



Schedule Delay Analysis

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Types of Construction Delay

Basic Distinctions:

- Excusable and Non-Excusable
- Compensable and Non-Compensable
- Concurrent and Non-Concurrent
- Critical versus Non-Critical

Types of Construction Delay

Excusable Delays:

- General labor strikes
- Fires, floods and other natural disasters
- Owner directed changes
- Errors and omissions in the plans and specifications
- Differing site conditions or concealed conditions
- Lack of action by government bodies
- Intervention by outside agencies

Types of Construction Delay

Excusable Delays (defined):

“Excusable delays are caused by conditions that are reasonably unforeseeable and not within the contractor’s control”

Note: Always check the particular construction contract documents for valid delay factors and limitations.

Types of Construction Delay

Non-Excusable Delays:

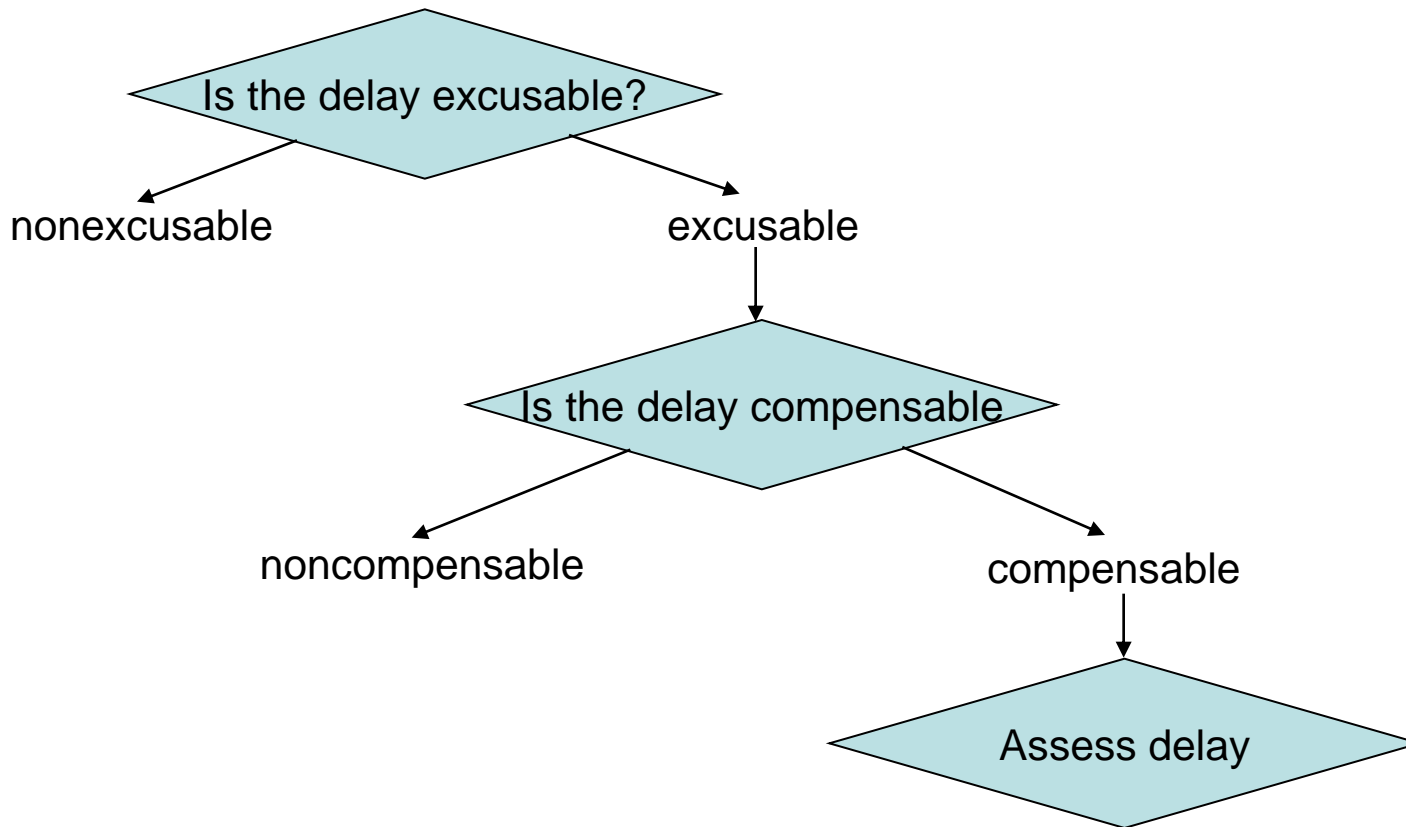
- Late performance of subcontractors
- Late performance by suppliers
- Faulty workmanship by the contractor or subcontractors
- A project specific labor strike caused by either the contractor's unwillingness to negotiate or by unfair job practices

Types of Construction Delay

Non-Excusable Delays:

Again: Verify the particular contract language for definitions and limitations!

Categories of Delays



Critical Documentation

As Planned Schedule:

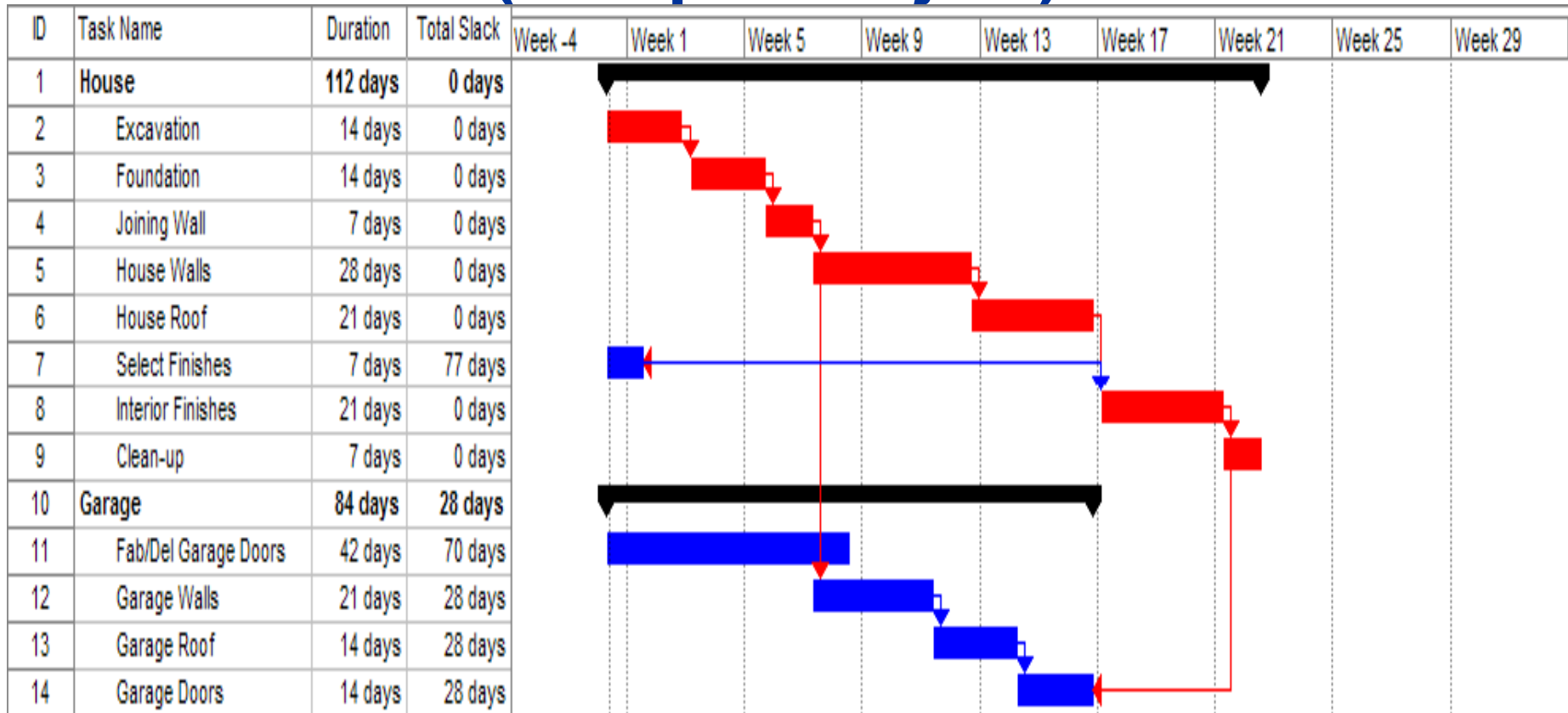
- Detailed Critical Path Method schedule;
or
- Bar chart schedule;
or
- Narrative schedule

Critical Documentation

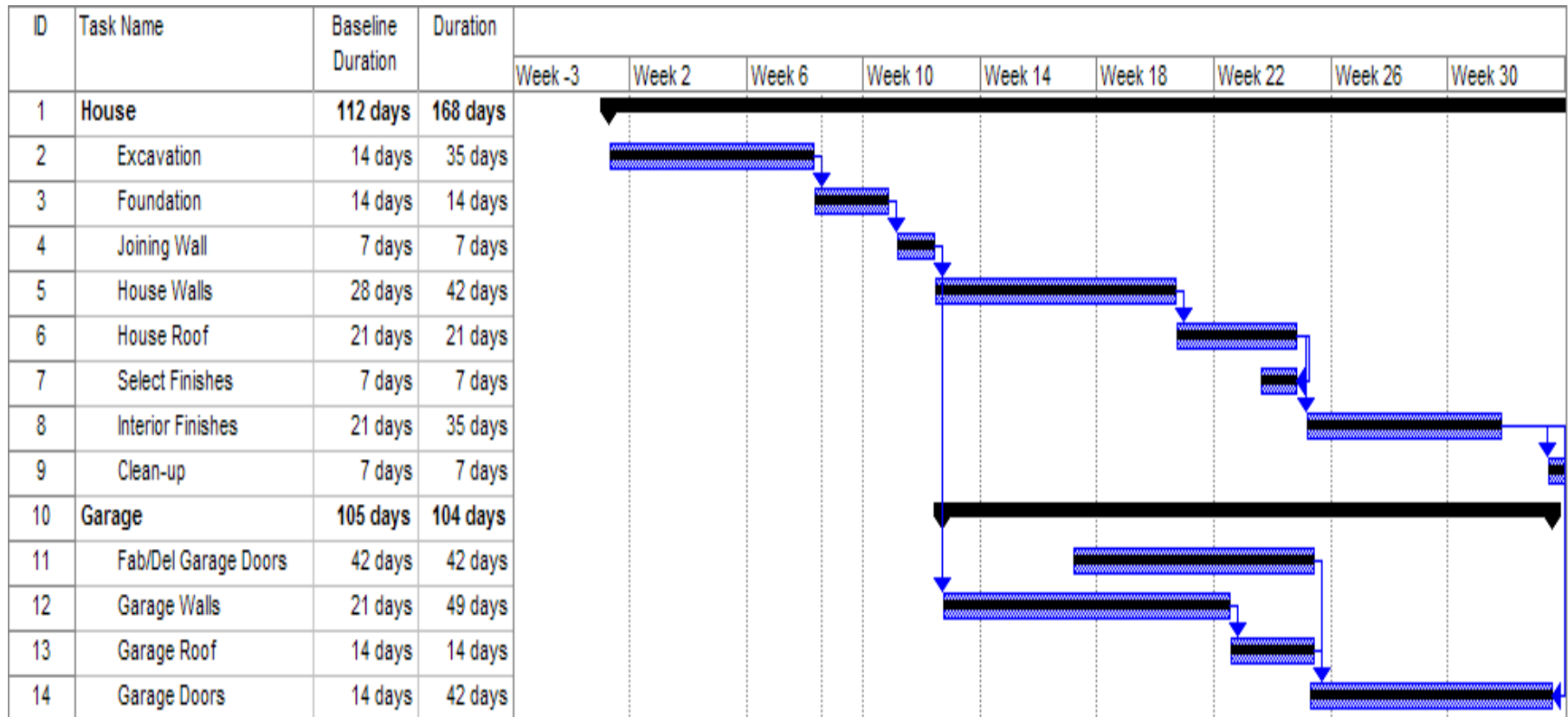
As Built Schedule:

- Final as-built CPM schedule with periodic updates;
and
- Project daily reports;
- Meeting minutes;
- Inspection reports by the designer, owner, bldg inspector
- Correspondence
- Memos to file

As Planned Schedule (Sample Project)



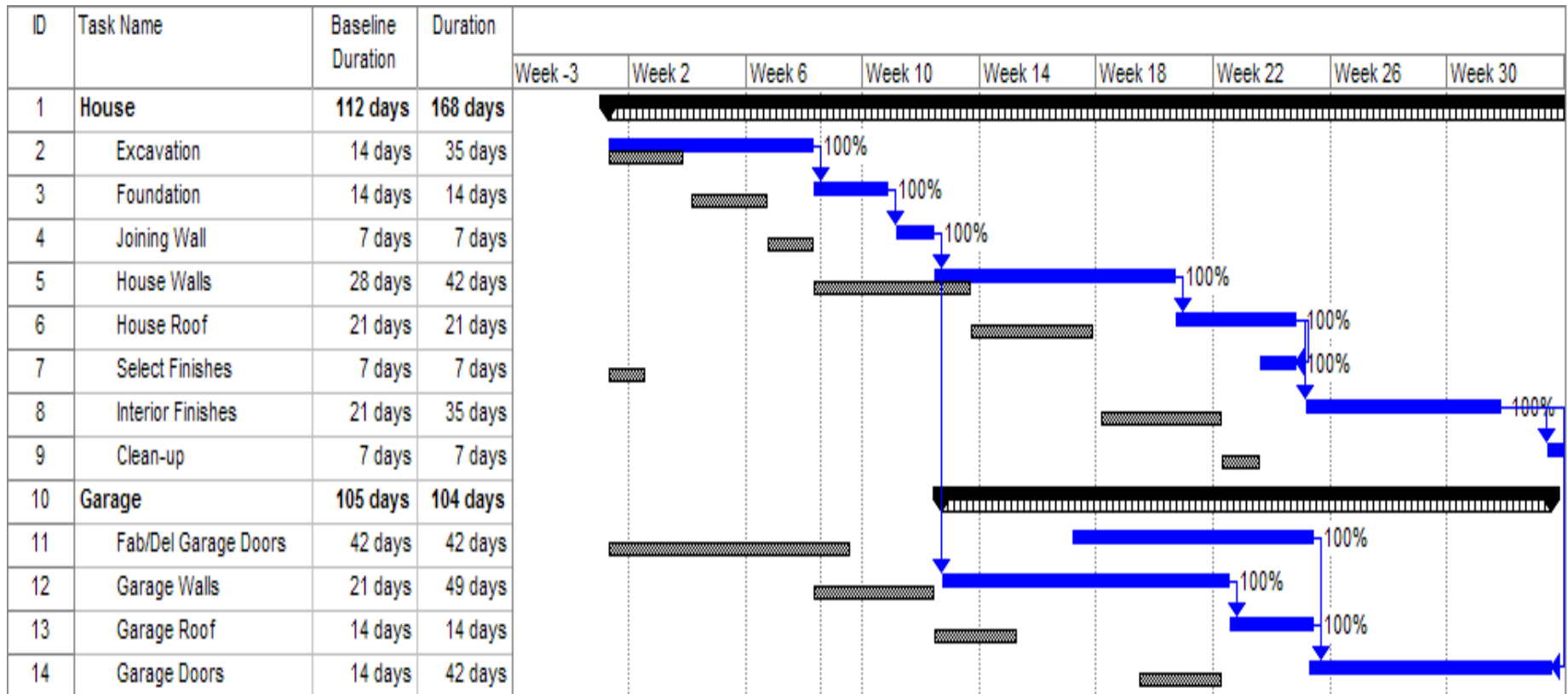
As Built Schedule (Sample Project)



Schedule Analysis Methods

1. As Planned versus As Built Comparison
2. The Impacted As Planned Method
3. Collapsed (But for) As Built Method
4. Contemporaneous Period (Windows) Analysis

As Planned versus As Built Comparison



As Planned versus As Built Comparison

Benefits:

- Simple to Prepare:

168 actual days – 112 planned days = 56 delay days

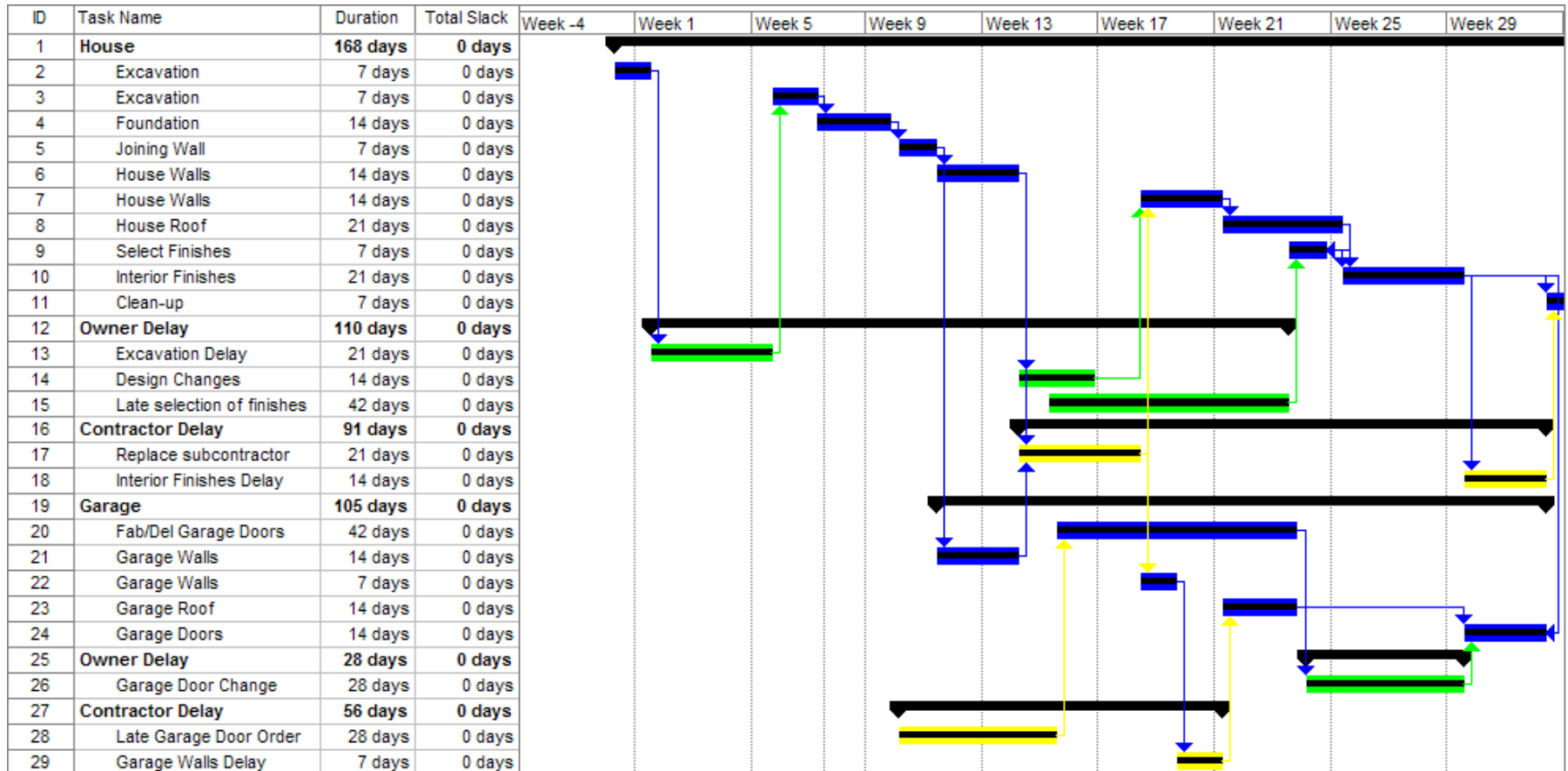
Shortcomings:

- No information on particular delay events;
- Similar to “Total Cost” approach

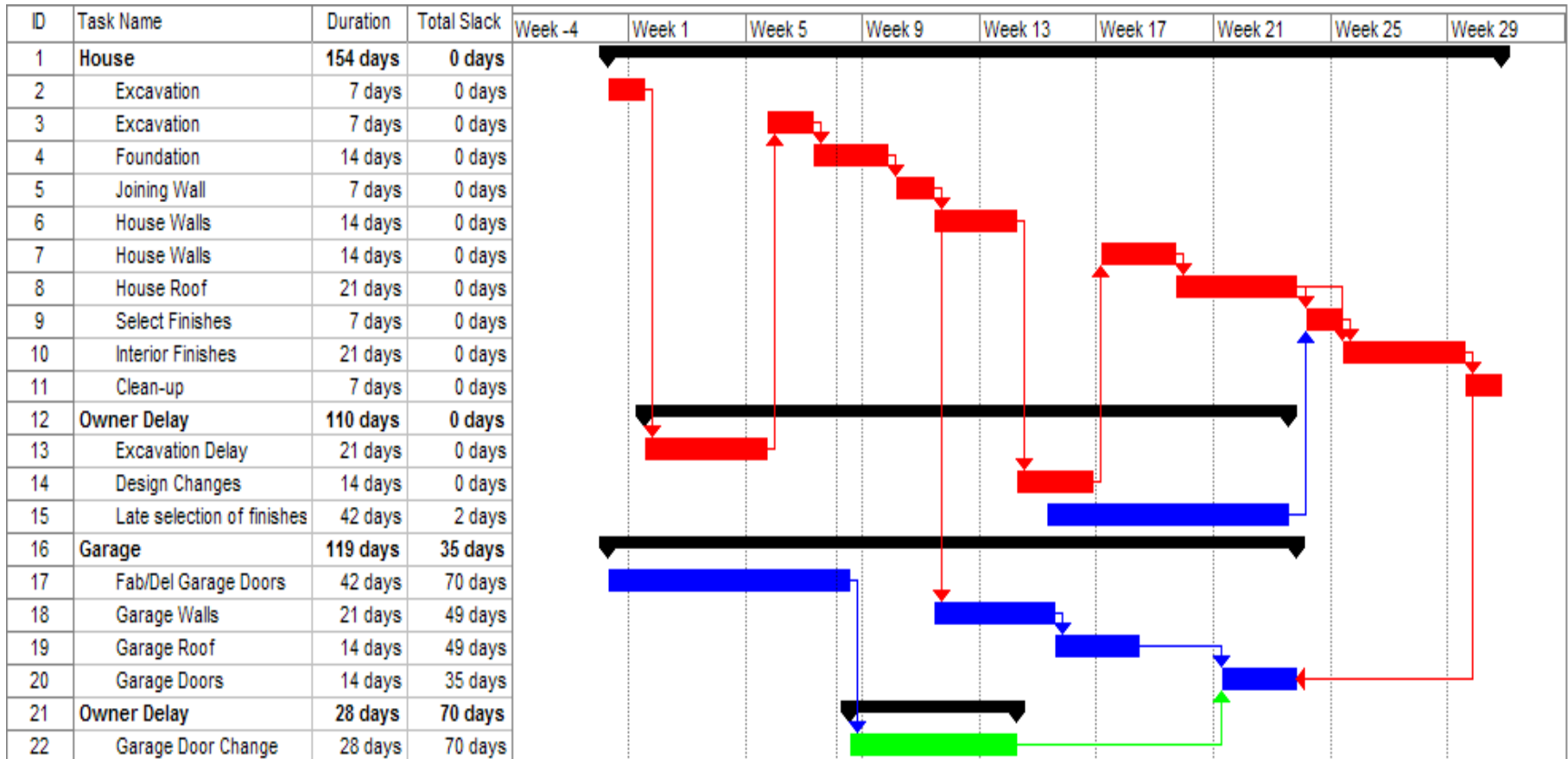
Impacted As Planned Method

- Begin with As Planned Schedule
- Add Owner or Contractor Delays
- Compute Owner caused delay and Contractor caused delay

As Built with Delays



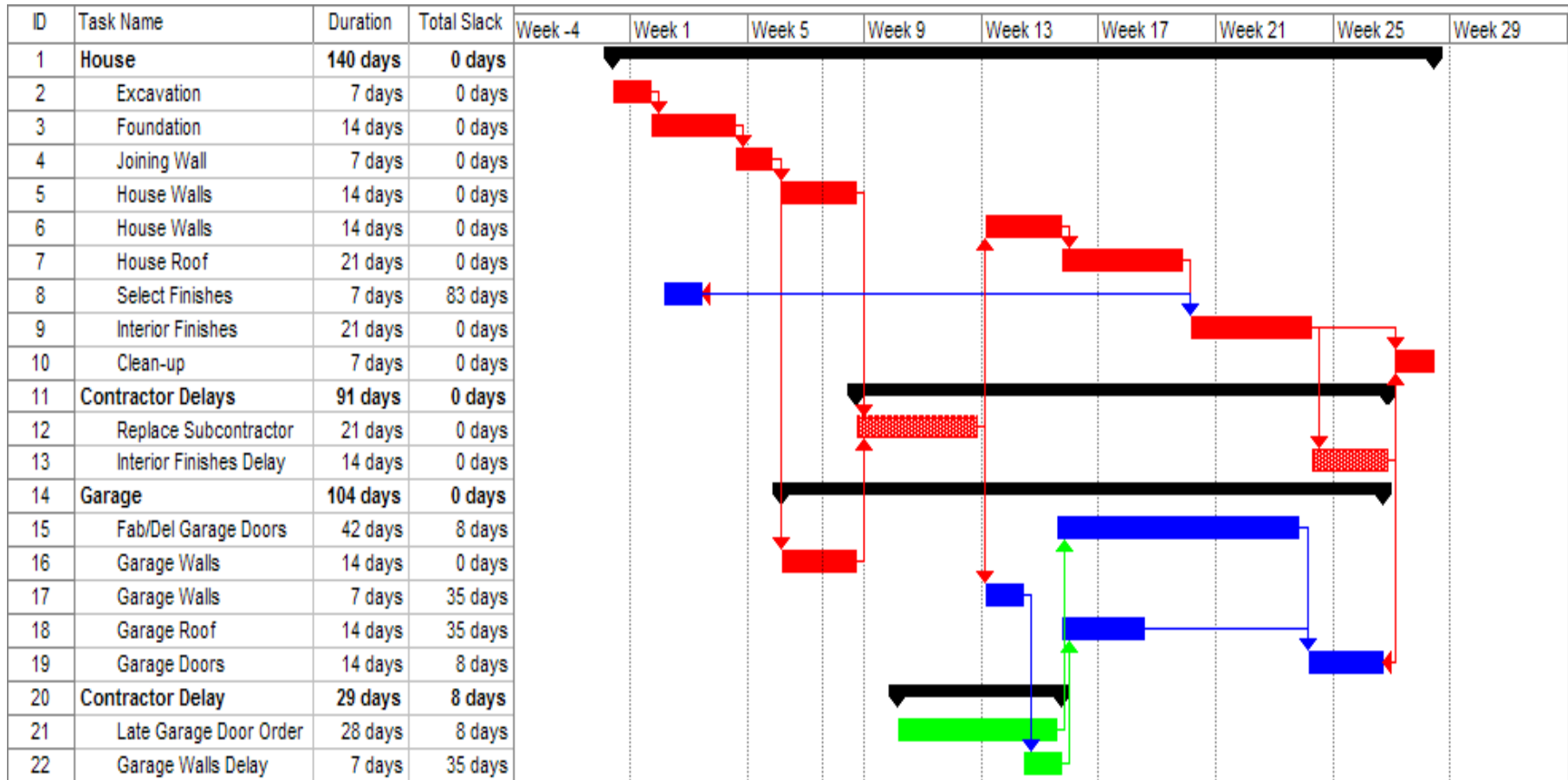
As Planned with Owner Delays



As Planned with Owner Delays

- Total duration of As Built = 168 days
- Total duration of As Planned with Owner Delays = 154 days
- Total duration of original As Planned = 112 days
- The Owner is responsible for the difference between impacted and the original as planned:
$$154 - 112 = 42 \text{ days}$$
- Contractor is responsible for the remaining difference:
$$168 - 154 = 14 \text{ days}$$

As Planned with Contractor Delays



As Planned with Contractor Delays

- Total duration of As Built = 168 days
- Total duration of As Planned with Contractor Delays = 140 days
- Total duration of original As Planned = 112 days
- The Contractor is responsible for the difference between impacted and the original as planned:
$$140 - 112 = 28 \text{ days}$$
- The Owner is responsible for the remaining difference:
$$168 - 140 = 28 \text{ days}$$

As Planned Method Discussion

Benefits:

- Relatively simple to implement
- Allows for mitigation of delays

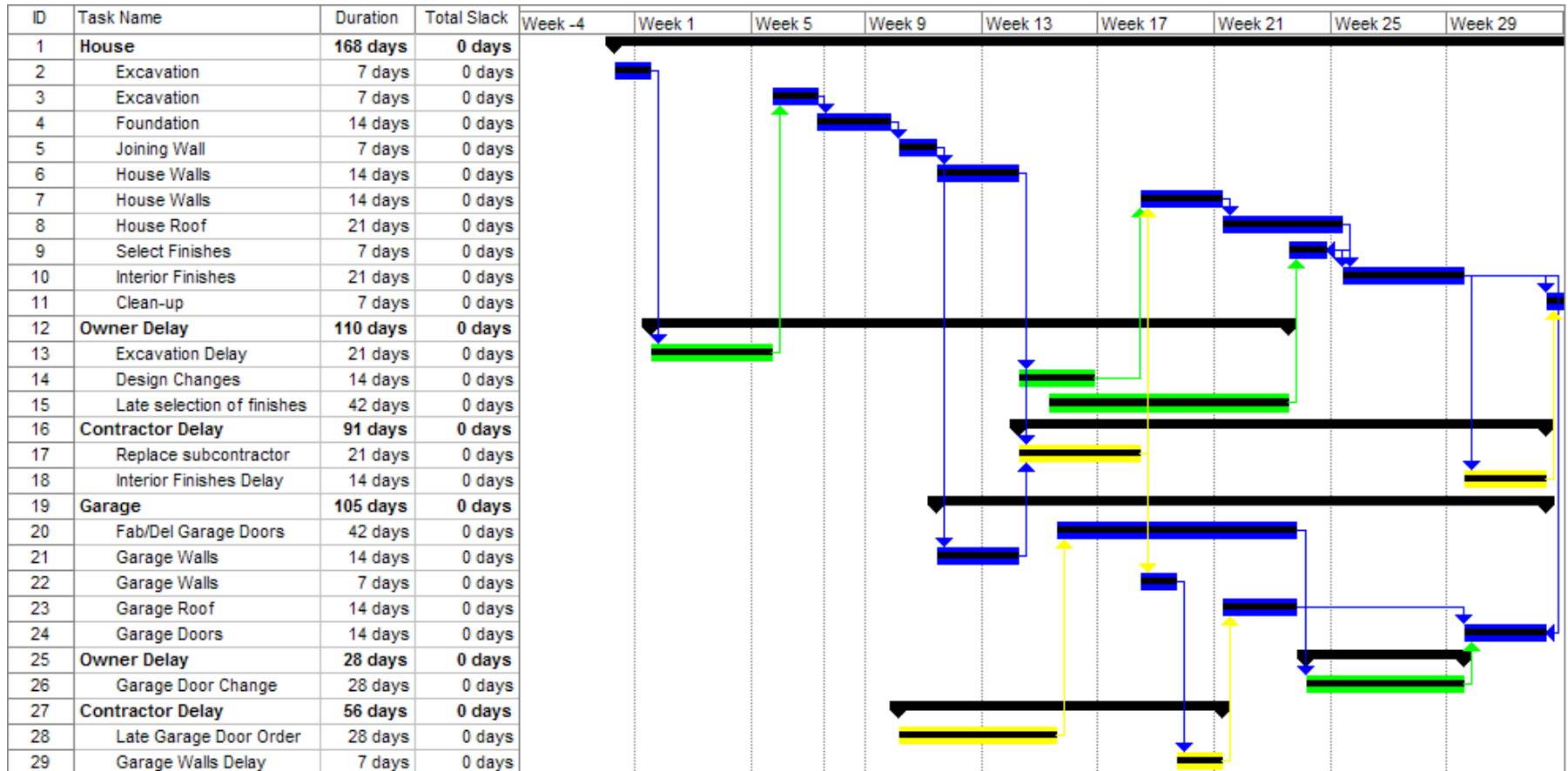
Shortcomings:

- Highly subjective
- Assumes as-planned (baseline) logic holds.

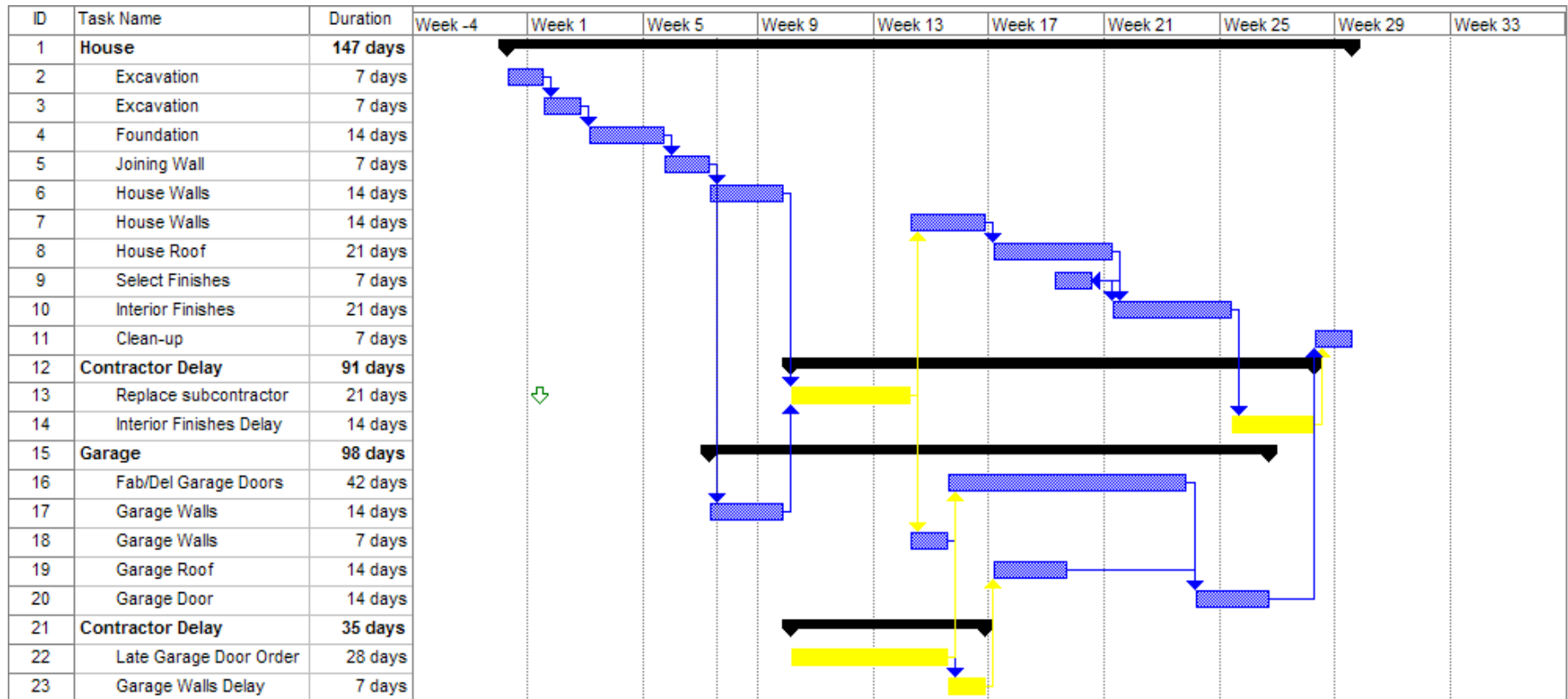
Collapsed (But For) As Built Method

- Begin with As Built Schedule, including;
- Owner and Contractor Delays.
- Remove Owner (Contractor) caused delays.
- Resulting schedule shows when Contractor (Owner) would have finished “but for” Owner (Contractor) delays.

As Built with Delays



Collapsed As Built without (but for) Owner Delays





Collapsed As Built without (but for) Owner Delays

- Total duration of As Built = 168 days
- Total duration of Collapsed As Built without Owner's Delays = 147 days
- Total duration of original As Planned = 112 days
- The Owner is responsible for the difference between collapsed as built and the as built schedules:
 $168 - 147 = 21$ days
- The Contractor is responsible for the remaining difference between collapsed as built and as planned:
 $147 - 112 = 35$ days



Collapsed As Built Discussion

Benefits:

- Very good accuracy

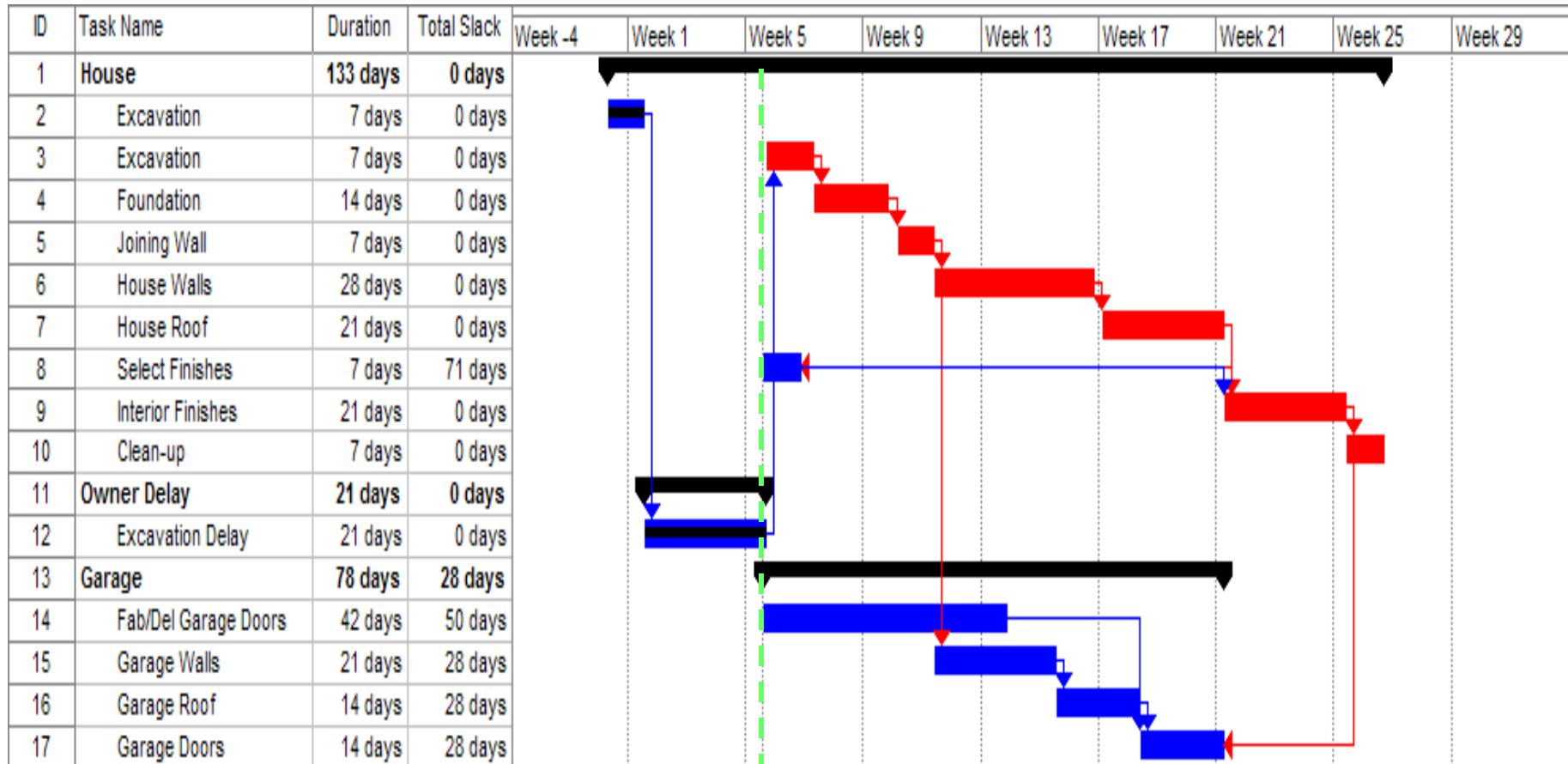
Shortcomings:

- No allowance for mitigation of delays

Contemporaneous Period Analysis (Windows)

- Begin with *As Planned* Schedule;
- Select periods (windows) to analyze;
- Enter actual progress and delay activities using contemporaneous project documents;
- Calculate the schedule;
- Repeat the process for the next window

CPA Method – Window 1

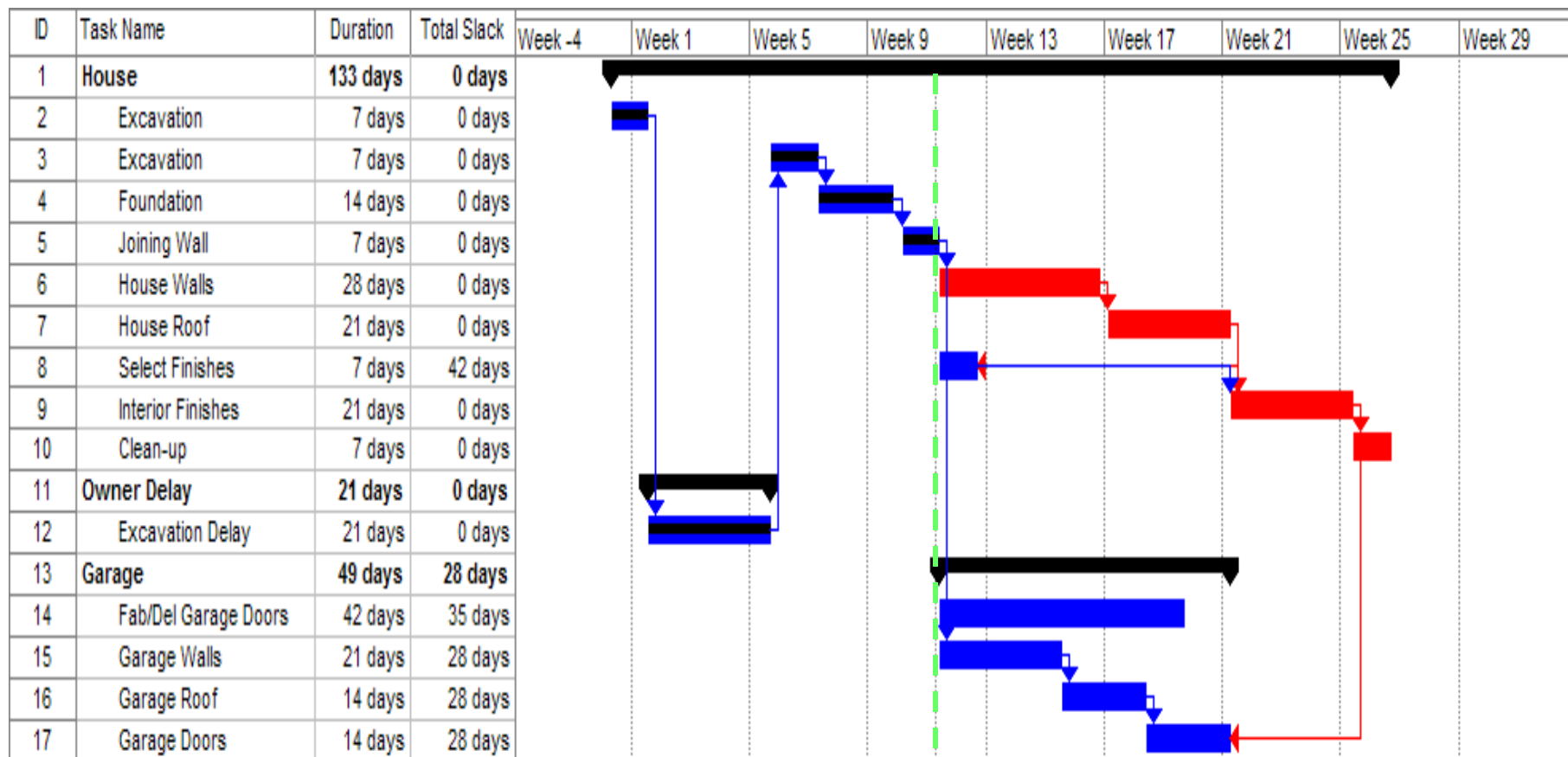


CPA Method – Window 1

Update Number	Schedule Date (Week No.)	Project Completion (days)	Delay During Period	Delays			Comments
				Non Excusable	Excusable Noncompensable	Excusable Compensable	
0	0	112	0	0	0	0	
1	4	133	21	0	0	21	Unforeseen site condition

- The first update is compared to the original schedule.
- Delays in that period are analyzed using “but for” method.
- The first update becomes the new baseline for subsequent window.
- Evaluation of non-excusable, compensable and non-compensable delays performed at each update

CPA Method – Window 2

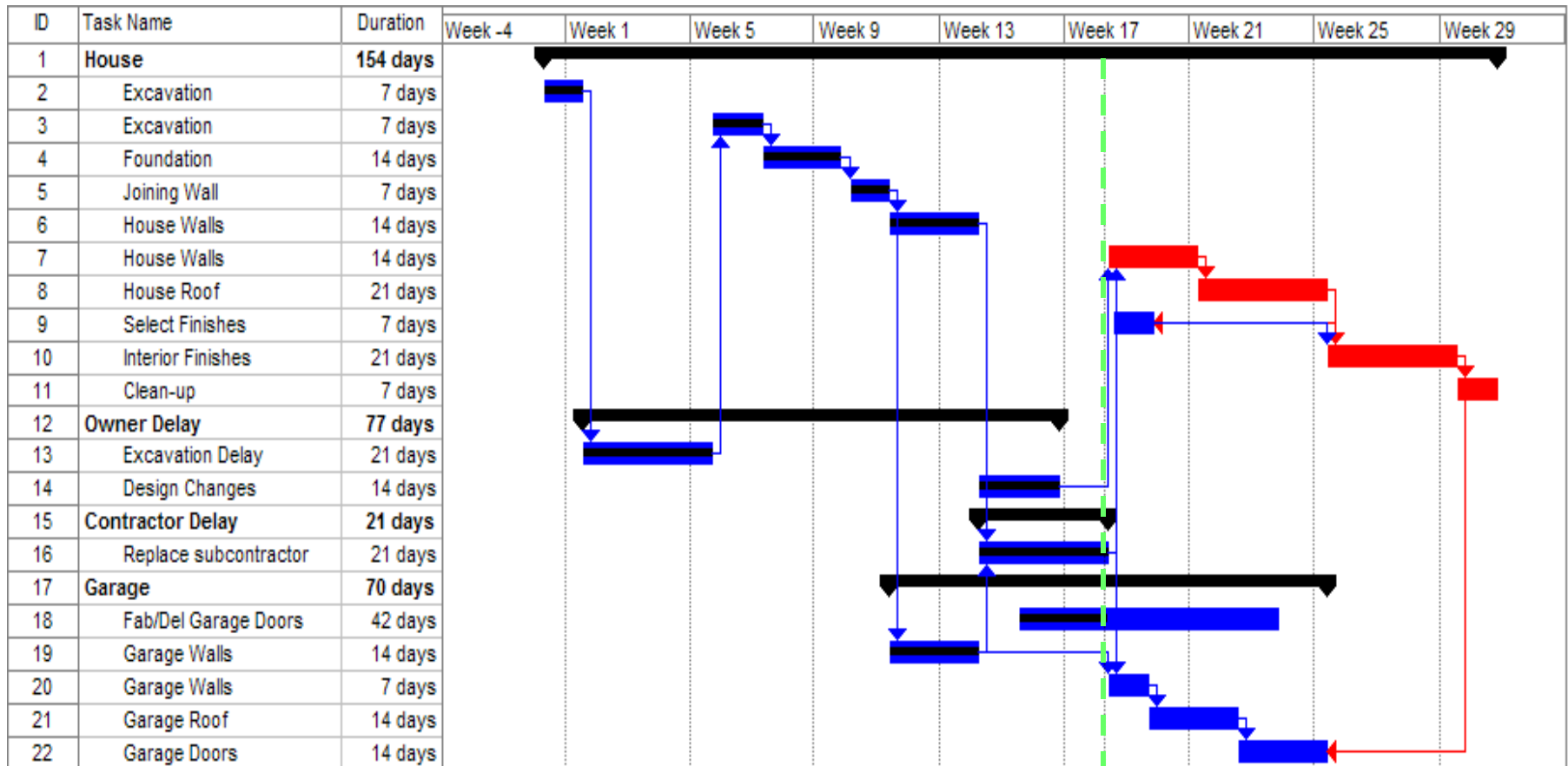


CPA Method – Window 2

Update Number	Schedule Date (Week No.)	Project Completion (days)	Delay During Period	Delays			Comments
				Non Excusable	Excusable Noncompensable	Excusable Compensable	
0	0	112	0	0	0	0	
1	4	133	21	0	0	21	Unforeseen site condition
2	8	133	0	0	0	0	No delay

- No delays during 2nd window
- *Note activities that were supposed to start by now.*

CPA Method – Window 3

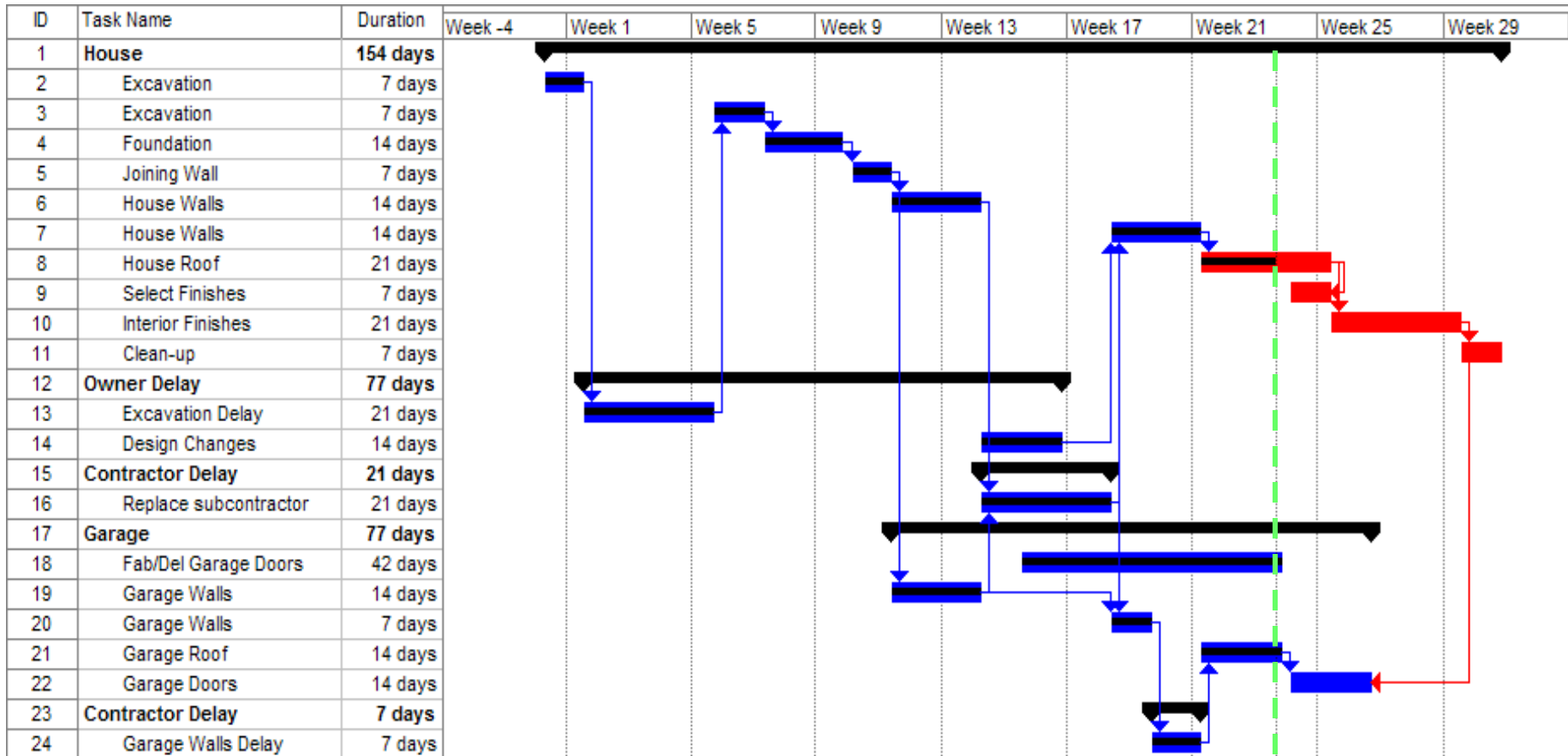


CPA Method – Window 3

Update Number	Schedule Date (Week No.)	Project Completion (days)	Delay During Period	Delays			Comments
				Non Excusable	Excusable Noncompensable	Excusable Compensable	
0	0	112	0	0	0	0	
1	4	133	21	0	0	21	Unforeseen site condition
2	8	133	0	0	0	0	No delay
3	12	154	21	7	14	0	Subcontractor left job; Owner changed window design

- Two overlapping delays
- 2 weeks charged to concurrent delay (excusable and non-compensable)
- 1 week charged to contractor (non-excusable)

CPA Method – Window 4

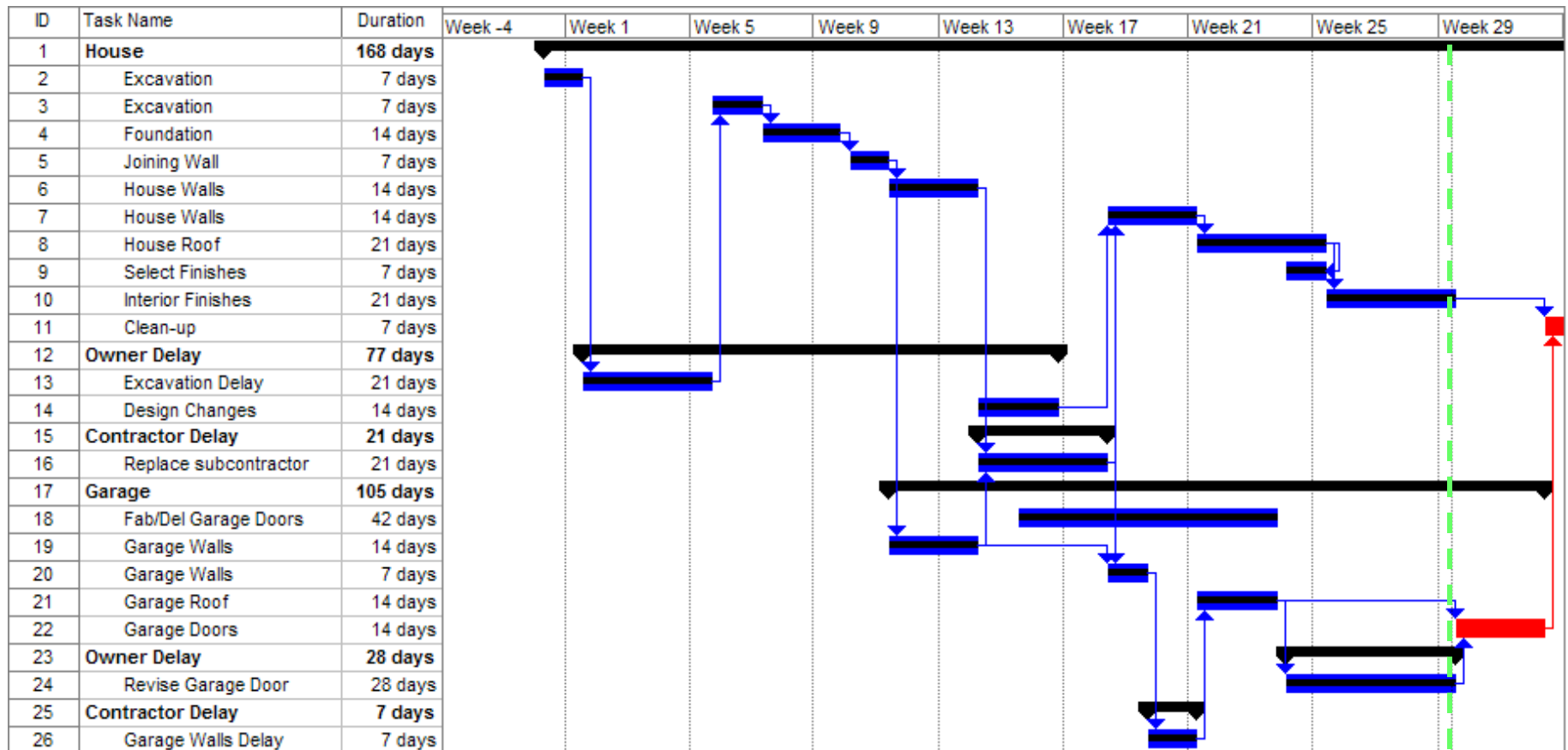


CPA Method – Window 4

Update Number	Schedule Date (Week No.)	Project Completion (days)	Delay During Period	Delays			Comments
				Non Excusable	Excusable Noncompensable	Excusable Compensable	
0	0	112	0	0	0	0	
1	4	133	21	0	0	21	Unforeseen site condition
2	8	133	0	0	0	0	No delay
3	12	154	21	7	14	0	Subcontractor left job; Owner changed window design
4	16	154	0	0	0	0	Garage walls delay; not on critical path.

- Contractor-caused delay not on critical path.
- As long as the delay is within available float there is no effect on the final completion date.

CPA Method – Window 5



CPA Method – Window 5

Update Number	Schedule Date (Week No.)	Project Completion (days)	Delay During Period	Delays			Comments
				Non Excusable	Excusable Noncompensable	Excusable Compensable	
0	0	112	0	0	0	0	
1	4	133	21	0	0	21	Unforeseen site condition
2	8	133	0	0	0	0	No delay
3	12	154	21	7	14	0	Subcontractor left job; Owner changed window design
4	16	154	0	0	0	0	Garage walls delay; not on critical path.
5	20	168	14	0	0	14	Owner's revision to Garage doors
TOTALS			56	7	14	35	

- Owner's delay of 4 weeks in Garage door revision.
- Net change to the project is only 2 weeks; other 2 weeks absorbed by available float.

Contemporaneous Period Analysis (Windows) Discussion

Benefits:

- Most accurate results
- Considers dynamic nature of the critical path

Shortcomings

- Time consuming
- Costly to prepare

Comparison of Results

Method	Delays		
	Non Excusable	Excusable Noncompensable	Excusable Compensable
Comparison Method (Total Time) ¹	56 (0)		0 (56)
Impacted As-Planned (Owner Delays)	14		42
Impacted As-Planned (Contractor Delays)	28		28
Collapsed As-Built (But For)	35		21
Contemporaneous Period (Windows) Analysis	7	14	35

- Schedule comparison itself does not indicate which party is responsible for the delay.*

Method Selection Criteria

METHOD	Data Required	Effort/Cost	Accuracy Expected
Comparison Method (Total Time)	Low	\$	Poor
Impacted As-Planned (Owner Delays)	Moderate	\$\$	Good
Impacted As-Planned (Contractor Delays)	Moderate	\$\$	Good
Collapsed As-Built (But For)	Above Moderate	\$\$\$	Very Good
Contemporaneous Period (Windows) Analysis	Extensive	\$\$\$\$\$	Excellent