THE FUTURE OF FORENSIC SCHEDULE ANALYSIS

AACE





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The Future of Forensic Schedule Analysis

THE GOOD, THE BAD, THE UGLY, AND THE INEVITABLE

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- Four Characteristics of the Future of Forensic Schedule Analysis
 - Better Methodologies
 - Better Technology
 - Less Law
 - Market Changes

THE GOOD, THE UGLY, THE BAD, AND THE INEVITABLE

» History of Forensic Schedule Delay Analysis

- Prior to 1865: Unknown
- 1865-1950: Legal proof depended on nexus of delay event to impact. Engineers set the pace.
- 1950-1970: Limited use of bar charts, start of CPM analysis. Engineers and Attorneys set the pace.
- 1970-2015: CPM analysis prevails. Consultants and Attorneys set the pace.
- 2015 Future: CPM analysis prevails. Construction
 Managers and Attorneys set the pace.

The Future of Forensic Schedule Analysis

- There are at least 35 different named schedule delay methodologies in the literature
 - AP vs. AB
 - As-Built Critical Path
 - As-Built Less Delay
 - As-Planned v. As-Built
 - As-Planned v. Update
 - Bifurcated CPA
 - But-For Analysis
 - Collapsed As-Built (CAB)

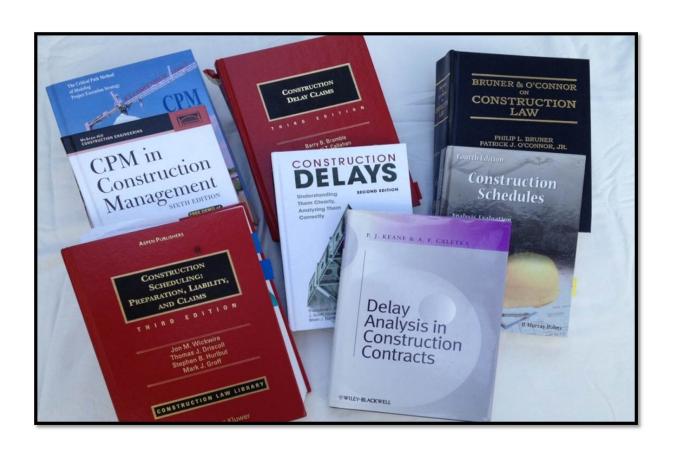
- Contemporaneous Period Analysis
- Contemporaneous Project Analysis
- Contemporaneous Schedule Analysis
- Fragnet analysis
- Fragnet Insertion
- Half-Stepped Update Analysis

- Impacted As-Planned (IAP)
- Impacted Baseline (IB)
- Impacted Update Analysis
- Look-Back Window
- Modified As-Built
- Modified Update Analysis
- Month-to-Month
- Observational CPA
- Plan Plus Delay

- Planed v. Actual
- Reconstructed Update Analysis
- Time Impact Analysis (TIA)
- Time Impact Evaluation (TIE)
- Two-Stepped Update Analysis
- Update Analysis
- Window Analysis
- Windows As-Built But-For
- Windows Collapsed As-Built

- There are a large number of ad-hoc methodologies that lack intellectual or peer recognition or rigor
- Few know what all the methodology names actually mean. For example, in the early 2000's virtually every methodology was called either a TIA or Windows, regardless of the actual technique
- Who knows what the **FLORA** methodology is?

» Many Books on Schedule Delay describing Methods



- » It was not just non-schedule delay experts who called all the methodologies one of these two names
- » J. Wickwire and fellow authors presented detailed methodologies, but even they confused them
- The AACE Recommended Practice 29R-03 (2007) was the first step forward past this morass

- The current RP29R-03 identifies nine different methodologies
 - 3.1. Observational / Static / Gross
 - 3.2. Observational / Static / Periodic
 - 3.3. Observational / Dynamic / Contemporaneous As-Is
 - 3.4. Observational / Dynamic / Contemporaneous Split
 - 3.5. Observational / Dynamic / Contemporaneous Modified or Recreated
 - 3.6. Modeled / Additive / Single Base
 - 3.7. Modeled / Additive / Multiple Base
 - 3.8. Modeled / Subtractive / Single Simulation
 - 3.9. Modeled / Subtractive / Multiple Base
- Depending on how fine-grain the definitions, there can be anywhere from 4 to an infinite number

tional	Static Logic	Gross Periodic	As-Planned vs. As-Built (MIP 3.1) As-Planned vs. As-Built (MIP 3.2)
Observational	Dynamic Logic	Contemporaneous As-Is Bifurcated Contemporaneous Recreated / Modified	Contemporaneous Period Analysis (MIP 3.3) Bifurcated CPA (MIP 3.4) Recreated CPA (MIP 3.5)
Modeled	Additive Model	Single Base Multiple Base	Impacted As-Planned (MIP 3.6) Retrospective TIA (MIP 3.7)
	Subtractive Model	Single Simulation Multiple Simulation	Collapsed As-Built (Single) (MIP 3.8) Collapsed As-Built (Multiple) (MIP 3.9)

- The Strength of RP29R-03 is primarily in its non-methodological protocols:
 - Baseline Schedules
 - As-Built Schedules
 - Updates
 - **Delay Events**
 - Excusability/Compensability
 - Concurrent Delay
 - Critical Path and Float
 - Mitigation and Constructive Acceleration

- RP29R-03 is distinguished from all other methodology compendiums and guides by Section 5 – Choosing a method
- Eleven considerations of choosing a methodology are divided into:
 - **Facts**
 - Technical
 - Commercial

- Choosing a method Facts of the Case
 - 1. Contractual Requirements
 - 2. Issues to be Claimed
 - 3. Legal or Procedural Requirements Including Custom and Usage of Methods on the Project of the Case
 - 4. Forum for Resolution and Audience

Choosing a method - Purpose of Analysis

Forensic Use of	METHOD								
Analysis	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Non-Compensable Time Extension	OK	OK	ОК	OK	OK	ОК	OK	ОК	OK
Compensable Delay	OK	ОК	ОК	OK	OK			ОК	OK
Right to Finish Early Compensable Delay								OK	ОК
Entitlement to Early Completion Bonus	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	ОК
Disruption Without Project Delay	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK		
Constructive Acceleration				OK		OK	OK		

- Choosing a method **Technical Considerations**
 - 5. Source Data Availability and Reliability
 - 6. Complexity of the Dispute
 - 7. Time Allowed for Forensic Schedule Analysis
 - 8. Expertise of the Forensic Schedule Analyst and Resources Available

Choosing a method - Source Data Availability and Reliability

Source Schedules	METHOD								
or Data	3.1	3.2					!		3.9
Baseline Schedule	Min.	Min.				Min.	Min.		
Schedule Updates			Min.	Min.			Min.		Min.
As-Built Record	Min.	Min.			Min.			Min.	Min.

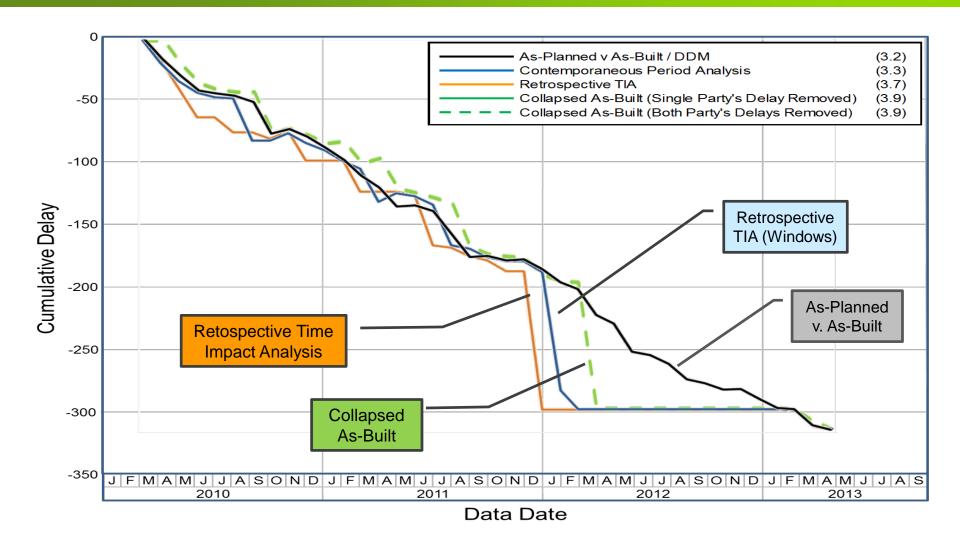
- Choosing a method Commercial Considerations
 - 9. Size of the Dispute
 - 10. Budget for Forensic Schedule Analysis
 - 11. Custom and Usage of Methods

- » Why do different methodologies give different results?
- » Measure different things:
 - Past delays
 - Sequential Past/Future Delays
 - Future projected delays
 - Estimated/recalculated delays
- » Different priorities
- » Different facts

- Why do Experts reach different answers?
 - Experts use methodologies they are comfortable with.
 - Experts use methodologies predicated on the available data.
 - Experts use methodologies they think will portray their clients case in a most favorable light (this is not prostitution).
 - Experts should consider the factors in Section 5 of the AACE RP29R-03.

» What the methods measure:

- As-Planned v. As-Built method measure delays against the original baseline schedule and does not reflect updates or changes in the plan.
- Contemporaneous Period Analysis measure delays on a month-by-month basis against the then current update.
- Impacted-As-Planned method calculates anticipated prospective delays against the original baseline schedule.
- Time Impact Analysis measures the anticipated impact of delays against an active CPM on a periodic basis.
- Collapsed-as-Built measures delays as a residue of the analysis.



The Future of Forensic Schedule Analysis

- » Construction cases have always had lots of data
- » Historically (10 years ago) data was measured in Banneker boxes
- » Substantial decisions on firm selection revolve around data management

- Data is essential for CPM creation
- Scheduler should consult with:
 - Project Manager
 - Contract Documents
 - Historical Productivity
 - Historical Experience
- » As large as this data set is, it pales compared to Forensic needs

» More data is needed for Forensic Analysis

"[The level of detail that] may be adequate for project controls may not be adequate for forensic scheduling ... the initial focus here is in assuring the functional utility of the CPM baseline schedule for purpose of analysis as opposed to assuring the reasonableness of the information that is represented by the data or optimization of the schedule logic." *

* *AACE RP29R-03*

- Computerized PM software
- BIM
- Email the ugliest of data sources
 - Managing the project through email
 - CCs and BCCs

- The double edged sword
 - Electronic data never gets lost, is serachable, and abundant
 - Electronic data is so plentiful its like finding a needle in a haystack
- Expert systems
 - Discovery rules
 - Cost

The Future of Forensic Schedule Analysis

- Few Existing Decisions
- **Fewer New Decisions**
 - The Rise of ADR
 - The Cost of Litigation
 - The Uncertainty of Litigation

- » What should a baseline schedule include?
- » How resource loaded schedules should be evaluated?
- » Does it matter what scheduling software is used?

- » How should risk-adjusted schedules be evaluated?
- » What is the role of preferential logic and identification of the critical path?
- » Should there be a standard for float ownership?

- » Who has responsibility for future delays caused by past delays?
- » How reasonable does the schedule need to be to prove a right to finish early?
- » How can schedule coordination be enforced among different prime contractors?
- » What is concurrent delay?

THE BAD - NO NEW CPM LAW

Role for Experts

- Restatements
- Scholarly Articles
- AACE Recommended Practices
- Alternative The Wild-Wild West

The Future of Forensic Schedule Analysis

THE INEVITABLE – COMMERCIAL REALITY

» Three future roles for Experts

- Real-time project schedule/delay management
- Expert Commoditization
- Big Guns

- » Real-time project schedule/delay management
 - Claims moving upstream
 - Common right now
 - Work often performed by contract specialists
 - Work often performed by schedulers
 - Huge pay scale and skill differences between claims consultants and contract specialists

Expert Commoditization >>

- Part of CM team
- Little expert knowledge
- Reinvents the wheel
- CM rates and Forensic pay rates differ widely
- Public contracts and the lowest bid

Big Guns

- Big Guns will always have work
- More competition as litigation/arbitration decline

» Hired Guns

- Commoditization promotes
 Hired Guns
- AACE/CFCC ethical standards may become more important

The Future of Forensic Schedule Analysis

SMOKE, MIRRORS, AND FOG

- » Unqualified Experts
- » Software Manipulation
- » CPM Deficiencies

» Unqualified Experts

- PE is not a Guarantee
- P3/P6 knowledge does not make an expert
- AACE and the Role of Experts (CFCC)

» Software Manipulation

- P3/P6 too flexible
- Inexperience desk jockeys
- 10 years since Rotten
 Bananas

» CPM Deficiencies

- Large projects with lots of discretionary logic
- Non-CPM alternatives
- Role of better schedules

The Future of Forensic Schedule Analysis

CONCLUSION

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- » Less need for experts
- » Less law
- » More competition

Questions?

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