



**scottmadden**  
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

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# Overcoming the Challenges of Large Capital Programs/Projects

Applying Lessons Learned from Extended Power Upgrades

June 2015

# Introduction

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- Effective capital program/project delivery is a critical competency for any electric utility to achieve high performance
- However, project scope creep, schedule delays, and cost increases have become the rule rather than the exception
- Over the past 10 years, the electric utility industry has seen large demands on its projects and construction management organizations to ensure compliance with a number of concerns, including:
  - Plant retrofits and conversions
  - Ash pond closures
  - Fukushima modifications
  - Security upgrade requirements
  - Extended power uprates (EPUs)
- Large capital programs/projects come with a variety of complicated planning, implementation, and workforce/vendor management challenges
- Using EPU projects as an example, we will provide you with ways to overcome these challenges for any large capital program/project

**Lessons learned from extended power uprates can be applied to any large capital program/project.**



# Overview of Power Uprates

- Power uprates allow utilities to generate more electricity from their existing nuclear plants
- Since the 1970s, the NRC has approved 154 uprates, which have collectively added generating capacity equivalent to about seven new reactors
- Three types of uprates are available to a nuclear plant operator: measurement uncertainty recapture, stretch, and extended

Power Uprate Type	Increase to Licensed Power Levels	Plant and System Impacts
Measurement uncertainty recapture	< 2%	Implementing improved techniques for calculating reactor power, e.g., utilizing state-of-the-art devices to more precisely measure feedwater flow
Stretch	2 to 7%	Changing instrumentation settings without major plant modifications
Extended	7 to 20%	Significantly modifying to major pieces of non-nuclear equipment, e.g., high-pressure turbines, condensate pumps and motors, main generators, and transformers

Source: [www.nrc.gov](http://www.nrc.gov), Backgrounder on Power Uprates for Nuclear Plants

- As shown in the table above, implementing EPU presents the biggest project challenges, given the need to significantly modify major pieces of plant equipment

# EPU Project Challenges

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## EPU projects pose significant scope, implementation, and workforce management challenges

### ■ Scope

- Scope is fluid as the EPU project is implemented
- Outages are typically much bigger in scope than a refueling outage, requiring the significant change-outs or upgrades of major equipment
- Changes to the plant configuration (structures, equipment, and systems) must be precisely documented

### ■ Implementation

- In many cases, the work is done while other units are still in operation
- A high degree of project control rigor is required to accurately track cost and schedule against evolving scope
- Physical security, ALARA limits, lock-out/tag-out requirements, etc., make the work environment very complex

### ■ Workforce management

- A large number of skilled teams (craft workers and supervisors) that may have never worked together are involved
- Some trades and/or skills are likely to be in short supply
- Many workers are new to a nuclear plant work environment and lack knowledge of nuclear safety and quality standards

Sources:  
1. IAEA Nuclear Energy Series No. NP-T-3.9, Power Uprate in Nuclear Power Plants: Guidelines and Experience, 2011  
2. Von Lazar, Laszlo, "Lessons Learned from Successful Nuclear Uprate Projects", [Nuclear Power International Magazine](#), Volume 6, No. 4, July/August 2013

# Lessons Learned from Recent EPU Efforts

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- Planning for contingences is critical. In some cases:
  - Actual costs more than doubled over initially planned costs
  - Outage durations were as much as 25% longer than planned
  - Additional outages were required to complete the work
- Costs and schedules should include contingencies for productivity issues, replacing vs. repairing components, and licensing delays
  - Preliminary cost estimates, based on conceptual scope, may not capture all of the work necessary to complete the project
  - Some components that are initially expected to be repaired or recertified will require replacement, i.e., during configuration control verification, perform a detailed drawing walk-down of pumps, motors, valve controls, etc., to minimize scope surprises
  - Major construction activities at an operating nuclear plant, many of which occur in remote and radiologic-controlled portions of the plant, can cause significant implementation difficulties and delays
    - Space for installation can be extremely tight and may require removal or working around hundreds of interferences
    - Productivity can be slowed due to the specialized and time-consuming procedures to ensure worker safety in radiologic-controlled and electrically sensitive areas of the plant
  - Increasingly conservative regulatory requirements outside of a company's control can cause significant licensing delays
- Obtaining and retaining experienced workers is a challenge
- Active management of vendors is required to ensure productivity is maintained, issues are raised, and progress is on schedule

# EPU Project Keys to Success

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## Work Environment

- Encourage workforce collaboration and the ability of employees to voice concerns early and often to avoid costly errors, re-work, and safety hazards, i.e., maintain a focus on quality and safety
- Develop a self-critical culture focused on improvement and efficiency
- Recognize that the EPU team can not anticipate all the changes that will occur during the project
- Utilize project management technology where possible to improve efficiency and communication
- Hold regular project team meetings and invite senior leadership periodically to reinforce the priority of the project

## Planning

- Be honest and realistic about the complexity and uniqueness of the EPU project; investing early in planning and current state analysis can save a lot of rework
- Recognize that the planning process continues all the way to project completion and that the EPU team should always be looking to improve costs, schedule, and general efficiency
- Make benchmarking trips and incorporate lessons learned and insights, e.g., NEDO-33159, from recent EPU and stretch uprates projects into planning
- Bring in field engineers and/or craft supervisors early in the process for review and comment on actual configuration vs. drawings and equipment installation implications
- Hold combined design reviews with members from different disciplines; utilize the experience and expertise from each discipline to come up with a collectively better solution
- Develop integrated work packages to improve efficiency and overall performance

### Sources:

1. IAEA Nuclear Energy Series No. NP-T-3.9, Power Uprate in Nuclear Power Plants: Guidelines and Experience, 2011
2. Von Lazar, Laszlo, "Lessons Learned from Successful Nuclear Uprate Projects," [Nuclear Power International Magazine](#), Volume 6, No. 4, July/August 2013

# EPU Project Keys to Success (Cont'd)

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## Implementation

- Manage like a large-scale engineering, procurement, and construction project and not like a modifications project or refueling outage, e.g., funding is stage-gated
- Collect accurate data and monitor relevant performance metrics throughout the EPU project
- Conduct periodic independent project audits using industry experts with previous EPU experience
- Involve employees who will operate the plant during implementation
- Ensure operating staff are adequately trained on how the plant will operate after the power uprate, e.g., operations, maintenance, engineering, radiation protection personnel, etc.
- Update all affected documentation, e.g., operating and maintenance procedures, to reflect the new operating conditions
- Focus on procedure development, training, and simulator modeling to help verify actual plant response vs. expected plant response in power uprated conditions

## Vendor/ Contractor Alignment

- Align vendors and contractors with project objectives and the uniqueness of the project
- Ensure vendors and contractors are aware of and held to the tenets of nuclear safety and align their nuclear safety culture with that of your company
- Work collaboratively with contractors and combine cost, schedule, and human performance monitoring tools and processes
- Ensure contracts have clear terms and conditions and are very specific in scope and timing
- Plan for vendor handoffs of work products and resolve disputes promptly to reduce idle vendor time

### Sources:

1. IAEA Nuclear Energy Series No. NP-T-3.9, Power Uprate in Nuclear Power Plants: Guidelines and Experience, 2011
2. Von Lazar, Laszlo, "Lessons Learned from Successful Nuclear Uprate Projects," [Nuclear Power International Magazine](#), Volume 6, No. 4, July/August 2013

# How ScottMadden Can Help

**ScottMadden  
Capital  
Program/Project  
Assistance**

**Capital Program  
Assessment**

*Perform a top-to-bottom  
assessment of the capital  
program to position it for  
success from the start*

**Capital  
Program/Project  
Management**

*Assist in establishing and  
implementing the organization  
and governance to successfully  
deliver the program/project*

**Capital  
Program/Project Tools  
and Performance  
Reporting**

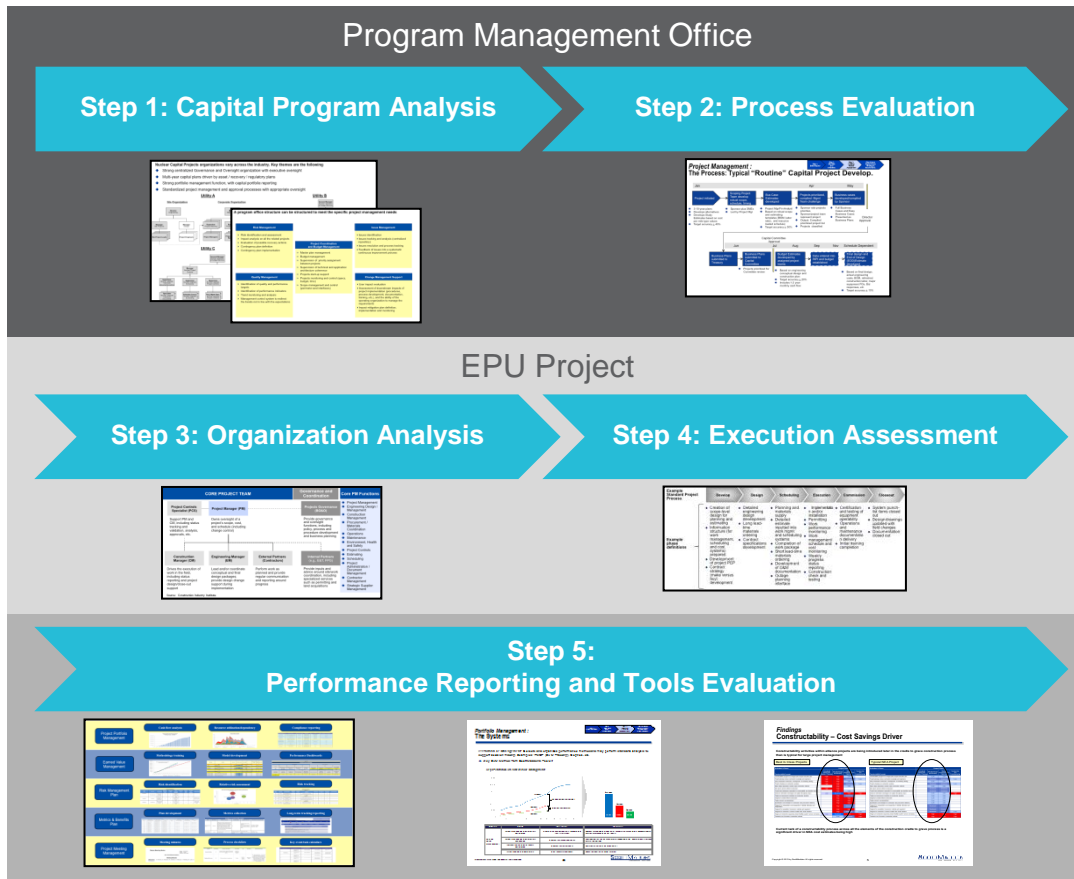
*Assist in establishing and  
implementing the tools and  
performance reporting to  
successfully control and monitor  
the program/project*





# Capital Program Assessment Overview

ScottMadden's Capital Program Assessment examines how the capital program is implemented—from top to bottom—with a look at the PMO and a review of the performance reporting and tools in place.



## Step 6: Recommendations and Action Plan

**Current State Assessment: Comparison Of Project Management Approaches**

Below is a comparison of the standard project process to some examples of industry best practices:

Standard Project Process	Phase I Project Initiation	Phase II Problem Engineering	Phase III Detailed Engineering	Phase IV Implementation	Phase V Close-out
PMO's Standard Project Process	Initiating	Planning	Executing	Monitoring and Controlling	Closing
Construction Industry Website	Pre-Project Planning	Design	Materials Management	Construction	Start-Up
ScottMadden Standard Project Process	Develop	Design	Substantiate		

**Current State Assessment: Overview**

Project management maturity and advancement is driven by establishing the appropriate balance of governance, processes, people, tools, and communications

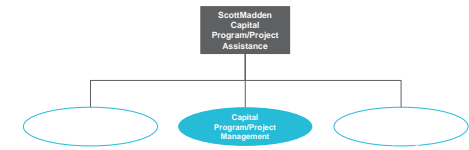
- The organization has made significant strides in establishing an organized and coordinated approach to project management (PMO) that aligns with corporate strategy.
- Business Operations and Oversight (BO&O) serves as the primary governance and oversight mechanism, ensuring alignment with corporate strategy.

**Current State Assessment: Project Management Approach Evaluation**

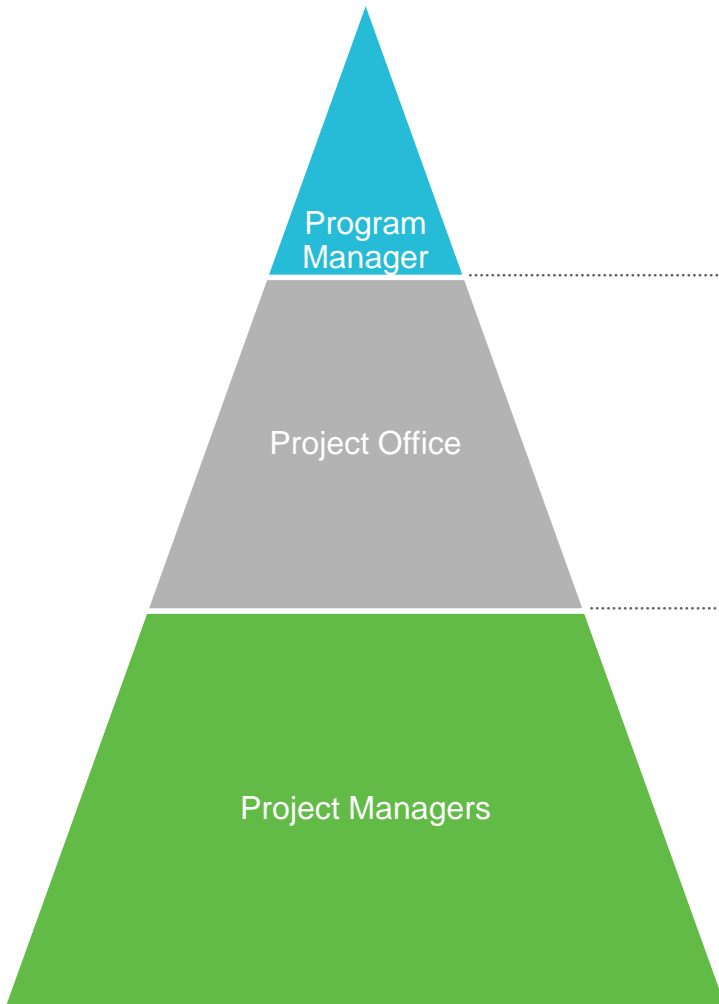
There are several broad project management approaches in use today:

- Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK):**
  - Construction methodology with systematic PMO including and PMO-driven project management.
  - Production-oriented activity through standard adherence, tight work package preparation and strong "start" drives for process efficiency.
  - Some of execution through efficient functional execution is the primary project throughout start.
  - PMBOK methodology aimed to optimize performance using each element of the activity stream.
  - PMBOK is the most prevalent project management methodology in industry today.
- Construction Industry Website (CIW):**
  - Use front loaders have the most significant impact on downstream activities.
  - All current events (e.g., design, engineering, etc.) must be executed prior to construction and commissioning requirements.
  - 100% overall project cost and schedule improvements common with construction implementation.
  - Examples of construction implementation are several large projects such as all pipelines, power plant construction, industrial refinery construction, Texas Mountain, Plaquemine, etc.
- Stage Gates:**
  - Stage gates used to control major project segments - with approval to proceed to subsequent stages contingent on meeting set criteria.
  - Stage-gate technique is being pursued in some regions as a regulatory management tool.
  - Large projects involving stage gates also being used in "lean" environments - with several large construction efforts (e.g., rail, power, etc.)
- Lean Construction:**
  - "Lean construction" is the adoption of the lean manufacturing techniques pioneered by Toyota and Honda.
  - The key to "lean construction" is the abandonment of planning and decision making, managing for process not speed, and the elimination of process waste through experimentation and "just in time".
  - Constructability concepts of "lean-forward process input" are also included in "lean construction".
  - Successes of projects against which the methodology has been used - cost and schedule improvements in large projects such as South Bay and San Joaquin Delta (California).

ScottMadden's approach analyzes these critical areas to provide a detailed assessment of your capital program with actionable recommendations.



# Capital Program/Project Management Overview



## Focus On

- Organization and governance
- Functional relationship management
- Partnership with other entities

## Tools

- Performance Dashboard
- Issue List (high impact and level)
- Monthly Progress Report
- Risk Analysis and Mitigation Plan (high impact and level)

Program Manager

Project Office

Project Managers

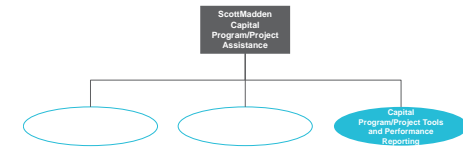
- Inter-project coordination
- Inter-project resource coordination
- Cross functionalities
- Best practice usage
- Documentation management

- Projects List
- Project Procedures
- Project Dashboard
- Milestones Tracking
- Issue List (Aggregated)
- Risk Analysis and Mitigation Plan (Aggregated)
- Weekly and Monthly Progress Reports

- Project milestones
- Costs
- Times
- Business/technical goals

- Project Plan
- Project Documentation Management
- Milestones Tracking
- Risk Analysis and Mitigation Plan
- Change Request Management
- Issue List Management
- Project Baseline and Progress Report
- Weekly Progress Meeting Minutes
- Weekly Progress Report
- Monthly Progress Report

# Capital Program/Project Management Tools and Performance Reporting Overview

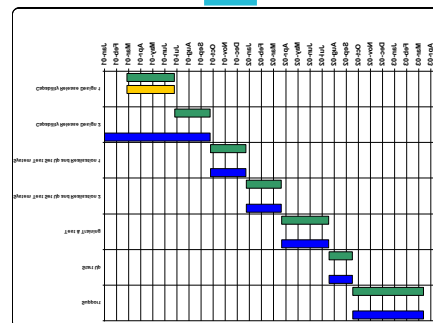


## Performance Dashboard

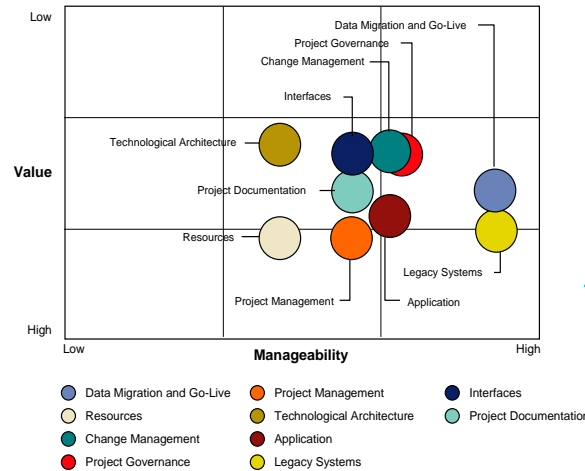
F.G.P.		PROJECTS DRIVING BOARD													
Order	Project	Description	Project Manager	Type	Impact	Status	Tendency (previous)	Tendency (actual)	TIME			COST (Euro)			Open Issues & Critical Points
									Baseline Start	Baseline End	Forecast End	Budget	Actual	Forecast	
CMFR007	PRGT009	Powertrain	Sorrenti	F	M	🟢	📈	📈	1-Jan-01	31-Aug-01	31-Aug-01	26,550	26,095	26,550	
CMFR009	PRGT012	Impl. Vehicle Plant	Santoro	F	M	🟢	📈	📈	15-Jan-01	28-Sep-01	28-Sep-01	23,233	0	23,233	
CMFR015	PRGT062	HRM6 new. Devol.	Pakly	F	H	🟢	📈	📈	1-Jan-01	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-01	138,785	0	138,785	
CMFR015	PRGT034	Web professional	Pakly	F	M	🟢	📈	📈	15-Apr-01	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-01	71,975	0	71,975	
CMFR039	PRGT017	Estesa	Di Carlo	O	L	🟢	📈	📈	7-May-01	30-Jun-01	30-Jun-01	23,750	0	23,750	
CMFR015	PRGT047	U.S. HR FGP	Pakly	F	L	🟢	📈	📈	1-Jan-01	31-Jul-01	31-Jul-01	77,468	0	77,468	
CMFR028	PRGT014	Engne Sports Appl.	Breziger	O	M	🟢	📈	📈	12-Apr-01	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-01	158,473	0	158,473	
											<b>Total</b>	<b>549,640</b>	<b>26,095</b>	<b>549,640</b>	

## Project Scorecard

## Schedule



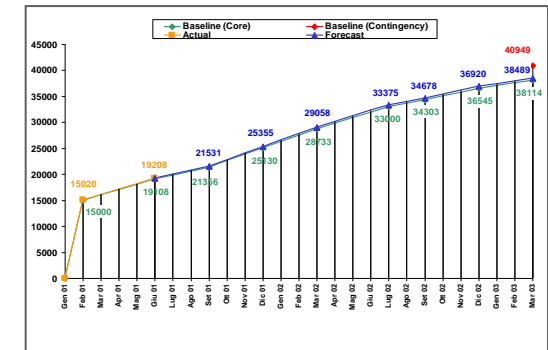
## Risk Map



## Progress Report

PROJECT PRGTnnnn Implementation		MONTHLY STATUS REPORT	
REF.	1 / 24		
MONTH	MARZO 2001		
PHASE	PROTOTIPAZIONE		
<b>PROJECT STATUS</b>			
E' stato definito il System Integrator. E' stato definito il Piano di Progetto.			
E' stata impostata la proposta di Struttura Organizzativa di Progetto. E' stata impostata la baseline per i costi di Progetto.			
Sono state attivate le Procedure di Gestione Scope Change Request, di Gestione Issue List e di Gestione della Documentazione.			
E' stato Definito il tool di gestione della documentazione di Progetto. E' stata impostata l'Analisi del Rischio.			
<b>OPEN ISSUES</b>			
Nr.	Description	Approval Date	Allocated Contingency
<b>NEXT STEPS</b>			
Ufficializzazione Struttura Organizzativa di progetto. Definizione dei componenti del team da parte dei Responsabili/Referenti.			
Verifica profilo di spesa e budget Architettura Tecnologica. Impostazione attività di Quality Assurance.			

## Cost Tracking



## Costs Detail

ORDER PROJECT	COMM PRGTnnnn	Name Comm Implementation	BASELINE VS ACTUAL VS FORECAST			E.G.P.
Cost Type	Cost Element		Baseline	Actual	Forecast	Notes
System Development	Development & Implementation		18,550	2,434	18,550	
	External Resources		0	0	0	
	Operational/Applicationl Mgmt		3,783	3,783	3,783	
Total System Development			22,333	6,217	22,333	
HW/SW Management	HW/SW Design & Consultancy		1,572	1,572	1,572	
	HW/SW Acquisition		6,500	6,500	6,500	(costi relativi all'architettura tecnologica saranno dettagliati al termine)
	SW Licences		3,145	3,145	3,145	dalla fase di definizione dei requisiti
Total HW/SW Mgmt			11,217	11,217	11,217	
Total External Costs			33,550	17,434	33,550	
Total Internal Resources			4,564	1,474	4,564	
Partial Project Total			38,114	19,108	38,114	
Contingency			2,835	100	375	Nono stato attivato il Scope Change Request
Overall Project Total			40,949	19,208	38,489	

# Contact Us

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ScottMadden can help you successfully plan, deliver, and control/monitor your large capital program/project. Contact us to discuss any questions you may have.

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