

Strategic Asset Management in a Tertiary Education Environment

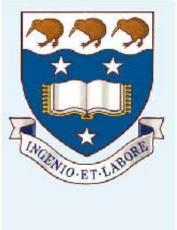


University of Auckland Fast Facts



Te Whare Wananga o Tamaki Makaurau





University fast facts 2008

Strongerte	

Undergraduate 28,026 Postgraduate 10,525 38,551 Domestic 34,268 4,283 International

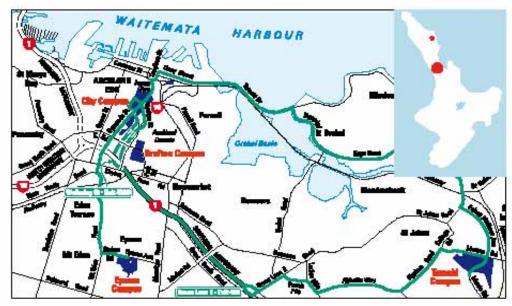
Degrees Awarded

Undergraduate 5,849 Pastgraduate 4,082 Total 9,931

Staff

3,474 Academic General 3,311 Total 6,785

Total research revenue \$190





University Rankings

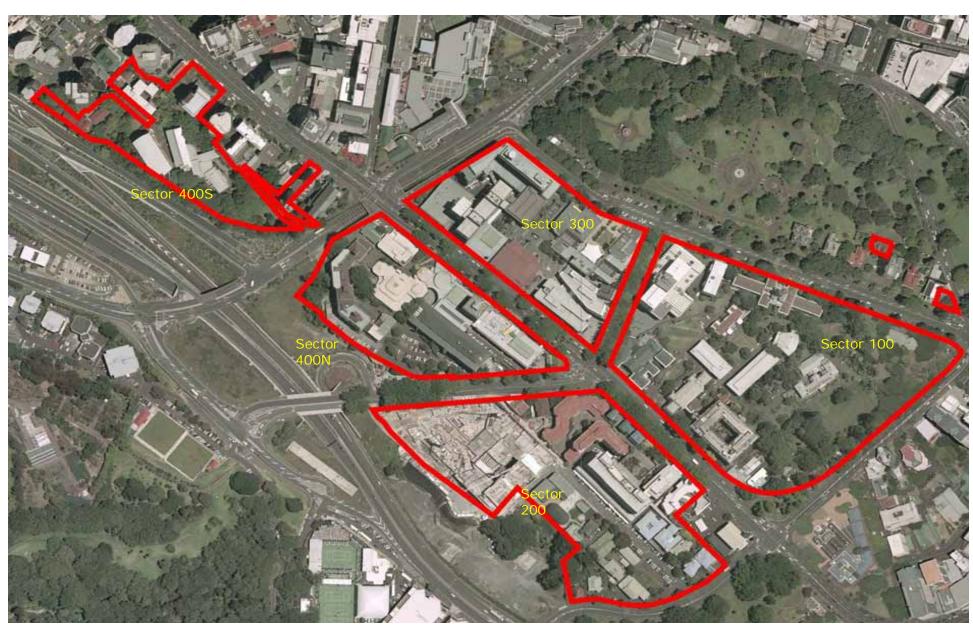


The World ranking of New Zealand Universities according to the Times Higher Education - QS rankings 2009

University		THE-QS ranking 2009	
•	The University of Auckland	61	
•	University of Otago	125	
•	University of Canterbury	188	
•	Victoria University of Wellington	on 229	
•	Massey University	299	
•	University of Waikato	314	

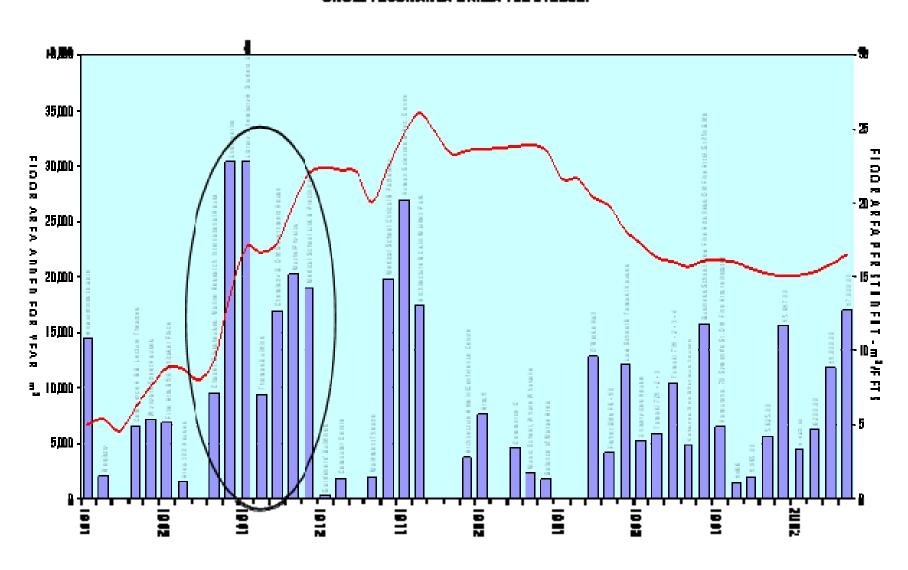
City Campus Sectors





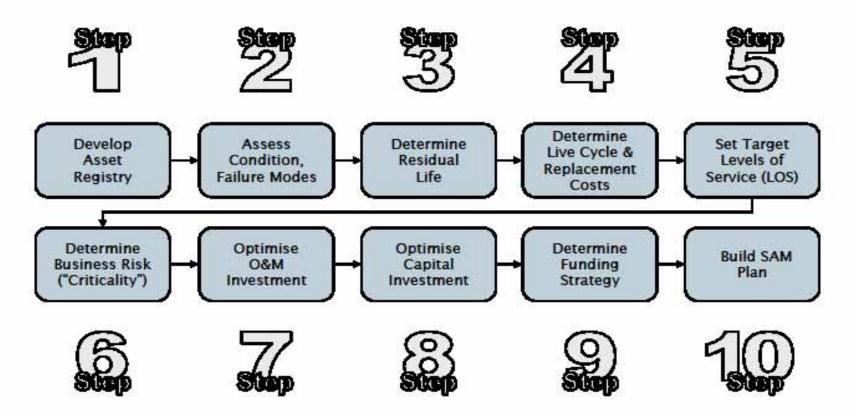


GROW FLOORAR SA MARSA FER STUDENT



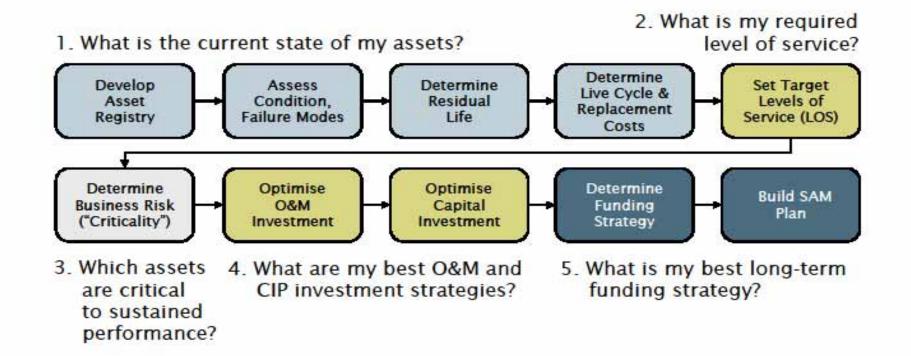


SAM plan 10-step process





Integration of 5 core questions with 10-step process



Five Core Questions Expanded



- 1.What is the current state of my assets?
 - What do Lown?
 - Where is it?
 - What condition is it in?
 - 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 Capital investment strategies?
 - What alternative management options exist?
 - Which are the most feasible for my organization?
- 5.What is my best long-term funding strategy?

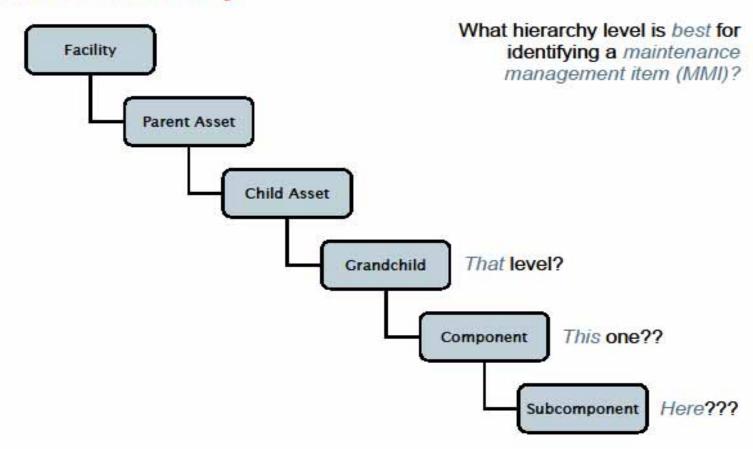


What is the Current State of my Assets

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



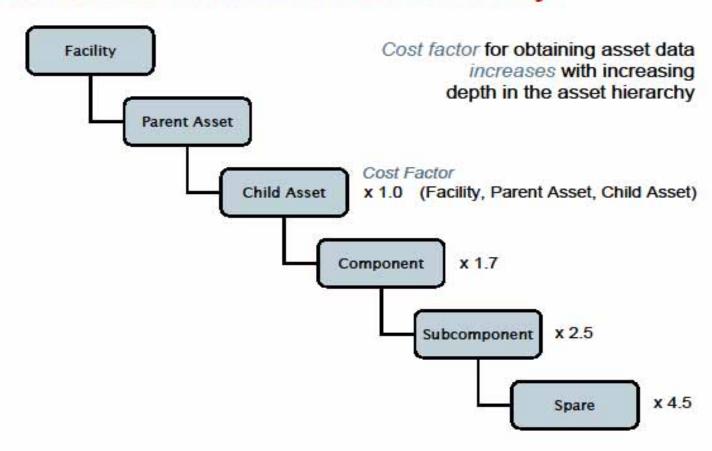
Asset Hierarchy



How Far to Go with Assets?



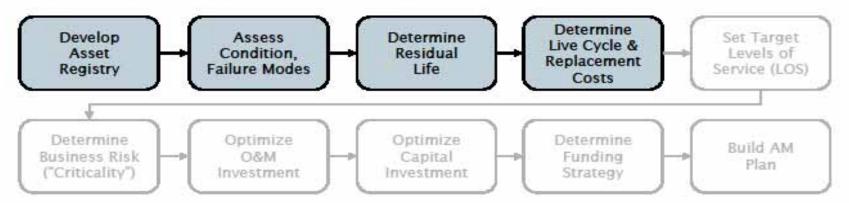
Data Costs Within Asset Hierarchy





SAM plan 10-step process

1. What is the current state of my assets?



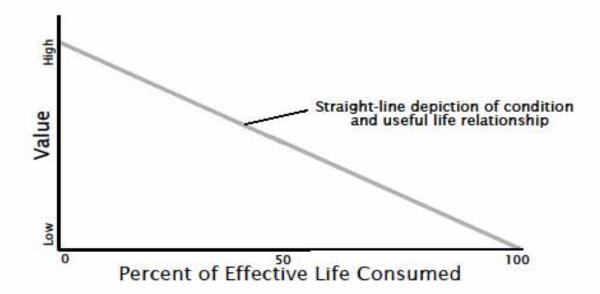
The Accounting View



Basic Depreciation Method

Straight-line depreciation

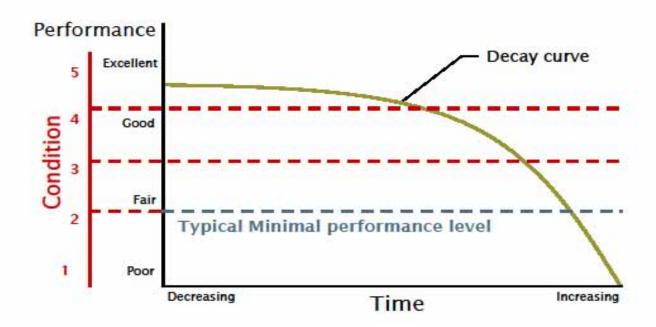
- Easy to apply, but rarely a true reflection of asset decay and useful life
- Book value = Original cost/Useful life



How Long Will it Last

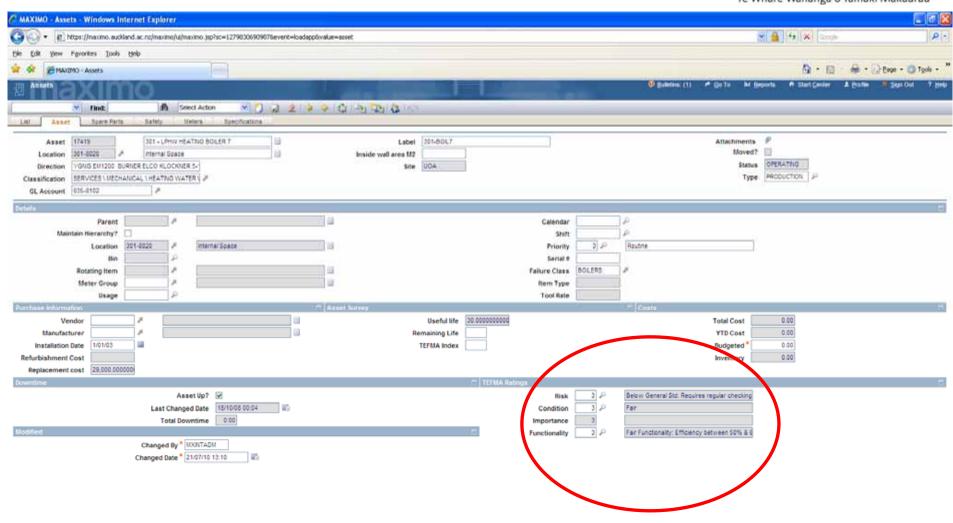


Tying Condition Score to Asset Failure



Maximo Asset Data example

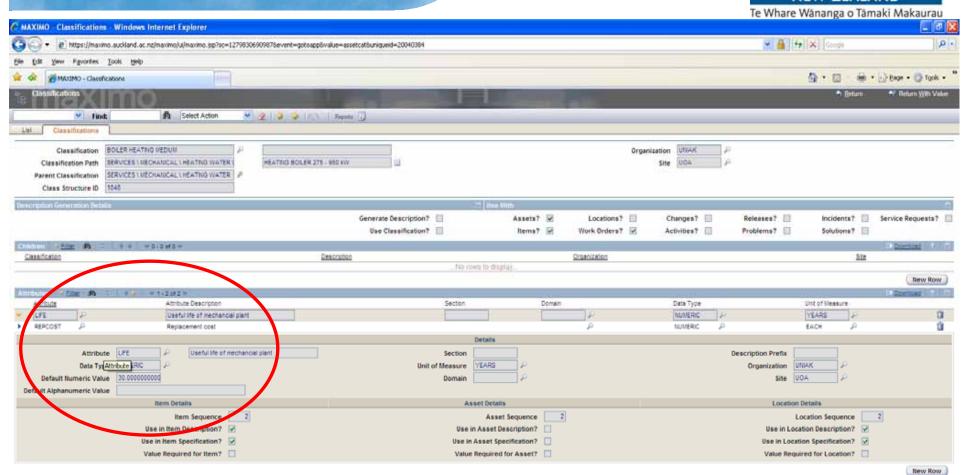




Asset Useful Life



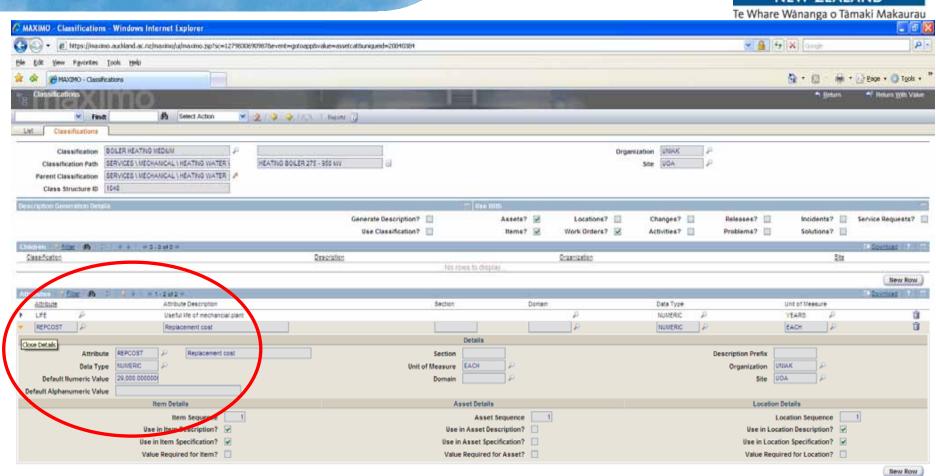
NEW ZEALAND



Asset Replacement Value



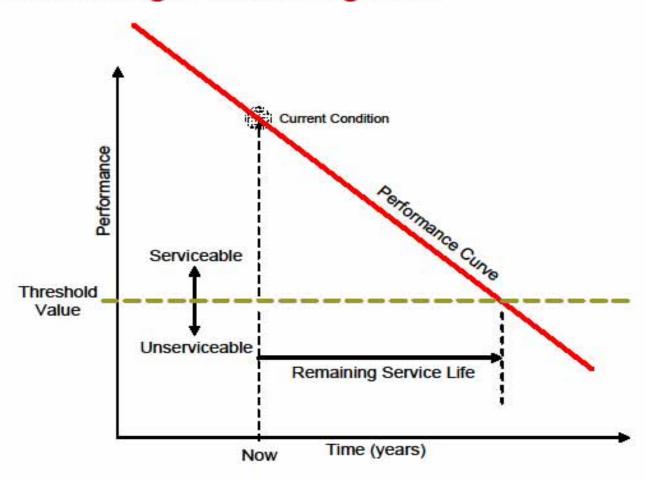
NEW ZEALAND



How Low do you Go?

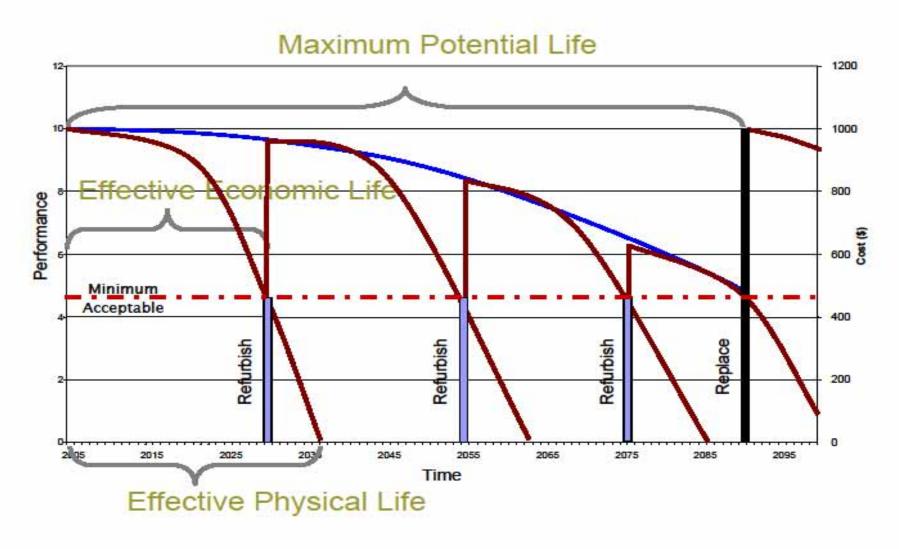


Determining Remaining Life



How Do We Make It Last!





Who Collects the Data?



Asset Data Responsibilities

Organization Group
Operations and Maintenance
Operations and Maintenance
Technical Engineering Services
Technical Engineering Services
Operations and Maintenance
Technical Engineering Services
Technical Engineering Services
Maintenance and/or Engineering

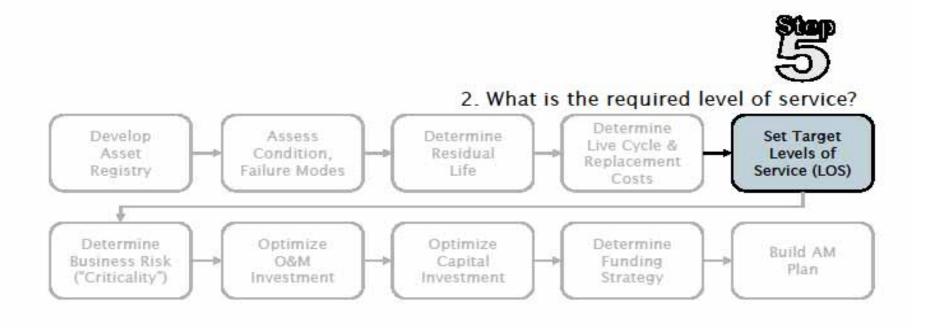


Level of Service

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

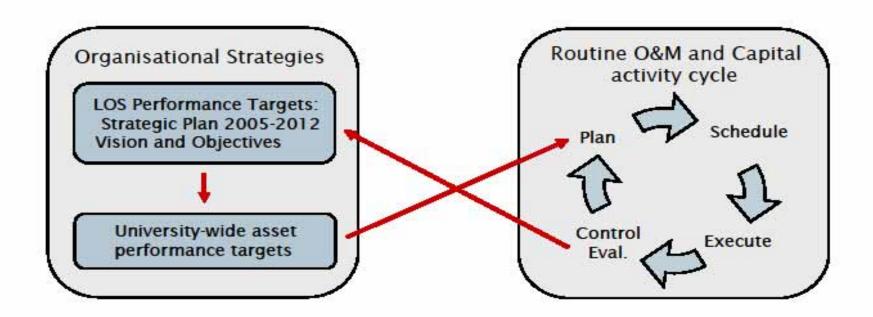


SAM plan 10-step process





Alignment of routine O&M and capital activities with organisational strategies





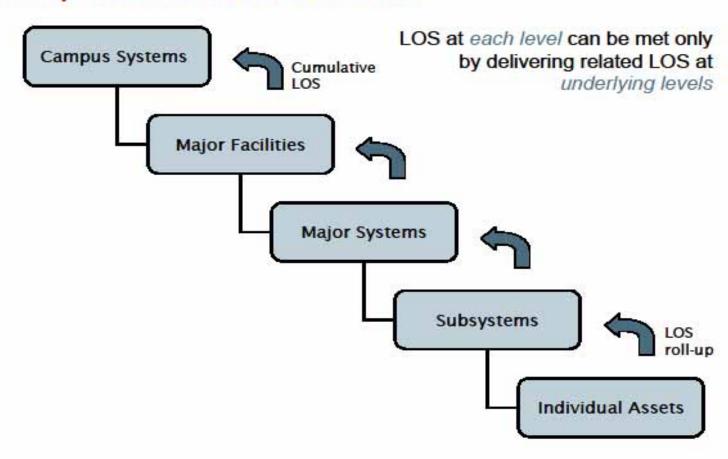
Why Level Of Service?

It helps us...

- Concentrate (focus) efforts and resources
 - On agreed on service levels
 - Less service-level-defined by notion
- Communicate service expectations and choices
 - Increased services equal increased costs
 - Discussion of trade-offs and risks
- Negotiate (regulators and council/commission/board)
 - Service levels
 - Costs and budgets
 - Fee impacts
 - Reinvestments for renewal
 - Level of risk



Roll up of Level Of Service





Forces Driving Level Of Service (LOS)

LOS is constantly subjected to forces of change:

- Growth/retrenchment
- Regulatory requirements
- Demands of customers
- Physical deterioration
- Operational costs/efficiencies

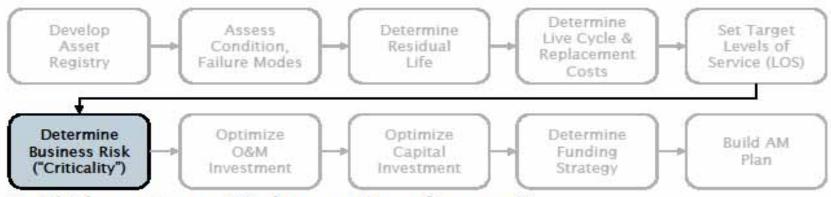


Which Assets Are Critical to Performance

- 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?



SAM plan 10-step process



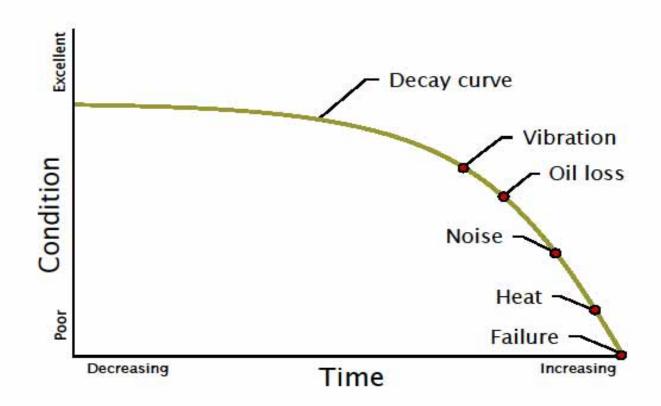
3. Which assets are critical to sustain performance?



How do Assets Fail?

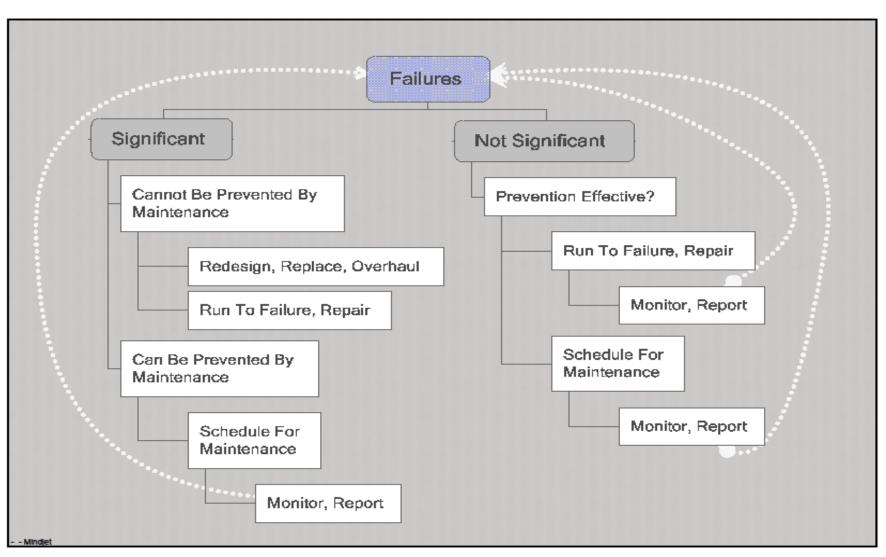


Monitoring condition is a key to knowing risk



Is Failure Significant?

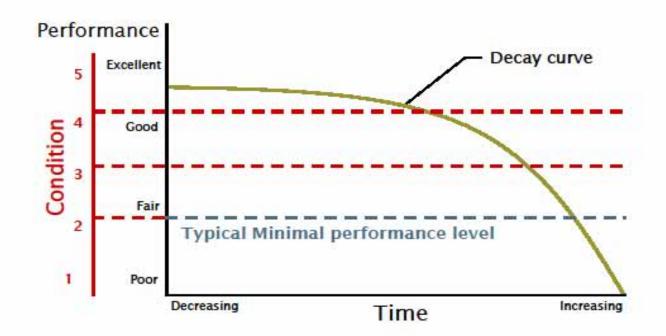




Asset Condition can Predict Failure How Low do you Go?



Tying Condition Score to Asset Failure



Risk Probability and Consequence



Risk Probability

Probability	General Description	Rating
Rare	May occur only in exceptional circumstances	1
Unlikely	Could occur at some time	2
Moderate	Might occur at some time	3
Likely	Will probably occur in most circumstances	4
Almost Certain	Is expected to occur in most circumstances	5

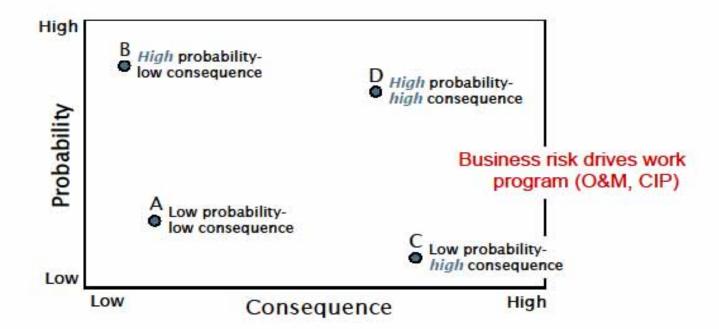
Risk Consequence

Consequence	General Description	Rating
Catastrophic	Asset is unusable. Immediate high risk to security, health and safety, property damage; very significant cost of delay/financial loss implication.	5
Major	Major disruption to service capability. High probability of risk to health and safety or property; high cost of delay/financial loss implication.	4
Moderate	Constant inconvenience to operations. Some risk to health and safety or property; medium cost of delay/financial loss implication	3
Minor	Intermittent, minor inconvenience to operations. Probability of risk to health and safety or property is slight; low cost/financial loss implication.	2
Insignificant	No effect on service capability. Negligible consequence	1



Determine Asset Failure Risk

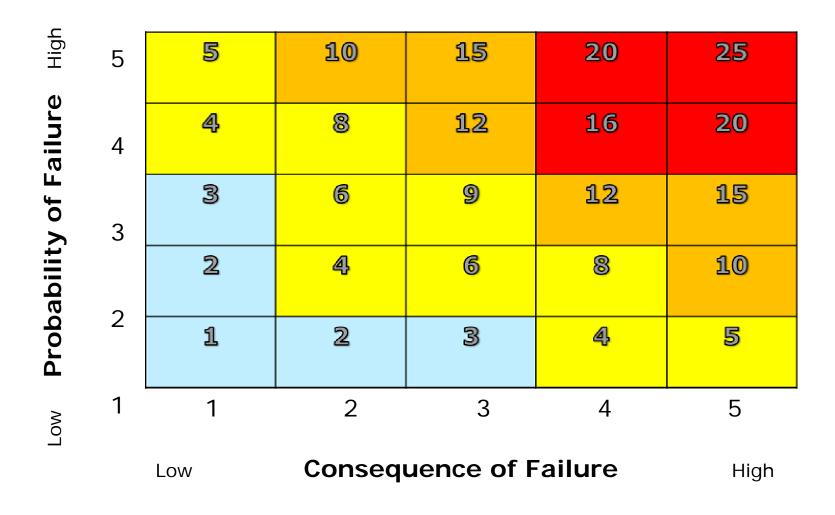
What is probability of failure? What is consequence of failure?



Which Projects First?

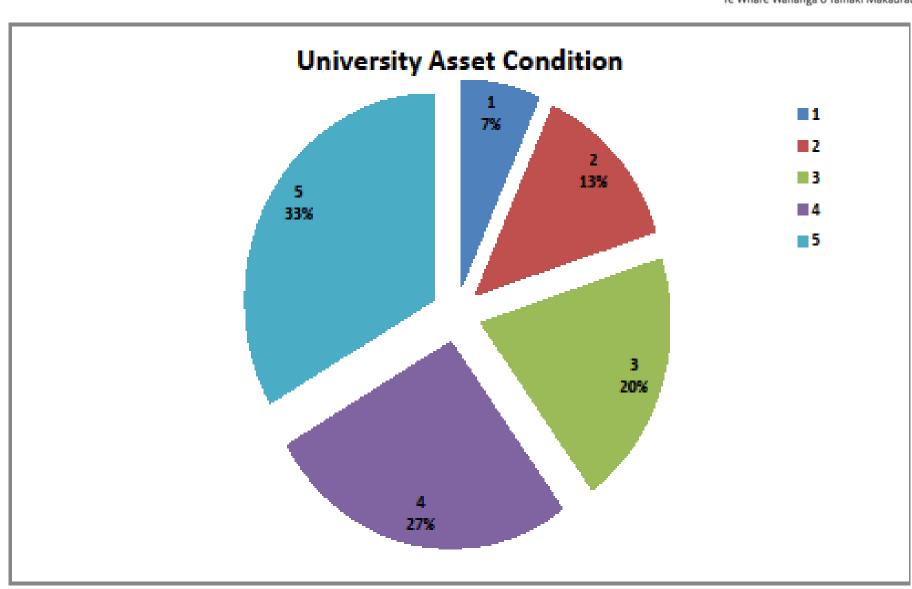


Business Risk Exposure (BRE) increases as Consequence of Failure (CoF) and Probability of Failure (PoF) increase



The University of Auckland Assets





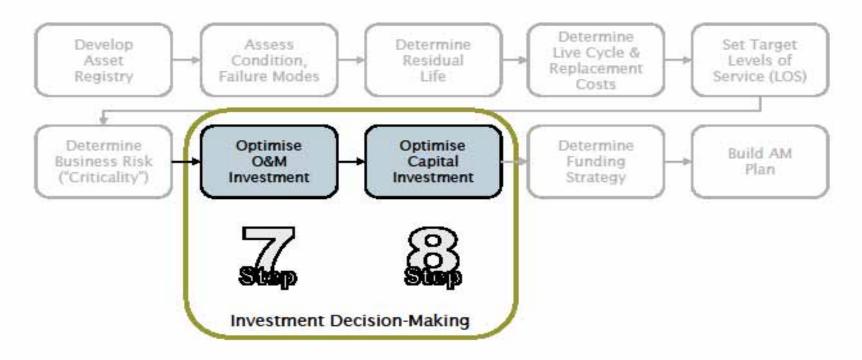


What are my best Investment Strategies

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



SAM Plan 10-Step Process



What Management Strategies?



So, what is meant by...

Life Cycle Cost Strategies

- Fundamental asset management options available to the management team are
 - Do nothing (zero-based strategy)
 - Status quo
 - Operate differently
 - Maintain differently—run to failure, preventive-based, predictive-based (condition, usage)
 - Repair
 - Refurbish/rehabilitate
 - Replace
 - Decommission

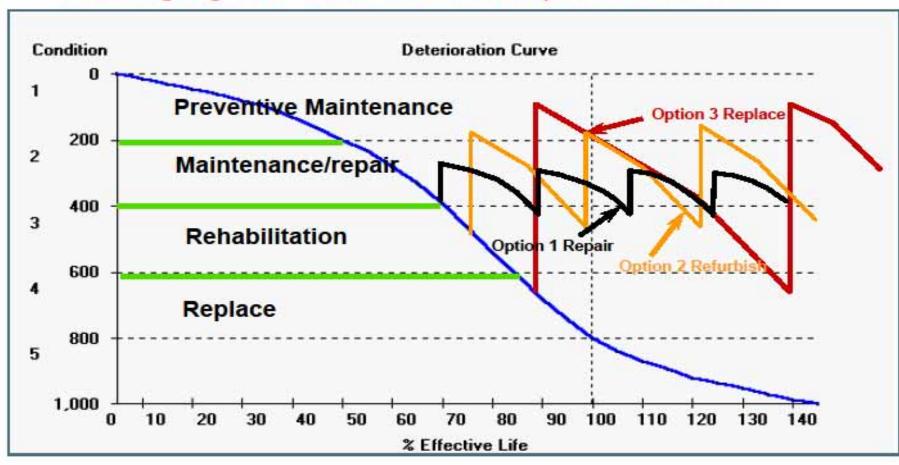
It's all investment!

- Which strategy for each asset?
- Combinations over life cycle

What Management Strategies?



Managing the "Asset Consumption" Process



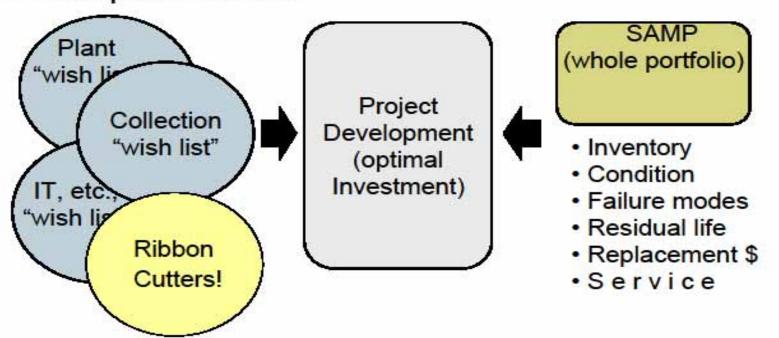
Who Decides?



Project identification: Moving to "best practice"

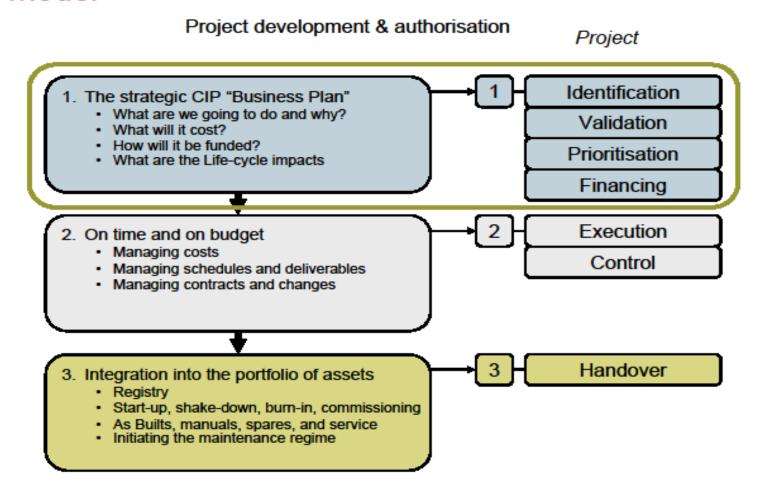
"Structured" model

"Champion" model





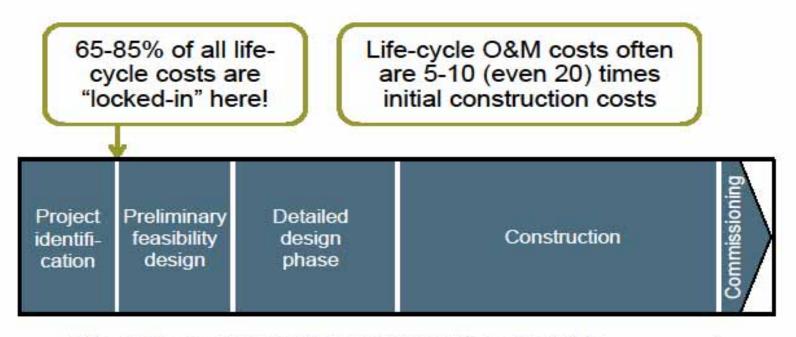
Capital Investment Program - best practice model



Who Inputs to Design and When?



The CIP process locks in life cycle costs!



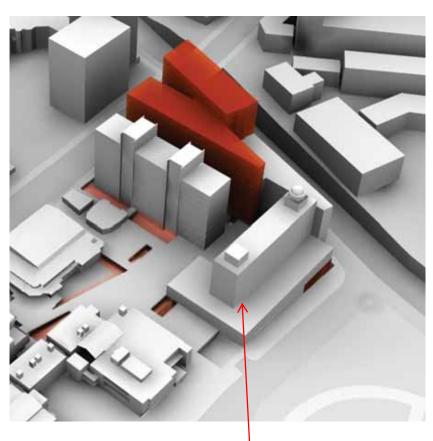
Life-cycle cost reduction opportunities diminish

Planning





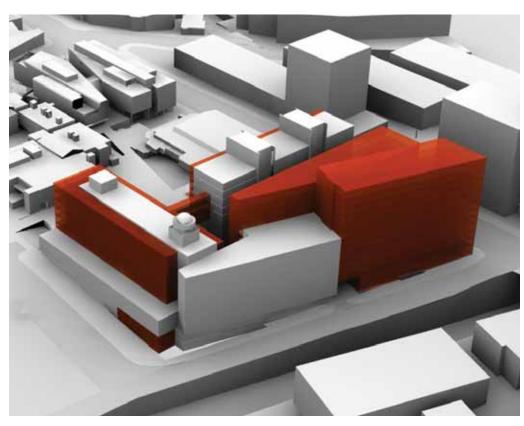
ARTS 1 Refurbishment

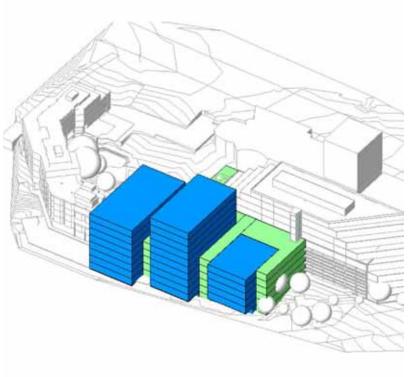


Maths/Physics Refurbishment

Planning







Science Towers

New Eastern Edge Buildings

Grafton



Boyle Building – Medical Campus (Completion 2011)



Thomas Extension IIB



Leading Research

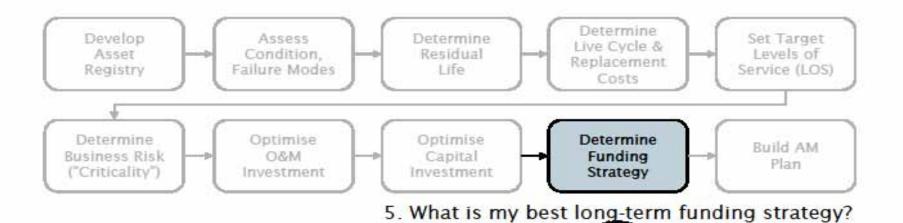




What is the best Funding Strategy



SAM plan 10-step process



What Gives the Best Return?



Asset Management Investment Planning

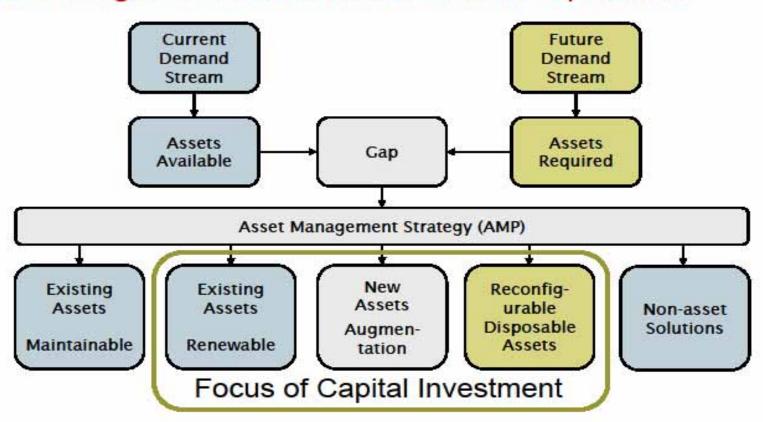
- Capital investment
 - Renewal (repair, refurbish, replace)
 - Augmentation (capacity, functionality)
- Maintenance investment
 - Planned
 - Preventive
 - Predictive
 - Corrective
 - Unplanned

What will be Future Life-cycle projected costs?

Where is the Gap?



Capital Investment Plan Balancing future demand with current capabilities



How Do We Pay?

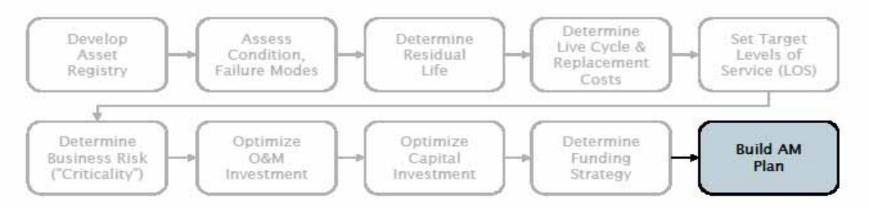


Financing Strategies

- "Pay as you go" current revenues
 - Dedicated reserve account ("hands off")
 - Replacement/renewal recovery embedded in fee structure
- "Pay as you use" debt service
 - "slice of debt service"
 - "intergenerational equity"
 - Interest as an expense that reduces available capital



SAM plan 10-step process





Putting It Together



Steps in developing your SAMP

- 1. Existing levels of service (LOS)
 - Regulatory
 - Customer-related
 - Internal operations
- Assess existing assets
 - Physical details
 - Condition/remaining life
 - Performance
 - Capacity (current, ultimate)
- Predict demand, LOS
 - · Capacity, demands
 - Levels of service
 - Performance risk
- 4. Predict failure mode
 - · Capacity (due to growth)
 - LOS
 - Mortality
 - Efficiency



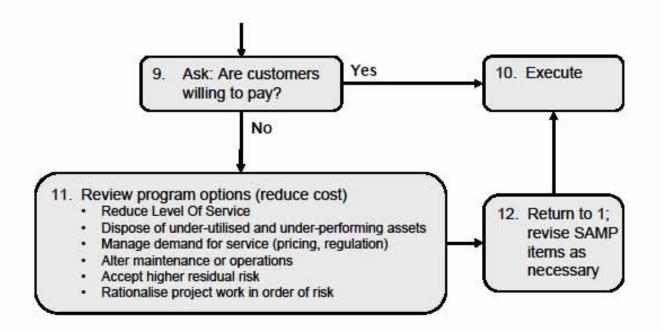
Steps in Developing your SAMP, cont.

- 5. Predict capital program
 - · Growth, augmentation
 - · Renewal, reliability
 - New LOS
 - Business efficiency
- 6. Predict O&M
 - · Growth (additional flows)
 - New assets LOS
 - · Age of overall portfolio
- Predict future expend. model
 - · Capital, debt service
 - Operations
 - Maintenance
 - Administration
- 8. Predict future income model
 - Fees
 - Research
 - Other sources
 - Total

What Can You Afford?



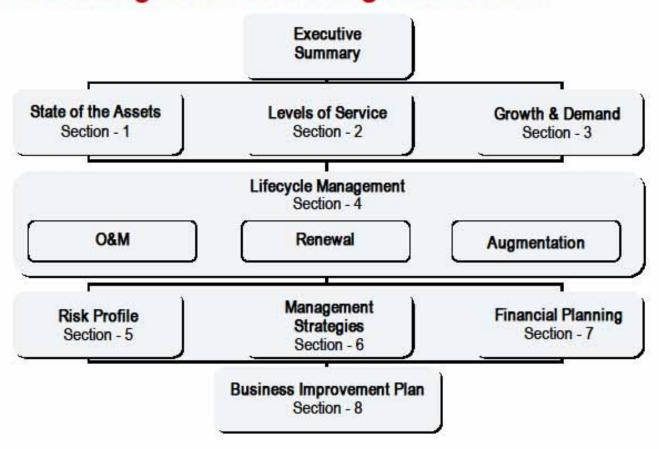
Steps in developing your SAMP, cont.



Publish The Plan



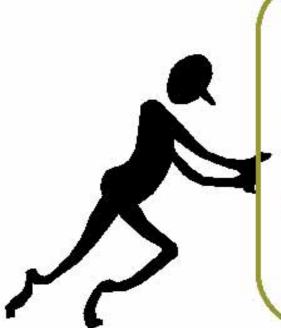
The Strategic Asset Management Plan



How Long Does it Take?



Realistic Expectations for SAM



- Takes several years of detailed, nitty-gritty work to fully deploy
- Requires eventual buyin commitment of the whole organisation
- Needs upfront investment to get started, with hidden returns for initial years





Questions?