

Introduction to Lean Project Delivery

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Course Instructors





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Lauren Simone





Sam Burns





Learning Objectives



Understand the <u>breakdowns</u> with current project delivery methods, and discover the <u>goals and benefits</u> of implementing Lean.



Understand the Foundation of Lean as <u>Six Tenets and identify the Eight Wastes</u> as relevant to design and construction.



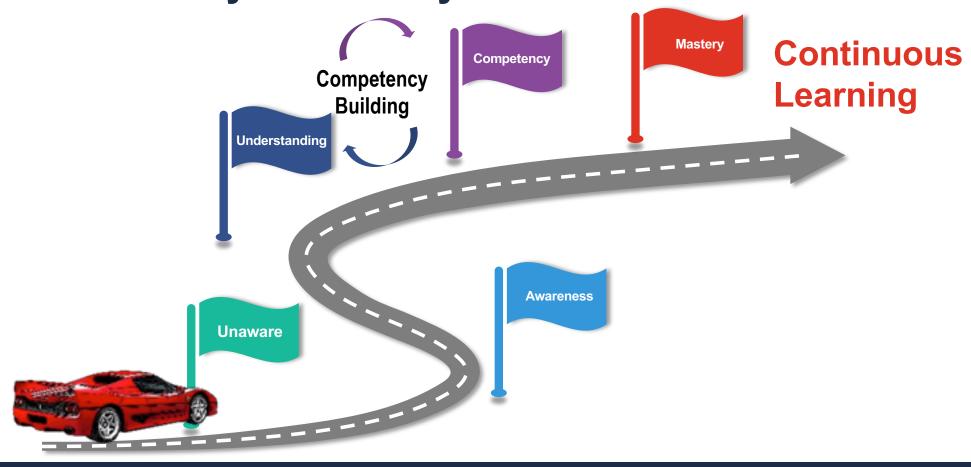
Recognize that Lean is a <u>shift in thinking</u> and behaviors leading to high-performing teams.



Discover <u>key Lean practices and tools</u> which result in increased collaboration and improved project outcomes.

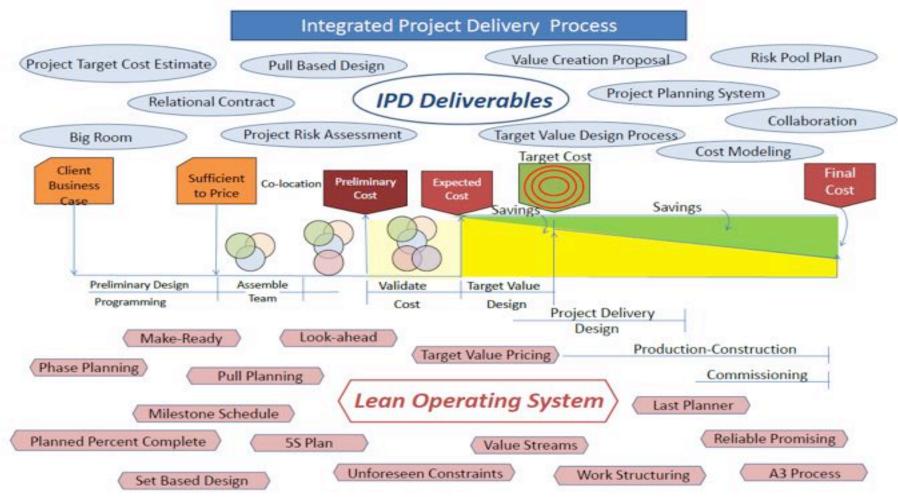


Lean Journey to Mastery

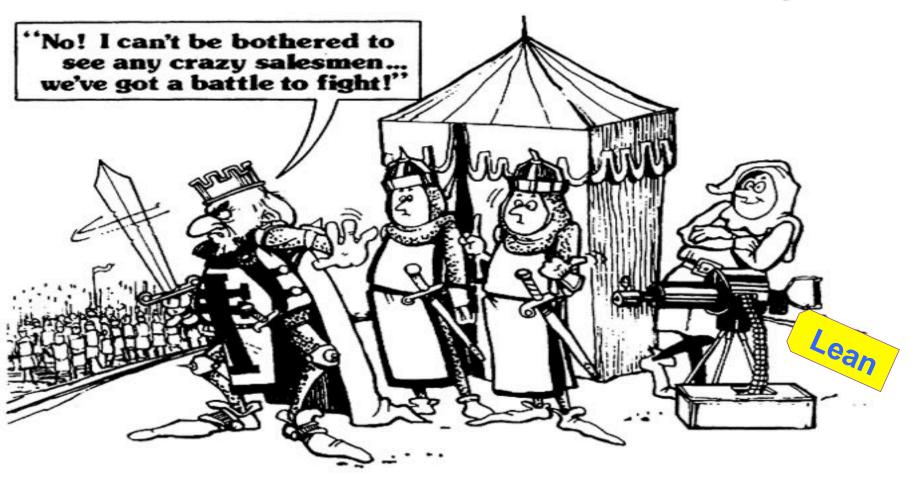


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Definition: Lean

Culture of respect and continuous improvement aimed at creating more value for the customer while identifying and eliminating waste.



Definition: Lean Project Delivery

An organized implementation of Lean Principles and tools combined to allow a team to operate in unison to create flow.





Origins of Lean

- Scientific Management 1880-1930

- Assembly Lines 1903-1914
- World War II 1939-1945





• Lean Manufacturing 1945 - present

Toyota Production System (TPS)







Meals Per Hour Video

Super Storm Sandy







Traditional Delivery Outcomes...

- Risk is High
- ∼70% Late
- ~73% Over Budget
- Rework and Waste

- Teamwork is Unreliable
- Low Satisfaction
- Low Profit Margins



Brief History: Lean in Design & Construction



Early 1990's: Glenn Ballard & Greg Howell



Problem: Ability of front-line supervision to plan and execute work





Brief History: Lean in Design & Construction





Work completed As-planned



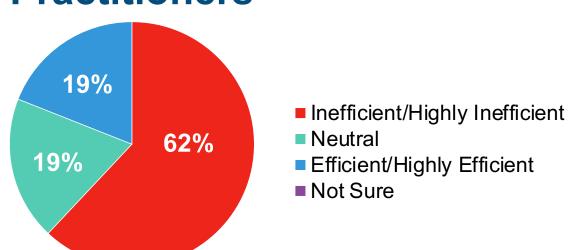
Overcoming Industry Inertia

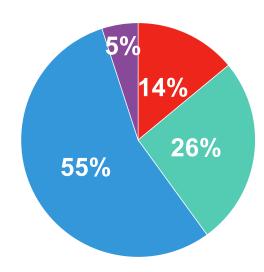


Lean Practitioners

(By Level of Lean Engagement)

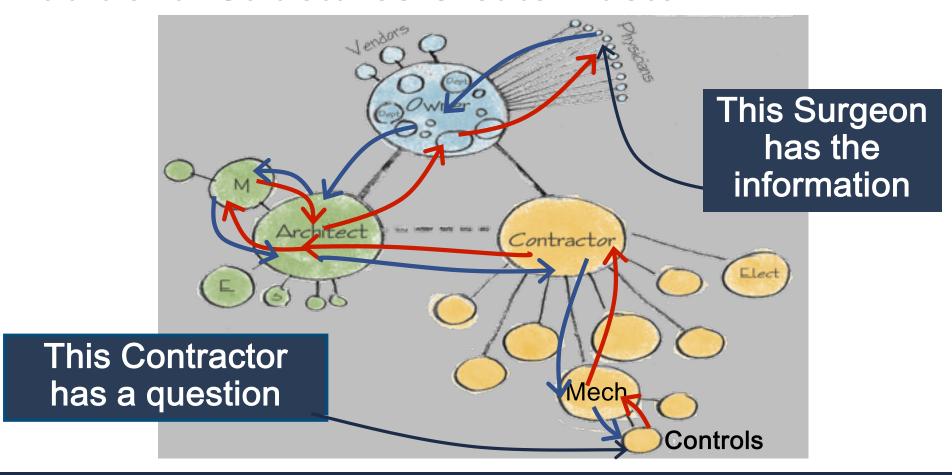






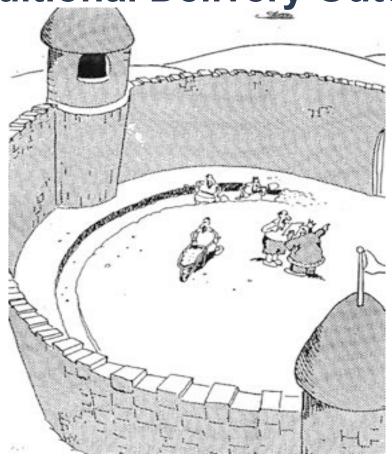


Traditional Structures Create Waste:





Traditional Delivery Outcomes...

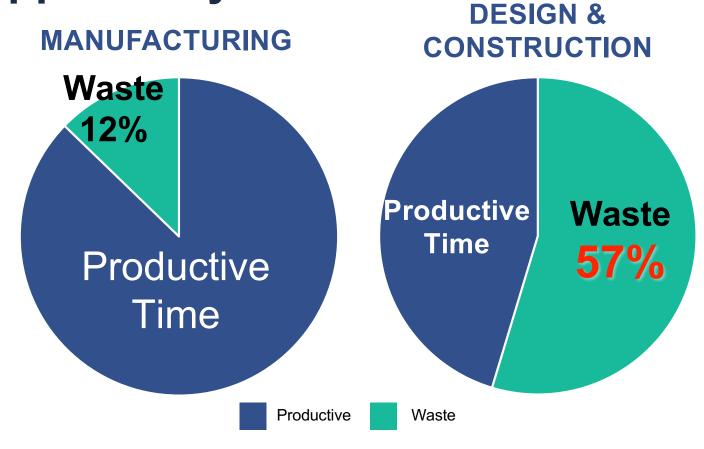


"Suddenly, a heated exchange takes place between the King and the Moat Contractor..."

- The Far Side 1990



The Opportunity...





Why Lean?



Productivity is declining



Costs are skyrocketing



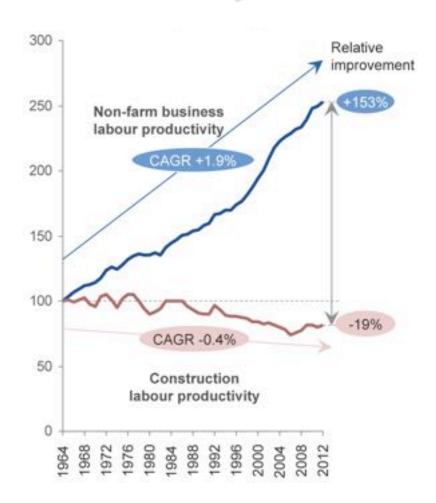
Injuries are too high



Workflows are unpredictable



Workflow reliability directly impacts the speed and cost of projects





Lean Project Delivery Enables

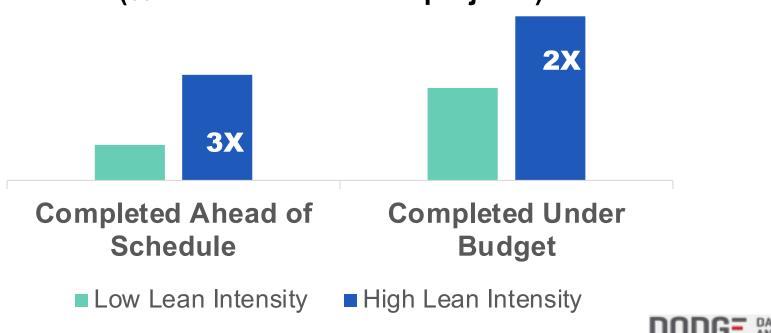
- Collaborative Risk Management
- On-time or Early Delivery
- At or Below Budget
- Less Waste and Rework

- Team Reliability
- Higher Customer Satisfaction
- Fair Profits for all



Correlation of Lean Intensity to Outcomes





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Results: Lean vs Traditional

Duration: 6 months vs 9 months

Productivity: 12% fewer labor hours

Overtime: 17% vs 35%

Peak labor: 270 Lean vs 420 Traditional

Total Cost: 17% Less (\$30MM vs \$35MM)

Thyssen-Krupp Steel Mill — Mt Vernon, AL (2009)





Goals of Lean Design & Construction

- (1) Achieve reliable workflow
- (2) Maximize value to the customer
- (3) Minimize waste
- Optimize the whole, not the parts
- 5 Develop a discipline of learning and continuous improvement.





Plan - Do - Check - Act (PDCA)

The Deming Cycle

Improve the System

Study the Results



Predict

Take
Action, Try
it Out



Benefits of Lean

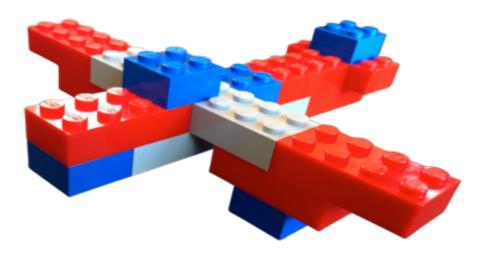
- 1 Safer Work Environment
- ² Cost & Schedule Certainty
- (3) Increased Productivity
- 4 High Stakeholder Satisfaction
- **5** Less Stress on Participants





Production System Design Exercise

The Airplane Game



Lean Zone® Production Methodologies is a registered trademark of Visionary Products.

Airplane Simulation Debrief



Discuss and answer the following questions:

- 1. What are the key points / lessons?
- 2. What did we do (or change) to get so much better?
- 3. How might these Key Points and Lessons apply to your work?

Airplane Game Lessons

- e next by **pull**
- Release work from one party to the next by pull instead of push (1 piece flow)
- Minimize batch sizes to reduce cycle time
- Make everyone responsible for QC
- Balance the workload between trades
- Encourage and enable performers to collaborate with one another to maintain steady workflow



Approaches

Lean
Operating
System

Communication

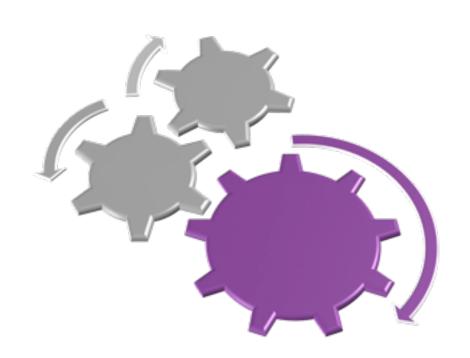
Foundation

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Lean Operating System

- Lean Foundation
 - Three Connected Opportunities
 - Six Tenets of Lean
 - 8 Wastes
 - PDCA Cycle
- Communication
- Approaches





A Coherent Way to Manage Work in Projects

Three Connected Opportunities

Impeccable Coordination

Production System Design

Projects as a Collective Enterprise



Six Tenets of Lean

- Respect for People
- Optimize the Whole
- Generate Value
- Eliminate Waste
- Focus on Flow
- Continuous Improvement





1. Respect for People

Toyota:

There is no limit to how far human wisdom can be developed.

"Respect for People" is the attitude that values and acknowledges people's capacity for critical thinking.



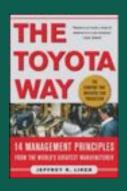
2. Optimize the Whole

Value optimization encourages looking beyond the local and individual efforts to study the overall outcome in determining where value is added, or waste can be eliminated.



3. Generate Value

If it is not something the client is willing to pay for, it is non-value added. Everything else is waste, and therefore should be eliminated, simplified or reduced.



— "The Toyota Way" by J. Liker



4. Eliminate Waste

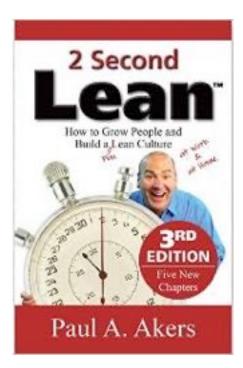
Waste is any activity that requires time or resources but does not create value as defined by the customer.



Removal of Waste

Lean Burrito video by Paul Akers







8 Wastes: **DOWNTIME**

DEFECTS: Output, work, or information that causes work to be scrapped, or redone.

OVER/UNDER PRODUCTION: Not producing the right work at the right time in the right amount as needed by the downstream work.

WAITING: Time when work-in-progress or people are waiting for the next step in the process.

NOT UTILIZING TALENT: Losing time, ideas, skills, improvements and learning opportunities by not engaging or listening to teammates.

TRANSPORTATION: Creating inefficient movement of materials or information into or out of storage or between processes.

INVENTORY: Materials, information, or work-in-progress in quantities that create an excess or hidden buffer.

MOTION: Unnecessary movement by people, or movement that does not add value.

EXTRA PROCESSING: Taking unnecessary steps in a process.



5. Focus on Flow

Create flow by using 'pull' to organize processes so that work progresses through the system smoothly and without interruption.





6. Continuous Improvement

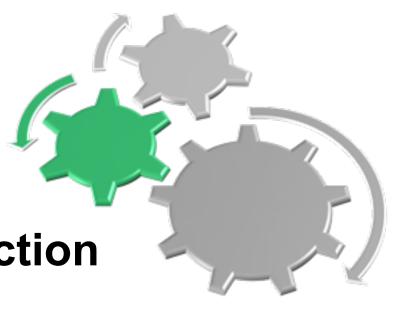
Lean thinking demands a mindset of continuous improvement.





Lean Operating System

- Lean Foundation
- Collaborative
 Communication
 - Project as a Promise
 - Conditions of Satisfaction
- Approaches





Consider the Project as a Promise

- All groups can be viewed as operating as a network of promises or commitments, whether done well or poorly.
- The goal is to improve the quality of commitments and to actively take responsibility for managing them.
- LPS is a planning system based on developing a network of promises, then delivering on the commitments.





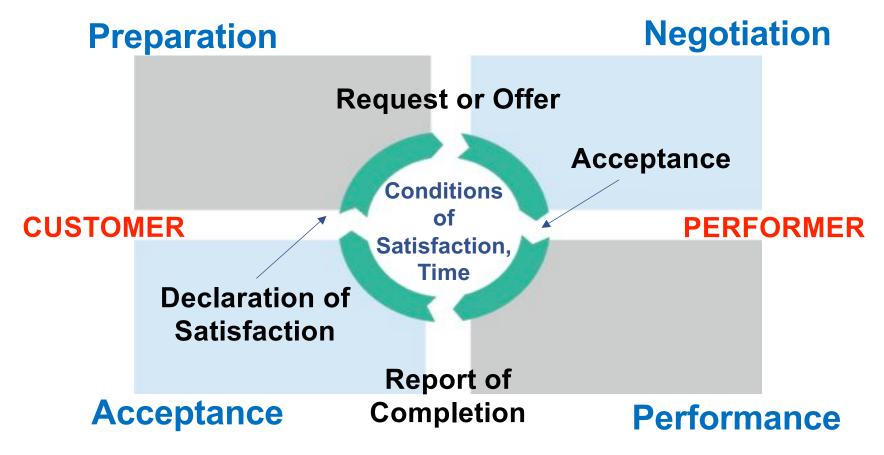
Elements of a Promise

- CUSTOMER: The person making the request.
- PERFORMER: The person fulfilling the request.
- NEGOTIATED CONDITIONS OF SATISFACTION (CoS)
 - Are part of the language act of making a promise.
 - Are developed by the people involved in the request and promise.
 - Are mutually agreed to, measurable statements, that help to define the success of the project.
 - Inform the decision-making process.
 - Include a time frame.





Basic Action Workflow





Project Conditions of Satisfaction (CoS):

- Similar to a Project or Team Charter
- Value Definition Statements developed by the team
- Determines which tests a project must pass to be accepted as a success.
- Inform the decision-making process of the team.



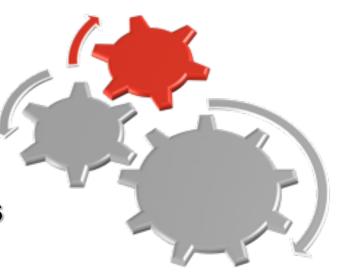


Lean Operating System

- Lean Foundation
- Collaborative Communication

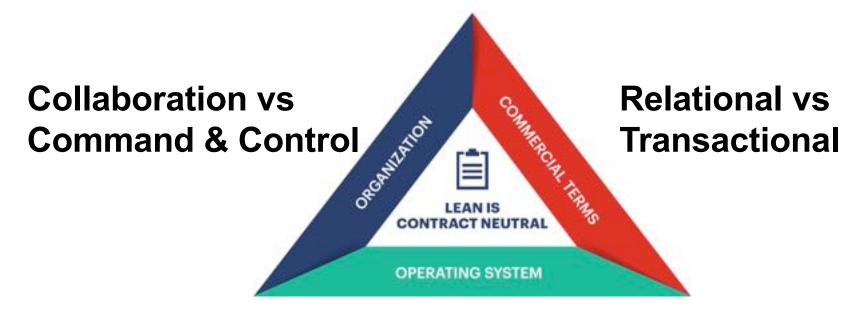
Approaches:

- Integrated Project Delivery (IPD)
- Team Organization & Big Rooms
- Target Value Delivery (TVD)
- 5S Implementation
- Last Planner System® (LPS)
- Related tools





Project Elements: Lean vs Traditional



Reliability Focus (Flow) vs CPM Scheduling (Push)



Integrated Project Delivery (IPD)

IPD is a project delivery approach that integrates people, systems, business structures and practices into a process that collaboratively harnesses the insights of all participants to reduce waste and optimize efficiency.



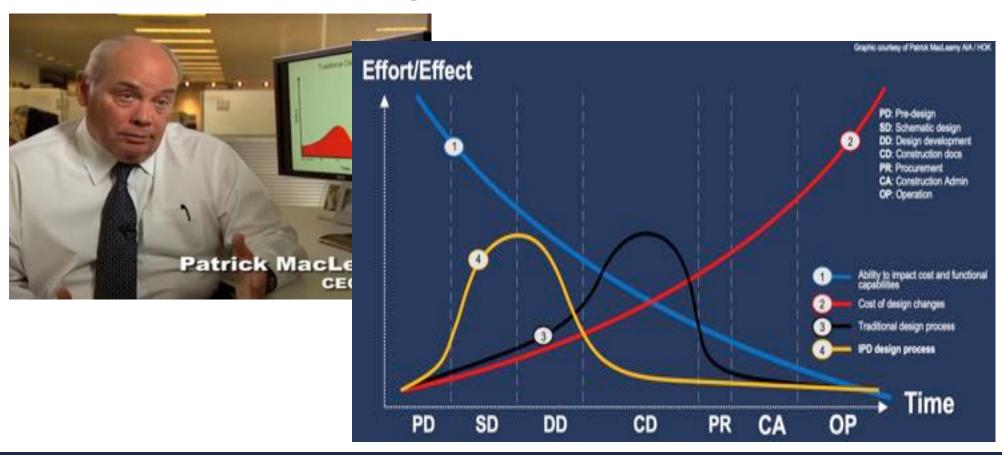
Integrated Project Delivery (IPD)

- Contract Form IFOA / Consensus Docs Think "JV" between O/A/C/Key Trades
- Cost Plus
- Shared Risk & Shared Reward
- Conditions of Satisfaction (CoS)
- Combats the downfalls of traditional D-B-B

INTRODUCTION TO LEAN PROJECT DELIVERY



MacLeamy Curve Video



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https://youtu.be/oHHY7CxI2_Y



IPD Work Cluster Organization

Executive/Senior Management:

- · Not involved in day-to-day of team
- Resolve conflicts

Core Team:

Day-to-day leaders of the team

Work Cluster Leader:

Coordination between work cluster & core team

Work Clusters:

- System oriented
- Cross discipline
- Stakeholder representation
- Form as needed





Big Room

- Speed communication
- Improve decision-making
- Reduce 'siloed' thinking
- Rapidly Advance work

Big Room is a commitment to a project, the team, and to working together!







Lean in Design



Maximize Innovation!

Lean Design NOT about "standardizing design"



Minimize Waste!

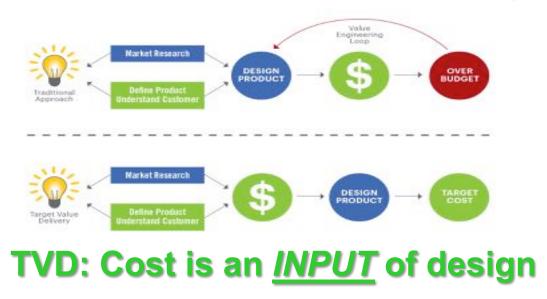


Traditional vs. Target Value Delivery

The goal of TVD:

Minimize the waste inherent in the design-estimate-redesign cycle(s) of the traditional approach.

Traditional: Cost is an OUTPUT of design





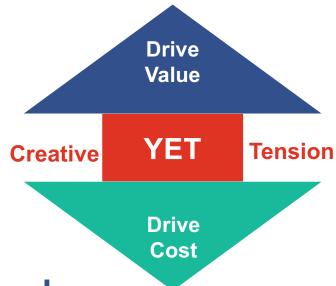
Traditional Delivery vs Target Value Delivery

Traditional Delivery:

- Work performed in silos low visibility
- Early commitment to design solutions
- "Finish your work before I start mine" mentality

Target Value Delivery:

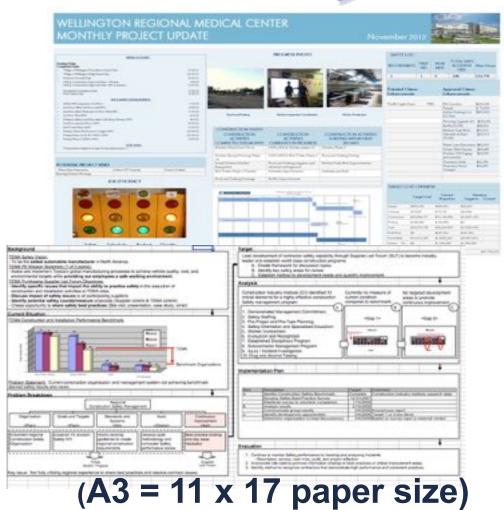
- Information is shared early and often
- Sets of solutions are carried & optimized holistically
- Continuous estimating and cost modeling based on concepts





A3 Thinking

- Pioneered by Toyota
- A disciplined and highly collaborative approach to Plan-Do-Check-Act
- A3 Applications:
 - Problem-Solving
 - Policy Deployment
 - Reporting
 - Capturing Decisions



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Images Courtesy of On Point Lean Consulting



Choosing by Advantages (CBA)

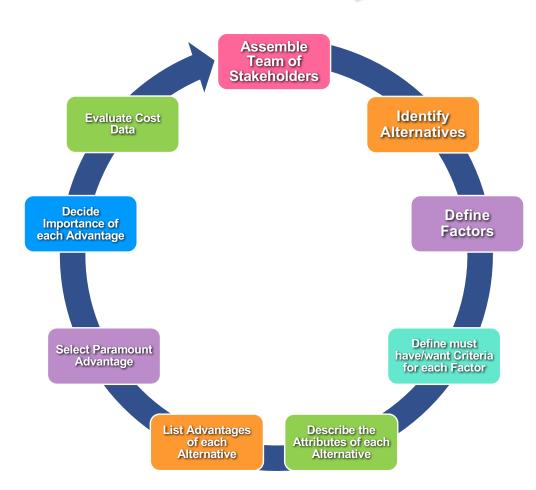
A sound decisionmaking system for determining the best decision by looking at the importance of the advantages of each alternative.

		Alterustive 1	-5-	Alternative 2	
		Central Plest Heating Hot Water System		Distributed Heating Hot Water	
Factor: Square feet of Mechanical Space Re	quired	F		100 E 100 E	3
Criterix	Ambuse	3200 square feet		5100 sq ft required/17 mons	1
	Advantage	1300 Sq Ft.	2		3
Factor: Access for Maintenance		40			1
Criterix	Ambuse	Outside secure parimeter		Isside secure perimer	£
	Advantage	Outside rather than in	4		T
Factor: Quantity of Boilers & Standby					3
Citetic	Amérate	3 duty plus 1 standby		20 duty +7 Standby	1
	Advantage	Less total bodes	5		7
Factor: Ability to do Boller Stack Heat Reco	very				1
Criteria	Ambuse	10% incresse in boder officeincy		Not sequired	
	Advietage	Reduction X thomas	8.		ł
Factor: Pumping Energy					1
Criteric	Ambuse	More required due to long distribution rus		Less required due to shorter piping rus	
	Advantage	****************		500,000 KwH peryear	5
Factor: Construction Schedule					1
Criteria	Andrae	Longer due to site distribution		Shorter - no site distribution. required	-
	Advantage			2 weeks	1
Total importance		7.	.19		
	Capital Cost				



CBA Process Flow

- CBA has a distinct vocabulary and methodology.
- It is highly recommended to seek a knowledgeable CBA facilitator to ensure proper implementation.





Prototyping - Production Preparation Process (3P)

- Full Size Mock-ups
- Clarifies Requirements
- Gains Agreement













Building Information Modeling (BIM) & Virtual Reality



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Prefabrication

Examples:

- Plumbing Runs
- Headwalls
- Bathroom Pods



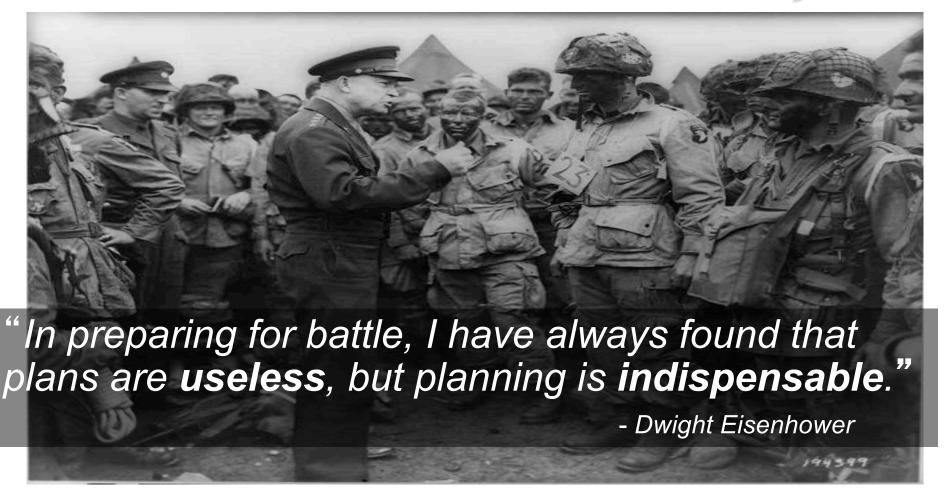




Last Planner System®

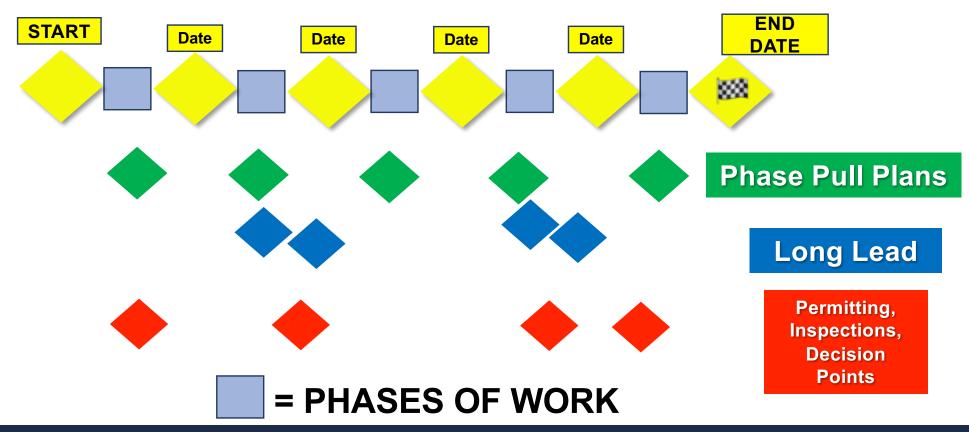








Major & Interim Milestone Planning



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Last Planner System® - Milestone Planning



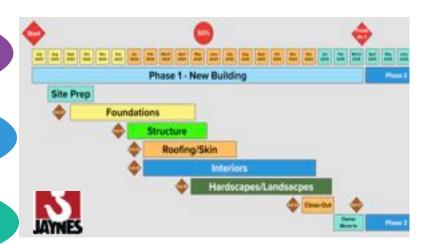
MILESTONE Planning

PHASE PULL
Planning

LOOKAHEAD Planning

WEEKLY WORK
Planning

LEARNING & IMPROVING





Last Planner System® - Phase Pull Planning



MILESTONE Planning

PHASE PULL
Planning

LOOKAHEAD Planning

WEEKLY WORK
Planning

LEARNING & IMPROVING

Specify Handoffs





Last Planner System® - Lookahead Planning



MILESTONE Planning

PHASE PULL
Planning

LOOKAHEAD Planning

WEEKLY WORK
Planning

LEARNING & IMPROVING





Make-Ready Planning (6 weeks+)





Make Ready Example Video





Last Planner System® - Weekly Work Planning

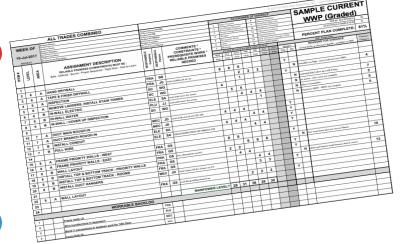
MILESTONE



LOOKAHEAD Planning

WEEKLY WORK
Planning

LEARNING & IMPROVING



Make Reliable Promises



Last Planner System® - Learning & Improving

- Unforeseen Con...
- Site Conditions
- Weather
- Submittals
- Contracts / Co's ...
- # Equipment Not ...
- Material Not Av...
- Labor Not Avail...
- Failed Inspection
- Design Related I...
- & Prerequisite Wo...
- Poor Planning
- Intel-Driven Ch...
- Scope of Work C...
- Incorrect Durati...

MILESTONE Planning

PHASE PULL
Planning

LOOKAHEAD Planning

WEEKLY WORK
Planning

LEARNING & IMPROVING





Percent Plan Complete & Variances





Last Planner® System – 5 Connected Conversations



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5S: A Starting Point with Lean

SORT

STRAIGHTEN

SHINE

STANDARDIZI

Sustain



A disciplined approach to maintaining order in the workplace, using visual controls to eliminate waste.



5S Applications











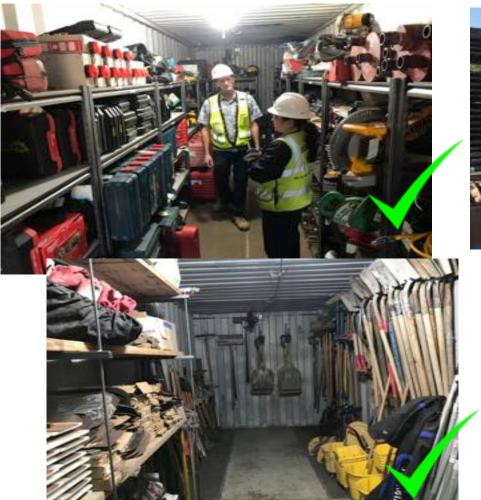
Job Trailer 5S: Before and After

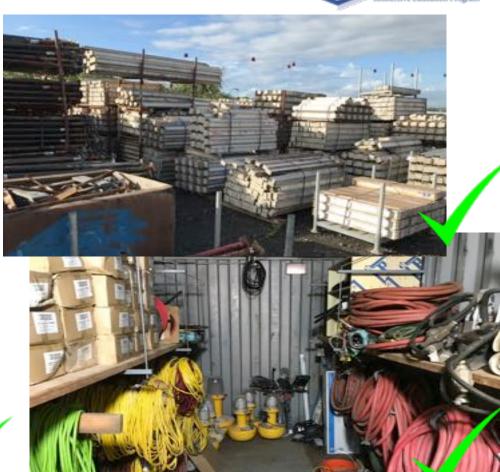




INTRODUCTION TO LEAN PROJECT DELIVERY



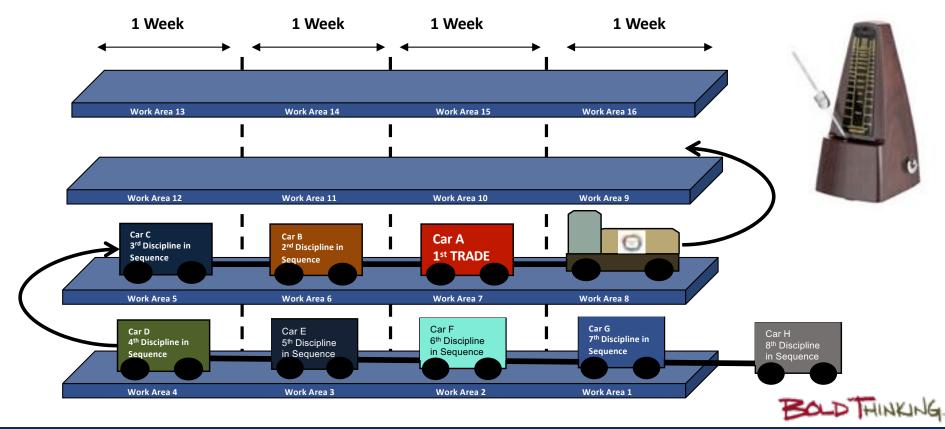




Images Courtesy of PCL Construction

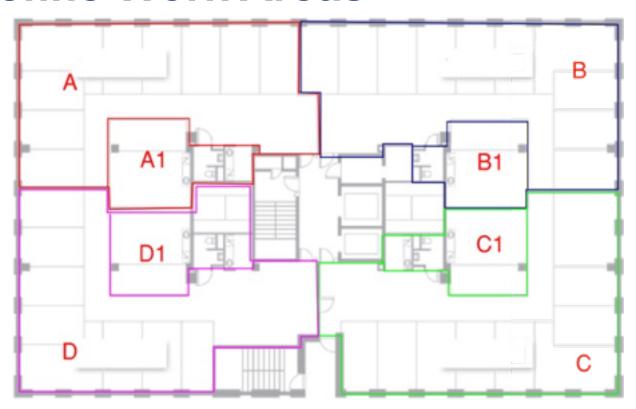


Takt: Planning for FLOW





Takt: Define Work Areas





Little's Law

Smaller Batches
Yield Faster
Completion
w/Same Effort

FINISH TO START	Duration	START		Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9
ACTIVITY X	15 days	1			15		111					
ACTIVITY Y	15 days	16						15				
ACTIVITY Z	15 days	26	baseline				1111				15	
							19111			Total	= 45 d	ays
START TO START, +1 WEEK	Duration	START		Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9
ACTIVITY X	15 days	1	Contract Contract	5	5	5						
ACTIVITY Y	15 days	6	% faster		5	5	5					
ACTIVITY Z	15 days	11	44%			5	5	5			-	1
										Total = 25 da		ays
START TO START, +1 DAY	Duration	START		Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week	Week 8	Week 9
ACTIVITY X	15 days	1		d	ays 1-1	15						
ACTIVITY Y	15 days	2	% faster		days 2	-16						
ACTIVITY Z	15 days	3	32%		days 3-1							
	77	1								Total	= 17 d	avs



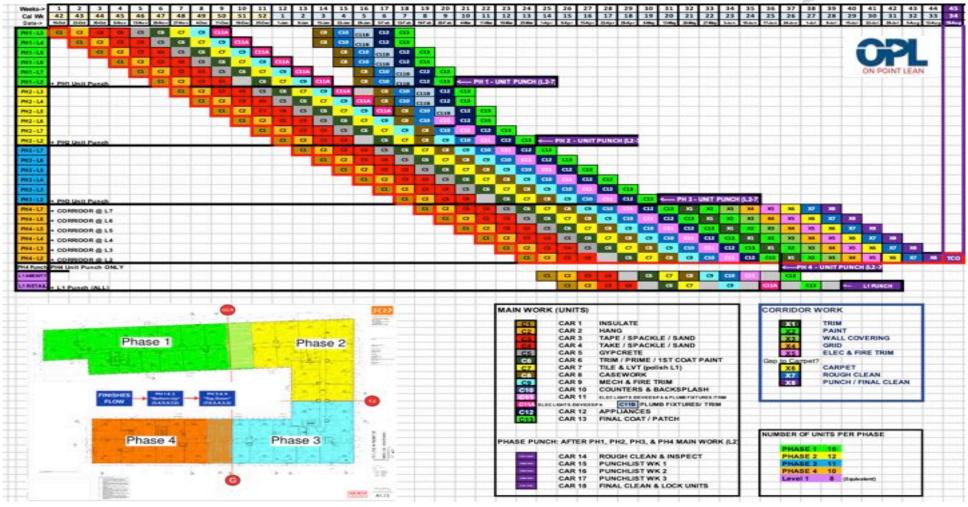
Basic Takt Plan

		W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6	W7	W8	W9	W10	W11	W12	W13	W14	W15	W16	W17	W18	W19	W20	W21	W22	W23
Area	1	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7													C1		CAR	1
Area	2		C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7												C2		CAR	2
Area	3			C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7											C3		CAR	83
Area	4			1 2	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7										C4		CAR	4
Area	5					C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7									C5		CAR	8 5
Area	6						C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7								C6		CAR	8 6
Area	7							C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7							C7		CAR	7
Area	8								C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7									
Area	9									C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7								
Area	10										C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7							
Area	11											C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7						
Area	12												C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7					

TOTAL DURATION (in weeks) = # of Cars + # of areas - 1

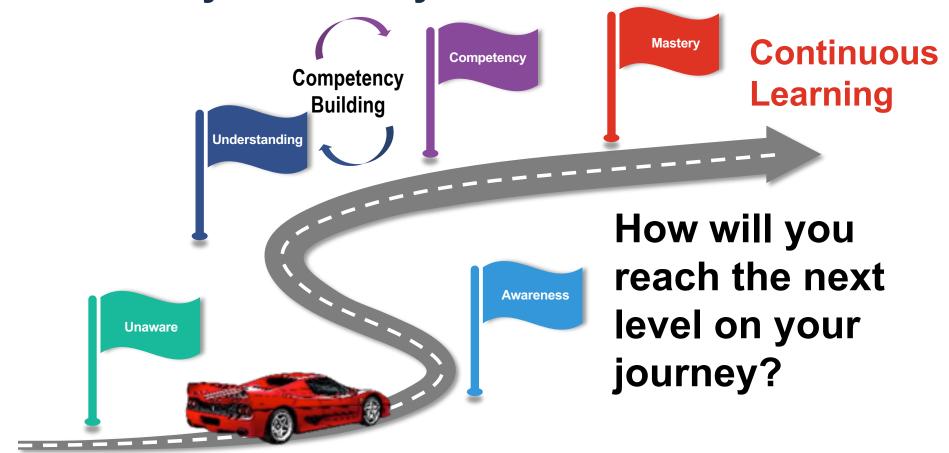
INTRODUCTION TO LEAN PROJECT DELIVERY







Lean Journey to Mastery





Discussion Question

Implementing Lean Design & Lean Construction

What new actions or ideas will you take back to your project?

Lean Construction Institute Immersive Education Program

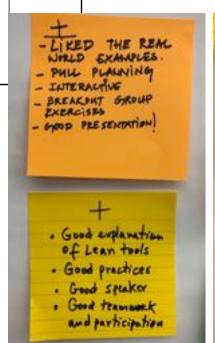
Conduct Plus/Delta

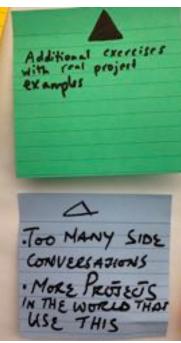
Plus: What produced <u>value</u> during the session?

"I LIKED..."

Delta: What could we <u>change</u> to improve the process or outcome?

"I WISH..."











LCI Certification







https://leanconstruction.org/lean-certification/

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LCI Website Information





www.LeanConstruction.org



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- Last Planner System®
- **LPS®**
- Last Planner®
 - In reference to the person 🚨 not the system 🤼





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