

# Risk Management During the Cost Estimating Process

2021 DCHWS Seminar Series  
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## Topics

1. Safety topic
  2. What is Risk and why do we manage it?
  3. Identification and quantification of risk during progressive phases of design;
  4. How to mitigate risk through contract language or added cost;
  5. Provide examples of how risk costs are estimated, assigned, and weighted due to probability and impact of risk.
  6. How multiple risk components are analyzed and a cost strategy is developed.
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# What is Risk and Risk Management

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## What is Risk?

- An uncertain event or condition that, if it occurs, has a negative (Threat) or positive (Opportunity) effect on the project's objectives
- When a Risk Event occurs, the negative effect typically results in a negative financial, schedule or project objective.
- The risk analysis process provides a basis for evaluation and treatment of potential events and contingency development
- Risk Management monitors and manages identified events and potential new risk events that may evolve and impact project cost and schedule
- Three forms of risks managed within the risk register:
  - Discrete Risk events May or May Not occur.
  - Uncertainty is a form of risk that is based on accuracy of the estimate as determined by scope maturity and design completeness. It is the Unknown, Knowns.
  - Unknown events. Not initially known but may be revealed later.
- Once identified, there are 3 Key elements of any risk event:
  - IF (Trigger)
  - THEN (Impact)
  - Treatment (Mitigate or Exploit)

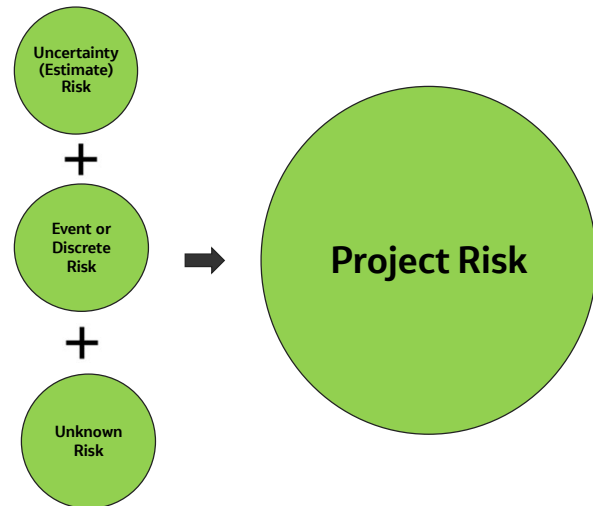
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## Types of Risk

- **Uncertainty**
  - Cost
  - Schedule
  - Design
- **Discrete Risk/Opportunity Events**
- **Unknowns** (*Events that we do not know about yet*)



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## Why do We Manage Risk?

- Minimize or maximize a threat or opportunity
- To identify and manage risk events thru mitigation response planning, utilizing solutions based on the estimated cost of risks.
- To produce the following desired outcomes:
  - Improve Project cost and schedule control
  - Protect Project from financial, schedule losses
  - Allows senior management to make informed decisions on budget threats and opportunities
- Proposal/Bid Stage – The ability to incorporate the estimated cost of risk into a project's cost estimate should be initiated during this phase.

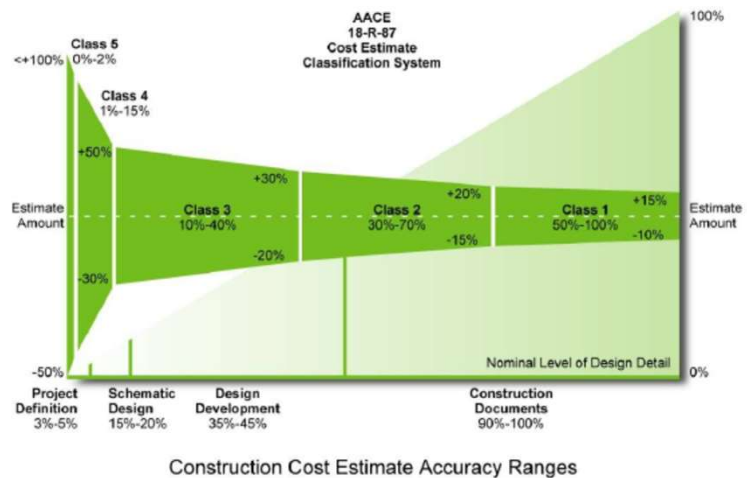
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## Identification of Risk during Progressive Phases of Design

- Include discussion of risks and unknowns at every level of design review.
- As design progresses, Values for risk and unknowns should decrease.
- Environmental projects, sometimes cost of risk elements do not decrease
- In general, risk development is similar to the estimate classification system



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## Many Aspects of a Project can create risk

Client	Contract	Regulatory
Economy	Natural Events	Schedule (Delay)
Location	Weather	Procurement
Site Conditions	Technology	Subcontracting
Safety	Engineering	Construction
Production	Material Costs	Stakeholders

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## Basic of Risk Assessment - Key Elements & Responses

### Key Elements

- Risk Breakdown Structure
- Qualitative Analysis
- Quantitative Analysis
- Analysis Outputs
  - Density Chart
  - Sensitivity Analysis
  - Confidence Intervals

### Responses

- Threats
  - Avoid
  - Mitigate
  - Transfer
  - Accept
  - Share
- Opportunities
  - Exploit
  - Enhance
  - Share

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## Risk Assessment – Use of a Risk Register

- Risk Register is an industry practice for listing project risks
  - Identify & describe the risk event
  - Action Plan for risk mitigation (Avoid, Transfer, Reduce or Accept the risk)
  - Estimates the cost of risk
- Two types of risk value determination:
  1. Determinate
  2. Probabilistic
- It assigns numerical cost and schedule impacts to risk items to help establish risk reserve (aka: cost contingency or allowance)
- Project Delivery Stage – It helps incorporate cost of risk into a Project's control budget
- Risk Register prepared during the solicitation/bid period is your starting point
- Risk Register should be updated as your Project progresses and situations change.

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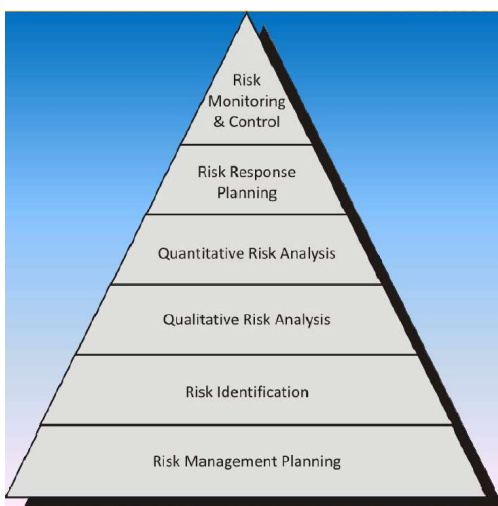
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# The Risk Register

Deterministic and Probabilistic

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## Risk Management



- **Risk Management Planning:** Process of how to approach, plan, and execute risk management activities.
- **Risk Identification:** Identify and determine which risk events or opportunities might affect the project and document.
- **Qualitative Analysis:** Assesses impact, likelihood, and priority of risk events (Rank). Includes IF (Triggers), THEN (Impacts) statements. Identify Residual Risks if any.
- **Quantitative Analysis:** Simultaneously and mathematically evaluates the impacts of risk events. Usually performed with embedded programs such as @Risk or Crystal Ball.
- **Risk Response Planning:** Development of options and actions to enhance opportunities and reduce threats. Assignment of risk owner.
- **Risk Monitoring and Control:** Tracks and monitors identified risk events and identifies new risks.

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## Risk Scoring Matrix (example)

Threat			Impact				
			Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High
Project Objectives	Safety		Increase of near misses to employee injury or property damage	One or more first aid cases to employee or minor property damage	One or more recordable injuries or property damage <\$100K	One or more lost-time injuries or property damage <\$500K	One or more permanent disabilities or property damage >\$500K
	Cost		< \$0.3M (1% of contract value) increase	\$0.3M - 1.5M (1-5% of contract value) increase	\$1.5M - \$3M (5-10% of contract value) increase	\$3M - 4.5M (10-15% of contract value) increase	> \$5M (>15% of contract value) increase
	Schedule		<1 month increase	1-2 month increase	2-4 months increase	4-6 months increase	6 months increase
	Environmental		No significant consequences, no impacts; low regulatory burden	Limited and correctable environmental damage; average regulatory burden	Correctable environmental damage; high regulatory burden; low to average enforcement penalties	Significant environmental damage; high enforcement penalties	Substantial environmental damage; remediation, enforcement, and/or litigation
	Quality (Technology)		Nuisances in end product	Minor deficiencies in end product	Major deficiencies in end product	End product does not satisfy all requirements	End product is unusable
	Reputation		Internal negative attention	Special interest group negative attention	Local negative attention	National/regional negative attention	Global negative attention
Most Likely Probability	70-100%	Very High	Medium	Medium	High	High	High
	51-70%	High	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
	31-50%	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
	11-30%	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
	0-10%	Very Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium

Opportunities			Impact				
			Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High
Project Objectives	Safety		Decrease of near misses by 10%	Decrease of first aid case metric by 10%	Decrease of recordable injury metric by 10%	Decrease of lost-time injury metric by 10%	Project recognized by peer group/industry
	Cost		< \$0.3M (1% of contract value) decrease	\$0.3M - 1.5M (1-5% of contract value) decrease	\$1.5M - \$3M (5-10% of contract value) decrease	\$3M - 4.5M (10-15% of contract value) decrease	> \$5M (>15% of contract value) decrease
	Schedule		<1 month decrease	1-2 month decrease	2-4 months decrease	4-6 months decrease	6 months decrease
	Environmental		Full compliance with environmental requirements	Minor reduction of adverse environmental impacts	Project conforms to environmental standard; major reduction of environmental impacts	Project registered to environmental standard; enhanced environment; recognized by client	Project certified to environmental standard; recognized by peer group, industry, or media
	Quality (Technology)		Minor improvement in end product	Major improvements in end product	Innovative end product	Project recognized by client	Project recognized by peer group/industry
	Reputation		Internal positive attention	Special interest group positive attention	Local positive attention	National/regional positive attention	Project recognized by peer group/industry
Most Likely Probability	70-100%	Very High	Medium	Medium	High	High	High
	51-70%	High	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
	31-50%	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
	11-30%	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
	0-10%	Very Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium

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## Risk Analysis – Short form (Determinate)

- Used for recurrent projects; similar risk items, team had extensive experience with site and technology.
- Risk analysis approach is determined by contract requirements and/or Sr. Management
- "Estimated Cost" col. *Determines the risk value based on experience.*

IB-RK-PR-7510-IB-F-01 Risk Analysis and Mitigation Plan (RAMP Tool)

Describe Risk						Assess Risk				Action Plan				Risk Allowance			
Type	Project	Risk	Risk Event (Cause and Consequence)	Status	Impact	Probability	Consequence	Priority		Specific Action	Implementation	Owner	Due Date	Probability (R)	Cost (\$Million)	Cost (\$Million)	Cost (\$Million)
1	Risk	Jacobs	Risk	Cost, schedule and/or liquidated damage (LD) impacts due to COVID-19	Open	Moderate	Possible	Medium		AUDIT the risk. Include a qualification in our proposal indicating: - The team we included cost and/or schedule impacts for COVID-19. - Our proposal is based upon the Government considering these impacts as a condition for the schedule adjustment to our fixed price and	Project Manager, PM	NA		70%	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$5,000
2	Technical & Engineering	Jacobs	Risk	Our design team is unable to complete all design engineering work at a cost less than our Order Design Engineering Direct Cost (OC) Budget and we experience stress margin erosion	Open	Moderate	Possible	Medium		Review weekly report on cost controls and design budget.	CM	15-Mar-2021		30%	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
3	Scope Management	Jacobs	Risk	We do not design to our Order Restoration OC Budget. We produce a design which precludes us from executing the restoration work at a cost less than our Restoration OC Budget and we experience stress margin erosion	Open	Moderate	Possible	Medium		Design design engineer who is in regular contact with general contractor to ensure the final design is in line with the OC provided by the GC	CM	01-Oct-2020		20%	\$8,000	\$16,000	\$8,000
4	Schedule	Jacobs	Risk	Government does not meet design review timelines resulting in project delays, LDs, extended GCs, and margin erosion	Open	Moderate	Likely	High		Identify review timeline assumptions in the proposal	CM	15-Mar-2021		50%	\$1,700	\$1,700	\$1,700
5	Resource & Suppliers	Jacobs	Risk	Order in equipment manufacturer (PM), assembly and delivery due to coronavirus and manufacturer shutting down resulting in LDs, extended GCs, and margin erosion	Open	Minor	Amplified	Medium		Identify long-lead items early in the design to allow submittal approval and orders to be placed prior to design completion	CM, General Contractor	31-Mar-2021		50%	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
6	Cost & Commercial	Jacobs	Risk	Project delays result in LDs, extended GCs, and margin erosion	Open	Minor	Likely	Medium		Track schedule closely and immediately notify if compensatory delays	PMC	NA		30%	\$7,000	\$14,000	\$7,000
7	Resource & Suppliers	Jacobs	Risk	Subcontractor unavailable due to emergency work in hurricane area resulting in project delays, LDs, extended GCs, and margin erosion	Open	Moderate	Possible	Medium		Keep in close contact with subcontractor onsite, including regularly scheduled weekly project meetings	PM	NA		20%	\$7,000	\$14,000	\$7,000
8	Resource & Suppliers	Jacobs	Risk	Weathering period (1 year min) results in warranty call-backs, remediation and increased costs	Open	Moderate	Possible	Medium		Align goal determination on warranty terms and goal under OC during construction	GC	NA		50%	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
9	Resource & Suppliers	Jacobs	Risk	Identifying adequate qualified bidders to be general contractor responsible for construction scope	Open	Moderate	Possible	Medium		Best value determination requirements, one-on-one meetings with the subcontractors	CM	26-Jul-2020		20%	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000

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## Risk Register – Mitigation thru Contract Language or Cost Reserve

- During contract negotiations is the best time to mitigate risk. Clearly agree on scope - quantities, contaminant, clean-up levels, etc.
- Currently we perform many projects under a negotiated Guaranteed Maximum Price contract.
- Cost reserves are best determined by performing estimates to represent best case, most likely, and worst case scenarios.
- Current market – contractors are not taking risks. For example, if they receive three electrical bids, they might name the low bidder but actually use the second bidders proposed amount.

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## Monte Carlo Process

- Determined by Sr. Management
- Usually reserved for larger more complex projects
- Utilizes software such as @Risk or Crystal Ball
- Statistical vs. Determinate

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## Monte Carlo Analysis Process

- Define risk events (if, then, treatment)
- Determine risk score (probability and impact)
- Determine appropriate distribution variable (Curve)
- Evaluate and define variable range (Low/High)
- Determine Probability of Occurrence %
- Evaluate event correlations
- Run Monte Carlo simulation (Typically 10,000 iterations)
- Evaluate results and select Confidence % and cost impacts
- Review potential residual and schedule Impacts.
- Document basis
- Risk / Opportunity Information Sheet (ROIS)

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## Risk Register – Examples of Typical Distribution Curves



**Bernoulli** - Discrete, Bounded Distribution

Used to model events which have exactly two possible outcomes: Yes/No, On/Off, 0/1, etc. Often used in quality control, reliability analysis, survey sampling and epidemiology.



**Binomial** - Discrete, Bounded Distribution

Used to model the number of successes in a sequence of independent trials. Often used in quality control, reliability and survey sampling.



**Normal** - Continuous, Unbounded Distribution

The classic "bell curve" distribution that pervades statistical analysis. Its importance is a consequence of the central limit theorem.



**Pert** - Continuous, Bounded Distribution

Used to model variables bounded on both sides. Often used in project management and cost analysis.



**Triang** - Continuous, Bounded Distribution

Used for rough three-point estimation and modeling expert opinion. Often used in project management and cost analysis.



**Uniform** - Continuous, Bounded Distribution

A bounded, continuous variable where all outcomes have the same probability. Typically used for rough-estimation.



**Vary** - Continuous, Bounded Distribution

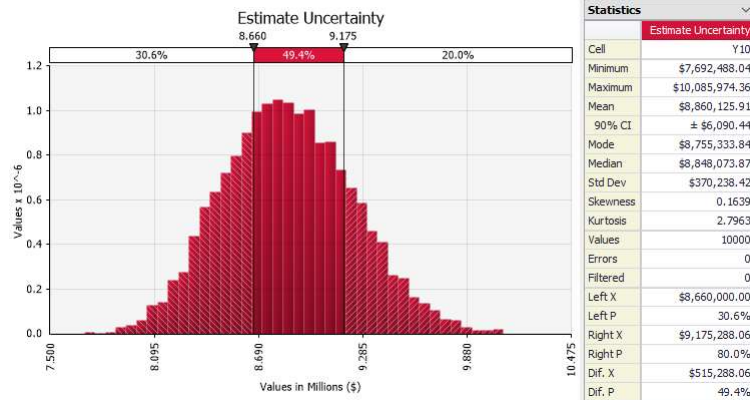
Used to quickly add uncertainty around a fixed value.

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## Monte Carlo Analysis – Density Chart and Statistics



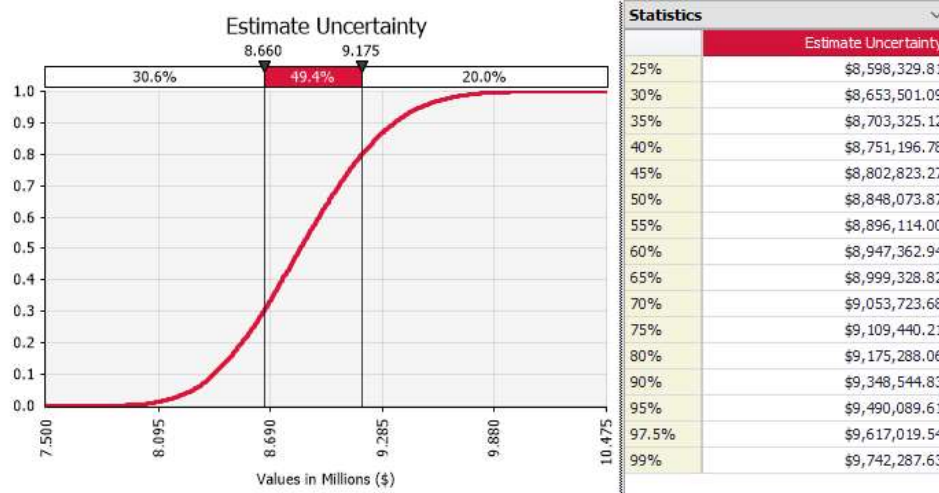
1. 90% Confidence Range - \$ Value
2. Confidence Interval - %
3. Sample Densities (Stacks & Left Col.)
4. Confidence Interval %'s
5. Sample Range in \$
6. Cumulative Curve

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## Monte Carlo Analysis – Cumulative Distribution & Percentiles

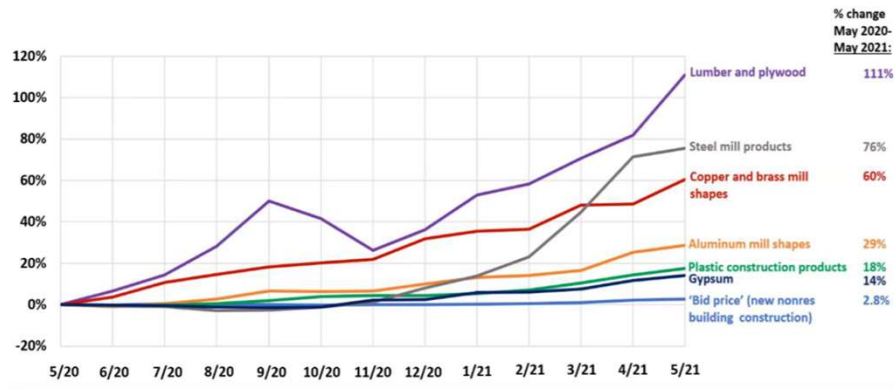


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## Material Pricing Index, May 2020 – May 2021



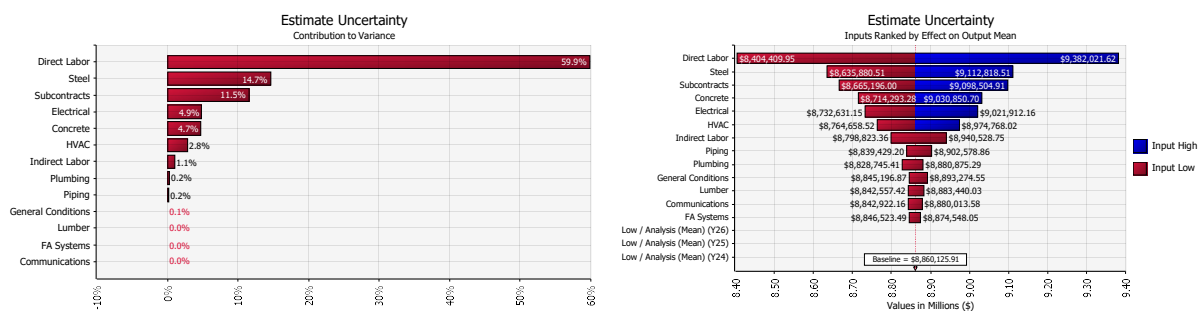
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## Monte Carlo Analysis – Uncertainty Sensitivity Analysis & Ranking

Two Formats



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## Monte Carlo Analysis – Risk Pre and Post Simulation

Risk Breakdown Structure (RBS)	Risk No.	Probability	Impact	Ranking	Best Case	Most Likely	Worst Case	Analysis (Mean)	Probability %	1 = Yes 0 = No	P Value %	P Value \$	Residual %	Residual \$	Sched. Impact	Total \$
<b>Risk - Pre-Mitigation</b>					<b>\$1,499,000</b>	<b>\$1,763,865</b>	<b>\$2,386,000</b>	<b>\$1,617,510</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>\$523,194</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$523,194</b>
Risk - Pre-Mitigation	RPreM-1	Very Low	Very Low	Low	\$25,000	\$35,000	\$50,000	\$35,833	60%	1	80%	\$40,078		\$0	\$0	\$40,078
Risk - Pre-Mitigation	RPreM-2	Very Low	Very Low	Low	\$500,000	\$650,000	\$900,000	\$666,667	30%	0	80%	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Risk - Pre-Mitigation	RPreM-3	Very Low	Very Low	Low	\$400,000	\$450,000	\$550,000	\$458,333	50%	1	80%	\$483,116		\$0	\$0	\$483,116
Risk - Pre-Mitigation	RPreM-4	Very Low	Very Low	Low	\$15,000	\$25,365	\$40,000	\$26,077	25%	0	80%	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Risk - Pre-Mitigation	RPreM-5	Very Low	Very Low	Low	\$70,000	\$80,000	\$110,000	\$83,333	20%	0	80%	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Risk - Pre-Mitigation	RPreM-6	Very Low	Very Low	Low	\$89,000	\$95,000	\$130,000	\$99,833	45%	0	80%	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Risk - Pre-Mitigation	RPreM-7	Very Low	Very Low	Low	\$25,000	\$28,500	\$56,000	\$32,500	25%	0	80%	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Risk - Pre-Mitigation	RPreM-8	Very Low	Very Low	Low	\$142,000	\$150,000	\$240,000	\$163,667	24%	0	80%	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Risk - Pre-Mitigation	RPreM-9	Very Low	Very Low	Low	\$200,000	\$250,000	\$310,000	\$251,667	40%	0	80%	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Risk - Post-Mitigation</b>					<b>\$1,387,000</b>	<b>\$1,538,000</b>	<b>\$2,146,000</b>	<b>\$1,600,833</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>\$466,687</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$466,687</b>
Risk - Post-Mitigation	RPostM-1	Very Low	Very Low	Low	\$25,000	\$30,000	\$40,000	\$30,833	60%	1	80%	\$33,312		\$0	\$0	\$33,312
Risk - Post-Mitigation	RPostM-2	Very Low	Very Low	Low	\$400,000	\$500,000	\$750,000	\$525,000	30%	0	80%	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Risk - Post-Mitigation	RPostM-3	Very Low	Very Low	Low	\$345,000	\$400,000	\$500,000	\$407,500	50%	1	80%	\$433,375		\$0	\$0	\$433,375
Risk - Post-Mitigation	RPostM-4	Very Low	Very Low	Low	\$12,000	\$20,000	\$35,000	\$21,167	25%	0	80%	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Risk - Post-Mitigation	RPostM-5	Very Low	Very Low	Low	\$70,000	\$80,000	\$100,000	\$81,667	20%	0	80%	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Risk - Post-Mitigation	RPostM-6	Very Low	Very Low	Low	\$88,000	\$94,500	\$125,000	\$98,500	45%	0	80%	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Risk - Post-Mitigation	RPostM-7	Very Low	Very Low	Low	\$25,000	\$28,500	\$56,000	\$32,500	25%	0	80%	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Risk - Post-Mitigation	RPostM-8	Very Low	Very Low	Low	\$142,000	\$150,000	\$240,000	\$163,667	24%	0	80%	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Risk - Post-Mitigation	RPostM-9	Very Low	Very Low	Low	\$200,000	\$235,000	\$300,000	\$240,000	40%	0	80%	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0

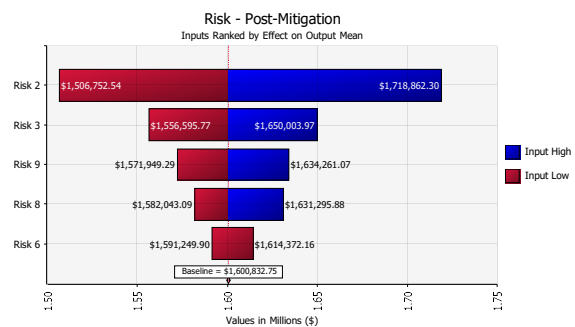
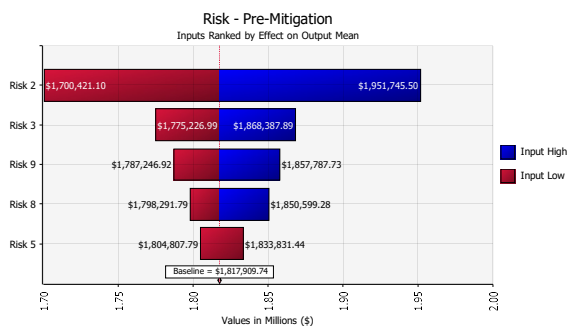
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## Monte Carlo Analysis – Risk Sensitivity Analysis & Ranking

Pre and Post Mitigation



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## Monte Carlo Analysis

Comparison of Uncertainty Analysis and Risk Mitigation Results

Class 3 Estimate, Pre-Mitigation			
Base Estimate	\$ 8,660,000.00		
Estimate Contingency	80% Confidence	\$515,288.06	6%
Risk Contingency		\$ 523,194.36	6%
Total Contingency		\$ 1,038,482.42	12%
Total Project Cost	\$ 9,698,482.42		
Class 2 Estimate, Post Mitigation			
Base Estimate	\$ 8,660,000.00		
Estimate Contingency	80% Confidence	\$343,459.27	4%
Risk Contingency		\$ 466,678.51	5%
Total Contingency		\$ 810,137.78	9%
Total Project Cost	\$ 9,470,137.78		
Difference	(\$228,344.64)		

- **Estimate changed from Class 3 to Class 2**
  - More information
  - Less uncertainty
  - Firmer pricing via quotes
- **Risk Mitigation**
  - Improved estimate
  - Highest level risks (Tornado Chart) evaluated and mitigated

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## Conclusion

- Every project is subject to Uncertainty and Risk
- Begin risk identification as early as possible
- Two types of risk
  - Internal
  - External (Sometimes referred to as Programmatic)
- When evaluating total project contingency, consider:
  - Uncertainty
  - Discrete Risks
  - Unknown (May be revealed as project progresses)
- Calculate contingency using either Statistical and Determinate methods
- Begin risk mitigation strategies early
- Monitor, Manage and update the Risk Register often
- Risk Management is a Team Effort

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# Questions

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**Jacobs** Challenging today.  
Reinventing tomorrow.



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## Welcome

### Challenging today.

Our unique approach to challenge what's accepted, using our expertise and knowledge to rethink the way we solve problems.

### Reinventing tomorrow.

The outcome, from the innovations we build for our clients to the positive impact our solution have on the world.

**To create a more connected, sustainable world.**



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## Our Values

**To create a more connected,  
sustainable world.**

We do things right.  
We challenge the accepted.  
We aim higher.  
We live inclusion.



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# Risk and Opportunity Information Sheet (ROIS)

## Page 1

Risk and Opportunity Information Sheet						Risk No.:	
Risk Information							
Project Name:	SLDA	Revision:	0	Date Opened:		Last Update:	
Title:		Probability:	BLANK	Impact:	BLANK	Risk Level:	BLANK
WBS:		Risk Owner:	Jacobs	Contact #:			
WBS Title:		Contact Name:		Contact #:			
CAM:							
Organization / Group:							
Group:	BLANK	BLANK					
Work Area:	BLANK	BLANK					
Category:	BLANK	0					
Phase:	BLANK	0					
Treatment:	BLANK	BLANK					
Int./Ext.	BLANK	BLANK					
T/O	BLANK	BLANK					
Risk Statement							
IF (Drivers)							
THEN (Impacts)							
MITIGATIONS							
Background Discussion:							
Basis of Cost Impact:				Basis of Schedule Impact:			

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# Risk and Opportunity Information Sheet (ROIS)

## Page 2

Risk and Opportunity Information Sheet						Risk No.:	
Risk Value							
Most Likely \$ (Impact \$)		Distribution		Perit		Probability (%)	
Date of Initial Approval:		Date Closed:					
Description	Values	Transfer No.	Amount	Date	Balance Rem.	Reason	
Most Likely Risk \$	\$0	1			\$0		
Confidence %		2			\$0		
Risk \$ at Confidence		3			\$0		
Residual Risk \$		4			\$0		
Schedule Risk \$		5			\$0		
Total Cont. Requested	\$0	6			\$0		
Approved Risk \$:		7			\$0		
Schedule Risk (Mo.)		8			\$0		
Approved Contingency:	\$0		\$0		\$0		
STATUS UPDATES							
No.	Date	Update Discussion					
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
Basis of Risk/Opportunity Closure:							
Notes:							

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## Risk Checklist

Line No.	RBS L1	Description	Used	Potential	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
			"R"	Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High
1		Technical risks associated with the scope and technical aspects of the facility							
2	01	Scope Definition							
3		Does contract include a clearly defined scope?							
4		Does the project have an execution plan?							
5		Is scope incomplete?							
6		Tasks get added during project without approval (scope creep)							
7		Stakeholders demand additional scope							
8		Project sponsor has different expectation of scope							
9		Subcontractor/contractor scope definition is not clear							
10		Project sponsor/contractor demand additional scope without supplying additional funds							
11	02	Quality							
12		Quality of product/service does not meet expectations							
13		Technical expertise of checking/reviewing not adequate							
14		Technical errors							
15		Technical omissions							
16		Required technical training or learning curve is longer than anticipated							
17		Design is not feasible							
18		Design is not practical							
19		Design is difficult or impossible to build							
20		Design lacks features or flexibility							
21		Design standards are not met							
22		Standards/specifications change during project							
23		Contractor does poor quality work							
24		Contractor uses poor quality suppliers							
25		Technological change impacts deliverables							
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- Used as an aid to risk identification
- Typically includes historical risks
- Provides a tracking mechanism for initial Impact and Likelihood Assessments

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## Risk Register

Group	Risk No.	Threat/ Opportunity	Risk Status	Risk Breakdown Structure	Treatment Type
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT					
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-1	T	Active	Blank	Accept
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-2	T	Active	Blank	Accept
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-3	T	Active	Blank	Accept
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-4	T	Active	Blank	Accept
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-5	T	Active	Blank	Accept
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-6	T	Active	Blank	Accept
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-7	T	Active	Blank	Accept
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-8	T	Active	Blank	Accept
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-9	T	Active	Blank	Accept
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-10	T	Active	Blank	Accept
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-11	T	Active	Blank	Accept
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-12	T	Active	Blank	Accept

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## Risk Register

Group	Risk No.	Risk Name	Cause (IF)	Impact (THEN)	Mitigation / Treatment Plan
<b>PROJECT &amp; PROGRAM MGMT</b>					
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-1	Risk 1			
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-2	Risk 2			
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-3	Risk 3			
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-4	Risk 4			
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-5	Risk 5			
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-6				
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-7				
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-8				
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-9				
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-10				
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-11				
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-12				

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## Risk Register

Group	Risk No.	Date Initiated	Target Date	Date Resolved	Risk Owner	Telephone
<b>PROJECT &amp; PROGRAM MGMT</b>						
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-1					
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-2					
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-3					
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-4					
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-5					
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-6					
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-7					
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-8					
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-9					
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-10					
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-11					
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-12					

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## Risk Register - Cost

Group	Risk No.	Probability	Impact	Ranking	Best Case	Most Likely	Worst Case	Analysis	Probability %	1 = Yes 0 = No	P Value %	P Value \$	Residual %	Residual \$	Sched. Impact	Total \$
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT					2,350,000	2,625,365	3,390,000	\$2,706,910	%	3	%	2,102,827	%	1,600	1,361	2,105,688
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-1	Very Low	Low	Low	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$15,000	60%	1	80%	\$16,722	10%	\$1,500	\$1,361	\$19,583
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-2	Medium	High	Medium	\$25,000	\$35,000	\$50,000	\$35,833	50%	1	70%	\$38,413		\$0	\$0	\$38,413
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-3	Very High	High	High	\$500,000	\$650,000	\$900,000	\$666,667	30%	0	70%	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-4	High	Medium	Medium	\$1,800,000	\$1,900,000	\$2,380,000	\$1,963,333	80%	1	80%	\$2,047,692		\$0	\$0	\$2,047,692
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-5	Low	High	Medium	\$15,000	\$25,365	\$40,000	\$26,077	40%	0	85%	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-6	Very Low	Very Low	Low				\$0		0		\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-7	Very Low	Very Low	Low				\$0		0		\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-8	Very Low	Very Low	Low				\$0		0		\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-9	Very Low	Very Low	Low				\$0		0		\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-10	Very Low	Very Low	Low				\$0		0		\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-11	Very Low	Very Low	Low				\$0		0		\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
PROJECT & PROGRAM MGMT	PPM-12	Very Low	Very Low	Low				\$0		0		\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0

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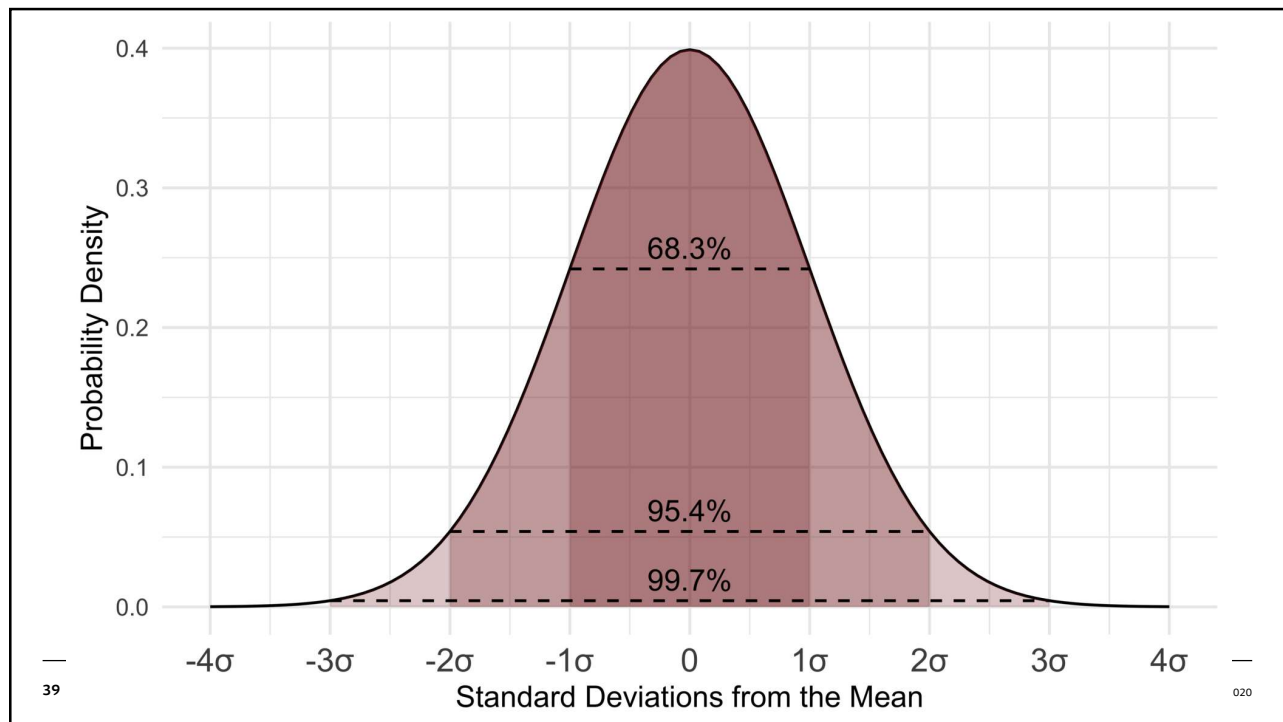
## Risk Register - Schedule

Probability	Impact	Comb. Ranking	Best Case	Most Likely	Worst Case	Potential Duration	P Value %	P Value (Days)	Duration Impact (g-b)	Cost/Day Impact	Schedule Impact Cost
			a	b	c	d	e	f	g		
				Days		196		215.1	22.1		\$277,918
Medium	Medium	Medium	5	8	12	8.2	80%	9.4	1.4	\$1,000	\$1,365
Very Low	High	Low	20	50	60	46.7	80%	53.3	3.3	\$ 20,000.00	\$65,109
High	Very High	High	55	60	90	64.2	80%	69.1	9.1	\$ 15,000.00	\$136,543
Medium	High	Medium	35	45	65	46.7	80%	51.6	6.6	\$ 10,000.00	\$66,231
Low	Medium	Medium	25	30	35	30.0	80%	31.7	1.7	\$ 5,000.00	\$8,669
Very Low	Very Low	Low				0.0		0.0	0.0		\$0
Very Low	Very Low	Low				0.0		0.0	0.0		\$0

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## Presenter Bios

### ■ Greg Mah-Hing, PE



- Birthplace and permanent residence: San Francisco, attended University of California, Berkeley; B.S. in Civil Engineering
- PE License – California Civil Engineer #30652, 1979
- Thirteen years as Project Engineer and Project Manager for heavy civil contractor specializing in deep excavations, tunnels, utilities and cross country pipelines. Performed cap of PCB contaminated site in late 1980's.
- Twenty years with CH2M/Jacobs as Manager of Estimating for the Environmental Services Group. Manager responsible for global estimating services including proposal development and bidding strategy for cost-reimbursable, fixed-price and unit price contracts for hazardous waste and contaminated site cleanup, munitions cleanup, nuclear, water/wastewater treatment plant, utility, federal facilities and construction management projects. Supervise estimating effort for clients, provide guidance on project design, quantity take-offs, estimate structure, project schedule, contract interpretation and pricing. Integrate value engineering.
- Recent international work includes projects in Crete, Kuwait, Manila and other Southeast Asia locations.
- Construction Manager for \$1.6 B San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Skyway; also construction manager for Los Angeles Red Line Tunnel Project (CH2M HILL).
- Other positions include Estimating Manager for OHM Remediation covering the Western States through the Pacific area (7 years) and Chief Estimator for Bechtel National (3 years).
- Co-author AACE Recommended Practice 107R-19, Cost Estimate Classification System – As Applied in Engineering, Procurement, and Construction for the Environmental Remediation Industries.

### ■ Steve Foster



- Permanent residence: Knoxville, TN. Attended Washington State University, in Pullman, WA. Receiving a B.S. in Construction Management.
- Journeyman electrician in the IBEW.
- ASPE Certified Professional Estimator (CPE) earned in 1988.
- Thirty-six years in Construction Management including Estimating, Risk Management, Project Controls, and Project Management.
- Ten years as construction superintendent and journeyman electrician working on commercial high-rise buildings, hospitals, refineries, and pulp & paper.
- Global Director of Estimating, Oil, Gas & Chemical Group, CH2M. Estimating and Risk Analysis.
- Domestic projects include: Semi-Conductor Design Build, Nuclear Site Cleanup, Oil, Gas, & Chemical, Commercial, Federal, State, and Military Construction. Estimating and Risk Analysis.
- Manager of Estimating at the following nuclear sites: Hanford, WA., Caulk River, Canada, and Harwell / Winfrith nuclear sites in the UK. Estimating, Risk Management, and EVMS.
- Supported and trained international partners at the ITER nuclear site in France.

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