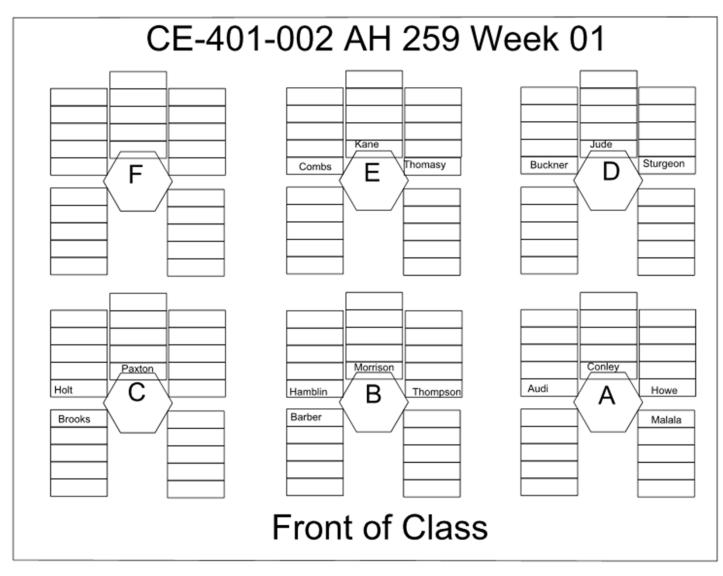
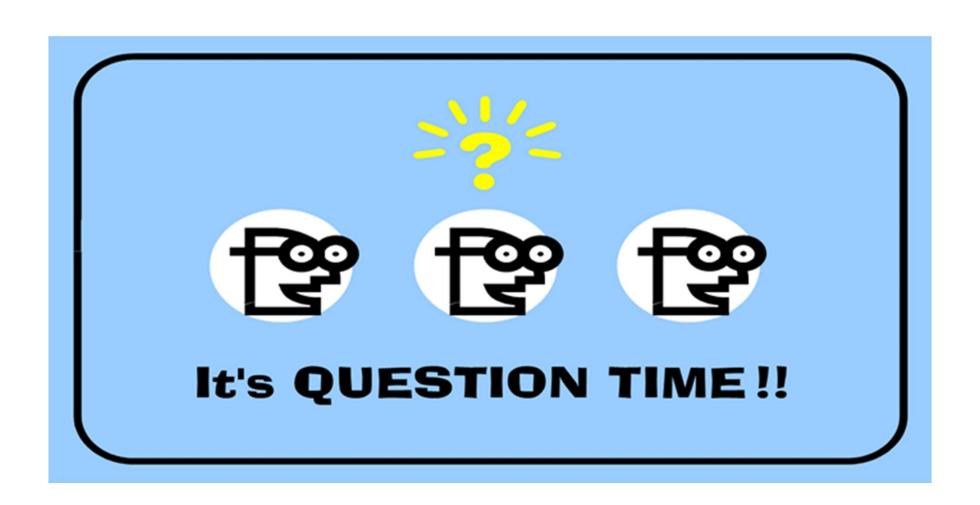


CE 401 Civil Engineering Seminar Please Take Your Assigned Seat:





E 401 Civil Engineering Seminar General Questions:





CE 401 Civil Engineering Seminar CE DEPT. ANNOUNCEMENT

Civil Engineering Career Expo September 15, 2025 Gatton Student Center 4 pm to 7 pm

Please add this opportunity to your calendar



CE 401 Civil Engineering Seminar Seminar Procedures

CE-401 Information

- Please Ask Questions as Issues arise:
 - •All CE-401 issues to me; and
 - •All CANVAS issues to buddy.hall@uky.edu, and me.
- •How To Reach Me:
 - •Communications with me <u>MUST</u> be by email, ce-401@windstream.net, for:
 - Discussion Group Formation
 - Essay Group Formation
 - Essay Submittal, and
 - Pin Number Requests
 - For all other contacts, you may use email or CANVAS MESSAGING
- •CE-401 Webpage:
 - •http://richardcheeks.com/professor/New%20Front%20Page%20Format/CE-401_Front_Page.htm



CE 401 Civil Engineering Seminar Seminar Procedures

CE-401 Information

- •Class Schedule allocates 1:50 (110 Minutes) for each session
 - Most weeks will not require the full 110 minutes in class.
 - •The amount of time will depend on our ability to focus on the discussion questions and
 - how many rabbits we chase in the process
 - •Exceptions that will definitely require the full 2 hours:
 - Today because of all the groundwork to establish, and
 - •The 2 Conflict Resolution Workshop Weeks.
- •I am on Campus Fridays, Office is OHR 369 (Across from small break area)
 - •Typical Friday Schedule:
 - •Office 7:15 to 7:45; 9:45 +/- to 10:45; After second section about 30 min
 - •Class 7:50 am to 9:30 +/-; and 10:50 am to 12:30 +/- pm
 - •I will stay after last class as needed for course related purposes, and
- •I will post the Weekly Power Points and update the CE-401 webpages each Friday before leaving campus



CE-401 Information Already Released via CANVAS

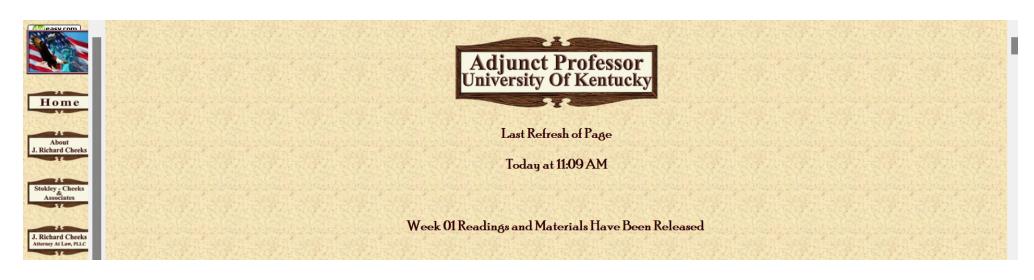
- CE-401_IMPORTANT_INFORMATION_FOR_STUDENTS.pdf
- CE-401 Syllabus.pdf
- DISCUSSION GROUP PROCEDURES.pdf
- ESSAY.pdf

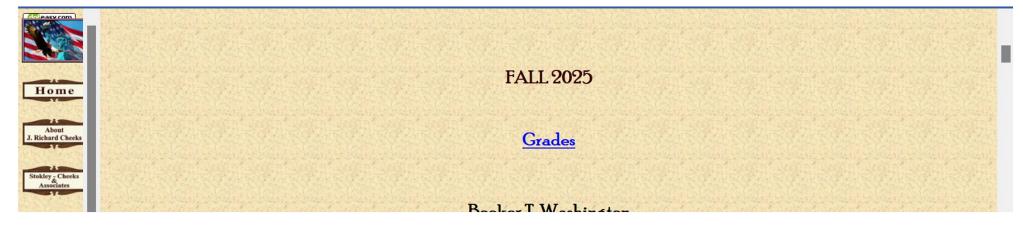


- Important Information Document
 - •CE-401 Webpage and Access to GRADES area
 - Other resources available



CE-401 Information Available via CANVAS CE-401 Webpage and Access to GRADES area







- Important Information Document
 - CE-401 Webpage and Access to GRADES area
 - Other resources available
- •Syllabus Go over entire Syllabus, and note these two points of emphasis:
 - Attendance and tardiness are major issues; Be Here! On time! and
 - •NO USE of electronic devices in class without my prior approval



- Important Information Document
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- Procedures for Weekly Group Discussions
 - Become familiar with and follow the procedures and adhere to the timelines.
 - •Establish your permanent discussion groups by Monday per the Procedures.
 - •If I don't respond to your email, it is because I did not get your email.



- Important Information Document
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 - Other resources available
- •Syllabus Go over entire Syllabus, and note these two points of emphasis:
 - Attendance and tardiness are major issues; Be Here! On time! and
 - •NO USE of electronic devices in class without my prior approval
- Procedures for Weekly Group Discussions
 - Become familiar with and follow the procedures and adhere to the timelines.
 - Establish your permanent discussion groups by Monday per the Procedures.
 - •If I don't respond to your email, it is because I did not get your email.
- Essay Assignment Due Date is October 24, 2025
 - Watershed event for final letter grade in CE 401
 - •"Incident At Morales" Essay Subject Material
 - Need to Understand the assignment before writing-Bring questions to me
 - Establish your essay teams by next Friday per the Assignment.
 - •If I don't respond to your email, it is because I did not get your email.



CE 401 Civil Engineering Seminar Weekly Discussion Questions:

- Thoughtful responses to the weekly discussion questions should prepare you for the upcoming class meeting
 - Questions are open ended to elicit a range of initial responses
 - •A thoughtful response requires you to ID and connect dots, and
 - •The more dots you can ID and connect, the better your response
- •The goal of Consensus Building is to identify the group's best response to the issues.
 - •Consensus building begins by identifying individual differences, followed by substantive probing of the issues to expand # of dots.
 - •Even though initial individual views vary, there tends to be a best way to respond to these issues.
 - •Therefore, when disagreement exists, some views are closer to the best response than others, and
 - •A group's goal is to <u>identify and agree to the best response</u> to the questions.



CE 401 Civil Engineering Seminar Consensus Building:

- •A leader's goal is to bring the group to Agreement (Consensus) prior to posting the group's final response for the question confronting the group:
 - Effective teams strive for consensus, and
 - Successful leaders can build consensus
- •Leaders should work with group members to reconcile differences and find agreement on these questions regardless of the disparity of views at the start.
- •Nevertheless, despite earnest efforts, leaders cannot always bring groups to agreement prior to making a final decision, and when the group does not reach agreement:
 - •Leaders must decide the issue and act for the group, in the face of dissent, AND
 - Leaders must be able to explain the basis for acting in contradiction with the dissenting views

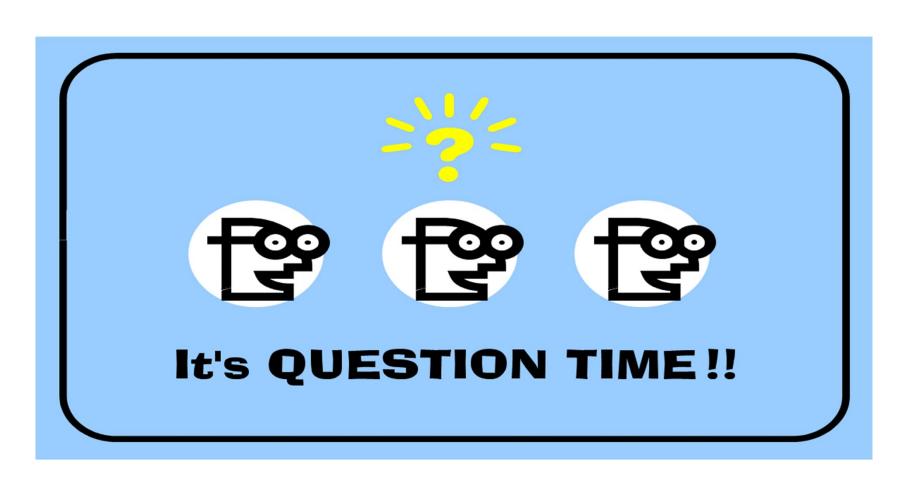


CE 401 Civil Engineering Seminar Consensus Building:

- •This week's discussion question activities provide a "dry run" with the process, which is:
 - •<u>Each Group Member</u> should post an <u>initial response</u> to questions by <u>Wednesday Noon</u> after reading and viewing material.
 - •The <u>Group leader</u> should engage members to develop and then post the group's <u>consensus</u> by 10 PM Thursday
 - •When a leader posts a consensus, the leader acts on behalf of and for the group.
 - •Absent a consensus, the leader must decide how to best answer the question.
 - •The Group Leader is <u>primary</u> spokesperson in class for the group on the assigned discussion question
- Points are deducted for late or no participation by members
- Points are deducted for no final CONSENSUS post by leader
- Points may be deducted for non-responsive member posts



CE 401 Civil Engineering Seminar Consensus Building:





CE 401 Civil Engineering Seminar High Expectations:

- You are senior civil engineering students
 - You did not get here with smoke and mirrors
 - You have prepared for a career of solving problems through analysis
 - I have high expectations for each of you.

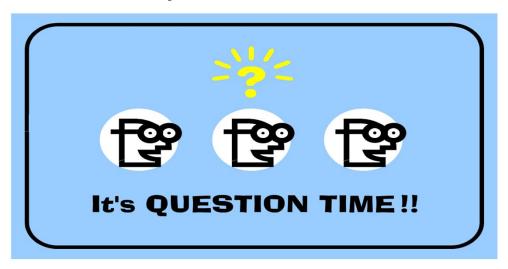


CE 401 Civil Engineering Seminar High Expectations:

- You are senior civil engineering students
 - You did not get here with smoke and mirrors
 - You have prepared for a career of solving problems through analysis
 - •I have high expectations for each of you.
- •I may demonstrate my high expectations by:
 - Asking some uncomfortable questions
 - Giving time to formulate a response
 - Probing for additional information
- Expectations play a huge role in success

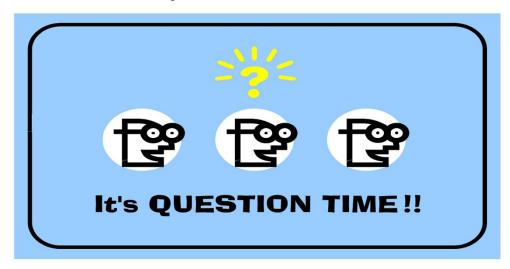


- •Please do not hesitate to ask questions, sooner not later.
 - •Ask questions when we are gathered for class sessions.
 - •Email questions as they arise between our sessions.





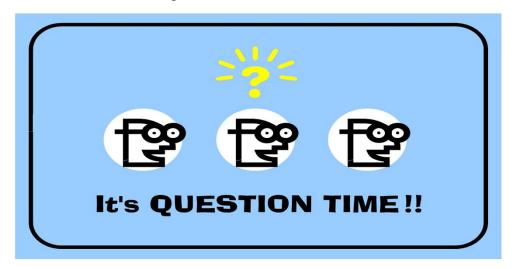
- •Please do not hesitate to ask questions, sooner not later.
 - •Ask questions when we are gathered for class sessions.
 - •Email questions as they arise between our sessions.



•Are there questions about my attendance/tardiness policy?



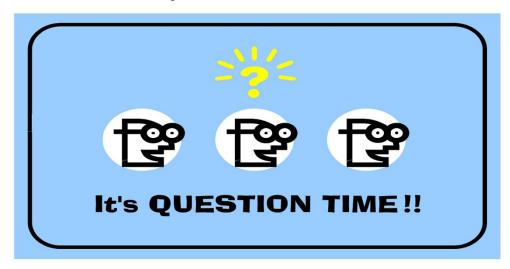
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- •Are there questions about my attendance/tardiness policy?
- •Are there questions about the consensus building process?



- •Please do not hesitate to ask questions, sooner not later.
 - •Ask questions when we are gathered for class sessions.
 - •Email questions as they arise between our sessions.



- •Are there questions about my attendance/tardiness policy?
- •Are there questions about the consensus building process?
- •Are there questions about my expectations in Seminar?



CE 401 Civil Engineering Seminar QUIZZES:

Quizzes

- •10 Quizzes Worth Total 120 Points
 - •1st and 10th quizzes worth 20 points each,
 - •2nd through 9th quizzes worth 10 points each
- Quizzes are timed, 1 minute per point
 - Quizzes will occur each Thursday, starting next week
 - Quizzes open at noon and close at Midnight.
- Contact me in advance if you require:
 - Additional time to take quizzes, or
 - Expanded time window to take a quiz.



CE 401 Civil Engineering Seminar QUIZZES:

Quizzes

- Quizzes are an INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY
 - •In practice, many activities are collaborative while some activities require individual effort.
 - The Quizzes are an individual effort we use to satisfy ABET requirements by measuring individual work
 - Do not collaborate on quizzes.



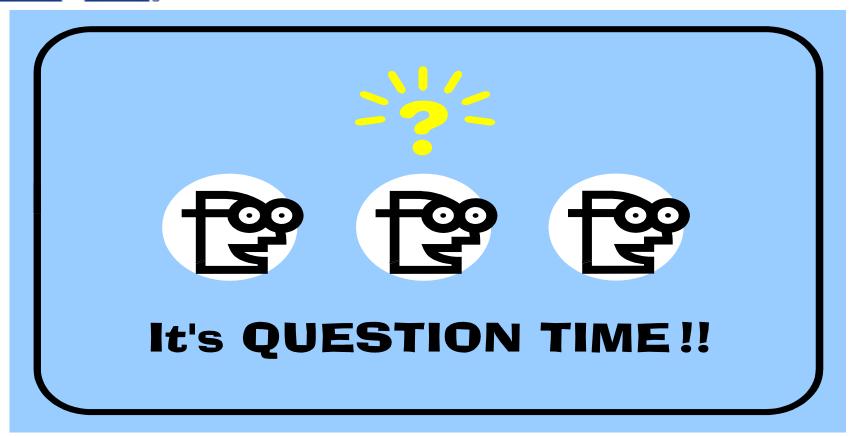
CE 401 Civil Engineering Seminar QUIZZES:

Quiz Questions

- •Basis For Questions:
 - •All in-class discussions, readings, videos, etc. prior to the quiz.
 - •Emphasis is given to most recent material, but some issues thread through the semester experience
- Questions are Primarily Multiple Choice with some True-False
 - Multiple Choice questions: 2 points each
 - •True-False questions: 1 point each
- Quiz 1 will occur next Thursday.



E 401 Civil Engineering Seminar QUIZZES:





CE 401 Civil Engineering Seminar Discussion Groups:

Discussion Groups Week 01

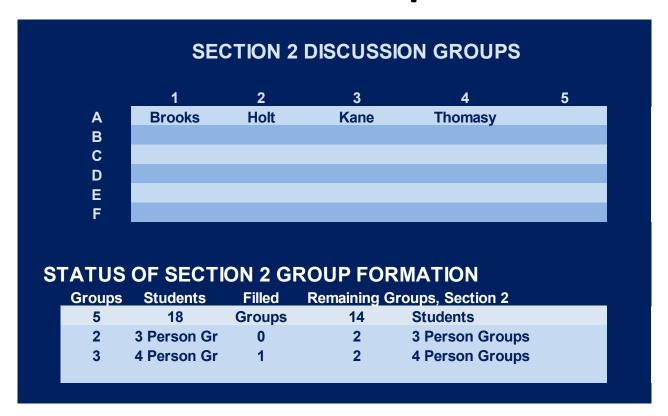
	Fa	Fall 2025 Teams For Section 02 For Week 01 Only					
A	Audi	Conley	Howe	Malala			
В	Barber	Hamblin	Morrison	Thompson			
С	Brooks	Holt	Paxton	•			
D	Buckner	Jude	Sturgeon				
E	Combs	Kane	Thomasy				
F							

- Need to submit your fixed groups for rest of the semester by email by Monday afternoon.
- There will be 2 groups with 3 members and 3 groups with 4 members



CE 401 Civil Engineering Seminar Discussion Groups:

Permanent Discussion Group Formation Status



These Tables will populate and update on the CE-401 Webpage as group formation proceeds



CE 401 Civil Engineering Seminar Discussion Group Week 01 Activity:

Discussion Question Assignments Week 01

Question	Group	Leader		1	2	3	4	5
1	A	Audi		Audi	Conley	Howe	Malala	
1	С	Brooks		Brooks	Holt	Paxton		
1	Ē	Kane		Combs	Kane	Thomasy		
2	В	Hamblin		Barber	Hamblin	Morrison	Thompson	
2	D	Buckner		Buckner	Jude	Sturgeon		
2	F							
3	Α	Howe		Audi	Conley	Howe	Malala	
3	С	Paxton		Brooks	Holt	Paxton		
3	F							
4	В	Barber		Barber	Hamblin	Morrison	Thompson	
4	D	Sturgeon		Buckner	Jude	Sturgeon		
4	Е	Combs		Combs	Kane	Thomasy		
5	Α	Conley		Audi	Conley	Howe	Malala	
5	D	Jude		Buckner	Jude	Sturgeon		
5	F							
6	В	Morrison		Barber	Hamblin	Morrison	Thompson	
6	С	Holt		Brooks	Holt	Paxton		
6	Е	Thomasy		Combs	Kane	Thomasy		
				Fon	it Legend			
	-	nade, time for po	_		non-bold		e consensus, 20%	
Bold / Bold	d	Post made wi	ithin 1	Γime	Bold		after consensus, 100% loss	60% loss



CE 401 Civil Engineering Seminar Discussion Questions:

Discussion Questions

- These questions tend to be open ended and require you to connect dots,
 - some dots may be based on the readings etc. and
 - some dots may be based on your own experience.
- Be sure to answer the question I am asking, not some other question.
- The consensus building process should lead groups to their best response to each question.

CE 401 Civil Engineering Seminar

Discussion Group Week 01 Activity:

Discussion Question Activities Week 01

- For the most part, this week was a good start with the discussion questions
- Some student responses did not seem to address the question I asked. <u>Be sure to answer</u> the specific question I am asking
- A few student responses indicate a lack of reading or reading comprehension.
 - If you need clarification about the readings or videos, email your questions to me.
 - Attempts to answer these questions without reading or without comprehending are obvious.



CE 401 Civil Engineering Seminar Discussion Group Week 01 Activity:

Discussion Question Activities Week 01

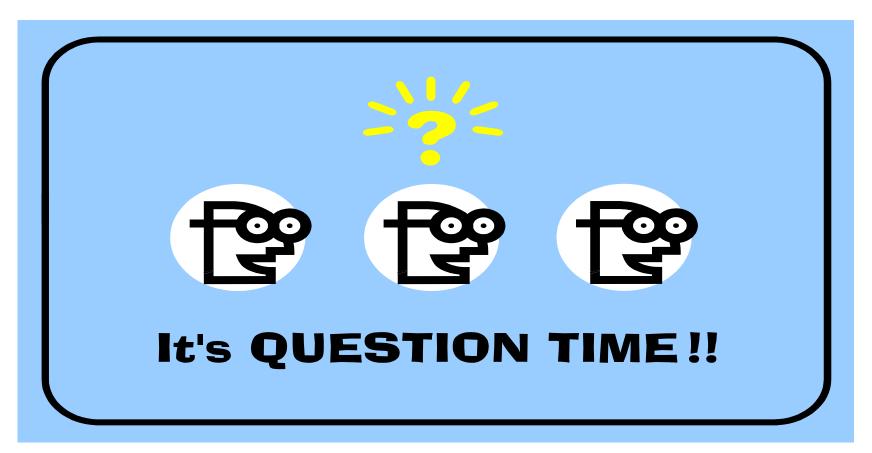
 This Semester's participation rates for initial posting by the Wednesday deadline and initial posting at any time was consistent with historical data for first week activities.

	WEEK 01 P	ARTICIPAT	ON RATES WEEK 02 PARTICIPAT				ION RATES	
	Week-Sect	1-1	Week-Sect	1-2	Week-Sect	2-1	Week-Sect	2-2
	Initial Posts	Posts	Initial Posts	Posts	Initial Posts	Posts	Initial Posts	Posts
	By Wed noon	Any Time	By Wed noon	Any Time	By Wed noon	Any Time	By Wed noon	Any Time
Fall 25	81.3%	100.0%	64.7%	98.0%				
Spring 25	64.6%	100.0%	47.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Fall 24			60.6%	100.0%			87.9%	98.5%
Spring 24	58.8%	100.0%	85.0%	100.0%	74.5%	98.0%	95.0%	100.0%
Fall 23	42.9%	85.7%	25.0%	96.7%	87.5%	100.0%	93.3%	100.0%
Spring 23	47.2%	100.0%	65.0%	100.0%	98.6%	100.0%	93.8%	97.5%
Fall 22	52.2%	91.3%	65.0%	100.0%	87.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Spring 22	50.8%	90.5%	65.3%	93.1%	85.7%	100.0%	95.8%	100.0%
Fall 21	42.2%	95.6%	47.8%	89.9%	93.3%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Spring 21	27.8%	77.8%	53.0%	95.5%	94.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Fall 20	64.7%	100.0%	45.5%	100.0%	90.9%	100.0%	98.3%	100.0%
Avg. Prior 5 Years	50.1%	93.4%	55.9%	97.5%	90.2%	99.8%	96.4%	99.6%
	This Semester		Prior 4 Years		This Semester		Prior 4 Years	
Combined Sections	72.7%	99.0%	54.8%	96.6%			92.8%	99.5%

 Participation rates moving forward need to increase as they have in the past.



E 401 Civil Engineering Seminar DISCUSSION GROUP ACTIVITY:





When I write and talk about design professionals, and design professional firms, what services (type of work) do design professionals and design professional firms perform and for whom?



When I write and talk about design professionals, and design professional firms, what services (type of work) do design professionals and design professional firms perform and for whom?

They design projects for clients.



When I write and talk about design professionals, and design professional firms, what services (type of work) do design professionals and design professional firms perform and for whom?

They design projects for clients.

This is a different activity than building projects for owners.



When I write and talk about design professionals, and design professional firms, what services (type of work) do design professionals and design professional firms perform and for whom?

They design projects for clients.

This is a different activity than building projects for owners.

The construction industry has owners, designers, and builders. Civil Engineers work in all three groups. Our focus this semester will be on the designers, but we will talk about all three.



CE 401 Civil Engineering Seminar Basic Definitions

When I write and talk about design professionals, and design professional firms, what services (type of work) do design professionals and design professional firms perform and for whom?

Engineering and Architecture are professions.

Civil Engineers can function as owners, builders, or designers for projects.

Design Professionals for projects are a subset of engineers of various disciplines and architects.

The key is offering design services to the public!



Discussion Question 1

Ernest Greenwood wrote over 60 years ago that a profession is distinguished from non-professional occupations by five attributes, all of which exist within the professions while non-professional occupations may satisfy some, but not all of these professional attributes. In addition, Society grants Professional Status to a certain few occupations to protect important public interests; however, society does NOT grant professional status to most occupations because of the absence of these important public interests. The Professional Status designation provides certain market protections that are tantamount to a government-sanctioned monopoly in exchange for the protection of these important public interests, presumably because the government cannot protect those public interests unilaterally. These public interest protections in exchange for market protections form a social contract between a society and the occupation granted a professional status by a State government.

- a) What are Greenwood's Five (5) attributes of a Profession?
- b) Which of the five Greenwood attributes provides public assurance that the profession and its members can and will protect important public interests?
- c) Identify at least 3 reasons why non-professional occupations seek this government sanctioned Professional Status.

d) Identify whether Journalism is a profession or a
non-professional occupation by determining whether
Journalism satisfies or fails to satisfy each of the five (5)
Greenwood attributes.

A Audi

C Brooks

E Kane



Discussion Question 1

- a) What are Greenwood's Five (5) attributes of a Profession?
 - 1. A Body of Theory
 - 2. Professional Authority
 - 3. Community Sanction
 - 4. A Regulative Code of Ethics, and
 - 5. A Professional Culture
- b) Which of the five Greenwood attributes provides public assurance that the profession and its members can and will protect important public interests?

Each of the Engineering Regulative Codes of Ethics requires an engineer to place the public's health, safety, and welfare above all other concerns including personal gain or profit. By "Regulative," the profession promises to enforce the Code of Ethics.

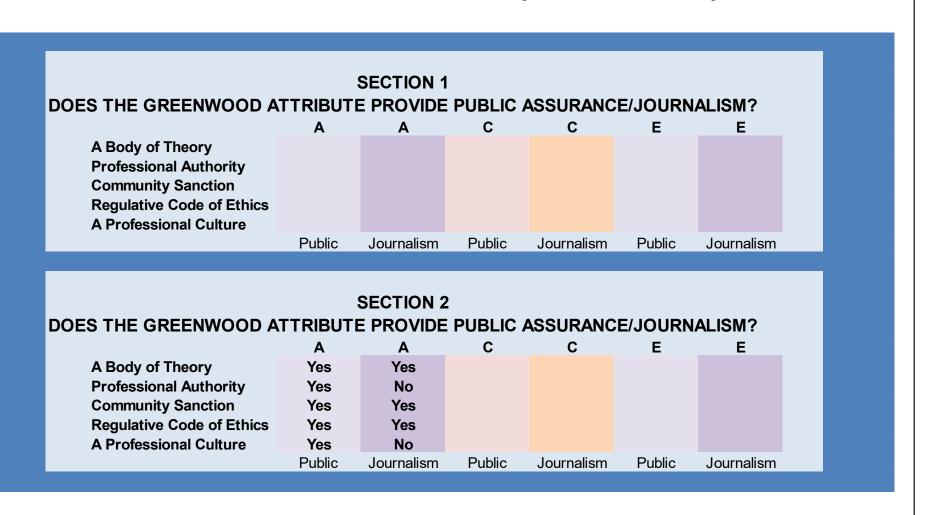
Community Sanction requires a profession to establish the minimum training and experience required to offer engineering services to the public. (e.g., Licensure).



- c) Identify at least 3 reasons why non-professional occupations seek this government-sanctioned Professional Status.
 - 1) To increase income (compensation)
 - 2) To restrict competition
 - 3) To gain prestige and recognition



Discussion Question 1 (Parts b & d)





Discussion Question 1

d) Identify whether Journalism is a profession or a non-professional occupation by determining whether Journalism satisfies or fails to satisfy each of the five (5) Greenwood attributes.

Journalism

- 1) No regulative code of ethics!
- 2) No Licensing (No Community Sanction)!

The Society of Professional Journalists addresses its code of ethics (not regulative) as follows: https://www.spj.org/spj-code-of-ethics/

The SPJ Code of Ethics is a statement of abiding principles ... that address changing journalistic practices. It is not a set of rules, rather a guide that encourages all who engage in journalism to take responsibility for the information they provide, regardless of medium. ... It is not, nor can it be under the First Amendment, legally enforceable.

However, ethics codes are enforced by the Profession, not the legal system, e.g., in this case Journalists making sure other Journalists comply with minimal standards of conduct to protect an important public interest. No Act of Congress! How can that ever be the government infringing on the freedom of the press?

See Also:

https://www.graphicdesigndegreehub.com/faq/do-you-need-a-license-to-be-a-journalist/

https://oda.oslomet.no/odaxmlui/bitstream/handle/10642/8250/Theory%20in%20Journalism%20Studies_postprint.pdf?sequence=1



Discussion Question 2

ASCE's Aspirational vision says that the Civil Engineering profession and Civil Engineers should be in a leadership role in the public debate on environmental policy and infrastructure policy.

- a) Explain in 2 to 3 sentences why ASCE has adopted this aspirational vision of the leadership role that the Civil Engineering Profession should hold in the nation's public policy debates on the environment and infrastructure.
- b) Explain in 2 or 3 sentences why you either agree or disagree with ASCE's vision of the leadership role that the Civil Engineering Profession should have in the U. S. public policy debates on the environment and infrastructure.
- c) Based on recent infrastructure report cards, explain whether ASCE's vision is an aspirational call for change or a call for the continuation of the status quo with regard to the role the Civil Engineering Profession has had in the public policy debate on the environment and infrastructure over the last 3 decades.
 - i) If you conclude ASCE's vision is an aspirational call for change, please explain what role the Civil Engineering Profession has held over the last 3 decades, or
 - ii) If you conclude ASCE's vision is a call for the continuation of the status quo, please reconcile ASCE's Infrastructure grades with the Civil Engineering Profession's leadership role in the public policy debates on Infrastructure.

B Hamblin

D Buckner

F



ASCE Updated Its Report Card in 2021

COMPARISON OF ASCE INFRASTRUCTURE GRADES 2021 From 2021 and 2017								
INFRASTRUCTURE CATEGORIES	2025 GRADE	1.61 C-	2021 GRADE	1.56 1.53 C-	2021-25 0.08 Change	2017 GRADE	1.46 D+	2017-21 0.11 Change
Aviation	D+	1.33	D+	1.33	0.00	D	1.00	0.33
Bridges	С	2.00	С	2.00	0.00	C+	2.33	-0.33
Broadband	C+	2.33						
Dams	D+	1.33	D	1.00	0.33	D	1.00	0.00
Drinking Water	C-	1.67	C-	1.67	0.00	D	1.00	0.67
Energy	D+	1.33	C-	1.67	-0.34	D+	1.33	0.34
Hazardous Waste	С	1.00	D+	1.33	-0.33	D+	1.33	0.00
Inland Waterways	C-	1.67	D+	1.33	0.34	D	1.00	0.33
Levees	D+	1.33	D	1.00	0.33	D	1.00	0.00
Ports	В	3.00	B-	2.67	0.33	C+	2.33	0.34
Public Parks	C-	1.67	D+	1.33	0.34	D+	1.33	0.00
Rail	B-	2.67	В	3.00	-0.33	В	3.00	0.00
Roads	D+	1.33	D	1.00	0.33	D	1.00	0.00
Schools	D+	1.33	D+	1.33	0.00	D+	1.33	0.00
Solid Waste	C+	2.33	C+	2.33	0.00	C+	2.33	0.00
Stormwater	D	1.00	D	1.00	0.00			
Transit	D	1.00	D-	0.67	0.33	D-	0.67	0.00
Wastewater	D+	1.33	D+	1.33	0.00	D+	1.33	0.00
vvastewater	D+	1.33	D+	1.33	0.00	D+	1.33	0.00



CE 401 Civil Engineering Seminar Introduction & Incident At Morales

Discussion Question 3

Some engineers have noted that they can work "fast, good and cheap" and their "clients can pick any two". This assertion stands for the proposition that engineers cannot simultaneously excel in all 3 attributes, e.g.:

Engineers can work fast and good, but the work won't be cheap;

Engineers can work fast and cheap, but the work won't be good; or

Engineers can work good and cheap, but the work won't be delivered fast.

- a) Define the terms "fast," "good," and "cheap" when used in the context of an engineer's proposal submitted to a client for engineering design services. For example, your response should take the form: "A client will conclude your design will be completed "Fast (or Good or Cheap)" if the proposal promises [BLANK]" (Fill in the BLANK to complete each of the 3 definitions)
- b) Is the assertion that engineers cannot work "fast, good and cheap" simultaneously right or wrong?
- c) In 2 or 3 sentences, explain the basis for your conclusion in b).

A Howe

C Paxton

F



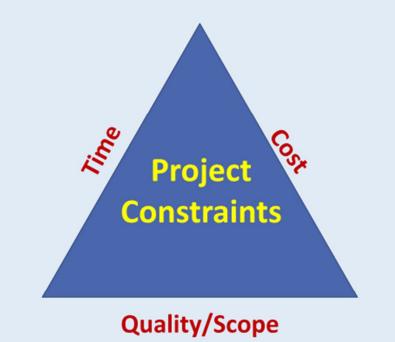
- 1. A client will conclude your design will be completed "Fast" if the proposal promises to complete the design much quicker than usually required for the client's type of project
- 2. A client will conclude your design will be completed "Good" if the proposal promises to provide high quality design that will result in lower construction and life cycle costs than usually experienced for the client's type of project
- 3. A client will conclude your design will be completed "Cheap" if the proposal promises to perform the design for a fee that is significantly lower than the fee usually required to design the client's type of project.



Agaiby, Sherif W. and Ahmed, Sayed M., Learning From Failure, A Geotechnical Perspective, International Conference on forensic Civil Engineering, Nagpur, India, 23-23 January 2016, Slide 29

International Conference on Forensic Civil Engineering, Nagpur, India, 21-23 January 2016

- Failure may also be identified from a contractual point of view.
- It is well-acknowledged that the largest source of claims and disputes in the civil engineering field is in the ground.
- In projects such as tunnels or dams, the predicted costs and time schedules are often exceeded due to the revealed differing ground conditions/unforeseen.
- Consequently, project managers and contract administrators may consider the resulting overruns as failures from their perspective especially if they substantially exceed the planned budget and/or schedule.



Learning from Failures: A Geotechnical Perspective

Agaiby, S.W. & Ahmed, S.M.



Discussion Question 3

Some engineers have noted that they work "fast, good and cheap" and their "client may choose any two". This assertion means engineers can work fast and good, but not cheap, fast and cheap, but not good, or good and cheap, but not fast, but it also means engineers cannot achieve all 3 attributes in their work simultaneously.

Is the assertion that engineers cannot work "fast, good and cheap" simultaneously either right or wrong, and in 2 or 3 sentences, explain why?

1. What is the most important component required to give clients high quality (work good) engineering design?



Discussion Question 3

Some engineers have noted that they work "fast, good and cheap" and their "client may choose any two". This assertion means engineers can work fast and good, but not cheap, fast and cheap, but not good, or good and cheap, but not fast, but it also means engineers cannot achieve all 3 attributes in their work simultaneously.

Is the assertion that engineers cannot work "fast, good and cheap" simultaneously either right or wrong, and in 2 or 3 sentences, explain why?

- What is the most important component required to give clients high quality (work good) engineering design? Experienced, talented engineers!
- 2. Since an engineering company spends more for labor than all other expenses added together, what is the most effective way for that company to provide services at a low cost (work cheap)?



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- 2. Since an engineering company spends more for labor than all other expenses added together, what is the most effective way for that company to provide services at a low cost (work cheap)? Cheap Labor
- 3. How does working fast, i.e., to finish a final design in 5 weeks instead of the usual 5 months (work fast) affect the company's operating cost and work quality?



Discussion Question 3

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Is the assertion that engineers cannot work "fast, good and cheap" simultaneously either right or wrong, and in 2 or 3 sentences, explain why?

- What is the most important component required to give clients high quality (work good) in engineering design? Experienced, talented engineers!
- 2. Since an engineering company spends more for labor than all other expenses added together, what is the most effective way for that company to provide services at a low cost (work cheap)? Cheap Labor
- 3. How does working fast, i.e., to finish a final design in 5 weeks instead of the usual 5 months (work fast) affect the company's operating cost and work quality? Cost tend to rise, and quality tends to fall; AND risk of mistake rises!!! Then there are the opportunity risks.



- Design Professionals and Clients must work together to define a scope of service that can achieve the client's needs (Project functionality, Project cost, and Project schedule) while protecting the public health, safety, and welfare.
- There is no "Standard Scope of Service," and each client/design professional combination should result in a scope of work unique to the specific relationship and project.



R

Barber

Combs

Sturgeon

Discussion Question 4

Mark Zweig observes, "The only strategy that really makes sense for a professional services firm is one of high quality and high price." Zweig then concludes that "Engineering firms that are trying to be the lowest-cost providers in the market sectors are destined for failure."

- a) In the first statement, do you believe that Zweig is asserting that a professional services firm that strives to be a "low cost" provider in the market sectors cannot maintain "high quality"? Explain the basis for your response in 2 to 3 sentences.
- b) Do you believe an engineering firm can routinely deliver the highest quality services for the lowest cost in the market sectors? In 2 to 3 sentences, explain why you reached this conclusion. (Routinely means consistently doing so in the usual course of business rather than merely possible under certain limited circumstances.)
- c) With respect to Zweig's second statement, define what you think Zweig means

by "failure" and explain whether and why you
agree with Zweig that an engineering firm that
strives to be the "lowest cost" provider in the
market sectors is destined for failure.



Discussion Question 4

Zweig is clearly talking about Engineers and engineering businesses.

Are the answers to part a and b the same for other professional service providers such as:

- Architects
- Doctors
- Lawyers
- Nurses
- Certified Public Accountants?

Why?



- Zweig contends that "firms that are trying to be the <u>lowest-cost</u> providers in their market sectors are destined for failure."
- In this case, Zweig uses "failure" as business failure rather than project failure, which could also contribute to business failure.



- Zweig contends that "firms that are trying to be the <u>lowest-cost</u> providers in their market sectors are destined for failure."
- In this case, Zweig uses "failure" as business failure rather than project failure, which could also contribute to business failure.
- Does this argument mean that an engineering firm that provides a <u>low-cost</u> service is destined to fail?



Discussion Question 4

 Of course not. Engineering companies that want to respond to a clientele that prefers to pay less for engineering design services can be successful in meeting its business objectives without failing.



- Of course not. Engineering companies that want to respond to a clientele that prefers to pay less for engineering design services can be successful in meeting its business objectives without failing.
- There is nothing wrong with those engineering companies doing so unless the client's demands or the engineering company's response to those demands violate professional or legal duties, but that is true of all engineers and firms.



Discussion Question 4

Mark Zweig observes, 'The only strategy that really makes sense for a professional services firm is one of high quality and high price. ... Firms that are trying to be the lowest-cost providers in the market sectors are destined for failure.' In 2 or 3 sentences, why is Zweig right or wrong that 'lowest cost' and 'high quality' are incompatible.

3. Consider an engineering company with 10 total employees and costs on \$2,000,000 Gross Revenue.

Payroll (including all payroll burden cost): \$1,000,000

Insurance (Facilities, CGL, PLI, Key Man, Autos): \$240,000

Supplies (Office and Field): \$160,000

Facilities (Rent, Utilities, Repair/Maintenance): \$120,000

Equipment (Purchase, Repair/Maintenance): \$100,000

Training and Recruiting: \$50,000

Business Development, Marketing: \$30,000

Project Direct Costs (travel, equipment, etc.): \$100,000 to \$200,000

Profit (Is Not A Dirty Word): \$100,000 to \$200,000

To be lowest-cost provider, it must cut prices to reduce its gross revenue by \$200,000 while executing the same amount of work.

What is the most effective way for this company to cut its cost to be competitive as the lowest cost engineering company in its market?



Discussion Question 4

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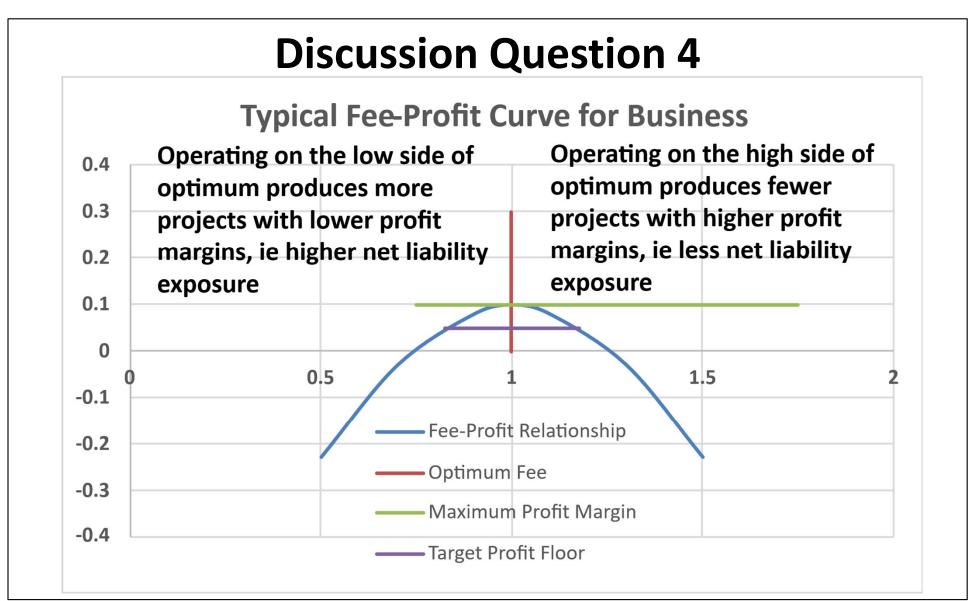
Project Direct Costs (travel, equipment, etc.): \$200,000 to \$100,000

Profit (Is Not A Dirty Word): \$100,000 to \$200,000

To be highest-cost provider, it must raise its fees to increase its gross revenue by \$200,000 while executing the same amount of work.

What is the most effective way for this company to use the additional revenue it generates from this fee increase, and why?







Discussion Question 4



However, we can save 700 liras and two months by not doing a geotechnical investigation



Discussion Question 5

When a client procures (purchases) design professional services, the client can select the design professional based on the design professional's experience and qualifications (Qualification Based Selection, QBS), or the client can select the design professional based on the fee that the design professional bids to provide the requested scope of services (Competitive Bidding).

- a) Which of these two methods (QBS or Competitive Bidding) does the engineering profession support for the procurement of design professional services?
- b) Please explain in 2 to 3 sentences why the profession has adopted this position.
- c) Rank each of the following types of clients, on a sliding scale of 1 (Absolutely Uses Competitive Bidding) to 10 (Absolutely Uses QBS), regarding the likelihood that the client will procure engineering services using either Competitive Bidding or QBS, and for each situation, explain your ranking in 1 to 2 sentences each.
- A national, publicly traded business, with facilities at many locations, 1. needs design professional services to design a new facility in Kentucky.
- The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet needs design professional services to 2. design a new highway in Kentucky

3. A locally owned private business owner, with one business facility located in his Kentucky hometown, needs design professional services to design a new

Conley

Jude

facility to replace the existing facility in the same Kentucky town.



Discussion Question 5

1. What does QBS stand for?



- 1. What does QBS stand for? Qualifications Based Selection
- 2. Whose interest does QBS protect?



- 1. What does QBS stand for? Qualifications Based Selection
- 2. Whose interest does QBS protect? The Client's Interest
- 3. With QBS, who determines what defines the "most qualified" engineer during the selection process?



- 1. What does QBS stand for? Qualifications Based Selection
- 2. Whose interest does QBS protect? The Client's Interest
- 3. With QBS, who determines what defines the "most qualified" engineer during the selection process? The Client makes this and all other decisions about who to hire and then negotiates the scope of services and the fee with the "most qualified" design professional.



Discussion Question 5

When a client hires an engineer to perform services, the client can do so based on the experience and qualifications of the engineers he considers (Qualification Based Selection, QBS), or the client can do so based on the fee these engineers charge for their services (Competitive Bidding).

Which type of client is most likely, more likely to use QBS to hire a design profess			
		-	-
Client Type	Least	Must	
	1-5	5-9	10
Sophisticated Private Sector Owners			
Unsophisticated Private Sector Owners	<u> </u>		
A Governmental Agency			



Discussion Question 5

When a client hires an engineer to perform services, the client can do so based on the experience and qualifications of the engineers he considers (Qualification Based Selection, QBS), or the client can do so based on the fee these engineers charge for their services (Competitive Bidding).

Which type of client is most likely, more	likely	, and I	east	
likely to use QBS to hire a design profess	sional	s, and	why?	
Client Type	Least	east More		
	1-5	5-9	10	
Sophisticated Private Sector Owners		<u>X</u>		
Unsophisticated Private Sector Owners	<u>X</u> _			
A Governmental Agency			X	



Discussion Question 6

Competitive Bidding vs. Qualification Based Selection.

The Federal Government adopted the Brooks Act (PL 92-582) which says, "The Congress hereby declares it to be the policy of the Federal Government to publicly announce all requirements for architectural and engineering services, and to negotiate contracts for architectural and engineering services on the basis of demonstrated competence and qualification for the type of professional services required and at fair and reasonable prices." A majority of the states have adopted state versions of the Brooks Act. In contrast, the government almost always uses competitive bidding to hire its construction contractors.

a) Which factor, Fee or Qualifications, will be most important to the purchaser when the purchaser:

Uses QBS to select the provider?

Uses Competitive bidding to select the provider?

- b) When a client procures design professional services using competitive bidding, explain in 2 or 3 sentences the role that the design professional's qualifications play in the competitive bidding process.
- c) When a client procures design professional services using QBS, explain in 2 or 3 sentences the role that the design professional's fee plays in the QBS process.
- d) In 3 to 4 sentences, please identify the differences between design professional services and construction services that explain why the government has a policy that mandates QBS to purchase design professional services, but the government uses competitive bidding to purchase construction services for the same project.

B Morrison

C Holt

E Thomasy



Discussion Question 6

- d) In 3 to 4 sentences, please identify the differences between design professional services and construction services that explain why the government has a policy that mandates QBS to purchase design professional services, but the government uses competitive bidding to purchase construction services.
 - Federal statutes mandate QBS for A/E services because the quality of the A/E services has great impact on construction and life cycle costs, and QBS forces the Federal Government to focus first on quality factors in selecting the A/E and before negotiating the detailed scope, deliverables, schedule, and fee.
 - Federal Statutes do not mandate QBS for Construction work because the construction work must be accomplished in accordance with plans and specifications prepared during design, and the contractor who offers to complete the specified work for the least cost is the Government's best choice.

Why does the government mandate the use of QBS to hire A/E firms but not to hire law firms or other professional contractors?



Expressed As % of Construction Cost:

Design: 6%

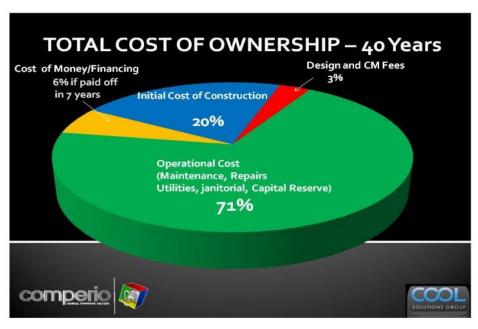
CM: 9%

Construction: 100%

Financing: 30%

O&M: 355%

COST SPECTRUM



ttp://www.buildersassociation.com/docs/Education/Estimating%20Academ y/Mark%20Gardner%20Total%20Cost%20of%20Ownership.pdf



Consider a \$3,000,000 project Assume the owner asks Engineers A and B for Proposals With the following Fee Proposals Assume Construction, Financing and O&M Costs Are Otherwise the Same

Function	Engineer A, 5%	Engineer B, 7%	\$ Difference	% Difference
Design Fee	\$150,000	\$210,000	\$60,000	40.0%
Construction, CM, and Financing Cost	\$4,170,000	\$4,170,000	\$0	0.0%
O&M Costs	\$10,650,000	\$10,650,000	\$0	0.0%
Total Life Cycle Costs	\$14,970,000	\$15,030,000	\$60,000	0.4%

How does the Owner Evaluate These Engineers?



Discussion Question #6

If a client uses QBS, can the client consider fee before hiring the engineer, and in 2 to 3 sentences, explain why?

If a client uses competitive bidding, can the client consider experience and qualifications before hiring the engineer, and in 2 to 3 sentences, explain why?

1. (a) You are an owner who needs to hire an engineering company to design your project. Engineer A will design your project for 5% of construction cost, and Engineer B will design your project for 7% of construction cost. How will these fee factors affect your decision?



Discussion Question #6

If a client uses QBS, can the client consider fee before hiring the engineer, and in 2 to 3 sentences, explain why?

If a client uses competitive bidding, can the client consider experience and qualifications before hiring the engineer, and in 2 to 3 sentences, explain why?

1. (b) You are an owner who needs to hire an engineering company to design your project. Engineer X has never completed a similar project and Engineer Z has successfully completed several similar projects. How will these experience factors affect your decision?



Discussion Question #6

If a client uses QBS, can the client consider fee before hiring the engineer, and in 2 to 3 sentences, explain why?

If a client uses competitive bidding, can the client consider experience and qualifications before hiring the engineer, and in 2 to 3 sentences, explain why?

1. (c) You are an owner who needs to hire an engineering company to design your project. Engineer M has never completed a similar project and requests a fee of 5% of construction cost. Engineer P has successfully completed several similar projects and requests a fee of 7% of construction costs. How will you balance the fee and experience factors in making your decision?



Discussion Question #6

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- 2. How does an engineer's experience with a type of project affect construction and life cycle costs for the project?



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- 2. How does an engineer's experience with a type of project affect construction and life cycle costs for the project?
- 3. If Design costs 5% to 7% of construction cost, and life cycle costs (operation and maintenance) are 3 to 4 times construction cost, how does an owner decide which engineer's design proposal will be least expensive? Note: At the extreme, Life Cycle Costs can be as high as 50 times construction costs.

See

https://www.wbdg.org/resources/life-cycle-cost-analysis-lcca



Let's add:

Engineer B is more experienced that Engineer A with the specific type of project planned by this owner, and Engineer B's experience can produce a more efficient design.

How much do you think a more efficient design can reduce the owner's Construction Cost?

1% 3% 5% 10%



How Does The Picture Change, if Engineer B's Design Will reduce Construction Cost?

Assume Engineer B's Design Reduces Constuction Cost 3.0%

The Fees for Engineers A and B As well as Financing and O&M Costs Are Otherwise the Same

Function	Engineer A, 5%	Engineer B, 7%	\$ Difference	% Difference
Design Fee	\$150,000	\$210,000	\$60,000	40.0%
Construction, CM, and Financing Cost	\$4,170,000	\$4,044,900	-\$125,100	-3.0%
O&M Costs	\$10,650,000	\$10,650,000	\$0	0.0%
Total Life Cycle Costs	\$14,970,000	\$14,904,900	-\$65,100	-0.4%

Should This Impact The Owner's Evaluation of Engineer's A and B?



Let's add:

Engineer B is more experienced that Engineer A with the specific type of project planned by this owner, and Engineer B's experience can produce a more efficient design.

How much do you think a more efficient design can reduce the owner's O&M Cost?

1% 3% 5% 10%



How Does The Picture Change, if Engineer B's Design Will reduce O&M Cost?

Assume Engineer B's Design Reduces O&M Cost 3.0%

The Fees for Engineers A and B As well as Financing Costs Are Otherwise the Same

Function	Engineer A, 5%	Engineer B, 7%	\$ Difference	% Difference
Design Fee	\$150,000	\$210,000	\$60,000	40.0%
Construction, CM, and Financing Cost	\$4,170,000	\$4,044,900	-\$125,100	-3.0%
O&M Costs	\$10,650,000	\$10,330,500	-\$319,500	-3.0%
Total Life Cycle Costs	\$14.970.000	\$14.585.400	-\$384.600	-2.6%

Should This Impact The Owner's Evaluation of Engineer's A and B?



Discussion Question #6

- QBS protects the financial interests of the owner by allowing the owner to focus first on the experience and qualifications of the potential designers before considering the design professionals' fees.
- Quality during design usually translates into lower construction and life cycle costs.
- The design cost is highly leveraged against construction and life cycle costs, which minimizes the significance of most if not all design fee differences.
- Therefore, engineers should emphasize during selection process how their clients saved money on their projects due to designs that reduced construction and life cycle costs.



CE 401 Civil Engineering Seminar Question Time:

