# SANITARY SEWER ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

Infrastructure Prioritization, Capital Planning and Operations & Maintenance





### AGENDA

- What are the core objectives of an Asset Management Plan?
- What does it mean to take a riskbased approach?
- Sanitary sewer system overview & capital priorities
- Capital funding needs
- Priorities explained
- Funding considerations
- Operations and maintenance
- Summary

#### WHAT ARE THE CORE OBJECTIVES OF AN ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN?



Identify and confirm existing and future condition & capacity deficiencies

• Establish scenarios based on population projections, OCP/future land use conditions to determine growth areas where servicing upgrades may be needed

Use a **risk-based approach** to prioritize system improvements over the next 20-years



Identify **resource gaps**, including operations and maintenance, and capital needs



#### WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO TAKE A RISK-BASED APPROACH?

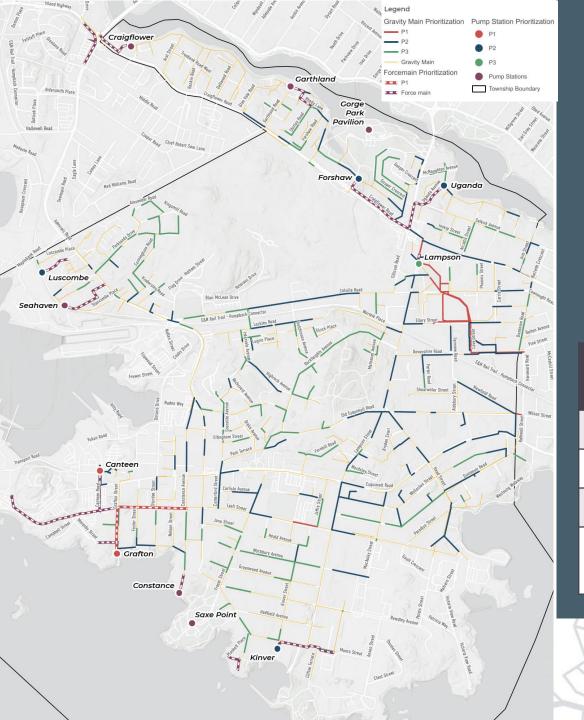
# Likelihood of Failure x Impact of Failure = Risk

→ Existing + Future Capacity
→ Condition

→ Social
 → Financial
 → Environmental

Prioritization Ranking





### SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM OVERVIEW & CAPITAL PRIORITIES

Asset Type	Existing Inventory	20-Year Priority Needs
Gravity Mains	57.3 km	26.3 km
Pressurized Mains	3.8 km	0.6 km
Lift Stations	13 Stations	8 Stations
Replacement Value (\$2024)	\$223.3M	\$110.3M

URBAN

## **PRIORITIES EXPLAINED**

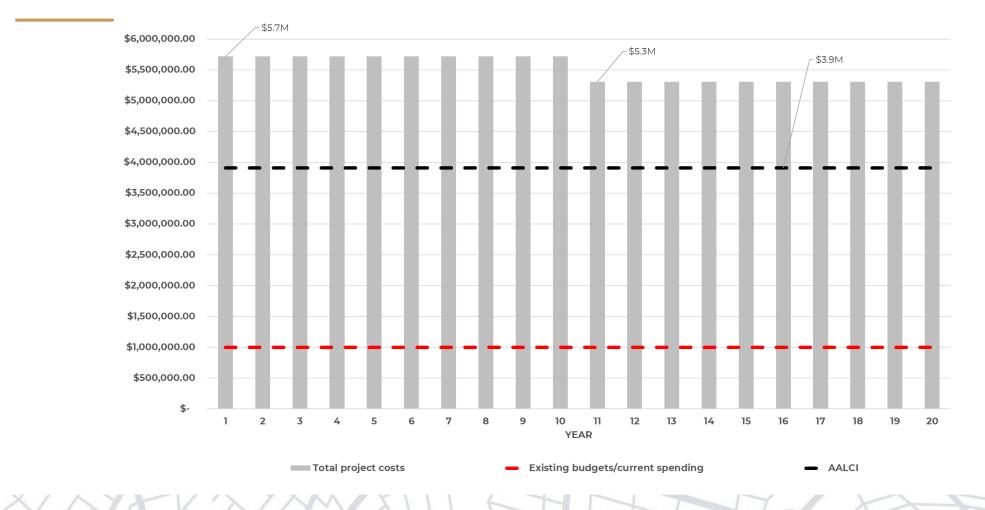
 ~23% of linear infrastructure has exceeded its design life (based on length)

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- The majority of prioritized linear assets are triggered by <u>condition</u> deficiencies, compared to capacity deficiencies
- In general, there is a high-level of confidence in the prioritization of condition-deficient assets as they are primarily informed by CCTV data, rather than asset age.
- ~63% of lift station priorities are based on condition inspections, the remaining are driven by capacity requirements

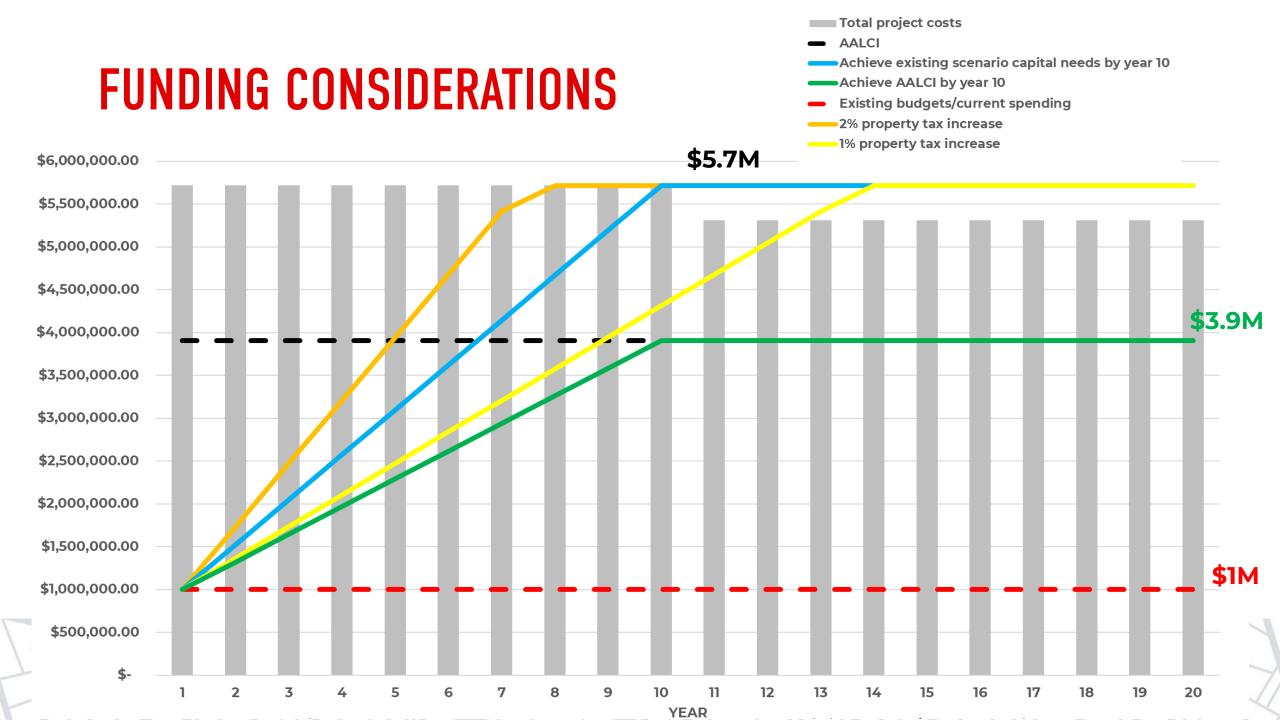


#### **CAPITAL FUNDING NEEDS**

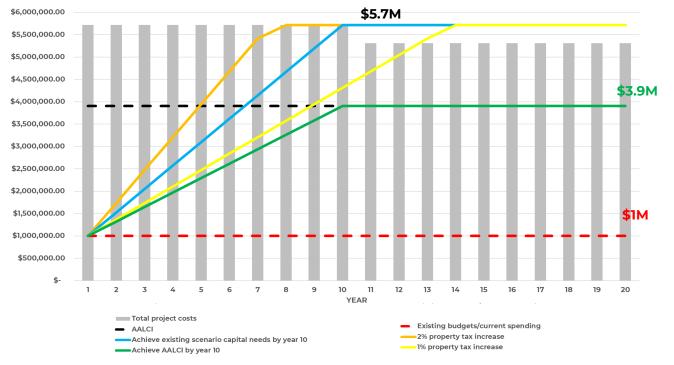


**Average Annual Life Cycle Investment** (AALCI)- evenly distributes capital investments over the lifetime of infrastructure to ensure adequate funding is invested and evenly distributed year over year.





### **FUNDING CONSIDERATIONS**



Scenario	Costs of Deferred Projects (Year 1 – 20)
\$5.7M by Year 10	\$19.51 M
\$3.9M by Year 10	\$46.7 M
1% Tax Increase	\$28.6 M
2% Tax Increase	\$13.5 M



## **OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (0&M)**

#### • Annual Budget: ~\$500,000

- Existing practices are largely **reactive** emergency repairs, responding to back-ups or new connections. There is a desire to shift toward more **proactive** maintenance practices (e.g., formal CCTV and flushing programs, digital/automated systems for record keeping etc.)
- Although budgets are generally sufficient, there is a lack of staffing to manage additional work from recent development and utility repairs
- With existing resources, it will be difficult to increase the volume of capital project delivery, continue to react to system challenges and increase level of proactive O&M without <u>additional resources</u>



### SUMMARY

#### **CAPITAL PROGRAM**

- Current spending levels have resulted in a backlog of infrastructure replacement needs
- Even with a 2% tax increase, and maximizing sewer capital upgrade contributions, it will take ~22 years to address capital priorities.

#### **O&M PRACTICES**

- There is some work to be done to better understand the scope of more proactive maintenance practices. Once explored, there will be a clearer understanding of O&M resource gaps and needs.
- Based on existing practices, the need for more resources (i.e., human power) is likely.



#### THANK YOU

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