



# Risk Management in Major International Projects at Fermilab and CERN

**Lucas Taylor, Fermilab**

30 June 2023

NSF Research Infrastructure Workshop, Washington DC

# Who am I?

## Currently

- **Fermilab Risk Manager** – leading the Lab's risk management program for a project portfolio of \$5.8B
- **Risk Manager** for LBNF-DUNE, PIP-II, CMS projects
- **Associate Project Manager** (cost, schedule, risk) for the HL-LHC CMS Upgrades project\* at CERN
  - \* \$320M of DOE/NSF funding, including \$43M of Phase 1 Upgrades

## Background

- **PhD Particle Physicist**
  - CMS, L3, Pierre Auger Observatory, UA1 experiments
- **Project Management Professional (PMP)**



Fermilab is America's premier laboratory for particle physics and accelerator research, supported by the U.S. Department of Energy

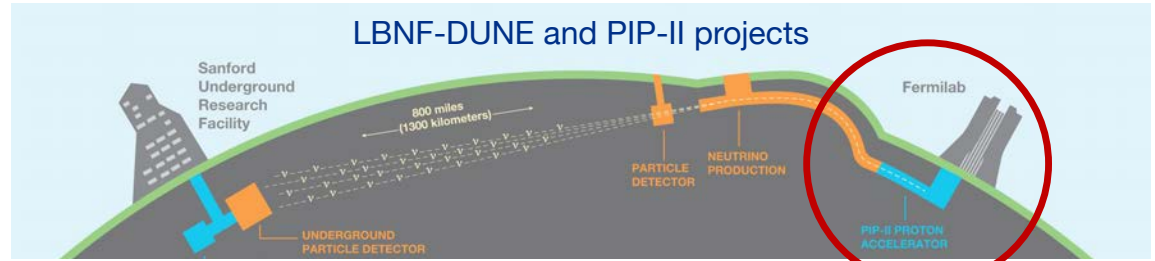


# Outline

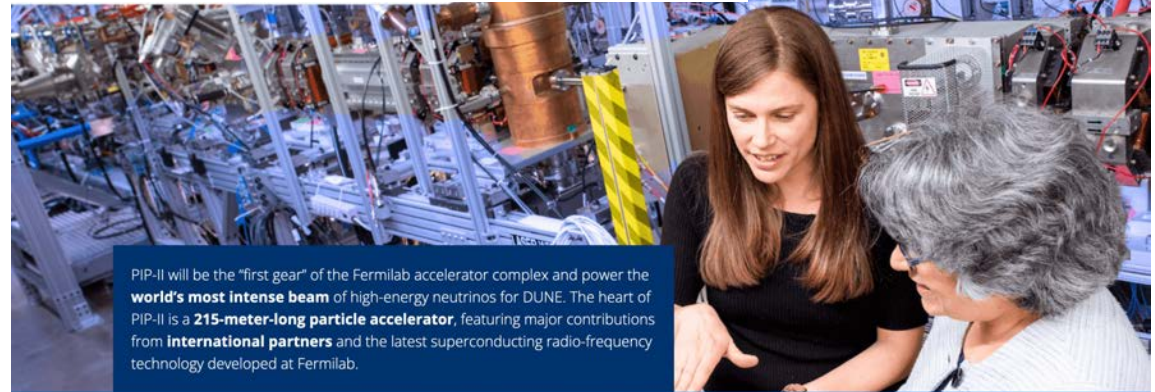
- Fermilab's portfolio of projects
- Risk management process and best practices
- How we identify and analyse risks
- Risk mitigation, responses, monitoring and control
- Lessons learned
- Q&A

# Fermilab Project Portfolio

Total Project Cost		(\$B)
<b>LBNF-DUNE</b>	Long Baseline Neutrino Facility / Deep Underground Neutrino Expt.	<b>3.3</b>
<b>PIP-II</b>	Proton Improvement Plan II (Fermilab accelerator upgrades)	<b>1.0</b>
<b>HL-LHC AUP</b>	US upgrades of the Large Hadron Collider at CERN	<b>0.5</b>
<b>HL-LHC CMS</b>	US upgrades of the CMS Detector at CERN	
<b>Mu2e</b>	Muon to Electron Conversion experiment	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Other projects</b>	SBN, MAGIS-100, ADMX-EFR...	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Total - Science Projects</b>		<b>5.1</b>
<b>UIP</b>	Utilities Improvement Project	<b>0.3</b>
<b>ACORN</b>	Accelerator Controls Operations Research Network	<b>0.1</b>
<b>IERC</b>	Integrated Engineering Research Center	<b>0.1</b>
<b>GPPs / AIPs</b>	General Plant Projects and Accelerator Improvement Projects	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Partner projects</b>	Contributions to partner projects: LCLS-II-HE, Super-CDMS, PPU	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Total - Other Projects</b>		<b>0.7</b>
<b>Fermilab Projects - Total</b>		<b>5.8</b>

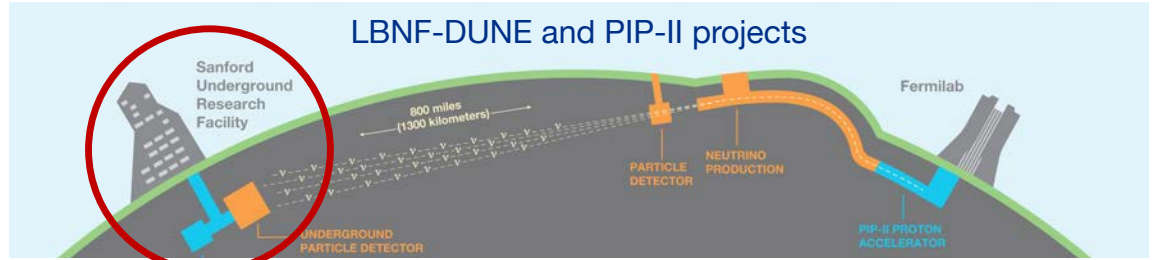


**PIP-II** project will upgrade Fermilab's accelerators to send the world's most intense beam of neutrinos through the earth to South Dakota



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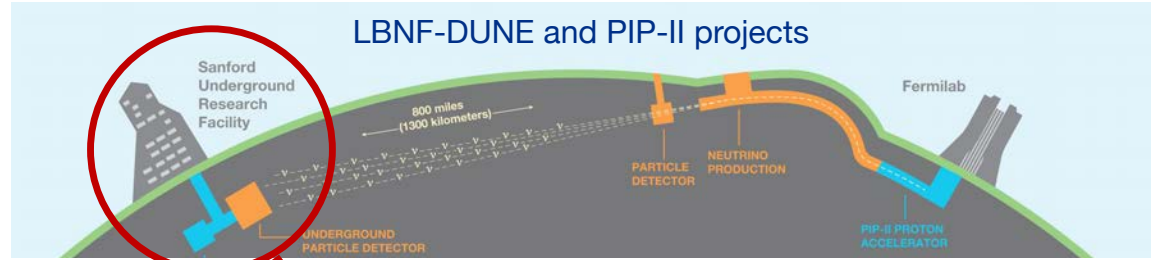


**Long Baseline Neutrino Facility (LBNF)** project excavates enormous caverns about 1 mile underground in South Dakota and provides cryogenics infrastructure

LBNF provides the **enormous caverns** and **cryogenics infrastructure** for the **DUNE detector** deep underground at Sanford Lab. This includes the excavation of 800,000 tons of rock. It will also build structures at Fermilab to send neutrinos through stone and earth to South Dakota — no tunnel needed.

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**Deep Underground Neutrino Experiment (DUNE)** uses immense particle detectors to record neutrino interactions with unprecedented precision

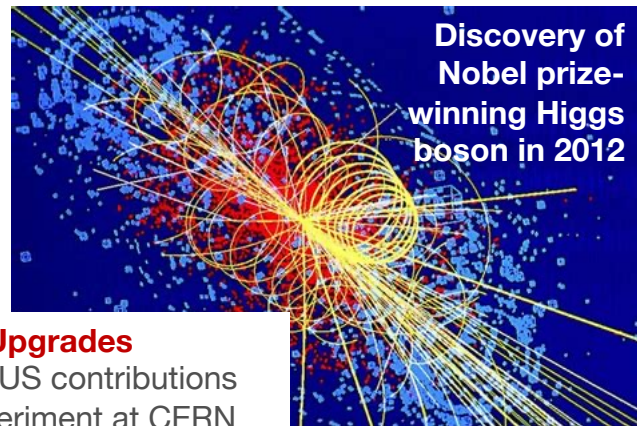


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**HL-LHC Accelerator Upgrades** project delivers US contributions to CERN's Large Hadron Collider



**HL-LHC CMS Upgrades** project delivers US contributions to the CMS experiment at CERN

# Fermilab Project Portfolio

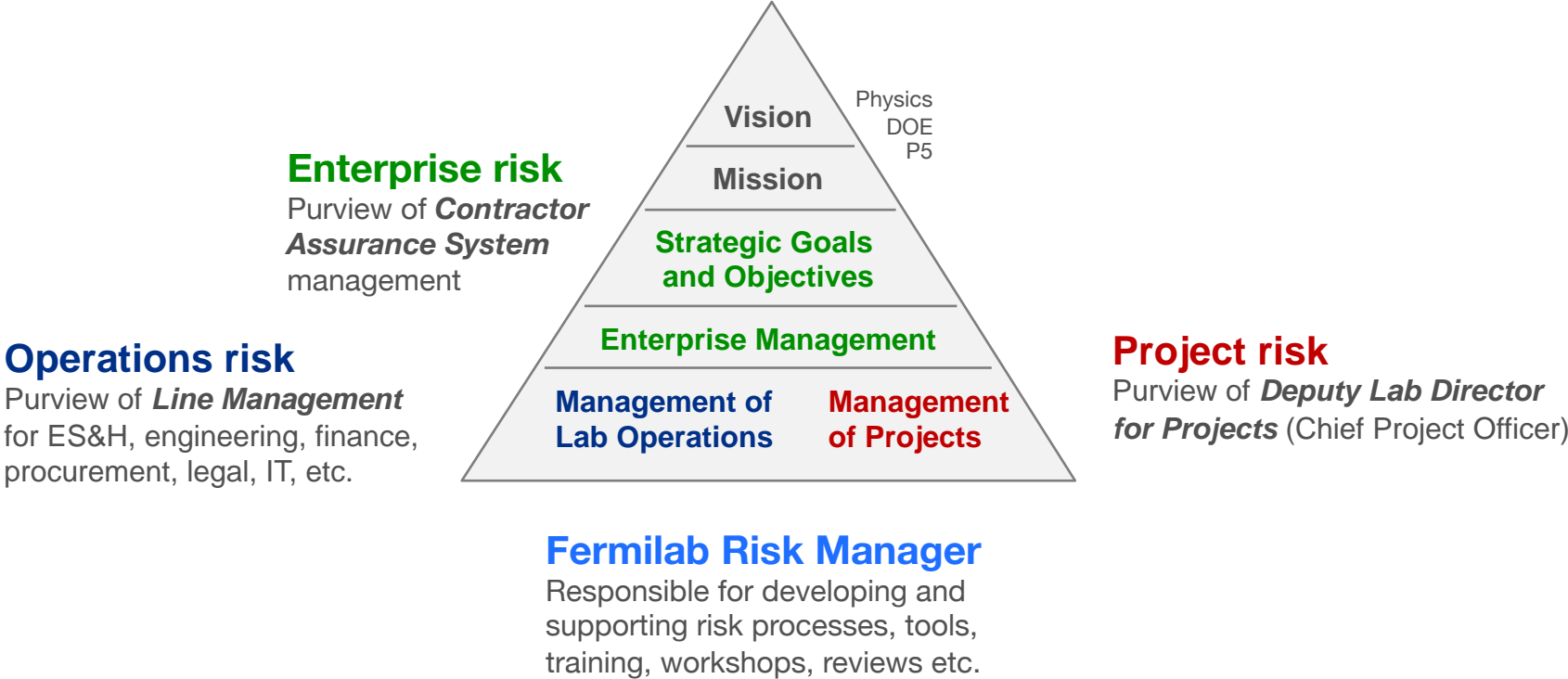
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**Infrastructure projects**  
Enable Fermilab's facilities to support the scientific program



# Risk Management at Fermilab



## **Risk: Effect of uncertainty on objectives**

- **Threats** may or may not happen, and have negative impacts → we aim to minimize them

*Example: Magnet damaged in transit*

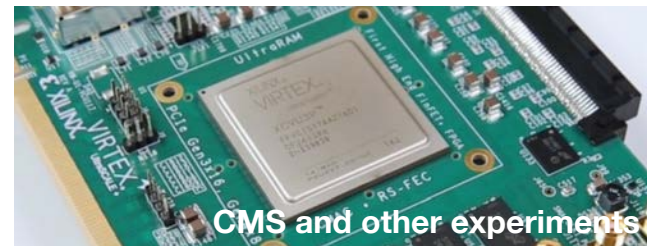
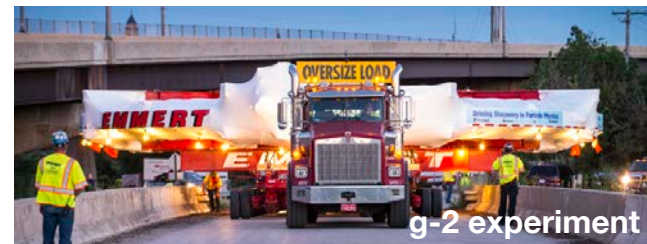
- **Opportunities** may or may not happen, and have positive impacts → we aim to maximize them

*Example: Vendor develops better or cheaper Si chip*

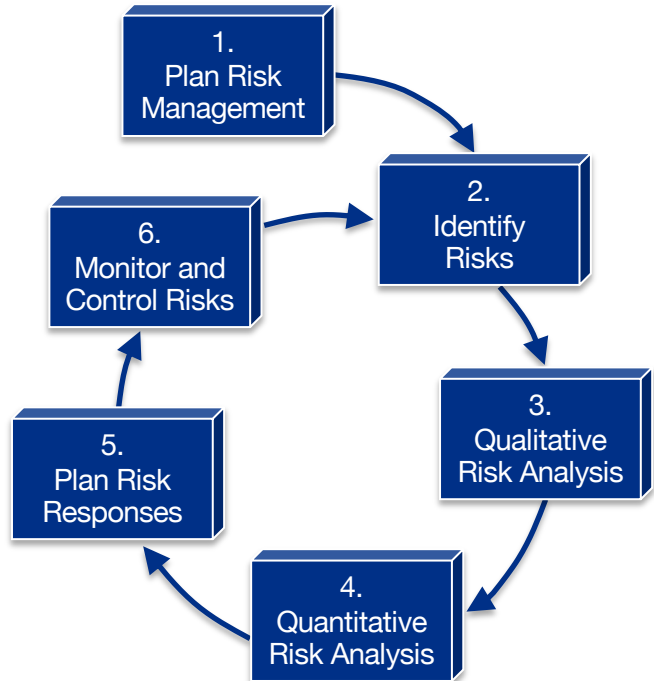
- **Uncertainties** may have positive or negative impacts → we aim to manage them

*Examples: Inflation, foreign exchange rates, or commodity prices may fluctuate up and down*

Some uncertainties have 100% probability

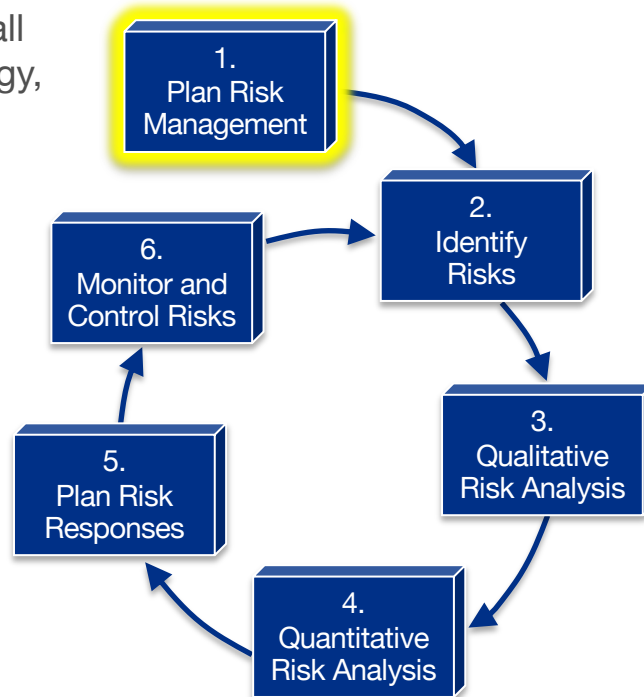


# Project Risk Management Process



# Project Risk Management Planning

**Goal:** Develop the overall risk management strategy, establish processes, assign responsibilities

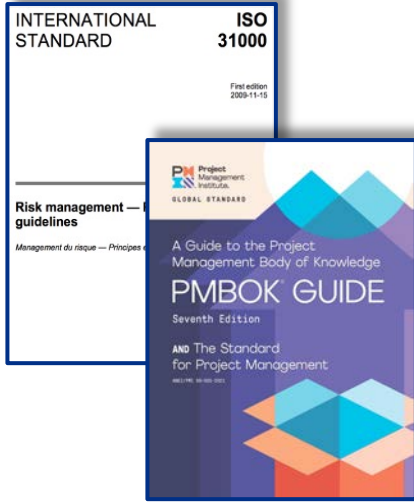


**Many standard operating procedures help mitigate risk**

- ES&H, security...
- Engineering, QA/QC...
- Finance, procurement, legal...

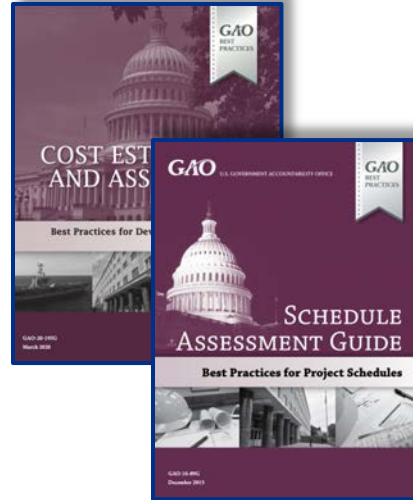
# Risk management best practices

## ISO 31000 / ANSI-PMI



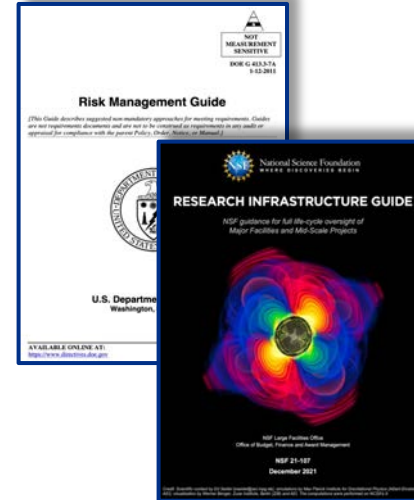
[PMBOK] Project Management Institute, “A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK Guide)”, 7th Edition, 2021. ANSI/PMI 99-001-2021. <https://www.pmi.org/pmbok-guide-standards/foundational/pmbok>

## GAO



[GAO] Best Practices for: Project Cost, <https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-20-195g>; and Project Schedules <https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-16-89g>

## DOE 413.3b / NSF RIG



[DOE] Risk Management Guide for DOE O 413.3b projects, <https://www.directives.doe.gov/directives-documents/400-series/0413.3-FGuide-07a-cha2-ltdch>  
[NSF] NSF Research Infrastructure Guide, [https://www.nsf.gov/publications/pub\\_summ.jsp?ods\\_key=nsf21107](https://www.nsf.gov/publications/pub_summ.jsp?ods_key=nsf21107)

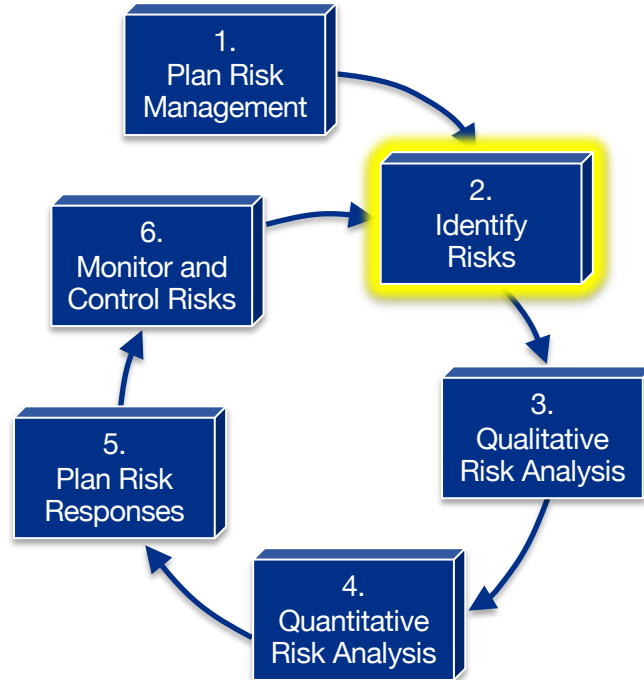
## Fermilab



[FNL] Fermilab Risk Management Procedures, PPP-doc-65, on request from [taylor@fnal.gov](mailto:taylor@fnal.gov)

Project’s risk approach is described in *Project Execution Plan* and *Risk Mgmt. Plan*

# Risk Identification



**Goal:** produce a list of risks that could impact the project's objectives, in terms of scope, cost, schedule, safety...

# How do we identify risks?

## Risk workshops

all stakeholders:  
management,  
technical, admin,  
external experts



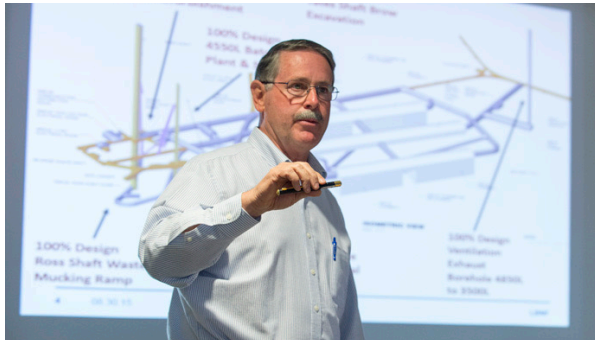
## Risk interviews

Open questions  
e.g. “what keeps  
you awake at  
night?”



## Review project documents

technical designs,  
costs,  
schedules...



## Review Risk Breakdown Structure

to ensure wide  
risk coverage



# Open risks for Fermilab projects **977 risks**

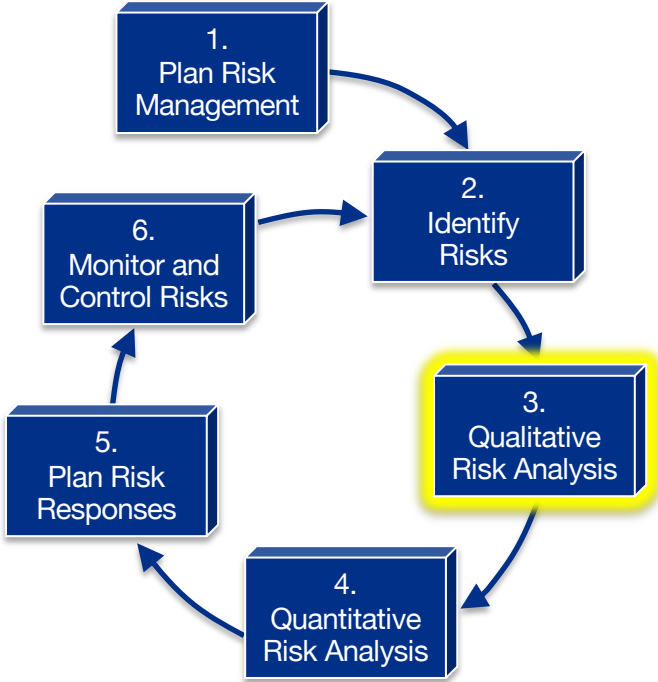
## Risk Breakdown Structure



Lucas Taylor, Fermilab, 12 June 2023



# Qualitative Risk Analysis



**Goal:** estimate risk probabilities and the cost, schedule, and technical impacts, and hence rank the risks

# Risk Register data – Excel or web DB

- **General risk metadata**

Risk ID, Title, Project, Risk Type, RBS, Owner, WBS, Status, Start Date, End Date ...

- **Summary** – IF THEN statement of **cause** → **effect**. Example:

*IF magnet is damaged in transit*

*THEN repair work results in delay and cost increase*

- **Risk Mitigations** – pre-emptive actions in baseline plans

- **Risk Responses** – that only are executed if the risk occurs

- **Risk Probability** from 0% – 100% (post-mitigation)

- **Impacts: Technical, Cost and Schedule** (delays)

1-point (single value), 2-point (range), or 3-point (triangle)

– How probability and impacts were estimated and which work activities are impacted

**PIP-II Open Risks**  
Includes: Risk Rank = 3 (High), 2 (Medium) and 1 (Low).  
Risk Rank = 0 (Negligible) are on a Risk watchlist.

RK-ID	Title	Probability	Cost Impact	Schedule Impact
<b>Rank : 3 (High) (13)</b>				
11-006	PrjM: Future escalation rates differ from baseline assumptions	100 %	-28500 – 33000 k\$	0 months
RU-121-01-001	PrjM: Foreign exchange rates are uncertain	100 %	-6940 – 190 – 10110 k\$	0 months
RT-121-02-062	SRFs: HB650 cryomodule damaged during transportation	33 %	50 – 750 – 4750 k\$	0 – 7 – 22 months
RT-121-03-001	AccS: Resonance	50 %	100 – 500 – 3000 k\$	1 – 4 – 12 months

Various views of risk lists

Web form to edit a risk

RI-ID: RU-121-01-001  
Unique risk identifier (leave blank if unsure)

Title: PrjM: Foreign exchange rates are uncertain  
Concise name of risk event

Project: PIP II Project  
Select your project or "operations area".

Summary: Future exchange rates are more or less favorable than resulting in a change in the cost to the project.  
Example: If <RISK> occurs then <IMPACT> jeopardizes

Risk Type: Uncertainty  
Opportunity has +ve impact. Threat has -ve impact. Uncertainty has either +ve or -ve impact (e.g. exchange rate)

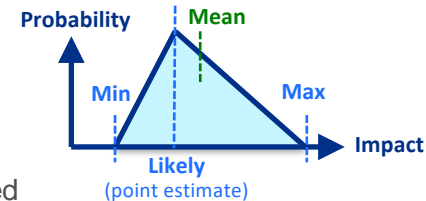
Risk Area (RBS): External Risk / Market

Owner: Marc I. Kaducak  
Person most responsible for dealing with this risk

WBS / Ops Lab Activity: 121.1 Project Management (PrjM)

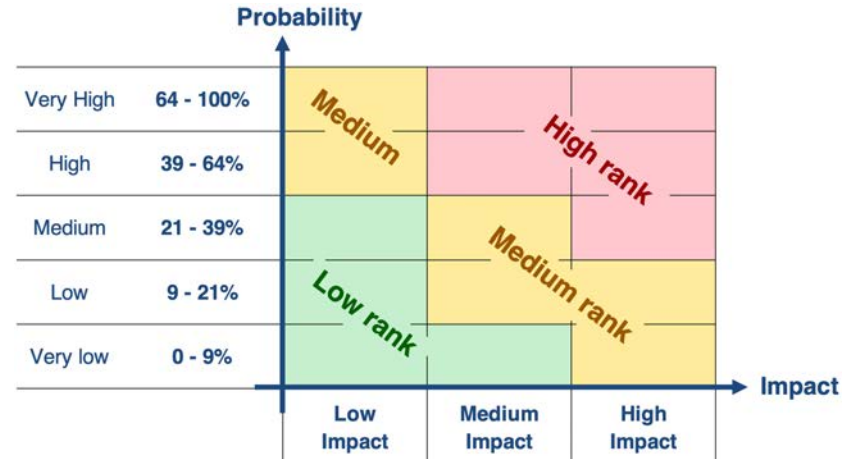
Risk Status: Open  
Status of the risk itself

Approval Status: 4 - approved



# Risk Ranking

- Risks are ranked using a 2-D matrix of **Probability** vs. **Impact**
  - High rank**: Potential failure to meet project goals → Project Director / Manager
  - Medium rank**: Significant impact on objective(s) → L2 Manager
  - Low rank**: Modest impact on objective(s) → L3 Manager
- Risk impact thresholds** are tailored according to the total project cost (TPC) and the project duration



Example

		Risk Impact Scoring*		
		Low Impact	Medium Impact	High Impact
Technical Impact		Somewhat sub-standard	Significantly sub-standard	Project goals in jeopardy
Cost Impact	General guidance	< 0.1 % of TPC	(0.1–1)% of TPC	> 1 % of TPC
	Example: Project cost = \$100M	< 0.1 MS	(0.1 – 1) MS	> 1 MS
Schedule Impact	General guidance	< 2 % of project duration	(2–5)% of project duration	> 5% of project duration
	Example: Project duration = 4 years	< 1 month	1 – 2.5 months	> 2.5 months

\* The overall risk impact score is the maximum of (1) technical impact, (2) cost impact and (3) schedule impact

# Open risks for Fermilab projects (141 high rank)

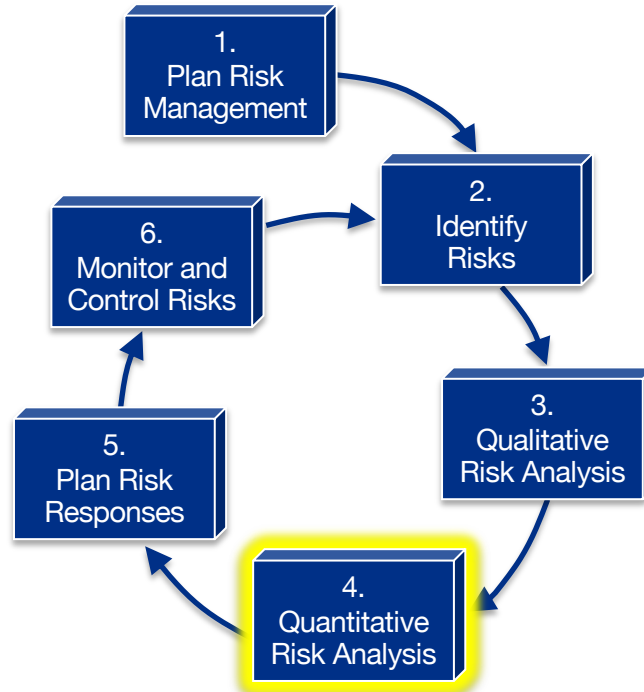
- **External risks** (75 high rank) are generally hard to mitigate
  - Examples: escalation, exchange rates, commodity prices, Covid-19, supply chains, labor market, construction market, taxes, customs duties, partner/vendor delays
    - Assess impacts using data sources such as: Federal Reserve banks, Dept. of Commerce, Dept. of Labor, industry sources, past experience, expert judgement
- **Technical risks** (33 high rank) are project-specific but with common themes
  - Examples: ES&H issues, failure to meet specifications for technical performance or reliability, or changes in requirements or interfaces
- **Management risks** (33 high rank)
  - Examples: unavailability of personnel or skills, funding shortfalls or delays (e.g. CRs), logistics, damage in transit

# Quantitative Risk Analysis



**Goal:** aggregate the collective impacts of all risks to determine the risk drivers and the cost and schedule contingency needs

# Quantitative Risk Analysis



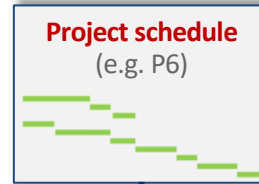
## Three types of contingency

- **Budget Contingency** [NSF, p 6.2.3-1]  
is budget set aside to cover uncertainties in cost estimates and the cost impacts of risks
- **Schedule Contingency**  
is time set aside to cover duration estimate uncertainties and schedule impacts of risks
- **Scope Contingency**  
is scope that can be dropped if the project is running very late or over budget
  - typically ~10% of total scope

# Risk Monte Carlo Model

Aggregates cost and schedule impacts of all the project's risks

- Risk probabilities
- Cost impacts
- Schedule impacts

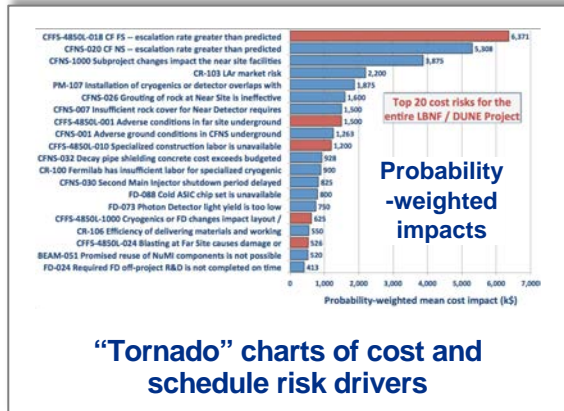


- All the project's work activities
- Logical links between activities
- Activity costs and durations
- Associated estimate uncertainties

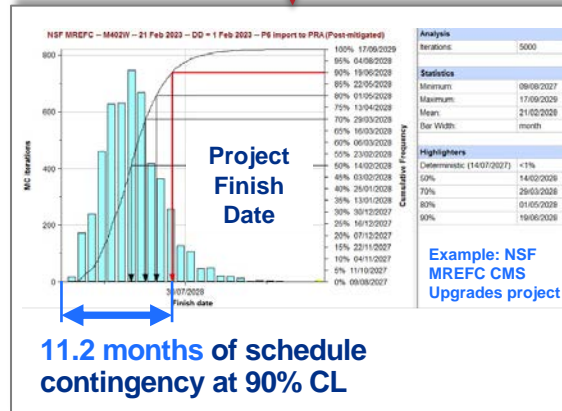
1. Risks occur – or not – according to their probabilities
2. Sample risk cost and schedule impact distributions
3. Generate a new risk-adjusted project outcome (scenario)
4. Repeat 1000s of times

**Risk MC Tool**  
(e.g. Primavera Risk Analysis - PRA)

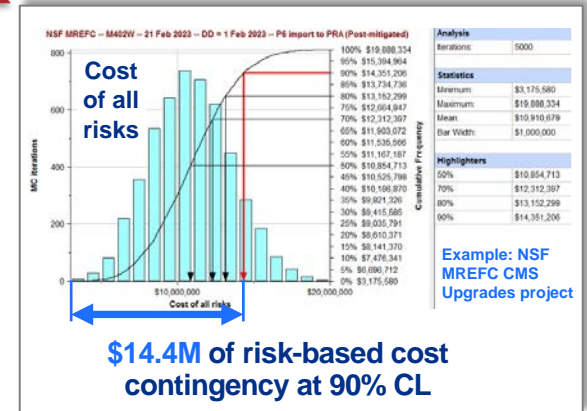
Risk tools: @Risk (Palisade), Crystal Ball (Oracle), Polaris (Booz Allen Hamilton), Primavera Risk Analysis (Oracle), Acumen RISK (Deltek) Risky Project (Intaver Institute), JACS (Tecolote), Full Monte (Barbecana), Safran Risk



“Tornado” charts of cost and schedule risk drivers



11.2 months of schedule contingency at 90% CL



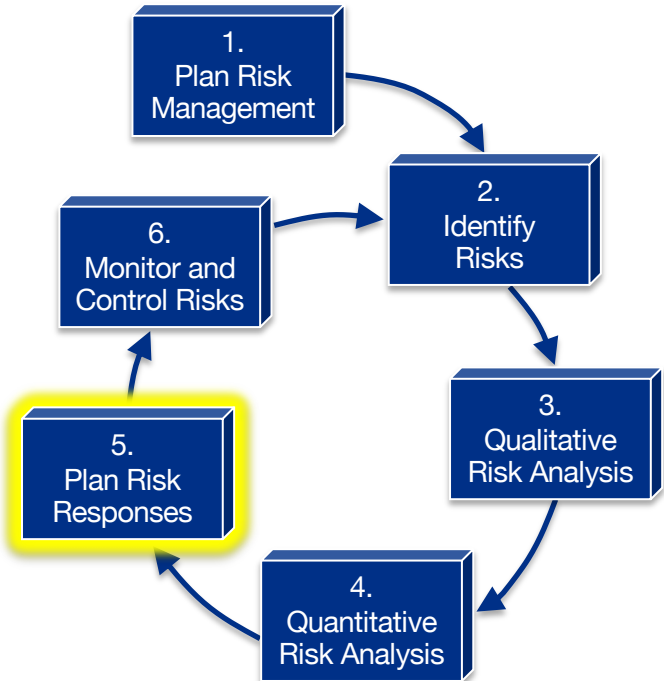
\$14.4M of risk-based cost contingency at 90% CL

Management manages risks and contingency to ensure project will finish on time and within budget



# Risk Response Planning

**Goal:** plan actions to reduce risk threats and increase opportunities





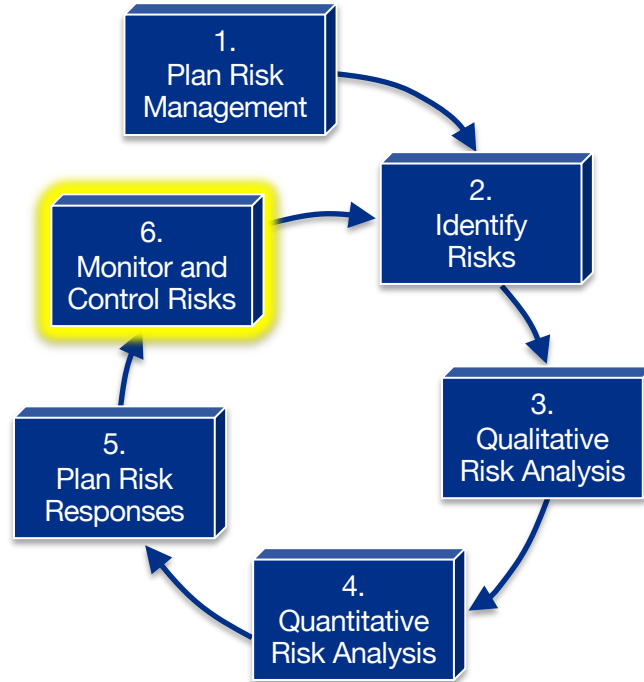
# Strategies for handling risk threats

- **Risk mitigations** reduce the likelihood or impact of a risk threat before it happens
  - **Risk avoidance** eliminates a risk by changing the base plan
  - **Risk transfer** shifts responsibility for the impacts to a third party
  - **Risk acceptance** is doing nothing because there is no cost-effective mitigation, or the risk is in the far future
  - **Risk responses** are actions taken after a risk occurs to manage the consequence
- **Example:** test pre-production items before commencing full production
  - **Example:** risk of vendor failing is avoided by placing contracts with multiple vendors
  - **Example:** purchase insurance for items that could be lost or damaged in transit
  - **Example:** accept that future exchange rates are beyond the control of the project
  - **Example:** repair a magnet that was damaged in transit

Similar (converse) strategies apply to risk opportunities

# Risk Monitoring and Control

**Goal:** Monitor and update risks, manage mitigations and responses, retire risks, identify new risks, report on risk, improve risk processes



## Typical approach

- **Project Manager** is ultimately responsible for risk management
- **Risk Management Board** comprises the core management team, ensuring that risk is an integral part of decision making
- **Risk Owners** execute risk mitigations and response plans
- **Risk Manager** supports risk activities, risk register, MC analysis

# Lessons learned

**Start early with risk and follow best practices**

**Create an open culture for risk discussions** to ensure risks are handled effectively

**Schedule risk is often more challenging than cost risk**

Carefully monitor critical path, risk-adjusted finish dates, float and schedule contingency

**Capture risk data as numerical values** not qualitatively (e.g. “unlikely”)

**Risk estimates only need to be roughly accurate** – risk is intrinsically imprecise

**Be wary of low probability, high impact risks** – impacts can be hard to handle if the risk occurs

**Refine risk processes** as the project progresses

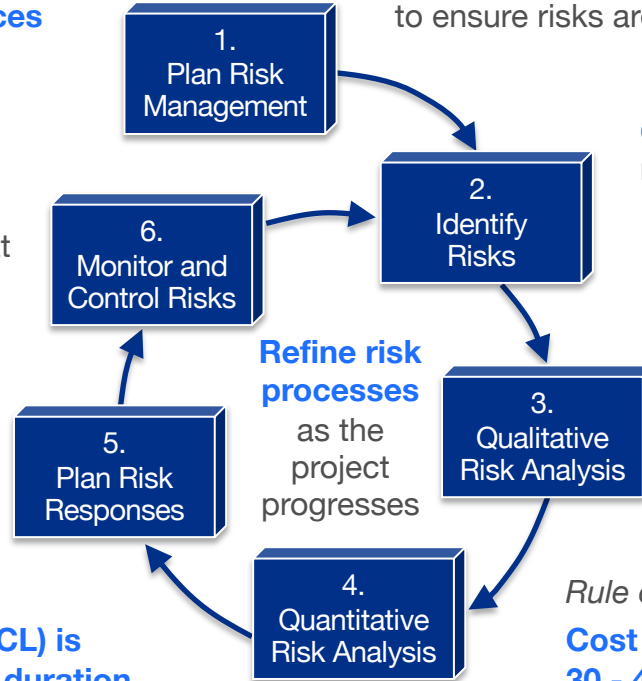
**Use a risk MC model** to aggregate uncertainties and risks

*Rule of thumb #2:*

**Schedule contingency (at 90% CL) is typically 25 – 35% of remaining duration**  
(~3-4 months per year of duration)

*Rule of thumb #1:*

**Cost contingency (at 90% CL) is typically 30 - 40% of base cost to go**  
(~2/3 estimate uncertainty and ~1/3 risk)



Thank you



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