



Introduction to Construction Claims

What are Construction Claims and Why do They Occur?

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His success evolved from various roles in expert-level claims development and defense strategy, expert testimony, CPM scheduling, project controls management, productivity analysis, forensic schedule analysis, contract entitlement, risk management, dispute resolution, and training.

Education

- ▶ **University of Denver**
MBA, 2026
- ▶ **University of Phoenix**
B.S. Business Administration, 2010
- ▶ **U.S. Army Special Warfare Training Center and School**
U.S. Army Special Forces, 2005

Certifications & Licenses

- ▶ AACE Certified Forensic Claims Consultant (CFCC)
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Matthew Nichols specializes in project controls, with expertise in construction scheduling and the development and analysis of claims involving delay, loss of productivity and damages. He provides expert analysis, testimony, and advisory services to owners, contractors, and subcontractors across the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, the Middle East, and Australia. His experience spans a wide range of projects valued from \$1 million to \$15 billion, including airports and bridges to energy, mining, and infrastructure developments.

- ▶ **13 Years Experience:**
 - **Project Controls Professional – Construction Claims and Project Advisory**
 - **Provides expert testimony on delay and damages**

Education

- ▶ **Texas A&M University**
MEng Construction Engineering and Management, 2012
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Agenda

- ▶ What is a construction claim?
- ▶ Common causes of construction claims
- ▶ Common types of construction claims
- ▶ Strategies for avoiding claims and disputes

What is a Construction Claim?

What is a Construction Claim?



A formal request made by a party to a construction contract seeking time, cost, or other adjustment to the contract terms due to a change or event

Common Causes of Claims

- ▶ Directed Changes to the Work
- ▶ Differing Site Conditions
- ▶ Incomplete Design / Design Changes
- ▶ Adverse Working Conditions
(e.g., Safety, Debris, Heat/Cold)
- ▶ Changes to Logistics Plan
(e.g., Lifts, Crane Time, Material Staging, Facilities)
- ▶ Incomplete Predecessor Work by Others
- ▶ Lack of Access
- ▶ Trade Stacking / Compression
- ▶ Tariffs

Unique Risks for Mining Projects

- ▶ Workforce and supply chain challenges due to remote locations
- ▶ Environmental and regulatory constraints
- ▶ Harsh weather (*e.g.*, mountain, desert, jungle, arctic)
- ▶ Geotechnical uncertainty
- ▶ Specialized processes and equipment



Common Types of Claims



**EXTENSION OF TIME /
DELAY**



**DISRUPTION /
LOSS OF PRODUCTIVITY (LOP)**



ACCELERATION

Types of Claims

Types of Claims: Delay

► **Prospective Delay Analysis:**

- Analysis occurs prior to the start or conclusion of the delay event
- Quantification of delay based on an estimate of time
- Includes assumptions regarding sequence, timing, and effect
- Requires the use of a “modeled” delay
- Only one (reasonable) method of prospective delay analysis

► **Retrospective Delay Analysis:**

- Analysis occurs after the conclusion of the delay event
- Should be based on what actually happened (but not always)
- Commonly referred to as “forensic delay analysis”
- Multiple methods of performing forensic delay analysis with varying results

Types of Claims: Delay

Unexcused:

A delay for which the contractor (or its subcontractors/suppliers) is responsible:

- ▶ May expose the contractor to assessment of liquidated damages by the owner
- ▶ Contract may require that the contractor recover the delay at own expense

Excusable / Non-Compensable:

1) A delay which was not caused by the owner and for which the contractor has not assumed the risk or
2) Concurrent delay:

- ▶ Contractor may be entitled to a time extension, but not compensation
- ▶ Common types:
 - Weather Days
 - Force Majeure

Excusable / Compensable:

A delay not anticipated at the time of the contract for which the owner is responsible:

- ▶ Contractor may be entitled to a time extension and compensation
- ▶ Common types:
 - Design changes
 - Additional work
 - Unforeseen conditions

Delay Analysis - Prospective

Time Impact Analysis:

- ▶ AKA “Schedule Impact Analysis” or “Time Impact Evaluation”
- ▶ Only accepted method that allows for forecasting of delay
- ▶ Commonly required in construction contracts to substantiate a time extension request
- ▶ Method for estimating the delay caused by an event or series of events
- ▶ Useful for the proactive management of changes to the contract time



Delay Analysis - Prospective

Time Impact Analysis Requirements:

- ▶ Critical Path Method schedule (with exceptions)
- ▶ Schedule update in place prior to the event
- ▶ Estimate of the duration of the impact/additional work
- ▶ Knowledge of how the work will be affected



Delay Analysis - Prospective

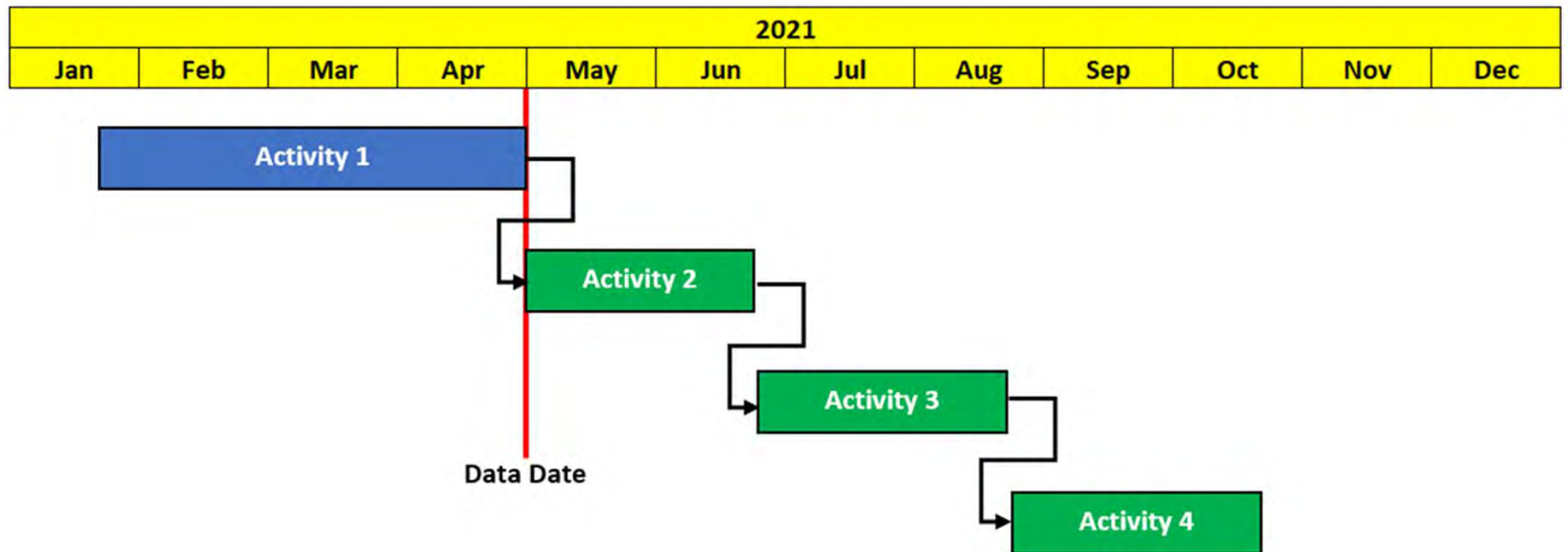
Time Impact Analysis Steps:

1. Model the event with a network fragment (fragnet)
2. Select the appropriate unimpacted schedule update
3. Insert the fragnet into a copy of the unimpacted schedule (0 duration)
4. Insert the durations into the fragnet & recalculate
5. Identify the activity that will be used to measure the impact
6. Determine the correct time impact (calendar days, workdays)
7. Determine the delay
8. Account for previously granted time extensions
9. Writing the narrative/explanation

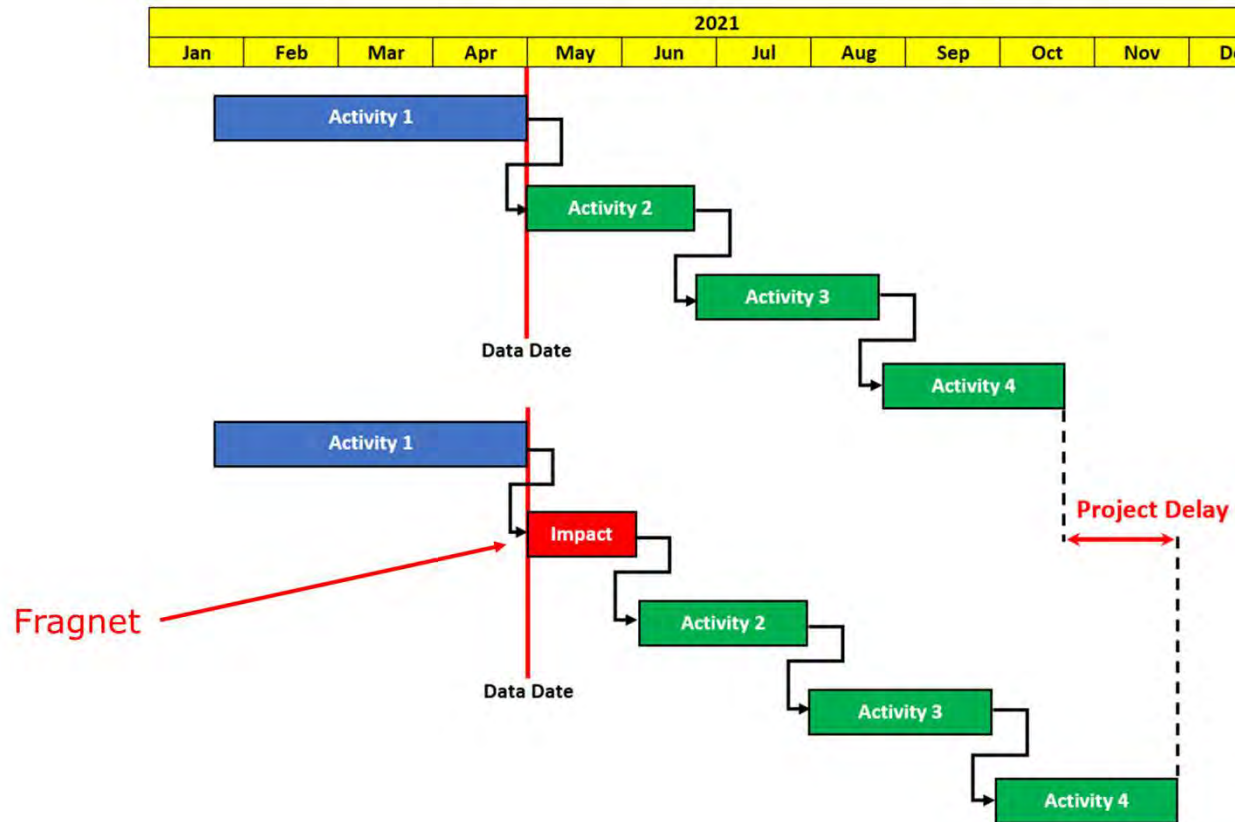


AACE RP 52R-06

Delay Analysis - Prospective



Delay Analysis - Prospective



Delay Analysis - Prospective

Common Errors and Pitfalls when performing TIAs:

1. Impacting a schedule that was not in place just prior to the event
2. Making the fragnet too complicated
3. Failing to perform the analysis timely – “waiting for better information”
4. Not addressing (potential) concurrent delays
5. Not listing assumptions in the TIA narrative

*Update the TIA if the situation changes



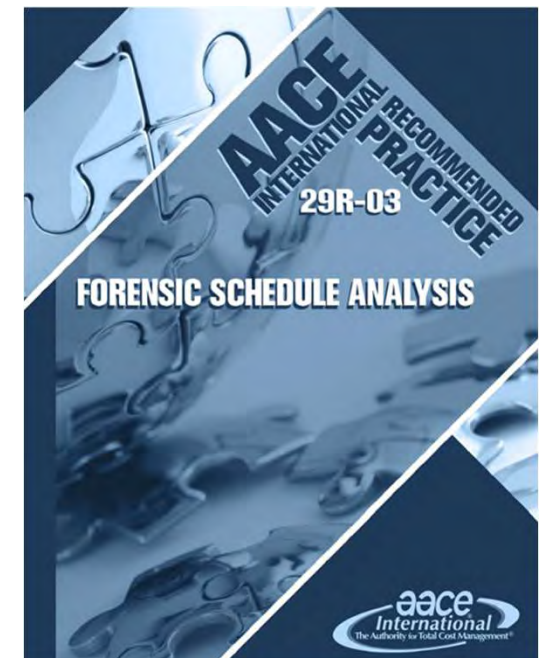
AACE RP 52R-06

Delay Analysis - Retrospective

Common Types of Forensic Delay Analysis Methods (AACE RP 29R-03):

1. Contemporaneous Period Analysis/Windows Analysis (3.3)
2. Half-Step/Bifurcated Contemporaneous Period Analysis (3.4)
3. As-Planned versus As-Built Analysis (3.1 & 3.2)
4. Impacted As-Planned Analysis (3.6)
5. Retrospective Time Impact Analysis (3.7)
6. Collapsed As-Built Analysis (3.8 & 3.9)

Taxonomy	1	RETROSPECTIVE											
	2	OBSERVATIONAL						MODELED					
	3	Static Logic		Dynamic Logic				Additive				Subtractive	
	4	3.1 Gross		3.2 Periodic		Contemporaneous Updates (3.3 As-Is or 3.4 Split)		3.5 Modified / Reconstructed Updates		3.6 Single Base ²		3.7 Multi Base ¹	
	5	Fixed Periods	Variable Windows	All Periods	Grouped Periods	Fixed Periods	Variable Windows	Global Insertion	Stepped Insertion	Fixed Periods	Variable Windows or Grouped	Global Extraction	Stepped Extraction
Common Names		As-Planned vs As-Built	Window Analysis	Contemporaneous Period Analysis, Time Impact Analysis, Window Analysis	Contemporaneous Period Analysis, Time Impact Analysis, Window Analysis	Contemporaneous Period Analysis, Time Impact Analysis	Window Analysis, Time Impact Analysis	Impacted As-Planned, What-If	Time Impact Analysis, Impacted As-Planned	Time Impact Analysis	Window Analysis, Impacted As-Planned	Collapsed As-Built	Time Impact Analysis, Collapsed As-Built



AACE RP 29R-03

Types of Claims: Loss of Productivity

- ▶ Specific type of claim under umbrella of disruption
- ▶ Productivity vs. production

Productivity:

The measure of production output per measure of input

- ▶ **Example:** Yards of concrete placed per hour

Production:

The measure of output only

- ▶ **Example:** Yards of concrete placed

Types of Claims: Loss of Productivity

► Comparison of planned vs. actual

– Productivity Factor – Actual Hours / Earned Hours

- Above 1 – Bad
- Below 1 – Good

$$\text{Productivity Factor} = \frac{120 \text{ Actual Hours}}{90 \text{ Earned Hours}} = 1.33$$

– Performance Factor – Earned Hours / Actual Hours

- Above 1 – Good
- Below 1 – Bad

$$\text{Performance Factor} = \frac{90 \text{ Earned Hours}}{120 \text{ Actual Hours}} = 0.75$$

Types of Claims: Loss of Productivity

“It is rare that in a working environment that lost productivity can be so readily ascertainable or related to a single effective cause.”

- ▶ Trade stacking
- ▶ Resequencing of activities
- ▶ Learning curve
- ▶ Access constraints
- ▶ Weather impacts
- ▶ Material supply by others
- ▶ Drawing and design changes
- ▶ Cumulative change

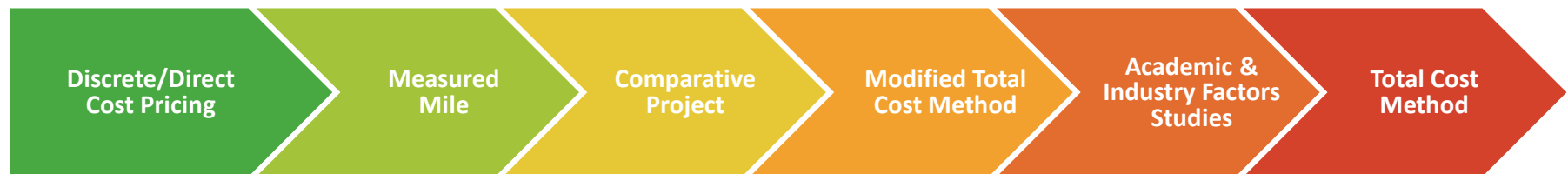
Types of Claims: Loss of Productivity

Documenting the cause of LOP

- ▶ Daily reports
- ▶ Letters
- ▶ Notices
- ▶ Schedule impact narrative
- ▶ Change order submissions
- ▶ Creation of cost codes in job cost report

Types of Claims: Loss of Productivity

- ▶ Productivity is a relative concept, so the calculation of a loss is relative to what would have been **but for** the disruption
- ▶ Hierarchy of Quantification Methods



Strategies for Avoiding Claims and Disputes

Strategies for Avoiding Claims and Disputes

- ▶ Understand the contract
- ▶ Comply with contract notification requirements
- ▶ Document impacts in the field
- ▶ Manage impacts using a log

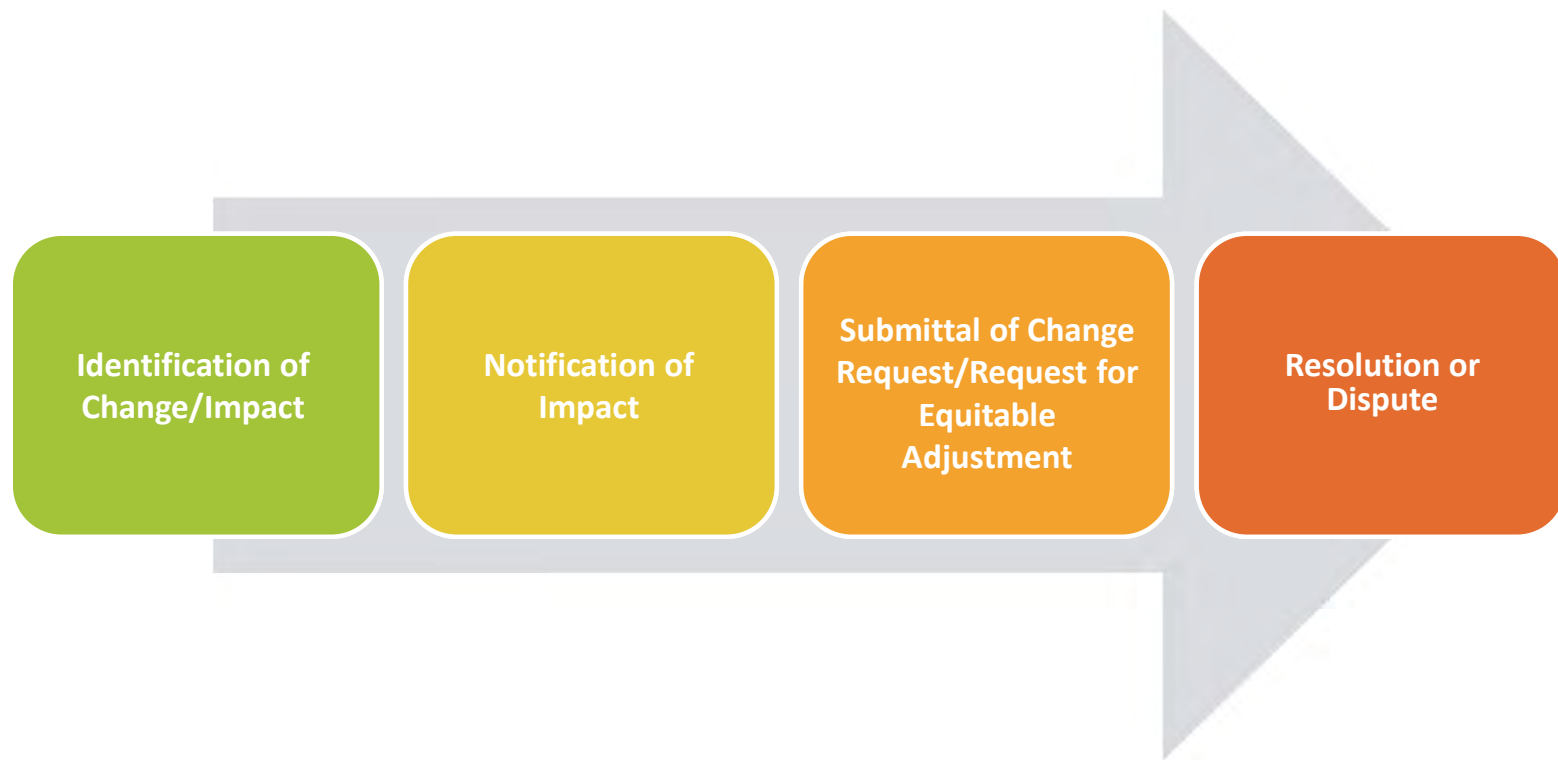
The Contract

- ▶ **The Contract is the rulebook for managing claims on a project**
- ▶ **The Contract should define:**
 - Contract Milestones, Completion Dates, and/or Durations
 - Types of Delay
 - Excusable/Non-Compensable
 - Excusable/Compensable
 - Unexcused
 - Claim Process
- ▶ **Contractor's Obligations**
 - Notice
 - Time Extension Request
 - Pricing
- ▶ **Owner's Obligations**
 - Review and Response
 - Delay or Acceleration

Contract Notification Requirements

- ▶ **Method of Notification** (*e.g.*, letter, email, daily reports)
- ▶ **Recipient of Notification** (*e.g.*, Owner, Owner Rep, General Contractor)
- ▶ **Timing of Notification** (within XX days of events giving rise thereto)
- ▶ **Content of Notification** (*e.g.*, date, location, event description, scope)
- ▶ **Other Documentation** (impact identified in daily reports)
- ▶ **Submittal of Change Request** following Notification
- ▶ **Failure to Issue Notification** may waive right to claim

Notification Process



Notification Process

- ▶ Capture the impacts identified by field personnel on daily reports/quality control reports (Contract may require submission of reports to Owner)
- ▶ Issue timely notification in accordance with the contract and include pertinent/required information
- ▶ Contemporaneously track/estimate the cost of the change/impact and advise Owner of the associated costs
- ▶ Submit pricing in accordance with the contract and apply the same process for subcontractors
- ▶ If negotiations fail, implement the dispute resolution process

Communication of Changes & Impacts

- ▶ **Communication of Owner-Directed Changes to Work:**

- Requests for Proposal
- Change Directives (Lump Sum, Unit Price, Force Account)
- Design Changes/Bulletins
- Direction through RFI Responses & Submittal Reviews

- ▶ **Documenting Impacts:**

- Daily Reports/Quality Control Reports
- Subcontractor Daily Reports
- Coordination/Project Meetings
- Observations by Field Management/Supervision

Documenting Impacts

- ▶ **Daily Reports/
Quality Control Reports**

- Identify the work performed
- Identify subcontractors on the project
- Identify the quantities installed
- Describes weather/jobsite conditions
- Identify conversations/direction received
- Describes impacts to the work

[illegible]

Issue Notification Log

- ▶ Notifications tracked through “Issue Notification Log”
- ▶ Unique numbers assigned to each issue/notification
- ▶ Log includes:
 - Date of impact
 - Date of notice
 - Description of the impact
 - Type of impact
 - Location of impact
 - Price Estimate
 - Date of receipt of notice from subcontractor
 - Date of receipt of responses by General Contractor and/or Owner

Issue Notification Log

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Conclusions

- ▶ A construction claim is a formal request made by a party in a construction contract seeking time, cost, or another adjustment to the contract terms due to an impact to a project.
- ▶ Mine projects have specific causes of claims due to their remote/harsh locations
- ▶ To avoid claims and disputes, all parties should:
 - Understand the contract
 - Comply with contract notification requirements
 - Document impacts in the field
 - Manage impacts using a log

Thank You!

Questions?



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