

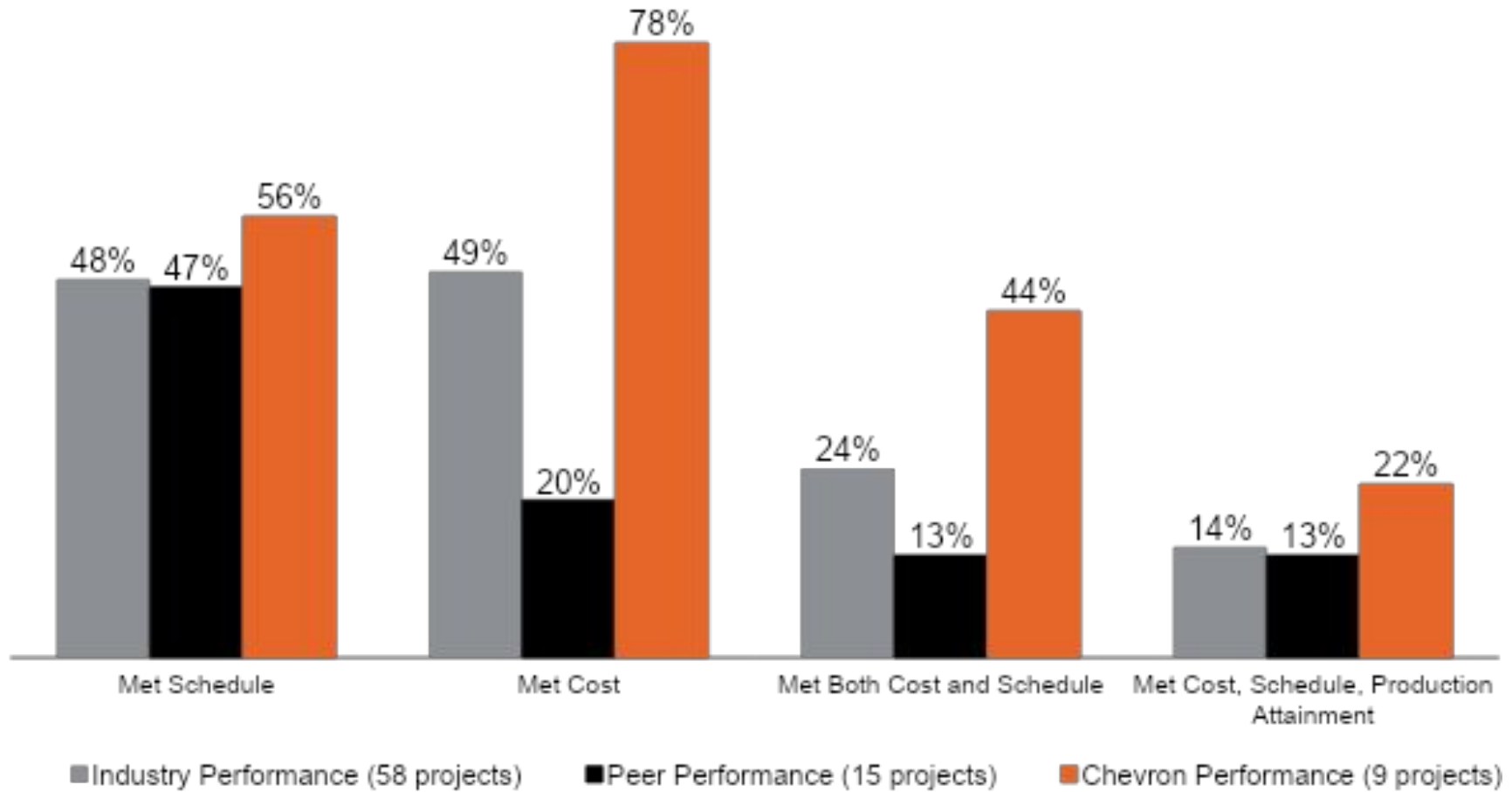
# Next Generation Project Management

Solving The Gap Between What *Should* Happen On Paper  
And What *Does* Happen In The Field

04 May 2023



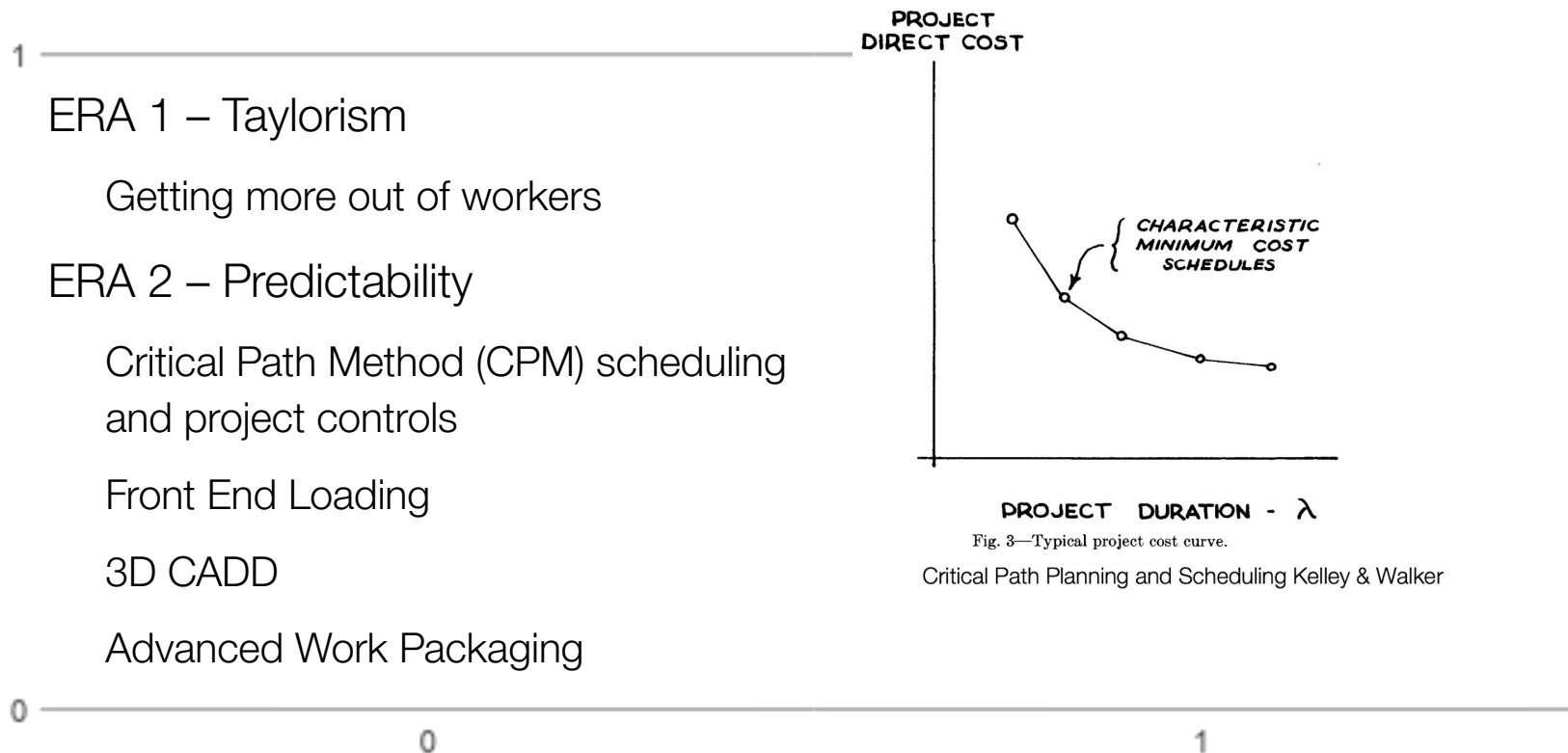
Current project management systems are best practice based, intended to drive predictable outcomes



*Data from IPA 2018 UIBC: MCPs AR 2010+ with cost, schedule, and production attainment data*

Something has to change

# Underlying Basis of Current Project Practices



ERA 1 – Taylorism

Getting more out of workers

ERA 2 – Predictability

Critical Path Method (CPM) scheduling and project controls

Front End Loading

3D CADD

Advanced Work Packaging

**Garold D. Oberlender, Ph.D., P.E.**  
 Professor of Civil Engineering  
 Oklahoma State University

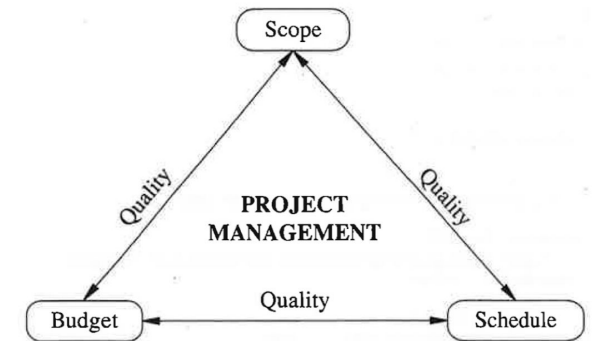


Fig. 3—Typical project cost curve.

Critical Path Planning and Scheduling Kelley & Walker

Process Pattern	One of a kind or few	Low volumes; many products	High volumes; several major products	Very high volumes; standard product (commodity)	Challenges for Management
Very jumbled flow; process segments loosely linked	Project	Job Shop			Scheduling; materials handling; shifting bottlenecks
Jumbled flow, but a dominant flow exists		Batch Flow			Worker motivation; balance; maintaining enough flexibility
Line flow Worker paced			Line Flow		
Machine paced			Line Flow		
Continuous, automated, and rigid flow; process segments tightly linked				Continuous Flow	Candid expenses for big chunk capacity; technological change; materials management; vertical integration
Challenges for Management	Bidding; delivery; product design flexibility	Quality (product differentiation); flexibility in output volumes		Price	

Projects previously seen as a distinct type of production system

on/Operations Management

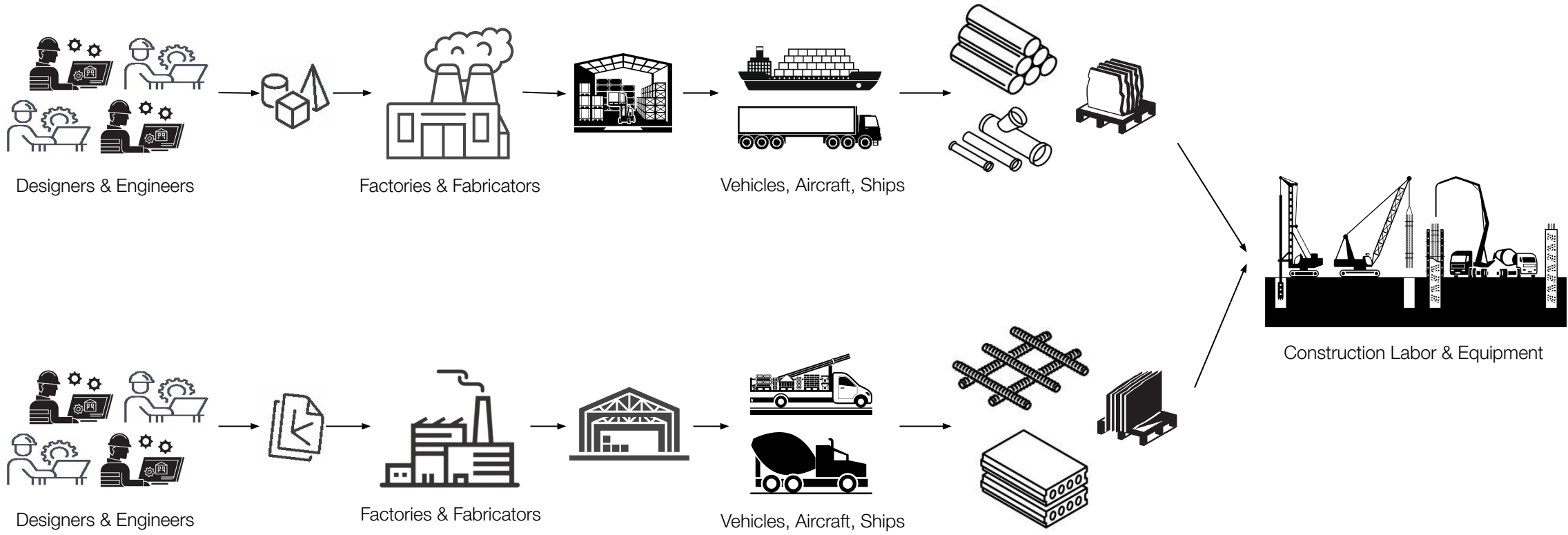
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Very jumbled flow: process segments loosely linked	Project	Job Shop			Scheduling; materials handling; shifting bottlenecks
Jumbled flow, but a dominant flow exists		Batch Flow		opportunity costs	
Line flow Worker paced			Line Flow		Worker motivation; balance; maintaining enough flexibility
Machine paced		out-of-pocket costs	Line Flow		
Continuous, automated, and rigid flow; process segments tightly linked			Continuous Flow		Candid expenses for big chunk capacity; technological change; materials management; vertical integration
Challenges for Management	Bidding; delivery; product design flexibility	Quality (product differentiation); flexibility in output volumes		Price	

Project supply network consists of all types of production system

on/Operations Management



# In construction, work flows through production systems

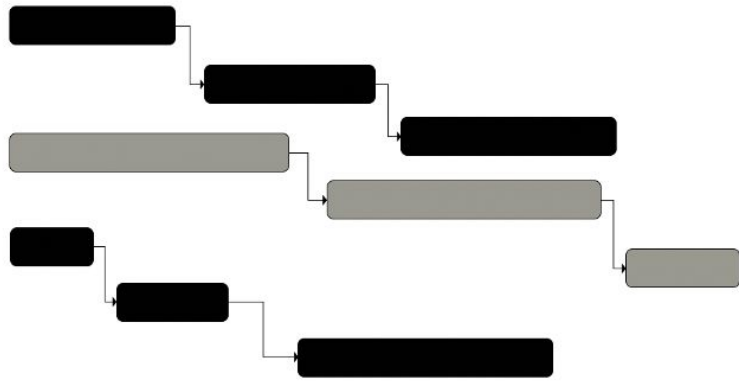


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How these systems are designed has a major influence on the project outcome, i.e., cost, schedule, cash & emissions

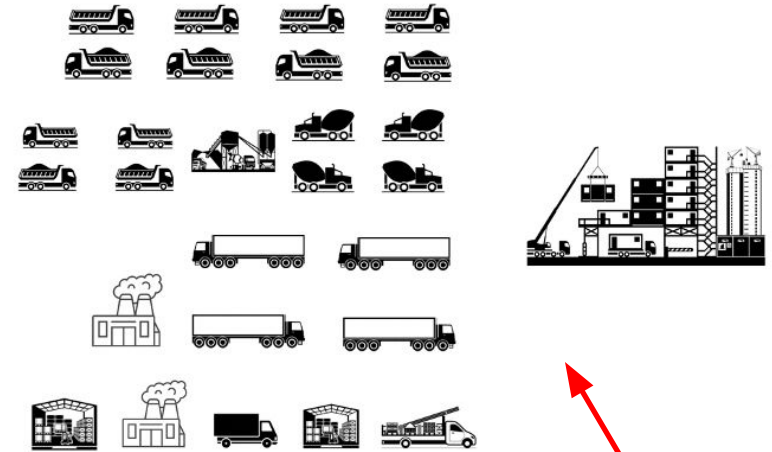
Schedule = Should Happen



Dates & Progress  
SYMPTOMS

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Production System = Can/Will Happen



Rates / Throughput  
CAUSES

...without understanding how these work

We tend to spend a lot of time tracking these....

# Operations Science governs the performance of Project Production Systems

4 5 3



DESIGN



MAKE



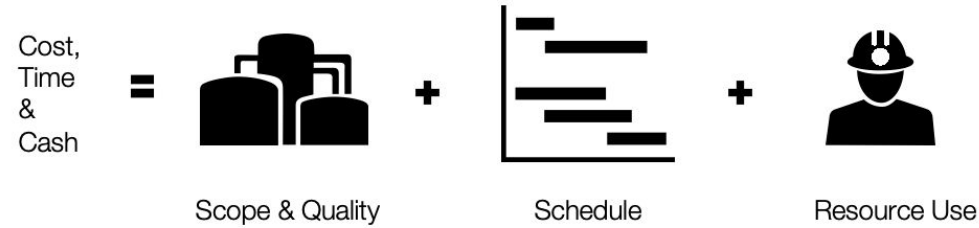
TRANSPORT



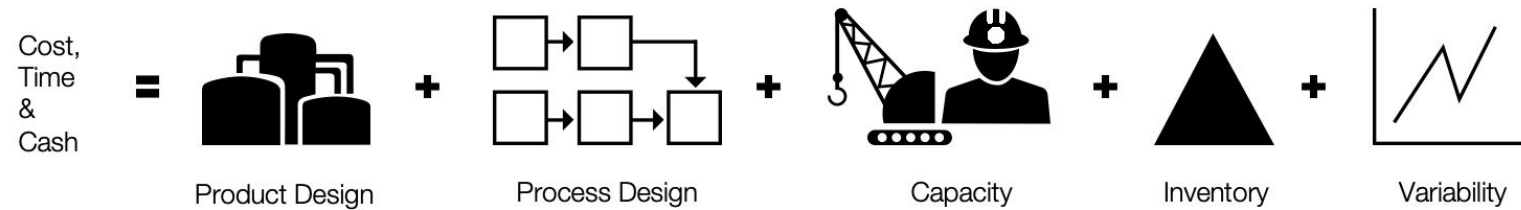
BUILD

# Five Levers

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT



## PROJECT PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

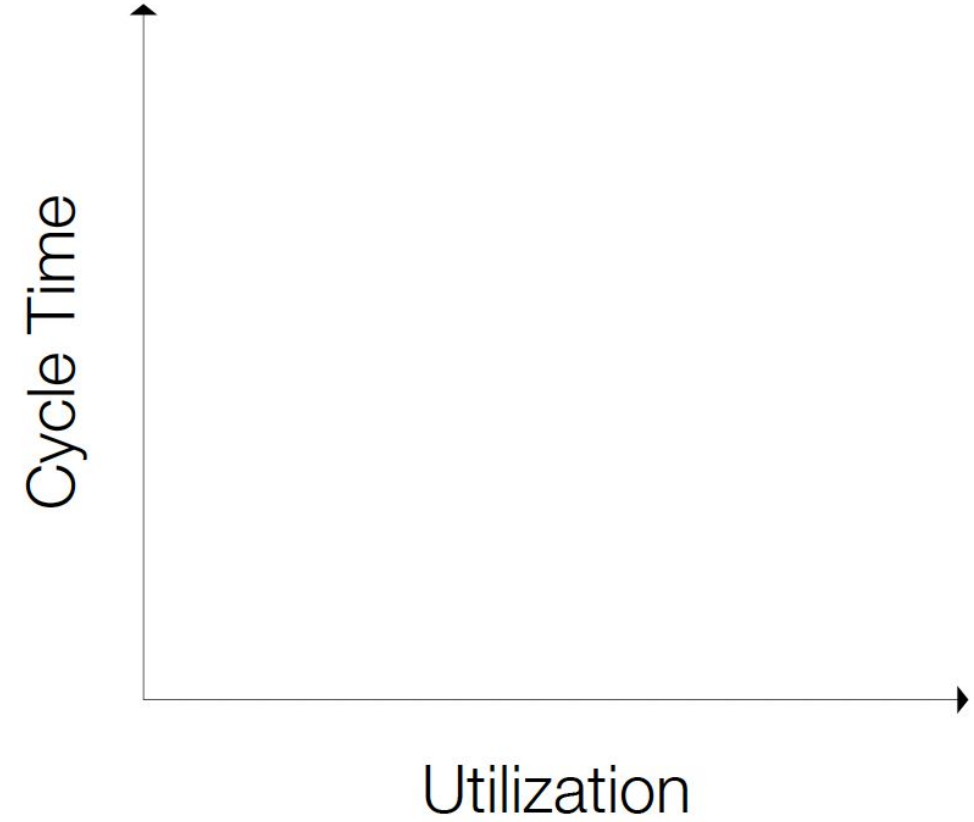
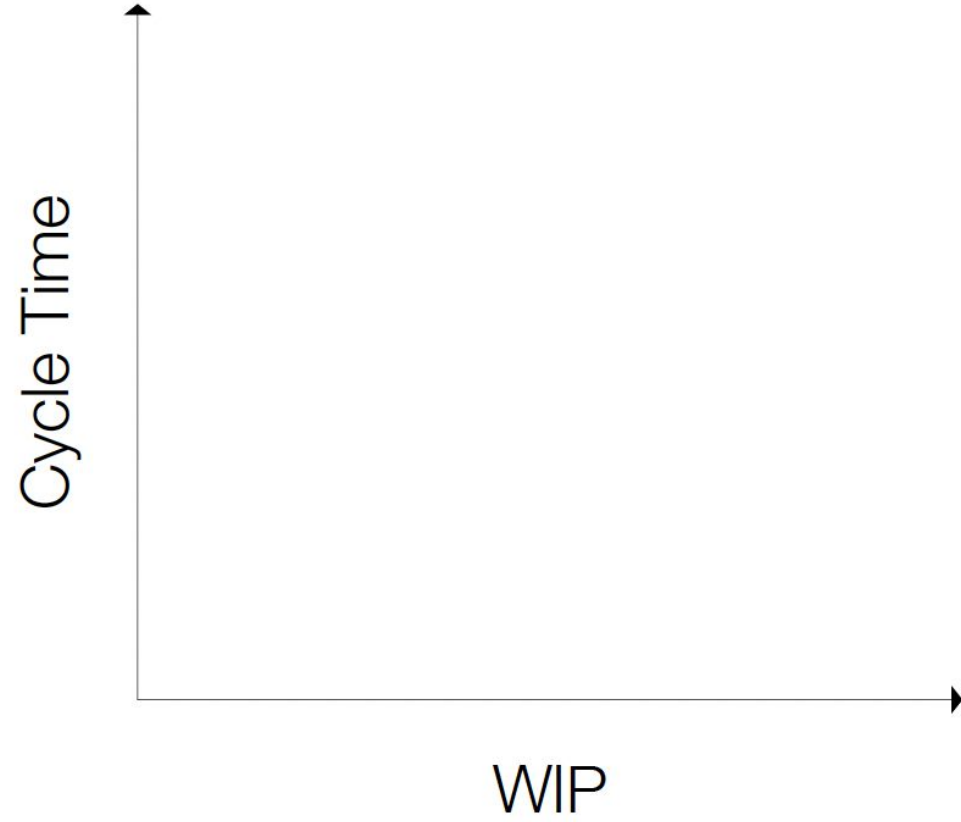


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# Three Curves

Quiz





# What's the relationship between WIP and Cycle Time?

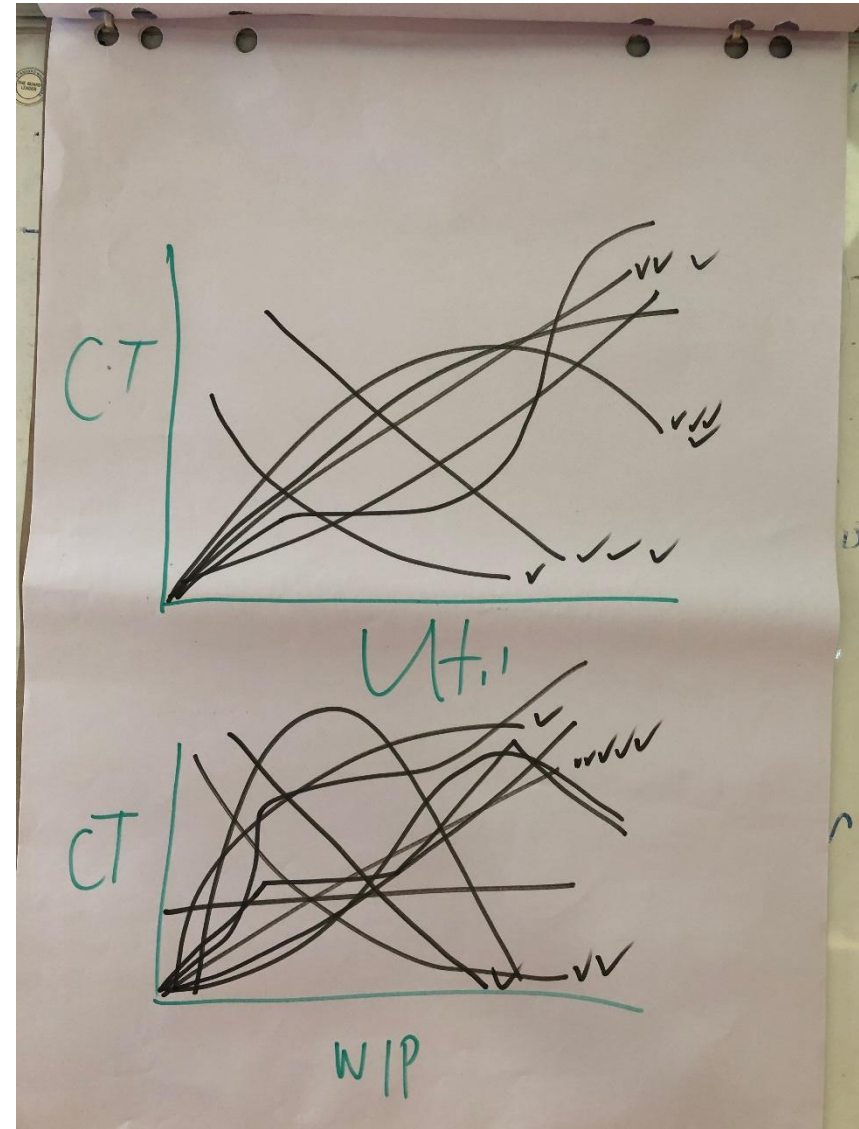
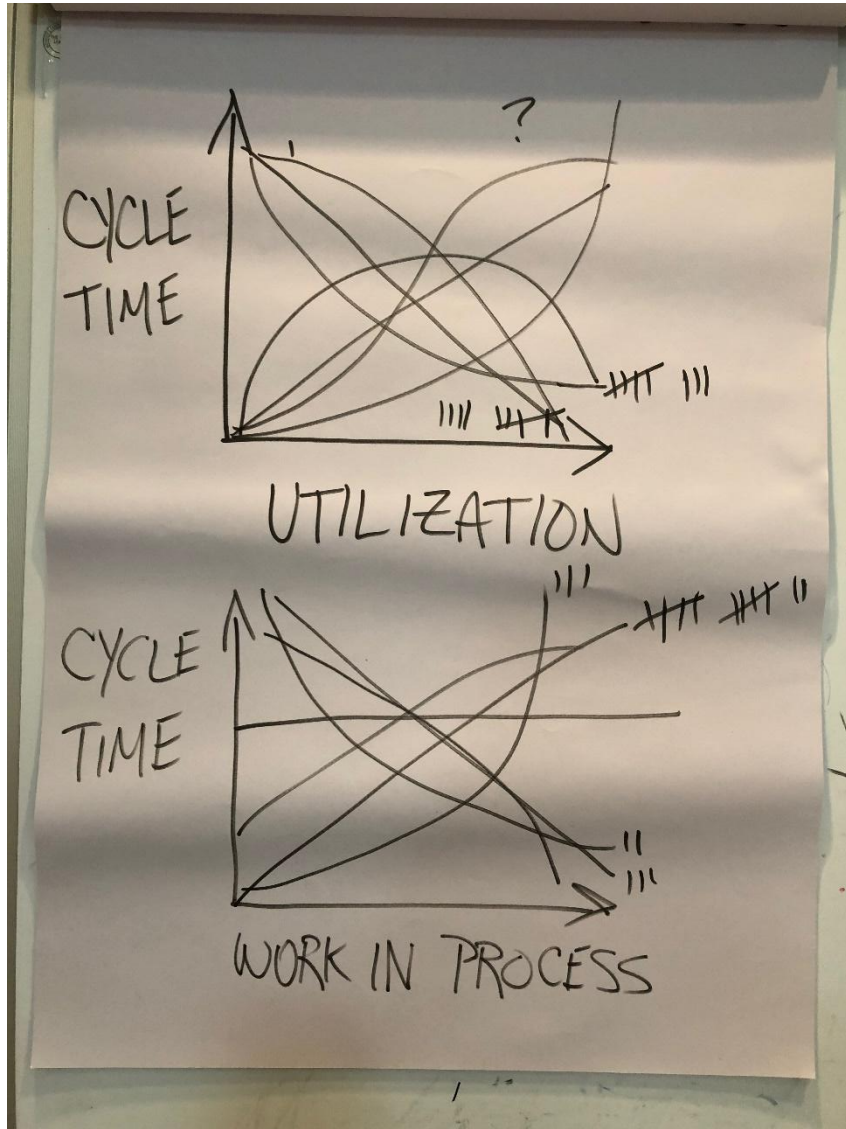


GO TO  
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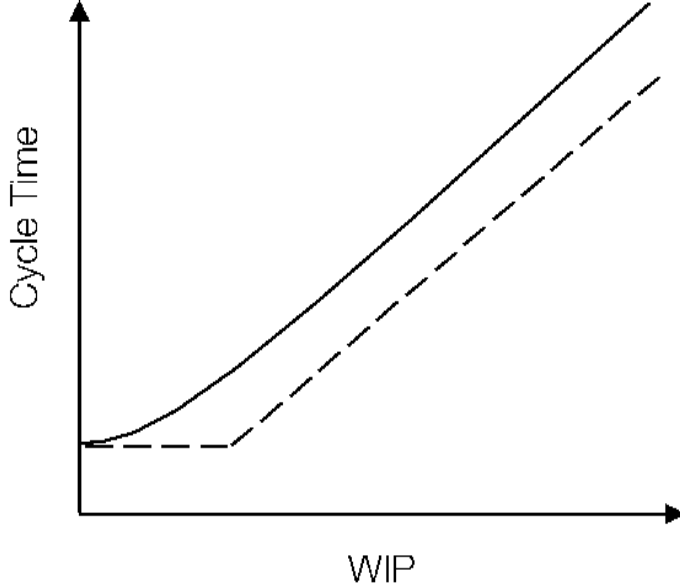
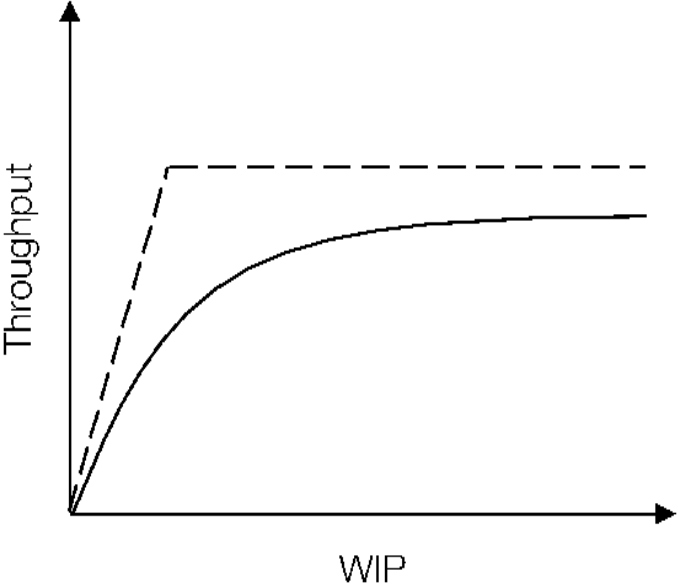
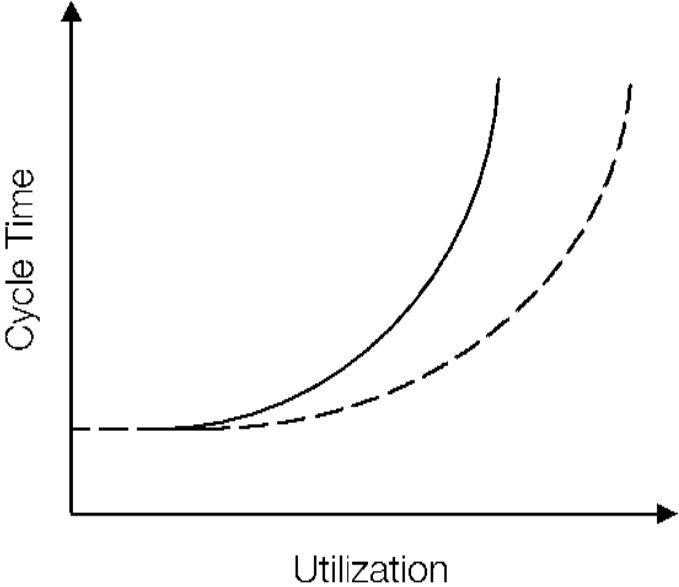
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**3904 3803**

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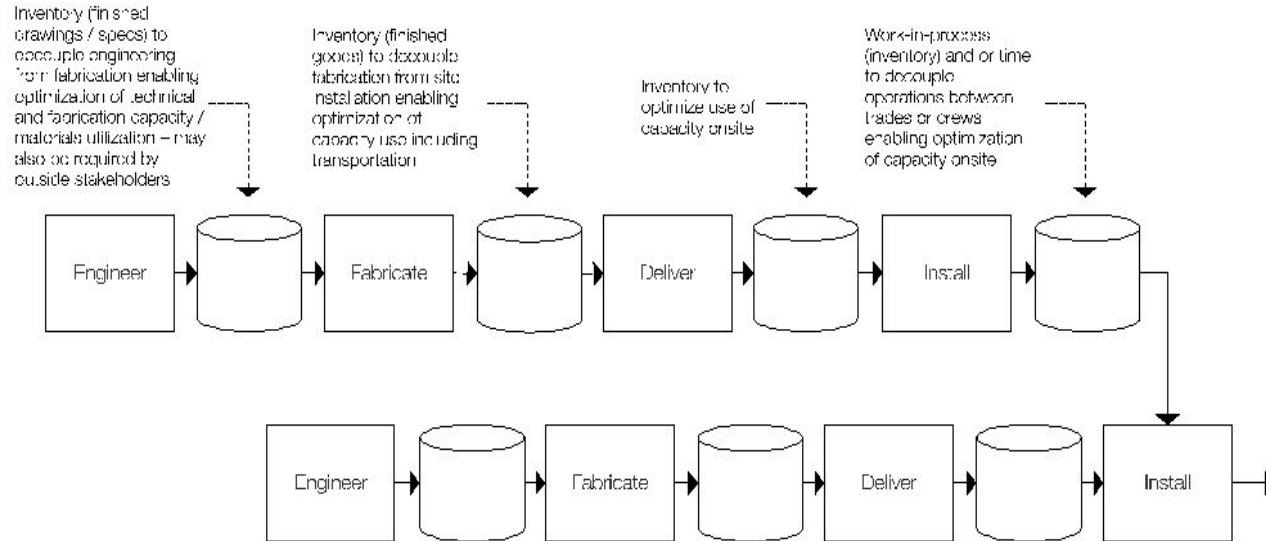


# Three Curves



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# Projects Naturally Deal with Variability by Protecting Each Step in the Process with Inventory



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## IMPLICATIONS:

Work In Process (Inventory) = More Time

More Time = More Cost

More Time + More Cost = Lower ROI

# Next Generation Project Management: In Action Now



# Piling - A Real Example of This



Unit rate contractor to drive 20,000 piles on the project in the first six months of construction, planned completion of foundations in two years

An excellent piling contractor was hired and delivered as promised for \$8.9MM on a unit rate contract – big win

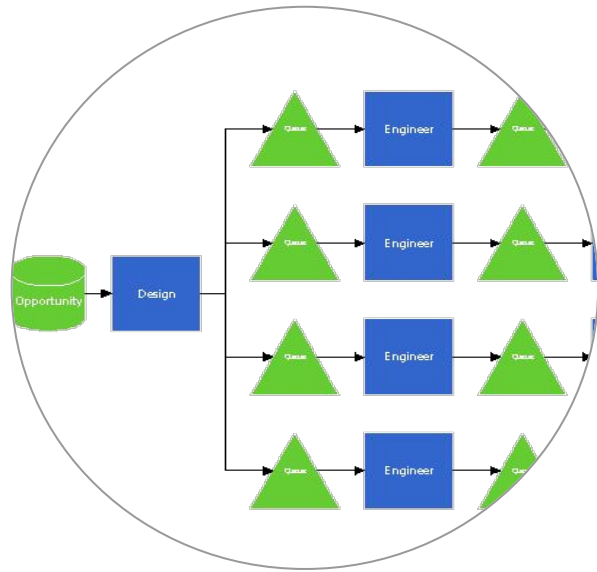


# Success?

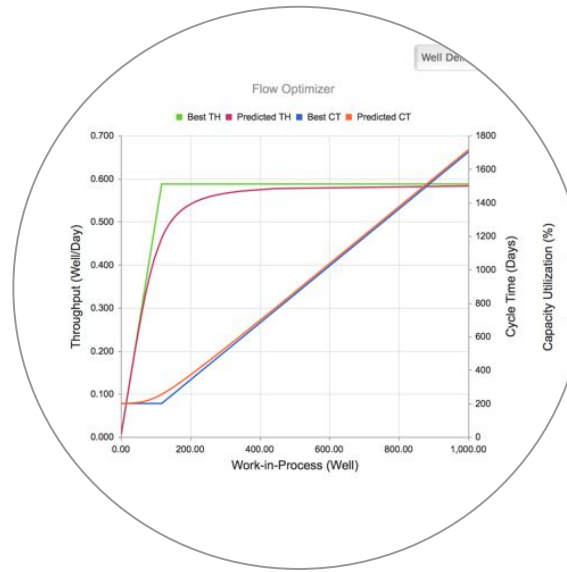


Finished Piling – Waiting for Foundations

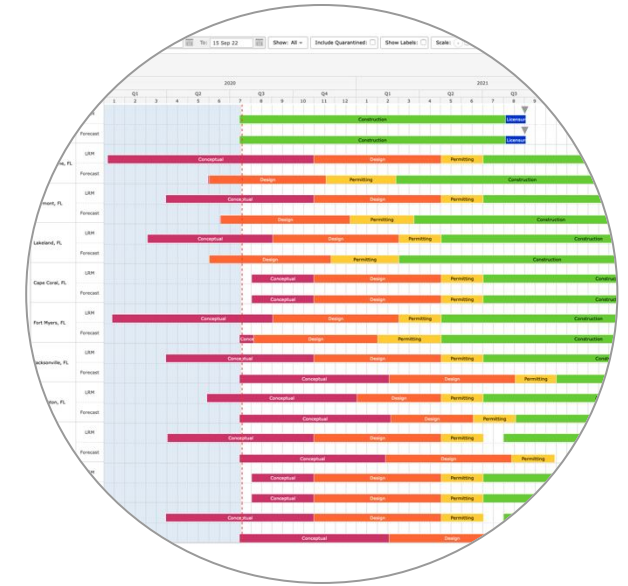
A science-based approach to close  
the performance gap



Map & Model



Simulate, Analyze & Optimize



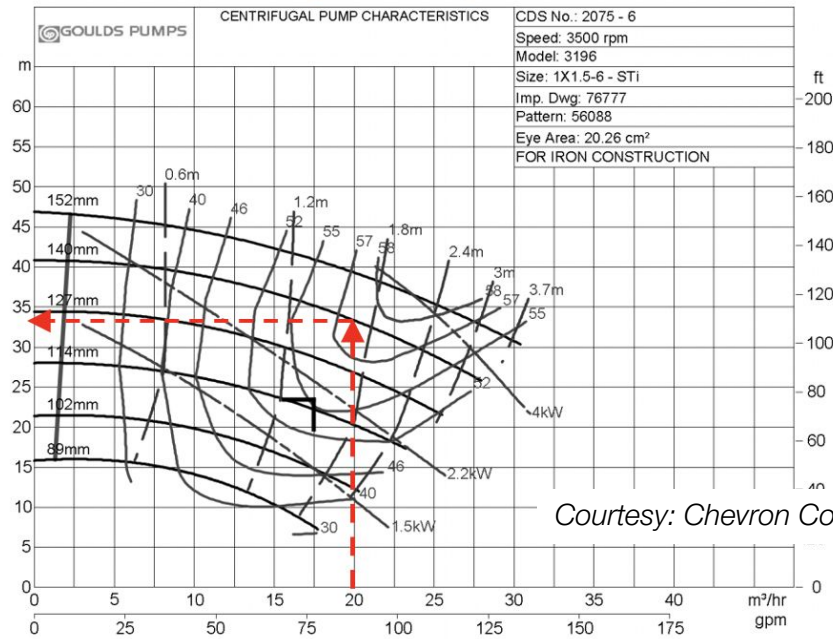
Control & Improve

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# Operations Science Moment

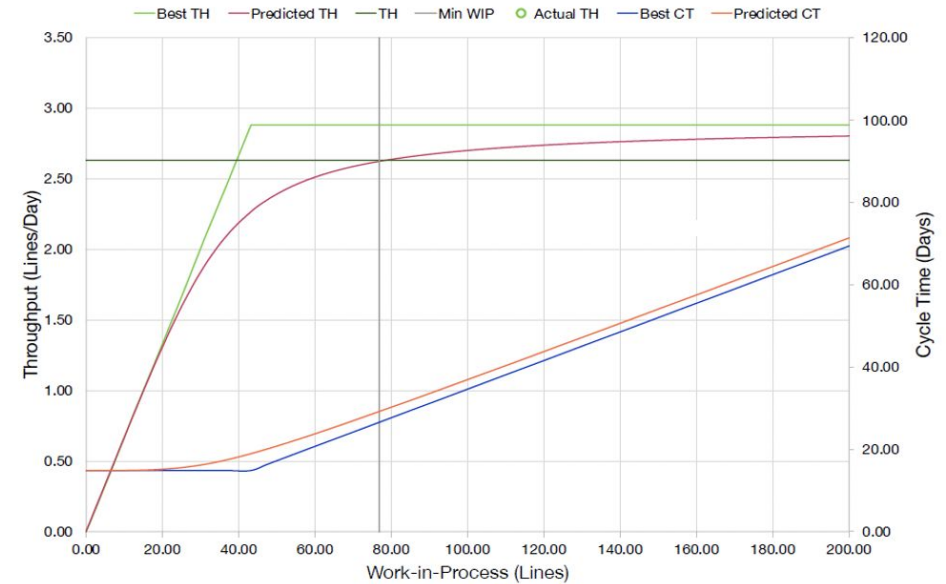
## How do we control production?

Pump curves describes the behavior of a pump with a given impeller.



Courtesy: Chevron Corporation

Operations Science describes the behavior of a production system with given parameters (e.g., resources)



Model considers 6 Designers and 3 Engineers at a maximum capacity utilization of 90%

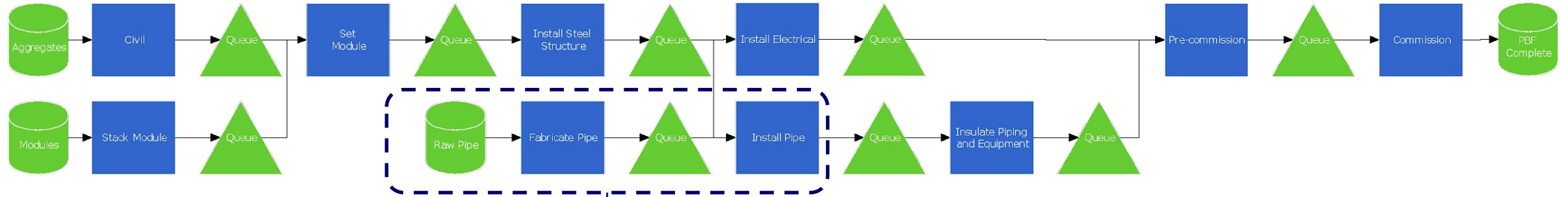
- Operations Science describes the behavior of a production system (e.g., pipe erection) with given parameters, in much the same way that pump curves describe the behavior of a pump with a given impeller.
- Production System Optimization (PSO) can identify parameters required to achieve and/ or improve schedule (e.g., throughput/ cycle-time).
- By utilizing a Operations Science mindset (controlling WIP, identifying and removing variability) we can assist in meeting required schedules



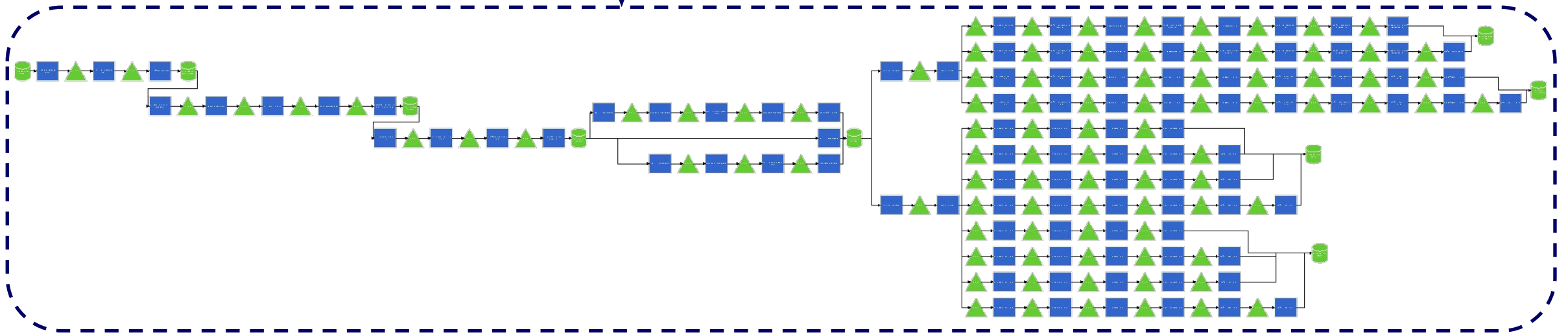


# Typical Map of a Projects Production System

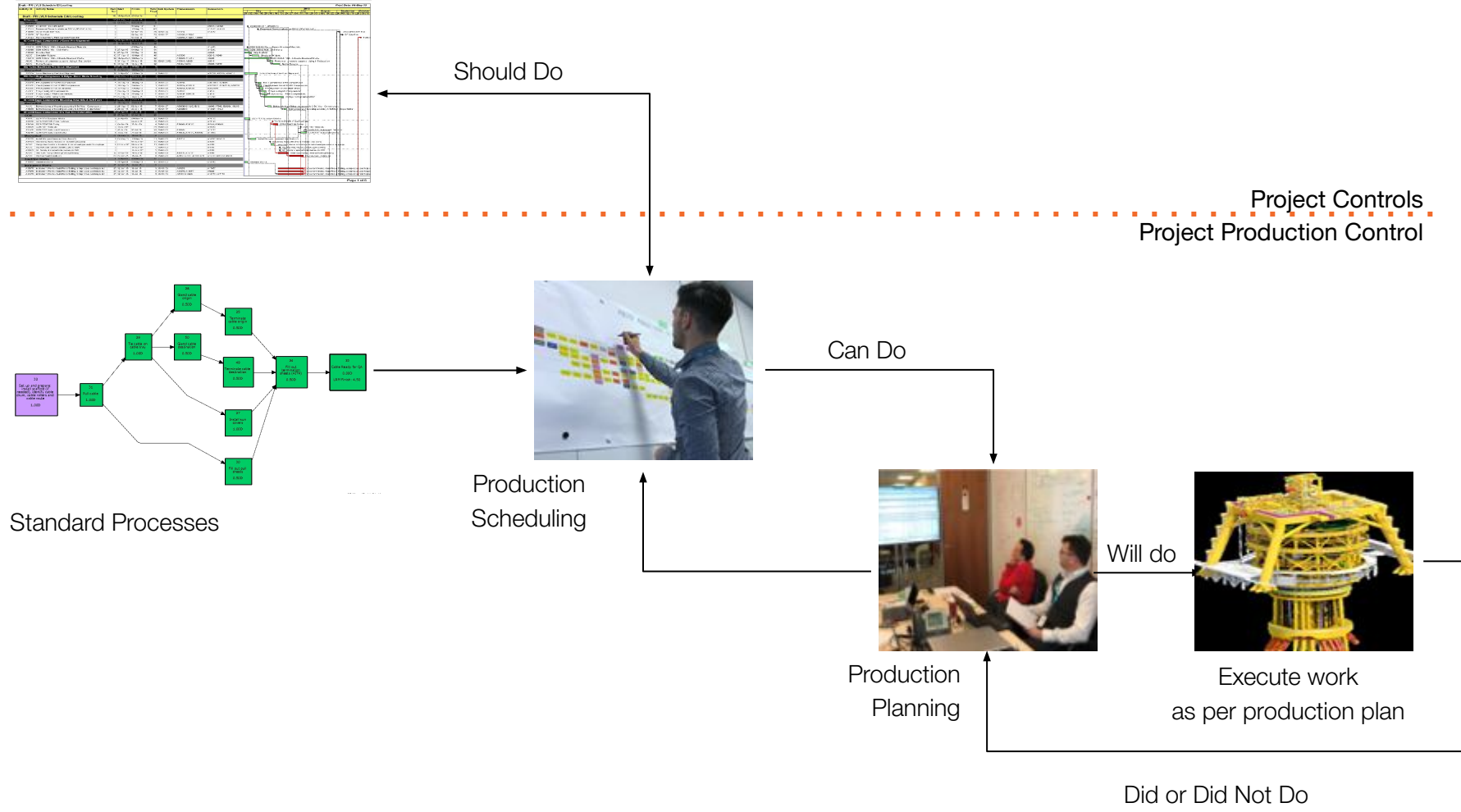
## High Level Map



## Detailed Map



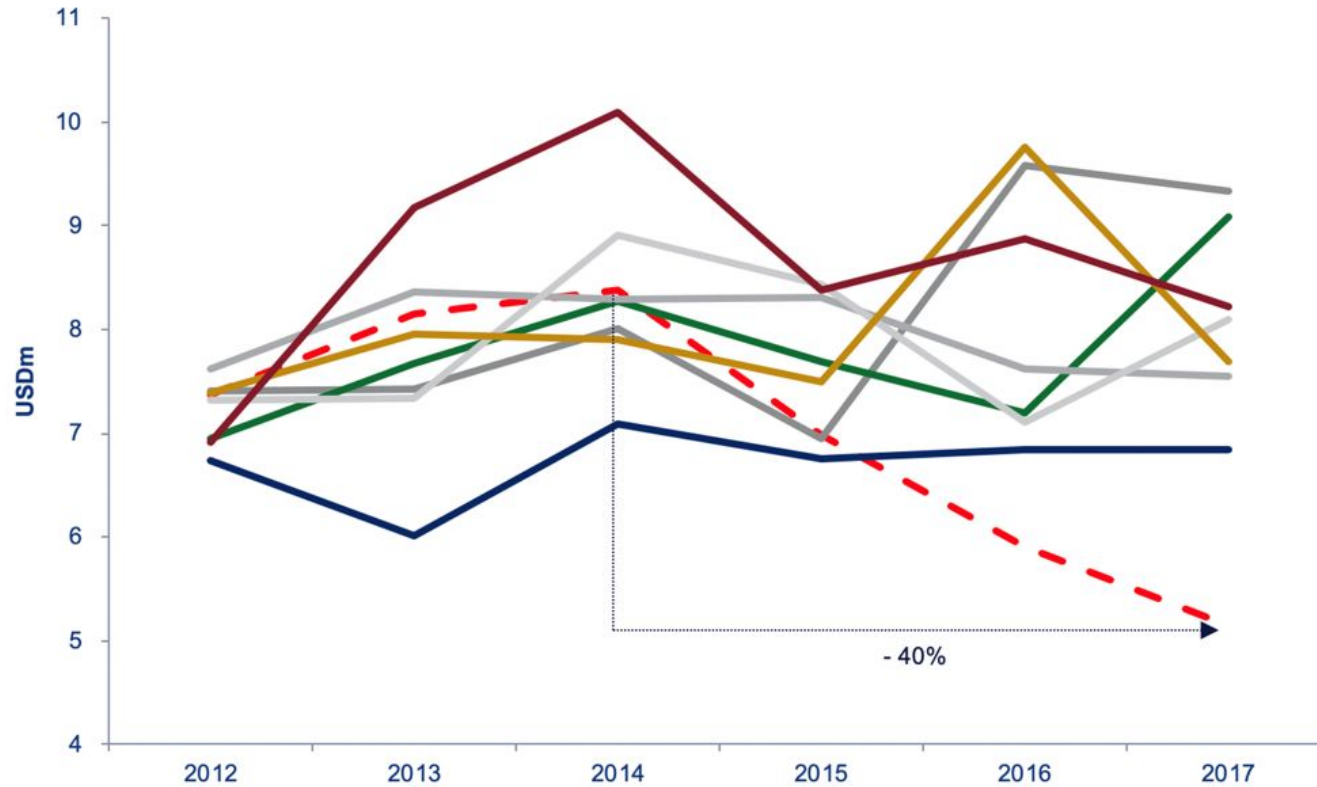
# Project Production Control



# Average well costs (USDm) by operator for similar wells, 2012-17

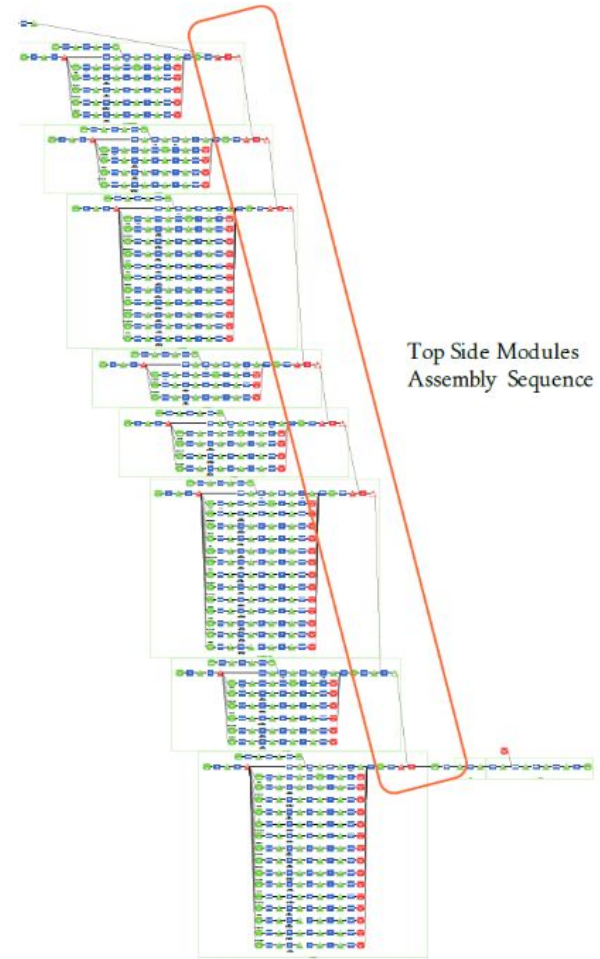


- - - Hess Corporation
- Continental Resources
- Statoil
- ConocoPhillips
- Whiting Petroleum Corporation
- ExxonMobil
- Petro-Hunt
- EOG Resources





# Production System Optimization Applied to a Complex FPSO



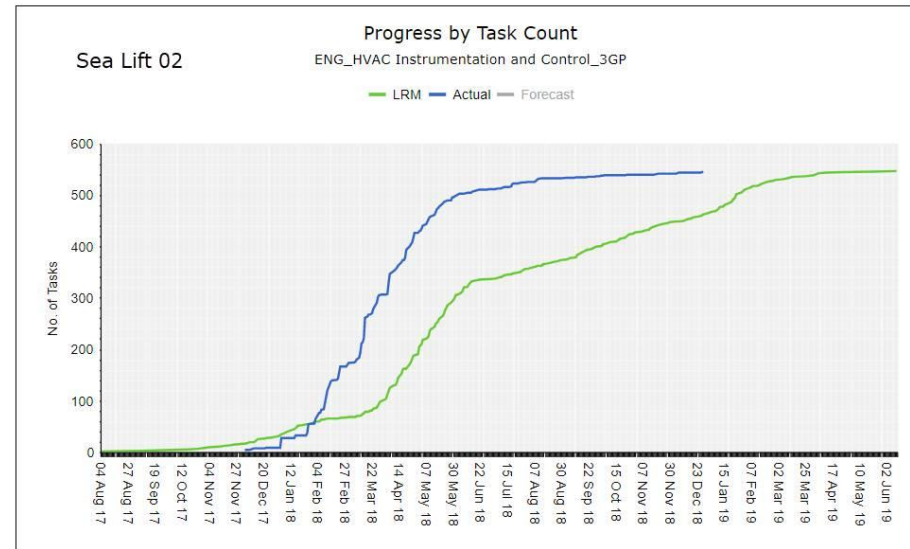
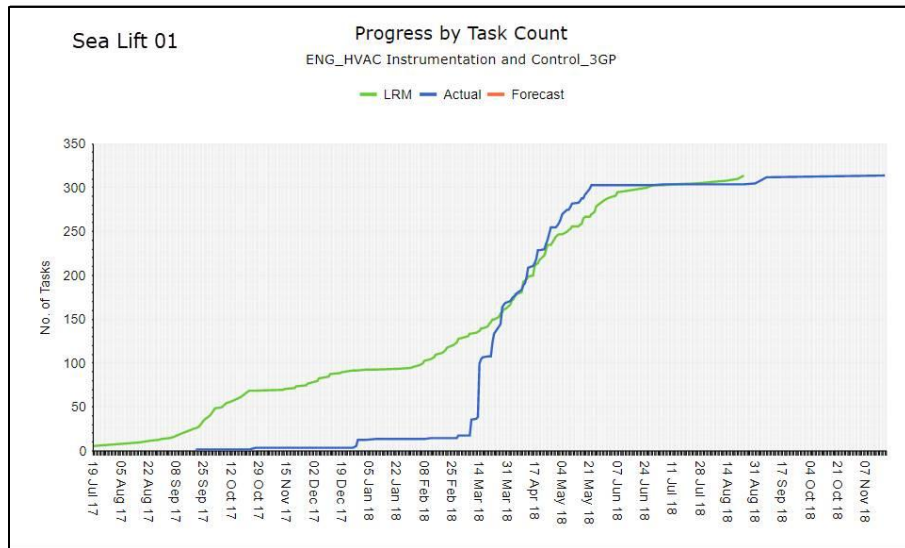
# Impact of Project Production Control – Engineering

## IMPACT

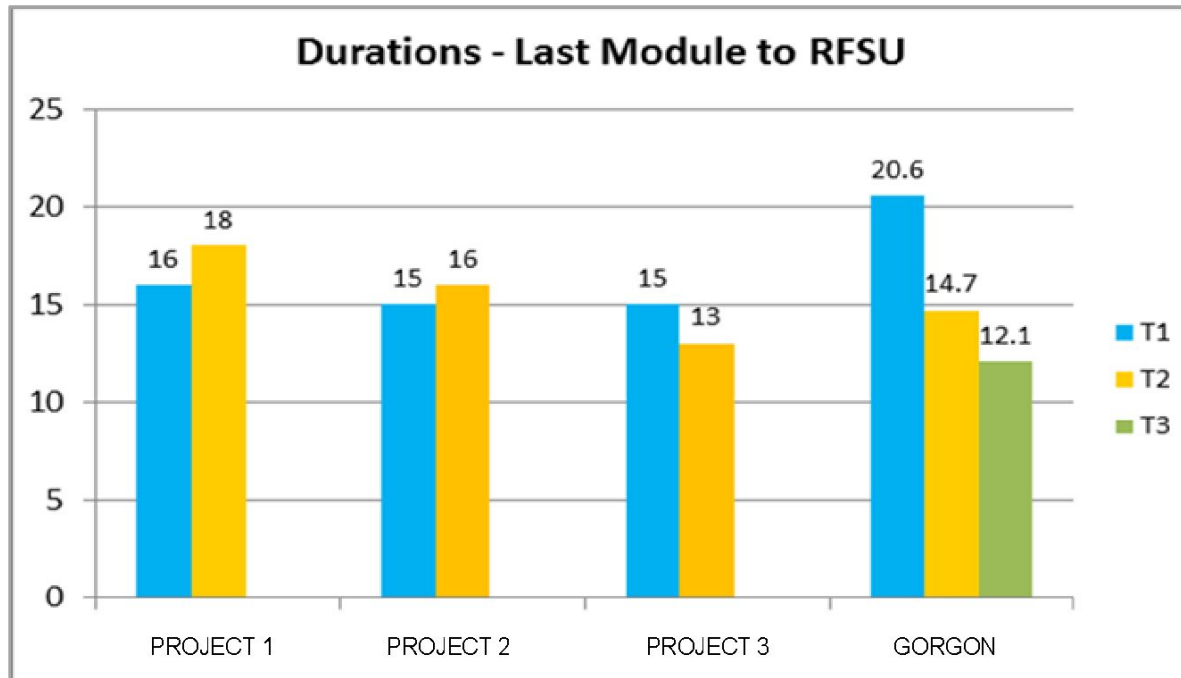
Schedule recovered through standard work processes, right priorities and managing variability

Resources better utilized

Discipline interfaces not previously identified were incorporated into the plan



Courtesy: Chevron Corporation



Compressed schedule  
by 8 months, saving  
~\$540 MM and  
accelerating revenue  
generation

Courtesy: Chevron Corporation

# PPM Requires A Change In Mindset

If you don't start, you can't finish

Earn and burn

Economy of scale exists

Cash flow doesn't matter

Bigger batches give shorter cycle time

More open work fronts are better

A good productivity factor means we are meeting project objectives

We have a schedule and those executing work will use it

Schedule is a plan

Workface planning improves performance

Better looking at it than for it

Behind schedule? Add more capacity – planners, craft, equipment

“I Already Do Project Production Management”

# Next Gen Project Management 2-Day Course

Learn How To Integrate Project Production Methods With Existing Project Management Tools

25 - 26

MAY 2023

INVESTMENT: \$1500

## LOCATION

EnMed Building  
1020 Holcombe Blvd  
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 ADD TO CALENDAR



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(1 CEC)

Engineering  
Capstone Project

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