

the property owner. In 2010, over 600 properties were cleared of debris under the direction of MLEOs.

Financing:

There is currently \$490,000 of uncommitted dollars in the ES2680 – Sherwood Forest Flooding Remediation account.

An additional \$1.2M has been allocated in the 2012 Wastewater and Treatment (WWT) Capital Budget.

Under the three alternatives discussed above the project financing would be as follows:

1) Current Grant Program:

The current balance of \$490,000 would be reallocated and the 2012 request for an additional \$1.2M would be cancelled.

2) Public Side Solution:

The WWT 20 Year Financial Plan would have to be reviewed to determine when and how the estimated \$10M solution could be budgeted. A review on a construction phasing strategy for this work would likely be a part of the budgeting review.

3) Private Side Solution:

No change would be made to the 2012 budget request of \$1.2M. Additional engineering work would be completed to confirm project costs and if additional funds were needed this would be budgeted in the 2013 WWT Capital Budget and the project would be implemented in 2013 as well.

Community Information:

Should the recommendation of this report be approved a community information program will be critical for a successful program.

We would propose that elements of that program would include the following:

- General Sherwood Forest area Open House – no ‘presentation’, people could attend at the time they want and for as long as they need, staff present to discuss options on a one-to-one basis.
- Separate open house for those areas that are required to have foundation drains disconnected.
- One on one visits and or discussions with each homeowner that is required to have foundation drains disconnects.

Conclusions:

The considerations above make it very difficult to justify the Public Side (pipe upsizing and storage) solution. The costs alone make it prohibitive to proceed. Therefore, it is recommended that Civic Administration draft a by-law for this committee’s consideration to require foundation drain disconnection in basement flooding prone areas.

A private side solution will allow the City to remove extraneous inflow and infiltration at the source, thereby redirecting storm water flow to where it is supposed to be – in the storm sewer, rather than attempting to upsized the sanitary sewer to convey and treat both sanitary and storm water flows.

In Appendix E there are two news clippings that have been included to make two points. One, other municipalities are creating by-laws to assist in reducing basement flooding of private properties. Two, public side only solutions to reduce basement flooding of private properties can be quite costly.

It is Civic Administration’s firm belief that it is much more advantageous in both the short term and the long term to remove flow at the source, rather than accept and attempt to convey and treat it.