



US Army Corps of Engineers 

Tolerable Risk 101: The Key to Public Safety

Briefing to the
National Committee on Levee Safety
23 October 2008

Building Strong!

1



US Army Corps of Engineers 

Bottom Line Up Front

- Risk justifies *Priorities*, but better decisions must *also* be driven from:
 - **Understanding of what is *Unacceptable, Tolerable, and Acceptable*** (tolerability limits & essential standards)
 - **What is *achievable***, (As Low As Reasonably Practicable Considerations)
 - and the ***Urgency of Action*** (proximity to tolerability)
- ...which is why ***Tolerable Risk Guidelines*** are needed!

Building Strong!

2



Definition of Tolerable Risk

1. Risks society is willing to live with so as to secure certain benefits,
2. Risks society does not regard as negligible or something it might ignore,
3. Risks that society is confident that are being properly controlled by the owner, and
4. Risks the owner keeps under review and reduces still further if and as practicable.

ANCOLD Oct 2003

Building Strong!

3



Agenda

- Discuss: “Why Implement Tolerable Risk Guidelines”
- Tolerable Risk Workshop
 - Summary
 - Actions
- Recommended Path Forward for Implementing Tolerable Risk Guidelines

Building Strong!

4




US Army Corps of Engineers

Why Tolerable Risk? ...Begin with the End in Mind

- Identify Levees that pose greatest risk
- To what extent do they need to be modified? (tolerability)
- Which levees should be modified first?
(priority/sequence)
- How do we balance the desire to reduce risk with the availability of resources? (urgency)
-**BETTER DECISION MAKING**

Building Strong!

5



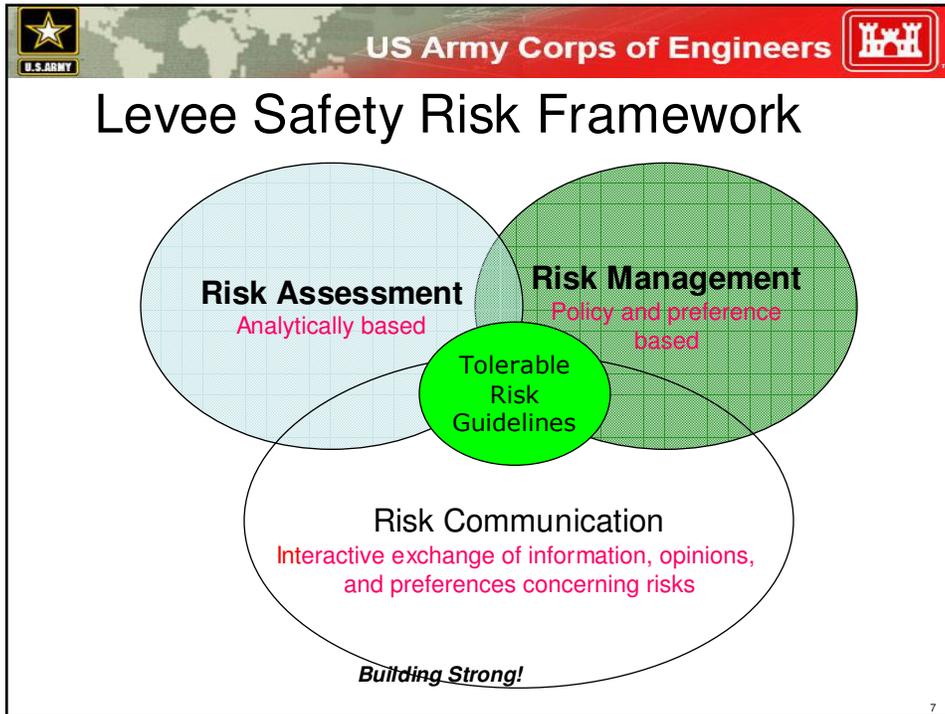

US Army Corps of Engineers

“Tolerable Risk” – Why we shy away (... and why we shouldn’t)

- Conveys a notion of a single objective decision framework.
 - ALARP drives multiple objective solutions.
- Can lead to some decisions that may not appear reasonable?
 - Guidelines are used to inform, not drive decisions.
- Fear that it will allow "Gaming" the system.
 - Centrally led and reviewed, internally and externally, prevents this.
- Further Complicates Communication
 - Proper risk communications improves the owner’s and stakeholders’ understanding of the issues at a levee.
- Ready to Make Leap to risk-based thinking?
 - Guidelines formalize the process to evaluate levees and prioritize resources. Not a simple numerical solution.
- Uncertainty in risk estimates
 - Risk assessment identifies the uncertainty so management can make informed decision on the course of action to take.
- Appearance of different technical standards
 - Requirement for standards based review will require disciplined thought in USACE to eliminate conflicting standards.

Building Strong!

6



-
- US Army Corps of Engineers**
- ## International Tolerable Risk Workshop
- Hosted by USACE, USBR, & FERC
Alexandria, Virginia 18-19 March 2008
- **Our Questions:**
 - How is tolerable risk defined?
 - How it is being used to evaluate risks and to justify risk reduction measures?
 - What implementation problems have been encountered and how they have been addressed?
 - **Our Findings:**
 - Many Organizations using Tolerable Risk to drive better decisions
 - Many Commonalities, However Differences are Focused on Organizational Issues
- Building Strong!*
- 8



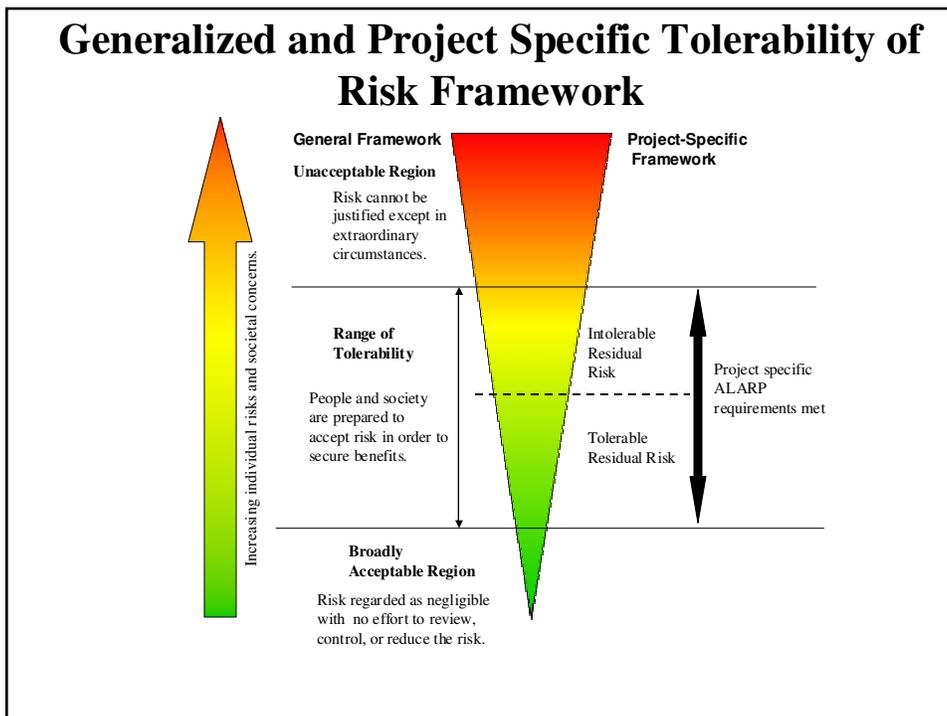
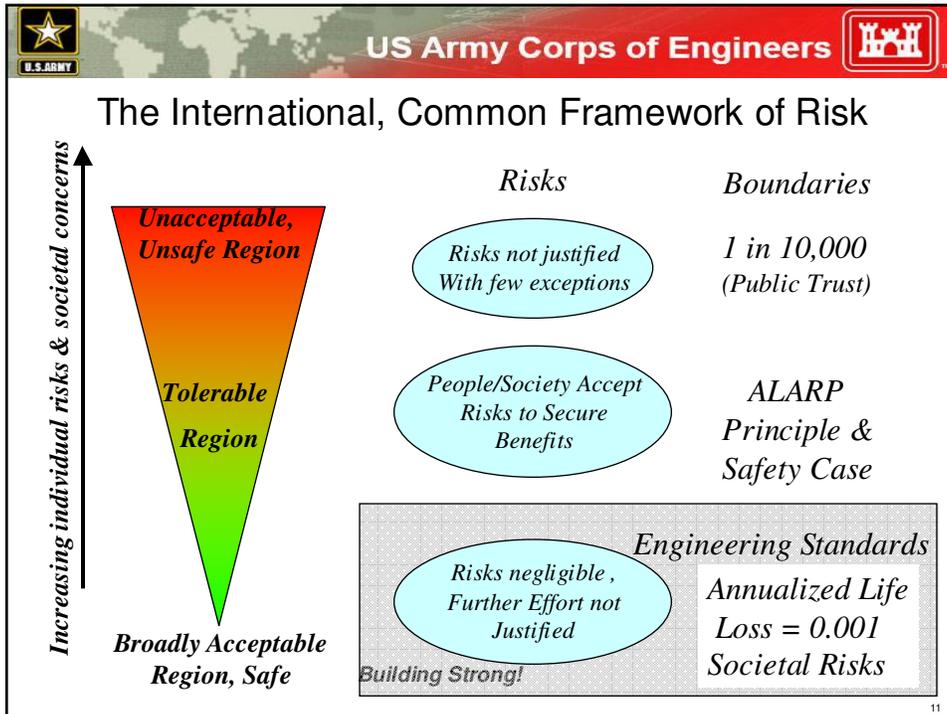
US Army Corps of Engineers

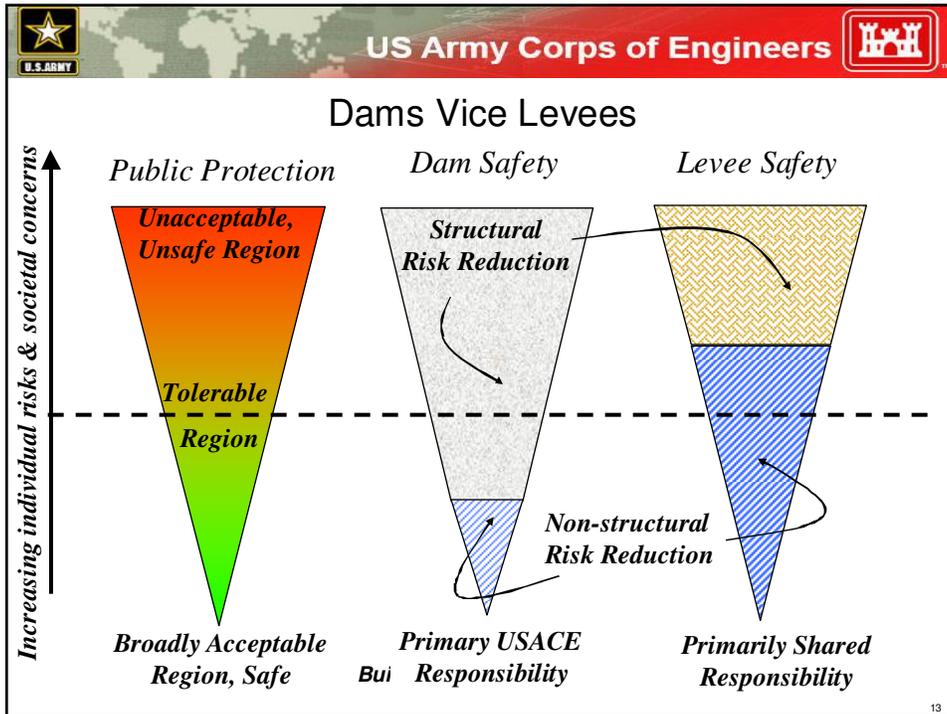
Recommendations from Tolerable Risk Workshop:

- Share Information and Results of Workshop (all attendees)
- Continue to Build Coordinated Interagency Approach to Tolerable Risks (USACE, USBR, and FERC)
- Implement Tolerable Risk Guidelines (USACE Actions For Change):
 - **Interim Procedures (this brief)**
 - Long Term Procedures

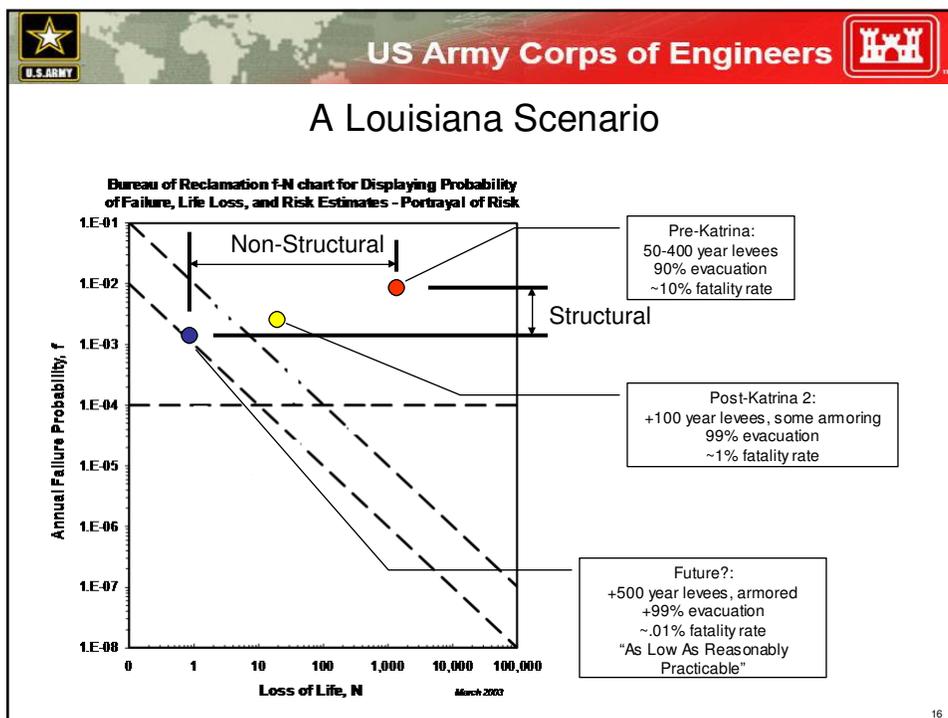
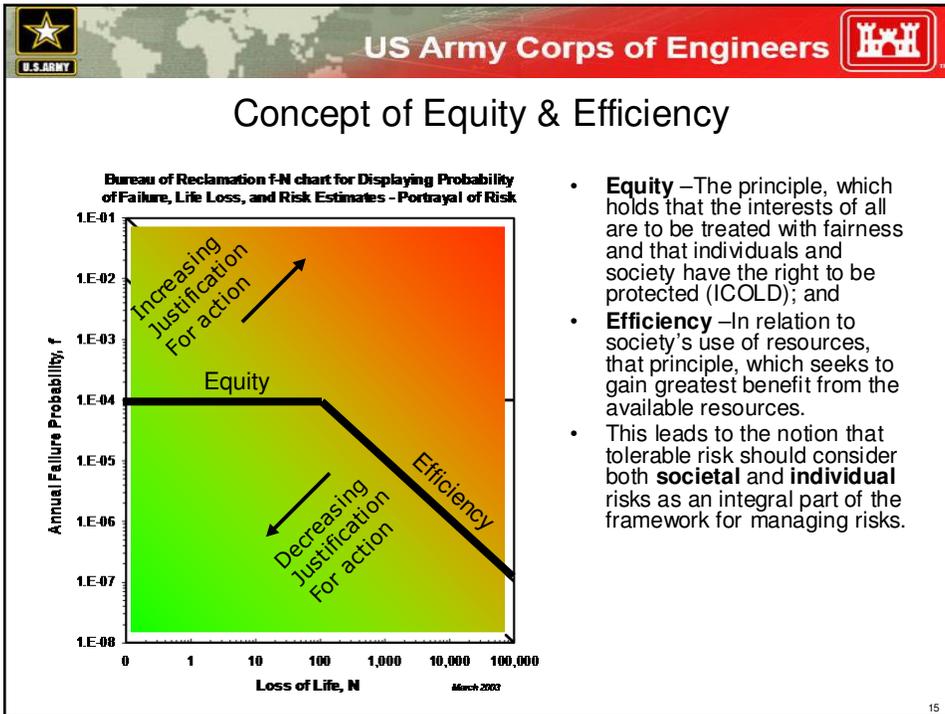
Building Strong!

10





-
- US Army Corps of Engineers**
- ### Tolerable Risk Principles and Considerations
- Principle of Equity
 - Principle of Efficiency
 - Consideration of "As-low-as-reasonably-practicable"
- Building Strong!**
- 14





“As-low-as-reasonably-practicable” (ALARP)

- The “as-low-as-reasonably-practicable” (ALARP) considerations include a way to address efficiency aspects in both individual and societal tolerable risk guidelines.
- The ALARP consideration states that risks lower than the tolerable risk limit are tolerable only if further risk reduction is impracticable or if the cost is grossly disproportional to the risk reduction. (Adapted from ICOLD)
- Determining that ALARP is satisfied is a matter of judgment.

Building Strong!

17



ALARP Evaluation Factors

- The disproportion between the sacrifice (money, time, trouble and effort) in making the safety improvement and the risk reduction that is achieved.
- The cost-effectiveness of safety improvement options;
- Any relevant recognized good practice; and
- Societal concerns as revealed by the owner’s or proponent’s consultation with the community and other stakeholders.

Adapted from the New South Wales “Risk Management Policy Framework for Dam Safety.” (2006)

Building Strong!

18



Examples of Existing Tolerable Risk Guidelines for Public Safety

- Bureau of Reclamation - "Guidelines for Achieving Public Protection in Dam Safety Decision making" (2003)
- Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD) – "Guidelines on Risk Assessment" (2003)
- New South Wales Government Dam Safety Committee – "Risk Management Policy Framework for Dam Safety" (2006)

Building Strong!

19



Proposed USACE Interim Tolerable Risk Guidelines

- Use the USBR, ANCOLD, and NWS guidelines to inform our work
- Proposed USACE interim guidelines
 - Annual Probability of failure
 - Life safety risk (Life Loss)
 - Economic consequences
 - Environment and other non-monetary consequences

Building Strong!

20



Present Activities

- USACE using interim tolerable risk guidelines on high priority dams.
 - Wolf Creek
 - East Branch
 - Success
 - Hills Creek
- Revision of dam safety regulation using interim tolerable risk guidelines.

Building Strong!

21



Discussion

Building Strong!

22