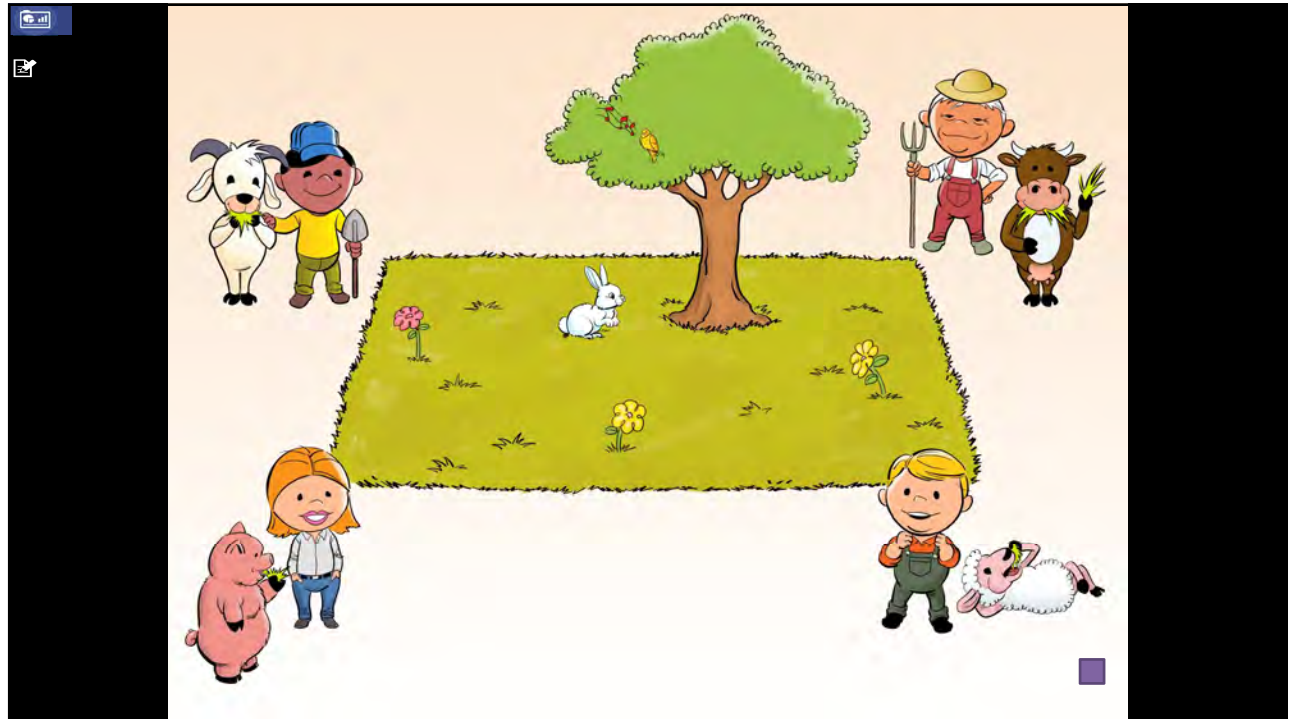


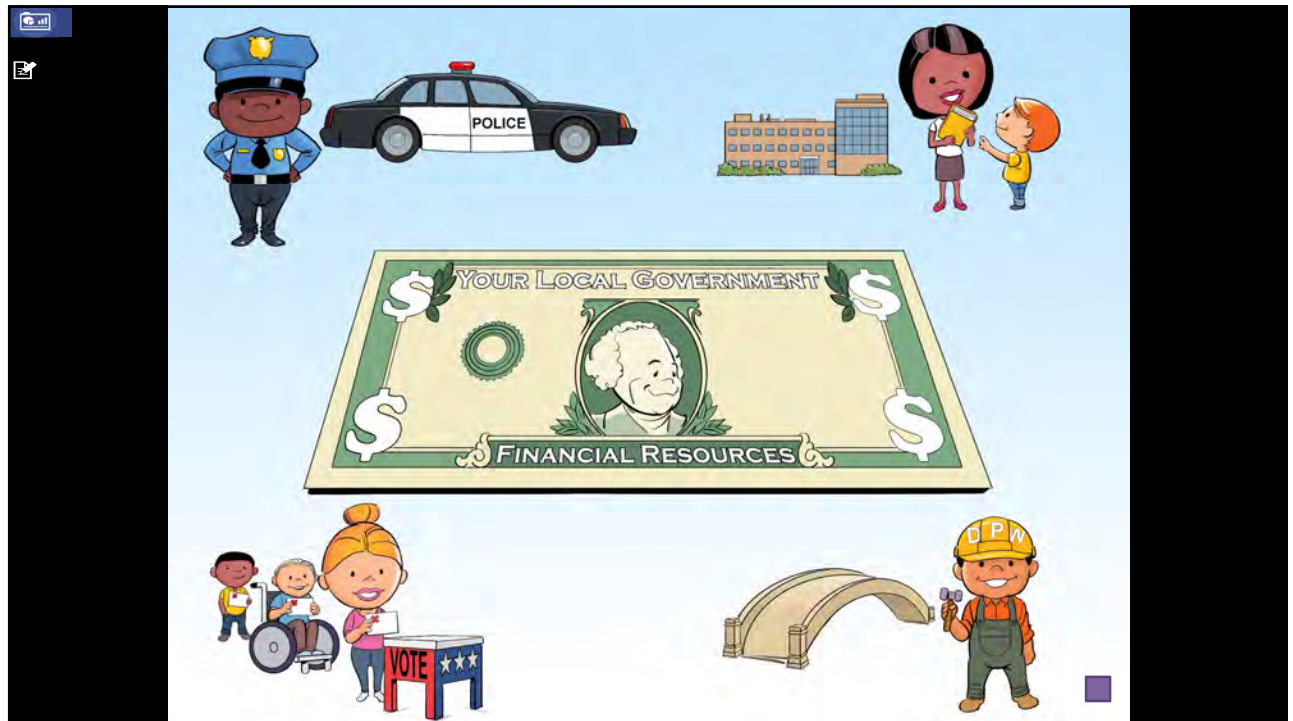
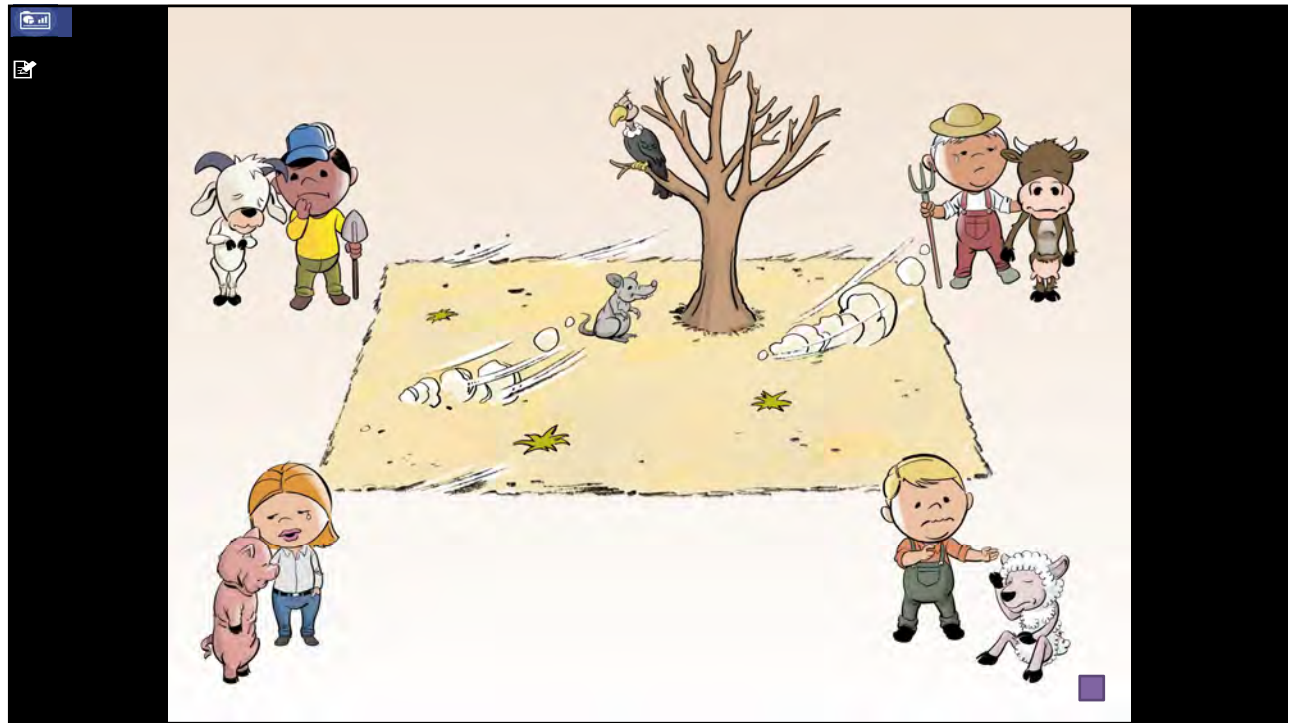
Reserves

How Much is Enough?

Finding the Right Amount for
your Community

California Municipal League, December 2018

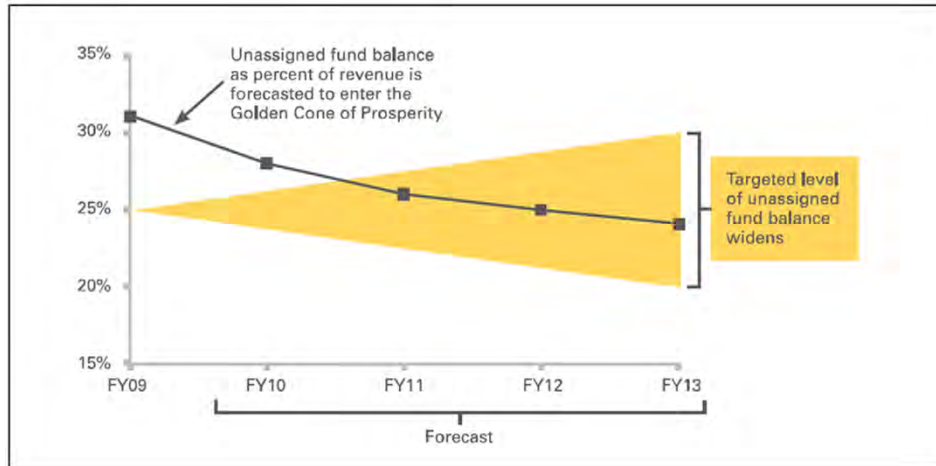








The Golden Cone of Prosperity



A Reserve is a Hedge Against Risk

But how much is enough?





A Complete Definition of Risk*

The probability and magnitude of a loss, disaster, or other undesirable event

*Definitions on this and previous slide from Doug Hubbard in *The Failure of Risk Management*



Why We Need Probabilities

“Without numbers, there are no odds and no **probabilities**; without odds and **probabilities**, the only way to deal with risk is to appeal to the gods and the fates. Without numbers, risk is wholly a matter of gut.”

-Peter Bernstein, *Against the Gods: The Remarkable Story of Risk*



Why Not Go With the Gut?



What will the next color be?



vs.



Cognitive Biases

- **Overconfidence bias.** We are overconfident in our predictions and underestimate uncertainty. Research shows we usually underestimate uncertainty by around 50%.
- **Availability bias.** Details that are more easily recalled are overweighed when assessing risk.
 - Example: Flood insurance
- **Confirmation bias.** Random patterns will be taken as evidence if they match an expectation.

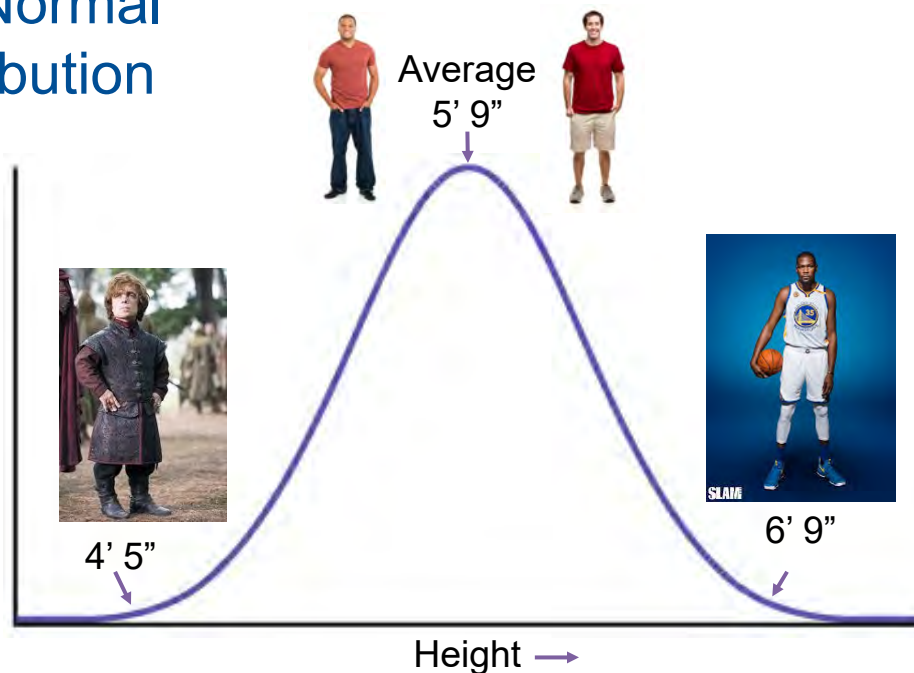


Beware the “Flaw of Averages”*

- Averages condense down a range of possibilities into a “convenient” single number
- This obscures the variation you are subject to
- Variation is a source of uncertainty
- Understanding uncertainty is key to understanding risk

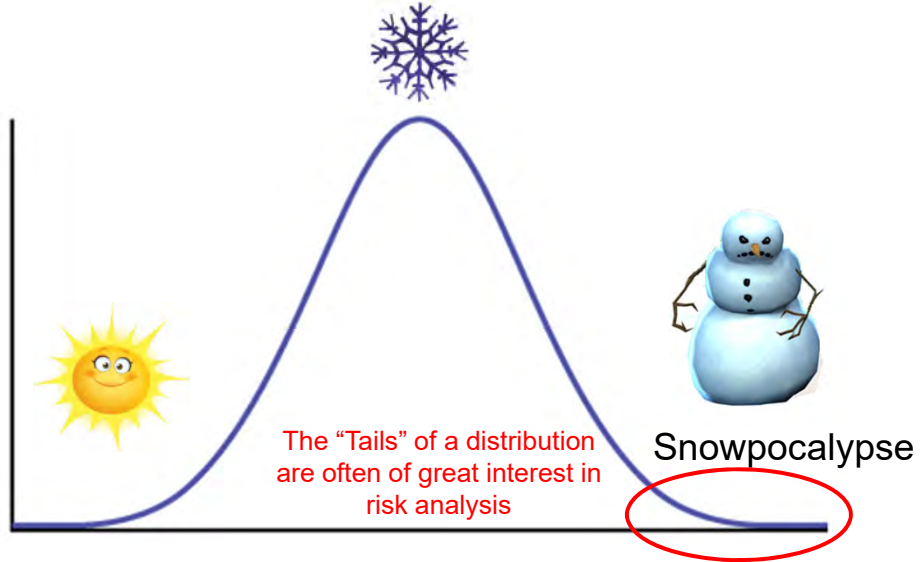
*See Sam Savage, *The Flaw of Averages*, 2009

The Normal Distribution

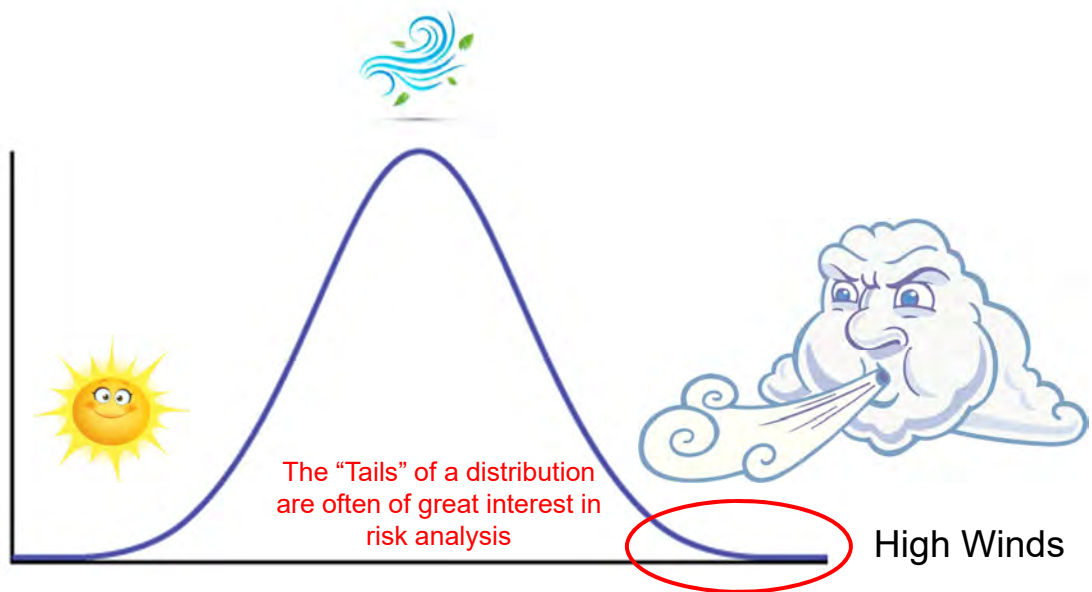




Normal Distribution in Cities



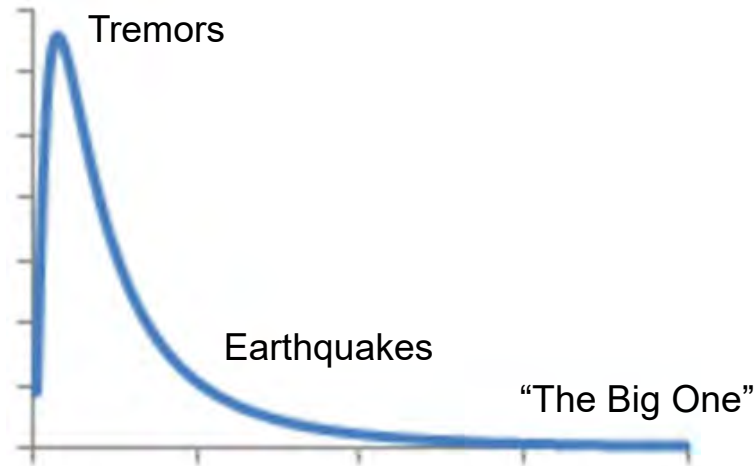
Normal Distribution in Cities



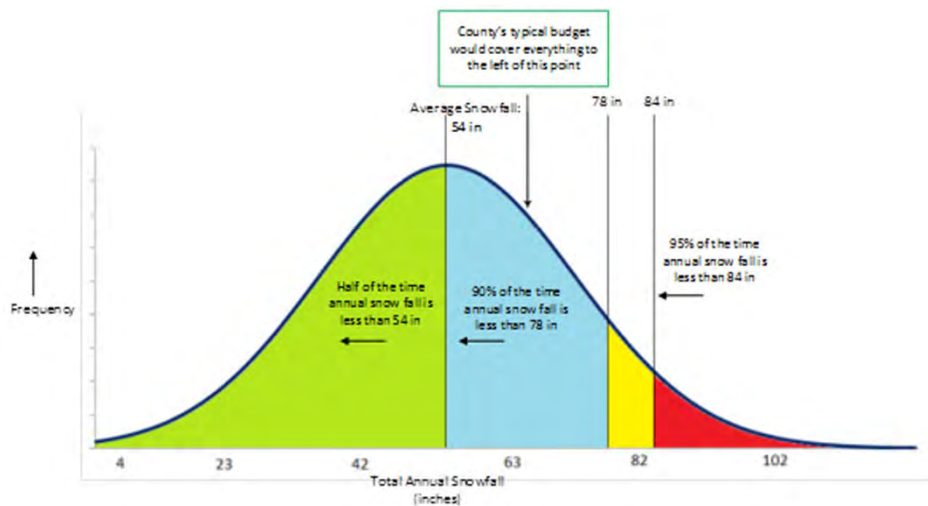


Asymmetrical Distribution

Earthquakes



"Subway" Uncertainty*

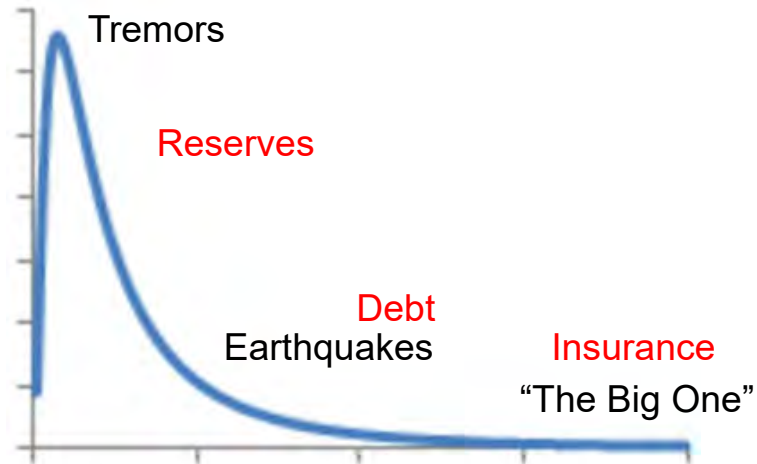


*Terminology from Spyros Mikridakis, et al. *Dance with Chance*



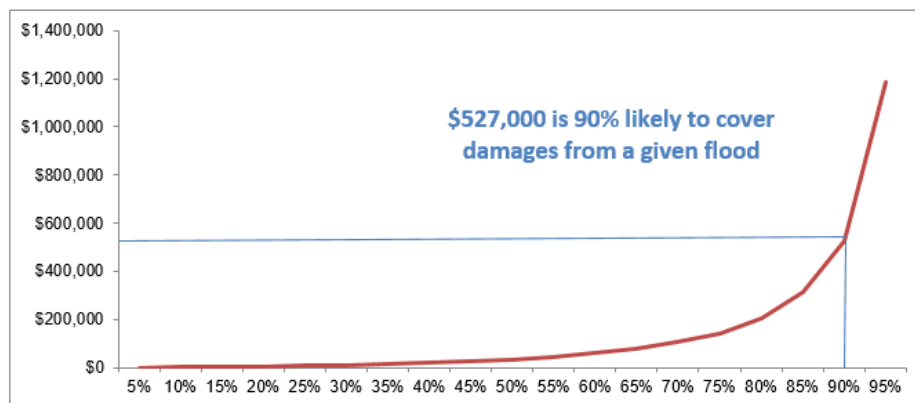
“Meteorite” Uncertainty

Earthquakes



Cumulative Probability Chart

Floods





Risks aren't Additive

Likelihood of covering the extreme event	Hazardous Materials	Wildfires	Total (New Distribution of Total Risk)	Total (Simple Sum of Individual Risks)
90%	\$3.1 million	\$2.5 million	\$4.7 million	\$5.6 million
95%	\$3.5 million	\$2.8 million	\$5.2 million	\$6.3 million
99%	\$4.1 million	\$3.2 million	\$6.1 million	\$7.3 million



Probability of Extreme Events over Various Time Horizons

Poisson Distribution

		Time Horizon				
		1 year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years
Number of Extreme Events that Occur	0	81.9%	67.0%	54.9%	44.9%	36.8%
	1	16.4%	26.8%	32.9%	35.9%	36.8%
	2	1.6%	5.4%	9.9%	14.4%	18.4%
	3	0.1%	0.7%	2.0%	3.8%	6.1%
	4	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%	1.5%
	5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%

The Method



Triple-A Approach to Uncertainty

- **Accept**
 - Uncertainty is inevitable
- **Assess**
 - Find potential impact, using reference cases – historical or analogues
- **Augment**
 - Uncertainty will usually be underestimated!



Probability Management

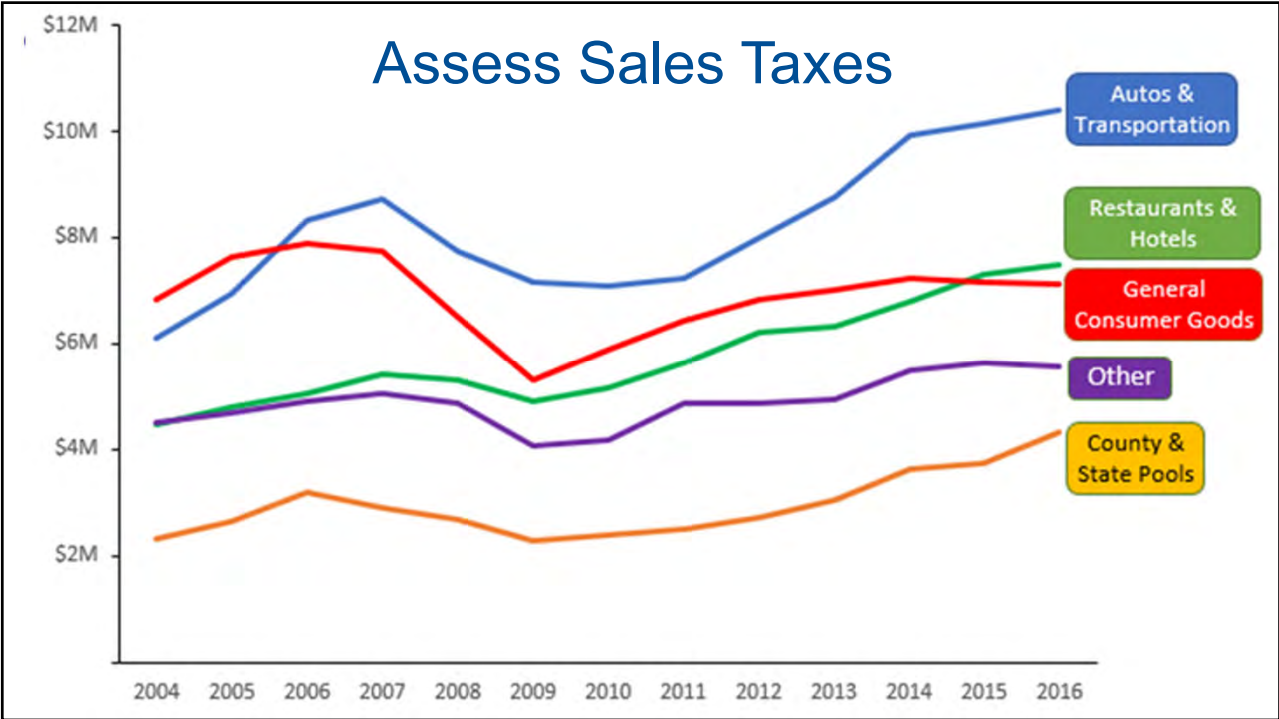
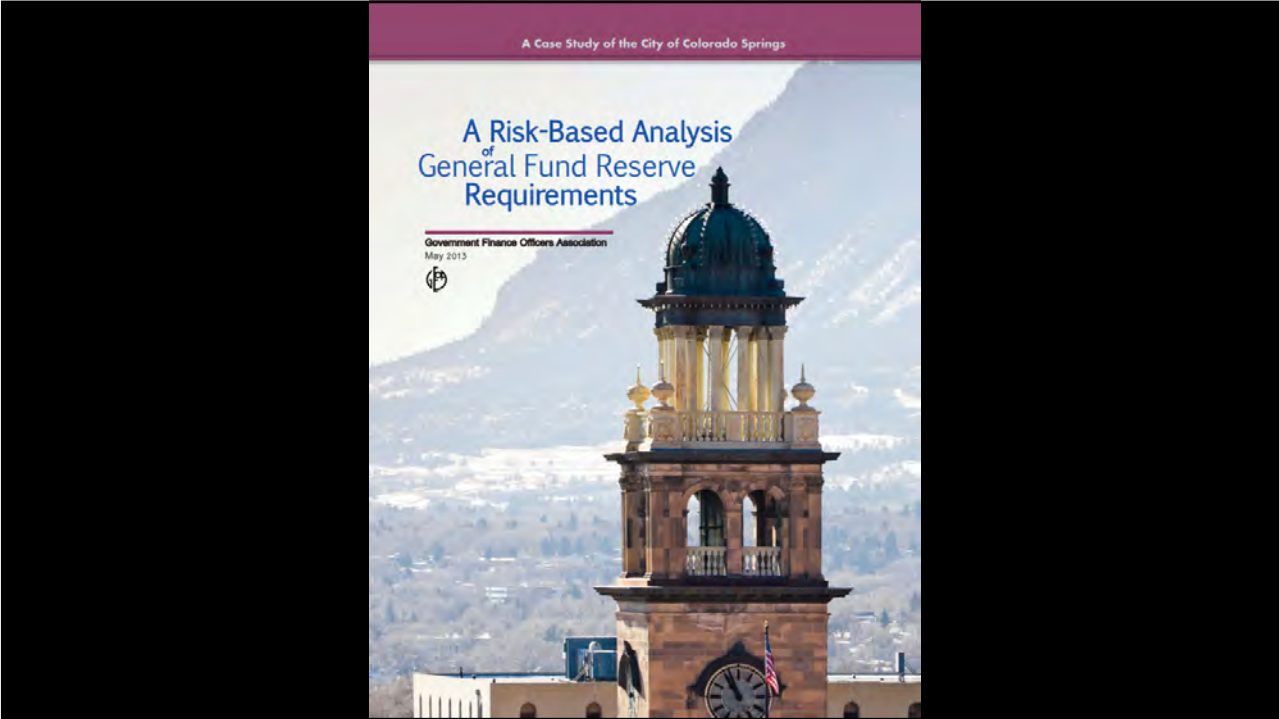
- Open-source standard for probabilistic analysis
- Works in 100% native Microsoft Excel
 - Free set of tools gives you shortcuts
- Makes “Monte Carlo” analysis more accessible than ever before

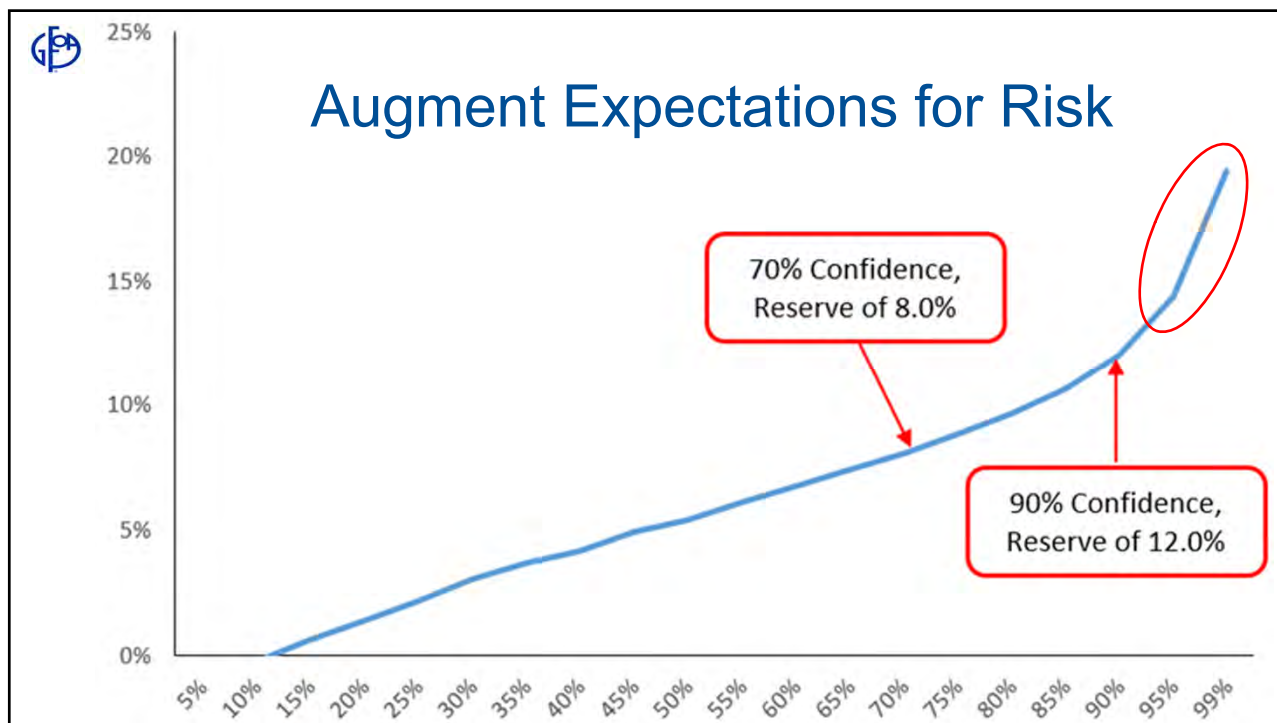
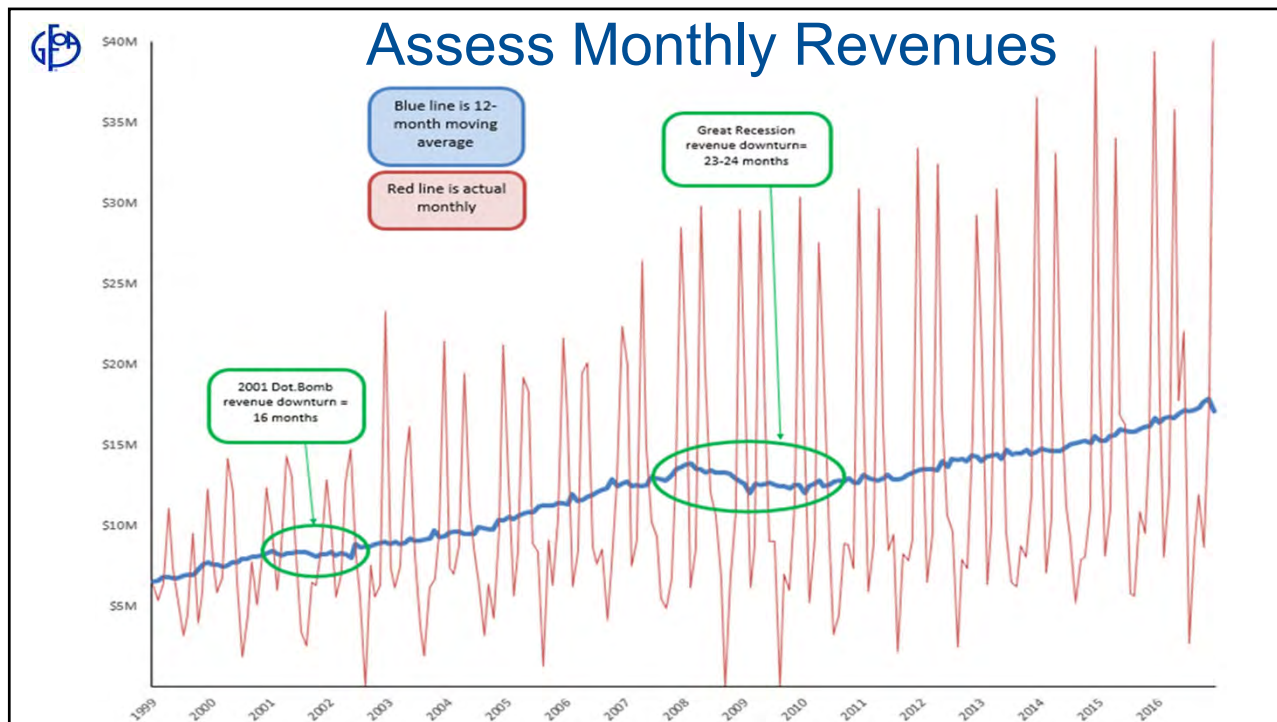


Monte Carlo Analysis

- Computerized equivalent of developing your own custom set of dice to represent the likelihood of an undesirable event, and then rolling them thousands of times to see what happens







The Model

