

Martin Lopez Consulting

34 Years in Procurement, Engineering and Construction

- Bachelors of Science in Construction Management
- Licensed Civil Engineer
- Construction Claims Consultant
- Project Controls Manager
- Project Manager
- Project Engineer / Scheduler

Projects Types

- Marine / Locks
- Airport
- Rail
- Highway & Bridges
- Dams
- Schools and Hospitals
- Training





Martin Lopez Consulting

Specific Projects

- Third Set of Locks, Panama
- Sky Harbor International Airport, Phoenix Arizona USA
- Al Saadiyat Island, Abu Dhabi, UEA
- Abu Dhabi International Airport, UAE
- Port of Long Beach California, USA
- California Department of Transportation, USA
- Hyperion Wastewater Treatment Plan, City of Los Angeles, USA
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, USA
- Metro Light Rail, Phoenix Arizona, USA





For Project Managers

This presentation is prepared for Project Managers, Construction Managers, Employers, Engineers, Architects and Professionals who are not planners, schedulers and or delay analysts. The purpose of the presentation is to provide basic training to resolve project delays, time extensions and time related claims. You will be able to understand different methods of delay analysis, delay analysis terminology and to follow the schedule delay analysis process along with Attorneys and Experts.

Sample exercises are included in the presentation which provide steps in reviewing and assessing types of delays, and schedule delay methods commonly used. You will understand the basics of making determinations of extensions of time for compensable delays and non compensable delays.



For Project Managers

Extra Work

Any work which is required and not covered or included in the existing Contract Documents, could be additional work, altered work, work due to differing site conditions, or otherwise. Extra work may result in a variation order or claim for additional time and cost.

Main Causes of Construction Claims

- Extra work
- Disruptions, suspensions, work stoppage
- Contract acceleration
- Labor, material, or equipment problems



For Project Managers

Direct Cost

Cost of completing work such as the cost of labor, material, equipment used in construction, installed equipment, and other resources involved in the physical construction of the work. Direct costs are not time related costs.

Indirect Cost

Indirect costs include field administration, start up costs, insurance, fees, taxes, etc. Costs not directly attributable to the completion of construction work but are typically allocated across all activities. Indirect costs are time related costs spend during the execution of the work from start to finish.



For Project Managers

As-built Schedule

A project schedule showing the historical record of actual start and finish dates of work performed. Shows the actual sequence of construction, activity logic, actual start and finish dates.

Recovery Schedule

A recovery schedule shows mitigation efforts to recover time lost. Several techniques may be used including activity resequencing, activity logic changes, activity duration changes or other measures. Recovery does not imply owner or contractor fault; it just indicates recovering lost time.



For Project Managers

Liquidated Damages

Contractually defined amount charged to the Contractor for late project completion. Liquidated Damages are stipulated on a daily rate in the Contract. It is a calculated cost to cover the losses of not having the facility completed.

Example

Contract stipulated damages \$200 per day

Contractor delay 20 days

Liquidated damages is (\$200 times 20)=\$4,000



For Project Managers

Directed Acceleration

Occurs when acceleration by the Contractor is required to recover delays and to complete the work within the contract completion date. Directed acceleration occurs when the Owner formally directs the Contractor to accelerate the remaining works.

Constructive Acceleration

Occurs when a Contractor is entitled to a time extension which the Owner declines to grant, and the Contractor believes that it must accelerate in order to comply with the contract and avoid liquidated damages. The cost of constructive acceleration can be recovered by the Contractor if it merits a time extension.



For Project Managers

Prospective Analysis

Performed in real-time prior to the delay event and or contemporaneous with the delay event. Provides an estimate of future activity completion dates and or a projected project completion date to determine project delays. Uses the current monthly updated schedule and adds activity delays to calculate a new completion date.

Retrospective Analysis

Performed after the delay event has occurred and impacts are known as opposed to estimated. The timing may be soon after the delay event or after the completion of the project. Uses past monthly updates to assess delays to the completion date due to impacts activity delays.



For Project Managers

Prospective Analysis - Looking Forward



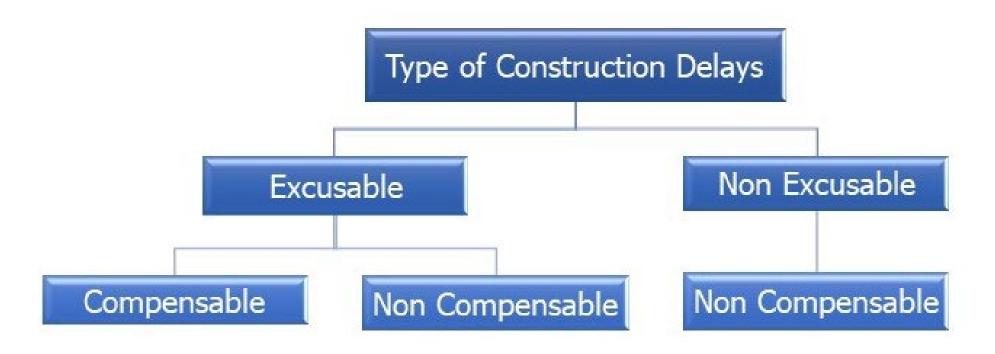


For Project Managers

Retrospective Analysis – Looking Back









Types of Delays

Excusable Delay

Exists where there is a contractual justification in a Contractor's request for a contract time extension. Excusable delay provides relief to liquidated damages. Excusable delays are considered Owner delays.

Non-Excusable Delay

Is a project delay that has no contractual justification in the Contractor's request for a contract time extension. It is subject to liquidated damages to the Contractor from the Owner. Non-excusable delays are considered Contractor's delays.



Types of Delays

Concurrent Delay

A project delay by two events at the same time and from both parties. One event for which the employer takes responsibility under the contract and the other for which the contractor takes responsibility. A concurrent delays is excusable but not compensable.

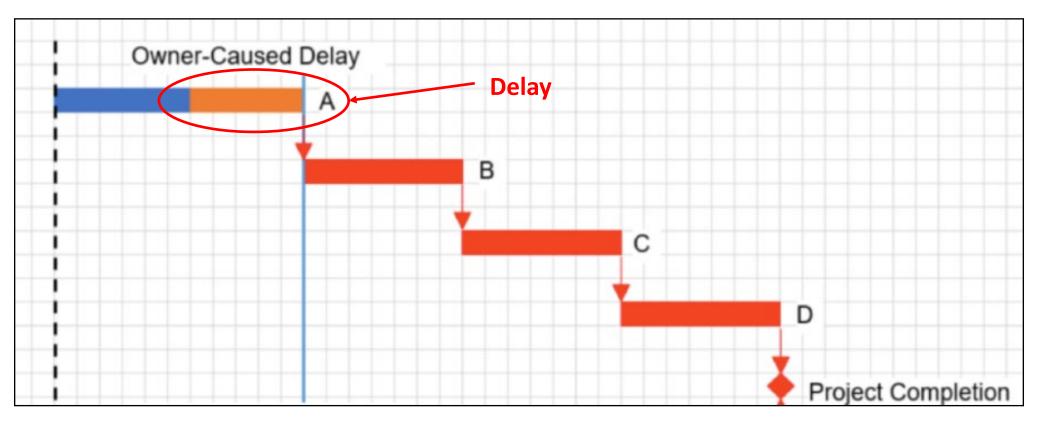
Compensable Delay

The Contractor is entitled to receive a time extension and expenses associated with the prolongation of the duration of work. Al compensable delays are also excusable delays.



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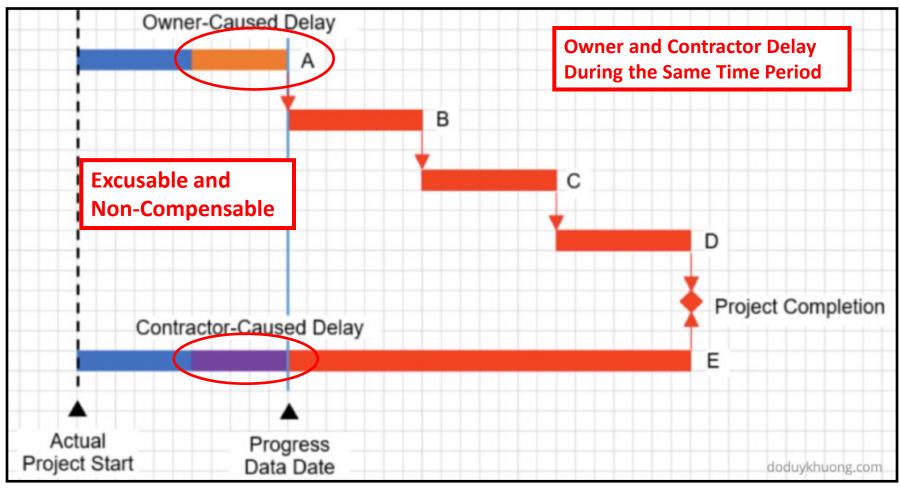
Compensable Delay





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Concurrent Delay



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Compensable Delay

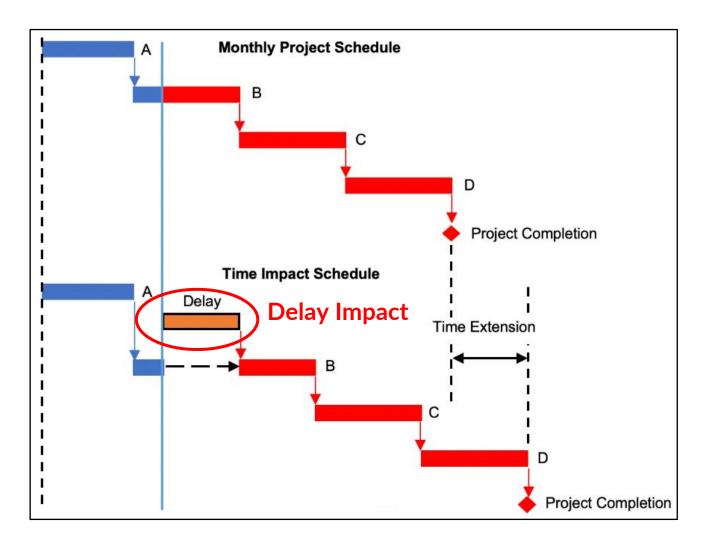
- Applies for Owner Delays
- Can not be a concurrent delay
- Time extension must be granted
- Compensate Contractor's daily indirect cost time related costs
 - Example
 - Contractor daily indirect cost \$300
 - Compensable delay 20 days
 - Contractor compensation ($$300 \times 20$)=\$6,000



- Time Impact Analysis or Contemporaneous Analysis
- Performed before or near the start of a delay event
- Performed before the start of extra work
- Simple to do, provides quick results, quick contemporaneous decisions
- Disadvantage of granting too much time or not enough time
- Less accurate for complex schedule and for longer events
- Less accurate for schedules with much out-of-sequence activities



Prospective Time Impact Analysis





For Project Managers

Retrospective Delay Analysis

- Time extension granted based on actual impact, not estimated
- Better options for schedules with much out-of-sequence activities
- More accurate for longer events
- More complex than Prospective analysis
- Disadvantage that it can require extensive data gathering and analysis
- Provides results after the event is completed



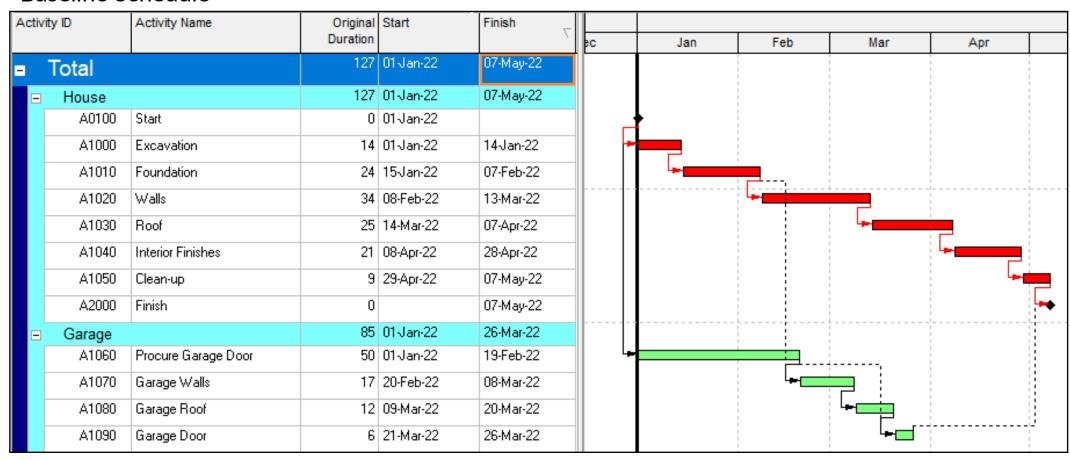
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Delay Analysis Exercise



For Project Managers

Baseline Schedule



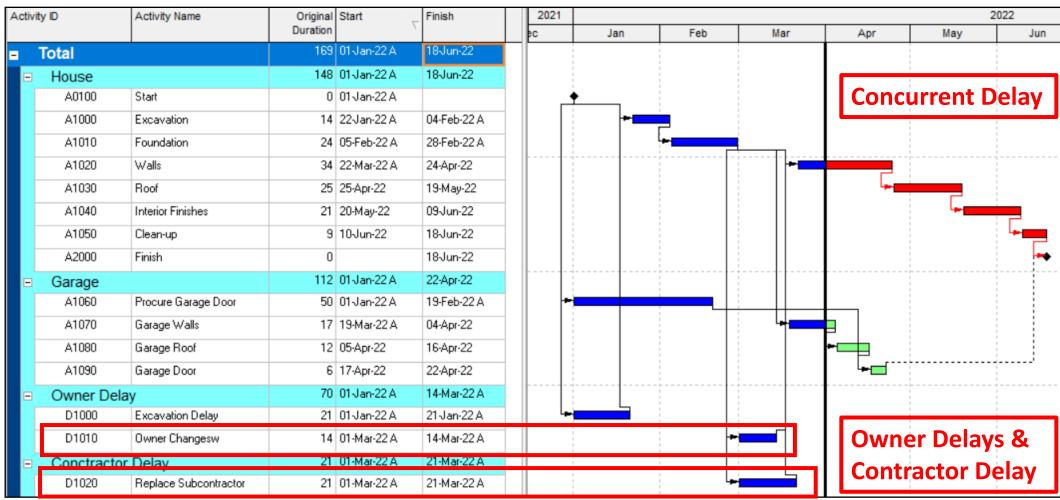
Exercise – Schedule Delay Analysis *Monthly Update 1*

tivi	ty ID	Activity Name	Original Duration	Start	Finish	√ ec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
	Total		148	01-Jan-22 A	28-May-22						
⊟	House		127	01-Jan-22 A	28-May-22						
	A0100	Start	0	01-Jan-22 A		□ •	·				
	A1000	Excavation	14	22-Jan-22 A	04-Feb-22		-				
	A1010	Foundation	24	05-Feb-22	28-Feb-22			-			1
	A1020	Walls	34	01-Mar-22	03-Apr-22			•			
	A1030	Roof	25	04-Apr-22	28-Apr-22					-	
	A1040	Interior Finishes	21	29-Apr-22	19-May-22					الم	
	A1050	Clean-up	9	20-May-22	28-May-22						<u>- —</u>
	A2000	Finish	0		28-May-22						
	Garage		94	01-Jan-22 A	04-Apr-22				ļ		
	A1060	Procure Garage Door	50	01-Jan-22 A	19-Feb-22	-			ļ ,		
	A1070	Garage Walls	17	01-Mar-22	17-Mar-22						
	A1080	Garage Roof	12	18-Mar-22	29-Mar-22				L-		
	A1090	Garage Door	6	30-Mar-22	04-Apr-22				L=-[
	Owner De	elay	21	01-Jan-22 A	21-Jan-22 A			Dales	21 Davis	!	
	D1000	Excavation Delay	21	01-Jan-22 A	21-Jan-22 A			Delay	21 Days		

	Delays							
Monthly	Project	Non	Excusable	Excuable	Comments			
Update	Duration	Excusable	Noncompensable	Compensable	Comments			
Baseline	127	-	-	-				
1	148	-	-	21	Unforseen site conditions			

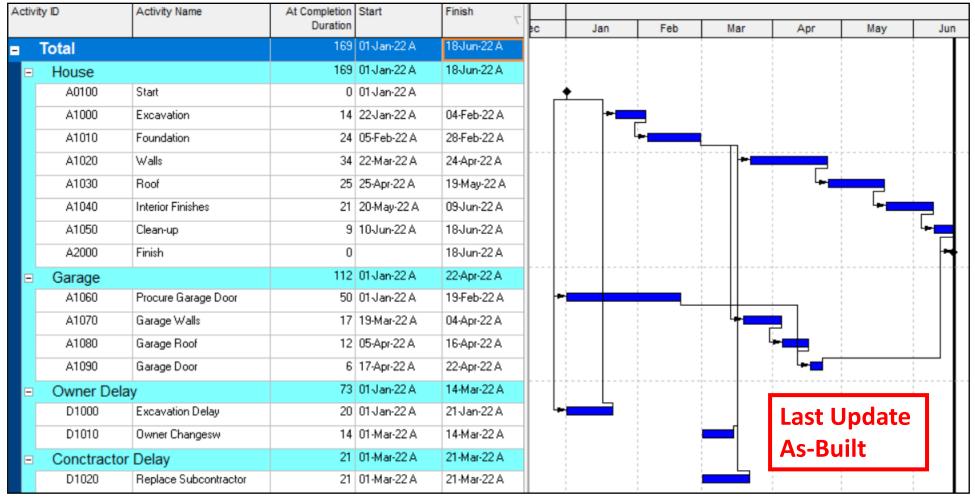


Exercise – Schedule Delay Analysis Monthly Update 3



Delays						
Monthly	Project	Non	Excusable	Excuable	Commonts	
Update	Duration	Excusable	Noncompensable	Compensable	Comments	
Baseline	127	-	-	-		
1	148	-	-	21	Unforseen site conditions	
2	148	-	-	-	No Delays	
3	169	7	14		Owner and Contactor Delay	







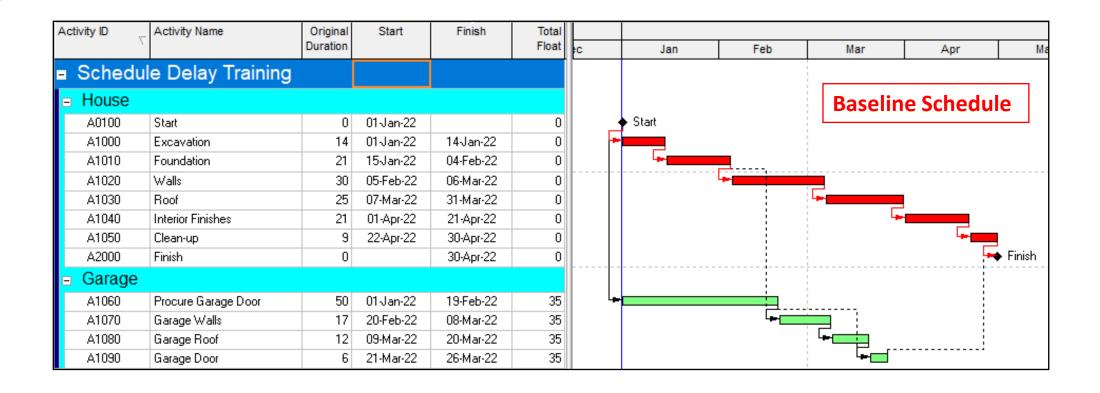
Delays						
Monthly	Project	Non	Excusable	Excuable	Comments	
Update	Duration	Excusable	Noncompensable	Compensable	Comments	
Baseline	127	-	-	1		
1	148	1	-	21	Unforseen site conditions	
2	148	-	-	-	No Delays	
3	169	7	14		Owner and Contactor Delay	
4	169	<u>-</u>	-	-	No Delays	
		7	14	21		



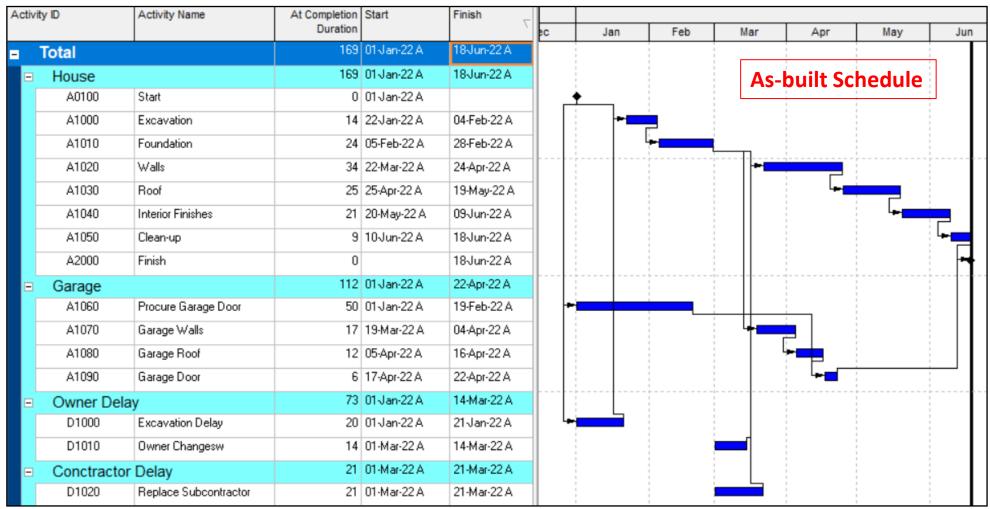
For Project Managers

Retrospective Delay Analysis As-Planned vs. As-Built Schedules

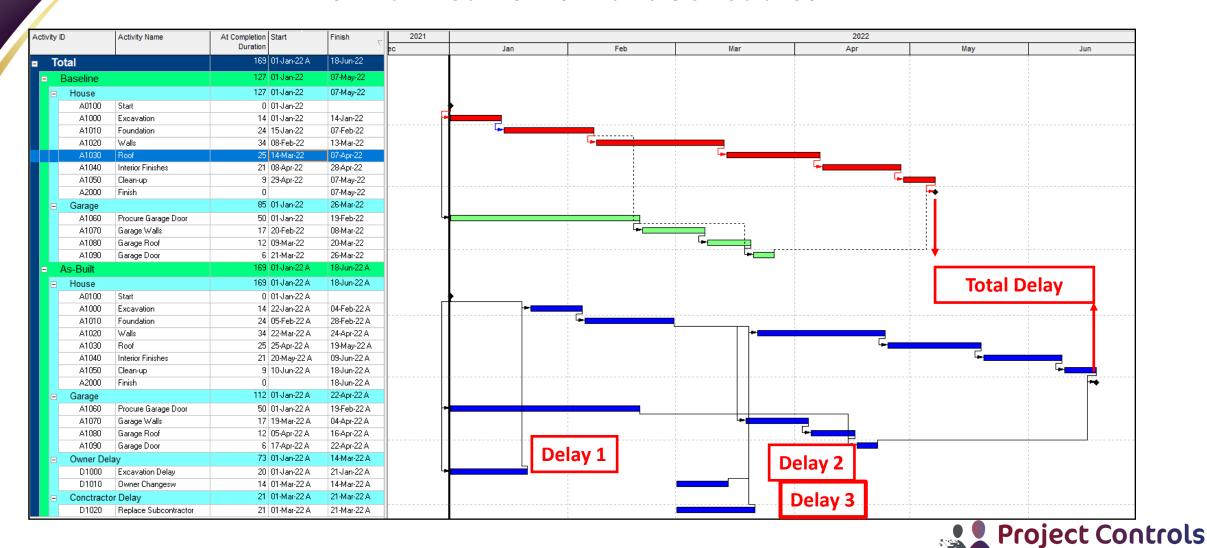








Retrospective Schedule Delay Analysis As-Planned vs As-Built Schedules

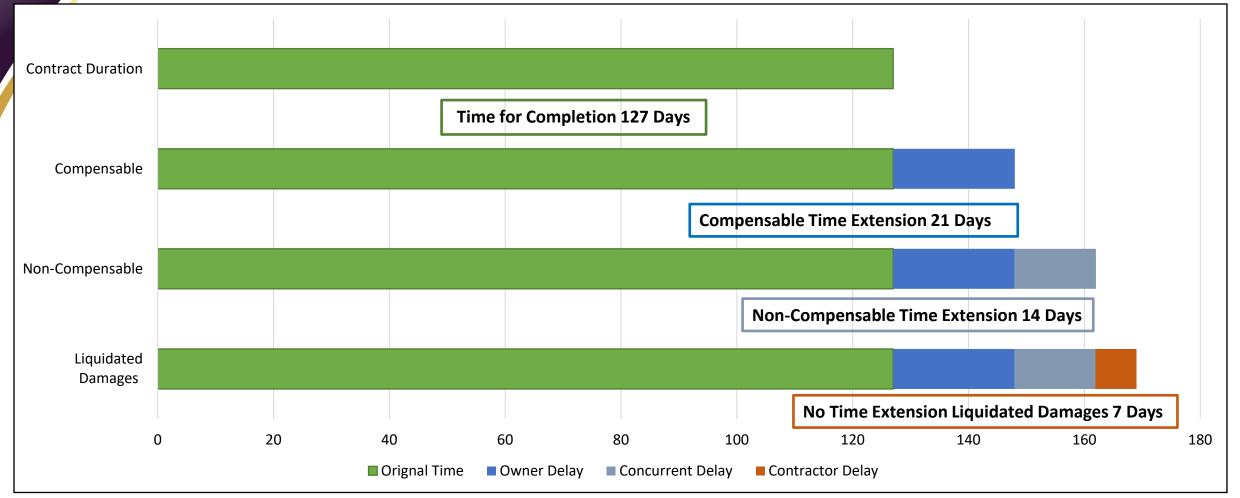


For Project Managers

Summary of Project Delays

Contract Duration	127
Compensable EoT	21
Non-compensable EoT	14
Liquidated Damages	7
Actual Duration	169





For Project Managers

Contact Information

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International Consulting & Training

Delay Analysis, Extension of Time, Project Delays Baseline Schedule & Monthly Update Monitoring Monthly Progress Reporting & Staff Training Litigation Support, Mediation, Arbitration, Disputes



For Project Managers

THANK YOU

