the application of modern scheduling techniques.



# Industry Practices

---

- **Only 55 percent of schedules are based on CPM:**
  - **Activity dates and project duration based on network calculation**
  - **Clear critical path**
- **Remainder are high-level milestone schedules using a loose network of activities.**
- **Almost 8 percent of projects are authorized with no schedule of any type.**

# Activity Float

---

- **Activity float is used to identify the critical path and near-critical paths:**
  - **Excessive float indicates logic errors**
  - **Excessive float also indicates lack of analysis to ensure schedule activity dates match plans**
- **Many schedules include high levels of activity float:**
  - **Teams are simply managing to early dates**
  - **Reduces usefulness of CPM technique**
  - **Major problem when fighting contractor claims**

# Network Design

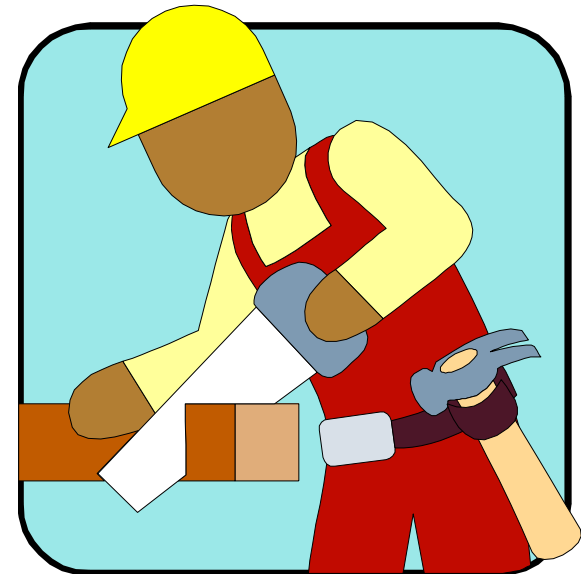
---

- **Tie all activities together into a complete network.**
- **Limit use of activity constraints**
  - **Excessive use of constraints results in logic errors.**
  - **Source of problems as the schedule is updated with actual progress.**
- **Specify multiple work calendars to model planned workweek and amount of overtime and shift work.**

# Definitive Project Schedule: *Resource Loaded*

---

**Critical project resources are loaded into the schedule using appropriate units of measure**





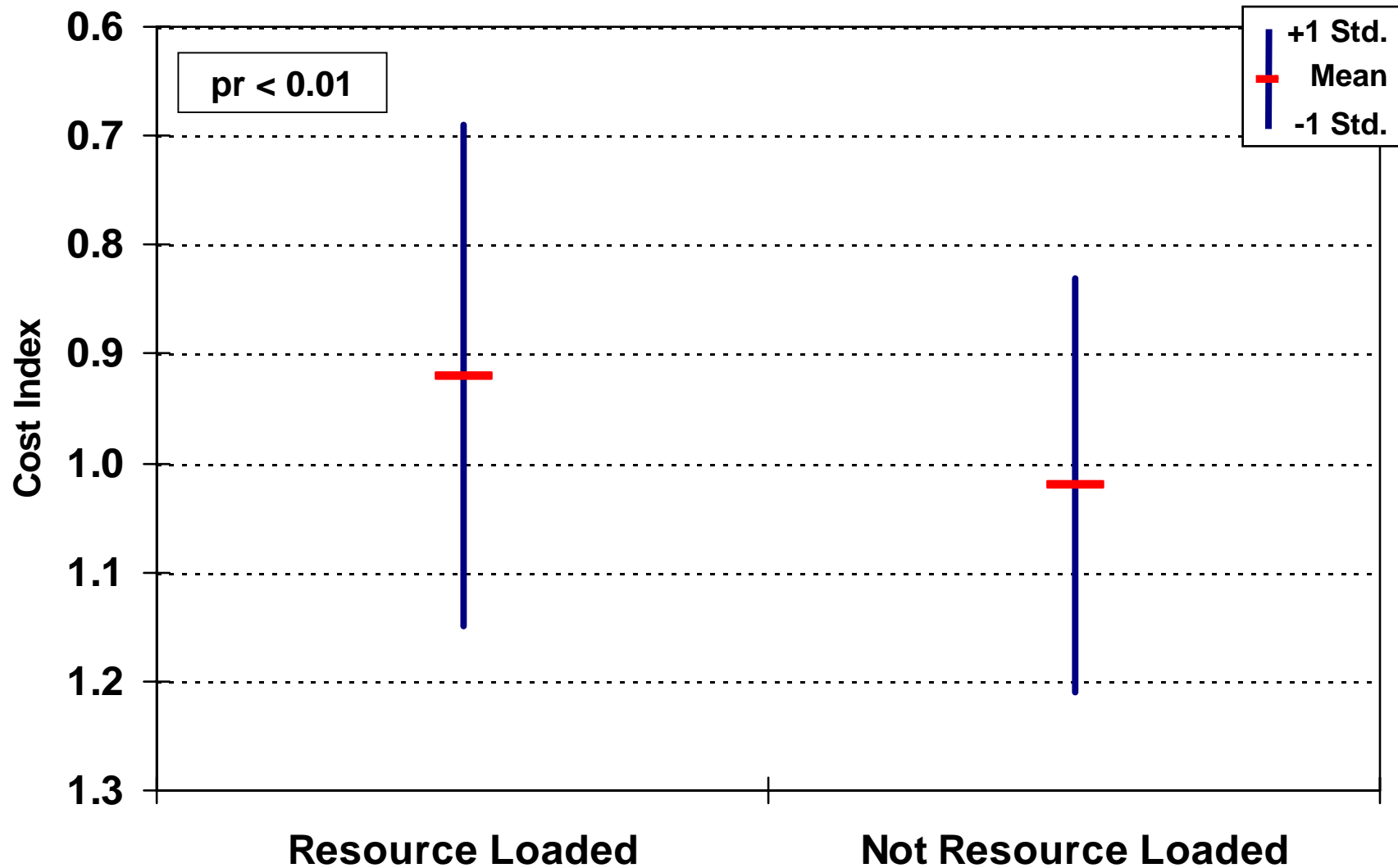
# Why Resource Load Schedules?

---

- **Basically, you do not know if the planned approach, schedule, and cost are feasible until you evaluate a resource-loaded schedule**
- **Resource-loading helps to validate approach**
  - **Ensures alignment between cost estimate and schedule**
  - **Enables evaluation of peak labor**
  - **Provides model for resource leveling**
  - **Focuses team on the critical resources**
  - **Aids in portfolio management**

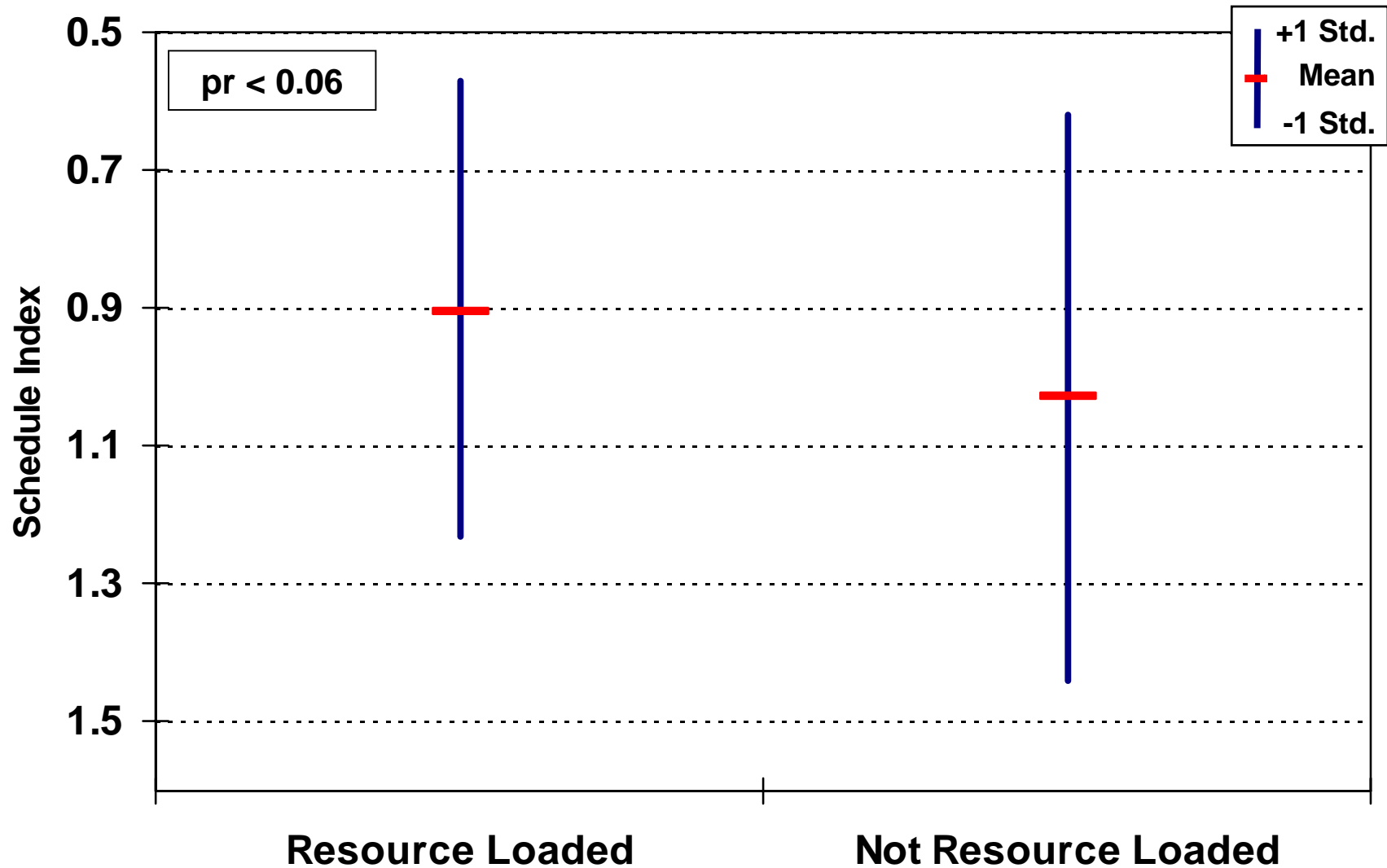
# Resource Loading

## *Correlated With Cost Performance*



# Resource Loading

*... and With Schedule Performance*



# Resource Loading Approach

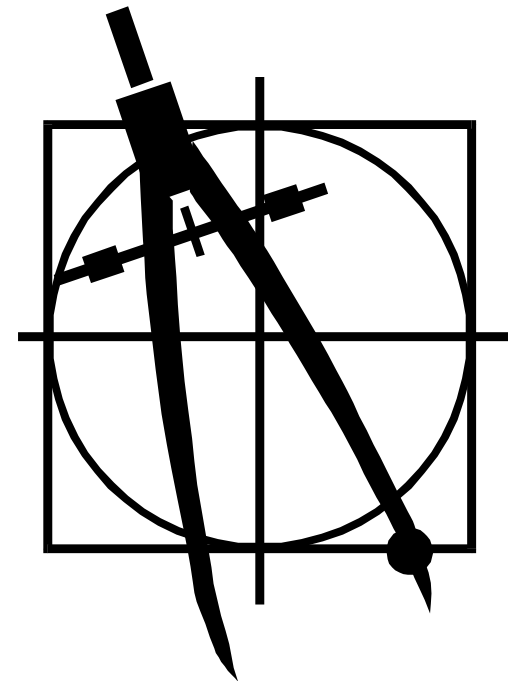
---

- **Focus on the key resources that drive project cost and schedule:**
  - **Which resources represent the highest costs, may be in short supply, may experience congestion, need active management during execution?**
- **Load labor resources to the discipline or craft level.**
- **Load project budget to generate accurate cash flow.**

# Definitive Project Schedule: *Used as a Control Tool*

---

The project schedule should be continuously updated and maintained as a control tool throughout the project life.



# Industry Practice

---

- **IPA's Project Control Index measures the level of project controls applied to projects:**
  - **Active owner project controls, physical progressing, and frequent reports are drivers of success.**
- **Most schedules are abandoned at some point during the execution phase:**
  - **Project teams cannot conduct variance analyses without updated schedules.**
  - **No historical data are available for use on future projects.**
  - **Schedule history will be missing in event of claims.**

# **Definitive Project Schedule:**

## ***Applied to All Contract Types***

---

- **“My project is lump-sum EPC. I don’t need to do a schedule, it is the contractor’s responsibility.”**
  - **Lump-sum EPC projects typically have less well-defined schedules at authorization.**
- **Previous IPA research shows:**
  - **Lump-sum EPC projects typically have higher costs.**
  - **Outcomes are extremely sensitive to levels of definition.**

## Why Bother for EPC Lump-Sum?

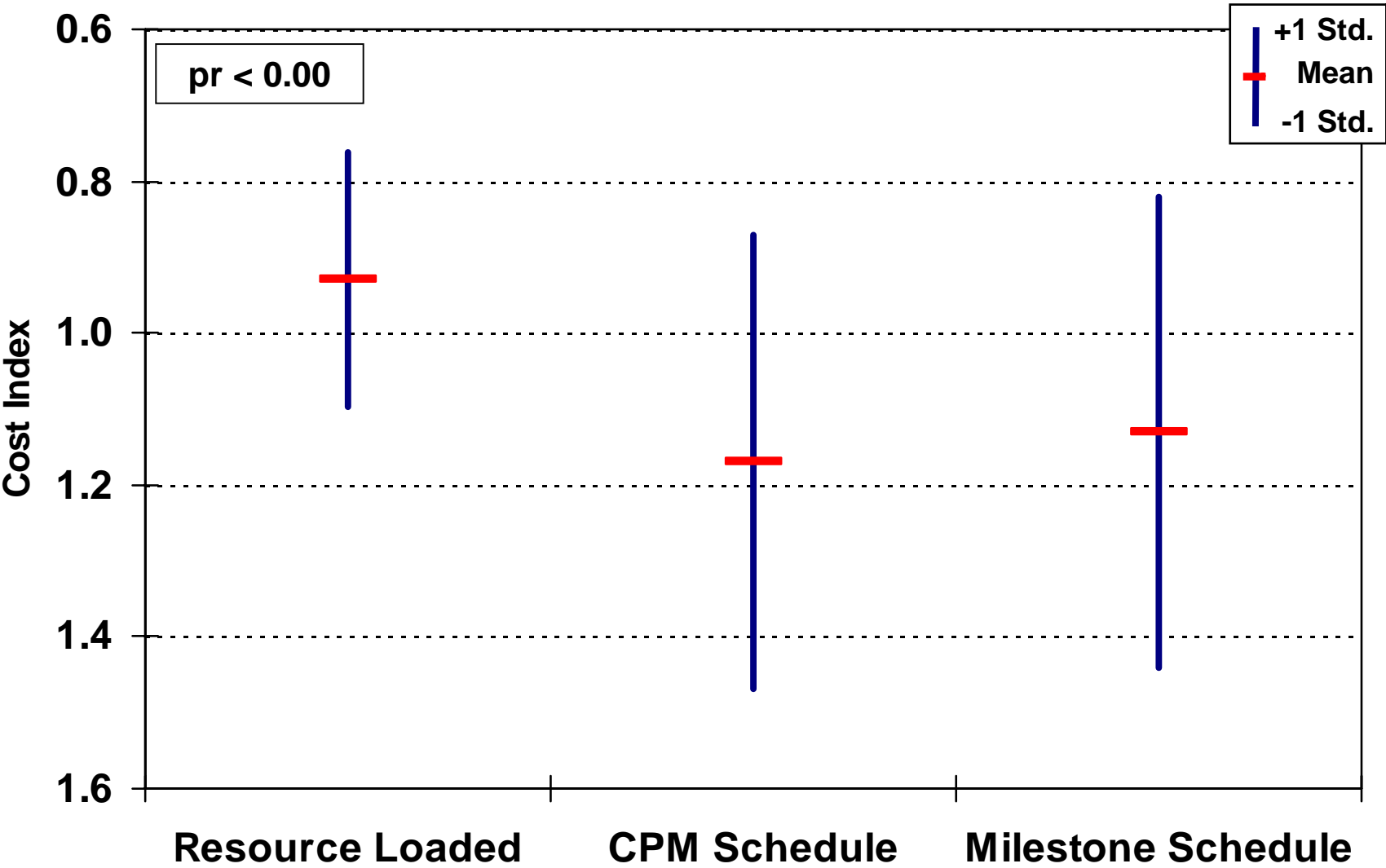
---

- **Shifting risk to the contractor does not compensate for the lack of definition at authorization.**
- **EPC contractor typically does not manage all phases.**
- **Many of these lump-sum projects also include other scope elements that must be integrated efficiently.**
- **Provides cross check with the cost estimate.**
- **Facilitates constructability reviews.**
- **Provides a tool to check the validity of the contractor's schedule.**



# Cost Index Analysis

## *Schedule Definition for Lump-Sum EPC*



## So What Is Reasonable?

---

**Develop a master project schedule independent of the contractor in support of authorization.**

- **Reflect level of data used to build cost estimate.**
- **Resource load with most critical resources onto summary bars.**
- **Focus on transitions from FEL to execution and turnover from execution to commissioning and startup.**
- **Build in key deliverables and interfaces required by owner.**

# Outline

---

- **Background**
- **Definitive Project Schedule**
  - **Comprehensive**
  - **Based on sound scheduling techniques**
  - **Resource-loaded**
  - **Used as a control tool**
  - **Applied to all contract types**
- ***Conclusions and Recommendations***

# Conclusions

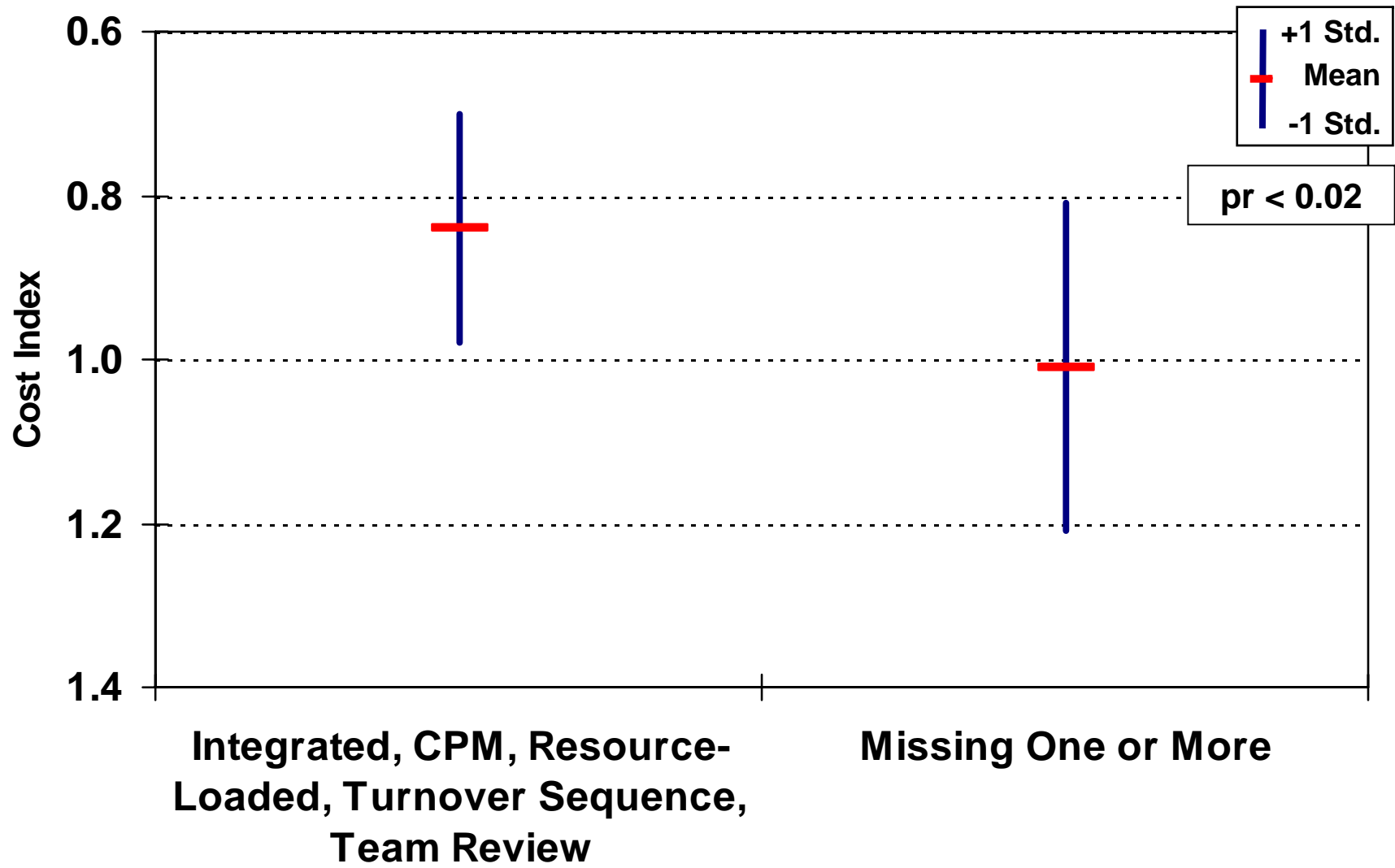
---

**So what does a well-defined project schedule look like?**

- **Comprehensive**
- **Based on a sound application of network scheduling techniques**
- **Resource loaded with critical resources**
- **Applied to all project types and contracting formats**
- **Used as a tool for project controls and historical record**

# Cost Index Analysis

## *Great vs. the Rest*



# Benefits of Investing the Effort

---

- **Only 6 percent of recently completed projects met all five criteria.**
- **However, data show a significant difference in cost performance for these few projects.**
- **Data also show directional improvement for other outcomes:**
  - **Schedule slip**
  - **Cost growth**

# Recommendations

---

- **Actively drive the planning process and ensure the participation of key team members.**
- **Build planning and scheduling core competency within your organizations.**
- **Use the project schedule for:**
  - **Planning and communicating during FEL**
  - **Project control during execution**
  - **Recording historical data for future projects**
- **Don't do it just to get the “score” from IPA!**