



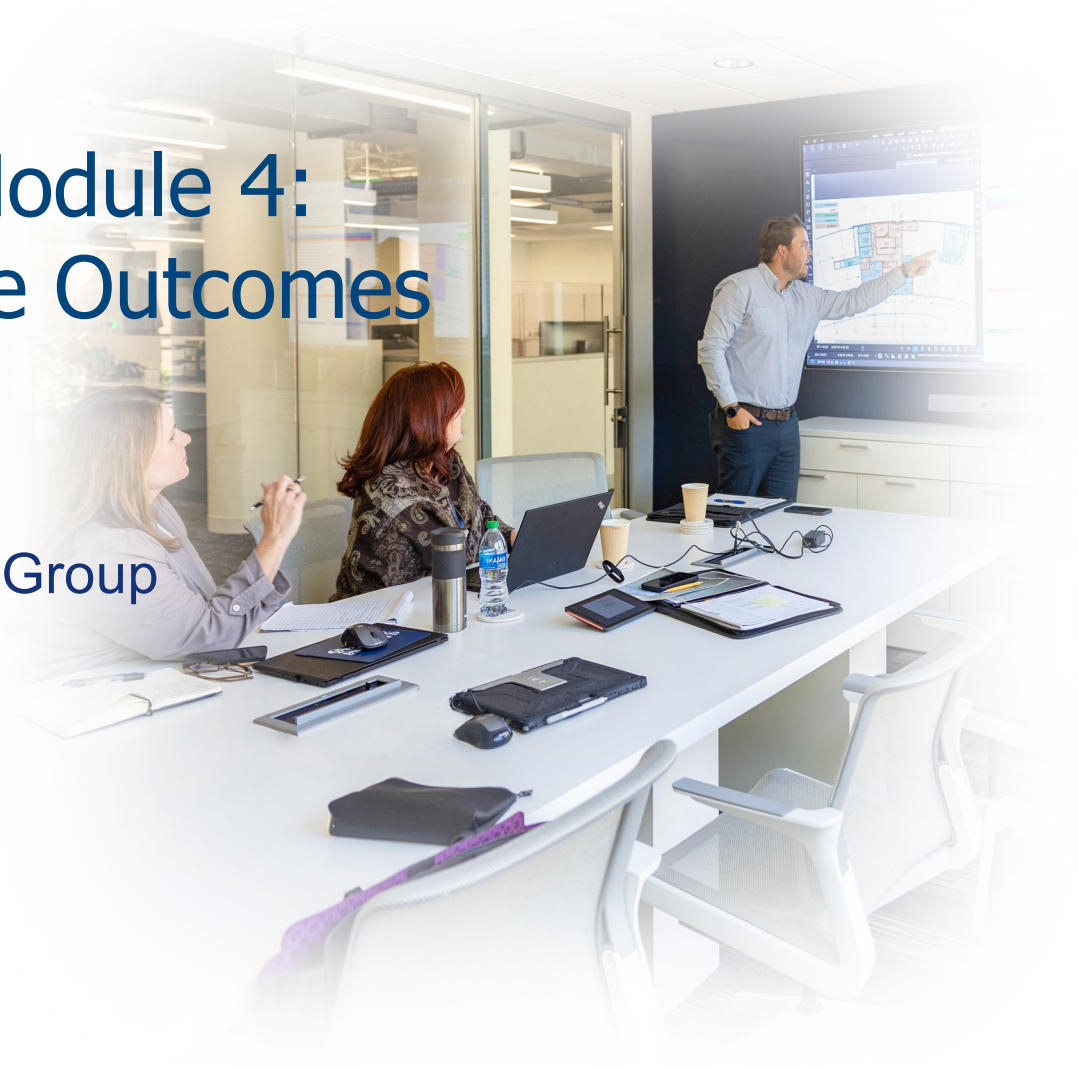
Lean Construction Institute
Immersive Education Program

Target Value Delivery Module 4: Modeling for Predictable Outcomes

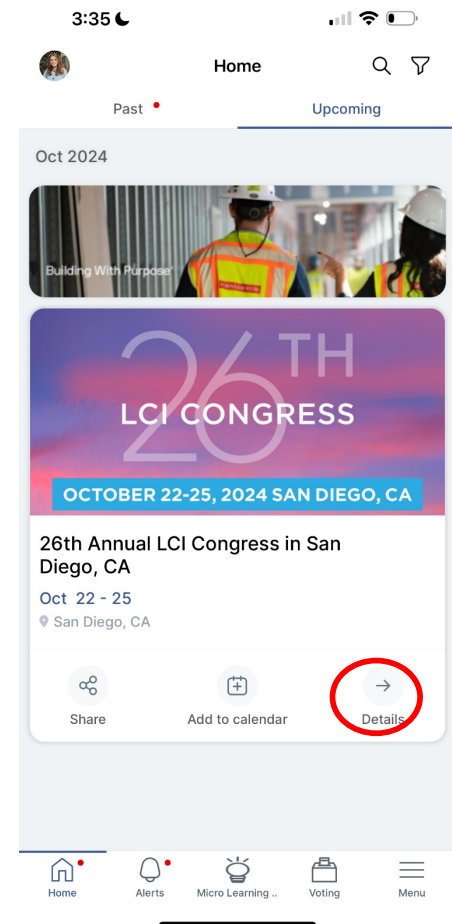
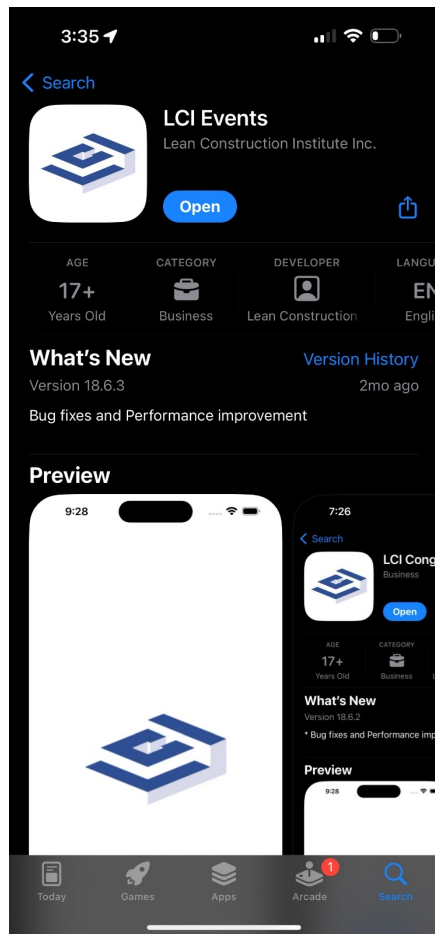
Douglas Lacy, WSP

Christian Pikel, The ReAlignment Group

October 22, 2024



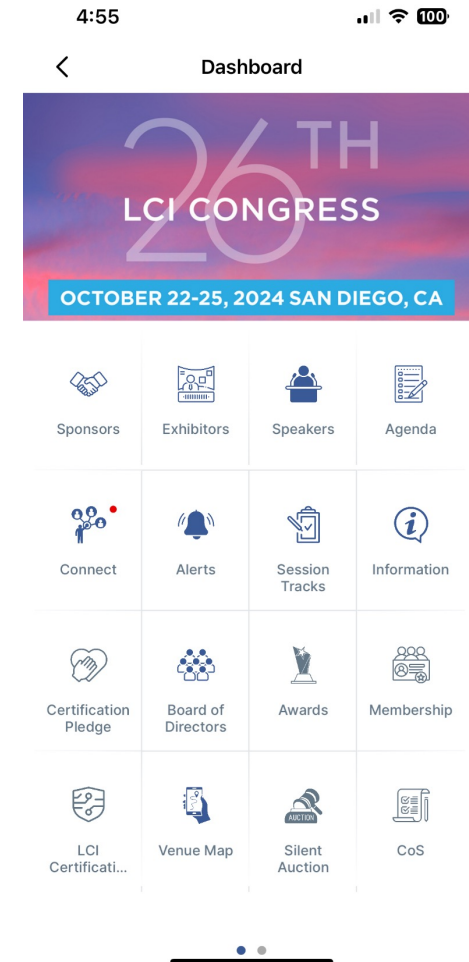
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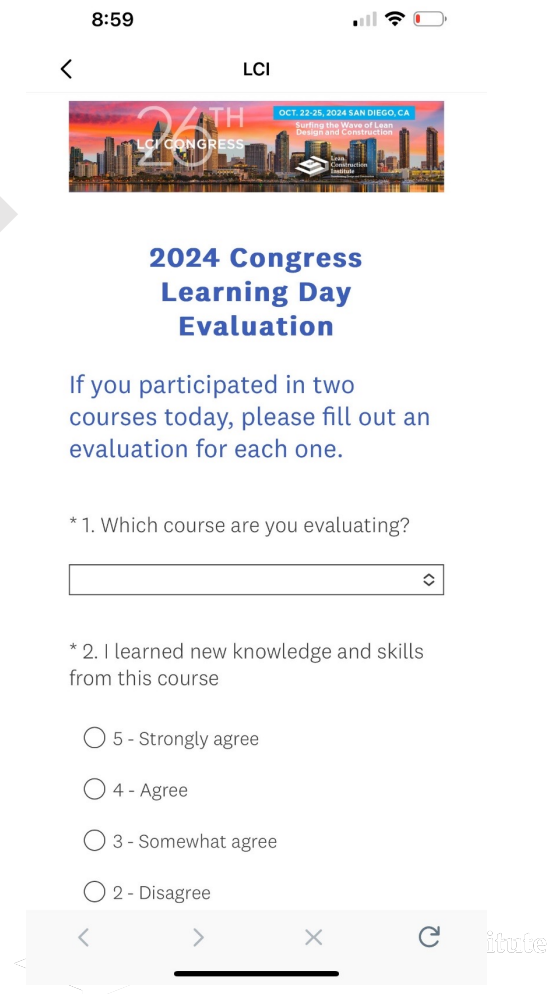
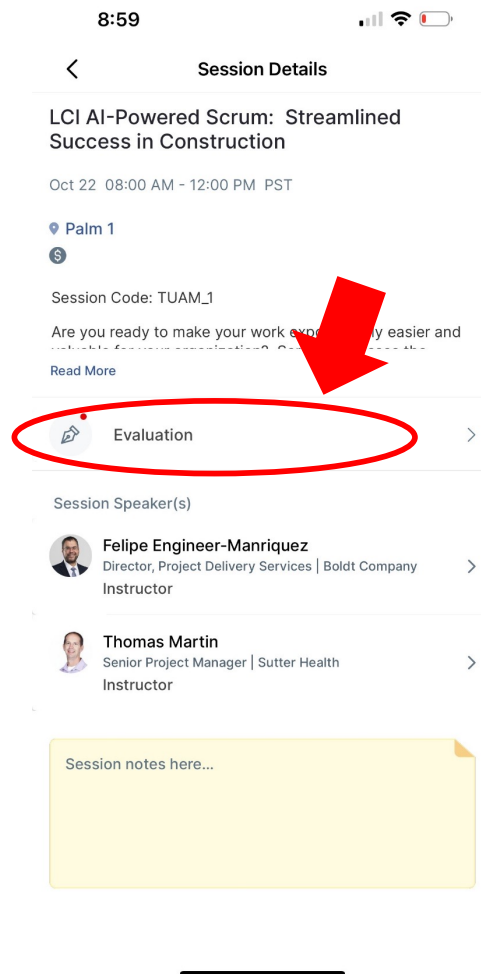
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LCI Course:
Target Value Delivery Module 4:
Modeling for Predictable Outcomes
4 CEU

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**Approved
Continuing
Education**

TVD Modules

Module 1: Learning the Fundamentals

- Gain insight into how implementing TVD approaches improves project outcomes through an overview of the phases and key components of TVD.

Module 2: Setting the Stage for Success

- Discover how creating early alignment and understanding of the owner's Business Case, Value Statements and Conditions of Satisfaction will lead to successful outcomes and how these foundations become the anchor for future decisions.

Module 3: Organizing for Flow and Efficiency

- Discover how teams can be challenged with maintaining effective processes and engagement through creating a cross-functional work cluster organization as a highly effective means of driving innovation and productivity through concurrent work.

Module 4: Modeling for Predictable Outcomes

- Experience a framework for predictive cost modeling, target setting and rapid innovation capture in collaborative TVD environments.

Learning Objectives



Understand the Validation Phase of TVD and how to define or determine when validation is complete.



Discover the process of selecting and analyzing a benchmark project to be able to draw useful 'should be able to do' insights and establish first pass targets.



Learn how to establish a process for the continuous visible evolution of the current state cost prediction and 'what if' scenarios measured against desired targets.

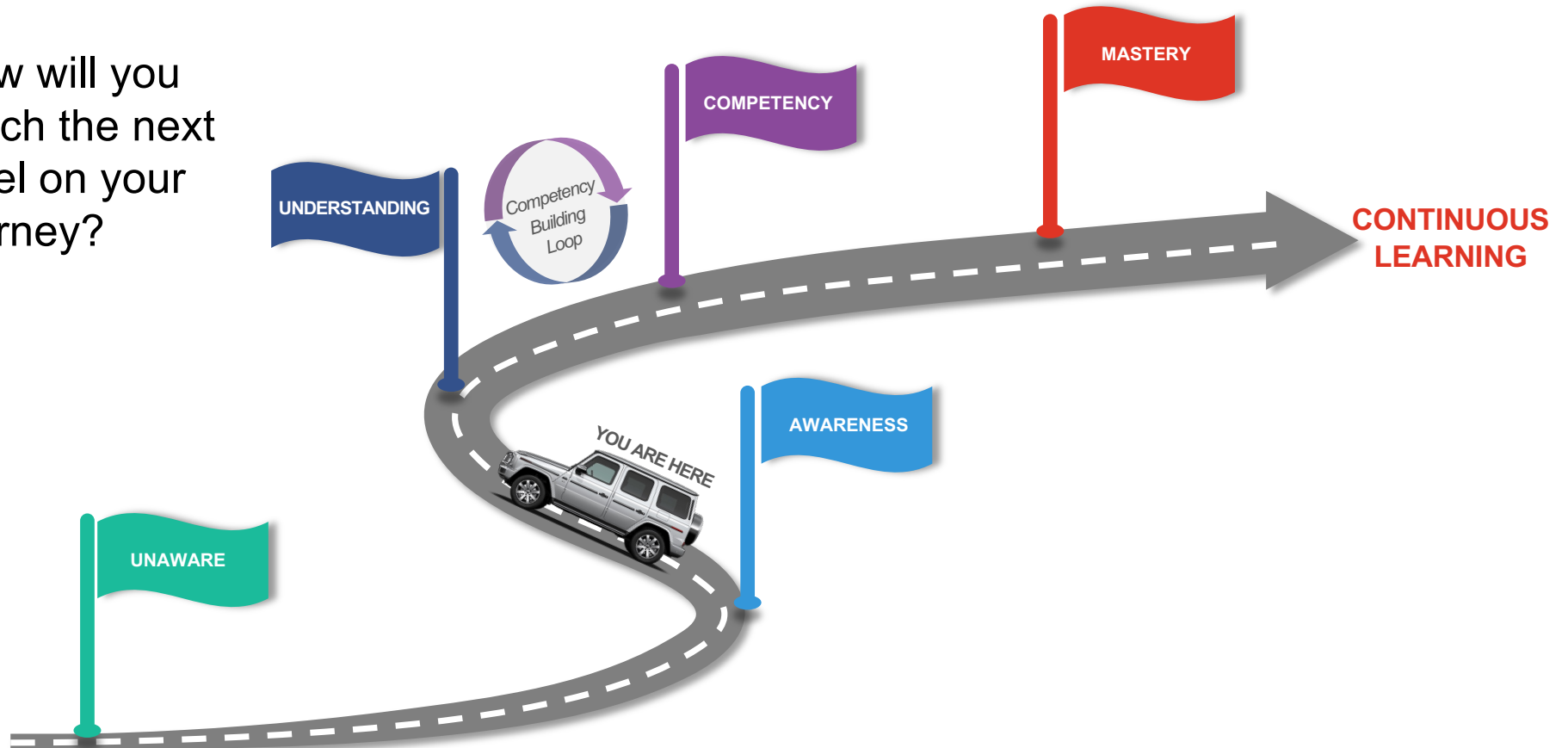


Understand the importance and various processes for establishing and measuring against a team target cost, breaking cost into useful components, the role of incentives and effective team management of risk and opportunity.

REFLECTING ON OUR PAST, ENVISIONING OUR FUTURE

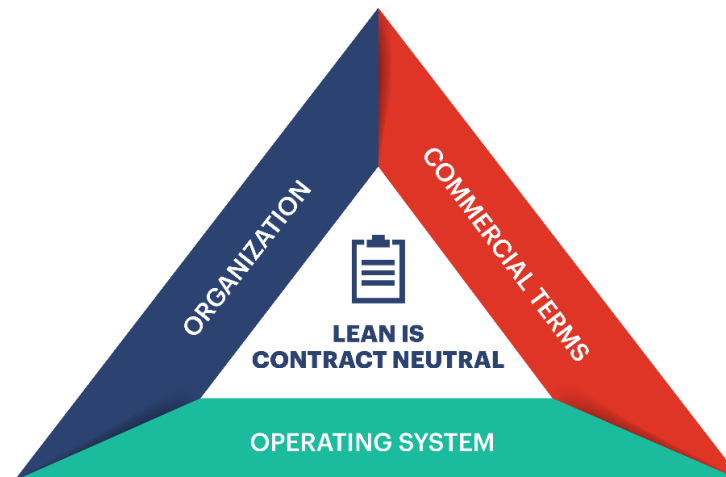
Lean Journey to Mastery

How will you reach the next level on your journey?



Project Elements

Lean teams organize in a structure that leads to improved coordination, outcomes and shared leadership.



Lean can be implemented regardless of commercial terms: Design-Bid-Build, Design-Build or Integrated Project Delivery. The degree of implementation varies with the terms.

A Lean Operating System is a organized implementation of Lean Principles and Tools combined to allow a team to operate in unison to create flow.

Six Tenets of Lean Construction

- 1 Respect for people
- 2 Optimize the Whole
- 3 Generate Value
- 4 Eliminate Waste
- 5 Focus on Flow
- 6 Continuous Improvement



Target Value Delivery

1:00 PM – Class Begins

2:30 PM – Break 15 minutes

5:00 PM – Class Adjourns



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

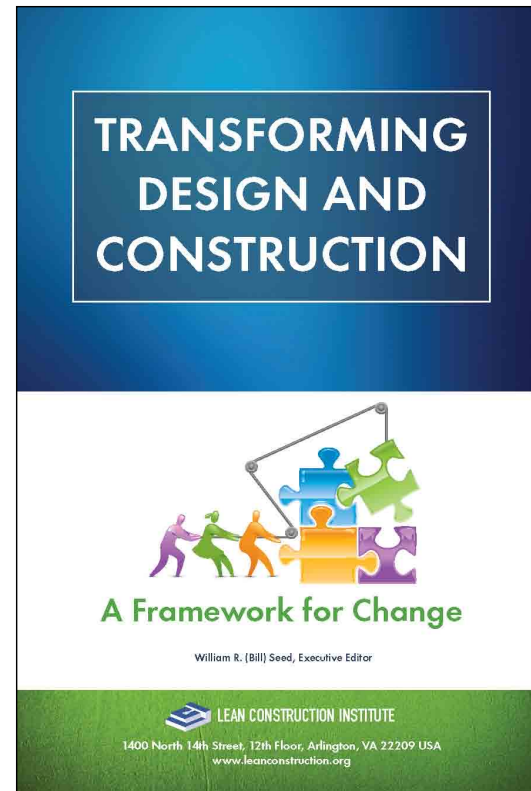
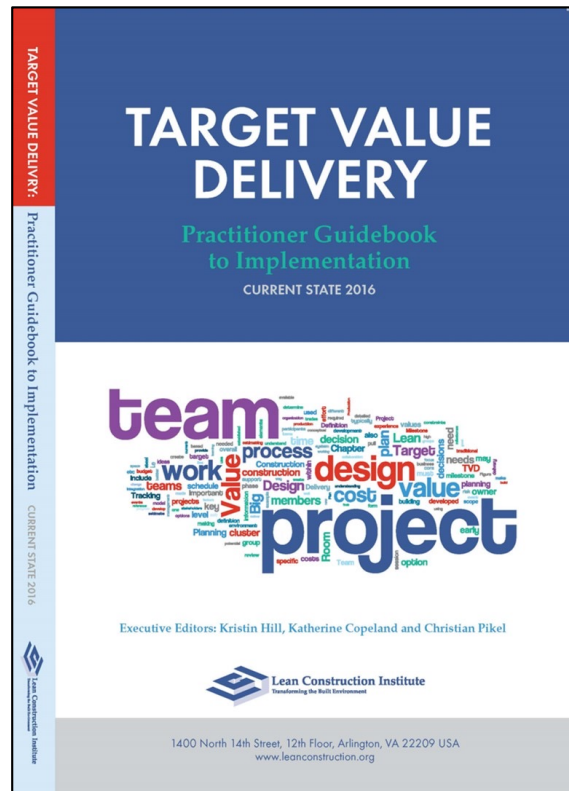


Stay on time



Have fun!

References



TARGET VALUE DELIVERY

Also check out



Introduction / Discussion Question

Introduction: Who you are, What you do, What do you hope to gain from the day?

Discuss challenges creating, maintaining and effectively using cost models in TVD teams.

15 MINUTES

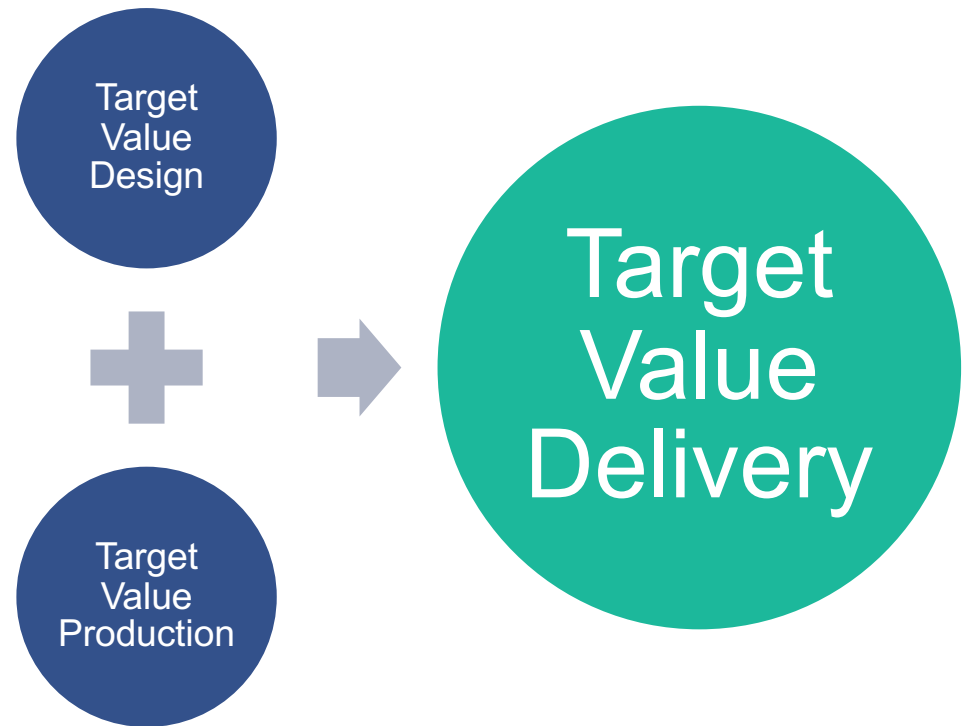
TVD Definition

A disciplined management practice to be used *throughout* the project to ensure:

- The facility meets the operational and performance *needs and values* of the users.
- The project is delivered within the *allowable budget, schedule, and intended scope*.
- That *innovation* is promoted throughout the process to *increase value* and eliminate waste.

Target Value Delivery (TVD)

Target Value Delivery *encompasses* Target Value Design **AND** Target Value Production (Construction).

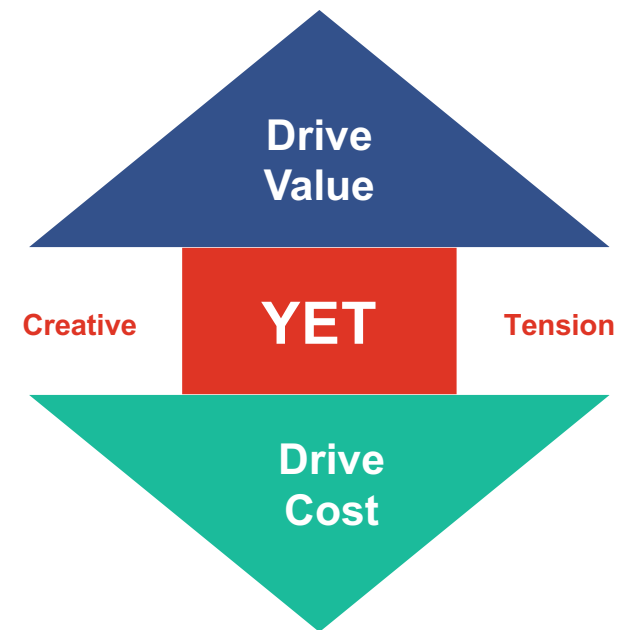


Application

Target Value Delivery is to be applied **holistically** to obtain maximum value.

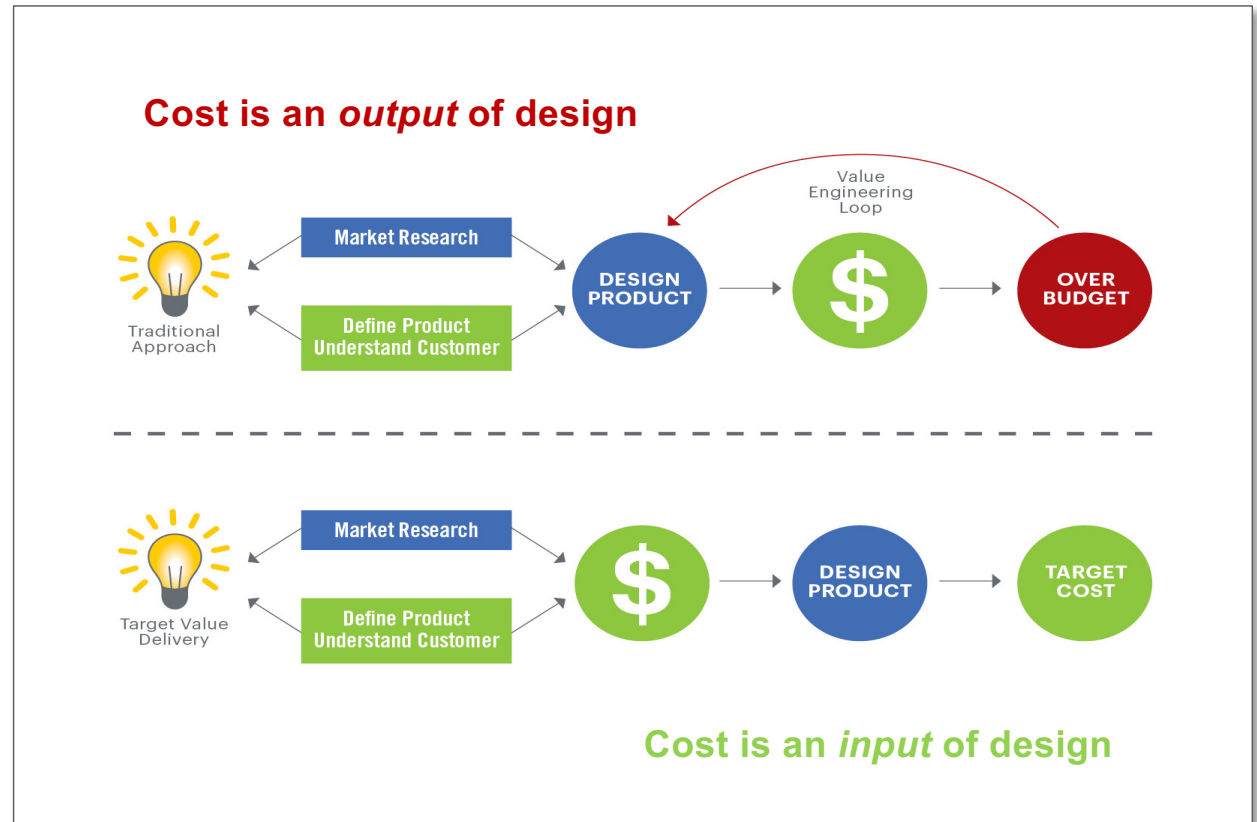
Regardless of the project delivery framework, the owner, designers, builders, and key trades must be **fully engaged** from the onset.

It generates a **creative tension** between driving up quality YET driving cost down.



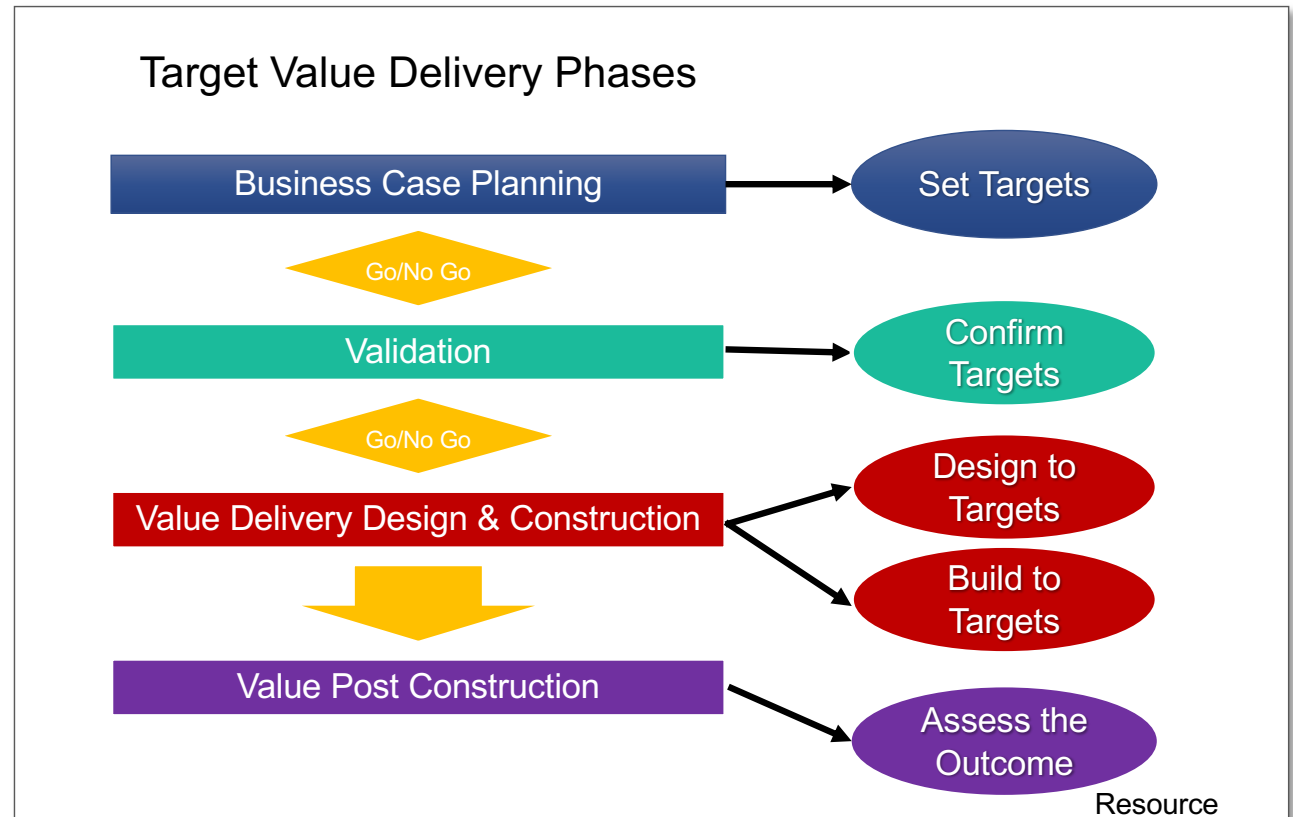
Traditional vs. Target Value Delivery

The goal of TVD is to minimize the waste produced by the design, estimate and redesign cycle(s) of the traditional value engineering approach.

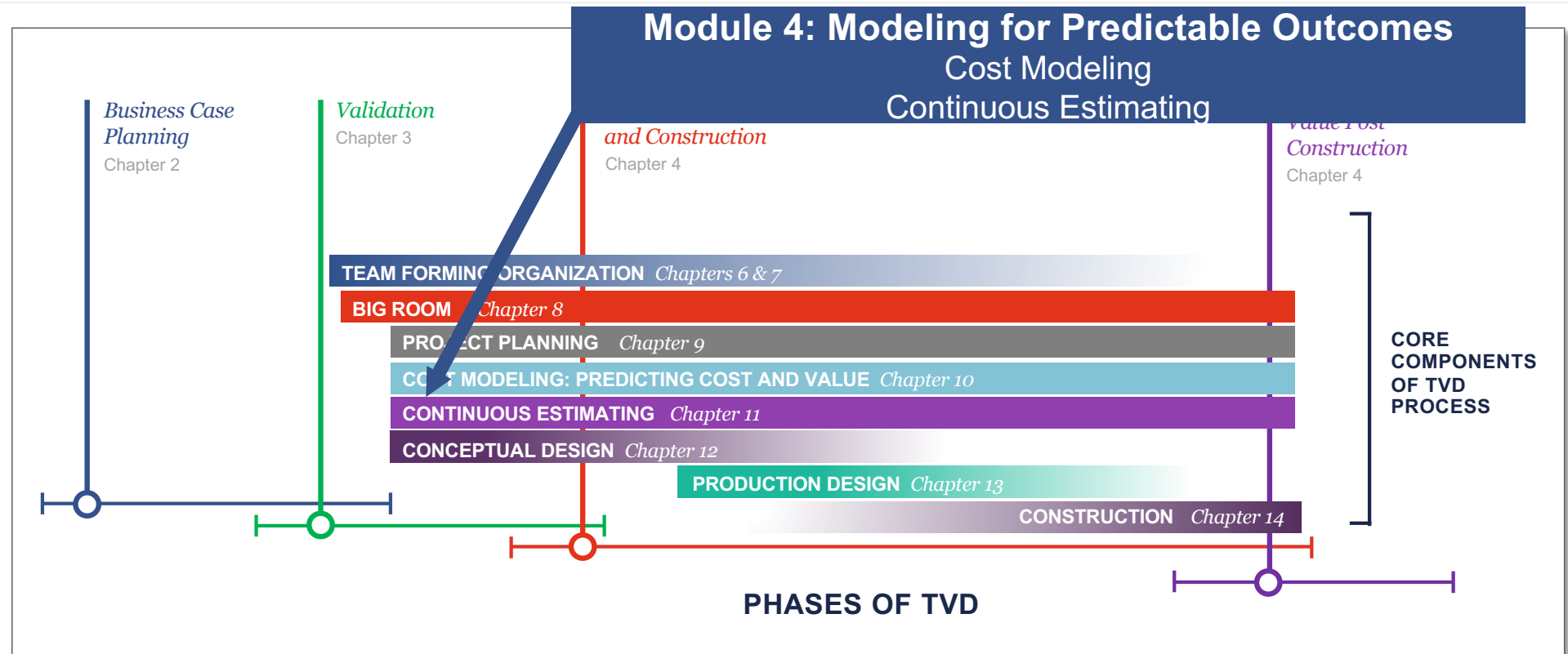


TVD Phases Overview

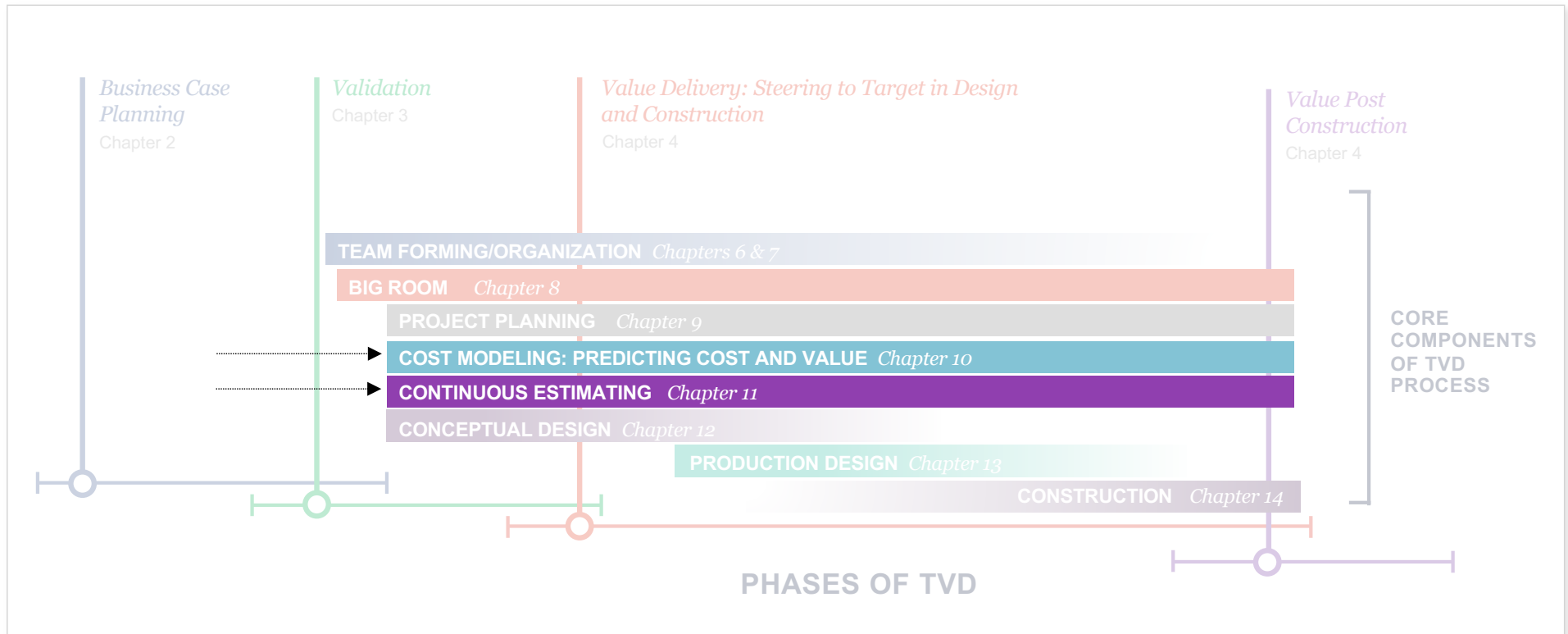
- This graphic depicts the relationship between the TVD Phases and the Targets.
- Targets may include cost, time and quality as defined by the Value Definition.



Target Value Delivery (TVD) Overview

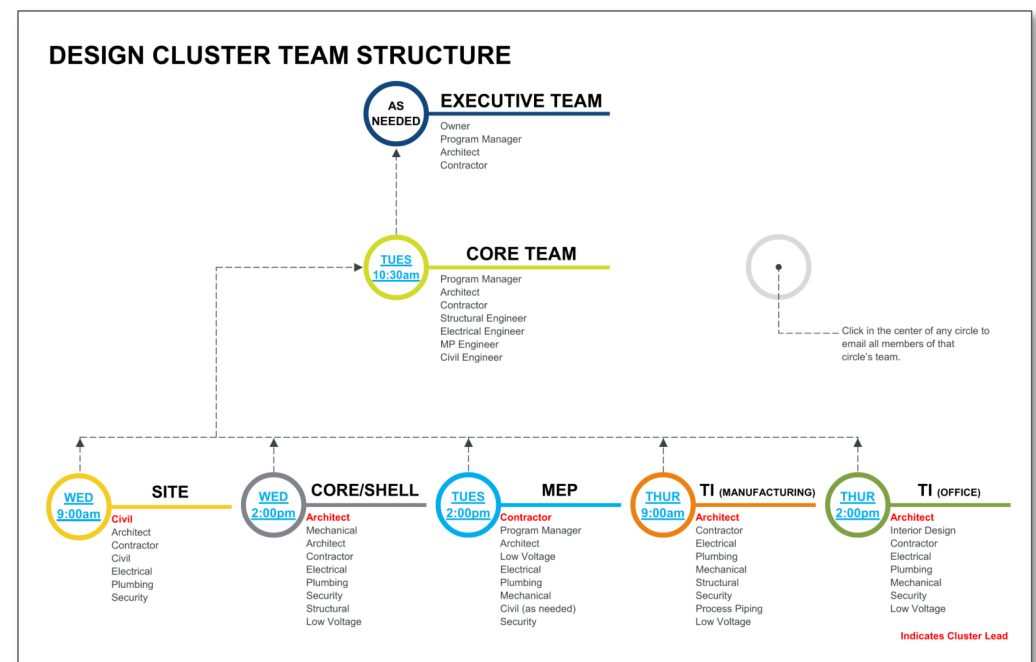


Cost Modeling



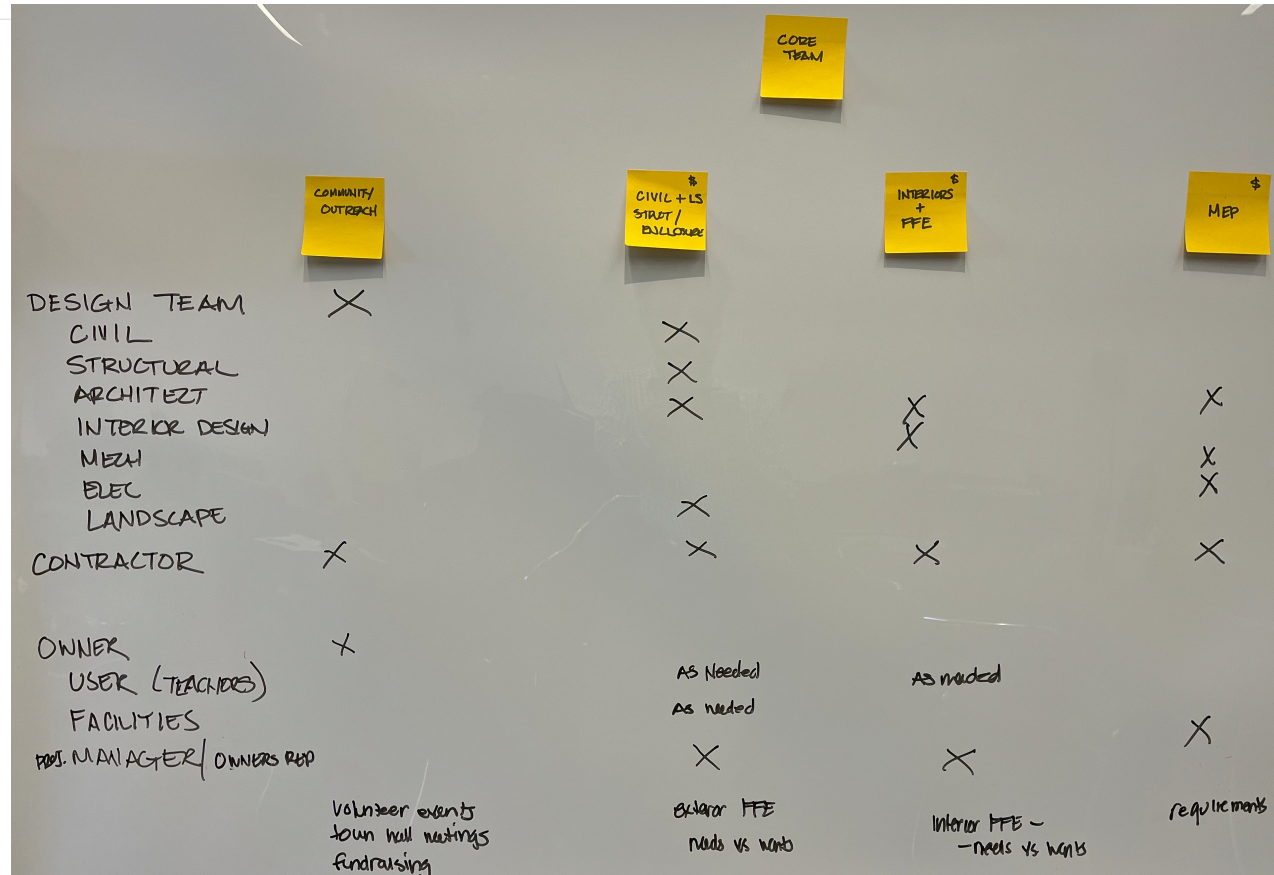
Current State for this Module

- Module 2
 - Business Case Established
 - Value Defined
 - Conditions of Satisfaction Established
- Module 3
 - Team Kick Off
 - Work Cluster Organization Defined
 - Decision Making Protocol Established



Resource

Cluster Organization



Resource

Programmatic Considerations

VALIDATION
OF
COST +
SCHEDULE

DONE BY
FALL

SCHEDULE VALIDATION

ADA /
CODE REVIEW
+ BLUE RIBBON
CERT.

SOLAR
REBATES

DONATED
SUPPLIES

USE
Existing trees
to minimize
structure

PRE FAB
STRUCTURE
OFF SITE

- Do we really
need storage on
a small budget?

- Prefab + Mat'l Selection
- FF+E/PLAY STRUCTURES
- FENCE
- PLAY AREA
- MEP

Resource

Team Begins Validation Phase

Project Club House

- LCI has decided to partner with a national non-profit to build a clubhouse that will be donated to a local elementary school.
- We have committed to building (1) Play/Learn Clubhouse this year utilizing lean principles with our LCI members.
- They have identified an elementary school (Pre-k thru 2nd grade, kids aged 4-8 years old) in an underserved community as the recipient of the clubhouse.
- LCI has raised \$55,000.00 to go towards the clubhouse
- The LCI would like to cover the material and labor cost of building the clubhouse and be able to completely furnish it. It would be nice to provide playsets such as a kitchen playset, etc. if savings allow



Validation Phase

- The project team determines whether the project is viable based on the outputs of the **Business Case** Phase.

Output is team understanding and alignment:

- Sufficient Scope and Performance Definition
- **Team Confidence** to Meet Owner NEEDs while
Expected Cost \leq Allowable Cost
- Confirmed Value Definition & Conditions of Satisfaction
- Set Target Cost (In Some Cases)

Validation Approach and Detail

- The validation phase duration, intensity and approach will differ for projects based on (among other factors):
 - Is the project more prototypical or more novel?
 - Are programmatic requirements likely to change (e.g. emerging technologies)
 - Knowledge of and volatility of market and supply chain conditions

TVD Cost Terminology

Allowable Cost



The amount the owner is willing to spend for the total project.

**Business Case
Planning Phase**

≥

Expected Cost



The best estimate that the team projects the project will cost

**Validation
Phase**

≥

Target Cost



The team goal for the total project.

**Validation
Phase**

≥

Actual Cost



The final cost at the end of the project.

**Value Delivery
Phase**

Expected Cost = Current Working Estimate

- While an Expected Cost snapshot is part of the validation deliverable, our Cost Model is always changing.
- It is critical that every TVD team member can clearly understand:

Where do we
need to get?

(Allowable then
Target)

Where are we?

(Current
Expected Cost)

How do we get
there?

(Value Decisions,
Risk, Opportunity,
Innovation)

TVD Cost Terminology

Terminology may be project or contract specific.

Teams should align on language and meaning – a project specific glossary could be a validation phase artifact.

Cost Model vs Estimate

- Estimate: calculates our best prediction of cost based on a set of conditions
- Cost Model: frequently updated framework which calculates possible outcomes based on variable conditions
- Estimation: methods used to inform an estimate or cost model



Conceptual Estimator

Noun. [es-ti-may-ter]

Someone who does precision guesswork based on unreliable data provided by those with questionable knowledge.

See also – Wizard, Magician



Continuous Estimating

The effort of regular, frequent updating of the estimate (cost model), while also tracking variance over time and potential decision paths.

- Integrates the cost professional for on-going cost input into the design development and decision-making process.
- Cost professionals understand the potential ramifications of cost model from collaborative conversations, not highly developed deliverables.

Validation Estimating

- ① Cost Benchmarking
- ② Conceptual
- ③ Production

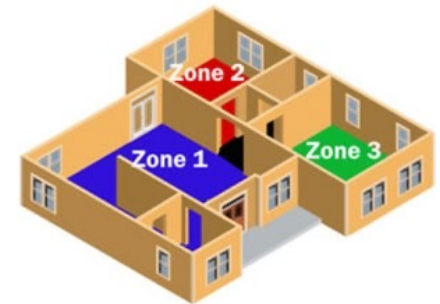


Conceptual Estimating

- Goal is to provide cost information before the team moves forward with decisions based:
 - conversation, sketches, and conceptual information.
- Use historic information and parametric analysis.
- Convert cost data into usable information for the design team.
- Gain just enough detail to inform team decisions.
- Comparative cost analysis for **Set-based Design**.

Parametric Methods

- Use statistical relationship in historical data and variables to calculate and estimate for activity parameters.
- Go beyond \$/SF
- Decide on meaningful (and obtainable) cost driving parameters, for example:
 - Watts/SF, Watts/Fixture, \$/Fixture
 - CFM/SF, \$/CFM
 - SF Skin/SF by type,
 - SF/Zone, \$/LF, etc.



3 Zones
1,800 SF
600 sf/zone

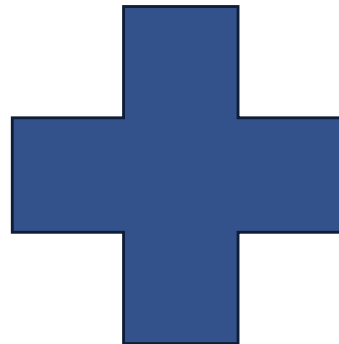
Parametric Example

- Square foot of building skin to floor square footage.



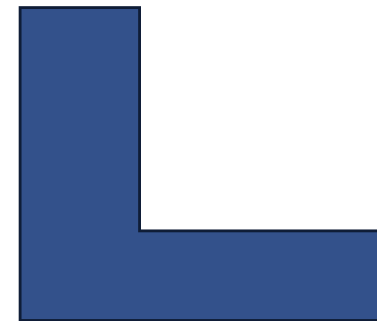
480 SF : 100 SF

4.8 Skin SF / FI SF



648 SF : 100 SF

6.4 Skin SF / FI SF



600 SF : 100 SF

6 Skin SF / FI SF

Parametric Example

- Skin Makeup, 600 SF Skin

Material	%	SF	\$/SF	Total
Stone Detail	5%	30	\$35	1,050
Glazing	20%	120	\$45	5,400
Siding	75%	450	\$15	6,750
				13,200

Benchmark



bench·mark

/ˈben(t)SH,märk/

noun

1. a standard or point of reference against which things may be compared or assessed.
"a benchmark case"

Benchmark Comparison Process

- Select benchmark project(s)
- Normalize – time, location, program
- Is normalized total costs within reasonable range of allowable?
- Align cost breakdown to component work cluster structure

Benchmark & Cluster Targets

For your team:

- ❑ Project selection & reason
 - ❑ Normalization
- ❑ Identify 1-2 cost driving metrics and their value

15 MINUTES

Benchmark Comparison Process

- Per cluster % of Total Cost
- Establish initial cluster validation targets based on:
- Allowable Cost X Cluster % of Total Cost
- By clusters:
 - Analysis/validation
 - conceptual estimating and
 - parameter establishment

Benchmark Example

1	Reference Project	Benchmark Project
2	Final Total Cost	9,587,265
	Final Square Feet	21,284
	Beds	60
	Completion	January-15
3	Project Normalizing & Code Factors	
	Sitework	\$ (660,750)
	Outpatient Building	\$ (602,752)
	Renovations Area	\$ (239,681)
	AHCA/Florida Building	\$ -
	Bathroom Doors	\$ (45,000)
	Impact Glass	\$ (40,000)
	Impact AHU Screen	\$ (25,000)
	Generator	\$ (45,000)
	Quilt	\$ (60,500)
	FF&E	\$ (77)
	Information Systems	\$ (73)
	Landscaping/Irrigation	\$ (4,530)
	Landscape	\$ (22,994)
	Fabric Canopies	\$ (14,519)
	Activity Yard Fence	\$ (30,005)

Programmatic
Adjustments

4	Adjusted Project Cost	\$ 6,737,568
	Cost Per SF	\$ 316.56
	Cost Per Bed	\$ 112,293
	SF / Bed	354.73
	Target Project	Our Project
	Program Square Feet	18,365
	Beds	44
	Completion (Projected)	February-16
	SF / Bed	417
5	Adjustment Factors	
	Location Factor	1.60%
	Date Factor	3.00%
	SF Density Factor	-18%
	SF Density Factor	0.00%
	Team / ILPD Factor	0.00%
	Sum of % Factors	4.60%
7	Normalizing Scope/Program Factors	
	Sitework	\$ 782,716
	Activity Yards	\$ -
	Permit/Municipal Fees	\$ 675,000
	Emergency A	\$ 160,000
	Land Costs	\$ -

Inflation &
Geography

Site &
Permitting

8	Interior Renovations?	\$ 150,000
	Activity Yard Fence?	\$ 9,600
	Site Concrete	\$ 27,682
	High Parapet Screen	\$ 50,000
	Masonry Veneer	\$ 275,953
	Landscape/Irrigation	\$ 125,000
	Metal Canopies	\$ 40,600
	Shower Enclosure	\$ -
	Entrance Canopies	\$ 50,967
	Ambulance Canopy	\$ 54,000
	Professional Fees	\$ -
	FF&E	\$ 403,924
	Information Systems	\$ 187,000
	Project Target Cost	\$ 9,073,407
	PTC Total \$/Bed	\$ 206,214

	Normalized Benchmark Project Cost	%	Our Project Allowable Cost
Total	9,098,822		11,500,000
Cluster			
CSA	2,300,155	25%	2,907,166
Systems	3,951,322	43%	4,994,075
Interiors	980,000	11%	1,238,622
FF&E	658,000	7%	831,646
IS/IT	355,024	4%	448,715
Process Equipment	854,321	9%	1,079,776

Component Breakdowns from Normalized Benchmark Establish Initial Cluster targets for Validation

Novel Projects Benchmark

- Single project comparison not available
- Assemble benchmark analysis from component level comparison to projects
- Still preserve 1:1 comparison rather than averages
- Select most similar performing project at system level



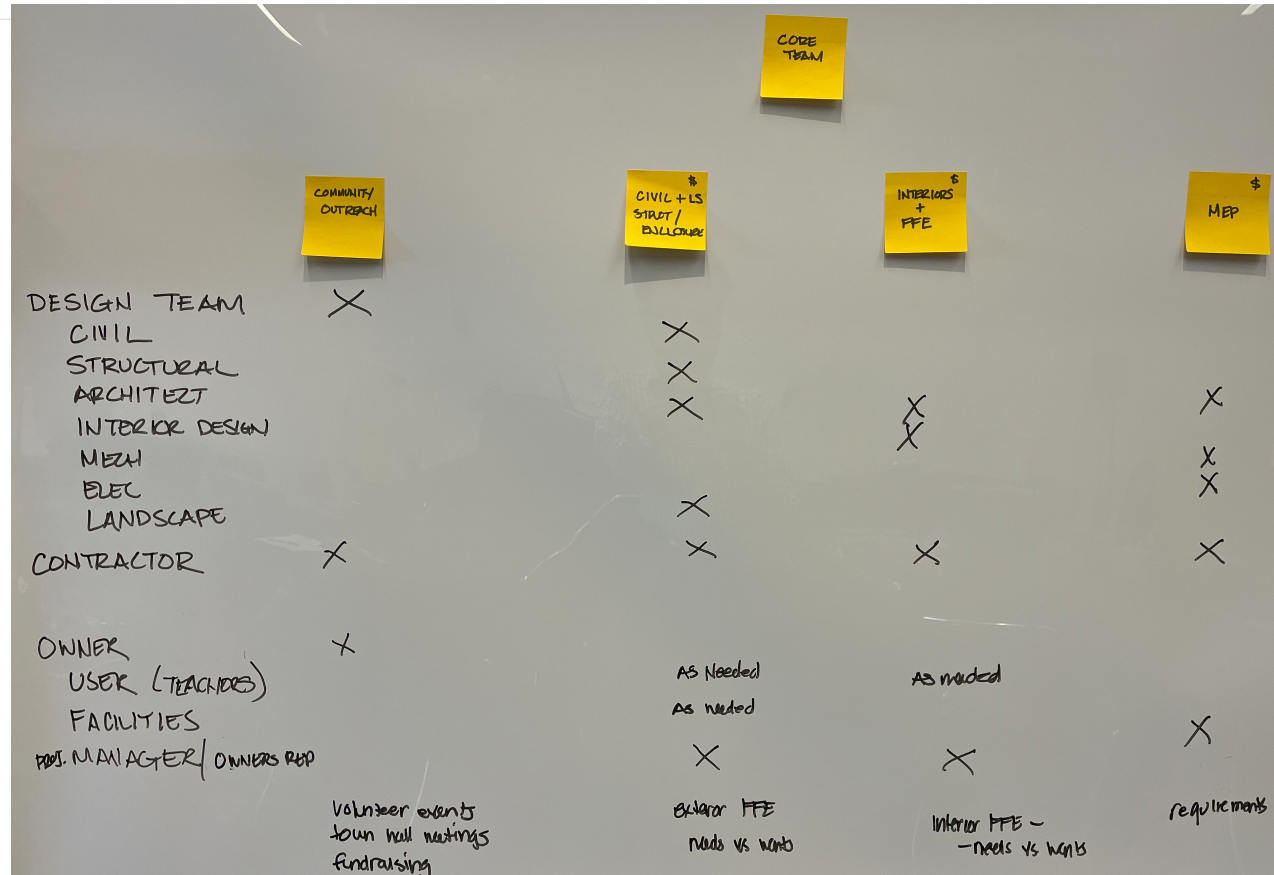
Establish Cluster Validation Targets

For your team:

- ☐ Total Normalized Cost
- ☐ % Breakdown of Component Clusters
- ☐ Establish 1st \$ Value of Cluster Target

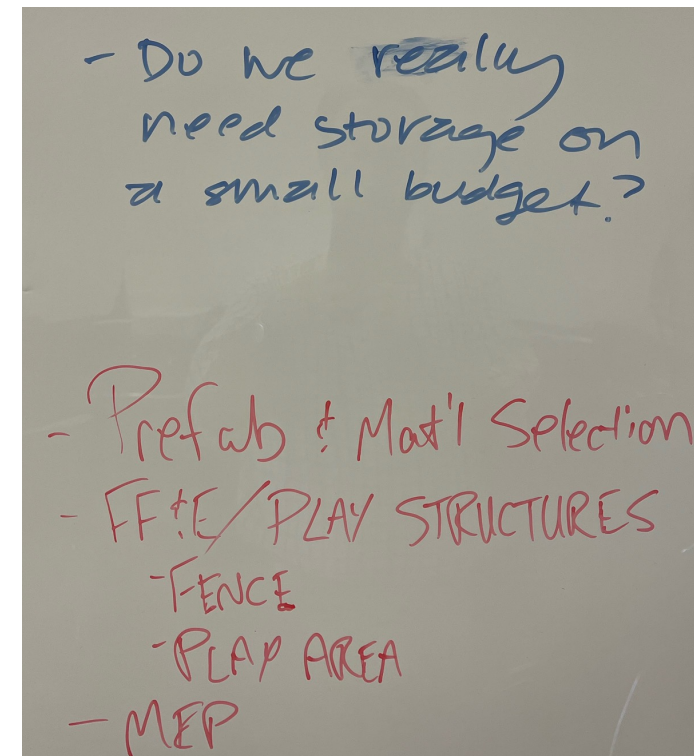
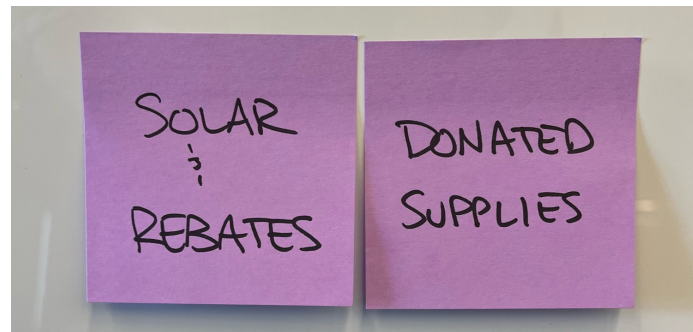
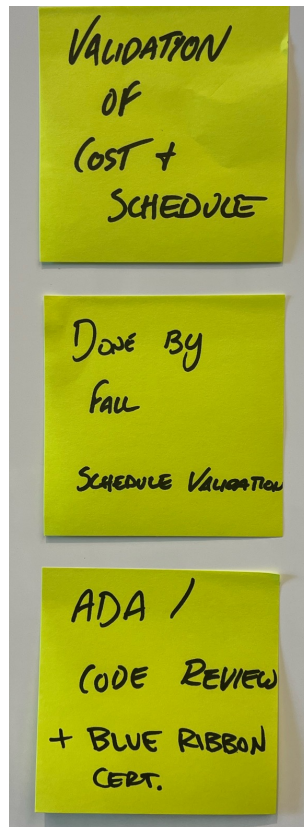
10 MINUTES

Cluster Organization



Resource

Programmatic Considerations



Resource

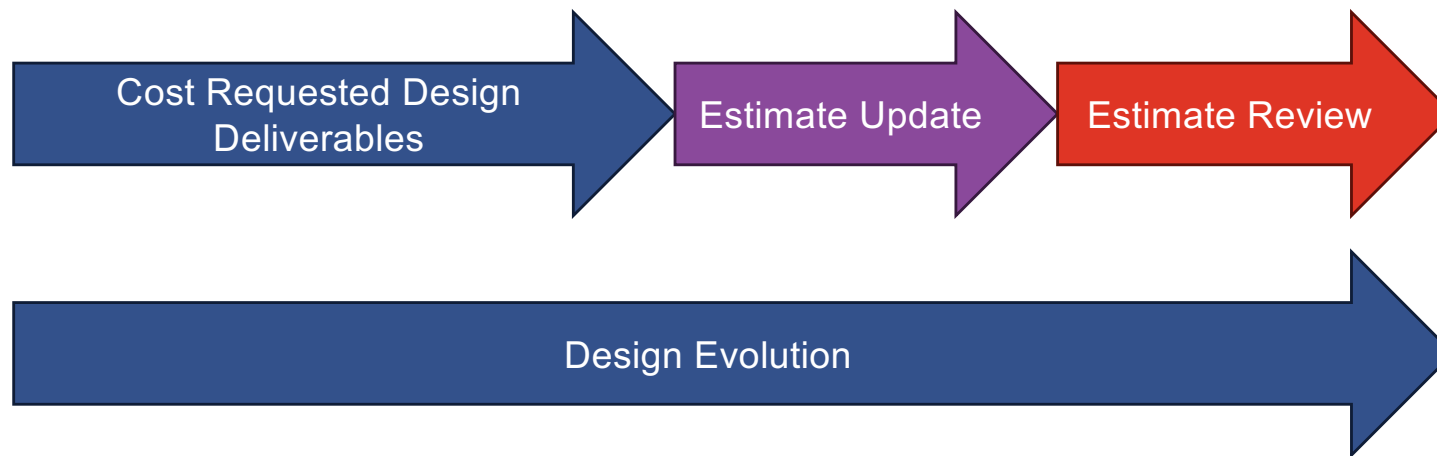
Project Cost Model Features

- Collaborative and Asynchronously Updated
- Consistently used in Work Clusters to inform/update Design Options
- Consistently used in Work Clusters to inform/update Risk & Opportunity
- Summarizes current state:
 - Working Estimate
 - Risk, Opportunity &
 - Value Decisions compared to Allowable Cost/Target

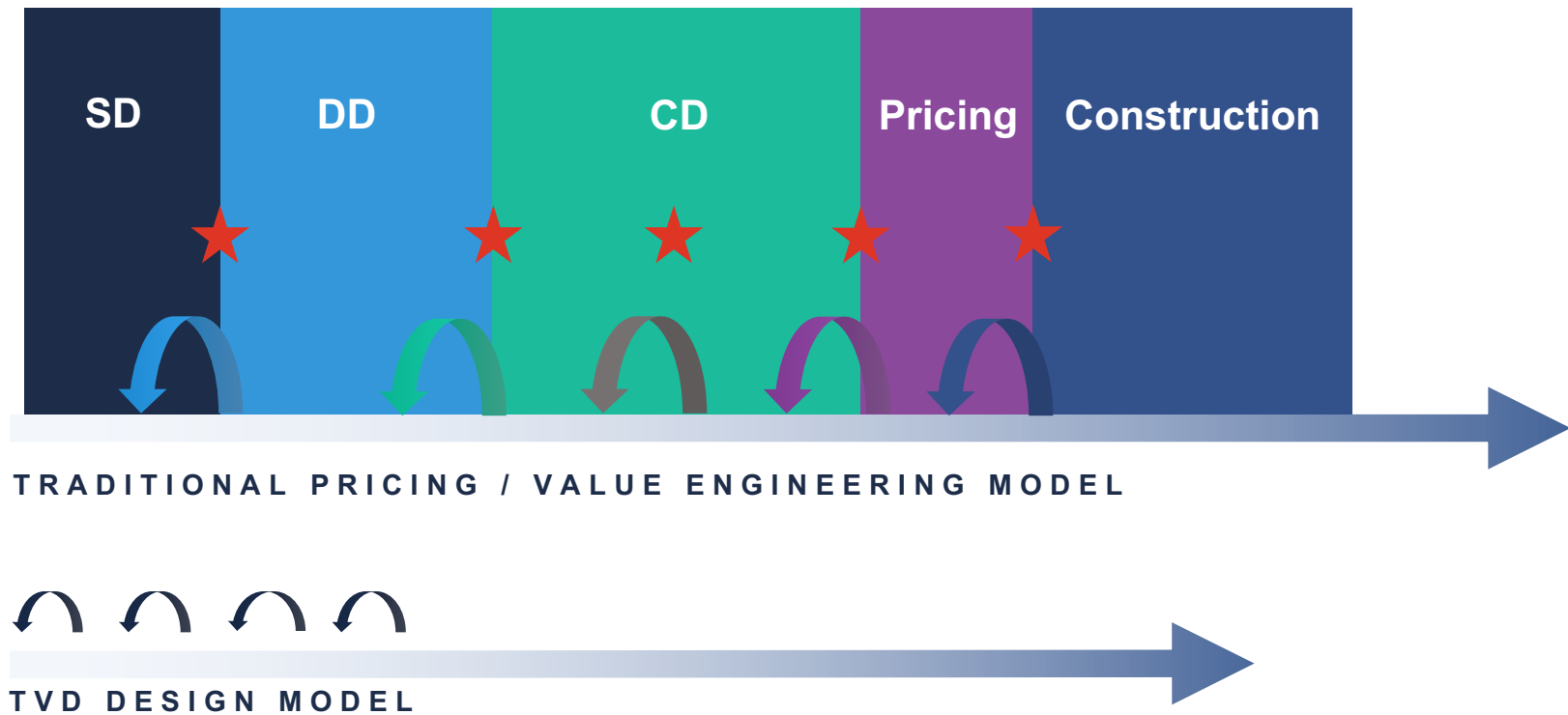
Estimate Work Cycles

- Holistic estimate updates at team negotiated milestones
- Updates incorporate:
 - Current state of design (production estimate)
 - Risk/Opportunity/TVD Items (conceptual estimate)
- Ensure update does not fall behind design as to be out of date when published

Estimate Work Cycles Risk

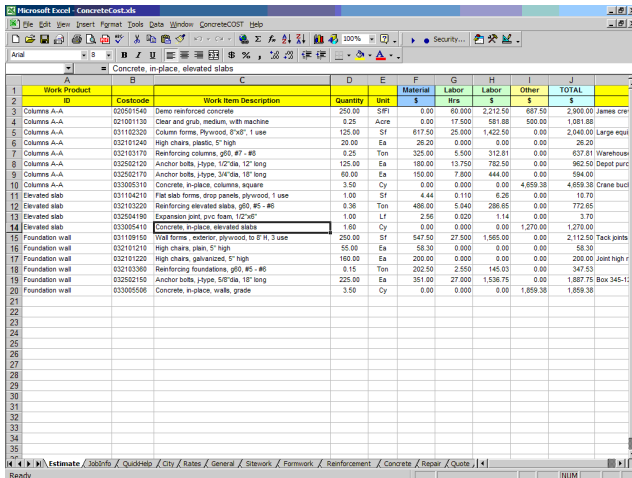


TVD Continuous Estimating Model



Cost Model Features

Last Estimate



Work Product	Costcode	Work Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Material \$	Labor Hrs	Other \$	TOTAL \$
Columns A-A	02101140	Clear and grub, medium, with machine	250.00	SF	0.00	60.000	2,212.50	2,950.00 James crv
Columns A-A	02102320	Column forms, Plywood, 8"x8", 1 use	125.00	SF	617.50	25.000	1,422.50	0.00 2,640.00 Large equi
Columns A-A	02101240	High chairs, plastic, 5' high	20.00	Ea	36.20	0.000	0.00	0.00 36.20
Columns A-A	02102170	Reinforcing columns, g6s, #7 - #8	0.25	Ton	325.00	5.500	312.81	0.00 637.81 Warehouse
Columns A-A	02502120	Anchor bolts, 1/2" dia, 12" long	125.00	Ea	180.00	13.750	782.50	0.00 962.50 Depot purc
Columns A-A	02502170	Anchor bolts, 1/2" dia, 18" long	60.00	Ea	150.00	7.500	444.00	0.00 594.00
Columns A-A	03305310	Concrete, in-place, columns, square	3.50	Cy	0.00	0.000	0.00	4,659.38 4,659.38 Crane bucl
Elevated slab	031104210	Flat slab forms, drop panels, plywood, 1 use	1.00	SF	4.44	0.110	6.26	0.00 10.70
Elevated slab	03110220	Reinforcing elevated slabs, g6s, #5 - #8	0.38	Ton	495.00	5.540	286.65	0.00 772.65
Elevated slab	02504190	Expansion joint, gic foam, 1/2"x6"	1.00	LF	2.56	0.020	1.14	0.00 3.70
Elevated slab	03305410	Concrete, in-place, elevated slabs	1.60	Cy	0.00	0.000	0.00	1,270.00 1,270.00
Foundation wall	031100150	Wall forms, exterior plywood, 8'x8' N, 3 use	260.00	SF	547.60	27.500	1,565.00	0.00 2,112.60 Tack joints
Foundation wall	02101210	High chairs, plain, 5' high	55.00	Ea	58.30	0.000	0.00	0.00 58.30
Foundation wall	02101220	High chairs, galvanized, 5' high	160.00	Ea	200.00	0.000	0.00	0.00 200.00 Joist high r
Foundation wall	02101300	Reinforcing foundations, g6s, #5 - #8	1.15	Ton	202.50	2.550	145.03	0.00 347.53
Foundation wall	02502150	Anchor bolts, 1/2" dia, 18" long	225.00	Ea	351.00	27.000	1,536.75	0.00 1,887.75 Box 345-1
Foundation wall	03305500	Concrete, in-place, walls, grade	3.50	Cy	0.00	0.000	0.00	1,859.38 1,859.38

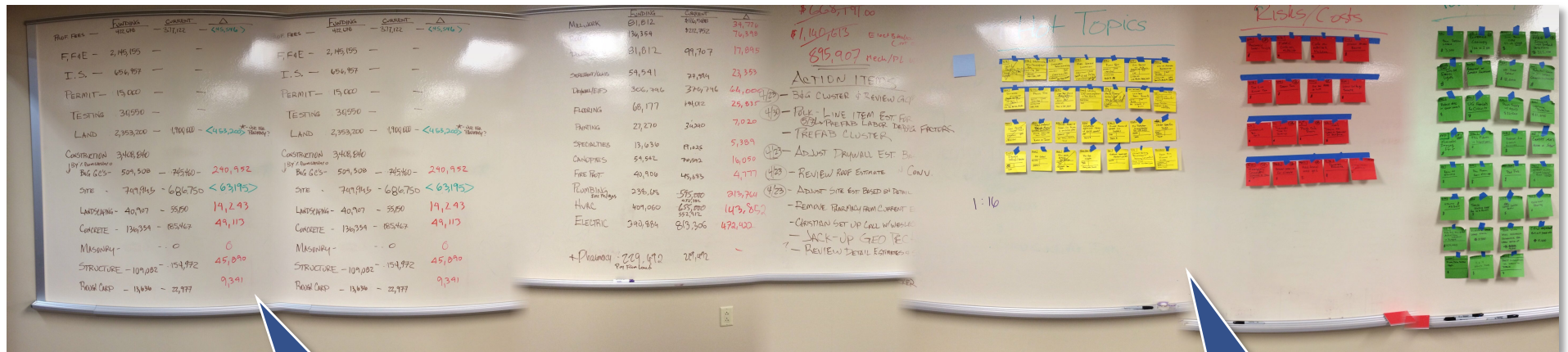


Current
State

- Assumption Changes (Cluster Input)
- Risks/Opportunities
- Pending Value Decisions
- Actual expended cost
- Etc.

Cost Model Examples

Cost Model Examples

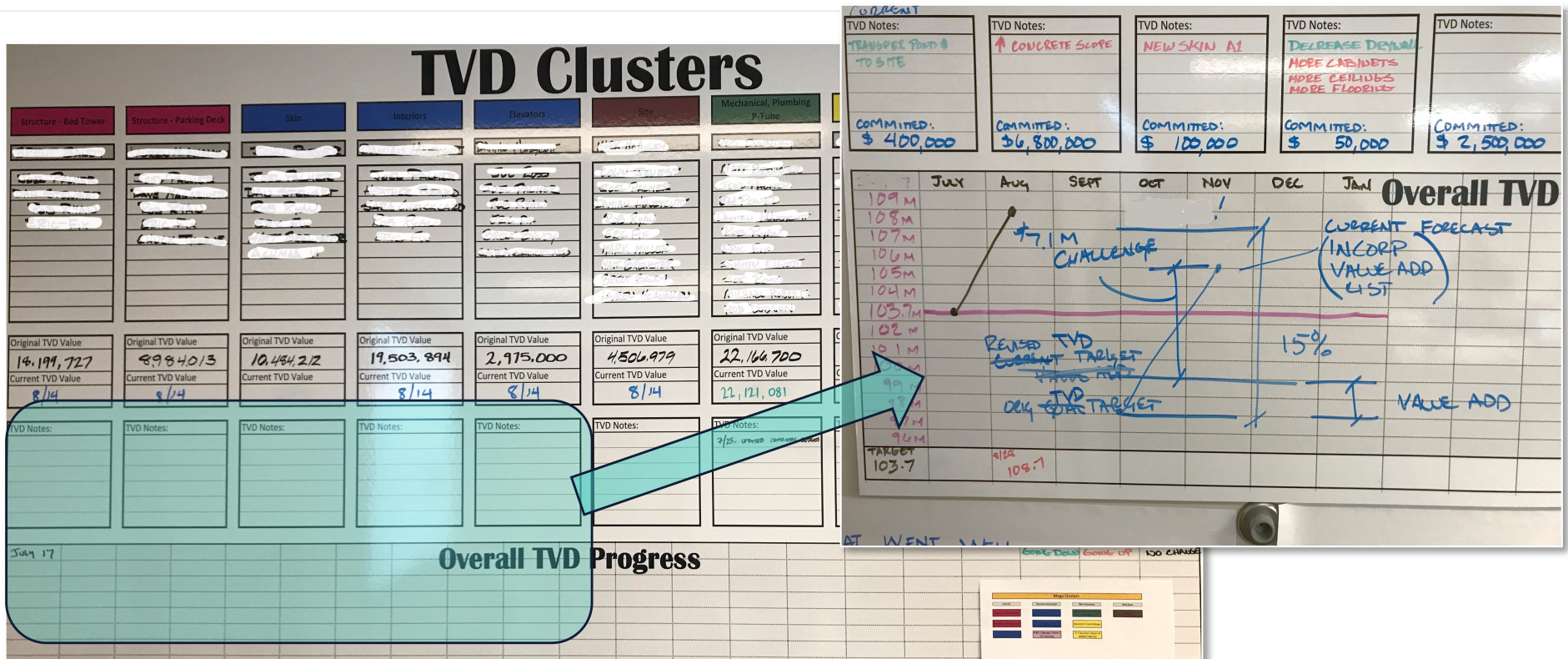


Cluster Targets
& Current
State




TVD Items,
Risks &
Opportunities

Cost Model Examples



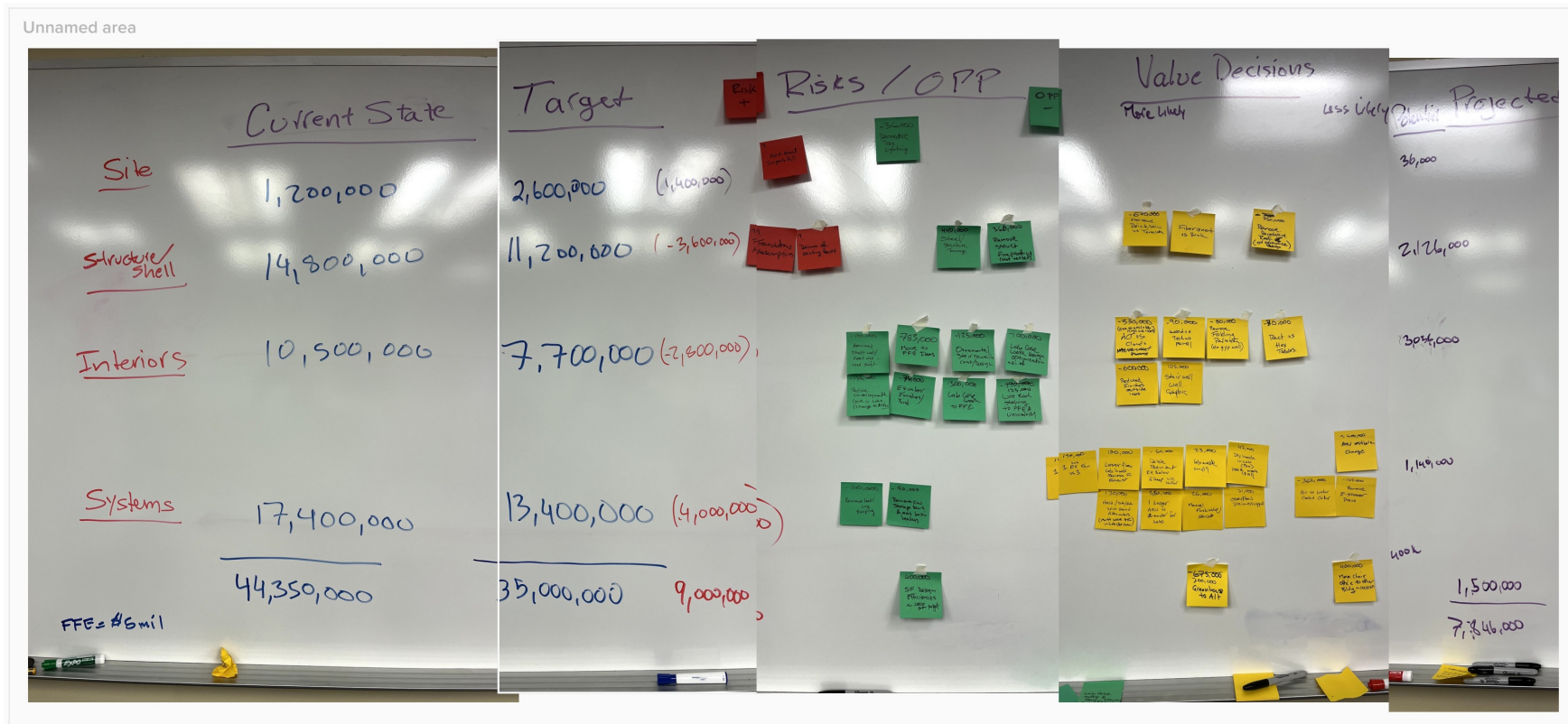
Cost Model Examples

Team Member	PTC Consensus	06-2013 Estimate	07-2013 Estimate	Monthly Delta	Transfer To:	Transfer From:	Description
General Contractor (GC)		4,346,325	1,410,838	(2,935,487)			
AE (ARC)		199,000	182,600	(16,400)			
Interiors (ID)		65,915	61,685	(4,230)			
Framing & Drywall (Drywall)		5,200	387,763	382,563			
Mechanical (M)		-	1,154,192	1,154,192			
Electrical (EC)		27,409	1,178,175	1,150,766			
Owner Partner Items (UHS-P)			-	-			
Brandt (Precon)		67,392	48,314	(19,078)			
Risk Mitigation (RM)		-	123,365	123,365			50% to Profit Pool
Total (less Profit)	-	4,711,241	4,546,932	(164,309)			
Profit Pool (PP)	-	-	179,309	179,309			
Owner Non-Partner Items (UHS-NP)	-	2,778,939	2,763,939	(15,000)			Land, CON, FF&E, Systems
Grand Total Project Cost	-	7,490,180	7,490,180	-			
Target Budget @ XX Per Bed	7,490,180			-			
Variance to Target		-	-				
Path Back Items		-	-				



July 2021 Risk Path Back Owner Items Profit Pool Notes Cost Graph Target

Cost Model Examples



Cost Model Exercise

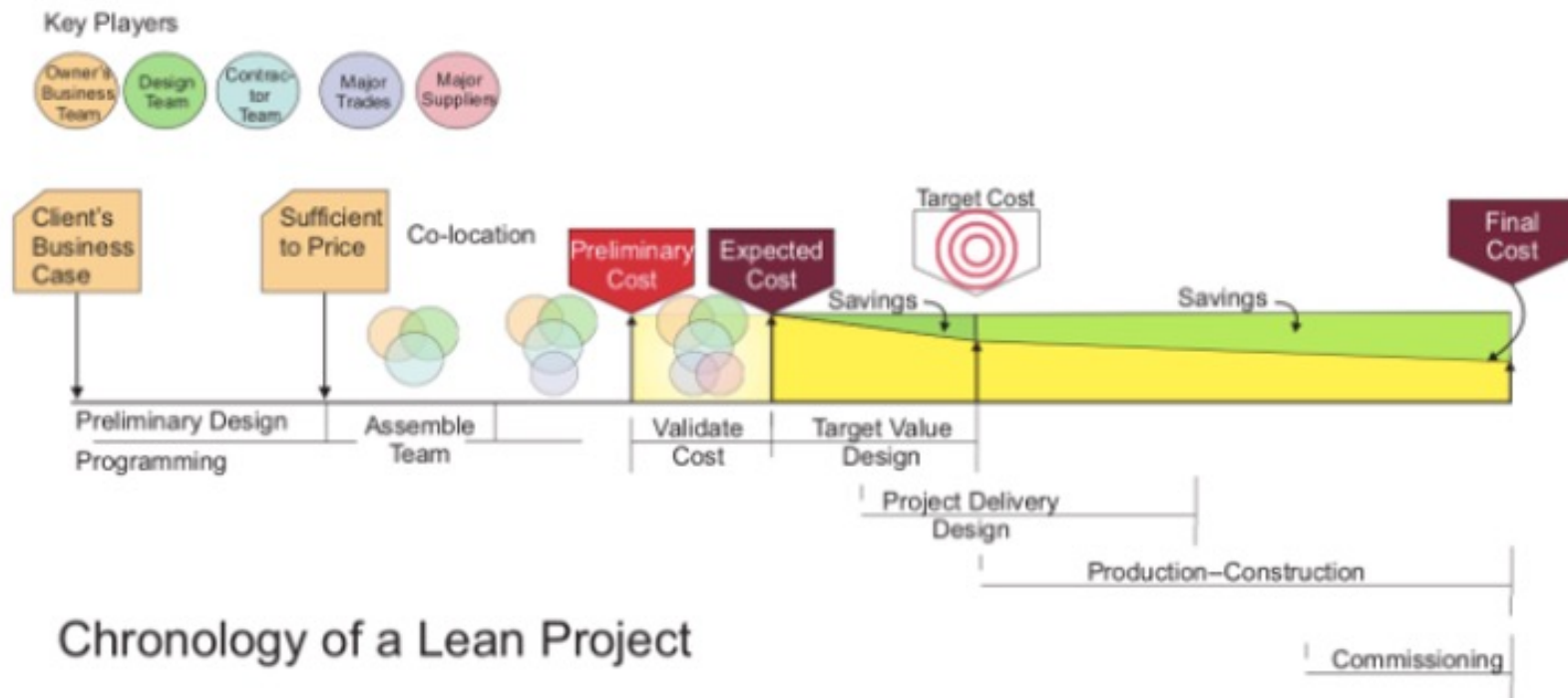
Develop the following for your team:

- ❑ Establish a team cost model framework including:
 - ❑ Current State | Value Tracker | Risk | Opportunity
 - ❑ Brainstorm Value Items for Decision & Log
 - ❑ Brainstorm Risk & Opportunity & Log

30 MINUTES

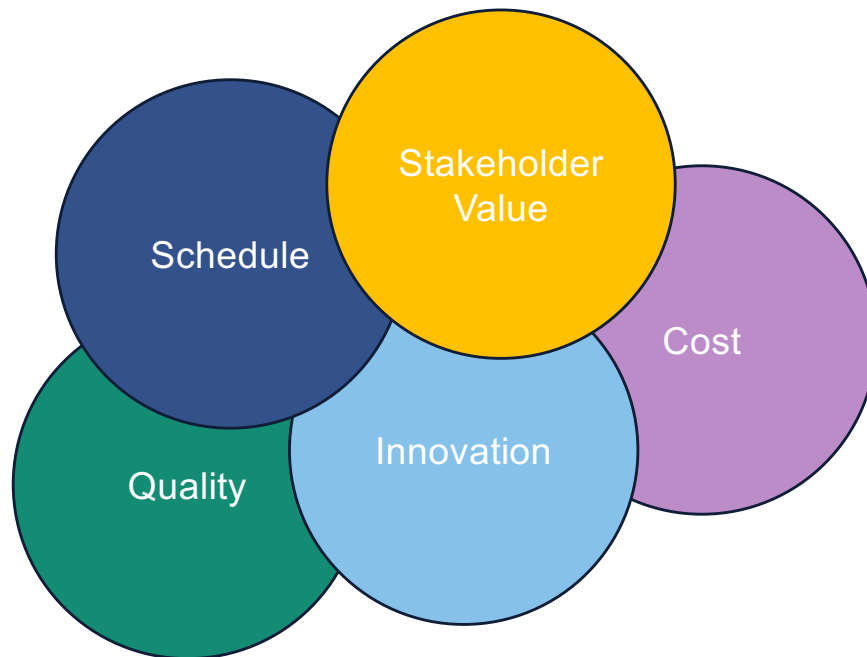
Targets & Incentives Examples

Validation Tactics and Setting Targets



Chronology of a Lean Project

Non-Cost Incentives



1. ED HCAHPS scores during the first 12 months show an average Cleanliness of the Emergency Department Environment at a rating of **82** or higher (approx. 15 % above National Average at this time) [8% of Enhanced portion of the Profit Pool]
2. ED HCAHPS scores during the first 12 months show an average Quietness of Emergency Department Environment at a rating of **67** or higher (approx. 15 % above National Average at this time) [8% of Enhanced portion of the Profit Pool]
3. Hospital Acquired Infections (HAIs - Emergency Department specific) during the first 12 months rate an average of:
 - a. 0.045 or less per 1,000 APD for MRSA infections (approx. 10% under National Average at this time).
 - b. 0.81 or less per 1,000 APD for Clostridium Difficile (approx. 10% under the CDC NHSN SIR at this time).
 - c. 0.045 or less per 1,000 APD for Multiple Drug Resistant Organisms, i.e., VRE & CRE (approx. 10% under National Average at this time).

HAIs will be measured utilizing Standardized Infection Ratios (SIR's) and rates for MDROs. [8% of the Enhanced portion of the Profit Pool]
4. Hospital Capital costs related to design or construction modifications or omissions are zero after 12 months. Any modifications or omissions discovered may be paid out of this portion of the incentive up to the 8%. [8% of Enhanced portion of the Profit Pool]
5. Patient falls during the first 12 months are an average of 2.15 or less (10% lower than the UHS Benchmark of 2.39/1,000 APD). [8% of Enhanced portion of the Profit Pool]
6. Design reduces normal post-construction maintenance costs for Emergency Department. [8% of Enhanced portion of the Profit Pool]

Managed Risk vs Contingency

- More transparent and specific
- Risk log is Dynamic and Continuously Updated
- Risk items ranked by % likelihood (event) and \$ magnitude impact (effect)
- Risk \$ are included in a negotiated target
- Contingency as % of cost typically reserved for owner funding

“Hidden contingency is a barrier to exposing opportunities for improvement”

- Douglas Lee

Risk / Opportunity Log Features


- Collaboratively Updated
- Consistently used in Work Clusters
- Prioritized by team assigned likelihood & impact



[illegible]

Risk Matrix

Risk matrix criteria

Severity	×	Likelihood	=	Risk impact
Negligible		Very likely		Low
Minor		Probable		Medium
Moderate		Possible		High
Major		Not likely		
Catastrophic		Very unlikely		

Value Add vs Value Engineering

- A TVD process seeks to be a 'Value Additive' process
- Team must know how to negotiate owner needs vs wants based on:
 - Business Case/Constraints
 - Value Definition
 - Conditions of Satisfaction

Value Add vs Value Engineering

- TVD teams should not commit scope to the project unless there is a path for paying for the item.
- Payment paths are typically:
 - Owner funds (contingency or reduction in other team cost)
 - Team manage risk mitigation fund
 - Offset in other cluster managed cost/scope
 - Team profit (in IOFA/IPD projects)



Production Estimating

- Most traditional form of estimating.
- Driven by what has been documented in the design phase and confirms estimates developed during earlier conceptual stages.
- Counting of quantities from documented design and applying 'book' labor and material values to quantities.

Learning Objectives



Understand the Validation Phase of TVD and how to define or determine when validation is complete.



Discover the process of selecting and analyzing a benchmark project to be able to draw useful 'should be able to do' insights and establish first pass targets.



Learn how to establish a process for the continuous visible evolution of the current state cost prediction and 'what if' scenarios measured against desired targets.



Understand the importance and various processes for establishing and measuring against a team target cost, breaking cost into useful components, the role of incentives and effective team management of risk and opportunity.


Discussion Question


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



Questions?



Conduct Plus/Delta

 **Plus:** What produced *value* during the session?

 **Delta:** What could we *change to improve* the process or outcome?

LCI Website Information



www.LeanConstruction.org

