Urban Flooding and Stormwater Initiatives in Thunder Bay



Municipal Engineers Association – Annual General Meeting

November 2018



Thunder Bay - Overview



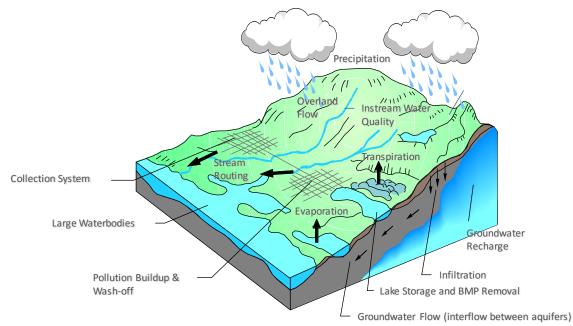


- 109,000 people (2011 census)
- 323km² total area &130km² developed area
- Lakehead watershed 8,930km²
- 8 sub-watersheds
 - Current River
 - Kaministiquia River
 - McVicar Creek
 - McIntyre River
 - Mosquito Creek
 - Neebing River
 - Pennock Creek
 - Waterfront Watershed
- 712mm annual precipitation
 - 559mm rainfall & 188cm snowfall



What is Stormwater Management?

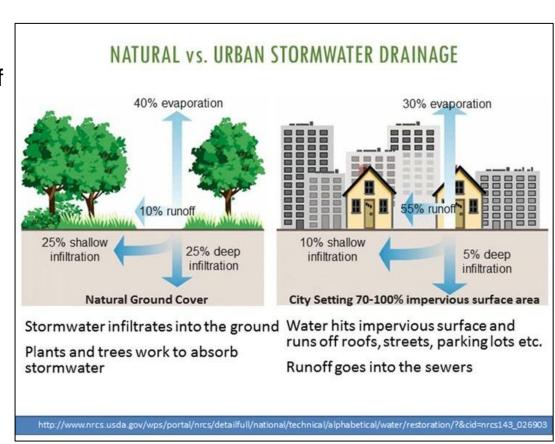
- Capture/collection, storage/treatment and conveyance of water in response to rainfall and snowmelt
- Legislative requirements have evolved significantly from traditional "drainage"
 - Hazard protection
 - Quality treatment
 - Volume reduction
 - Watershed health





What is Stormwater Management?

- In general, urban development typically results in 5x more runoff (or more) – assuming no stormwater controls on-site
- Increased pollution and impacts to rivers & environment
- Increased downstream flooding





One Drop (Video)



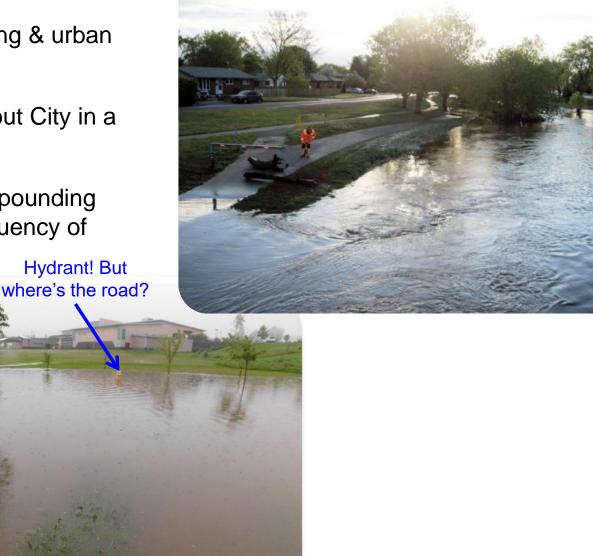
Courtesy of: Green.AmericanRivers.org

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vMallfLsfOc&feature=youtu.be

 No stranger to flooding & urban flooding

Impacts felt throughout City in a variety of forms

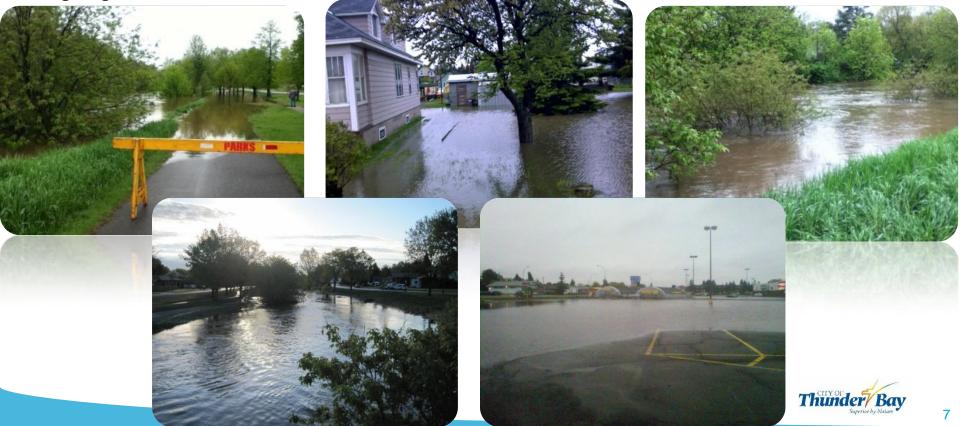
 Climate change compounding the severity and frequency of events
 Hydrant! But





- May 2012 Disaster and State of Emergency Declared
- Approximately 40 mm of rain fell on May 24

May 28 - Series of heavy thunderstorms formed and re-formed over City.
 Environment Canada rain gauges recorded between 91 and 97 mm, LRCA rain gauge exceeded 110 mm



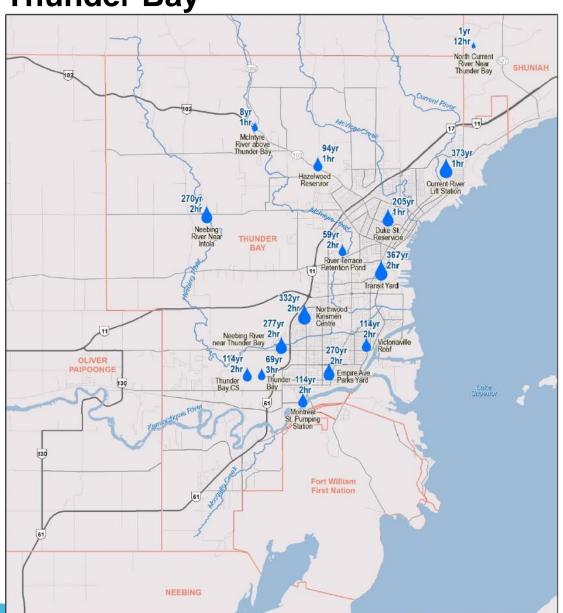
May 2012











June & November 2016

25mm to 90mm rain – varied widely throughout City

Majority within a 3-hour period

Late fall / winter rains becoming more common

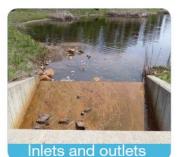




– What is the City's Stormwater Infrastructure?



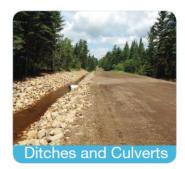














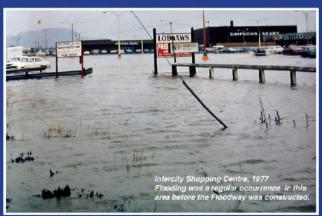




330km of sewers, 4,200 manholes, 11,000 catch basins, 486km ditches, 45 treatment facilities, 4 pumping stations

Neebing-McIntyre Floodway 1984 - 2009 25 Years of Flood Protection

The Problem...



Historically, flooding along the Neebing and McIntyre Rivers was a common occurrence in the spring when melting snow, runoff and spring rains would often cause the rivers to overflow their banks, damaging homes and businesses. Flooding also occurred after intense storms.

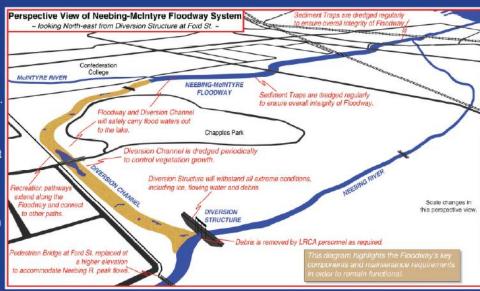


It was not uncommon for yards and parking lots to be under several feet of water. The presence of the Floodway has enabled significant development in the Intercity area.

The Solution...

In the early 1970's the Lakehead Region Conservation Authority approached the engineering firm of Proctor and Redfern to come up with ideas to resolve the flooding problem.

Their plan called for a diversion structure, constructed near Ford Street and Parkway Drive, which would restrict water flow on the Neebing River east of Ford Street by diverting excess flows into a diversion channel around Chapple's Golf Course and into the McIntyre River. The plan called for widening three kilometres of the McIntyre



It was not uncommon River from William Street, near Confederation College, to Lake Superior.

The budget for the project was set at \$15-million. The City of Thunder Bay contributed \$3.75-million while the Provincial Government provided the balance of the funding.

Construction began in 1979 and the Floodway was completed in 1984, one year ahead of schedule and under budget!

In 1954 the Neebing Valley Conservation Authority was created by an Order in Council to deal with flooding problems. At the time, the Authority's area of jurisdiction was the Neebing River Watershod which extended 48 kilometres inland from Lake Superior and included the City's of Fort William and Port Arthur as well as the Townships of Neobing, Palpoonge, Meintyre and Officer.

In 1963, under the Conservation Authorities Act and by an Order in Council, the name was changed to the Lakehead Region Corservation Authority and the area of jurisdiction was enlarged to include what are now known as the City of Thunder Bay, Municipalities of Shuniah. Neebing and Oliver Palpoonge as well as the Townships of Darion: Connee. O'Connot and Cities.





Neebing-McIntyre Floodway

1984 - 2009 25 Years of Flood Protection

The Mechanics...



No decisions need to be made to activate the Neebing-McIntyre Floodway in the event of a flood.

The Diversion Structure, located on the Neebing River near Ford Street and Parkway Drive, has an opening which limits the flow on the Neebing River. When water levels exceed the design capacity of the opening, water is re-directed down the Diversion Channel and into the Floodway Channel/McIntyre River.

The Floodway is designed to handle a Regional Storm which would result in 193 mm/7.6 inches of rain in a 12-hour period.

Since 1984, the Floodway has experienced almost yearly demand, usually diverting in the spring as well as following intense storms. By reducing the risk of flooding in the Intercity area, significant development has been able to take place.

A Better Place to Live...



Construction of the Neebing-McIntyre Floodway has provided a valuable legacy to the City of Thunder Bay.

A vast green space was created along the Floodway.

In partnership with the City of Thunder Bay, the Lakehead Region Conservation Authority (LRCA) has constructed six kilometres of access pathways along the Floodway which connect to the City's network of Recreation Trails.

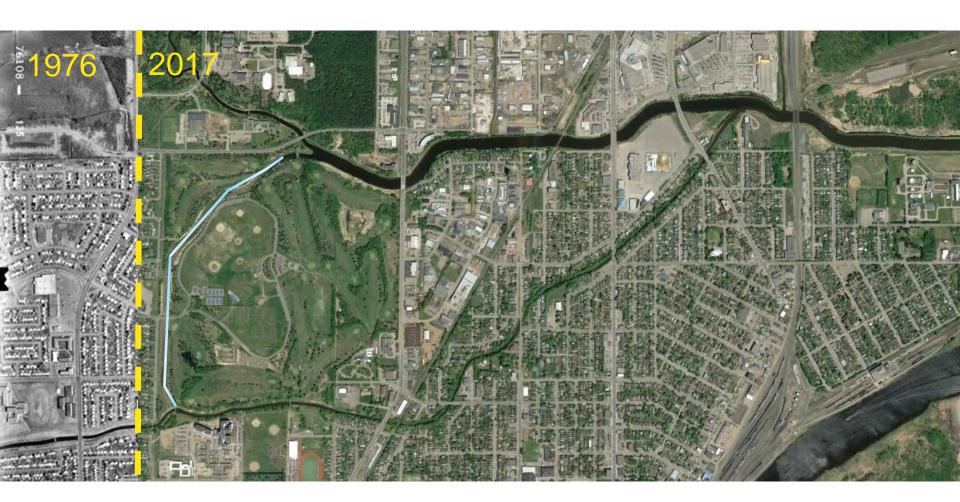


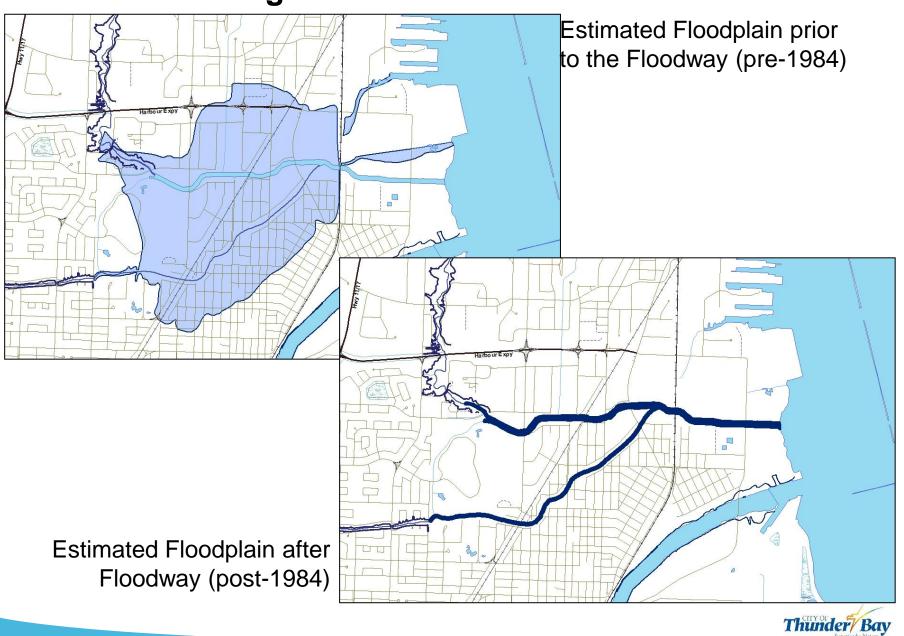
The budget for the project included funding for five new bridges which would not have been built at the time were it not for the Floodway. The bridges are located on Island Drive, Fort William Road, Memorial Avenue, William Street and Balmoral Street.

The Neebing-McIntyre Floodway continues to protect the City of Thunder Bay more than a quarter of a century after construction.









Report Card – Asset Management

- From the 2016 Asset Management Plan...
 - Average spending from 2011-2015 was \$2.9 million annually

 Capital funding should amount to \$6.2 million annually

This equates to a \$3.3 million annual funding gap and grade of D.

Funding vs Need



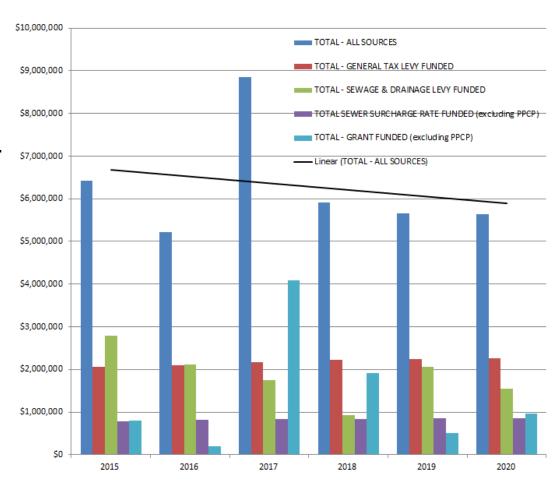
Note: Does not include:

- all current assets, such as ditches, culverts, and treatment facilities
- the construction of new, or larger, infrastructure and treatment facilities

Stormwater Expenditures & Financing

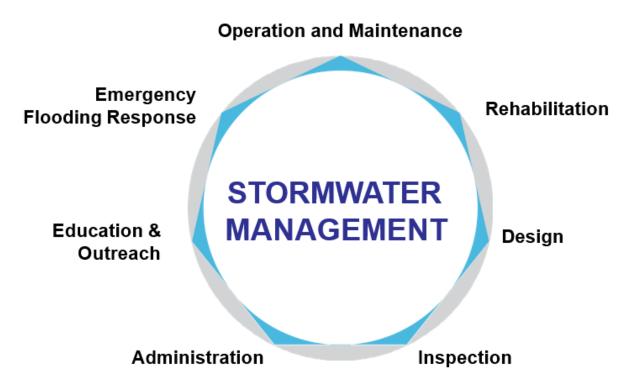
- Avg. \$6-million annual expenditures on storwmater works
- O&M \$1.8M avg.
- Capital & Programs \$3.2M avg.
- LRCA \$1M avg.

(average from 2015 to 2018 actual & current budgets to 2020)



What is Thunder Bay Currently Doing?

 The City is responsible for protecting public health & safety as well as the environment by managing the quality and quantity of stormwater reaching our lakes and rivers



Design & Rehabilitation (Capital Replacement)





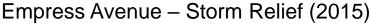




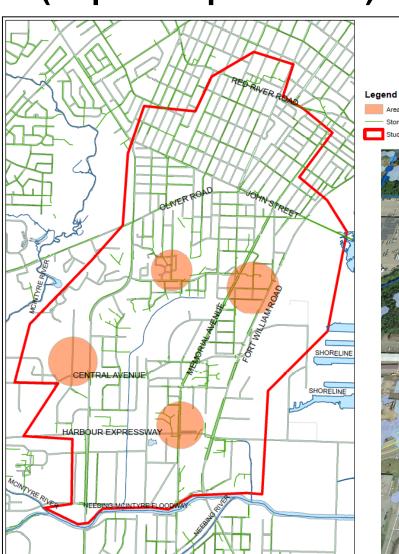


Design & Rehabilitation (Capital Replacement)

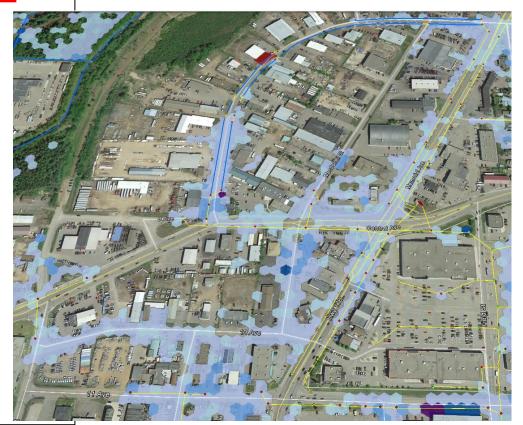




Design & Rehabilitation (Capital Replacement)



- Studies & enhanced modeling to better direct capital improvement efforts
- Sample below from InterCity Drainage
 Study currently underway



Operation & Maintenance











Operation & Maintenance

Lyon Channel Trunk Ditch
 Cleaning – Before & After



Inspections









Treatment Facility Inspections







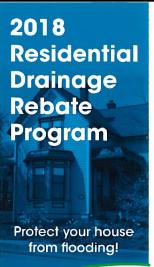




Education & Outreach



Assistance & Rebate Programs



Drainage Measure

Rebate

Sump Pump

50% of the invoiced cost up to a maximum of \$1,500.00 including labour, materials permit and taxes

Backflow Prevention Valve

50% of the invoiced cost up to a maximum of \$1,750.00 including labour, materials permit and taxes

Weeping Tile

100% up to a maximum of \$500.00 including labour materials permit and taxes

Installation of new Storm Sewer

50% of the invoiced cost up to a maximum of \$1,500.00 including labour, materials,

ecosuperior ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS Connection ecosuperior.org Expanded in 2018 to include 50% up to \$1,500 for re-directing foundation

drainage from sanitary sewer to storm

sewer system. Total rebates up to \$5,000.



Street tree (boulevard) planting for **\$175** (1/3 of cost).

Rain Garden **Rebate Program**

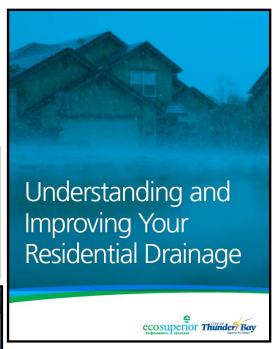
Rebates up to \$500 (open to businesses as well)







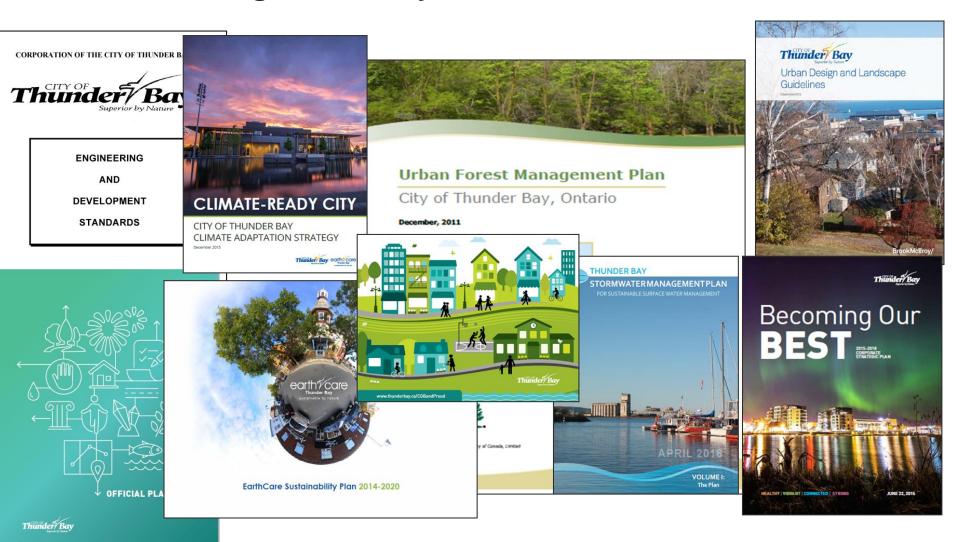




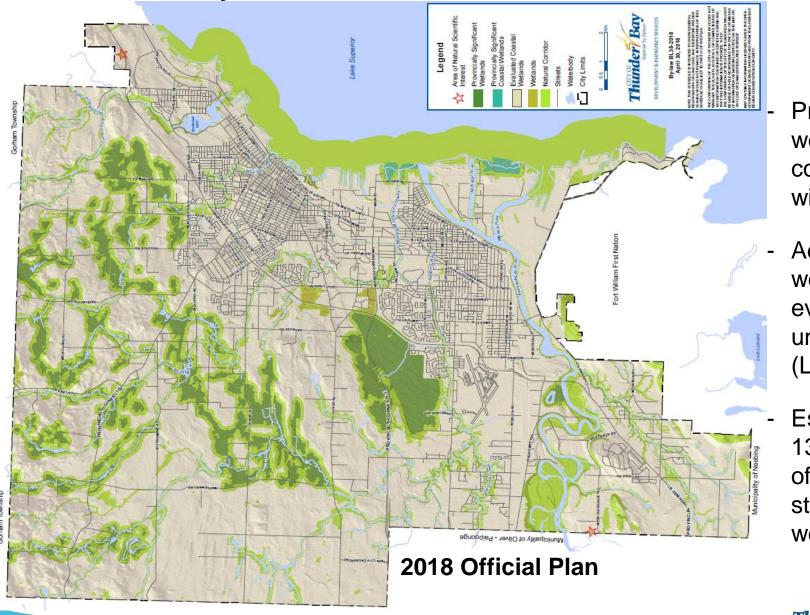
Rain Barrel Rebate Program \$20 discount



Plans / Strategies / Policy / Guidelines / Standards



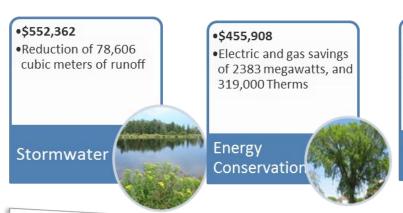
Thunder Bay Official Plan



Protected wetlands now cover 4,620ha within the City.

- Additional wetland evaluations underway (LRCA)
- Estimated 13,860,000m³ of stormwater storage in wetlands.

Urban Forest Management Plan (2011)



- •\$403,056
- Increased property values
- Increased wildlife
- Increased Social Experiences and Quality of Life

Aesthetics/ Social



- Absorption of 13,525kg of pollutants
- Oxygen released where citizens live and breathe
- •Interception of particulates and other pollutants

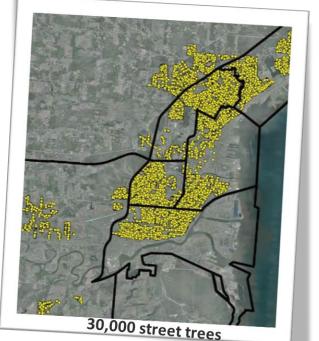
Air Quality



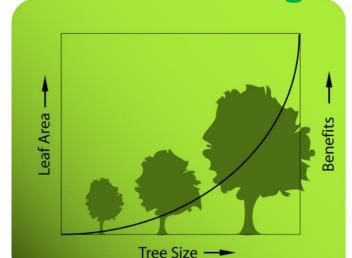
- Reduction of 2,500,000kg of CO2
- Reduce City's contribution to issues such as climate change, heat zones and island effects

CO₂





- \$1.6M benefits from urban street trees / year



Better with age



Urban Forest Management Plan (2011)



Citizen Pruner Program & Young Tree Pruning

Tree Watering Bags (751 / 20 usg bags for 2-years)



Arbor Day
Tree Stewardship Program
Community Group Initiatives
Commemorative Trees
Private Tree Planting Program



2016 Stormwater Management Plan

 Adopted by Council in 2016, this plan will guide the City's stormwater management actions for the next 20 years, based on the following goals:



ECOSYSTEM HEALTH



FUNDING and ORGANIZATION



WATERSHED QUALITY



CLIMATE CHANGE



WATER QUANTITY



REGULATION and ENFORCEMENT



OPERATIONS and MAINTENANCE



EDUCATION and OUTREACH



MONITORING and DATA ASSESSMENT

 Stormwater Financing Study currently underway



THUNDER BAY

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN



VOLUME I: The Plan



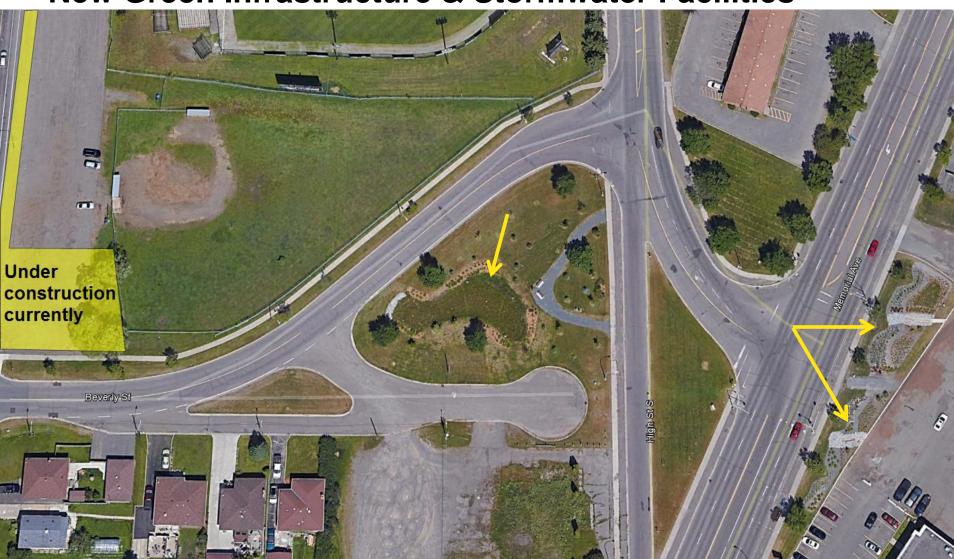
		Benefits		
Watershed	Total # of BMPs	Total TP Removal (kg/yr)	Total TSS Removal (kg/yr)	Total Volume Reduction (m³/yr)
Current	83	233	81,780	260,100
Kaministiquia	62	716	803,700	691,700
McIntyre	136	968	647,400	656,000
McVicar	27	17	4,922	19,350
Mosquito	17	5	1,359	12,590
Neebing	161	513	338,400	779,000
Pennock	9	3	1,273	8,347
Waterfront	57	311	169,200	355,800
Total	552	2,765	2,048,034	2,782,887

Range in Total Present Cost (CAD)	Number of BMPs
\$0 - 10,000	39
\$10,000 - \$50,000	117
\$50,000 - \$100,000	108
\$100,000 - \$500,000	236
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	36
\$1,000,000 - \$3,000,000	16

- By end of 2018, +/-30 stormwater facilities built (excludes OGS's), majority within last 5-years.
- For Green Infrastructure facilities, +/-18.4ha (45 acres) drain through these facilities.
- In 2017 / 2018, +/-20,000m³ treated annually in 13 new Green Infrastructure facilities.















Lessons Learned

- Keep facility off-line until complete
- Contractor & subcontractor engagement



- Consistent soil testing
- Consistent soil testing before installation & after installation.
- Infiltration rate testing after installation, before planting.
- Stronger & clearer contract documents

Need for on-going erosion control during construction

Need for full-time inspection

Residential Drainage Rebate Program



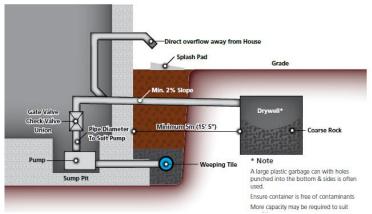
Backflow Prevention Valve



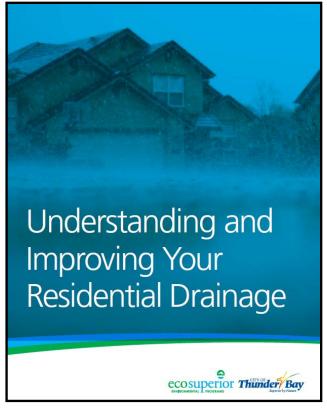


Sump Pump





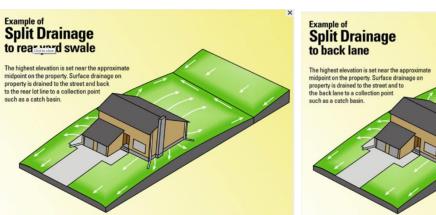
Improving Drainage Within Your Property



Improvement & Maintenance Tips

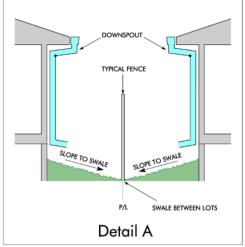
Eaves-troughs & downspouts, Backflow valves, lot grading, sump pumps, landscaping, etc.

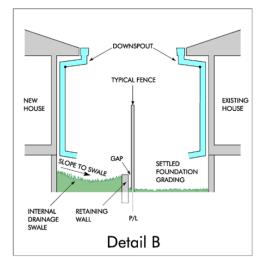
Typical Lot Grading





Typical Swale Between Properties







Improving Drainage Within Your Property

Rain Garden Rebate Program



- Rebates up to \$500 matching funds not required.
- +/- 70 installed in Thunder Bay under program



What is a rain garden?

A rain garden is a landscaped depression that will soak up rainwater runoff from the roof of a house or garage, or other hard surface like a parking area. The rainwater is absorbed into the soil instead of flowing into a storm drain that empties into our local streams. Rain gardens are often planted with wildflowers or other plants that provide homes and food for birds and insects.

Rain gardens absorb rainwater, so they can help:

- recharge our groundwater
- protect neighbourhoods from flooding and drainage problems
- keep our streams clean by reducing the amount of polluted stormwater that goes into streams from storm drains
- provide habitat for birds, butterflies and insects.



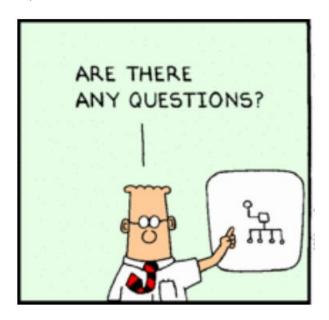
http://www.ecosuperior.org/raingardenrebate or check-out Eco-Superior's Facebook page for Thunder Bay examples



Additional Funding Sources for Programs

Funding Program Name / Agency				
Clean Water and Wastewater Fund	Great Lakes Sustainability Fund			
MNRF Great Lakes Protection Funding	Eco-Action Community Funding Program			
Great Lakes Guardian Community Fund	CN Eco-Connexions From the Ground Up			
Lake Superior Lakewide Action and Management Plan	Tree Canada			
Canada-Ontario Great Lakes Agreement	TD Friends of the Environment Fund			
Ontario Great Lakes Strategies	RBC Blue Water Project Community Action Grants			
Federation of Canadian – Municipalities Green Municipal Fund	Federation of Canadian – Municipalities for Climate Innovation Program			
National Disaster Mitigation Program	Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority – Phosphorus Offset Program			
Ontario Trillium Foundation				

Questions & Discussion





Aaron Ward, P. Eng. Project Engineer Engineering & Operations Division 625-2444

award@thunderbay.ca