

Springfield News and Views

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ROADS AND DRAINS

The total land area for the RM of Springfield is approximately 423.5 square miles. Public Works maintains 573 miles of roads which include 28 miles of asphalt, cold roll and chipseal, 445 miles of gravel, and 100 miles of dirt roads. In 2007 four million dollars is allocated to transportation services which includes \$330,000.00 for snow removal, \$295,000.00 for bridges, \$378,000.00 for road re-construction, \$1,800,000.00 for road maintenance, and a 22% increase in dust abatement at \$258,000.00. The approximate 1200 miles of drains and ditches in the RM are maintained and upgraded between Public Works and the Cooks Creek Conservation District. The council has allocated a minimum of \$640,000.00 towards drainage of lands and will transfer another \$126,600.00 to the C.C.C.D. for water resources and conservation.

RECREATION FUNDING

The 2007 financial plan includes the following recreation capital projects \$40,000.00 Dugald Community Club HVAC system, \$40,000.00 Dugald Community Club Addition, \$10,000.00 Dugald Baseball Diamonds, \$40,000.00 Oakbank Soccer/Baseball Fields, \$6,500.00 Anola Soccer Fields, \$22,585.00 Hazelridge Arena Zamboni, \$10,000.00 Hazelridge Arena Drainage, \$10,000.00 Hazelridge Hall Demolition. This is a 118% increase in funding for recreation capital projects. General operating recreation and cultural services received an increase of 15% to \$333,600.00. Total allowance for recreation and cultural services in 2007 is now \$38.58 per capita.

SUMP PUMPS SHALL NOT DISCHARGE INTO TOWN SEWER SYSTEMS

In accordance with Bylaw 76-9 "No person shall make or permit to exist and direct or indirect connection which allows the discharge from a weeping tile system or any other form of land drainage to enter a public wastewater system." The reason for this is that it overloads the wastewater system, especially during major rainfall events, potentially causing the system to overcharge and back-up into basements of homes. This is also additional water to pump in the sewage liftstations and to treat in the municipal lagoons, which increases the operational costs to operate the systems (hydro costs, maintenance costs (wear and tear on the parts)) and capital costs to construct the facilities to handle the additional flows.

