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Time Impact Analysis

Effective Techniques for Analyzing Construction Schedule Delays

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Delay Review Agenda

1. Analysis of Progress Schedule

2. Preparation of Delay Schedule

3. Proper Cadence of Creating Delay Schedule

4. Understanding CPM Schedule Delay

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Construction Delays

We have a construction delay now what?
Understanding the delay and when the
delay was realized.

Excusable Delay Events:

- Weather Delay
- Material Procurement Issues
- Change Orders/Added Scope
- Owner Delays
- Request for Proposal
- Late Notice to Proceed
- Undisclosed Conditions
- Unknown Site Conditions

Time Impact Analysis

Inexcusable Delay Events:

- Manpower Delay
- Productivity Delay
- Submittals Rejected
- Subcontractor Delay
- Deficient Work
- Installation Errors
- Slow Buyout Process
- Equipment Issues
- Any Delay that is the fault of the contractor or subs

Recovery Schedule



Required Actions Before Starting....

1. Need a schedule that has **correct logic and sequencing** corresponding to what is happening in the field prior to delay.
2. Need a schedule that has been **updated monthly** with correct actual start and finish dates.
3. **Documentation & timeline of the delay event in detail.**
 - Dates in chronological order of everything that happened
 - The 3 D's.... Documentation, Documentation, & Documentation
 - RFI's, PCO's, RFP's, related to delay if any with dates submitted and approved/answered.
 - Scope of work for delay or change in detail with sequencing to input into the schedule to show delay if add scope etc.
 - How the delay is related to activities in the original schedule in order to tie logic to the delay fragnet.
 - Ie. Roof delay is causing the slab on grade to not be poured because of the roof not being dried in.

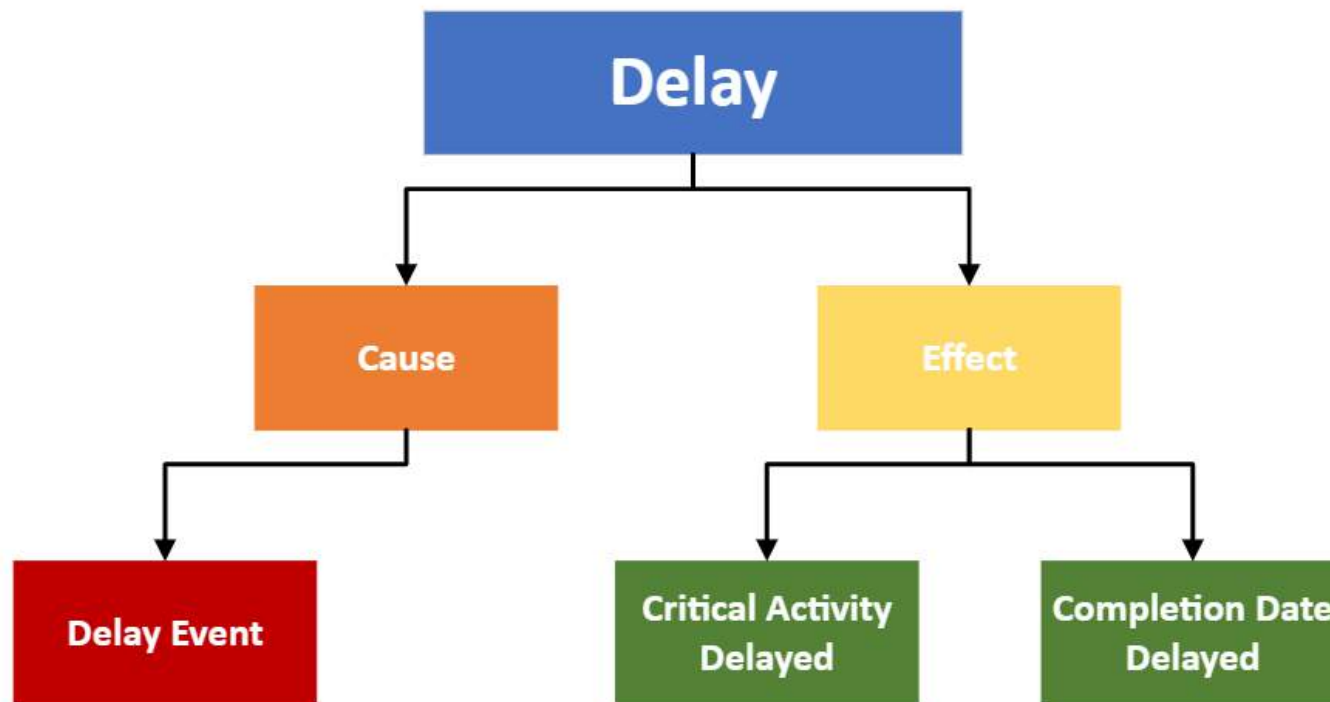
Time Impact Analysis

“The TIA is a ‘forward looking’, prospective schedule analysis technique that adds a modeled delay to an accepted contract schedule to determine the possible impact of that delay to project completion.”

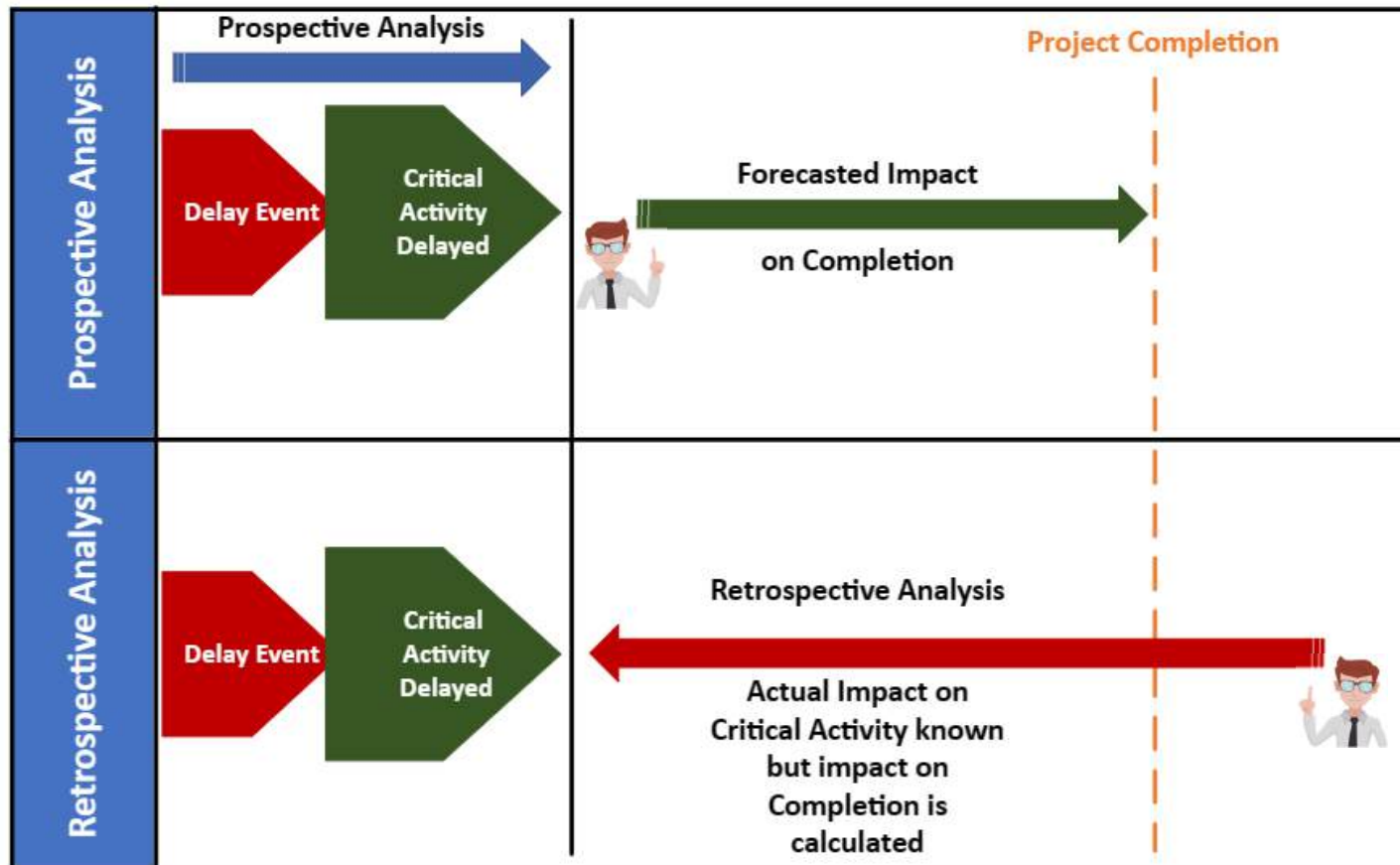
- *AACE International Recommended Practice
No. 52R-06*



Delay Event



Delay Analysis – Time of Application

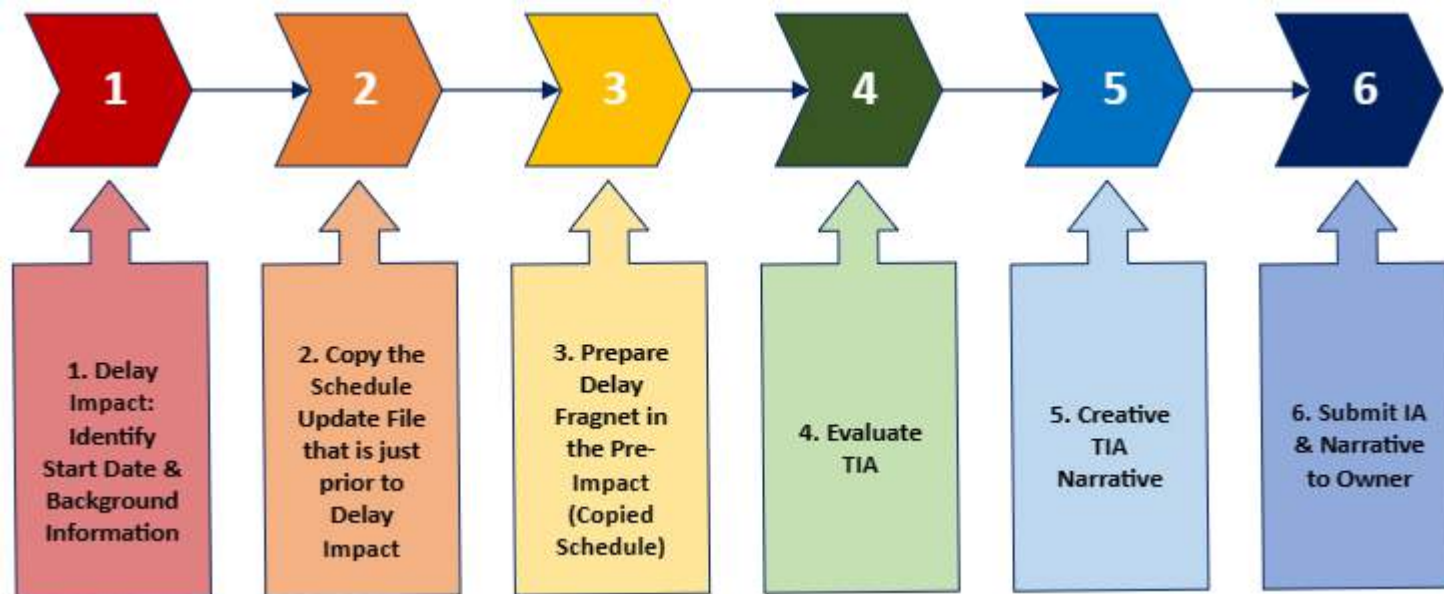


Recommended Practice 56r-06 Prospective Time Impact Analysis

Recommended Practice 29r-03 Forensic Schedule



Time Impact Analysis Process





Preparing & Analyzing a Time Impact Analysis



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Prospective Analysis

Contemporaneous Prospective

1. Performed to “look-ahead” during project.
2. Performed at moment of start of impact.
3. Called Contemporaneous Time Impact Analysis (TIA)
4. Compare the predicted completion of the schedule just prior to the date of the “delay event” to the predicted completion of the schedule after inserting a fragnet of impact activities into the schedule.



Retrospective Analysis

Forensic(Retrospective Analysis)

1. Performed after the project or delay event.
2. Typically used in delay analysis in claims.
3. No industry standard name.
4. Retrospective, backward-looking.
5. Sometimes also called Contemporaneous TIA since analysis is done from the beginning of the impact even though it is analyzed after the fact.



Reasons for Use

Occasionally mandated by specification.

Best way to evaluate expected impacts resulting from changed conditions.

Supports negotiation of time extensions due to changed conditions.

Enables sharing of risk.

Keeps project on track with accurate schedule.

The logo for ACE, featuring the letters "ACE" in a bold, serif font, followed by a stylized fish icon. The entire logo is enclosed within a thin red circular border.

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Golden Rules



SCHEDULES MUST REMAIN
DYNAMIC.



IMPACTS ARE EVALUATED
CHRONOLOGICALLY.



THE SUM OF ALL IMPACTS
ARE **CUMULATIVE.**



PROSPECTIVE (**FORWARD
LOOKING**) ANALYSIS.



THE PROJECT'S **CRITICAL
PATH MUST BE IMPACTED,**
AND THE PROJECT
COMPLETION DATE MUST
BE DELAYED TO BE
ENTITLED TO A TIME
EXTENSION.

The logo for ACE, featuring the letters "ACE" in a bold, sans-serif font, followed by a stylized fish symbol.

Required Actions Before Starting the TIA



Baseline or Initial Progress schedule that is reasonable and approved/accepted by the owner.



The contractor must perform regular progress updates to the schedule, which accurately reflect work on the project.



Facts pertaining to the changed condition or impact are available.



Steps for Preparing a TIA

1. Verify Schedule (Current Schedule)

- Test for reasonableness.
- Ensure schedule logic models the actual project sequencing.

2. Check for Constraints

- If constraints exist, establish methodology.
- Remove the constraints, if possible.
- Insert logic to replace constraints.
- Verify accuracy of changes.
- Document use of methodology.



Preparing a TIA

3. Update the Current Schedule

- Use update data through the date that will reflect the situation immediately prior to the beginning of the changed condition.
- **Please Note: Do not make any logic changes after the update.

4. Calculate the Schedule

- Set Data Date immediately prior to the beginning of the changed condition (match update data).



Preparing a TIA

5. Document the Completion Date

- Use a common activity such as Substantial Completion (preferable), or an Interim Milestone, as necessary.
- Use Early Finish of the entire project.
- Be consistent in choosing the comparison activity.

6. Identify the Reason for Preparing a TIA

- Changed condition.
- Potential delay situation.
- Other actions beyond Contractor's control.



Preparing a TIA

7. Create Copy of the Reference Schedule for Use in the Analysis

- Done so that the reference schedule can be used as a target.

8. Determine Scope of Work Required to Deal with Changed Condition

- List Assumptions:
 - Scope of Work
 - Manpower and Resources
 - Sequencing Rationale
- **Note any questionable assumptions.



Preparing a TIA

9. Create Fragnet of Activities

- Estimate durations and document.
- Determine appropriate connection points between predecessors and successor.
- (Which activities are affected by the changed condition?)
 - Insert fragnet with new logic connections.
 - AACE Recommended Practice – “Set the duration of the delay activities to zero and recalculate the CPM.”

10. Provide Narrative – Detailing how the work will be done

11. Recalculate Project

12. Compare Results to Updated Schedule Completion Dates Prior to Insertion



Preparing a TIA

13. Review Critical Path Changes and Shifts

- Identify CP in schedule prior to TIA insertion
- Identify CP in schedule after TIA insertion
- Compare and review changes

14. Write Up Conclusions

15. Be Prepared to Discuss and Defend



After the TIA

After TIA submittal and review:

1. Negotiate time extension, if any.
2. Document the decision.
3. If justified, incorporate TIA into schedule.
4. Publish revised schedule with new completion dates.
5. Provide change order showing settlement.
6. Ideally, TIA resolution should conclude any known delay issues or impacts to date.



Benefits of TIA's

Benefits to Owner

- Participates in decisions that affect budget and completion.
- Can negotiate requests for time and costs prior to work.
- Encourages cooperation.
- No lingering potential claims issues.
- Budget and completion information always current and reasonably accurate.
- Allows Owner to take advantage of pacing opportunities.
- Reduce or eliminate need for unilateral modifications.
- Shares performance and cost risk.



Benefits of TIA's

Benefits to Contractor

- Relatively simple analyses when compared to claims.
- Receives timely time extensions.
- Builds good documentation, even if rejected.
- Allows negotiation prior to spending money or doing work.
- Minimal memory problems compared to old issues.
- Allows for pacing other trades.
- Costs for TIA effort should be reimbursable.
- Fair preparation of TIA builds credibility.
- Builds in understanding of risk in pricing.



Example TIA

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Example Problem ACE301 Prefab Building

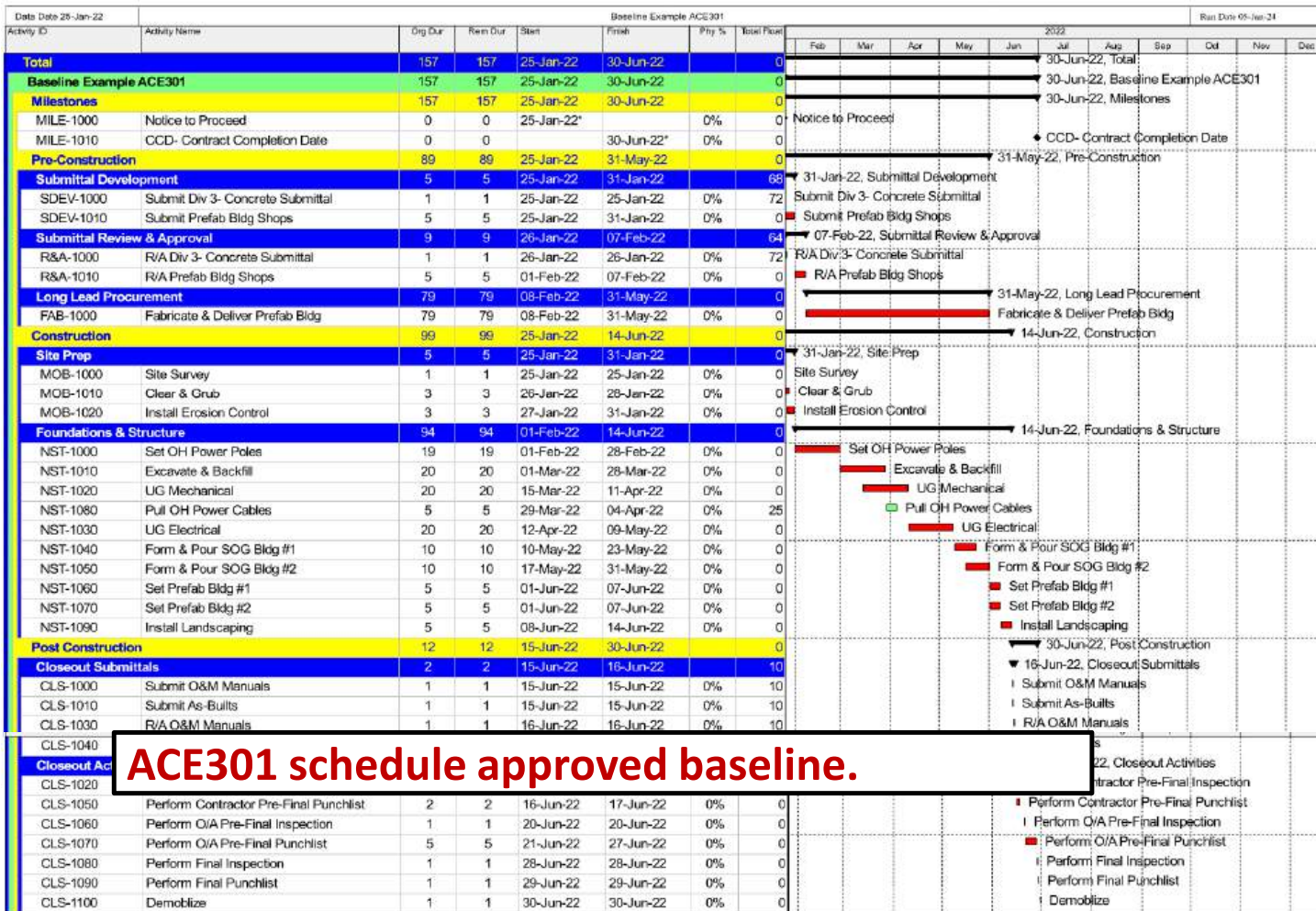
Typical construction project.

Work includes erection of prefabricated buildings on concrete foundations, electrical, mechanical and landscaping.

Contractor has an approved Baseline Schedule and submits regular schedule updates with the pay estimates.



Baseline Schedule



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Example Problem

ACE301 Prefab Building

Impact:

- The contractor discovered a 55-gallon barrel with unknown contents on March 14 while excavating the building foundation.

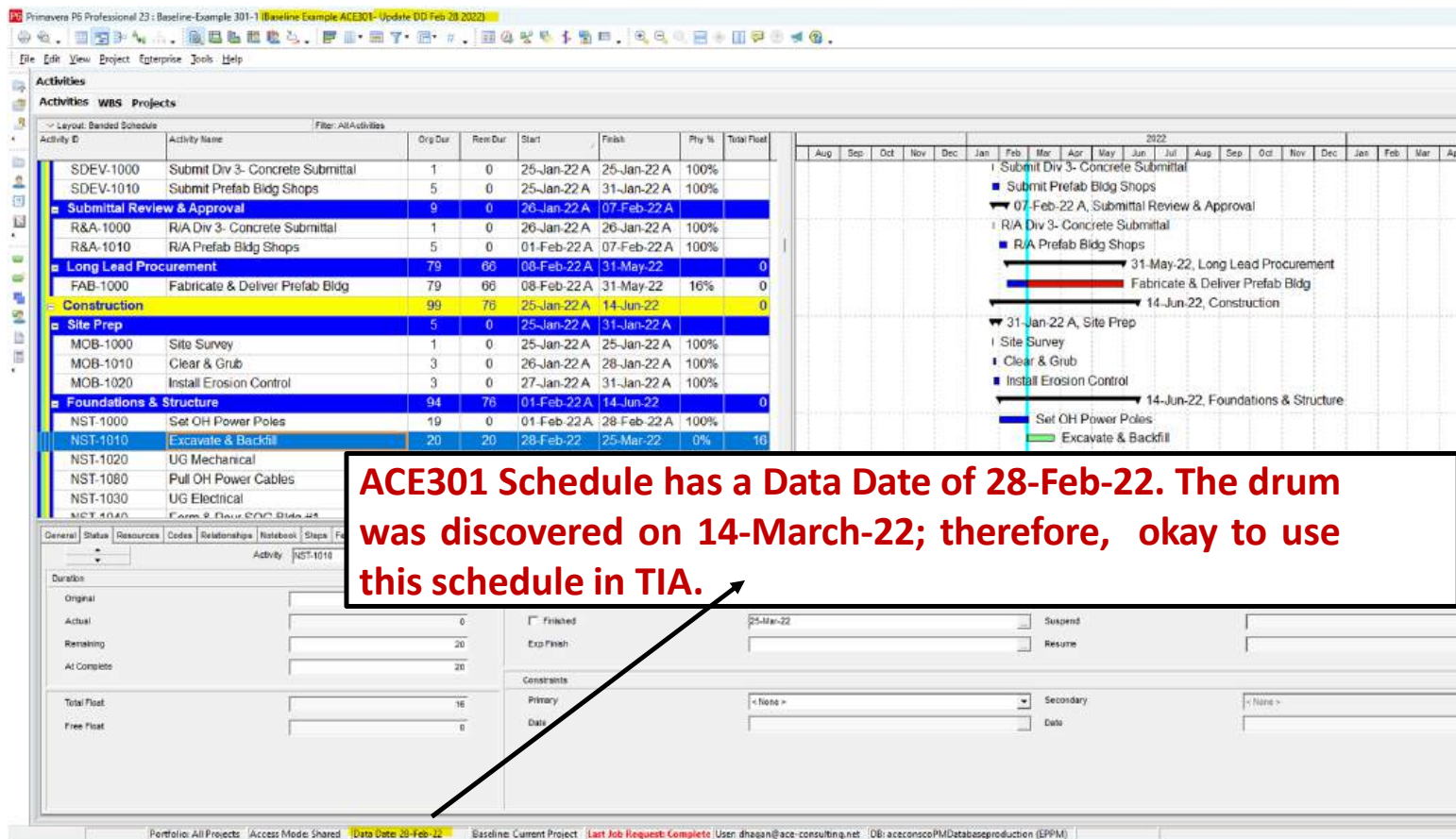
Step 1 – Schedule Selection

Select the appropriate schedule to be impacted.

- Use the last updated schedule *prior* to the impact (reference the data date).
- If the time frame between previous schedule update and the impact is too great, progress the last schedule up to the point of impact.



Step 1 – Schedule Selection



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Step 2 – Delay Fragnet Insertion

Prepare a schedule fragnet that models the delay or impact.

- The contractor is responsible for preparing the fragnet.
- The final fragnet must be approved or accepted by the government.



Definition of a Fragnet



A ***fragnet*** is defined as a sequence of new activities and/ or activity revisions that are proposed to be added to the existing schedule.



Their purpose is to demonstrate the influence of delay and the method for incorporating delays and impacts into the schedule as they are encountered.

Preparing a Fragnet

1

Determine the scope and extent of the impact encountered, either alleged or directed.

2

Identify possible corrective actions and select the best option.

3

Identify all impacted activities in the schedule.

4

Prepare a fragnet that best represents the total scope of the impact and corrective action.

5

Keep the fragnet simple.

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Preparing a Fragnet



55-gallon barrels was discovered March 14, 2022.



Activity NST1010, Excavate & Backfill is impacted. Successor Activities are NST-1020 UG Mechanical and NST-1030 UG Electrical.



The owner requires 10 days to review and approve the plan before a NTP can be issued.



Testing the contents of the drum will take 10 days.



It will take the contractor 5 days to remove and dispose of the drums.



Preparing a Fragnet

Fragnet For Time Impact Analysis No. 1 (TIA1)



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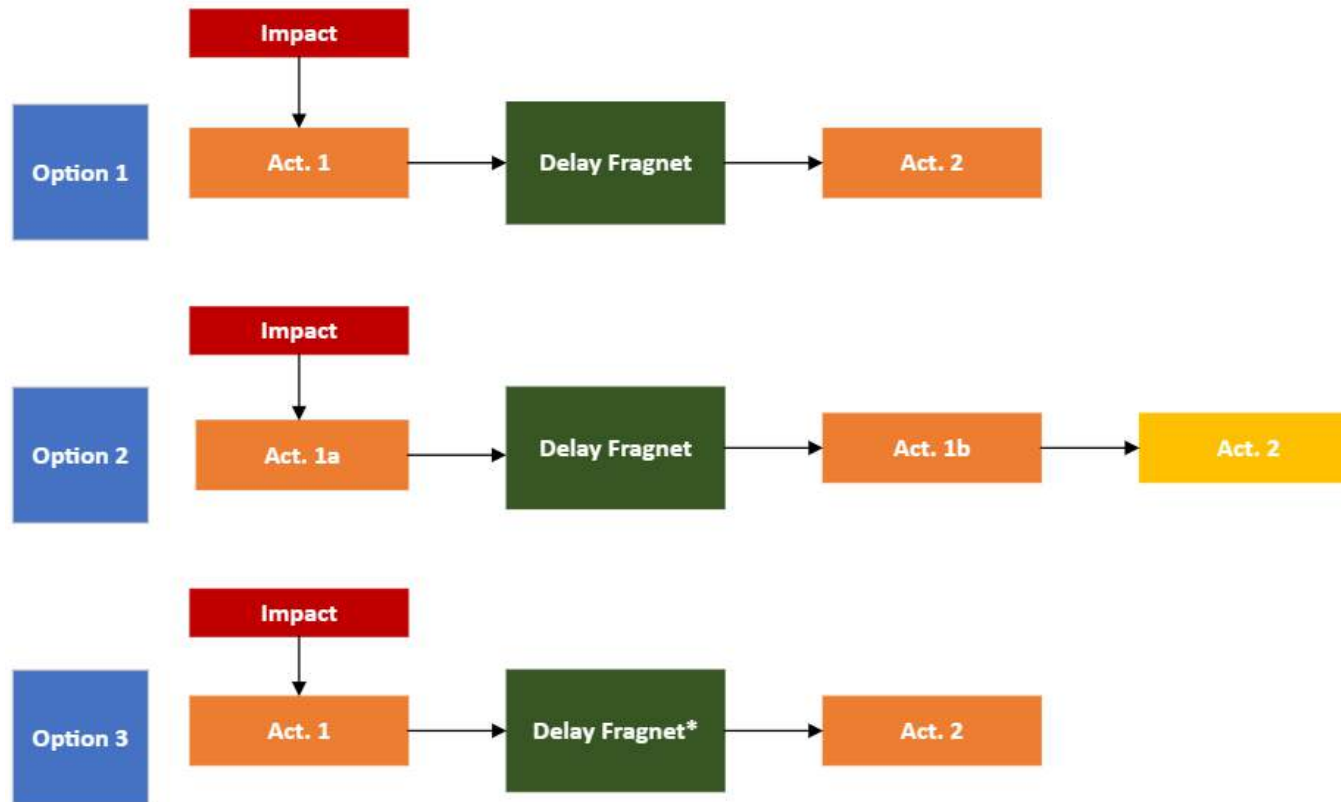
Step 3 – Insert Fragnet & Tie Logic

Insert the fragnet into the appropriate schedule.

- Select method for inserting the fragnet into the schedule.
- Assign settings, resources, codes, WBS, calendars, durations and predecessor/ successor logic.



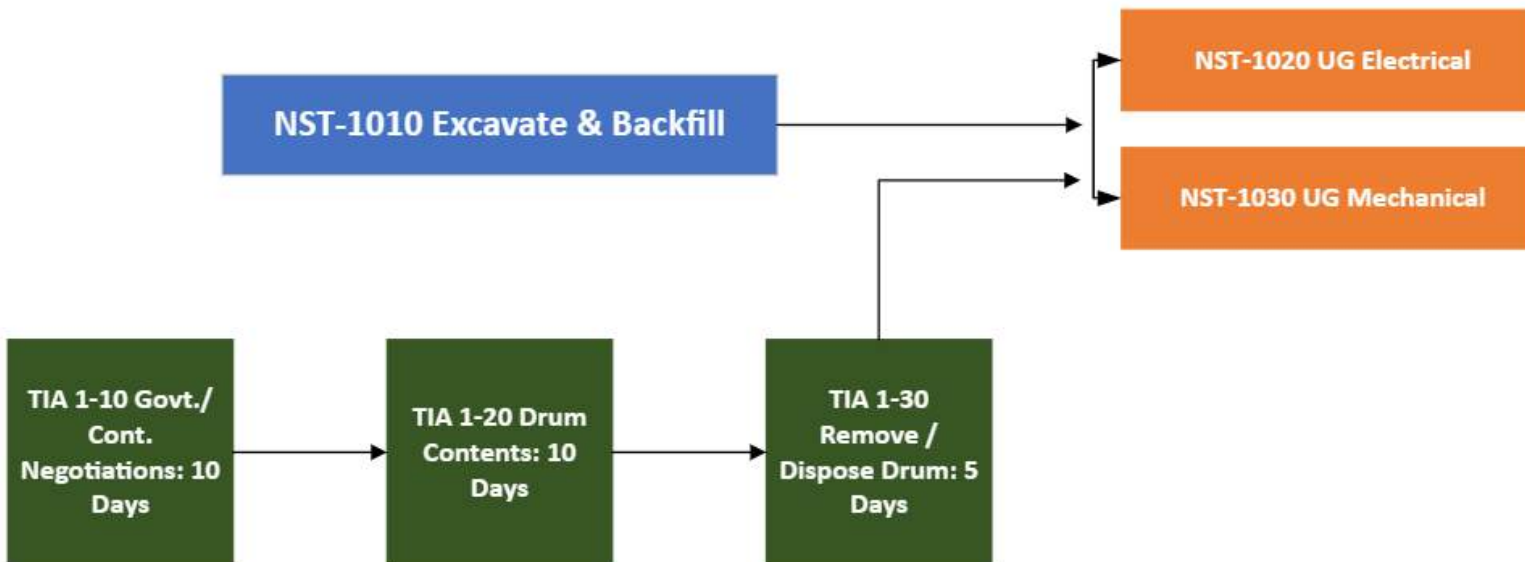
Inserting the Fragnet into the Schedule



*Constrained Start Date



Example Problem ACE301 Prefab Building



Check Default Calendars

- As you add new activities, the default calendar will be assigned to them.
- Ensure the 5 Day Work Week Project Level Calendar is the Default* or applicable calendar.
- Check Default Settings and for activities

General Notebook Planning Resources Budget Log Spending Plan Budget Summary Dates Funding Codes Defaults Resources Settings Calculations

Defaults for New Activities

Duration Type: Fixed Duration & Units
Percent Complete Type: Physical
Activity Type: Task Dependent

Cost Account: [Empty]
Calendar: 5 Day Work Week

Auto-numbering Defaults

Activity ID Prefix: A
Activity ID Suffix: 1000
Increment: 10

☒ Increment Activity ID based on selected activity



Create WBS for Fragnet

Layout: None

WBS Code	WBS Name
Baseline-Example 301-1	Baseline Example ACE301- Update DD Feb 28 2022
Baseline-Example 301-1.1	Milestones
Baseline-Example 301-1.5	Delays
Baseline-Example 301-1.5.1	TIA#1- Drum Discovered
Baseline-Example 301-1.2	Pre-Construction
Baseline-Example 301-1.2.1	Submittal Development
Baseline-Example 301-1.2.2	Submittal Review & Approval
Baseline-Example 301-1.2.3	Long Lead Procurement
Baseline-Example 301-1.4	Construction
Baseline-Example 301-1.4.1	Site Prep
Baseline-Example 301-1.4.2	Foundations & Structure
Baseline-Example 301-1.3	Post Construction
Baseline-Example 301-1.3.5	Closeout Submittals
Baseline-Example 301-1.3.1	Closeout Activities

Add WBS

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Create Activities for Fragnet & Tie Logic

Activity ID	Activity Name	Org Dur	Rem Dur	Start	Finish	Phy %	Total Float
Baseline Example ACE301- Update DD Feb 28 2022 TIA#1		175	141	25-Jan-22 A	18-Jul-22		-18
Milestones		175	0	25-Jan-22 A	18-Jul-22		-18
MILE-1000	Notice to Proceed	0	0	25-Jan-22 A		100%	
MILE-1010	CCD- Contract Completion Date	0	0		18-Jul-22*	0%	-18
Delays		25	25	14-Mar-22	15-Apr-22		-11
TIA#1- Drum Discovered		25	25	14-Mar-22	15-Apr-22		-11
TIA-10	Govt/Cont. Negotiations - Drum Discovery	10	10	14-Mar-22*	25-Mar-22	0%	-11
TIA-20	Test Drum Contents	10	10	28-Mar-22	08-Apr-22	0%	-11
TIA-30	Remove/Dispose of Drum	5	5	11-Apr-22	15-Apr-22	0%	-11

1. As you add new activities, the default calendar and settings will be added to each of the new activities.
2. As you add activities, edit the durations to match the duration provided.
3. Tie out the logic relationships, as seen above.



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Constrained Start of Delay

		25	25	14-Mar-22	15-Apr-22		-11	
Delays								
TIA#1- Drum Discovered		25	25	14-Mar-22	15-Apr-22		-11	
TIA-10	Govt/Cont. Negotiations - Drum Discovery	10	10	14-Mar-22*	25-Mar-22	0%	-11	MILE-1000: SS
TIA-20	Test Drum Contents	10	10	28-Mar-22	08-Apr-22	0%	-11	TIA-10: FS
TIA-30	Remove/Dispose of Drum	5	5	11-Apr-22	15-Apr-22	0%	-11	TIA-20: FS
Pre-Construction		89	66	25-Jan-22 A	31-May-22		22	NST-1030: FS, NST-1020: FS

General
Status
Resources
Codes
Relationships
Notebook
Steps
Feedback
WPs & Docs
Expenses
Summary

Activity: TIA-10
Govt/Cont. Negotiations - Drum Discovery
Project:

Duration
Original: 10
Actual: 0
Remaining: 10
At Complete: 10

Status
☐ Started: 14-Mar-22
☐ Finished: 25-Mar-22
Exp Finish:
Physical %: 0%
Suspend:
Resume:

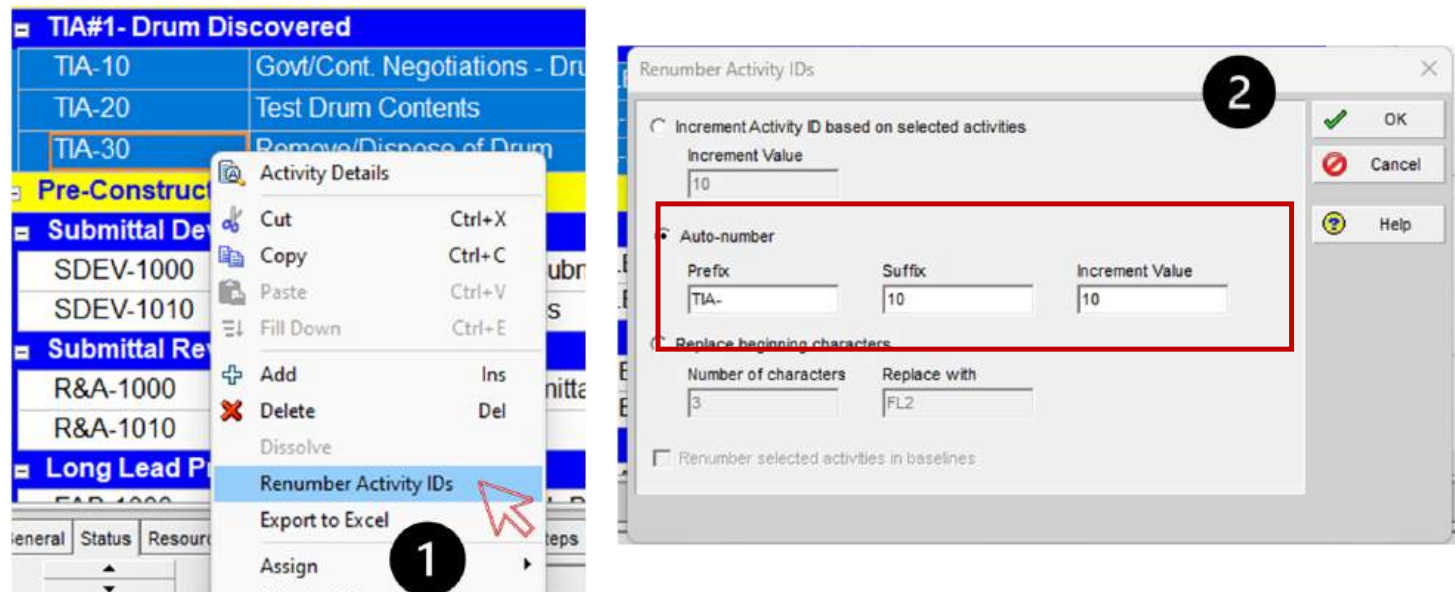
Constraints
Primary: Start On or After
Date: 14-Mar-22
Secondary: < None >
Date:

Labor Units
Budgeted:
Actual:
Remaining:
At Complete:

Status Tab

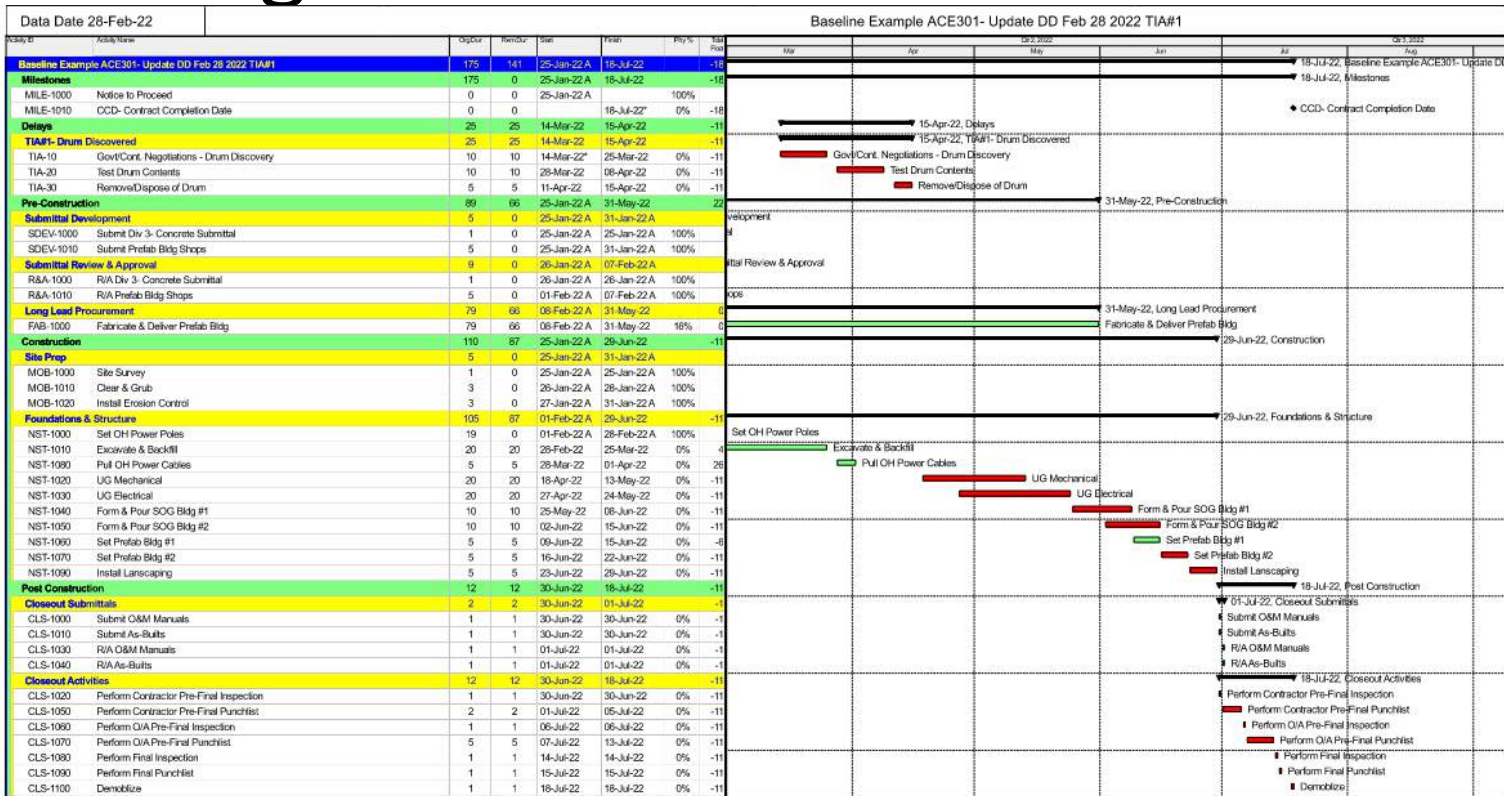
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Renumber Activity ID's



1. As you add new activities, the default ID # will be assigned.
2. Update the Activity ID to be unique to the delay.
 - I.e. TIA-10

Fragnet Schedule After Insertion



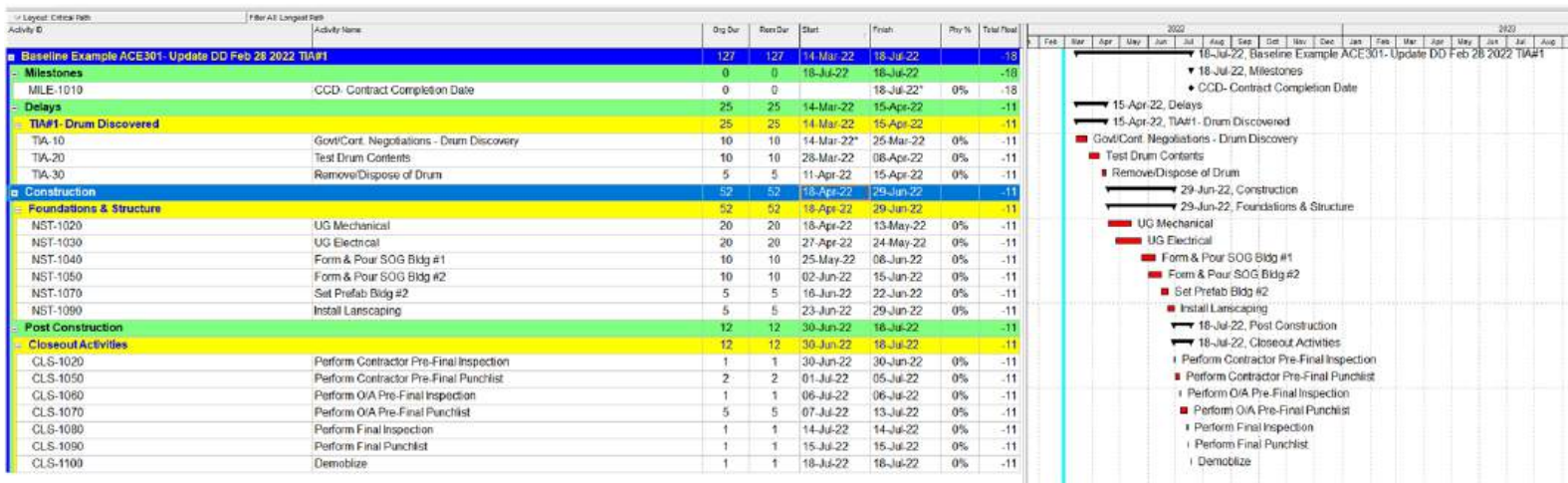
Step 4 – Review Dates & Changes

Now that the fragnet (including durations) has been inserted into the schedule:

1. Note project completion date for the last activity, “CCD Contract Completion Date”.
2. Recalculate the CPM.
3. Note any changes to the project completion date.
4. Note any changes to interim



Step 4 – Review Dates & Changes



Note: Project Completion Date is June 30, 2022 prior to recalculating the schedule.



Note Any Changes to the CCD

- If the project completion date slipped, then the critical path was impacted, and the contractor is owed time.
- If applicable, note whether other contractual date(s) slipped.

In the Example:

- After TIA added, CCD is July 18, 2022, with **-18 calendar days** of negative total float.
- Meaning that the schedule is now 18 calendar days behind schedule(impacted) after the TIA Delay was inserted.



Step 5 – Days Owed

Determine the number of days owed to the contractor.

Remember, the contractor is owed calendar days, not workdays.

Activity ID	Calendar	Activity Name	Org Dur	Res Dur	Start	Finish	Pcty %	Total Pcty
Baseline Example ACE301- Update DD Feb 28 2022 TIA								
Milestones	7 Day Calendar		0	0	18-Jul-22	18-Jul-22		-18
MILE-1010	7 Day Calendar	CCD- Contract Completion Date	0	0		18-Jul-22*	0%	-18
Delays	7 Day Calendar		25	25	14-Mar-22	15-Apr-22		-11
TIA#1- Drum Discovered	7 Day Calendar		25	25	14-Mar-22	15-Apr-22		-11
TIA-10	5 Day Calendar	Govt/Cont. Negotiations - Drum Discovery	10	10	14-Mar-22*	25-Mar-22	0%	-11
TIA-20	5 Day Calendar	Test Drum Contents	10	10	28-Mar-22	08-Apr-22	0%	-11
TIA-30	5 Day Calendar	Remove/Dispose of Drum	5	5	11-Apr-22	15-Apr-22	0%	-11
Construction	5 Day Calendar		52	52	18-Apr-22	29-Jun-22		-11
Foundations & Structure	5 Day Calendar		52	52	18-Apr-22	29-Jun-22		-11
NST-1020	5 Day Calendar	UG Mechanical	20	20	18-Apr-22	13-May-22	0%	-11
NST-1030	5 Day Calendar	UG Electrical	20	20	27-Apr-22	24-May-22	0%	-11
NST-1040	5 Day Calendar	Form & Pour SOG Bldg #1	10	10	25-May-22	06-Jun-22	0%	-11
NST-1050	5 Day Calendar	Form & Pour SOG Bldg #2	10	10	02-Jun-22	15-Jun-22	0%	-11
NST-1070	5 Day Calendar	Set Prefab Bldg #2	5	5	16-Jun-22	22-Jun-22	0%	-11
NST-1090	5 Day Calendar	Install Landscaping	5	5	23-Jun-22	29-Jun-22	0%	-11
Post Construction	5 Day Calendar		12	12	30-Jun-22	18-Jul-22		-11
Closeout Activities	5 Day Calendar		12	12	30-Jun-22	18-Jul-22		-11
CLS-1020	5 Day Calendar	Perform Contractor Pre-Final Inspection	1	1	30-Jun-22	30-Jun-22	0%	-11
CLS-1050	5 Day Calendar	Perform Contractor Pre-Final Punchlist	2	2	01-Jul-22	05-Jul-22	0%	-11
CLS-1060	5 Day Calendar	Perform O/A Pre-Final Inspection	1	1	06-Jul-22	06-Jul-22	0%	-11
CLS-1070	5 Day Calendar	Perform O/A Pre-Final Punchlist	5	5	07-Jul-22	13-Jul-22	0%	-11
CLS-1080	5 Day Calendar	Perform Final Inspection	1	1	14-Jul-22	14-Jul-22	0%	-11
CLS-1090	5 Day Calendar	Perform Final Punchlist	1	1	15-Jul-22	15-Jul-22	0%	-11
CLS-1100	5 Day Calendar	Demobilize	1	1	18-Jul-22	18-Jul-22	0%	-11

Golden Rule: By Assigning all milestones a 7 Day calendar, your CCD will always calculate the correct days owed in calendar days for you.



Step 6 – Determine Delay Dates

Determine the actual delay dates.

The start of delay begins on the first day that the project completion date slips and ends when the remaining delay days are exhausted.



Step 6 – Determine Delay Dates

A rule of thumb for determining the actual delay dates is to identify successor activity(s) to the fragnet in the schedule used in the TIA prior to inserting the fragnet.

The first day of delay will be predicated on the date when the successor activity in the fragnet to become project critical:

Successor Activities Without Negative Float - The successor activity will become project critical on the computed late start date. If there are multiple successors, choose the earliest late start date. The first day of delay will be the next day after this late start date.

Successor Activities With Negative Float - If successor activities have negative float, then the start of delay is the first day of the impact.



Step 7 – Excusable and/or Compensable

Determine if the delay is:

- Excusable - Contractor owed time.
- Compensable - Receives extended project costs.

If the contractor has a concurrent critical path delay, then the delay is excusable, but not compensable.

If there are *no* concurrent contractor critical path delays, then the delay is excusable and compensable.

Force Majeure or Acts of God delays are excusable, but not compensable.



Step 8 – Documentation

Document the time impact analysis in a price negotiation memorandum and in the modification:

- Description of the impact or changed condition and other facts and assumptions used in the TIA.
- Maintain hard and electronic copies (.xer file) of the un-impacted and impacted schedules used in the TIA.
- Description of each fragnet activity including, durations, calendars, and predecessor and successor logic.
- Describe the results of the time impact analysis including time owed to the contractor, actual delay dates, extended project costs, etc.





Questions



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