BFVZ POWERHealth 6.0.10 – User Guide

BFVZ
VISUAL INTELLIGENCE SUITE

Schedule Health Analyzer for Power BI. BFVZ LLC | bfvztech.com

What is POWERHealth?

POWERHealth is a Power BI custom visual that performs automated schedule health assessment on project and program data. It evaluates the schedule against the 14 DCMA metrics, assigns a weighted health grade, classifies every task by risk severity, analyzes resource utilization and recommends leveling actions – inside Power BI, updating as the data changes.

It is designed for project controls professionals, PMO analysts, program managers, schedulers and construction managers who need to assess schedule quality, identify execution risks and communicate schedule health to leadership without leaving Power BI.

Version 6.0 is a redesign of the interface around the same engine. 5.8 stacked three accordion panels in one column; 6.0 shows one view at a time – Health, Risks or Resources – inside a fixed frame with a header, a context strip and three overlays (Status, Data, Help). Float, duration, variances and leveling moves are expressed in working days (Monday to Friday), and four optional fields let the visual use the scheduler's own float, critical path and status date.

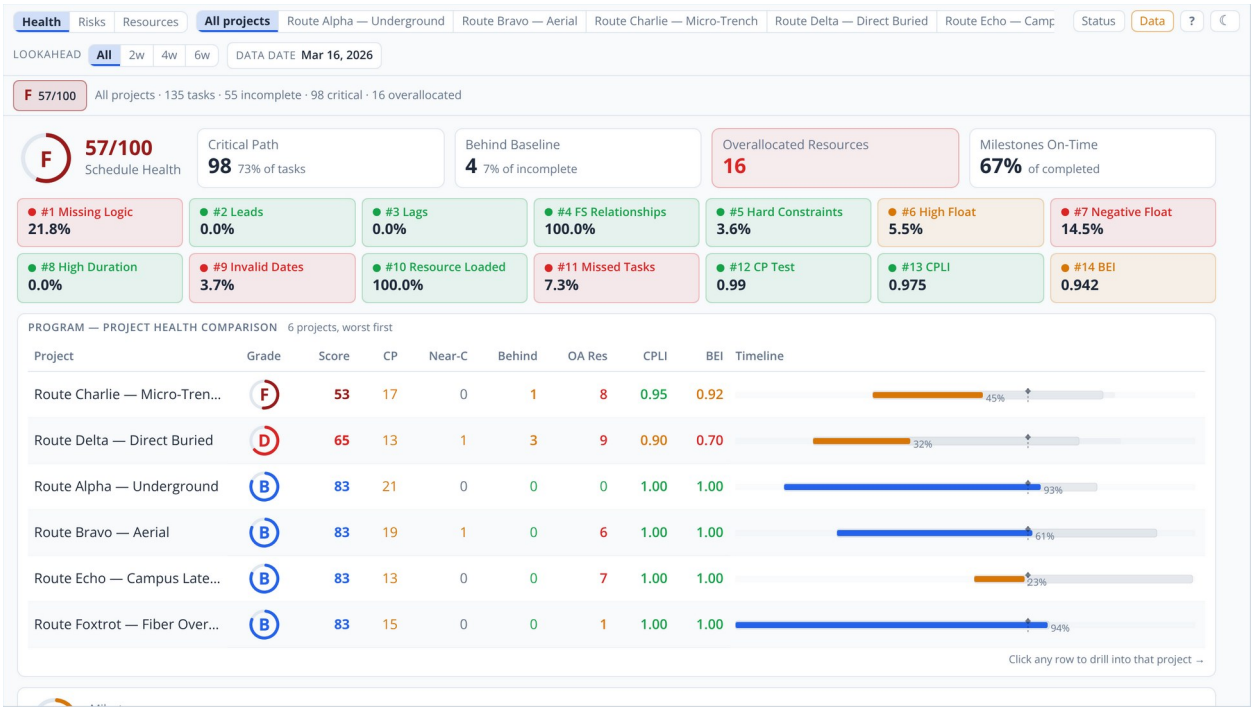


Figure 1. The Health view on the MetroFiber six-route sample program (light theme, status date Mar 16, 2026): the header, the context strip, the grade and primary KPIs, the 14 DCMA tiles and the program comparison table.

Getting started

Step 1: Add the visual to your report

In Power BI Desktop, open the Visualizations pane, click the three dots (...), choose “Import a visual from file” and select the POWERHealth .pbiviz file (or add it from AppSource). The BFVZ icon appears in the Visualizations pane.

Drag the visual onto the canvas and give it room. POWERHealth is designed as a full-page visual: the Health view, the risk register and the resource analysis are all inside it. The minimum layout is 480 x 280 px; below that the visual keeps its layout and scrolls so every part stays reachable.

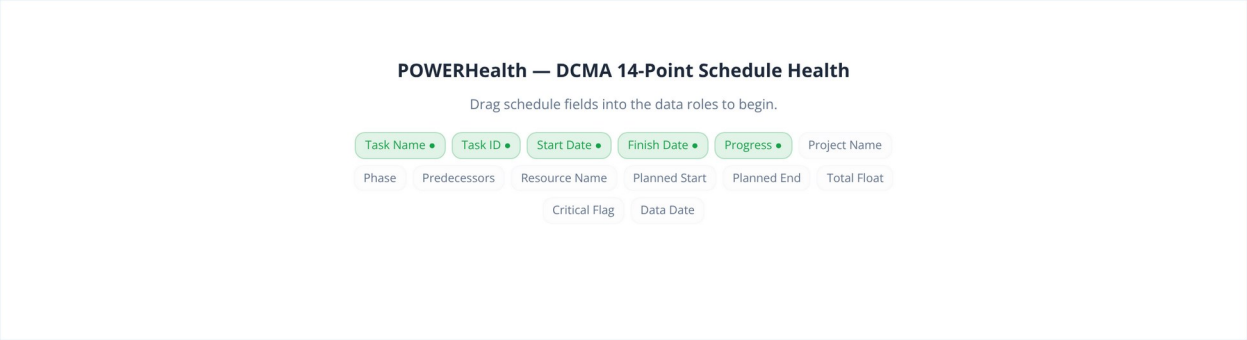


Figure 2. The landing page before any field is bound: the five required wells in green, the common optional ones in grey.

Step 2: Map your data

POWERHealth has 23 data roles in five groups. Drag fields from the Data pane into the visual’s wells.

Required fields (the landing page lists them in green; the visual renders once they are bound):

Well	Content
Task Name	The activity or work package description.
Task ID	A unique identifier per task (A1020, DL-T00). Used for predecessor references, the risk register and the two-table resource join.
Start Date	The current (actual or forecast) start.
Finish Date	The current (actual or forecast) finish. Rows without a valid start and finish are skipped.
Progress	Percent complete, 0-100. Drives BEI, behind-baseline detection and completion status.

Recommended fields (most features depend on them):

Well	Content
Project Name	The project each task belongs to. With more than one project the visual runs in program mode: a project selector, program-level aggregation and the comparison table.

Well	Content
Predecessors	Comma- or semicolon-separated predecessor references: `A1010` (Finish-to-Start), `A1010SS+5` (Start-to-Start with a 5-day lag), `A1010FF-2` (Finish-to-Finish with a 2-day lead). Types FS, SS, FF and SF; the lag is in days unless suffixed w (weeks) or mo (months). Without predecessors the internal CPM, the critical path and float cannot run (unless Total Float and Critical Flag are bound, below).
Planned Start Date / Planned End Date	Baseline dates from the approved schedule. Without them BEI, missed tasks, schedule variance, behind-baseline detection and duration growth are unavailable.
Phase	The WBS phase or work category. Shown as a register column and used by the Phase Progress comparison graphic (order it with Phase order in the Health view card).
Milestone Type	Any non-blank value marks a milestone; zero-duration tasks (start equals finish) are milestones automatically. Milestones feed the milestone card and are excluded from duration-based metrics.

Resource fields (enable the Resources view):

Well	Content
Resource Name	The crew, person or equipment assigned. For several resources per task, use a separate assignment table with one row per resource (Step 3).
Budgeted Work	Planned hours for the resource on the task; spread over the task's working days to compute daily load.
Actual Work	Hours to date for the assignment. Shown in the task detail card.
Resource Capacity	Hours per day for the resource (typically 8). The denominator of the utilization percentage; 8 when omitted.

Context fields (optional enrichment):

Well	Content
Company	The contractor or organization responsible. A register column when bound.
Contractor Project Manager	The responsible PM. A register column when bound.
Constraint Type	The schedule constraint, in Primavera P6 abbreviations (FNLT, MFO, SNET ...), P6 or Microsoft Project wording, or DCMA abbreviations; normalized automatically (see Constraint type support). Feeds DCMA #5 and the HC risk code; FNLT and MFO act as deadline anchors for CPLI.
Progress Baseline	Baseline percent complete. Shown beside progress in the task detail card.

From the scheduler (new in 6.0, optional):

Well	Content
Total Float (days)	The scheduler's total float per task. When bound (and Float source is Auto or Source), it replaces the internal CPM float for DCMA #6 and #7, near-critical detection and the float KPIs. Rows with a blank float keep the internal values.
Critical Flag	true / yes / 1 marks the scheduler's critical path. Read together with Total Float; a flag on a row with a blank float does nothing on its own.

© 2026 BFVZ LLC · bfvztech.com

Well	Content
Remaining Duration (days)	Used by DCMA #8 when a task has no baseline duration.
Data Date	The schedule's status date. When bound it overrides the Data card's override, and the data date no longer falls back to today.

Step 3: Data structure options

POWERHealth supports two table layouts.

Single table: every field in one table, one row per task, resource fields included. Simple; each task can carry one resource (or a comma-separated list in Resource Name).

Two tables (recommended): a Schedule table related to a ResourceAssignment table (one row per resource per task) on Task ID, one-to-many, single cross-filter direction. This supports several resources per task, which overallocation detection and leveling need.

Power BI performs an inner join when the data roles span two related tables, so tasks without a matching assignment row are dropped before the visual sees them. The Data overlay detects the usual symptom (milestones missing) and shows a "Milestones missing from the resource join" warning with the fix: add a placeholder row for every task in the assignment table (Resource Name blank, Budgeted Work 0, Capacity 0) and refresh. The Milestones On-Time KPI reads N/A with "data gap" until the join is complete.

Step 4: Set the data date

The data date drives BEI (which tasks are due), missed tasks, behind-baseline detection, the lookahead windows and the milestone counts. POWERHealth resolves it in this order: a bound Data Date field; the Data card's Data date override (YYYY-MM-DD); today. The header chip always shows the date in use, and turns amber when today is being used, so a stale report is visible at a glance.

Step 5: Choose the float source

The Data card's Float source setting decides where float and the critical path come from. Auto (default) uses a bound Total Float / Critical Flag column and falls back to the internal CPM when none is bound. Computed ignores the bound columns. Source column only uses the bound column and adds a note in the Data overlay when it is missing. The Data overlay always states which source is in use and why.

The frame

Header

- **View selector**: Health, Risks, Resources. Exactly one view shows at a time and scrolls inside itself. The Views card sets the default view, can disable views and can lock the selector.
- **Project selector**: one pill per project with "All projects" first (up to six projects in a horizontal scroller; a dropdown beyond that or when the header is narrow). The program name from the Views card labels the All projects scope.
- **Lookahead buttons**: All, 2w, 4w, 6w by default. The Views card's Lookahead windows setting takes a comma-separated list such as "2w, 4w, 6w" (d = days, w = weeks, m or mo = months).
- **Data date chip**: the status date in use (amber when it is today by fallback).
- **Status, Data, ?**: the three overlays (below). The Data button turns amber when a dataset check fails.

© 2026 BFVZ LLC · bfvztech.com

- **Light / dark toggle** (moon / sun) at the top right. The choice is saved to the Appearance card.
- In edit mode a grey BFVZ mark sits at the left of the header; it is hidden in reading view and when the controls leave no room.

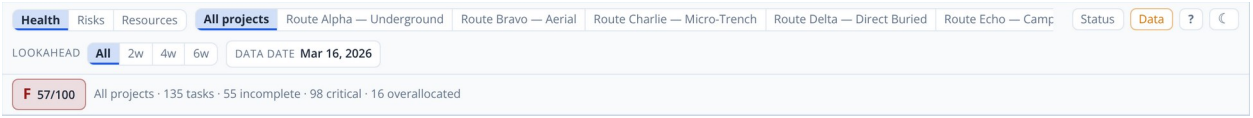


Figure 3. The header (view selector, project pills in their scroller, lookahead buttons, data date chip, Status / Data / ? and the theme toggle) and the context strip under it.

Context strip

Under the header: the grade chip and score for the current scope, the scope itself (All projects or a project), task counts, and one removable chip per active filter – DCMA metric, lookahead window, severity, milestone state, overallocation, selected resource or task. Click a chip's x to clear that filter.



Figure 4. The context strip with a DCMA metric filter active; the chip's x clears it.

Overlays

- **Status**: the generated narrative for the current scope (grade, counts, project breakdown) followed by its fix list, with copy buttons. Written to be pasted into status reports, OAC agendas and executive briefings.
- **Data**: the bound fields (required ones marked), the data date source, the float source, the resource-join warning when it applies, and the dataset checks – Schedule Logic, Baseline Dates, Milestone Coverage, Resource Coverage, Task ID Integrity – each with a pass / warn / fail status and detail.
- **Help (?)**: the built-in guide – views, fields, the 14 metrics with thresholds and rationale, risk codes, KPIs, leveling strategies, unresolvable-conflict reasons and the settings.

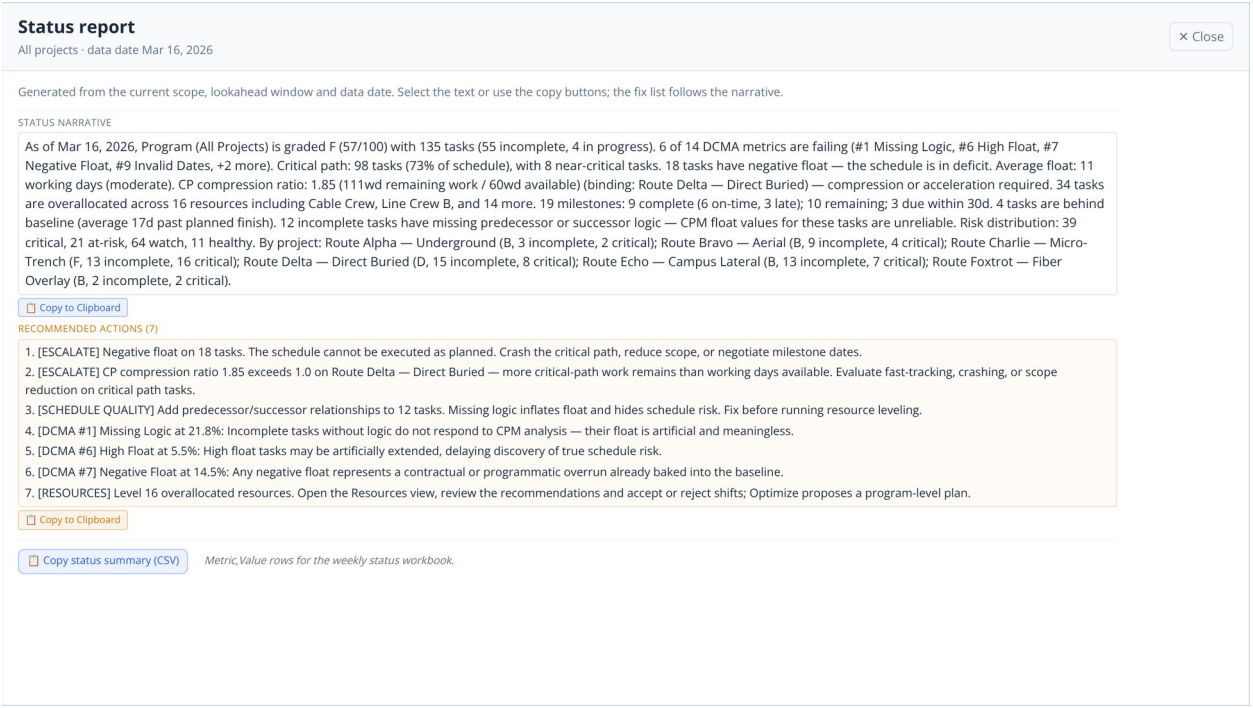


Figure 5. The Status overlay: the narrative for the current scope, the recommended actions and the copy buttons.

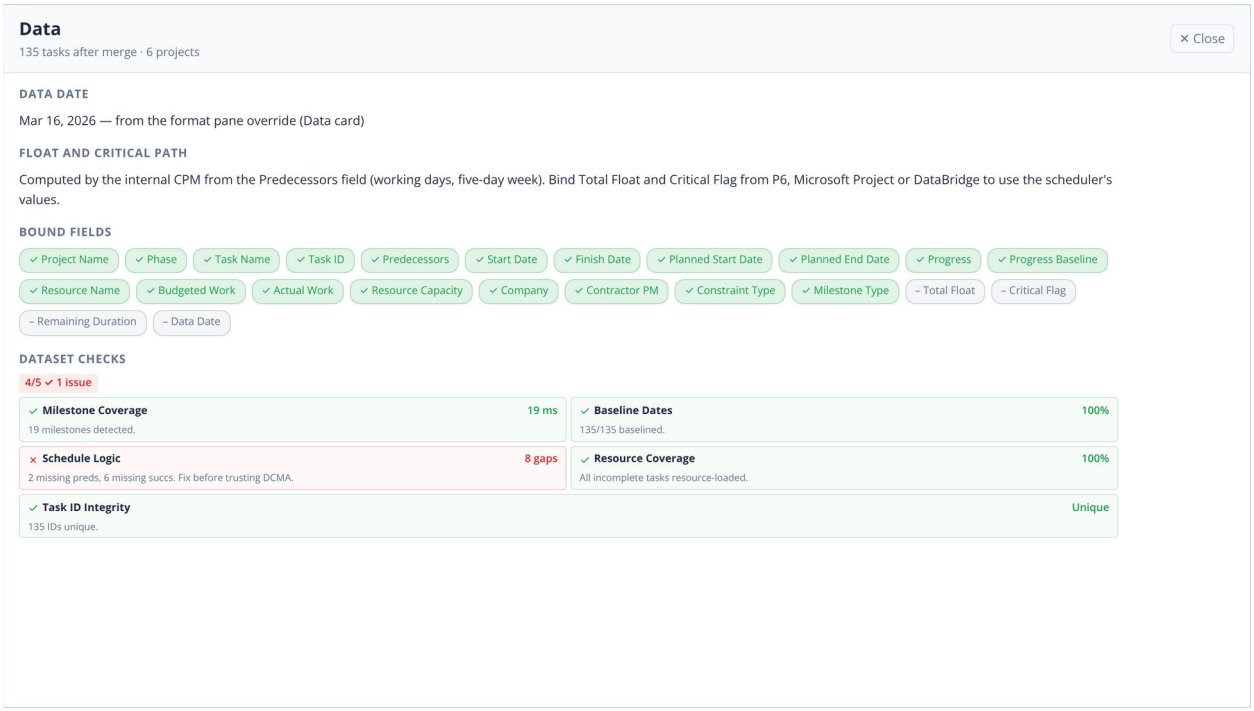


Figure 6. The Data overlay: the data date source, the float source, the bound fields and the five dataset checks (Schedule Logic fails on the sample's intentional logic gaps, so the Data button is amber).

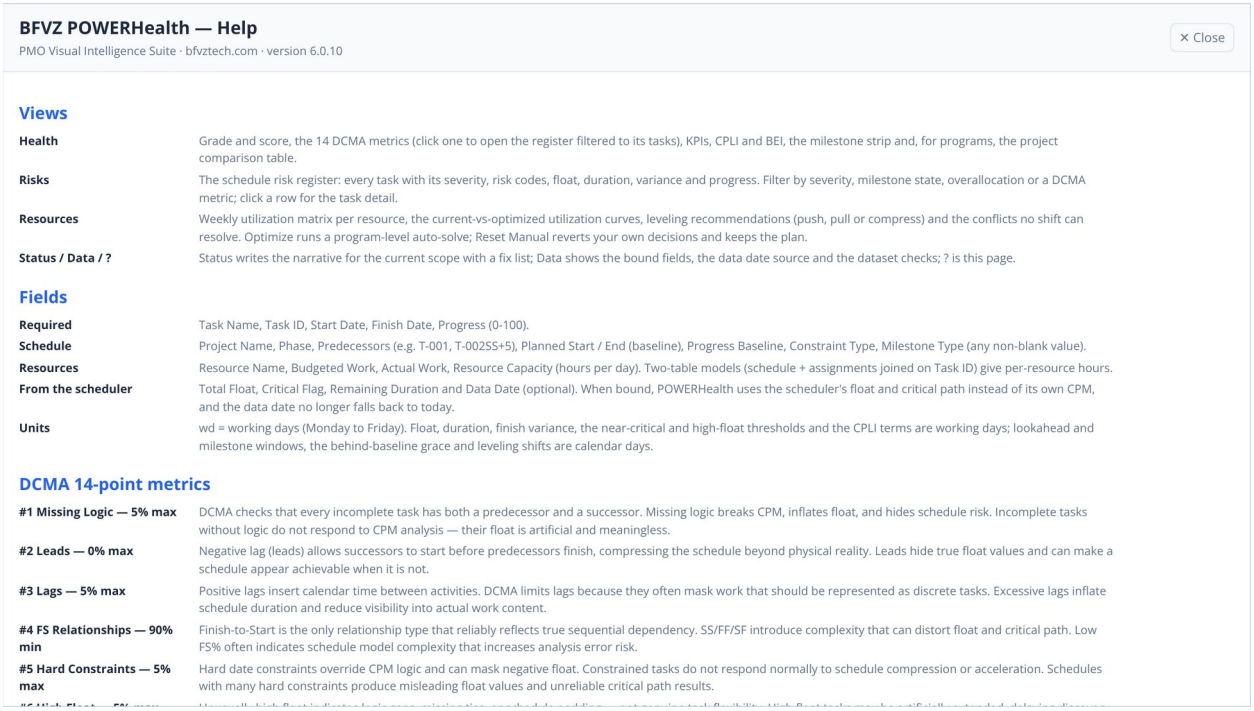


Figure 7. The built-in help (?).

Scale, text size and theme

Appearance > Scale (%) enlarges or shrinks everything in the visual – text, cards, paddings, graphics, rows – from 50 to 300 (default 100). The frame still fills the tile and the views still scroll, because the layout is computed at the scaled size. Appearance > Text size (%) scales the text alone, from 60 to 250 (100 = the 5.8 sizes plus 2 pt); the two multiply.

© 2026 BFVZ LLC · bfvztech.com

In focus mode (the Focus mode button in the visual's header) the visual receives a far larger viewport. With Scale up in focus mode on (the default) it keeps the layout it had on the page and scales it up to the focus width, so it reads larger and keeps the same vertical scrolling instead of shrinking into one page. The visual remembers the tile's page width in the report while you edit it, so focus mode knows the page layout even when the report opens straight into it; before that it assumes a 1,280 px page. Turn the toggle off for the raw focus layout; Scale (%) still applies.

Light is the default theme; the toggle or the Appearance card switches to dark. Tooltip mode (Concise, Educational, Off) applies to every tooltip in the visual.



Figure 8. The dark theme (the header toggle or Appearance > Theme Mode).

The Health view

Health grade

The gauge at the top left shows the overall grade (A to F) and a score out of 100. The grade is the weighted score of the 14 DCMA metrics against their thresholds; weights and grade bounds are in the DCMA weights and grades card. Default bounds: A 90 and above, B 80-89, C 70-79, D 60-69, F below 60.

Beside the gauge, four primary KPI cards: Critical Path, Behind Baseline, Overallocated Resources and Milestones On-Time.

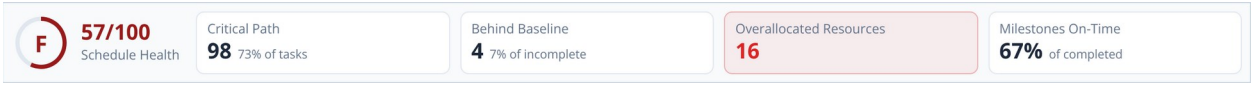


Figure 9. The grade gauge and the four primary KPI cards.

DCMA 14-point tiles

The 14 tiles form a uniform grid in the standard's order, #1-#7 on the first row and #8-#14 on the second (one row on wide pages, two columns of one-line tiles on very small ones). Each tile carries a

traffic-light dot, the metric's number and name, and its score: green passes, red fails, amber is a near miss (within the metric's warning band: 2 percentage points for #1, #3, #5, #6, #8 and #11, 5 points for #4 and #10, 0.05 for CPLI and BEI; #2, #7, #9 and #12 have no band), grey is N/A because a field it needs is not bound. Hover a tile for status, score, threshold, flagged-task count and the standard's rationale. Click a tile to open the Risks view filtered to that metric's tasks. With a lookahead window active, an arrow beside the score shows whether the metric improves or worsens inside the window.



Figure 10. The 14 DCMA tiles on the sample: red fails, amber near misses, green passes.

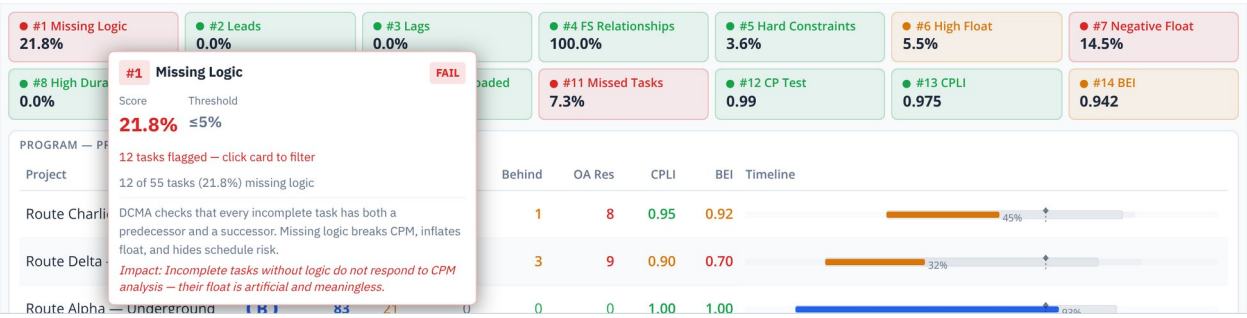


Figure 11. Hovering a tile: status, score, threshold, flagged tasks and the standard's rationale.

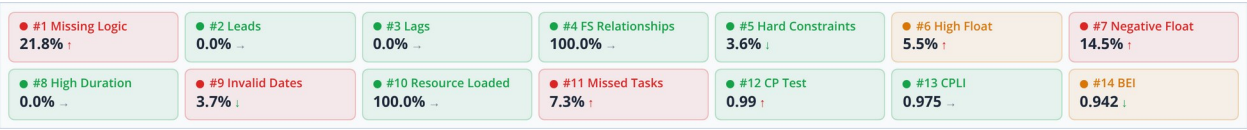


Figure 12. With the 4-week lookahead active, each tile shows the trend inside the window.

#	Metric	Measures	Default threshold
1	Missing Logic	% of incomplete tasks without a predecessor or without a successor	5 % max
2	Leads	% of relationships with negative lag	0 %
3	Lags	% of relationships with positive lag	5 % max
4	FS Relationships	% of relationships that are Finish-to-Start	90 % min
5	Hard Constraints	% of incomplete tasks with a date constraint (SNET, SNLT, FNET, FNLT, MSO, MFO); N/A when Constraint Type is not bound	5 % max
6	High Float	% of incomplete tasks with total float above 44 working days	5 % max
7	Negative Float	% of incomplete tasks with negative total float	0 %
8	High Duration	% of incomplete non-milestone tasks whose baseline duration exceeds 44 working days (remaining or current duration when there is no baseline)	5 % max
9	Invalid Dates	% of tasks with logically inconsistent dates (finish before start, in-progress tasks with a future start, completed tasks past the data date)	0 %

#	Metric	Measures	Default threshold
10	Resource Loaded	% of incomplete non-milestone tasks with a resource and budgeted hours	100 % min
11	Missed Tasks	% of baselined tasks that should be complete by the data date but are not	5 % max
12	CP Test	Critical path length as a ratio of the project duration; passes between 0.25 and 1.5; fails when no critical path exists	pass / fail
13	CPLI	Critical Path Length Index: (project duration + driving float) / project duration, in working days. An FNLT or MFO constraint tighter than the natural end drives the float	0.95 min
14	BEI	Baseline Execution Index: tasks completed on time / tasks due by the data date; N/A without baseline dates	0.95 min

The high-float and high-duration limits (44 working days) and every threshold are in the DCMA thresholds card.

KPI cards

The second KPI row (Health view card > Show second KPI row) holds eight operational KPIs; hover any card for its explanation. With a lookahead active, the cards are computed from the tasks in the window.

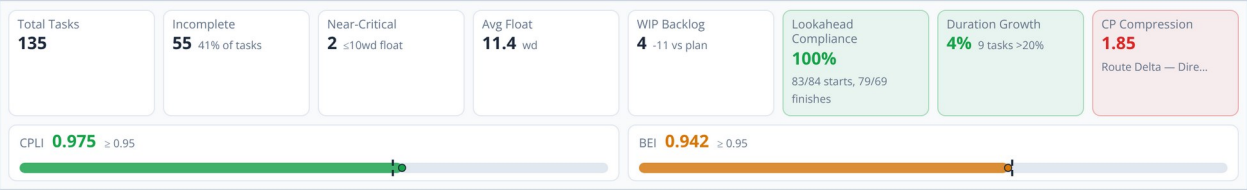


Figure 13. The second KPI row with the CPLI and BEI gauges under it.

KPI	Meaning
Total Tasks	Tasks in scope (the sum across projects at program level).
Incomplete	Tasks with progress below 100 %, with the share of total.
Critical Path	Tasks on the longest logic-linked chain of their project. Critical paths are computed per project and do not cross projects; the program value is the sum.
Near-Critical	Tasks with float at or below the near-critical threshold (Risk register card, default 10 working days).
Behind Baseline	Incomplete tasks past their planned finish (plus the behind-baseline grace, default 0 calendar days), as a share of incomplete tasks.
Overallocated Resources	Distinct resources loaded above capacity during their tasks' date ranges.
Milestones On-Time	Share of completed, baselined milestones finished on or before their planned date.
Avg Float	Mean total float across non-milestone tasks, in working days.
WIP Backlog	Tasks started but not finished, compared with the baseline's planned in-progress count.

KPI	Meaning
Lookahead Compliance	Actual starts plus finishes over planned starts plus finishes in the active scope, capped at 100 %; aggregated from counts at program level, not averaged.
Duration Growth	Average increase of current duration over baseline duration, with the count of tasks grown more than 20 %.
CP Compression	Remaining critical path working days over the working days available to the target end; at program level the worst-case (binding) project.

CPLI and BEI gauges

Two horizontal gauges at the end of the second KPI row, side by side, each with its threshold mark (0.95 by default). Hover for the calculation and what drives the value.



Figure 14. The CPLI and BEI gauges with their 0.95 threshold marks.

Milestone card

A full-width card: the Milestone Health Index ring, a stacked bar across the row (on-time green, late red, complete without a baseline grey, overdue orange, upcoming accent, the remainder as track) and five counts – on-time, late, overdue (incomplete and past the planned finish), due within the upcoming window (Health view card > Milestone upcoming window, default 30 days) and remaining. The index is the on-time track record of evaluated milestones (on-time counts 1, late 0.3, overdue 0) weighted by how many baselined milestones have been evaluated, blended toward a neutral 75 early in the project so a tiny sample cannot read 100. Milestone counts follow the project scope, not the lookahead window. Filter the register to a milestone state with the Risks view's Milestones dropdown.

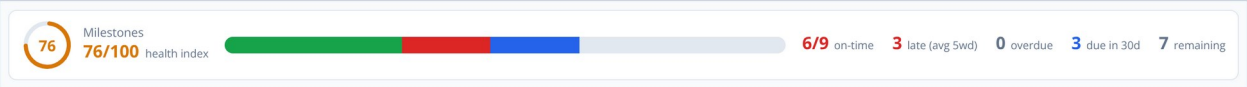


Figure 15. The milestone card: the health index ring, the stacked bar and the five counts.

Program comparison table

With more than one project and All projects selected, the table ranks the projects worst first: grade, score, critical path count, near-critical count, behind-baseline count, overallocated resources, CPLI, BEI and a graphic per project. The Health view card's Comparison graphic picks the graphic: Schedule Timeline (actual against baseline progress), Phase Progress, Risk Composition or Float Distribution. Click a row to scope the whole visual to that project.

At program level: counts are sums; DCMA percentages, BEI and the grade are computed across all tasks in scope; #12 CP Test and #13 CPLI are project-scoped and aggregated as task-count-weighted averages of the per-project values; CP Compression shows the worst-case project.

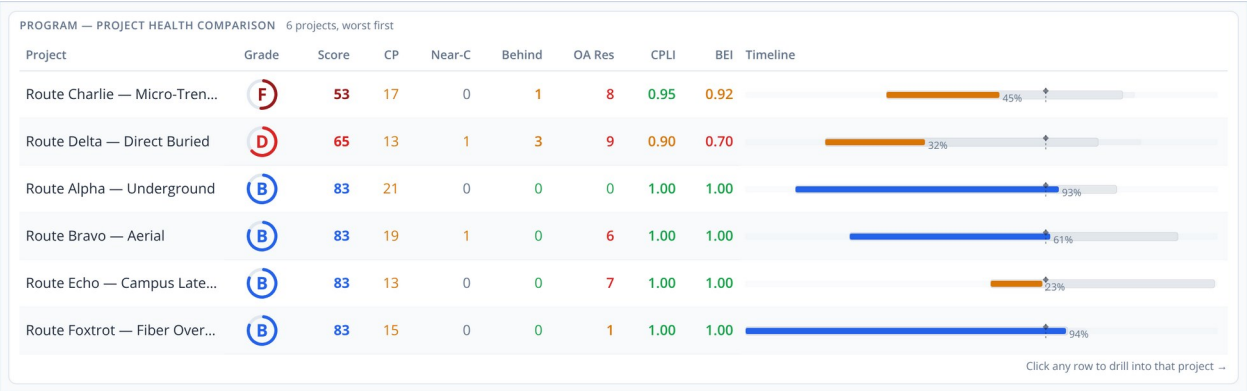


Figure 16. The program comparison table, worst project first, with the Schedule Timeline graphic.

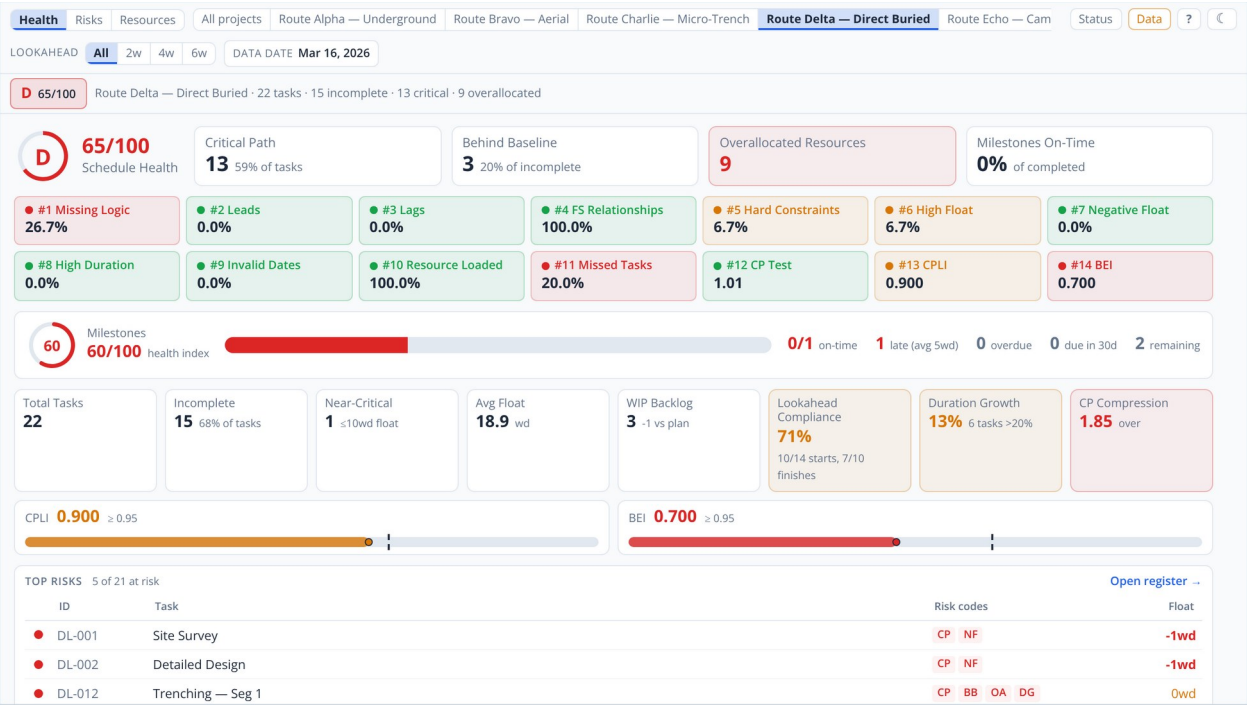


Figure 17. Route Delta – Direct Buried selected: the pill, the strip, the grade and every metric follow the scope.

Top risks preview

The five most severe tasks in scope with their risk codes and float, and an “Open register” link to the Risks view. Drag a column header’s edge to resize; by default the Task and Project columns share the width left by the fixed ones. Hidden with Health view card > Show top-risks preview.

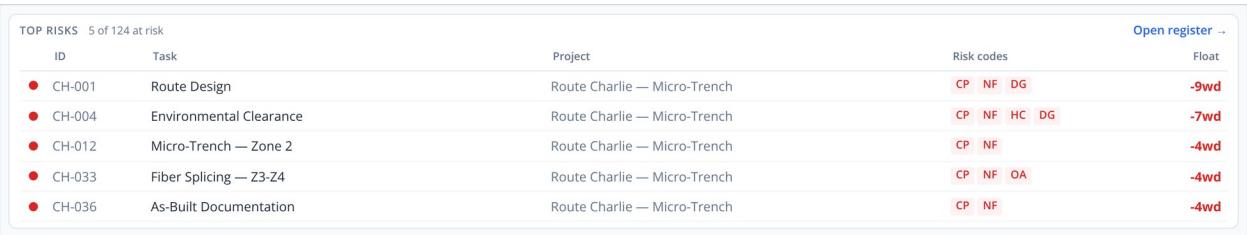


Figure 18. The top-risks preview with the Open register link.

The Risks view

The schedule risk register lists every task in the active scope with its severity, risk codes and schedule data.

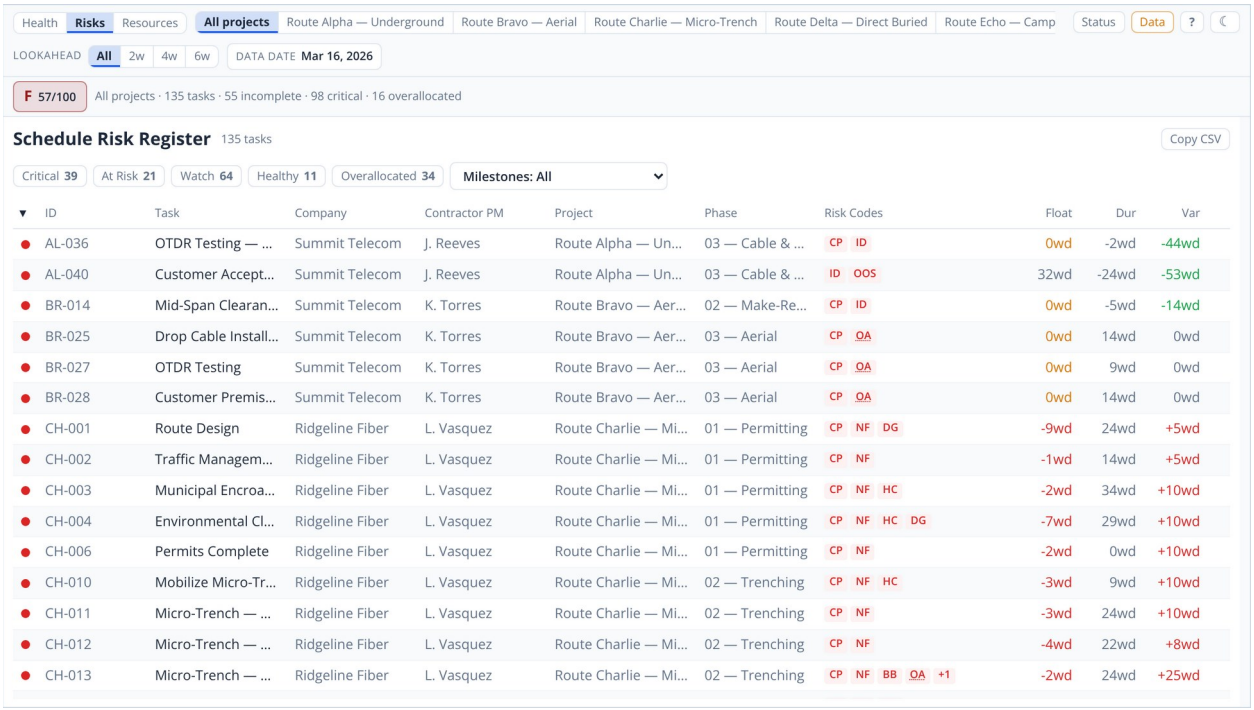


Figure 19. The schedule risk register, severity worst first.

Severity tiers

- **Critical** (red): negative float, or critical path combined with behind-baseline or overallocation. Immediate intervention.
- **At Risk** (orange): critical path with a secondary code, or behind baseline, or overallocated. Trending toward critical.
- **Watch** (yellow): any other risk code. Monitor.
- **Healthy** (green): no risk codes.

Risk codes

Code	Name	Meaning
CP	Critical Path	On the longest logic-linked chain of the project.
NC	Near-Critical	Float within the near-critical threshold.
NF	Negative Float	The late finish is earlier than the early finish; the schedule is in deficit.
HF	High Float	Float well above the threshold: a missing logic tie, out-of-sequence work or padding.
ML-P	Missing Predecessor	An incomplete task with no predecessor.
ML-S	Missing Successor	An incomplete task with no successor.
LD	Lead (Negative Lag)	A predecessor relationship with negative lag.
LG	Lag	A predecessor relationship with positive lag.

Code	Name	Meaning
HD	High Duration	Duration above the threshold.
ID	Invalid Dates	Finish before start, an in-progress task with a future start, or a completed task past the data date.
BB	Behind Baseline	Incomplete and past the planned finish.
OA	Overallocated Resource	An assigned resource is loaded above capacity during the task.
NR	Not Resource-Loaded	An incomplete non-milestone task with no resource or budgeted hours.
HC	Hard Constraint	A date constraint overrides the CPM logic.
OOS	Out of Sequence	Started or progressed before a predecessor finished (FS) or started (SS).
DG	Duration Growth	Current duration more than 20 % over baseline duration.

Hover a code badge for why it was raised and the recommended corrective action.

Filtering

The filter row has the severity chips with live counts (Critical, At Risk, Watch, Healthy), an Overallocated chip and the Milestones dropdown (All, On-time, Late, Overdue, Upcoming within the milestone window). A DCMA tile clicked on the Health view adds a metric filter (a chip with an x in the strip and a drill-out panel above the table); the lookahead window applies here too. Every active filter is a chip in the context strip.

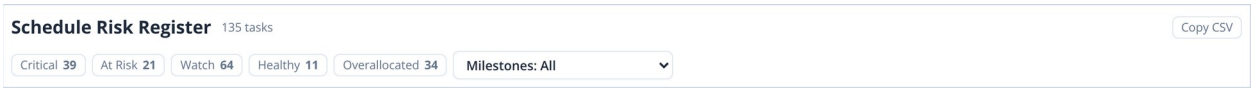


Figure 20. The filter row: severity chips with live counts, the Overallocated chip and the Milestones dropdown.

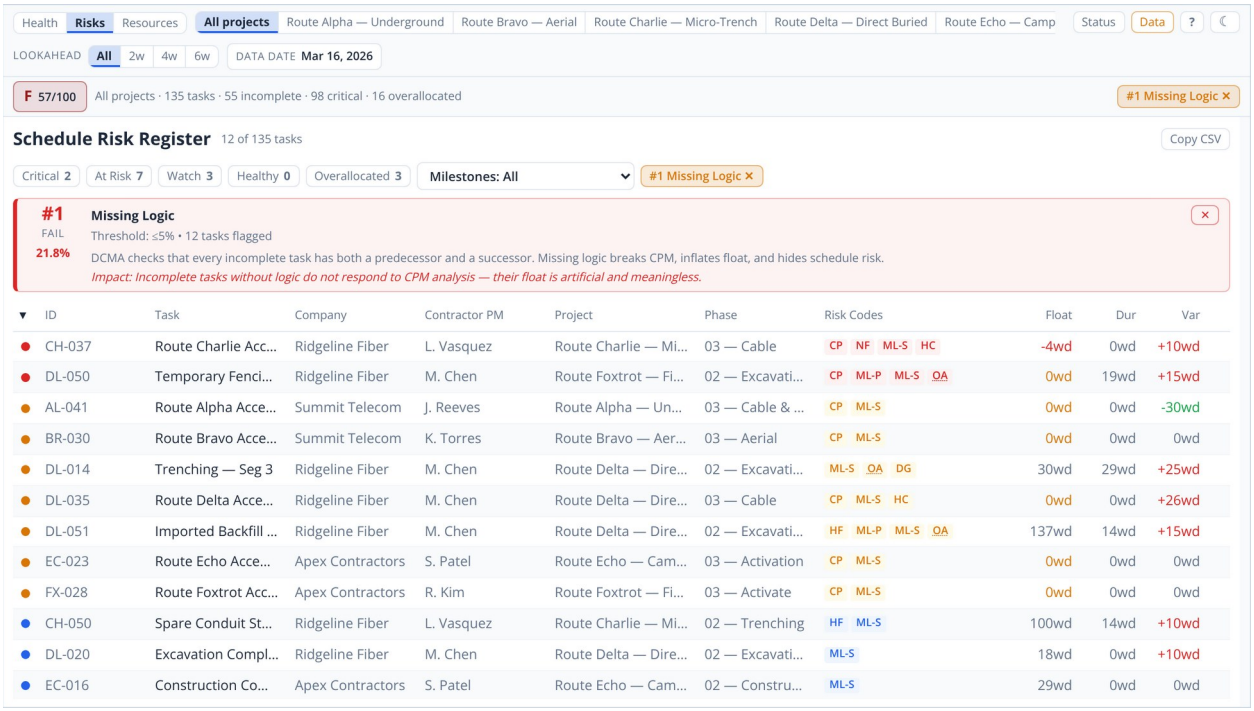


Figure 21. A DCMA tile clicked on the Health view: the register filtered to that metric's tasks, the drill-out panel above the table and the chip in the strip.

Columns, sorting and the detail card

Columns: severity, ID, Task, Company and Contractor PM (when bound), Project (with more than one project), Phase (when bound), Risk Codes, Float, Dur, Var and % (float, duration and variance in working days). Click a header to sort; descending puts the worst or largest first. Drag a header's edge to resize. The Risk register card sets the default sort (Severity worst first, Float lowest first, Variance highest first, Task Name A-Z, Project A-Z).

Click a row for the task detail card: dates against baseline, progress against planned progress, float, codes with their explanations, PM, milestone and constraint information, resources with budgeted and actual hours, competing tasks and an "Open in Resources" link. On wide layouts the card docks to the right of the table; otherwise it sits above it.

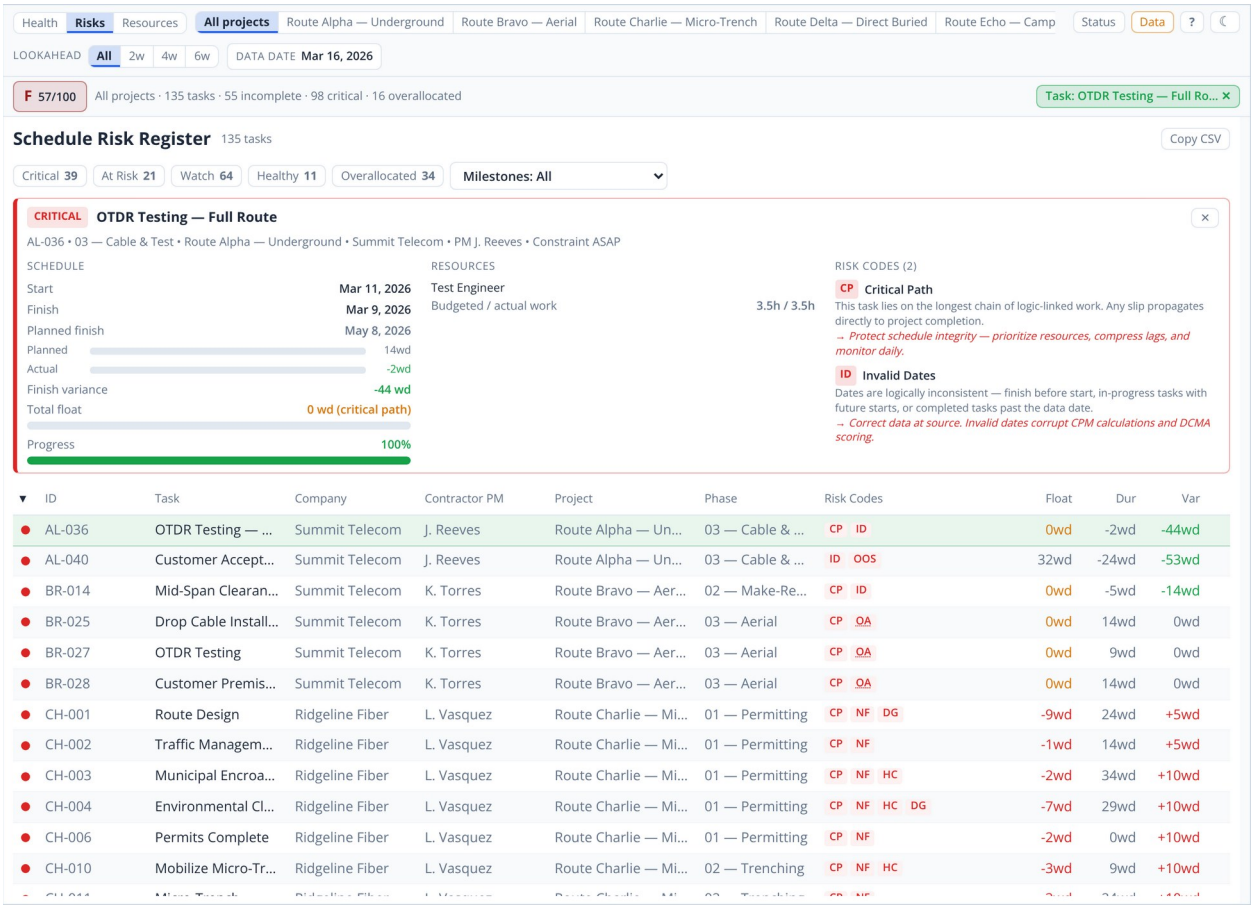


Figure 22. The task detail card above the table (it docks to the right of the table on wider layouts).

Rows render in windows of 200 as you scroll, so a 30,000-row schedule stays responsive. Copy CSV copies the filtered register in the visible column order with a severity summary.

The Resources view

Overallocation

POWERHealth spreads each assignment's budgeted hours over the task's working days and compares the daily load of every resource with its capacity. A task is overallocated when its resource's daily load exceeds capacity (100 %) on any of its days; the Overallocated Resources KPI counts the distinct resources affected.

Utilization matrix

A weekly heat map, one row per resource, with a sparkline of the resource's trend and the weekly percentages: green below 80 %, amber 80-100 %, orange 100-150 %, red above 150 %. Ctrl + scroll zooms the timeline; click a cell for the tasks in that week; click a resource name to filter the view to that resource (a chip in the strip clears it). Resources view card > Max matrix resources caps the rows (default 30; 0 shows all).

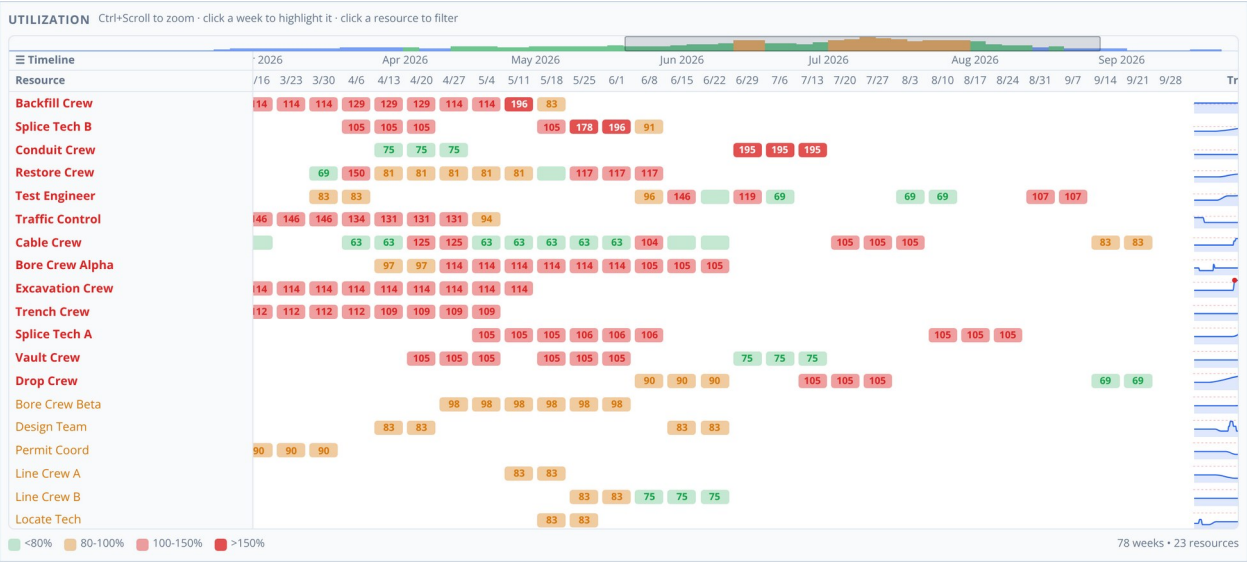


Figure 23. The weekly utilization matrix, heat-colored per resource.

Current vs optimized curves

Under the matrix, two charts of the weekly peak utilization across all resources: Current (the unmodified calendar) and Optimized (the calendar after the moves you accepted or applied). Until something is accepted the curves are identical; the header note says what the optimized curve contains (“4 auto-solve steps applied”, “4 auto-solve + 1 manual”, “2 accepted shifts”). A dashed current reference sits behind the optimized curve and the 100 % line marks capacity; under each chart are the peak, the average and the number of overallocated weeks, and the delta column between them shows the change in peak and overallocated weeks. The optimized curve is green when the Optimize plan was applied through Apply all and nothing manual has been accepted since, blue once manual decisions are mixed in. Hover a chart or the delta for the comparison table (peak, average, median, overallocated weeks, worst week) and, in Educational mode, a reading of the result. Resources view card > Show load curves hides the block.



Figure 24. The current vs optimized utilization curves before any move is accepted.

Leveling recommendations

For each overallocation conflict the engine proposes a move for one candidate task, in working days, from seven strategies:

- **Push-Out** (Minimum, Optimal, Maximum): start the task later, consuming float. Minimum is the smallest shift that reduces the peak, Optimal balances peak reduction against float consumed, Maximum uses the full float.
- **Pull-In** (Minimum, Optimal, Maximum): start the task earlier, moving load out of the congested window; consumes no float.
- **Duration Compression**: shorten the task at the same start (the finish moves earlier), packing the same hours into fewer days – more crew, overtime or extra shifts; the minimum compression ratio is configurable.

Each row shows the resource, its peak utilization, the candidate task, the best scenario (strategy and move, with the peak after), the float available and the cascade risk. Click the row to see every evaluated strategy and pick another. Accept applies the chosen scenario on a virtual calendar – the matrix, the curves and the remaining recommendations update at once, and the view stays where it is; Reject hides the recommendation; Reset clears every decision and the plan. When the plan is applied and you have accepted or rejected on top of it, the recommendations header shows the count of manual decisions and a Reset Manual button that reverts only those, keeping the plan's steps (the optimized curve returns to green). A push never lands a task on a weekend. The Resources view card's Preferred shift strategy (Minimum, Optimal, Maximum), Max shift days, Min utilization target and Min compression ratio tune the engine.

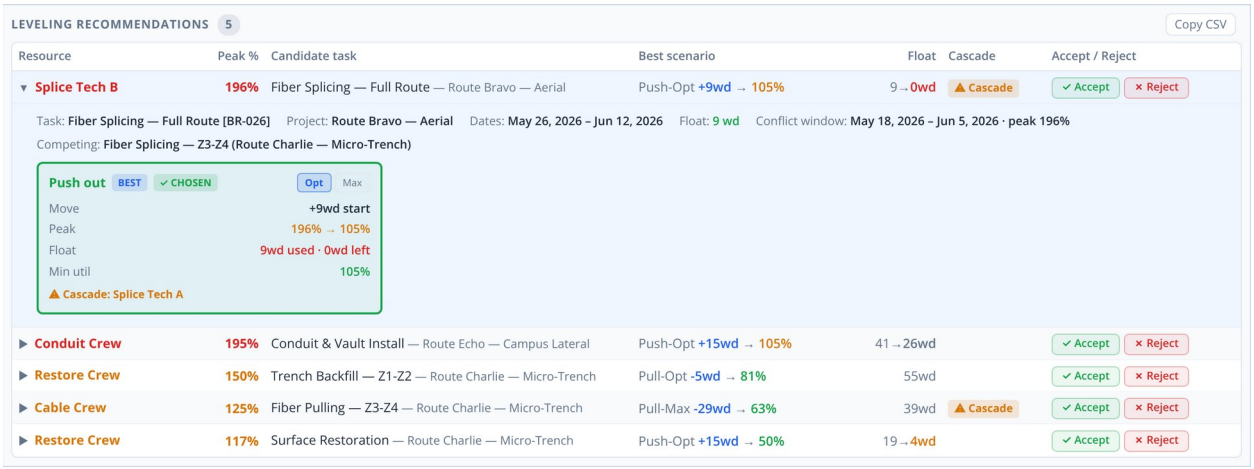


Figure 25. Leveling recommendations with the first row expanded: the evaluated strategy, the move, the peak after, the float used and the cascade, with Accept / Reject.

Optimize

The Optimize button runs the program-level auto-solve: it evaluates the conflict windows across all resources, applies the best move at each step on a virtual calendar, re-simulates the remaining conflicts and repeats until no step improves the program-wide load (Max optimization steps caps it). The plan panel opens directly under the matrix, above the manual recommendations, and the view centers on it (6.0.5). It shows three totals (overallocated tasks before and after, total shift in working days, float consumed), the ordered steps (resource, task, strategy, days, peak, float left, cascade), how many conflicts stay unresolvable after the plan, and the Apply all, Reset and Copy CSV buttons. The CSV carries current and proposed dates, daily load against capacity and float before and after for every step.

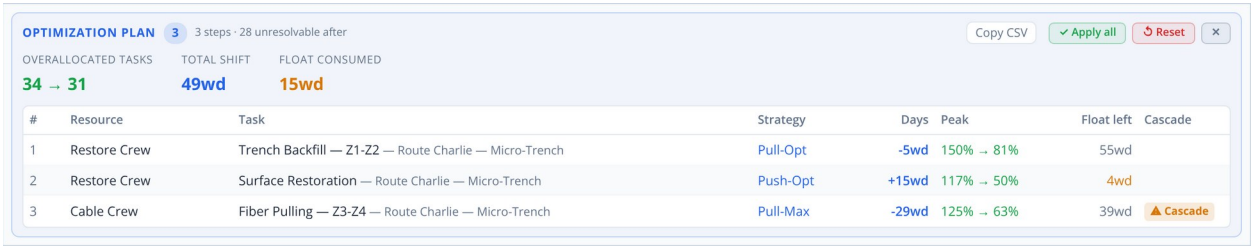


Figure 26. The optimization plan: the three totals, the ordered steps, Apply all, Reset and Copy CSV.

Unresolvable conflicts

Conflicts no shift can resolve are listed with their reason and an action:

Reason	Meaning
ZERO FLOAT	The task cannot move without delaying the project end.
CRITICAL PATH	Leveling never shifts critical activities; solve with capacity or scope.
DEPTH LIMIT	The conflict ranked beyond the Simulation depth setting; raise it to analyze more conflict groups.
NO CANDIDATE	Every task in the window is critical or has zero float.
SOLO OVERALLOC	One task exceeds capacity on its own; there is nothing concurrent to redistribute.
SCHEDULE ERROR	Logic errors make the task's float and dates unreliable; fix the schedule first.

Each row shows the resource, the task, its peak utilization, float, risk codes, the reason and the suggested action; the Copy CSV adds the dates, duration, daily load against capacity, predecessors, conflicting tasks and diagnostics.

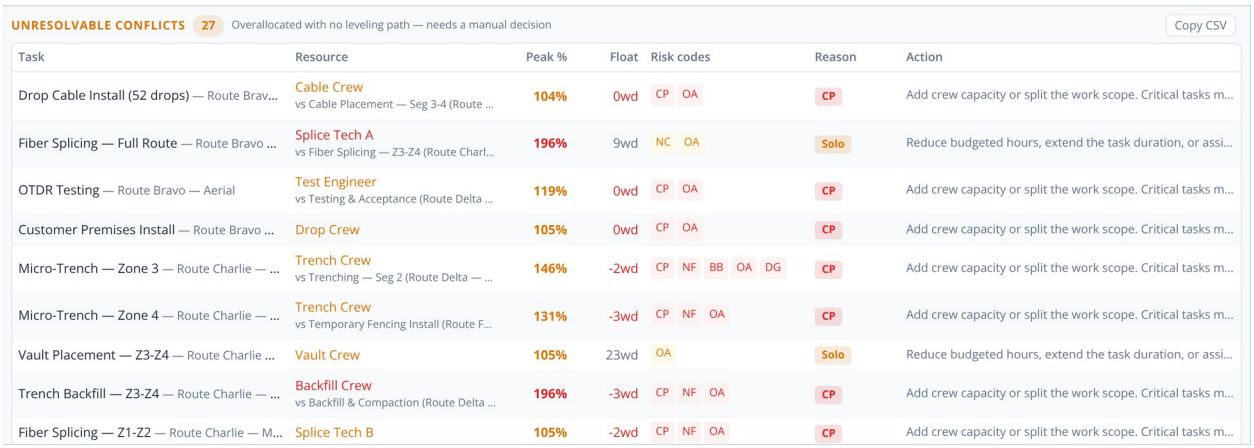


Figure 27. Unresolvable conflicts with their reason and the suggested action.

Copy buttons

5.8's export toggles are gone. Each table has its own Copy CSV button – the filtered register, the leveling recommendations, the unresolvable conflicts and the optimization plan – and the Status overlay has copy buttons for the narrative and the fix list. The text lands on the clipboard with headers, rows and a summary, ready for Excel; the leveling copies carry current and proposed dates, so a scheduler can apply the moves in Primavera P6 or Microsoft Project. If the host blocks the clipboard, the button says so; select the text and press Ctrl+C. Viewer and trial licenses add a watermark line to copied text.

Format pane

Ten cards, 82 pane properties (plus a hidden Page width the visual writes for focus mode). DCMA thresholds, weights, register thresholds, resource tuning, colors, the data date and the theme keep their 5.8 names, so values saved in 5.8 reports carry over.

Card	Settings
Views	Default view; Health / Risks / Resources enabled; Lock view; Show project selector; Program name; Show lookahead buttons; Lookahead windows; Show help button

Card	Settings
Health view	Comparison graphic (Schedule Timeline, Phase Progress, Risk Composition, Float Distribution); Show top-risks preview; Show milestone strip; Show second KPI row; Milestone upcoming window (days); Phase order (comma-separated)
Data	Data date override (YYYY-MM-DD); Float source (Auto, Computed, Source column only)
DCMA thresholds	The 13 thresholds (#12 is pass / fail) plus the high-float and high-duration working-day limits
DCMA weights and grades	14 metric weights and the four grade bounds
Risk register	Default sort; Near-critical float threshold (working days); Behind-baseline grace (calendar days); Overallocation threshold (%)
Resources view	Simulation depth (conflict groups); Preferred shift strategy; Max shift days; Min utilization target (%); Max optimization steps; Min compression ratio; Max matrix resources; Show Optimize button; Show load curves
Appearance	Theme Mode (Dark / Light); Font Family; Text size (%); Scale (%); Scale up in focus mode; Tooltip mode (Concise, Educational, Off)
Status colors	Pass, warning, fail, overallocation, healthy resource, accent, cascade
Grade colors	A through F

Working days and units

Float, duration, finish variance, the near-critical and high-float thresholds, the high-duration limit, the CPLI terms and leveling moves are working days (Monday to Friday), shown as “wd”. Lookahead windows, the milestone upcoming window and the behind-baseline grace are calendar days.

Tips and best practices

1. **Start with clean logic.** Every incomplete task should have at least one predecessor and one successor; tasks without logic inflate float and read as healthy. Open the Data overlay first: Schedule Logic and Task ID Integrity report the problems before you interpret the metrics.
2. **Set the status date.** Bind the Data Date field from your scheduler, or type the override in the Data card. An amber data date chip means the visual is using today, which overstates due tasks and missed milestones on a stale report.
3. **Bring the scheduler’s float.** From P6, Microsoft Project or DataBridge, bind Total Float and Critical Flag; the Data overlay confirms “from the bound Total Float field”. The internal CPM is a fallback for exports that have no float.
4. **Use baseline dates.** Without Planned Start and Planned End there is no BEI, missed tasks, variance, behind-baseline status or duration growth.
5. **Use two tables for resources.** One assignment row per resource per task, joined on Task ID, with placeholder rows so the inner join drops nothing; the Data overlay says when milestones went missing.
6. **Learn with Educational tooltips.** Appearance > Tooltip mode = Educational explains every metric, KPI, risk code and recommendation; switch to Concise once the vocabulary is familiar.
7. **Review program first, then drill.** Start on All projects, read the grade and the comparison table, click the lowest-graded project, then open Risks for its tasks.
8. **Copy for action.** Paste the register and the leveling plan into Excel for the scheduling team; the proposed dates go straight into P6 or Project.

© 2026 BFVZ LLC · bfvztech.com

9. **Keep the thresholds honest.** The defaults follow the DCMA guidance; if your organization uses others, change them in the DCMA thresholds card and record the change in the report, since the grade will move.

Constraint type support

Constraint Type values are normalized from any of these forms (case-insensitive; phrases such as “Start No Earlier Than Date” also match):

Canonical	Primavera P6	Microsoft Project
ASAP	ASAP	As Soon As Possible
ALAP	ALAP	As Late As Possible
SNET	SNET, Start On or After	Start No Earlier Than
SNLT	SNLT, Start On or Before	Start No Later Than
FNET	FNET, Finish On or After	Finish No Earlier Than
FNLT	FNLT, Finish On or Before	Finish No Later Than
MSO	MSO, Mandatory Start	Must Start On
MFO	MFO, Mandatory Finish	Must Finish On

SNET, SNLT, FNET, FNLT, MSO and MFO count as hard constraints for DCMA #5 and the HC code. FNLT and MFO are treated as deadlines in the CPM: when the calculated finish passes the constraint date the task receives negative float, joins the critical path, and the constraint float drives that project’s CPLI.

Licensing

POWERHealth is licensed through Microsoft AppSource: a Creator plan for authors who build and format reports, a Viewer plan for readers. Without a valid plan for the signed-in account the visual runs in sample mode – every feature, the first 100 tasks, with a watermark – or shows “This visual requires a valid license.” Copied text carries a watermark line on Viewer and trial plans.

Support

Website: bfvztech.com | Support: bfvztech.com/support | Privacy: bfvztech.com/privacy

(c) 2026 BFVZ LLC. All rights reserved.