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OCTOBER 19-23

Introduction to Last Planner System® in Design

Christian Pikel, The ReAlignment Group

Cynthia Tsao, Navilean

Sean Graystone, Project Leadership & Delivery

THE ABC'S OF LEAN: TRANSFORMATION THROUGH ACTIONS, BEST PRACTICES AND
COACHING

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Lean Construction Institute

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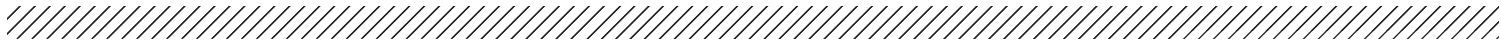
Last Planner System in Design

LCIV.LPSD

Christian Pikel

October 19, 2022





2 LU Credit(s) earned on completion of this course will be reported to **AIA CES** for AIA members. Certificates of Completion for both AIA members and non-AIA members are available upon request.

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Questions related to specific materials, methods, and services will be addressed at the conclusion of this presentation.



Course Description



Similar to during construction, unpredictable workflows correlate with an increase to project costs and schedules during the design (preconstruction) phases. The Last Planner System® (LPS®) is an effective approach to improving the delivery of projects during these phases. In the Last Planner System® In Design course participants will gain insight as to how collaborative planning will improve their delivery process and outcomes as relevant to the specifics of design. This course is an important step in learning to stabilize your delivery process by keeping all team members' needs being reliably met.

Learning Objectives



01.

Participants will gain a foundational understanding of implementing LPS during design (preconstruction) phases of a project.



02.

Participants will be able to identify how LPS aids in project delivery and gain understanding of the adaptations and considerations for the design phase.



03.

Participant will gain an overview understanding of each of the five connected planning conversations of LPS and how they interrelate.



04.

Participants will discover the basic mechanics of LPS including the foundational base of reliable commitments.

Rules of Engagement



This is a safe zone



Everyone has equal status



Speak up and share your ideas



Actively listen to others



One conversation at a time



Use E.L.M.O.



Silence phones



Be focused and engaged



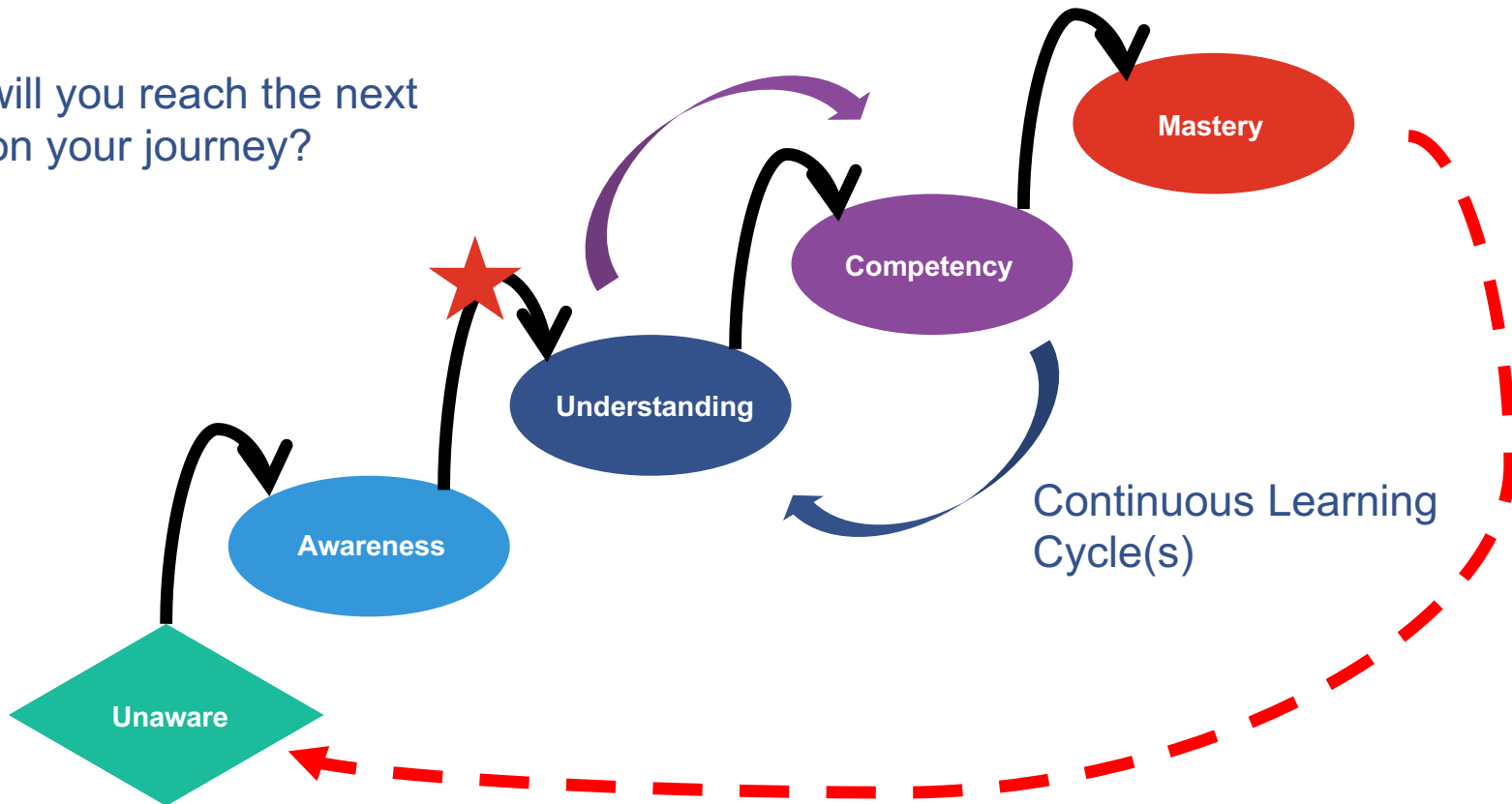
Stay on time



Have fun!

Lean Journey To Mastery

How will you reach the next level on your journey?



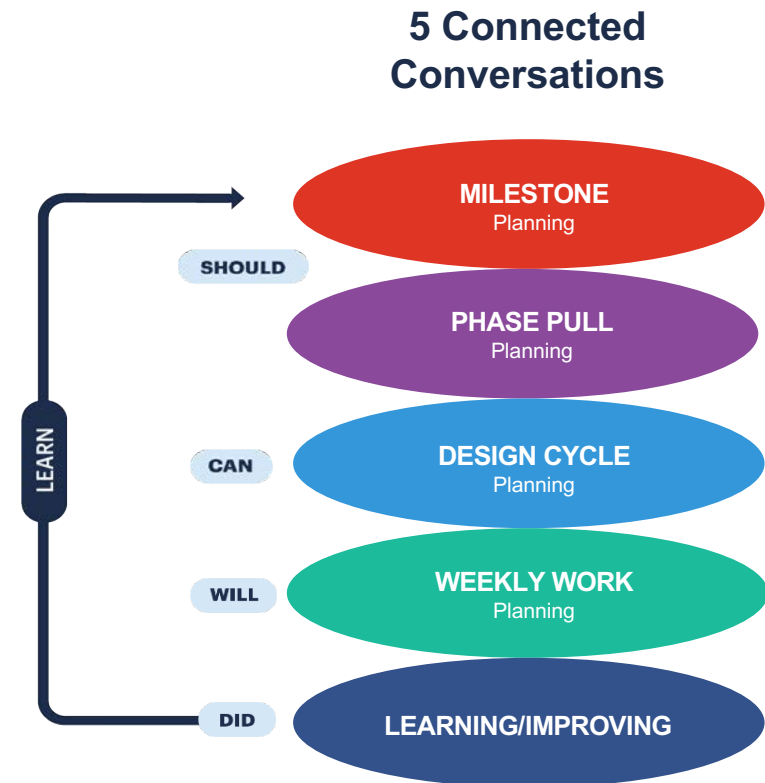
Last Planner System Trademark

The Last Planner System® is a registered trademark of the Lean Construction Institute in the following formats:

- Last Planner System®
- LPS®
- Last Planner® in reference to the person not the system

Learning Overview

1. Why Last Planner System
2. LPS Overview
3. Milestone Planning
4. Phase Pull Planning
5. Design Cycle Planning
6. Weekly Work Planning
7. Learning/Improving



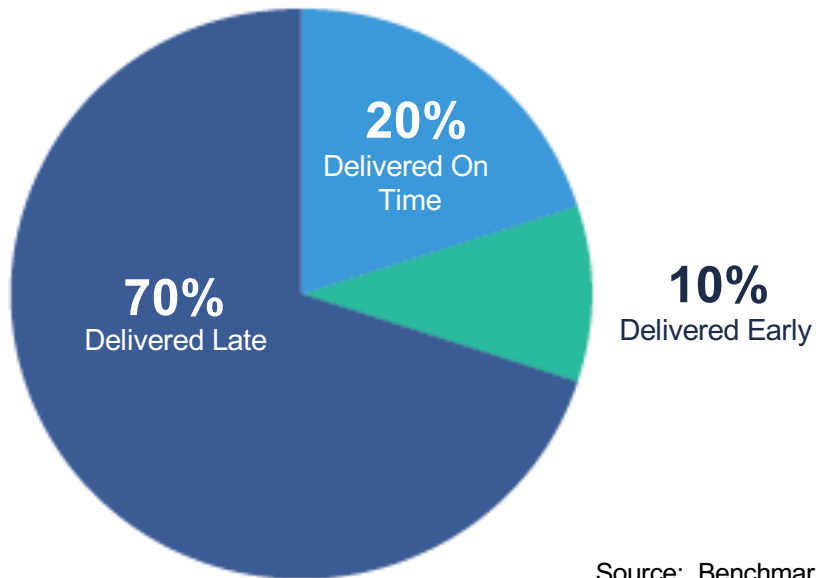
Group Discussion Question – Chat Box

What are challenges with traditional project planning?

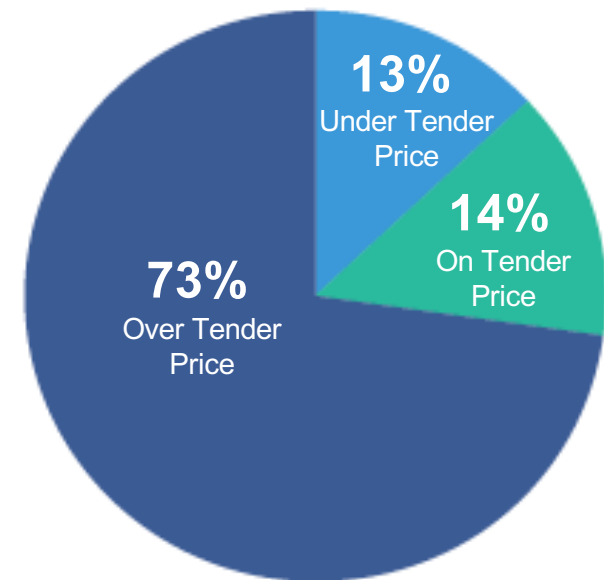
Chat Box
3 minutes

Why Use Last Planner System?

Time —
70% were delivered late



Cost —
73% were over budget



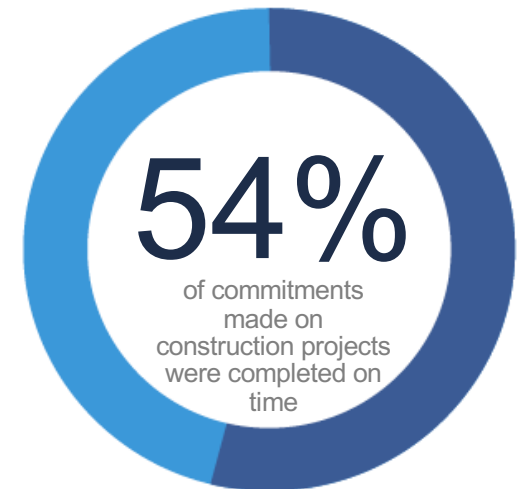
Source: Benchmarking the Government
Client Stage Two Study December 1999

The Reliability Gap

In the early 90's, Greg Howell and Glenn Ballard conducted a study of construction projects and determined that on average 54% of commitments made on projects were completed on time.

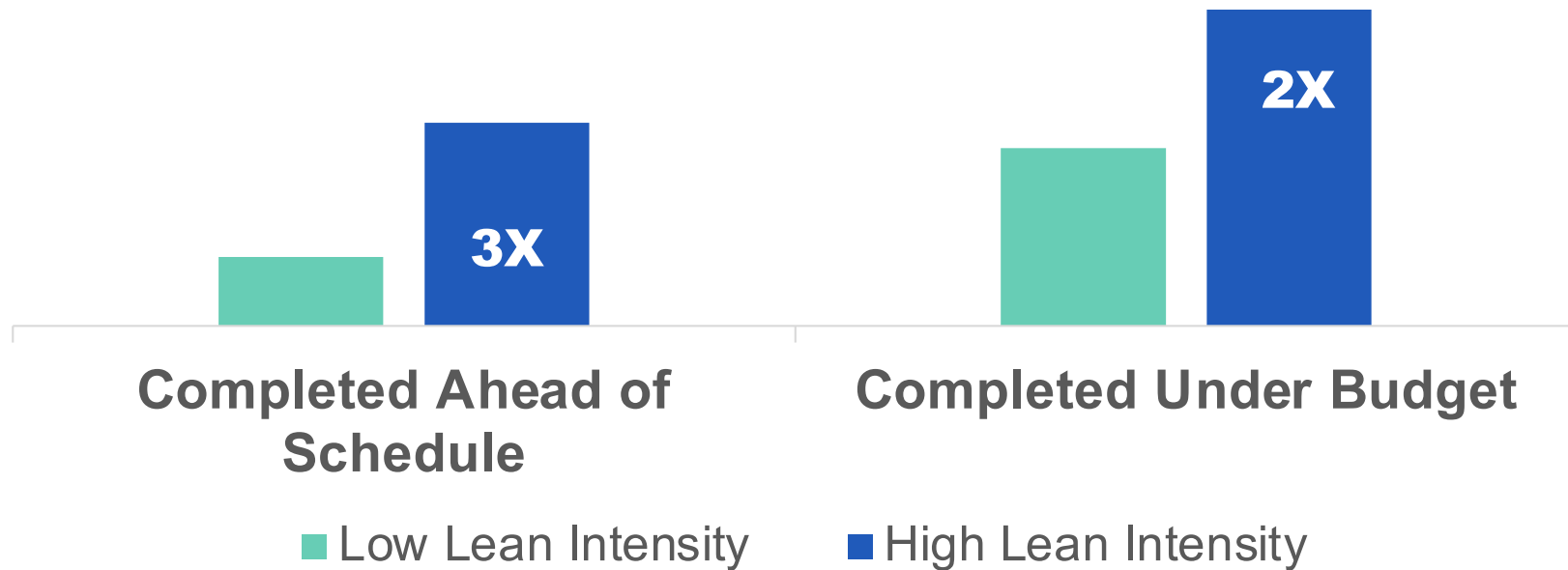
This led to the development of the Last Planner System.

This gap in reliability extends to the design phase of projects where there is also room to improve.

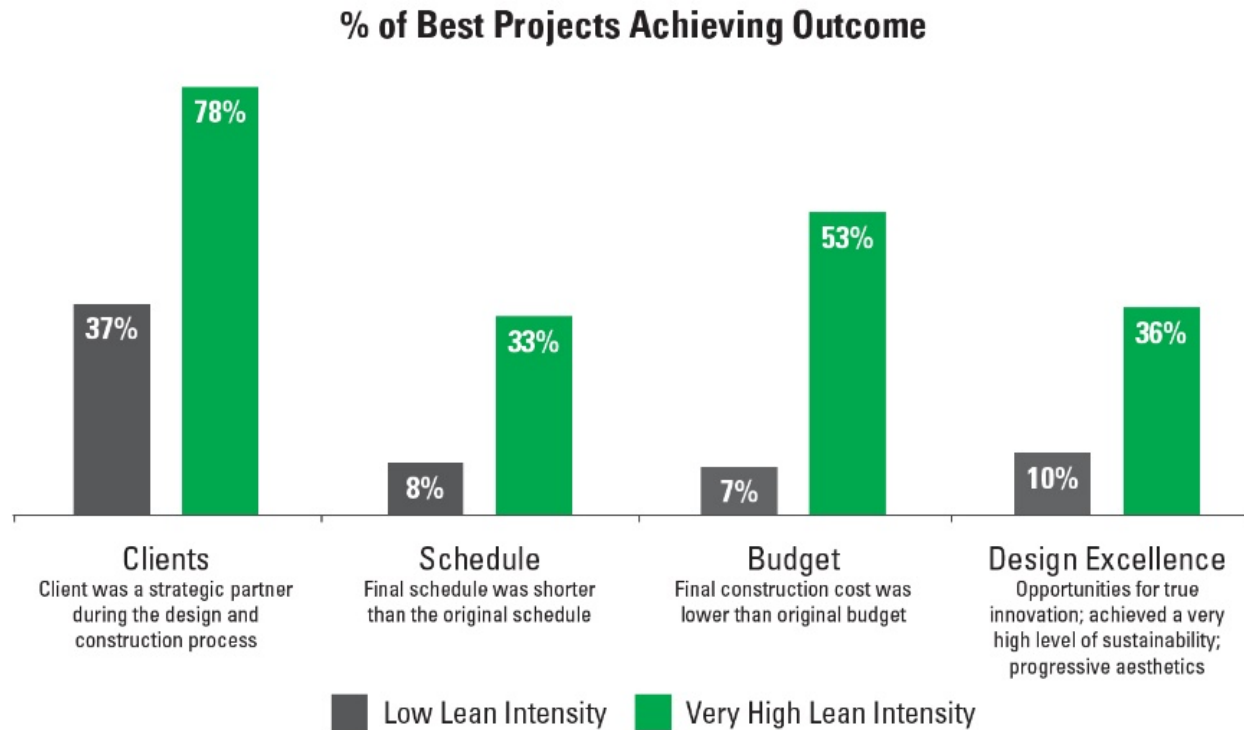


Correlation of Lean

Correlation of Lean intensity to outcomes (% likelihood on best projects)



Why Implement LPS?



DODGE DATA & ANALYTICS

Why LPS In Design?

Experienced Lean practitioners state that LPS aids in:

- Controlling how information gets shared.
- Identifying key decision points.
- Keeping the owner on track with making decisions.
- Aligning the team and the owner regarding information needed and when.
- Aligning the team with the plan for delivering the project.



Last Planner System Defined

The Last Planner System is a production planning system designed to produce predictable workflow and rapid learning in programming, design, construction and commissioning of projects.

Benefits

1. Improves communication & reliability.
2. Fosters an enjoyable environment, trust, and collaboration.
3. Promotes early stakeholder engagement.
4. Improves visibility of the project plan (transparency).
5. Creates team alignment.
6. Rapid learning through metrics, revealing areas for improvement.
7. Improves planning in both design & construction phases.

Project As A Promise

- All organizations or groups of greater than one can be viewed as operating as a *network of promises* or commitments, whether done well or poorly.
- The goal is to understand how to *improve the quality* of commitments and to *actively take responsibility* for managing them.
- The Last Planner System is a planning system based on developing a *network of promises*, then delivering on the commitments.



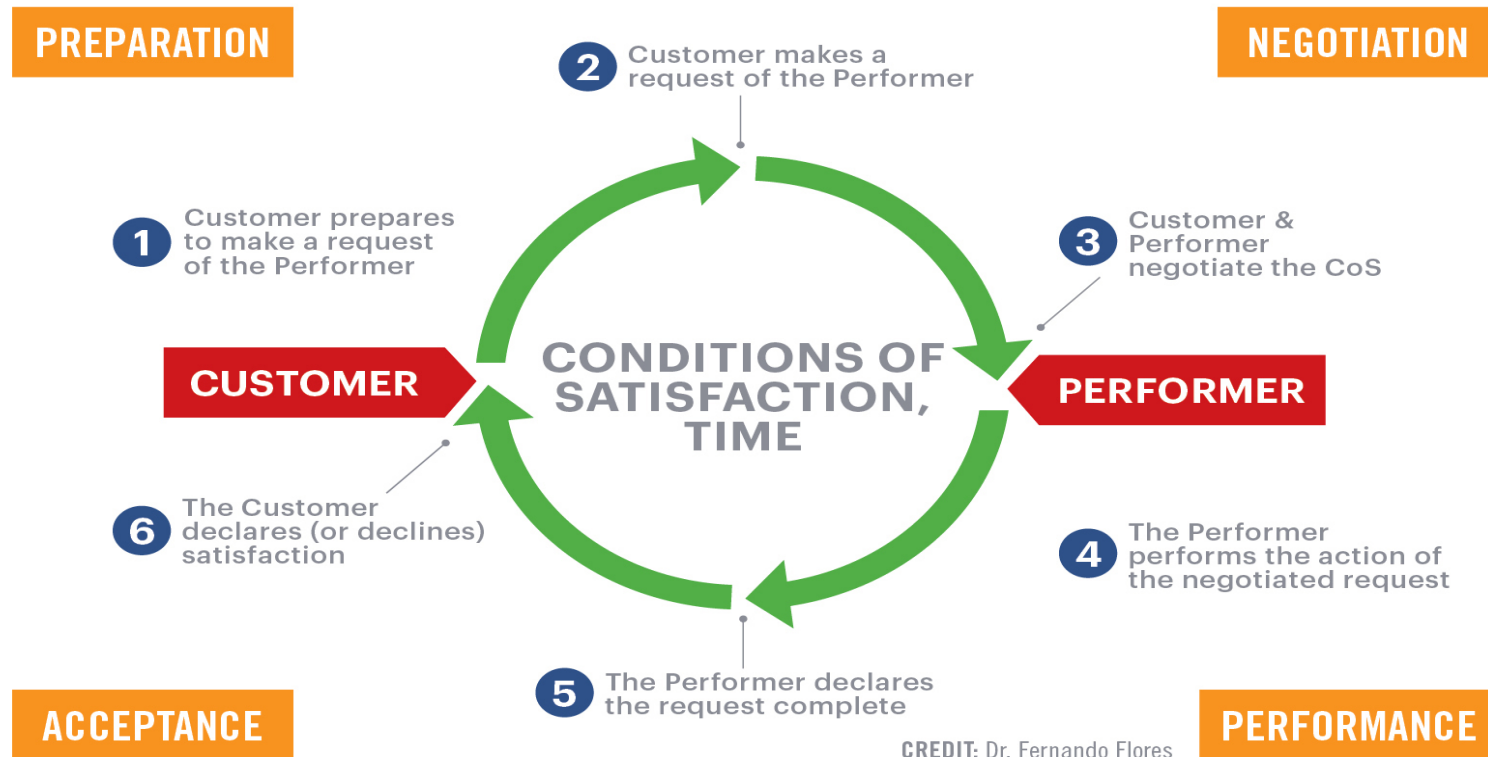
Elements Of A Promise

Elements of a promise include:

- *The Customer:* The person making the request.
- *The Performer:* The person fulfilling the request.
- *Negotiated Conditions of Satisfaction (CoS):*
 - Are part of language act of making a promise.
 - Are developed by the people involved in the request and promise.
 - Are measureable statements that inform the performer of the promise which tests a task must pass to be accepted as a success.
 - Inform the decision-making process of the promisor.
 - Include a time frame.



Basic Action Workflow Of A Promise



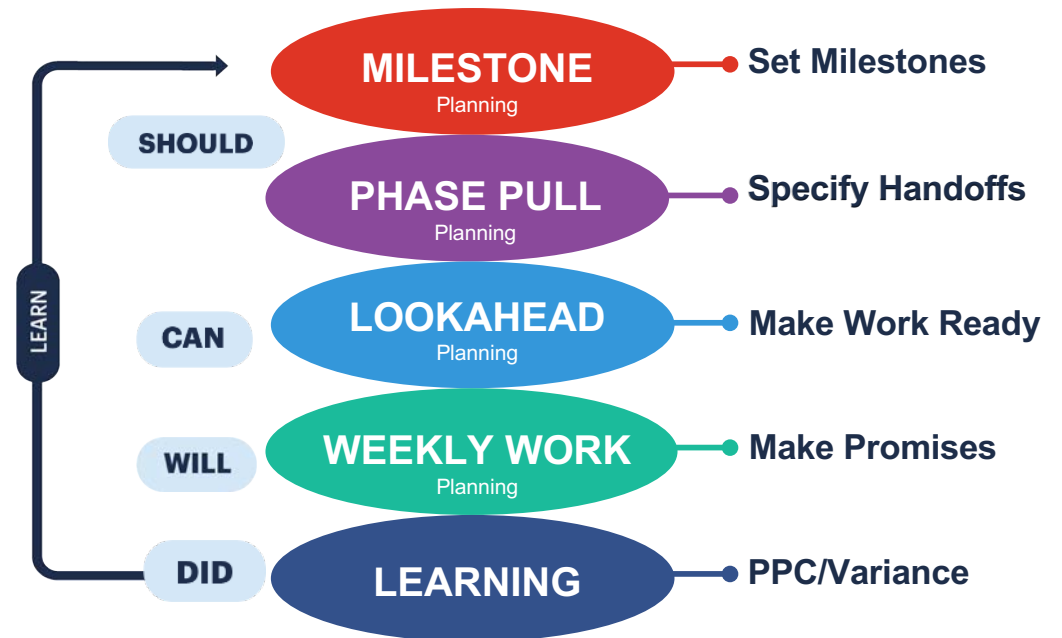
CREDIT: Dr. Fernando Flores

5 Connected Conversations Of LPS

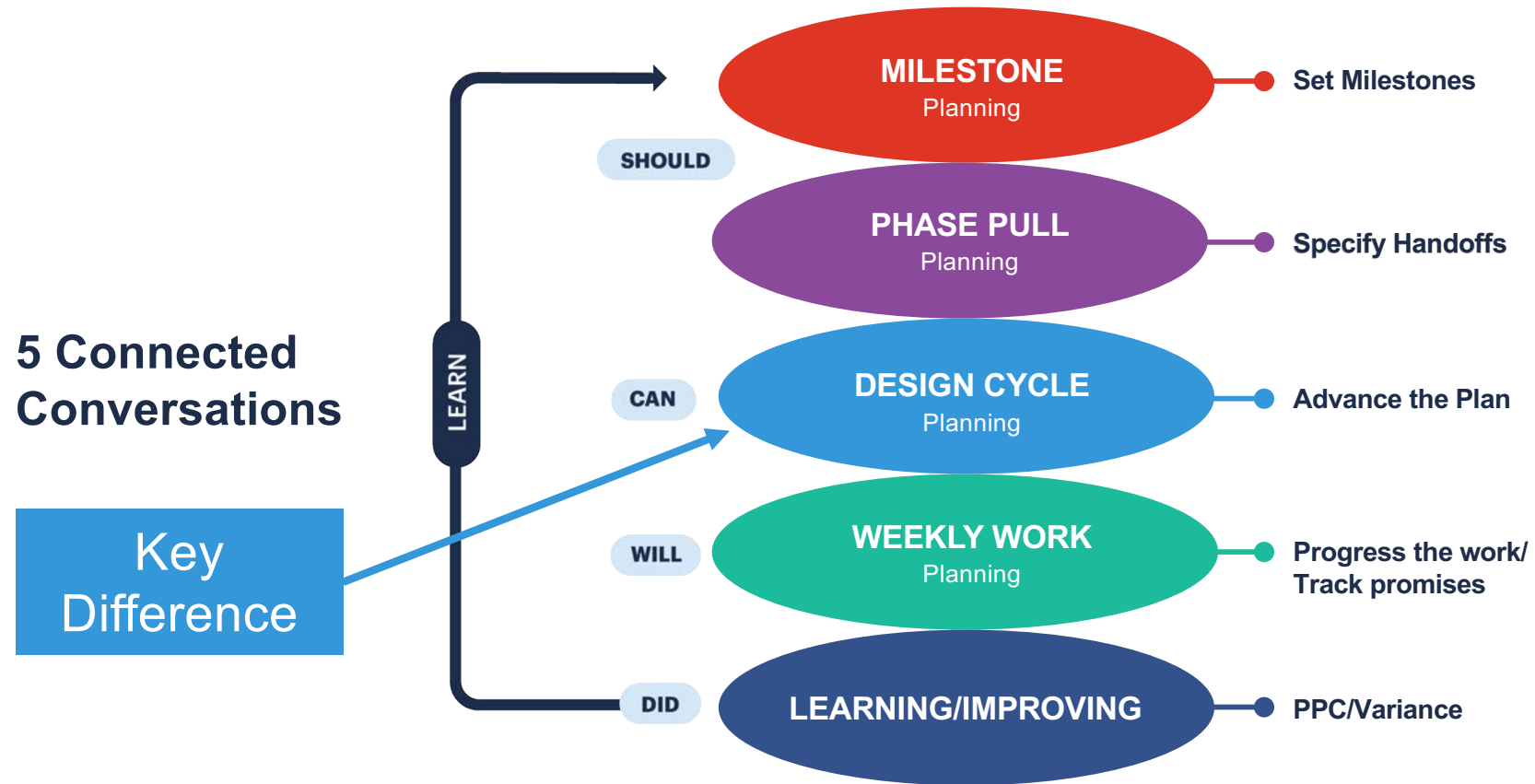
The LPS is a commitment-based system integrating 5 connected planning conversations:

1. Milestone Planning (Should)
2. Phase Pull Planning (Should)
3. Lookahead Planning (Can)
4. Weekly Work Planning (Will)
5. Learning (Did/Learn)

5 Connected Conversations



Last Planner System® in Design

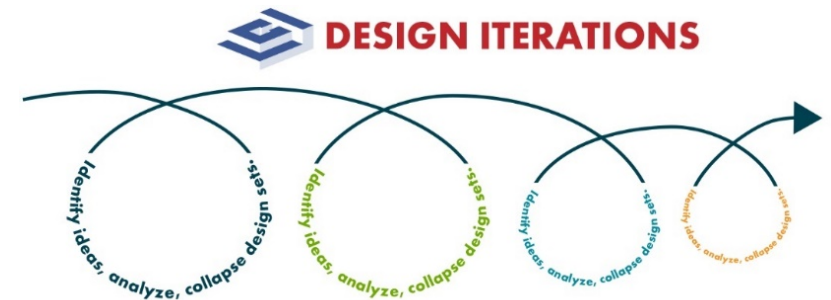


LPS In Design

While design work doesn't have the hard logic of construction work, it is still accomplished in a network of commitments made among specialists.

That network can be designed and managed so that the work that should be done, can be done, and will be done.

Some adaptations have been made.



1. Discussion Question – Breakout Room

What would be some specific advantages of improved workflow reliability on your projects?

Breakout Room Discussion
6 minutes

Design Considerations

Design:

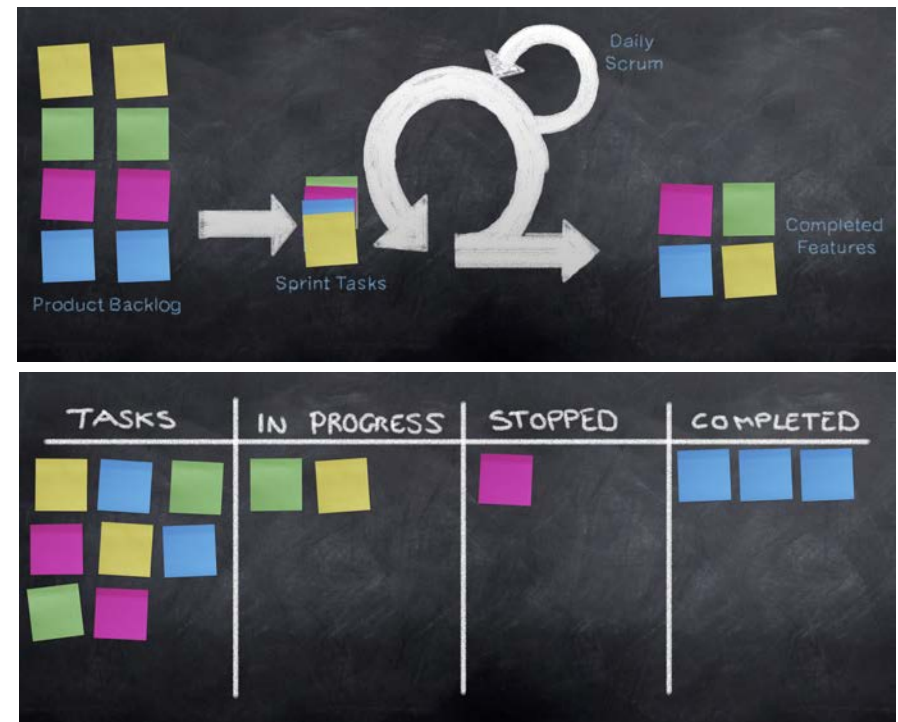
- Is emerging based on new information and the flow is “information”.
- Milestones are clearly defined by expected outcome which should describe what needs to be known.
- Milestones are often “decision points”.

Construction:

- Is linear in nature and the flow is “tangible materials”.
- Milestones are clearly defined by expected outcome which will be observable in the field.

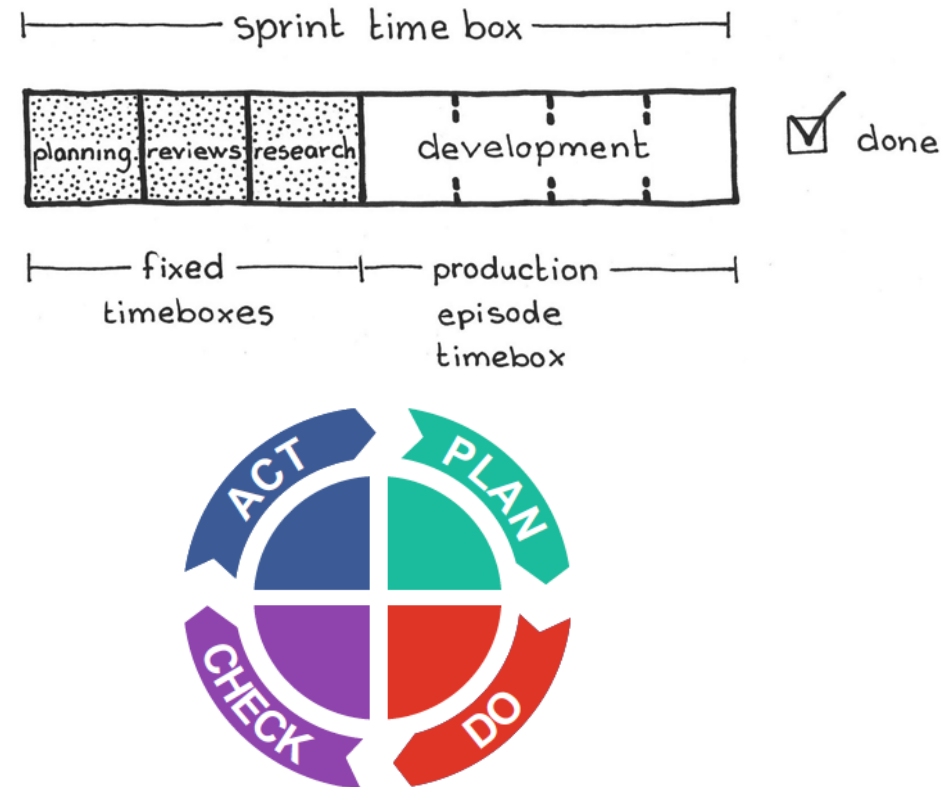
Scrum & Agile Approaches

LPS as used herein was influenced by Scrum and Agile software development approaches integrated with Last Planner System principles and approaches.



Blending LPS and Scrum

- Whole team uses LPS principles to collaboratively develop plan
- Make commitments
- Identify constraints
- Manage hand-offs
- Disciplines or work clusters use agile scrum planning to manage work cycle 'sprints'



Who Is The Last Planner

The *Last Planner* is the person closest to work with authority to make decisions regarding the schedule and to make reliable commitments to complete the work of their discipline.

This may include the lead architect or project manager, the lead engineer, owner's project representative and the constructors as appropriate.

Last Planners



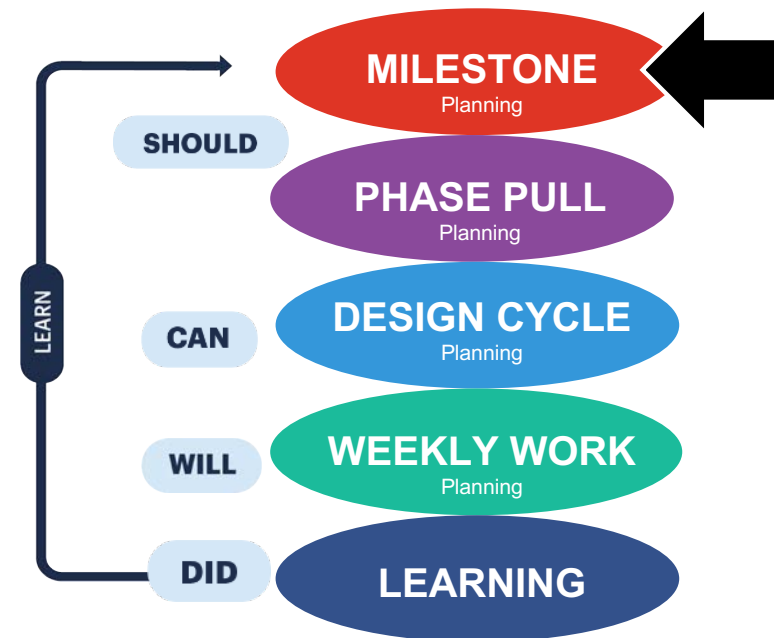
Milestone Planning

The first conversation of LPS is *Milestone Planning*.

The goal of Milestone Planning is for the team to align on and *set the milestones* for the project.

This starts the we “*should*” be able to do conversation.

5 Connected Conversations



- Significant event that releases a major new work item, discipline or phase.
- Answers to questions as milestones that release production design.
- Decision points to factors: what do we need to make anchored, sound decisions.

Re-Defining Design Milestones

Traditional Milestones:

- Percent Complete Sets
 - 30/60/90
- Schematic, Design Development, Construction Documents

Redefined Milestones:

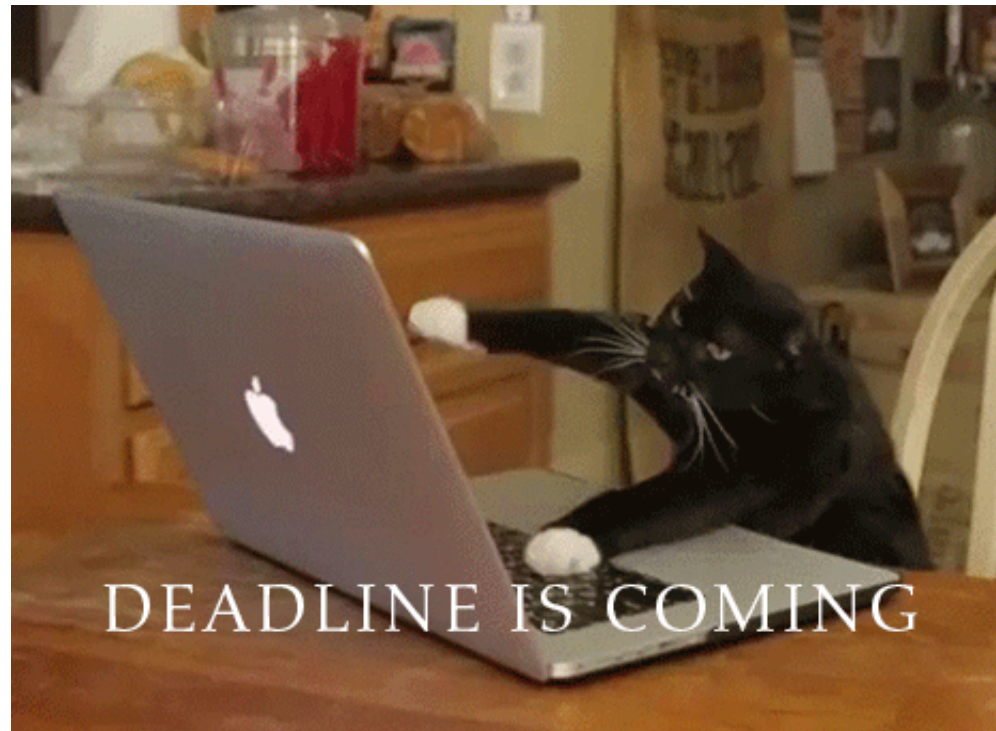
- Handoffs of information
- Decisions, activities and deliverables to meet a specific release of part of the project.

Small Batch Deliverables

- Break 'Deliverable Set' thinking.
- Decision points & key information exchanges.
- Cost & value/benefit analysis feed decisions.
- Separate concept decisions release production design thinking.
- Construction Pull: permits, procurement and on-boarding may pull design.

Big Batch Deliverables

- Errors
- Surprises
- Rework
- Stress

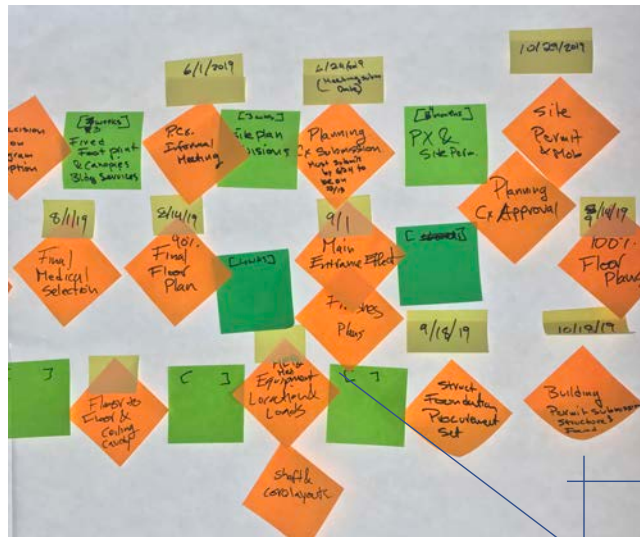


Creating The Milestone Plan

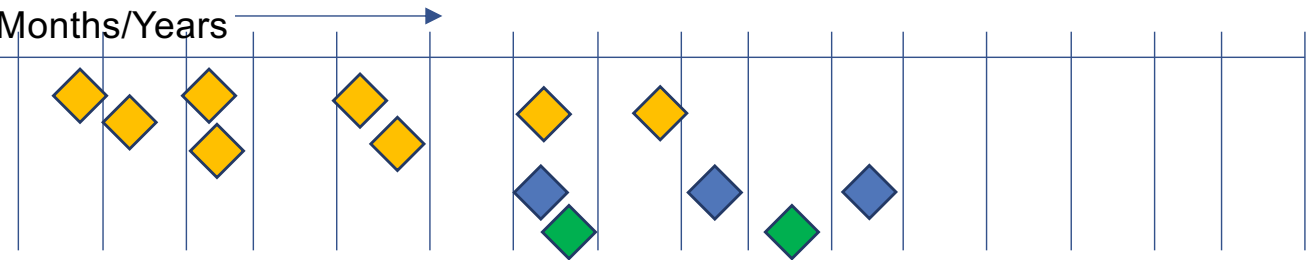
Developing the milestones to structure the flow. The next step is to add estimated durations.



Courtesy of : The ReAlignment Group of California



Months/Years →



1. Discussion Question – Breakout Room

Milestone plan demonstration

Facilitator Mural Space
10 minutes

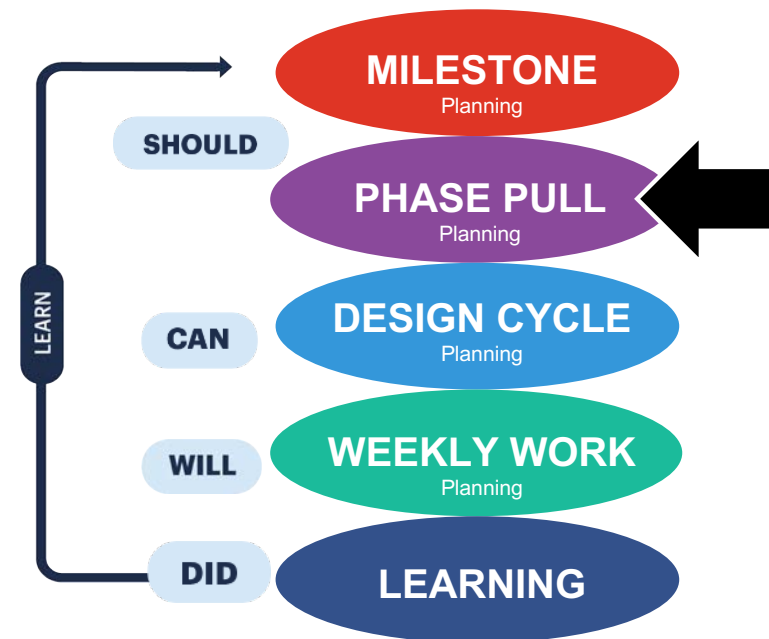
Phase Pull Planning

The second conversation of LPS is *Phase Pull Planning*.

The goal of Phase Pull Planning is for the team to determine the key *handoffs* of work or information needed to deliver a milestone.

This continues the we “*should*” be able to do conversation.

5 Connected Conversations





Focus On Handoffs



Creating Tags For Promises

The *Performer* completes a tag to capture their *Promise* for work or information to be delivered to meet the *Request* of the downstream *Customer*.



Name	Deliver Date
MY PROMISE	
•What I will Deliver	
•Be specific	
•Small batch	

Creating Tags For Promises

The *Performer* then makes a *Request(s)* for work or information needed from a upstream *Performer* in order to complete their *Promise*.

Name	Deliver Date
MY PROMISE <ul style="list-style-type: none">•What I will Deliver<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Be specific•Small batch	
MY REQUEST (S) <ul style="list-style-type: none">•What I need from others<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Be specific•Person /date	



Creating Tags For Promises

The *Performer's Promise* for work or information they will deliver.



Ralph M

June 4

Final set of documents
to Contractor for Permit
3 sets hard copy and electronic
format

The *Performer's Request(s)* for work or information needed to complete their *Promise*.



Documents from:
MEP & FP, Structural, Furniture
Vendor, Internal Arch, Interior
Design & Check from Owner
By _____

Creating Tags For Promises

The **Performer's** name
(not company) is
placed on the tag.

Note additional
information that adds
clarity to the plan
includes **who** a request
is made of and the **date**
the request is needed.

Ralph M	June 4
Final set of documents to Contractor for Permit 3 sets hard copy and electronic format	
Documents from: MEP & FP, Structural, Furniture Vendor, Internal Arch, Interior Design & Check from Owner By _____	

Upon negotiation of
the Conditions of
Satisfaction including
a **delivery date**, the
date is noted.

Creating The Phase Pull Plan

Color-coded milestones
on the Phase Pull Plan

Pull to date of handoff
needed

Involve key discipline
leads

Future milestones
remain on the Milestone
Plan



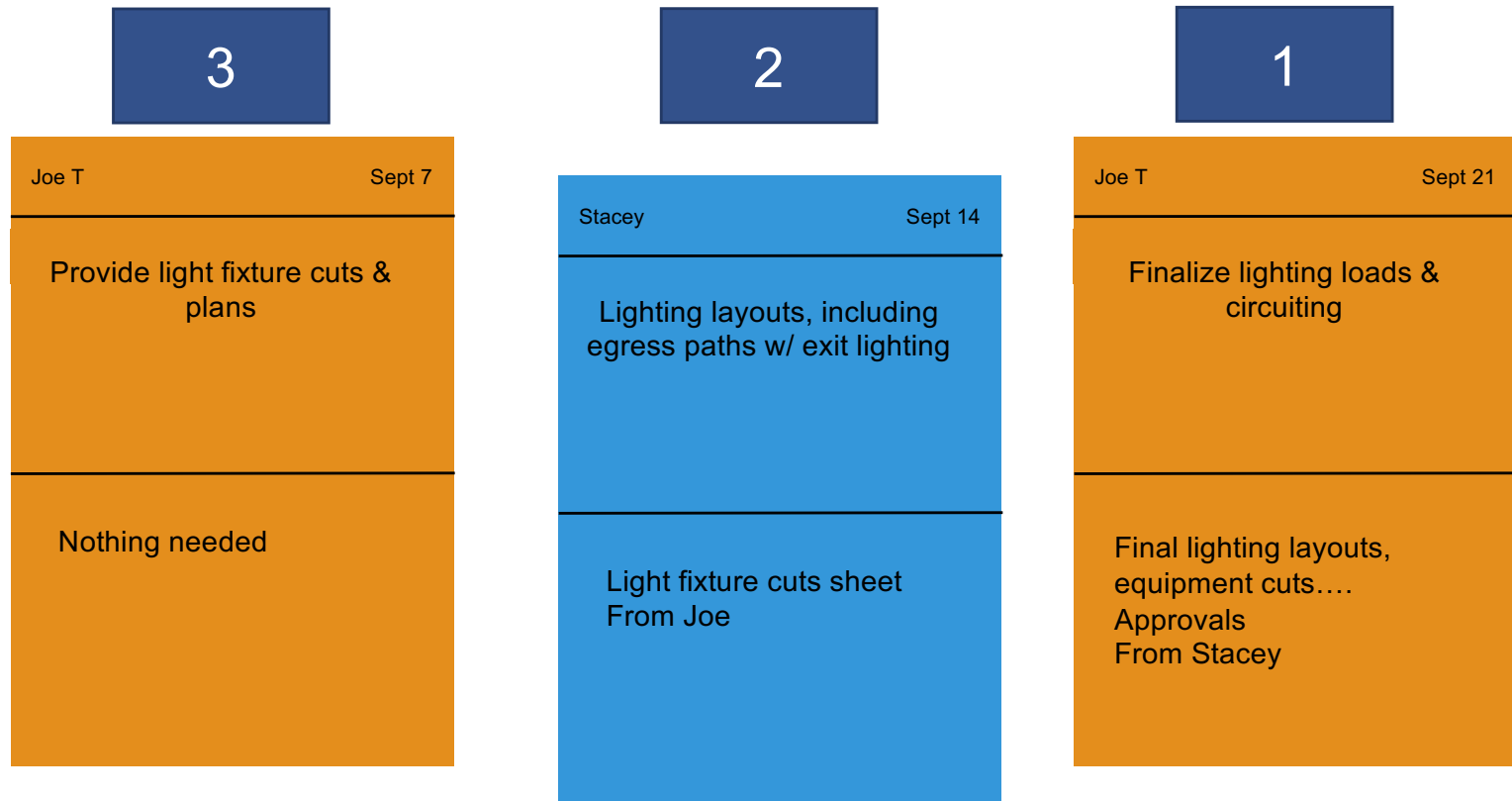
UHS Temecula Valley Hospital Team

Pull Planning In Action

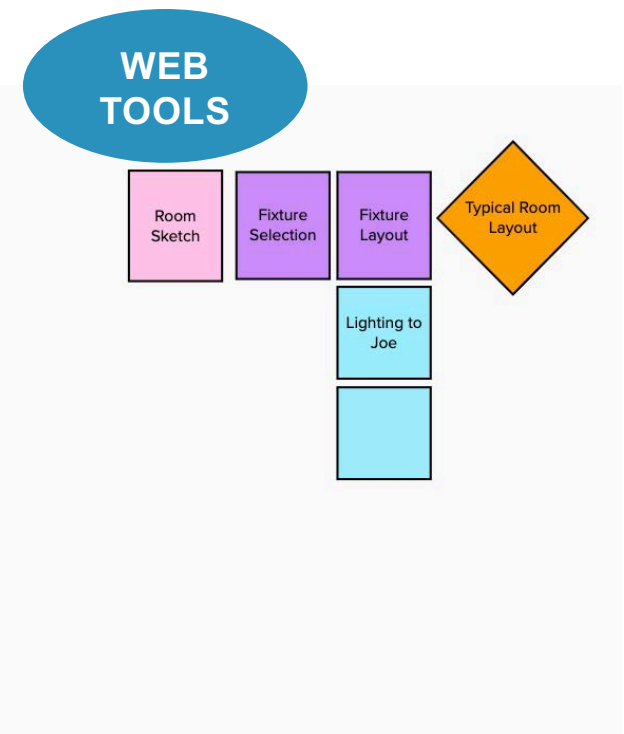
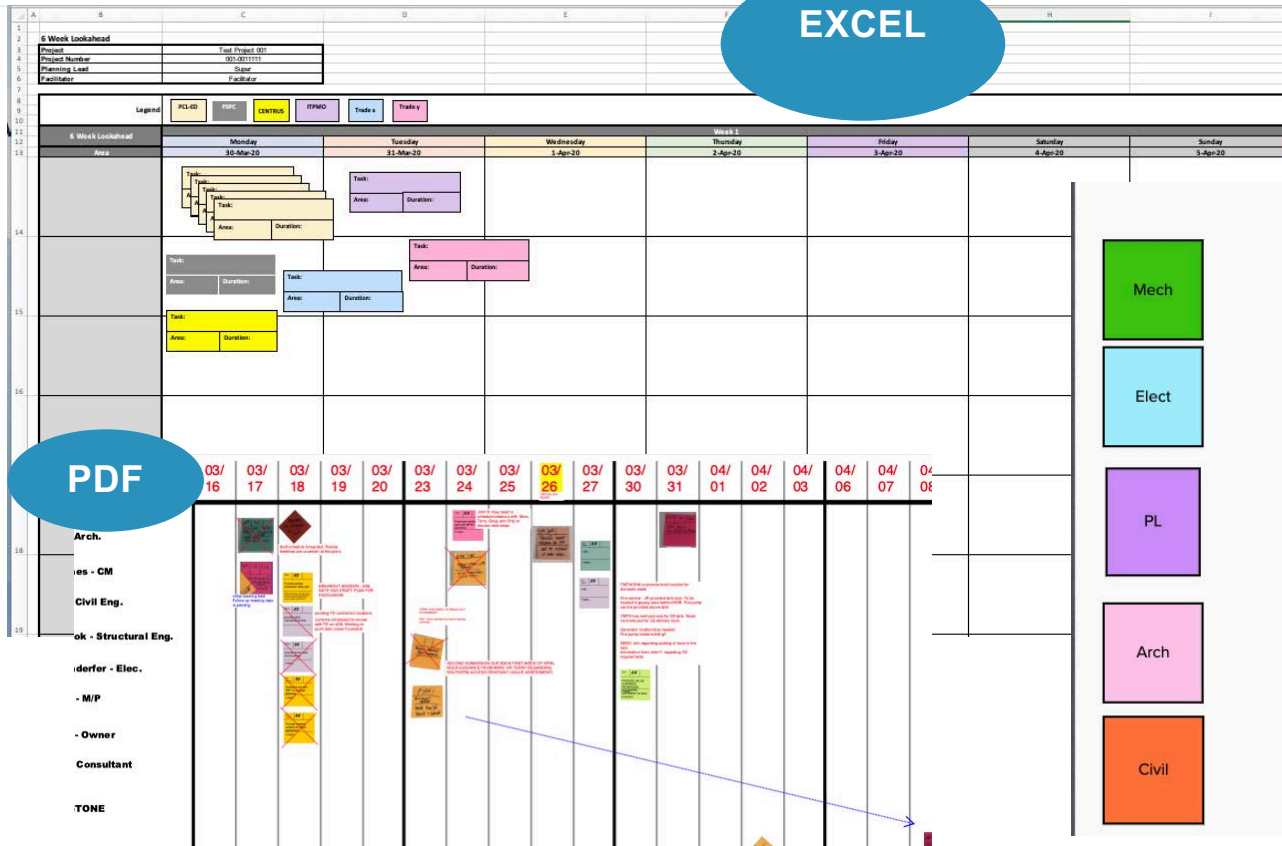
Note the 3 tag pull example from this planning session.



Pull Planning In Action



Adapting to Virtual



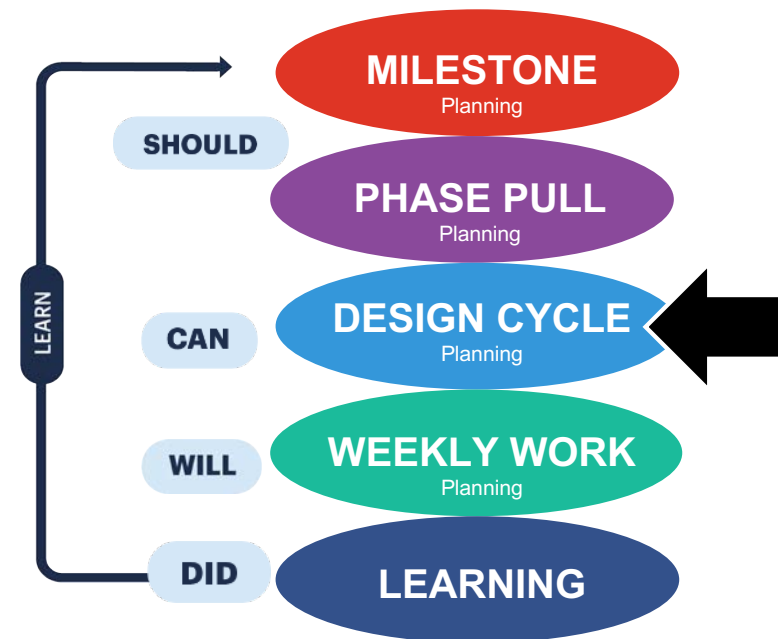
Design Cycle Planning

The third conversation of LPS is *Design Cycle Planning*.

The goal of this level is to continuously *advance the level of detail* of the Phase Pull Plan in 2-3 week cycles of time.

The conversation is we “*can*” do this.

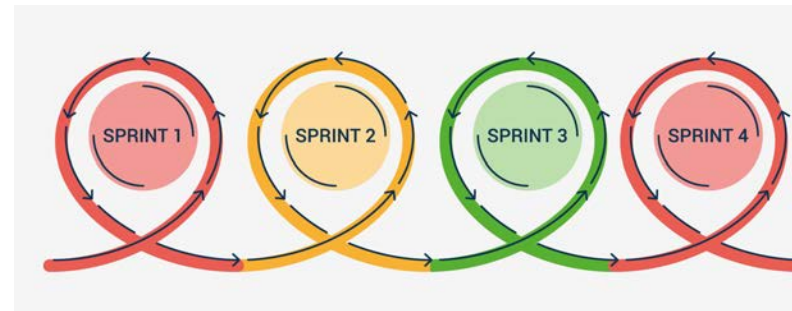
5 Connected Conversations



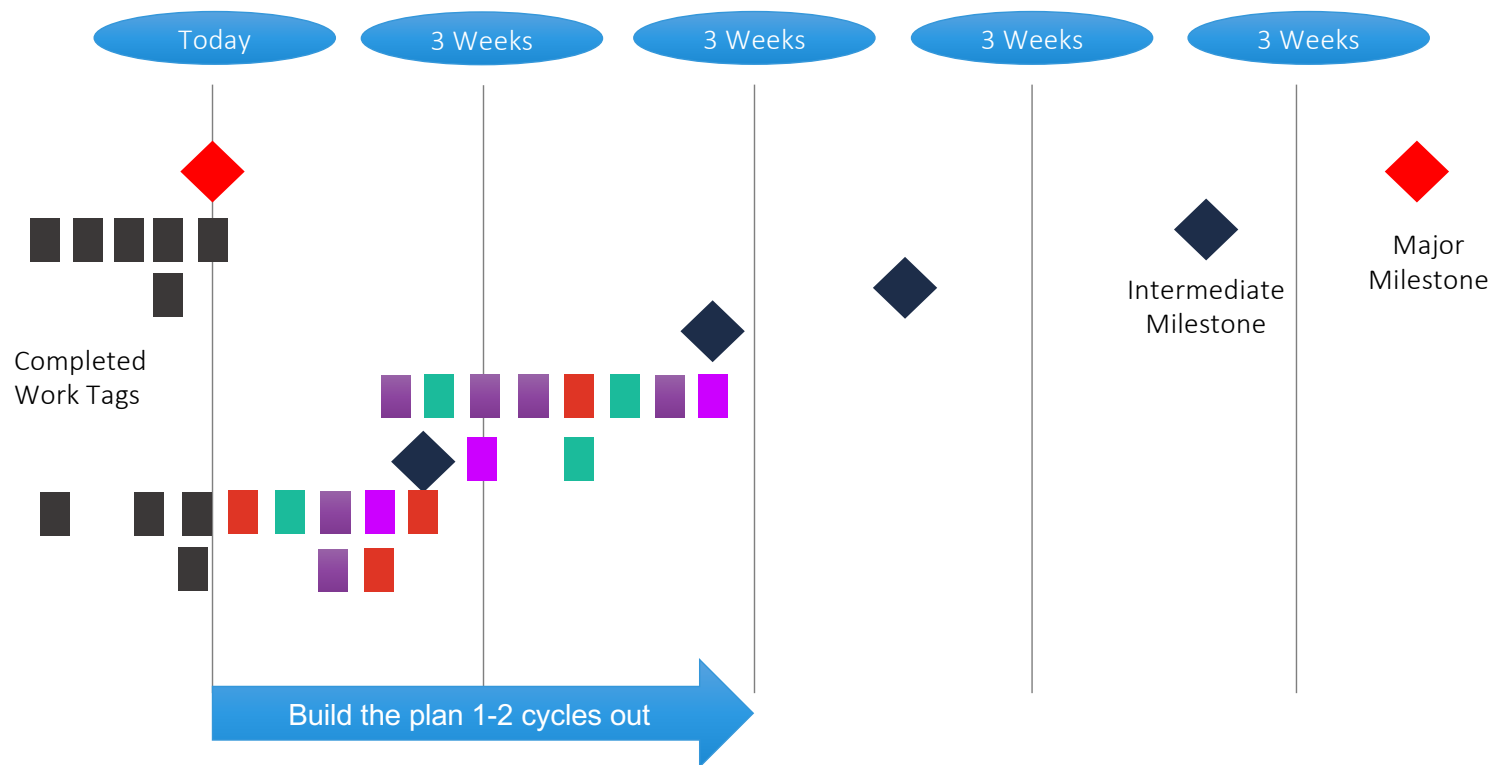
Scrum & Design Cycle Planning

Design cycle planning draws from *Scrum* in software design.

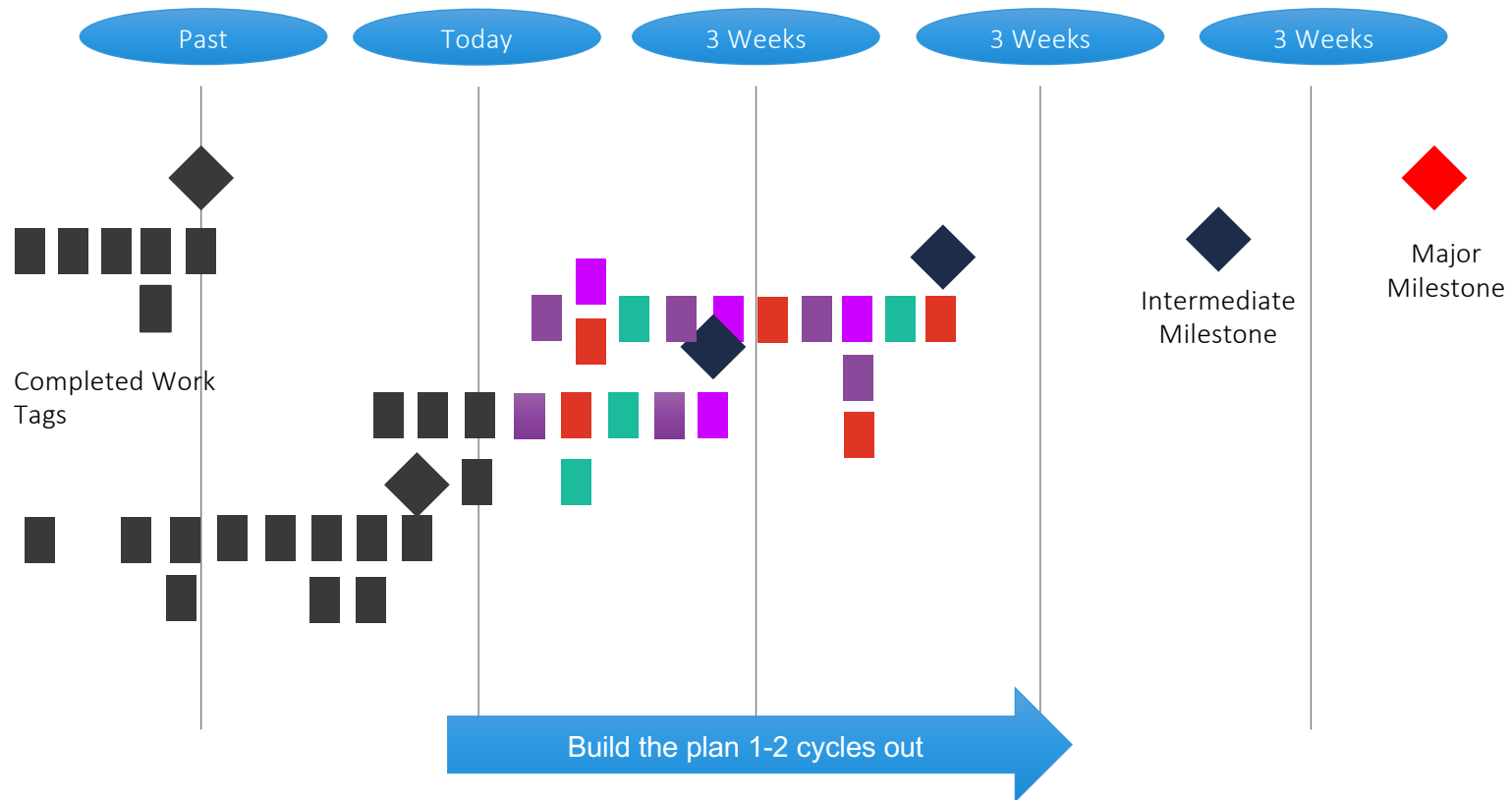
Teams focus on determining what work can be delivered in continuous 2-3 week cycles called sprints.



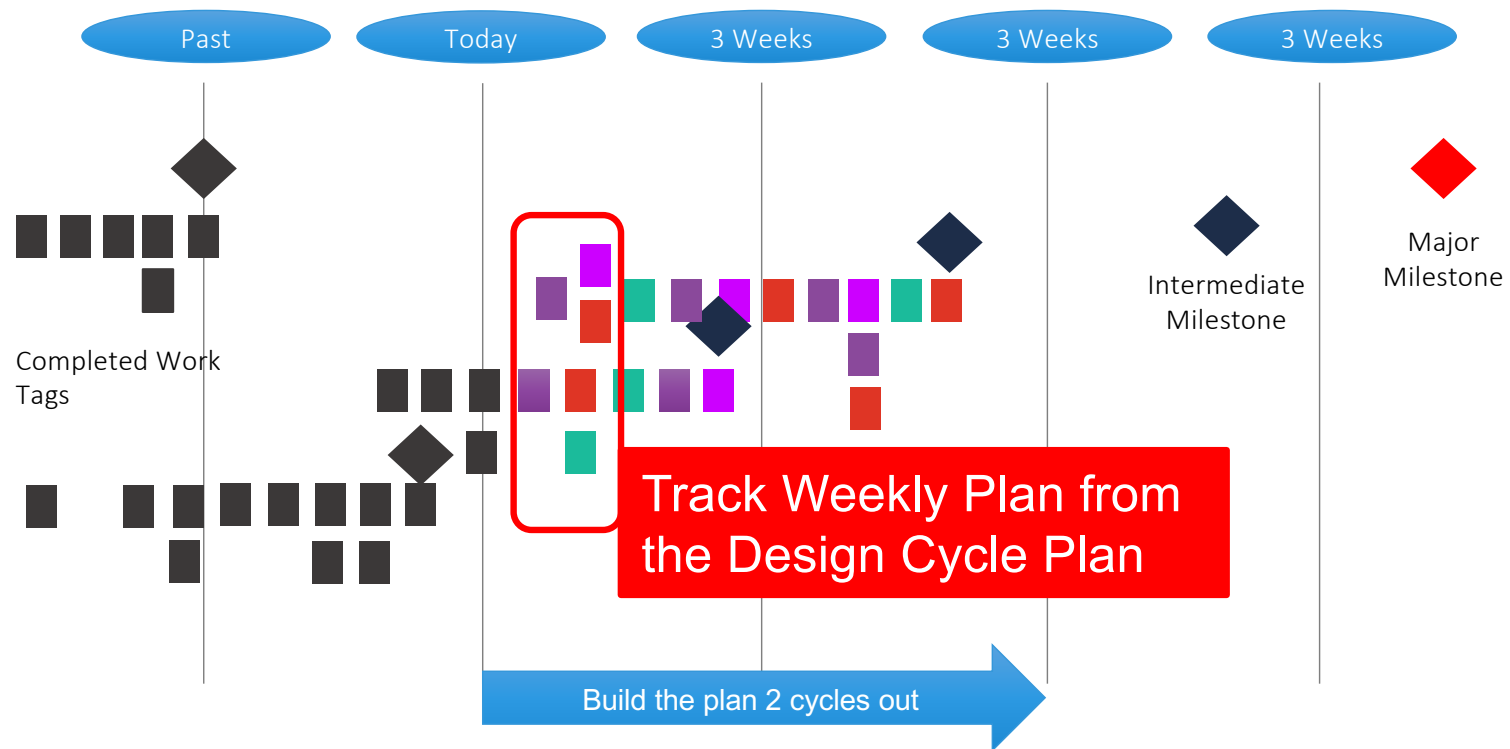
Advancing The Plan



Advancing The Plan



Advancing The Plan



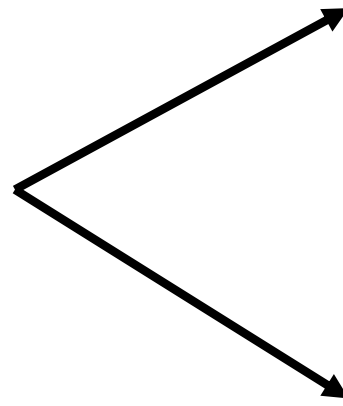
2. Discussion Question – Breakout Room

Design Pull Plan / Work Cycle Planning Activity

Breakout Rooms & Mural Spaces
15 minutes

Documenting The Plan

The promises from the tags are documented in a *Work Register* for people to access at their place of work.



Project: Date of Pull Plan: 09/20/18								
Work Item	Milestones	Cycle Level Work	Requester	Performer	Discipline	Start Week	Estimated #	Task Size
Week of 9/20								
City B Site Plan	Discuss SCE with Rahm		self	Ward	Architectural	20-Sep		Done
City B Site Plan	User name/password Project Wise for Emily		Emily	Vanessa	OPR	20-Sep		Done
City B Site Plan	Conversation w/Rahm (see list)			Cynthia	Civil	20-Sep		Done
City B Core and Shell	UHST Approval of Space Program							Done
City B Core and Shell	Structural Steel Trade Partner			Turner/OPR		20-Sep		Done
OSHPO "T" Submission 1.1	Appoint/confirm LV designer			Scott	Electrical	20-Sep		Done
City B Site Plan	Obtain COT for building permit and email to team		Team	Ward	Architectural	20-Sep		Done
City B Site Plan	Email first floor to trade partners and Site and CV and LA		Team	Ward	Architectural	20-Sep		Done
OSHPO "T" Submission 1.1	Complete 3rd party code review			Stone	Architectural	27-Sep		Done

UHS Temecula Valley Hospital Team

The Work Register

The **Work Register** is a combination of :

- The **Commitment Log** to stay on track with the commitments made.
- The **Constraint Log** to track the roadblocks that arise for any commitment.

PROJECT:

CONSTRAINT:

Milestone	Location	Commitment	Performer	Plan Date	Estimated Effort—Days	Task Status	Constraint	Responsible Individual	Resolution Needed	Resolution Promised Date	Date Resolved/ New Plan

COMMITMENT LOG

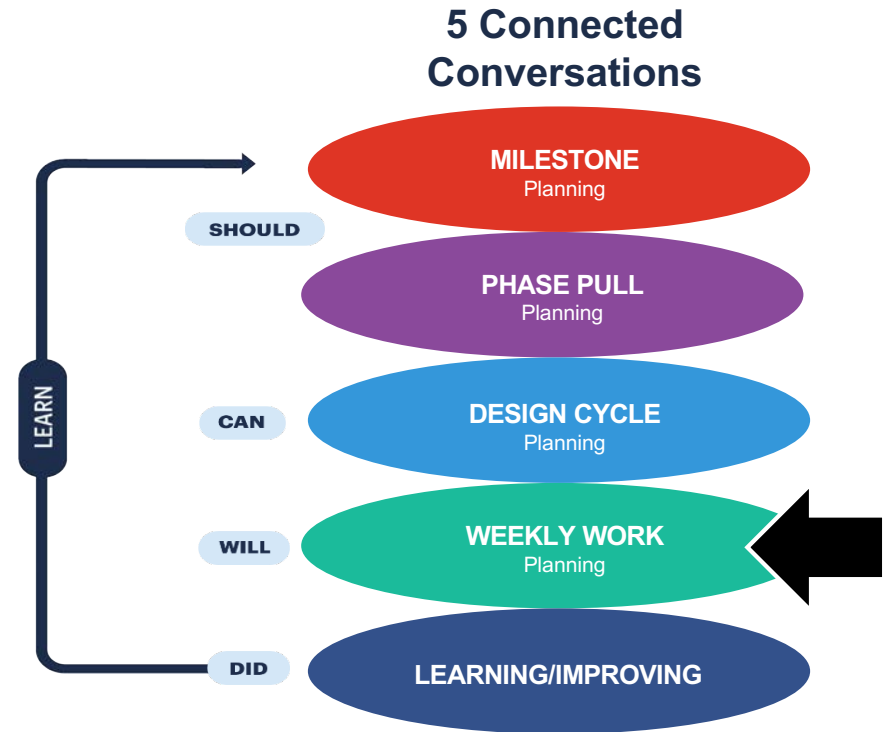
CONSTRAINT LOG

Weekly Work Planning

The fourth conversation of LPS is *Weekly Work Planning*.

The goal of this level is for the Last Planners to *establish the plan* for the upcoming week at the daily level.

The conversation is I “*will*” do this.

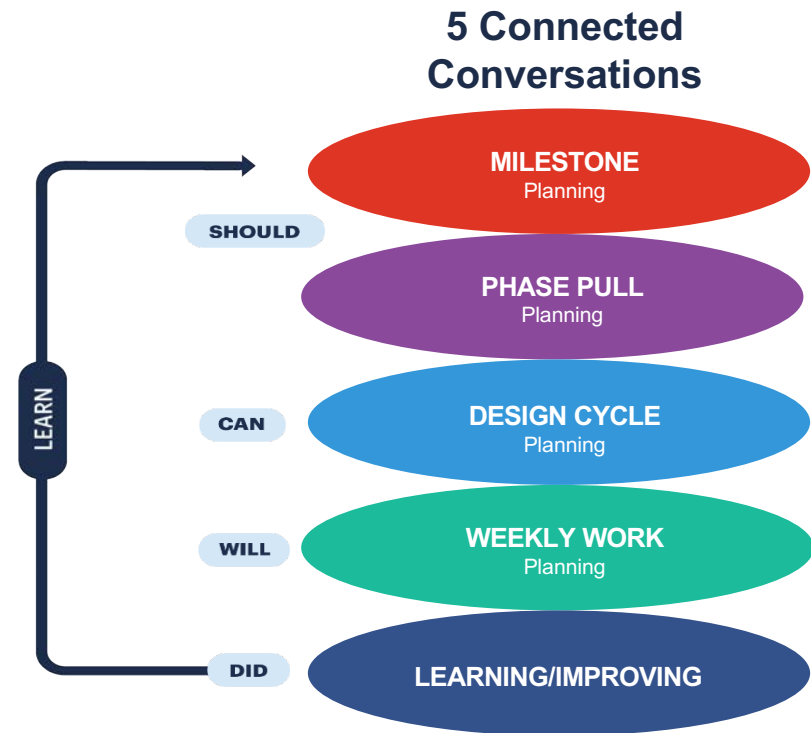


Weekly Work Planning

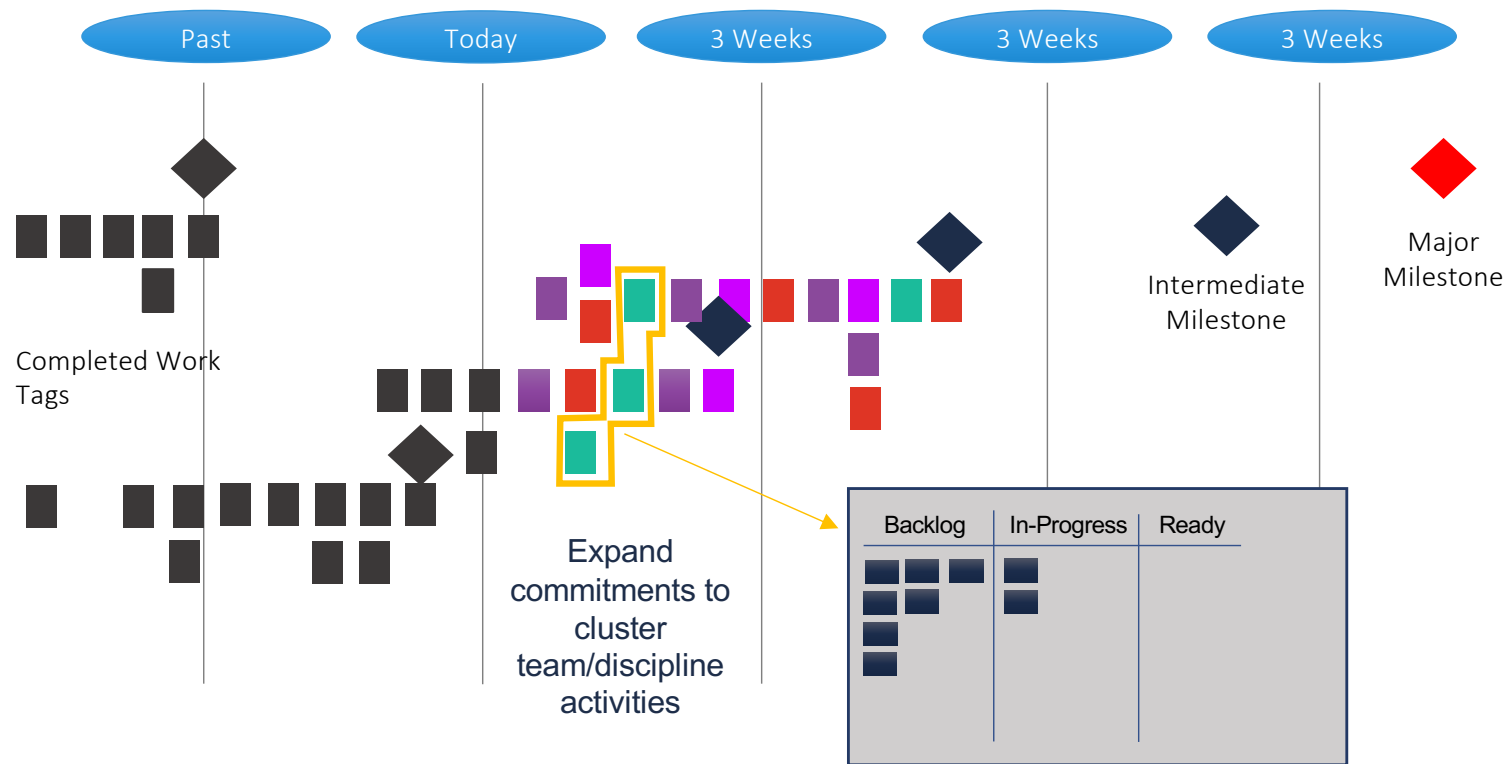
Team identifies the *promised task completions* agreed upon by the *Performers* for the upcoming week.

Then determine the *success* of the planning effort as basis of measuring PPC (Percent Plan Complete).

This is done during a *Check-in Session or Huddle*.



Advancing The Plan

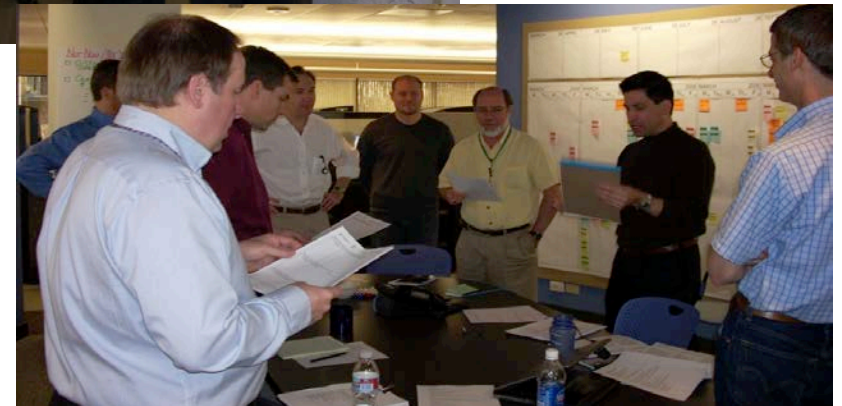


Conducting Check-in Sessions

Check-in Sessions are short, high energy touch points conducted standing.

Each person answers:

1. What promises I fulfilled. (Declaring Done)
2. What promises I will fulfilled. (Managing Commitment)
3. What are my constraints or concerns. (Constraint management)
4. What is the status of my commitments overall. (Am I on track).



3. Discussion Question – Breakout Room

Course Evaluations in Congress Website

Pathable Webpage
10 minutes

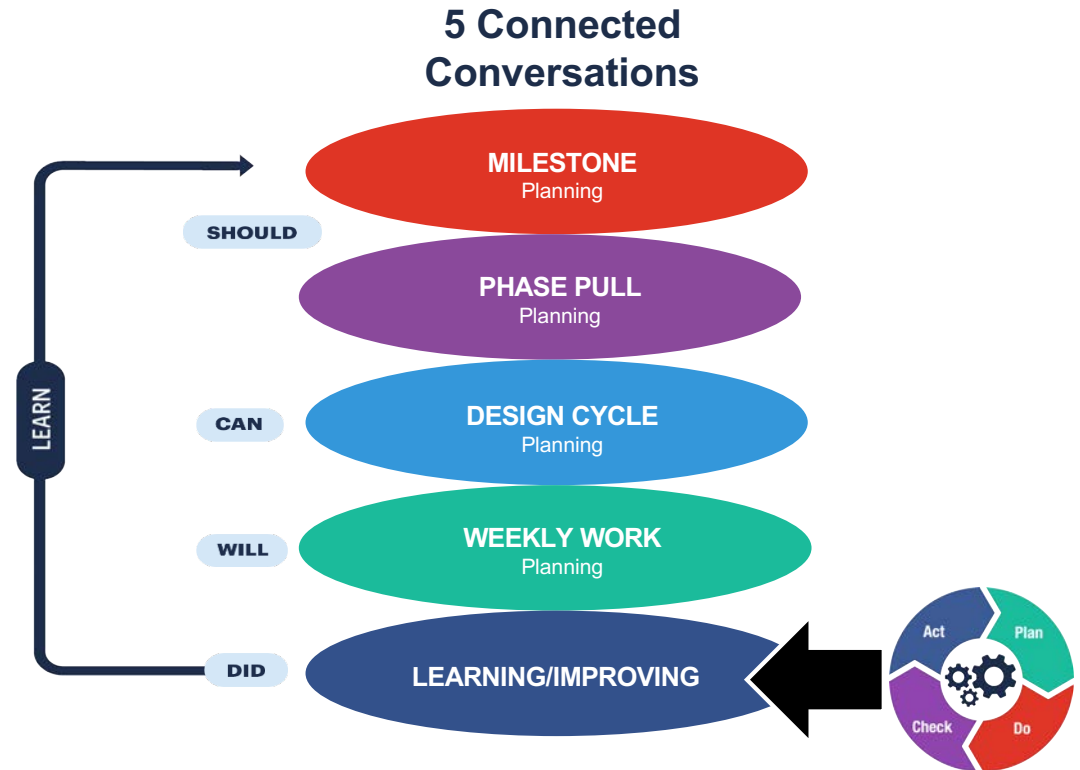


Learning/Improving

The fifth conversation is *Learning/Improving*.

The goal is for the team to *learn* from the cycle and take *actions for improving* going forward fulfilling PDCA.

The conversation is what we “*Did*” and “*Learned*”.



Learning From Check-in Sessions

The *Commitment* and *Constraint Logs* are updated live during the Check-in Session.

The *Percent Plan Complete* (PPC) is calculated for the period or week.

PPC is the basic measure of how well the *planning system is working*

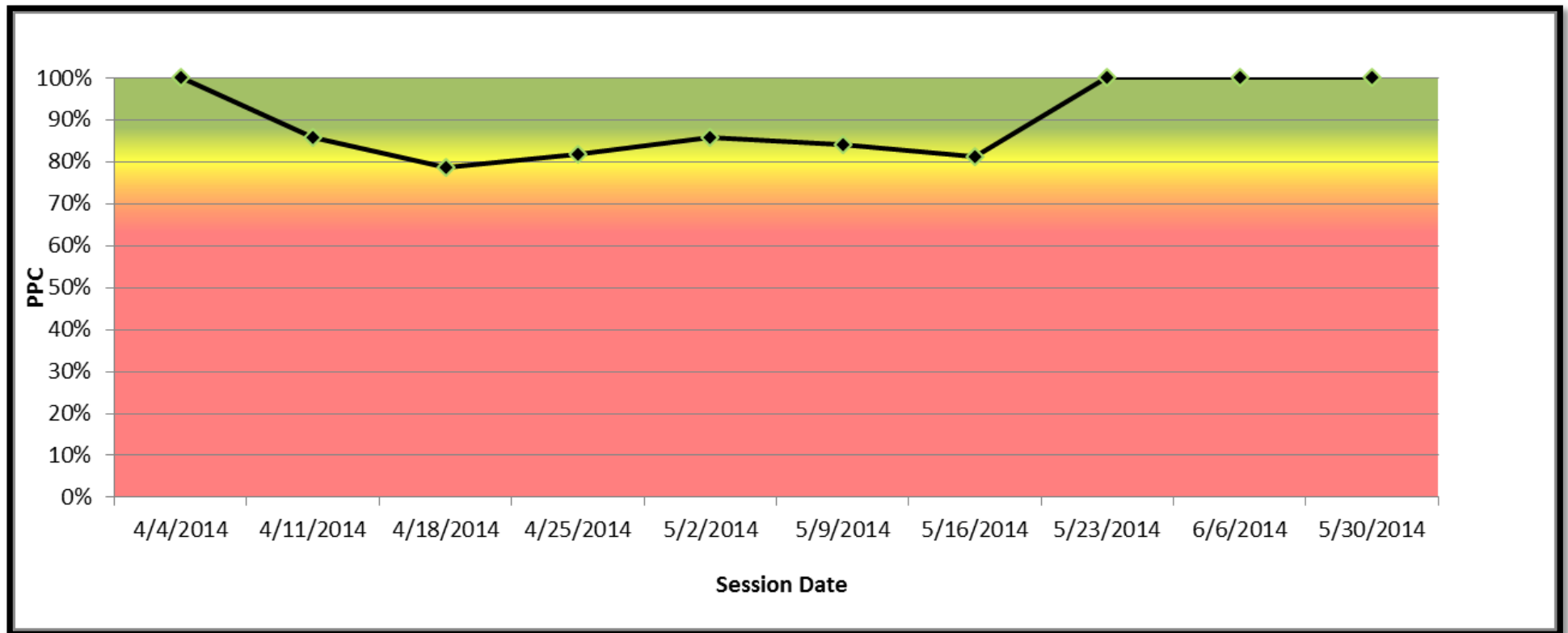
PROJECT:							CONSTRAINT:				
Milestone	Location	Commitment	Performer	Plan Date	Estimated Effort-Days	Task Status	Constraint	Responsible Individual	Resolution Needed	Resolution Promised Date	Date Resolved/ New Plan



Calculating PPC

$$\text{WEEKLY PPC} = \frac{\# \text{ Completed Activities}}{\# \text{ Planned Activities}} = \frac{16}{20} = 80\%$$

Track Percent Plan Complete



Beneficial Metrics

- Measure in Work Cycles
 - Promises throughput, turn around time
 - Decision 'sticktion'
 - Unanticipated promise requests

Reasons For Variance

Reason for Variance:

- Factors that prevented a task from being completed as promised.
- Used by the team to promote learning concerning the failure of the planning system to produce predictable workflow.
- Assigned a category of variance.
- Enable a team to identify those areas of recurring failure that require additional reflection and analysis.



Reasons for Variance

Design Phase:

1. Overcommitted
2. Miscommunication
3. Previous work not complete
4. Change in work plan
5. Outside constraint
6. Resources not available
7. Other



Group Discussion Question – Chat Box

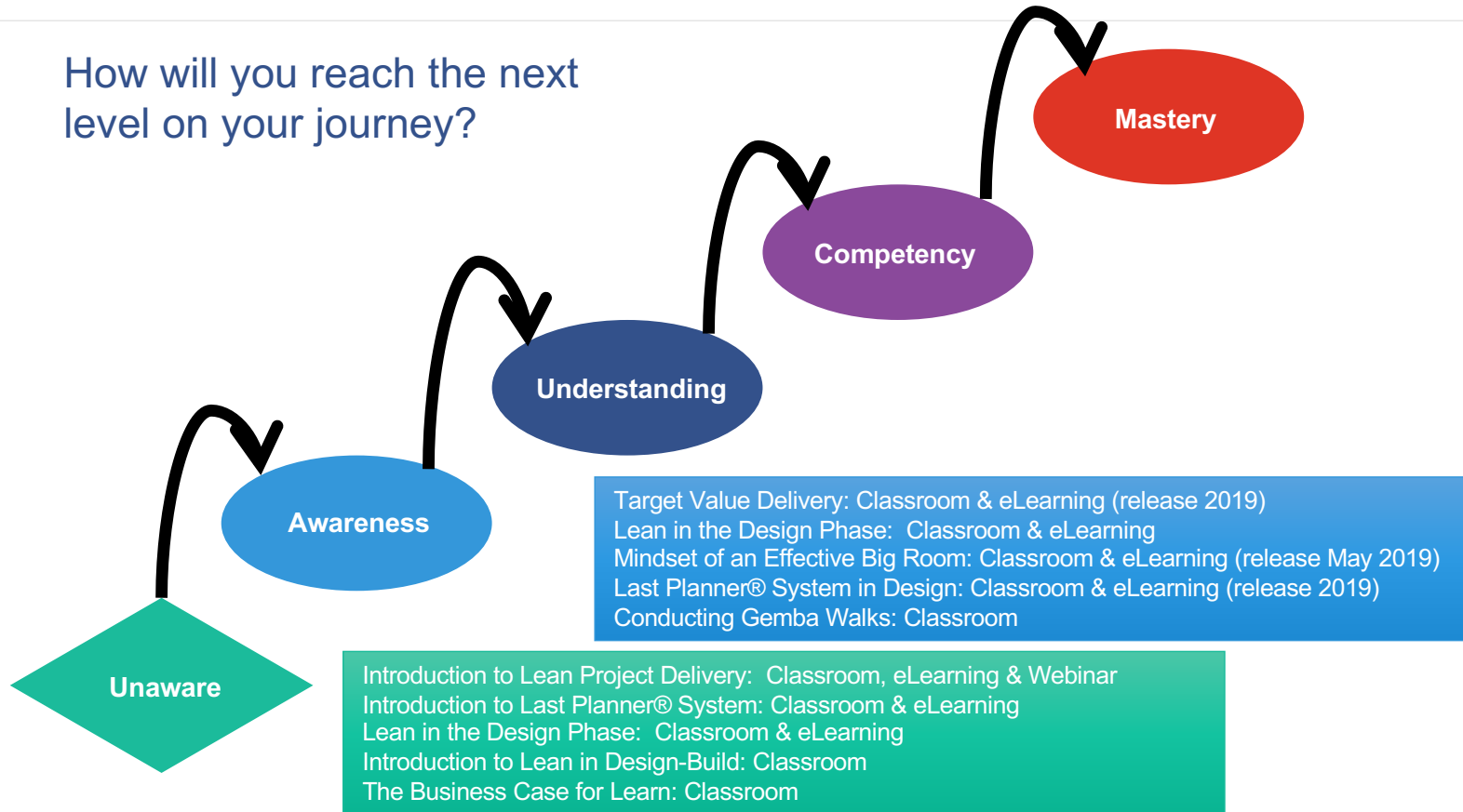
New Actions?

What new actions or ideas that you learned today can you take back to your project?

Chat Box
3 minutes

Lean Journey to Mastery

How will you reach the next level on your journey?



More on Learning

Books:



Events:

- Local Community of Practice
- Congress (October)
- Design Forum (May)

eLearning:

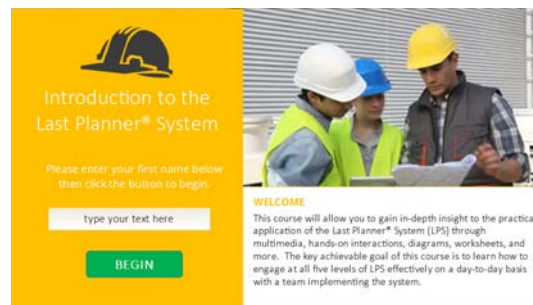
Learn on your own time without taking time off project work.

Start learning now:

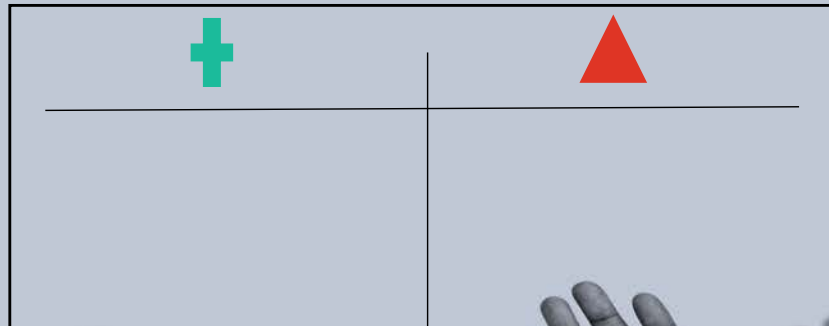
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eLearning Courses

- Introduction to the Last Planner System®
- Introduction to Lean Project Delivery
- Lean in the Design Phase
- Effective Big Room
- Target Value Delivery
- Last Planner System® in Design



Questions & Plus/Delta



LCI Contact Information

Membership: Ilene Goldberg

iGoldberg@leanconstruction.org

eLearning:

eLearningdiscounts@leanconstruction.org

LCI Website:

www.leanconstruction.org

This concludes The American Institute of Architects
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