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>> We are at one today is talk on. If you are having technical difficulties, please give us a call at 202 208 0668. Or e-mail us at digital.w. at GSA .gov. I'd like to introduce GSA and DigitalGov University training manager Sandra sure to start us off.

>> Thank you Darrell. This is Canada's sure I am in training manager. Welcome everyone. This is a public value analysis tool for open government planning or PVAT. We have two presenters for our project this afternoon. First we have Meghan Cook who is program manager. She is at the center for technology in Government. From one of our agencies we have Kristen Baldwin, who joins us from the Department of Health and Human Services office of the Secretary where she works for the assistant secretary for purveyors. I will turn it over now to Meghan.

>> Hello. This is very exciting for us. We are very excited to talk about public value and how we create a public value analysis tool, how we worked with the United States Department of Transportation. Thank you for joining us. I want to talk about the structure of the webinar. I will give a presentation and talk about who CTG opening government, some public value and then some PVAT information. Kristin will take over and talk about PVAT at DOT, what information was generated how it's being used now and how it helped. We would join together at the end and talk about lessons learned. We will talk about tips, tricks, lessons learned, when you do and when you should not. We will have a question-and-answer period at the end, but we are also going to try to have questions at certain points drop the presentation so they do not a chelate at the end. I will let you know when we are open for questions. We do want to get through a little bit of this.

>> First off, I want to talk to you about who the Center for technology and government is in case you are not aware. We are and applied research Center at the University at Albany. We work with governing agencies at this interesting intersection of technology, management, and policy. We focus on areas such as information sharing, cross boundary were, capability assessment, making smart IT investments, and there is a picture of our website and you will see that we have a conference coming up. The ICE Gov conference brings together people who study electronic governance and this year it is in October in the United States in Albany New York. I want to make sure that you are able to see that an aware of the website. Please check it out.

>> CTG works in the area of understanding government better, helping create tools that are of practical value to governments. All a while, studying governments and creating academic resources for that community. Our audience is twofold. I want to talk about opening government, and I won't spend a lot of time here because Kristin is going to cover that. I wanted to set the stage for our start of thinking in this area. We know opening government is not new. They are our policies and access to information resources, but what is new is that there is an open government directive. There is more attention being paid by this presidential administration. Although, some agencies that we have encountered already have many open government efforts, that are tied into the DNA of who they are, areas and has been a new push for open ever meant efforts and transparency, collaboration, and participation. These are things we have heard and have read and are starting to understand.

>> There are questions that occur in that. How do you recognize and plan for the most effective means of increasing openness in government? How do you assess the results? There are a lot of people talking about open government and if it is really providing the value that we want it to. Is a providing value the agencies want. That is a hard thing to think about, wrap your arms around, and it is some questions that we have been investigating.

>> We think these questions are important because of the assumption that openness makes for better government. We know around the world that access to salary data has helped fight corruption in countries. We know that better access to process data of how decisions are made create a better environment for government. It allows government to provide better services. These efforts require large investments and they affect many stakeholders, many political interests. They are at the center of what the agency does.

>> In the area of open government, we saw an opportunity. An opportunity to think about a more structured way to think about value. We wanted to describe how open government matters? How does government matter? To whom does it matter? Through this investigation that we have done, we have learned that the traditional analyses provide valuable information, but not all of the information needed to be described value. It provides valuable information to support decision-making and priority setting, but we've also learned that it is not all the information needed to make decisions that -- set priorities. We know that value is embedded in all conversations and discussions, decision-making that is going on in open government. What we are hearing is that there needs to be a systematic way to elicit, he Creon, plan, and document the value so you can use it in a more coherent way to support decision-making.

>> the diagram before you is exactly what I have been talking about. CTG and working with the General services administration and 10 age and see set out to find out what the most pressing questions were in open government. This was funded by a very small grant by the National Science Foundation. We went out to ask people what are the most challenging questions you still have? All of the agencies are moving forward in open government. They are putting out very technical sophisticated types of platforms. They are engaging people. They are being collaborative, but what is out there that is still making you think? The things that we heard were about understanding how does open government matter. On the bottom, the public value analysis, is where we thought we could make the best contribution to this discussion.

>> OG decision-making and priority setting has many options, there are many departments within agencies that are looking forward to having an open government project. There are limited resources. Many of the traditional decision-support analyses are being undertaken, but in the area of open government, some of those are not enough. We were looking to create a more comprehensive picture of value, a public value analysis will not take the place of any of the traditional analyses, but it will support it. It will provide more information and it will help you create a more comprehensive picture.

>> I will not go into the rest of this diagram, but we will come back to it. Public value is not something that was just created. It is deeply rooted in the public administration literature. It has been studied for many years. In 2006, CTG brought together the leading thinkers in public value in both the academic, industry, civil society, and government arenas to set a foundation of how do we describe public value. We looked at the recognized scholarship and created a comprehensive public ROI methodology. It identified a core set of public value types and we will get to those soon. This project set the foundation. It helped people think in a different way about public value. It did not take it to the next level. It still remained conceptual and in some parts, for some audiences, theoretical.

>> The idea was, we have the framework that has been vetted with a large community, this framework could serve as the basis for a way to think about public value in open government. To skip ahead, it could also be made operational. It is a way for people to think about and document the public value of the effort that they are proposing.

>> the public value framework came up with seven public value types. Actually it came up with six value types. When we engaged in the work of open government, we added the quality of life value. These values are very straightforward. If you see, there is social value. Doesn't open government effort to write information that therefore affects the status and identity of a certain social group? Does an effort change the quality of life for the positive and negative for a specific stakeholder group? You can go on and read all of these public value types. The one that we guest -- get the most phone calls about is the stewardship value. Since PVAT, the public value analysis tool was released, it was downloaded by 400 and 50 governments all over the world, the majority of the calls that we get are from local government who are interested in the stewardship value. They are closest to the citizens.

>> They are looking for ways to quantify trust and think about trust. It is the efforts that they put into place, those efforts is successful it increases their stewardship value. If they are not, it decreases. There has been a large discussion around this idea of stewardship and the public view of public stewards of the data. The public value types were one of the cornerstones that came out of the public value framework and served as a foundation for the PVAT tool. By me talk more about

PVAT.

>> It was time to take the public value framework and get practical. When we went out to people and talk to them and asked them what challenges they were facing, and basically talk about value but is there a systematic way to document that value for each of the efforts and then create a portfolio view? We need a way to compare and contrast value by different projects. We know that there are with way more projects than we can consider taking or doing. How do we determine which ones are similar? How do we determine which one can take advantage of similar tactics or methods or platforms being used? Which ones are targeting the same 14 sets of stakeholders? How are we able to compare that across?

>> CTG got a small grant from the National Science Foundation, partnered with TSA and reached out to agencies to help define a conceptual model and prototype. We held workshops where we had people test the prototype as we were planning the open government projects and have them work through it.

>> Much of that was in paper. At that point, that grant ended, but we were in a situation, now, where we had people who had tested the conceptual model of the prototype and wanted it in a electronic form because they bought into it and now wanted to add a public value analysis to support their other types of analyses and decision-making. CTG created the PVAT in XL. The idea was that we would see how many people use it. Is there a need for a more robust web-based tool? Is this something that CTG should focus on in the future and does the community want us to focus on that?

>> Excel is not the most exciting technology, and when you use it you see that it is more of a documentation tool and it allows you to make judgments, quick judgments about the different types of value so we can rollup I will say that what we get calls from people who are using the PVAT, I have heard this a couple of times, people say thanks goodness it is in Excel because that is what we have. If it was in anything else, we might not have been able to purchase it or the technology to use it.

>> We are always wanting and willing to hear about people using PVAT and what they think the next phase could be if there is any? Are rolling CTG is to create products that are helpful to governments. We need to make them better or not continue them. What we do is based on need. The PVAT purpose as I have been saying is to answer the question in the middle. Does an open government portfolio, taken as a whole, optimize our resources and capabilities? Does it help us meet our mission and maximize public value to our stakeholders? In the PVAT, you are able to do an analysis of an individual effort and you are able to go across the portfolio.

>> the PVAT, the revaluing the PVAT is the analytical process. It is meant to help a group of people move through a collaborative governance process. The real value is in the discussions that occur around, let's say the economic value, or the negative economic value of a particular open government project for a particular steps -- set of stakeholders. That conversation brought to the surface and documented in a way that everyone understands, is one of the real value is of this tool.

>> We are going to get into the public value types economic, social, political, and quality-of-life. Across the top there are stakeholder interest. We call these many things, we call them stakeholder interest. We call them value generating mechanisms or many other things. The reason is because we consider those the mean. In thinking about open government, the way we think about it is not so much the transparency as being integral, but rather transparency gets you to a value. Transparency allows a certain stakeholder group to have a strategic value, for example. It allows you to get an and value. The PVAT pulls them information about the initiatives, the purpose, strategic goals, policy area, the tactics which are the methods or platform, and the stakeholders. It takes you through a process of understanding the stakeholder interest and identifying what the end values might be.

>> This is a different way to look at it, but you can see it here. There is an open government effort, there is a means, does this effort create an efficient see for a certain stakeholder group? I don't want to take all of Kristin's examples, but there are certain projects propose that we create efficiencies for the general citizens when looking for information. What does that do? Efficiency is not the end goal. Efficiency is the means for something else. What does that mean? They save time? Does that affect their social value? Does that affect their holiday of life value because now they are searching Lester? If it is for their profession, does it save time? Are they now more productive because it saves time? You can see that where

this conversation goes. This is how it goes with all of the changes for the stakeholders.

>> If there is an effort that now allows people to be more collaborative, what kind of and value does not have? Collaboration is not easy and it is not cheap. Does not have a negative economic value at least for the start up? Does it have a long-term strategic value? That is the type of things that the PVAT allows you to have discussions about and document in a way that you can stand back and look across and say, yes, I understand now how these changes are affecting me and this value.

>> the PVAT process is a way to document and think about public value so that you can engage in conversations and stand back and use it to make informed decisions. Step one you describe, step two you identified prior to her stakeholders, step three you identify and rate the public value. That has been one of the questions about the PVAT. White rate it? You have to make quality items statements, you have to put the statements in their to say how the value will be accrued or not for a particular stakeholder. Why would I click a button and rate it at that point? One of the things we heard is that rolling up public value is hard to do in qualitative statements. Rating it on a small scale allows you to look across and say, okay, this type of value for these stakeholders is leaning more positive than negative. It is not meant to be scientific. It is meant to be a way to say, zero my goodness, you have rated this as a low economic value, and I rated it as a high economic value. I think we should discuss this. That is exactly what has happened during the PVAT analysis at DOT. It rot to light -- it brought to light implicit thought processes to an area where people could say, we now better understand who we are targeting in this project. We understand where we think the most value is because he brought it to the surface. We identified the stakeholder interests, how people got there, and instead of three and four, they can identify the means and efficiencies and changes that are being made for stakeholders before they can identify the end value. Others need to identify the end value or and backtrack into how they got there. Step five summarizes it through those ratings. Step six is where you sit back and you asked your group questions. You have a discussion of values. It is meant to inform.

>> the PVAT will not give you an answer. The PVAT will give you information to help you create a more comprehensive picture, so that you may make decisions. The questions that we ask at the end are: Are we serving the right mix of stakeholders? If we look across all of our open government efforts at the country, does the country serve all of the stakeholders that we want to hit in our first phase of projects? Are we delivering different types of value, because political value is just as important? Political value happens, let's document it. Do we have enough quality of life value? Are we satisfied with the overall balance? Are we able to or do we have the capabilities to provide these projects? The PVAT is a way to be generate this information to have these conversations in a collaborative governance process.

>> I brought the diagram back. When we were testing PVAT, and when I say conceptual model we were at on pieces of paper. The team sat down and did real analysis of their efforts. Weeks later, we heard back from any of them who said, okay, now, that public value analysis was great. It helped us very much in thinking about our OG plans. Now, it is setting a foundation for informing the planning and design and implementation, because we were able to see how the tactics across all of the efforts were similar or different. We were able to see that a certain stakeholder group was not going to get the value that we thought it might, and therefore, we are going to change a little bit of our strategy.

>> One of the things people have asked about is that, is the public value analysis tool and assessment tool? There are a couple of answers to that question. It is primarily an open government lending tool. It does provide the foundation for starting to think about performance measurement. If you are writing qualitative statements, about your open government efforts, for a group of stakeholders, those statements are the beginning thinking of pushing down and pushing forward to a more granular level to set you up for performance of measurement. There are many discussions in this arena. In open government, how do we measure how we are doing? A public value analysis starts to bring you down that road.

>> There are many other uses that we have heard about for PVAT and how it is documented and now the idea of value is no longer in these conversations, in notes, in these other statements. It is anymore condensed way to help support the processes of open government planning and the up limitations.

>> Before I turn it over to Kristin, maybe we should take some questions. I want to quickly talk through our working together at the DOT. Kristin is going to talk about setting the stage for open government for their environment. They are going to talk about what they gathered from the portfolio and the public value analysis. As you see, we worked with DOT and followed this path. We all know what public value is, but everyone could use a primer or thinking about it to understand what are the public value types? Where they come from? What are they include? Then we did some hands-on training with the PVAT and the teams at DOT. We did a PVAT analysis done by the teams on all of their OG project. They did the hands-on training than did the analysis themselves. It was all pulled together in a portfolio of public value analysis. The agency use this information, the condensed list of stakeholders, the common tactics, the economic value, for all the stakeholders through all the effort and use that to support decision-making in their agency planning. CTG worked with the agency altar these steps.

>> That is what Kristin will talk about and share the information that we learn. Before we move to Kristin, I wanted to open it up for a few questions.

>> How does PVAT benchmark with ICA IT and any specific point? The Mac --

>> I assume that is one of the other performance measurement type of tools for the area of public value. When the public value framework was created, one of the things it did was draw on a lot of the public value thinking and tools that were developed. This tool is a challenge to create something that is easy to use and gathers the information that you are looking for in order to support decision-making. This tool draws on many other types of tools. I think that it tried to bring out the best part of all of them.

>> Is that did not answer the question, I am certainly willing to talk about it after the webinar. I just realized how long that I went, and I wanted to make sure there was time for Kristin.

>> Is that did not answer your question, please resend the question.

>> We will now turn it over to Kristin.

>> Thank you.

>> Kristin, can you please turn up your volume?

>> Sure, is that better?

>> Yes.

>> As Meghan mentioned, I will take you through the planning for the most recent open government planning at DOT and talk about how the PVAT helped us create our most recent plan. The first thing I wanted to do is a brief overview of open government to remind everyone that it is a directive released in December of 2009. It instructed agencies to be more transparent, participatory, and collaborative. At the DOT we had a successful first round of the plan. This year we wanted to do take a look at the plan that we had originally released in reaction to this directive and build on it. The original directive asked that each government agency released a plan every two years. This process is how DOT responded to that.

>> the requirements for this most recent version of the OGD called out what were trying to do in general. Our plan was due on April 9 and asked us at a high-level to come up with two initiatives to describe and complete in 2012 and 2013 and at least two initiatives for the 2013 and 2014 calendar years. It asked the department or all departments to identify which of these initiatives would be considered our flagship initiative. Today I wanted to spend a few minutes going over our process for coming up with the initiatives and how we selected that flagship initiative, as well.

>> Our approach to the second open government plan was to build off the success we had in our first plan. Our first plan helped concentrate on putting strategies and policies in place that would help us be more open and transparent and collaborative and participatory. We were doing things like ideas scale online collaboration, and created things like web and media policies to help with the release of some of the data. We also spent a lot of time on going through the simple data at DOT and putting those things up on data.gov. Over the first couple of years we had a strong foundation for Open Gov. What do we want to do this year? This slide helps us to show that we wanted to tie into the public engagement aspect. We did not want to force a require the department to be more open, but to talk about how are openness was now benefiting the public and what the value was there.

>> This slide shows the public engagement model. We share, gather, invite, and build stakeholders to come into DOT and discuss with us what our values are and make sure that what we are doing they are connects directly to a.

>> with that in mind we took an approach of, how are we are going to define an initiative? On the left side we show the three pillars of Open Gov in participation, transparency, collaboration, and we talk about the culture change within the department. As an ongoing initiative, FAA managed and released an open government ideation tool that is called idea how to and that is a way for our employees to share ideas and collaborate and vote on with each other for change within the department. We wanted to make sure that we use that because it is important to open government. We wanted to build on this framework and the internal peer is to create our next version of the plan.

>> we look at how to figure out the initiatives to include. we build on those poor foundational elements from the previous slide. we first engage the public and did an online collaboration or discussion dialogue to talk about if there were any ideas that the public had as to how we could be more open as a department. we also engaged our DOT program owners and executives. we met with everyone and found at what they thought fit well into the open government initiative. And even for the folks that are not managing, we wanted to get a sense from those employees to how we could be more open. we do that on my discussion on the idea of ideation tool. The purpose of this diagram is to pull all of those ideas together and come up with a subset of initiative and run that through the PVAT tool. We wanted to highlight the public value associated with what we were doing with open government at DOT.

>> In terms of the initiatives, we went around to the program owners and asked them to identify what they were doing so we could talk about either they were under way or planned and they thought they were import to this open government concept. We took this group of initiatives and we met with the open government steering committee to talk about those that they thought, off the top of their head, had public value. we showcased these initiatives and posters around the room and voted on how we thought these initiatives would translate into public value.

>> Then, we got together and put them through the public value assessment tool for each owner. Meghan and TTG came and ran our workshop to talk through how to fill out the public value assessment tool and how to translate that information so that are Open Gov plan had a solid foundation of everything based in public value. The last step we took was for the Open Gov steering committee to look at the candidates for inclusion in the PVAT tool to decide what should be included in the plan and ultimately how we would determine the flagship initiative.

>> This gives you a quick snapshot of the PVAT tool. This is one of our initiatives that showcases and activity eight in the Open Gov plan called the visual DOT. On the left side it maps that to how to use the PVAT tool. For each stakeholder, we assigned a value based off of the economic, social, political, strategic, quality of life, ideological, and stood is now you. we roll these up to come up with the ideas behind the portfolio and how the initiatives or common themes were between all of these initiatives that we ran through. we saw a lot having to do with promoting innovation. How we can take new concepts and apply those two things that we are already doing. Informing decision-making and increasing public safety, the department has launched as our flagship initiative a safety .-dot data .gov community and that is the sole purpose of that community on the data .gov platform is to make our safety data more available and to use that data to help citizens make better decisions and more informed decisions about safety.

>> After the analysis and the PVAT tool, most of the activities that were run through the PVAT were smaller projects or in some cases long-term projects. We felt they fit into five major categories. These five categories ended up representing our initiatives in the Open Gov plan. The PVAT tool helped us identify the common themes and then we grouped all of the activities under these five main concept. These concepts are detailed in our most recent Open Gov plan and each of them have multiple activities underneath. Our perch to this was to identify a high-level initiative that was achieved through multiple activities at the department level. When we wrote the plan, we wrote it at -- having this slide in mind as the top five initiatives and help to define each initiatives based on activities. When we are reporting progress on our Open Gov plan, it will be through these initiatives and activities that we are able to follow through with in the department.

>> The last step is one of the requirements was to identify our flagship initiative. I will let you know that it was safety .-dot data .-dot of but it is important to talk about how we came up with that decision and how we got there. The purpose of this graphic is to show the factors that went into determining the flagship

initiative. Some of these factors, two of them are included in the PVAT. So we thought economic value and stewardship value had carryover and we should consider in identifying that flagship initiative. We also wanted to not lose track of the factors that go into all of the decisions at the department. Is it something in line with our strategic goals? Is a cross modal, meeting does it represent and follow across all of our operating administrations and composing -- component agencies with India tea? Keeping in mind the government is under owing a lot of budget realignment and looking at how we can be cutting cost. We wanted to make sure that we are identifying something that needed and increasing costs. In response to stakeholder demand, through all of the outreach activity, we have partnered with the public engagement office, here, and keeping in mind the feedback public engagement, are we or is the initiative in line with that? Through all of that right area, the decision was made to highlight the safety .-dot data .gov project and this one we have had a successful launch through and we have are ready begun working on how we can use that data that is on the site to promote development of in the department and also in the private sector .-tierco with that, I think they get and I wanted to talk about the lessons learned I think the biggest lesson learned for us in this process was that it was important to take a look at each activity we were planning and look through each element of public value.

>> We wanted to make sure that everything we were covering really maps back to not only the mission but that there is a real value to the public in completing this activity. Understanding that we cannot always complete all of the projects we have in mind, it was helpful to us to look through this tool and identified and look at each of the initiatives under the same template and the same processed -- process to finalize our initiatives, goals, it and reach a common understanding between them. We have had success using this PVAT tool with Open Gov and also in planning for projects that we are doing in-house to make sure that we are defining it fully upfront and that we are considering all the factors going forward.

>> I would be happy to take any questions or Meghan, and if you want to touch base on anything?

>> [ Indiscernible-multiple speakers ] we do have a question.

>> When you talk about Open Gov initiatives, do you consider all open data initiatives or other types of initiatives?

>> Open data is at the forefront of these initiatives. I don't think we define all of our public engagement and open government initiatives through open data, but it was at the forefront including the flagship initiative. The flagship initiative is directly related to open data in that we look at and categorized our safety data and looked into safety data that was not already publicly available that should be. We managed a multi- departmental effort, so we have partners in DOJ, HHS, and Consumer Product Safety Commission that helped and contributed data to this community.

>> I would add, that that is a good distinction, because into studying the area of Open Gov in different parts of the world and in different communities, we have been talking about open data as part of Open Gov, but it certainly needs its own area of investigation. There are concerns and thoughts and challenges related to open data, such as the idea of the open data ecosystem that requires its own special look. But, when doing public value planning, open data projects alongside projects that are more collaborative or more are just the Tory in the area of Open Gov, is able to go through the PVAT. For purposes of PVAT, you can put those through their. Another thing that Kristin mentioned was that it is being used for more than just open government. I think Open Gov was the entr&e, the parlay into operationalizing this area of public value into a more systematic way to do analysis, but it can be used for large or small ICT investment at all levels of government.

>> Thank you. We have another question.

>> Joseph, hello?

>> I did not have a question, there is probably something wrong with the equipment.

>> Are you integrating the PVAT information into executive decisions?

>> So far how we have used the PVAT to determine the projects that we will undertake here at the department and as Meghan said, the biggest area is with Open Gov. With the success of this, we are definitely open to looking at additional ways we can use this at the department as a decision-making tool.

>> Yes, when we are out talking about the PVAT, that question comes up every time. How is it tied into budget and capital investment decision-making processes? I think there is an evolution for that. I think that is going to be different in every

organization. It is definitely something that we are looking at. Doesn't link directly, right now? No. Could in the future? Yes. Could help you have more informed decisions when you are looking at the budget information? Yes. We certainly need to push this to a place where it is linked more closely to that type of information.

>> Thank you. Can you please provide more details about the PVAT tool? Is it something the team created?

>> Yes. The PVAT was created here at CTG at the conceptual model was created in partnership with TSA. We took the public value framework that was created in the 2006 study that we had funded by SAP. We took that and made it more operational and worked with 10 agencies to create a conceptual model. CTG then created the tool and to get back out and said, use this XL version. We modified it many times as it was used in the agencies. The PVAT is there much created by CTG.

>> Thank you. Do you know how much administration in the U.S. and around the world has used PVAT and what is the [ Inaudible-static ]?

>> We know that the PVAT has been downloaded by 450 distinct governments throughout the world. In the United States, the largest portion is local governments. We do reach out to local government and ask them how they are using it, and those conversations are informative and help us think about our future tools. One of the things we have learned is that even if an organization only uses it for the analysis of one project, the thinking about public value and the seven value types is now something that is more common that they are going to be doing in the future. I am thinking about a couple of government to set to us, we use the PVAT and we are now moving to a place that we are asking, when people propose any new project whether it is Open Gov related or not, they use the public value types and the stakeholder changes as way to describe it for a proposed business case. We know that PVAT has been used at the country level with some governments. The PVAT, as I said before, the biggest value is when the groups come together in a collaborative way and have the language, the landscape, the map to be able to talk about value, document it, and use it as a tool to information shared.

>> We have seen that at the country level. We have seen it at the state level. We have about 30 private sector companies who have asked us, because it is licensed, one thing I did not speak about is a factor of why it is licensed. It is licensed as intellectual property and so it is freely available to all governments, nongovernmental organizations, civil society, freely available. But, for any industry or for-profit use, it is a specific license to be negotiated. It has been downloaded by many private sector organizations that have reached out to us and asked us to negotiate those licenses.

>> As I look at the list, universities are also on the list. There are many people setting public value. There are many research institutions, similar to ours, who wanted to know more about public value. The range is quite right -- wide. We could be talking about a small town that has a thousand people in it to an entire country. We could talk to both of them about public value planning within the same week.

>> Thank you. At this time we do not have any more questions. If you would like to continue with the webinar, please go ahead.

>> [ Silence ]

>> Meghan, Kristin, are you there?

>> Yes.

>> We do not have any more questions, you can continue.

>> I believe that we were at the end of the webinar which is why you heard the silence. If there are no more questions, my e-mail address is on the first slide as is Kristin's. We are more than happy to continue this conversation, two have discussions. You can e-mail me and I will give you the phone number. The Center for technology in Government is committed to understanding what challenges are facing government so we can focus in the areas to provide the most value.

>> Thanks, everyone. [ Indiscernible-multiple speakers ]

>> I have one more question. Have you considered using statistical indicators existing statistics it in for the qualitative assessment to evaluate potential or actual impact on project life, value, its utter a?

>> I will break that into two parts. First, using statistical information, the other part is after the actual him pack. Those two points are very important. The me start with the impact after-the-fact. When the PVAT was being created, many people in the room said, this would be good to go out after the fact, now, and say, did this really happen? were these changes really made and did it affect people in the way



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that we had planned? I think that is still in the future for the PVAT. Doesn't become more of a tool for citizens and advocacy groups to think about how have these changes been made, if they can work together with the government agency to clarify those impacts and those values. On the flipside of getting how the actual impacts of change, yes, that is something that we see the PVAT moving towards.

>> The statistical side, if you were to stay on the indicators of quality of life, I have had this conversation with people who are tasked with coming up with quality-of-life indicators in a quantitative way, some existence of don't exist, and they were trying to customize it for their community, those could definitely be brought in as part of the PVAT as a way to measure, its value has accrued. I think that is the PVAT continues its progression in sophistication, I do believe it will go there. If people can't get to that level of identifying what indicators are important when they are on the front side and on the planning, that is something we have them put in there to look at a certain indicator group. We push people to a very granular level of understanding how they will look at value after the project is over. I hope that answered the question, if it didn't, we can follow-up after in a conversation on e-mail.

>> Thank you. I want to thanks everyone for attending our webinar today. The slides and the recording of the webinar will be available on [howto.gov/training](http://howto.gov/training) and we will be sending out a survey immediately following the webinar. Please watch for the survey and give us your feedback. We want to hear from you and how we can better serve you on future webinars. Thank you so much for attending today's webinar.

>> Yes, thank you very much.

>> Thank you, everyone.

>> [ Event Concluded ]