Enterprise Asset Management Excellence

- Why Planning & Scheduling Is the Foundation of Every Successful EAM Program

KARSON WYNNE | CEO, EAM SPECIALISTS

CRAFT → OPERATIONS → ENTERPRISE LEADERSHIP → ADVISORY

Craft experience changes how you lead maintenance transformation.

KARSON WYNNE

CEO, EAM Specialists

30+ Years Across Maintenance, Reliability & Enterprise Asset Management

01

CRAFT FOUNDATION

Colorado Master Electrician with hands-on experience across power generation, industrial facilities, and critical infrastructure.

02

SUPERVISION & PLANNING

Learned what separates reactive firefighting from disciplined, job-ready work.

03

OPERATIONAL LEADERSHIP

Led maintenance teams and major hydropower operations for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

04

ENTERPRISE EAM LEADERSHIP

Former GSA Maximo Program Manager supporting 700+ federal facilities and more than 20 million square feet.

05

ADVISOR & EDUCATOR

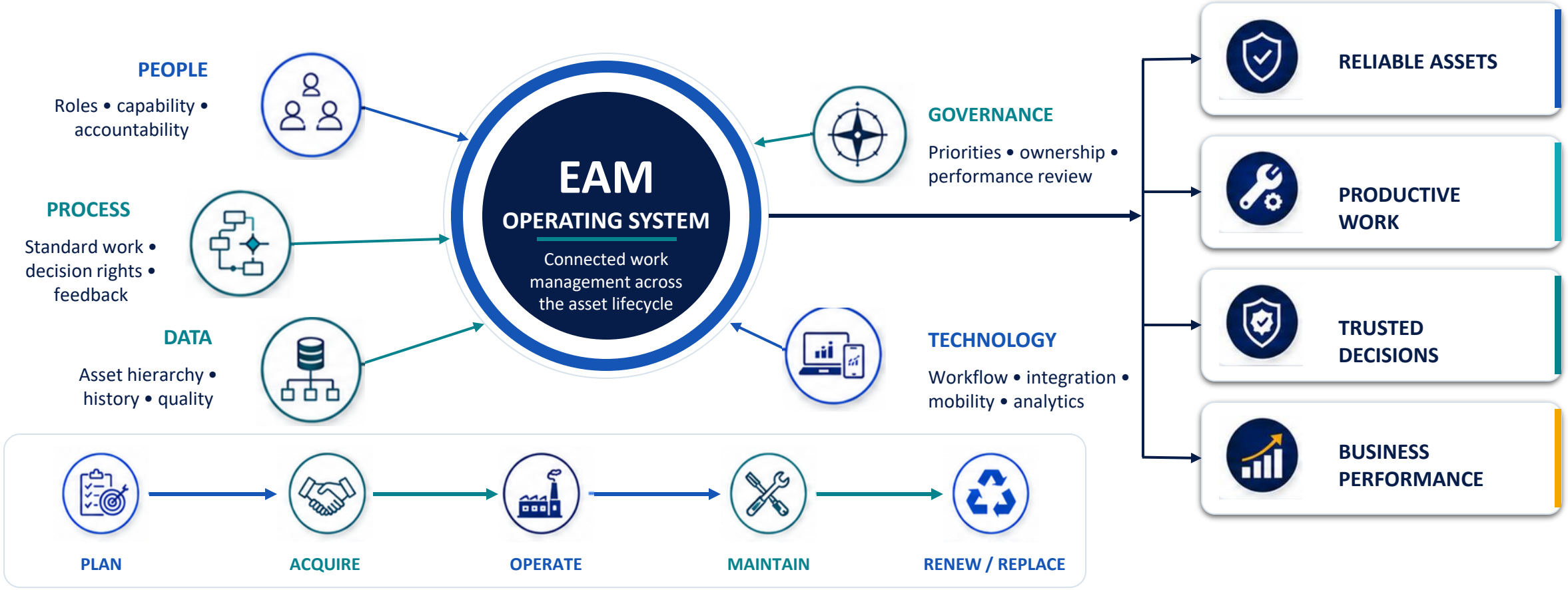
Helps organizations strengthen planning, scheduling, work management, reliability, and EAM performance.

> ***"Technology enables maintenance excellence. People, process, and leadership make it real.***

ENTERPRISE ASSET MANAGEMENT DEFINED

EAM Is a Business System—Not Just Software

Enterprise Asset Management is a coordinated business discipline for managing physical assets across their lifecycle—balancing performance, risk, and cost in support of business objectives.



Software enables the work. ***The management system produces the results.***

Enterprise Asset Management Maturity Model

Building the foundation for data-driven reliability and business performance

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1 Asset Foundation

- Asset Registry
- Asset Information
- Classification & Criticality
- Location & Asset Hierarchy

2 Work Management

- Work Requests & Orders
- Labor & Materials
- Failure Reporting
- Cost Tracking

3 Workforce Optimization

- Labor Availability
- Planning & Scheduling
- Backlog Management
- Resource Coordination

4 Proactive Reliability

- Asset Health
- Preventive & Predictive Maintenance
- Condition-Based Monitoring
- Reliability Analytics

5 Intelligent Asset Management

- AI-Enabled Insights
- Business Objective Alignment
- Capital Investment Planning
- Lifecycle Cost Management
- Predictive Forecasting
- Resource Optimization

ENABLERS ACROSS EVERY STAGE

PEOPLE — Leadership • Roles & Accountability • Skills • Culture • Change Adoption

PROCESS — Governance • Standard Work • Planning & Scheduling • Performance • Continuous

TECHNOLOGY — EAM/CMMS • Mobile • Integration • Asset Data • Analytics & AI

Maturity advances when all three move together.

STRATEGIZE → **EXECUTE** → **MEASURE** → **IMPROVE**

The future of maintenance isn’t replacing people.

It’s equipping them with better tools—and intelligent assistants.

1950	1980	2000	2025	2035
CRAFT + TOOLBOX	TECHNICIAN + PAGER	LAPTOP + CMMS	TABLET + AI COPILOT	HUMAN + ROBOT PARTNER

Planning Converts Time into Productive Work

The same maintenance job—two very different outcomes

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PLANNED ON THE RUN

Planning happens during execution.

PROFESSIONALLY PLANNED

Work is job-ready—support time remains, but interruptions are reduced and controlled.

Support / Non-value-added time | Planning | Direct Work

A Typical Maintenance Technician's Day

REACTIVE
Without effective planning & scheduling.

65% DELAYS & SUPPORT TIME

- Searching for instructions
- Finding tools & materials
- Travel to / from job
- Waiting & coordination delays
- Waiting at the job site
- Late starts & early quits

+20 POINTS OF PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

Without adding headcount.

PROACTIVE
With professional planning & scheduling.

45% DELAYS & SUPPORT TIME

- Job-ready work packages
- Staged tools & materials
- Coordinated access
- Clear priorities & plan
- Fewer interruptions

Plan the work. Schedule the work. Execute with confidence.

Illustrative benchmark based on the source comparison; actual results vary by operation and implementation maturity.

Planning Multiplies Maintenance Capacity

Increase wrench time by preparing work before technicians arrive

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WITHOUT PROFESSIONAL PLANNING

3 TECHNICIANS × 35% WRENCH TIME
= 1.05 EFFECTIVE TECHNICIANS

35%	65%
PRODUCTIVE (WRENCH TIME)	DELAY & SUPPORT TIME (SEARCH, COORDINATE, GATHER, WAIT)

Technicians search, coordinate, gather materials, and resolve job details during execution.

PLAN THE WORK BEFORE EXECUTION

WITH PROFESSIONAL PLANNING

PLANNER
Planner enables the crew

2 TECHNICIANS × 55% WRENCH TIME
= 1.10 EFFECTIVE TECHNICIANS

55%	45%
PRODUCTIVE (WRENCH TIME)	DELAY & SUPPORT TIME (SEARCH, COORDINATE, GATHER, WAIT)

Job scope, labor, materials, tools, permits, and coordination are prepared in advance.

THE LEVERAGE APPEARS AT SCALE.

1 PLANNER : **10–30** TECHNICIANS

› **55% ÷ 35%**
= 1.57×
PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

› **30** TECHNICIANS **× 1.57**
= CAPACITY EQUIVALENT TO 47 TECHNICIANS

› **+17**
TECHNICIANS OF EFFECTIVE CAPACITY
Without adding 17 people.

Planning does not perform the work—it enables more work to be performed.

Illustrative capacity example using 35% and 55% wrench-time assumptions.
Actual results and appropriate planner-to-technician ratios vary by operation.

The Planner-to-Technician Ratio

Staff the planning function for workload complexity—not headcount alone

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1 PLANNER : 10–30 TECHNICIANS

PLANNER — 10 — COMMON STARTING RANGE — 30 — TECHNICIANS

Actual staffing depends on planning scope, work complexity, asset criticality, geography, and process maturity.

STAFF CLOSER TO 1:10

- High-complexity or high-risk work
- Large capital or outage workload
- Dispersed sites or extensive field verification
- Immature job-plan library or poor asset data
- Planner also supports materials, permits, or engineering coordination

CONTEXT MATTERS

STAFF CLOSER TO 1:30

- Repeatable, standardized work
- Strong reusable job-plan library
- Reliable asset data and technical documentation
- Concentrated work locations
- Dedicated stores, engineering, and scheduling support

WHEN THE PLANNER IS STRETCHED TOO THIN

Field verification declines → Job-plan quality falls → Ready backlog shrinks → Break-in work rises → Technicians self-plan in the field

WHEN PLANNING CAPACITY IS BALANCED

Job-ready backlog → Better estimates → Materials and access coordinated → Reusable job plans improve → Technicians spend more time executing

Start with the range. Validate it with demand.

Track incoming work, planning hours required, ready-backlog health, plan quality, and technician delays—then adjust staffing.

The right ratio is the one that consistently produces enough high-quality, job-ready work for the crews it supports.

Benchmark ranges vary by industry and operating model; use local workload data to confirm staffing.

What Is a Maintenance Planner?

The planner prepares future work so technicians can execute safely and efficiently

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1 IDENTIFIED WORK

WORK REQUEST & FIELD INFORMATION

- Equipment issue or opportunity
- Observed condition and impact
- Asset, location, and history
- Priority and due date

2 PLAN THE JOB

SCOPE
Define the work and expected outcome

JOB STEPS
Develop a safe, efficient sequence

LABOR & DURATION
Estimate craft, crew size, and hours

MATERIALS & TOOLS
Identify, reserve, kit, or coordinate requirements

SAFETY & ACCESS
Coordinate permits, clearances, hazards, and access

TECHNICAL INFORMATION
Provide drawings, specifications, history, and acceptance criteria

3 READY TO SCHEDULE

JOB-READY WORK PACKAGE

- ✓ Clear scope and outcome
- ✓ Detailed job plan and steps
- ✓ Materials and tools identified
- ✓ Labor and duration estimated
- ✓ Permits, hazards, and access confirmed
- ✓ Drawings, specs, and history attached

READY-TO-SCHEDULE BACKLOG

Well-prepared, prioritized work ready for scheduling and efficient execution

A maintenance planner removes avoidable uncertainty before the job reaches the technician.

THE PLANNER FOCUSES ON FUTURE WORK

- Not supervising today's crew
- Not routinely expediting today's emergencies
- Not personally performing every support function

The planner coordinates the information and requirements needed for execution.

The planner's product is job-ready work.

Planning vs. Scheduling: Know the Difference

Planning makes the job ready. Scheduling makes a realistic commitment.

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PLANNING

WHAT needs to be done—and HOW?

- SCOPE & ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA
- SAFE JOB STEPS & SEQUENCE
- LABOR, SKILLS & DURATION
- MATERIALS, TOOLS & INFORMATION
- REUSABLE JOB PLAN

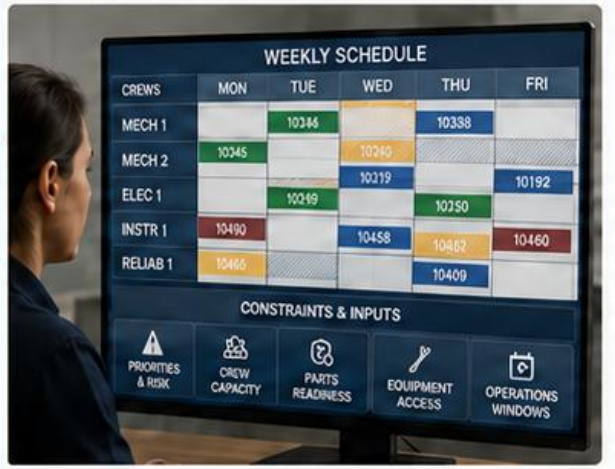
PLANNING OUTPUT: JOB-READY WORK

READY-TO-SCHEDULE BACKLOG

Job-ready packages flow from planning into scheduling.

SCHEDULING

WHEN should it be done—and by WHICH CREW?



- SELECT JOB-READY WORK
- BALANCE PRIORITY & RISK
- MATCH WORK TO CREW CAPACITY
- COORDINATE ACCESS & OPERATIONS WINDOWS
- BUILD AND FREEZE THE WEEKLY SCHEDULE

SCHEDULING OUTPUT: AN EXECUTABLE WEEKLY COMMITMENT

Planner: prepares future work

Scheduler Builds a FULLY LOADED WEEKLY SCHEDULE!

Supervisor: assigns individuals and manages daily execution

Operations: confirms access, priorities, and equipment availability

Planning removes uncertainty from the job. | **Scheduling removes uncertainty from the week.**

A schedule cannot compensate for unplanned work—and a job plan creates no value until it is scheduled and executed.

The Complete Work Management Lifecycle

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A closed-loop system that converts asset needs into reliable execution—and execution into better future work

1 IDENTIFY

Capture defects, requests, PM findings, and improvement opportunities

VALID NEED?

2 PRIORITIZE

Evaluate risk, criticality, consequence, and business need

APPROVED PRIORITY?

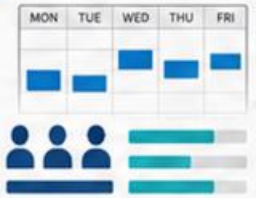
3 PLAN

Define scope, job steps, labor, duration, materials, tools, safety, and information

JOB READY?

4 SCHEDULE

Select job-ready work and match it to capacity, access, and operational windows



READY TO EXECUTE?

5 EXECUTE

Perform safe, coordinated work and cepture field observations

6 CLOSEOUT & IMPROVE

Record actuals, failure data, feedback, history, and reusable lessons

FEEDBACK IMPROVES ASSET HISTORY, JOB PLANS, AND FUTURE DECISIONS

REQUESTOR / OPERATIONS → SUPERVISION → PLANNING → SCHEDULING → TECHNICIANS → RELIABILITY / ASSET MANAGEMENT

No stage stands alone. Weak inputs create weak outputs downstream.

- Poor identification creates rework
- Poor planning creates field delays
- Incomplete closeout causes the same problems to return

Work management is complete only when learning is returned to the system.

Stage 1: Work Identification

Capture the need clearly enough that the organization can make the right decision

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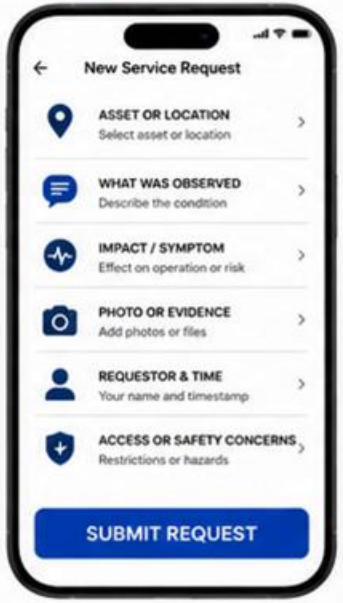
1 OBSERVE

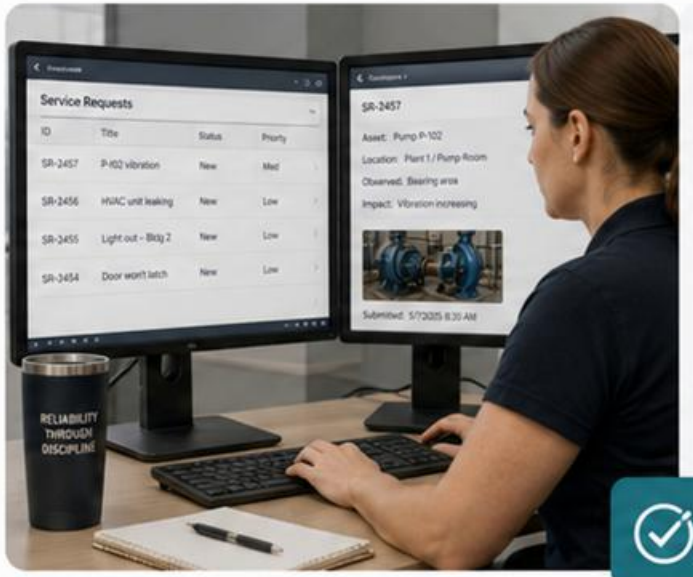
Defect • Condition • Request
PM finding • Improvement opportunity

2 REPORT



Describe the condition—do not diagnose beyond the evidence.

3 VALIDATE



- Is the need valid?
- Is it a duplicate?
- Is immediate action required?
- Which asset, location, and work type apply?
- Should it become a work order?

VALIDATED WORK ENTERS THE BACKLOG

GOOD REQUEST vs. WEAK REQUEST

GOOD REQUEST
"Pump P-102 has a new bearing noise and rising vibration; photo and reading attached."

VS.

WEAK REQUEST
"Pump broken—fix ASAP."

Good work management begins with good information.

- Everyone can identify work
- Authorized roles validate and control the backlog
- Emergency conditions follow the emergency-response process

If the need is unclear at. identification, uncertainty and rework follow it through the entire lifecycle.

Stage 2: Prioritization

Direct limited resources to the work with the greatest business consequence and time sensitivity

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VALIDATED WORK REQUEST

- What is the issue?
- Where is it?
- What is the impact?
- What is the desired outcome?

Cross-Functional Review
Maintenance, Operations, Reliability, Safety/Environment, and Finance evaluate together using shared criteria.

STRUCTURED RISK ASSESSMENT

Evaluate the work using five decision factors and available evidence.

Criticality informs priority—but a critical asset does not make every job an emergency.

	CRITERIA	RESPONSE	GOVERNANCE
PRIORITY 1 EMERGENCY	Immediate threat to people, environment, compliance, or critical service	Initiate emergency response and control the hazard now	Narrow definition • Documented approval • Retrospective review
PRIORITY 2 URGENT	High consequence likely within the defined near-term window	Accelerate planning and coordinate execution—typically within 24–48 hours if locally defined	Not every expedited request is urgent
PRIORITY 3 ROUTINE	Important work with manageable consequence and adequate planning time	Plan completely and place in the ready-to-schedule backlog	This should contain most normal maintenance work
PRIORITY 4 DEFER / MONITOR	Low current consequence, improvement opportunity, or work awaiting an economic window	Monitor, bundle, redesign, fund, or schedule when justified	Deferred does not mean forgotten

PRIORITY IS NOT THE SCHEDULE

Priority determines relative need. Planning readiness, capacity, access, materials, and operational windows determine when work can be scheduled.

WEAK SYSTEM: Requestor influence • Priority inflation
Everything urgent • Backlog loses meaning

VS.

DISCIPLINED SYSTEM: Shared criteria • Evidence-based decisions
Limited emergencies • Backlog remains actionable

If everything is a priority, nothing is prioritized.

The loudest request should never outrank the greatest risk.

Response windows and approval authorities should be defined in the organization's priority standard.

Stage 3: Work Planning

Remove avoidable uncertainty before the job reaches the technician

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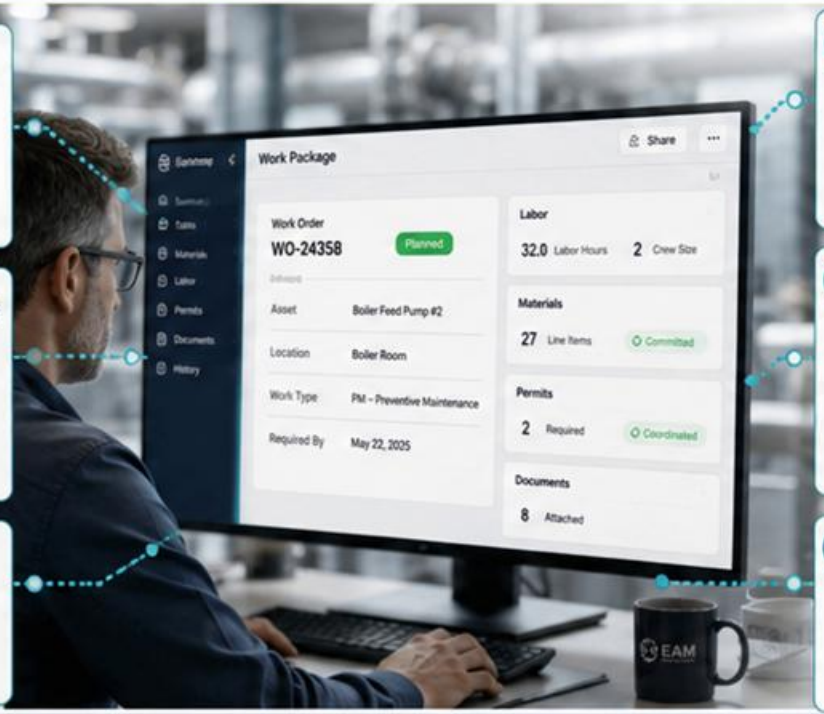
PRIORITIZED & APPROVED WORK

- Validated condition or request
- Priority and required-by window established
- Correct asset, location, and work type
- Business need and funding strategy understood

DEVELOP THE PLAN



1 SCOPE & ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

Define the required outcome, boundaries, and conditions for successful completion.

2 SAFE JOB STEPS

Build a logical task sequence with hazards, controls, and appropriate safety requirements.

3 LABOR & DURATION

Estimate craft skills, crew size, labor hours, and elapsed time.

4 MATERIALS, TOOLS & SERVICES

Identify and reserve requirements; coordinate kitting, staging, rentals, and contractor support.

5 ACCESS, PERMITS & TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Coordinate equipment access, clearances, permits, drawings, specifications, and procedures.

6 REUSABLE JOB PLAN

Capture standard work that can be refined using technician feedback and actual history.

A planned job is not necessarily ready.
A job is ready only when its execution constraints are resolved.

- Planner defines and coordinates requirements
- Stores kits and stages materials
- Operations confirms access and availability
- Supervision validates execution needs

JOB-READY WORK

IS THE JOB READY TO SCHEDULE?

- Scope is clear
- Job steps are complete
- Labor and duration are estimated
- Materials and tools are available or committed
- Access and permits are coordinated
- Technical information is attached
- No unresolved planning constraint

READY-TO-SCHEDULE BACKLOG

The planner's product is a safe, complete, and executable work package.

Stage 4: Scheduling

Convert the job-ready backlog into a realistic, protected weekly commitment

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T−2 WEEKS — PREPARE

Review demand, priority, job readiness, operations windows, materials, permits, contractors, and preliminary capacity.

Output: Candidate work list

T−1 WEEK — BUILD & COMMIT

Load job-ready work by craft and crew capacity; coordinate access and operating needs; resolve conflicts in the weekly scheduling meeting.

Output: Frozen weekly schedule

T0 — EXECUTE & CONTROL

Supervisors assign by craft/ crew capacity; crews execute planned work; and daily coordination addresses safety, access, and true exceptions.

Output: Completed planned work + documented break-ins

T+1 — REVIEW & LEARN

Measure schedule compliance, analyze incomplete and break-in work, capture delay codes, and improve future plans and schedules.

Output: Actions and feedback

FREEZE BEFORE THE EXECUTION WEEK

WEEKLY SCHEDULE BOARD (EXAMPLE)

CRAFT / CREW	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI
MECHANICAL	Planned work	Planned work		Planned work	
ELECTRICAL	Planned work (access window)	Planned work (access window)	Planned work (access window)		Planned work (access window)
INSTRUMENTATION	Planned work		Planned work	Planned work	
PIPEFITTERS		Planned work		Planned work (access window)	Planned work (access window)
CONTRACTOR		Planned work (access window)	Planned work (access window)		Planned work

Planned work · Available (non-work / contingency) · Planned work (access window)

CAPACITY SUMMARY (WEEK)

	AVAILABLE HOURS	SCHEDULED HOURS
MECHANICAL	200	200
ELECTRICAL	180	180
INSTRUMENTATION	160	160
PIPEFITTERS	160	160
CONTRACTOR	120	120
TOTAL	820	820

Deliberate allowance for known non-work time and locally defined contingency.

BREAK THE FROZEN SCHEDULE ONLY FOR:

- True emergency
- Material change in safety or operating risk
- Authorized business-critical need

Every break-in is coded, reviewed, and used to remove future causes.

ROLE ALIGNMENT

Scheduler: builds the capacity-based weekly schedule

Operations: confirms access and equipment availability

Supervision: commits crew capacity and manages daily execution

Planning / Stores: confirm job readiness and material status

WEAK SCHEDULING:

Fill the calendar • Ignore capacity • Change priorities daily

The weekly schedule is a commitment—not a wish list.

DISCIPLINED SCHEDULING:

Select ready work • Match capacity • Protect the commitment • Learn from variance

Build next week before next week begins.

Stage 5: Execution

Perform the committed work safely, efficiently, and with disciplined feedback

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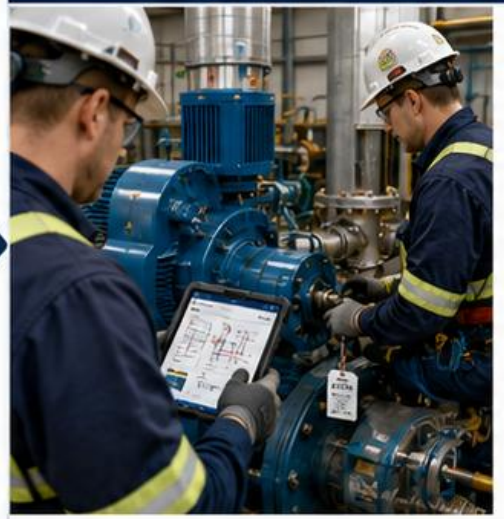
1 VERIFY READINESS

- Correct asset and scope
- Hazards, permits, and isolation confirmed
- Materials, tools, access, and support available
- Crew understands job steps and acceptance criteria

SAFE TO START

2 EXECUTE THE WORK



- Follow the approved job plan
- Use stop-work authority when conditions differ
- Control changes to scope
- Coordinate with operations and supervision
- Verify quality and functional acceptance

Productivity never outranks safety, quality, or asset protection.

3 CAPTURE ACTUALS & FEEDBACK

- Actual labor and elapsed time
- Materials and tools used
- Downtime and delay reason
- Condition found and work performed
- Measurements, photos, and test results
- Job-plan improvement feedback
- Additional defects identified

ACCURATE WORK HISTORY

NEW WORK REQUESTS FOR OUT-OF-SCOPE DEFECTS

WHEN FIELD CONDITIONS DO NOT MATCH THE PLAN → STOP → MAKE SAFE → NOTIFY → EVALUATE → AUTHORIZE CHANGE OR CREATE FOLLOW-ON WORK

Do not hide scope growth inside the original work order.

WEAK EXECUTION: Self-plan in the field • Search for parts • Undocumented changes • Minimal feedback

VS.

DISCIPLINED EXECUTION: Job-ready start • Controlled work • Accurate actuals • Useful feedback

Execution completes the job—and generates the information that improves the next one.

The work is not finished until the asset is verified and the learning is captured.

Stage 6: Closeout & Continuous Improvement

Turn completed work into trustworthy history, reusable learning, and better future decisions

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1 TECHNICIAN COMPLETION

- Condition found
- Work performed
- Actual labor and elapsed time
- Materials and tools used
- Measurements, photos, and test results
- Job-plan feedback and additional defects

2 SUPERVISOR / WORK-CONTROL REVIEW

- Confirm scope and functional completion
- Review labor, materials, downtime, and delay codes
- Verify failure information and required attachments
- Resolve exceptions before closure

OUTPUT GATE:

COMPLETE DATA?

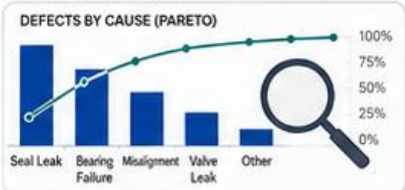
NO — YES

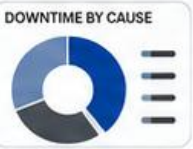
3 CONTROLLED WORK-ORDER CLOSEOUT

- Asset returned to service and acceptance documented
- Status changed from complete to closed only after review
- Accurate history posted to the asset record

WORK COMPLETE ≠ WORK ORDER CLOSED

4 ANALYZE & LEARN





TOP DELAYS

- Material Availability
- Awaiting Approval
- Contractor
- Planning

- Identify recurring defects, delays, bad actors, and planning gaps
- Use failure analysis or root-cause methods when consequence and recurrence justify the effort
- Do not perform a full root-cause analysis on every work order

5 IMPROVE THE SYSTEM

- Refine job steps, estimates, materials, and tools
- Optimize PM/PdM tasks and frequencies
- Update failure codes, asset data, and technical documents
- Create reliability improvements or follow-on work

LEARNING RETURNS TO FUTURE WORK

WEAK CLOSEOUT

"Completed" • No condition found • Default failure code • Missing actuals • No feedback

VS

DISCIPLINED CLOSEOUT

Evidence-based history • Reviewed actuals • Useful codes • Actionable learning

Bad closeout data does not disappear—it becomes **tomorrow's bad decision.**

WHEN TO ESCALATE ANALYSIS

- High consequence
- Repeat failure
- Unexpected failure mode
- Significant schedule or cost variance
- Safety, environmental, quality, or compliance concern

The lifecycle closes only when the learning is returned to the system.

Key Performance Indicators That Matter

Measure the health of the work-management system—not just the volume of transactions

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Ready work enables schedule performance. → Schedule performance creates productive execution. → Productive execution should improve reliability outcomes.

READINESS — LEADING INDICATORS

1 READY-TO-SCHEDULE BACKLOG

Definition: Weeks of fully planned work available by craft or crew.

Reveals: Whether planning is producing enough executable work to sustain the schedule.

Use: Trend by craft; separate total backlog from ready backlog.

Illustrative starting band: Often 2-4 weeks, adjusted for operating model and workload variability.

2 PLANNING EFFECTIVENESS

Definition: Share of scheduled work with complete scope, estimates, materials, tools, access, and technical information.

Reveals: Job-plan quality and readiness—not merely whether a plan record exists.

Use: Audit samples and track constraint-related delays.

Illustrative starting band: Varies by maturity; establish a verified baseline for your operating context.

EXECUTION — PROCESS INDICATORS

3 WEEKLY SCHEDULE COMPLIANCE

Definition: Percent of scheduled hours or assignments completed as committed.

Reveals: Quality of readiness, coordination, capacity assumptions, and schedule protection.

Use: Track variance and break-in causes; use for learning, not blame.

Target guidance: Set a local target after standardizing the calculation; mature systems often benchmark near 90%.

4 WRENCH TIME / PRODUCTIVE WORK

Definition: Observed share of paid craft time spent directly executing maintenance tasks.

Reveals: Systemic delays involving information, materials, travel, access, coordination, and waiting.

Use: Measure through a representative activity study—not technician self-reporting or EAM labor entries alone.

Target guidance: Use improvement from a verified baseline; do not treat wrench time as an individual performance quota.

OUTCOMES — LAGGING INDICATORS

5 EMERGENCY & BREAK-IN WORK

Definition: Emergency work and unscheduled additions shown separately as a share of total maintenance demand or hours.

Reveals: How often reactive demand disrupts the frozen schedule.

Use: Use strict definitions and code the source of every break-in.

Target guidance: Drive the trend downward; emergency work should remain narrowly defined.

6 REPEAT FAILURES / BAD ACTORS

Definition: Recurring defects or failures by asset, failure mode, and consequence.

Reveals: Whether maintenance is eliminating causes or repeatedly restoring symptoms.

Use: Trigger focused defect elimination, failure analysis, and asset-strategy review.

Target guidance: Focus on reducing repeat occurrence and associated business impact.

BEFORE SETTING TARGETS

- Define the numerator and denominator
- Standardize status and work-type rules
- Separate emergency, break-in, and corrective work
- Establish a trustworthy baseline
- Trend performance and investigate causes
- Calibrate targets to the operating context

Do not weaponize KPIs.

When metrics become individual quotas, people optimize the number instead of improving the system.

The best KPI is the one that exposes a constraint and leads to action.

Benchmark guidance varies by industry and calculation method. EPRI Table 6-1 identifies 90% weekly schedule compliance and 60% productive work as illustrative best-practice maturity values; local targets require validated definitions and baselines.

A PRACTICAL PATH TO BETTER EXECUTION

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Five Strategies That Move the Needle

START WITH CONTROL

01
PROTECT THE PLANNING FUNCTION

Define planner scope, staffing, role boundaries, and time away from today's emergencies.

JOB-READY WORK

02
ESTABLISH A WEEKLY SCHEDULING CADENCE

Coordinate operations, maintenance, materials, access, and capacity before the week begins.

REALISTIC COMMITMENT

BUILD CONSISTENCY

03
BUILD A REUSABLE JOB-PLAN LIBRARY

Start with recurring and high-value work; improve plans with technician feedback and actuals.

CONSISTENT EXECUTION

04
CONTROL TECHNICAL CLOSEOUT

Capture labor, materials, condition, failure information when applicable, and follow-on work.

TRUSTWORTHY HISTORY

IMPROVE WITH EVIDENCE

05
RUN A WEEKLY PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Review readiness, schedule compliance, break-ins, backlog health, and emerging constraints.

EVIDENCE-BASED IMPROVEMENT

MORE RELIABLE EXECUTION

Begin with operating discipline—not a software project. Use the EAM system to make the discipline visible and repeatable.

THANK YOU

Let’s keep the conversation going.

Planning and scheduling is where EAM strategy becomes real work.

QUESTIONS • DISCUSSION • NEXT STEPS

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