

**COST MANAGEMENT**

**NWCCC MEETING**

**April 28, 1999**

**SHERATON PORTLAND, OREGON**

**M. STEVEN FRANKLIN, CCE**

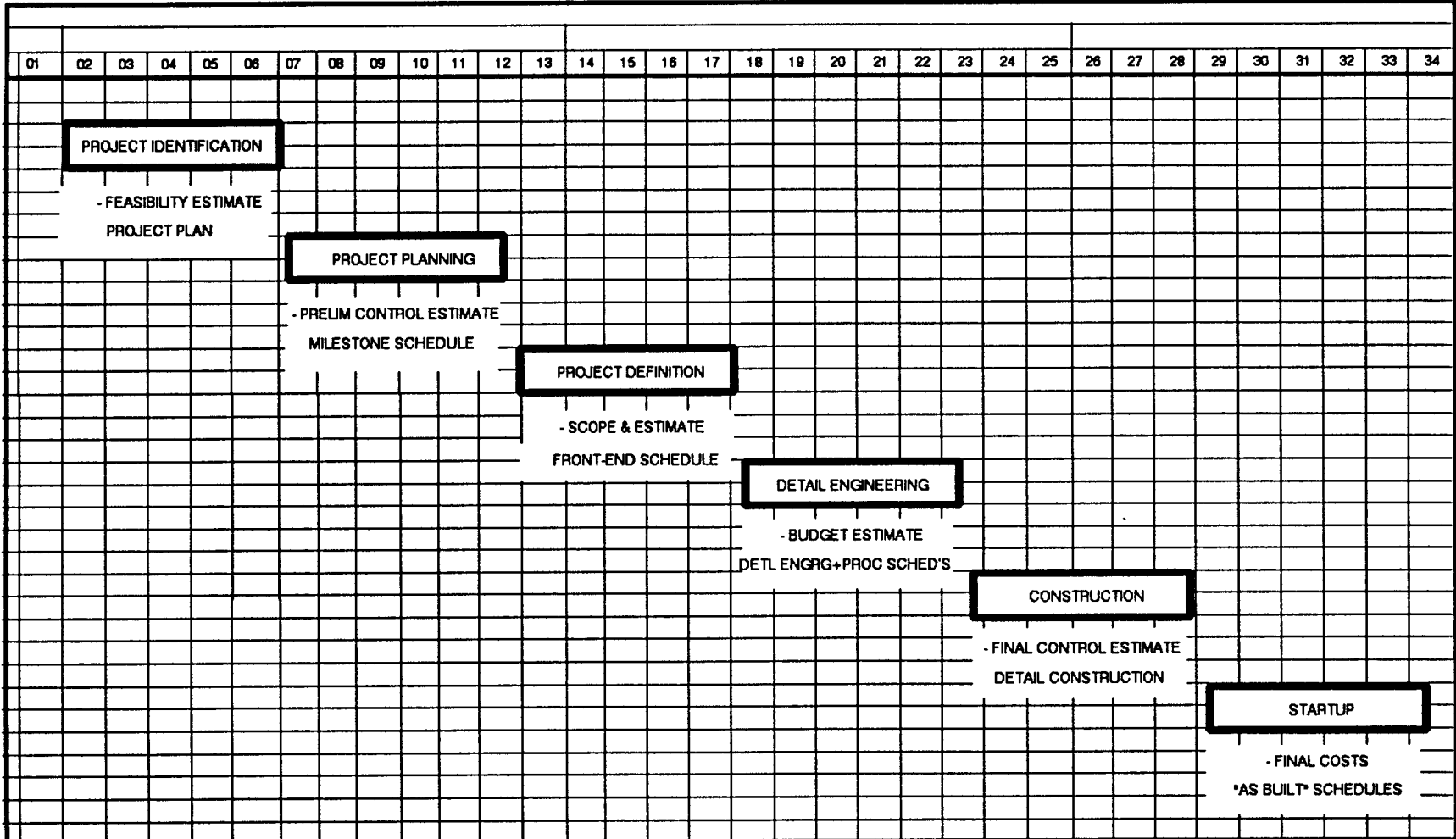
**HARRIS GROUP, INC.**

**PORTLAND, OREGON**

**503-228-7200**

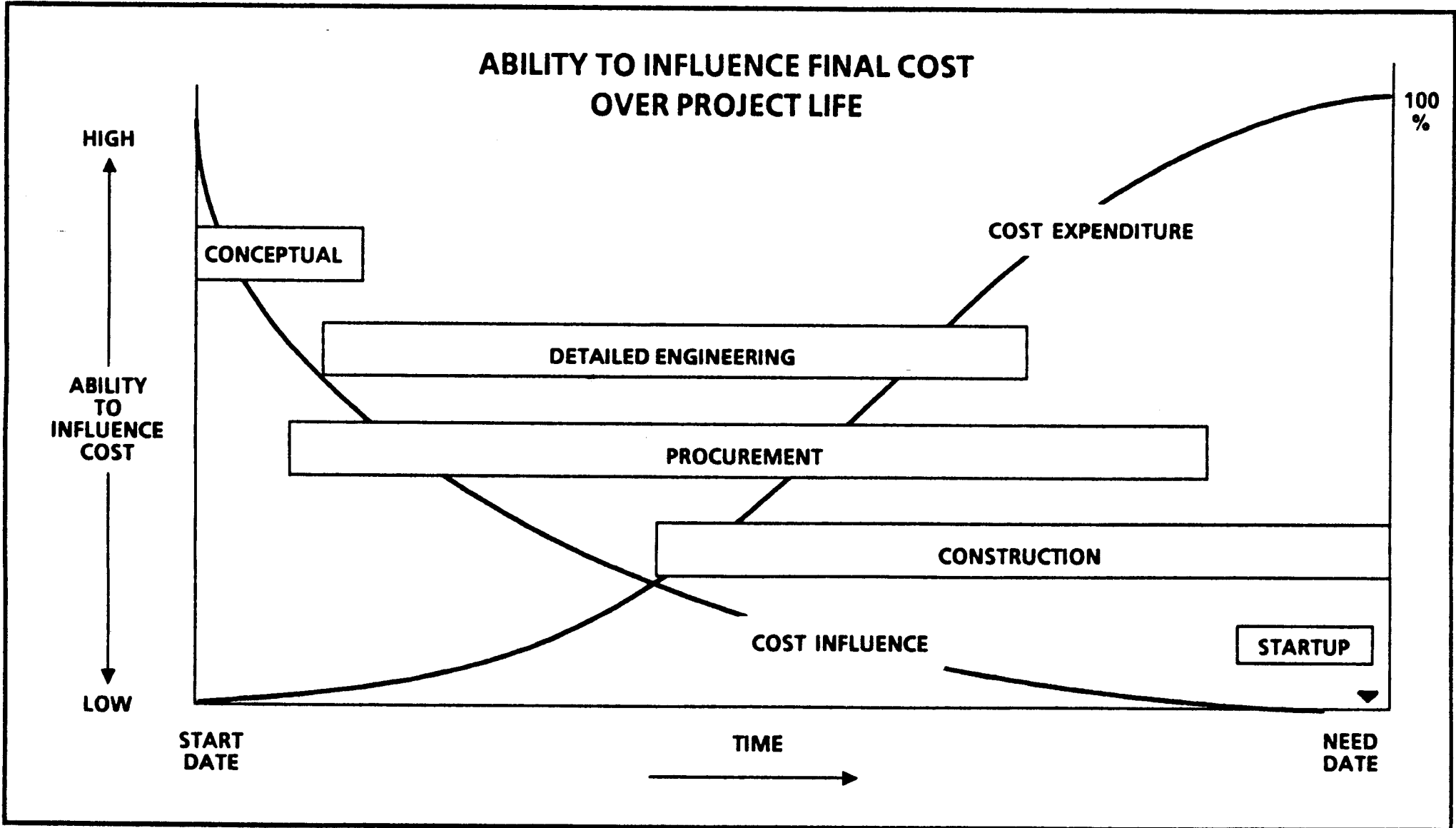
**PURPOSE:** To acquaint you with various cost management terms and techniques, to assist you in implementing them on your jobs.

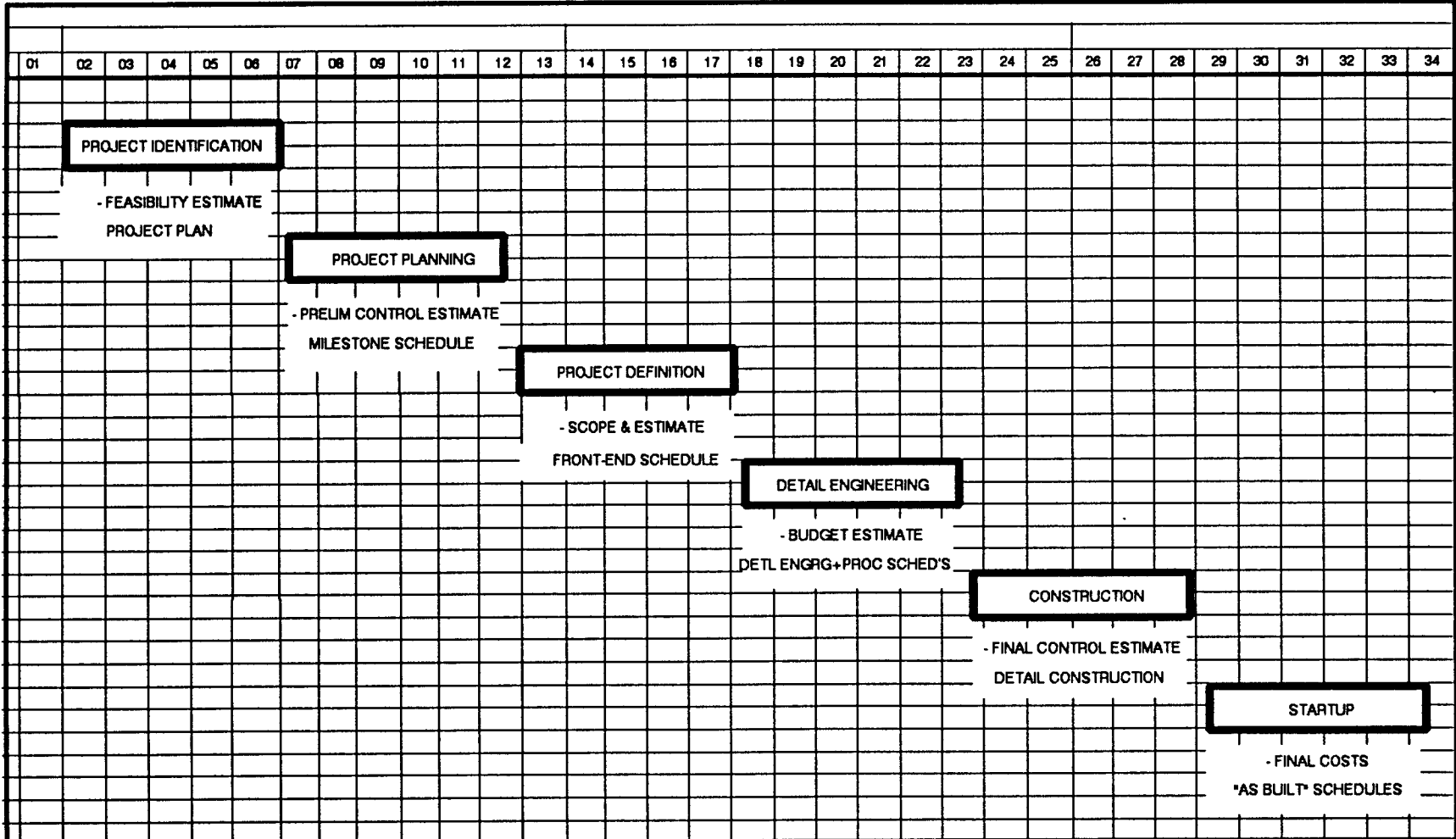
**FRAMEWORK:** Cost management during various phases of a project (see "Phases of a project" chart).



**PHASES  
OF A  
PROJECT**







**PHASES  
OF A  
PROJECT**



# **PROJECT IDENTIFICATION PHASE**

## **Order of magnitude estimating**

**End-Product Units**

**Scale of Operations**

**Ratio or Factor Methods**

- **Multiple of Equipment Cost**

- **Hand Factors**

**Physical Dimensions Method**

**Parametric Estimates**

**Cost Indices**

## Order of magnitude estimating

### End-Product Units

Project A \$100mm for 100 widgets

Project B 50 widgets => \$50mm

### Scale of Operations

### Ratio or Factor Methods

- Multiple of Equipment Cost

- Hand Factors

### Physical Dimensions Method

### Parametric Estimates

### Cost Indices



## Order of magnitude estimating

End-Product Units

**Scale of Operations**

$$\$100\text{mm} * (50/100)^6 = \$66\text{mm}$$

Ratio or Factor Methods

- Multiple of Equipment Cost

- Hand Factors

Physical Dimensions Method

Parametric Estimates

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## Order of magnitude estimating

End-Product Units

Scale of Operations

### Ratio or Factor Methods

- Multiple of Equipment Cost

1.5 \* EQ\$ self-contained

6.0 \* EQ\$ small parts

- Hand Factors

Physical Dimensions Method

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Cost Indices

## Order of magnitude estimating

End-Product Units

Scale of Operations

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**Physical Dimensions Method**

**Historical costs per  
area, volume, length, etc.**

Parametric Estimates

Cost Indices

## Order of magnitude estimating

End-Product Units

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Physical Dimensions Method

**Parametric Estimates**

**"End-product" parameters**

**Key Physical Quantities**

**Unit hours & costs**

Cost Indices

**Total**



# Order of magnitude estimating

End-Product Units

Scale of Operations

Ratio or Factor Methods

- Multiple of Equipment Cost

- Hand Factors

Physical Dimensions Method

Parametric Estimates

**Cost Indices**

**Cost @ one time & place**

**"Watchouts": technology, cycles, location, lag, averages**

**Document how to use**

## **Order of magnitude estimating**

**Good results if: Defined process  
Skilled user**

End-Product Units

Scale of Operations

Ratio or Factor Methods

- Multiple of Equipment Cost

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Physical Dimensions Method

Parametric Estimates

Cost Indices

Date \_\_\_\_\_

By \_\_\_\_\_

PRELIMINARY PRODUCTION COST ESTIMATING FORM

Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Product(s): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Capital Investment: \_\_\_\_\_ Process: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Total \_\_\_\_\_ Nelson Index: \_\_\_\_\_ CE Index \_\_\_\_\_  
 Less working capital \_\_\_\_\_ M&S Index \_\_\_\_\_ Annual Operating  
 Less salvage value \_\_\_\_\_ ENR Index: \_\_\_\_\_ Days: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Depreciable investment \_\_\_\_\_ Annual production: \_\_\_\_\_

	Raw materials	Annual quantity	Unit cost	\$/year	\$/
(1)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(2)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(3)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(4)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(5)		Gross raw material cost (sum of lines 1 to 4):			_____
	<u>Misc. credits and debits</u>				
(6)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(7)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(8)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(9)		Total debit (credit) (sum of lines 6 to 8):			_____
(10)		Net raw material cost (lines 5 + line 9):			_____

	Direct expense	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	\$/year	\$/
(11)	Steam	M lb	_____	_____	_____	_____
(12)	Water ( )	M gal	_____	_____	_____	_____
(13)	Water ( )	M gal	_____	_____	_____	_____
(14)	Electricity	kW-hr	_____	_____	_____	_____
(15)	Fuel ( )	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(16)	Fuel ( )	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(17)	Labor	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(18)	Supervision	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(19)	Maintenance	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(20)	Factory supplies	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(21)	Indirect overhead	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(22)	Payroll overhead	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(23)	Laboratory	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(24)	Contingencies	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(25)		Total direct conversion cost (sum of lines 11 to 24):			_____	_____
	<u>Indirect expense</u>					
(26)	Depreciation	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(27)	Real estate taxes & insurance	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(28)	Depletion allowances	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(29)	Amortization	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(30)		Total indirect conversion cost (sum of lines 26 to 29):			_____	_____
(31)		Total conversion cost (line 25 + line 30):			_____	_____
(32)		Total operating cost (line 31 + line 10):			_____	_____
(33)	Packing & shipping expense	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(34)		TOTAL COST FOR PLANT (line 32 + line 33):			_____	_____

## NEW PRODUCT EVALUATION

Given: New product in the electronic industry

Investment:       70 units  
                       5-year life  
                       Straight Line Depreciation

Sales Potential:   7 times the investment or approximately 500 units  
 Cost (variable):   45% to 55% to sales  
 Income Taxes:     50%  
 Cost of Capital:   20%

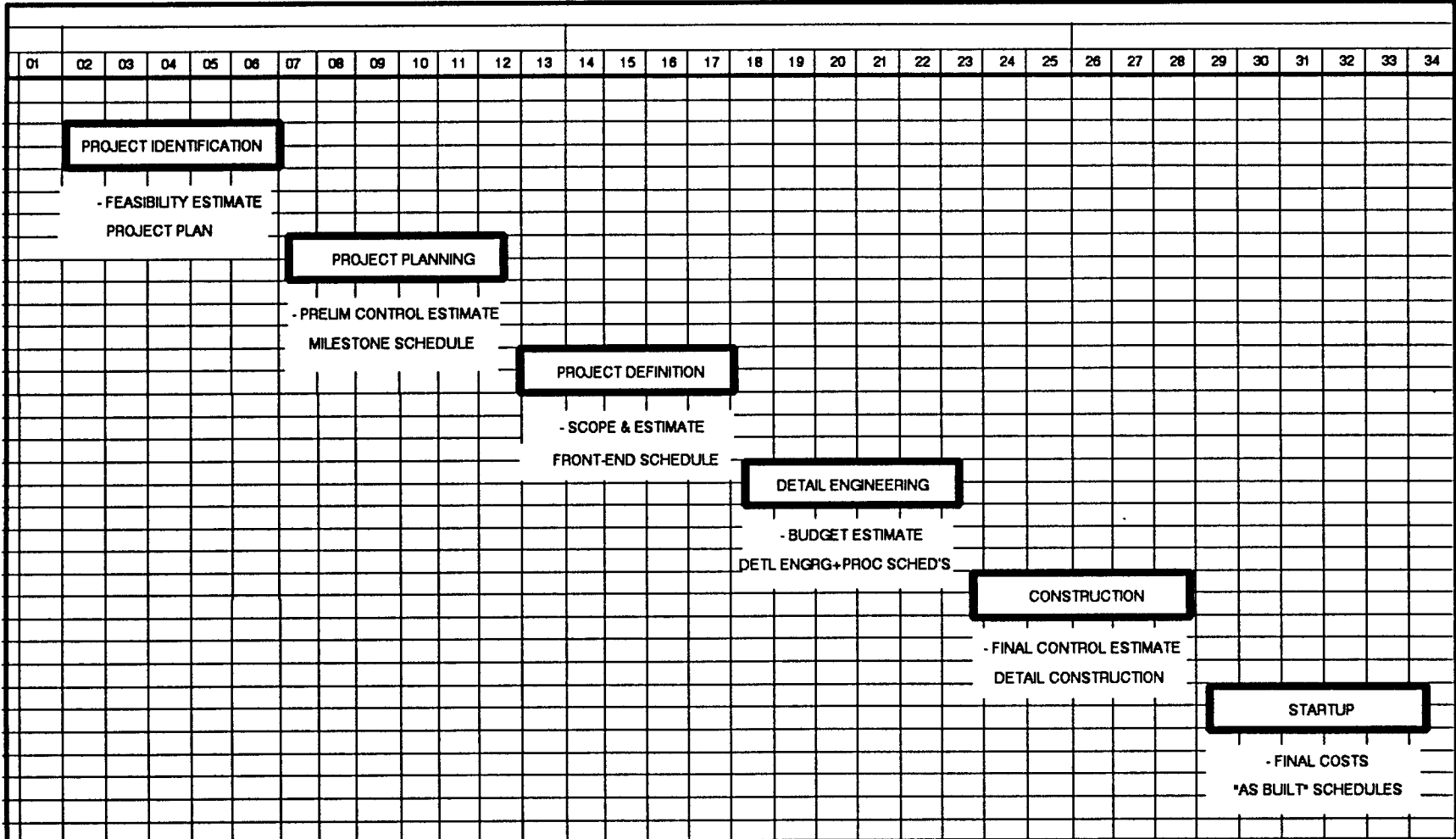
Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	TOTALS
Sales		50.0	71.3	90.0	127.5	160.00	498.8
Variable Expense		27.5	39.2	49.5	58.7	73.6	248.5
Fixed Expense		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	70.0
Total Expense		41.5	53.2	63.5	72.7	87.6	318.5
Taxable Balance		8.5	18.1	26.5	54.8	72.4	180.3
Tax at 50%		4.3	9.0	13.3	27.4	36.2	90.2
Balance A.T.		4.2	9.1	13.2	27.4	36.2	90.1
Plus: Depreciation		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	70.0
Less: Investment	70						(70.0)
Cash Flow	(70)	18.2	23.1	27.2	41.4	50.2	90.1

Return on Investment = 29%

Net present value at 20% cost of capital = 17.1

**Notes:**





**PHASES  
OF A  
PROJECT**



# **PROJECT PLANNING PHASE**

# PARAMETER ESTIMATE

"END-PRODUCT" PARAMETERS



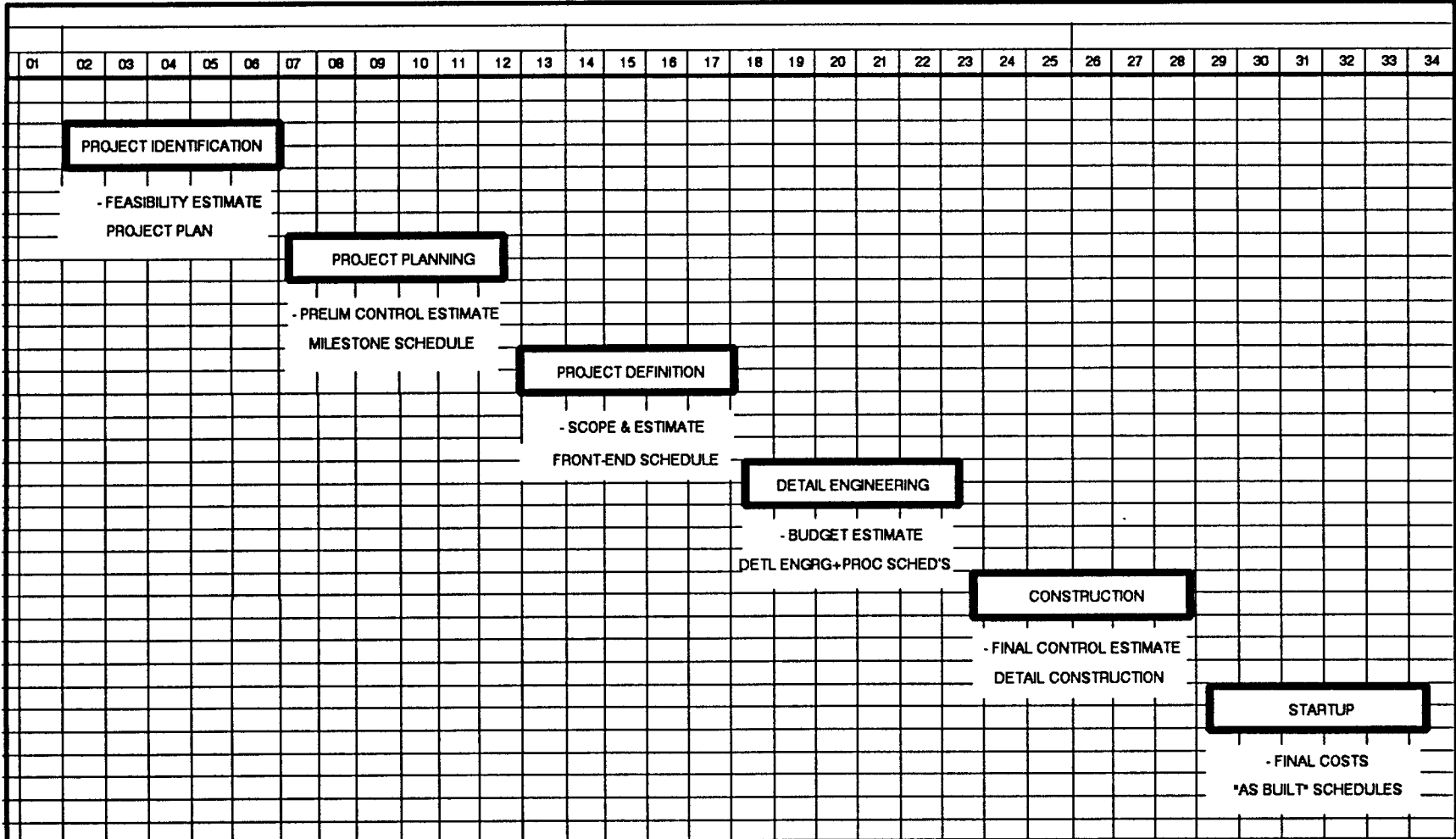
KEY QUANTITIES



APPROPRIATE UNIT RATES



TOTAL COST



**PHASES  
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# **PROJECT DEFINITION/ENGINEERING**

**TOTAL PROJECT  
COST BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE  
AND  
WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE  
RELATIONSHIP**

PHASES	INDIRECTS (1)	DIRECTS			
		Labor	Material	Equipment	
Conceptual Engineering	\$	WH	\$	-\$	\$
Detailed Engineering	\$	WH	\$	\$	\$
Procurement	\$	WH	\$	\$	\$
Construction	\$	WH	\$	\$	\$
Startup	\$	WH	\$	\$	\$
Other (2)	\$				

Legend:



The COST BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE (CBS) is composed of all elements in the matrix for which dollars (\$) are budgeted. The total dollar value of all of these elements equals the project budget.

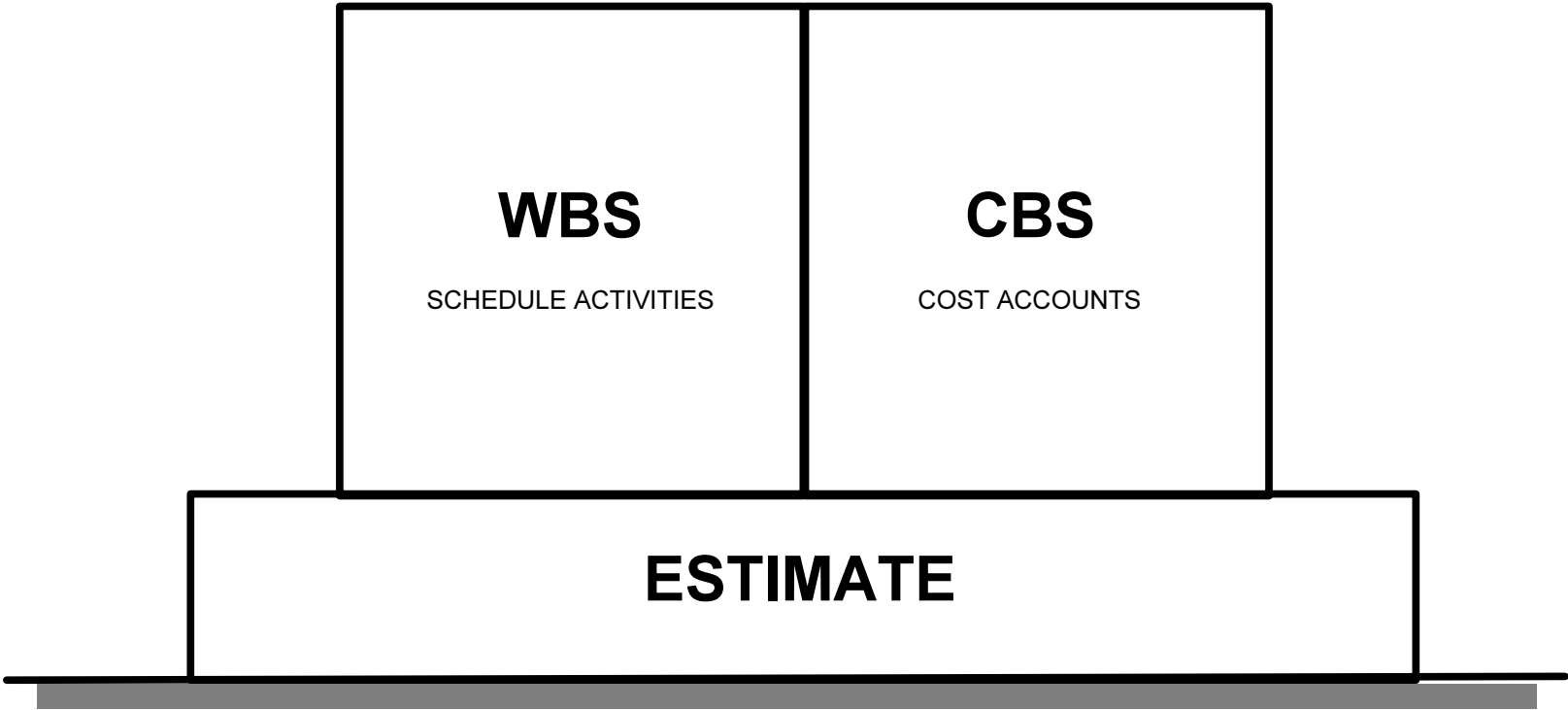


The WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE (WBS) is composed of those direct labor elements in the matrix for which work-hours (WH) are budgeted and lend themselves to work progress measurement.

Footnotes:

1. Supervision above first level, staff, facilities, supplies and services, travel, etc.
2. Home office overhead, contingency reserve, profit, etc.

# INTEGRATED PROJECT CONTROL SYSTEMS



COST

FINANCIAL

Pareto's law

Labor cost

Productivity

Worker hours

Quantity control

Commitments

Receipts

Expenditures

Payments

Taxes

Capitalization



## **Constructability is .....**

**"the optimum use of construction knowledge and experience in planning, design, procurement, and field operations to achieve overall project objectives"**

maximize concurrent construction

minimize rework

increase productivity

decrease construction equipment costs

design for less costly materials & less waste

startup & construction drive engineering & procurement

emphasize standardization & repetition

use off-the-shelf materials & equipment

simplify

promote accessibility

realistic specifications

minimize unscheduled activities

incorporate flexibility for field managers

work when & where it is most efficient

proactive attention, NOT just "review"

team effort by owner, engineer, constructor & operator

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## Definitive Estimate

Review the documents

Prepare the summary

Prepare bid file

Prepare for takeoffs (forms, wage rates,,)

Site visit

Quantity takeoff of work items "in sequence"

Costing - hours, \$

Sources

Construction equipment

Subcontracts

Indirects - General Conditions, Overhead

Alternates

Allowances

Markups - Contingency, Profit

Tabulate

Check & Review

Cuts/Add

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Prepare for takeoffs (forms, wage rates,,)

Site visit

Quantity takeoff of work items "in sequence"

Costing - hours, \$

Sources

Construction equipment

Subcontracts

Indirects - General Conditions, Overhead

Alternates

Allowances

Markups - Contingency, Profit

Tabulate

**Check & Review**

Cuts/Addds

## **Definitive Estimate**

Review the documents

Prepare the summary

Prepare bid file

Prepare for takeoffs (forms, wage rates,,)

Site visit

Quantity takeoff of work items "in sequence"

Costing - hours, \$

Sources

Construction equipment

Subcontracts

Indirects - General Conditions, Overhead

Alternates

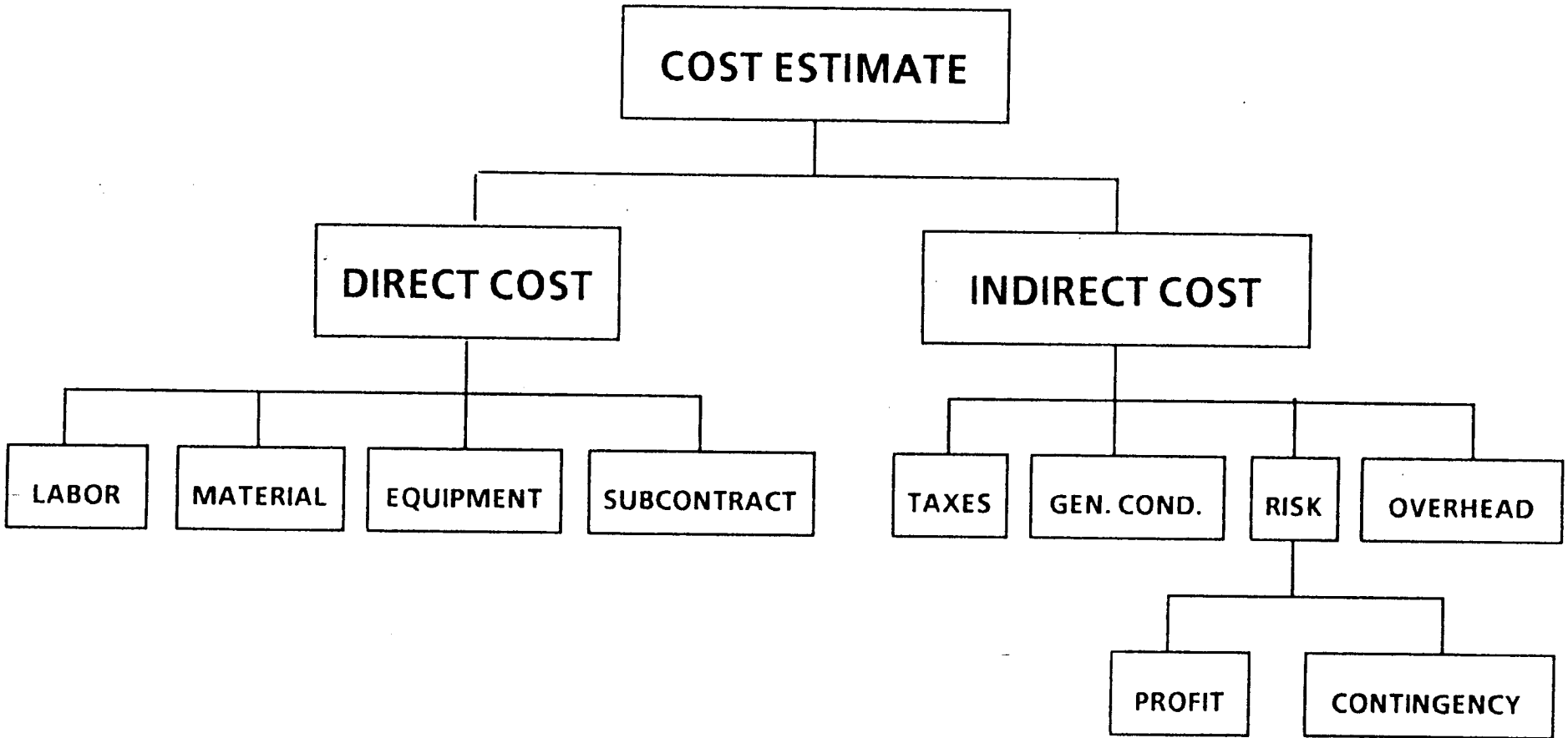
Allowances

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Tabulate

Check & Review

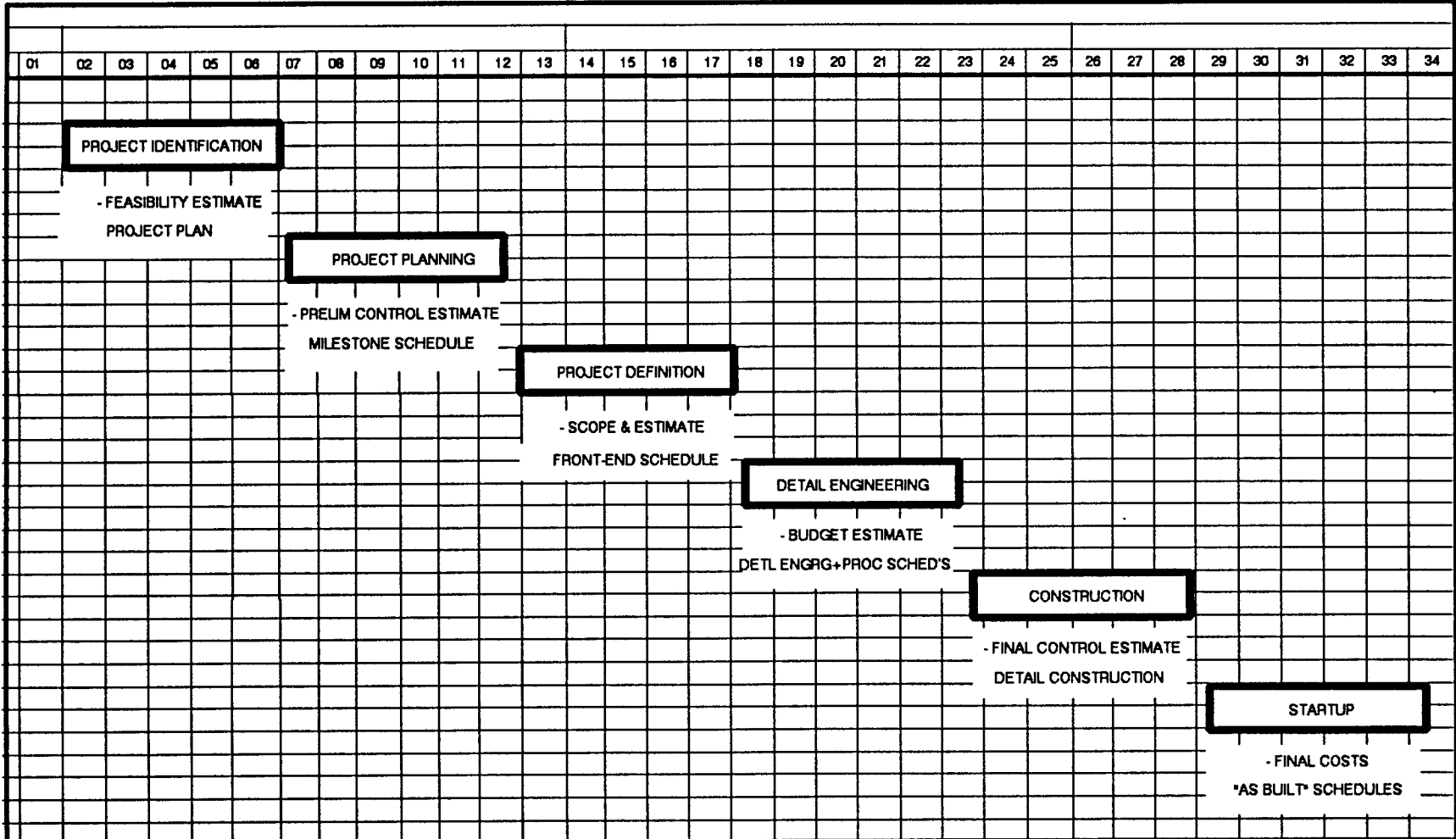
**Cuts/Adds**



# **Forecasting during Design**

**Purchases**

**"Best guess" quantities**



**PHASES  
OF A  
PROJECT**



# **CONSTRUCTION PHASE**

# **Work Measurement**

**Based on WBS**

**Methods:**

**Units completed**

**Milestones**

**Start / finish**

**Opinion**

**Cost ratio**

**Weighted value equivalent units**



# Monthly Quantity Report

Control Account Baseline Project \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Rev. \_\_\_\_\_

Account Code		Description		This Period				To Date	
SWP0000		Service Water Piping							
Weight	Activity	U/M	Latest Estimate	Week Ending					
				1/6	1/13	1/20	1/27		
0.25	Large Hangers	EA	100	5 / 5	15 / 20	15 / 35	15 / 50		
0.30	Large Pipe	LF	2000				50 / 50		
0.10	Large Valves	EA	10						
0.15	Large Pipe Weld	EA	150						
0.20	Small Pipe	LF	1500						
Total Control 1.00	Control Item Large Pipe	U/M LF	Control Quantity 2000	25 / 25	75 / 100	75 / 175	90 / 265		

Field Engineer

# Control Account for Service Water Piping

Control Account Baseline

Project \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Rev. \_\_\_\_\_

Account Code		Description											Total Control				
SMP00000		<b>Service Water Piping</b>											W-H 3000				
Weight	Activity	U/M	Latest Estimate	1985												1986	
				D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
0.25	Large Hangers	EA	100	----->													
0.30	Large Pipe	LF	2000	----->													
0.10	Large Valves	EA	10	----->													
0.15	Large Pipe Weld	EA	150	----->													
0.20	Small Pipe	LF	1500	----->													
			ABC1234	----->												KXR3862	
			EFG7234	----->												EYW4463	
Total Control 1.00	Control Item Large Pipe	U/M LF	Qty. 2000	W-H	380	660	510	560	660	230	Total						
				W-H	380	1040	1550	2110	2770	3000	Cumulative						
				%	13	35	52	70	92	100	Cumulative						

## Earned Value

<b>Code</b>	<b>Accounts</b>	<b>U/M</b>	<b>Total quantity</b>	<b>Quantity To-Date</b>	<b>Budget W-H</b>	<b>Earned W-H</b>
<b>0811</b>	<b>Forms</b>	<b>SM</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>5000</b>	
<b>0812</b>	<b>Resteel</b>	<b>CWT</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1000</b>	
<b>0813</b>	<b>Place &amp; finish</b>	<b>CM</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>10000</b>	
<b>0810</b>	<b>SLABS @ GRADE</b>	<b>xxx</b>	<b>xxx</b>	<b>xxx</b>		
<b>0821</b>	<b>Forms</b>	<b>SM</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>6000</b>	
<b>0822</b>	<b>Resteel</b>	<b>CWT</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1000</b>	
<b>0823</b>	<b>Place &amp; finish</b>	<b>CM</b>	<b>2500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15000</b>	
<b>0820</b>	<b>ELEVATED SLABS</b>	<b>xxx</b>	<b>xxx</b>	<b>xxx</b>		
<b>0800</b>	<b>CONCRETE</b>	<b>xxx</b>	<b>xxx</b>	<b>xxx</b>		

## Earned Value

<b>Code</b>	<b>Accounts</b>	<b>U/M</b>	<b>Total quantity</b>	<b>Quantity To-Date</b>	<b>Budget W-H</b>	<b>Earned W-H</b>
<b>0811</b>	<b>Forms</b>	<b>SM</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>5000</b>
0812	Resteel	CWT	10	9	1000	
0813	Place & finish	CM	1000	750	10000	
0810	SLABS @ GRADE	xxx	xxx	xxx		
0821	Forms	SM	550	55	6000	
0822	Resteel	CWT	10	2	1000	
0823	Place & finish	CM	2500	0	15000	
0820	ELEVATED SLABS	xxx	xxx	xxx		
0800	CONCRETE	xxx	xxx	xxx		

## Earned Value

Code	Accounts	U/M	Total quantity	Quantity To-Date	Budget W-H	Earned W-H
0811	Forms	SM	500	500	5000	5000
<b>0812</b>	<b>Resteel</b>	<b>CWT</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>900</b>
0813	Place & finish	CM	1000	750	10000	
0810	SLABS @ GRADE	xxx	xxx	xxx		
0821	Forms	SM	550	55	6000	
0822	Resteel	CWT	10	2	1000	
0823	Place & finish	CM	2500	0	15000	
0820	ELEVATED SLABS	xxx	xxx	xxx		
0800	CONCRETE	xxx	xxx	xxx		

## Earned Value

Code	Accounts	U/M	Total quantity	Quantity To-Date	Budget W-H	Earned W-H
0811	Forms	SM	500	500	5000	5000
0812	Resteel	CWT	10	9	1000	900
<b>0813</b>	<b>Place &amp; finish</b>	<b>CM</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>7500</b>
0810	SLABS @ GRADE	xxx	xxx	xxx		
0821	Forms	SM	550	55	6000	
0822	Resteel	CWT	10	2	1000	
0823	Place & finish	CM	2500	0	15000	
0820	ELEVATED SLABS	xxx	xxx	xxx		
0800	CONCRETE	xxx	xxx	xxx		

## Earned Value

Code	Accounts	U/M	Total quantity	Quantity To-Date	Budget W-H	Earned W-H
0811	Forms	SM	500	500	5000	5000
0812	Resteel	CWT	10	9	1000	900
0813	Place & finish	CM	1000	750	10000	7500
<b>0810</b>	<b>SLABS @ GRADE</b>	<b>xxx</b>	<b>xxx</b>	<b>xxx</b>		<b>13400</b>
0821	Forms	SM	550	55	6000	
0822	Resteel	CWT	10	2	1000	
0823	Place & finish	CM	2500	0	15000	
0820	ELEVATED SLABS	xxx	xxx	xxx		
0800	CONCRETE	xxx	xxx	xxx		

## Earned Value

Code	Accounts	U/M	Total quantity	Quantity To-Date	Budget W-H	Earned W-H
0811	Forms	SM	500	500	5000	5000
0812	Resteel	CWT	10	9	1000	900
0813	Place & finish	CM	1000	750	10000	7500
0810	SLABS @ GRADE	xxx	xxx	xxx		13400
<b>0821</b>	<b>Forms</b>	<b>SM</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>6000</b>	<b>600</b>
0822	Resteel	CWT	10	2	1000	
0823	Place & finish	CM	2500	0	15000	
0820	ELEVATED SLABS	xxx	xxx	xxx		
0800	CONCRETE	xxx	xxx	xxx		



## Earned Value

Code	Accounts	U/M	Total quantity	Quantity To-Date	Budget W-H	Earned W-H
0811	Forms	SM	500	500	5000	5000
0812	Resteel	CWT	10	9	1000	900
0813	Place & finish	CM	1000	750	10000	7500
0810	SLABS @ GRADE	xxx	xxx	xxx		13400
0821	Forms	SM	550	55	6000	600
<b>0822</b>	<b>Resteel</b>	<b>CWT</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>200</b>
0823	Place & finish	CM	2500	0	15000	
0820	ELEVATED SLABS	xxx	xxx	xxx		
0800	CONCRETE	xxx	xxx	xxx		

## Earned Value

Code	Accounts	U/M	Total quantity	Quantity To-Date	Budget W-H	Earned W-H
0811	Forms	SM	500	500	5000	5000
0812	Resteel	CWT	10	9	1000	900
0813	Place & finish	CM	1000	750	10000	7500
0810	SLABS @ GRADE	xxx	xxx	xxx		13400
0821	Forms	SM	550	55	6000	600
0822	Resteel	CWT	10	2	1000	200
<b>0823</b>	<b>Place &amp; finish</b>	<b>CM</b>	<b>2500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>0</b>
0820	ELEVATED SLABS	xxx	xxx	xxx		
0800	CONCRETE	xxx	xxx	xxx		

## Earned Value

Code	Accounts	U/M	Total quantity	Quantity To-Date	Budget W-H	Earned W-H
0811	Forms	SM	500	500	5000	5000
0812	Resteel	CWT	10	9	1000	900
0813	Place & finish	CM	1000	750	10000	7500
0810	SLABS @ GRADE	xxx	xxx	xxx		13400
0821	Forms	SM	550	55	6000	600
0822	Resteel	CWT	10	2	1000	200
0823	Place & finish	CM	2500	0	15000	0
<b>0820</b>	<b>ELEVATED SLABS</b>	<b>xxx</b>	<b>xxx</b>	<b>xxx</b>		<b>800</b>
0800	CONCRETE	xxx	xxx	xxx		

## Earned Value

Code	Accounts	U/M	Total quantity	Quantity To-Date	Budget W-H	Earned W-H
0811	Forms	SM	500	500	5000	5000
0812	Resteel	CWT	10	9	1000	900
0813	Place & finish	CM	1000	750	10000	7500
0810	SLABS @ GRADE	xxx	xxx	xxx		13400
0821	Forms	SM	550	55	6000	600
0822	Resteel	CWT	10	2	1000	200
0823	Place & finish	CM	2500	0	15000	0
0820	ELEVATED SLABS	xxx	xxx	xxx		800
<b>0800</b>	<b>CONCRETE</b>	<b>xxx</b>	<b>xxx</b>	<b>xxx</b>		<b>14200</b>

## **Cost & Schedule Performance**

**You have summarized all control accounts in area A of a project to the end of the reporting period. You note that you had scheduled 28,000 work hours, had earned 26,000 work hours and actually paid for 25,000 work hours.**

**Analyze the cost and schedule status in area A at the end of the reporting period.**

## **Cost & Schedule Performance**

You have summarized all control accounts in area A of a project to the end of the reporting period. You note that you had scheduled 28,000 work hours, had earned 26,000 work hours and actually paid for 25,000 work hours.

Analyze the cost and schedule status in area A at the end of the reporting period.

**BCWS**

**BCWP**

**ACWP**

## **Cost & Schedule Performance**

You have summarized all control accounts in area A of a project to the end of the reporting period. You note that you had scheduled 28,000 work hours, had earned 26,000 work hours and actually paid for 25,000 work hours.

Analyze the cost and schedule status in area A at the end of the reporting period.

<b>BCWS</b>	<b>28000</b>
<b>BCWP</b>	<b>26000</b>
<b>ACWP</b>	<b>25000</b>

## Cost & Schedule Performance

You have summarized all control accounts in area A of a project to the end of the reporting period. You note that you had scheduled 28,000 work hours, had earned 26,000 work hours and actually paid for 25,000 work hours.

Analyze the cost and schedule status in area A at the end of the reporting period.

BCWS	28000	<b>SV = BCWP-BCWS</b>
BCWP	26000	<b>SPI = BCWP/BCWS</b>
ACWP	25000	<b>CV = BCWP-ACWP</b>
		<b>CPI = BCWP/ACWP</b>



## Cost & Schedule Performance

You have summarized all control accounts in area A of a project to the end of the reporting period. You note that you had scheduled 28,000 work hours, had earned 26,000 work hours and actually paid for 25,000 work hours.

Analyze the cost and schedule status in area A at the end of the reporting period.

BCWS	28000	<b>SV = BCWP-BCWS</b>	<b>-2000</b>
BCWP	26000	<b>SPI = BCWP/BCWS</b>	<b>0.93</b>
ACWP	25000	<b>CV = BCWP-ACWP</b>	<b>1000</b>
		<b>CPI = BCWP/ACWP</b>	<b>1.04</b>

## **Productivity**

**In planning and budgeting a fixed price project, a given work package was estimated to include 200 units of work. Estimators further utilized a unit rate of 4 work hours per unit of work so budgeted for 800 work hours in this account. In the field, it was subsequently determined that there were really 240 units of work to be performed. This was strictly an estimating error and, with no contingency fund available, the budget remained at 800 work hours. At the end of the latest reporting period, work was 50% complete (120 units) and 432 work hours had been paid for. Is this package overrunning or underrunning cost? Is productivity better or worse than planned?**

## Productivity

In planning and budgeting a fixed price project, a given work package was estimated to include 200 units of work. Estimators further utilized a unit rate of 4 work hours per unit of work so budgeted for 800 work hours in this account. In the field, it was subsequently determined that there were really 240 units of work to be performed. This was strictly an estimating error and, with no contingency fund available, the budget remained at 800 work hours. At the end of the latest reporting period, work was 50% complete (120 units) and 432 work hours had been paid for. **Is this package overrunning or underrunning cost?**  
Is productivity better or worse than planned?

	Budget	To-date	To-go	Total
Units				
W-H				
W-H/unit				

## Productivity

In planning and budgeting a fixed price project, a given work package was estimated to include 200 units of work. Estimators further utilized a unit rate of 4 work hours per unit of work so budgeted for 800 work hours in this account. In the field, it was subsequently determined that there were really 240 units of work to be performed. This was strictly an estimating error and, with no contingency fund available, the budget remained at 800 work hours. At the end of the latest reporting period, work was 50% complete (120 units) and 432 work hours had been paid for. **Is this package overrunning or underrunning cost?**  
Is productivity better or worse than planned?

	Budget	To-date	To-go	Total
Units	200	120	120	240
W-H	800	432		
W-H/unit	4	3.6	0	0

## Productivity

In planning and budgeting a fixed price project, a given work package was estimated to include 200 units of work. Estimators further utilized a unit rate of 4 work hours per unit of work so budgeted for 800 work hours in this account. In the field, it was subsequently determined that there were really 240 units of work to be performed. This was strictly an estimating error and, with no contingency fund available, the budget remained at 800 work hours. At the end of the latest reporting period, work was 50% complete (120 units) and 432 work hours had been paid for. **Is this package overrunning or underrunning cost?**  
Is productivity better or worse than planned?

### Option #1 - remainder at budget

	Budget	To-date	To-go	Total
Units	200	120	120	240
W-H	800	432	<b>480</b>	<b>912</b>
W-H/unit	4	3.6	<b>4</b>	<b>3.8</b>

## Productivity

In planning and budgeting a fixed price project, a given work package was estimated to include 200 units of work. Estimators further utilized a unit rate of 4 work hours per unit of work so budgeted for 800 work hours in this account. In the field, it was subsequently determined that there were really 240 units of work to be performed. This was strictly an estimating error and, with no contingency fund available, the budget remained at 800 work hours. At the end of the latest reporting period, work was 50% complete (120 units) and 432 work hours had been paid for. **Is this package overrunning or underrunning cost?**  
Is productivity better or worse than planned?

### Option #2 - remainder at to-date

	Budget	To-date	To-go	Total
Units	200	120	120	240
W-H	800	432	<b>432</b>	<b>864</b>
W-H/unit	4	3.6	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>

# Productivity

In planning and budgeting a fixed price project, a given work package was estimated to include 200 units of work. Estimators further utilized a unit rate of 4 work hours per unit of work so budgeted for 800 work hours in this account. In the field, it was subsequently determined that there were really 240 units of work to be performed. This was strictly an estimating error and, with no contingency fund available, the budget remained at 800 work hours. At the end of the latest reporting period, work was 50% complete (120 units) and 432 work hours had been paid for. **Is this package overrunning or underrunning cost?**  
Is productivity better or worse than planned?

## Option #3 - curve fit

	Budget	To-date	To-go	Total
Units	200	120	120	240
W-H	800	432	<b>368</b>	<b>800</b>
W-H/unit	4	3.6	<b>3.067</b>	<b>3.33</b>

## Productivity

In planning and budgeting a fixed price project, a given work package was estimated to include 200 units of work. Estimators further utilized a unit rate of 4 work hours per unit of work so budgeted for 800 work hours in this account. In the field, it was subsequently determined that there were really 240 units of work to be performed. This was strictly an estimating error and, with no contingency fund available, the budget remained at 800 work hours. At the end of the latest reporting period, work was 50% complete (120 units) and 432 work hours had been paid for. Is this package overrunning or underrunning cost?

**Is productivity better or worse than planned?**

**CWH (credit work hours) = budget rate \* units completed**

**PI (Performance Index) = CWH / AWH**



## Productivity

In planning and budgeting a fixed price project, a given work package was estimated to include 200 units of work. Estimators further utilized a unit rate of 4 work hours per unit of work so budgeted for 800 work hours in this account. In the field, it was subsequently determined that there were really 240 units of work to be performed. This was strictly an estimating error and, with no contingency fund available, the budget remained at 800 work hours. At the end of the latest reporting period, work was 50% complete (120 units) and 432 work hours had been paid for. Is this package overrunning or underrunning cost?

**Is productivity better or worse than planned?**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CWH (credit work hours)} &= \text{budget rate} * \text{units completed} \\ &= 4 * 120 = 480 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PI (Performance Index)} &= \text{CWH} / \text{AWH} \\ &= 480 / 432 = 1.11 \end{aligned}$$

# FIXED versus VARIABLE BUDGETING

## VARIABLE

Directly evaluate productivity  
More database management  
Varies directly with quantities  
Real budgets are unit rates  
No budget constraint incentive  
Earned value changes with budget  
Rework hours shown separately  
Budget must be kept current

## FIXED

Directly evaluate cost performance  
Simplified bookkeeping  
Constant target  
Performance data may be distorted  
Incentives to work smarter  
Earned value cumulative

## HYBRID SYSTEM

Original budget	Approved transfers	Approved changes	Current budget	Period actuals	To-date actuals	To-go	Forecast
-----------------	--------------------	------------------	----------------	----------------	-----------------	-------	----------

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Original budget	Approved transfers	Approved changes	Current budget	Period actuals	To-date actuals	To-go	Forecast
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budget

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transfers

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changes

Current  
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Period  
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actuals

To-go

Forecast

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changes

Current  
budget

Period  
actuals

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actuals

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Forecast

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To-go

Forecast

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No budget constraint incentive  
Earned value changes with budget  
Rework hours shown separately  
Budget must be kept current

## FIXED

Directly evaluate cost performance  
Simplified bookkeeping  
Constant target  
Performance data may be distorted  
Incentives to work smarter  
Earned value cumulative

## HYBRID SYSTEM

Original budget	Approved transfers	Approved changes	Current budget	Period actuals	To-date actuals	To-go	Forecast
-----------------	--------------------	------------------	----------------	----------------	-----------------	-------	----------

# FIXED versus VARIABLE BUDGETING

## VARIABLE

**Directly evaluate productivity**  
**More database management**  
**Varies directly with quantities**  
**Real budgets are unit rates**  
**No budget constraint incentive**

Earned value changes with budget

Rework hours shown separately

Budget must be kept current

## FIXED

Directly evaluate cost performance

Simplified bookkeeping

Constant target

Performance data may be distorted

Incentives to work smarter

Earned value cumulative

## HYBRID SYSTEM

Original  
budget

Approved  
transfers

Approved  
changes

Current  
budget

Period  
actuals

To-date  
actuals

To-go

Forecast

# FIXED versus VARIABLE BUDGETING

## VARIABLE

**Directly evaluate productivity**  
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**Real budgets are unit rates**  
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Performance data may be distorted  
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## HYBRID SYSTEM

Original budget	Approved transfers	Approved changes	Current budget	Period actuals	To-date actuals	To-go	Forecast
-----------------	--------------------	------------------	----------------	----------------	-----------------	-------	----------

# FIXED versus VARIABLE BUDGETING

## VARIABLE

**Directly evaluate productivity**  
**More database management**  
**Varies directly with quantities**  
**Real budgets are unit rates**  
**No budget constraint incentive**  
**Earned value changes with budget**  
**Rework hours shown separately**

Budget must be kept current

## FIXED

Directly evaluate cost performance  
Simplified bookkeeping  
Constant target  
Performance data may be distorted  
Incentives to work smarter  
Earned value cumulative

## HYBRID SYSTEM

Original budget	Approved transfers	Approved changes	Current budget	Period actuals	To-date actuals	To-go	Forecast
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# FIXED versus VARIABLE BUDGETING

## VARIABLE

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**Varies directly with quantities**  
**Real budgets are unit rates**  
**No budget constraint incentive**  
**Earned value changes with budget**  
**Rework hours shown separately**  
**Budget must be kept current**

## FIXED

Directly evaluate cost performance  
Simplified bookkeeping  
Constant target  
Performance data may be distorted  
Incentives to work smarter  
Earned value cumulative

## HYBRID SYSTEM

Original budget	Approved transfers	Approved changes	Current budget	Period actuals	To-date actuals	To-go	Forecast
-----------------	--------------------	------------------	----------------	----------------	-----------------	-------	----------



# FIXED versus VARIABLE BUDGETING

## VARIABLE

Directly evaluate productivity  
More database management  
Varies directly with quantities  
Real budgets are unit rates  
No budget constraint incentive  
Earned value changes with budget  
Rework hours shown separately  
Budget must be kept current

## FIXED

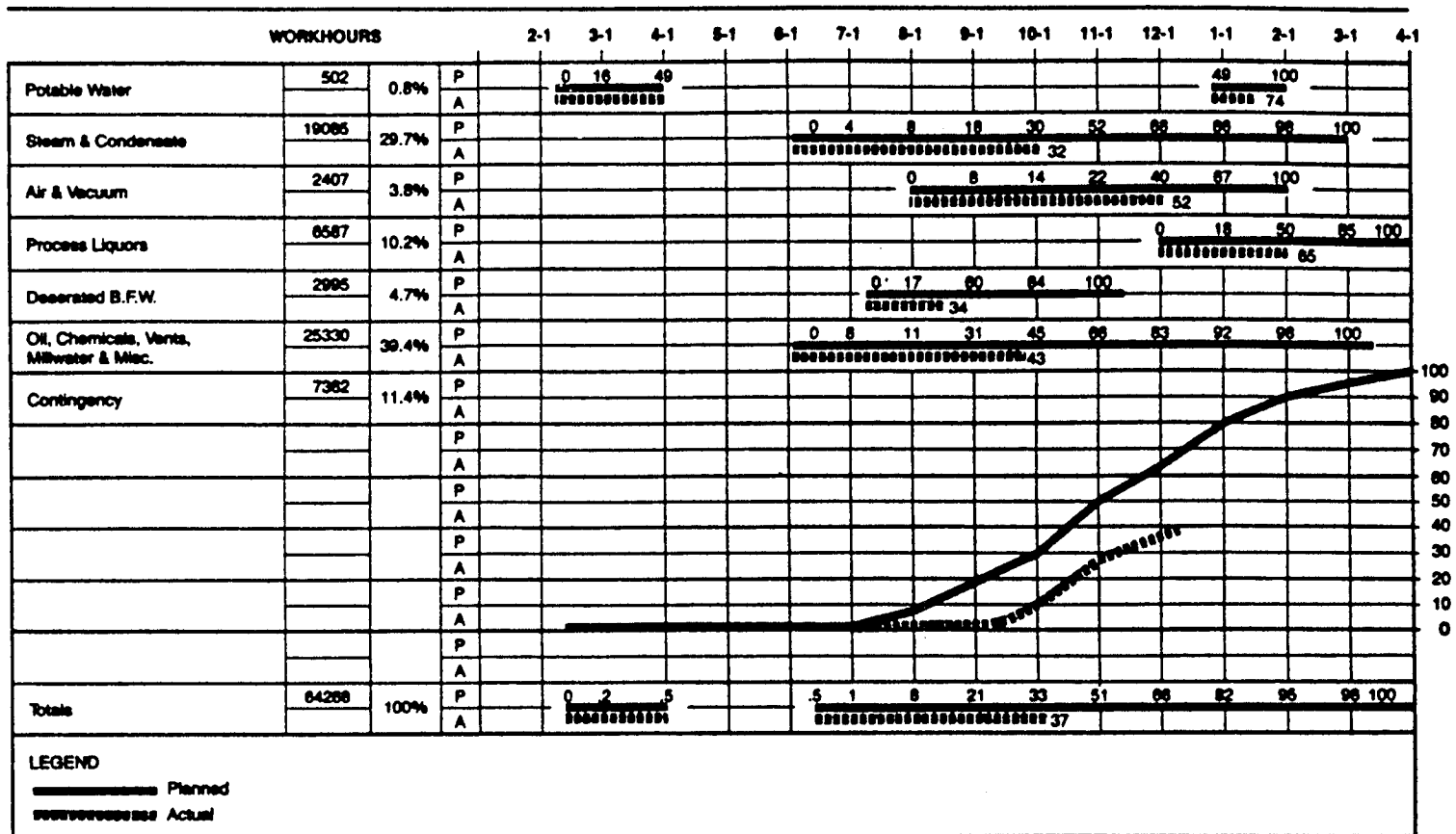
Directly evaluate cost performance  
Simplified bookkeeping  
Constant target  
Performance data may be distorted  
Incentives to work smarter  
Earned value cumulative

## HYBRID SYSTEM

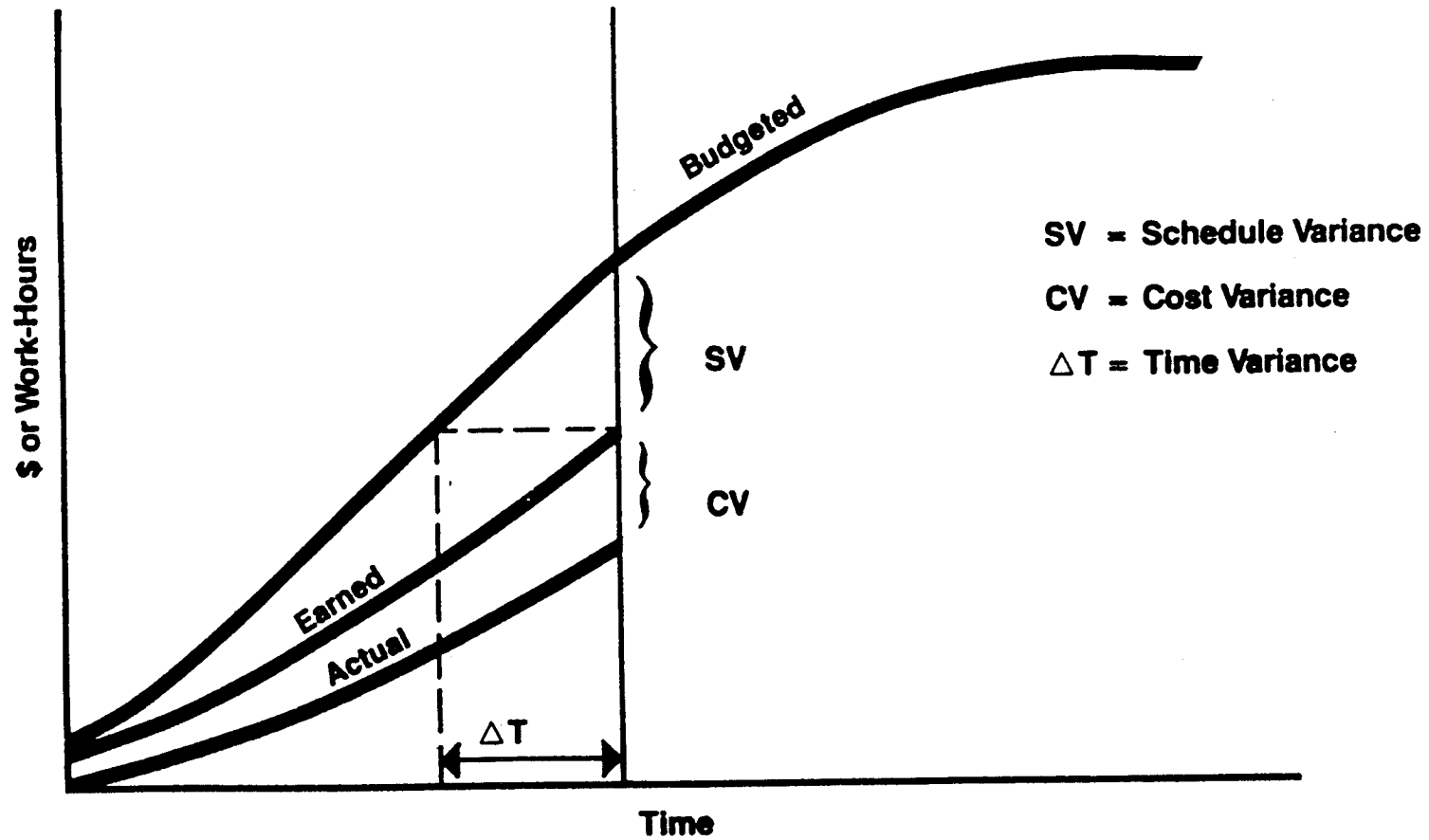
<b>Original budget</b>	<b>Approved transfers</b>	<b>Approved changes</b>	<b>Current budget</b>	<b>Period actuals</b>	<b>To-date actuals</b>	<b>To-go</b>	<b>Forecast</b>
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# REPORTING

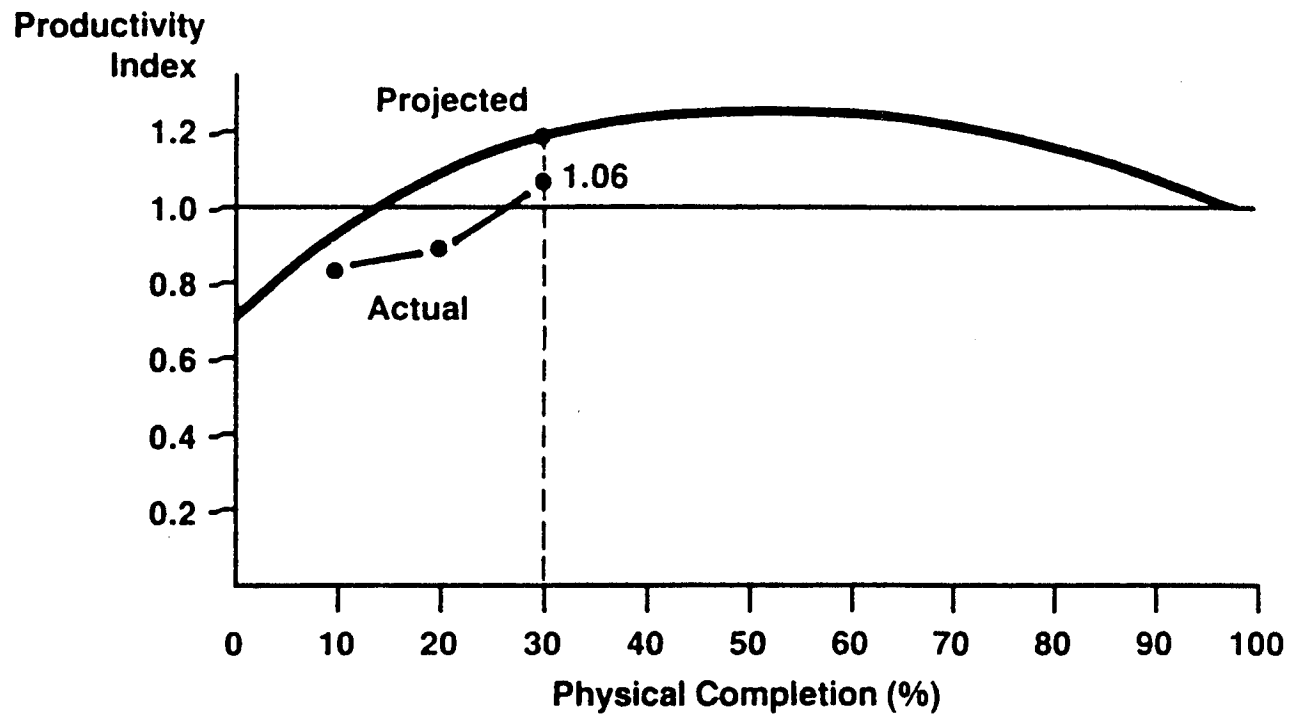
# Monitoring Schedule



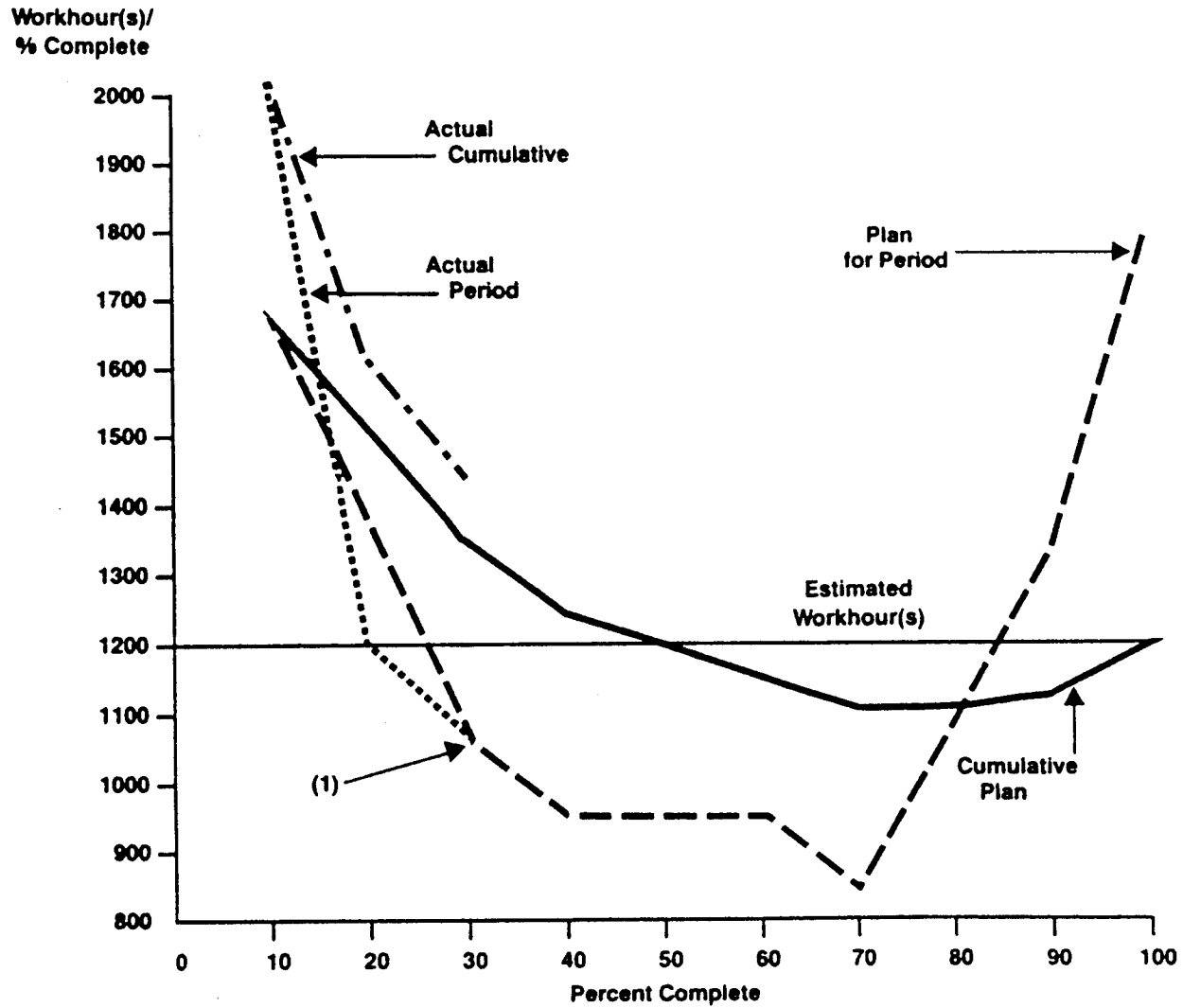
# Cost and Schedule Performance Graph



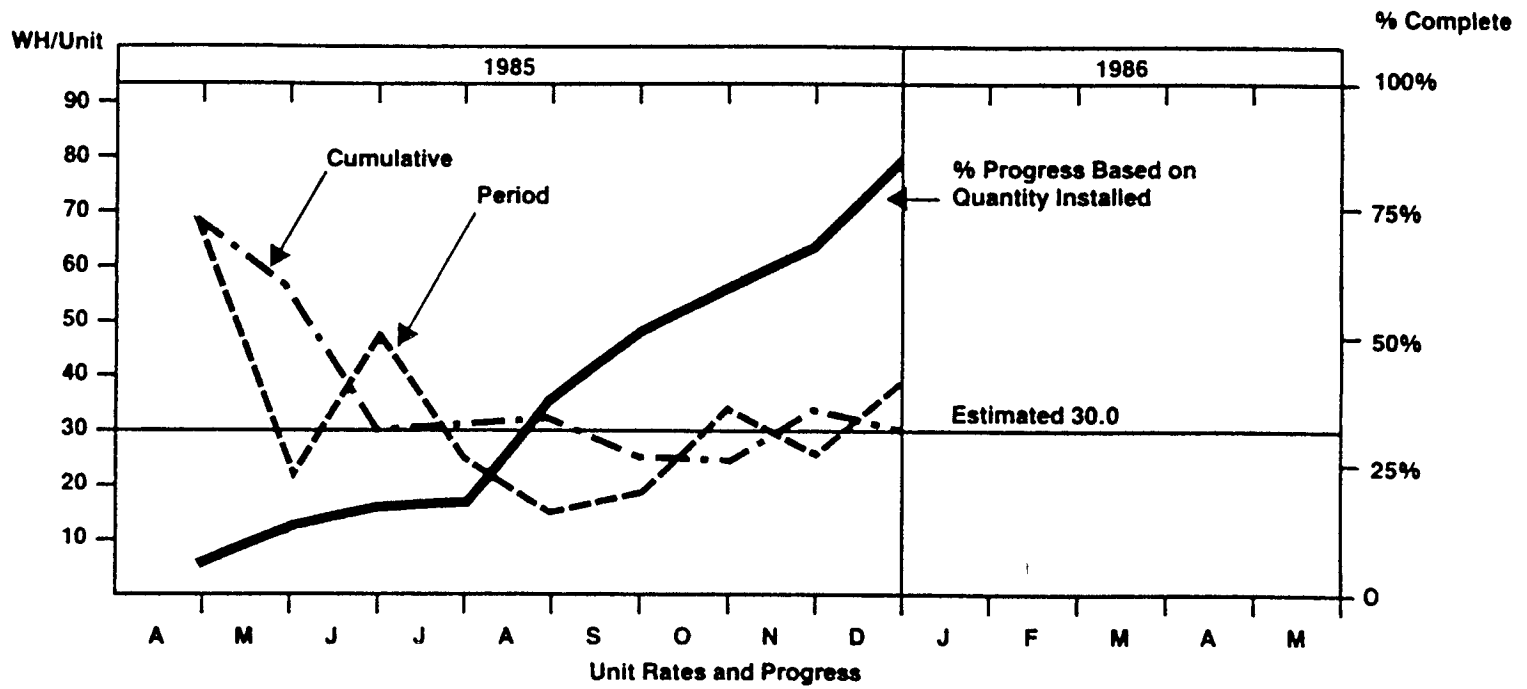
# Productivity Profile



# Workhour Productivity Trend Chart



# Building Structural Steel Erection



# Unit Wage Rate

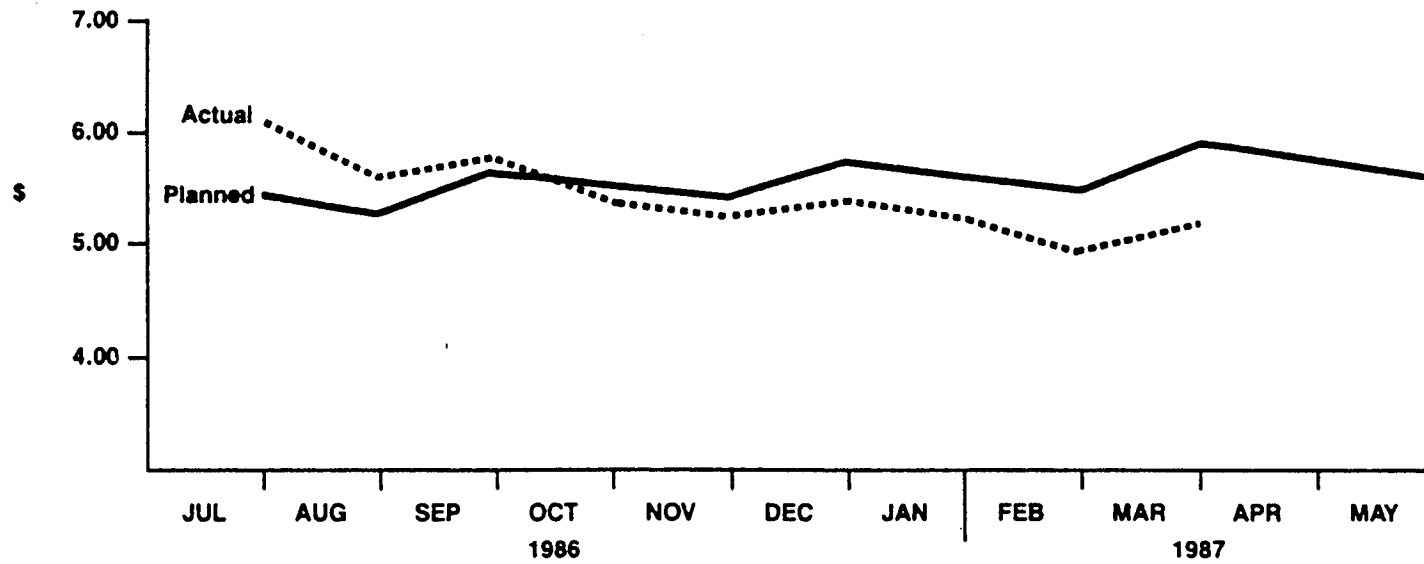
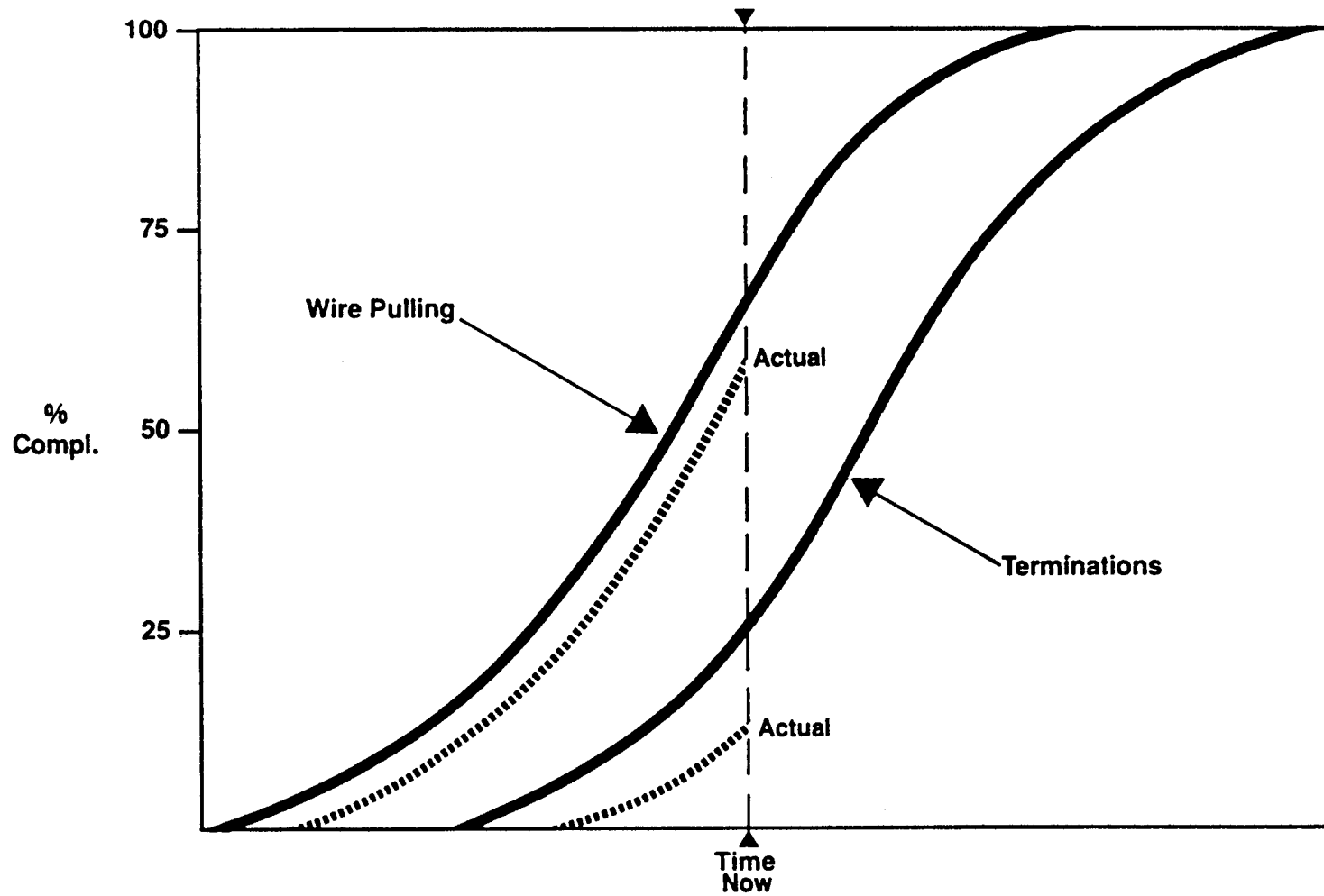


Figure 8



# Bulk Quantity Curves



## **Suggested References:**

The following is a list of reference books related to the topics of Cost Estimating:

1. *Cost Engineer's Notebook*, Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering
2. Neil, *Construction Cost Estimating for Project Control*, Prentice-Hall, Inc.
3. Jelen and Black, *Cost and Optimization Engineering*, McGraw-Hill Book Co.
4. Humphreys, ed., *Project and Cost Engineers' Handbook*, Marcel Dekker, Inc.
5. Vernon, *Realistic Cost Estimating for Manufacturing*, Society of Manufacturing Engineers.
6. Ostwald, *Cost Estimating for Engineering and Management*, Prentice-Hall, Inc.
7. Guthrie, *Process Plant Estimating, Evaluation & Control*, Craftsman Book Co.
8. Lorensoni and Clark, *Applied Cost Engineering*, Marcel Dekker, Inc.
9. Humphreys and Katell, *Basic Cost Engineering*, Marcel Dekker, Inc.
10. Bent, *Applied Cost and Schedule Control*, Marcel Dekker, Inc.
11. Bauman, *Fundamentals of Cost Engineering in the Chemical Industry*, Reinhold Publishing Co.
12. *The Building Estimator's Reference Book*, Frank R. Walker CO.
13. Page, *Cost Estimating for Pipelines and Marine Structures*, Gulf Publishing Co.
14. Popper, *Modern Cost Engineering Techniques*, McGraw-Hill Book Co.
15. Land, *Simplified Approach to Preliminary Cost Estimates*, CHEMICAL ENGINEERING, June 1948
16. Hand, *Estimating Capital Costs from Process Flow Sheets*, AACE Cost Engineers Notebook.
17. *From Flow Sheet to Cost Estimate*, PETROLEUM REFINER, September 1958
18. *US Parameter Costs*, ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD, December 17, 1987
19. *Project Control for Construction*, Report 6.5, Construction Industry Institute, September 1987
20. *Skills & Knowledge of Cost Engineering*, 2nd Edition, Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering

The preceding pages are excerpted primarily from reference document #20 above.

## Estimating Aids - Reference Materials

The following is an abbreviated list of reference materials which are available to the estimator:

1. *Process Plant Construction Estimating Standards*, Richardson Engineering Services, Inc.
2. *Contractors' Equipment Cost Guide*, Dataquest - The Associated General Contractors of America (AGC)
3. *The Building Estimator's Reference Book*, Frank R. Walker, Co.
4. *Means Building Construction Cost Data*, R. S. Means Co.
5. *Estimating Earthwork Quantities*, Norseman Publishing Co.
6. *Caterpillar Performance Handbook*, Caterpillar, Inc.
7. *Means Man-Hour Standards*, R. S. Means Co.
8. *Rental Rates & Specifications*, Associate Equipment Distributors.
9. *Rental Rate Blue Book*, Dataquest - The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation.
10. *Index of the Cost of Industrial Building*, Aberthaw Co.
11. *Dow Historical Local Cost Indexes*, F. W. Dodge Co.
12. *Engineering News Record*, McGraw-Hill Co.
13. *U.S. Army Engineer's Contract Unit Price Index*, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
14. *Chemical Engineering Plant Cost Index*, McGraw-Hill Co.
15. *Bureau of Labor Statistics*, U.S. Department of Labor.
16. *Dodge Guide to Public Works and Heavy Construction Costs*, F. W. Dodge Co
17. Societies and Organizations:

American Concrete Institute (ACI)  
American Institute of Architects (AIA)  
American Institute of Steel Construction (AISC)  
American National Standards Institute (ANSI)  
American Nuclear Society (ANS)  
American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM)  
American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)

American Welding Society (AWS)  
Associated Builders and Contractors (ABC)  
Associated General Contractors of America (AGC)  
Construction Specification Institute (CSI)  
National Constructors Association (NCA)  
National Electrical Constructors Association (NECA)  
Power Crane and Shovel Association (PCSA)