

Asset Management

A Short Introduction

The What
The Why
The Who
The How



- Tjaart Van den Berg
- Matt Delorme

TRACT



LandInfo
Technologies

Project completed in partnership with



This initiative is delivered through the Municipal Asset Management Program, delivered by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities and funded by the Government of Canada

Funded By:



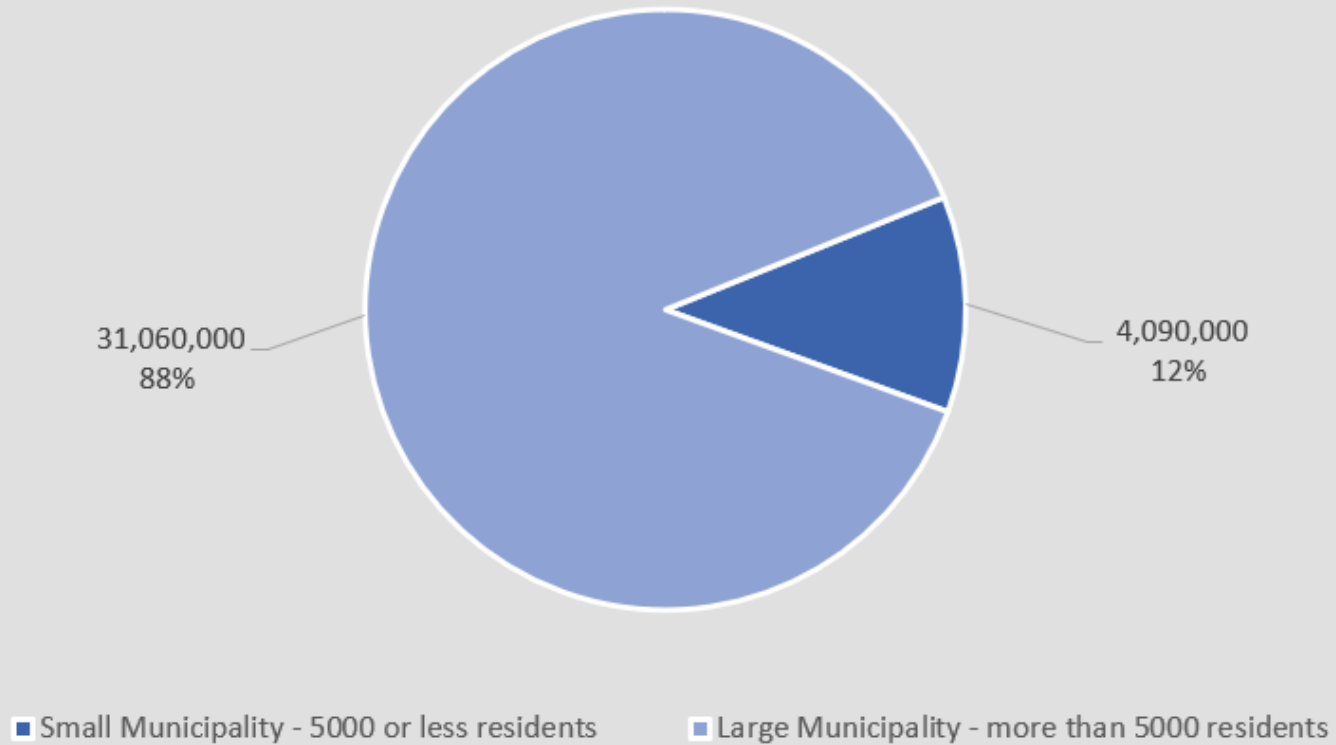
Asset Management

A Short Introduction

The How

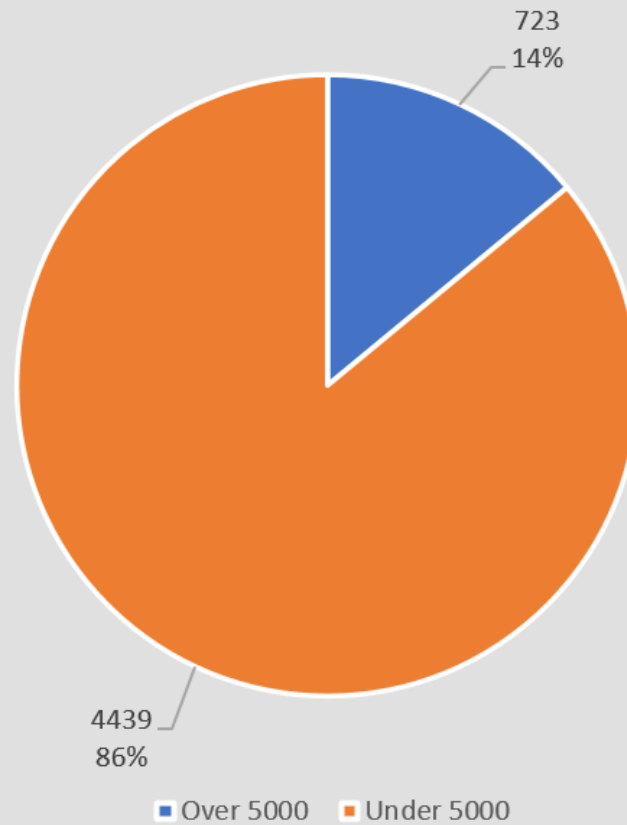


Distribution of Canadian Population Living in Small and Large Municipalities



Municipalities in Canada with population decreases between 2011 and 2016, Statistics Canada

Canadian Municipalities Sorted by Population: Over or Under 5000



Municipalities in Canada with population decreases between 2011 and 2016, Statistics Canada

Challenges for Small Municipalities

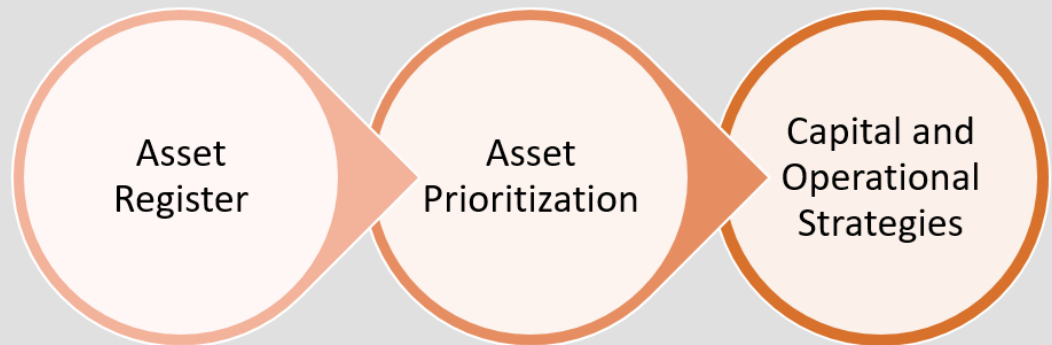
Small municipalities face unique challenges implementing asset management. They are required to provide a similar range of services as larger urban centers with much smaller budgets. Often, small municipalities rely on a limited number of staff to take on many diverse responsibilities.



Methodology

We recommend a three-step methodology to implement asset management in small municipalities. Also we strongly suggest municipalities explore open-source software and open-data solutions.

- 01 | Asset Register
- 02 | Asset Prioritization
- 03 | Capital and Operational Strategies



1

Asset Register



Answering Asset Management Questions *using an Asset Register*

What do we
own?

What condition
is it in?

Where is
it?

What needs to
be done?

What is
it worth?

When does
it need to be done?











1

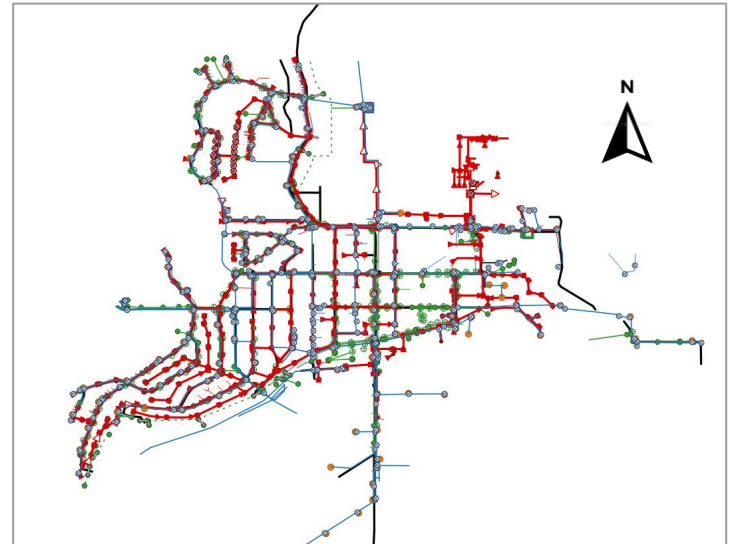
Asset Register

List all fixed assets which are owned by a municipality

Record and maintain information pertaining to each asset

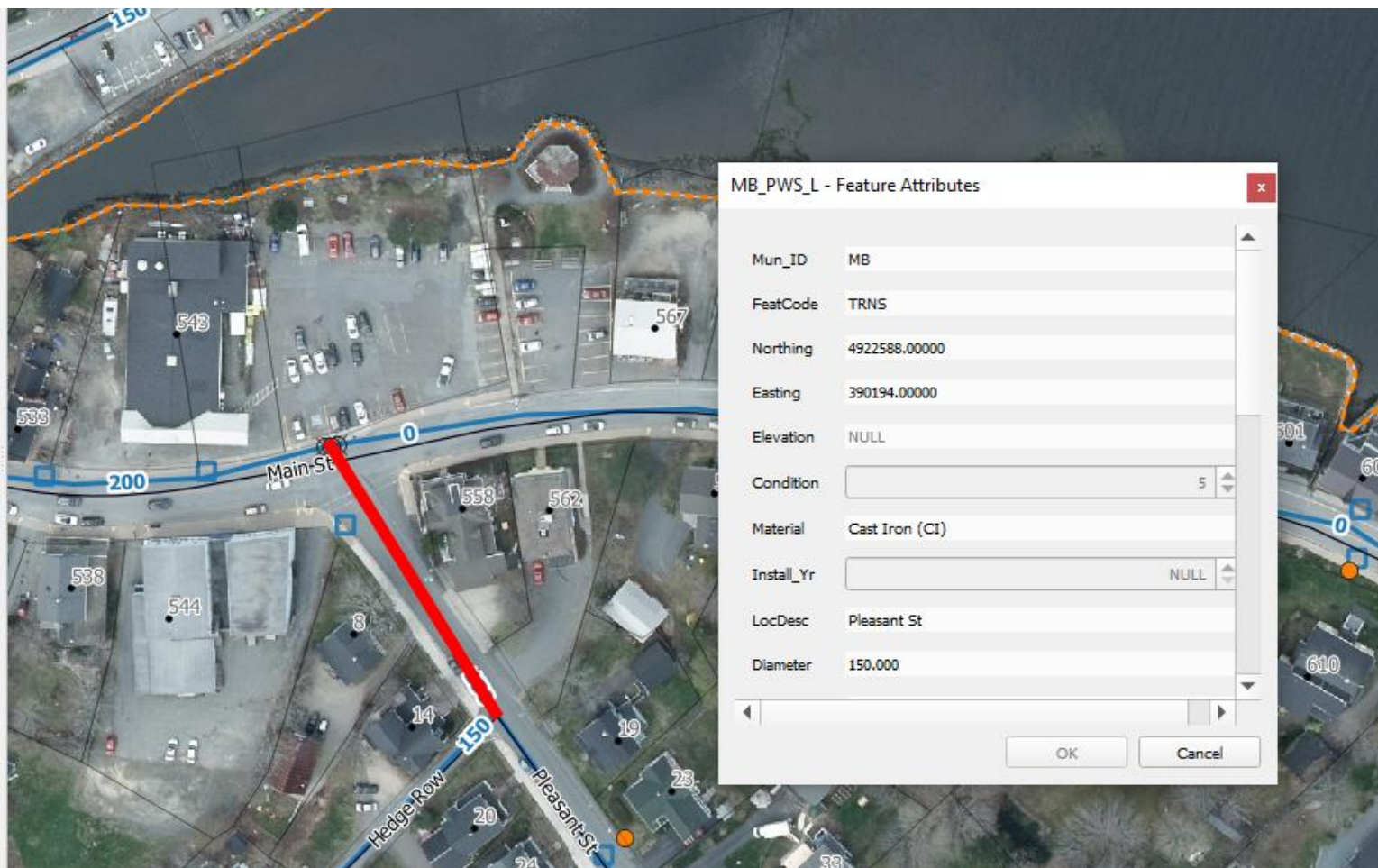
Identify and verify an asset when required

- ▼ ☒  Assets
 - ▶ ☐  Water Network
 - ▶ ☐  Wastewater Network
 - ▶ ☐  Stormwater Network
 - ▶ ☐  Transportation Network
 - ▶ ☐  Structures
 - ▶ ☐  Fleet and Equipment
 - ▶ ☐  Natural



Layers

- Infrastructure
 - Water (PWS)
 - ☒ MB_PWS_P
 - ☒ MB_PWS_L
 - ☒ TRNS
 - ☒ DIMN
 - ☒ WTCN
 - ☒ PWS Featu
 - Wastewater (WWC)
 - ☒ MB_WWC_P
 - ☒ MB_WWC_L
 - ☐ MB_WWC_P
 - ☐ MB_WWC_L
 - Stormwater (SWC)
 - ☒ MB_SWC_P
 - ☒ MB_SWC_L
 - Roads (TRN)
 - Electrical (ELE)
 - Asset Management
 - Orthos
 - WebMaps
 - Google-maps



MB_PWS_L - Feature Attributes

Mun_ID	MB
FeatCode	TRNS
Northing	4922588.00000
Easting	390194.00000
Elevation	NULL
Condition	5
Material	Cast Iron (CI)
Install_Yr	NULL
LocDesc	Pleasant St
Diameter	150.000

OK Cancel

State of Infrastructure Report

1. SUMMARY OF ALL ASSET CLASSES

a) Estimated Replacement Costs and Annual Reserve

This table shows the total estimated replacement costs and annual reserves required of your asset classes.

	Cost (\$)	Cost (%)	Annual Reserve (\$)	Annual Reserve (%)
Transportation	\$ 11.1 M	21%	\$ 433.2 K	33%
Barriers and Fences	\$ 55.5 K	0%	\$ 1.0 K	0%
Bridges	\$ 697.5 K	1%	\$ 14.0 K	1%
Lights	\$ 2.4 M	5%	\$ 40.8 K	3%
Roads	\$ 5.7 M	11%	\$ 318.4 K	24%
Sidewalks and Trails	\$ 940.6 K	2%	\$ 35.5 K	3%
Signs and Signals	\$ 233.0 K	0%	\$ 5.8 K	0%
Other	\$ 1.0 M	2%	\$ 17.8 K	1%
Stormwater	\$ 4.2 M	8%	\$ 53.2 K	4%
Catch Basins	\$ 497.6 K	1%	\$ 6.2 K	0%
Manholes	\$ 130.2 K	0%	\$ 1.6 K	0%
Pipes	\$ 2.6 M	5%	\$ 34.9 K	3%
Pumping Stations	\$ 0.0 K	0%	\$ 0.0 K	0%
Other	\$ 954.1 K	2%	\$ 10.4 K	1%
Wastewater	\$ 10.3 M	20%	\$ 183.7 K	14%
Manholes	\$ 1.2 M	2%	\$ 14.4 K	1%
Pipes	\$ 6.8 M	13%	\$ 95.0 K	7%
Pumping Stations	\$ 1.2 M	2%	\$ 41.4 K	3%
Valves	\$ 0.0 K	0%	\$ 0.0 K	0%
Wastewater Treatment	\$ 1.1 M	2%	\$ 32.8 K	2%
Other	\$ 0.0 K	0%	\$ 0.0 K	0%
Water Supply	\$ 16.0 M	30%	\$ 275.1 K	21%
Hydrants	\$ 651.0 K	1%	\$ 8.1 K	1%
Pipes	\$ 11.5 M	22%	\$ 153.2 K	12%
Pumping Stations	\$ 477.0 K	1%	\$ 16.3 K	1%
Valves	\$ 359.6 K	1%	\$ 6.0 K	0%
Water Treatment	\$ 2.9 M	5%	\$ 88.5 K	7%
Other	\$ 114.5 K	0%	\$ 2.8 K	0%
Facilities	\$ 9.9 M	19%	\$ 294.4 K	22%
Firehall	\$ 3.5 M	7%	\$ 114.1 K	9%
Indoor Parks and Rec	\$ 158.0 K	0%	\$ 4.7 K	0%
Municipal Offices	\$ 2.6 M	5%	\$ 70.8 K	5%
Outdoor Parks and Rec	\$ 2.6 M	5%	\$ 72.9 K	6%
Public Works	\$ 589.8 K	1%	\$ 14.6 K	1%
Other	\$ 464.1 K	1%	\$ 17.3 K	1%
Fleet	\$ 882.0 K	2%	\$ 84.6 K	6%
Vehicles	\$ 882.0 K	2%	\$ 84.6 K	6%
Other	\$ 0.0 K	0%	\$ 0.0 K	0%
Other	\$ 0.0 K	0%	\$ 0.0 K	0%
Other	\$ 0.0 K	0%	\$ 0.0 K	0%
Grand Total	\$ 52.4 M	100%	\$ 1.3 M	100%

State of Infrastructure Report

Water Network

2. Water Supply

a) Summary of Inventory, Costs, and Condition

The following table summarizes the water network data that has been captured and reported on.

14,830 m	Total length of water pipe
60	Number of hydrants
77	Number of valves
89,579	Number of other assets captured

The following table shows estimated value and annual reserves required for different water network asset groups.

	Cost (\$)	Cost (%)	Annual Reserve (\$)	Annual Reserve (%)
Hydrants	\$ 651.0 K	4%	\$ 8.1 K	3%
Pipes	\$ 11.5 M	72%	\$ 153.2 K	56%
Pumping Stations	\$ 477.0 K	3%	\$ 16.3 K	6%
Valves	\$ 359.6 K	2%	\$ 6.0 K	2%
Water Treatment	\$ 2.9 M	18%	\$ 88.5 K	32%
Other	\$ 114.5 K	1%	\$ 2.8 K	1%
Grand Total	\$ 16.0 M	100%	\$ 275.1 K	100%

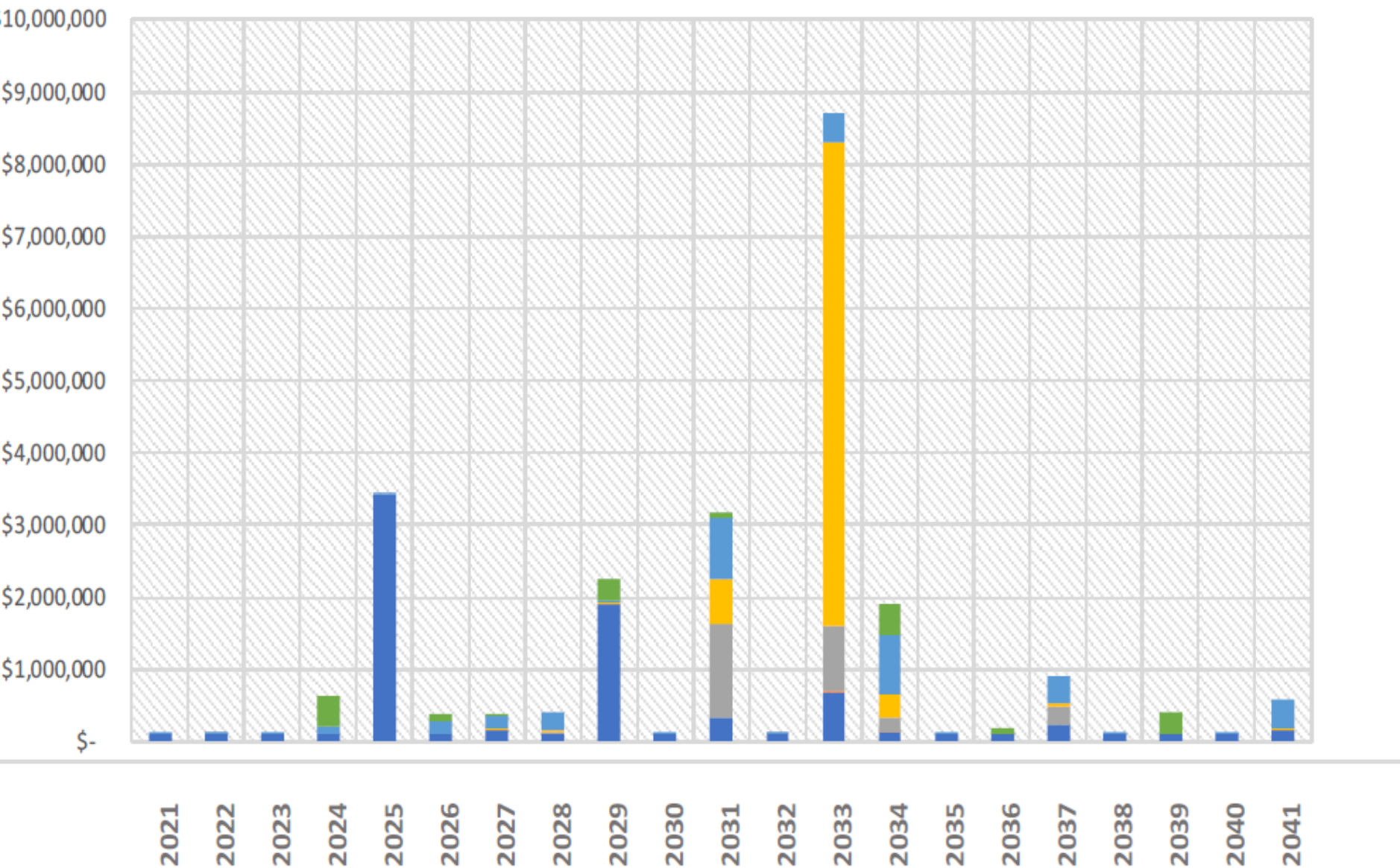
These tables summarize the average condition of different water network asset groups.

	Average Condition
Hydrants	1.6
Pipes	3.2
Pumping Stations	2.0
Valves	1.3
Water Treatment	1.8
Other	2.6

Condition	
Rating	Description
1	Very Good
2	Good
3	Fair
4	Poor
5	Very Poor

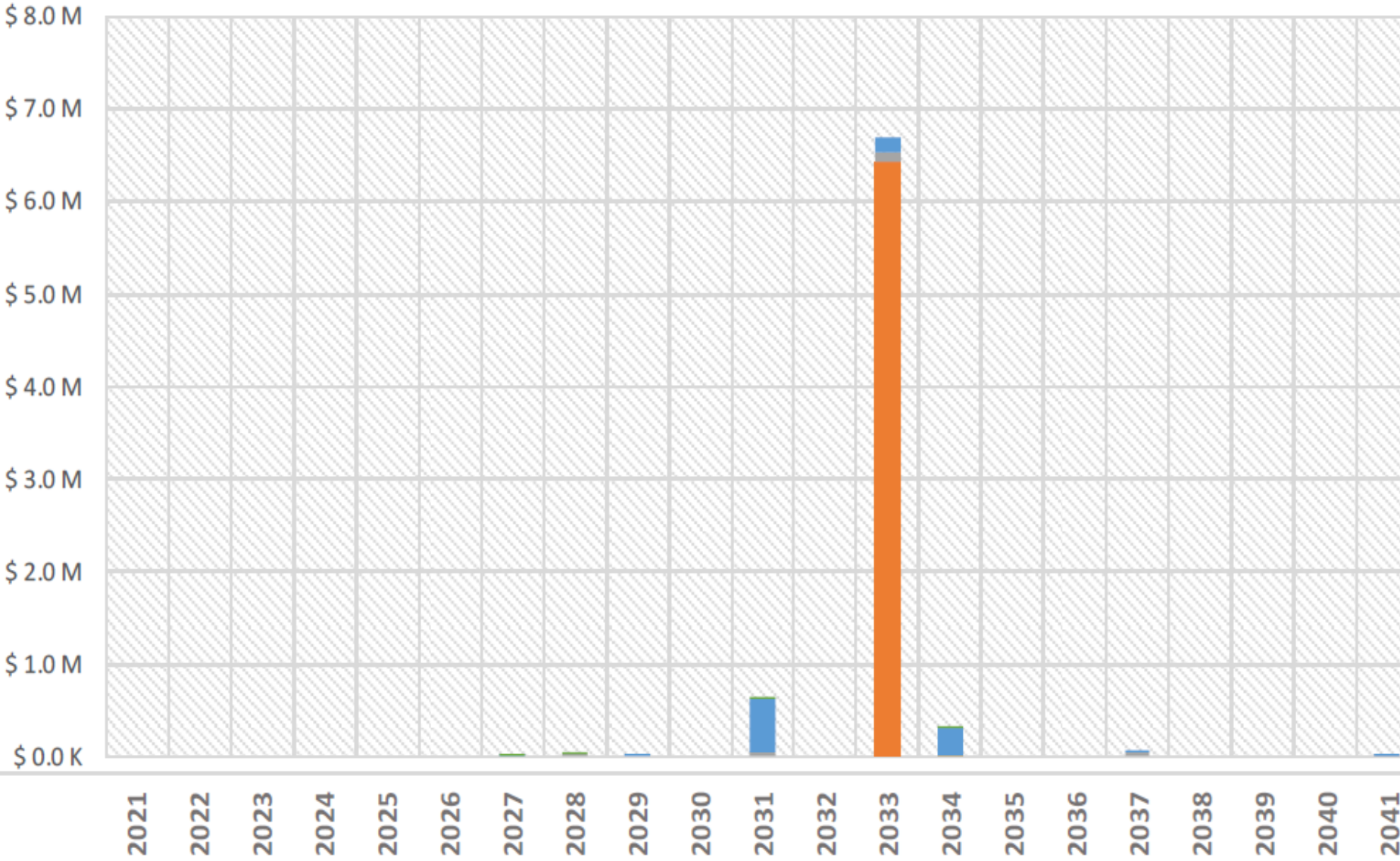
Projected Expenditures

Transportation Stormwater Wastewater Water Supply Facilities Fleet Other



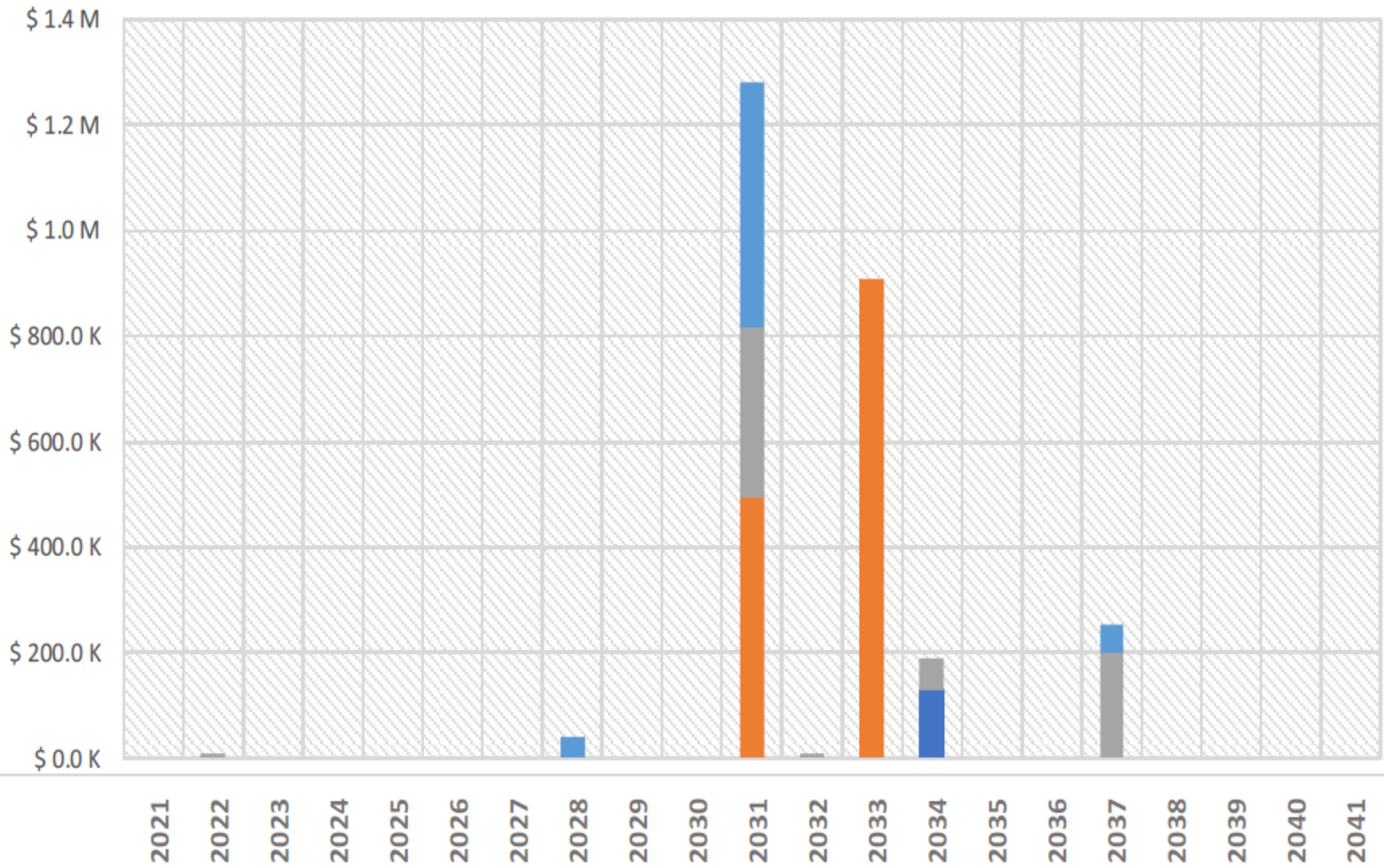
Projected Expenditures

■ Hydrants ■ Pipes ■ Pumping Stations ■ Valves ■ Water Treatment ■ Other



Projected Expenditures

■ Manholes ■ Pipes ■ Pumping Stations ■ Valves ■ Wastewater Treatment ■ Other



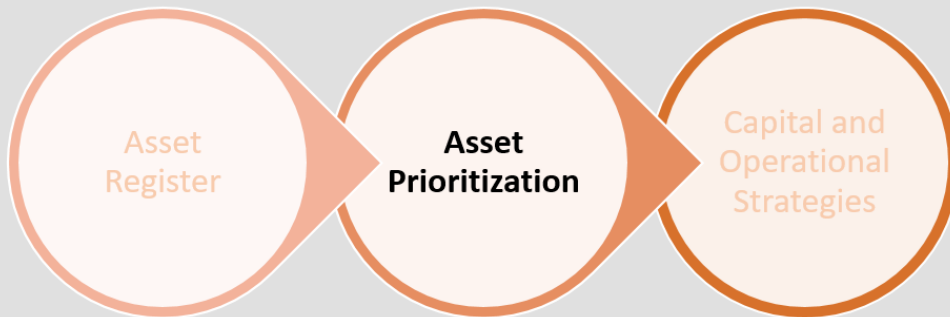
May 6th 2017

The world's most valuable resource is no longer oil, but data



2

Asset Prioritization



Answering Asset Management Questions *using Asset Prioritization*



2

Asset Prioritization

Generally, there is more to be done than resources allow

We need to prioritize and justify these choices

Do RISK assessment to prioritize assets



Understanding Risk

- *Risk cannot be eliminated,*
- *only managed to an acceptable level*



Calculating Risk

- Probability of Failure (PoF)
- Consequence of Failure (CoF)
- Risk = PoF x CoF



Risk Matrix

Probability of Failure		Consequence of Failure	
1	Rare	1	Minor
2	Unlikely	2	Moderate
3	Possible	3	Significant
4	Likely	4	Major
5	Almost Certain	5	Catastrophic



Ranks		Consequence				
		1	2	3	4	5
Probability	1	1	3	6	10	15
	2	2	5	9	14	19
	3	4	8	13	18	22
	4	7	12	17	21	24
	5	11	16	20	23	25

RISK LEVEL	RANK	SOCIAL / CULTURAL / POLITICAL	ECONOMIC	LEGAL	ENVIRONMENTAL	TECHNOLOGICAL
INSIGNIFICANT	1	Public will not notice. No impact to cultural resources or groups. No impact to relations with other levels of government.	Costs are minor and expected within ongoing operational budget.	No regulatory or legal impacts.	No impact to the environment.	System is state of the art.
MINOR	2	Minor public notice, public contacts municipality. Interruption of service less than X hour(s) No impact to cultural resources or cultural groups. No impact to relations with other levels of government.	Property damage greater than \$X but less than \$X. Unexpected operational cost can be accommodated by redistribution of yearly budget.	Failure may result in small claims.	Short term effects to the environment requiring one time remediation of mitigation to restore the system to its original state.	Existing system state of the art with some improvements possible.
MODERATE	3	Moderate public notice. Interruption of service greater than X hours. Coverage in local news, requires official municipal response. Cultural resources threatened but not destroyed, impact to cultural groups limited.	Property damage greater than \$X but less than \$X. Unexpected operational cost requires cancellation of minor planned activities accommodate. No long term financial impacts.	Failure may result in litigation and informal inquiry.	Short term effects to the environment requiring longer term remediation or mitigation which restore the system to its original state.	Existing system functional but not state of the art.
MAJOR	4	Potential for injury. Public notice is widespread. Interruption of service greater than X day(s) Coverage in national news. Cultural resources may be unrecoverable. Impact to cultural groups widespread.	Property damage greater than \$X but less than \$X. Unexpected operational cost requires cancellation of major planned activities to accommodate. Long term financing required to accommodate.	Failure may result in class action litigation and formal inquiry.	Long term effects to the environment requiring sustained remediation or mitigation. System may not ultimately reach its original state.	Existing systems obsolete but can be made partially functional by workarounds.
CATASTROPHIC	5	Potential for loss of life. Interruption of service greater than X day(s).	Property damage greater than \$X. Loss commercial service greater than X day(s). Financing requirements may render the municipality insolvent.	Failure results in contravention of laws, significant litigation, court action and multiple litigations.	Permanent or long term environmental effects that cannot be remediated or mitigated.	Existing systems obsolete and non-functional requiring immediate replacement.

PoF

Layers

Workfiles
Assets
Organization
Value Lists
Webmaps

temp phasetwo line

- 1 - Rare
- 2 - Unlikely
- 3 - Possible
- 4 - Likely
- 5 - Almost Certain

Bing
OpenStreetMap
Google Satellite
temp_phasetwo_polygon

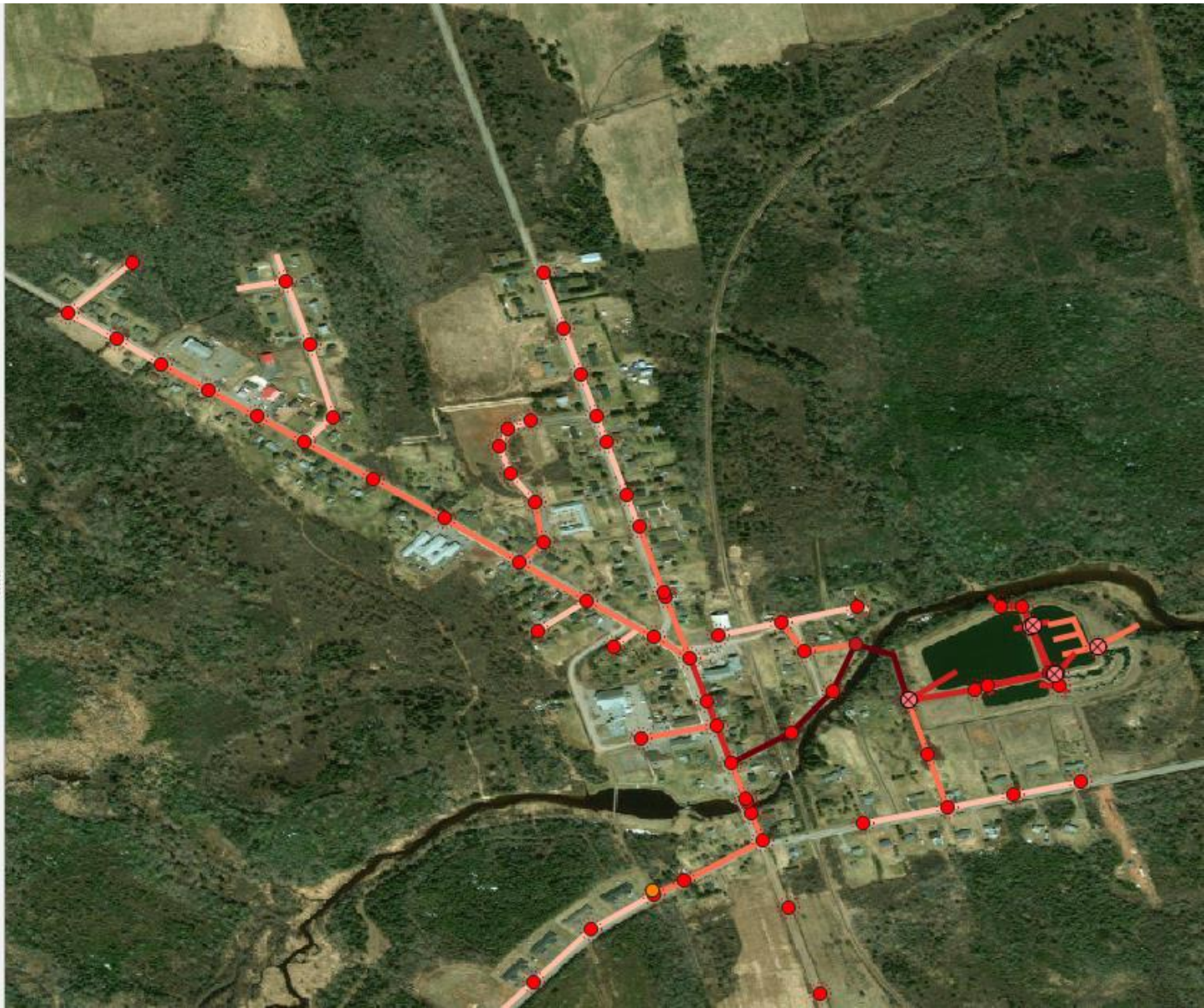


CoF

Layers



- ☒ Workfiles
- ☒ Assets
- ☐ Organization
- ☐ Value Lists
- ☒ Webmaps
- ☒ **temp_phasetwo_line**
 - ☒ 1 - Minor
 - ☒ 2 - Moderate
 - ☒ 3 - Significant
 - ☒ 4 - Major
 - ☒ 5 - Catastrophic
- ☒ Bing
- ☐ OpenStreetMap
- ☐ Google Satellite
- ☐ temp_phasetwo_polygon



Risk

Layers

☒ Workfiles

☒ Assets

☐ Organization

☐ Value Lists

☒ Webmaps

☒ temp_phasetwo_line

- ☒ 1 - 5
- ☒ 5 - 11
- ☒ 11 - 17
- ☒ 17 - 21
- ☒ 21 - 25

☒ Bing

☐ OpenStreetMap

☐ Google Satellite

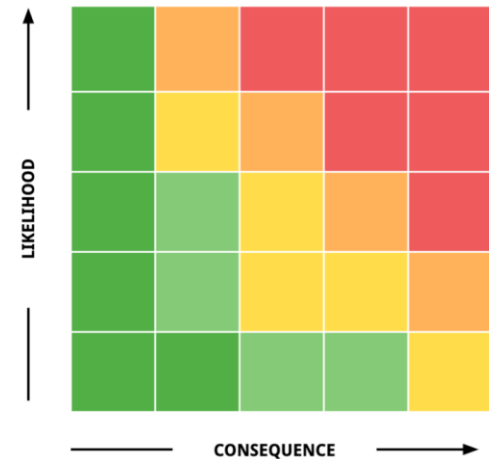
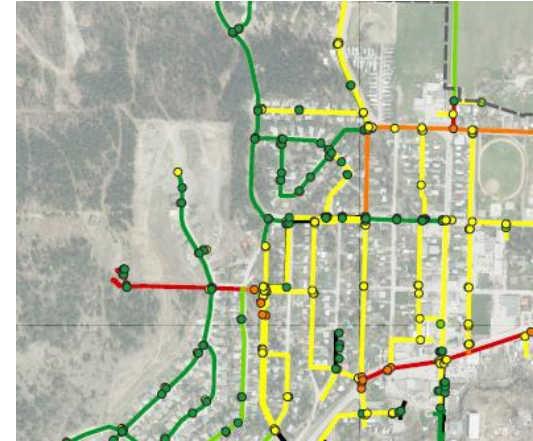
☐ temp_phasetwo_polygon



Asset Prioritization

By evaluating
probability of failure and consequence of failure

we can obtain a **risk value** in our asset register



3

Capital and Operational Strategies



Answering Asset Management Questions *using Capital and Operational Strategies*

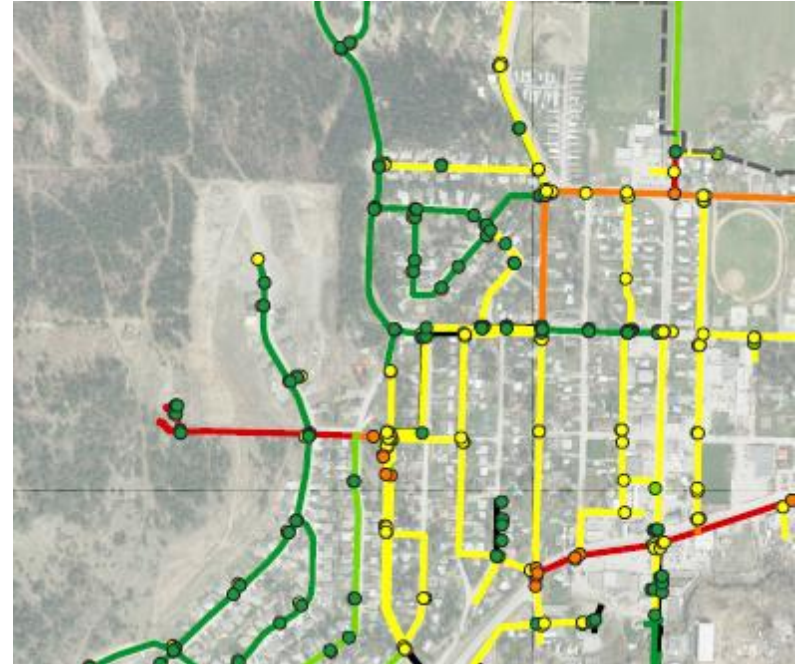


3

Capital and Operational Strategies

Inform your decisions based on managing risk

Typical plans and strategies include:
short-term capital planning
medium-term financing planning
long-term sustainable investment
operational strategies

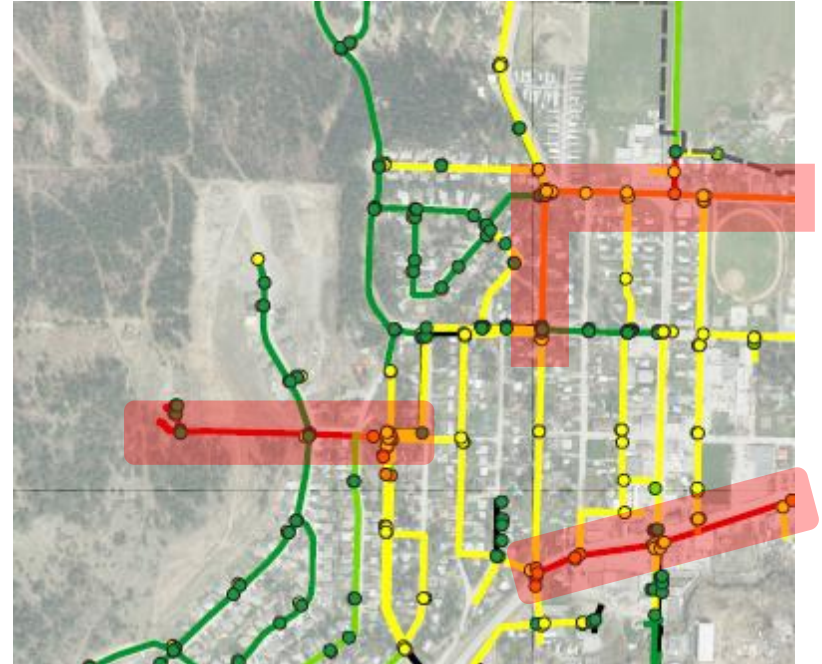


3

Capital and Operational Strategies

Inform your decisions based on managing risk

Typical plans and strategies include:
short-term capital planning
medium-term financing planning
long-term sustainable investment
operational strategies



How

Create and maintain an asset register

Prioritize your assets

Utilize data to inform and justify decisions

- Risk

- Level of Service

- Cost

Capital Plan Contents



Purpose of the
Plan



Revenue Sources



Regulatory
Requirements



Risk Assessment



Capital Works
Recommendations



Financial
Summary



Continuous
Improvement
Program

Asset Management



Figure 7-1: 20-Year Capital Demand Projection

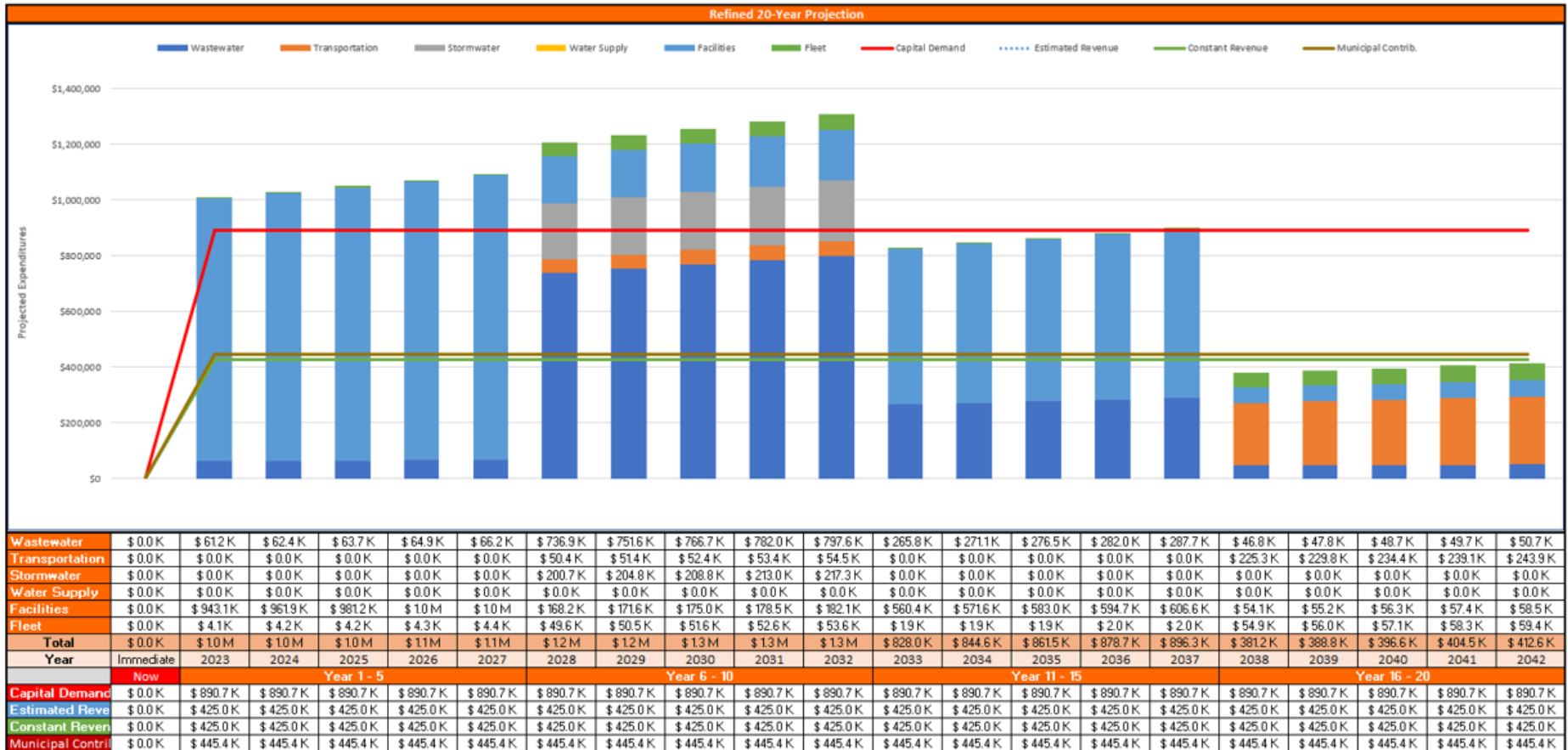


Table 7-1 Capital Investment Summary

Sum of Asset Renewal Cost	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	Grand Total
Facilities	\$4,171,000.00	\$45,000.00	\$750,752.00	\$209,350.00	\$20,000.00	\$5,196,102.00
New Administration Building	\$3,800,000.00					\$3,800,000.00
Welkum Park Upgrades	\$291,000.00					\$291,000.00
Jordan River Trail Change	\$5,000.00					\$5,000.00
RMRF Barriers	\$30,000.00					\$30,000.00
Woodland Trail Upgrades	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$100,000.00
WGH Baseball Field Phase 1	\$25,000.00					\$25,000.00
WGH Baseball Field Phase 2		\$25,000.00				\$25,000.00
Financial Software			\$576,702.00			\$576,702.00
Public Works Building Upgrades Phase 1			\$154,050.00			\$154,050.00
Public Works Building Upgrades Phase 2				\$60,070.00		\$60,070.00
Municipal Building Windows				\$13,120.00		\$13,120.00
Municipal Building Roof				\$116,160.00		\$116,160.00
Fleet	\$80,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$50,000.00			\$190,000.00
ATV	\$20,000.00					\$20,000.00
Dodge Ram Truck	\$60,000.00					\$60,000.00
Truck Replacement		\$60,000.00	\$50,000.00			\$110,000.00
Waste Water		\$785,722.79				\$785,722.79
Sandy Point Road WWC		\$485,722.79				\$485,722.79
Wastewater Lagoon		\$300,000.00				\$300,000.00
Transportation		\$700,000.00			\$107,620.70	\$807,620.70
Jordan River Bridge		\$700,000.00				\$700,000.00
Tom Tigney Trail					\$34,099.99	\$34,099.99
Roseway River Trail					\$22,818.02	\$22,818.02
Jordan River Trail					\$50,702.70	\$50,702.70
Grand Total	\$4,251,000.00	\$1,590,722.79	\$800,752.00	\$209,350.00	\$127,620.70	\$6,979,445.50

Long Term Projections

revenue and target municipal contributions shown as the green and brown line respectively. The average annual requirement is \$890,000 and XXXXXX expects to be able to meet the twenty-year demand with annual expenditures of \$850,000 by adopting a risk management approach and prioritizing projects based on operational need. With a target 50% funding threshold, there is a municipal contribution of \$425,000 annually to meet the twenty-year capital demands.

The estimated annual requirements for long-term management of asset renewal based on the risk assessment is \$600,000 per year. This is lower than the medium term demands because infrastructure needs will drop once the current deficits related to aging wastewater infrastructure is addressed. A chart of the risk-based forecast for a one hundred-year planning period, shown in five-year blocks is shown in **Figure 7-2**. This projection is not suitable for detailed project planning given the uncertainty of costs and

What if there is
not enough
funding?



Level of service

Lower level
of service
Accept
more risk



Increase Revenue

9 CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The following tasks will be completed annually and are certified completed in support of this Short-Term Capital Program:

Renew Asset Management Policy	The asset management policy is current based on the sunset date.
Renew Asset Management Roadmap	The asset management committee has met and identified priority tasks for the coming year.
Update Asset Register	The asset register has been updated in GIS and the Capital Inventory spreadsheet with the previous year's capital works.
Review Risk and Level of Service Assessment and Level of Service	The risk and level of service assessments have been reviewed by the asset management committee and updated if needed.
Update Capital Plan	This five-year capital plan has been updated if applicable to the coming year's fiscal period.

Last completed on:	February 2022
Person responsible:	Trudy Payne Chief Administrative Officer
Signature of completion:	
Next asset management update due on:	February 2023

Resources

Municipalities in Canada with population decreases between 2011 and 2016, Statistics Canada <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/as-sa/98-200-x/2016002/98-200-x2016002-eng.cfm>