

A decision analysis for decommissioning California's offshore oil platforms

Max Henrion, PhD
CEO, Lumina Decision Systems
Los Gatos, California



Bringing clarity to difficult decisions

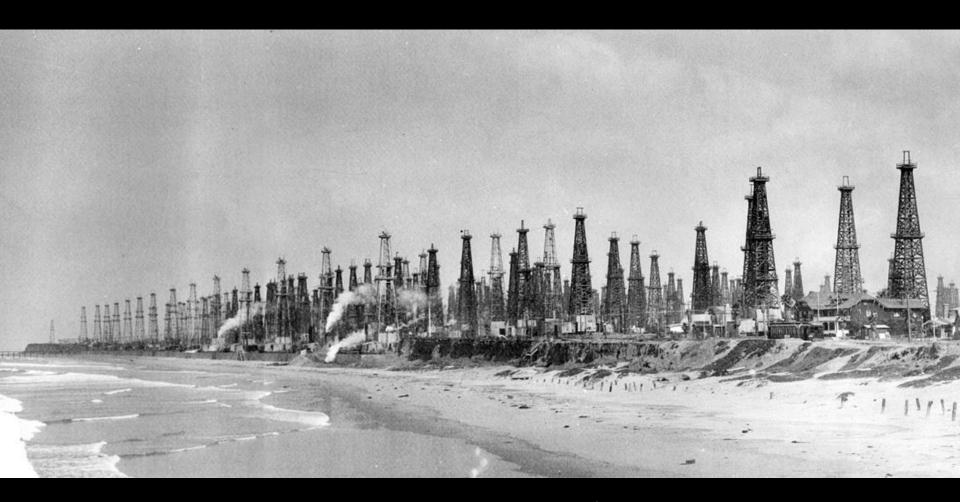
copyright & 20 to Eurima Decición Cyclomo, mo

Overview

- The challenge: How to decommission California's offshore oil platforms
- Conflicting stakeholders
- Process: Analyze options using an interactive decision model
- Solution: Can we satisfy all stakeholders?
- Lessons:







Huntington Beach, 1926

Source: Orange County Archives - Flickr: Huntington Beach, 1926. Licensed under CC BY 2.0 via Wikimedia Commons - http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Huntington_Beach,_1926.jpg#/media/File:Huntington_Beach,_1926.jpg



Huntington Beach, 2015

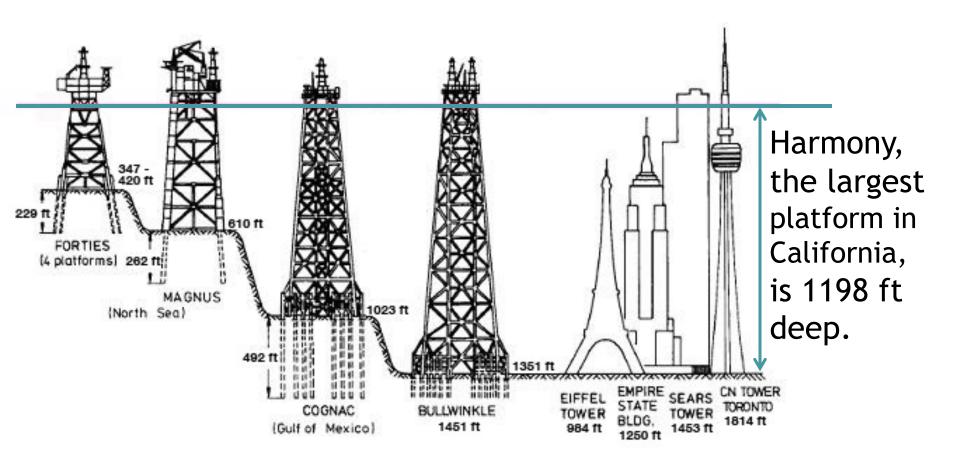
Oil and gas platforms in the Federal and State Waters of Southern California





How big are offshore oil platforms?

Decision Systems



modified from http://synclaire.net/blog/2008/02/oil-platform-comparison



How big are offshore oil platforms?

A segment of Platform Harmony before installation



Life under the platforms





Selected stakeholder organizations

Federal and California gov.











Environmental groups







Owner operators Chevron of oil platforms



Commercial and sport fishing









Project client:



Skyli McAfee, Executive Director

Multidisciplinary Team

Multidiscipiii	ilaly lealii	
Brock Bernstein, PhD		Team lead, Project manager
Max Henrion, PhD	Lumina	Decision analyst
Surya Swamy	Lumina	Model developer
Daniel Pondella, PhD	Occidental College	Marine ecology, fisheries
Sarah Kruse, PhD	Ecotrust	Economist
John de Witt	Bowdoin College	Policy analysis
Astrid Scholz, PhD	Ecotrust	Economist
Andy Bressler	Texaco (ret.)	Offshore engineering
Peter Cantle	Bioresources	Air quality and emissions
Tim Setnicka	Superintendent Channel Islands National Park (ret.)	Federal policy, coastal management
Laurel Fink	Researcher	Marine ecology
Bridget McCann	Researcher	Legal and management

Advisory Committee

Todd Anderson	San Diego State University	Fisheries
Doug Anthony	Santa Barbara County	Coast management, air emissions
Ann Bull	Federal Minerals Management Service	Regulation, compliance
Robert Byrd	Proserv Offshore	Decomm. engineering
Alison Dettmer	California Coastal Commission	Coastal management
Dominic Gregorio	Calif. State Water Resources Control Board	Water quality
Linda Fernandez	University of California Riverside	Environmental policy
Grigg Gitschlag	National Ocean and Atmospheric Admin	Resource management
Alan Hager	California Dept. of Fish and Wildlife	Legal & regulatory
Sean Hecht	UCLA	Environmental law
Sonke Mastrup	California Dept. of Fish and Wildlife	Resource management
Michael McGinnis	University of California Santa Barbara	Decommissioning history, sociology
Mark Meier	State Lands Commission	Regulation, compliance
Mark Page	University of California Santa Barbara	Fisheries
Alan Winer	University of Southern California Copyright © 2019 Lumina Decision	Air emissions Systems, Inc.

PLATFORM: Decision Support Tool in analytic of visionary modeling











Beyond the spreadsheet

The World has more than two dimensions. So does Analytica!



Discover what matters and why

Sensitivity analysis lets you find out how assumptions affect the results

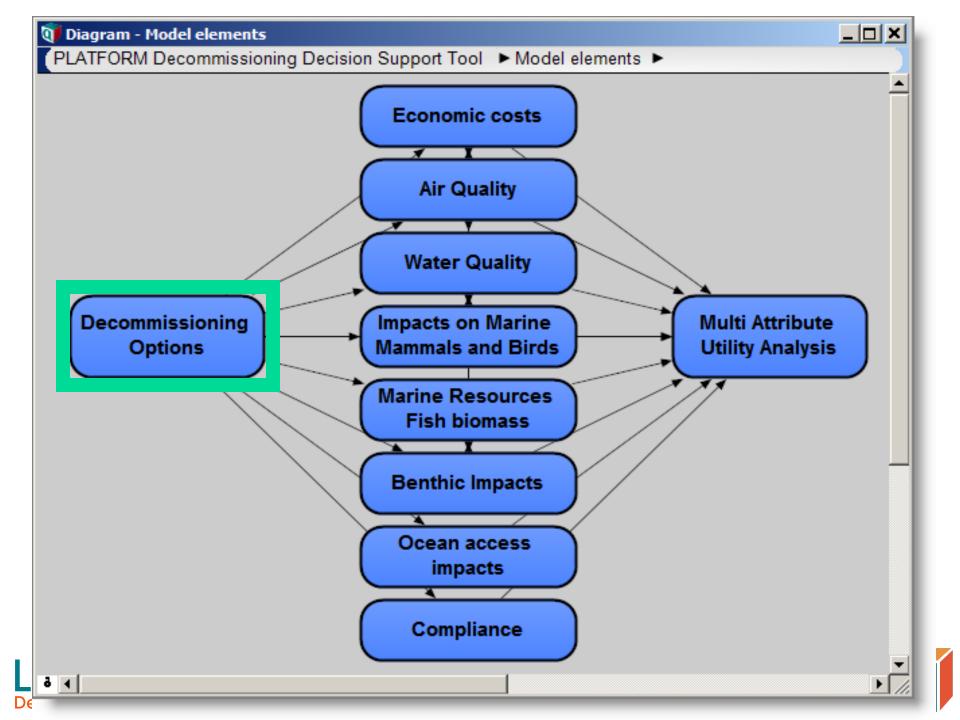
– giving you valuable insights.



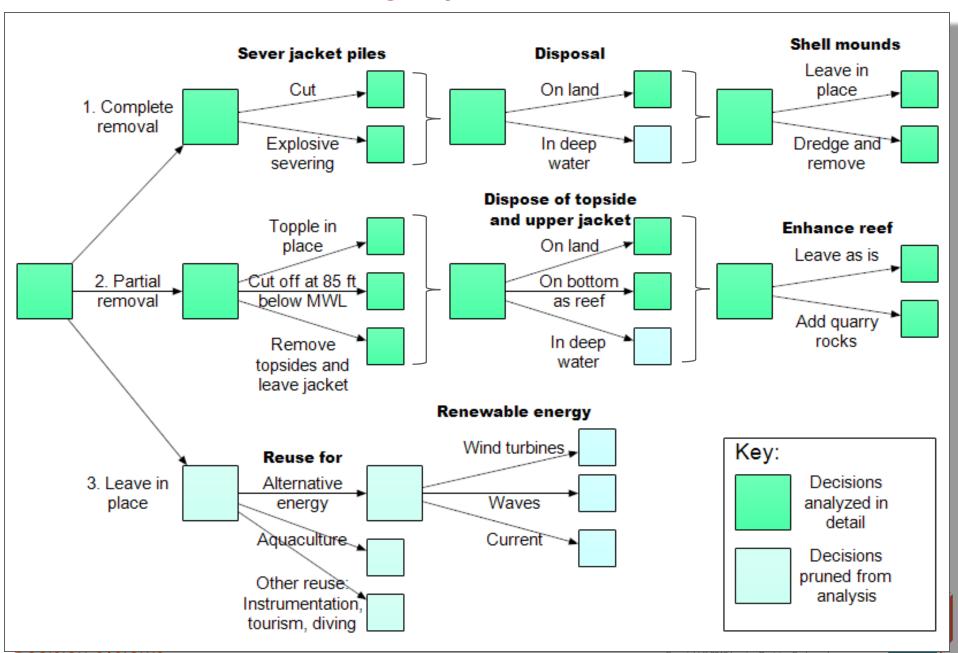
Agility: Making modeling fast and fun

Use the extra time to extend your model, do more for your client, or just chill out.

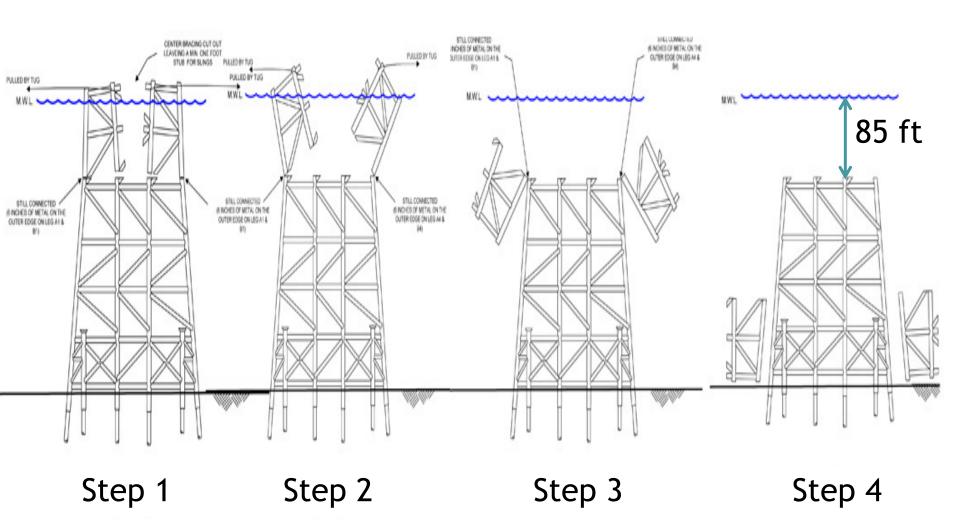
Copyright © 2019 Lumina Decision Systems, Inc.



Decommissioning Options: A Decision Tree

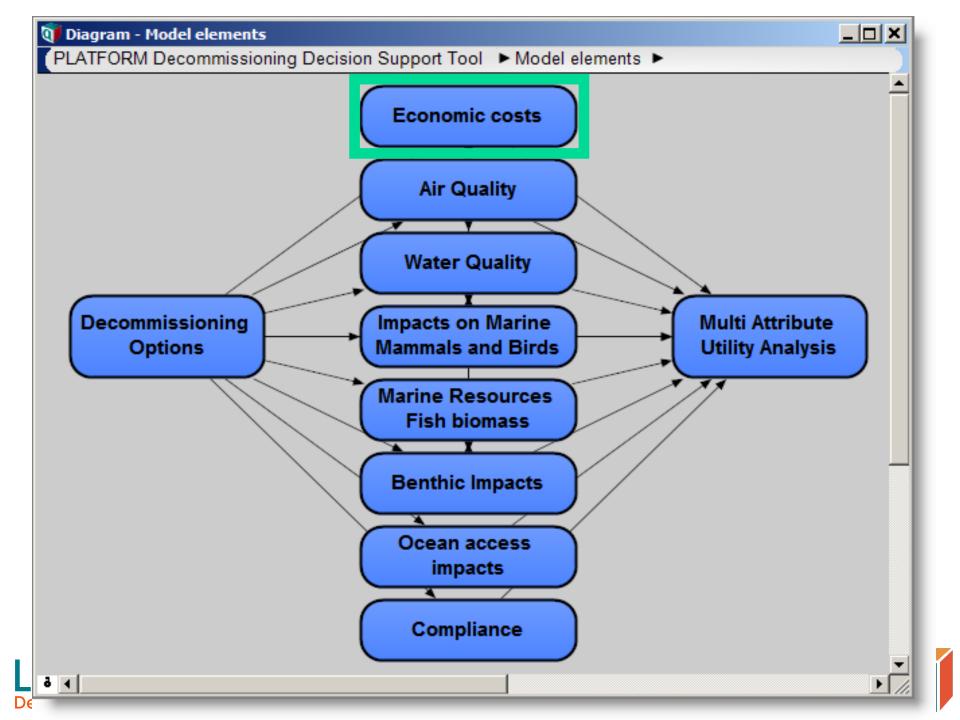


Partial removal ("rigs to reefs"): Cut off at 85 ft below mean sea level

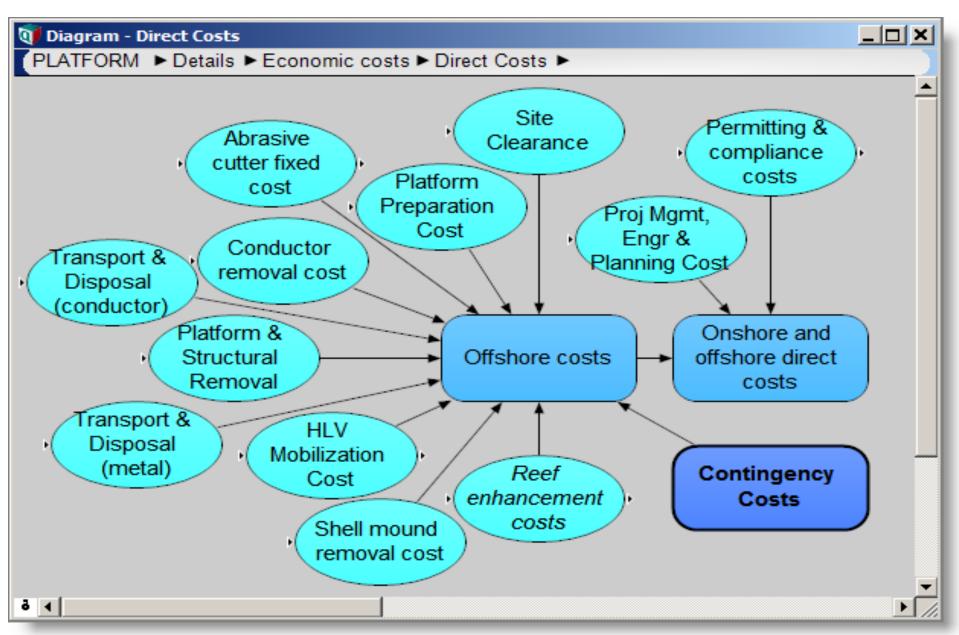




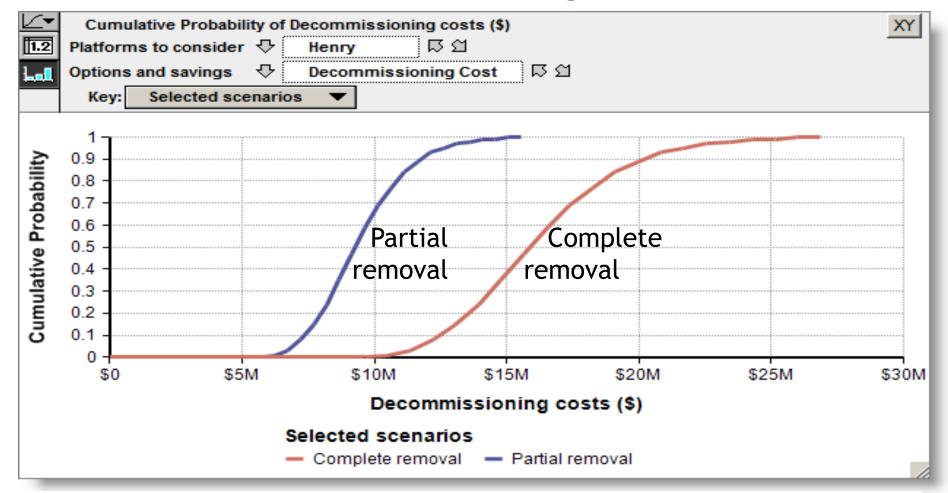




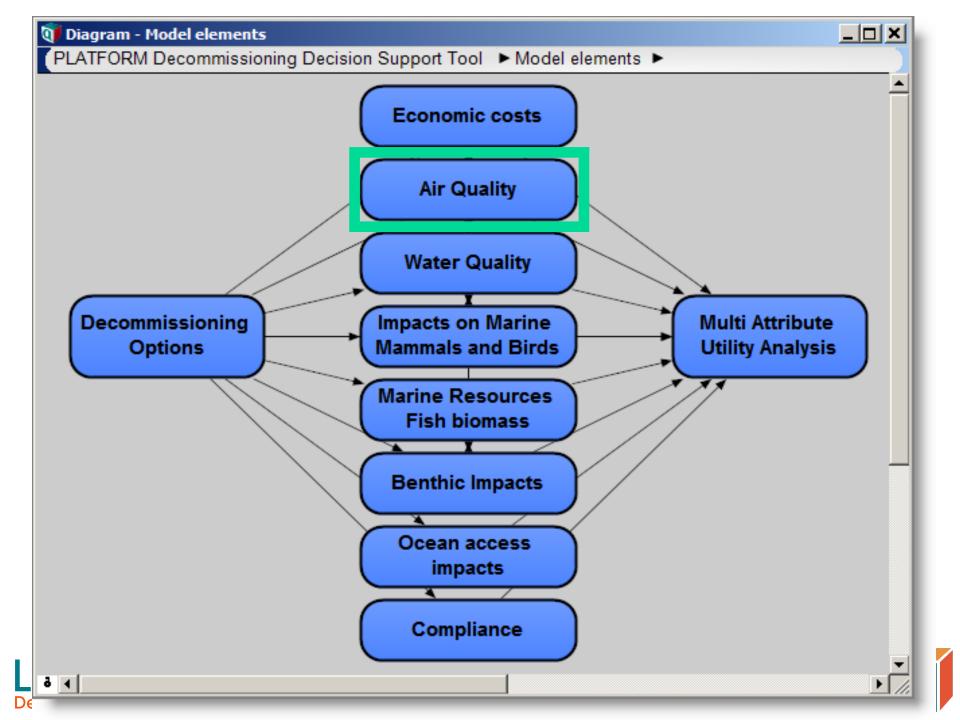
Economic costs of decommissioning



Probability distributions over decommissioning costs



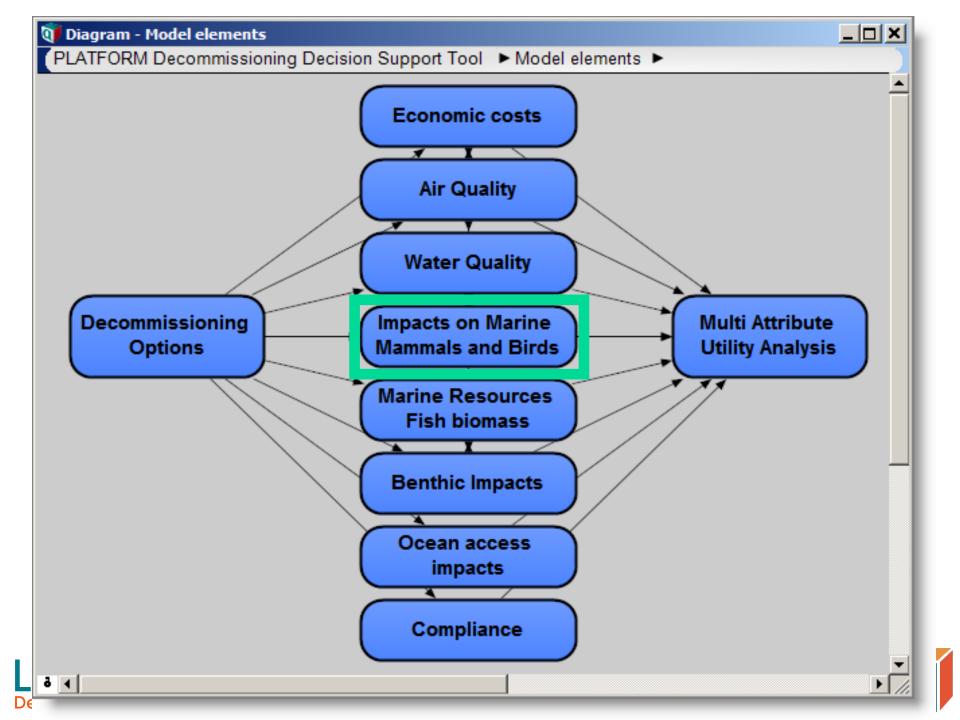
Uncertainty from Monte Carlo about cost of complete and partial removal: Distributions calibrated to estimation errors in 120 past estimates from 40 decommissioning projects (Byrd, et al).





- for HLV, transport, and disposal
- Complete removal: 600 tonnes NOx, 21 t PM₁₀, 29,400 tons CO₂
- Partial removal: 89 t NOx, 3 t PM₁₀, 4,400 t CO₂

HLV: Heavy Lift Vessel

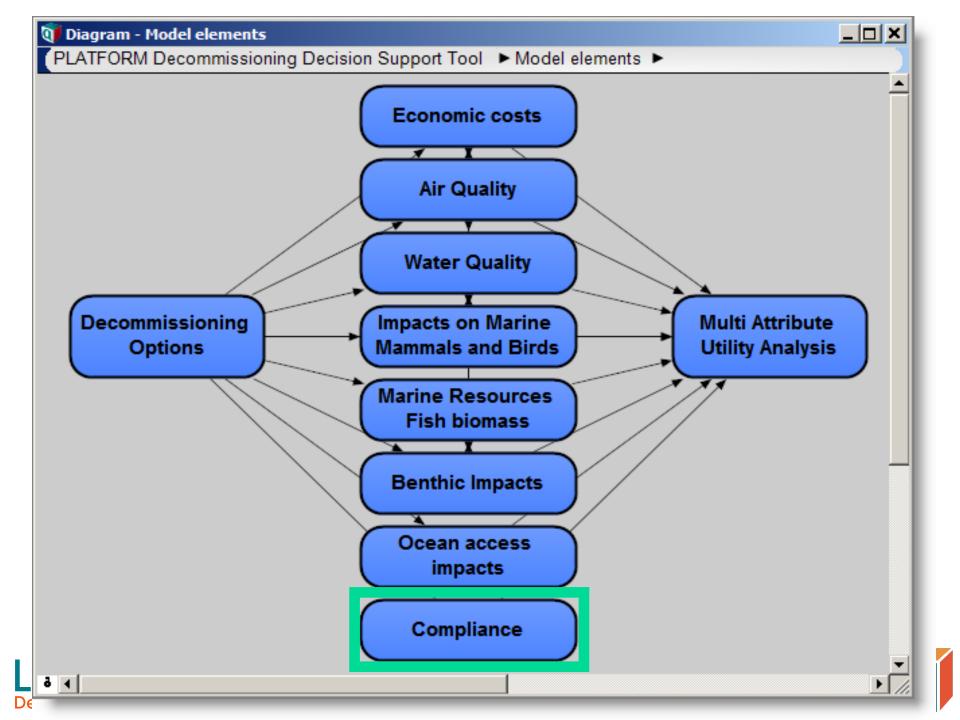


Defining and scoring an attribute: Impacts on Marine Mammals

Attribute: Impacts or			
Level Description			
Best	Status quo, no effect		
Good			
Medium	Slight effect son movement or migration of marine mammals		
Poor	Some disturbance or disorientation		
Worst	Disturbance, disorientation, and possible mortality		

Decision Systems



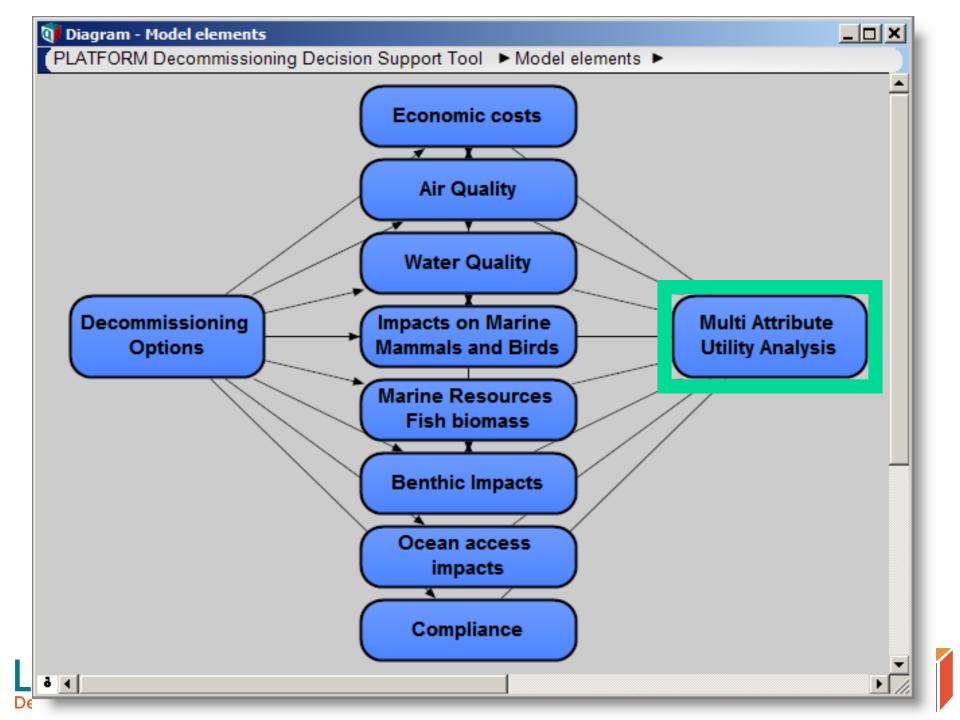


Attribute: Strict compliance with platform leases requiring complete removal

Attribute: Strict compliance			
Level	Description	Decision options	Score
Best	Platform is completely removed and sea bed restored, compliant with lease	Complete removal	100
Medium	Jacket up to 85 feet below MWL and shell mounds left in place, non-compliant with lease.	Partial removal of platform	0% ▼
Worst	Entire platform left in place, non-compliant with lease.	Reuse of platform in place	0







Assessing Swing Weights by Attribute

	Assessing swing weights by attribute				
Attributes	Type Best outcome Worst outcome		Swing weight		
Costs	Quantitative	Status quo: \$0	Complete removal: \$250 million	100 ▼	
Air quality	Qualitative	Status quo: Zero emissions.	Complete removal: Emissions from 4400 ton HLV onsite for 113 service days for complete removal.	40 ▼	
Water quality	Qualitative	Status quo: No impact	Complete removal: Accidental discharge of contaminated material at surface, or shell mound removal with toxic sediment contaminates water column.	15 ▼	
Marine mammals	Qualitative	Status quo: No impact	Complete removal: Explosive severing for complete removal causes disturbance, disorientation, and some mortality to marine mammals.	20 🔻	
Birds	Qualitative	Deck removal: Reduced mortality from flight collisions. Loss of offshore roosting replaced by new	Deck removal: Loss of offshore roosting reduces fitness and survival, which outweighs reduced flight collisions.	10 🔻	
Benthic impacts	Qualitative	Status quo: No impact	Complete removal: Anchoring or shell mound removal leads to widespread impact and spreading contaminants.	10 🔻	
Fish production	Quantitative	Status quo: 10,000 Kg/y	Complete removal: Zero fish production	25 ▼	
Ocean access	Quantitative	Removal: Adds 2 Sq N Mi	Status quo: Limits access	20 ▼	
Strict compliance	Qualitative	Complete removal complies with lease	Partial or no removal violates lease.	50 ▼	

SMARTS: Simple Multi-Attribute Rating Tool with Swing weights (Edwards & Barron, 1994)

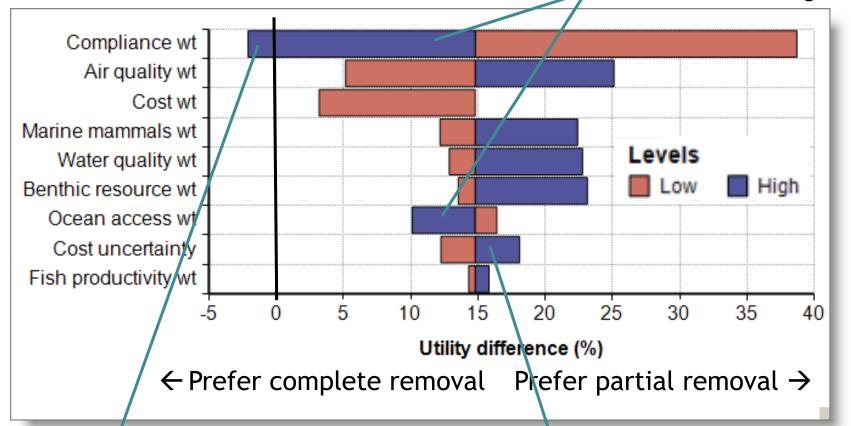
- Rate by swing i.e. importance of
 change from worst
 to best outcome
- Select attribute
 with largest swing
 weight (100) and
 order attributes
 from largest to
 smallest
- Select weight for each attribute



Tornado chart: sensitivity to swing weights and uncertainties

Each bar shows the effect on a variable of changing swing weight from 0 to 100

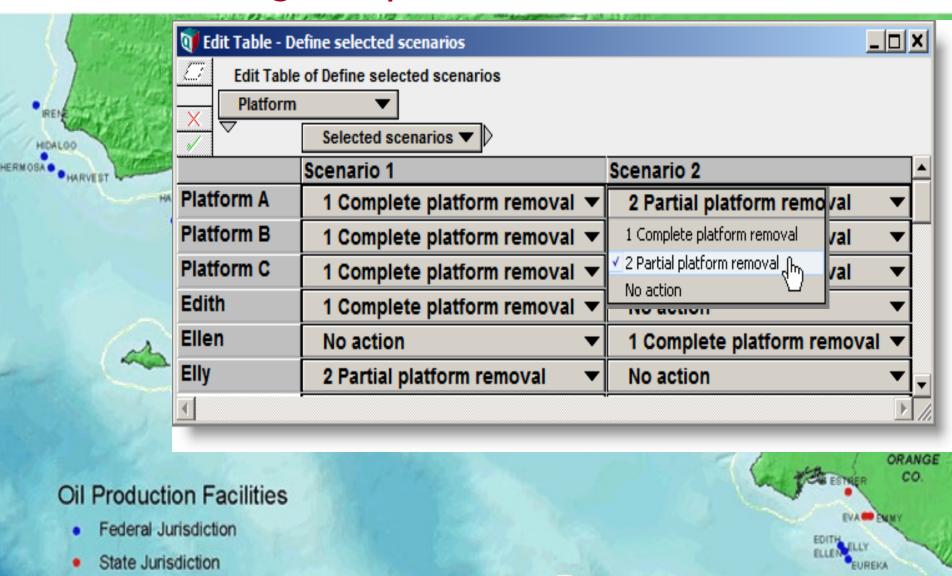
Higher level favors complete removal only for Compliance and Ocean access weight



Compliance weight is the only variable that could change preference from partial to complete removal

Sensitivity to Cost uncertainty (change from 10th to 90th percentile) is smaller than 7 preferences (swing weights)

Exploring scenarios: Selecting an option for each Platform



3-Mile State Water Boundary

Changing swing weight on compliance

How weight on Strict Compliance changes the preferred decision

Platforms ordered by depth-

Number of platforms for which complete removal is preferred

	Swing weight for Strict Compliance				
Platform	O	25	50	75	100
Esther					
Eva			M		
Emmy w/ sat			1		
Gina			(O)		
Hogan			(a)		
Edith			×		
Houchin					
Henry			6		
Platform A			7	3	
Hillhouse	O'		Y	2	
Platform B			۲	O ₂	
Platform C	CV				
Gilda				4	
Holly	7			O	
Irene		2			
Elly					
Ellen		5		コ	
Habitat				7	
Grace					
Hidalgo		0			<u> </u>
Hermosa				7	
Harvest		2		· ·	
Eureka					
Gail					
Hondo		8			
Heritage					
Harmony					
Num. platforms for	0	4	20	24	27
Complete removal	,	-	20	24	21



How to visualize and communicate results



"It's the report from the consultancy firm, they say it will help to clarify things."





The essence of decision in one page

Full removal

Strict compliance with leases

Restore ecosystem integrity

Clear ocean access

Significant environmental impacts on air, water, and ecosystems

Expected cost \$1.09 billion

Partial removal: Rigs to Reefs

Require waiver of leases

Retain most biological production

Retain recreational fishing

Much reduced environmental impacts on air, water, ecosystems

Expected saving over \$500 million



Operators save over \$500 million

Split savings between operators and 55%+ to Ocean Conservation Fund

Outcomes

- "Rigs-to-Reefs" bill
 AB 2503 passed by
 California State House
 with near consensus,
- Waived "strict compliance"
- Split the savings
- Signed by Governor Schwartzenegger.





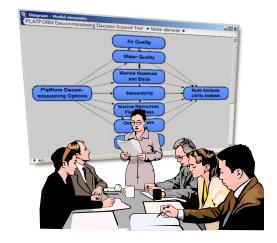
Our Project received the *Decision Analysis Practice Prize* from the Society for Decision Professionals.

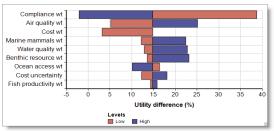


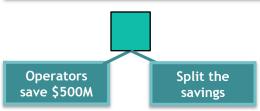
Lessons learned

- Influence diagrams help stakeholders formulate the decision problem
- Sensitivity analysis lets us work with approx numbers
- Ingenuity may generate better decision options
- Simplicity and clarity in communicating insights
- Stakeholders gain confidence and insight by exploring an interactive model
- Decision analysis can help illuminate decisions even when views conflict











For more: From Controversy to Consensus:

A Multi-attribute Decision Analysis for Decommissioning California's Offshore Oil Platforms Max Henrion, Brock Bernstein & Surya Swamy



Case study

Film: Rigs to Reefs: Using Decision Analysis: To download the PLATFORM Analytica model (and download Analytica Free

Or email me Henrion@Lumina.com