What to Expect When You're Expecting a Charette

Pre-Charette Workshop





Why are we here?





Purpose of the Charette

Is to help the PDT move forward toward completing a SMART feasibility study and ensure that the Vertical Team is aligned with the proposed direction.



Seven Pieces of Paper

Tell the Story...

of the Study based on EXISTING data only.

- 1. Problems & Opps
- 2. Objectives & Constraints
- 3. Decision Criteria
 - 4. Key Uncertainties

- 5. Without Project Condition
- 6. Measures
- 7. Formulated Plans

- Must be developed with the whole PDT.
- The Seven Pieces of Paper form the heart of the decision document.

Charette Expectations & Outcomes

Typical Products Include:

- A Decision Management Plan
- A Risk Register
- Report Synopsis

Other Outcomes May Include:

- Clear Planning Objectives
- A focus on the Tentatively Selected Plan and the Locally Preferred Plan only

The charette is not just an exercise!!

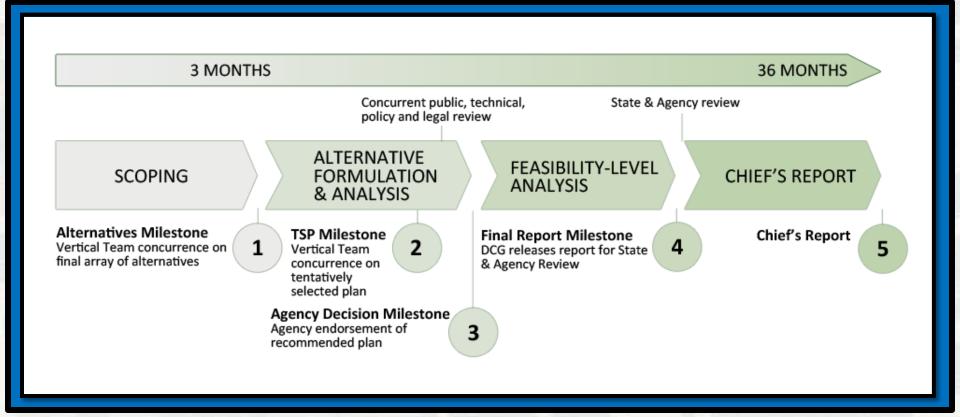


SMART Planning Basics

Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Risk-informed, Timely

- Decision based planning
- Focused on making the next decision while scoping for the decision after that.
- Managing uncertainty (and budgets and schedules) to allow for making planning decisions with uncertainty.
- Decisions under uncertainty.
- The Goal is 3x3x3

SMART Planning Decision Point Milestones





6 Step Planning Process



Step 1 – Identifying Problems and Opportunities

Problems: Existing, negative conditions

Example: Flood damages in the commercial section of Glendive, Montana.

Opportunities: Focus on desirable, future conditions.

Example: Restore native fish species in the lower Yellowstone River.

Objectives: Statements that describe the results you want to get by solving the problems and taking advantage of the opportunities you identified.

Example - Reduce (effect) flood damages (subject) in the City of Glendive (location) through the year 2030 (time/duration).

Constraints: Statements about things you want to avoid doing, or things you cannot change, while meeting your objectives.

Example – Avoid effects on habitat of the Federally endangered pallid sturgeon in the lower Yellowstone River.

Step 2 – Inventory and Forecast

Inventory: Describe historic and existing conditions.



Forecast: Informed guess about the future, a future condition or scenario. Used to define the base condition, future without project condition and the future with project condition.



Step 3 – Formulating Alternative Plans

Management Measure:

Feature or activity that can be implemented to address one or more planning objective.

Examples: Levee, fish passage, flood proofing homes, recreation trail

Alternative Plan:

One or more management measures functioning together to address one or more objectives.

Step 4 – Evaluating Alternative Plans

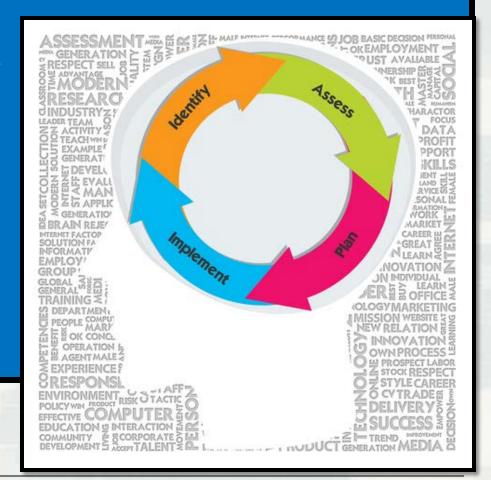
How do you evaluate plans?

- Forecast the most likely with-project condition
- Compare each with-project condition to the without-project condition
- Characterize effects (difference between with and without project conditions)
- Magnitude, location, timing/duration, appraisal (good/bad)
- Qualify plan for further consideration (pass/fail)

Step 5 - Comparing Alternative Plans

Compare plans against each other

- Benefit Cost Ratio
- Cost Effectiveness/ Incremental Cost Analysis
- Trade-off Analysis



Step 6 - Selecting a Plan

What are your choices?

- No Action
- NED/Most Cost Effective
- Locally Preferred Plan
- Other?



Decision Management Plan

The DMP belongs to the entire Vertical Team not just the PDT

- 1. The Planning Decision to be Made
- 2. Sequence of Events Required
- 3. Criteria for Deciding
- 4. Decision Makers
- 5. Schedule for Decision
- 6. Decision Summary (to be completed when decision is made)

1-5 are done at charette, 6 when decision is made

Risk Register

Grades risk in terms of:

- Likelihood of occurrence
- Seriousness of impact on study/project



Considers uncertainty around risk.

Risk = Probability x Consequence

Risk Register

Identifies:

Risks the PDT and Corps are willing to tolerate Ways the PDT will manage risk

Documents mitigation strategies

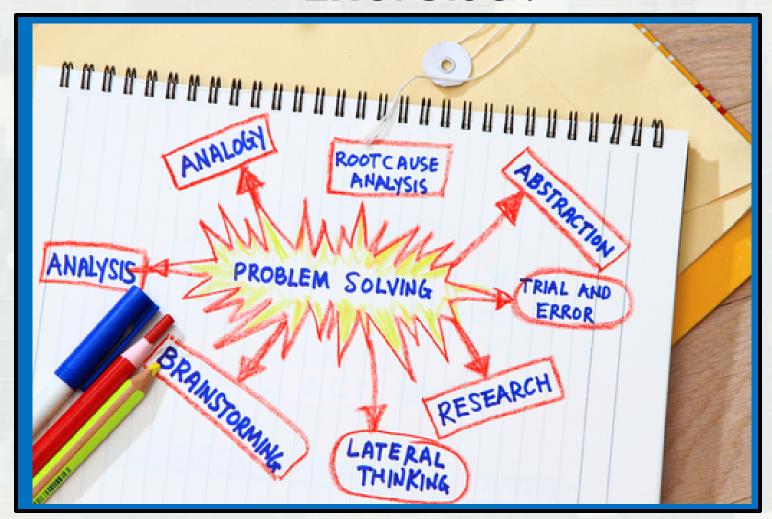
Grades mitigation strategies in terms of likelihood and consequence.



Exercise



Purpose of Island of Modernania Exercise?





STEPS of Exercise: one iteration of the bee hive



Steps of Exercise:

For the purpose of the exercise we will just go through one iteration of the 6 Step Planning Process

We also discuss the DMP and the Risk Register

"Island of Modernania"



Gulf of Aging Infrastructure and Land Development

Pirates of Global Trade and Commerce

We are stuck here

Team USACE

Sea of Terrible Fiscal Hardship and Partisanship

Barrier Reef of Finite Resources



Dangerous Species on the island:









Beneficial Species on the island:



Genius: Budget Species: prioritization
Budget prioritization
Intelligent, great swimmer, can be used to cover great distance





Genius: Infrastructure Species: strategy Infrastructure strategy
Large, massive, great resource but hard to handle



Elements on the Island:



Pirates of Global Trade and Commerce







Problems and Opportunities...



Objectives and Constraints...



Inventory and Forecasting...



Formulating Alternative Plan...



Evaluating Alternative Plans...



Comparing Alternative Plans



Selecting a Plan...



Gulf of Aging Infrastructure and Land Development



firates of Global Trade and Commerce

We are stuck here

Team USACE

Sea of Terrible Fiscal Hardship and Partisanship

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Develop a DMP...

Risk Register

Consequence Rating

High: the consequence of this undesirable result is unacceptable based on evidence.

Medium: the consequence of this undesirable result is borderline tolerable/unacceptable based on evidence.

Low: the consequence of this undesirable result is tolerable/acceptable based on evidence.

None: there are no undesirable consequences based on evidence.

Likelihood Rating

High: the probability of this undesirable result is unacceptable based on evidence.

Medium: the probability of this undesirable result is borderline tolerable/unacceptable based on evidence.

Low: the probability of this undesirable result is tolerable/acceptable based on evidence.

None: the probability of undesirable results is zero or so low as to be effectively treated as a zero based on evidence.

Uncertainty Rating

High: there is little to no concrete evidence available

Medium: there is some good evidence and some significant data gaps

Low: good evidence is available, data gaps are not significant

None: all relevant facts are

known

Determination of Risk Rating

Consequence Factor

		High	Medium	Low	None
Probability	High	High	High	Medium	None
	Medium	High	Medium	Low	None
	Low	Medium	Low	Low	None
	None	None	None	None	None

Logistics for Your Charette

Dates:

Location:

Building Access:

Start Time:

Who will be there:

What to bring:





Lessons Learned

Feedback from Previous Charettes

Feedback Forms for this Charette

