



**Asset Management Plan  
2025-2035**

**Updated as of Monday, March 16, 2026**

**Please note this AMP is a living document  
and subject to constant updates as inventory is reassessed.**

---

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## Table of Contents

1.	Executive Summary.....	3
2.	Introduction.....	3
2.1.	Purpose .....	3
2.2.	Scope .....	3
2.3.	Alignment with Municipal Goals .....	4
3.	Current Levels of Service & Current Performance .....	5
3.1.	Water Systems .....	6
3.2.	Wastewater systems .....	7
3.3.	Stormwater systems.....	8
3.4.	Roads.....	9
3.5.	Bridges and Structural Culverts.....	10
3.6.	Buildings and facilities (e.g., recreation centres, libraries, administrative buildings) .....	10
3.7.	Parks and open spaces.....	11
3.8.	Fleet and equipment.....	11
3.9.	Sewer Solid Waste Management Infrastructure .....	12
3.10.	Natural assets (e.g., wetlands, forests, green infrastructure) .....	12
4.	State of Local Infrastructure.....	13
4.1.	Summary of Assets .....	13
4.2.	Replacement Cost of the Assets.....	14
4.3.	Average Age of the Assets .....	14
4.4.	Condition of Assets.....	15
4.5.	Condition Assessment Method:.....	16
5.	Lifecycle Activities .....	17
5.1.	Full Lifecycle of the Assets .....	17
5.2.	Lifecycle Activities .....	18
5.3.	Risks .....	19
5.4.	Lifecycle Activities – Lowest Cost.....	20
5.5.	Growth Considerations .....	21
6.	Background information.....	21
7.	Proposed Levels of Service (10-Year Target) .....	22
7.1.	Water Systems .....	22
7.2.	Wastewater systems .....	23
7.3.	Stormwater systems.....	24
7.4.	Roads.....	25
7.5.	Bridges and Culverts.....	26
7.6.	Buildings and facilities (e.g., recreation centres, libraries, administrative buildings) .....	27
7.7.	Parks and open spaces.....	28
7.8.	Fleet and equipment.....	29
7.9.	Sewer Solid waste management infrastructure.....	30
7.10.	Natural assets (e.g., wetlands, forests, green infrastructure) .....	31
7.11.	Proposed Performance .....	32
8.	Financing Strategy .....	33

8.1. Lifecycle Activities .....	33
8.1.1. Water Systems .....	33
8.1.2. Wastewater Systems .....	34
8.1.3. Stormwater Systems .....	34
8.1.4. Roads .....	35
8.1.5. Bridges & Culverts .....	36
8.1.6. Parks and Open Spaces.....	37
8.1.7. Sewer Solid Waste Management Infrastructure .....	37
8.1.8. Buildings and Facilities.....	38
8.1.9. Fleet & Equipment .....	39
8.1.10. Natural Assets.....	40
8.2. 10-Year Cost Forecast.....	42
8.3. Funding Sources .....	43
8.4. Financial Sustainability.....	44
9. Growth Considerations .....	44
10. Other Key Assumptions.....	44
11. Continuous Improvement.....	44
11.1. Review & Updates.....	44
11.2. Integration with Other Plans.....	45
12. Public Availability .....	45
13. Approval & Endorsement .....	45

---

## 1. Executive Summary

This Asset Management Plan outlines the current state, levels of service, and long-term financial strategy for managing the following Asset Categories owned by the Town of Rainy River.

**Council Approval Date:** September 8<sup>th</sup> 2025

## 2. Introduction

### 2.1. Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to ensure the effective management of municipal infrastructure in accordance with **Ontario Regulation 588/17**.

### 2.2. Scope

This AMP covers the following asset classes:

Core Infrastructure Assets<sup>1</sup>

- Water systems
- Wastewater systems
- Stormwater systems
- Roads
- Bridges and Culverts

---

<sup>1</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.5(1)

#### Non-Core Infrastructure Assets

- Buildings and facilities (e.g., recreation centres, libraries, administrative buildings)
- Parks and open spaces
- Fleet and equipment
- Solid waste management infrastructure
- Natural assets (e.g., wetlands, forests, green infrastructure)

### **2.3. Alignment with Municipal Goals**

This plan supports the goals and policies referenced in the Official Plan.

### 3. Current Levels of Service & Current Performance<sup>2</sup>

For each asset category, the current levels of service being provided, determined in accordance with the following qualitative descriptions and technical metrics and based on data from at most the two calendar years prior to the year in which all information required.<sup>3</sup>

Each chart also provides the current performance of each asset category, determined in accordance with the performance measures established by the municipality, such as those that would measure energy usage and operating efficiency, and based on data from at most two calendar years prior to the year in which all information required under this section is included in the asset management plan.<sup>4</sup>


---

<sup>2</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.5(2)

<sup>3</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.5(2)(1)


<sup>4</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.5(2)(2)

### 3.1. Water Systems<sup>5</sup>

Service attribute	Community levels of service (qualitative descriptions)	Technical levels of service (technical metrics)
Scope	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Description, which may include maps, of the user groups or areas of the municipality that are connected to the municipal water system.</li> <li>2. Description, which may include maps, of the user groups or areas of the municipality that have fire flow.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percentage of properties connected to the municipal water system.</li> <li>2. Percentage of properties where fire flow is available.</li> </ol>
	Current (2025): Refer to waterline map  Waterline Map 2021 November.pdf	Current (2025): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water system – <math>437/657 = 66.5\%</math></li> <li>2. Fire flow – <math>437/657 = 66.5\%</math></li> </ol>
Reliability	Description of boil water advisories and service interruptions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The number of connection-days per year where a boil water advisory notice is in place compared to the total number of properties connected to the municipal water system.</li> <li>2. The number of connection-days per year due to water main breaks compared to the total number of properties connected to the municipal water system.</li> </ol>
	Current (2024): no advisories	Current (2024): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No boil water advisories issued</li> <li>2. No water main breaks occurred.</li> </ol>

<sup>5</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.5(2)(1); Table 1


### 3.2. Wastewater systems<sup>6</sup>

Service attribute	Community levels of service (qualitative descriptions)	Technical levels of service (technical metrics)
Scope	Description, which may include maps, of the user groups or areas of the municipality that are connected to the municipal wastewater system.	Percentage of properties connected to the municipal wastewater system.
	Current (2025): Refer to sewerline map  Sewerline Map 2022 March.pdf	Current (2025): Sewer – 406/657 = 61.79%
Reliability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Description of how combined sewers in the municipal wastewater system are designed with overflow structures in place which allow overflow during storm events to prevent backups into homes.</li> <li>2. Description of the frequency and volume of overflows in combined sewers in the municipal wastewater system that occur in habitable areas or beaches.</li> <li>3. Description of how stormwater can get into sanitary sewers in the municipal wastewater system, causing sewage to overflow into streets or backup into homes.</li> <li>4. Description of how sanitary sewers in the municipal wastewater system are designed to be resilient to avoid events described in paragraph 3</li> <li>5. Description of the effluent that is discharged from sewage treatment plants in the municipal wastewater system.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The number of events per year where combined sewer flow in the municipal wastewater system exceeds system capacity compared to the total number of properties connected to the municipal wastewater system.</li> <li>2. The number of connection-days per year due to wastewater backups compared to the total number of properties connected to the municipal wastewater system.</li> <li>3. The number of effluent violations per year due to wastewater discharge compared to the total number of properties connected to the municipal wastewater system.</li> </ol>
	Current (2025): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The municipality's combined sewers have overflow structures that discharge excess flow during storms to prevent backups into homes. These are monitored and regulated under Environmental Compliance Approvals.</li> <li>2. None reported</li> <li>3. Stormwater can enter sanitary system in the following ways:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Through holes and cracks in maintenance holes and often caused due to wear &amp; tear</li> <li>b. Through un-accounted connections of household plumbing items; down spouts, roof leaders and yard drains to the sanitary system.</li> <li>c. Through floor drains in the flooded basement, or via top of the maintenance</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	Current (2025): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. zero</li> <li>2. zero</li> <li>2. zero</li> </ol>

<sup>6</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s. 5(2)(1); Table 2

	<p>holes in a flooded road, etc. Such situations happen only when the storm water management system is overwhelmed and is not capable to handle the rainwater or river flow.</p> <p>d. At low lying streets/roads during heavy rainfall, overwhelmed water accumulates creating pool which eventually enters through the manhole covers if they are not water tight.</p> <p>4. The Town maintains sewer systems that integrate both current &amp; future servicing requirements and land use considerations, when constructing or replacing sanitary sewers. These standards have been determined with consideration of the minimization of sewage overflows, backups, and to reduce the inflow and infiltration.</p> <p>5. N/A</p>	
--	---	--

### 3.3. Stormwater systems<sup>7</sup>

Service attribute	Community levels of service (qualitative descriptions)	Technical levels of service (technical metrics)
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.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percentage of properties in municipality resilient to a 100-year storm.</li> <li>2. Percentage of the municipal stormwater management system resilient to a 5-year storm.</li> </ol>
	<p>Current (2025): Stormwater is managed through natural channels like ditches, swales, and watercourses. Floodrisk mapping is not available. At present, the Town does not have municipal infrastructure such as dams or dykes.</p> <p> Ditch &amp; Culvert Map 2022 March.pdf</p>	<p>Current (2025):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. unknown</li> <li>2. unknown</li> </ol>

<sup>7</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.5(2)(1); Table 3

### 3.4. Roads<sup>8</sup>

Service attribute	Community levels of service (qualitative descriptions)	Technical levels of service (technical metrics)
Scope	Description, which may include maps, of the road network in the municipality and its level of connectivity.	Number of lane-kilometres of each of arterial roads, collector roads and local roads as a proportion of square kilometres of land area of the municipality.
	Current (2025): The Town maintains 26.75 km of road which is integrated with the Provincial and International road network, facilitating travel within and between settlement areas and access to regional areas.	Current (2025): Arterial Roads      0 km      0.00% Collector Roads 11.44 km      7.36% Local Roads      15.314 km      9.85%
Quality	Description or images that illustrate the different levels of road class pavement condition.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For paved roads in the municipality, the average pavement condition index value.</li> <li>For unpaved roads in the municipality, the average surface condition (e.g. excellent, good, fair or poor).</li> </ol>
	Current (2025): Very Good (PCI ≥ 85) Good (PCI 70-85) Fair (PCI 40-70) Poor (PCI 25-40) Very Poor (PCI < 25)	Current (2025): 1. Paved Roads – average: 77 2. Unpaved roads – average: 3/5

<sup>8</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.5(2)(1); Table 4

### 3.5. Bridges and Structural Culverts<sup>9</sup>

Service attribute	Community levels of service (qualitative descriptions)	Technical levels of service (technical metrics)
Scope	Description of the traffic that is supported by municipal bridges (e.g., heavy transport vehicles, motor vehicles, emergency vehicles, pedestrians, cyclists).	Percentage of bridges in the municipality with loading or dimensional restrictions.
	Current (2025): no municipal bridges or structural culverts	Current (2025): no municipal bridges or structural culverts
Quality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Description or images of the condition of bridges and how this would affect use of the bridges.</li> <li>2. Description or images of the condition of culverts and how this would affect use of the culverts.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. For bridges in the municipality, the average bridge condition index value</li> <li>2. For structural culverts in the municipality, the average bridge condition index value.</li> </ol>
	Current (2025): no municipal bridges or structural culverts	Current (2025): no municipal bridges or structural culverts

### 3.6. Buildings and facilities (e.g., recreation centres, libraries, administrative buildings)<sup>10</sup>

Service attribute	Community levels of service (qualitative descriptions)	Technical levels of service (technical metrics)
Scope	Range of accessible public buildings (e.g., libraries, rec centres, town hall)	Total gross floor area or number of facilities.
	Current (2025): 7/10	Current (2025): 53,062 square feet
Quality	Cleanliness, comfort, functionality, and accessibility of spaces.	% compliant with AODA; % rated as good or better in condition assessments.
	Current (2025): 3/5	Current (2025): 70% AODA compliant overall 71% rated good or better

<sup>9</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.5(2)(1); Table 5

<sup>10</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.5(2)(1)(ii)

### 3.7. Parks and open spaces<sup>11</sup>

Service attribute	Community levels of service (qualitative descriptions)	Technical levels of service (technical metrics)
Scope	Distribution and size of parks and recreational areas.	Total hectares of parkland.
	Current (2025): Hannam Park 1.81 ha Curling Club 0.81 ha Recreation Centre 0.81 ha	Current (2025): 1.81 ha
Quality	Satisfaction with park maintenance, amenities, safety, and cleanliness.	% of parks inspected annually; % of park assets in good or better condition.
	Current (2025): average	Current (2025): 100% of parks inspected annually

### 3.8. Fleet and equipment<sup>12</sup>

Service attribute	Community levels of service (qualitative descriptions)	Technical levels of service (technical metrics)
Scope	Coverage of vehicle support for services like waste collection, snow clearing, emergency response.	Reliability and performance of vehicles supporting essential services.
	Current (2025): 100% coverage	Current (2025): 4/5
Quality	Total count of fleet vehicles and major equipment.	% available during normal hours; average fleet age relative to lifecycle benchmarks.
	Current (2025): 10 vehicles 74 pieces of equipment	Current (2025): 100% available during normal hours Average age: 22 years old

<sup>11</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.5(2)(1)(ii)

<sup>12</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.5(2)(1)(ii)

### 3.9. Sewer Solid Waste Management Infrastructure<sup>13</sup>

Service attribute	Community levels of service (qualitative descriptions)	Technical levels of service (technical metrics)
Scope	Areas of the municipality served by sewer sludge disposal services.	Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ) of sludge processed or capacity of the lagoon system.
	Current (2025): all connected properties	Current (2025): 30.0 m <sup>3</sup> was deposited in 2024. 34.0 m <sup>3</sup> was deposited in 2023.
Quality	Public confidence in the safety, environmental stewardship, and odour control of the lagoon facility.	Compliance with environmental discharge regulations; frequency of odour or contamination complaints; remaining lagoon capacity (years of service life).
	Current (2025): excellent	Current (2025): in compliance

### 3.10. Natural assets (e.g., wetlands, forests, green infrastructure)<sup>14</sup>

The Town currently does not manage municipally owned natural assets directly. All natural systems are unmanaged or privately held. A future goal may include mapping and integrating these into asset inventories.

Service attribute	Community levels of service (qualitative descriptions)	Technical levels of service (technical metrics)
Scope	Accessibility of trails, natural parks, or conservation areas.	Total area (in hectares) of municipally managed natural assets.
	Current (2025): not applicable	Current (2025): not applicable
Quality	Recreational, environmental, and aesthetic benefits perceived by the community.	Year-over-year change in natural cover area; function such as stormwater retention or erosion control.
	Current (2025): not applicable	Current (2025): not applicable

<sup>13</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.5(2)(1)(ii)

<sup>14</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.5(2)(1)(ii)

## 4. State of Local Infrastructure

### 4.1. Summary of Assets<sup>15</sup>

Count of Qty		
Category	Category (sub)	Total
Water systems	Hydrant	58
	Upgrade	6
	Waterline	60
	Water Service	69
	Water Valve	77
	Water Reservoir	1
Wastewater systems	Lagoon	3
	Lift Station	2
	Manhole	79
	Pumpstation	1
	Sanitary Forcemain	3
	Sewerline	86
Stormwater systems	Catchbasin	6
	Outfall	1
	Storm Sewer	4
Roads	Curb	11
	Pole	7
	Road Base	73
	Road Surface	85
	Sidewalk	69
	Signs	200
	Street Light Poles (pooled)	1
	Street Lights (pooled)	1
Bridges & Culverts	Culverts	53
Parks and open spaces	Hannam Park	4
	Recreation Area	2
	Campground	2
	Trails	1
Buildings & facilities	Landfill Site	1
	Water Treatment Plant	2
	Parking Area	6
	Building	52
Fleet & Equip	Equipment	19
	Fleet	10
Natural Assets	Land	94
Solid waste Systems	Lagoon	3
	Landfill Site	1
Laneway	Road Base	44
	Road Surface	43
	Signs	3
(blank)	(blank)	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1243</b>

<sup>15</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s. 5(2)(3) (i)

## 4.2. Replacement Cost of the Assets<sup>16</sup>

Category	Total
Water systems	\$ 5,215,831
Wastewater systems	\$ 10,770,398
Stormwater systems	\$ 305,913
Roads	\$ 6,572,303
Bridges & Culverts	\$ 301,733
Parks and open spaces	\$ 151,311
Buildings & facilities	\$ 25,511,499
Fleet & Equip	\$ 1,738,332
Natural Assets	\$ 2,625,200
Solid waste Systems	\$ 5,527,196
Laneway	\$ 26,051
(blank)	
Grand Total	\$ 58,745,768

## 4.3. Average Age of the Assets<sup>17</sup>

Category	Total
Average of Age	
Water systems	54.28
Wastewater systems	52.63
Stormwater systems	95.82
Roads	46.60
Bridges & Culverts	21.85
Parks and open spaces	102.11
Buildings & facilities	42.48
Fleet & Equip	27.28
Natural Assets	120.24
Solid waste Systems	48.25
Laneway	117.80
(blank)	
Grand Total	58.98

<sup>16</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s. 5(2)(3) (ii)

<sup>17</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.5(2)(3)(iii)

#### 4.4. Condition of Assets<sup>18</sup>

Average of Condition assessment (1 is poor; 5 is great)	
Category	Total
Water systems	3.04
Wastewater systems	3.06
Stormwater systems	3.00
Roads	3.09
Bridges & Culverts	3.00
Parks and open spaces	3.00
Buildings & facilities	3.18
Fleet & Equip	3.00
Natural Assets	3.00
Solid waste Systems	3.00
Laneway	3.00
(blank)	
Grand Total	3.06

---

<sup>18</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.5(2)(3)(iv)

#### 4.5. Condition Assessment Method<sup>19</sup>:

Asset conditions can be determined using various methods (e.g., visual inspections, modeling, historical data).

Age-based analysis calculated as provided in the Tangible Capital Asset Policy.

The Town intends to expand to condition-based assessments as data availability and resources allow, starting with roads and buildings in the next AMP cycle.

Water systems	age-based analysis
Wastewater systems	age-based analysis
Stormwater systems	age-based analysis
Roads	age-based analysis
Bridges and Culverts	age-based analysis
Buildings and facilities (e.g., recreation centres, libraries, administrative buildings)	age-based analysis
Parks and open spaces	age-based analysis
Fleet and equipment	age-based analysis
Sewer Solid waste management infrastructure	age-based analysis
Natural assets (e.g., wetlands, forests, green infrastructure)	age-based analysis

---

<sup>19</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s. 5(2)(3) (v)

## 5. Lifecycle Activities<sup>20</sup>

For each asset category, the lifecycle activities that would need to be undertaken to maintain the current levels of service for each of the 10 years following the year for which the current levels of service are determined and the costs of providing those activities.

### 5.1. Full Lifecycle of the Assets<sup>21</sup>

<b>ASSET TYPE</b>	<b>ESTIMATED USEFUL LIFE</b>
<b>Parks Infrastructure</b>	
Playground Equipment	20
Washrooms, Concessions, Picnic Shelters	60
Outdoor pools, spray pools	20
Docks	40
Building Structure/sewer lift station wet well	60
<b>Building Improvements</b>	
Exterior Envelope	50
HVAC Systems/Generator	20
Roofs	15
Electrical/Plumbing	25
Site works – Asphalt, water and sewer lines, etc.	20
Lift Station pumps/inlet pipes	30
<b>Machinery &amp; Equipment</b>	
General Equipment	10
Grounds Equipment and Machinery	10
Heavy Construction Equipment	20
Office Furniture	10
Fire Department turnout gear, SCBAs	10
<b>Vehicles</b>	
Cars and Light Trucks	20
Fire Trucks	20
<b>IT Infrastructure</b>	
Hardware	5
Software	10
Telephone system/Photo copiers, fax, radios	10
<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Water lines/Hydrants	60
Water valves/services	30
Sewage Lagoon Cells	75
Sewer/Storm Sewer	60
Manholes	40
Drainage	40
Street Lights / Poles	30
Roads – base	200
Roads – Gravel	80
Roads – Asphalt	20
Roads – tar and Chip	10
Sidewalks/curbs	30
Landfill	50
<b>ALSO</b>	
Culvert	50
Land	1000
Signs	50

See Tangible Capital Asset Policy for further details.

<sup>20</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.5(2)(4)

<sup>21</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s. 5(2)(4) (i)

## 5.2. Lifecycle Activities<sup>22</sup>

A list of options for which lifecycle activities could potentially be undertaken to maintain the current levels of service

Water systems	maintenance
Wastewater systems	maintenance
Stormwater systems	maintenance
Roads	maintenance
Bridges and Culverts	maintenance
Buildings and facilities (e.g., recreation centres, libraries, administrative buildings)	maintenance
Parks and open spaces	maintenance
Fleet and equipment	maintenance
Sewer Solid waste management infrastructure	maintenance
Natural assets (e.g., wetlands, forests, green infrastructure)	maintenance

---

<sup>22</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s. 5(2)(4)(ii)

### 5.3. Risks<sup>23</sup>

Risks associated with the options

Water systems	Maintenance – insufficient to maintain good working condition
Wastewater systems	Maintenance – insufficient to maintain good working condition
Stormwater systems	Maintenance – insufficient to maintain good working condition
Roads	Maintenance – insufficient to maintain good working condition
Bridges and Culverts	Maintenance – insufficient to maintain good working condition
Buildings and facilities (e.g., recreation centres, libraries, administrative buildings)	Maintenance – insufficient to maintain good working condition
Parks and open spaces	Maintenance – insufficient to maintain good working condition
Fleet and equipment	Maintenance – insufficient to maintain good working condition
Sewer Solid waste management infrastructure	Maintenance – insufficient to maintain good working condition
Natural assets (e.g., wetlands, forests, green infrastructure)	Maintenance – insufficient to maintain good working condition

---

<sup>23</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s. 5(2)(4)(iii)

## 5.4. Lifecycle Activities – Lowest Cost<sup>24</sup>

Lifecycle activities that can be undertaken for the lowest cost to maintain the current levels of service:

Water systems	maintenance
Wastewater systems	maintenance
Stormwater systems	maintenance
Roads	maintenance
Bridges and Culverts	maintenance
Buildings and facilities (e.g., recreation centres, libraries, administrative buildings)	maintenance
Parks and open spaces	maintenance
Fleet and equipment	maintenance
Sewer Solid waste management infrastructure	maintenance
Natural assets (e.g., wetlands, forests, green infrastructure)	maintenance

---

<sup>24</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s. 5(2)(4)(iv)

## 5.5. Growth Considerations

The StatsCan population of Rainy River has declined by 92 persons since 1996 to a population of 750 in 2021. The Northern Growth Plan shows that Northern Ontario's total population appears to be stabilizing at about 800,000 persons and is projected to show modest growth over the next 20 years. This growth is expected to be centered in and around the urban centers of Greater Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Sault Ste Marie, North Bay and Timmins. Given this trend, it is a reasonable expectation that the population of Rainy River will begin to recover over the coming years.<sup>25</sup>

Assumptions regarding future changes in population or economic activity:

- stable population
- stable economic activity<sup>26</sup>

How the assumptions relate to:<sup>27</sup>

Full lifecycle of the assets	no effect
Lifecycle activities	no effect
Risks	no effect
Lifecycle activities – lowest costs	no effect

Infrastructure aging will still drive lifecycle investment.

## 6. Background information

Every asset management plan must indicate how all background information and reports upon which the information required by paragraph 3 of subsection (2) of O. Reg 588/17 is based will be made available to the public.<sup>28</sup>

The information is available upon request at the municipal office.

---

<sup>25</sup> Official Plan 2025 Consolidation

<sup>26</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.5(2)(5)i)

<sup>27</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.5(2)(5)(ii)

<sup>28</sup> O. Reg. 588/17 s. 5(3)

## 7. Proposed Levels of Service (10-Year Target)<sup>29</sup>

For each asset category, the levels of service that the Town of Rainy River proposes to provide for each of the 10 years following<sup>30</sup>

### 7.1. Water Systems<sup>31</sup>

Service attribute	Community levels of service (qualitative descriptions)	Technical levels of service (technical metrics)
Scope	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Description, which may include maps, of the user groups or areas of the municipality that are connected to the municipal water system.</li> <li>Description, which may include maps, of the user groups or areas of the municipality that have fire flow.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of properties connected to the municipal water system.</li> <li>Percentage of properties where fire flow is available.</li> </ol>
	<p>Proposed: Maintain current levels of service</p> <p>Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery</p>	<p>Proposed: Maintain current levels of service</p> <p>Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery</p>
Reliability	Description of boil water advisories and service interruptions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of connection-days per year where a boil water advisory notice is in place compared to the total number of properties connected to the municipal water system.</li> <li>The number of connection-days per year due to water main breaks compared to the total number of properties connected to the municipal water system.</li> </ol>
	<p>Proposed: Maintain current levels of service</p> <p>Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery</p>	<p>Proposed: Maintain current levels of service</p> <p>Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery</p>

The proposed levels of service are appropriate for the municipality, based on an assessment of the following<sup>32</sup>:

- The options for the proposed levels of service and the risks associated with those options to the long term sustainability of the municipality.
  - No change
- How the proposed levels of service differ from the current levels of service.
  - No change
- Whether the proposed levels of service are achievable.
  - No change
- The municipality's ability to afford the proposed levels of service.
  - No change

<sup>29</sup> O. Reg 588/17 6(1)

<sup>30</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.6(1)(1)

<sup>31</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.6(1)(i); Table 1

<sup>32</sup> O. Reg 588/17, 6(1)(2)

## 7.2. Wastewater systems<sup>33</sup>

Service attribute	Community levels of service (qualitative descriptions)	Technical levels of service (technical metrics)
Scope	Description, which may include maps, of the user groups or areas of the municipality that are connected to the municipal wastewater system.	Percentage of properties connected to the municipal wastewater system.
	Proposed: Maintain current levels of service  Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery	Proposed: Maintain current levels of service  Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery
Reliability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Description of how combined sewers in the municipal wastewater system are designed with overflow structures in place which allow overflow during storm events to prevent backups into homes.</li> <li>2. Description of the frequency and volume of overflows in combined sewers in the municipal wastewater system that occur in habitable areas or beaches.</li> <li>3. Description of how stormwater can get into sanitary sewers in the municipal wastewater system, causing sewage to overflow into streets or backup into homes.</li> <li>4. Description of how sanitary sewers in the municipal wastewater system are designed to be resilient to avoid events described in paragraph 3.</li> <li>5. Description of the effluent that is discharged from sewage treatment plants in the municipal wastewater system.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The number of events per year where combined sewer flow in the municipal wastewater system exceeds system capacity compared to the total number of properties connected to the municipal wastewater system.</li> <li>2. The number of connection-days per year due to wastewater backups compared to the total number of properties connected to the municipal wastewater system.</li> <li>3. The number of effluent violations per year due to wastewater discharge compared to the total number of properties connected to the municipal wastewater system.</li> </ol>
	Proposed: Maintain current levels of service  Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery	Proposed: Maintain current levels of service  Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery

The proposed levels of service are appropriate for the municipality, based on an assessment of the following<sup>34</sup>:

- i. The options for the proposed levels of service and the risks associated with those options to the long term sustainability of the municipality.
  - No change
- ii. How the proposed levels of service differ from the current levels of service.
  - No change
- iii. Whether the proposed levels of service are achievable.
  - No change
- iv. The municipality's ability to afford the proposed levels of service.
  - No change

<sup>33</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.6(1)(i); Table 2

<sup>34</sup> O. Reg 588/17, 6(1)(2)

### 7.3. Stormwater systems<sup>35</sup>

Service attribute	Community levels of service (qualitative descriptions)	Technical levels of service (technical metrics)
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.	1. Percentage of properties in municipality resilient to a 100-year storm. 2. Percentage of the municipal stormwater management system resilient to a 5-year storm.
	Proposed: Maintain current levels of service  Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery	Proposed: Maintain current levels of service  Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery

The proposed levels of service are appropriate for the municipality, based on an assessment of the following<sup>36</sup>:

- i. The options for the proposed levels of service and the risks associated with those options to the long term sustainability of the municipality.
  - No change
- ii. How the proposed levels of service differ from the current levels of service.
  - No change
- iii. Whether the proposed levels of service are achievable.
  - No change
- iv. The municipality's ability to afford the proposed levels of service.
  - No change

<sup>35</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.6(1)(i); Table 3

<sup>36</sup> O. Reg 588/17, 6(1)(2)

## 7.4. Roads<sup>37</sup>

Service attribute	Community levels of service (qualitative descriptions)	Technical levels of service (technical metrics)
Scope	Description, which may include maps, of the road network in the municipality and its level of connectivity.	Number of lane-kilometres of each of arterial roads, collector roads and local roads as a proportion of square kilometres of land area of the municipality.
	<p>Proposed: Maintain current levels of service</p> <p>Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery</p>	<p>Proposed: Maintain current levels of service</p> <p>Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery</p>
Quality	Description or images that illustrate the different levels of road class pavement condition.	<p>1. For paved roads in the municipality, the average pavement condition index value.</p> <p>2. For unpaved roads in the municipality, the average surface condition (e.g. excellent, good, fair or poor).</p>
	<p>Proposed: Maintain current levels of service</p> <p>Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery</p>	<p>Proposed: Maintain current levels of service</p> <p>Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery</p>

The proposed levels of service are appropriate for the municipality, based on an assessment of the following<sup>38</sup>:

- i. The options for the proposed levels of service and the risks associated with those options to the long term sustainability of the municipality.
  - No change
- ii. How the proposed levels of service differ from the current levels of service.
  - No change
- iii. Whether the proposed levels of service are achievable.
  - No change
- iv. The municipality's ability to afford the proposed levels of service.
  - No change

<sup>37</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.6(1)(i); Table 4

<sup>38</sup> O. Reg 588/17, 6(1)(2)

## 7.5. Bridges and Culverts<sup>39</sup>

Service attribute	Community levels of service (qualitative descriptions)	Technical levels of service (technical metrics)
Scope	Description of the traffic that is supported by municipal bridges (e.g., heavy transport vehicles, motor vehicles, emergency vehicles, pedestrians, cyclists).	Percentage of bridges in the municipality with loading or dimensional restrictions.
	Proposed: Maintain current levels of service  Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery	Proposed: Maintain current levels of service  Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery
Quality	1. Description or images of the condition of bridges and how this would affect use of the bridges. 2. Description or images of the condition of culverts and how this would affect use of the culverts.	1. For bridges in the municipality, the average bridge condition index value. 2. For structural culverts in the municipality, the average bridge condition index value.
	Proposed: Maintain current levels of service  Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery	Proposed: Maintain current levels of service  Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery

The proposed levels of service are appropriate for the municipality, based on an assessment of the following<sup>40</sup>:

- i. The options for the proposed levels of service and the risks associated with those options to the long term sustainability of the municipality.
  - No change
- ii. How the proposed levels of service differ from the current levels of service.
  - No change
- iii. Whether the proposed levels of service are achievable.
  - No change
- iv. The municipality's ability to afford the proposed levels of service.
  - No change

<sup>39</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.6(1)(i); Table 5

<sup>40</sup> O. Reg 588/17, 6(1)(2)

## 7.6. Buildings and facilities (e.g., recreation centres, libraries, administrative buildings)

Service attribute	Community levels of service (qualitative descriptions)	Technical levels of service (technical metrics)
Scope	Range of accessible public buildings (e.g., libraries, rec centres, town hall)	Total gross floor area or number of facilities.
	<p>Proposed: Maintain current levels of service</p> <p>Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery.</p>	<p>Proposed: Maintain current levels of service</p> <p>Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery.</p>
Quality	Cleanliness, comfort, functionality, and accessibility of spaces.	% compliant with AODA; % rated as good or better in building condition assessments.
	<p>Proposed: Maintain current levels of service</p> <p>Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery.</p>	<p>Proposed: Maintain current levels of service</p> <p>Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery.</p>

The proposed levels of service are appropriate for the municipality, based on an assessment of the following<sup>41</sup>:

- i. The options for the proposed levels of service and the risks associated with those options to the long term sustainability of the municipality.
  - No change
- ii. How the proposed levels of service differ from the current levels of service.
  - No change
- iii. Whether the proposed levels of service are achievable.
  - No change
- iv. The municipality's ability to afford the proposed levels of service.
  - No change

---

<sup>41</sup> O. Reg 588/17, 6(1)(2)

## 7.7. Parks and open spaces

Service attribute	Community levels of service (qualitative descriptions)	Technical levels of service (technical metrics)
Scope	Distribution and size of parks and recreational areas.	Total hectares of parkland.
	Proposed: Maintain current levels of service  Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery.	Proposed: Maintain current levels of service  Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery.
Quality	Satisfaction with park maintenance, amenities, safety, and cleanliness.	% of parks inspected annually; % of park assets in good or better condition.
	Proposed: Maintain current levels of service  Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery.	Proposed: Maintain current levels of service  Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery.

The proposed levels of service are appropriate for the municipality, based on an assessment of the following<sup>42</sup>:

- i. The options for the proposed levels of service and the risks associated with those options to the long term sustainability of the municipality.
  - No change
- ii. How the proposed levels of service differ from the current levels of service.
  - No change
- iii. Whether the proposed levels of service are achievable.
  - No change
- iv. The municipality's ability to afford the proposed levels of service.
  - No change

---

<sup>42</sup> O. Reg 588/17, 6(1)(2)

## 7.8. Fleet and equipment

Service attribute	Community levels of service (qualitative descriptions)	Technical levels of service (technical metrics)
Scope	Coverage of vehicle support for services like waste collection, snow clearing, emergency response.	Reliability and performance of vehicles supporting essential services.
	Proposed: Maintain current levels of service  Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery.	Proposed: Maintain current levels of service  Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery.
Quality	Total count of fleet vehicles and major equipment.	% available during normal hours; average fleet age relative to lifecycle benchmarks.
	Proposed: Maintain current levels of service  Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery.	Proposed: Maintain current levels of service  Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery.

The proposed levels of service are appropriate for the municipality, based on an assessment of the following<sup>43</sup>:

- i. The options for the proposed levels of service and the risks associated with those options to the long term sustainability of the municipality.
  - No change
- ii. How the proposed levels of service differ from the current levels of service.
  - No change
- iii. Whether the proposed levels of service are achievable.
  - No change
- iv. The municipality's ability to afford the proposed levels of service.
  - No change

<sup>43</sup> O. Reg 588/17, 6(1)(2)

## 7.9. Sewer Solid waste management infrastructure

Service attribute	Community levels of service (qualitative descriptions)	Technical levels of service (technical metrics)
Scope	Areas of the municipality served by sewer sludge disposal services.	Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ) of sludge processed or capacity of the lagoon system.
	Proposed: Maintain current levels of service  Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery.	Proposed: Maintain current levels of service  Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery.
Quality	Public confidence in the safety, environmental stewardship, and odour control of the lagoon facility.	Compliance with environmental discharge regulations; frequency of odour or contamination complaints; remaining lagoon capacity (years of service life).
	Proposed: Maintain current levels of service  Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery.	Proposed: Maintain current levels of service  Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery.

The proposed levels of service are appropriate for the municipality, based on an assessment of the following<sup>44</sup>:

- i. The options for the proposed levels of service and the risks associated with those options to the long term sustainability of the municipality.
  - No change
- ii. How the proposed levels of service differ from the current levels of service.
  - No change
- iii. Whether the proposed levels of service are achievable.
  - No change
- iv. The municipality's ability to afford the proposed levels of service.
  - No change

<sup>44</sup> O. Reg 588/17, 6(1)(2)

## 7.10. Natural assets (e.g., wetlands, forests, green infrastructure)

Service attribute	Community levels of service (qualitative descriptions)	Technical levels of service (technical metrics)
Scope	Accessibility of trails, natural parks, or conservation areas.	Total area (in hectares) of municipally managed natural assets.
	<p>Proposed: Maintain current levels of service</p> <p>Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery.</p>	<p>Proposed: Maintain current levels of service</p> <p>Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery.</p>
Quality	Recreational, environmental, and aesthetic benefits perceived by the community.	Year-over-year change in natural cover area; function such as stormwater retention or erosion control.
	<p>Proposed: Maintain current levels of service</p> <p>Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery</p>	<p>Proposed: Maintain current levels of service</p> <p>Rationale: current levels of service meet community needs and align with available resources. Regular maintenance and community feedback will continue to guide service delivery.</p>

The proposed levels of service are appropriate for the municipality, based on an assessment of the following<sup>45</sup>:

- i. The options for the proposed levels of service and the risks associated with those options to the long term sustainability of the municipality.
  - No change
- ii. How the proposed levels of service differ from the current levels of service.
  - No change
- iii. Whether the proposed levels of service are achievable.
  - No change
- iv. The municipality's ability to afford the proposed levels of service.
  - No change

<sup>45</sup> O. Reg 588/17 (6)(1)(2)

## 7.11. Proposed Performance<sup>46</sup>

A list of the proposed performance of each asset category for each year of the 10-year period, determined in accordance with the performance measures established by the municipality, such as those that would measure energy usage and operating efficiency.

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Water systems	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain
Wastewater systems	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain
Stormwater systems	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain
Roads	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain
Bridges and Culverts	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain
Buildings and facilities	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain
Parks and open spaces	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain
Fleet and equipment	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain
Sewer Solid waste	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain
Natural assets	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain

<sup>46</sup> O. Reg 588/17 (6)(1)(3)

## 8. Financing Strategy

The following is the lifecycle management and financial strategy that sets out the following information with respect to the assets in each asset category for the 10-year period.

### 8.1. Lifecycle Activities<sup>47</sup>

#### 8.1.1. Water Systems

##### A. Full Lifecycle of Water Assets

Municipal water systems generally follow these lifecycle stages:

- Installation/Construction (0–1 year): Pipes, hydrants, valves, meters, pumps, reservoirs installed.
- Routine Maintenance (1–25 years): Activities include hydrant flushing, valve exercising, meter calibration, SCADA monitoring, and pressure zone checks.
- Rehabilitation (25–60 years): Mid-life repairs such as relining or replacing sections of pipe, upgrading pumping equipment, and renewing instrumentation.
- Replacement or Decommissioning (60–100+ years): Complete replacement of mains, reservoirs, or system components as they reach end-of-life or become obsolete.

##### B. Lifecycle Activity Options

To sustain proposed levels of service (e.g., minimal water outages, low break rate, high water quality compliance), the following lifecycle strategies are available:

- Option 1: Preventive focus – Ongoing system flushing, valve turning, routine SCADA upgrades, and condition-based pump/motor replacements.
- Option 2: Moderate rehab cycle – Scheduled pipe relining or targeted replacements based on age or leak frequency.
- Option 3: Reactive model – Replace only after breaks or failures; no routine maintenance except for emergencies.

##### C. Risks Associated with Each Option

- Option 1: Low risk – Prevents costly failures, protects water quality, and spreads cost predictably.
- Option 2: Moderate risk – Provides some cost efficiency, but performance may decline in between major work cycles.
- Option 3: High risk – Results in water service interruptions, costly emergency repairs, potential for regulatory non-compliance and boil water advisories.

##### D. Lowest-Cost Strategy

A preventive-focused strategy (Option 1) supplemented by selective rehabilitation (Option 2) is the lowest-cost and most sustainable option over the 10-year period. Regular flushing, valve exercising, and condition-based upgrades reduce pressure-related pipe breaks and ensure water quality, while extending the useful life of infrastructure. This approach aligns with the municipality's proposed levels of service and limits the need for high-cost emergency replacements.

---

<sup>47</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.6(1)(4)(i)

## 8.1.2. Wastewater Systems

### A. Full Lifecycle of Wastewater Assets

Wastewater infrastructure includes gravity sewers, force mains, manholes, pumping stations, and treatment facilities. The typical lifecycle includes:

- Installation/Construction (0–1 year): Pipes and pump stations installed, connected to existing network or treatment plant.
- Routine Maintenance (1–40 years): Activities include sewer flushing, manhole inspections, pump checks, SCADA monitoring, and preventative electrical/mechanical maintenance.
- Rehabilitation (25–60 years): Includes cured-in-place pipe lining (CIPP), pump replacements, manhole relining, and instrumentation upgrades.
- Replacement (60–100+ years): Complete pipe replacement, lift station rebuilds, or major plant upgrades.

### B. Lifecycle Activity Options

To maintain low blockage rates, prevent backups, and protect the environment, the following approaches are possible:

- Option 1: Preventive maintenance – Routine flushing, SCADA alarms, and inspection of high-risk segments on a cycle.
- Option 2: Targeted rehabilitation – Rehabilitate sections based on CCTV inspections or history of issues.
- Option 3: Reactive maintenance only – Respond to clogs and overflows as they happen, with little proactive work.

### C. Risks Associated with Each Option

- Option 1: Low risk – Keeps system functioning reliably, reduces environmental and health risks, and supports compliance.
- Option 2: Moderate risk – Cost-efficient for known problem areas, but may miss early signs of failure in uninspected segments.
- Option 3: High risk – Increases risk of backups, property damage, regulatory fines, and emergency repair costs.

### D. Lowest-Cost Strategy

A hybrid approach combining Option 1 and Option 2 provides the best value over the 10-year period. Regular flushing and pump maintenance prevent most issues, while CCTV inspections guide targeted rehabilitation (e.g., relining aging pipes or replacing worn pumps). This strategy maintains system reliability and environmental compliance at the lowest long-term cost, aligning with the municipality's proposed levels of service.

## 8.1.3. Stormwater Systems

### A. Full Lifecycle of Stormwater Assets

Stormwater systems include culverts, catch basins, storm mains, ditches, detention ponds, swales, and oil/grit separators. These assets typically follow this lifecycle:

- Installation/Construction (0–1 year): New pipes, culverts, ditches, and facilities built to manage runoff and prevent flooding.
- Routine Maintenance (1–30 years): Activities include ditch grading, catch basin cleaning, debris removal, outlet inspections, and vegetation control.
- Rehabilitation (30–60 years): Includes culvert relining, sediment removal from

- ponds, and minor structural repairs.
- Replacement or Major Upgrade (60–100+ years): Full replacement of storm pipes or culverts, pond regrading, or retrofits for climate resilience.

#### B. Lifecycle Activity Options

To maintain proper stormwater conveyance and flood prevention, municipalities can choose from:

- Option 1: Proactive maintenance – Annual cleaning of catch basins, ditching programs, and inspections after major storms.
- Option 2: Risk-based rehabilitation – Focused repairs or retrofits based on flow modeling, age, or known problem areas.
- Option 3: Minimal/reactive maintenance – Address only blockages or failures as they occur, with no scheduled inspections.

#### C. Risks Associated with Each Option

- Option 1: Low risk – Reduces localized flooding and erosion, prevents costly washouts, and complies with environmental regulations.
- Option 2: Moderate risk – Efficient if supported by good asset data and mapping, but still carries risk of unseen failures.
- Option 3: High risk – Leads to flooding, erosion, road damage, property complaints, and liability issues.

#### D. Lowest-Cost Strategy

A preventive approach (Option 1) combined with risk-based rehabilitation (Option 2) is the most cost-effective over the 10-year planning horizon. Regular maintenance (e.g., cleaning and grading) maintains conveyance capacity and reduces emergency interventions, while targeted rehabilitation focuses capital dollars on the highest-risk assets. This strategy aligns with the municipality's proposed levels of service and supports resiliency to increasing rainfall and climate events.

### 8.1.4. Roads

#### A. Full Lifecycle of Roads

Municipal roads typically progress through the following stages:

- Initial construction (0–1 year)
- Routine maintenance (1–10 years): Patching, crack sealing, line painting
- Preventive rehabilitation (10–20 years): Surface treatment, overlays
- Major rehabilitation or reconstruction (20–30+ years): Pulverizing and full rebuild
- Eventual replacement or decommissioning

#### B. Lifecycle Activity Options

To maintain the proposed average PCI:

- Option 1: Preventive focus – Regular crack sealing, patching, and timely surface treatments
- Option 2: Deferred rehab – Limited maintenance, more frequent overlays or full reconstruction
- Option 3: Minimal investment – Only fix severe failures, allow network to degrade

#### C. Risks Associated with Each Option

- Option 1: Low risk – Keeps PCI stable, avoids expensive rehab, but requires steady funding

- Option 2: Moderate risk – Short-term savings, but mid-term cost spikes as roads require major work earlier
- Option 3: High risk – Network performance drops rapidly, high backlog, user complaints, safety concerns

#### D. Lowest-Cost Strategy

A preventive-focused strategy (Option 1) is the lowest-cost approach over the 10-year period. Regular crack sealing and surface treatments every 7–10 years extend pavement life and defer expensive reconstructions. This approach aligns with the proposed service level and spreads costs predictably over the planning horizon.

### 8.1.5. Bridges & Culverts

#### A. Full Lifecycle of Bridges & Culverts

Bridges and large culverts are long-lived structural assets that follow this general lifecycle:

- Construction (0–1 year): Initial build of bridge structure or culvert installation (concrete, steel, or CSP).
- Routine Maintenance (1–25+ years): Inspections, cleaning of drains and joints, vegetation control, minor concrete repairs, and waterproofing.
- Rehabilitation (25–60 years): Deck resurfacing, bearing replacement, railing upgrades, culvert relining, concrete patching, or scour protection.
- Replacement (60–100+ years): Full bridge replacement or complete culvert removal and rebuild when structural capacity is no longer sufficient or code requirements change.

#### B. Lifecycle Activity Options

To maintain structural integrity, user safety, and regulatory compliance, municipalities may choose from:

- Option 1: Proactive maintenance and cyclical rehab – Regular OSIM inspections, deck sealing, minor repairs, and mid-life rehabilitation based on condition.
- Option 2: Reactive rehabilitation only – Defer work until visible deterioration or weight restrictions are needed.
- Option 3: Full replacement at end of life – Minimal maintenance, assets used until complete structural failure or closure.

#### C. Risks Associated with Each Option

- Option 1: Low risk – Extends life of structure, minimizes load restrictions or closures, meets safety regulations.
- Option 2: Moderate risk – Delays major spending, but may result in higher lifecycle costs and interim load restrictions.
- Option 3: High risk – Risk of structural failure, emergency closures, high costs, and safety/liability concerns.

#### D. Lowest-Cost Strategy

A preventive lifecycle strategy (Option 1) supported by OSIM inspections and mid-life rehabilitation (e.g., deck overlays, bearing work, relining) delivers the lowest long-term cost and reduces disruption. Regular maintenance activities paired with rehabilitation every 25–40 years can extend useful life to 80+ years, avoiding costly full replacements. This approach supports the municipality’s proposed levels of service, minimizes risk, and aligns with funding realities.

## 8.1.6. Parks and Open Spaces

### A. Full Lifecycle of Parks and Open Space Assets

These assets include playgrounds, sports fields, benches, trails, signs, lighting, fencing, and landscaping features. Their lifecycle typically looks like this:

- Installation/Construction (0–1 year): New playgrounds, trails, park furniture, or signage installed.
- Routine Maintenance (1–15+ years): Grass cutting, garbage removal, safety inspections, minor repairs (e.g., loose bolts on equipment), tree trimming, trail grading.
- Rehabilitation (10–25 years): Playground resurfacing, equipment upgrades, repainting, trail resurfacing, or fence replacement.
- Replacement or Redevelopment (15–40+ years): Full replacement of play structures, lighting upgrades, reconfiguration of park layouts, or redevelopment for new use types.

### B. Lifecycle Activity Options

To provide safe, clean, and functional park spaces, municipalities may pursue:

- Option 1: Preventive maintenance + cyclical upgrades – Weekly maintenance, annual inspections, and component replacements every 10–15 years.
- Option 2: Deferred upgrades – Basic maintenance only; delay component renewals until end-of-life or safety complaints arise.
- Option 3: Full rebuilds only – Minimal maintenance; parks are replaced only when unusable

### C. Risks Associated with Each Option

- Option 1: Low risk – Maintains safety, user satisfaction, accessibility, and regulatory compliance (e.g., CSA playground standards).
- Option 2: Moderate risk – Assets may become dated or less safe; reputational risk; higher renewal costs when deferred.
- Option 3: High risk – Increased safety liability, poor user experience, potential park closures, and high capital costs when eventual replacement is needed.

### D. Lowest-Cost Strategy

A preventive maintenance approach (Option 1) combined with strategic mid-life rehabilitation is the most cost-effective strategy. Annual inspections and minor upgrades extend the functional life of assets and avoid premature full replacements. Replacing playgrounds and park furniture every 20–25 years ensures compliance with safety standards and meets the community's expectations for accessible, well-maintained spaces.

## 8.1.7. Sewer Solid Waste Management Infrastructure

### A. Full Lifecycle of Lagoon Infrastructure

Lagoon systems include treatment cells, berms, valves, outfall structures, lift stations, and associated monitoring equipment. Their typical lifecycle looks like this:

- Construction (0–1 year): Earthworks for treatment cells, installation of berms, outfall structures, and any mechanical components (e.g., flow meters, valves, or small lift stations).
- Routine Maintenance (1–25+ years): Vegetation control on berms, inspection of valves and outlets, flow monitoring, and seasonal discharges.

- Rehabilitation (20–40 years): Dredging accumulated sludge, relining berms, replacing valves or mechanical equipment, and addressing seepage or erosion issues.
- Major Upgrade or Replacement (40–60+ years): Expansion of cells, upgrading outlet works, or complete lagoon redesign to meet new effluent standards or increased capacity needs.

#### B. Lifecycle Activity Options

To maintain compliance with effluent discharge requirements and reliable treatment performance, municipalities may consider:

- Option 1: Preventive maintenance + periodic dredging – Regular berm inspections, seasonal discharge planning, and proactive sludge management.
- Option 2: Reactive maintenance and corrective upgrades – Minimal maintenance until inspections or sampling identify issues requiring corrective work.
- Option 3: No proactive work – Address only regulatory violations or physical failures after they occur.

#### C. Risks Associated with Each Option

- Option 1: Low risk – Ensures regulatory compliance, avoids environmental fines, maintains reliable treatment performance, and prolongs lagoon life.
- Option 2: Moderate risk – May meet short-term goals but risks system performance issues, environmental concerns, or non-compliance in future years.
- Option 3: High risk – Regulatory violations, potential environmental damage, increased long-term costs from emergency dredging or total failure.

#### D. Lowest-Cost Strategy

A preventive strategy (Option 1) that includes routine maintenance, berm inspections, vegetation control, seasonal flow monitoring, and sludge dredging every 20–25 years is the lowest long-term cost option. This approach supports environmental compliance under the lagoon’s Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA), ensures reliable wastewater treatment, and avoids high-cost emergency work. Planned sludge management and monitoring reduce capital spikes and extend the useful life of the lagoon.

### 8.1.8. Buildings and Facilities

#### A. Full Lifecycle of Building Assets

This asset category includes administrative offices, fire halls, community centres, garages, public works buildings, and storage facilities. The typical lifecycle stages include:

- Construction (0–1 year): Foundation, structural frame, roofing, HVAC, plumbing, and electrical systems installed.
- Routine Maintenance (1–25 years): HVAC servicing, roof inspections, janitorial services, painting, minor plumbing/electrical repairs, and regular safety checks.
- Renewal/Rehabilitation (20–50 years): Major roof replacement, HVAC system upgrades, window/door replacement, energy retrofits, structural reinforcement.
- End-of-Life Renewal or Replacement (40–75+ years): Full gut renovations, accessibility upgrades, or total replacement when the building no longer meets service needs or building code.

## B. Lifecycle Activity Options

To ensure that municipal buildings remain safe, accessible, and energy-efficient, municipalities may consider:

- Option 1: Preventive maintenance + strategic upgrades – Routine inspections, proactive repairs, and energy-efficiency retrofits based on asset condition and usage.
- Option 2: Deferred capital strategy – Perform maintenance only when failure is imminent; schedule major renewals at end of life.
- Option 3: Run-to-failure – Limited investment until building systems fail or are no longer functional or compliant.

## C. Risks Associated with Each Option

- Option 1: Low risk – Minimizes downtime, maintains accessibility and safety, reduces emergency repair costs, and supports community confidence in municipal services.
- Option 2: Moderate risk – Short-term cost savings, but increased risk of unexpected building closures, service disruption, and higher future capital requirements.
- Option 3: High risk – Risk of non-compliance with fire/building codes, disruption of municipal services, reduced building lifespan, and significant emergency costs.

## D. Lowest-Cost Strategy

The lowest-cost lifecycle approach is a preventive and strategic reinvestment model (Option 1). This strategy focuses on scheduled maintenance, system-specific renewal (e.g., roof, HVAC, lighting), and facility energy audits to prioritize capital upgrades. This extends building life, maintains user safety and comfort, and supports long-term financial predictability while aligning with accessibility and sustainability goals.

## 8.1.9. Fleet & Equipment

### A. Full Lifecycle of Fleet & Equipment Assets

This asset category includes municipal vehicles, machinery, and equipment used for operations, maintenance, emergency response, and administrative purposes. The typical lifecycle stages include:

- Acquisition (0–1 year): Procurement, delivery, and commissioning of new vehicles and equipment according to operational needs and specifications.
- Routine Maintenance (1–8/15 years): Scheduled servicing including oil changes, tire replacements, engine diagnostics, and minor repairs to ensure operational reliability.
- Major Overhaul/Rehabilitation (5–12 years): Significant repairs or upgrades such as engine rebuilds, transmission replacements, or major component refurbishments to extend service life.
- End-of-Life Replacement (8–15+ years): Retirement and replacement of vehicles or equipment when maintenance costs exceed operational value or when reliability significantly declines.

### B. Lifecycle Activity Options

To maintain a reliable and cost-effective fleet, municipalities may consider:

- Option 1: Preventive Maintenance + Scheduled Replacement – Regular maintenance combined with planned replacement cycles based on condition assessments and usage patterns.
- Option 2: Deferred Maintenance Strategy – Maintenance performed primarily

when failures occur or when operational capacity is compromised; replacement deferred until absolute necessity.

- Option 3: Run-to-Failure – Minimal maintenance; assets used until they break down, then replaced or repaired as emergencies arise.

#### C. Risks Associated with Each Option

- Option 1: Low risk – Optimizes reliability, minimizes downtime, and stabilizes long-term costs through planned reinvestment.
- Option 2: Moderate risk – May result in unexpected failures, increased emergency repair costs, and operational disruptions.
- Option 3: High risk – High likelihood of costly breakdowns, service interruptions, safety risks, and inflated replacement costs due to emergency procurements.

#### D. Lowest-Cost Strategy

The most cost-effective lifecycle approach is Option 1: preventive maintenance paired with scheduled replacements. This strategy prolongs asset life, ensures operational readiness, reduces emergency repairs, and supports predictable budgeting. It balances upfront maintenance costs against avoided downtime and emergency expenditures, supporting sustainable municipal operations.

### 8.1.10. Natural Assets

#### A. Full Lifecycle of Natural Assets

This asset category includes forests, wetlands, rivers, lakes, green spaces, and other natural ecosystems that provide ecological services and recreational opportunities. The typical lifecycle stages include:

- Preservation and Protection (Ongoing): Maintaining the health and integrity of natural assets through conservation practices, invasive species management, and regulation enforcement.
- Monitoring and Maintenance (Ongoing): Regular environmental monitoring, habitat restoration, erosion control, and water quality testing to sustain ecosystem functions.
- Restoration and Rehabilitation (Variable): Active interventions such as reforestation, wetland enhancement, and remediation of degraded sites to restore ecological balance.
- Natural Regeneration or Replacement (Long-term): Allowing ecosystems to naturally regenerate or, if necessary, replacing lost functions with engineered green infrastructure where natural recovery is insufficient.

#### B. Lifecycle Activity Options

To manage natural assets sustainably, municipalities may consider:

- Option 1: Proactive Stewardship – Continuous monitoring, preventive interventions, community engagement, and investments in restoration projects to maintain ecosystem services.
- Option 2: Reactive Management – Responding to environmental degradation or threats only when negative impacts become apparent, with limited preventive action.
- Option 3: Minimal Management – Allowing natural processes to occur with little to no human intervention, accepting risks of asset decline or loss.

#### C. Risks Associated with Each Option

- Option 1: Low risk – Supports ecosystem health, resilience to climate change,

and sustained benefits such as flood mitigation, water filtration, and recreational spaces.

- Option 2: Moderate risk – Potential for accelerated degradation, higher restoration costs, and temporary loss of ecosystem services.
- Option 3: High risk – Significant risk of irreversible damage, loss of biodiversity, reduced natural capital, and increased vulnerability to environmental hazards.

#### D. Lowest-Cost Strategy

The lowest-cost lifecycle strategy is proactive stewardship (Option 1), emphasizing ongoing maintenance, monitoring, and restoration. Investing in healthy natural assets reduces long-term municipal costs by minimizing costly emergency interventions, protecting infrastructure, and preserving valuable ecosystem services essential for community well-being and sustainability.

## 8.2. 10-Year Cost Forecast<sup>48</sup>

The amounts for 2025 has been approved by Council.

For the years 2026 through 2034, the 2025 budget is initially utilized as a baseline with an annual increase of 5% applied to address inflation and growth-related pressures. The amounts would be adjusted annually to reflect actual amounts.


### 10-year Operating & Capital Expenses

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
<b>Operating - Maintenance</b>										
Roads	\$ 4,400.00	\$ 4,620.00	\$ 4,851.00	\$ 5,093.55	\$ 5,348.23	\$ 5,615.64	\$ 5,896.42	\$ 6,191.24	\$ 6,500.80	\$ 6,825.84
Buildings	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 13,650.00	\$ 14,332.50	\$ 15,049.13	\$ 15,801.58	\$ 16,591.66	\$ 17,421.24	\$ 18,292.31	\$ 19,206.92	\$ 20,167.27
Parks	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,500.00	\$ 11,025.00	\$ 11,576.25	\$ 12,155.06	\$ 12,762.82	\$ 13,400.96	\$ 14,071.00	\$ 14,774.55	\$ 15,513.28
<b>Operating - Maintenance Total</b>	<b>\$ 27,400.00</b>	<b>\$ 28,770.00</b>	<b>\$ 30,208.50</b>	<b>\$ 31,718.93</b>	<b>\$ 33,304.87</b>	<b>\$ 34,970.11</b>	<b>\$ 36,718.62</b>	<b>\$ 38,554.55</b>	<b>\$ 40,482.28</b>	<b>\$ 42,506.39</b>
<b>Operating - General</b>										
Roads	\$2,268,862.37	\$2,382,305.49	\$2,501,420.77	\$2,626,491.81	\$2,757,816.40	\$2,895,707.22	\$3,040,492.58	\$3,192,517.21	\$3,352,143.07	\$3,519,750.22
Buildings	\$ 251,555.33	\$ 264,133.09	\$ 277,339.75	\$ 291,206.74	\$ 305,767.07	\$ 321,055.43	\$ 337,108.20	\$ 353,963.61	\$ 371,661.79	\$ 390,244.88
Parks	\$ 33,977.96	\$ 35,676.86	\$ 37,460.70	\$ 39,333.74	\$ 41,300.43	\$ 43,365.45	\$ 45,533.72	\$ 47,810.41	\$ 50,200.93	\$ 52,710.97
Vehicles	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 31,500.00	\$ 33,075.00	\$ 34,728.75	\$ 36,465.19	\$ 38,288.45	\$ 40,202.87	\$ 42,213.01	\$ 44,323.66	\$ 46,539.85
Water/Wastewater	\$ 403,094.25	\$ 423,248.96	\$ 444,411.41	\$ 466,631.98	\$ 489,963.58	\$ 514,461.76	\$ 540,184.85	\$ 567,194.09	\$ 595,553.80	\$ 625,331.49
Sewer	\$ 260,276.00	\$ 273,289.80	\$ 286,954.29	\$ 301,302.01	\$ 316,367.11	\$ 332,185.47	\$ 348,794.74	\$ 366,234.48	\$ 384,546.20	\$ 403,773.51
<b>Operating - General Total</b>	<b>\$3,247,765.92</b>	<b>\$3,410,154.21</b>	<b>\$3,580,661.93</b>	<b>\$3,759,695.02</b>	<b>\$3,947,679.77</b>	<b>\$4,145,063.76</b>	<b>\$4,352,316.95</b>	<b>\$4,569,932.80</b>	<b>\$4,798,429.44</b>	<b>\$5,038,350.91</b>
<b>Capital</b>										
Roads	\$ 22,500.00	\$ 23,625.00	\$ 24,806.25	\$ 26,046.56	\$ 27,348.89	\$ 28,716.34	\$ 30,152.15	\$ 31,659.76	\$ 33,242.75	\$ 34,904.88
Buildings	\$ 211,533.33	\$ 222,110.00	\$ 233,215.50	\$ 244,876.28	\$ 257,120.09	\$ 269,976.09	\$ 283,474.90	\$ 297,648.64	\$ 312,531.07	\$ 328,157.63
Parks	\$ 230,000.00	\$ 241,500.00	\$ 253,575.00	\$ 266,253.75	\$ 279,566.44	\$ 293,544.76	\$ 308,222.00	\$ 323,633.10	\$ 339,814.75	\$ 356,805.49
Water/Wastewater	\$ 85,000.00	\$ 89,250.00	\$ 93,712.50	\$ 98,398.13	\$ 103,318.03	\$ 108,483.93	\$ 113,908.13	\$ 119,603.54	\$ 125,583.71	\$ 131,862.90
Sewer	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 57,750.00	\$ 60,637.50	\$ 63,669.38	\$ 66,852.84	\$ 70,195.49	\$ 73,705.26	\$ 77,390.52	\$ 81,260.05	\$ 85,323.05
<b>Capital Total</b>	<b>\$ 604,033.33</b>	<b>\$ 634,235.00</b>	<b>\$ 665,946.75</b>	<b>\$ 699,244.09</b>	<b>\$ 734,206.29</b>	<b>\$ 770,916.61</b>	<b>\$ 809,462.44</b>	<b>\$ 849,935.56</b>	<b>\$ 892,432.34</b>	<b>\$ 937,053.95</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$3,879,199.25</b>	<b>\$4,073,159.21</b>	<b>\$4,276,817.18</b>	<b>\$4,490,658.03</b>	<b>\$4,715,190.94</b>	<b>\$4,950,950.48</b>	<b>\$5,198,498.01</b>	<b>\$5,458,422.91</b>	<b>\$5,731,344.05</b>	<b>\$6,017,911.26</b>

<sup>48</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.6(1)(4)(ii)

### 8.3. Funding Sources<sup>49</sup>

The following is an identification of the annual funding projected to be available to undertake lifecycle activities and an explanation of the options examined by the municipality to maximize the funding projected to be available.

	Data									
budget type 	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Fees	\$ 794,931	\$ 834,677	\$ 876,411	\$ 920,232	\$ 966,243	\$1,014,555	\$1,065,283	\$1,118,547	\$1,174,475	\$1,233,198
Grants	\$2,206,225	\$ 765,361	\$ 719,793	\$ 745,447	\$ 772,384	\$ 800,667	\$ 830,364	\$ 861,547	\$ 894,288	\$ 928,667
Rentals	\$ 91,830	\$ 96,422	\$ 101,243	\$ 106,305	\$ 111,620	\$ 117,201	\$ 123,061	\$ 129,214	\$ 135,675	\$ 142,458
Sales	\$ 24,300	\$ 25,515	\$ 26,791	\$ 28,130	\$ 29,537	\$ 31,014	\$ 32,564	\$ 34,193	\$ 35,902	\$ 37,697
Taxation	\$ 761,914	\$2,351,184	\$2,552,579	\$2,690,544	\$2,835,407	\$2,987,514	\$3,147,225	\$3,314,922	\$3,491,004	\$3,675,891
Grand Total	\$3,879,199	\$4,073,159	\$4,276,817	\$4,490,658	\$4,715,191	\$4,950,950	\$5,198,498	\$5,458,423	\$5,731,344	\$6,017,911

Options available to maximize the funding:

- Proactively pursue all types of grant funding opportunities, both federal and provincial and special one-time grant opportunities.
- Work within existing budgets and redistribute funding allocation to meet the expenses.
- Increase operating expenditures.
- Establish an infrastructure levy to help the Township reduce the infrastructure gap over time.
- Increase tax-based revenues.
- Increase user fees.
- Utilize the Deferred Revenues where applicable.
- Access Reserve Funds if possible.

By combining two or more of the above revenue sources, the Township should comfortably address the investment needed to keep all assets in good repair over ten years.

<sup>49</sup> O. Reg. 588/17 section 6(1)(4)(iii)

## 8.4. Financial Sustainability<sup>50</sup>

Based on the projected funding available, the municipality does not anticipate any funding shortfall for the lifecycle activities identified. The municipality will prioritize routine maintenance and critical asset replacements identified in subparagraph i, including the rehabilitation of the main water mains and replacement of aged bridges. Non-critical activities such as minor park facility upgrades and deferred road resurfacing in low-traffic areas will be postponed.

The risks associated with deferring these activities include accelerated asset deterioration and potential service disruptions. To manage these risks, the municipality will increase asset condition monitoring frequency and maintain a contingency fund to address any emergent failures promptly.

## 9. Growth Considerations<sup>51</sup>

The StatsCan population of Rainy River has declined by 92 persons since 1996 to 750 in 2021. The Northern Growth Plan shows that northern Ontario's total population appears to be stabilizing at about 800,000 persons and is projected to show modest growth over the next 20 years. This growth is expected to be centered in and around the urban centers of Greater Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Sault Ste Marie, North Bay and Timmins. Given this trend, it is a reasonable expectation that the population of Rainy River will begin to recover over the coming years.<sup>52</sup>

Assumptions regarding future changes in population or economic activity: stable population; stable economic activity

How the assumptions regarding future changes in population and economic activity informed the preparation of the lifecycle management and financial strategy:  
No effect

Infrastructure aging will still drive lifecycle investment.

## 10. Other Key Assumptions<sup>53</sup>

An explanation of any other key assumptions underlying the plan that have not previously been explained: none anticipated

## 11. Continuous Improvement

### 11.1. Review & Updates

This AMP shall be reviewed and updated at least five years after the year in which the plan is complete and at least every five years thereafter.<sup>54</sup>

---

<sup>50</sup> O. Reg. 588/17 s.6(1)(4)

<sup>51</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.6(1)(5)

<sup>52</sup> Official Plan 2025 Consolidation

<sup>53</sup> O. Reg 588/17 s.6(1)(7)

<sup>54</sup> O. Reg. 588/17 section 7(1)

This AMP and any updated AMP shall comply with the requirements set out under paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 and subparagraphs 5 i and 6 i, ii, iii, iv and v of subsection 5 (2), subsection 5 (3) and paragraphs 1 to 7 of subsection 6 (1) of O. Reg 588/17.<sup>55</sup>

Council shall conduct an annual review of its asset management progress on or before July 1 in each year.<sup>56</sup>

The annual review shall address:

- a) the municipality's progress in implementing its asset management plan;
- b) any factors impeding the municipality's ability to implement its asset management plan; and
- c) a strategy to address the factors described in clause (b).<sup>57</sup>

## 11.2. Integration with Other Plans

This plan shall be referenced and utilized in conjunction with:

- Official Plan
- Strategic Plan
- Community Improvement Plan
- Drinking Water System Operational Plan

## 12. Public Availability

The Asset Management Plan and the Strategic Asset Management Policy shall be posted on the Rainy River website ([www.rainyriver.ca](http://www.rainyriver.ca)). Hard copies shall be provided of the policy and the plan to any person who requests it.<sup>58</sup>

## 13. Approval & Endorsement

The AMP has been endorsed by the Chief Administrative Officer, who is the executive lead of the municipality.<sup>59</sup>

The AMP has been approved by a resolution passed by the municipal council on September 8<sup>th</sup> 2025.<sup>60</sup> As a living document, it will be subject to reviews and amendments.

**Signed:**

*Shara Lavallee*, CAO

Deborah J. Ewald, Mayor

---

<sup>55</sup> O. Reg. 588/17 section 7(2)

<sup>56</sup> O. Reg 588/17 section 9 (1)

<sup>57</sup> O. Reg 588/17

<sup>58</sup> O. Reg 588/17 section 10

<sup>59</sup> O. Reg 588/17 section 8(a)

<sup>60</sup> O. Reg 588/17 section 8(b)