







Cost and Schedule Risk Analysis







USACE WALLA DISTRICT

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Agenda

- Definitions and Discussion
- Why Are We Doing This?
- Cost Dx Mission
- Risk Management Methodology
 - Risk Identification
 - Risk Analysis and Quantification
 - Risk Response/Mitigation Plan
 - Risk Monitoring and Control
- Practical Uses/Tips
- Conclusion/Questions



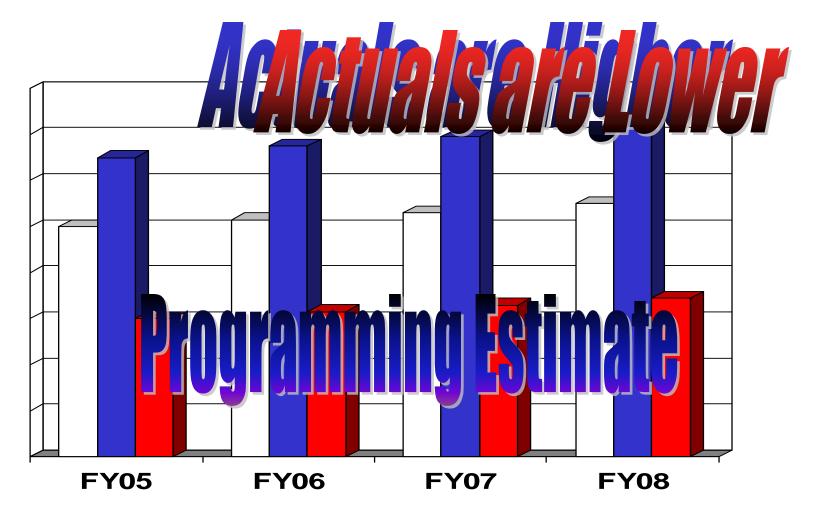




The Issue

Programming Estimates set Baseline or Budget









Why Are We Doing This?

- Major General Riley Memo 3 Jul 2007
- E&C Bulletin 10 Sep 07
- ER 1110-2-1150 Engineering and Design for Civil Works Projects
- ER 1105-2-100 Planning Guidance Notebook
- ER 1110-2-1302 Civil Works Cost Engineering
- ETL 1110-2-573 Construction Cost Estimating Guide for Civil Works

Per the PMBoK Guide:

"The objectives of Project Risk Management are to increase the probability and impact of positive events, and decrease the probability and impact of events adverse to the project."





Risk

An uncertain event or condition that, if it occurs, has a positive or negative effect on a project's objectives.

Source: PMBoK® Guide, p. 373



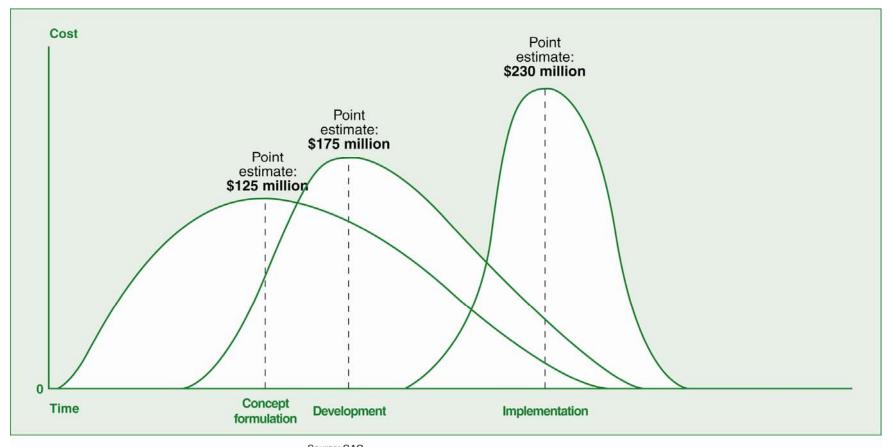








Acquisition Life Cycle Cost Uncertainty







Risk Impact Behavior

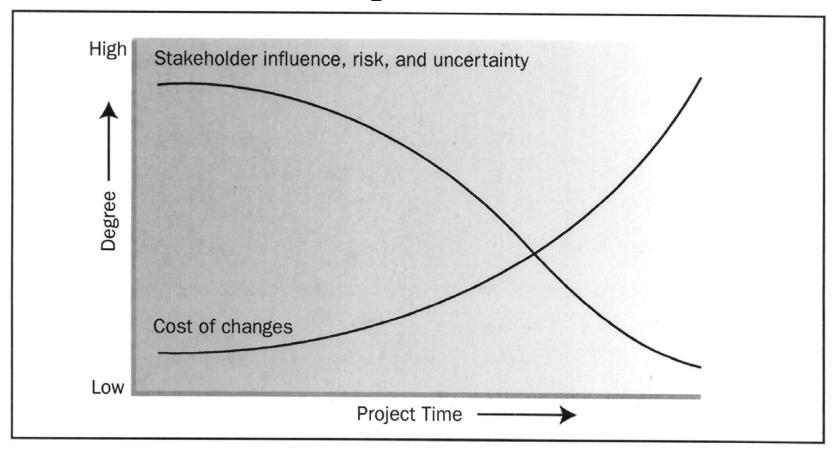


Figure 2-2. Impact of Variable Based on Project Time

Source: PMBoK® Guide 4th Edition, p. 17







Definition and Packaging of Product



Clear Scope of Work



Accurate Contingency Levels



Defined Acquisition Strategy



Accurate Quantities



Estimate Details



Other







Definitions

- Internal Risk: An item or activity upon which the PDT has control or influence.
- External Risk: An item or activity upon which the PDT has no control or influence.
- Discrete (Project, Contract, Specific) Risk: An item or activity that only affects a specific feature account.
- Global (Programmatic) Risk: An item or activity that affects multiple or all feature accounts.





Basic Risk Assumptions

We know it's gonna happen.

Known

Knowns

Unknown

Knowns

It might happen, but at least we know about it. Why didn't they say something sooner!

Known

Unknowns

Unknown

Unknowns

Didn't see that coming!





Pareto Principle

Per the 80/20 rule of the Pareto Principle:

20% of the risks will cause

80% of the impacts





Definitions

Risk Management (PMBoK® Guide):

"Project Risk Management includes the processes concerned with conducting risk management planning, identification, analysis, responses, and monitoring and control on a project; most of these processes are updated throughout the project."





Definitions

Risk Analysis (PMBoK® Guide):

Qualitative Risk Analysis: "Prioritizing risks for subsequent further analysis or action by assessing and combining their probability of occurrence and impact."

Quantitative Risk Analysis: "Numerically analyzing the effect on overall project objectives of identified risks."





Cost & Schedule Risk Analysis (CSRA)

- Technique used to improve development of contingencies
- Formal analysis <u>required</u> on all projects requiring authorization and anticipated to be \$40 Million or more in total project cost
- Relies on qualitative and quantitative studies
- <u>OUTPUT</u> quality is limited by <u>INPUT</u> quality (inputs are estimates and schedules)







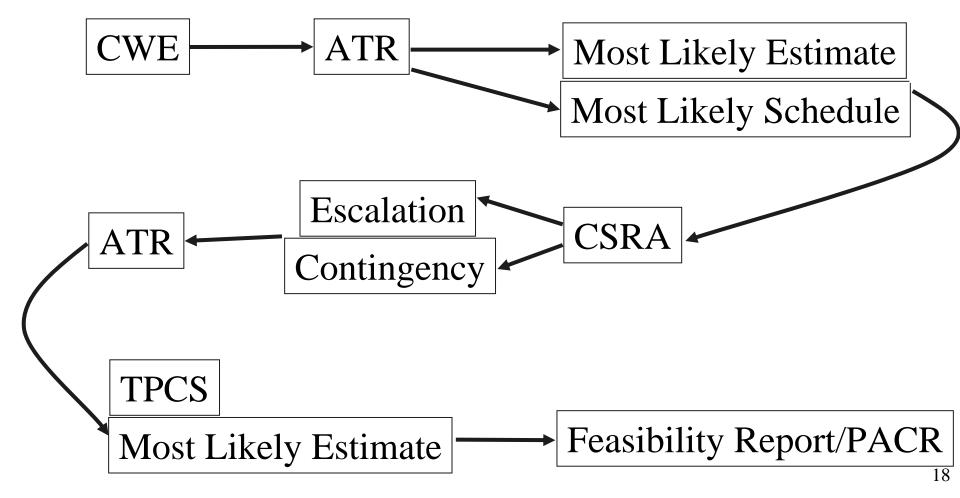
NWW Cost Dx Mission

- Review and certification of cost estimates (including MCACES estimates, schedules, and Total Project Cost Summaries which include contingencies) during feasibility level ATRs for all USACE Civil Works projects going up for authorization and funding.
- Development of risk analysis capability through the Cost Engineering CoP, as well as actually performing cost risk analyses (upon request) in its support for others role for projects with a total project cost of \$40 Million or more.





Discussion/Concerns – CWE Process







Risk Methodology (PMI)

Project Delivery Team (within PMP)

- Risk Management Planning
- Risk Identification
- Risk Analysis and Quantification
- Risk Response/Mitigation Plan
- Risk Monitoring and Control





Responsibilities for Processes

Process	Lead	Support
Risk Management Planning	PM	PDT
Risk Identification	PM	PDT
Risk Analysis and Quantification	Cost Engineer	PDT
Risk Response/Mitigation Plan	PM	PDT
Risk Monitoring and Control	PM	PDT





Risk Methodology (PMI)

- Risk Management Planning
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Cost Estimates – What They Mean to You

- Estimates are dependent on **SCOPE!**
- Estimates form the basis for decision-making (expectation management)
- All Civil Works Construction projects requiring authorization <u>MUST</u> have estimates certified by Civil Works Cost Dx (NWW)
- Estimates are expected to be as accurate as possible





More on Cost Estimates

"By Public Law 95-269, all construction cost estimates shall be prepared as though the Government were a prudent and well-equipped contractor. Therefore, all costs, which a prudent and experienced contractor would expect to incur, shall be included in the cost estimate."

Source: ER 1110-2-1302 Civil Works Cost Engineering, 9-15-08





Schedules – What They Mean to You

- Estimates establish schedules, but schedules may also drive estimates.
- Schedules are also dependent on <u>SCOPE</u>!
- Schedules also aid in decision-making (expectation management)
- Schedules are expected to be as accurate as possible





Risk Methodology (PMI)

- Risk Management Planning
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Suggested PDT Members

- Project & Planning Managers
- Contracting
- Real Estate & Relocations
- Environmental
- Designers
- Estimators
- Construction
- Operations
- Sponsor(s)

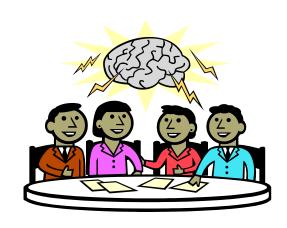






Risk Considerations

- Organizational
- Project Management
- Contract Acquisition
- Technical Risks
- Estimates and Schedules
- Lands and Damages
- Regulatory
- Environmental
- Construction
- External Impacts



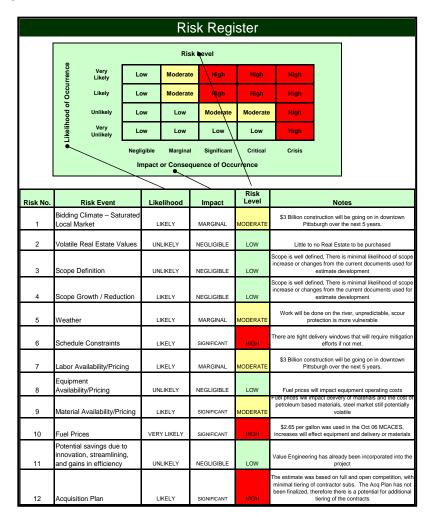




PDT to Identify Risk Items

PDT Meets to discuss project scope.

- Cost Engineer explains the Basis of the Government Estimate ("Most Likely Cost").
- The PDT brainstorms <u>potential</u> risk elements.
- The PDT then assigns the "Likelihood" of occurrence.
- The PDT assigns the "Impact" level if occurrence does happen.
- Based on the previous input,
 risk level events are identified
 for further action.







PDT Benefits – Management Tools

- Highlights Risk Areas
- Highlights Potential Benefits
- Identifies Methods to Manage Risks
- Establishes Platform for Future Risk Studies (the Risk Register)





Risk Methodology (PMI)

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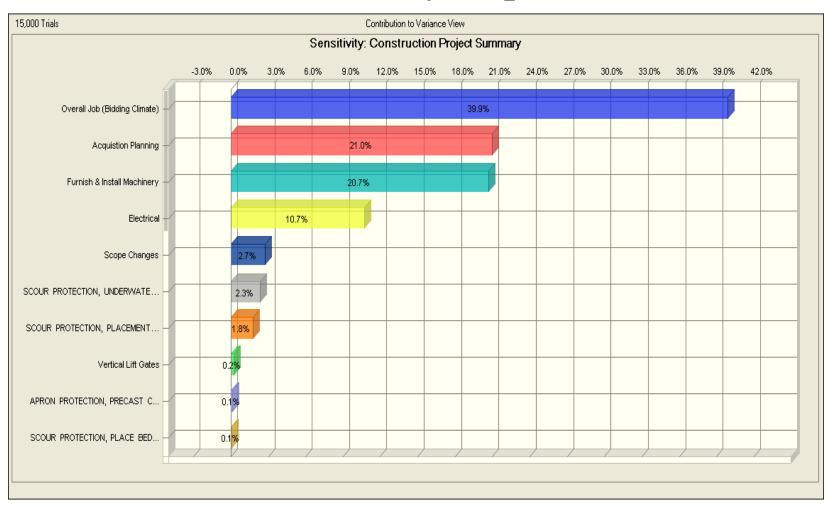
Results of Crystal Ball Output

- Most Likely Cost Estimate (Risk Based)
- Most Likely Project Schedule (Risk Based)
- Contingency for Total Project Cost Summary
- Sensitivity Analysis





Sensitivity Report

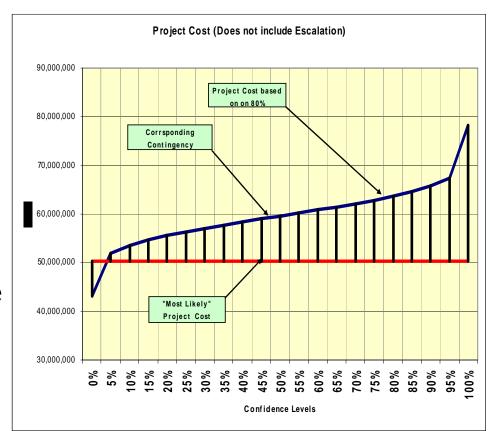






Risk Communication

- Recommended Project contingency and corresponding confidence levels are presented to the PM.
- PM and District
 Management will decide
 what confidence level
 would be acceptable for
 the project.







Beyond the Analysis

Confidence Level	Value	Contingency
0%	\$35,833,239	-10.45%
10%	\$46,442,558	16.06%
20%	\$48,400,180	20.96%
30%	\$49,744,595	24.32%
40%	\$50,988,057	27.42%
50%	\$52,151,692	30.33%
60%	\$53,286,037	33.17%
70%	\$54,462,516	36.11%
80%	\$55,868,598	39.62%
90%	\$57,679,400	44.13%
100%	\$67,240,463	68.04%

Now what?





Risk Methodology (PMI)

- Risk Management Planning
- Risk Identification
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Strategies for Responding to Risks

Negative

- Avoidance
- Transference
- Mitigation



Positive

- Exploit
- Share
- Enhance







Risk Response/Mitigation Efforts

- Risk Responses
 - Acceptance
 - Contingent Response.
- Risk Analysis identifies key risk items.
- Risk Mitigation → Reduces Impact
- Risk Analysis and Response is <u>Iterative</u>.





Risk Response Considerations

- "Secondary risks": New risks created as a direct result of response to an original risk.
- "Residual risks": Risks that remain even after response.
- Contingency (either cost or schedule) is a response strategy (but not the only one!).
- Every contingent response should also have an accompanying "fallback" plan (i.e. contingency).





Risk Methodology (PMI)

- Project Delivery Team (within PMP)
- Risk Identification
- Risk Analysis and Quantification
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That's great . . . but . . .

What do I do with that, exactly?







Risk Management Made Practical

- Plan for risk prepare a risk management plan.
- Conduct risk identification meetings collaborate with the stakeholders (PDT).
- Perform analysis of risks qualitative and quantitative.
- Communicate the key risks and manage them.
- Plan responses to key risks.





Risk Management Made Practical (cont.)

- Mitigate risk occurrence.
- Consider secondary and residual risks.
- Conduct regular risk review meetings.
- Maintain a risk "watch lists"
- Control your projects appropriate to the risks (i.e. change control).





Conclusion

- Risk management, and risk analysis is not rocket science.
- Risk management and risk analysis principles should be employed in <u>ALL</u> projects.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

-Benjamin Franklin





References

- A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK® Guide), 4th edition
- ER 1105-2-100, Planning Guidance Notebook
- ER 1110-1-1300, Cost Engineering Policy and General Requirements
- ER 1110-2-1150, Engineering and Design for Civil Works Projects
- ER 1110-2-1302, Civil Works Cost Engineering
- ER 1110-2-573, Construction Cost Estimating Guide for Civil





Tools & Information

- National Civil Works Cost Engineering Center http://www.nww.usace.army.mil/html/OFFICE S/Ed/C/default.htm
- USACE Publications http://140.194.76.129/publications/