

City of Port Colborne
Regular Meeting of Committee of the Whole 13-18
Monday, June 11, 2018 – 6:30 p.m.
Council Chambers, 3rd Floor, 66 Charlotte Street

Addendum

Additional Item(s) for Consideration:

Notes	Item	Description / Recommendation	Page
JDM BB RB AD FD YD DE BK JM	19.	<p><u>Motion (Councillor Kenny) Re: Request for Proposal Regarding Limiting the City's Water Loss</u></p> <p>That the Director of Operations be directed to issue a Request for Proposal to qualified leak detection firms with terms of reference that require a reduction of loss water to 10%; and</p> <p>That the Director of Operations issue the Request for Proposal no later than July 30, 2018.</p> <p>Note: Notice of Motion was given at the Meeting of April 23, 2018.</p>	----
JDM BB RB AD FD YD DE BK JM	20.	<p><u>Engineering and Operations, Operations Division, Report No. 2018-74, Subject: Operational Overview of Port Colborne's Water Distribution and Wastewater Collection Systems</u></p> <p>That Engineering and Operations Department, Operations Division Report 2018-74 "Operational Overview of Port Colborne's Water Distribution and Wastewater Collection Systems", be received for information.</p>	3
JDM BB RB AD FD YD DE BK JM	21.	<p><u>Community and Economic Development, Health Services Division, Report No. 2018-87, Subject: Contractual Incentive Agreement with Dr. Kelly Maracle</u></p> <p>That an incentive contractual arrangement to Dr. Kelly Maracle be approved at a cost of \$20,000 upon signing of the agreement, with all monies being used for upgrades to technology and all equipment purchased and with the agreement that the purchased capital will remain at 97 Charlotte Street (ultimately the new Boggio build) should Dr. Maracle decide to re-locate; and</p> <p>That the cost be funded from the medical and physician recruitment reserve; and</p> <p>That the Clerk be authorized and directed to prepare and present the appropriate by-law and contract.</p>	15

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Report Number: 2018-74

Date: June 11, 2018

SUBJECT: Operational Overview of Port Colborne's Water Distribution and Wastewater Collection Systems

1) PURPOSE

This report, prepared by Darlene Suddard, Environmental Compliance Supervisor and authorized by Chris Lee, Director of Engineering and Operations, has been prepared to provide Council, as the Owner of the Port Colborne Distribution System and the Port Colborne Wastewater Collection System, with an operational overview of the City's water and wastewater systems, which service properties in the urban area.

2) HISTORY, BACKGROUND, COUNCIL POLICY, PRACTICES

Water and wastewater services are a shared responsibility in Port Colborne, recognized by the Province as a "two tier system". On the water side, the Regional Municipality of Niagara is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Port Colborne Water Treatment Plant, the Fielden Avenue Reservoir, the Barrick Road Water Tower, the recently decommissioned King Street water tower and approximately 10 km of trunk watermains. The City is responsible for the operation and maintenance of approximately 119 km of distribution watermains. The Region draws water from the Welland Canal, treats it to make it safe to drink and sends the water via trunk watermains to the Port Colborne Water Distribution System, or to one of two water storage structures; the reservoir or the Barrick Road water tower.

On the wastewater side, the Regional Municipality of Niagara is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Seaway Wastewater Treatment Plant, 17 sewage pumping stations (SPS), and approximately 19.5 km of forcemains (sewer mains under pressure) and gravity sewer mains. The City is responsible for the operation and maintenance of approximately 90 km of sewer mains. Wastewater is collected by the Port Colborne Wastewater Collection System, and is gravity fed into the Regional SPS. The SPS pump wastewater to the Wastewater Treatment Plant via Region-owned forcemains.

Both the Region and City's drinking water systems are strictly regulated by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) under the *Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002*. Regional Council, Port Colborne Council, Regional water staff and City water staff are all subject to the Standard of Care clause under the *Safe Drinking Water Act*, and as such, are obligated to:

"...exercise the level of care, diligence and skill in respect of a municipal drinking water system that a reasonably prudent person would be expected to exercise in a similar situation, and; act honestly, competently and with integrity, with a view to ensuring the protection and safety of the users of the municipal drinking water system".

Wastewater is less tightly regulated, and the requirements fall under the *Ontario Water Resources Act, 1990*, Section 53 – Sewage Works.

This report details the activities undertaken by staff to maintain the water and sewer systems and to ensure all regulatory requirements have been met.

3) STAFF COMMENTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A) Water Distribution System

The key requirements to ensuring safe drinking water, and meeting the Standard of Care requirements, are summarized in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Summary of Regulated Operational Requirements

Document	Requirements
O.Reg. 169/03 – Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards	- Drinking water quality requirements (chemical and microbiological requirements)
O.Reg. 170/03 – Drinking Water Systems	- Sampling requirements (what to sample, how many samples and how frequently) - Operational requirements - Corrective actions for adverse water samples
Municipal Drinking Water License (MDWL) (#073-101)	- Procedures required to monitor and maintain secondary disinfection
Drinking Water Works Permit (DWWP) (#073-201),	- Stipulates mandatory flushing and disinfection requirements for watermain repair, replacement and maintenance activities
Drinking Water Quality Management System Operational Plan	- Flushing required to ensure water quality if FAC is below 0.10 mg/L
MOECC's Watermain Disinfection Procedure	- Disinfection, testing, flushing and sampling requirements for watermain repair, replacement and maintenance
AWWA Standard C651 – Disinfecting Water Mains	- Disinfection, testing and sampling requirements for watermain repair, replacement and maintenance

Unlike a water treatment plant or storage facility, where drinking water can be re-treated to ensure it is safe before it leaves the plant or storage facility, the only way to ensure that the drinking water in a distribution system is safe at all times is to:

- a) collect samples throughout the system to monitor free chlorine levels, and;
- b) flush the system to remove “stale” water from the system and replace it with “fresh” water that contains adequate free chlorine levels.

Watermain flushing is used in various ways to ensure the water remains safe to drink and the water used in flushing activities is termed “Authorized, Unbilled water”. While this is a necessary activity, it does use a large volume of water. A significant portion of the annual

flushing volumes can be attributed to the routine flushing that occurs throughout the year to address areas in the system where systemic “water age” issues are known to occur. The City’s Operational Plan sets a critical control point for free chlorine at 0.20 mg/L. By ensuring the free chlorine levels throughout the distribution system are consistently at 0.20 mg/L or higher, this ensures the water in the distribution system does not become contaminated.

The volume of water used during flushing activities is dependent upon a number of factors, only some of which can be controlled by the City:

a) Factors affecting flushing volumes which can be predetermined/Controlled:

i. Routine flushing program

Routine flushing ensures deposits do not build up in the system. Since more than 45% of the water distribution system is constructed of cast or ductile iron pipes, routine flushing is critical to ensure water quality can be consistently maintained.

Routine flushing includes weekly flushing of known areas of high water age (and dead ends). This is done in addition to the City’s annual, nighttime complete system hydrant flushing program.

ii. System dead ends

The City’s water distribution system has been gradually constructed over the past 100 years and in the early years of construction not a lot of consideration was given to the creation of dead end watermains nor the possibility of water becoming stale within the watermains. Also water conservation was never a consideration.

As a result, today some of the water system, as was designed, can cause water within the watermains to not constantly circulate, possibly resulting in “stale” water. Today, any new residential or commercial development designs are required to address this issue and attempt to eliminate the possibility of dead ends.

The installation of automatic flush stations in problem areas aids in keeping the water moving and fresh and while a flush station can be seen as “wasting” water, an optimized automated flushing program will reduce the amount and frequency of flushing required overall. In areas that do not have automatic flush stations, the watermains must be manually flushed as part of a routine flushing program to ensure the water does not become stagnant. This is why residents periodically see water flowing from hydrants and/or sample stations.

b) Factors affecting flushing volumes which cannot be predetermined/controlled:

i. Water temperature

In the summer months, when the temperature of the source water increases, the free chlorine residuals are more difficult to maintain within the system. When the

free chlorine residuals decline, the system must be flushed to move higher chlorinated water throughout the system.

ii. Watermain breaks

City staff can seldom anticipate when watermains will break and can only react when a break occurs. Not only is water “lost” from the time the break occurs until it is fixed, flushing activities post-repair are required to ensure the water remains safe to drink.

iii. Free chlorine levels from the Region

The Region is responsible for treating water and providing it to the City for distribution to residents and businesses. If the free chlorine concentration within the water leaving the plant happens to be lowered, it affects the free chlorine levels within the distribution system. Historically, the average decline in free chlorine concentrations between the plant and the City’s distribution system is 0.30 mg/L (i.e. if the water is 1.00 mg/L leaving the plant, the average in the distribution system is 0.70 mg/L). To compensate for any such occurring decrease, the City would have to flush the system more frequently to compensate for the historical free chlorine decline.

iv. Watermain commissioning activities

The installation of new watermains can be either City or Region initiated. The intent of these projects is to replace or upgrade the existing distribution system. New installations by developers as part of new subdivision construction also occurs. In undertaking any new watermain construction, mandatory watermain commissioning activities are required to be completed and all new watermains must pass all steps in commissioning prior to final connection to the existing distribution system.

The amount of water used during commissioning activities is highly variable, dependent upon a number of factors such as watermain size, length, the competency of the contractor performing the commissioning activities as well as the success of the commissioning process. If the watermain fails any step of the commissioning process, the process must be repeated until it passes. This applies to all steps in the process and it takes as much water as necessary to successfully pass the commissioning process.

Once the new watermain is successfully commissioned, it is connected to the existing distribution system, and post-connection flushing is required to ensure the safety of the drinking water is maintained.

In addition to the flushing activities that are required to maintain the distribution system water quality, there are other activities that contribute to the City’s “Authorized, Unbilled water” this is the volume of water that isn’t metered or billed.

c) Other sources of Authorized, Unbilled water:

i. Routine and non-routine water sampling

Regulatory requirements dictate the weekly collection of samples from a minimum of 7 locations. The City's Water Department currently collects samples from 24 locations weekly. Samples are also required to be collected in response to complaints, adverse test results, watermain breaks and during maintenance flushing to ensure the water is safe during all those events or activities

Samples must be representative of the water within the distribution system; therefore, when sampling from a sample station, hydrant etc. the sample location must be flushed for a period of time to ensure that the water in the watermain is being tested, not the potentially stagnant water in the line connected to the watermain.

The number of routine/non-routine samples collected annually is between 1,600 and 3,000, depending upon the activities in the system.

ii. Firefighting/training activities

Firefighting and fire training activities use variable amounts of water, depending upon a variety of factors including the number and intensity of fires that are responded to. These activities are not metered, but where the pumper truck is used, fire personnel are able to calculate the estimated volume of water based on pumper truck information and the duration of pumping. An example of this would be the large industrial fire in February 2018 where firefighting efforts used approximately 2,300 m³ of municipal water (over half a million gallons).

iii. New construction

Construction of an average family dwelling may use up to 2 m³ of water per square metre of house area. According to the Building Department, the average size of new homes in Port Colborne is around 1,800 sq ft, or 162 m², so the average water used per home in its construction phase is approximately 330 m³. In 2017, 41 building permits were issued for single family dwellings, therefore the total estimated water usage for new construction was 13,600 m³ (approximately 3 million gallons).

There is a "water for construction" fee applied to building permits for new construction; however, that water is not metered, as a meter cannot be installed until the building is secure and heated.

While it is true that more than 40% of the water purchased from the Region is not re-sold to the City's customers, a significant portion of this unbilled water (part of the 40%, and summarized in Table 2) is Authorized, Unbilled consumption – meaning that the water was used for:

- I. Quality and Safety Issues:
 - a. maintain the quality and safety of the drinking water. The City is legally obligated to ensure that the drinking water in the Port Colborne Distribution System is safe to drink, and must meet all regulatory requirements and follow recognized best practices in order to meet those requirements, and;
 - b. Fight fires/fire training exercises or;
- II. Accommodate development and growth
 - a. New housing construction requirements, and;
 - b. New infrastructure requirements.

Table 2: Summary of Authorized, Unbilled Consumption (Recorded and Calculated Values)

Activity	Annual volume (m ³)
Annual hydrant flushing program (to maintain water quality) – as calculated	300,000
Daily flushing activities (to address complaints, adverse drinking water tests etc.) – as calculated, 3 year average	25,000
New construction (residential and commercial) – as calculated	16,000
Bulk water station unbilled consumption (Other City activities) – recorded	12,000
Watermain break post-repair flushing – 5 year average	11,000
Weekly sampling (regulated requirement to monitor water quality)	1,500
Fire use (training and suppression activities) – recorded	1,000
Total Annual Authorized, Unbilled Consumption	366,500

Water Losses: Apparent Losses vs. Real Losses

As detailed in the American Water Works Association (AWWA) paper on “*The State of Water Loss Control in Drinking Water Utilities*”, published in 2016:

“Losses in utilities include the physical escape of water from the pressurized piping system as leakage – an occurrence known as real losses. Losses also occur due to inaccurate metering of customer consumption, theft of service and the utility’s own errant billing and accounting practices, all of which are collectively known as apparent losses. Non-revenue Water (NRW) includes the real plus apparent losses, along with unbilled authorized consumption, which represents water used in miscellaneous activities such as fire-fighting.”

a) Apparent losses

i. Unauthorized consumption

Includes intentional and unintentional use of water that is not metered. (i.e. use of unmetered fire service lines for non-firefighting purposes, unmetered service lines, illegal connections before water meters etc.) Estimated volume is provided in Table 3.

ii. Customer metering inaccuracies

Almost all of the City's water meters were replaced in 2016 and all of the City's larger meters (>2") are calibrated as per the AWWA recommendations: annually for the largest meters, semi-annually for the smaller of the large meters. Overall, 95% of the City's current meter inventory is less than 7 years old, and previous meter testing by the City revealed that as a meter ages, the accuracy decreases by as much as 0.4% annually. Therefore, based on the age of the current meter inventory, the decrease in accuracy was between 0.25 and 1.22% in 2017.

Also, due to the water saving plumbing fixtures (low flush toilets, low flow showerheads and faucets) – particularly in buildings like schools and apartments, there may be issues with the larger meters being “oversized”. Previously, water meters were sized based primarily on the size of the water service entering the building (i.e. a 2” water service meant a 1-1/2” or 2” would be installed). However, compound meters are now being installed in these types of facilities as they are capable of metering low flows – while larger, straight meters can only meter higher flows. This “oversizing” will also contribute to the apparent losses, summarized in Table 3.

iii. Systematic data handling errors

The AWWA report provides examples of the types of systematic data handling errors that can contribute to apparent losses. These errors include:

- Data transfer errors – errors that occur from the meter reading process (i.e. no read), and poor customer accountability (i.e. inactive accounts that should be active, meaning the accounts aren't read during meter reading)
- Data analysis errors - errors between archived data and data used for billing, (i.e. incorrect set up in billing system results in incorrect meter read), in addition to errant billing adjustment protocols (i.e. inaccurate estimated reads)

There were some data issues captured in 2016 during the meter project and some data issues occurred in 2017 during the transition between financial software systems. Treasury is confident that all data issues that occurred in 2017 have been captured and addressed. These apparent losses are calculated and provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of Apparent Loss volumes (Calculated Values)

Activity	Annual volume (m ³)
Unauthorized consumption (theft)	100,000
Metering inaccuracies (manufacturer and older meters remaining in system)	17,000
Billing inaccuracies (as detailed in report)	17,000
Total Apparent Losses	134,000

b) Real lossesi. Leakage on transmission and distribution lines

Leakage occurs due to watermain breaks, leakages at joints, valves, water service piping to homes, etc. and includes leakage from the Region's trunk watermains. The Region meters and bills the City for the water leaving the plant - before the water enters their trunk watermains. If the trunk watermains are leaking, the City is paying for the water and has no opportunity to recoup revenue for it.

The City does routine leak detection, listening on valves, hydrants and curbstops in an effort to detect leaks and complete repairs in a timely fashion. However, the Region does no proactive leak detection on their trunk watermains.

ii. Leakage on service connections up to the point of customer metering

Service connections represent the highest probability for undetected leakage. The Water By-law (3151/22/95) requires a property owner to repair a leaking water line within 24 hours of being made aware of the leak or the City will shut the water off to reduce the leakage. This clause is currently difficult to enforce due to current regulatory requirements for locates to be obtained prior to undertaking any excavation. It can take 7+ days for a homeowner to receive locates and then be able to proceed with digging up and repairing the leaking service. This far exceeds the 24 hour window the by-law requires.

To determine the volume of Real Losses in the distribution system, the billed consumption, unbilled consumption and the apparent losses are totalled and then subtracted from the volume of water purchased from the Region:

Table 4: Calculation of Real Losses - 2017

Item	Volume (m ³)	
Total water purchased from Region	3,182,370	
Total billed consumption		1,621,984
Total authorized, unbilled consumption		366,500
Total apparent losses		134,000
Consumption/loss subtotal		2,122,484
Total Real Losses		1,059,886

Research into the different sources of Real Losses, coupled with historic leak detection results on the City's watermains and services, indicate that that leakage on service connections is likely one of the largest potential sources of water loss in the City.

Further research into the residential service connections produced the following calculations:

Table 5: Calculation of Residential Service Connection Leakage

# of Residential service connections	5,800
# of service connections > 40 years old (pre 1978 installation)	+/- 3,500
Assumed # that are currently leaking	500
Annual volume of leakage per service	1,120 m ³
Total estimated annual residential service connection leakage	560,000 m³

Therefore, taking into account the total estimated residential service connection leakage, the Real Losses are calculated to be 1,619,886 m³, leaving only 500,000 m³, or 15.7% of unaccounted for water.

Recognizing the potential Real Losses from residential services, these will be targeted in future projects in an effort to reduce the potential for these losses occurring.

It is challenging and misleading to compare Port Colborne's drinking water system and the amount of Authorized, Unbilled water that is required to maintain the system to neighbouring municipalities. All drinking water systems are not equal. They are of different sizes, materials and configurations. The soil and other subsurface conditions are different. The customer base serviced by the system is different – some systems service primarily residential developments, while other systems service primarily commercial or industrial developments. No two systems perform the same nor do they require the exact same maintenance. Operation and maintenance challenges are very unique to an individual system.

Staff continually look for more efficient ways to operate and maintain the drinking water system and to reduce the amount of Authorized, Unbilled water. Having Council's support through approving funding to replace old, tuberculated cast or ductile iron watermains with new, PVC watermains is key to reducing not only the amount of water usage required to maintain the water quality, but also reduces the Real Losses where old watermains, well past the end of their useful life, are replaced with new, sound watermains.

Recognizing that the highest probability of undetected leakage is on private service connections, staff have investigated and intend to implement new and innovative ways to reduce Real Losses on individual residential service connections.

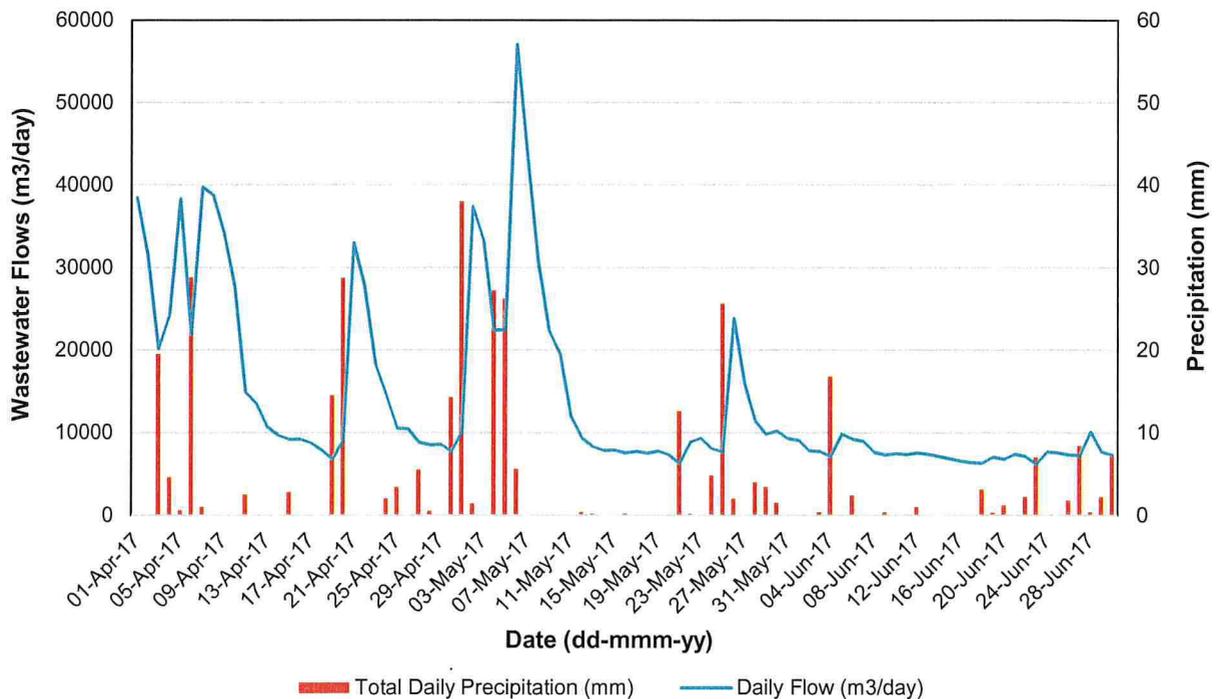
B) Wastewater Collection System

As detailed in Corporate Services Department, Finance Division Report 2018-52, weather has the greatest impact on wastewater flows due to extraneous flow, or inflow and infiltration, into the City's sanitary collection system. Extraneous flow is otherwise clean storm water or groundwater that gets into the sanitary system. Extraneous flows enter the sanitary sewer by a number of pathways, some intentional, some not:

- infiltration of groundwater through cracks, unsealed pipe joints and other defects in the underground pipe network, including the sewer mains, manholes and sewer laterals (sewer laterals are the private-side pipes that connect to the sewer main)
- inflow of water from inadvertent cross-connections with the storm sewer system or from surface drainage in through manhole lids
- inflow and infiltration of water from private-side sources including rooftop drainage (downspouts) and foundation drainage (connected weeping tile or sump pumps)

In depth analysis of daily wastewater flows to the Region's wastewater treatment facility compared to the daily total precipitation during 2017 shows a clear relationship between rainfall events and increased wastewater flows. Figure 1 below is an example of a quarterly graph showing the relationship, which clearly illustrates the relationship between precipitation (red bars) and wastewater flows (blue line), which can be directly attributed to extraneous flows. In the second quarter of 2017, during periods of little to no precipitation, the daily flows into the wastewater treatment plant hovered just under 10,000 m³ per day. However, within a day or two of a significant precipitation event, the flows climb.

Figure 1: Daily Wastewater Flows vs. Precipitation – 2017 Q2



As discussed in the previous report, the challenge the City and most other municipalities in the Province face is the fact that the storm sewer system is not as extensive or robust as it should be to enable sources of extraneous flows (downspouts, sump pumps) to be disconnected from the sanitary sewer system. For instance, in the urban area of Port Colborne, less than 40% of the City is serviced by storm sewer infrastructure, therefore, many homes and businesses discharge their downspouts, sump pumps etc. into the sanitary sewer system and during years with high amounts of precipitation, the flows the City sends to the Region's wastewater treatment facility increase and the City pays more. Properties cannot simply be forced to disconnect their downspouts etc. from the sanitary system, as there is not sufficient capacity in the existing infrastructure to efficiently remove the excess stormwater and flooding would likely occur.

As stated in the previous report, staff believe a dedicated storm sewer fund is required to build the much needed infrastructure so that extraneous flows and the associated wastewater treatment costs can be reduced. Engineering staff have been leveraging funding whenever practical and available in order to either disconnect sources of extraneous flow from the sanitary sewer system or build storm sewer infrastructure. The Nickel Storm project, which is currently in the final stages, in addition to the Arena project that was completed in 2011-2012, are two recent examples of projects undertaken to reduce extraneous flows. Staff will be presenting either later in 2018 or in early 2019 with a report to Council detailing the need for a storm sewer fund and providing options for different funding models. Investments in storm sewers will have direct benefits in reducing extraneous flows.

The City contracts CCTV monitoring of the sanitary collection system to undertake in-pipe camera inspections of approximately 20% of the system annually, with the entire system being inspected on a 5 year loop, at which time the process is repeated. The results of these inspections create the maintenance tasks to rehabilitate the pipes and reduce the extraneous flows. As stated in the previous section, the City is responsible for 90 km of sewer mains, while the Region is responsible for 19.5 km of forcemains (sewer mains under pressure) and gravity sewer mains and for 17 pumping stations. The Region's infrastructure also has the capability to contribute to extraneous flows and without a comprehensive inspection program, the condition of the Region's infrastructure is unknown.

Ultimately, the Region plays a part in ensuring their infrastructure is sound and that deficiencies are not contributing to the unbilled volumes nor to the extraneous flows which the City is 100% responsible to pay for.

4) OPTIONS AND FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

a) Do nothing.

Not Applicable – report is for information only.

b) Other Options

Not Applicable – report is for information only.

5) **COMPLIANCE WITH STRATEGIC PLAN INITIATIVES**

Not Applicable.

6) **ATTACHMENTS**

None.

7) **RECOMMENDATION**

That Engineering and Operations Department, Operations Division Report 2018-74 "Operational Overview of Port Colborne's Water Distribution and Wastewater Collection Systems", be received for information.

8) **SIGNATURES**

Prepared on June 7, 2018 by:



Darlene Suddard
Environmental Compliance Supervisor

Reviewed by:



Chris Lee
Director of Engineering and Operations

Reviewed and respectfully submitted by:



C. Scott Luey
Chief Administrative Officer

Report Number: 2018-87

Date: June 11, 2018

SUBJECT: Contractual incentive agreement with Dr. Kelly Maracle

1) PURPOSE:

This report was prepared to provide Council with a recommendation in respect of a contractual capital incentive agreement between the City of Port Colborne and Dr. Kelly Maracle, a family physician who is practicing in the City of Port Colborne, at 97 Charlotte Street.

2) HISTORY, BACKGROUND, COUNCIL POLICY, PRACTICES

Dr. Maracle has been a practicing physician in the Port Colborne community for approximately 2 years. Since that time, Dr. Maracle has taken over Dr. Bell's patients and some patients from the City list of those without a family physician. She also has become the lead physician in the Family Health Organization (FHO) and is working toward becoming an educator.

In 2019 the practice will be moving to a new building. Because of the change in location, the Port Colborne FHO states it is timely that upgrades to their practice systems need to occur so as to become more efficient and attractive to new incoming physicians.

The Port Colborne Medical Education, Recruitment and Health Services Committee has an incentive policy to attract and retain physicians to Port Colborne. It has been requested that the City provide Dr. Maracle with an incentive in the amount of \$20,000 as a one-time payment to help cover expected expenses associated with moving the practice into a new facility, upgrading technology moving to an Electronic Medical Record (EMR) system and purchasing additional technology equipment.

3) STAFF COMMENTS AND DISCUSSION

Staff and the Port Colborne Medical Education, Recruitment and Health Services Committee recommend that Council approve this request as it will assist Dr. Maracle and the Port Colborne FHO team with costs associated with becoming technologically advanced moving toward a system that will have the capabilities of providing telemedicine and communications with partnering practitioners. Furthermore, standard practice has been to provide an incentive of \$35,000 to incoming doctors; so this \$20,000 one-time request would align with previous incentives provided to other physicians in the community. The cost for this capital incentive would be funded from the levy through the Physician Recruitment reserve.

4) OPTIONS AND FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

a) Do Nothing

To do nothing will mean that the current practice will have difficulty attracting new doctors
Chief Administrative Officer, Health Services Division, Report 2016-01

as the technology is more than 20 years old. This decision is not recommended.

b) Other Options

i) Not approve the incentive and hope that the Port Colborne FHO can attract physicians who are comfortable working with the current medical record filing system.

ii) Approve the incentive contract. This option is recommended by staff and the Medical Education, Recruitment and Health Services Committee, with funding from the Physician Recruitment reserve fund of the City.

5) COMPLIANCE WITH STRATEGIC PLAN INITIATIVES

Health Care has been a top priority within the corporate Strategic Plan.

6) ATTACHMENTS

None.

7) RECOMMENDATION

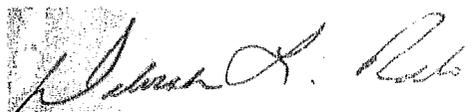
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That the cost be funded from the medical and physician recruitment reserve; and

That the Clerk be authorized and directed to prepare and present the appropriate by-law and contract.

8) SIGNATURES

Prepared on June 7, 2018



Deb Rollo
Health Services Coordinator

Reviewed by:



Ashley Grigg
Director, Community and Economic
Development

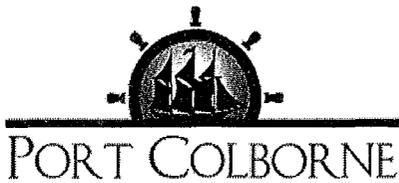
Reviewed and respectfully submitted by:



Scott Luey
Chief Administrative Officer

Reviewed by:

Peter Senese
Director of Corporate Services



City of Port Colborne
Regular Meeting of Council 14-18
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following Committee of the Whole Meeting
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