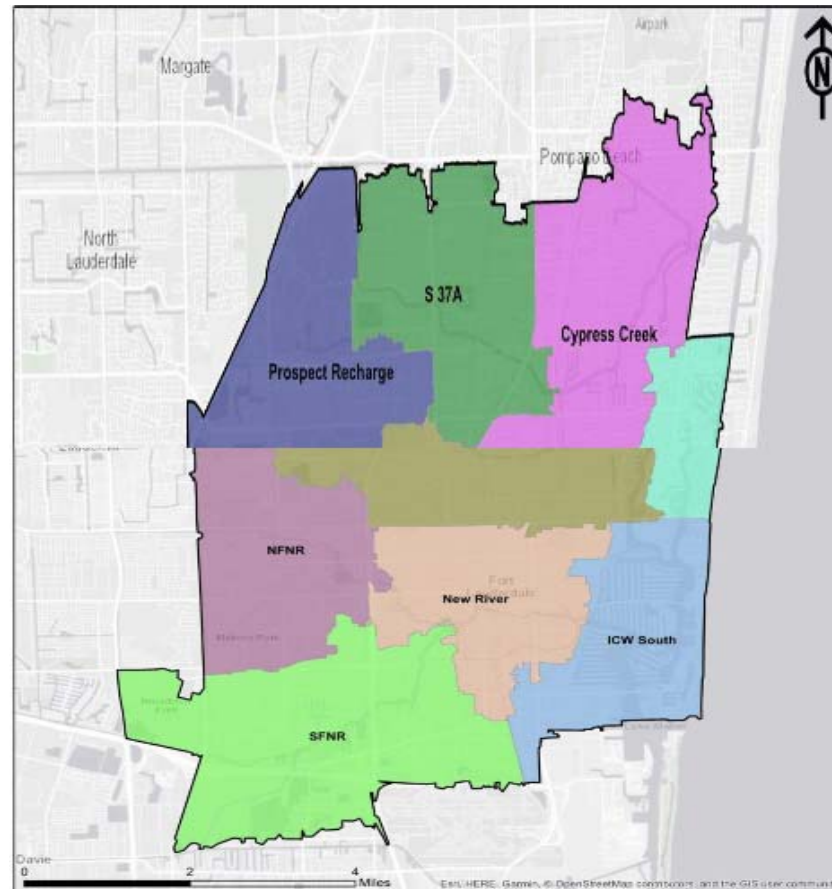
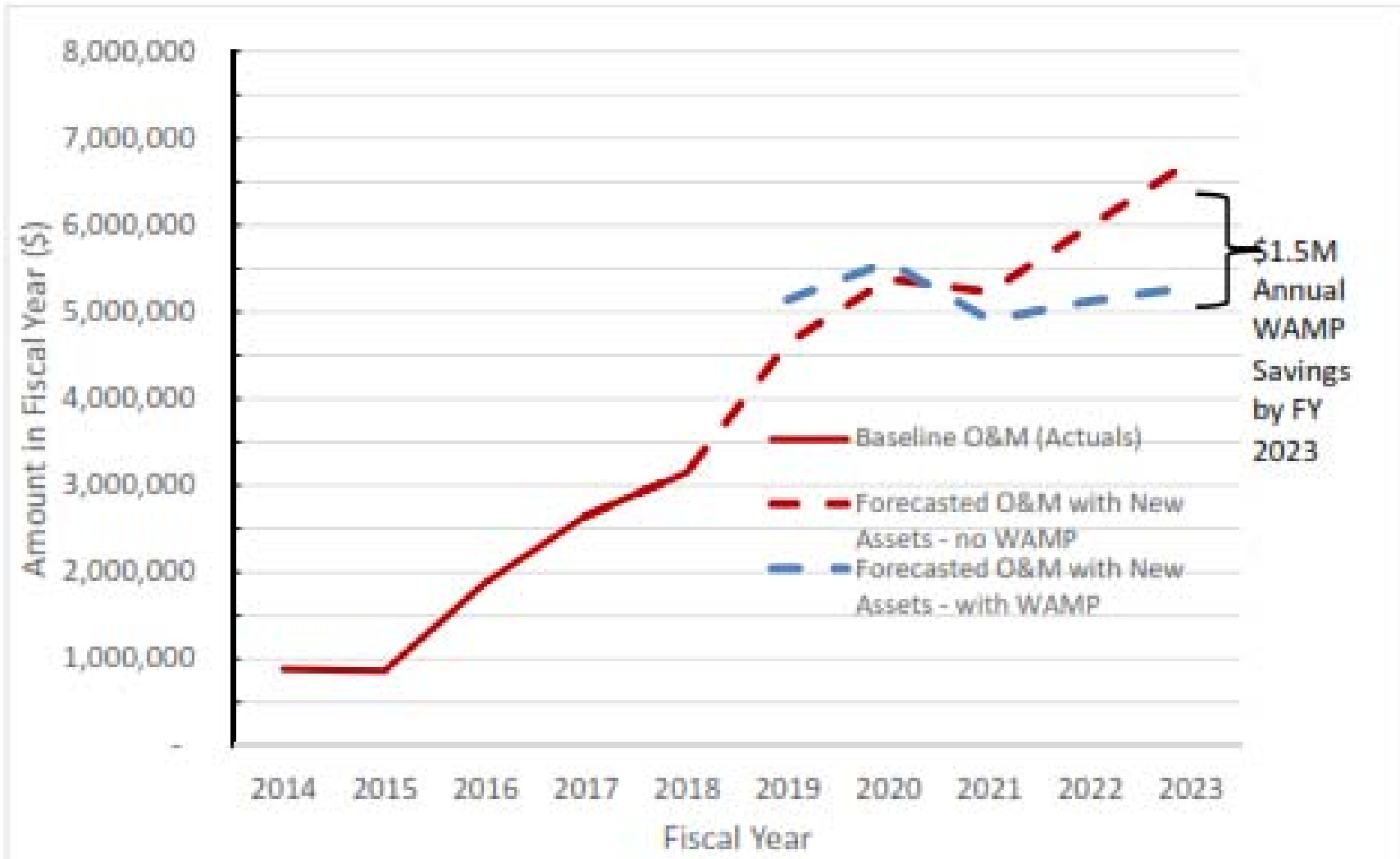


Optimizing Stormwater Resiliency: Right Budget, Right Assets, Right Time

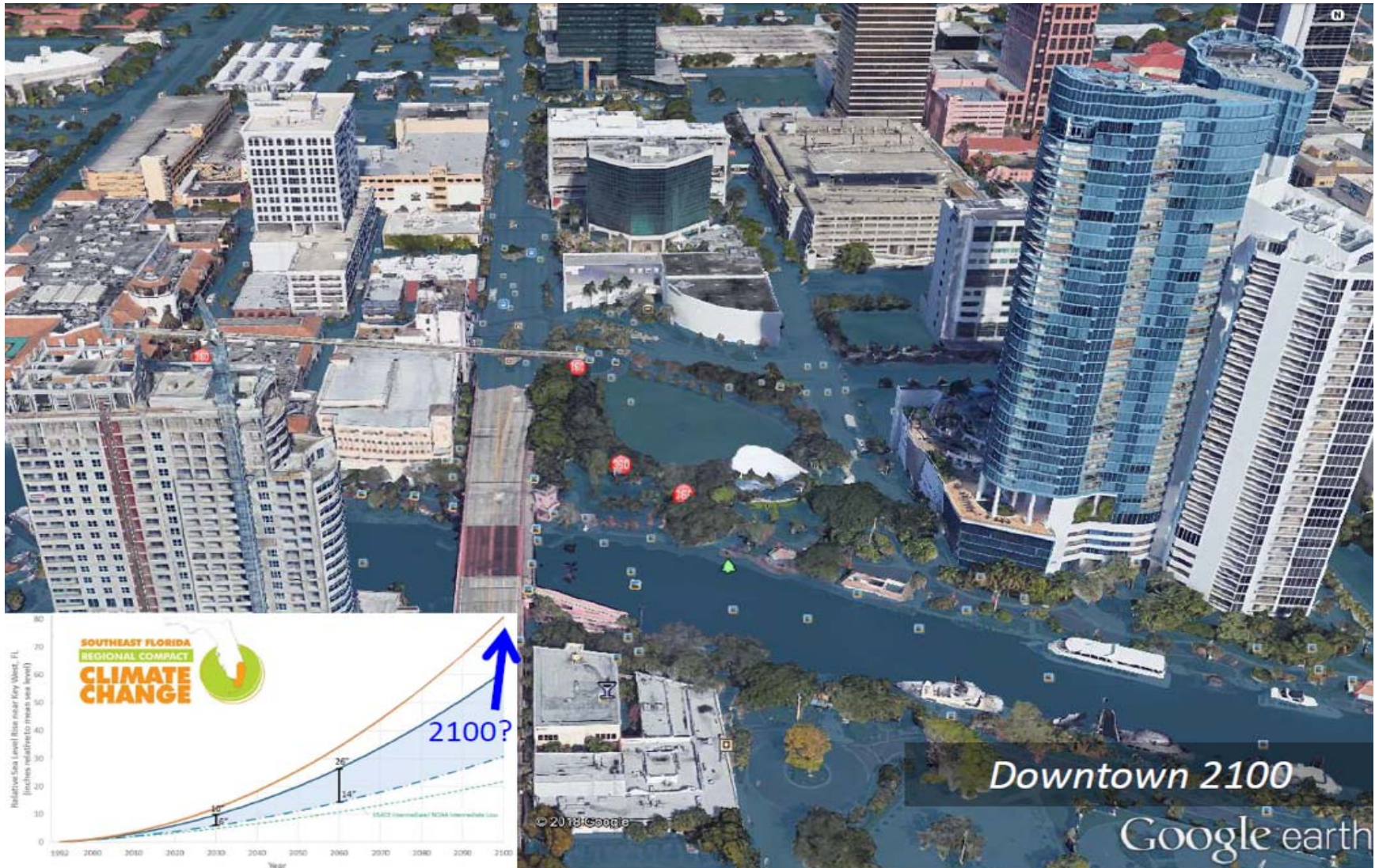


Bob Munro, MBA, PMP, CMRP | GHD Advisory |

Approach to Developing A Resiliency Focused Stormwater Budget



Why Resiliency? – To Prevent Turning Venice of America Into Atlantis of America !!!



Why Do We Need a **SMART** Strategy here in Florida?

Environmental challenges require that the Water and Wastewater industry increase asset resiliency to environmental events that continue to increase in frequency and severity with potentially catastrophic consequences:

HOW THE SYSTEM FAILS AS SEAS RISE

- 1 As sea levels rise due to climate change, the ocean water in canals and rivers will sit higher than drains' outfalls. Fort Lauderdale already experiences this during extreme high tide events today.
- 2 Ocean water forces its way up the storm drain, flooding into streets and lawns.
- 3 With ocean water blocking the pipe, any additional storm water has no place to drain.

LAND SURFACE
WATER TABLE
PUMPING WELLS
FRESHWATER
LATERAL INTRUSION
OCEAN
VERTICAL INTRUSION
BRACKISH WATER
SALT WATER

Stormwater flooding

Extreme weather events

Salt water intrusion to the water supply

'Today, the City of Fort Lauderdale and the surrounding South Florida region are areas considered among the most vulnerable to climate change in the world.'

Source: City of Fort Lauderdale:
Why Resiliency Now

All Impacted Communities will be expected to:

- Increase Resiliency to Environmental Changes
- Transform to a Resiliency Focused Organization
- Adapt to Digital Disruption
- **Find Ways To Pay For It With Minimal Impact to The Community**

At a rate of change faster than previously encountered.

This Requires a **SMART** Asset Management Strategy?

A strategy that addresses each of these challenges holistically by assuring asset:

Sustainability

Maintainability

Availability

Reliability

Transformation

And Developing the Right Budget to Fund it

The US EPA Methodology Seeks to Answer 2 Key Funding Questions

What are my best O&M and CIP investment strategies?

- What alternative management options exist?
- Which are the most feasible for my organization?

What is my best long-term funding strategy?

US EPA Five Core Questions of Asset Management

1. What is the current state of my assets?

- What do I own?
- Where is it?
- What condition is it in? What is its performance?
- What is its remaining useful life?
- What is its remaining economic value?

2. What is my required level of service (LOS)?

- What is the demand for my services by my stakeholders?
- What do regulators require?
- What is my actual performance?

3. Which assets are critical to sustained performance?

- How does it fail? How can it fail?
- What is the likelihood of failure?
- What does it cost to repair?
- What are the consequences of failure?

4. What are my best O&M and CIP investment strategies?

- What alternative management options exist?
- Which are the most feasible for my organization?

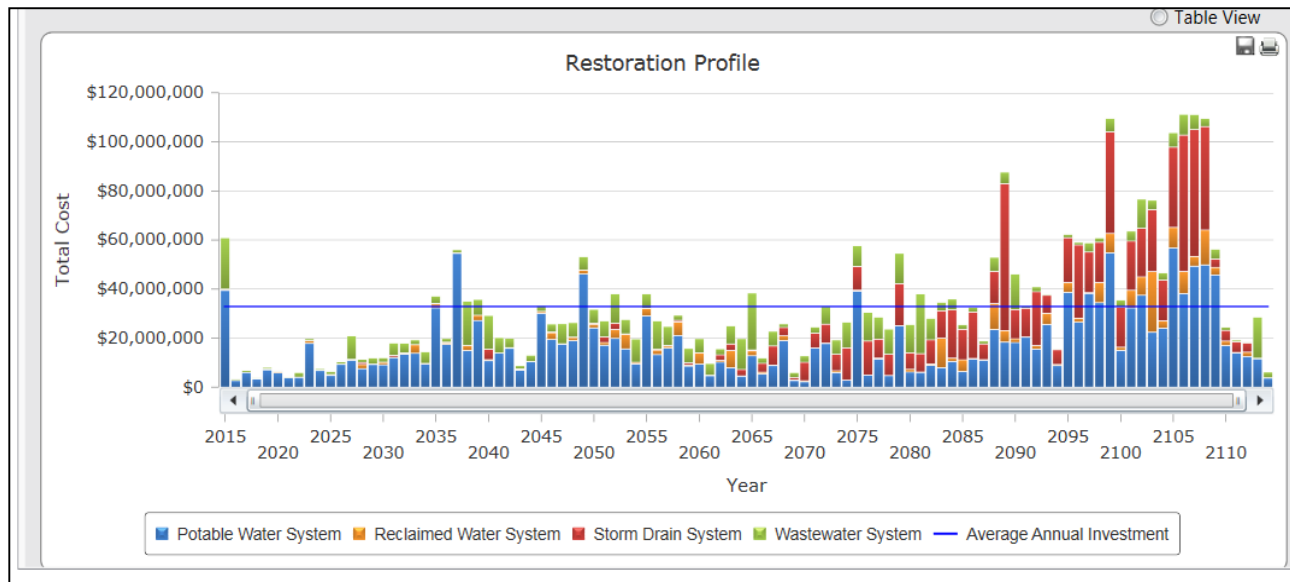
5. What is my best long-term funding strategy?

Asset Management Plan (AMP) addresses five key requirements

1. Current State of the Assets
2. Infrastructure Improvement Plan
3. Business Improvement Plan
4. Capital and O&M Projection
5. Funding Plan



**The AMP
tells the
story...**



Developing a Resiliency Focused Budget Relies on sound information from the AMP

What is the Best O&M and CIP Strategy

1. What is the current state of my assets?

System layout
Data hierarchy
Standards inventory

Condition assessment
Protocol
Rating methodologies

Expected life
tables,
decay curves

Valuation, life
cycle costing

Demand analysis
Balanced scorecard
Performance metrics

Develop
asset registry

Assess
conditions
failure modes

Determine
residual
life

Determine life
cycle and
replacement
costs

Set target
Levels of
Service (LoS)

Determine
Business Risk
("Criticality")

**Optimize
O&M
Investment**

**Optimize
Capital
Investment**

**Determine
Funding
Strategy**

Build AM
Plan

Failure mode and
effects analysis
Business risk
Exposure
Delphi technique

Root cause analysis
Reliability centered and
Predictive maintenance
Optimized
decision-making

Confidence level rating
Strategic validation
Optimized decision
making

Renewal annuity

Asset management
plan
Policies and strategies
Annual budget

3. Which assets are critical?

4. Best O&M and CIP strategy

5. Best funding strategy

This Requires Optimized Renewal Decision Making?

A systematic search for lowest-cost renewal investment

Based on interaction of

- Cost trends (direct O&M, indirect)
- Condition trends (decay/survivor curve)
- Risk-consequence trends

Three major approaches

- Valued expert judgment
- Lowest projected average life-cycle cost per year of residual life
 - Operational costs
 - Risk-weighted, full economic costs
- Intervention factors; condition, performance, reliability, Business Risk Exposure, etc.

Right Budget – Budget Must Consider Several Competing Factors

Drivers

- Level of Services – Both Increased and Decreased
- Risk Tolerance
- Changing Environmental Conditions
- Changing Regulations

Impacts

- Capital Improvements – Identified Replacements, Improvements and /or Additions to the existing infrastructure
- Operational Improvements. Changes to the way Operations manage and operate the assets
- Maintenance Improvements. Changes to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the way assets are maintained
- Escalation. Annual expenditure cost increases such as labor and materials

Budget Development **Requires 3 Key Sets of Data Using GIS and EAM Information**

Physical - What is the current state of my assets?

- What do I own?
- Where are they?
- What condition are they in?
- What is the remaining useful life?
- What is the remaining economic value?

Human - What is my required level of service (LOS)?

- What is the demand for my services by my stakeholders?
- What do regulators require?
- What is my actual performance?

Historical Information - Which assets are critical to sustained performance?

- What has it cost to Operate and Maintain/Repair?
- What are the financial consequences of failure?

Investment Decision Rules

Which strategies are most cost effective here?

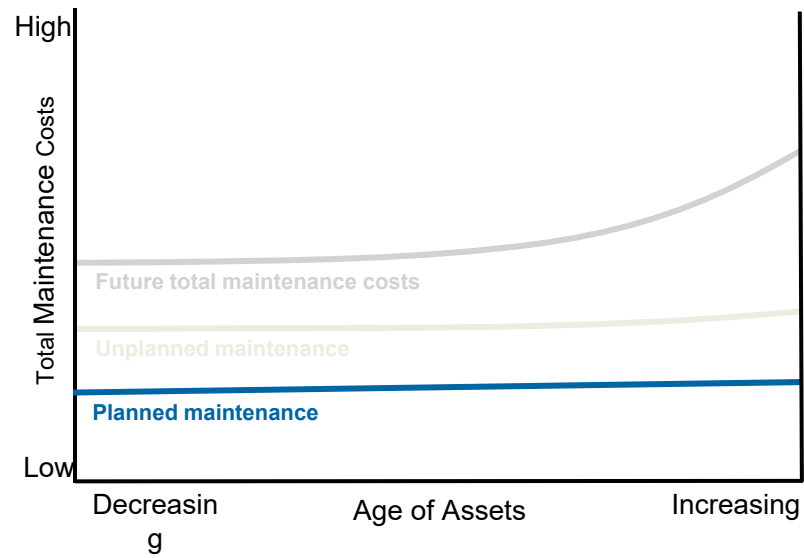
- Lowest average annual cost (PV*) is used to determine which strategies to use

When to change strategies?

- Lowest marginal cost is used to determine when to transition to the next strategy, or
- When an intervention point is triggered by interaction of “constraint” trend lines (maximum business risk exposure, minimum tolerable condition, etc.)

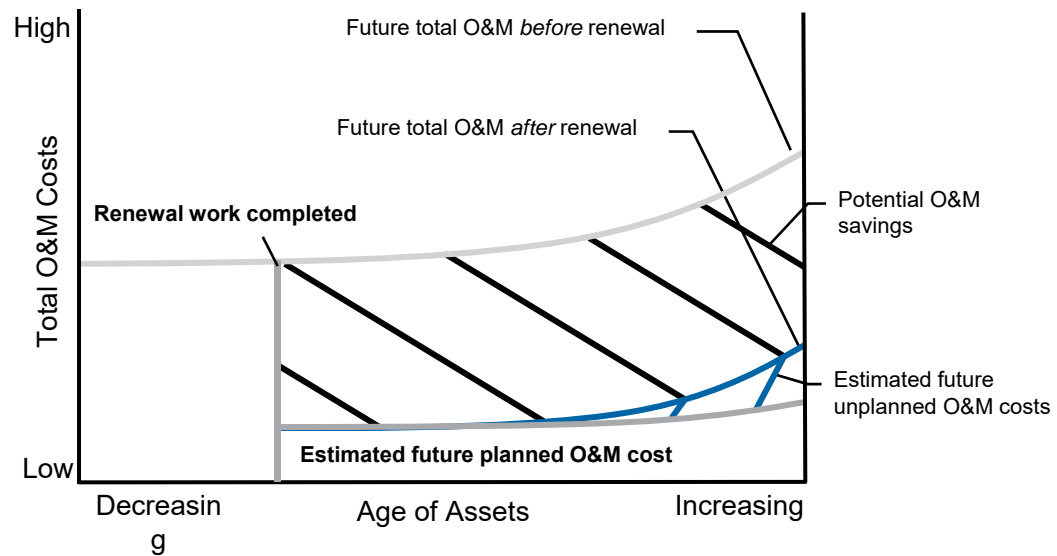
PV is Present Value

Determining Future Costs

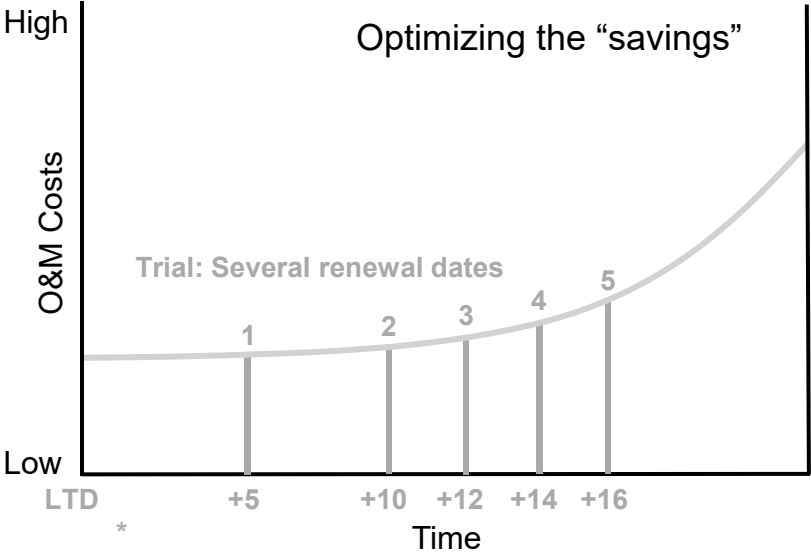


ORDM is Optimized Renewal Decision-Making

Determining Future Savings: Where Do They Come From?



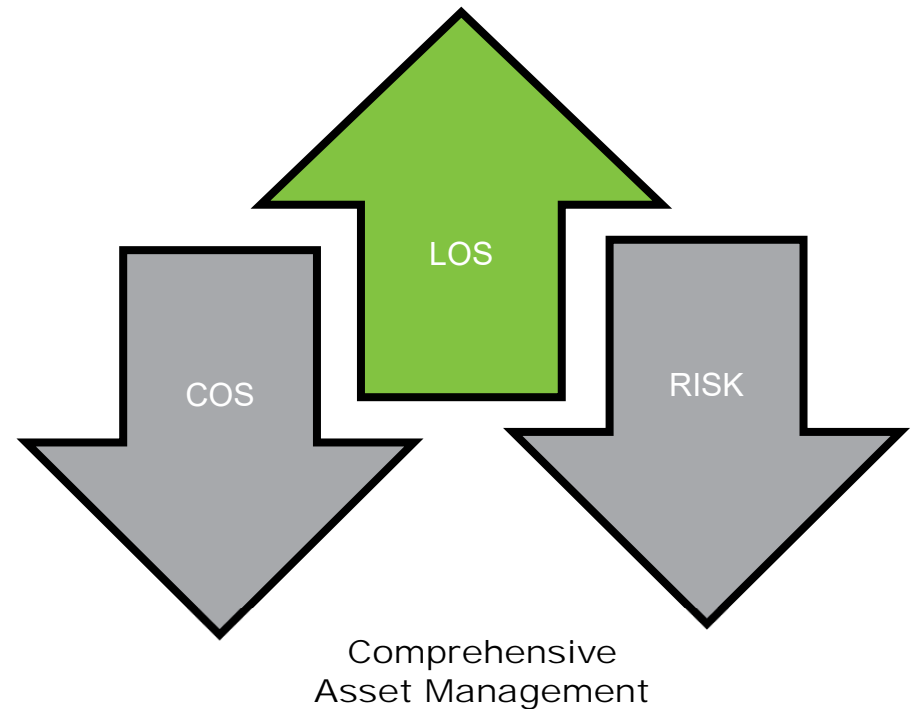
Right Time - Timing the Renewal



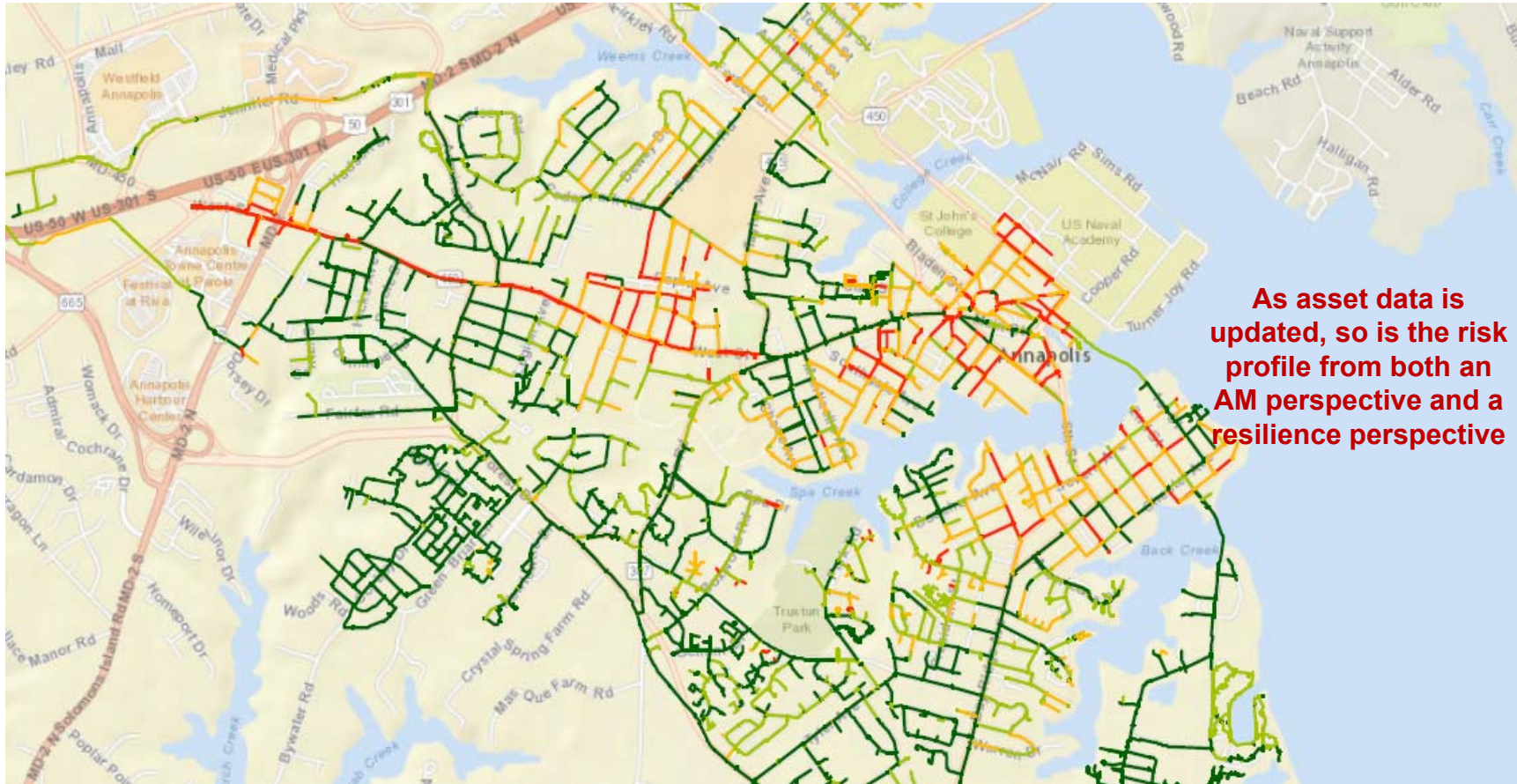
ORDM is Optimized Renewal Decision-Making, LTD is Life to Date

Right Assets - to Maximize Asset Repairs/Replacement:

- Right Asset
- Right Time
- Right Resources
- Optimal Level of Service (LOS)
- Lowest Cost of Service (COS)
- Lowest Risk (R)
- Greatest ROI



GIS Asset Tagging Helps Organizations Understand Their Risk Profile



Summary

- Future Budgets Must Consider Resiliency Needs
 - Budget Must Address both CAPEX and OPEX Needs
 - Consider How Operations and Maintenance Can be Optimized to Reduce Financial Impacts
- (Sustainability, Maintainability, Availability, Reliability, Transformation)
- What Critical Asset Should be Funded and When?
 - What Training will be Needed to Transform to a Resiliency Focused Organization?



Thank you

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Questions???