

Asset Management Risk 101

Where to start Triage

Have you ever wondered why...

- How would you prioritize all transportation asset related investments across the country?
 - Where would you start?

"The objective of this performance and outcome-based program is for States to invest resources in projects that collectively will make progress toward the achievement of the national goals." FTA MAP-21 Fact Sheet

Federal perspective

"MAP-21 fundamentally shifted the focus of Federal investment in transit to emphasize the need to maintain, rehabilitate, and replace existing transit investments."

(Federal Register / Vol. 81, No. 143 / Tuesday, July 26, 2016 / Rules and Regulations, P. 48912)

"In these financially constrained times, transit agencies will need to be more strategic in the use of all available funds."

(Federal Register / Vol. 81, No. 143 / Tuesday, July 26, 2016 / Rules and Regulations, P. 48946)

MAP-21	
Goal area	Namal goal
Safety	ve a significant reduction in traffic fatalities and serious injuries on all public
Infrastructure cond	laint infrastructure asset system in a state of good repair
Congestion reduction	achie nificant ductio congestion on the National Highway System
System reliability	To improve iciency of tace transportation system
Freight movement and economic vitality	en the ability of rural communities to a ptio intermediate to the standard of
Environmental sustainability	To enhance the perfue of ransportat tem who rotecting and enhancing the nature from
Reduced project delivery delays	To reduce project costs, promot of people and goods by accelerate recompletion the project development and delivery promoted and improving agencies' work practices



MAP 21: FTA requirements for TAMP elements

No.	TAMP Element	Description
1	Asset inventory	All capital assets owned by agency, including equipment (construction, maintenance, service vehicles), rolling stock (rail cars, buses, ferries), infrastructure (fixed guideway, signal systems, structures, power), facilities (support, passenger, parking)
2	Condition assessment	A rating of the inventoried assets with direct capital responsibility (age, condition, percentage of residual life, vulnerability to natural/climate hazards etc). At the individual or asset class level.
3	Decision-making approach / support tools	List analytical processes used to make investment prioritization, does not have to be software tool
4	Investment prioritization	A financially constrained ranked listing of proposed projects ordered by year of planned implementation, prioritized based on local policy, needs, safety risks, etc
5	TAM and SGR Policy	The agency's vision for TAM, SMART objectives, roles and responsibilities
6	Implementation strategy	Operational level process for implementing TAM Plan
7	Roadmap activities	Description of actions needed to implement TAM Plan for each year of the plan's horizon
8	Needed resources	Staffing, technology, funding, etc
9	Evaluation plan for continuous improvement	How TAM activities will be monitored, evaluated, and updated to ensure the continuous improvement of TAM practices



Where is RTD with Risk Management?

- Using experience and best judgement
 - Triage
- We aren't there yet
- Our plan:
 - Achieve minimum understanding and compliance with MAP-21
 - Take action
- Integrated SMS and Risk Management with TAM



Risk

- Probability and magnitude of a loss, disaster, or other undesirable event. -Hubbard
- Exposure to the chance of injury or loss; hazard or dangerous chance. – Dictionary. Com
- The hazard or chance of loss; Degree of probability of such loss
 Insurance Institute
- The possibility that something unpleasant or unwelcome will happen – Oxford
- All these say Something bad could happen



Probability X Consequence = Risk

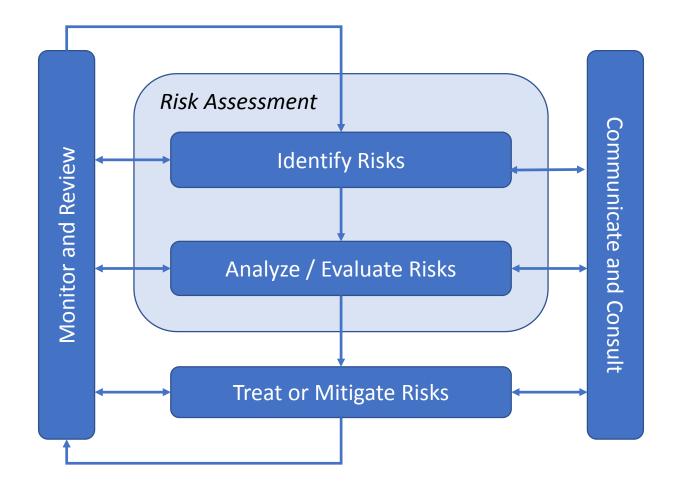
Consequence

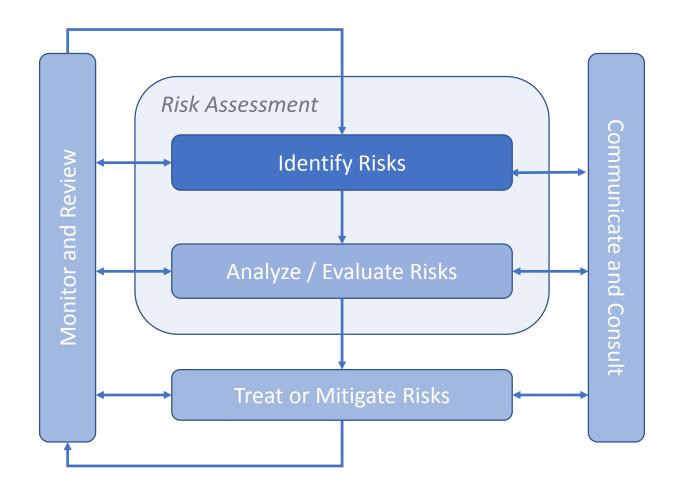
IVIILIgation		
Low Probability High Consequence	High Probability High Consequence	
Low probability Low Consequence	High Probability Low Consequences	

Mitigation

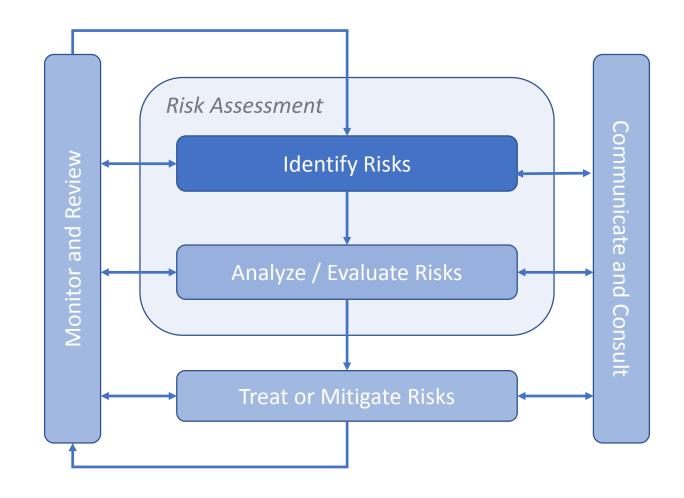
Probability







- Service Risks
- Safety Risks
- Security Risks
- Cyber Risks
- Contractual Risks
- Financial Risks
- Funding Risks
- Human resources Risks
- Operation Risks
- Legal Risks
- Network Risk
- Asset Risk
- Competency Risk



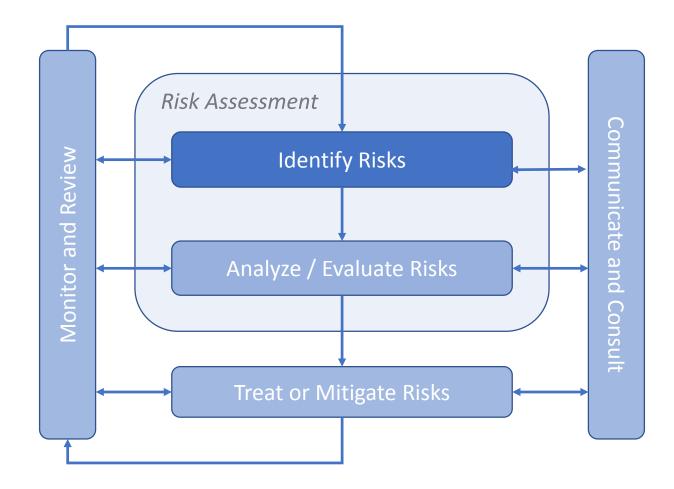
- Reputational Risks
- Capacity Risks
- Credit Risk
- Insurance Risks
- Pension risk
- Operation Risks
- Capacity Risks
- Information Risk
- Weather Risks
- Competition Risks
- Unknown unknowns

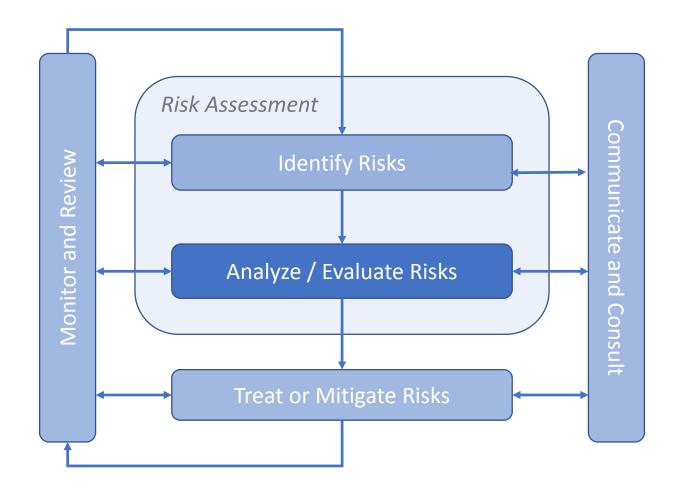
Linkages between Risks











Failure Mode Analysis

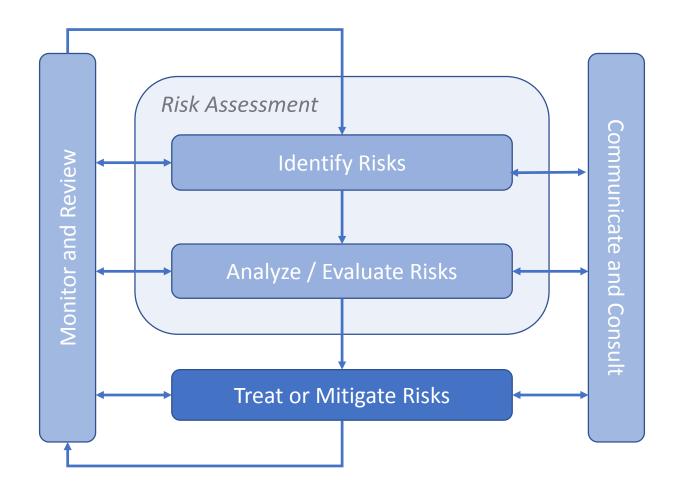
• FMEA: Failure Mode and Effects Analysis

• FTA: Fault Tree Analysis

HAZID: Hazard Identification

HAZOP: Hazard and operability Study



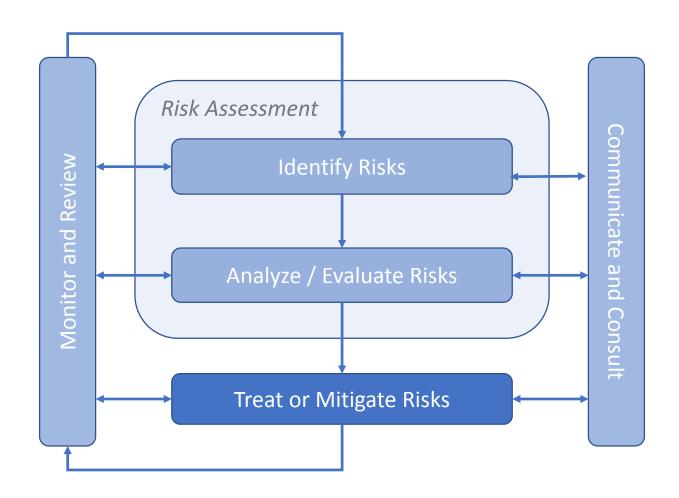


Acceptance

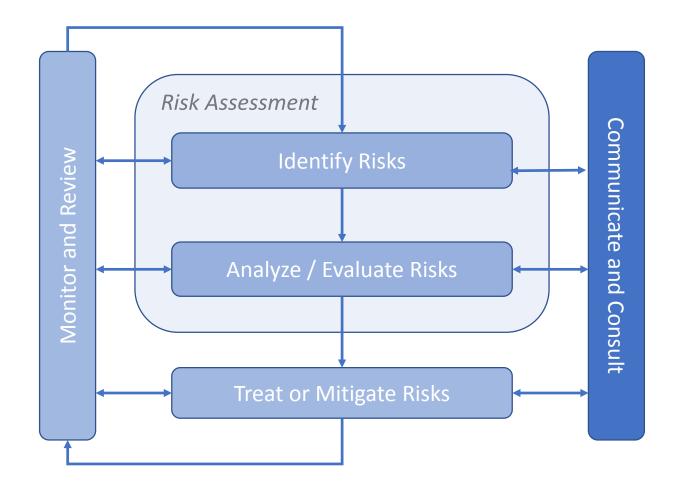
Avoidance

Limiting

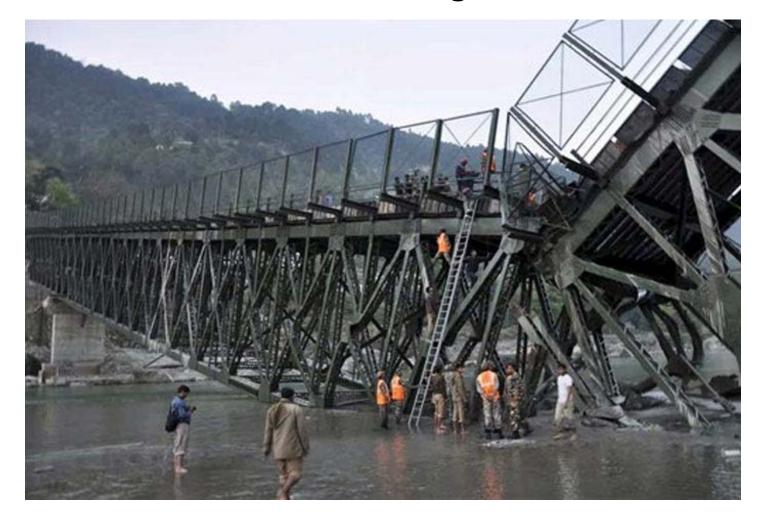
Transfer

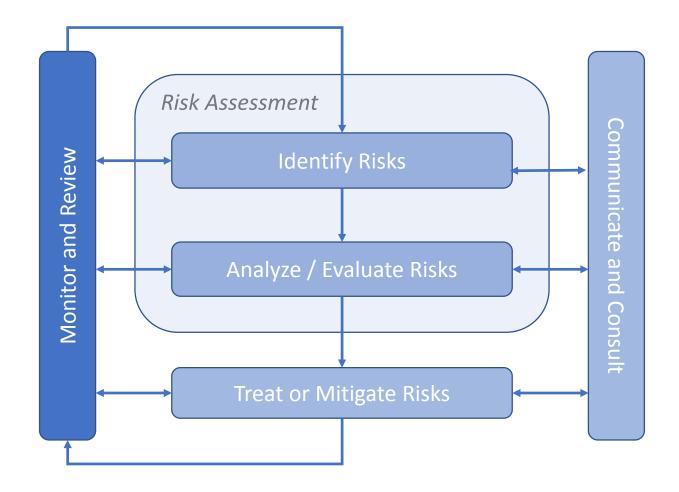


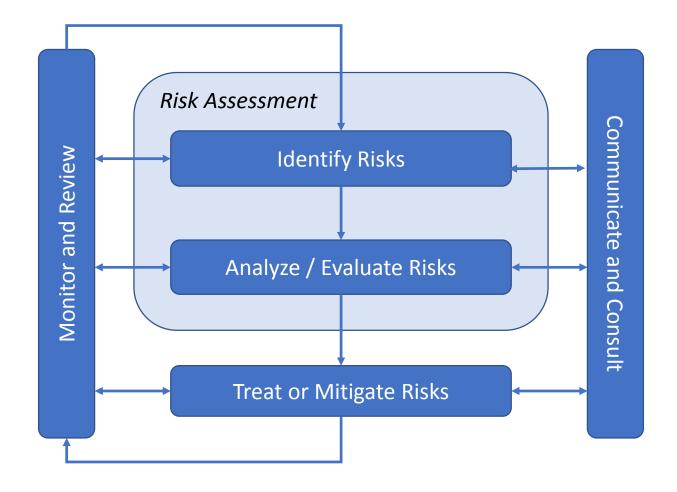




Experience is inevitable. Learning is not. — Paul Schoemaker







Asset exist to deliver our agency goals

- Risks are anything that <u>may</u> prevent this.
- Why MAP-21 exists
 - Safety incidents / Age and Condition of infrastructure / Investments to reduce risks
- Common Risk language
- Risk management is understanding risks of different options
- Models must be back tested
- Develop a system to determine risk outside of subjective judgement
 - We aren't good at this
- Risk are measureable and quantifiable
- All STARTS with good Asset Management practices





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