

# Infrastructural Resources

- Use of renewable and independent energy sources (e.g. solar panels, on-site wind) **2**
- Use of efficient heating, cooling and lighting systems (e.g. timers, sensors) **2**
- Three-way waste management systems (trash, recycling, compost) **1**
- Strong organizational resilience (capacity to bounce back from adversity) **3**
- Organizational culture of environmental consciousness and concern **3**
- Organizational track-record of conducting risk assessments **3**
- Durable and weather-proof construction materials and strategies in facility construction (e.g. storm-proofed, steel) **3**
- Operational control of facilities (i.e. does the organization own the facility? have operational control?) **3**
- Technological infrastructure owned (databases, computer technology, etc.) **2**
- Warning systems and monitoring capabilities (e.g. radars) **2**
- Ownership of artificial systems and technologies (e.g. snowmakers, irrigation systems) **2**
- Can operate without artificial systems and technologies (e.g. snowmaking, irrigation systems, floodlights, etc.) **3**
- High percentage of practices and games in climate-controlled settings (e.g. indoor, under roof cover) **2**
- Alternative transit options to the site **2**

/33

# Network Resources

- Strong communication strategies with customers/clients **2**
- Adaptable customer base (i.e. willingness to change consumption patterns to accommodate changes in climate) **3**
- Environmental conscientiousness and concern of partner organizations **1**
- Statement regarding the organization's expectations of partners **2**
- Established relationships with climate advocacy groups **1**
- Established relationships with city and regional disaster response services **2**
- Scalability of existing sustainability-oriented partnership agreements (e.g. scaling a one-off supporter to a regular sponsor) **1**
- Degree of support from sponsors for climate and environmental management **1**
- Degree of support from suppliers for climate and environmental management **1**
- Degree of support from governments for climate and environmental management **1**
- Degree of support from governing bodies (e.g. the league, the IOC, etc.) for climate and environmental management **1**
- Existence of MOUs focused on leveraging partnerships during climate events **3**
- Communication with other organizations facing similar climate challenges **2**

/21

## TALLY

**/162 (snow sports)**

or

**/160 (all other sports)**

# CLIMATE RESILIENCE ASSESSMENT

This pamphlet includes a list of indicators for organizational climate capacity. This list be used to sense-check your organization's readiness to respond to climate hazards.

## How to use this:

Tally the number of resources your organization currently has which could be marshalled and deployed to build resilience. Each item has a numeric value between 1-3. The higher the tally, the more resilient your organisation should be.

# Human Resources

- Buy-in by leadership members for climate and environmental management **3**
- Number of staff with duties associated with climate and environment **2**
- Level of expertise and comfort addressing climate issues internally **2**
- A designated point-person for climate and environmental management **1**
- Strategic hiring plan born from climate scenario-planning processes **2**
- Appropriate and sufficient trainings on climate and environmental management **3**
- Involvement of employees at all levels in climate management trainings (e.g. executive, manager, staff) **3**

/16

## Financial Resources

- Regular financial planning **1**
- Annual financial budgets and statements **1**
- Money spent annually on climate-related investments (e.g. new snowmakers, new air handlers) **2**
- Integration of climate and weather-response line into budget, regardless of whether it is used each year **3**
- Money produced (additional revenues) due to climate management practices (e.g. extra open days due to snowmaking) **3**
- Availability of contingency funding for unforeseen expenses **3**
- System of diversified financial partners that allow for flexibility in response to unforeseen climate events **3**
- Appropriate and diversified insurance plans that cover potential and unforeseen climate events **3**
- Clear policies on refunds or returns for tickets, memberships, and facility use based on climate events **2**
- Availability of public funding for climate adaptation **2**
- Ability to secure loans and debt financing for climate-related expenses **1**
- Availability of sponsorship support for climate-related expenses (i.e. sponsor-branded snowmakers) **2**

/26

## Planning Resources

- Degree of proactivity toward environmental awareness and response **2**
- Use of planning frameworks for climate assessment and planning **2**
- Existence of a climate or environmental planning committee **3**
- Access to mid to long-range seasonal forecasts **1**
- Access to climate management standards and industry best-practices **2**
- Use of materiality assessments **1**
- Routine goal-setting related to climate action **1**
- Reporting system for progress toward climate plans and goals **1**
- Routine monitoring of all resources (e.g. regular use of this list of indicators, or similar tool) **2**
- Existence of policies and procedures for monitoring participant health in various conditions (e.g. heat-related illness) **3**
- Existence of corporate policies to address climate change **1**
- Existence of corporate policies that specify adaptation plans or systems, with triggers that initiate specific responses **3**
- Natural disaster plan(s) **3**
- General emergency plans **2**
- Strong organizational governance systems **3**
- Environmental certifications obtained **1**

/31

## Natural Resources

- Sufficient land operated by the organization to diversify playing spots **3**
- Suitability of land for sport and physical activity **3**
- Durability of the landscape features (e.g. surface stability, runoff) **3**
- Amount of plants and other biotics that can withstand variety of conditions (e.g. drought resilience) **3**
- Access to water (e.g. water availability) **2**
- Water use measurement tools (i.e. metered water systems) **1**
- Capacity to capture and reuse water **1**
- Availability of fresh air **3**
- Availability of natural shade and cover (i.e. tree canopy cover) **2**
- Use of indigenous plants and natural features in built facilities (e.g. green roof) **1**
- Stability of weather patterns year-to-year **1**
- Sufficient cold and freezing temperatures for winter conditions (where appropriate) **3**
- Sufficient rainfall to keep biotics healthy, but not so much that flooding is an issue **3**
- High percentage of natural facilities on site that require no human interference to function (e.g. no repairs, no pesticides) **2**
- Supply chain partners that enjoy stable natural conditions **3**
- Investment in biodiversity (i.e. tree-planting, limiting destruction on site) **1**

/35 for snow sports; /33 for other sports