

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) and Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)

September 5, 2023 Board Meeting



Agenda

- ERP and AMI Projects Overview and Background
- Review of Project Risks and Challenges
- Recommended Risk-Based Project Approach

ERP Project Background

Enterprise Resource Planning

- Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) refers to a type of software that organizations use to manage day-to-day business activities such as accounting, human resources, budgeting, procurement, inventory, project and maintenance management, and customer relations.
- SAP has been the District's ERP software for over 23 years
- The District has developed complex integrations and customizations with external work processes and systems such as ESRI GIS, Itron, MVRS, Temetra, and Liquid UI
- SAP is at "end of life" with no more updates planned other than emergency security patches through December 2027

Major SAP Functions



SAP System Landscape



ERP Replacement Plan – Estimated \$10M

- Phase 1 (Year 1) Initiate Project (CIP funded \$525k)
 - Perform Needs Assessment and Options Review
 - Develop and Issue RFP
 - Conduct Vendor Proposals and Demonstrations
- Phase 2 (Year 2) Contract Development (CIP funded \$3.9M)
 - Evaluate and Select Vendor/Consultant
 - Prepare bid documents and professional services agreements for Board approval
- Phase 3 (Year 3) Implementation (CIP proposed \$4M)
 - Execute Data migration, system configuration and customization, and testing
 - Carry out Staff training
 - Prepare for cutover and "Go Live"
- Phase 4 (Years 4-5) Refinement (Proposed \$850k/yr)
 - Enhance system and implement new functionality

AMI Project Background

Advanced Metering Infrastructure

- AMI provides the District and its customers improved information regarding water use
 - Near real-time feedback vs. bi-monthly
 - Potential for decrease in water consumption
 - Anticipated water savings through better leak detection
 - Potential for long-term cost savings
- AMI Project will implement automated meter reading for all the District's customers
 - Currently 5,000 accounts on AMI through pilot project
 - Remaining 55,000 accounts using manual read

AMI Components





AMI Solution Architecture Diagram

March 2022



AMI Implementation Plan – Estimated \$25.6 M

- Phase 1 (Complete)
 - Conduct Feasibility Study
 - Develop Plan and Roadmap
- Phase 2 (Year 1) Initiate Project
 - Develop and Issue RFP
 - Conduct Vendor Proposals and Demonstrations
 - Evaluate and Select Vendor/Consultant
 - Prepare bid documents and professional services agreements for Board approval

AMI Implementation Plan (continued)

- Phase 3 (Year 2) Back-end Infrastructure
 - Deploy AMI Collector network
 - Install AMI Head-end systems
 - Implement Meter Data Management System
 - Develop AMI data integrations
 - Conduct Testing and Training
- Phase 4 (Years 3-4) Customer Rollout
 - Develop and Implement Customer-facing AMI Portal
 - Install 55,000 meters
- Phase 5 (Years 5+) Refinement
 - Enhance system and implement new functionality

Project Risks

AMI and ERP Projects are risky

- The District has not implemented IT or technology projects of this scale since the original implementation of SAP over 20 years ago
- Projects of this complexity are exceedingly difficult to implement successfully
 - Gartner Group, a leading IT consultancy, estimates roughly 2/3 of all ERP implementations fail to meet schedule, budget, and/or project objectives
 - AMI Projects also frequently fail to meet project objectives

Areas of Project Risk

- Scope
- Functionality
- Technology
- Project Management
- Resources
- Vendor
- Change Management

Complexity Increases Risk

- Both projects are complex
 - Many business processes changed
 - Most employees impacted
 - Large number of interfaces to other systems
- Due to the complexity of AMI and ERP, many employees and systems will be involved in both projects
- Must keep legacy systems functioning for the duration of both projects

Areas impacted by AMI Project

Major SAP Functions





Risk-Based Project Approach

Full Speed Ahead?

- The AMI and ERP implementations are discrete projects, however:
 - Many workgroups will have significant obligations to both projects
 - Pursuing them simultaneously significantly increases Project Management, Resource, and Change Management risk
- This can be resolved by deferring one of the two projects
- The impacts to deferring these projects must be evaluated

Advantages/Disadvantages of Phased Implementation

- While a phased implementation allows for appropriate focus and associated risk reduction, a project delay will have impacts
 - If AMI is delayed:
 - Disadvantages: Deferral of project benefits, including potential cost and water savings
 - Advantages: Potential technology and cost improvements
 - If ERP is delayed:
 - Many Disadvantages:
 - Increasing risk of system failure due to lack of support of obsolescent system
 - Deferral of benefits, including more efficient workflows, improved customer interaction, and new functionality
 - AMI/ERP Interfaces would need to be developed and tested twice
 - Advantages: None

Risk Management Approach

- Implementing the projects in parallel unnecessarily increases the chance of failure in both
- The legacy ERP system represents a larger near-term risk to the District vs. manual meter reading
 - A 4+ year deferral is an unacceptable risk for the ERP system
 - A 3+ year deferral of AMI has minimal risk, and may have benefits
- Recommendation: Begin the ERP Project immediately and initiate the AMI project shortly after the ERP is live and stable

Next Steps

Initiate Phased Project

- Near-Term
 - Requirements Gathering and Scope Definition for ERP
 - Hire consultant to assist needs assessment and RFP process
 - Prepare RFP
- Next Year
 - Release RFP
 - Evaluate and Select Vendor
 - Negotiate and Award Contracts
 - Begin implementation