The Foundations of Operational Excellence

Evolution of Collaboration

Busy, fast-paced construction sites may include hundreds of workers and a team of leaders who manage logistics, safety, costs, and other functions. Planning —including budgets, resources, and scheduling —is critical.

The best f eld leaders are those who serve not only as the nexus within all these arenas but also as the driver of true collaboration across a project. Whether a f rm is a trade contractor that self-performs work, a general contractor that brokers all the trades, or even a combination of the two, a successful feld leader is proactively pushing collaboration and thinking ahead.

Every project has a strong, realistic budget that begins with the project manager reworking the estimate for the project and assigning budget codes with the way it will be built on the jobsite.

This is important because you can't have consistency and operational excellence without buy-in from the feld. If a supervisor gets a budget and instantly knows that the task can't be completed for that amount of money, they must be able to discuss it in advance. To be clear, the contract amount is established. The purpose of this phase is to create a budget the feld leader believes in.

If the project goes over budget, it was likely always going to.

However, if the feld leaders are encouraged to recognize and identify issues early, they can help produce better overall job outcomes. So, rather than having the budget quickly approved in the preconstruction phase, companies that take the time to carefully review them can get an idea of overruns or underruns and come up with a plan for addressing them early.

A stopgap measure, early detection of budget problems correlates directly with improved collaboration and strategic planning on projects of all sizes. This, in turn, continues that evolution of collaboration from preconstruction right out to the feld manager level. Everyone wins when this happens.

It Pays to Plan

Another important part of collaboration is planning. Operationally superior feld leaders plan a minimum of a week ahead, using some sort of planning tool. These tools manage resources like labor, materials, and equipment, plus the activities of any trade partners.

Industry tools such as short-interval planning, lean last planners, and pull planning are examples of best in class. The operative word in all of this is planning. There are also countless scheduling tools, but this is not about creating a critical path schedule — it's about thinking ahead and developing a proactive strategy.

When f eld leaders have a tool they can use consistently, they can lay the foundation for steady and predictable work. The tool should also be made accessible to leaders of subcontracting f rms (e.g., excavators and plumbers) who can use it to communicate with the general contractor and, if applicable, with each other. This tool should be used regularly across the organization and by all stakeholders.

When projects are planned, everyone is working from the same playbook, f eld leaders know they have two-way communications with the head off ce, and construction projects run more smoothly. For operationally superior organizations, reactive, emergency calls to a central warehouse, shop, yard, etc., are truly nonexistent except for unforeseen conditions.

This is an important point for supervisors who treat their companies' warehouses and yards like convenience stores when they should only be tapped during emergencies. Rather than stopping by a warehouse to pick up materials, supervisors should plan and only use the shop when an unforeseen issue arises (e.g., someone hits a water line while digging and needs a sump pump quickly).

After weekly schedules are made, operationally superior companies also plan daily with a focus on production targets and real-time job hazard analyses. Much like the earlier budgeting advice, these activities should be conducted collaboratively across the off ce, f eld leaders, and crew.

Financial Acumen

Field managers at operationally superior E& C companies are intimately familiar with the budget for all costs, including, but not limited to, vendors, trade contractors, self-performance areas, and general conditions. They always know what's going on and can intervene at any point where they see a potential problem.

They have a deep understanding of the general conditions, burn rate, utilization, and other metrics that go into the f nancial side of project management. Historically, there has been a mindset that the f nancial perspective of the project was the sole province of the project manager. However, bestof-class organizations realize that you cannot expect strong f nancial performance when your primary project driver is removed, disconnected, or disinterested in the f nancials.

Field supervisors understand the difference between cost and margin. If the total price of the project is reduced to meet a customer's budget, costs are not arbitrarily slashed. Methods and means are examined for cost eff ciencies, but margin is also adjusted to portray reality.

If the margin is set at 10%, for example, feld leaders are ultimately going to inf uence whatever gain the contractor makes on the project. Margins can be improved by getting the best productivity and yields out of their existing materials, improving general project conditions or utilizing equipment better.

Quality Assurance vs. Quality Control

At leading E& C companies, f eld leaders also understand the difference between quality assurance and quality control and make that one of their key priorities.

Quality assurance is the standard for how work is put in place.

It is the playbook the organization follows every time to create a quality product.

Quality control is the testing component, which assures that the guidelines and end results meet those standards and jobs are being continually monitored. However, if a feld leader focuses solely on quality control, he or she is largely playing defense and reacting to conditions as they arise.

Superior leaders focus on driving quality every day. They have adopted the phrase "punch as you go," which becomes the mantra for not leaving minuscule items to build until the end of the project. Quality assurance requires a strong company philosophy and married to a strong individual mindset.

Overcoming Obstacles

Planning and scheduling are both important for leading organizations. All projects should have a baseline schedule, and that schedule should be regularly updated by the project teams. By using basic software tools companies can get their labor-intensive contractors and subcontractors on a common platform and adhering to the schedule.

Any project's issues and challenges (e.g., weather, delays, shipments, etc.) should also be presented on the schedule to ref ect the reality of the jobsite conditions. For example, if it's raining or if the jobsite is temporarily f ooded, then the schedule should ref ect the reality of the project in real time so everyone can adjust accordingly.

This also helps when presenting proof to project owners, who may not always understand why a delay happened. Too often, projects that are met with massive issues, such as claims, design issues, delays, etc., do not ref ect the schedule, only to be met with legal hurdles. Field leaders understand how to portray realism to protect the frm.

Worry More About Dirty Than Dirt

Construction is obviously a dirty activity, but operationally superior organizations understand the di wden

In most situations, it's productivity—and not the production itself—that delivers the best project outcomes.

So, while customers care the most about output and don't really care how much labor it takes to get the job done, topperforming, labor-intensive companies are hyperfocused on productivity: that's where the money is made.

4



About the Author

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