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Estimate Costs
 Determine Budget
 Control Costs
 Early stages of a project have the greatest influence in the overall costs associated with a project
 Establishes the Precision Level to be used for cost estimates
 Defines Units of Measure
 Control Accounts
 Control Thresholds
 Performance Measurement Rules
 Reporting Formats
 Process Descriptions

Cost Estimating is not the same as Pricing
 Inputs

Cost Estimating Templates
 Historical Information
 Technical Issues and Concerns
 Analogous Estimating
 Determine Resource Cost Rates

³, m^2 , etc. Quotations
 Bottom-up Estimating
 Parametric Estimating
³ Variable : estimator requires 1000 m^3 of concrete
 Vendor Bid Analysis
 Reserve Analysis
 Project Management Estimating Software

Basis of Estimates:

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$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-t}} \text{Project Time}$$

$$\alpha f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-t}} \alpha = 0.25\alpha = 0.50\alpha = 2.00\alpha = 6.00 \text{Effect of Changing } \alpha$$

$$\beta \beta = 0.05\beta = 0.25\beta = 5.00\beta = 15.00 \text{Effect of Changing } \beta$$

$$\lambda f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-t}} \lambda = 0.75\lambda = 1.50\lambda = 2.00\lambda = 3.00 \text{Effect of Changing } \lambda$$

$\alpha\beta\lambda$

Assumptions

Results

Assumptions and known information
 At time of Contract Start
 Cost Increase to Contractor
 $\times 1.06044 = 2,253,435.00$
 $2,125,000 \times 1.0980 = 2,333,250.00$
 Recoverable via CPA based on CPI
 $\times 1.02723 = 5,136,150$
 Loss to Contractor
 $336,685$
 $136,150 = 200,535$

Results of Analysis

Clause 4.9.3 Civil Engineering Works Designed by the Employer
 Contractors need to learn how to price inflation risk

Latest of What about planning?

Note:

$\alpha\beta\lambda$

Inputs
 Tools and Techniques
 CAUTION:

Funding Limit Reconciliation

Project Funding Requirements

Project Funding Requirements
 Performance Reports
 Work Performance Information

Tools and Techniques
 Cost Variance