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NetSuite Implementation Resource Plan: Roles, Hours & Gates

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Executive Summary

A **NetSuite implementation resource plan** is a week-by-week account of who inside the business will make decisions, prepare data, test transactions, train colleagues, and cover cutover while normal work continues. Oracle NetSuite's six broad enterprise resource planning (ERP) phases are discovery and planning, design, development, testing, deployment, and support (www.netsuite.com). That sequence is useful for scheduling work, but it does not state how many hours a particular controller, warehouse lead, or integration owner can release. The practical decision before signing a statement of work (SOW) is whether named people have enough available project time in the weeks when their work is needed. The US Government Accountability Office says a credible schedule should consider whether resources will be available when needed (files.gao.gov).

The planner in this report starts with **one row per work package and client contributor**, not one line per meeting. Each row records active weeks, accountable owner, responsible contributors, meeting hours, preparation and review hours, execution hours, approval hours, available project hours, blackout weeks, backfill owner, and gate evidence. Hours are summed by person and week. **Utilization equals implementation demand divided by available project hours**; uncovered hours equal the amount by which demand exceeds availability. These are planning arithmetic, not published NetSuite staffing benchmarks. The worked example is explicitly fictional and its hours must be replaced with company estimates. A resource plan also keeps partner effort separate, since the owner and contractor both perform scheduled work (files.gao.gov).

The responsibility model assigns one accountable client owner to each business decision and acceptance gate, while a partner can be responsible for design, configuration, or technical execution. Published implementation guidance calls for project-plan signoff, data migration planning, business-process acceptance, training, and a cutover plan (www.netsuite.com) (www.ibm.com) (www.netsuite.com) (help.sap.com) (docs.aws.amazon.com). Business users need scheduled time for user acceptance testing (UAT); the UK

Ministry of Justice defines it as end users verifying actual business requirements (tech-radar.justice.gov.uk). These cross-platform sources support the type of evidence a sponsor should request; they do not establish universal NetSuite durations or a safe utilization threshold.

A capacity gap should trigger an explicit decision: backfill operational work, reduce scope, move the date, stage the rollout, or purchase defined partner services. Oracle NetSuite recognizes staged deployment of priority modules or processes (www.netsuite.com). Houseblend is a direct provider of implementation and related support, and its published service description includes planning, migration, testing, training, and launch support (www.houseblend.io). A provider can absorb assigned delivery work; the client still must supply business decisions, data acceptance, and operating coverage. The sponsor should approve the date only after the weekly workload, blackouts, and gate owners are visible.

Introduction and Background

Many ERP plans show a sequence of milestones while leaving the client's calendar blank. That omission matters to a chief financial officer (CFO) or chief operating officer (COO) because the same employees who design future workflows also close the books, approve purchases, reconcile inventory, and support customers. A practical ERP team needs a sponsor and project lead (www.apm.org.uk) (digital.gov). The Association for Project Management (APM) adds that a sponsor should secure skilled people without reducing operational performance (www.apm.org.uk). Together these points make internal capacity a contractual input, not a vague expectation.

The phrase **NetSuite implementation team** can hide two different teams. The partner may bring a project manager, solution architect, configuration specialists, integration developers, and migration specialists. The client brings process authority, source data, real transaction examples, testers, trainers, and decision makers. A US federal scheduling guide explicitly covers work performed by both owner and contractors (files.gao.gov). Each group needs its own effort line. A partner's configuration estimate cannot be interpreted as the client's availability requirement.

Scope drives the team. Core NetSuite ERP includes financial and accounting functions (www.netsuite.com), while NetSuite's module families extend to inventory, orders, projects, supply chain, and procurement (www.netsuite.com). A finance-only rollout and one that includes warehouse, commerce, and external systems draw on different internal owners. NetSuite Connector, for example, maps data between NetSuite and storefronts and other systems (www.netsuite.com). The sponsor should translate the selected scope into work packages before approving a date.

This article offers a **client-side capacity planner** for that translation. It deliberately uses no universal hours per module, implementation price average, or promised duration. Oracle's broad statement that an ERP lifecycle usually takes six to 12 months is not a commitment for a particular NetSuite project (www.netsuite.com). Actual effort changes with partner methodology, SuiteSuccess scope (www.netsuite.com), industry, integrations, source-data quality, and decision-maker availability. The right planning unit is the **person-week**: a named person, a defined set of work, and an honest number of hours available during that specific week.

What the Resource Plan Measures

Define the four effort buckets

A meeting invitation counts only the visible part of client work. The worksheet separates **meeting**, **preparation and review**, **execution**, and **approval** hours. Meeting time covers workshops, demos, issue triage, and status calls. Preparation covers reading design decisions, checking process maps, compiling test scenarios, and reviewing data extracts. Execution covers data cleansing, running test scripts, preparing training materials, or rehearsing cutover. Approval covers formal acceptance and escalated trade-offs. Implementation checklists separately identify data, acceptance, training, and cutover activities (www.gov.uk) (help.sap.com) (help.sap.com) (docs.aws.amazon.com); collapsing them into meeting hours would hide work.

The four buckets are a proposed planning method. They are not claimed as Oracle's methodology. Enter hours by contributor, not just by work package, because a two-hour workshop attended by six client employees consumes twelve client hours. Record partner hours in a different field or worksheet. If the partner drafts a data map and the controller reviews it, those are two assignments with different owners and potentially different weeks. The US Government Accountability Office's scheduling guidance asks whether required resources are available when needed (files.gao.gov), which is why a monthly total alone is insufficient.

Build the client team around decisions

One person may hold several roles in a smaller company. Australian government digital-team guidance explicitly allows a team member to perform more than one role (www.digital.gov.au); it does not make that person's hours multiply. The following NetSuite implementation team roles and responsibilities are a practical checklist to confirm against the actual SOW and organization chart:

- **Executive sponsor:** owns scope, budget, priority conflicts, and go or no-go decisions. APM describes sponsor accountability for effective governance (www.apm.org.uk).
- **Internal project manager:** maintains the weekly workload, issue log, decision log, and gate calendar. US Digital.gov guidance assigns a project lead the distribution of effort (digital.gov).
- **Controller or finance process owner:** signs off chart of accounts, close flows, reporting, controls, and finance UAT.
- **Operations process owner:** owns purchasing, inventory, order, fulfillment, or project-service workflows included in scope.
- **Data owner:** defines source-system fields, cleansing rules, reconciliation, and migrated-data acceptance. UK government digital guidance calls for assigned data-asset ownership (www.gov.uk).
- **Integration owner:** names each upstream and downstream system, business rule, exception path, and monitoring owner.
- **Security owner:** approves access roles, segregation choices, and user provisioning evidence.
- **Test lead and business testers:** design scenarios, run them, record defects, retest, and recommend acceptance.
- **Training and change lead:** coordinates communications, role-based materials, attendance, and readiness. Prosci's role matrix distinguishes sponsors, people managers, practitioners, and impacted employees (www.prosci.com).

- **Cutover and support lead:** prepares transaction freeze, reconciliation, first-day coverage, and handover.

The project manager should record a named backup for decisions made during vacations or peak operational weeks. This is particularly important for a founder-led or lean finance team where several labels point to one person. The role list should be reviewed with an experienced implementation lead and the actual partner methodology before the SOW is signed; it is not presented as a validated universal NetSuite staffing chart.

Work Packages Across the Implementation Phases

Oracle NetSuite's six-phase description provides the outer frame (www.netsuite.com). For capacity planning, split its broad phases into the work packages below. Some packages run concurrently, so their hours must be added in each overlapping week. Microsoft's ERP implementation guidance says process-owner and user involvement can be staggered by phase (learn.microsoft.com). Staggering works only when the plan shows when each person is actually required.

Discovery and design

- **Scope and process inventory:** list entities, modules, workflows, reports, integrations, data sets, and excluded work. The SOW should identify activities, assumptions, roles, and exclusions; this is consistent with Microsoft's implementation guidance (learn.microsoft.com).
- **Current-to-future process review:** process owners prepare real exceptions, approval paths, sample transactions, and required reports. Business users should participate because they must verify that software meets their requirements (tech-radar.justice.gov.uk).
- **Design decisions:** the sponsor decides material trade-offs; process owners approve the future state; the partner documents solution choices. PMI identifies authorization, continuation, change, and stop decisions as sponsor responsibilities (www.pmi.org).
- **Design gate:** retain a signed scope baseline, process map, decision log, role map, data inventory, and capacity plan for the next phase.

Configuration, migration, and integrations

- **Configuration review:** the partner configures the system; client owners inspect transaction behavior, approvals, security roles, and reporting outputs. The partner may configure the system while the client reviews the resulting business process (www.houseblend.io).
- **Data preparation:** client data owners extract, cleanse, map, and reconcile records; the partner may build import routines. Data preparation includes a realistic cleanup estimate and an assigned data steward (learn.microsoft.com) (www.gov.uk).
- **Integration design and testing:** business owners define source of truth, field meaning, exception handling, and reconciliation, while technical owners implement the interface. Microsoft recommends testing how integrations behave when external systems are unavailable (learn.microsoft.com).
- **Build gate:** preserve approved configuration decisions, migration mapping, sample reconciliation, interface specifications, access review, and unresolved issue ownership.

Testing, training, cutover, and stabilization

- **System and user acceptance testing:** schedule business users to prepare scenarios, execute transactions, compare expected and actual results, retest defects, and sign off. Microsoft recommends testing UAT scenarios with migrated data (learn.microsoft.com). Microsoft advises multiple end-to-end test cycles (learn.microsoft.com).
- **Training:** assign content owner, trainer, participant groups, practice environment, and attendance evidence. Oracle's checklist ties end-user training to a change-management plan (www.netsuite.com).
- **Cutover rehearsal:** identify each load, reconciliation, switch, communication, and rollback decision with an owner and clock time. Microsoft recommends testing migration several times before cutover (learn.microsoft.com).
- **Go-live gate:** require a dated readiness pack containing testing results, data reconciliation, support roster, training completion, open risks, and sponsor decision. AWS migration guidance likewise assigns go or no-go decisions based on cutover test results (docs.aws.amazon.com).
- **Stabilization:** reserve time for issue triage, first close, operations monitoring, knowledge transfer, and ownership of the live system. UK digital assurance criteria explicitly consider whether a team remains sustainable into service operation (www.gov.uk).

No package should advance merely because its calendar date arrived. Gate evidence shows what was accepted, by whom, and which exception remains. A UK government gate-review framework describes reviews at key decision points (www.gov.uk); its exact gate count and terminology do not need to be imported into a NetSuite SOW.

RACI, Decision Rights, and Gate Ownership

RACI means responsible, accountable, consulted, and informed. Responsible people perform the work; one accountable person owns the decision or acceptance; consulted people provide input; informed people receive the result. Microsoft's RACI guidance explicitly separates those held accountable from those who only need information (learn.microsoft.com). A RACI clarifies authority, but it does not supply time, resolve poor data, or guarantee delivery. The UK government's capacity tool treats an agreed RACI as one element of project accountability (www.gov.uk).

Table 1 is an illustrative client-side decision matrix. In each cell, A is accountable, R is responsible, C is consulted, and I is informed. A partner's R means delivery work is assigned there; the client's A remains the business acceptance point. The exact assignment must be negotiated against the SOW.

Decision or gate	Sponsor	Internal PM	Process owner	Data or IT owner	Partner lead	Evidence before approval
Scope and date baseline	A	R	C	C	C	Signed scope, exclusions, capacity calendar
Future-state design	I	R	A	C	R	Process maps, decisions, open exceptions

Decision or gate	Sponsor	Internal PM	Process owner	Data or IT owner	Partner lead	Evidence before approval
Migration acceptance	I	C	C	A/R	R	Mappings, reconciliations, exception list
Integration acceptance	I	C	A	R	R	Interface tests, monitoring, exception owner
Security and access	I	C	C	A/R	R	Role review and access test record
User acceptance testing	I	R	A/R	C	R	Scenarios, defect log, retest, signoff
Cutover and go or no-go	A	R	C	C	R	Readiness pack, support roster, fallback plan

The matrix exposes decisions that a partner cannot make on the client's behalf. For example, the partner can produce a migration map, but the data owner must decide whether reconciled balances and master records meet the business's acceptance criteria. IBM advises documenting user acceptance criteria and validating migrated data (www.ibm.com). The sponsor should set a decision clock in the SOW, such as a fictional two-business-day review target, and name an alternate when the approver is absent. That clock is a chosen contract rule, not an industry standard.

For each gate, record the accountable person's name, due date, evidence link, and escalation path. If a row has no A, mark it **gate owner missing**. If two people appear as A, resolve which person has final authority. APM says sponsor involvement continues throughout the project life cycle (www.apm.org.uk); therefore, a sponsor's calendar must include design trade-offs and readiness decisions, not only kickoff and launch.

Weekly Capacity Planner and Backfill

The worksheet should contain one row for each work package and contributor pair. At minimum, keep these columns: **phase; work package; accountable role; responsible contributor; partner or client; first week; last week; meetings per week; preparation and review hours per week; execution hours per week; approval hours per week; available project hours per week; blackout weeks; backfill owner; gate; and evidence required**. For a work package involving three people, repeat the row for each person with that person's own hours. This makes the calculation auditable.

Use the following formulas in a spreadsheet, with week and person as the grouping keys:

- **Weekly demand:** sum meeting, preparation and review, execution, and approval hours for every active work-package row assigned to that person.
- **Available project hours:** ordinary work capacity minus protected business-as-usual work, leave, and other committed project work, entered by the manager.
- **Utilization:** weekly implementation demand divided by available project hours; show “undefined” where available hours are zero.
- **Uncovered hours:** maximum of zero and weekly demand minus available project hours.
- **Collision flag:** yes when demand exceeds availability or any assigned work overlaps a blackout week.

- **Gate-owner flag:** yes when an evidence item has no named accountable approver.
- **Summary:** sum uncovered hours, list roles overloaded in any week, and count gates without an accountable owner.

Do not use a universal “safe” utilization threshold. Let the sponsor choose any internal planning threshold as an input, if useful, and still flag mathematical overload at demand greater than availability. Resource planning should identify both the quantity and timing of required resources, according to APM (www.apm.org.uk); its guidance also recommends aggregating demand by day, week, or month to reveal peaks (www.apm.org.uk). The week is a practical unit for SOW review, with daily detail added around cutover.

Blackout weeks are not merely vacations. Finance may have close, audit, board reporting, or budgeting. Operations may have peak selling or fulfillment periods. NetSuite's close-process explanation notes that close occurs at month, quarter, and year ends and that tasks vary by company (www.netsuite.com) (www.netsuite.com). The manager must decide how much capacity is actually available in those weeks. A person listed as “50% allocated” for the project should not automatically be treated as available for twenty hours if close week makes only six hours realistic.

Backfill means naming who will cover operational duties so a project contributor can perform assigned implementation work. It can be an internal redistribution, interim hire, contractor, or temporary change in service level. Record the owner, start week, handover time, and end week. The UK Local Government Association explicitly separates project resources from business-as-usual resources (www.local.gov.uk); APM asks sponsors to secure people without reducing operational performance (www.apm.org.uk). A backfill label without a handover schedule has not released the original employee's time.

Data Analysis and Evidence

The available public evidence supports **resource-loaded scheduling** and named gate ownership, but does not support a universal NetSuite time commitment by role. US Government Accountability Office guidance states that a schedule should consider whether required resources are available when needed (files.gao.gov). APM describes aggregation by time period to expose total consumption (www.apm.org.uk). Canadian government information-technology guidance gives a gate at which resources, support, and governance must be in place before execution (www.canada.ca). These are planning principles from their originating organizations, not measured NetSuite staffing norms.

Table 2 demonstrates the arithmetic with **fictional inputs only**. It depicts one week at a fictional company implementing finance and order processes. Every hour and percentage in the table is illustrative, not a benchmark, recommendation, success probability, or claim about a client. Demand is the sum of all packages assigned to the role, and available project hours are entered after normal duties.

Fictional role and week	Meeting h	Prep h	Execution h	Approval h	Demand h	Available project h	Utilization	Uncovered h	Collision
Controller, week 7	4	5	9	2	20	12	167%	8	Yes, close

Fictional role and week	Meeting h	Prep h	Execution h	Approval h	Demand h	Available project h	Utilization	Uncovered h	Collision
Operations owner, week 7	3	3	8	1	15	18	83%	0	No
Data owner, week 7	2	4	12	1	19	16	119%	3	Yes
Sponsor, week 7	2	2	0	2	6	5	120%	1	Yes

The fictional week has **12 uncovered client hours**, calculated as eight plus three plus one; those hours cannot be repaired by a shorter status meeting alone. The controller's peak is also a blackout collision, so moving work within the same week may not solve it. The sponsor can ask whether reconciliation work can move earlier, whether operational close can be covered, whether a lower-priority feature can be deferred, or whether the milestone must move. The calculation is a stress test of the proposed schedule, not an estimate of how much every NetSuite project requires.

For context, APM's survey of 500 UK and Channel Islands business leaders reported that the share saying they had enough project professionals fell from **83% in October 2025 to 64% in January 2026** (www.apm.org.uk) (www.apm.org.uk). That survey measures reported organizational staffing conditions in a particular geography, not NetSuite implementation hours, and should not be used to populate this worksheet. Prosci describes more than **10,800 responses** in its change-management research across **38 industries and 101 countries** (www.prosci.com); its finding that dedicated change resources matter is likewise general change guidance, not a numeric ERP staffing rule (www.prosci.com). The defensible quantitative core remains the sponsor's own workload and availability data.

Responses to a Capacity Gap

A red week is a decision point, not a verdict about the implementation partner. APM's resource optimization guidance includes changing task duration to reduce peak resource demand (www.apm.org.uk); Oracle NetSuite also describes staging high-priority modules or processes before others (www.netsuite.com). The sponsor should compare responses against the same weekly planner and keep the gate evidence intact.

Table 3 compares practical responses. It includes **Houseblend** because the company directly offers NetSuite implementation services; the row reports its published service scope without implying a public price or that buying partner time replaces client approval. Houseblend says its implementation work covers planning, configuration, migration, testing, and launch (www.houseblend.io).

Response option	What changes in the plan	What the sponsor must verify
Backfill client operations	Releases named client hours in overloaded weeks	Covering person, training, handover, and finance or operations service levels (www.apm.org.uk)
Reduce launch scope	Removes or defers specified work packages	Revised acceptance criteria, integrations, reports, and later-phase owner (www.gov.uk)
Move milestone or date	Spreads fixed work over more weeks	New blackout and dependency collisions (www.apm.org.uk)

Response option	What changes in the plan	What the sponsor must verify
Stage rollout	Launches priority modules or processes first	Interim data flows, transition ownership, and later gate dates
Add defined partner capacity	Shifts eligible technical or delivery tasks	SOW amendment, client review hours, and final business approval (files.gao.gov)
Houseblend implementation services	Provider-supported planning, configuration, migration, testing, and launch	Agreed SOW, named client owners, deliverables, and company-specific price; no public price stated (www.houseblend.io)

The table is a choice framework, not a provider ranking. Extra partner capacity may accelerate configuration or migration mechanics, but cannot sign off the client's chart of accounts, operating exceptions, or readiness decision. Houseblend's own service page includes data migration, testing, integrations, training, and go-live support (www.houseblend.io); that breadth makes the distinction between provider delivery and client acceptance particularly relevant. The US Government Accountability Office distinguishes owner from contractor work in scheduling (files.gao.gov).

A workable response records three changes together: revised work-package hours, revised available hours, and revised gate dates. Moving a date without checking the next close or vacation period can simply move the collision. Reducing scope without revising acceptance criteria leaves ambiguity. Backfilling without assigning an operating manager leaves the operational job uncovered. The sponsor should approve the response only after these three fields reconcile.

Implications and Future Directions

The capacity planner changes the pre-SOW conversation from “Can the partner deliver by this date?” to “Can both teams produce the specified evidence by this date?” The partner's plan should enumerate deliverables and dependencies. The client's plan should enumerate people, weekly hours, business blackouts, approvals, and backfill. Federal schedule guidance recognizes both owner and contractor activity (files.gao.gov), and UK digital assurance criteria call for a defined, baselined resource plan (www.gov.uk). These principles are useful precisely because they prevent one team's forecast from substituting for the other's.

After SOW signature, the planner should become a living forecast. Review it weekly against actual assignments, and revise it when scope, data quality, or integration design changes. Prosci advises revisiting responsibility assignments as a change progresses (www.prosci.com). Changes to NetSuite module scope may introduce new process owners because module families extend beyond finance into inventory, orders, projects, and supply chain (www.netsuite.com). A shift in rollout model should therefore trigger a fresh owner and capacity review rather than merely a changed launch date.

The planner should also be revisited at each gate. In design, confirm that the next phase has named reviewers. Before user testing, confirm that business testers have both training and time to execute. Before cutover, confirm that the support roster covers normal operations and the new system. SAP Business One methodology assigns end-to-end integration testing to the customer team with implementation-team support (help.sap.com). AWS cutover guidance says timing must account for support-team availability (docs.aws.amazon.com). The sponsor can use those checks to identify backfill before a peak week starts.

Finally, refresh the phase and product references at least annually. This report is anchored to sources fetched on **September 25, 2026**; Oracle's published method, SuiteSuccess packaging, and the company's actual SOW can change. The worksheet remains useful because its decisive inputs are local: scope, people, dates, evidence, and capacity. It should be validated with an experienced implementation lead before use, especially for integration and cutover coverage. No client data or actual implementation workload was used in the fictional example.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

How much internal time does a NetSuite implementation require?

There is no defensible universal number in the sources reviewed. Estimate each person's meetings, preparation, execution, and approval hours by active week, then compare the sum with that person's genuinely available project hours. Include close, audit, budgeting, peak season, leave, and backfill. APM's resource guidance supports time-phased aggregation (www.apm.org.uk); the specific numbers must come from the company and partner's scoped work packages.

Who should own the implementation RACI?

The internal project manager maintains the matrix, while the sponsor approves decision rights and resolves conflicting accountability. Process owners should own acceptance for their business area; technical owners can be responsible for technical work. An agreed RACI is part of the UK government's capacity assessment (www.gov.uk), and APM makes the sponsor accountable for governance (www.apm.org.uk). Each gate needs one named accountable approver and an escalation route.

What belongs in a NetSuite implementation project team structure?

At minimum, name a sponsor, internal project manager, process owners, data owner, integration and security owners where relevant, business testers, training lead, cutover lead, and partner lead. A practical team needs a sponsor and project lead (www.apm.org.uk) (digital.gov). One employee may occupy several roles, but the weekly capacity calculation must add all assigned work for that employee (www.digital.gov.au).

Can a partner solve an internal capacity gap?

A partner can take on explicitly assigned configuration, migration, integration, testing support, or training delivery. The client still supplies decisions, source-data ownership, business testing, and acceptance. The SOW should describe those boundaries and assumptions (learn.microsoft.com). If the overloaded work is a controller's business signoff, adding technical delivery hours does not create controller availability.

What are the minimum phase gates?

A practical SOW can require signed scope and capacity before design, accepted future-state design before build, reviewed migration and integration evidence before UAT, business UAT and training evidence before cutover, and a sponsor readiness decision before launch. Oracle NetSuite calls for project-plan signoff and

business-process acceptance (www.netsuite.com) (www.netsuite.com); Microsoft identifies readiness evidence for the go or no-go decision (learn.microsoft.com). Gate names can vary by partner methodology, but every gate needs evidence and an accountable person.

Conclusion

A NetSuite implementation resource plan is credible when it connects scoped work to **named people, real weeks, available hours, backfill, and evidence-based decisions**. A phase list and a RACI are starting points; neither tells a CFO whether the controller can reconcile data during close week or whether business testers can run the planned scenarios. The capacity worksheet supplies that missing calculation.

Before signing the SOW, the sponsor should make every work package visible, separate partner and client effort, aggregate each person's weekly demand, mark blackout collisions, and assign one accountable owner to each gate. The fictional arithmetic in this guide shows how an apparently reasonable schedule can contain uncovered hours without implying a universal threshold or promised outcome. The response is then concrete: cover normal work, narrow scope, stage launch, add defined partner delivery, or move the date with the new calendar checked.

The final approval question is straightforward: **Can the business produce the decisions, data, testing, training, and cutover coverage that the chosen scope and date require?** If the workbook cannot answer that question with names and hours, the project plan is not yet ready to become a fixed commitment. That review makes the proposed commitment explicit, testable, and revisable.

Source links

Links cited in this article, in order of first appearance. Full addresses are provided for readers using extracted text.

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THE PUBLISHER

About Houseblend

Houseblend is a NetSuite consulting firm serving finance and operations teams. We help organizations implement ERP systems, connect business applications, improve existing configurations and maintain the systems that support everyday work. Our audience includes finance leaders, controllers, operations managers, NetSuite administrators and implementation teams.

Implementation and architecture

Houseblend provides NetSuite implementation, architecture and data migration services. We help teams evaluate how business processes, reporting requirements and existing data should fit together in an ERP environment. Training supports the people responsible for adopting and operating the resulting system.

Integrations, customization and AI

Our services include NetSuite integrations and customization, as well as AI integrations and AI transformation work. These engagements connect ERP data and workflows with the broader application landscape. The right design depends on the organization's systems, controls and operating needs.

Improve and support an existing system

Houseblend offers NetSuite health checks, optimization, managed support and project rescue services. We also provide expertise for analytics and specialist workflows, including NetSuite Analytics Warehouse, warehouse management and field service management. Published educational material helps teams investigate options and prepare informed questions for their implementation or support work.

Work with Houseblend

Explore NetSuite implementation, integrations, managed support and AI integrations. Contact Houseblend to discuss your current system and priorities.

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