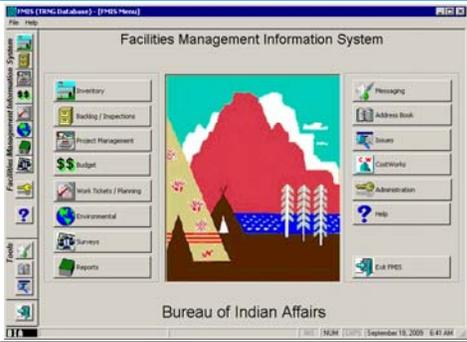


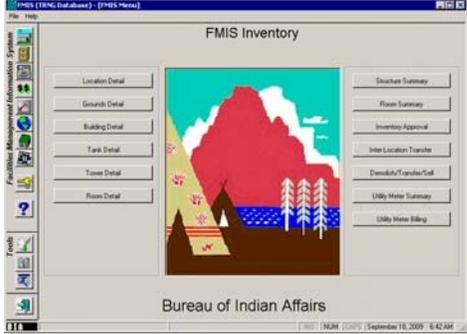
No Child Left Behind Negotiated Rulemaking

- ❑ Facility Management Information System
- ❑ New Replacement School Process & Shortcomings
- ❑ Facility Improvement and Repair Process & Shortcomings
- ❑ Replacement Facility Construction
- ❑ Lighting & HVAC Standards in Dorms

Facility Management Information System (FMIS)



Inventory Module



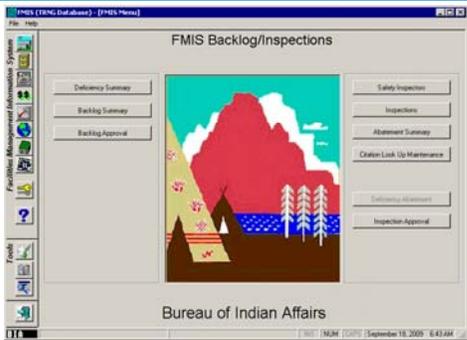
FMIS Inventory Module

4

- ❖ Tracks the status of all assets from planning to disposition
- ❖ Maintains structure inventories, which include schools, detention centers, offices, shops, employee housing, warehouses, utility plants, wells, and towers
- ❖ Maintains grounds and site inventories, which include utility systems, roads, parking lots, sidewalks, game fields, and landscaping
- ❖ Provides an inventory approval process

Backlog Module

5

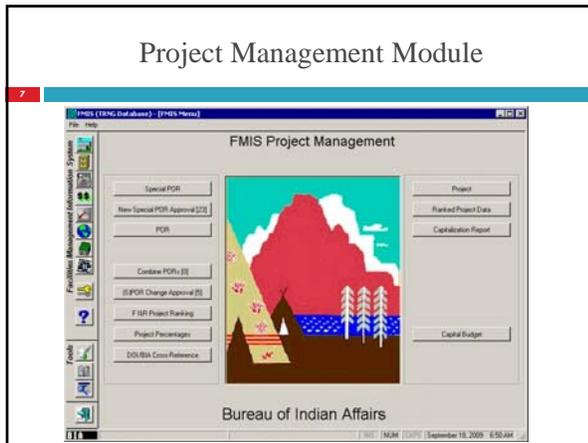


FMIS Backlog Module

6

- ❖ Lists deferred maintenance and capital improvement deficiencies for all buildings and sites
- ❖ Lists improvement backlogs for all buildings and sites
- ❖ Provides industry standard cost estimates
- ❖ Incorporates Health & Safety inspection data
- ❖ Provides prioritization and ranking capabilities
- ❖ Provides backlog approval process

Project Management Module

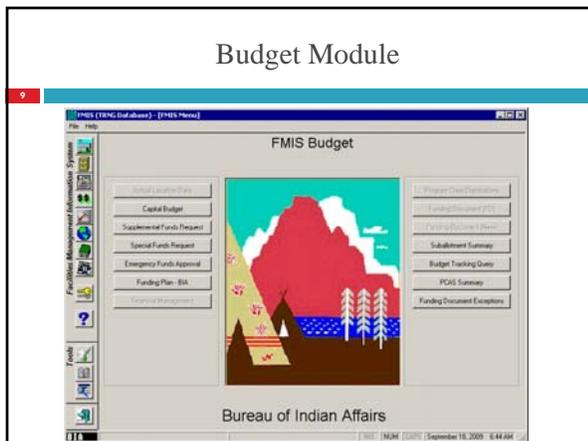


Project Management Module

8

- ❖ Tracks construction projects through planning, design, & construction
- ❖ New school construction, major facilities improvement & repair, portable buildings and roofing
- ❖ Tracks project funds
- ❖ Accounts for asset capitalization
- ❖ Prioritizes and ranks projects

Budget Module



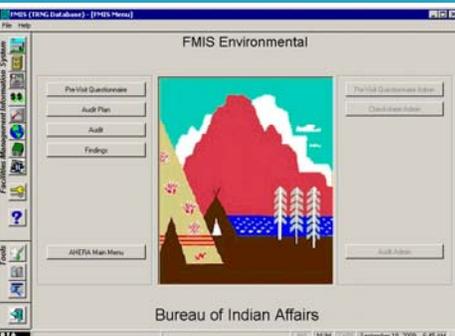
FMIS Budget Module

10

- ❖ Tracks budget allotments, allocations, and expenditures
- ❖ Provides an interface with FFS to track obligations for transactions, programs and projects
- ❖ Operation & Maintenance (O&M) formula establishes equitable funding distribution
- ❖ Provides information to prepare 5-year strategic plans
- ❖ Prioritizes and funds minor improvement and repair work
- ❖ Processes emergency funds requests

FMIS Environmental Module

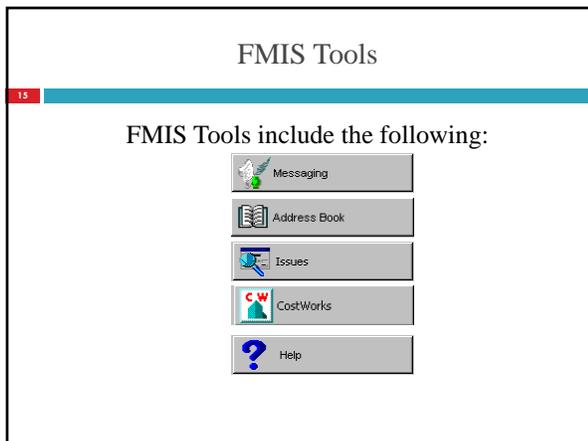
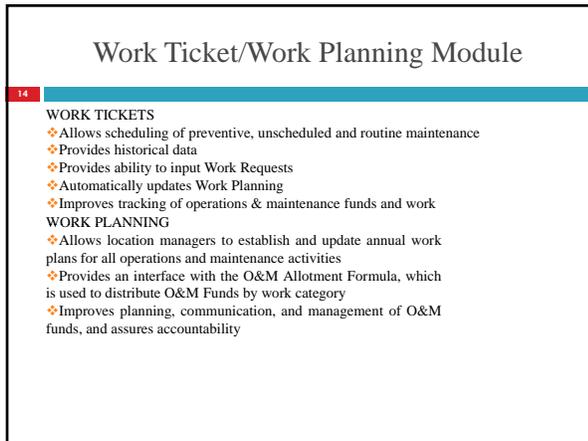
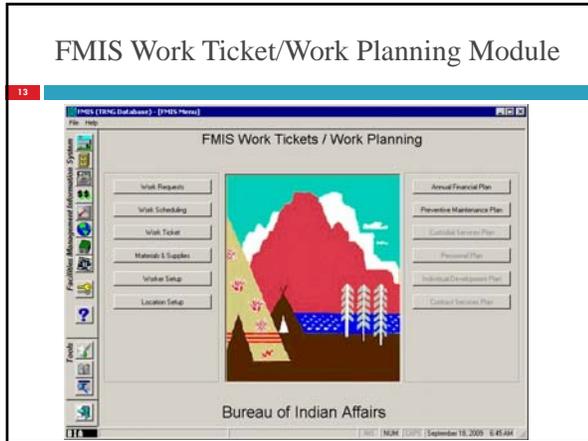
11



Environmental Module

12

- ❖ Creates and tracks environmental audits for the Environmental Management Audit Program (EMAP) and the Division of Environmental Management (DEM)
- ❖ Used to measure and evaluate environmental compliance and non-compliance
- ❖ Provides visibility of deferred maintenance from funding through abatement
- ❖ Stores audit-related questions and findings discovered by the audit team, and their associated recommended corrective actions (Abated findings are eligible for Work Ticket O&M, deferred-maintenance Backlog, or external funding)
- ❖ Promotes accountability and safety at IA locations, and helps justify abatement budgets



FMIS Messaging

16



- ❖ Allows broadcast messages to be sent to FMIS users announcing changes and updates to FMIS
- ❖ Provides system-generated messages of approval or disapproval for specific tasks
- ❖ Allows users to send and/or receive messages to/from other FMIS users
- ❖ All messages older than thirty days are deleted

FMIS Address Book

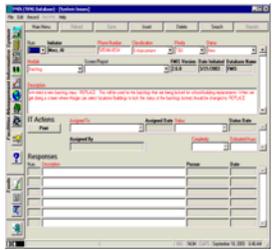
17



- ❖ Stores addresses and phone numbers of organizations, locations, vendors, and people.
- ❖ Use the search capability to locate a specific person or location
- ❖ Allows entries of non-system users for the purpose of adding workers in Work Ticket – Worker Setup to apply a worker to a ticket

FMIS Issues Tool

18



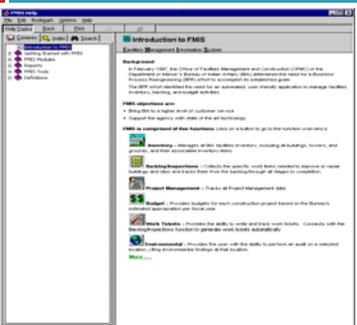
- ❖ Provides a way to document FMIS system Application Issues, including:
 - ❖ Inputs
 - ❖ Inquiries
 - ❖ Suggestions
 - ❖ Problems
 - ❖ Enhancements

FMIS Cost Works Tool



- ❖ Nationally recognized Industry Standard cost estimating tool for construction and design
- ❖ May be exported to a spreadsheet
- ❖ Imported for FMIS backlogs
- ❖ Used by Project Managers for costing a project

FMIS Help Tool



- ❖ This tool includes:
 - ❖ Hints
 - ❖ How-to's
 - ❖ Screen definitions
 - ❖ Is accessible from all modules
 - ❖ Is accessible from every screen

New Replacement Schools (Former Process)

- ❑ Former process used for schools added to the Replacement School priority list
- ❑ Replacement School process shortcomings

Replacement Schools Former Process

22

- Since 1989 the IA has published a priority list of replacement schools in the Federal Register as required by 25 U.S. C. 2005 (d)
- List was used to request replacement school appropriations from Congress
- Applications were requested only when the priority list decreased and additional schools needed to be added to the priority list.
- Applications were requested from school administrators and school boards

Replacement Schools Former Process

23

The applicants were requested to submit information regarding the following subjects:

- Condition of the school
- Number of code violations (health and safety)
- Number of portable classrooms in use
- Provisions for the handicapped
- Energy efficiency

Replacement Schools Former Process

24

- Educational programmatic needs
- Enrollment (overcrowding)
- Enrollment projections
- Possible use of adjacent educational facilities
- The Facilities Management Information System (FMS) was used to supplement the information provided by the applicants

Replacement Schools Former Process

25

Two evaluations teams were used to review applications

- Evaluate physical condition of the school
- Review the school's education programmatic needs

Evaluation teams provide a tentative ranking of schools and sent to the Director, Bureau of Indian Education Programs and the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs for their review and concurrence.

If the recommended ranking of schools were accepted, additional schools are then added to the replacement school priority list and the revised list is published in the Federal Register.

Replacement Schools Former Process

26

In the Conference Report (Report 108-330) which accompanied the Fiscal Year 2004 appropriations for the Department of Interior directed the Secretary of the Interior to submit a new Priority List to Congress: "The managers direct that the Secretary submit a new priority list by February 15, 2004, containing a sufficient number of schools to continue the replacement school program through fiscal year 2007." The priority list should address the most critical needs based on the Bureau's Facility Management Information System."

Replacement Schools Former Process

27

- The process used to develop the FY 2004 Priority List involved identification of schools with critical health and safety concerns.
- The identification was conducted by the IA's Office of Facilities Management and Construction (using FMIS), the IA's Regional Facilities Program, and the Bureau of Indian Education facilities program.
- The IA then selected, through a competitive bid process, an independent contractor experienced in facilities construction to conduct a site review of each of the identified schools' core academic and/or dormitory facility.

Replacement School Former Process

28

The independent contractor then rated each school based on the following:

- (1)Health and safety deficiencies
- (2)Environmental deficiencies
- (3)Accessibility for persons with disabilities and
- (4)Condition of existing utilities and site improvements.

Forty one schools were evaluated and prioritized and the top 14 schools ranked were added to the Federal Register.

The final listing of the 14 schools was published in the Federal Register March 24, 2004.

Replacement Schools Former Process

29

- Shortcomings in Process
 - ▣ Priority Listings are intended for Five Year Plan but may stretch out to 10 years
 - ▣ Individual stand-alone buildings (full campus may not need to be replaced)
 - ▣ Student ISEP
 - ▣ Nearest Public School

Replacement Schools Former Process

30

- Shortcomings in Process
 - ▣ Education Program – Alternative Schools
 - ▣ Core Education Program (Varies by Schools)
 - ▣ Boarding School Competition
 - ▣ Does not include education programmatic space deficiencies
 - ▣ Consolidation of Schools

Facilities Improvement and Repair (FI&R)

31

- Facility Improvement and Repair includes major renovation or repair of an existing asset in order to restore and/or extend the life of the asset. This includes constructed asset deficiencies where there is non-compliance of codes (e.g. life safety, ADA, OSHA, environmental, etc.) and other regulatory or Executive Order compliance requirements.

Facility Improvement & Repair (FI&R)
Ranking Process

32

FI&R ranking of construction projects is generated through the Facility Management Information System (FMIS) database system.

Backlogs (work items such as roof, electrical, plumbing, etc) are accepted in the FMIS database that identify specific work items needed to improve or repair buildings and sites with costs for completion of the work items

Facility Improvement & Repair (FI&R)
Ranking Process

33

On an annual basis the IA is required to prepare a five year plan on projects for improvements and repairs to the facilities with the greatest need (critical health and safety).

To determine the greatest need for a project weighted factors are assigned to the backlogs category and ranks with highest emphasis on critical deferred maintenance needs in health and safety, resource protection and bureau mission.

**Facility Improvement & Repair (FI&R)
Ranking Process**

34

Projects are then identified in the plan based on the funding available.

Charts below identify Ranking Formula – Weighted Factors and DOI Category Descriptions.

**Facility Improvement & Repair (FI&R)
Ranking Process**

35

Backlogs are identified by various categories and ranks as listed below:

- S – Safety – Backlogs affecting life safety and occupational health
- X – Environmental – Violations of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indian Health Service (IHS) Health codes and standards
- H – Handicap – Violations related to Federal accessibility

**Facility Improvement & Repair (FI&R)
Ranking Process**

36

- M – Physical Plant – Structural, mechanical, electrical, physical plant deficiencies – include such items as roofs, walls, floors, foundations, utilities and paving
- E – Energy – Energy related items – include such items as insulation, multi-glazed windows, and heat recovery systems

Facility Improvement & Repair (FI&R)
Ranking Process

37

Facilities Backlog Rank Codes

- 1 – Serious threatening
- 2 – Code of standards violation
- 3 – Functional

Risk Assessment System (RAC)

- Codes 1, 2, 3
- Severity (Catastrophic, Critical, Significant)
- Probability (Frequent, Likely, Occasional)

Facility Improvement & Repair (FI&R)
Ranking Process

38

Other factors utilized in priority setting for projects is the Facility Condition Index (FCI).

FCI (Facility Condition Index) is calculated utilizing deferred maintenance backlog divided by the replacement cost value per building to determine a condition value.

The Condition Vales are: Good, Fair and Poor.

Facility Improvement & Repair (FI&R)
Ranking Process

39

In addition, an Asset Priority Index (API) score must be applied to each asset (facility) as established in the Bureau's Asset Management Plan.

This API score gives individual priority to facilities that are critical to the mission.

This API score is provided by the Program Official or designated representative. The API is an added element of the program requirements to a facility condition for priority setting.

Facility Improvement & Repair (FI&R) Ranking Process

40

Another key ingredient in the determination of projects is aligned with the Bureau's Asset Management Plan (AMP) to include the following:

- Contribution to mission,
- Asset inventory,
- Asset condition,
- Asset valuation
- Improving the condition of the asset portfolio and properly sustaining it over time (life cycle management).

Replacement Facility Construction Process

41

Replacement Facility Construction utilizes the FI&R ranking process. The RFC accounts for new construction of a needed facility (library, gym) rather than a whole new school replacement.

Buildings that have a deferred maintenance backlog that exceed 2/3 or 66% of replacement cost value are then considered for replacement instead of major repairs.

FI&R Ranking Process

42

- Shortcomings
 - Limited ability for additional new construction
 - Project may need new construction and renovation
 - Limited ability to address programmatic needs
 - Current data (up-to-date backlog and costs)
 - Space analysis to determine adequacy or inadequacy
 - Timeliness
 - Flexibility

NCBL – Negotiated Rulemaking

43

□ Questions
