

# Using Monetized Risk and Triple Bottom Line Life-cycle Costs to Make Capital Improvement Decisions

## NW Distribution System Transmission Improvements Case Study

One Water Conference - August 27, 2014



THE CITY OF  
**COLUMBUS**  
MICHAEL B. COLEMAN, MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF  
PUBLIC UTILITIES



# Making Capital Improvement Decisions



# Columbus DPU Profile

- Serve 1.1 million customers
  - Water
  - Wastewater (Sanitary and Storm)
- Top Issues
  - Aging infrastructure
  - Changing regulations
- CIB is \$250M/yr
- Overall budget is \$550M/yr



# What Drives our Decisions?

## 1) Reliability/safety of service

- Redundancy
- Reliable assets
- Reliable processes



# Drivers

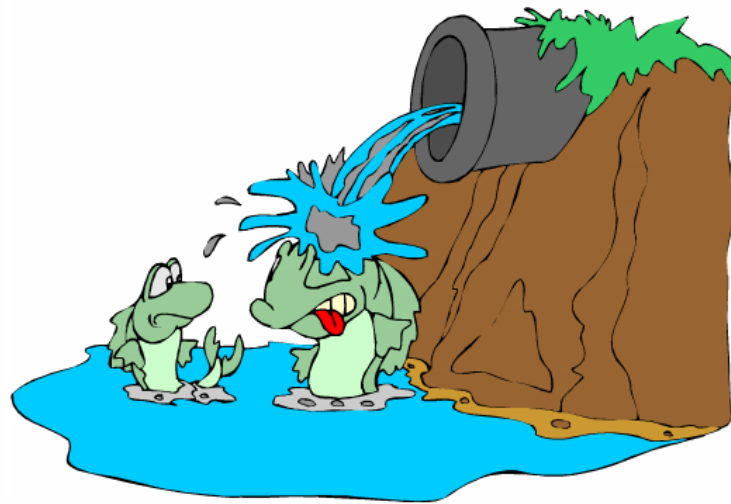
## 2) Cost

- Efficient delivery of services
- Economic utilization of resources



# Drivers

## 3) Environmental stewardship



# What Else Drives our Decisions?

## 4) Emotion – Altruism, Fear, Worry

- Public welfare
- Bad press
- Blame



# Business Drivers Often at Odds





# Choosing to Spend Customers' Money

Never black or white

### Evaluation Methods

Risk Breakdown	Status	Chn	Alt. 1	Alt. 2
Peak demand	N	Y	Y	Y
Fire fighting	N	Y	Y	Y
River crossing redundancy	N	Y	Y	Y
Fisher B.S. redundancy	N	Y	N	N

Qualitative assessment by experienced staff

- Easiest
- Most Subjective

### Evaluation Methods

Risk Breakdown	Score	Chn	Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Weight	SD	Alt. 1	Alt. 2
Peak demand	5	5	4	20%	0.0	1.5	1.1	
Fire fighting	5	5	5	20%	0.0	1.0	1.0	
Firefighting redundancy	5	4	5	20%	0.0	0.8	1.0	
Fisher B.S. redundancy	5	3	6	10%	0.0	0.45	0.6	

Multi-criteria analysis

- More effort
- Less Subjective

### Evaluation Methods


Risk Breakdown	Value	Chn	Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4
Peak demand	\$5,000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fire fighting	\$8,500	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Firefighting redundancy	\$8,000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fisher B.S. redundancy	\$1,000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Monetized Triple Bottom Line and Risk

- Most effort
- Least Subjective

### Monetized TBL

- Financial costs to DPU
- Social costs
  - Water in Basement (WIB)
  - Traffic disruption
- Environmental costs
  - SDO volume




### Monetized Risk

Risk = Likelihood x Consequence

- Types of Risk:
  - Loss of water service
  - WIB
  - Electrocutation

### Managing Risk

- We can always do more to reduce risk
- But should we?
- At what cost?



# Evaluation Methods



Criteria	Status Quo	Alt. 1 Griggs	Alt. 2 Bethel
Peak Demand	N	Y	Y
Fire Fighting	N	Y	Y
River Crossing Redundancy	N	Y	Y
Fisher Booster Station Redundancy	N	Y	N
Financial Cost	\$2 M	\$26 M	\$18 M

Qualitative assessment by experienced staff

- Easiest
- Most Subjective



# Evaluation Methods



Criteria	Status Quo	Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Weight	Score		
					SQ	Alt 1	Alt 2
Peak Demand	0	5	4	30%	0.0	1.5	1.2
Fire Fighting	0	5	5	20%	0.0	1.0	1.0
River Crossing Redundancy	0	4	5	20%	0.0	0.8	1.0
Fisher Booster Station Redundancy	0	3	0	15%	0.0	0.45	0.0
Cost	5	2	3	15%	0.75	0.3	0.45
<b>Total Score</b>					<b>0.75</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>3.65</b>

Multi-criteria analysis

- More effort
- Less Subjective





## Evaluation Methods

### Monetized Triple Bottom Line and Risk

- Most effort
- Least Subjective

Criteria	Status Quo	Alt. 1 Griggs	Alt. 2 Bethel
Peak Demand	\$2.44	\$0.10	\$0.10
Fire Fighting	\$0.30	\$0.10	\$0.10
River Crossing Redundancy	\$0.79	\$0.03	\$0.02
Fisher Booster Station Redundancy	\$1.67	\$0.52	\$1.67
Other	\$4.42	(\$5.74)	(\$3.71)
Financial Cost	\$2.0	\$26.0	\$18.0
NPV Cost	\$11.6	\$20.9	\$16.1

Cost in Millions



# Monetized TBL

- Financial costs to DPU
- Social costs
  - Loss of water service
  - Taste/Odor
  - Water in Basement (WIB)
  - Traffic disruption
- Environmental costs
  - SSO volume
  - Air pollution
  - Loss of biodiversity



Monetizing provides common language

- Everyone understands the value of a dollar
- Make a reasonable estimate of "value"



# Monetized Risk

Risk = Likelihood x Consequence

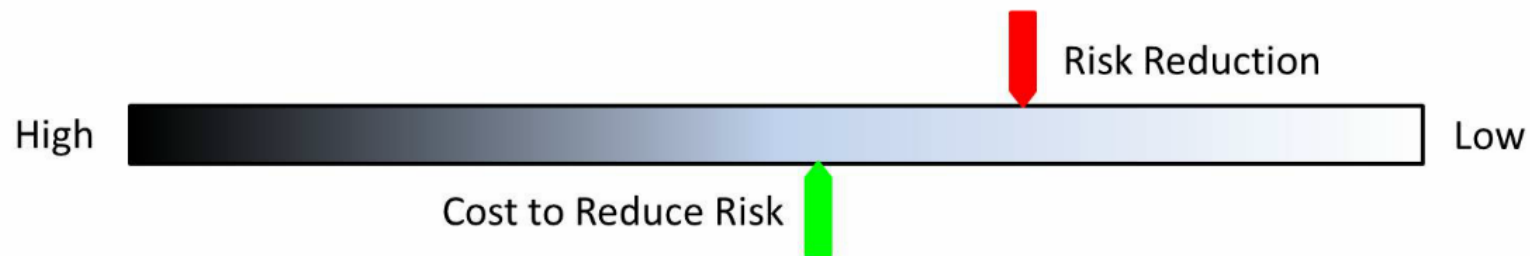
- Types of Risk:
  - Loss of water service
  - WIB
  - Electrocution

Risk can't be eliminated, just managed



# Managing Risk

- We can always do more to reduce risk
  - But should we?
  - At what cost?



By monetizing we can directly answer the question...  
Does risk reduction provide value for customers' money?

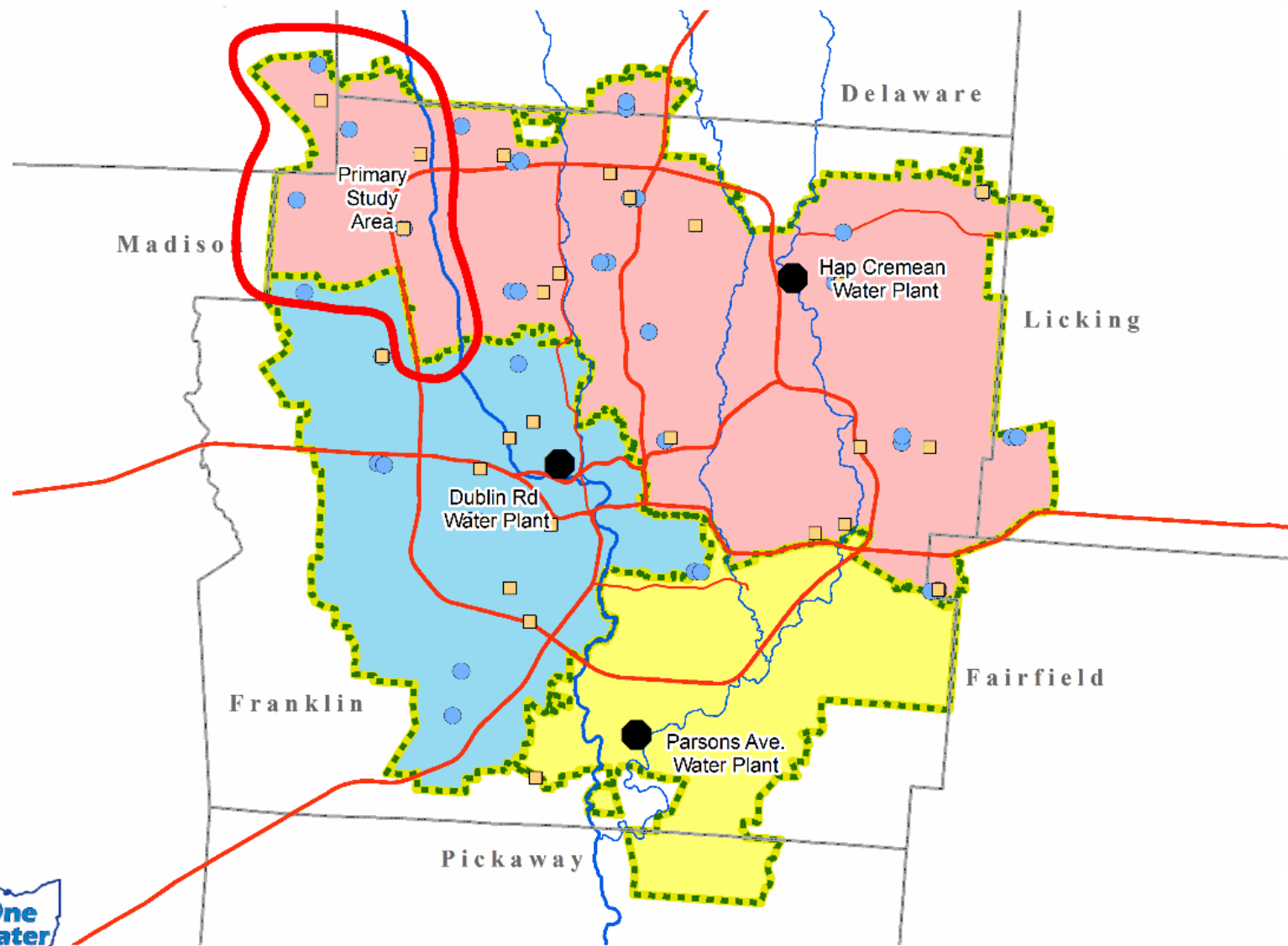


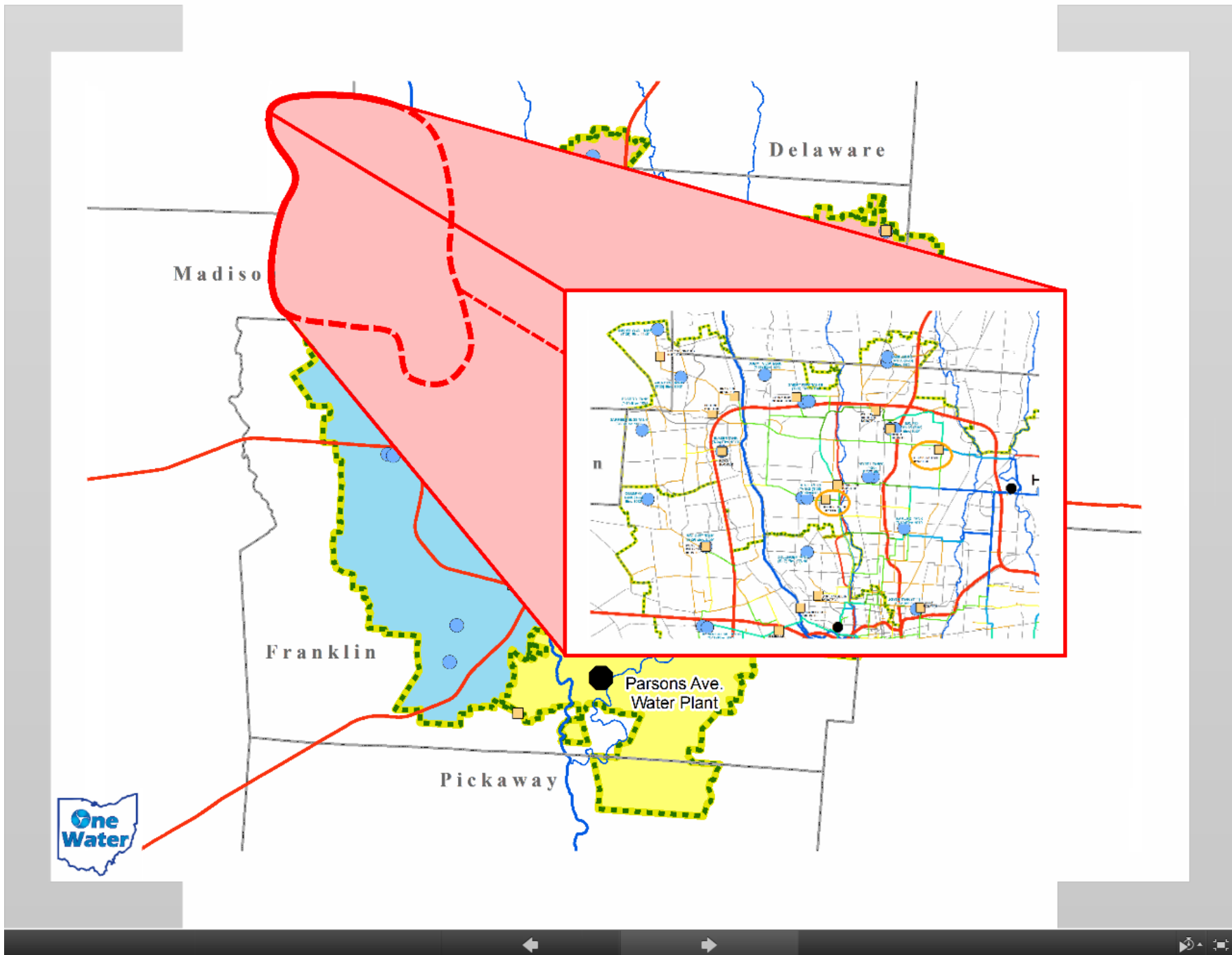
# **Business Case Evaluation (BCE) Case Study:**

Northwest Water  
Distribution System









Delaware

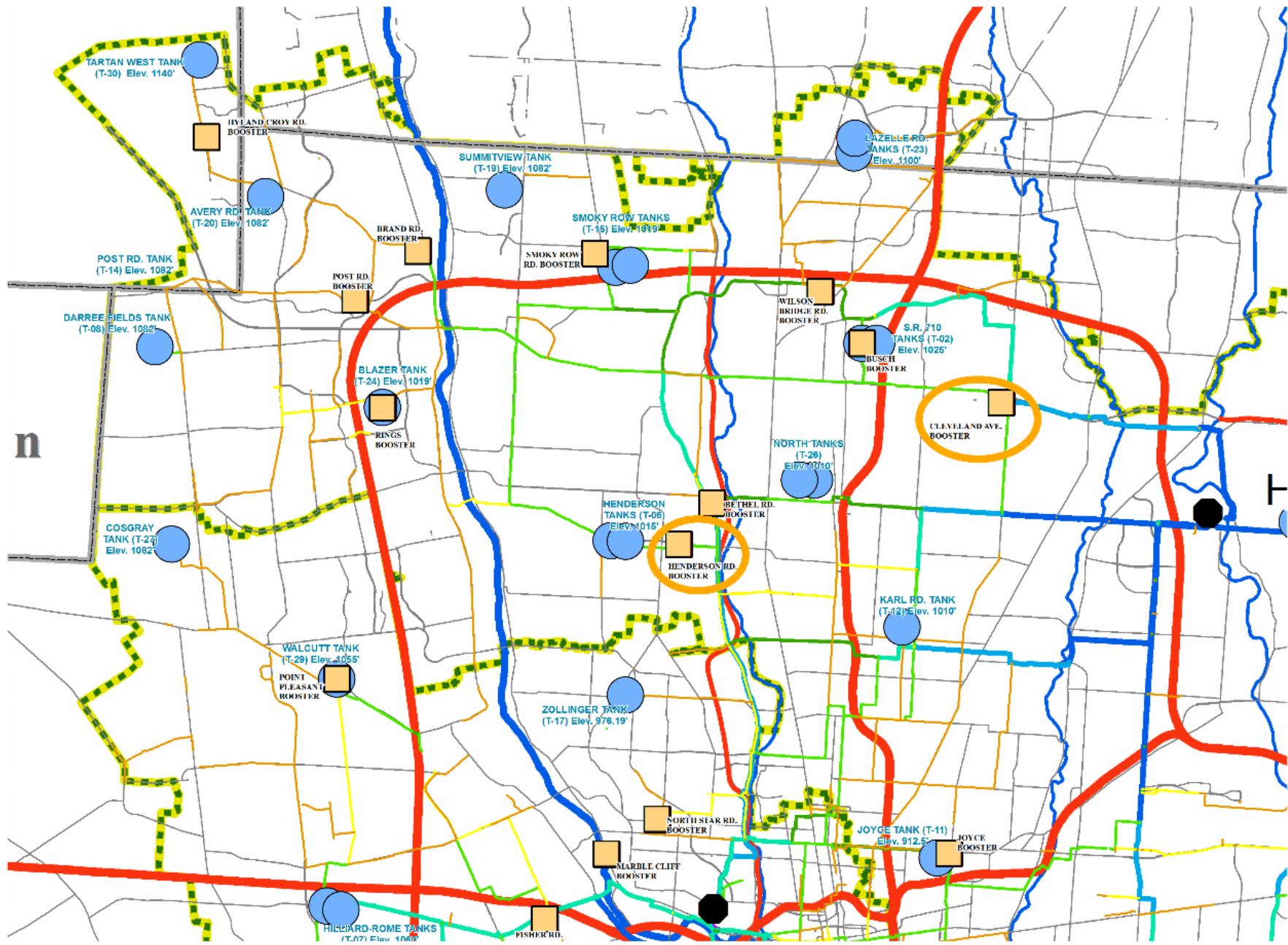
Madison

Franklin

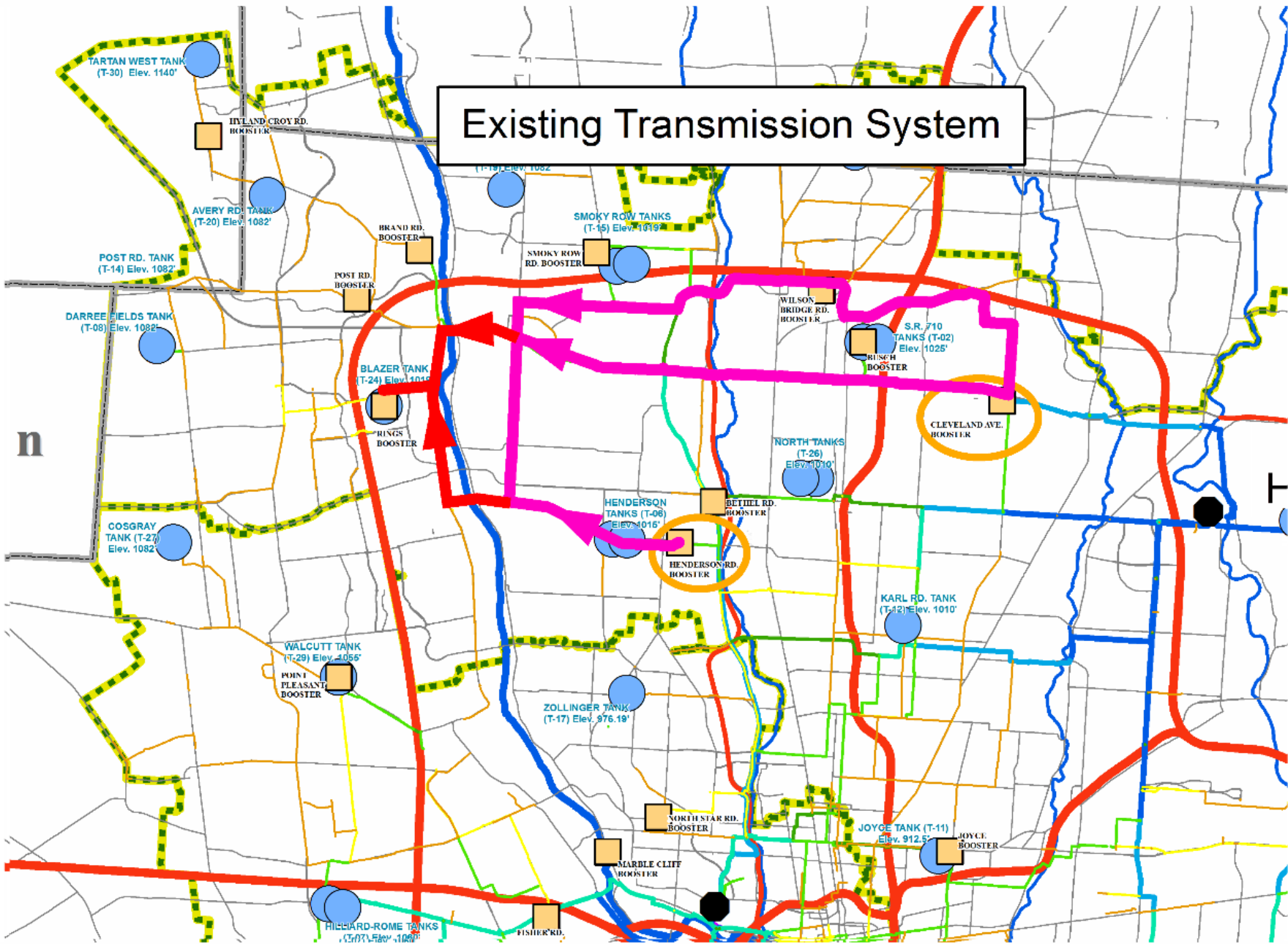
Pickaway

Parsons Ave.  
Water Plant

One  
Water

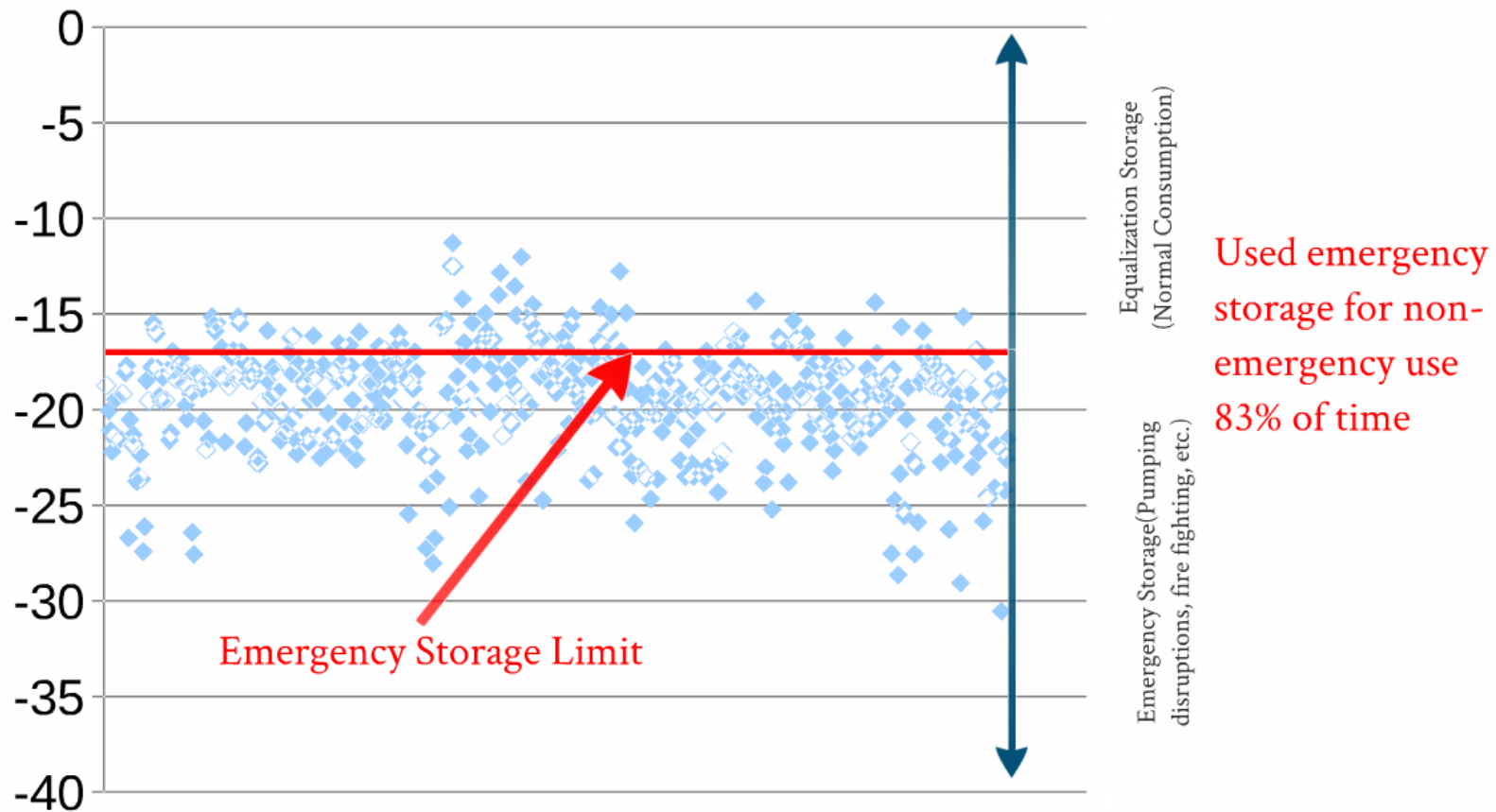


# Existing Transmission System

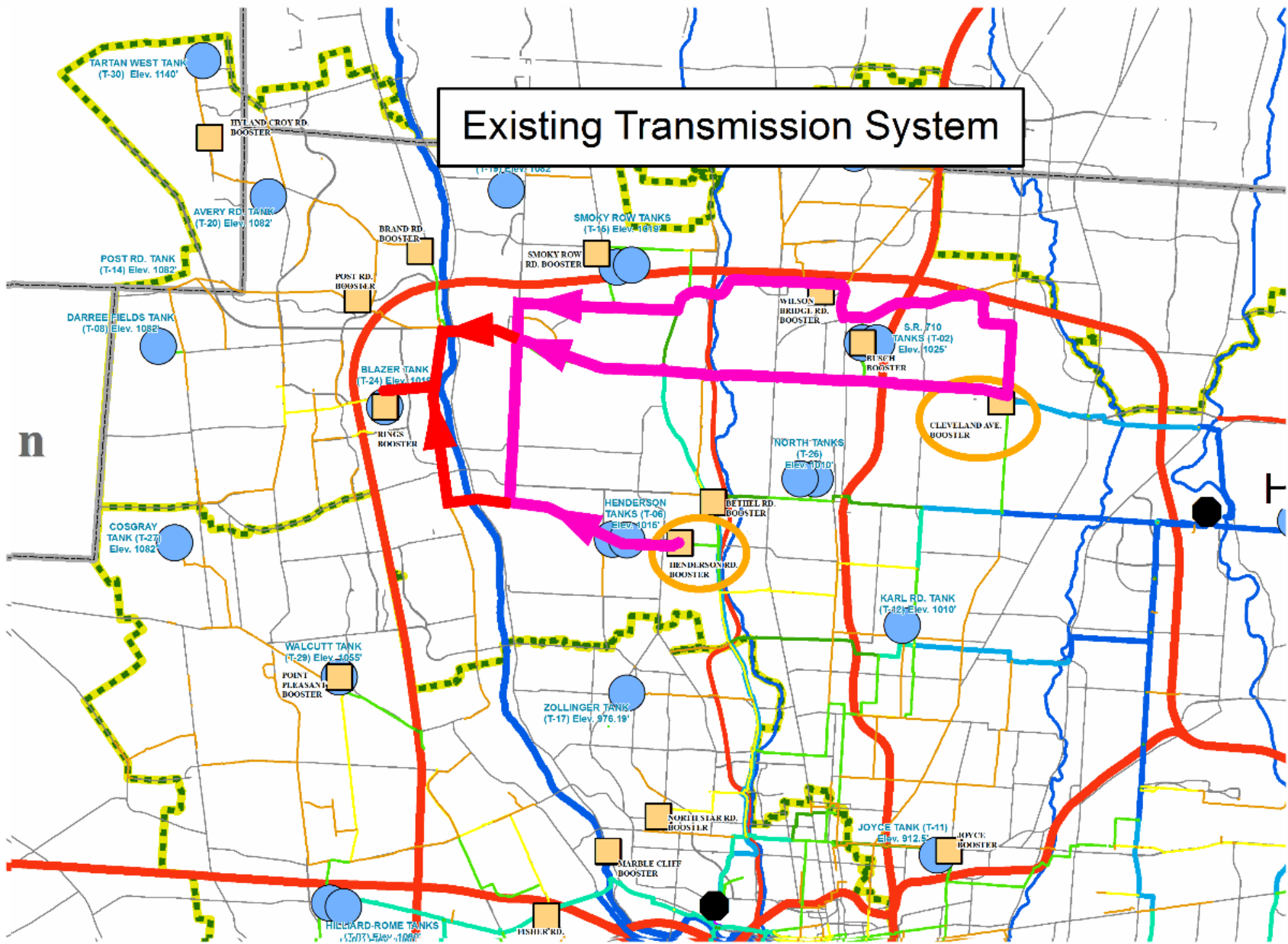


# Problem – NW System Shortage

Blazer Tank: Daily Minimum Water Levels, June-August, 2005-2010



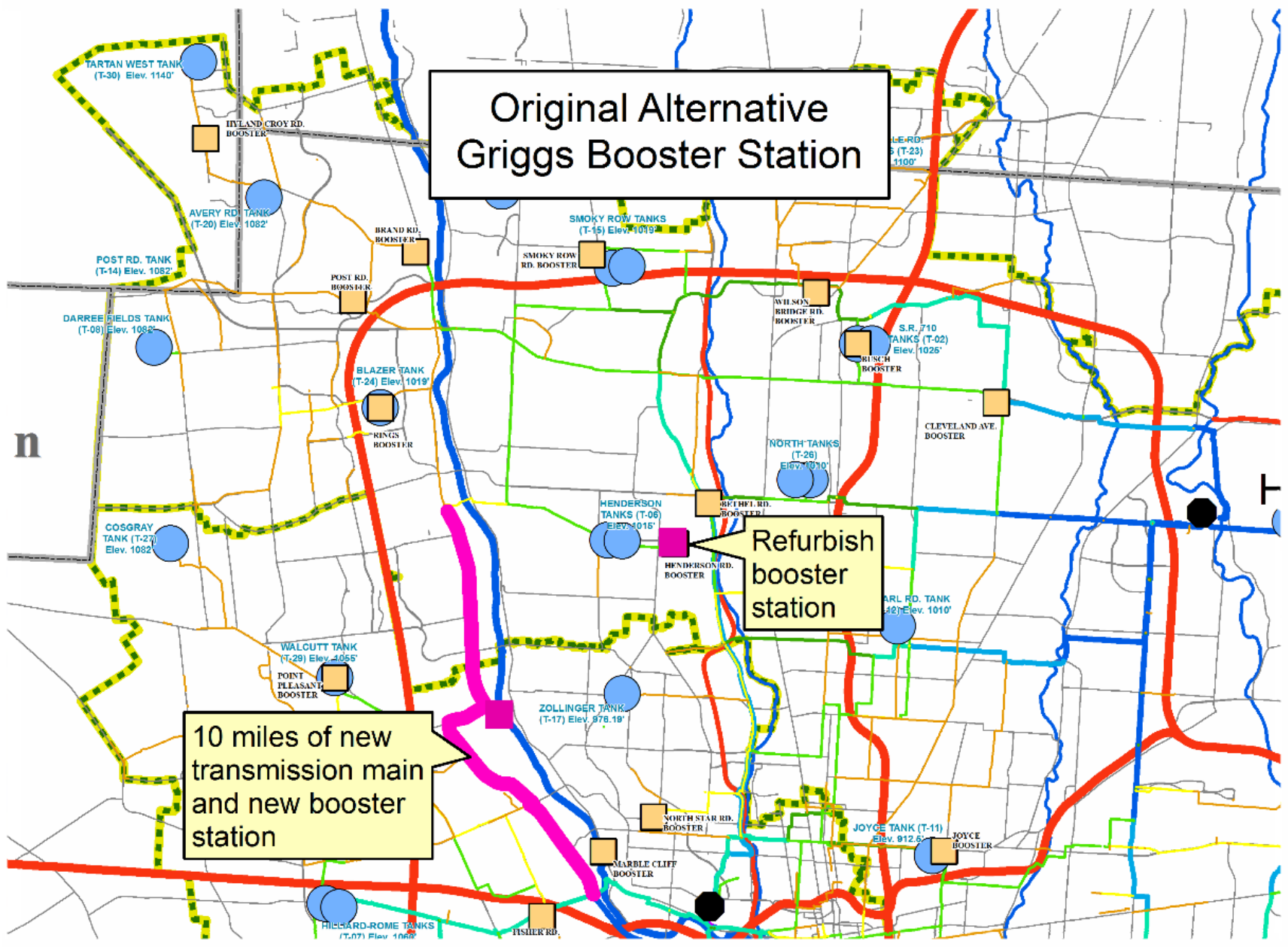
# Existing Transmission System

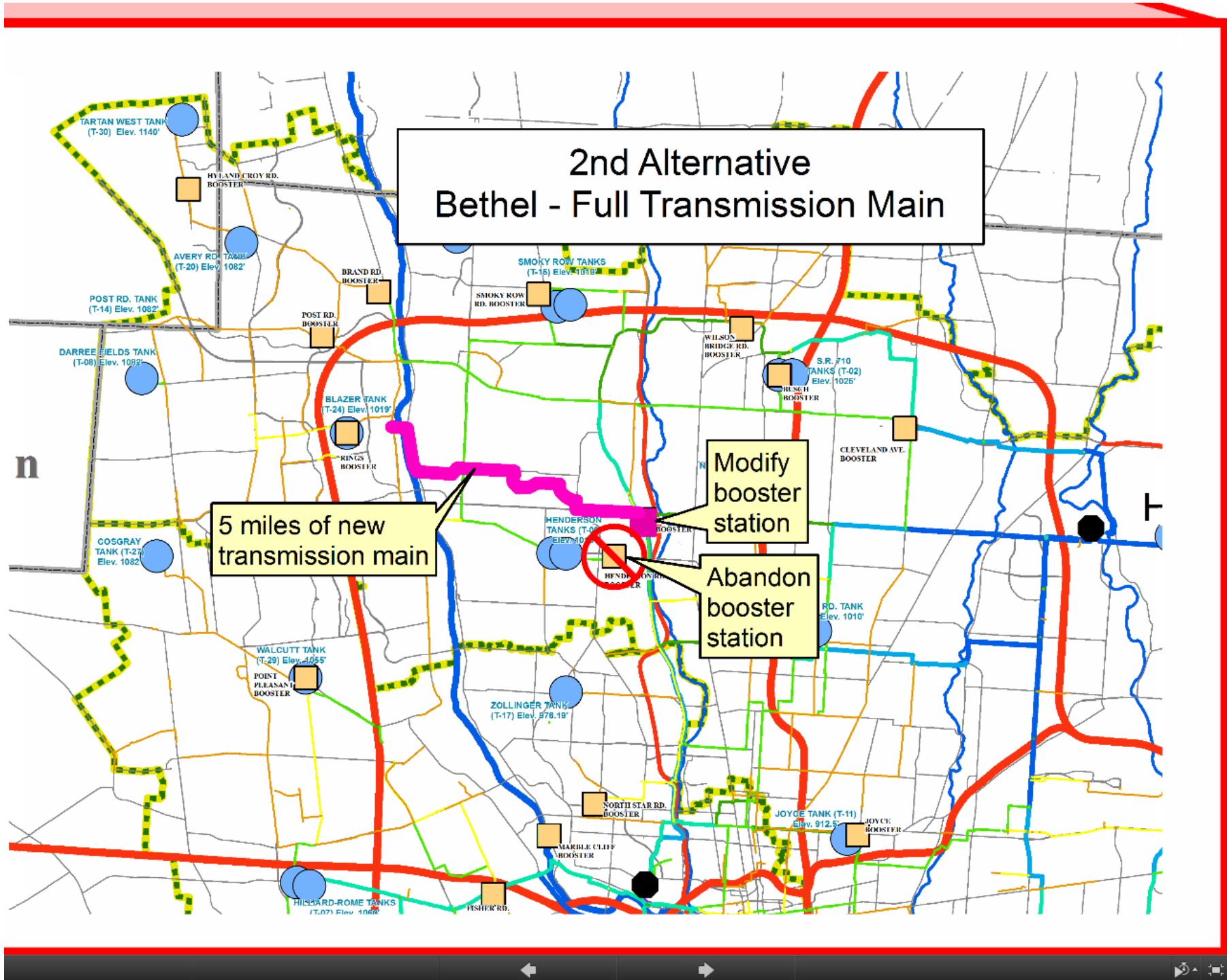


# Original Alternative Griggs Booster Station

Refurbish  
booster  
station

10 miles of new  
transmission main  
and new booster  
station





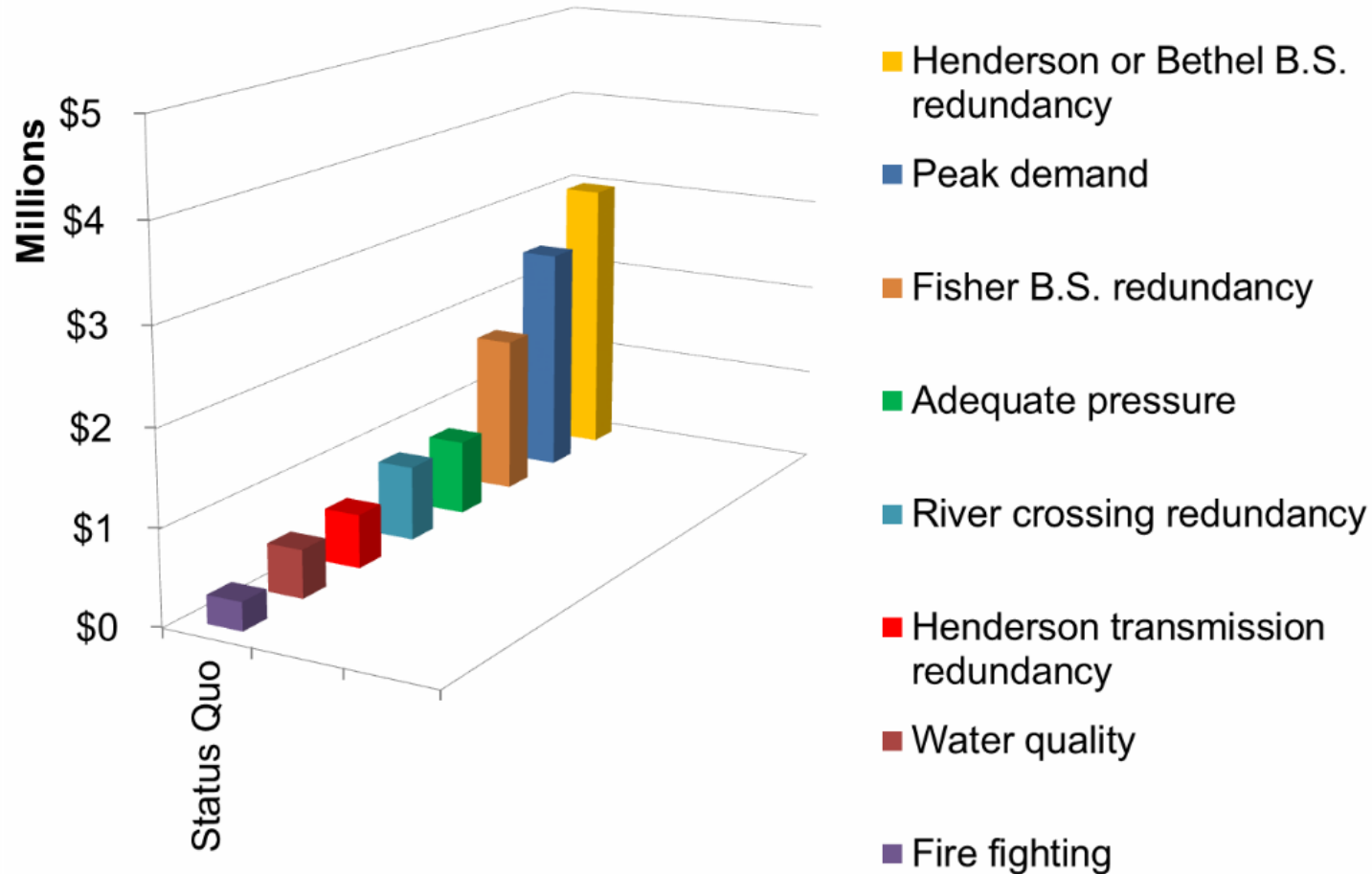


# Pre-BCE: Non-monetary Evaluation

<b>Risk Breakdown</b>	<b>Status Quo</b>
Peak Demand	N
Water Quality	N
Adequate Pressure	N
Fire Fighting	N
River Crossing Redundancy	N
Fisher Booster Station Redundancy	N
Henderson Transmission Redundancy	N
Financial Cost	\$2 M



# BCE: Monetized Social Risk



# Risk Example 1: Peak Demand > Capacity

10% annual likelihood of peak demand > capacity during normal operations

Estimated Consequence of a 8 hour disruption

- 6000 customers lose water service
  - \$100/day residential, \$2000/day non-residential
  - \$20/customer/hr average
- 6000 customers with low pressure
  - \$3/customer/hr average



# Peak Demand > Capacity Risk Cost

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Outage: } 10\%/yr \times 8 \text{ hr} \times 6000 \text{ customers} \times \$20/\text{customer/hr} \\ & \quad + \\ & \text{Low pressure: } 10\%/yr \times 8 \text{ hr} \times 6000 \text{ customers} \times \$3/\text{customer/hr} \\ & \quad = \\ & \quad \$110,000/yr \end{aligned}$$

30-yr present value of risk exposure = \$2.44 million



## Risk Example 2: Fire Demand > Capacity

Inability to fight fires - likelihood

- Assume 1 large fire per year on average
- 2% probability of inadequate Blazer Tank emergency storage
- 99% of the time, water can be diverted from other areas (choose fire fighting over customer outages)
- 1 fire/yr x 2% inadequate storage x 1% unable to divert flow = 0.02% chance of being unable to fight the fire



# Fire Demand > Capacity

## Risk Exposure

Inability to fight fires – consequence

- Possible loss of life or property destruction
- Assume \$20 million consequence

Inability to fight fires – risk exposure

- Risk cost of fire =  $0.02\% \times \$20 \text{ M} = \$4,000/\text{yr}$
- Risk exposure from outages while fighting fire =  $\$8,910/\text{yr}$
- Total risk exposure =  $\$4,000/\text{yr} + \$8,910/\text{yr}$ ; 30yr PV =  $\$302\text{k}$



# Pre-BCE: Non-monetary Evaluation

<b>Risk Breakdown</b>	<b>Status Quo</b>
Peak Demand	N
Water Quality	N
Adequate Pressure	N
Fire Fighting	N
River Crossing Redundancy	N
Fisher Booster Station Redundancy	N
Henderson Transmission Redundancy	N
Financial Cost	\$2 M



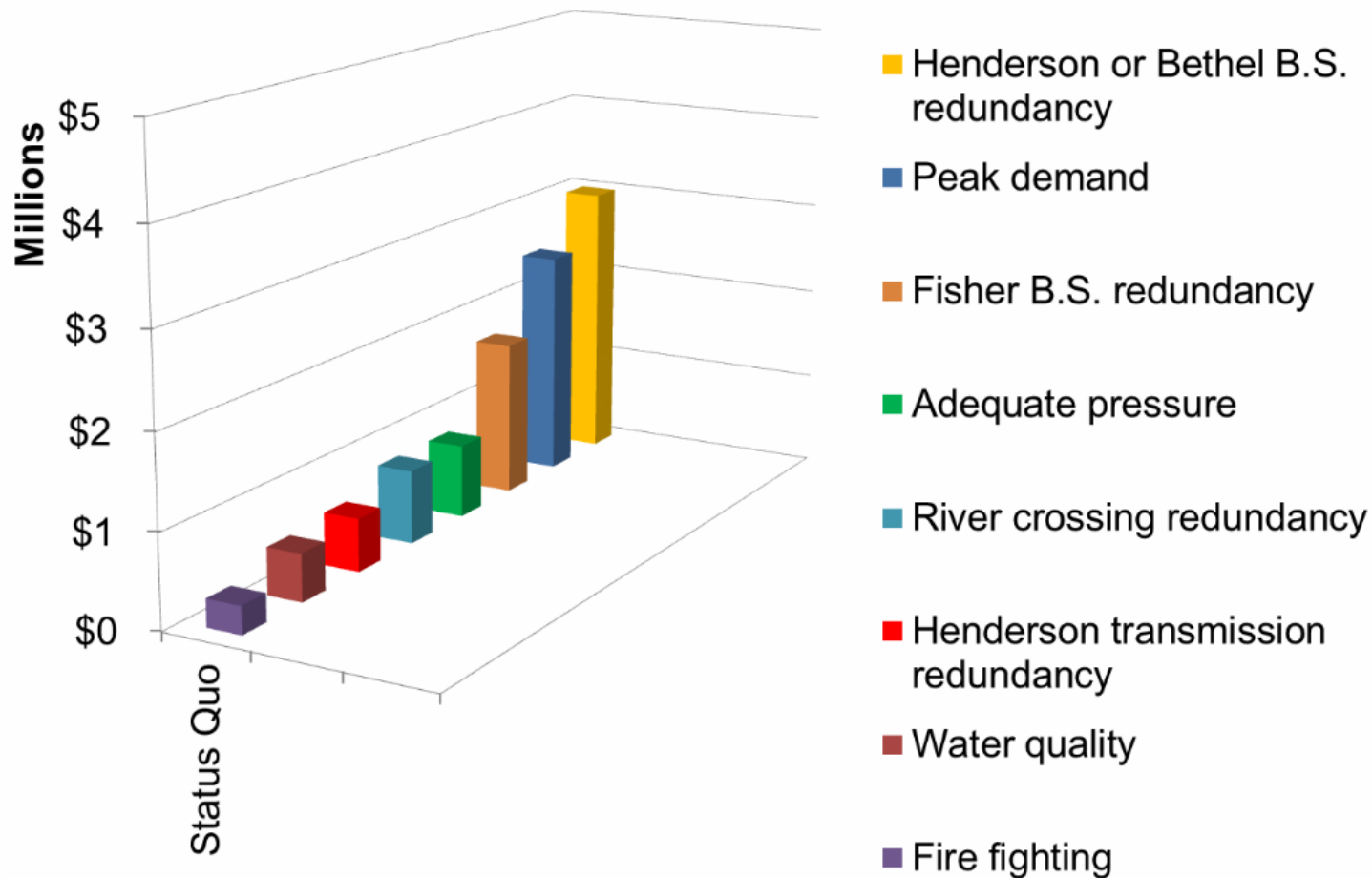
# Pre-BCE: Non-monetary Evaluation

<b>Risk Breakdown</b>	<b>Status Quo</b>	<b>Alt. 1 Griggs</b>	<b>Alt. 2 Bethel</b>
Peak Demand	N	Y	Y
Water Quality	N	Y	Y
Adequate Pressure	N	Y	Y
Fire Fighting	N	Y	Y
River Crossing Redundancy	N	Y	Y
Fisher Booster Station Redundancy	N	Y	N
Henderson Transmission Redundancy	N	Y	Y
Financial Cost	\$2 M	\$26 M	\$18 M

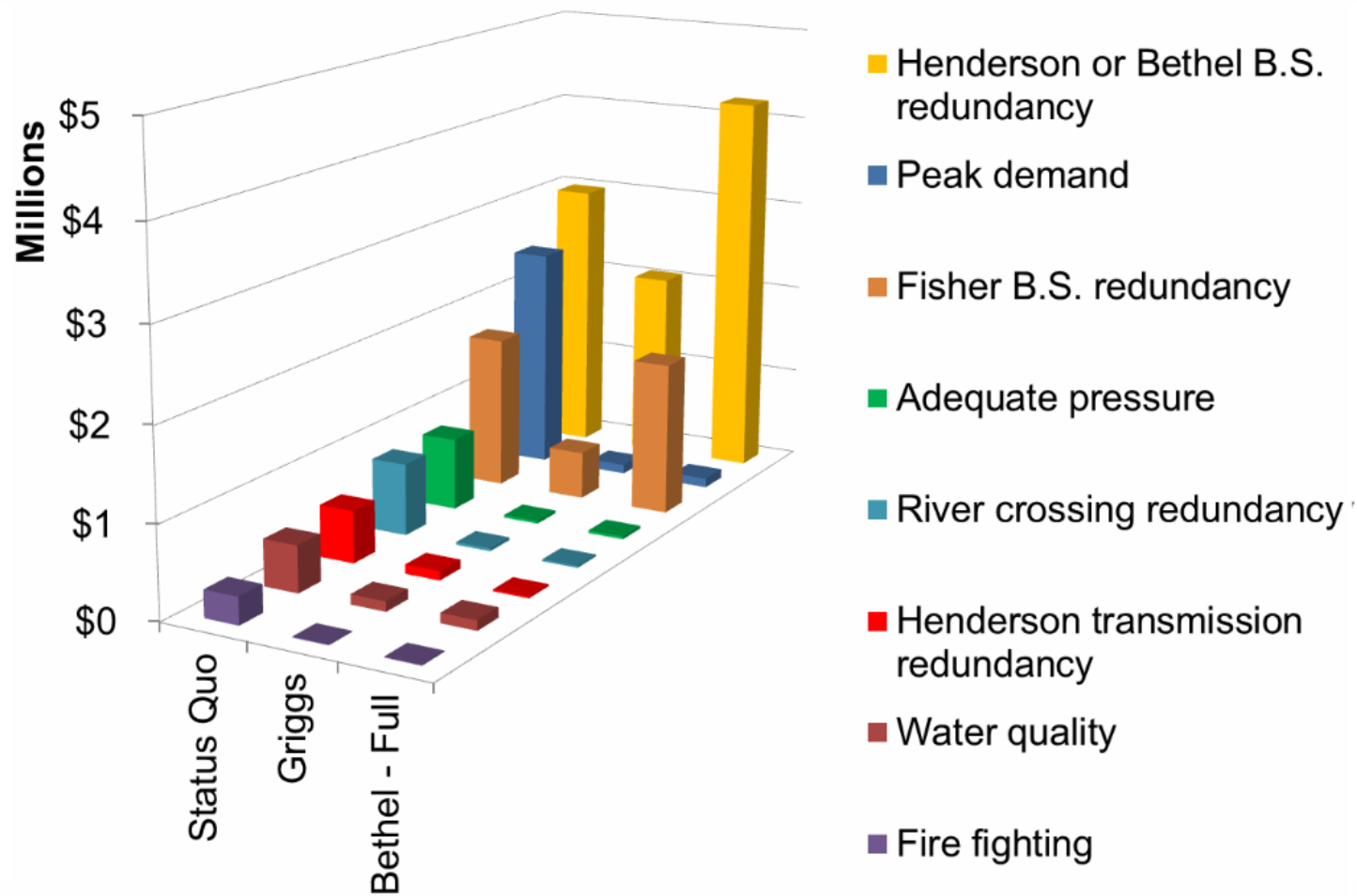




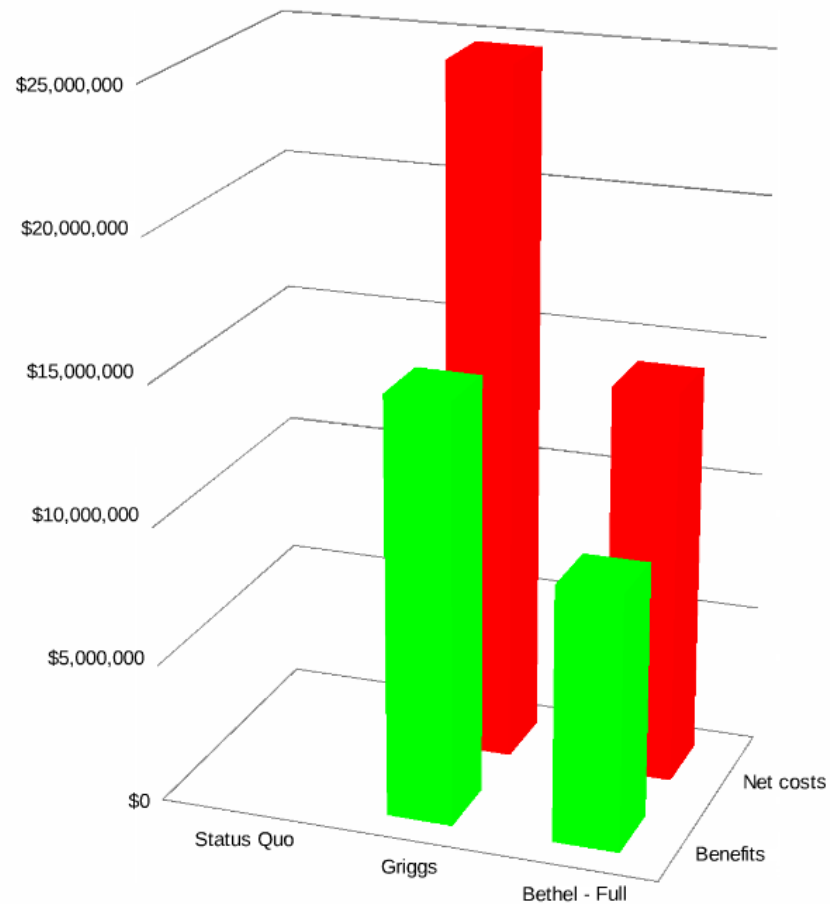
# BCE: Monetized Social Risk



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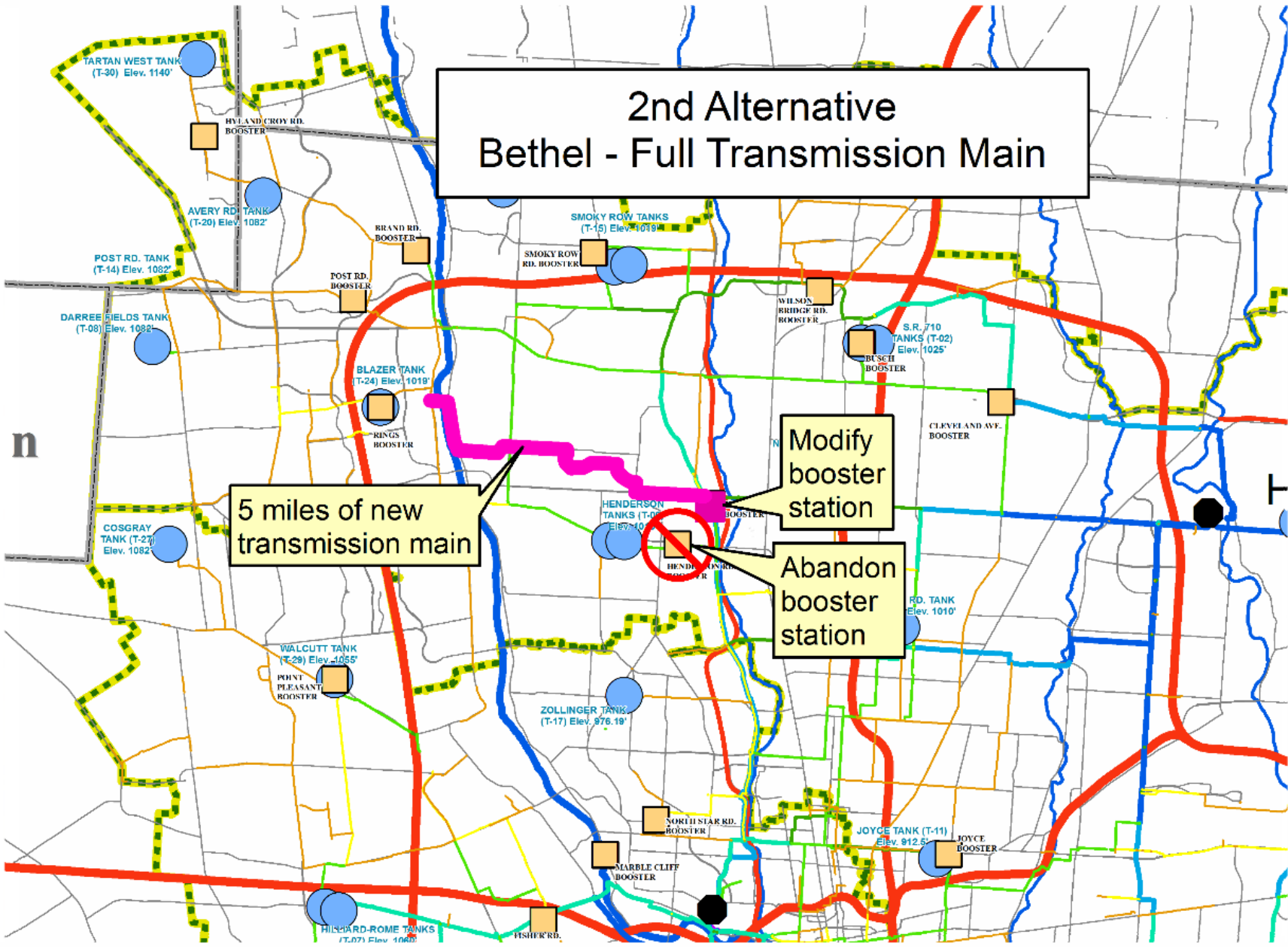
# Social Risk Reduction v. Cost



Benefits (Risk Reduction) < Costs for both alternatives



# 2nd Alternative Bethel - Full Transmission Main

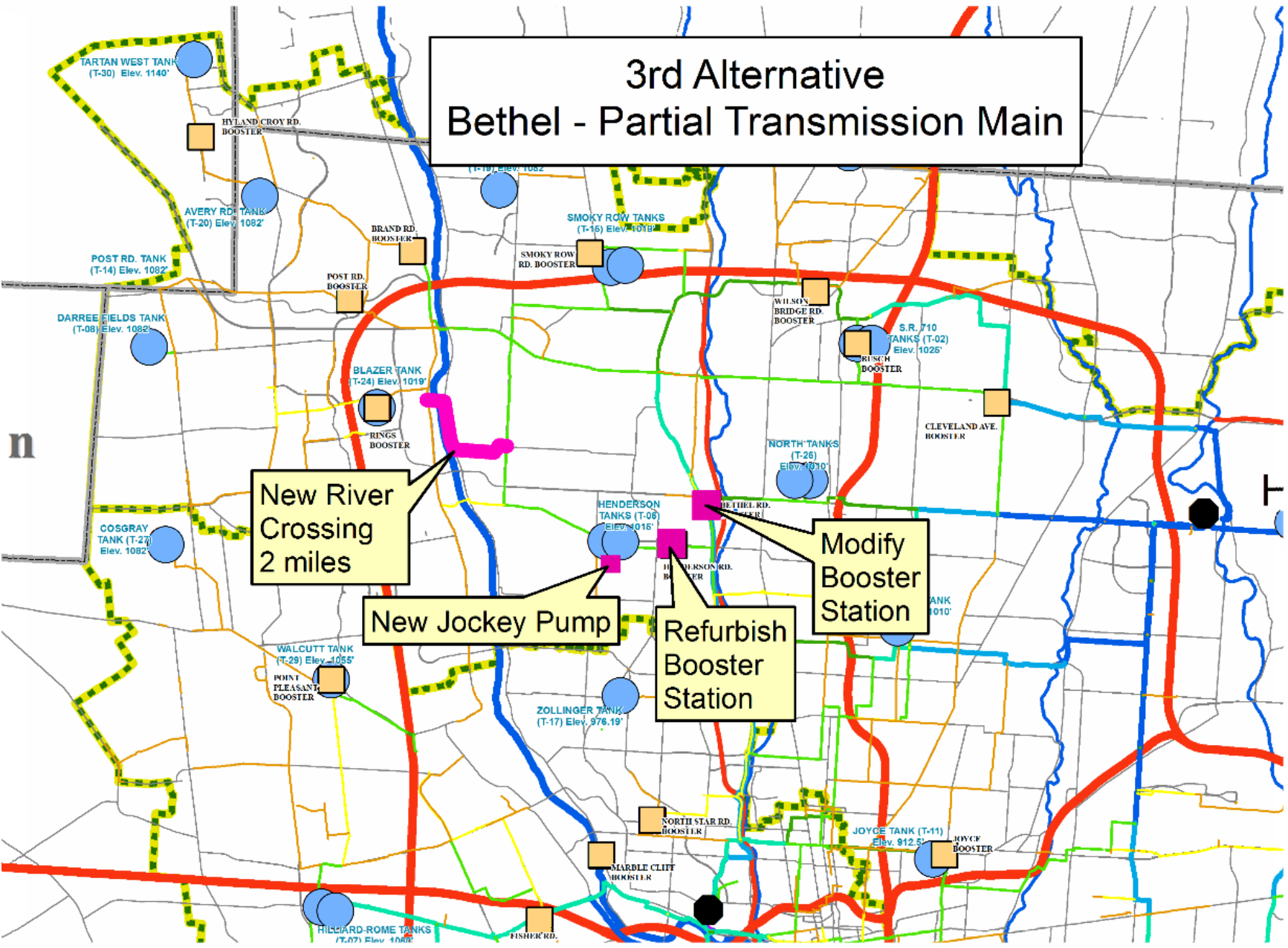


5 miles of new transmission main

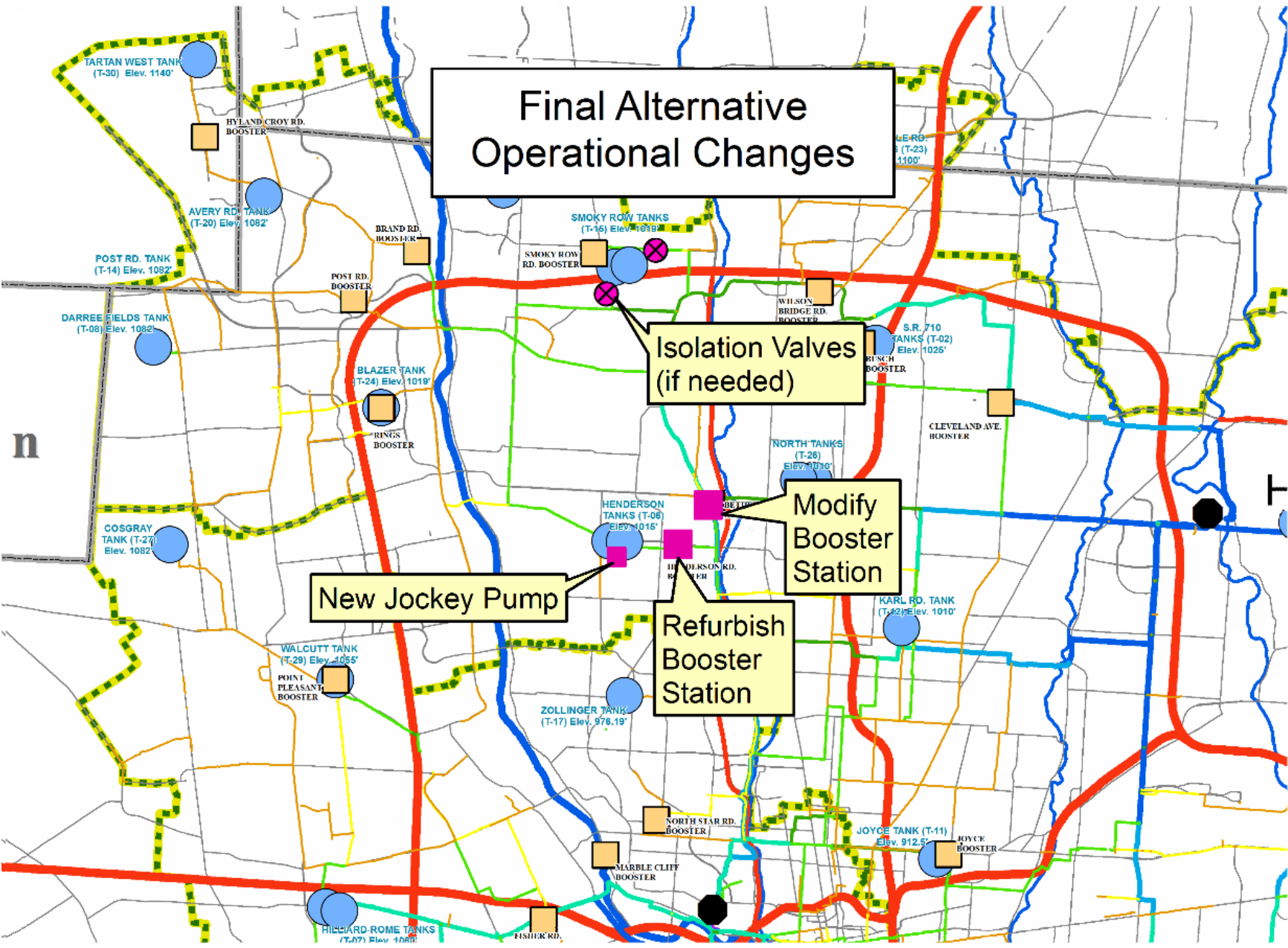
Modify booster station

Abandon booster station

# 3rd Alternative Bethel - Partial Transmission Main



# Final Alternative Operational Changes



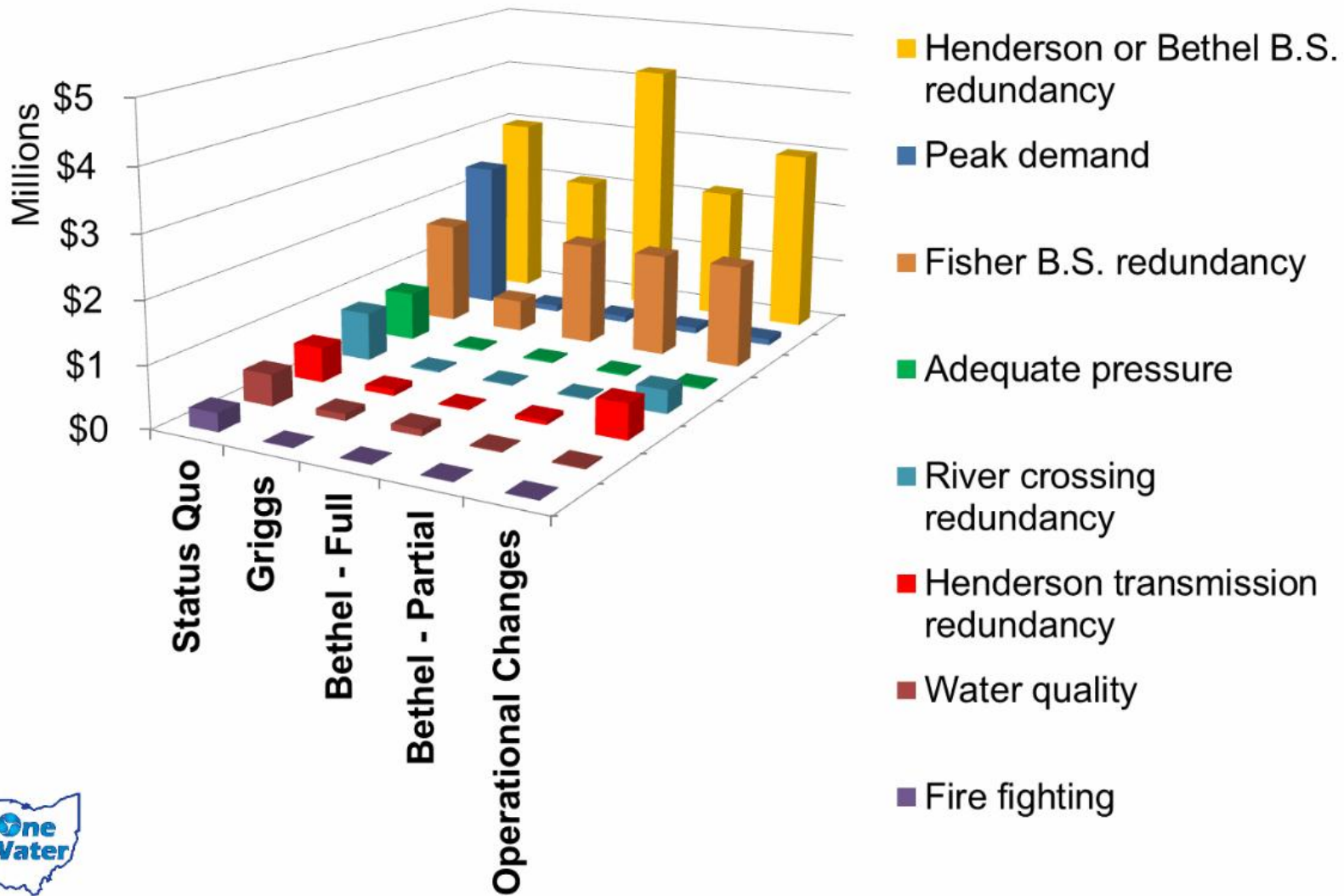
Isolation Valves (if needed)

Modify Booster Station

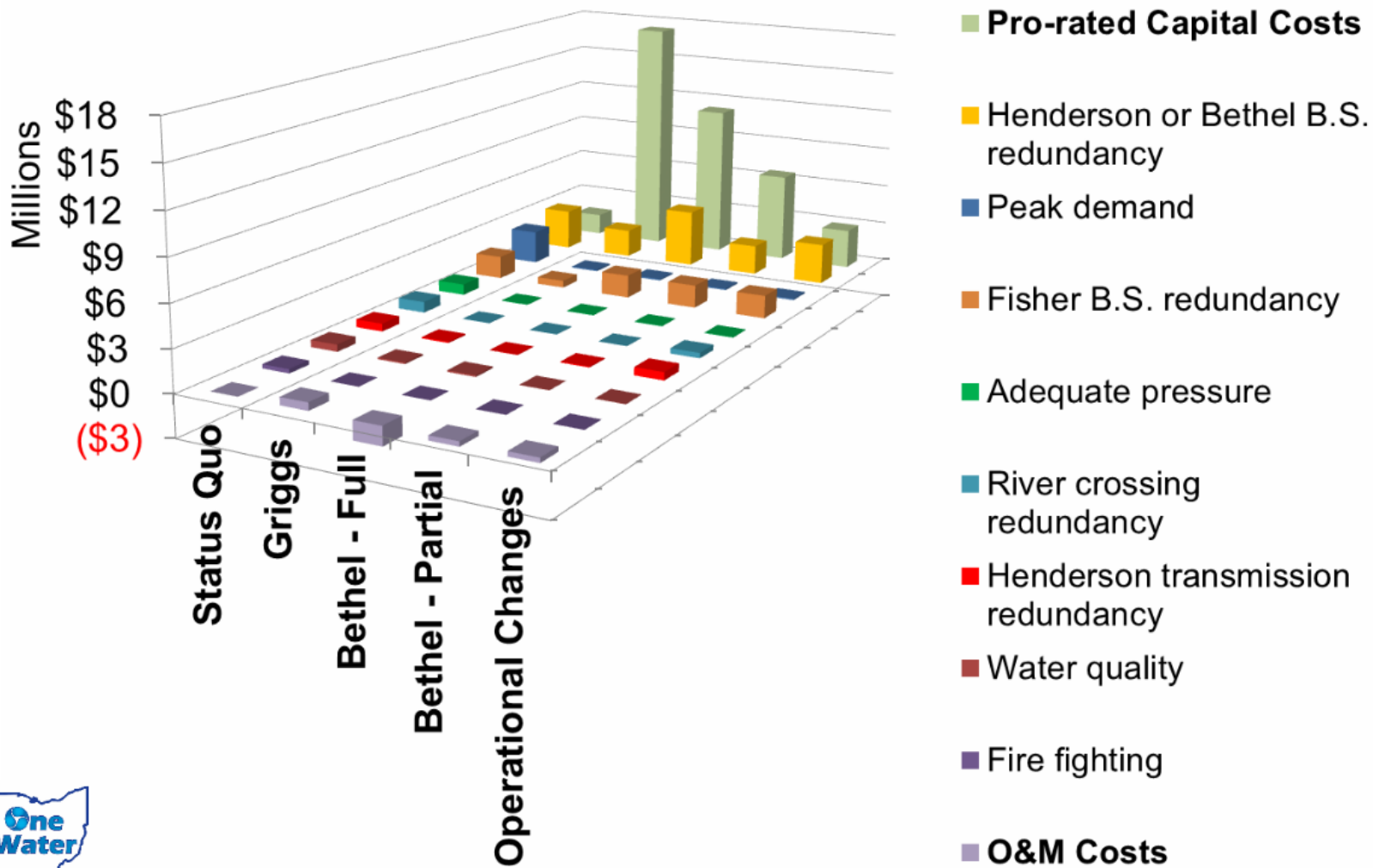
New Jockey Pump

Refurbish Booster Station

# Risk Reduction Matrix

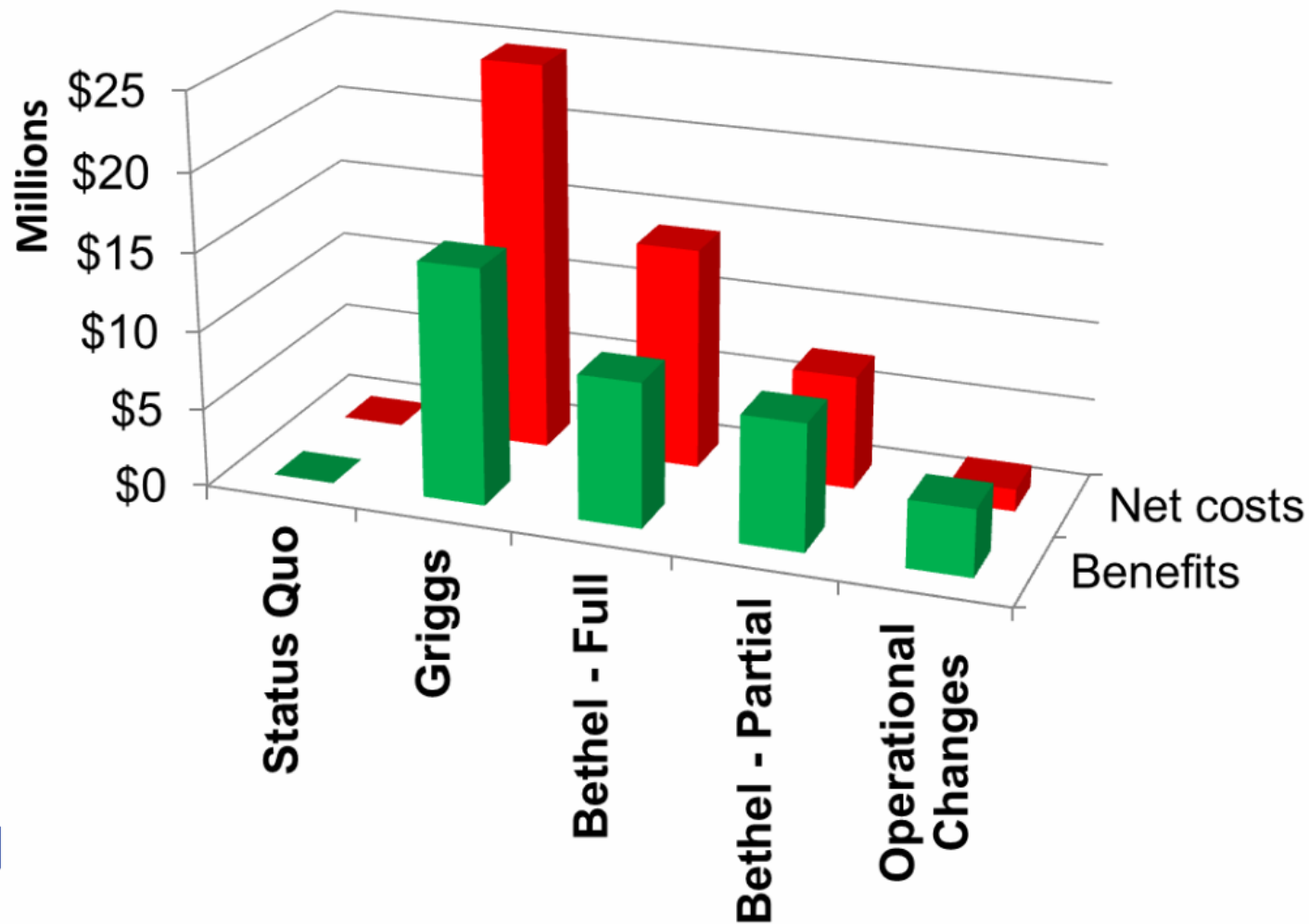


# 30-yr TBL Matrix

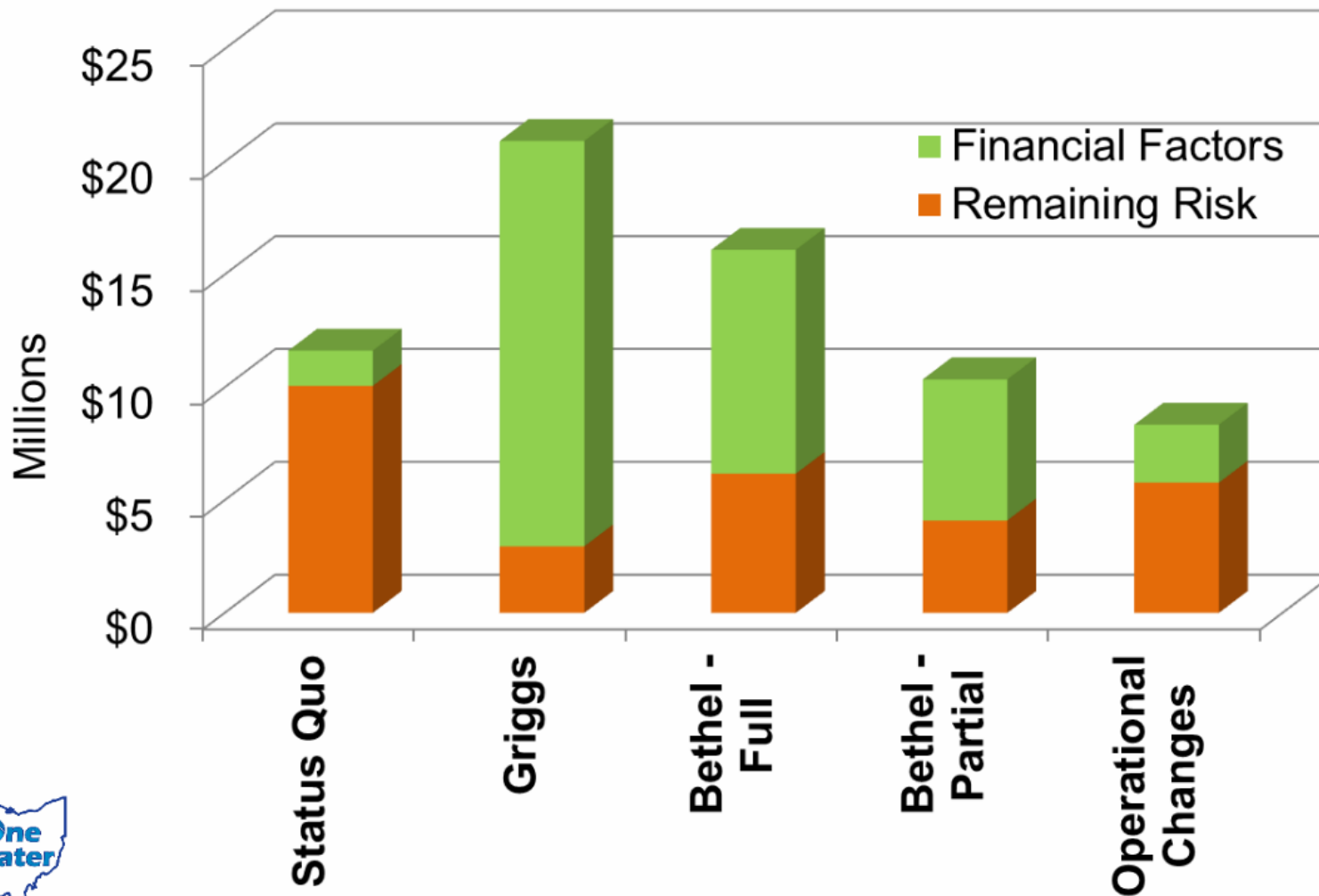




# Social Risk Reduction vs. Cost



# Triple Bottom Line NPV



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