TOWN OF INNISFIL
STORMWATER NETWORK ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN
2022

VERSION HISTORY

Version	Date	Description
1.0	June 8, 2022	Council Approval

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Town of Innisfil (Innisfil) owns and manages a large range of assets on behalf of our community. These assets deliver a number of services which must be managed in a cost effective way, while ensuring they continue to meet the needs of the community now and in the future.

The Stormwater Network Asset Management Plan (AMP) focuses on Innisfil's Stormwater Network and specifies the requirements for effective management of this asset group and the corresponding financial implications. Stormwater Network assets includes pipes, catch basins, maintenance holes and ponds and are an important part of Innisfil's infrastructure, providing safe and efficient management of stormwater runoff within the Town.

Innisfil is committed to public transparency and open communication. In this spirit, and in compliance with Ontario Regulation 588/17: Asset Management Planning for Municipal Infrastructure (O. Reg. 588/17), the AMP will be accessible through the Town of Innisfil website. Background information and reports used in the preparation of the AMP will also be made available publicly through Innisfil's website or upon request.

The AMP will be updated periodically to meet legislative requirements and ensure the information remains current. The information and figures within the AMP have been developed based on the best available data at the time of the plan's development. The AMP will assist Innisfil to make appropriate decisions regarding the acquisition, operation, maintenance, renewal, and disposal of core infrastructure assets.

Figure 1: O. Reg. 588/17 Timeline

4
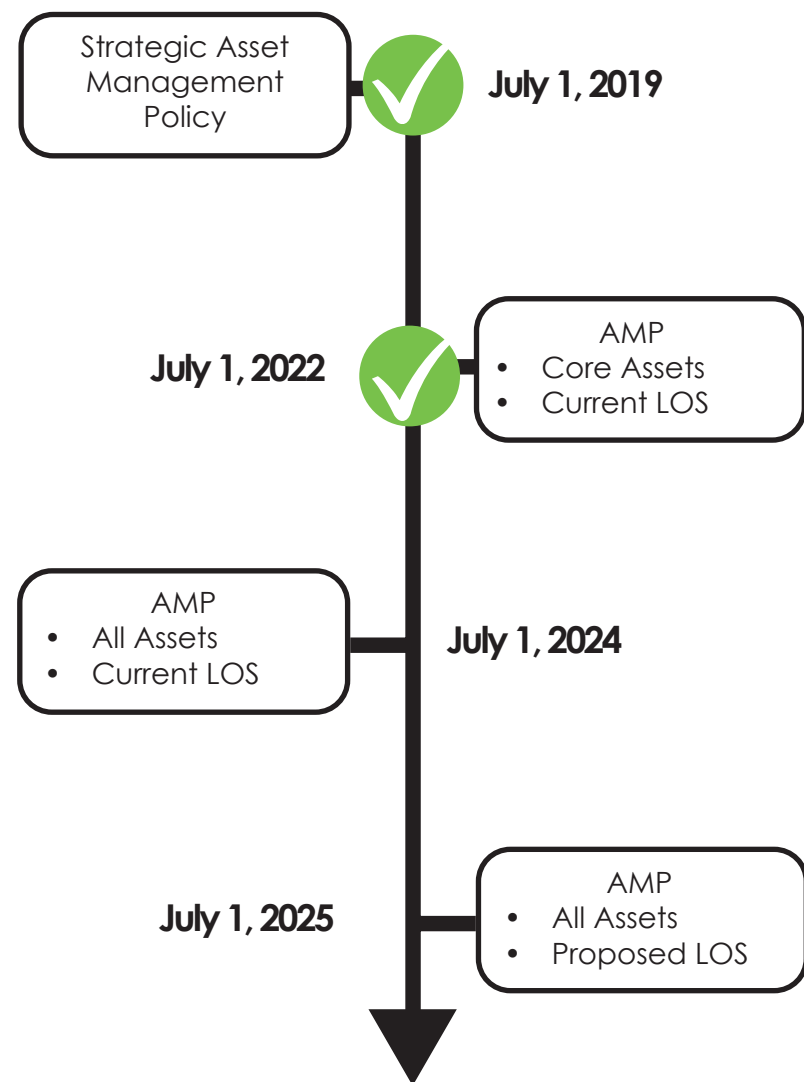
INTRODUCTION

In 2015, the Ontario government, introduced the Infrastructure for Jobs and Prosperity Act. The purpose of this Act is to establish mechanisms to encourage principled, evidence-based and strategic long-term infrastructure planning that supports job creation and training opportunities, economic growth and protection of the environment, and incorporates design excellence into infrastructure planning.

Under this Act, the Ontario government also introduced O. Reg. 588/17, which requires that every municipality shall prepare an AMP in respect of its core municipal infrastructure assets by July 1, 2022. The Regulation further defines core municipal infrastructure assets to include roads, bridges, structural culverts, stormwater, water and wastewater.

The AMP has, in part, been prepared to meet the 2022 regulatory requirements of O. Reg. 588/17. Any gaps or weaknesses in compliance are addressed in the Monitoring & Improvement section of the AMP.

The Stormwater Network asset category is a major component of Innisfil's core infrastructure assets. These assets provide valuable services to the public including collection, conveyance, treatment and control of stormwater runoff to help maintain or improve the ecological health of our lakes and streams, and reduce flooding within the Town. Effective maintenance and renewal of these assets is critical to ensuring that they continue to deliver adequate levels of service and provide benefits to current and future generations.

The AMP demonstrates Innisfil's responsible and systematic approach to asset management, compliance with regulatory requirements and commitment to fulfilling the following objectives of the Community Strategic Plan:

- Plan for and Manage Growth
- Improve Service Offerings
- Maintain and Protect Existing Infrastructure
- Ensure Financial Stability

The AMP achieves this outcome by delivering on the following key elements of effective asset management planning:

- Developing and maintaining a complete and accurate database of inventory and state of infrastructure information.
- Defining levels of service that consider the public's expectations and meet the strategic needs of Innisfil.
- Employing a lifecycle approach.
- Reviewing current and future demands.
- Managing risks associated with the assets and the services they provide.
- Ensuring continuous improvement in the asset management practice and plans.

The reader will further benefit by consulting the following documentation:

- Stormwater Management Master Plan
- Lake Simcoe Protection Plan
- Approved Budgets
- The Official Plan (Our Place)

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is an asset?
An asset is an item of property owned by Innisfil that is deemed to have value. Innisfil's assets include core infrastructure assets (i.e. roads, bridges, structural culverts, and stormwater elements), and non-core assets (i.e. buildings, land, vehicles, and playground equipment).

What is an asset category?
An asset category refers to a set of assets that have similar characteristics or purpose. For example "Stormwater Network" asset types include stormwater collection and conveyance and stormwater treatment and control.

What are the objectives of asset management?
The objectives of asset management is to intervene at strategic points in an asset's life cycle to extend the expected service life, and thereby maintain its performance. When maintenance activities are scheduled strategically it helps decrease costs by avoiding expensive unplanned or excessive maintenance.

What is an Asset Management Plan?
An Asset Management Plan (AMP) is a strategic document that provides summary level information about the quantity, quality, average age, and replacement value for a particular asset category. It identifies the levels of service to be delivered by the assets and the lifecycle activities required to maintain the assets in a condition that will adequately support this deliverable. Finally, the plan provides a summary of the required investment over the next 10 years.

Why does Innisfil need an AMP?
Under the Infrastructure for Jobs and Prosperity Act, 2015, and Ontario Regulation 588/17: Asset Management Planning for Municipal Infrastructure, each municipality in Ontario has a legislative requirement to develop and maintain AMP's. In addition to the legislative requirement, Innisfil benefits from maintaining an effective AMP to help ensure that limited resources are being invested effectively in the assets that need it most to ensure the ongoing delivery of services.

How does Innisfil include community feedback into the Plan?
Innisfil will endeavour to provide opportunities for community engagement in asset management planning. Innisfil will provide information on the corporate website to facilitate transparency in asset management planning.

STATE OF INFRASTRUCTURE

The State of Infrastructure section provides summary level information about Innisfil's Stormwater Network assets, which include:
- Stormwater Collection & Conveyance - mains, laterals, maintenance holes, and catch basins
- Treatment & Control - oil and grit separators (OGS), low impact development (LID), and stormwater management ponds

In compliance with O. Reg. 588/17, the following information is provided for each asset type:
- Inventory (quantity)
- Replacement Value
- Expected Life and Average Age
- Average Condition

This information provides the foundation of the Town's asset management plan as having a complete and current understanding of the Town's state of infrastructure is critical to efficient and effective lifecycle management and financial planning.

The following icons are used throughout the AMP to identify the asset types:

Stormwater Collection & Conveyance

Stormwater Treatment & Control

Table 1: Stormwater Network Asset Summary

Asset Type	Asset Sub-Types	Quantity	Replacement Value	Average Age	Average Condition*
	Mains	86.3 km	$89 Million	Unknown	1.5 (Good)
	Laterals	1178			
	Maintenance Holes	985			
	Catch Basins	1897			
	OGS	6	$37.3 Million	7 years	Unknown
	LID	6		4 years	Unknown
	Stormwater Management Ponds	42		22 years	Unknown

*Average condition measured from 0-5, with smaller numbers indicating better condition.

Inventory

Asset inventory was determined through the review of data in the 2021 Tangible Capital Assets (TCA) file and cross referenced through data within the County of Simcoe's Geographic Information System (GIS) database. Innisfil's TCA and GIS database are updated frequently to ensure all assets are kept current and information is available to staff. Table 2 summarizes Innisfil's Stormwater Network assets, with asset sub-types listed below in further detail:

Stormwater Collection & Conveyance assets are classified into four (4) sub-types:

- **Mains -** The primary part of the underground (piped) stormwater management system that are used to collect and convey stormwater runoff and snow melt to a discharge point such as a stormwater management facility, stream, river, or lake.
- **Laterals -** The secondary underground (piped) stormwater management system that collects and conveys stormwater runoff from properties to the stormwater mains.
- **Maintenance Holes -** Underground vaults that are strategically placed to allow access for maintenance of the underground stormwater system, as well as allow for the systems flow direction to change without 'bending' the pipe. Maintenance Holes also allow for multiple stormwater pipes to come together at one location. Maintenance holes can also double as a catch basin if installed at a strategic location.
- **Catch Basins** - (or storm drains) are the main way stormwater gets into our underground pipe system. The metal grates that can be seen at the edge of the road are only a portion of the catch basin structure. Under the grate is a concrete barrel that collects the water. They are also designed to capture heavy debris and grit at the bottom of the barrel. The barrel is attached to a pipe (sometimes referred to as a lead) which allows the water to flow to the mains.

Stormwater Treatment and Control assets are classified into three (3) sub-types:

- **Oil & Grit Separators (OGS) -** An underground device that captures oil and sediments from stormwater runoff and snow melt. By capturing the contaminants, it prevents them from entering into our streams, rivers and lakes. OGS units also prolong maintenance required on downstream stormwater management facilities.
- **Low Impact Development (LID) Facilities -** Are practices that are used to increase infiltration of stormwater into the soil where generated. This infiltration allows stormwater to be filtered and/or absorbed by plants. Example of LID are enhanced grass swales, permeable pavers/pavement, and rain gardens (bio-retention).
- **Stormwater Management Ponds**
  Stormwater management ponds are man-made ponds which receive and retain stormwater runoff and snow melt and allow solids to settle to the bottom. These ponds are designed to hold water during an event and slowly release the runoff at a predetermined rate over time after the storm event has passed. Stormwater management pond assets are classified as either "wet" or "dry":
  - **Wet Ponds/Wetlands -** Designed to contain water at all times. The water level rises and falls with each storm event to help control the flow of runoff into local creeks and streams. The ponds are sized to meet local needs and contain aquatic plants that help improve water quality before it is released from the pond.
  - **Dry Ponds** - Designed to be dry most of the time and only briefly detain water during more severe stormwater events.

Replacement Value

Asset replacement value is determined by estimating the total replacement cost of the assets within each asset category. For Stormwater Network assets, the replacement cost data detailed in the Town's 2014 AMP was used as a base for analysis. The 2014 data was extrapolated and adjusted for inflation to determine the current replacement value. For Stormwater Management Ponds, replacement value was determined using cost estimates from the risk report provided for the 2022 Stormwater Master Plan update. Figure 2 shows the breakdown and total replacement value for Stormwater Network assets.

Expected Life

The expected life of assets is the length of time that assets are designed to provide safe, reliable, and useful service. In many cases, the service life of an asset can be extended well beyond the original expected life with proactive lifecycle management, but the cost of ownership generally increases as condition worsens and the frequency and costs of repairs increases. Table 2 provides the life expectancies of various Stormwater Network asset types as defined in Innisfil's Tangible Capital Asset Policy (2016).

Average Age

Average Age is determined by analyzing the Year Built data detailed in the 2021 Tangible Capital Assets (TCA) File. As shown in Table 2, the average age of Stormwater Collection assets is unknown.

Figure 2: Replacement Value - Stormwater Network Assets

$37.3 M

$126.3 M

$89.0 M
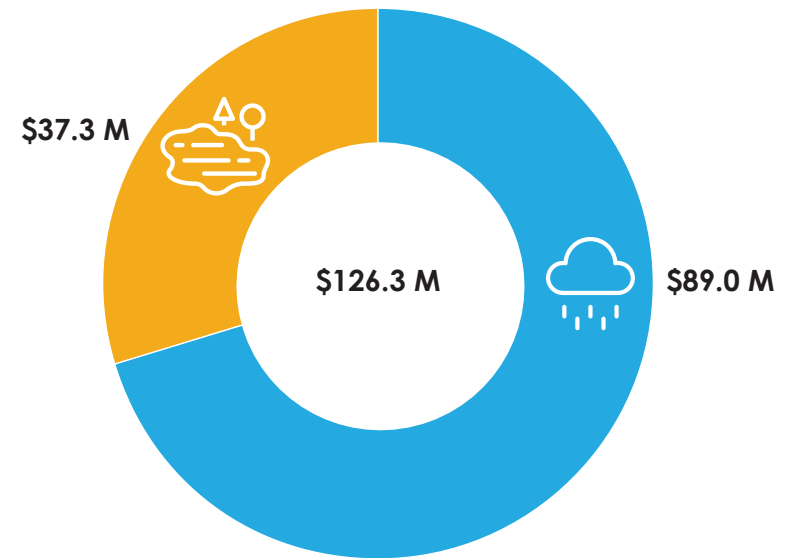
Table 2: Expected Life & Average Age - Stormwater Network Assets

Asset Type	Asset Sub-Type	Expected Life	Average Age
	Mains	75	
	Laterals	75	
	Maintenance Holes	75	Unknown
	Catch Basins	50	
	OGS	50	7
	LID	50	4
	Stormwater Management Ponds	50	22
	• Wet Ponds/Wetlands	50	20
	• Dry Ponds	50	29

10

Condition

Asset condition can be determined through modeling or direct measurement. The modeling approach uses standardized deterioration curves and assigns condition based on the percentage of expected life remaining. Direct measurement involves inspection of the assets against technical standards to directly determine the current condition. For Stormwater Network assets, the Town employs the more accurate approach of direct measurement and conducts inspections on a regular basis to obtain this data.

Stormwater Collection & Conveyance Condition

Currently, condition data is only gathered for stormwater mains. Condition is determined through Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) inspection and assessment in accordance with the National Association of Sewer Service Companies (NASSCO) Pipeline Assessment Certification Program (PACP). Other Stormwater Collection & Conveyance assets are reviewed regularly to determine maintenance needs without the assignment of a condition rating.
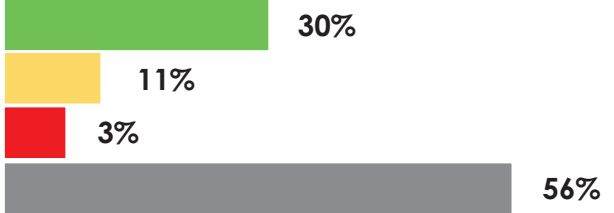
Stormwater Treatment & Control Condition

Currently, Stormwater Treatment & Control assets are reviewed annually to determine maintenance needs without the assignment of a condition rating.

Canadian Infrastructure Report Card

The Canadian Infrastructure Report Card is a collaborative project that provides condition data on Canada's municipally-owned infrastructure assets to help inform lifecycle decision making across all provinces and municipalities. The 2019 Report Card outlines that although 40-60% of stormwater infrastructure is in good to very good condition there are many assets that have no condition data available. Historically, stormwater data collection was a low-priority activity, however with growing concerns of climate change, it is imperative that Stormwater Network asset condition data is reported on to ensure these assets are sustainable and effective in controlling increased precipitation from major storm events.

Table 3: Stormwater Main Asset Condition

Asset Type	Asset Sub-Type	Condition Index & Ratings			Average Condition	Condition Summary*
☁	Mains	Overall Pipe Grade			1.5 (Good)	30% / 11% / 3% / 56%
		3.5 - 5 Poor	2.5 - 3.4 Fair	0 - 2.4 Good		

*The Town has an active program underway to complete CCTV inspection and condition analysis of all stormwater mains. As of year-end 2021, 44% of the mains have been completed. The remaining mains will be completed from 2022-2023.

LEVELS OF SERVICE

Levels of Service (LOS) describe the quantity and performance of services that assets should support during their service life. They provide a direct link between Innisfil's strategic objectives, the public's service expectations and the measured performance of the delivered service and enable a greater understanding of the cost-benefit implications of adjusting the services provided.

To be effective, LOS must be documented in ways that are meaningful to both the customers using the service and to the municipal staff that are delivering the services and managing the infrastructure that underlies the service. To ensure effectiveness, three types of LOS have been defined below:

Strategic

Qualitative statements that describe the primary service delivery objectives and provide direct links with one or more objectives of Innisfil's Community Strategic Plan.

Community

Simple qualitative descriptions, in non-technical terms, or images, that describe the public's perception or understanding of a service.

Technical

Quantitative metrics that enable staff to measure, track and report on various service attributes such as scope, quality and reliability.

The specific LOS defined by Innisfil are summarized in the following tables. These will be used to:

- Identify LOS that service recipients can expect to receive and Innisfil's current performance in meeting these.
- Identify assets that require attention to ensure that LOS can be delivered and maintained.
- Enable Staff and Council to discuss and assess the suitability, affordability, and equality of the existing service levels and to determine the effect of increasing or decreasing these levels over time.

It should be noted that the Community and Technical LOS listed here are those required by O. Reg. 588/17.

Strategic LOS

Strategic LOS performance measures are aligned with Innisfil's strategic goals and objectives in the Community Strategic Plan, Innovative Innisfil 2030. For Innisfil's Stormwater Network asset categories, strategic LOS are summarized in the following table:

Table 4: Strategic LOS - Stormwater Network

Asset Type	Performance Measure	Strategic Objectives Supported
	Provide adequate collection and conveyance capacity and backflow mitigation.	1.1 Plan for and Manage Growth 1.3 Improve Service Offerings 2.2 Enhance Movement of People 3.1 Maintain and Protect Existing Infrastructure 3.3 Ensure Fiscal Responsibility
	Provide adequate and effective treatment and control of stormwater.	

Community LOS

Community LOS performance measures are designed to help the community better understand the services they are receiving and how varying LOS will impact their service experience. Where possible, images are used to further enhance this understanding.

For this version of the AMP, compliance with O. Reg. 588/17 has been the driving force for defining Community LOS. All service attributes and performance measures defined in the regulation for stormwater have been included.

Table 5: Community LOS - Stormwater Network

Service Attribute	Performance Measure	Current LOS
Scope	Description which may include maps, of the user groups or areas of the municipality that are protected from flooding, including the extent of the protection provided by the municipal stormwater management system.	To protect areas from flooding, stormwater is conveyed across the Town of Innisfil through 86.3km of stormwater pipes (mains), as well as along open channels, ditches, swales, and natural watercourses. OGS and SWM Facilities help to control the quantity and quality of stormwater. Innisfil is located within two Conservation Authority regulatory limits: Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority (LSRCA) and Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority (NVCA), both which have developed floodplain mapping. The mapping delineates which properties within Innisfil could be subject to flooding during major storm events. To calculate these events, the Conservation Authority's use the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) Regulatory Flood Definition Zones, dividing the province into three different flood zones. Each zone outlines a Regulatory storm event, which is either the 100-year return period storm or the observed rainfall from a historic storm, whichever is greater. LSRCA uses the Hurricane Hazel Storm and NVCA uses the Timmins Storm. At present, Innisfil does not have municipal infrastructure such as dams or dykes that have been constructed to provide flood protection. Development that has occurred since the 1990's has required stormwater management to ensure that new construction does not increase the risk of flooding to the existing developments downstream.

Technical LOS

Technical LOS are designed to translate Community LOS into quantitative performance measures, and results that can assist staff responsible for delivering the services and supporting the assets that fulfill the Community LOS.

For this version of the Stormwater Network AMP, compliance with O. Reg. 588/17 is the driving force for defining Technical LOS. All service attributes and performance measures defined in the regulation for stormwater have been included.

A 100-year storm delivers a rainfall amount that has a 1% chance of occurrence at that location in that year.

Table 6: Technical LOS - Stormwater Network

Service Attribute	Performance Measure	Current Performance
Scope	Percentage of properties in municipality resilient to 100-year storm	At present time, Innisfil has not determined the 100-year storm floodlines in our watercourses as only the regulatory floodpain has been mapped by the Conservation Authorities. The 100-year storm floodlines would be smaller in most cases than that of the Regional floodplain. A flood study is currently underway in Innisfil to update the areas flooded due to the Regulatory storm and the frequency storm. The study is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2022, at which time the properties resilient to the 100-year storm will be known.

RISK MANAGEMENT

In the context of municipal asset management, a risk is an event that, if it occurred, would have an undesirable effect on the delivery of service. Risk can be defined as the product of the likelihood and impact of the event:

⚠ **Risk = Likelihood x Impact**

Likelihood - measures the probability of the event occurring.
Impact - measures the severity of the consequence.

As illustrated in Figure 3, risk increases as the likelihood and/or impact of an event increases.

Figure 3: Risk Matrix

Impact	Unlikely	Possible	Likely
Severe	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH
Moderate	LOW	*RISK*	HIGH
Minor	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM

Likelihood
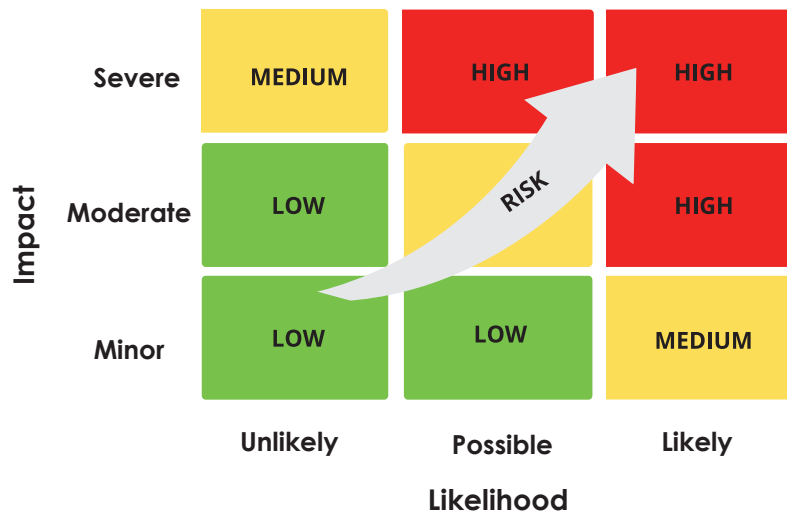
Managing Risk

Risk is managed through a process of identification, assessment, treatment, and monitoring to ensure that Innisfil is adequately prepared for what events may happen and have plans in place to react to events appropriately. This process is outlined in Figure 4 below, with descriptions to follow:

Figure 4: Risk Management Process

1. **Identification**
Write down all the threats and risks you can think of and ask for ones from other stakeholders**.**

2. **Assessment**
Evaluate each risk by determining the likelihood of it happening and the level of impact it would have.

3. **Treatment**
Implement process changes to reduce the impact of each risk and a response plan for if it happens.

4. **Monitoring**
Review the progress of the plan and ensure assessments and treatments are adequately addressing identified risks.

Identifying Risks

Risk are identified through a number of data sources, including:
- Routine inspections
- Reports and complaints from the public
- Information obtained from past incidents
- Advice from professional bodies
- Past experience of Town staff

Once risks have been identified, assessed and assigned a risk rating, a treatment plan needs to be determined. The choice of treatment depends on the level of risk that can be reasonably managed and accepted by Innisfil (i.e. the risk tolerance). Risk tolerance is informed not just by the likelihood and impact of the risk event, but also the cost of treatment and the urgency of the risk in comparison to other priorities.

Depending on the nature of the risk event and the level of risk tolerance, treatment can include:

(X) Elimination – process of removing the risk event entirely.

(−) Mitigation – process of reducing the likelihood and/or impact of the risk event.

(✓) Acceptance – process of retaining the risk as is.

In Table 7 below, staff have identified a number of risks associated with Stormwater Network assets to demonstrate the application of the risk management methodology.

Table 7: Sample Risks - Stormwater Network Assets

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Treatment
Risk of stormwater overflow on roads	Likely	Minor	Low	Accept and resolve as reported
Minor damage due to accident, vandalism, weather, etc.	Possible	Minor	Low	Accept
Moderate damage due to accident, vandalism, weather, etc.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Accept
Severe damage due to accident, vandalism, weather, etc.	Unlikely	Severe	Medium	Accept
Premature stormwater asset failure	Unlikely	Severe	Medium	Mitigate through frequent inspection and maintenance

FUTURE DEMAND

Demand Forecast

Per the 2021 census, the Town of Innisfil has a population of approximately 43,326 people. This is forecast to increase to 54,970 by 2031. This includes roughly 420 new housing units per year which will require the acquisition of new infrastructure assets to ensure that service levels are maintained.

Future Growth

As we look towards the future, it is important that we align asset management planning with local land-use planning and provincial policies. Ontario's Place to Grow Plan sets minimum targets for growth and the Municipal Comprehensive Review (MCR) currently underway by the County of Simcoe will establish the minimum growth (residents and jobs) for Innisfil. Innisfil is expecting its current population to double over the next 30 years. Innisfil's Official Plan "Our Place" guides where Innisfil will direct growth to achieve complete and sustainable communities and will be updated to align with the outcome of the County MCR process.

Challenges and Opportunities

Growth generates both challenges and opportunities as we navigate and balance the ongoing needs of existing residents while addressing the pressures associated with growth and the incremental increases in costs for operational needs. As we look to the future in addressing the longer term financial requirements related to asset renewal and replacement, careful and prudent planning is necessary to ensure the community remains stable, sustainable and affordable. Innisfil's Stormwater Management Master Plan is reviewed and updated every 5 years to to respond to changes in growth, both within Innisfil and in adjacent municipalities, and to comply with the Lake Simcoe Protection Plan.

The Orbit

The Orbit is a new proposed transit-oriented community to be built around a future GO Station at 6th Line and east of 20th Sideroad. The Orbit will be developed as a sustainable, higher density complete community with new residential, recreational and commercial development opportunities, cutting-edge technology and an active transportation network. The Orbit is expected to house a population of more than 20,000 people in the next 30 years. For more information on this project and other future development with Innisfil, please visit https://www.getinvolvedinnisfil.ca/

CLIMATE DEMAND

Innisfil is working towards the development of an Integrated Sustainability Master Plan which will identify the risks and impacts that climate change has on core infrastructure assets. Changes to our climate can create challenges for municipalities to meet the desired levels of service and can decrease the service life and functionality of these assets. To ensure Innisfil's assets are safe and reliable, climate change and the consideration of sustainable materials must be incorporated into the decisions and long-term planning for the municipality.

Innisfil's Stormwater Network assets are designed to resist the effects of weathering due to rain, ice, wind, and snow. As climate change progresses, the intensity and frequency of storms will increase, and Innisfil will need to adapt to deliver the same LOS. During periods of extreme weather, such as a major rain event or high water levels due to flooding from other regions, Stormwater Network assets are inspected and monitored more frequently to ensure the safety of the public and staff.

Climate change model forecasts indicate that the Lake Simcoe watershed will experience major shifts in temperature resulting in less snow and more rain during winter months, warmer weather with higher humidity levels, and more frequent and intense rain and extreme weather events. With these forecasts in mind, Stormwater Network assets will need to be monitored and inspected even more frequently to ensure the impacts of climate change are not adversely affecting municipal stormwater infrastructure.

LIFECYCLE MANAGEMENT

Lifecycle Management

All municipal infrastructure assets progress through a series of stages referred to as the asset lifecycle. Management of this lifecycle is critical for delivering consistent and reliable service and achieving the lowest possible cost over the expected life of the assets. A fundamental principle of lifecycle management is that maintaining an asset in good condition costs significantly less than reconstructing an asset in poor condition. The overall goal is to extend the expected life of the assets while managing risks and minimizing the total lifecycle costs. The stages of lifecycle management are as follows:

Acquisition

Municipal infrastructure assets are acquired primarily through assumption of ownership from developers but can also be constructed directly by Innisfil through approved capital projects.

Operations

Planned, periodic activities such as inspection, assessment, cleaning, and servicing to fulfill LOS commitments and detect defects before failures occur.

Maintenance

Routine activities, planned and unplanned, to resolve minor defects and delay future defects.

Renewal

Capital activities that are beyond the scope of routine maintenance including reconstruction and rehabilitation of assets to enhance their condition and extend the expected life of the asset.

Disposal

Removal of assets that have reached the end of their effective service life.

Figure 5: Asset Lifecycle

22
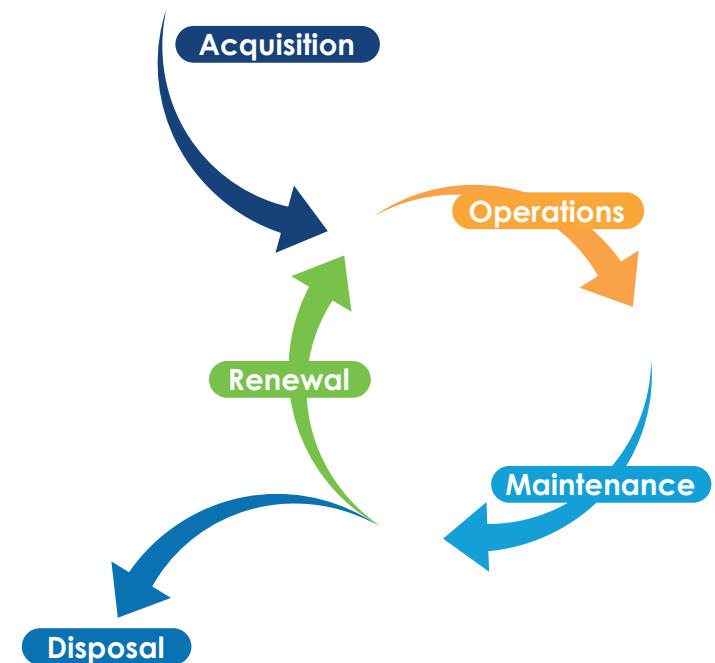
Lifecycle Activities

Building on the state of infrastructure and levels of service content, lifecycle activities are the actions utilized by Innisfil to operate, maintain, and renew Stormwater Network assets in the manner most appropriate to ensure the long-term performance of the assets.

Determination of the specific action to be taken in the Maintenance and Renewal stages is based on careful consideration of the asset condition, remaining life, and available budget. The timing of the activity also considers competing priorities and related project activities to minimize the risk of having to redo work that is disturbed by a related project. All this helps to ensure that Innisfil is performing the most appropriate and cost effective activity to optimize the lifecycle for each asset.

Table 8: Lifecycle Activities - Stormwater Network Assets

Activity	☁	⛰
Monitoring	• Road Patrol	• Road Patrol
Inspection & Assessment	• CCTV Inspections Report prepared every 5 years • CCTV inspections of storm sewer	• OGS inspection & clean-out / servicing • LID inspections • SWM Pond inspections • Sediment Survey
Operations	• Stormwater patrol • Condition assessment • Sweeping • Debris removal • Catch basin cleanouts	• Sweeping • Debris removal
Maintenance	• Catch basin repairs • Culvert flushing & steaming • Flood control • Municipal drains maintenance • Invasive species control • Ditch maintenance	• LID maintenance • Invasive species control • SWM retrofits & cleanouts • Invasive species control • Vegetation removal around maintenance infrastructure and access routes
Renewal	• Flood relief • Erosion control repairs • Restoration • Staged rehab opportunities at various levels of condition • Armor stones / headwall repairs • Infrastructure replacement based on condition, age, & the lifecycle management strategies • Capacity enhancements	• Cleanout • End of life replacement • Additions of new units & retrofits • As per identified opportunities Stormwater Pond cleaning • Flood relief • Renewal or replacement of components • Assumption of development-based SWM facilities as required

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The Budget Process

The Town of Innisfil prepares a multi-year budget every two years that includes a two-year operating budget and two-year capital budget to address immediate needs and an eight-year capital forecast to address expected future needs. The budget is informed by Innisfil's community strategic plan, extensive community engagement, various master plans and infrastructure needs studies, and asset lifecycle requirements.

Operating Budget

Innisfil's operating budget quantifies the expenditures needed to provide municipal programs, services, governance and administration, maintain financial reserves for future projects and fund the operation and maintenance activities required to maintain current service levels.

Funding for operating expenditures is provided from property taxes and various non-tax revenue sources including:
- Development fees
- Program and license fees
- Fines and penalties
- Interest
- Dividends

Capital Budget and Forecast

Consistent with the provincial and federal mandates for ten-year capital plans to properly address asset management planning and qualify for grant opportunities, Innisfil prepares a two-year capital budget and an eight-year capital forecast. The proposed budget and forecast provide the public, Council and staff with a longer-term path for capital initiatives, recognizing immediate and future needs that include existing asset replacements and growth required infrastructure demands.

The 2021/2022 capital budget and forecast have been developed within the COVID lens and utilizing the recent community needs assessment study, existing master plans, development charges background study, asset management planning and other input documents that guide the focus to where and when financial resources are needed. The capital budget and forecast also fund the acquisition, renewal and disposal activities required to maintain current service levels. Funding for capital expenditures is more involved and has been summarized in Table 9 below:

Table 9: Capital Revenue Sources

Revenue Source	Description	Growth or Renewal
Alternative Revenue Sources (ARS)	Money received from the Ontario Lottery & Gaming Corporation (OLG) generated from Gateway Casinos Innisfil, formerly known as Georgian Downs, is transferred in accordance with policy CP.07-11-05 to the Alternative Revenue Source (ARS) Reserve Fund. The utilization of ARS is intended for the "benefit to existing taxpayers" (non-growth) portion of growth related capital projects, and one-time strategic initiatives.	Growth
Capital Tax Levy	The amounts collected annually through the operating budget for the 1% capital levy are transferred into this reserve. These funds are used to fund the repair and replacement of existing assets, or to fund new assets/projects that are not eligible for funding from development charges.	Renewal
Development Charges	Development charges are collected on new construction. These funds are restricted in use through provincial legislation and can be used solely for the purpose of growth related capital projects, such as new vehicles required for operational activities, facilities needed to accommodate various services throughout Innisfil, new parks and amenities, and various growth studies. These funds must be reported annually on how they were used.	Growth
Restricted Reserve Funds	This fund is used primarily to fund the urbanization of 7th and 8th Line and is developer funded. Funds in this category are restricted in how they can be utilized, either by legislation or agreement. The largest reserve fund in this category is the 7/8th line reserve fund. Innisfil collects funds through the 7/8th line developer's agreement at time of building permit issuance. The funds collected are transferred to a reserve fund and used as a funding source for capital works related to the 7/8th line agreement.	Growth & Renewal
Tax Supported Reserves	Through the operating budget, amounts are collected annually and set aside in defined reserves. This category is comprised largely of fleet reserve revenues. These fleet reserves are used for the replacement of Town fleet. Also Included in this category are funds utilized from library and building inspection capital reserves.	Renewal
Grants & Other Recoveries	Grant funds received from federal and provincial government related programs, such as the Federal Gas Tax program and the Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund (OCIF). Other recoveries include amounts received from external parties.	Renewal

Figure 6: 10-Year Lifecycle Activities Forecast - Stormwater Network
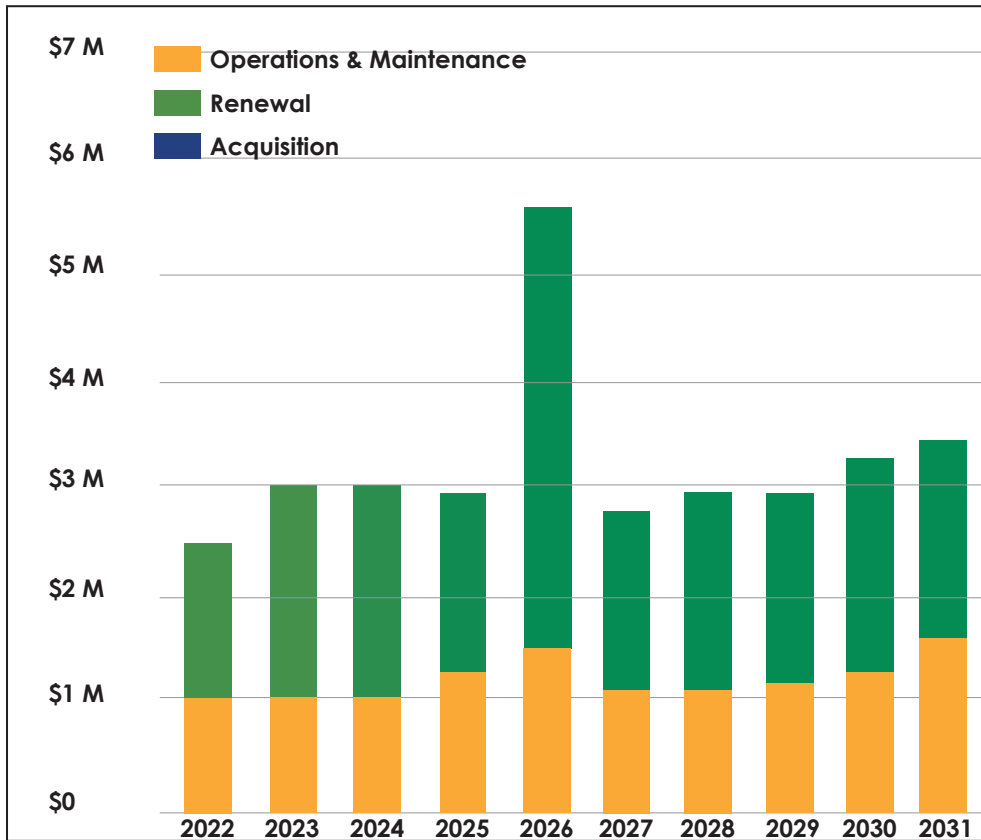
10-Year Lifecycle Activities Forecast

O. Reg. 588/17 requires municipalities to provide a 10-year forecast that estimates the annual costs of lifecycle activities that will need to be undertaken to maintain the current LOS and accommodate expected growth. This forecast is presented in Figure 6 and Table 11 and has been prepared from the 2021/2022 budget and forecast extrapolated to 2031 using an inflation rate of 3%.

The following significant projects are identified to explain the increased funding requirement in 2026 and 2031:

Table 10: Significant Projects - Stormwater Network

Capital Project #	Cost	Year
ENG59	$456 K	2026
SWM1	$513 K	2026
SWM2	$1.5 M	2026
ENG59	$528 K	2031

Table 11: 10-Year Financial Summary - Stormwater Network

Lifecycle Phase	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Operations & Maintenance	$1.02 M	$1.03 M	$1.04 M	$1.23 M	$1.52 M	$1.08 M	$1.09 M	$1.11 M	$1.32 M	$1.66 M
Renewal	$1.52 M	$2.00 M	$1.99 M	$1.66 M	$4.06 M	$1.76 M	$1.82 M	$1.87 M	$1.93 M	$1.98 M
Acquisition	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total	$2.54 M	$3.03 M	$3.04 M	$2.89 M	$5.59 M	$2.85 M	$2.91 M	$2.98 M	$3.25 M	$3.65 M

MONITORING & IMPROVEMENT

In this final section, opportunities for improvement of Innisfil's asset management program, including AMP content, are identified along with planned activities to strengthen both. These planned activities will ensure that Innisfil continues to comply with O. Reg. 588/17 and that the utility of the AMP and the level of data confidence continuously improves over the short to medium term.

Continuous Improvement

The overall approach to monitoring and improving the asset management program and AMP will be consistent with the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) model. Following this model, staff will monitor the performance of the asset management program and continue to plan and implement corrective actions to ensure that the program and AMP continue to improve and mature over time.

Improvement Plan

Table 12 on the following page, summarizes the improvement opportunities currently identified and the corrective actions planned for the next three years. A term of three years has been selected to align with the AMP deliverables detailed in O. Reg. 588/17 and summarized in Figure 1 of the AMP.

Table 12: Improvement Plan

Opportunity	Actions	Priority
Improve completeness and accuracy of state of infrastructure data for core assets.	Complete condition assessments of all stormwater mains and ponds.	High
	Validate remaining useful life data for core assets missing construction dates.	Medium
	Complete mapping of TCA data into GIS inventory for core assets.	High
	Improve replacement cost information for stormwater assets.	Medium
Improve asset management processes for creation, maintenance, and disposal of asset records throughout the asset lifecycle.	Complete mapping of processes.	High
	Prepare standard operating procedure documentation for core and non-core asset records management.	Medium
Improve maturity of level of service reporting for core and non-core assets.	Expand LOS definitions for core and non-core assets.	Medium
	Establish LOS targets.	High
	Formalize data gathering and reporting procedures for each LOS.	Medium
Improve maturity of risk identification and treatment.	Establish risk management committee.	Medium
	Prepare risk management register for Town of Innisfil.	High
Expand asset management program to include non-core assets.	Define non-core asset categories and types.	High
	Establish inventory systems for each non-core asset type.	High
	Gather state of infrastructure data for all non-core assets.	High
	Expand asset management standard operating procedures to cover non-core assets.	Medium
	Complete mapping of TCA data to inventories for non-core assets.	High
Enhance long term financial planning for asset lifecycle.	Identify costs associated with target levels of service and scenarios to achieve same.	High
Enhance strategic asset management policy.	Complete review and release of updated policy.	Low
Enhance public reporting of asset management information.	Enhance asset management content on Town of Innisfil website.	Low
Enhance asset management links to climate change planning.	Expand climate change coverage in 2024 and 2025 AMP's.	Medium