

Work Group: Asset Management Decision Making

Host: **Uberlytics** 

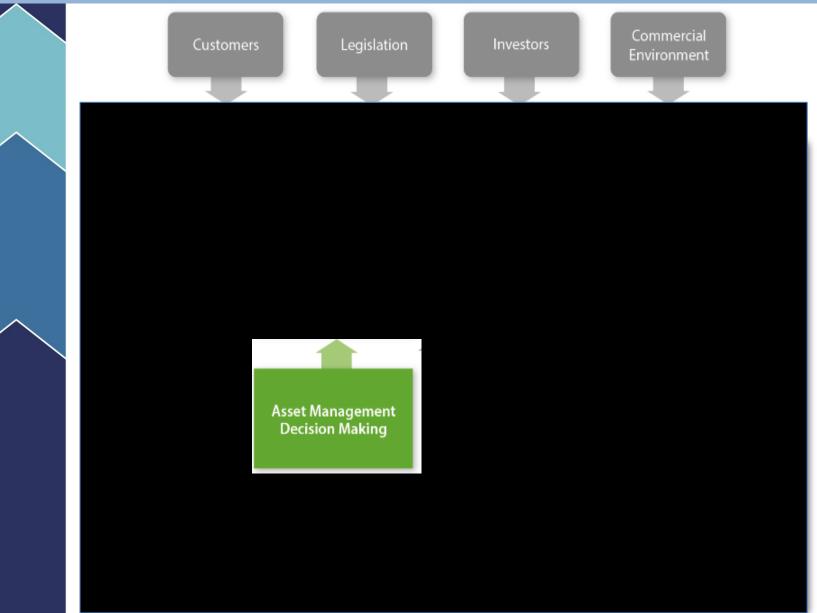
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#### Institute of Asset Management Conceptual Model





#### **WG Core Members**

(invited)

- Leader: Marty Rowland, , Technical Contact for ASTM WK53277-Public Infrastructure Management Guide & Senior Project Manager for Environmental Remediation at NYC Department of Parks & Recreation
- ALN Facilitator: Jennifer Zach, Chief Operating Officer/Chief Marketing Officer, Uberlytics
- Case Study: Tacoma Zach, Chief Executive Officer, Uberlytics
- Marc Yarlott, Project Engineer at Veolia Environnement North America
- Rob Leibrandt, Asset Management Advisor at Camcode, formerly with Office of the Secretary of Defense
- Jim Begis, Director Logistics Policy at Health and Human Services (retired)







### Asset Management Decision-Making



- Capital Investment Decision Making
- Operations and Maintenance Decision Making
- Lifecycle Value Realization
- Resourcing Strategy
- Shutdown/Outage Strategy



# Effective decision making is central to good asset management.





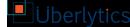




# Optimal decisions arrive at the best value compromise between competing factors.







#### What types of decisions are made?

**Create or Acquire** 

**Operate & Maintain** 

**End of Life** 

**Purchase** 

Design

Integrate

**Select** 

**Build** 

**Commission** 

**Planning** 

**Budgeting** 

**Accounting** 

**Maintain** 

Repair

**Analyze** 

**Monitor** 

Refurbish

**Shut Down/Outage** 

**Budgeting** 

**Accounting** 

**Dispose** 

Refurbish

Recycle

**Decommission** 

Replace

Sell

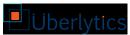
**Budgeting** 

**Accounting** 

#### Liig Gycle

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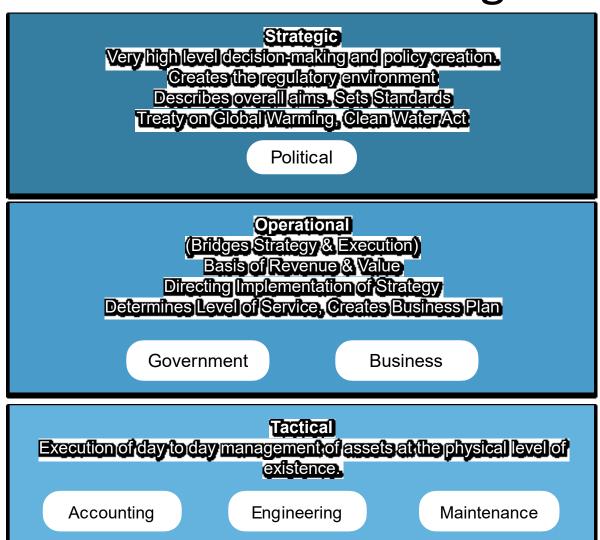
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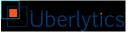
# **Alignment**

### Levels of Decision Making



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#### **Good Decisions**

- Plans are aligned on a risk basis with anticipated and available revenues (specific recommendation in ISO 5500x)
- Assessing minimization/optimization of waste (Lean 6 Sigma) throughout the process instead of at end
- Intentional framework for decision-making established
- Dependent on good asset knowledge (data)
- Identify all stakeholders that need to be involved internal and external (relevant)
- Aligned with overall objectives and values of organization (level of service, risk to objectives) to set priorities
- Prioritization means of ranking risk based
- Risk considered throughout
- Envelope (scope, field of view) is drawn/defined accurately to capture relevant factors – regulatory, contractual, EH&S, etc.









# Four themes for optimal asset management decision-making.

- Aligned to overall aim(mission) of the organization
  - Line of Sight, Cross Functional Collaboration
- Risk-Based
  - Clear understanding of risk factors for setting priorities
- Balances short term vs long term
- Informed by good asset knowledge
  - Complete, accurate, organized meaningfully



# Key Existing Statutes, Regulations, and Standards

- 1. ISO 55000
- 2. ISO 33000
- 3. CFO Act
- 4. Capital Programming Guide supplement to OMB A 11
- 5. FAR (Federal Acquisition Regulation)
- 6. Appropriations Bill (annual)
- E53 (ASTM and other ASTM)
- 8. EPA funding State Revolving Fund for small water/wastewater plants
- 9. GAO-15-290 (Risk)
- 10. GASB
- 11. GPRAMA
- 12. FERC (electric utilities)
- 13. Category Management (resourcing strategy)
- 14. Sarbanes-Oxley Act (mandates publicly traded companies to substantiate their control systems and best practices and standards)







### Key Issues & Impediments

- 1. Lack of alignment to mission
- 2. Decision making in silos instead of comprehensive/coordinated ie. Congressional Bill makes broad and then specific mandates
- 3. Lack of a justified decision-making process (strategy to get money about timing and getting into the process instead of AM justification, risk-based, prioritized, lifecycle cost analysis)
- 4. Incomplete and unreliable asset information
- 5. Short term view of decision makers/legislators related to election cycle, budget cycles etc.









#### Observations

- There are already a lot of good statutes, standards and regulations.
- Need for accountability
- Need for focus
- Need for cross-functional collaboration
- Different stakeholders make decisions about the same assets in different ways and use different information (ie. accounting vs operations)



#### What can we do?

- 1. Promote whole life cycle based decisions (ASTM WK53277)
- 2. Tie funding to having an articulated asset management plan and best practices.
- 3. Promote alignment and line of sight in resourcing decisions.
- 4. Promote adoption of ISO55000 (of course)



# Discussion of Recommendation #1

Whole Lifecycle Decision Making Balancing Short-Term Constraints with Long-Term Goals

Adopt ASTM Standard WK53277 Public Infrastructure Management Guide

Marty Rowland, Technical Contact



# Discussion of Recommendation #2

Promote risk-based decision making and priority setting through tying funding to asset management best practices.

Example **EPA Clean Water State Revolving Fund** 

Marc Yarlott, Veolia Water



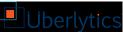
# Discussion of Recommendation #3

Promote alignment and line of sight in resourcing decisions.

Require that an acquisition must demonstrate how it will serve defined organizational objectives.

Tacoma Zach, Uberlytics







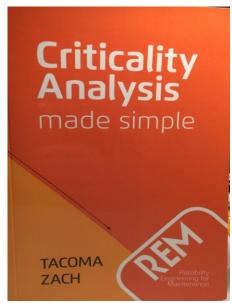
## Case Study

A Risk-Based approach to Decision Making





- Experts and Innovators in Risk Based Decision Support and Criticality Analysis
- Founded in 2007
- Platform Agnostic
- Former VP and Western Area
   Manager for Veolia Water Industrial
   Group (P&L)











## Key Elements Presented

- Alignment
  - with objectives and values
- Risk based Decisions
  - What it looks like
- Asset Data
  - Not all data is equal
- The Long View...
  - Lowest Cost of Ownership



#### Case Material Source

- 4 water and wastewater entities:
  - 2 Districts and 2 Cities
- Population: 120K to 3.5 million
- Budgets: <\$30 mill to >\$1.3 bill
- Capacity: 5mgpd to 0.5 bgpd

Actively engaging in starting an Asset Management Program







#### **ALIGNMENT**

Tactical activities to the corporate objectives and values









#### West Coast

- As a Public Health Mission
  - 3.5 MM People
  - To protect <u>public health</u> and the <u>environment</u> through innovative and <u>cost-effective</u>
     wastewater and solid waste management and, in doing so, convert waste into resources such as recycled water, energy, and recycled materials.



#### North Central

- Sustainability in quality and quantity, with integrity
  - Our mission: is to provide wastewater services and integrated planning to ensure <u>sustainable</u> water quality and water supply for the region
  - Our values: are excellence, inclusiveness, integrity, respect and commitment.



#### South Central

- Sustainable, safe, cost effective, efficient,
   & in support of the community.
  - overall vision and priority is to ensure the long-term sustainability of 'our' water and wastewater systems by providing safe, reliable, and high quality water and wastewater services that are cost-effective, resource efficient, and <u>support</u> other relevant <u>community goals</u>.



### Translation of Mission Values to Level of Service

- What is meant my safety, regulatory compliance, PR, production,
- Never not take sewage? Never have sewage in the streets
- Never provide unsafe water?
- Never provide bad tasting water?
- Never have an ice accident due to insufficient sand/road salt application
- Never have a road closure during holiday weekend
- Never have internal building temperature fall below 55F



# Alignment and Relativity



# MUST CLEARLY ARTICULATE A MINIMUM LEVEL OF SERVICE

Influenced by the Utility 'Corporate' Values and Stakeholders

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#### **RISK BASED DECISIONS**

Addressing what puts the Level of Service at Risk





### Urgency of Risk Based Decisions

- Massive amount of assets
- Lots of moving parts
- Lots of ways the mission can get thwarted
- Lots of stakeholders (3.5 mil)
- Many ways things can go wrong (negative impact) ... But not all negative things are created equal
- Not all risk to our LOS is created equal either
- And so not all assets are equally important



### Getting to Risk Based Decisions

- When an 'event' happens
  - —what is the impact, and
  - —what is the risk.



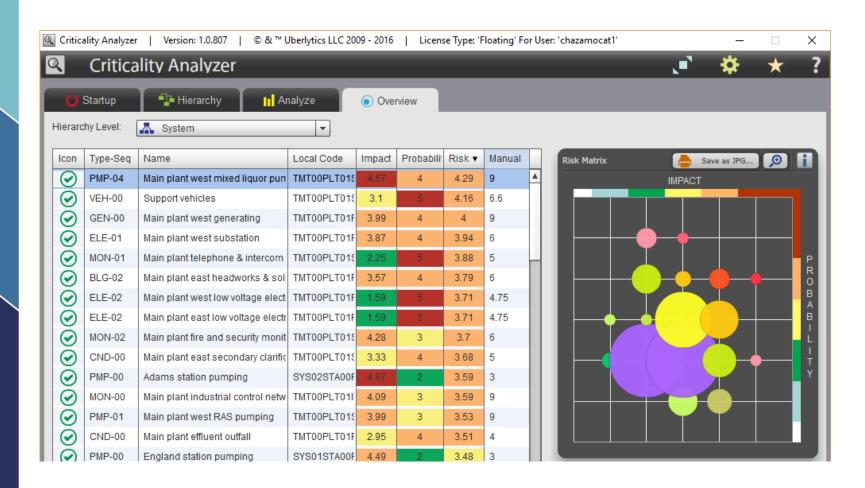
# Key to making risk based decisions is knowing what puts our LOS at risk.

- When our assets and systems don't perform as they are meant to, expected to, what is the net effect?
- Is it major, or minor, or somewhere in between & more or less?
- How likely is it going to take place? How often has it?





### Northern US Facility



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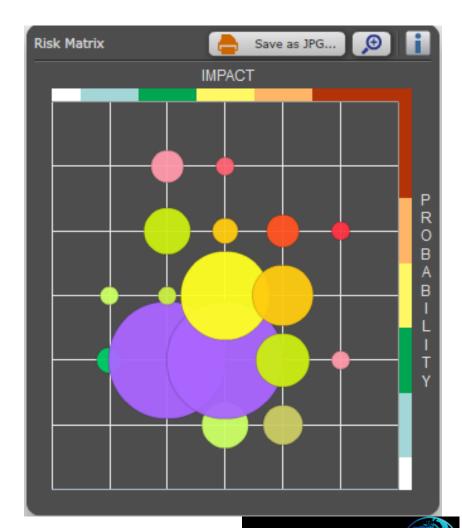
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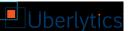


#### A View to Maintenance

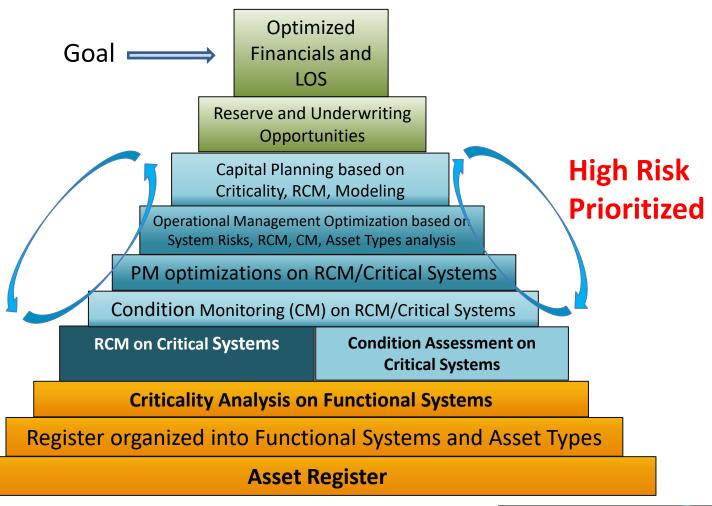
- Did tactical activities correlate to high risk areas?
- Did the kind of monitoring, the right kind of maintenance correlate with the critical assets?
- Did they have the right kind of information to even make that call.







## Successful Tactical Pyramid



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# Risk Based Decisions driving the Tactical Level

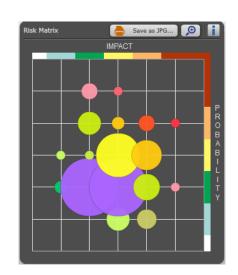
#### High Risk is Priority

- When deciding where to get more info (condition, etc.)
- When deciding where to delve deeper in to the ways assets fail – (RCM, FM, FMECA)
- When deciding on best approach to maintaining assets – (PMO)
- When deciding where to apply capital
  - (first to the trough, unimportant falls away)



# Based on Risk: Same set of questions as above PLUS

- What can we do to mitigate the risk?
- Did it need capital (need to correct the issue)?
- Was this capital project already on the books?



- What about the existing capital plan did it address the high risk areas or was it too diffuse?
- Were capital projects allocated to relatively low risk areas.







#### **ASSET DATA**

Not all data is created equal







# Comprehensive and 'Complete'

- Make sure its uniform
- Include all the assets with NO \$ limit
- Determine what data for each asset actually matters
- Organize by function, Not geography/accounting



# Uniform... 1 Utility, 11 facilities, No Standard

| Raw Water Transfer |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| to Main Plant      | Pump #1 |
|                    | Motor   |

| PUMPS |                 |              |
|-------|-----------------|--------------|
| B1    | Peerless Pump   | Model # 42MF |
|       | Serial # 306543 | 35800 GPM    |
|       | 530 RPM         | 27 H-ft.     |
| B2    | Peerless Pump   | Model # 48HH |
|       | Serial # 309870 | 35800 GPM    |
|       | 625 RPM         | 75 H-ft.     |

| L160-CHL1-MTP01 | METERING PUMP           |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| L170-RDT1-TSP01 | TWAS PUMP 01            |
| L180-DIG1-STP03 | PUMP DIGESTED SLUDGE #3 |
| L180-DIG3-DSP01 | DIGESTED SLUDGE PUMP #1 |

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## All Assets

- Increased asset register 400%!
- Usually 40% to 50%.
- NO lower \$ limit
  - Bridge between Accounting and AM



### Every Valve & Every Pipe



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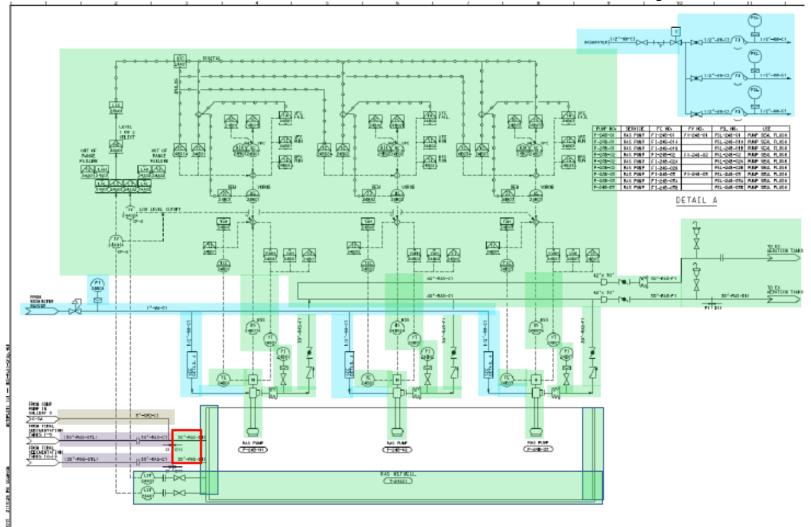


#### Careful Selection of WHAT data

- To make the right call on how to maintain it today,
  - Is it too involved and expensive to keep going rather than buying new or replacing
- You need in 10 years:
  - does is scale, can I analyze for what I need to?
- Compare maintenance risk to a capital alternative
  - or even a fundamental shift in LOS?...
- ...some assets might be too expensive to own...



## **Function Based Hierarchy**



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#### THE LONG VIEW

Getting to Lowest Cost of Ownership





## West Coast, last week

"Our ability to maintain at any of our plants is seriously hampered. To many types of pumps even within same systems. This is a clear result of historic low bid policy. Almost nothing is the same out there. We have no ability to standardize..."



## Issues presented:

- different repair kits
- different repair /service procedure
- different tool inventory
- different service life
- different warrantee terms
- different OEM delays





# Impact on Budgets, Resources and Efficiency:

- requires additional training
- more shelf spare parts
- more capital tied up in inventory
- more capital in tools
- longer total time to repair
- scheduling for trained mechanics
- some pump assets take up larger % of work





# THEY ARE VALIDATING THEIR SUSPICIONS THAT SOME CHEAPER PUMPS ARE JUST TOO EXPENSIVE TO OWN.









# Enabling Next Step: Cost of Ownership Comparisons

**Comparing Ongoing Asset Total Cost** 

- the cost of shelf parts
- the kits
- the reliability
- the individual service load and context
- the extra staff training and
- the extra time-to-complete posed by some pump designs



#### **THANK YOU**



Tacoma Zach, P.Eng.,

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