



# BPA Fish and Wildlife Division **Process Improvement Initiative**

March 2005 Council Update

Portland, Oregon



# Today's Presentation

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*Our agenda.*

- 1. Illustrate What Reporting will be Available through Pisces in 2005**  
Examine a sample catalog of reporting Pisces will deliver this year. Present BPA's approach to estimating financial information by work element.
- 2. Review Challenges Associated with Reporting Information that is "Less Clean"**  
Solicit the Council's input on how to handle aspects of the program that overlap species, geographies, etc.
- 3. Review BPA's Recommended Approach for Gathering Location Information**  
Discuss various options for gathering project information to be presented in a GIS system connected to Pisces.
- 4. Building a Decision Support Infrastructure for the Council**  
Forthcoming materials on the ability for the Council to create customer reports.



# Implementation Schedule for FY'05

*The schedule for FY'2005:*

2005

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
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**Winter Workshops**

WEs and Pisces.  
On-site

**Goals 1 & 2**

**Accomplish SOW  
Conversion/Renewals in  
Pisces**

Existing and renewing SOWs.

**Goal 3**

**On-line Status  
Reporting Begins**

Red/Yellow/Green via Pisces.

**All Existing FY'05  
Contracts in Pisces.**

*We will provide additional training on how to use Pisces for status reporting, developing FY'06 SOWs, and recording metrics. This may be through workshops or other methods.*

**Goal 4**

**Contractors Enter  
FY'06 SOW**

Next year's SOW.

**Contractors  
Required to Enter  
SOWs Through  
Pisces**

**Goal 5**

**Collect Metrics  
Information**

Entering FY'05  
Accomplishments

**FY'05 Metrics  
Available in Pisces.**

## Critical Dates

**April 1:** All SOWs submitted to BPA must use work element format.

**May 31:** All existing FY'05 SOWs entered into Pisces.

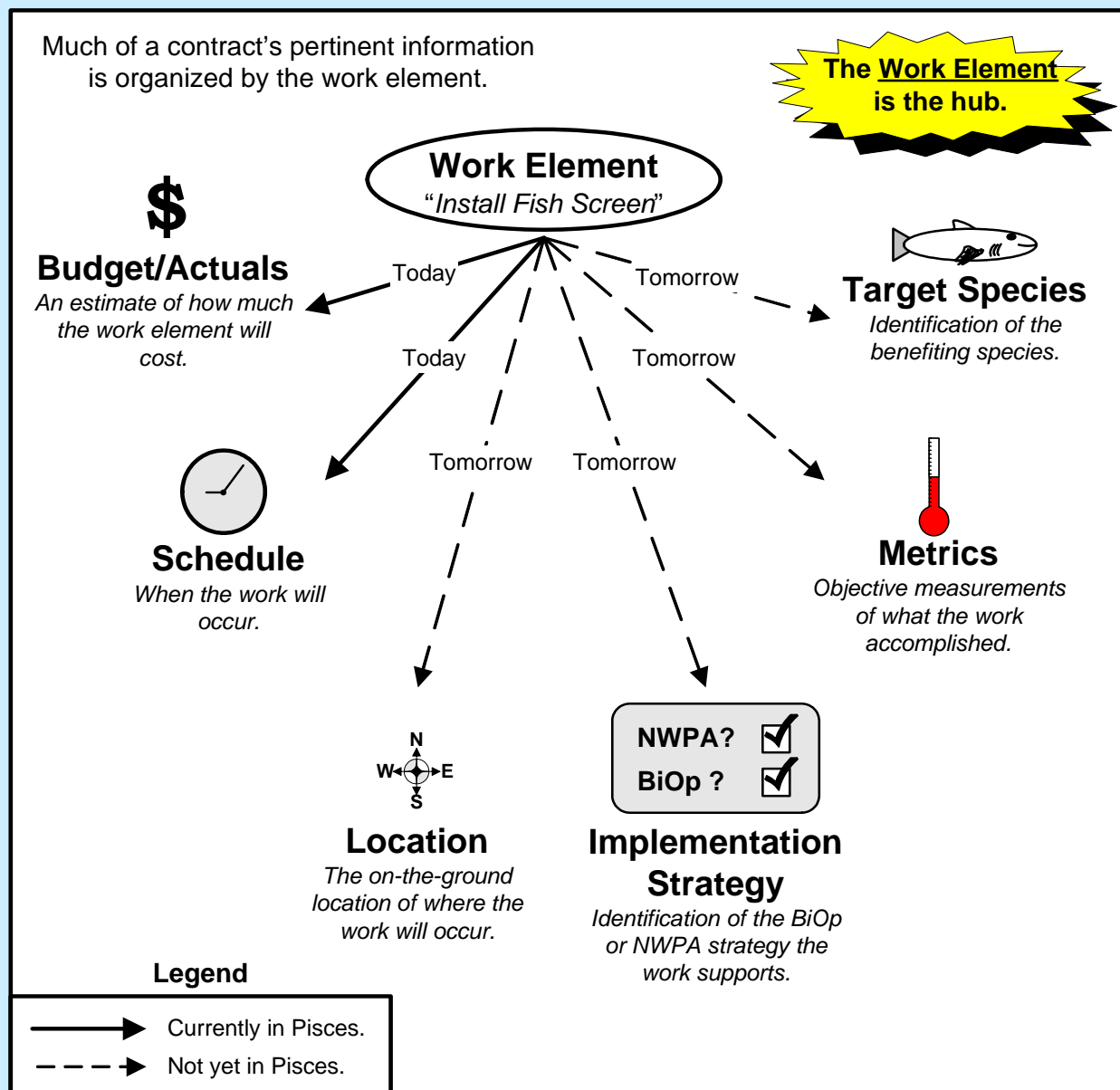
**July 1:** Status Reporting begins.

**July 1:** Contractors begin entering FY'06 SOWs.



# Data is Organized by Work Element

- You may recall from prior presentations that most project information is organized around the work element.
- Detailed reports are driven by work elements. For example, if you want to be able to report on a project action, it needs to be identified in the SOW as a work element.
- O&M and Environmental Compliance activities are now separate work elements – enables proper reporting.





# Examples of Reporting that Pisces will support

*Pisces will enable “slicing and dicing” program information in a variety of ways.*

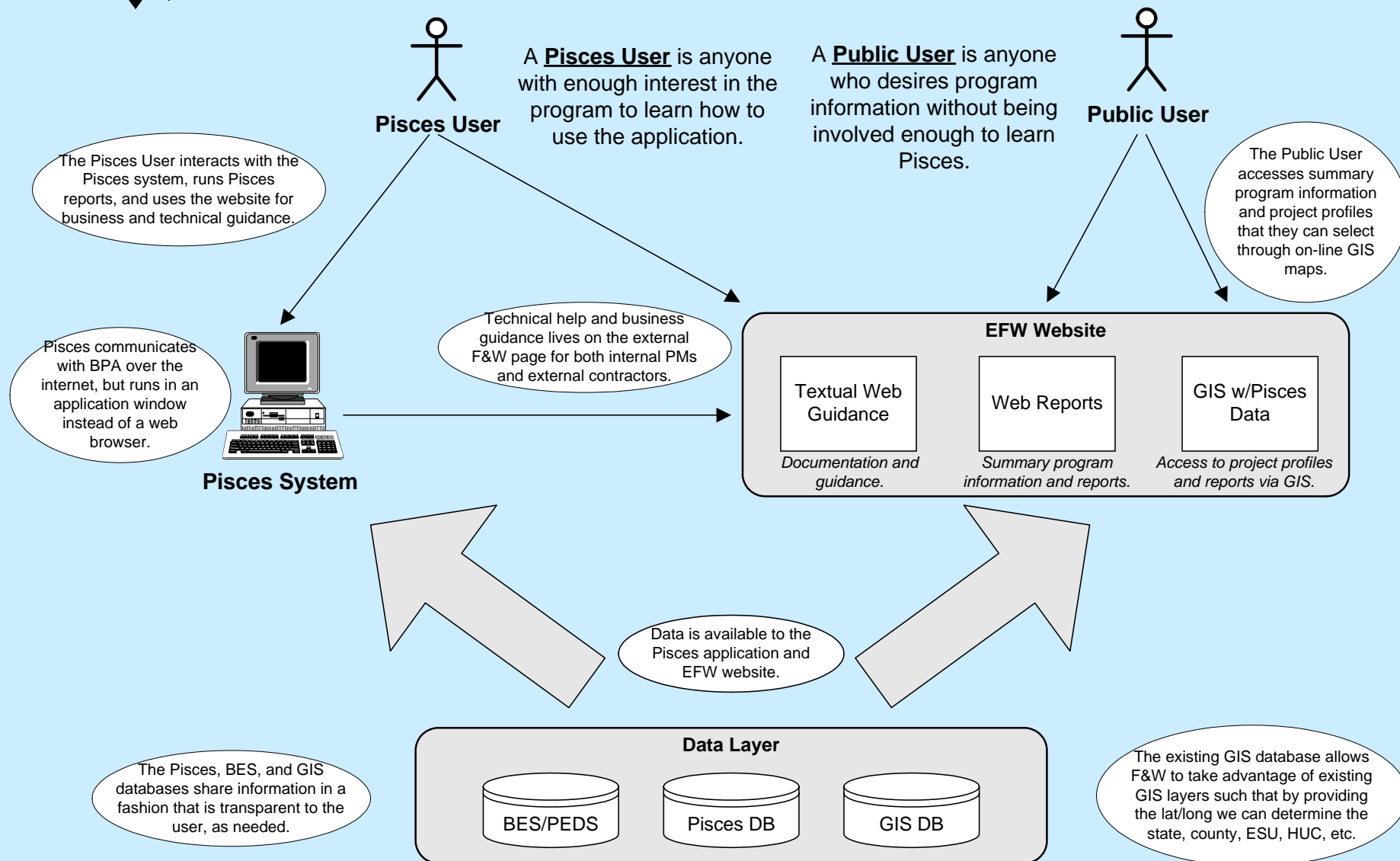
**Below is a partial, sample catalog:**

<b>Project Cost Reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget/spending by geographic area, such as state.</li> <li>• Budget/spending by target species, such as Chinook, Coho, etc. and listed vs. non-listed species.</li> <li>• Budget/spending on O&amp;M and environmental compliance.</li> <li>• Budget/spending on type of work such as passage improvements, planting vegetation, or any other work element.</li> <li>• Budget/spending by specific contractor or type of organization such as state, federal, tribal, etc.</li> <li>• Budget/spending to accomplish specific metrics such as miles of habitat accessed or acres of vegetation planted.</li> </ul>
<b>Biological Metrics Reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Metrics accomplished by geographic area, such as state.</li> <li>• Metrics accomplished by target species, such as Chinook, Coho, etc. and listed vs. non-listed species.</li> <li>• Metrics accomplished by specific contractor or type of organization such as state, federal, tribal.</li> </ul>
<b>Geographical Reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For a geography, total budget/spending.</li> <li>• For a geography, target species addressed, such as Chinook, Coho, etc. and listed vs. non-listed species.</li> <li>• For a geography, type of work such as passage improvements, planting vegetation, or any other work element.</li> <li>• For a geography, work by specific contractor or type of organization such as state, federal, tribal, etc.</li> <li>• For a geography, metrics accomplished such as miles of habitat accessed or acres of vegetation planted.</li> </ul>
<b>Any Other Spoke of the WE Hub</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reporting the cross-references any subject matter area that is organized by work element.</li> </ul>



# Where Reporting Will be Available

*Reports will be accessible through Pisces or the web.*





# Details of Reporting

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*FY2005 is a good first step.*

## **Details to Know About Pisces Reporting:**

- Regarding "Location", Pisces will be able to report by any common geographical construct (GIS layer) such as: state, county, HUC, ESU, congressional district, province, sub basin, utility area, etc.
- Pisces' architecture is flexible enough to accommodate changes in reporting as we learn more about how we want to present information over time.
- However, alterations and development of new reports is not without cost and development time within what is an extremely aggressive schedule.
- We believe progress during 2005 will be a tremendous first step in delivering reporting the program needs.
- However, it will also reveal areas in which we wish to improve the accuracy or level of detail in our reporting.
- Our priority is to be successful with 2005's reporting first, and then use our experience as a basis for developing detailed requirements for improvements.



# Today's Contract Budgeting

## **Contract Line Item Budget**

<u>Resource</u>	<u>Budget</u>
Labor - Senior Biologist	\$20,000
Labor - Engineer	\$20,000
Labor - Construction	\$50,000
Materials - Fence	\$5,000
Materials - Concrete	\$2,000
Materials - Screen	\$20,000
Materials - Plants	\$13,000
Travel - Automobile	\$900
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$130,900</b>

*The line item budget exists for all contracts today and is not being changed by Process Improvement.*

*Pisces can not yet store the line item budget but will be able to in the future.*

- Today, the program accomplishes budgeting by labor, travel, materials, etc. We call this the “*Contract Line Item Budget*”.
- Contract line item budgets are created for the entire contract, and are not broken down by the type of work, now represented by a work element.
- The result is that we know the total for what will be spent on a type of cost, such as biologist labor, but not how much biologist labor will contribute to *installing a fish screen* versus *planting vegetation*.





# Budget and Actual Spending by WE

## Work Element Estimates

<u>Work Element</u>	<u>Budget</u>
Install Fish Screen	\$87,000
Install Fence	\$21,000
Plant Vegetation	\$22,000
Manage & Administer Project	\$ 8,000
Produce Annual Report	\$ 3,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$141,000</b>

*The work element estimate is in addition to the contract line item budget.*

*Overhead is not called out separately because it can be obtained from the line item budget.*

- Based on feedback from the Summer 2004 workshops, the overwhelming sentiment from contractors and BPA project managers was not to require a line item budgeting detail for every work element.
- Instead, Pisces accepts an estimate of total spending for every work element in a SOW.
- This approach provides the program with the reporting it needs, without directing too many resources towards collecting excessive detail.
- Estimating is a powerful tool that can be extremely accurate under the right conditions. Some will estimate high, others low, but in the end, these discrepancies become less of an issue when reporting across all projects.
- Estimates are effective for enabling programmatic reporting, but do not enable meaningful comparisons of projects on their own.
- At the end of the year, contractors will create estimates for actual spending that reflect their true performance.



# The Following Pages...

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*There are some challenges associated with reporting certain aspects of the F&W program.*

**The following pages contain more detail than we normally cover in a Council meeting. Below are a few notes to consider:**

- Our desire is to share some of the challenges associated with reporting and gather the Council's input on a few key topics.
- Pisces is flexible and reporting is by no means set in stone.
- The caveat: requiring our contractors to collect more information in order to support more detailed reporting takes time and cost away from their primary implementation tasks.
- The challenge: determine what level of information is required and worth the cost to collect.
- We feel the current design strikes an effective balance by delivering the level of detail the program needs, while minimizing the cost and effort associated with collecting it.
- This is a transition year. This is our first cut. The best tool to determine requirements will be reports generated at the end of 2005. Our recommendation: use 2005 reports to determine more detailed reporting requirements.
- In many cases, we will be able to incorporate Council feedback and changes immediately.
- However, FY2005 is considered to be a transition year.



# Reporting Foundational Contract Costs

*Foundational costs are those that are required to execute a contract, but which are not tightly associated with actionable work elements.*

## Contract Information

WE 1 - Project Management	\$10,000
WE 2 - Landowner Coordination	\$10,000
WE 3 - Install Fish Screen	\$25,000
WE 4 - Install Fish Passage Improvement	\$45,000
WE 5 - Install Fence	\$10,000

**Contract Total**

**\$100,000**

*Foundational costs contribute to numerous metrics and locations.*

*Metrics and location are captured for actionable work elements, not for foundational costs.*

**Sum  
All Contracts**

## Program Level Report - An Aggregate of All Contracts

Project Management Total	\$10M	} <b>Foundational Costs Total = \$30M</b>
Landowner Coordination Total	\$20M	

Install Fish Screen Total	\$20M	} <b>On-the-ground Total = \$109M</b>
Install Fish Passage Imp. Total	\$25M	
Install Fence Total	\$5M	
Others...	\$59M...	

**How should we make reporting of on-the-ground costs incorporate foundational activities?**



# Allocating Foundational Costs

*There are many ways to allocate costs...*

## Option #1 - Report on Foundational Costs Separately

### Species Report

#### Installing Fish Screens

- For Chinook \$5M
- For Steelhead \$10M
- For Chum \$5M

\*\* Does not include foundational costs such as project management and landowner coordination

## Option #2 - Allocate Foundational Costs to certain Work Elements

### Species Report

#### Installing Fish Screens

- For Chinook \$5M
- For Steelhead \$10M
- For Chum \$5M

\*\* Includes foundational costs such as project management and landowner coordination that were allocated by the xyz method...

#### Total Fish Screen Spending

- Chinook = Allocated \$7.5M
- Steelhead = Allocated \$15M
- Chum = Allocated \$6.2M

*Allocate the foundational costs by adding them to the species total.*

- Pisces will have the ability to produce reports both ways at the same time, or pursue a third method later on.
- There are many different algorithms that could be used to allocate foundational costs. Once drafts of the reports are available, we will be in better position to determine how we wish to report the information.
- Recommendation: *Expect to look at the data both ways. BPA to research and recommend allocation methods with the involvement of CBFWA and Council staff*<sup>12</sup>



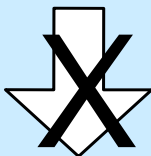
# Contracts Can Target Multiple Species

*Some actions and metrics impact more than one species.*

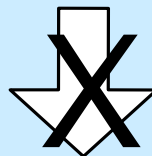
## Contract

<u>Work Element</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Metrics</u>	<u>Species</u>
Fish Passage Imp.	\$100K	20 river mi.	Chinook / Chum

*A cost that benefits two species can seldom be split in half to represent each.*



<u>Benefit</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Passage Improvement for Chum	\$50K
Passage Improvement for Chinook	\$50K



*A metrics benefit for two species can not be divided because each species truly receives the full benefit.*

<u>Benefit</u>	<u>Metric</u>
Passage Improvement for Chum	10 miles
Passage Improvement for Chinook	10 miles

- Some project actions benefit multiple species, and can not be split. Counting metrics has a similar problem.
- Other actions, such as rearing fish in a hatchery, can easily be split by species to support more exact reporting.
- A good test is to consider if a project action could be completed with a smaller budget if it served fewer species...most often, serving fewer species does not reduce cost.



# Programmatic Reporting By Species

*Some reporting is intended to be rolled-up at the program level.*

## Spending by Species

### Species Report

#### Total Spending by Species

Total for Chinook	\$50M
• For Chinook Only	\$2M
• Chinook and Other	\$48M

Total for Chum	\$100M
• Chum Only	\$20M
• Chum and Other	\$80M

**Total for All Species \$350M**

*Some amounts are “double-counted” because they apply to multiple species.*

*The result is the program will report more money than its total budget was applied across species.*

## Accomplishments by Species

### Species Report

#### Total Metrics by Species

Total for Chinook	30 miles
• For Chinook Only	0 miles
• Chinook and Other	30 miles

Total for Chum	50 miles
• Chum Only	5 miles
• Chum and Other	45 miles

**Total for All Species 270 miles**

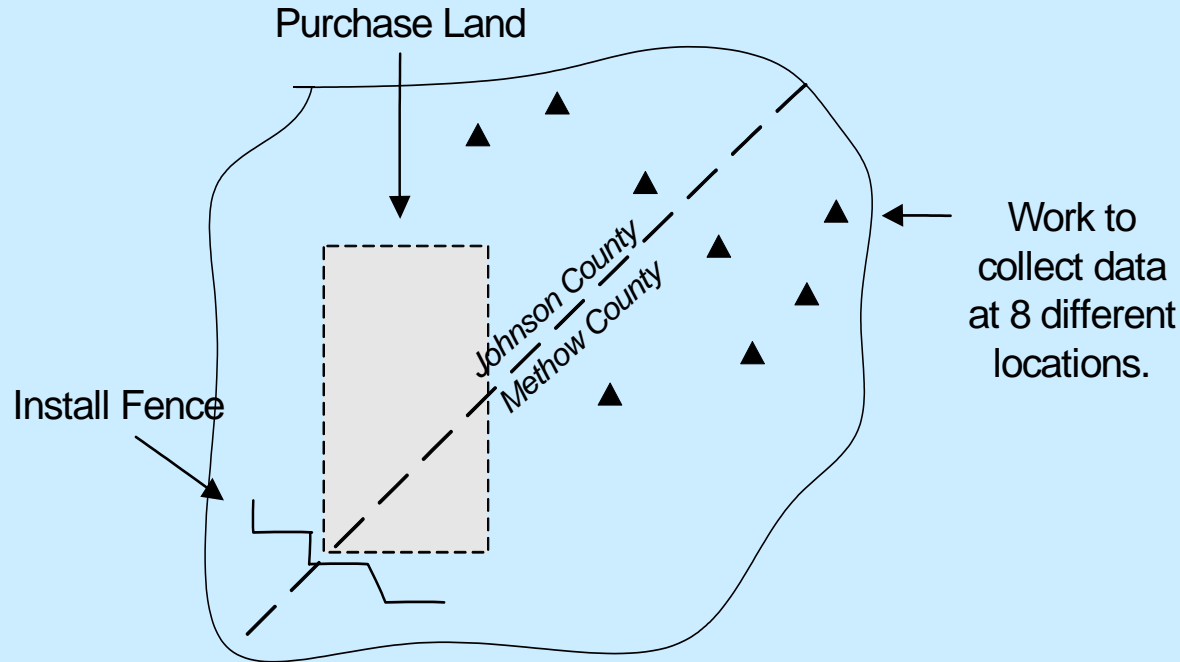
*The same is true for metrics.*

- Pisces can “slice and dice” the information a variety of ways, delivering the report that makes the most sense for the application.
- Recommendation: *Split work elements by species when feasible/important. Double count elsewhere.*



# Reporting By Geography

*Geographic reporting is very important.*



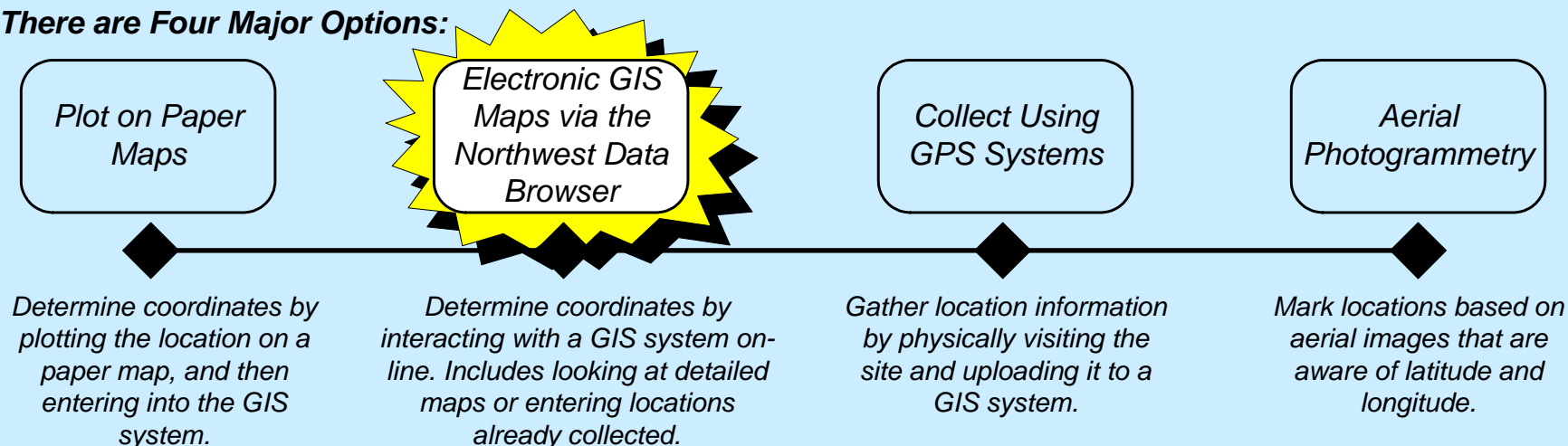
- Given all of the geographical constructs we wish to report by (state, county, ESU, etc.) it is inevitable that some of our actions will span more than one area.
- We intend to apply BPA's GIS system to programmatically allocate costs across geographies.



# How To Collect Location Information

*There are many options for collecting information about the location of program actions.*

**There are Four Major Options:**



**We recommend using the Northwest GIS Data Browser** as the primary collection and input method because:

- Of all the options, this approach jumped out as the best balance of accuracy and cost.
- Location information already collected on maps or other GIS systems can be entered easily.
- Documenting a location doesn't require going to the field to visit each site.
- While GPS units can be helpful in collecting data in the field, they are not required.
- Information can be gathered at any time, in any season, and anywhere that has an internet connection.





# Effort to Gather Location Information

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*The reporting is only as complete as the information collected.*

- Our goal was to choose a method that enables us to develop work element-based location information as quickly and inexpensively for FY2005.
- The ultimate solution will likely draw on a combination of all four of the methods presented, using each one as it may make the most sense in special situations.
- Our ability to create reports at the end of 2005 relies on a project that includes:
  - BPA's effort to develop the Pisces and GIS functionality.
  - A program-wide effort for Contractors to gather and input location, for which they will want to be compensated.
  - Effort by BPA project managers to oversee and ensure quality in the data collected.
  - Development of a catalog of reports.
- Some organizations already have a wealth of location information, sometimes in their own GIS systems, that we will be able to leverage.