

Outline





- Background
- Enterprise Risk Management
- Climate risks
- Goals and objectives
- Approach
- Business function areas
- Results

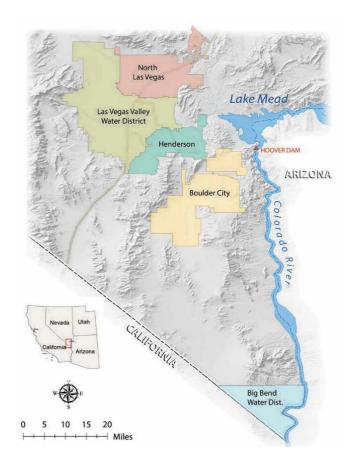








Background







- Formed in 1991
- Seven member agencies serve2.2 million people
- Colorado River 90% of supply



- Serves 1.4 million people
- 6,500 miles of pipe, 102 wells,
 54 pump stations, 79 distribution storage reservoirs









Operationalizing Climate Information

Enterprise - Wide Risk Assessment

- Survey staff
- Compile results



Narrow Scope

- Review climate projections
- Identify and prioritize climate sensitive risks
- Identify business functions responsible for mitigating climate sensitive risks

Review Existing Practices

- Document existing actions with business function groups
- Review existing procedures

Develop implementation plan

- Assign business function area points of contact
- Prioritize recommendations

Analyze Gaps

- What data is needed?
- Are there processes in place that can be modified?

Feedback

Monitor and Evaluate

• Set regular progress report

• Update actions to mitigate risks



Develop recommendations

• Translate needs into recommendations











Evolution of Enterprise Risk Management

Traditional Risk Management



Historically focused



Ad hoc activity



Accounting, treasury, and internal audit



Fragmentation (Silo Approach)



Financial Risk



Inspect, detect, react



Focus on people

Enterprise Risk Management



Strategic



Continuous activity



All of management



Focused and coordinated (Holistic)



Business Risk



Anticipate, detect, monitor



Focus on processes and people









Enterprise Risk Management – Risk Types

Pure Risks

Hazard Risk

Arises from property, liability, or personnel loss exposures

Property Risk Legal Risk Personnel Risk Consequential Loss

People Risk Management **Oversight**

Operational Risk

Arises from people, processes, systems, or controls

Speculative Risks

Financial Risk

Arises from the effect of market forces on financial assets or liabilities

Market Risk Credit Risk Price Risk Liquidity Risk

Economic Environment Political Environment Demographics Competition_

IT Risk

Business

Processes

Strategic Risk

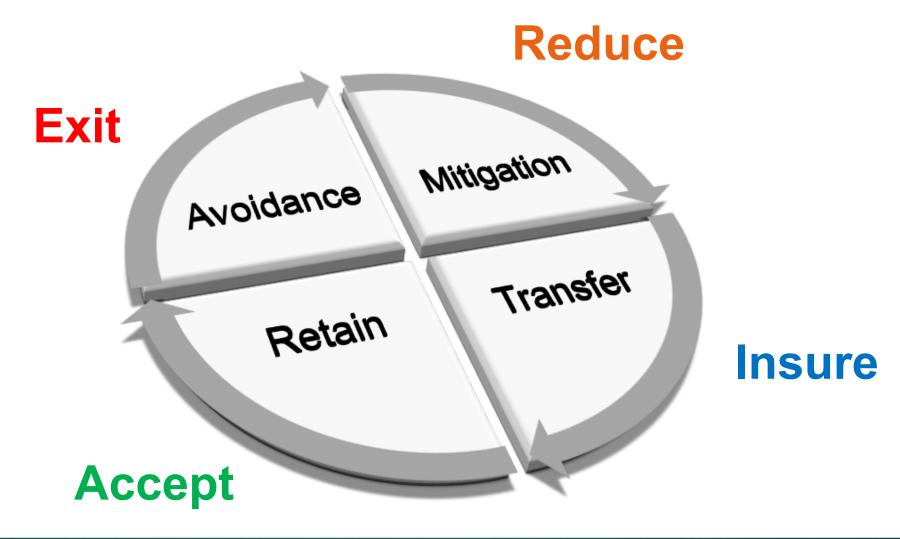
Arises from trends in the economy and society







Enterprise Risk Management – Managing Risk











ERM Progress To Date

ERM Committee held 115 meetings and interviewed 181 supervisors, managers, directors and DGMs between February and June 2018





Compiled 928 comments

Based on comments 62 risks were identified





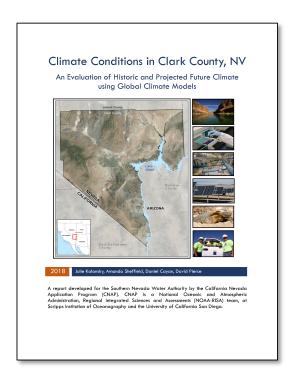




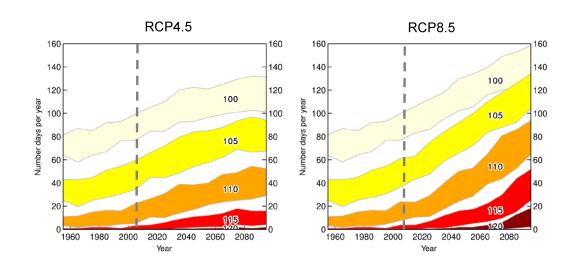


Projected Change in Climate – Clark County





- Mean annual temperature projected to increase 3.8 to 6.5 °F by the 2050s
- Night time lows increase more rapidly than day time highs
- High heat days increase significantly











Objectives

- Characterize and prioritize climate –related risks
- Identify opportunities to incorporate climate change information into existing processes, procedures, and programs
- Identify data and baseline information needs for monitoring and evaluating future impacts
- Develop an implementation plan



Operationalizing Climate Information

Enterprise - Wide Risk Assessment

- Survey staff
- Compile results



Narrow Scope

- Review climate projections
- Identify and prioritize climate sensitive risks
- Identify business functions responsible for mitigating climate sensitive risks

Review Existing Practices

- Document existing actions with business function groups
- Review existing procedures

Develop implementation plan

- Assign business function area points of contact
- Prioritize recommendations

Analyze Gaps

- What data is needed?
- Are there processes in place that can be modified?

Feedback

Monitor and Evaluate

• Set regular progress report

• Update actions to mitigate risks



Develop recommendations

• Translate needs into recommendations











Business Function Areas

- ▶ **62** enterprise-wide potential risks
- ▶ 17 climate sensitive
- Addressed 11 climate-sensitive potential risks
- Managed by 7 Business Function Areas

Water Resources Environmental Health and Safety Capital
Program
Governance

Engineering
Design
Standards

Infrastructure Management Distribution
System
Operations

Water Quality
Treatment and
Monitoring







Results



CLIMATE

INFORMATION

ABSTRACT

This report summarizes opportunities for SNWA and LVVWD to incorporate climate change projection information into existing programs and processes to reduce enterprise wide risks.

Keely Brooks, Alison Adams, Dan Haddock

- ▶ 35 recommendations to help manage increased risk
 - Collect and monitor data
 - Educate and Train
 - Adapt procedures
 - Research and modeling
 - Strategic



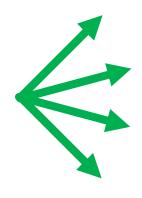




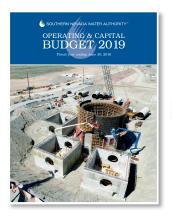
Establish a Common "Reference Climate Future"







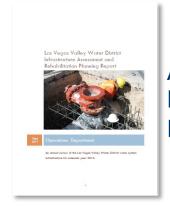
Water Resource Plan



Budgets



Capital Investment Plan



Asset Management Plan











Establish a Common "Reference Climate Future"



Reference **Climate Future**

	Today	2020s	2050s	2080s
Mean annual temperature	62.7	+1.3 to	+3.8 to	+7.2 to
(°F)	02.7	+3.1	+6.5	+9.7
# of days above 100°F	84	+17	+38	+56
# of days above 105°F	44	+18	+44	+67
# of days above 110°F	12	+11	+33	+60
# of days above 115°F	1	+3	+11	+29
# of days above 120°F	0	+0	+0	+7
# of days below 60°F	236	-13	-32	-53
# of days below 50°F	174	-15	-31	-55
# of days below 32°F	42	-15	-25	-33
Change in Cooling Degree Days (CDD) ^{1,2}	2190	NA	2847 to 3679	NA
Mean annual precipitation ³	4.21	NA	NA	-1.36 to +2.92 in







Environmental Health & Safety

Risk	Actions	Progress
Heat Stress	Training – heat related illness and safety	Complete
	Hydration	Complete
	PPE/Shade	Complete
	Appropriate work/rest cycles	Complete
	Modify work schedules	Planned
Disease Vectors	Zika	Complete
	Monitor local and national health bulletins	Complete
	Enrolled in POD with SNHD	Complete
	Insect Repellant	Complete
	Training & Awareness	Planned
Air quality	Select more efficient generators & vehicles	Complete

- Collect and monitor dataenvironmental
- Collect and monitor dataimpact indicators
- Develop work/rest cycle guidance from CDC/NIOSH
- Calculate cost of heat impacts to organization with and without adaptation





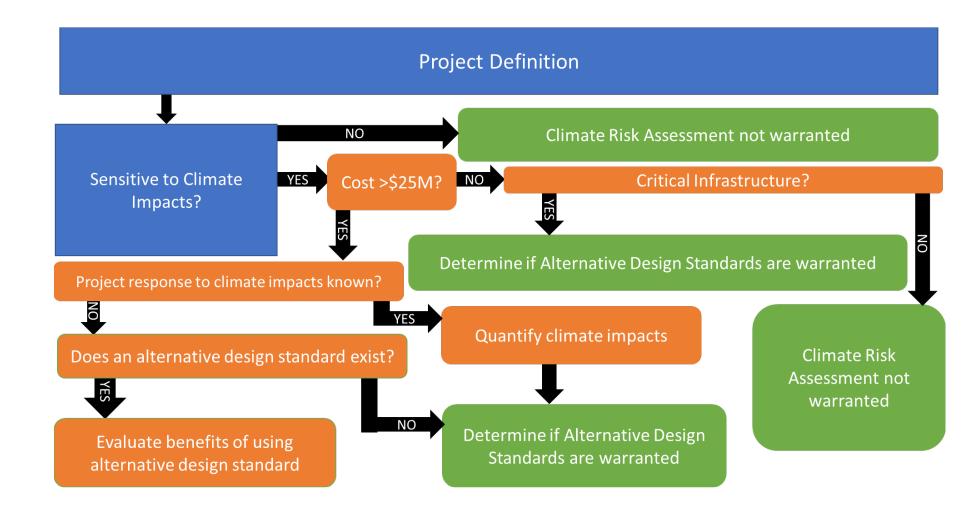




Capital Program Governance



Decision Tree











Future Design Standards Updates







- Materials, coatings
- Requirements for equipment performance monitoring
- Requirements for water quality monitoring
- Building design
- SCADA and communications equipment
- HVAC
- Requirements for auxiliary power
- Well design







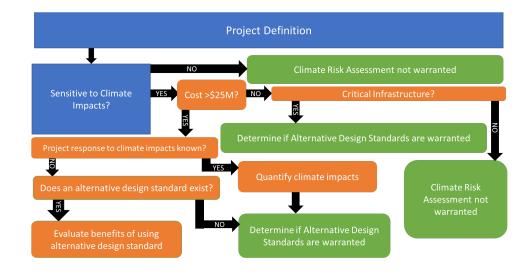


Early Wins

- Revised Engineering Design Standards
- Project initiation decision tree & climate conditions guide
- Increased data collection and tracking
- Enhanced education and training for extreme heat



Decision Tree









Key take aways

- Climate change is a threat multiplier
- Start with what you are already doing
- Risk management is a logical home for climate change planning
- Go to the experts let the Business Function Areas offer up solutions
- Opportunities exist to supplement organizational "controls" to address new and increasing risks







Acknowledgements & Questions



Keely Brooks, Climate Change Policy Analyst

keely.brooks@snwa.com

James Curbeam, Risk Manager

james.curbeam@lvvwd.com



Alison Adams, PhD, PE, Principal Engineer

aadams@intera.com

Dan Haddock, PE, ENV SP, Principal Engineer

dhaddock@intera.com



OPERATIONALIZING CLIMATE INFORMATION

nformation into existing programs and processes to

Keely Brooks, Alison Adams, Dan Haddock





