GENERAL NOTICE

The documents attached to the following agenda have a legal binding only if they have been confirmed by the Municipal Council.

Please check with the administration to find out if any modification and/or withdrawals of subjects have been made.

COVID-19 NOTICE

Registration required to attend the meeting in person:

In order to support ongoing efforts to stop the spread of Covid-19, we highly recommend that all members of the public remain in the comfort and safety of their homes and watch the Council deliberations live streamed on The Nation's YouTube channel.

Due to the current EOHU social distancing guidelines, we have space for seven members of the public in our council chambers.

Registration is mandatory to attend a meeting due to the limited space. If you have questions or wish to reserve a seat, please contact the Deputy Clerk at 613-764-5444 extension 228 or by email at aroy@nationmun.ca.

You can visit The Nation Municipality's YouTube channel to view the meetings.

The Corporation of The Nation Municipality

Agenda

Meeting Information

Meeting Number: 2022-10

Type: Regular

Date: May 9, 2022

Time: 4:00 p.m.

Location: Zoom

Chair: François St-Amour, Mayor

Prepared by: Aimée Roy, Deputy Clerk

Video: Council meetings are streamed live on The Nation's YouTube channel.

Scheduled Agenda Items:

None

Agenda Items

1. **Call to order**
2. **Changes and Additions to Agenda**
3. **Adoption of Agenda**
4. **Disclosure of Conflict of Interest**
5. **Adoption of Minutes of Previous Meetings**

5.1 Minutes of the special Council meeting held April 7, 2022 and the Regular Council meeting held April 25, 2022

5.1 Minutes of the Zoning Meeting held April 25, 2022

6. **Adoption of Recommendations of the Municipal Council Committees**
7. **Receiving of Monthly Reports from the Appointed Municipal Officials**

7.1 Guylain Laflèche, Director of Planning

7.1.1 Report EC-05-2022
Rogers Communication Tower Proposal
5014 County Rd 10, Fournier

7.1.2 Report PLA-08-2022
Oasis Subdivision Concept Ph.3

7.2 Nadia Knebel, Treasurer

7.2.1 Report F-12-2022
Items excluded from the budget, O.Reg 284/09

7.2.2 Report F-13-2022
First quarter results

7.3 Leroux Consultant, Drainage Superintendent

7.3.1 Report 2022-0404
Monthly report by the Drainage Superintendent for April 2022

7.3.2 Report DRAINAGE-02-2022
Update to the drainage assessment for Cross Creek municipal drain

8. Notice of Proposed Motions

8.1 Marie-Noëlle Lanthier, Councillor

8.1.1 Request for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell
Climate Action Plan

9. Unfinished Business from Previous Meetings

10. Delegations

11. Applications for Prescott-Russell Land Division Committee

12. Municipal By-laws

12.1 By-Law No. 77-2022
Part Lot Control, St-Catherine Street

12.2 By-Law No. 78-2022
Part Lot Control, TMJ – Cambridge Street

13. Approval of the Variance Report and Accounts Payable

13.1 Accounts Payable

14. Other Business

14.1 Sponsorship request
Limoges Community Day 2022

14.2 Donation request
Boboul Family Day

14.3 Special Occasion Permit
The Riceville Agricultural Society

15. Various Monthly Reports

15.1 EOHU
Notice of outbreaks

15.2 Department of Water and Wastewater, The Nation
Limoges & St-Isidore Drinking Water System
Operation and Maintenance quarterly report
January to March 2022

15.3 Department of Water and Wastewater, The Nation
Wastewater Operation and Maintenance
Quarterly report, January to March 2022

16. Correspondence

16.1 AMO, newsletters

16.2 City of Barrie, Plan of Action to Address Joint and Several Liability

16.3 Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks, Regulations and Policy under the Conservation Authorities Act

16.4 Multi-Municipal Wind Turbine Working Group, Setbacks Recommendation

16.5 Municipal Property Assessment Corporation, Annual Report, Corporation Performance Report and Financial Statement

16.6 Recreational Trail Corporation, Letter on the Prescott-Russell Recreational Trail

16.7 Tay Valley Township, Firefighter Certification

16.8 Township of Alnwick Haldimand, Plan of Action to Address Joint and Several Liability

16.9 Town of Arnprior, Support for Humanitarian Efforts in Ukraine

17. Coming Events

17.1 Next Special Council Meeting, May 10, 2022

17.2 Next Regular Council Meeting, May 30, 2022

18. Closed Sessions

19. Confirming By-law

20. Adjournment

The Corporation of The Nation Municipality

Minutes

Meeting Information

Meeting Number: 2022-08

Type: Special

Date: April 7, 2022

Time: 3:30 p.m.

Location: Town Hall, 958 Route 500 West, Casselman

Chair: François St-Amour, Mayor

Prepared by: Aimée Roy, Deputy Clerk

Video: the recording of this meeting is available on YouTube

Presence of Council Members

Mayor François St-Amour, yes
Councillor ward 1 Marie-Noëlle Lanthier, absent
Councillor ward 2 Alain Mainville, yes
Councillor ward 3 Danik Forgues, yes
Councillor ward 4 Francis Brière, yes

Presence of Municipal Staff

Josée Brizard, CAO-Clerk
Aimée Roy, Deputy Clerk
Marc Legault, Director of Public Works

Agenda Items

1. Call to order

Resolution: 163-2022
Moved by: Alain Mainville

Seconded by: Francis Brière

Be it resolved that the present meeting be opened.

Carried

2. Changes and Additions to Agenda

3. Adoption of Agenda

Resolution: 164-2022
Moved by: Francis Brière
Seconded by: Alain Mainville

Be it resolved that the agenda be accepted, including the modifications made forthwith, as applicable.

Carried

4. Disclosure of Conflict of Interest

5. Adoption of Minutes of Previous Meetings

6. Adoption of Recommendations of the Municipal Council Committees

7. Receiving of Monthly Reports from the Appointed Municipal Officials

7.1.1 Alain Mainville, Councillor
Blessing and Parade of Tractors
Request to close streets and approve participation of Fire Department

Resolution: 165-2022
Moved by: Alain Mainville
Seconded by: Francis Brière

Be it resolved that Council gives permission to the St-Isidore Knights of Columbus and the St-Isidore Parish to organize a tractor parade, during their Blessing of the tractors event, at 9:30 am on April 10, 2022 and that the route taken be as follows:

- *The tractors will leave the Coop to cross the village on Ste-Catherine Street heading north, then turn east on St-Isidore Road, turn South on Caledonia Road and end their journey on de l'Arena Street.*

Be it also resolved that The Nation Fire Department participate to ensure safety and traffic control.

Carried

8. Notice of Proposed Motions

9. Unfinished Business from Previous Meetings

9.1 Marc Legault, Director of Public Works

9.1.1 Report TP-11-2022
Supply and deliver culvert materials for Indian Creek

Resolution: 166-2022
Moved by: Danik Forgues
Seconded by: Francis Brière

Be it resolved that Council approve the recommendation, as presented in report TP-11-2022, so that the tender to supply and deliver material for the construction of Twin Culvert be awarded to Armtec Inc. for the total sum of $664,123.70 tax included as per the specifications in Contract Road-05-2022.

Carried

10. Delegations

11. Applications for Prescott-Russell Land Division Committee

12. Municipal By-laws

13. Approval of the Variance Report and Accounts Payable

14. Other Business

15. Various Monthly Reports

16. Correspondence

17. Coming Events

18. Closed Sessions

19. Confirming By-law

Resolution: 167-2022
Moved by: Alain Mainville
Seconded by: Francis Brière

Be it resolved that By-law no. 69-2022 to confirm the proceedings of Council as its special meeting of April 7, 2022 be read and adopted in first, second and third reading.

Carried

20. Adjournment

Resolution: 168-2022
Moved by: Danik Forgues

Seconded by: Alain Mainville

Be it resolved that the present meeting be adjourned at **3:38 pm.**

Carried

_____	_____
François St-Amour, Mayor	Josée Brizard, CAO-Clerk

The Corporation of The Nation Municipality

Minutes

Meeting Information

Meeting Number: 2022-09

Type: Regular

Date: April 25, 2022

Time: 4:00 p.m.

Location: Town Hall, 958 Route 500 West, Casselman

Chair: François St-Amour, Mayor

Prepared by: Aimée Roy, Deputy Clerk

Video: the recording of this meeting is available on YouTube

Presence of Council Members

Mayor François St-Amour, yes
Councillor ward 1 Marie-Noëlle Lanthier, yes
Councillor ward 2 Alain Mainville, yes
Councillor ward 3 Danik Forgues, yes
Councillor ward 4 Francis Brière, yes

Presence of Municipal Staff

Josée Brizard, CAO-Clerk
Aimée Roy, Deputy Clerk
Jasmin Lemieux, Administrative assistant
Guylain Laflèche, Director of Planning
Doug Renaud, Director of Water and Wastewater
Daniel R. Desforges, Environmental Infrastructure Manager
Carol Ann Scott, Recreation Coordinator
Benjamin Bercier, Manager of Economic Development and Tourism

Agenda Items

1. **Call to order**

   Resolution: 163-2022
   Moved by: Marie-Noëlle Lanthier
   Seconded by: Danik Forgues

   Be it resolved that the present meeting be opened.

   Carried

2. **Changes and Additions to Agenda**
3. **Adoption of Agenda**

   Resolution: 164-2022
   Moved by: Alain Mainville
   Seconded by: Danik Forgues

   Be it resolved that the agenda be accepted, including the modifications made forthwith, as applicable.

   Carried

4. **Disclosure of Conflict of Interest**
5. **Adoption of Minutes of Previous Meetings**

   5.1 Minutes of the Regular Council meetings held March 28, 2022 and April 4, 2022

   5.2 Minutes of the Zoning Meetings held November 8, 2021, December 13, 2021 and January 10, 2022

   Resolution: 167-2022
   Moved by: Alain Mainville
   Seconded by: Danik Forgues

   Be it resolved that the minutes of the following meetings be adopted as presented;

   - Minutes of the Regular Council meetings held March 28, 2022 and April 4, 2022
   - Minutes of the Zoning Meetings held November 8, 2021, December 13, 2021 and January 10, 2022

   Carried

6. **Adoption of Recommendations of the Municipal Council Committees**

   6.1 Minutes of The Nation’s Public Library Board meeting held March 10, 2022

Resolution: 168-2022
Moved by: Danik Forgues
Seconded by: Francis Brière

Be it resolved that the minutes of The Nation Public Library Board's meeting held March 10, 2022 be adopted as presented.

Carried

7. Receiving of Monthly Reports from the Appointed Municipal Officials

7.1 Marc Legault, Director of Public works

7.1.1 Report TP-12-2022
Snow removal statistics for the 2021-2022 season

Resolution: 169-2022
Moved by: Francis Brière
Seconded by: Marie-Noëlle Lanthier

Be it resolved that Council receives the report TP-12-2022 regarding the snow removal statistics for the 2021-2022 season.

Carried

7.2 Doug Renaud, Director of Water and Wastewater

7.2.1 2021-2022 St-Isidore Distribution System Inspection Report

Resolution: 170-2022
Moved by: Alain Mainville
Seconded by: Danik Forgues

Be it resolved that Council receives the 2021-2022 St-Isidore Distribution System Inspection Report as presented.

Carried

7.3 Daniel R. Desforges, Environmental Infrastructure Manager

7.3.1 Surface Water and Effluent Quality Monitoring for The Nation Quarry

Resolution: 171-2022
Moved by: Alain Mainville
Seconded by: Marie-Noëlle Lanthier

Be it resolved that Council receives the Surface Water and Effluent Quality Monitoring Report for The Nation Quarry as presented.

Carried

7.3.2 Report ENV-07-2022
Central Landfill Action Plan

Resolution: 172-2022
Moved by: Alain Mainville
Seconded by: Francis Brière

Be it resolved that Council approves the recommendations, as presented in report ENV-07-2022, regarding an action plan for the Central landfill site.

Carried

Adjournment

Resolution: 173-2022
Moved by: Marie-Noëlle Lanthier
Seconded by: Francis Brière

Be it resolved that the Council meeting be adjourned at **5:30 p.m.** for a public zoning meeting.

Carried

Re-opening of the meeting

Resolution: 176-2022
Moved by: Marie-Noëlle Lanthier
Seconded by: Alain Mainville

Be it resolved that the Council meeting be re-convened at **5:49 p.m.**

Carried

7.4 Carol Ann Scott, Recreation coordinator

7.4.1 Report RE-03-2022
Recognition Policy for Sports Complex Fundraising Initiatives

- Tabled

7.5 Benjamin Bercier, Manager of Economic Development and Tourism

7.5.1 Report RE-03-2022
Energy update and IESO consultation

Resolution: 177-2022
Moved by: Danik Forgues
Seconded by: Alain Mainville

Be it resolved that the Council receives the report EC-03-2022, regarding the Public consultation with IESO (Independent Energy System Operators) and electricity update, as presented.

Carried

7.5.2 Report EC-04-2022
Prescott-Russell Waterfront tourism development support program allocation 2022

Resolution: 178-2022
Moved by: Marie-Noëlle Lanthier
Seconded by: Francis Brière

Be it resolved that Council approves the recommendations, as presented in report EC-04-2022, thereby approving the submission of an application to the Prescott and Russell Waterfront Tourism Development Support Program (2022);

Be it also resolved that the amount received from the said program will be used to subsidize 400 hours of use of the equipment provided under the XplorNation pilot project.

Carried

7.6 Guylain Laflèche, Director of Planning

7.6.1 Report BLD-02-2022
Request for reimbursement of building permit deposit

Resolution: 179-2022
Moved by: Francis Brière
Seconded by: Alain Mainville

Be it resolved that the building permits shown under Memo BLD-02-2022 be exempted of section 2 of Schedule B of By-law 85-2005 (Building permit By-law).

Carried

7.6.2 Report PLA-07-2022
Upgrade of Savage Street’s Concept Plan

Resolution: 180-2022
Moved by: Danik Forgues
Seconded by: Francis Brière

Be it resolved that Council approves the recommendation of the Planning Department stipulated in the report PLA-07-2022, concerning the Savage Street Concept Plan.

Carried

7.7 Mario Hautcoeur, Officer – Bylaw Enforcement

7.7.1 Report BL-02-2022
Dog Pound Statistics

Resolution: 181-2022
Moved by: Marie-Noëlle Lanthier
Seconded by: Alain Mainville

Be it resolved that Council receives report BL-02-2022 regarding the 2020 and 2021 statistics for The Nation's Dog Pound.

Carried

Francis Brière left the council chambers at 6:51 p.m. and returned at 6:55 p.m.

7.8 Nadia Knebel, Treasurer

7.8.1 Property Tax Write Off, Section 354

Resolution: 182-2022
Moved by: Danik Forgues
Seconded by: Alain Mainville

Be it resolved that the property taxes for the properties as per Schedule "A" hereto attached be cancelled in accordance with Section 354 of the Municipal Act, 2001.

Carried

7.9 Todd Bayly, Chief Building Official

7.9.1 Monthly building permit report
January, February and March 2022

Resolution: 183-2022
Moved by: Marie-Noëlle Lanthier
Seconded by: Danik Forgues

Be it resolved that Council approves the building permit reports for the months of January, February and March 2022, as presented.

Carried

7.10 Aimée Roy, Deputy Clerk

7.10.1 Report CL-06-2022
Restriction Periods (“lame duck”) during an election year and Delegation of Authority

Resolution: 184-2022
Moved by: Marie-Noëlle Lanthier
Seconded by: Francis Brière

Be it resolved that Council approves the recommendations as presented in the report CL-06-2022, regarding restriction periods (“lame duck”) during an election year and Delegation of Authority.

Carried

7.10.2 Policy EL-2022-01
Policy to Establish Guidelines for the Use of Municipal Resources in an Election Year

7.10.3 Policy EL-2022-02
Accessibility Plan for the 2022 Municipal Elections

Resolution: 185-2022
Moved by: Danik Forgues
Seconded by: Alain Mainville

Be it resolved that Council approves the Policy EL-2022-02, regarding an accessibility plan for the 2022 Municipal Elections.

Carried

7.11 Josée Brizard, CAO-Clerk

7.11.1 Verbal Report, Special Meeting, June 6 2022
Resolution No. 186-2022 wasn’t used

7.12 Leroux Consultant, Drainage Superintendent

7.12.1 Report 2022-0304
Monthly report by the Drainage Superintendent for March 2022

Resolution: 187-2022
Moved by: Alain Mainville
Seconded by: Marie-Noëlle Lanthier

Be it resolved that Council approves the report 2022-0304, prepared by Leroux Consultant the Drainage Superintendent, regarding the month of March 2022.

Carried

8. Notice of Proposed Motions

8.1 Town of Georgina, Government Sanctions Imposed on Russia

Resolution: 188-2022
Moved by: Marie-Noëlle Lanthier
Seconded by: Danik Forgues

Be it resolved that Council supports the motion adopted by the Council of the City of Georgina regarding government sanctions imposed on Russia.

Carried

9. Unfinished Business from Previous Meetings

10. Delegations

11. Applications for Prescott-Russell Land Division Committee

12. Municipal By-laws

12.1 By-Law No. 61-2022
Animal care and control By-law

12.2 By-Law No. 67-2022
To delegate certain duties and acts during the restricted periods
“Delegation By-law, 2022 Municipal Elections”

12.3 By-Law No. 70-2022
Dedicate a road widening
Part of Lot 8, Concession 7 for Route 700 East

12.4 By-Law No. 71-2022
To adopt Policy No. EL-2022-01
To establish guidelines for the use of municipal resources in an election year

12.5 By-Law No. 73-2022
Part Lot Control, 65-67 Adam Street

12.6 By-Law No. 75-2022
Part Lot Control, TMJ – Cambridge Street

12.7 By-Law No. 76-2022
Part Lot Control, Larivière – Cambridge Street

Resolution: 189-2022
Moved by: Danik Forgues
Seconded by: Alain Mainville

Be it resolved that by-laws as described on the April 25, 2022 agenda, be read and adopted in first, second and third reading.

- By-laws 61-2022
  Animal care and control
- By-law 67-2022
  To delegate certain duties and acts during the restricted periods "Delegation By-law, 2022 Municipal Elections"
- By-law 70-2022
  Dedicate a road widening
- By-law 71-2022
  To adopt Policy No. EL-2022-01
- By-law 73
  Part Lot Control, 65-67 Adam Street
- By-law 75-2022
  Part Lot Control, TMJ – Cambridge Street
- By-law 76-2022
  Part Lot Control, Larivière – Cambridge Street

Carried

13. Approval of the Variance Report and Accounts Payable

13.1 Accounts payables

Resolution: 190-2022
Moved by: Alain Mainville
Seconded by: Marie-Noëlle Lanthier

Be it resolved that Council approve the accounts payable up to April 30, 2022.

Voucher 8: $1,135,479.31

Carried

14. Other Business

15. Various Monthly Reports

15.1 Eastern Ontario Health Unit, Current Outbreaks

16. Correspondence

16.1 AMO, newsletters

16.2 Canadian National, Annual Vegetation Management Program

16.3 Champlain Township, Notice of Drainage Works, Mill Creek

16.4 City of Cambridge, Request to impose moratorium on all new gravel applications

16.5 Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Declaration of Emergency

16.6 Peterborough County, Floating Accommodations

16.7 Town of Bracebridge, OLT Motion

16.8 Town of Halton Hills, Build it Right the First Time

16.9 Wind Concerns Ontario, Setback Recommendation

Resolution: 191-2022
Moved by: Francis Brière
Seconded by: Danik Forgues

Be it resolved that the correspondence as listed on the April 25, 2022 agenda be received.

Carried

17. Coming Events

17.1 Regular Council Meeting, May 9, 2022

18. Closed Sessions

Adjournment – Closed session

Resolution: 165-2022
Moved by: Francis Brière
Seconded by: Marie-Noëlle Lanthier

Be it resolved that the present meeting be adjourned at **4:02 p.m.** for a closed session under the following section(s) of the Municipal Act, 2001:

Section 239 (2)
(c) a proposed or pending acquisition or disposition of land by the municipality or local board;

(k) a position, plan, procedure, criteria or instruction to be applied to any negotiations carried on or to be carried on by or on behalf of the municipality or local board

Carried

Re-opening of the meeting

Resolution: 166-2022
Moved by: Danik Forgues
Seconded by: Marie-Noëlle Lanthier

Be it resolved that the Council meeting be re-convened at **4:45 p.m**.

Carried

18.1 Minutes of the closed session held April 4th, 2022

18.2 Richard J. Groulx, Fire Chief

18.2.1 Rapport FD-06-2022, Acquisition of property
Section 239 (2) (c) a proposed or pending acquisition or disposition of land by the municipality or local board

Resolution: 192-2022
Moved by: Danik Forgues
Seconded by: Alain Mainville

Be it resolved that Council approves the recommendation, as presented in report FD-06-2022 in closed session, regarding a possible land acquisition in St-Albert.

Carried

18.3 Doug Renaud, Director of Water and Wastewater

18.3.1 Report WS-04-2022, Negotiations with a corporation
Section 239 (2) (k) a position, plan, procedure, criteria or instruction to be applied to any negotiations carried on or to be carried on by or on behalf of the municipality or local board

Resolution: 193-2022
Moved by: Alain Mainville
Seconded by: Danik Forgues

Be it resolved that Council approves the recommendations, as presented in report WS-04-2022 in closed session, regarding negotiations with a corporation.

Carried

19. Confirming By-law

Resolution: 194-2022
Moved by: Francis Brière
Seconded by: Alain Mainville

Be it resolved that By-law No. 74-2022 to confirm the proceedings of Council at its regular meeting of April 25, 2022 be read and adopted in first, second and third reading.

Carried

20. Adjournment

Resolution: 195-2022
Moved by: Alain Mainville
Seconded by: Francis Brière

Be it resolved that the present meeting be adjourned at **7:16 pm.**

Carried

_____ _____

François St-Amour, Mayor Josée Brizard, CAO-Clerk

The Corporation of The Nation Municipality

Minutes

Meeting Information

Meeting Number: 2022-02

Type: Zoning

Date: April 25, 2022

Time: 5:30 p.m.

Location: Town hall, 958 Route 500 West, Casselman

Chair: François St-Amour, Mayor

Prepared by: Aimée Roy, Deputy Clerk

Video: Recording of this meeting available on The Nation's YouTube Channel

Presence of Council Members

Mayor François St-Amour, Yes

Councillor ward 1 Marie-Noëlle Lanthier, Yes

Councillor ward 2 Alain Mainville, Yes

Councillor ward 3 Danik Forgues, Yes

Councillor ward 4 Francis Brière, Yes

Presence of Municipal Staff

Josée Brizard, CAO-Clerk

Guylain Laflèche, Director of Planning

Aimée Roy, Deputy Clerk

Jasmin Lemieux, Administrative assistant

Public Registration

Sara DaCosta

Chris Whittingham

Chad Knight

Sonia Benoit

Phillipe Warren

Agenda Items

1. Opening of the public meeting

Resolution: 174-2022
Moved by Alain Mainville
Seconded by Francis Brière

Be it resolved that the public meeting convened under Section 34 of the Planning Act (1990) be opened at **5:30 p.m.**

Carried

2. Presentation of the proposed amendments

2.1 Oasis Subdivision Ph. 3, Limoges, file ZBL-3-2022 (By-law 72-2022)

3. Comments

Mr. Laflèche presented the reports related to the proposed projects and amendments. He did receive a comment before the meeting, as shown in annex B.

Four people asked questions received in YouTube's Live Chat, see Annex A.

One question received from a member of the public present in the council chambers:

Philippe Warren requested public participation during the Savage Street traffic study.

Answer: It will be Council's decision whether to involve the public in the concept of Savage Street.

4. Adjournment

Resolution 175-2022
Moved by Danik Forgues
Seconded by Francis Brière

Be it resolved that the public meeting convened under Section 34 of the Planning Act (1990) be adjourned at **5:49 p.m.**

Carried

_____ _____

François St-Amour, Mayor Josée Brizard, CAO-Clerk

Annex A

The Nation Municipality / La municipalité de La Nation
The public meeting for zoning has now opened. We will be discussing item number 2.1 Oasis Subdivision Ph. 3, Limoges, file ZBL-3-2022 (By-law -2022)

The Nation Municipality / La municipalité de La Nation
La réunion publique de zonage est ouverte. Nous allons discuter le point sur Oasisi PH.3, Limoges, filière ZBL-3-2022 (règlement -2022)

The Nation Municipality / La municipalité de La Nation
Si vous avez des question ou commentaires, veuillez le soumetre ici.

The Nation Municipality / La municipalité de La Nation
If you have any questions or comments, please submit them here

The Nation Municipality / La municipalité de La Nation
A-t-il des commentaires ou questions?

The Nation Municipality / La municipalité de La Nation
Are there any questions or comments?

Chad Kight
hello what is going to be going behind mayer st. are there going to be apartments or townhouses or is it green space thank you

Chad Kight
64 mayer

Sara Doc
When should you receive confirmation on that?

Sara Doc
Confirmation that the apartment building wont be built.

The Nation Municipality / La municipalité de La Nation
Thank you for your questions. Are there any further questions or comments?

The Nation Municipality / La municipalité de La Nation
Merci pour les questions, a-t-il autre questions ou commentaires?

Chad Kight
where will the park be

Chad Kight
behind 64 mayer

The Nation Municipality / La municipalité de La Nation
Thank you for your comments and questions. The zoning meeting is closed.

Ryan G
hello, is the new proposal as shown in Annexe 1B?

The Nation Municipality / La municipalité de La Nation
Mr. Knight can you send the questions to glaflche@nationmun.ca ?

The Nation Municipality / La municipalité de La Nation
Hi Ryan, can you email Mr. Laflèche at glafleche@nationmun.ca ?

The Nation Municipality / La municipalité de La Nation
Merci de votre participation, la réunion publique de zonage est terminée.

The Nation Municipality / La municipalité de La Nation
Alternatively, you may also reach Mr. Laflèche at 613-764-5444 during regular office hours.

Ryan G
hello, is the new proposal as shown in Annexe 1B?

The Nation Municipality / La municipalité de La Nation
Hi Ryan, would it be possible to reach out to Mr. Laflèche at 613-764-5444 or by email at glafleche@nationmun.ca ? Thank you !

Annex B

Good morning,

SNC reviewed the zoning by-law application ZBL-3-2022 for Habitations Leclaire Inc. SNC has no objection to the proposed zoning by-law amendment, however, it should be noted that a 30 m buffer from the watercourse applies as per the EIS for the subdivision. The extent of the watercourse was reviewed and agreed on in August 2011. The apartment block proposed to be zoned R3-X31 appears to include a portion of the 30 m required vegetative buffer. This constraint can be applied regardless of the zoning, therefore, SNC has no objection to the proposed Zoning By-law amendment application ZBL-3-2022.

Please let us know if you have any questions or concerns.

Regards,

Alix Jolicoeur

Report to Council

Report Number: EC-05-2022

Subject: Rogers proposing a new 90m telecommunications guyed tower to be located at 5014 County Rd 10, Fournier

Prepared by: Benjamin Bercier, Manager of Economic & Tourism Development

Revised by: Guylain Laflèche, Urban Planner

Date of the meeting: May 9, 2022

Context

The company Rogers Communications Inc. is requesting a formal request for concurrence following a consultation process to install a new tower to maximize and improve network coverage for wireless users in the area. The site being identified as C8678 Besner Rd & Concession 15, 5014 County Rd 10, Fournier.

Report

- Rogers provided a Public Notification Package to the property owners within the required 345m radius of the proposed installation. The notice was issued by regular mail March 11, 2022. The notice described the proposal and invited comments by mail, electronic mail, or phone before April 15, 2022.

- A newspaper ad was also published in the March 23, 2022, edition of The Review notifying the public of the proposal and inviting residents to provide comments within 30 days of the notice.

- No comments were received.

The Nation's economic and tourism development department, jointly with the Urban planning service, recommends signing the concurrence letter.

Relevance to priorities

In reference to The Nation's Municipality Economic & Tourism Development Strategic Plan 2021–2024 it is said:

1.2 K	Influence champions (governments, partners) in order to move sensitive issues hampering The Nation's economic development forward (e.g., access to gas, electricity, the Internet);
1.3	To foster the development and lay out of infrastructure favourable to retaining and attracting small and medium businesses.

Financial Considerations

None

Recommendation

Be it resolved that Council authorize the CAO/Clerk to issue a formal letter of concurrence to Rogers Communication Inc. for the following site: C8678 Besner Rd & Concession 15, 5014 County Rd 10, Fournier for the erection of a 90m telecommunications guyed tower.

Note from Rogers Concurrence

(In order to conclude this land-use consultation and meet ISED's requirements, Rogers Communications Inc. respectfully requests that our proposal be considered complete and that The Nation Municipality move forward with the assessment of the process Rogers has undertaken to date.

Rogers also requests that The Nation Municipality issue a formal Letter of Concurrence to Rogers with a copy to ISED in order to permit Rogers to move forward with the installation of the proposed wireless communication site).

Attachments

Appendix 1: Map demonstrating the proposed location of the tower.

Appendix 2: Public Notice published in The Review newspaper March 23, 2022.

Appendix 1: Map showing the propose location of the new communication tower.

ROGERS™

Notice of Proposed Wireless Site: C8678 Besner Rd. & Concession Rd. 15

Facility Proposal:

Location and Site Context

Rogers Communications Inc. (Rogers) is proposing a new 90m guyed tower telecommunications facility and an ancillary equipment structure surrounded by chainlink fencing, to be located on a property at **5014 Chem. Comté 10, Fournier**.

The coordinates for this facility are: 45°26'6.00"N, 74°54'5.04"W

Proposed Facility Map

Due to increased demand for improved wireless service, it is necessary to improve wireless coverage across the community. The site selected, shown on the below map, fits the necessary criteria to maximize and improve network coverage for wireless users in the area.

PUBLIC NOTICE

PROPOSED ROGERS
90 METRE WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS
GUYED TOWER INSTALLATION

PROPOSAL:

Rogers is proposing an antenna system at **5014 Chem. Comté 10, Fournier**, which consists of the following: a 90m guyed tower and equipment shelter in a fenced compound, located on the western part of the property. Once completed the antenna system will measure 90m in height.

Rogers invites you, **within 30 calendar days of the date of this notice**, to provide by mail or email your comments, and / or request to be informed of the Township's position on the proposed antenna system.

Rogers will respond to all reasonable and relevant concerns, and the Municipality will be taking into account comments from the public and Rogers' response to each when providing its position to the proponent and Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada.

Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada is responsible for the approval of this antenna system and requires that we review this proposal with the local municipality. After reviewing this proposal, The Nation Municipality will provide its position to Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada and to Rogers.

Contact information:

Proposed Wireless Communications Installation
Site Name: C8678 Besner Rd. & Concession Rd. 15

Christian Lee
On behalf of Rogers Communications Inc.
337 Autumnfield St.
Kanata, Ontario K2M 0J6
(613) 799-9900
christian.lee@rogers.com

ROGERS

Newspaper: The Review

Project: C8678 – Besner Rd. & Concession Rd. 15

Publish date: March 23, 2022

CORPORATION DE LA MUNICIPALITÉ DE LA NATION
CORPORATION OF THE NATION MUNICIPALITY

Type: _____

Date: _____

Résolution No.:_____

Proposée par/Moved by: Marie-Noëlle Lanthier □ Alain Mainville □ Danik Forgues □ Francis Briere □

Appuyée par/Seconded by: Marie-Noëlle Lanthier □ Alain Mainville □ Danik Forgues □ Francis Briere □

CONCEPT DE LOTISSEMENT OASIS PH.3

Qu'il soit résolu que le Conseil approuve la recommandation du Service de l'aménagement du territoire stipulé dans le rapport PLA-8-2022, concernant la conception du lotissement Oasis PH. 3.

SUBDIVISION CONCEPT OASIS PH. 3

Be it resolved that Council approves the recommendation the Planning Department stipulated in the report PLA-8-2022, concerning Oasis PH. 3 Subdivision Concept Plan.

Recorded Vote/Vote Enregistré	Yea	Nay
Francois St. Amour	⌗	⌗
Marie-Noëlle Lanthier	⌗	⌗
Alain Mainville	⌗	⌗
Danik Forgues	⌗	⌗
Francis Briere	⌗	⌗

Cette resolution est:
This resolution is:
Adoptée/Carried ⌗
Rejetée/Defeated: ⌗
Modifiée/Amended: ⌗

DÉCLARATION D'INTÉRÊT / DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST

Nom / Name: _____, _____ a (ont) déclaré ses (leur) intérêts, a laissé son (leur) siège(s) et a quitté la salle du Conseil./Disclosed his (her, their) interest, vacated his (her, their) seat(s) and left Council chambers.

_____
Greffière
Clerk

Report to Council

Report Number: PLA-8-2022

Subject: LAND EXHANGE SAVAGE AND OASIS PH. 3

Prepared by: Guylain Lafleche, Director of Planning Department

Revised by:

Date of the meeting: May 9th 2022

INTRODUCTION:

On April 25, 2022, the Planning Department held a public meeting for a zoning amendment regarding residential uses in the Oasis PH.3 subdivision.

During the meeting, the Planning Department received some comments regarding the block of land fronting the single-family homes on Mayer Street. The Maye Street homeowners have concerns about an apartment block in their backyard.

Following these comments, the Planning Department has taken the initiative to negotiate with the developer to find an alternative that does not penalize the developer and meets the urban design concept for this area.

CONCEPT:

In Annex 1, we see the original concept of the subdivision as presented at the public meeting for the Oasis Ph 3. subdivision in 2013 and 2015.

In Annex 2, we see the concept that Planning Department is recommending Council to accept. As you can see, the new concept does not create an impact on the single-family homes with the coming of row houses and thus protects the buffer along the creek that exists behind the homes.

The Planning Department believes that the lot fronting on Street #2 is sufficient to allow the parking entrance for the proposed future park access.

The Planning Department will also request the installation of municipal and other infrastructure to allow for the possibility of a structure on this lot (e.g. public washroom).

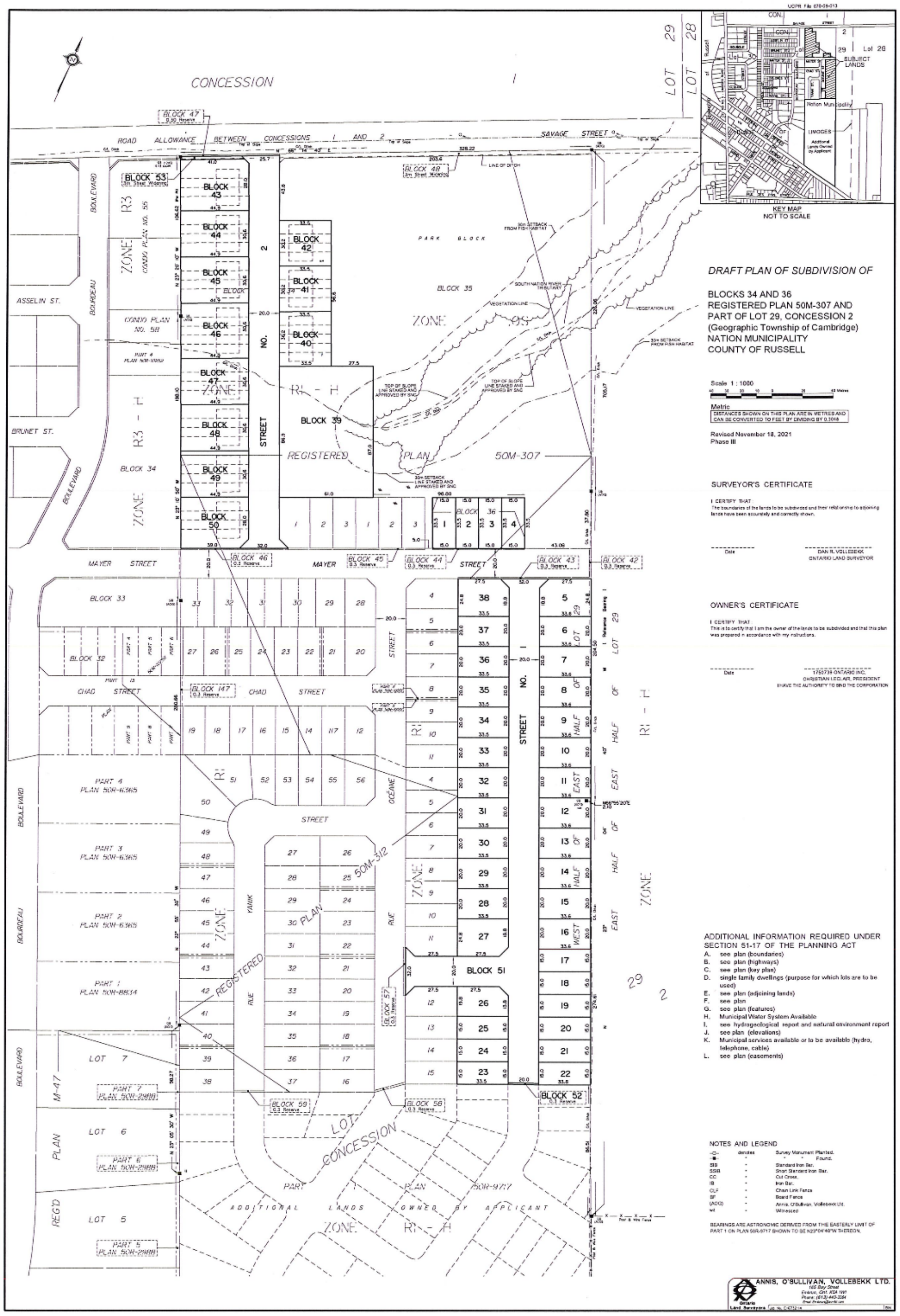
FINANCIAL CONSIDERATION:
NIL.

RECOMMENDATION:

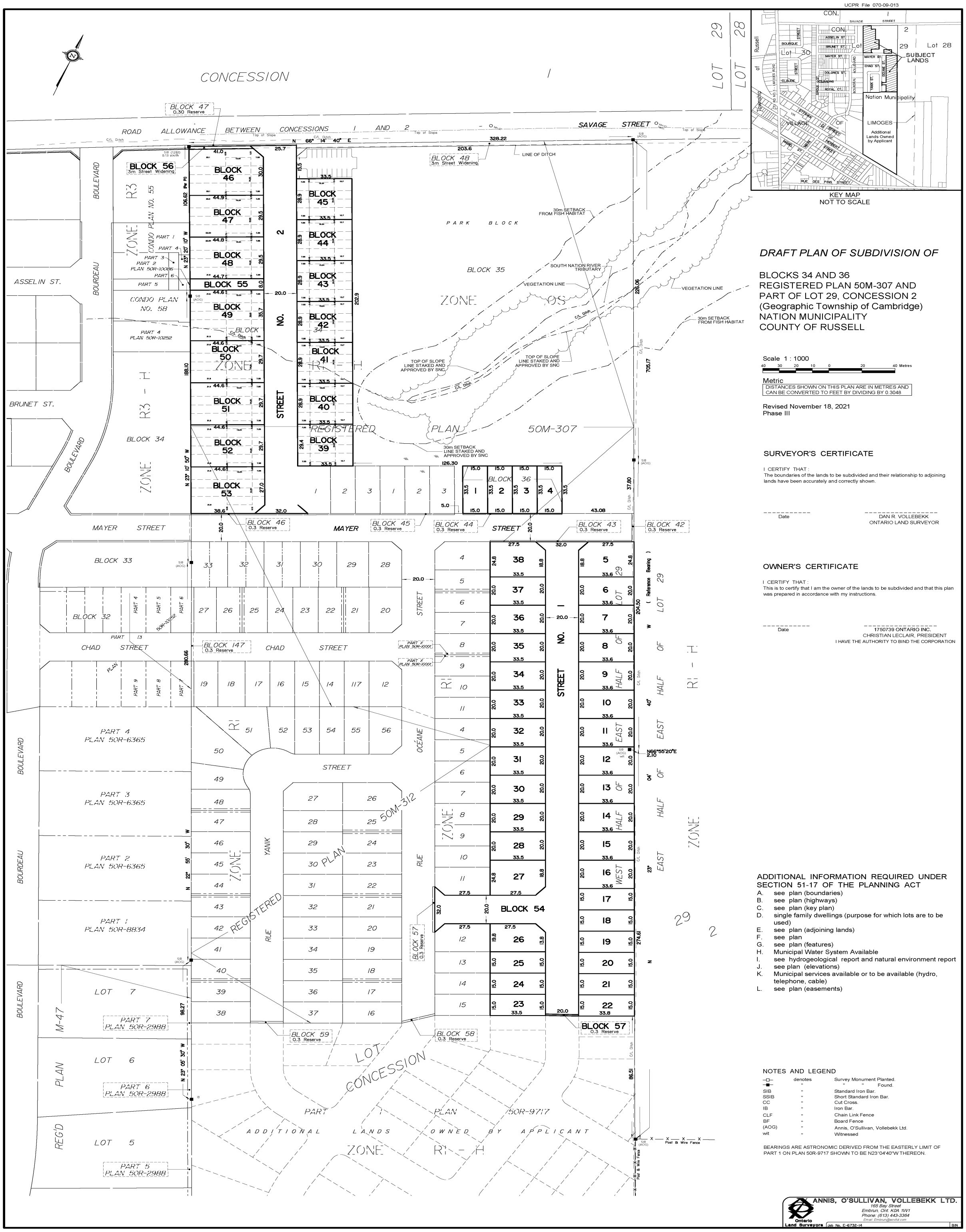
That Council authorize the Director of Planning to proceed with the land exchanges and approval conditions for the Oasis PH. 3 subdivision.

Guylain Laflèche, MCIP, RPP
Director of Planning

ANNEX 1


CONCESSION
ROAD ALLOWANCE BETWEEN CONCESSIONS 1 AND 2
SAVAGE STREET
LOT 29
LOT 28
BLOCK 47
BLOCK 48
BLOCK 53
BLOCK 43
BLOCK 44
BLOCK 45
BLOCK 46
BLOCK 47
BLOCK 48
BLOCK 49
BLOCK 50
BLOCK 42
BLOCK 41
BLOCK 40
BLOCK 39
BLOCK 35
BLOCK 34
BLOCK 33
BLOCK 32
BLOCK 36
BLOCK 51
BLOCK 52
PARK BLOCK
STREET No. 2
STREET No. 1
REGISTERED PLAN 50M-307
ASSELIN ST.
BRUNET ST.
BOULEVARD BOURDEAU
MAYER STREET
CHAD STREET
RUE YANIK
RUE OCÉANE
REGISTERED PLAN 50M-312
EAST HALF OF LOT 29
WEST HALF OF EAST HALF OF LOT 29
LOT 7
LOT 6
LOT 5
PART 4 PLAN 50R-6365
PART 3 PLAN 50R-6365
PART 2 PLAN 50R-6365
PART 1 PLAN 50R-8834
ADDITIONAL LANDS OWNED BY APPLICANT
KEY MAP
NOT TO SCALE
DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION OF
BLOCKS 34 AND 36
REGISTERED PLAN 50M-307 AND
PART OF LOT 29, CONCESSION 2
(Geographic Township of Cambridge)
NATION MUNICIPALITY
COUNTY OF RUSSELL
Scale 1 : 1000
Metric
DISTANCES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE IN METRES AND CAN BE CONVERTED TO FEET BY DIVIDING BY 0.3048
Revised November 18, 2021
Phase III
SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE
I CERTIFY THAT :
The boundaries of the lands to be subdivided and their relationship to adjoining lands have been accurately and correctly shown.
Date
DAN R. VOLLEBEKK
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYOR
OWNER'S CERTIFICATE
I CERTIFY THAT :
This is to certify that I am the owner of the lands to be subdivided and that this plan was prepared in accordance with my instructions.
Date
1750739 ONTARIO INC.
CHRISTIAN LECLAIR, PRESIDENT
I HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO BIND THE CORPORATION
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 51-17 OF THE PLANNING ACT
A. see plan (boundaries)
B. see plan (highways)
C. see plan (key plan)
D. single family dwellings (purpose for which lots are to be used)
E. see plan (adjoining lands)
F. see plan
G. see plan (features)
H. Municipal Water System Available
I. see hydrogeological report and natural environment report
J. see plan (elevations)
K. Municipal services available or to be available (hydro, telephone, cable)
L. see plan (easements)
NOTES AND LEGEND
denotes Survey Monument Planted.
Found.
SIB Standard Iron Bar.
SSIB Short Standard Iron Bar.
CC Cut Cross.
IB Iron Bar.
CLF Chain Link Fence
BF Board Fence
(AOG) Annis, O'Sullivan, Vollebekk Ltd.
Wit Witnessed
BEARINGS ARE ASTRONOMIC DERIVED FROM THE EASTERLY LIMIT OF PART 1 ON PLAN 50R-9717 SHOWN TO BE N23°04'40"W THEREON.
ANNIS, O'SULLIVAN, VOLLEBEKK LTD.
Ontario Land Surveyors

ANNEX 2



UCPR File 070-09-013
KEY MAP
NOT TO SCALE
DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION OF
BLOCKS 34 AND 36
REGISTERED PLAN 50M-307 AND
PART OF LOT 29, CONCESSION 2
(Geographic Township of Cambridge)
NATION MUNICIPALITY
COUNTY OF RUSSELL
Scale 1 : 1000
40 30 20 10 0 20 40 Metres
Metric
DISTANCES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE IN METRES AND CAN BE CONVERTED TO FEET BY DIVIDING BY 0.3048
Revised November 18, 2021
Phase III
SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE
I CERTIFY THAT :
The boundaries of the lands to be subdivided and their relationship to adjoining lands have been accurately and correctly shown.
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NOTES AND LEGEND
denotes Survey Monument Planted.
" " " Found.
SIB " Standard Iron Bar.
SSIB " Short Standard Iron Bar.
CC " Cut Cross.
IB " Iron Bar.
CLF " Chain Link Fence
BF " Board Fence
(AOG) " Annis, O'Sullivan, Vollebekk Ltd.
wit " Witnessed
BEARINGS ARE ASTRONOMIC DERIVED FROM THE EASTERLY LIMIT OF PART 1 ON PLAN 50R-9717 SHOWN TO BE N23°04'40"W THEREON.
ANNIS, O'SULLIVAN, VOLLEBEKK LTD.
165 Bay Street
Embrun, Ont. K0A 1W1
Phone: (613) 443-3364
Email: Embrun@aovltd.com
Ontario Land Surveyors
Job No. E-6732-14
CONCESSION
ROAD ALLOWANCE BETWEEN CONCESSIONS I AND 2
SAVAGE STREET
MAYER STREET
CHAD STREET
ASSELIN ST.
BRUNET ST.
BOURDEAU BOULEVARD
STREET NO. 2
STREET NO. 1
OCÉANE STREET
RUE YANIK
PARK BLOCK
BLOCK 35
REGISTERED PLAN 50M-307
REGISTERED PLAN 50M-312
BLOCK 34
BLOCK 54
BLOCK 57
ADDITIONAL LANDS OWNED BY APPLICANT
PART 1 PLAN 50R-9717

FINANCE DEPARTMENT REPORT

Report number: F-12-2022

Subject: Items excluded from the budget – O.Reg 284/09

Prepared by: Nadia Knebel, Treasurer

Date: May 9th, 2022

INTRODUCTION:

In 2009, the Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB) introduced major revisions to the accounting standards whereby municipalities were required to move to a full accrual basis of financial statement reporting. The most notable change was the introduction of PSAB 3150, which incorporates the capitalization of Tangible Capital Assets (TCA) and amortization (depreciation) of those tangible capital assets over their useful lives.

The new standards, however, do not require that *budgets* be prepared on the same basis. As such, most municipalities, including The Nation Municipality, continue to prepare budgets on a cash or funding basis where revenues and expenses for operating and capital budgets are balanced.

As part of the budget preparation process, *O.Reg. 284/*09 allows the exclusion of the following expenses from the budget:

- Amortization
- Post-employment benefits
- Solid Waste landfill closure and post-closure

However, when a municipality excludes all or a portion of these expenses from its budget, *O.Reg. 284/09* requires the municipality to prepare a report outlining the impact of the following, which must be adopted by a resolution of Council:

An estimate of the change in the accumulated surplus of the municipality to the end of the year resulting from the exclusion of the expenses listed above.

An analysis of the estimated impact of the exclusion of any of the expenses listed above on the future tangible capital asset funding requirements of the municipality.

Please note that this should be done prior to Council adopting the budget. Although this report was not presented prior to the 2022 budget being adopted, the impact of the exclusion was included (last page).

ESTIMATE & ANALYSIS:

PSAB Accrual Basis of Accounting

The following items are adjusted to reconcile to PSAB Accrual Basis of Accounting:

- Proceeds of debt – Not considered a revenue under PSAB but rather an increase in liabilities.
- Transfers to/from reserve accounts – Not considered expenses/revenues under PSAB.
- Tangible Capital Assets Acquisitions – not considered an expense under PSAB but

rather an asset. The resulting amortization is included in expenses.

- Principal Paid on Debt – Not considered an expense under PSAB but rather an reduction of the debt liability.

O.Reg 284/09

The following items excluded from the 2022 budget:

- Amortization

The municipality does not have any post-employment benefits expenses and expenses related to the closure and post closure of the solid waste landfill are budgeted.

Reconciliation

The table below outlines the high-level adjustments made to convert the balanced 2022 budget prepared under the fund basis of accounting to an estimated $5,065,685 deficit on a full accrual basis.

PSAB Full Accrual Budget		
Adjustments:		
2022 Budget (Operating and Capital)		$ 0
Revenues		
Add:		
Transfer from Reserves	$ 3,601,760	
Proceeds of Debt	33,695,439	
Total Revenues		37,297,199
Expenses		
Less:		
Transfer to Reserves	$ (1,401,047)	
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(44,706,658)	
Principal Paid on Debt	(574,867)	
Total Expenses		(46,682,542)
Annual deficit, before exclusions		$ (9,385,343)
Exclusions, per *O.Reg 284/09*		
Amortization Expense		4,319,688
2022 PSAB Budget Deficit, as amended		$ (5,065,685)

Amortization Expense

The amortization expense, estimated at $4,319,688 decreases the accumulated deficit after PSAB adjustments. Budgeted amortization is based on a projection of existing assets and the estimated annual amortization for new assets. It does not include a projection for assets not yet in service.

TCA amortization is calculated based on the cost of assets when they were initially built or purchased. It can be seen as the annual cost of using the TCA. It is also an indicator of the amount that should be contributed to replacement reserves to ensure the Municipality can replace the existing infrastructure in the future. However, although a good baseline, TCA amortization does not reflect inflation and the fact that the replacement cost in today's dollars is much higher.

CONCLUSION:

For all intents and purposes, there is no financial impact on the budget of the municipality. The adjustments presented above are reflected in the audited financial statements which are presented under the full accrual basis of accounting as per PSAB. The purpose of this report is to present the reconciliation from cash to accrual basis of accounting as well as present the exclusion from the budget to conform with *O.Reg 284/09*.

The Municipality will continue to prepare and present future budgets to Council in the traditional fund (cash) basis of accounting. This report, with its reconciliation to the accrual basis of accounting, will also be presented prior to the adoption of future budgets, in accordance with *Ontario Regulation 284/09* of the Municipal Act, 2001.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the report F-12-2022 be adopted as presented.

Nadia Knebel, CPA, CA
Treasurer

FINANCE DEPARTMENT REPORT

Report number : F-13-2022

Subject **:** First quarter results

Prepared by **:** Nadia Knebel, Treasurer

Reviewed by : Josée Brizard, CAO-Clerk

Date**:** May 9th, 2022

CONTEXT:

As the first quarter of 2022 has passed, the financial results are presented in the attached schedule.

Overall, expenses are in line with the budget. As expected, gas-related expenses are, for the most part, almost 50% of the annual budget.

RECOMMANDATION :

It is recommended that Council accept the report presented detailing the results for the first quarter.

Nadia Knebel, CPA, CA
Treasurer

SCHEDULE A / ANNEXE A

DEPARTMENT / DÉPARTEMENT	Q1 REVENUES / REVENUS	Q1 EXPENSES / DÉPENSES	Q1 ACTUAL / REEL SURPLUS / (DÉFICIT)	Q1 BUDGET SURPLUS / (DÉFICIT)	% OF/DU BUDGET	COMMENTS	COMMENTAIRES
MUNICIPAL TAXES MUNICIPALE	11,070,158		11,070,158	12,959,730	85%	*Interim taxes billed*	*Taxes intérimaires facturés*
GENERAL	219,142	-	219,142	1,090,600	20%	*OMPF pmt received + tax penalties charged*	*Pmt OMPF reçu + pénalités sur taxes chargés*
COUNCIL/CONSEIL	10,000	41,267	(31,267)	(235,807)	13%		
COUNCIL SUPPORT/SOUTIEN CONSEIL	675	105,962	(105,287)	(551,231)	19%	*HR software*	*Logiciel ressources humaines*
ADMINISTRATION	4,294	273,934	(269,640)	(1,271,142)	21%	*Tax certificate revenues higher than p/ytd, more tax certificates issued; overall expenses on target with budget*	*Revenus de certificats de taxes plus élevé que l'an passé à date, plus de certificats de taxes préparés; au global, les dépenses sont en ligne avec le budget.*
SOLAR PANEL/PANNEAUX SOLAIRES	3,482	422	3,060	95,240	3%		
ELECTIONS	-	1,786	(1,786)	(32,000)	6%		
COMPUTERS/INFORMATIQUE	4,429	29,694	(25,265)	(255,563)	10%		
FIRE \ FEU	798	105,078	(104,280)	(1,496,639)	7%		
POLICE	-	418,653	(418,653)	(1,561,000)	27%	*Requisition #1 paid*	*Réquisition #1 payée*
ANIMAL CONTROL/CONTROLE D'ANIMAUX	1,100	168	932	-	#DIV/0!	*Revenues: Kennel licences*	*Revenus = licences de chenil*
BY-LAW ENF./LOI MUNICIPAL	5,796	43,581	(37,784)	(215,412)	18%	*Revenues already at 50% of budget - more parking tickets than prior ytd; expenses on target with budget*	*Revenus déjà à 50 % du budget - plus d'infractions de stationnement que l'an passé; au global, les dépenses sont en ligne avec le budget.*
BUILDING/CONSTRUCTION	136,266	39,720	96,545	-	#DIV/0!	*Building permits YTD = $134,155 vs PY $116,336 (net of expenses); expenses below target w/budget*	*Permis de construction année à date = 134 155 $ vs année précédente 116 336 $ (net des dépenses); au global, les dépenses sont en ligne avec le budget.*
EMERGENCY MESURES D'URGENCE	-	116	(116)	(3,800)	3%		
HEALTH&SAFETY/SANTE ET SECURITE	-	1,866	(1,866)	(35,831)	5%		
CONSERVATION AUTHORITY	-	33,631	(33,631)	(102,892)	33%	*Requisition #1 paid*	*Réquisition #1 payée*
ROADWAYS/VOIRIE	195,720	797,038	(601,319)	(6,130,220)	10%		
CROSSING PATROL/BRIGADERIE	-	1,693	(1,693)	(33,606)	5%		
STREET LIGHTS/LUMIERE DE RUE	-	15,564	(15,564)	(72,500)	21%	*OCIF pmt #1 recv'd $151,645*	*Pmt #1 de OCIF reçu 151 645 $*
GENERAL W&S/E&E	21,927	257,602	(235,675)	(1,106,647)	21%		
SEWER LIMOGES EGOUTS	215,911	190,081	25,830	(9,583,646)	0%	*Large part of budget is for lagoon; Revenue at the end of Q1 is due to reversal of 2021 accrual entries.*	*Grande partie du budget est pour la lagune; Revenus à la fin de Q1 est dû au renversement des courus de 2021.*
SEWER ST-BERNARDIN EGOUTSs	2,157	8,624	(6,467)	(9,372)	69%	*Groundwater monitoring*	*Surveillance des eaux sous-terraines*
SEWER ST-ALBERT EGOUTS	42,204	12,331	29,873	(146,023)	-20%	*Revenues - Q1 billing as budgeted + new connection; overall exp on target w/budget*	*Revenus: Q1 facturé tel que budgété + nouvelle connection; au global, les dépenses sont en ligne avec le budget.*
SEWER ST-ISIDORE EGOUTS	55,758	3,528	52,231	153,892	34%	*Q1 billing revenues offset by expenses which are below target w/budget*	*Revenus: Facturation Q1; les dépenses sont sous le budget pour le quart*
SEWER FOURNIER EGOUTS	18,502	11,197	7,306	(26,112)	-28%	*Revenues - Q1 billing as budgeted + new connection; engineer exp almost at budget due to groundwater monitoring, other expenses below target for budget*	*Revenus: Q1 facturé tel que budgété + nouvelle connection; les dépenses d'ingénieur sont presque rendu au total budgété du à la surveillance des eaux souterraines; au global, les dépenses sont en ligne avec le budget.*
SEWER FOREST PARK EGOUTS	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!		
WATER LIMOGES EAU	299,166	573,995	(274,829)	(12,044,411)	2%	*Large part of budget is for Cheney - Limoges water main*	*Grande partie du budget est pour la ligne d'eau de Cheney à Limoges*
LINDA WATER PROJECT EAU LINDA	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!		
WATER ST-ISIDORE EAU	100,797	38,434	62,362	81,443	77%	*Revenues: Q1 billing; offset by expenses which include requisition pd to Alfred-Plantagenet of $31,630; other expenses on target w/budget*	*Revenus = facturation premier quart; Dépenses incluent réquisition payé à Alfred-Plantagenet de 31 630 $; les autres dépenses sont en ligne avec le budget.*
W&S LIMOGES PHASE 3 E&ES	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!		
W&S LIMOGES IND. PARK E&ES	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!		
W&S BLVD BOURDEAU E&ES	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!		
GR.SEWER LIMOGES CR.EGOUTS	90,370	-	90,370	281,340	32%	*Water connection revenue*	*Revenus de connections d'eau*
GR. SEWER FOREST PARK CR. EGOUTS	-	-	-	(12,141)	0%		
GR. WATER LIMOGES CR.EAU	87,402	-	87,402	275,040	32%	*Water connection revenue*	*Revenus de connections d'eau*
GR. WATER LINDA CR. EAU	15,134	-	15,134	-	#DIV/0!	*Water connection revenue*	*Revenus de connections d'eau*
GR. WATER ST-ISIDORE CR. EAU	30,655	-	30,655	11,500	267%	*Water connection revenue*	*Revenus de connections d'eau*
GR. WATER LIMOGES IND. PARK CR.EAU	-	-	-	(665)	0%		
GR.W&S CALYPSO CR E&ES	-	-	-	(34,602)	0%		
ENVIRONMENT/ENVIRONEMENT	-	1,834	(1,834)	(283,195)	1%		
ST-ISIDORE LANDFILL/DEPOTOIR	-	875	(875)	(16,622)	5%	*Expenses include engineer fees for landfill reports*	*Les dépenses incluent des frais d'ingénieurs pour les rapports de dépotoirs.*
ST-BERNARDIN LANDFILL/DEPOTOIR	-	885	(885)	(20,922)	4%		
FOURNIER LANDFILL/DEPOTOIR	3,704	5,280	(1,576)	(8,243)	19%		
CENTRAL LANDFILL/DEPOTOIR	-	3,859	(3,859)	(26,993)	14%		
ST-ALBERT LANDFILL/DEPOTOIR	-	3,859	(3,859)	(21,993)	18%		
LIMOGES LANDFILL/DEPOTOIR	9,378	7,658	1,720	3,107	55%		
GARBAGE COLLECTION ORDURE	1,995	57,876	(55,881)	170,798	-33%	*Jan - Mar garbage collection fees*	*Frais de collection d'ordures jan - mars*
RECYCLING COLLECTION RECYCLAGE	-	55,733	(55,733)	178,522	-31%	*Jan - Mar recycling collection fees*	*Frais de collection de recyclage jan - mars*
GARBAGE DISP./ENLEV.D'ORDURE	-	35,695	(35,695)	(179,000)	20%	*Jan - Mar garbage disposal fees*	*Frais de disposition d'ordures jan - mars*
STORM WATER POND	-	-	-	(16,000)	0%		
ST-ISIDORE PARK/PARC	-	893	(893)	-	#DIV/0!		
STE-ROSE PARK/PARC	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!		
ST-BERNARDIN PARK/PARC	2,229	1,260	969	(96,000)	-1%		
FOURNIER PARK/PARC	-	4,355	(4,355)	-	#DIV/0!	*Heater & breaker in building; contractor for outdoor rink*	*Dépenses incluent: chaufrette et disjoncteur dans l'édifice; entrepreneur pour la patinoire extérieur*
ST-ALBERT PARK/PARC	668	3,664	(2,996)	(15,000)	20%		
FOREST PARK/PARC	-	4,413	(4,413)	-	#DIV/0!	*Contractor for outdoor rink*	*Dépenses: entrepreneur pour la patinoire extérieur*
LIMOGES PARK/PARC RODOLPHE	10,000	4,297	5,703	-	#DIV/0!	*Grant for $10,000 for accessible play structure received offset by contractor for outdoor rink & deposit for play structure*	*Revenus incluent une subvention pour 10 000 $ pour une structure de jeu accessible; Dépenses incluent entrepreneur pour la patinoire extérieur*
LIMOGES PARK/PARC GIROUX	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!		
C.F.E. PARK/PARC	-	103	(103)	-	#DIV/0!		
GAGNON PARK/PARC	-	64	(64)	(7,279)	1%		
SAVAGE PARC/PARK	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!		
HEALTH HUB	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!		
SOCIAL COMITE	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!		
RECREATION GENERAL	915	43,165	(42,250)	(493,990)	9%		

SCHEDULE A / ANNEXE A

DEPARTMENT / DÉPARTEMENT	Q1 REVENUES / REVENUS	Q1 EXPENSES / DÉPENSES	Q1 ACTUAL / REEL SURPLUS / (DÉFICIT)	Q1 BUDGET SURPLUS / (DÉFICIT)	% OF/DU BUDGET	COMMENTS	COMMENTAIRES
ST-ISIDORE ARENA	37,586	84,304	(46,718)	(1,169,581)	4%	*YTD ice rental comparable to prior year Q1 but there were lockdowns in Jan 2022 as well*	*Revenus de location de glace à date comparable à l'année dernière mais les gens étaient confinés en janvier 2022 aussi*
BOWLING/QUILLES	342	88	253	3,912	6%		
HALL/SALLE	326	9,658	(9,332)	(9,100)	103%	*Large part of expenses is bar supplies, bar was restocked*	*La majorité des dépenses sont pour des fournitures pour le bar qui a été réapprovisionné*
SPORT BAR SPORTIF	19,253	12,968	6,285	(6,568)	-96%	*Bar & resto revenues are higher than PY after Q1 which is good; more than half the expenses are for restaurant supplies to restock after lockdowns*	*Les revenus de bar et de restaurant sont plus élevés que l'an passé qui est bon; plus de la moitié des dépenses sont pour les fournitures de restaurant afin de réapprovisionné après le confinment*
CANTINE	948	1,399	(451)	4,000	-11%		
ST ISIDORE SUMMER CAMP/CAMP ÉTÉ	-	-	-	(6,253)	0%		
ST-BERNARDIN HALL/SALLE	1,075	15,556	(14,480)	(113,463)	13%	*Most of the exepenses are for hydro; no rentals in Q1*	*La plupart des dépenses sont pour l'hydro; pas de location dans le premier quart*
FOURNIER HALL/SALLE	-	4,269	(4,269)	(25,366)	17%	*Hall rental revenues minimal*	*Revenus de location de salle sont minime*
ST-ALBERT HALL/SALLE	2,049	6,861	(4,812)	(195,135)	2%		
LIMOGES HALL/SALLE	-	635	(635)	(52,150)	1%		
SPORT COMPLEX LIMOGES	10,000	2,910,287	(2,900,287)	(11,963,587)	24%	*$10k donation recv'd; expenses = construction costs*	*Don de 10 000 $ recu; dépenses = frais de construction*
LIBRARY GENERAL BIBLIOTHEQUE	772	63,204	(62,432)	-	#DIV/0!	*Bulk of expenses = salaries & utilities*	*La majorité des dépenses sont pour des salaires et services publics*
LIBRARY ST-ISIDORE BILBIOTHEQUE	1,713	7,708	(5,996)	(2,300)	261%	*$5,572 of loss is generated by expense of books and e-resources*	*5 572 $ de la perte générée par dépense de livres et ressources électroniques*
LIBRARY ST-ALBERT BIBLIOTHEQUE	60	5,681	(5,622)	(15,800)	36%	*$4,678 of loss is generated by expense of books and e-resources*	*4 678 $ de la perte générée par dépense de livres et ressources électroniques*
LIBRARY LIMOGES BIBLIOTHEQUE	-	6,126	(6,126)	(1,700)	360%	*$5,174 of loss is generated by expense of books & e-resources*	*5 174 $ de la perte générée par dépense de livres et ressources électroniques*
PLANNING/URBANISTE	19,895	33,773	(13,878)	(268,934)	5%	*Revenues above target of budget for Q1 which is good, expenses in line with budget*	*Revenus en ligne avec le budget pour le premier quart, les dépenses sont en ligne avec le budget*
DEVEVOLPMENT ECONO./EXPANSION ECONO.	58	19,097	(19,038)	(112,530)	17%		
MUNICIPAL DRAIN/DRAINAGE MUNICIPAL	(6,711)	65,393	(72,104)	(43,200)	167%	*Municipal drain expenses, higher than p/y Q1. Most drain expenses are not budgeted.*	*Dépenses pour drains municipaux; plus élevé que le budget pour le premier quart. La plupart des dépenses pour les drains ne sont pas budgétés.*
TILE DRAINAGE SOUTERAIN	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!		
TRANSFER/TRANSFERT	-	-	-	(498,242)	0%		
NGPR TRANSFER / TRANSFERT	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!		
Total	**12,748,098**	**6,488,741**	**6,259,357**	**(35,321,285)**			

Detail of budgeted excess revenues over expenditures:

Loan repayments	(574,867)
Long-term debt	33,695,439
Transfer from reserve	3,601,760
Transfer to reserve	(1,401,047)
	35,321,285
Difference	0

Leroux Consultant

Eric Leroux
655, Rue Albert Plantagenet, Ontario K0B 1L0
Cell: (613) 223-9824

April 30th, 2022
File Reference 2022-0404

The Nation Municipality
3248 county Road 9
Fournier, Ontario
K0A 1G0

Attention : Ms. Joanne Bougie-Normand

RE : Drainage Superintendent Duties

Dear Ms. Bougie-Normand

Please find enclosed a brief description of work performed for the period between from April 1st to April 30th, 2022.

General Drainage concerns

1) I received a call from the engineer that planned and supervised the work at the County road 19 asking some details for erosion control at the St-Pierre municipal drain as he told me that the section of slope near the inlet of the crossing they installed last year had slumped in the drain. They had installed only gabion and it got washed out not being stable enough, as the material is too small. I told him that we should meet to discuss the section they would have to repair. I also saw that the side where we did erosion control on the north side of the drain held off very well in the last two years, but the drain side slope is now being eroded away on the south side. I also spoke with the landowner along that section as he called me to ask if we would look at performing the same type of work. I told him that we would plan a meeting with the owners and go from there to plan more work.

2) I received a few calls to get details about work completed in 2021. The answers were satisfactory to the owner's requests.

3) I returned a call to speak to a landowner wanting to discuss a failing culvert along the Eric Howes municipal drain. I went to inspect the culvert and then did a research about the culvert in the engineer's report. He wanted to get an approximate cost share for the work as the culvert his deemed to be paid at a 50% rate by the owner and 50% by the drain.

We figured an estimated cost and he told me that he would like for us to plan for the replacement after crops are removed. He installed a temporary culvert in a side ditch for this summer, and we would replace the failing culvert in late summer, as they will not use the existing culvert.

4) I received a call from the road Superintendent for the Limoge area, asking if I could verify a ditch along the Boundary road along with North Stormont municipality. I went to look at the road side ditch, as it was getting eroded on the north Stormont side. I called their Drainage Superintendent to let him know that he should look after this issue as it could become hazardous to the public. He confirmed having been onsite later and they would take care of this repair being a municipal drain on their side.

5) I was asked to call a landowner just bordering the Séguin municipal drain along county road 3. They were concerned about the closed channel frontage in front of their house. I looked at the culvert, and told them that it should be replaced very soon as the bottom was eroded away where we could see it, and a few small sink holes were in the lawn. I gave them the information to call the U-C of P & R and they would let them know the size and length and permit application details as this is along a county road. The installation was not part of municipal drain.

6) I was asked to call landowner along concession five as their access culvert had failed. I had a discussion to have details of where the culvert was to know if it was part of a municipal drain. The culvert was blocked, and the ditch bottom needs to be cleaned out to be able to do any work. I confirmed that we could perform a clean out, being on the Henri Cuerrier-Lalonde Branch municipal drain, but they would have to pay for the culvert cost, not being part of the drain. The crossing is very wide, and half of the entrance is usable for know. I contacted a contractor to asked if they could perform the clean out to release water from this section, and told them to get the services located prior to the work being done. The planning of this work is ongoing.

7) I received a call from a landowner along the Cross Creek asking when work was done, as they acquired the land after the work was completed for the role number they were asking details about. They did not want to pay the assessed cost for that reason, and asked if the municipality could invoice the previous landowner. I told him that the municipality invoices to the actual landowner as per the roll number of the land, and could not send invoices to previous owners. It is the buyers or their representatives during a purchase responsibility to get the information of outstanding cost on the land they are buying. He told me that he would have to contact his lawyer.

8) We went to inspect the Charlebois municipal drain where we perform the lower section of the drain during winter until we received lots of snow and was not cost worthy to continue. We wanted to see where some tile outlets could have been damaged as many were unmarked and under ice and snow. I called a landowner leaving a message to call me back, but I am still waiting. I will have to stop by and see if they would available. This maintenance will be completed after crops are removed in fall. This was planned after speaking to upstream landowners agreeing with this plan.

9) We went to inspect the Philippe Blanchard drain after taking with the contractor that cleaned out the deeper section of the drain, and we new that a few tile outlets would need to be repaired. The contractor came and repaired some sections of added some grids to protect the tile system from rodents.

10) We had to move the Adam municipal drain onsite meeting with the engineer and landowner's agreement because the planned meeting would have been under rain and snow. We had planned to be able to do the onsite meeting and also survey the drain so the engineers could travel only once to perform two tasks saving the owners cost at the same time. There are only three owners in the watershed, and they were all present to voice their concerns. The engineer will now work on drafting the plan, profile and report to be presented at a later date.

11) We are continuing to scan documents from the old Caledonia municipality to digitise the information, as this is deemed to be very useful and cost efficient and will be an asset in the future to gain time and travelling cost.

Hoping the above is to your satisfaction, I remain.

Yours truly,

Eric Leroux

Eric Leroux
Leroux Consultant

Report to Council

Report Number: Drainage 02-2022

Subject: Update to the drainage assessment – Cross Creek Municipal Drain

Prepared by: Joanne Bougie-Normand, Assistant -Public Works Director

Revised by: Éric Leroux, Drainage Superintendent

Date of the meeting: May 9, 2022

Context

In the land severance B-001-2022, the owners must fulfilled the conditions required by municipality regarding to revise the assessment schedule for the future maintenance in the municipal drain.

Report

The requirement for the severed parcels is for the owners to provide a letter to the municipality indicating that they agree to the drainage superintendent to update of the watershed assessment for future maintenance costs to the Cross Creek Municipal Drain.

Financial Considerations

N/A

Recommendation

The Municipal Council approves that Drainage Superintendent under the Drainage Act, section 65 (2) prepares an update to the drainage assessment on severed parcels in order to be able to carry out future maintenance as per By-Law No. 26-1983 of the Cross Creek Municipal Drain which the owners mutually accepted and signed the apportionment of share for the properties on Pt. E1/2 Lot 8 , concession 1 Roll #: 02-12-012-001-02500.

Attachments

Agreement signed

Municipal Drains Map

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

Satellite Office
3248 County Road 9
Fournier, Ontario K0B 1G0
Tel.: (613) 524-2932

Fax: (613) 524-1140

April 20th, 2022

Sunnyfold Farms LTD
821, Concession 1, Rd
Alfred, Ontario
K0B 1A0

Re: Division of CON 1 PT E½ LOT 8- severance request B-001-2022 - Roll 021201200102500

To whom it may concern,

During the request for land severance, an update of the land owner list, schedule of apportionment within the watershed of the Cross Creek Drain. The municipality must update the apportionment of the severed parcels to be able to do future maintenance on the water course. We must divide the original evaluation to determine the cost percentage affecting each new property.

As per the original engineer's report for the CON 1 PT LOT 8 in the 1983 report, the cost was $813.83 to outlet, for 81.79 acres of land being part of the watershed.
The adequate cost share for future maintenance of the Cross Creek Drain for this parcel of land would be as per the following modified schedule if an agreement is signed.

The Roll No. 021201200102500- cost share $794.13 to outlet water, for remaining 79.81 acres' part of the watershed.
The Roll No. 021201200102572- cost share $19.70 to outlet water, for the parcel of land of 1.98 acres.

According to the Drainage law, article 65 (2) for work done to a municipal drainage course, when a property is severed, the schedule of apportionment for the property must reflect the new division of the properties. The cost division to the schedule of apportionment could be the result of an accord between owners or by the evaluation by an engineer appointed by the municipal council.

Subsequent subdivision of land
65. (1) If, after the final revision of an **engineer's** assessment of land for a drainage works, the land is divided by a change in ownership of any part, the **clerk** of the local municipality in which the land is situate shall instruct an **engineer** in writing to apportion the assessment among the parts into which the land was divided, taking into account the part of the land affected by the drainage works.

Agreement on share of assessment
65(2) If the **owners** of the subdivided land mutually agree on the share of the drainage assessment that each should pay, they may enter into a written agreement and file it with the **clerk** of the local municipality and, if the agreement is approved by the **council** by resolution, no **engineer** need be instructed under subsection (1).

Subsequent connection to drainage works, etc.
65(3) If an **owner** of land that is not assessed for a drainage works subsequently connects the land with the drainage works for the purpose of drainage, or if the nature or extent of the use of a drainage works by land assessed for the drainage works is subsequently altered, the **clerk** of the local municipality in which the land is situate shall instruct an **engineer** in writing to inspect the land and assess it for a just proportion of the drainage works, taking into account any compensation paid to the **owner** of the land in respect of the drainage works.
Subsequent disconnection from drainage works

65(4) If an owner of land that is assessed for a drainage works subsequently disconnects the land from the drainage works, the **clerk** of the local municipality in which the land is situate shall instruct an **engineer** in writing to inspect the land determine the amount by which the assessment of the land should change.

Restriction on connection or disconnection
65(5) No person shall connect to or disconnect from drainage works without the approval of the **council** of the municipality.

Notice of instructions
65(6) The **clerk** of the local municipality shall send a copy of the instructions mentioned in subsection (1), (3) or (4) to the **owners** of the affected lands as soon as reasonably possible.

Engineer's assessment
65(7) An **engineer** who prepares an assessment pursuant to instructions received under subsection (1), (3) or (4) shall file the assessment with the **clerk** of the local municipality.

Notice of assessment
65(8) The **clerk** of the local municipality shall attach the **engineer's** assessment to the original assessment and send a copy of both to the **owners** of the affected lands.

Assessment binding
65(9) Subject to subsection (11), the **engineer's** assessment is binding on the assessed land.

Cost
65(10) The costs of the assessment, including the fees of the **engineer's**, shall be paid by the **owners** of the land in the proportion fixed by the **engineer** or, on appeal, by the **Tribunal**, and subsection 61(4) applies to these costs.

Appeal of assessment
65(11) If the **engineer's** assessment is for an amount greater than $500, the **owner** of the land may appeal to the **Tribunal** within 40 days after the date the **clerk** send a copy of the assessment to the **owner.**

Use of amount collected
65(12) Any amount collected under subsection (3) shall be credited to the account of the drainage works and shall be used only for the improvement, maintenance or repair of the whole or any part of the drainage works.
2010, c, 16, Shed. 1, 2(26)

As Drainage Superintendent, in order to save on engineering costs, I have divided the cost for each severed parcel of land with the original apportionment schedule. If you agree to this apportionment for your parcel of land, you can sign the agreement and send it to the municipality before May 31st 2022.

A copy of this letter was sent to all owners concerned asking to sign, if in agreement, and submit to the municipality.

However, if the agreement is not signed by every owner and submitted by May 31st, 2022, the municipality will have to appoint an engineer to prepare the divided evaluation between the severed land parcels, and the cost of the engineer will be imposed against the divided property owners.

If you have any questions concerning the above, do not hesitate to contact me at 613-223-9824.

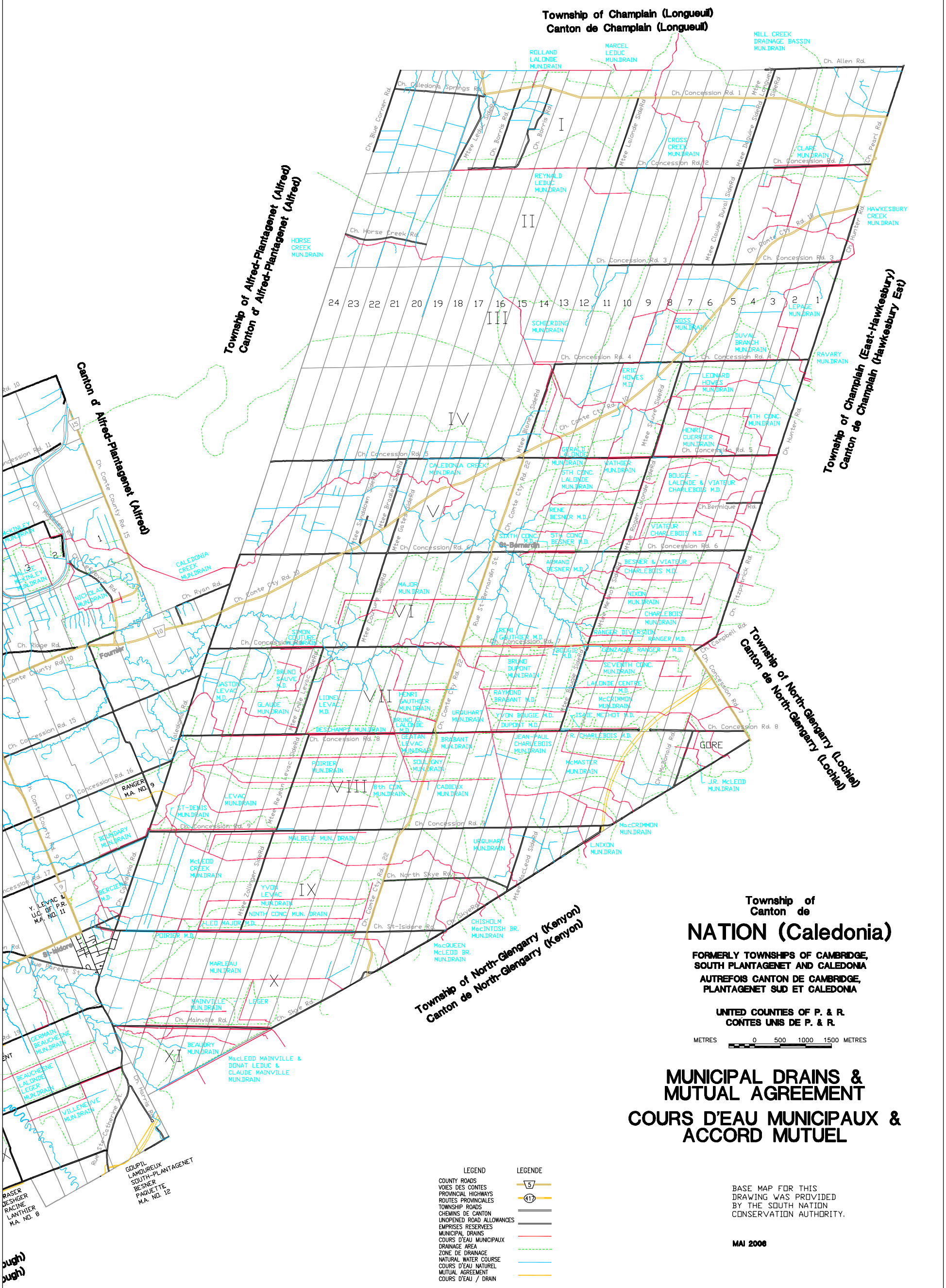
Please indicate section chosen (ex: section 65(2)) 65(2)

Sunnyfold Farms Ltd

Bruce C Cross 22/04/20
owner signature Date

Aileen Cross 22/04/20
owner signature Date

Eric Leroux
Drainage Superintendent
Municipality of The Nation



Township of
Canton de

NATION (Caledonia)

FORMERLY TOWNSHIPS OF CAMBRIDGE, SOUTH PLANTAGENET AND CALEDONIA

AUTREFOIS CANTON DE CAMBRIDGE, PLANTAGENET SUD ET CALEDONIA

UNITED COUNTIES OF P. & R.
CONTES UNIS DE P. & R.

MUNICIPAL DRAINS & MUTUAL AGREEMENT

COURS D'EAU MUNICIPAUX & ACCORD MUTUEL

BASE MAP FOR THIS DRAWING WAS PROVIDED BY THE SOUTH NATION CONSERVATION AUTHORITY.

MAI 2006

MAP PREPARED BY:
CARTE PREPARE PAR:

SMALL AND RURAL COMMUNITIES CLIMATE ACTION

GUIDEBOOK

ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability CANADA

FCM FEDERATION OF CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES | FÉDÉRATION CANADIENNE DES MUNICIPALITÉS

PARTNERS FOR **CLIMATE** PROTECTION

This guidebook was prepared by the Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) program, a partnership between the Federation of Canadian Municipalities and ICLEI—Local Governments for Sustainability. The program receives financial support from the Government of Canada and ICLEI Canada.

The PCP program is a network of over 450 Canadian municipalities committed to taking action on climate change. The program helps local governments reduce greenhouse gas emissions and make a difference in protecting our climate.

Researched and written by Adlar Gross with input from Megan Meaney, Cassandra Morris, Devin Causley and Sheri Young and research help from Caitlin Rodger and Hiba Kariem.

Executive summary

With the growing urgency of climate change planning in Canada, there is a significant opportunity for small communities to act and contribute to national, provincial and territorial GHG emissions reduction targets. Small municipalities, many of which are rural, make up more than 90 percent of communities in Canada and are key players in the Canadian economy, generating 27 percent of the national GDP.[1] This makes them well-positioned to lead local action on climate change mitigation. However, the challenges faced by small communities are often overlooked in policy development, guidelines and research.[2] Furthermore, the conventional approaches to municipal climate mitigation planning, such as high-rise densification and city-wide transit systems, may not be as relevant or impactful in smaller communities or may be cost-prohibitive. Small municipalities have a unique set of strengths and challenges in implementing climate change mitigation strategies. These factors must be addressed in order to take full advantage of climate action opportunities and reap the economic and quality of life co-benefits that they can generate.

This guidebook has been developed for members of the Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) program, to provide guidance for small communities on climate and community energy planning activities. These activities can be tailored to the local context and can allow small communities to play a key role in climate change mitigation.

The introduction provides context for climate action in small and rural communities and speaks to their unique opportunities and challenges. Section 1 discusses important principles and strategies that underpin climate action planning, create community buy-in, and set communities up for successful plan development and implementation. Section 2 outlines the business case for municipal climate action, providing an overview of the economic benefits, the costs of inaction, and a range of co-benefits including its contribution to community revitalization. Drawing on Canadian case studies and success stories, Section 3 discusses climate actions in the following five key municipal sectors (see Figure 1):

- Buildings
- Transportation
- Land use

1 *Federation of Canadian Municipalities,* Rural challenges, national opportunity *(2018). Retrieved from:* https://fcm.ca/sites/default/files/documents/resources/report/rural-challenges-national-opportunities.pdf

2 *Evergreen, "Making Mid-Sized the Right Size: Re-envisioning Success in Ontario's Mid-Sized Cities" (2015).*

- Waste
- Development of agriculture, resources and tourism (DART)*

* *Agriculture, resources and tourism are considered one sector here as they all relate to the development and care of Canada's natural resources and play a central role in the economies and livelihoods of many small and rural communities*

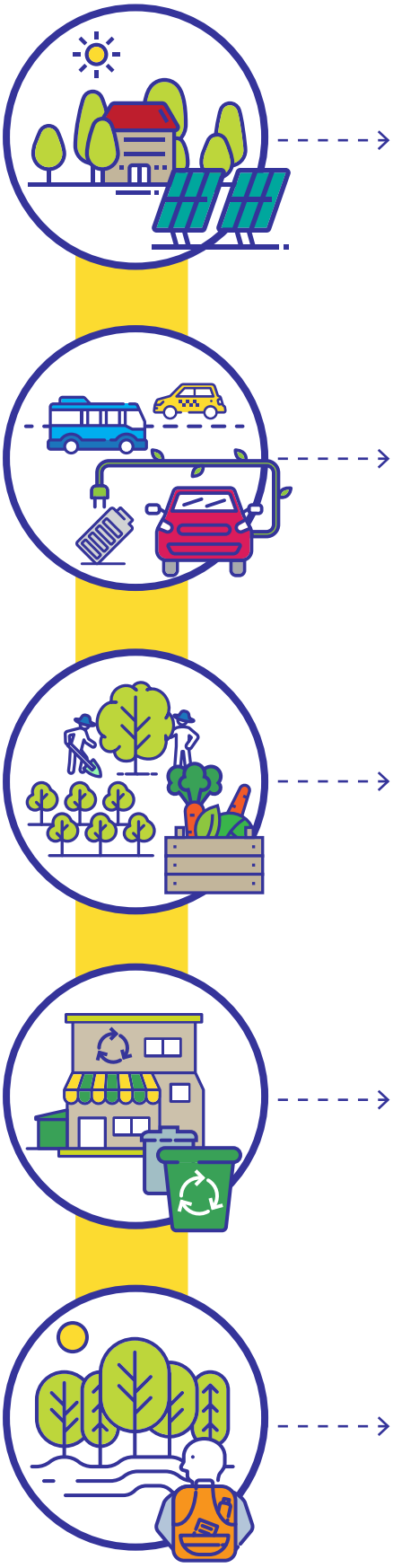
This guidebook focuses primarily on communities with populations of less than 30,000; however, because climate action often occurs as part of rural region, district or county planning, it includes a couple of examples of larger communities with populations of 40,000 to 75,000. Small and rural communities in Canada are a very diverse group. Each community has its own unique set of economic, industry and climate considerations. In recognition of this diversity, this guidebook provides a wide range of climate actions to suit different contexts.

To accompany this guidebook, 11 detailed cases studies from small and rural municipalities that are leading on climate action have been developed and are available on the PCP website. Each case study includes a description of the initiative, its challenges and success factors as well as considerations for successful implementation and adoption by other municipalities. See sidebar for the full list of featured case studies. Other examples of climate action in small and rural communities, as well as guiding resources, are included throughout this guidebook.

Featured case studies

- County of Colchester, Nova Scotia: Solar Colchester
- Town of Canmore, Alberta: Green Building Regulations
- City of Campbell River, British Columbia: Power Down Campbell River energy rebates
- City of Rimouski Quebec: Taxibus demand-responsive public transit model
- City of Plessisville, Quebec: Electric cars, vehicle sharing and the SAUVéR project
- District of Clearwater, British Columbia: Road cross-section bylaw
- Ville de Mont-Saint-Hilaire, Quebec: Transit-oriented development
- District Municipality of Ucluelet, British Columbia: Smart growth principles and density bonusing
- City of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario: Community revitalization project, Future Sault Ste. Marie
- City of Stratford, Ontario: Pay-as-You-Throw (PAYT) program
- District Municipality of Whistler, British Columbia: Re-Use-It/ Re-Build-It centres

Figure 1: Climate action in five key sectors



Buildings

- Property assessed clean energy (PACE) program
- Energy rebate program
- Non-financial building incentives

Transportation

- Demand-responsive transit
- Electric car vehicle sharing
- Road cross-section bylaw

Land use

- Transit-oriented development
- Smart growth principles
- Community revitalization

Waste

- Pay-as-you-throw
- Curbside compost collection
- Re-use-it/re-build-it centre

DART*

- Biogas
- Sustainable forestry
- Sustainable tourism
- Partnerships

**Development of agriculture, resources and tourism*

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Introduction

In 2016, Canada announced its target to reduce greenhouse gases (GHGs) by 30 percent below 2005 levels by 2030, in conformity with commitments made under the Paris Agreement. In 2020, the Government of Canada announced a new federal target of net-zero emissions by 2050. Municipalities control approximately 44 percent of national GHG emissions and are key in helping achieve Canada's reduction targets.[1] Furthermore, 19 percent of Canada's population is located in rural areas.[2] Small and rural municipalities make up more than 90 percent of communities in Canada, and generate 27 percent of national GDP.[3] With the growing urgency of climate change planning in Canada, small and rural communities are well-positioned to lead on local climate action and have a significant opportunity to contribute to national, provincial and territorial GHG emissions reduction targets. However, small municipalities have unique strengths and challenges that must be addressed—not only to enable local climate action, but also to reap the economic and quality of life co-benefits that accompany such action.

While social and economic factors, such as high real estate prices and the increasing ability to work from home, are contributing to growing rural populations in some areas, shrinking and stagnant populations are still a key challenge for many small municipalities, with the overall national trend showing rural populations declining as a proportion of total Canadian population.[4] Compared to large cities, small municipalities often have fewer financial and staff resources, making it difficult to develop, implement, deliver and monitor climate actions and strategies. Particularly in remote locations, municipalities are unable to draw upon the influence and resources present in larger urban centres—and they may lack specific expertise, making them more dependent on external consultants. Furthermore, dispersed settlement patterns create a high dependency on automobiles, making it more challenging to reduce GHG emissions in the transportation sector.

1 *Federation of Canadian Municipalities,* Act Locally: The Municipal Role in Fighting Climate Change *(2009). Retrieved from:* https://fcm.ca/sites/default/files/documents/resources/report/act-locally-municipal-role-fighting-climate-change.pdf

2 *Statistics Canada, Population Centre and Rural Area Classification 2016. Retrieved from:* https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/subjects/standard/pcrac/2016/introduction

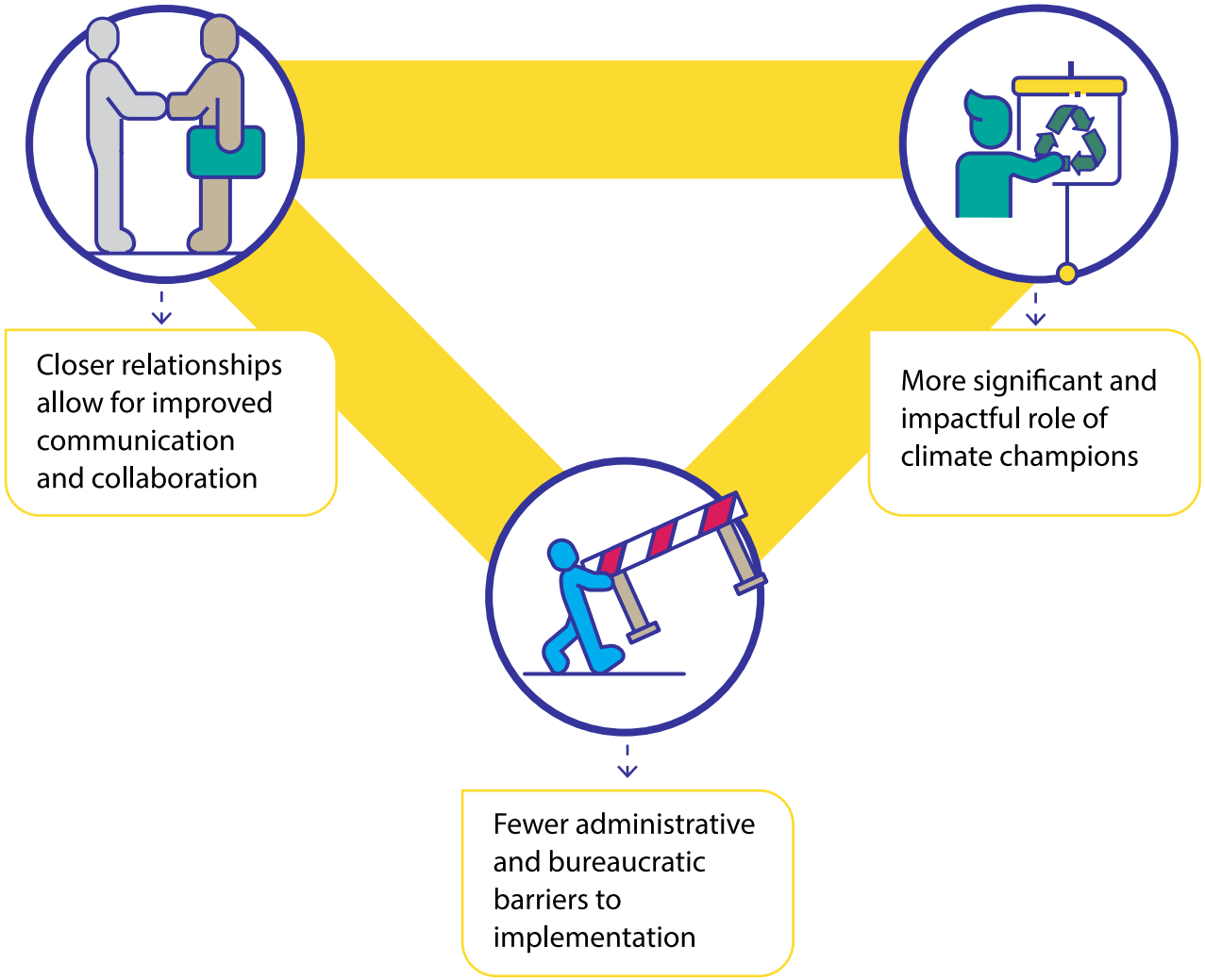
3 *Federation of Canadian Municipalities,* Rural challenges, national opportunity *(2018). Retrieved from:* https://fcm.ca/en/resources/rural-challenges-national-opportunity

4 *Statistics Canada, Population centre (2017). Retrieved from:* https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/geo049a-eng.cfm

In these areas, common mitigation activities such as the development of public transit networks, modal transportation shifts and incentives, and pricing schemes to reduce road travel and congestion are often not feasible or effective.

Small and rural communities face the above challenges but also have a unique set of advantages that allow for the incubation of innovative ideas and solutions. Small communities tend to develop closer relationships among municipal departments and with community stakeholders, allowing for improved communication and collaboration. Unified and well-connected municipal teams also can have more public influence at the local level and having fewer public and municipal stakeholders may remove some of the administrative and bureaucratic barriers to implementation that larger municipalities often struggle with. Furthermore, local climate champions (such as community organizations) can play a more significant and impactful role in increasing public awareness and mobilizing community support in small communities. Strategic climate change planning and community energy planning also generate many co-benefits for the community and can aid in revitalization efforts by establishing new revenue sources, creating economic activity, and reducing operational costs while contributing to a sustainable future.

THE UNIQUE ADVANTAGES OF SMALL AND RURAL COMMUNITIES



1 Guiding principles and strategies for success

Individual mitigation actions are at the core of a climate action plan (CAP). To ensure the development and successful implementation of realistic yet impactful actions as well as build community consensus and buy-in, municipalities should consider a range of principles and strategies—before and throughout the planning process. The following principles and strategies are important building blocks in climate action planning. They can help in creating climate actions that reflect the realities of a community and can enable mitigation activities to persist over political cycles.

What is community energy planning?

A community energy plan (CEP) is a tool that helps municipalities identify, prioritize and manage local energy needs with a view to increasing energy efficiency, reducing GHG emissions and driving economic development. A community energy plan takes an integrated approach by aligning land use planning and infrastructure planning, considering energy use early on in planning processes and identifying opportunities to integrate local energy solutions at a building or neighbourhood scale.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESS

Policy development

Municipal land use planning powers are the primary means by which local governments enact climate action. As such, integrating sustainability and climate considerations into official planning and policy documents (e.g. plans, strategies, zoning bylaws, etc.) is a key method for successfully implementing climate actions. This can include setting an overall vision and strategy for sustainability in the community and integrating green development and smart growth principles into land use planning policies. These policies can encourage and incentivize green buildings, increase active transportation, create walkable and beautiful neighbourhoods, and preserve natural areas and farmland.

Public engagement and education

To build consensus on the urgent need for climate action, it is important for local government to establish a strong, trusting relationship with the community, engaging and educating the public on climate science and the range of impacts, benefits and costs of action and inaction. This may be done through direct, municipal-led campaigns, in partnership with trusted community educators or by enabling established organizations within the community to support public education and engagement. A first step is for the municipality to conduct internal education efforts with staff and council before engaging the broader community. This builds a one-unit team approach internally that then enables broader community climate action efforts.

When pursuing projects or initiatives such as renewable energy installations, the installation of electric vehicle (EV) charging stations, or projects targeting energy efficiency, it is important that residents are fully aware of both the immediate and long-term benefits these projects provide. For example, as we are now within only 30 years of the 2050 GHG reduction target deadline, any new buildings constructed using conventional methods will require retrofits to ensure that those climate targets are met. In this context, reducing emissions through investments made today is ultimately cheaper than reducing emissions in the future through retrofits. Even though infrastructure like low-carbon district energy systems or other community energy systems can involve higher upfront capital costs, in the long

run there is a net benefit. Carbon footprint calculation and life cycle analysis can be useful methods to compare the overall costs, benefits and mitigation potential of different options, and this information can aid in building consensus on climate actions. However, these metrics alone can also be difficult to communicate to the public, so they are often paired with metrics that are more easily understood. For example, in describing the benefits of a community-wide energy retrofit program, the metric may be the number of trees that would need to be planted to achieve equivalent results, or the number of cars that would need to be removed from the road.

Many municipal climate actions—such as encouraging green buildings or promoting active transportation—have significant health and well-being co-benefits alongside their GHG mitigation impacts. These benefits are often more tangibly felt among communities and should therefore form a prominent part of public communication and engagement around climate action planning (bike lanes, for example, can have an immediate impact on commute patterns, while improved air quality is a less obvious benefit to the user). See the District of North Vancouver's Community Energy and Emissions Plan, "Appendix II: Improving health and wellbeing through climate action," for an in-depth discussion of these benefits.

Partnerships and collaboration

Often small and rural municipalities can develop close connections with their community members and stakeholders, including community organizations and local business, more easily than in larger metropolitan areas. Building awareness and engaging with these groups early on can help to build momentum for climate action and encourage community participation in municipally led climate mitigation projects. Engagement with local community groups prior to creating or implementing a climate action plan can help to identify existing resources within the community that can be leveraged or bolstered to better achieve municipal climate targets. The residential solar program in **Colchester, Nova Scotia**, is one example of an initiative that was made successful through

partnership and community engagement. By building on existing community supports and interest in solar energy and by partnering with a local solar organization to hold information sessions, Colchester was able to achieve full program uptake before the application closing date.

Engaging with local business and industry is also integral to identifying local options for renewable energy, such as waste biomass from forestry operations, capture of waste heat from local industries, and the use of agricultural and other organic waste for biogas production (see Section 3.5 for more on biogas systems). At a regional level, municipalities can seek to identify synergies and partnership opportunities with nearby municipalities to share costs and infrastructure. For example, on-demand transit, taxibus, or car-share programs can service multiple municipalities in a region, allowing group purchases of electric vehicles to be shared among the participating communities. Partnering with experts is also key to success—particularly when working with innovative (and perhaps expensive) technologies. In the small communities of Warwick, Quebec and **Stratford, Ontario**, biogas projects were made possible by involving technical partners experienced with biomethanization (See Sections 3.4 and 3.5 respectively). The technical partners assisted with the design, building and commissioning of the technology, which reduced risk and helped to build confidence in the project outcomes.

Building a baseline GHG inventory and data assessment

Creating a baseline GHG inventory is an important first step in developing a climate action plan and GHG reduction targets. An inventory tells planners where and how community emissions are produced. It also functions as a starting point to predict future emissions and as a means to measure progress over time or to benchmark against other communities in the same region. Acquiring and managing energy and emissions data is central to this process. This data forms the foundation for determining which actions to prioritize and where to allocate resources.

The data collection process is often the lengthiest phase in the development of a baseline community inventory. Data can come from a multitude of sources, including the municipality's previous plans and studies, local and regional utilities, municipal departments, other orders of government, and academia. Oftentimes, there are roadblocks to acquiring the data: the required level of detail may not be available, utilities may need to respect customer privacy, or there may simply be no organization collecting the data required. To fill in these data gaps, it is not uncommon to rely on assumptions, or use averages from national, provincial and territorial data sets that are then scaled

to a community's population. However, data gaps should be well-documented so that processes can be put in place to begin tracking data with appropriate metrics, and so that future GHG inventories are more accurate. Resources based on international best practice methodologies such as the Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) Protocol, the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories, and the PCP Tool are available to assist communities in understanding the methodologies and data required to calculate emissions at varying levels of detail and accuracy.

Where data gaps exist (e.g. fuel consumption from recreational boating and off-road vehicles) some municipalities are beginning to use surveys or carbon footprint calculators, or both, to inform their inventories as well as to educate and engage residents on climate action planning.[5] Consumption-based inventories are a more comprehensive method of assessment which can also help to educate the community on the full life cycle emissions associated with consumption of goods and services. These life cycle emissions include the embodied emissions in building materials and the emissions from the production and transportation of food outside the boundaries of the municipality.[6] Energy mapping is another tool available to municipalities to aid in the identification, design and prioritization of climate actions. It is the process of mapping the energy consumption, GHG emissions and potential local sources of energy in a community.

Energy mapping allows municipalities to identify and visualize priority areas with high-energy consumption, which is likely to help in the design and deployment of energy retrofit programs. It is also an important tool for facilitating conversations with the community and stakeholders. Looking at an energy map in parallel with land use planning and transportation maps can allow municipalities to adopt integrated approaches to planning and identify gaps or opportunities that may otherwise not have been apparent. Energy maps are also an important tool in a workshop or consultation setting, since they can be used to help participants understand more about where there are opportunities for energy projects and sustainable economic development. Energy maps have also been shown to be useful in discussions with local energy utilities about energy projects and can aid them in their system planning process.

Consult these resources for more information on energy mapping:

- Community Energy Planning in Canada: The Value of Energy Mapping Symposium Report (CanmetENERGY, 2012)
- Integrated Energy Mapping for Ontario Communities: Lessons Learned Report (Canadian Urban Institute, 2011)
- Mapping opportunities for land-based renewable energy generation in Ontario: a guidebook for local planners and analysts (Community Energy Knowledge – Action Partnership, 2019)

5 *See the* Georgian Bay Biosphere Carbon Calculator *which is also used by partner municipalities to fill in common emissions inventory data gaps for activities such as off-road vehicle use and recreational boating use.*

6 *See the* ecocity Footprint Tool *and* Consumption-based GHG emissions of C40 cities *for more information.*

2 The business case for climate and energy planning

Financial constraints are one of the most common barriers to climate action, particularly in municipalities with smaller property tax bases and infrastructure needs that are spread out over large distances. Rural–urban migration, aging populations, and youth out-migration also create challenges for economic development, especially if paired with the loss of industry and employers. However, climate action is an investment in the future of a community, creating new job opportunities, generating cost savings, and improving quality of life.

In addition to helping prevent the catastrophic effects of climate change, climate action and community energy planning generate economic benefits from improved energy efficiency, as well as qualitative benefits from improved public health and better working environments. This section provides a brief overview of the co-benefits (economic and otherwise) of climate action, as well as the future costs of inaction. It will also direct readers to resources with more detailed information on the financial opportunities and co-benefits of municipal climate action.

Generating revenue through climate action

Energy is a significant cost in Canadian communities, in particular as a result of seasonal fluctuations in temperature. Average annual energy spending can be as much as $12 million in communities of less than 10,000 people, and $71 million in communities with populations between 10,000 and 50,000. Many of these dollars leave the local economy, going to regional energy utilities or oil and natural gas suppliers.[7] Implementing a climate action plan can instead help keep this money in the community and can stimulate the economy by reducing energy costs, creating jobs, and reducing operating costs for businesses—helping to attract investors.[8]

7 *Federation of Canadian Municipalities,* GMF Municipal Energy Roadmap *(2020). Retrieved from:* https://fcm.ca/en/resources/gmf/gmfs-municipal-energy-roadmap

8 *Ibid*

> Investing in sustainability measures such as energy efficiency and renewable energy generation also aids in community revitalization by creating more green job opportunities, attracting and retaining young families and sustainability-minded residents, and keeping energy dollars circulating in the local economy that would otherwise leave the community.

A report prepared in 2018 for Clean Energy Canada by Dunsky Energy Consulting, The Economic Impact of Improved Energy Efficiency in Canada, found that undertaking energy efficiency measures across Canada could potentially save $1.4 billion and could create 118,000 full-time-equivalent jobs, or 34 job-years per $1 million spent.[9] Measures explored included increasing energy efficiency in new buildings, retrofitting the existing building stock, installing energy-efficient appliances, supporting energy efficiency in the industrial sector and improving building codes for housing. Most of this economic impact would be realized as a result of energy bill savings for households and businesses, which on average would equal approximately $114 in savings per household per year. Employment gains would be seen across the economy, with half of new job creation being in the construction, trades and manufacturing sectors.

While these numbers show the national potential, a recent New Brunswick research project demonstrates a method for calculating job creation potential on a community scale. A workbook, generated as part of the project, outlines how the implementation of climate action plans can create jobs by:

- retaining energy dollars in the community
- creating direct, indirect and induced jobs from these local dollars
- attracting actors in the energy transition economy and "new dollars" to investment activities that support climate action plans[10]

Sussex, New Brunswick, is an excellent example of this model. The energy-efficiency goals of its Community GHG & Energy Action Plan are estimated to reduce energy spending by 25 percent, resulting in $2.3 million remaining in the community annually. This translates into 56 new direct jobs during the investment phase (i.e. energy auditors, home insulation companies, solar installers etc.) and 19 person-years of employment for 20 years as a result of jobs created throughout the supply chain as well as induced jobs (i.e. jobs created as more money is recirculated within the local economy).[11]

9 *Clean Energy Canada,* The Economic Impact of Improved Energy Efficiency in Canada *(2018). Retrieved from:* https://cleanenergycanada.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/TechnicalReport_EnergyEfficiency_20180403_FINAL.pdf

10 *QUEST,* Economic Impact of New Brunswick Community Energy Plans: Primer and Workbook *(2020). Retrieved from:* https://questcanada.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Economic-Impact-of-New-Brunswick-Community-Energy-Plans-Primer-and-Workbook.pdf

11 *QUEST,* Case Study: Economic Impact of New Brunswick Community Energy Plans *(2020).* https://questcanada.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Case-study-Sussex.pdf

Renewable energy is becoming more affordable, and can be an effective economic diversification strategy in rural communities, generating additional job opportunities and economic benefits. Renewables have very low operating costs, help to reduce energy costs over the long term, provide energy cost stability as well as energy security, and can drive down the wholesale price of electricity.[12] Furthermore, larger renewable energy projects generate tax revenue for municipalities, and can be revenue sources for landowners that lease land to project developers. Small scale projects that connect to the local distribution grid, such as onsite or community-scale installations, can also generate revenue by offsetting utility bills or by selling electricity directly to the grid. Depending on ownership and governance models, revenue generating projects can benefit the community through cooperative or share ownership models or be used to fund essential community needs and services as well as community revitalization projects through the establishment of community charities or development trusts.[13]

Communities are also beginning to view climate action and energy planning as an integral part of community revitalization (see case study on **City of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario: FutureSSM**). This not only creates local economic benefits but can constitute a shift away from reliance on a single "boom and bust" industry and can help to attract new residents to a community. Implementing climate actions and broader sustainability initiatives can also enable profitable ecotourism by offering sustainable options to tourists as well as showcasing sustainability initiatives in forestry, agriculture and renewable energy (See Section 3.5 Development of Agriculture, Resources and Tourism.)

The following resources can help in developing the business case for climate and energy planning:

- *GMF Municipal Energy Roadmap* (Federation of Canadian Municipalities, 2020) https://fcm.ca/en/resources/gmf/gmfs-municipal-energy-roadmap
- *On the money: Financing tools for local climate action* (ICLEI Canada and the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, 2018) https://www.pcp-ppc.ca/resources/financing-tools-for-local-climate-action
- *Community Energy Planning: The Value Proposition. Environmental, Health and Economic Benefits* (Quality Urban Energy Systems of Tomorrow (QUEST), 2016) https://ccednet-rcdec.ca/sites/ccednet-rcdec.ca/files/valueproposition_full-report_feb92016.pdf
- *A Case for Smart Growth* (Deborah Curran, West Coast Environmental Law, 2003) https://www.wcel.org/publication/case-smart-growth

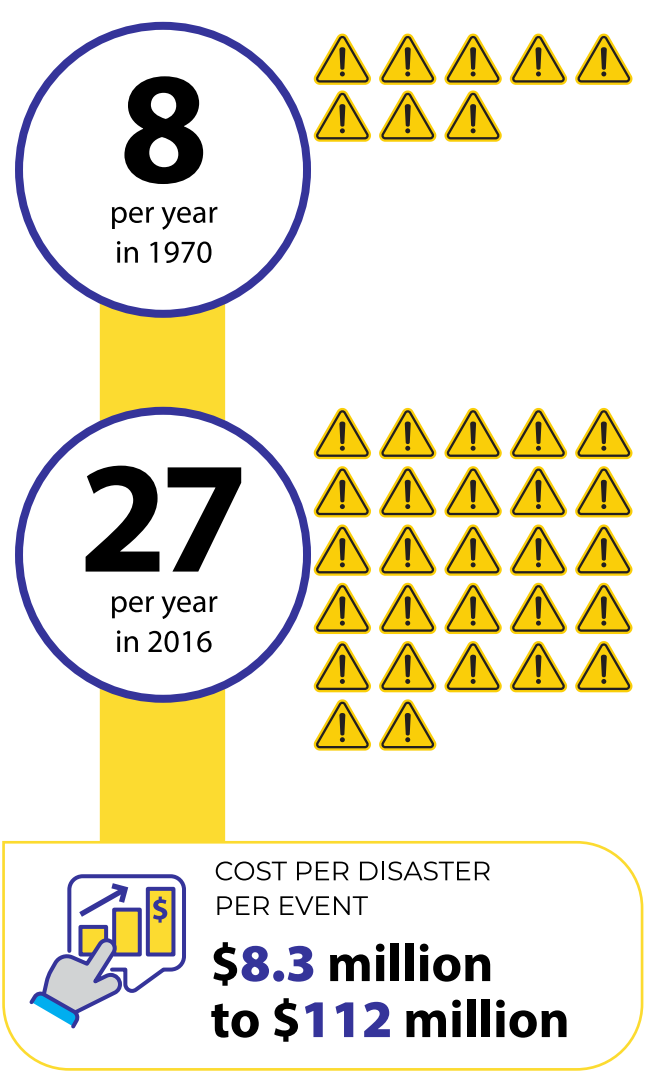
12 *Pembina Institute, "Renewable Energy Opportunities for Businesses and Municipalities in Alberta" (2020). Retrieved from:* https://www.pembina.org/pub/renewable-energy-opportunities

13 *Andrea Miller, Sonak Patel, Carter Gorzitza, and John Russell Parkins,* Community Energy in Western Canada: Insights from case studies on small-scale renewable energy development. *Edmonton, AB: Future Energy Systems, University of Alberta (2019).*

The cost of inaction

Climate change impacts are already being experienced by communities across Canada. Increasingly warm winter temperatures in BC have been linked to the rapid population growth and spread of the Mountain Pine Beetle since its initial outbreak in the 1990's. The pine beetle with its expanded range and numbers has affected 18.1 million hectares of forest, reducing the timber supply and costing the government hundreds of millions of dollars in efforts to mitigate the outbreak, as well as resulting in job loss and mill closures.[14] In 2012, an early heat wave in Ontario caused apple trees to blossom five weeks earlier than expected, leading to the subsequent destruction of approximately 80 percent of the apple blossoms during an April frost. This resulted in losses estimated at $100 million.[15]

The number of disaster events has increased from eight per year in 1970 to 27 per year in 2016, and the cost per disaster has risen from an average of $8.3 million per event to $112 million. Insurance companies are paying out record amounts to cover property damage caused by weather events such as winds, wildfires and flooding.[16] Increased healthcare costs and mortality rates are expected as a result of warmer summers, poorer air quality, extreme



14 *National Round Table on the Environment and the* Economy, Paying the Price: The Economic Impacts of Climate Change for Canada *(2011). Retrieved from:* https://data.fcm.ca/documents/reports/PCP/paying_the_price_EN.pdf

15 *Ibid*

16 *Canadian Institute for Climate Choices,* Tip of the Iceberg: Navigating the Known and Unknown Costs of Climate Change for Canada *(2020). Retrieved from:* https://climatechoices.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Tip-of-the-Iceberg-_-CoCC_-Institute_-Full.pdf

weather events and greater risk of exposure to infectious diseases transported through food and water.[17] Moreover, forest fires and pest outbreaks can negatively impact agricultural production, cause infrastructure damage, disrupt the forestry and fishing industry, and exacerbate risks related to the planning and management of natural resource industries.[18]

Mitigating the impacts of climate change today can prevent additional and higher costs down the road. The National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy estimated that the costs of climate change could grow from $21 to $43 billion a year by 2050, with a five percent chance that costs could reach $91 billion by 2050.[19] At the municipal level, the worst impacts of climate change are estimated to cost $5.3 billion per year, equivalent to 0.26 per-cent of Canada's GDP.[20] In rural and remote areas, as a result of limited transportation to infrastructure, reliance on natural resources and under-resourced social and physical infrastructure, changing climate conditions will have negative impacts on health and wellbeing[21]. For example, changing access to quality food and water systems from rising temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, and extreme weather events can disrupt the ability to fish, hunt or forage, decreasing consumption of healthy and culturally preferred foods, and increasing reliance on retail food. Where communities rely on fragile water treatment systems rising temperatures and extreme weather events can overwhelm these systems disrupting access to clean drinking water. Food and water insecurities such as these can lead to increased risk of poor nutrition, obesity, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, acute gastrointestinal illness and mental illness. More frequent extreme weather conditions such as heat waves can also lead to negative health outcomes such as heat stroke and respiratory related emergency room visits. More frequent wildfires can create health challenges such as respiratory illnesses, mental health stressors, and damage to critical infrastructure particularly in forest communities. Acting now to mitigate climate change quite literally saves lives and money.

17 *National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy,* Paying the Price: The Economic Impacts of Climate Change for Canada *(2011). Retrieved from:* https://data.fcm.ca/documents/reports/PCP/paying_the_price_EN.pdf

18 *F.J. Warren and D.S. Lemmen, editors,* Canada in a Changing Climate: Sector Perspectives on Impacts and Adaptation *(2014). Retrieved from:* https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/sites/www.nrcan.gc.ca/files/earthsciences/pdf/assess/2014/pdf/Full-Report_Eng.pdf

19 *National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy, Paying the Price: The Economic Impacts of Climate Change for Canada (2011). Retrieved from:* https://data.fcm.ca/documents/reports/PCP/paying_the_price_EN.pdf

20 *Federation of Canadian Municipalities, "Climate adaptation estimated to cost municipalities $5.3 billion annually" (2020). Retrieved from:* https://fcm.ca/en/news-media/news-release/climate-adaptation-estimated-cost-municipalities-5-billion-annually

21 *Amy Kipp, et al. "At-a-glance Climate change impacts on health and wellbeing in rural and remote regions across Canada: a synthesis of the literature,"* Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention in Canada: Research, Policy and Practice*, 39(4), pp. 122–126.*

3 Climate action challenges and solutions by sector

1 Buildings

2 Transportation

3 Land use

3 Waste

4 Development of agriculture, resources and tourism (DART)

Small and rural communities face unique challenges that are very different from the realities of large city centres. This section seeks to identify common challenges and barriers to climate action and highlight communities that have demonstrated leadership in these areas by developing and implementing innovative solutions in five key sectors:

- Buildings
- Transportation
- Land use
- Waste
- Development of agriculture, resources and tourism (DART)

This section demonstrates that with the proper tools, small communities can act on climate change by building sustainable, healthy, energy efficient, and economically prosperous communities.

3.1 Buildings

In 2018, buildings accounted for 13 percent of overall GHG emissions in Canada, primarily due to the use of natural gas, heating oil and biomass for space and domestic hot water (DHW) heating.[22] In this domain, energy availability and high utility distribution costs create unique challenges for rural municipalities. Where natural gas and electricity grid connections are not available, communities must rely on heating oils and biomass for heating, or diesel for electricity generation, which are often more expensive and produce more emissions per unit than natural gas and most provincial and territorial electricity grids.

Key methods of mitigating climate change in this context include retrofit programs to increase energy efficiency in buildings, energy-efficient new development, promoting energy conservation and behavioural changes, and switching to renewable sources of heat and electricity. These measures can also lower the cost of energy and create more energy independence and security.

Electrification of the heating sector

Electrification of heat refers to the replacement of fossil fuel burning furnaces or boilers with electric heat pumps or electric boilers, or both.

Heating sector electrification

Replacing natural gas and other fuels for building heating with electrification can be integral to meeting GHG reduction targets. Electric heat pumps are the primary enabling technology to achieve this and are three to five times more efficient than conventional natural gas heating. As part of energy-efficiency retrofit programs, municipalities should assess the feasibility of including heat pumps in retrofit packages or encourage increased adoption by promoting existing energy-efficiency incentives and resources.

22 *Environment and Climate Change Canada,* National inventory report: Greenhouse gas sources and sinks in Canada *(2020).*

The emissions reductions achieved through electrification will depend on the carbon intensity of the provincial or territorial electricity grid. In areas with low-carbon grids, municipalities can drastically reduce emissions through electrification initiatives, but in areas with carbon-intensive grids, increased renewable energy supply will first be needed before electrification of the heat supply can be used to reduce GHG emissions.[23] The GMF Municipal Energy Roadmap, created by FCM's Green Municipal Fund, can help municipalities identify their grid type and identify appropriate actions for reducing GHGs in the building sector.

Energy-efficiency program development and incentives

Energy-efficiency programs come in three main categories: those that deal with heating and electricity (e.g. retrofit programs); those that encourage or mandate behavioral changes (e.g. to reduce energy consumption); and those that deal with ongoing operations and maintenance in buildings.

Retrofit programs can further be categorized by the degree of energy reduction that they achieve—ranging in implementation from shallow, to moderate, to deep retrofits.[24] Shallow retrofits are "low-hanging fruit" measures that are typically less capital-intensive, are easier to install and have shorter payback periods, but achieve less energy

23 *Federation of Canadian Municipalities,* GMF Municipal Energy Roadmap *(2020).*
24 *Natural Resources Canada, Retrofitting (2019). Retrieved from:* https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/retrofitting/20707

reduction. These include things like LED lighting and weather caulking. Moderate retrofits include measures such as replacing or upgrading insulation and heating and cooling systems, as well as replacing window glazing and doors. Deep retrofits involve a significant overhaul of the building, which can include upgrading the building façade, installing new windows, replacing the roof, or installing a renewable energy heating and cooling system such as a ground-source heat pump. While it may seem attractive to first tackle low-hanging fruit measures with well-known paybacks and success stories, such as installing LED lighting and smart thermostats, this can often lead to deeper energy-efficiency retrofits being abandoned. Municipalities should consider looking at buildings in a holistic manner and bundling shallow energy-efficiency measures with deeper energy retrofits to maximize impact. This strategy can allow shorter-payback measures to help offset the longer payback periods of deeper energy retrofits.

Municipalities can leverage existing incentives and rebates for energy audits, energy-efficient equipment and building upgrades (i.e. appliances, insulation, windows, weather stripping) offered by provincial or territorial governments and local energy utilities to encourage increased adoption by community members. In addition, municipalities can play an important role in educating residents and businesses on the importance and benefits of energy efficiency, explain how to conserve energy through behavioural change, and provide resources to guide them through the retrofit process. For example, in BC, Campbell River's **Power Down Campbell River** program provides a rebate for energy audits, guides and resources to assist residents through the retrofitting process, and awareness-raising community outreach initiatives. Many municipalities across Canada are also beginning to design and finance their own energy-efficiency retrofit programs through the use of property assessed clean energy (PACE) financing models (see the financing section below for more information on PACE financing).

For new buildings, local governments can use land use planning tools to create incentives for developers to build green. They can stipulate building requirements and integrate specific climate-related policies and actions throughout the development process and in official plans—for example, requirements or guidelines for buildings to be district-energy-ready or solar-ready. The voluntary or mandatory green development standards that are being implemented in many communities across Canada can serve as examples of this approach.[25] A variety of incentives can be used to achieve voluntary standards, including expediting development applications, density bonusing or development charge reductions in return for the integration of green building elements into a development (see the use of density bonusing incentives and smart growth principles implemented in **Ucluelet, BC**). Mandatory green building standards are typically enforced, depending on provincial and territorial planning legislation, through measures such as zoning bylaws, official plan policies, and site plan control (see **Town of Canmore, Alberta: Green Building Regulations** and Section 3.3 for more information on land use planning tools).

25 *Clean Air Partnership,* Towards Low Carbon Communities: Creating Municipal Green Development Standards. *Retrieved from:* https://www.cleanairpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/GDS-toolkit.pdf

Financing

Deep retrofit projects and energy installations have variable payback periods depending on the degree of implementation and type of technology chosen. Where paybacks are long, financing is often a significant challenge for municipalities due to budgetary constraints. Small communities have used financing tools and incentive programs to reduce financial risk, allow return on investments and reduce energy costs.[26] To this end, property assessed clean energy (PACE) loans or local improvement charges (LIC) are growing in popularity. These municipal financing tools allow building owners to receive a loan from their municipality for energy-efficiency retrofits or renewable energy installations and pay it back through their property tax bill. This strategy removes the barriers of upfront cost and long payback periods. The building owner can acquire a loan at a favourable interest rate and, because the loan is tied to the property, can still sell the building without worrying about an outstanding loan balance. For the municipality, a PACE program is an investment, as it can earn a higher interest rate from lending than from having that same money sit in a reserve account. See the case study on the **Solar Colchester** PACE program in the County of Colchester, NS, for more information on how this type of program can be implemented successfully. Visit the Nova Scotia Pace website for examples of programs encompassing energy efficiency and clean energy upgrades.

The following are some additional resources on PACE and LIC community efficiency financing:

- Community Efficiency Financing (Federation of Canadian Municipalities) https://fcm.ca/en/programs/green-municipal-fund/community-efficiency-financing
- Collaboration on Home Energy Efficiency Retrofits in Ontario (CHEERIO) (Clean Air Partnership) https://www.cleanairpartnership.org/projects/cheerio/
- PACE Canada https://www.pacecanada.org/
- PACE BC https://www.pacebc.ca/

Energy service performance contracts (ESPCs) are also important financing tools for energy efficiency. ESPCs have primarily been used in public institutional settings such as government buildings, school boards, healthcare facilities and public housing.[27] In an ESPC, an energy service company guarantees a certain level of energy savings over a fixed term as a result of implementing energy-efficiency measures, fuel switching, or renewable energy installations in a building. The energy service company provides the project capital (usually in partnership with a third-party lender) and is repaid from the resulting energy cost savings over the period of the contract, which typically lasts 10 to 15 years depending on the specifics of the project, contract, and type of ESPC model used.

The attractiveness of the ESPC model is that it addresses key barriers faced by building owners and managers: a lack of technical expertise and limited capital budgets.[28] At the end of the contract, after the debt is repaid, the building owner receives all future cost savings as result of the

26 *See the 2018 report by ICLEI Canada and the Federation of Canadian Municipalities,* On the money: Financing tools for local climate action. https://icleicanada.org/project/auto-draft-2/

27 *Energy Services Association of Canada,* Role of guaranteed energy service performance contracts (ESPC's) in achieving Canadian carbon reduction targets *(2016). Retrieved from:* http://energyservicesassociation.ca/documents/ESPCs-and-Reduction-Targets-2016jul.pdf

28 *Natural Resources Canada,* Energy Performance Contracting; Guide for Federal Buildings *(2013). Retrieved from:* https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/sites/www.nrcan.gc.ca/files/oee/files/pdf/communities-government/buildings/federal/pdf/12-0419%20-%20EPC_e.pdf

energy-efficiency upgrades. ESPCs are well-suited to institutional contexts such as municipally owned buildings, because institutions tend to have a larger appetite for the longer payback periods typically associated with ESPCs. Furthermore, in the institutional sector, ESPCs are usually client-driven, in that energy service companies are contracted through an RFP and a competitive tendering process.

In the commercial and residential building sectors, dealing with energy service companies is not a typical core business activity, and building owners may not have the capacity or incentive to engage with these companies.[29] In addition, smaller-scale projects such as those in the private residential and commercial sectors are sometimes seen by energy service companies as higher risk and less likely to be profitable. As a result, ESPCs are less common in the private sector. However, under the right conditions, it is possible to involve the commercial and residential sectors—for example, by aggregating smaller buildings under one larger ESPC through a community partner (such as a local energy co-operative or other community organization).[30]

For more information on ESPCs, consult the following resources:

- Energy Performance Contracting: Guide for Federal Buildings (Natural Resources Canada, 2013)
- Role of Guaranteed Energy Service Performance Contracts (ESPC's) in Achieving Canadian carbon reduction targets (Energy Services Association of Canada, 2016)
- White Paper on the Use of Guaranteed Energy Service Performance Contracts (ESPC's) to Achieve Provincial Carbon Reduction Targets (Energy Services Association of Canada, 2016)

29 *TREC,* Evolving Business Models for Renewable Energy Co-operatives—Spotlight on Energy Efficiency *(2019). Retrieved from:* http://www.trec.on.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Spotlight_on_Energy_Efficiency.pdf

30 *Ibid*

- Evolving Business Models for Renewable Energy Co-operatives: Spotlight on Energy Efficiency (Toronto Renewable Energy Cooperative, 2019)

Energy efficiency co-benefits

In addition to the environmental and economic benefits of reduced energy consumption, energy-efficient buildings offer various co-benefits such as improved indoor comfort, enhanced market value, and local economic stimulus.[31] Energy-efficiency measures also help to address the issue of energy poverty. Being in energy poverty has been defined as spending more than six percent of one's household after-tax income on energy.[32] This situation can have adverse impacts on low-income families, including weather-related illness and mental strain as they may be forced to face trade-offs between essentials such as food and heat. Recent research shows that 2.8 million households in Canada have experienced energy poverty.[33] Rural households are more likely to experience energy poverty due to the higher cost of energy transmission and the higher average size of rural homes.[34] Implementing a climate action plan in a small community can reduce energy poverty significantly.

Devon, Alberta: Community Centre Solar*
Population: 6,578

In Devon, Alberta, a 100 kW solar PV system was installed on the roof of the local community centre, meeting all the building's electricity needs on an annual basis. The project cost $190,000 in total, $117,000 of which was financed through Alberta's Municipal Sustainability Initiative grant, with the remainder of the costs financed through a 15-year solar leasing program with the utility provider ENMAX. The solar lease payments are roughly equal to what the town would have paid on its utility bill, with the added benefit that the town will take full ownership of the system at the end of the lease term. Having, traditionally been an oil and gas industry community, moving forward on sustainability and energy efficiency was a huge step for the town.

* Edmonton Journal, "Solar Panels Help Devon Become New Kind of Energy Town" (2015).

31 *Tom-Pierre Frappé-Sénéclauze, Dylan Heerema, and Karen Tam Wu,* Deep emissions reduction in the existing building stock: Key elements of a retrofit strategy for B.C. *(Pembina Institute, 2017).*

32 *Canadian Urban Sustainability Practitioners,* Energy Poverty in Canada: A CUSP Backgrounder *(2019). Retrieved from:* https://energypoverty.ca/backgrounder.pdf

33 *Ibid*

34 *Ibid*

Rural energy poverty

Rural households are more likely to experience energy poverty due to the often-larger size of homes in rural settings and the higher costs of transmission on utility bills.

Renewable energy

Onsite or locally sourced renewable energy generation can help to offset emissions from energy use in buildings, particularly in provinces and territories with more carbon-intensive grids or where electric heat pumps are used to replace natural gas furnaces and boilers. While the costs of renewable energy continue to fall year over year, where capital costs are still deemed prohibitive, developing partnerships regionally with third-party organizations or utilities can enable the development of these projects in small communities. For example, utility net-metering allows buildings that supply their own electricity to "sell" their excess power to the grid. Where utility net-metering schemes are in place, renewable energy generation can lower electric utility bills by offsetting the need to draw electricity from the local distribution grid. Solar companies also offer solar leases or power purchase agreements to help overcome upfront capital cost barriers (see example above on **Devon Alberta**). Virtual net-metering and third-party net-metering are other emerging approaches to overcoming these obstacles. While most jurisdictions do not allow for third-party and virtual net-metering, **Nelson's Community Solar Garden** in BC is one of the few examples in Canada where it has been implemented. Many renewable energy organizations in Canada consider virtual and third party net-metering essential to broaden access to renewable energy, but it has yet to be implemented on a broader scale.[35] It is important to be aware of the potential of net-metering in the area and to continue the conversation with local distribution companies and provincial or territorial energy regulators.

35 *Many renewable energy organizations in Canada consider virtual and third-party net-metering essential to broaden access to renewable energy.*

Net-metering

Net-metering is a type of contract with a local distribution company (LDC) that allows a building owner to offset the cost of electricity consumption by sending electricity generated from onsite renewable energy to the grid. The owner only pays for their net-usage—the difference between the amount of electricity generated and the amount consumed.

Third-party net-metering refers to the operation of net-metered renewable energy systems by professional third-party providers, helping to remove technical barriers and enabling the use of different financing schemes such as solar leasing.*

Virtual net-metering allows a centralized net-metered installation to be set up in a suitable area, so that the installation can provide electricity to multiple buildings. In this scheme, individuals own a portion of the renewable energy installation and receive a percentage of the renewable energy produced from it.* This allows access to renewable energy for those that do not have suitable land or buildings and can also improve financial viability through bulk purchasing and the ability to locate the installation at the most optimal site. While this is more widespread in the US, in most jurisdictions of Canada, net-metering is currently restricted to installations within an individual property boundary.

* Aaron Thornell, "Ontario Net Metering Legislation Revoked," Ottawa Renewable Energy Co-operative (November 6, 2018). Retrieved from: https://www.orec.ca/ontario-net-metering-legislation-revoked/

For renewable heating, the use of wood waste or municipal solid waste as fuel for biomass district energy systems has been successfully implemented in a number of small communities. The cities of Revelstoke and Prince George, British Columbia, Oujé-Bougoumou, Quebec, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, have all used this strategy as a means to reduce emissions and fuel costs associated with heating buildings. Further resources include detailed case studies of best-in-class biomass district energy systems from the Biomass Energy Resource Center, as well as the Community Energy Association's Small-Scale Biomass District Heating Handbook.

Nelson, British Columbia: Solar Community Garden
Population: 10,664

Nelson is the first community in Canada to showcase virtual net-metering. In partnership with Bullfrog Power, the City of Nelson launched a 60kW solar garden project that feeds into the city-owned local distribution grid operated by Nelson Hydro. Nelson Hydro is a small municipally owned electric utility that owns its distribution grid, which is what made virtual net-metering there possible*. Community members were offered a chance to purchase solar panels at for an upfront payment of $923 per panel. Subscribers to the project then received solar credits that were deducted from their electricity bill. These credits were calculated annually in proportion to their share of the solar garden's production. Annual electricity cost reductions began at $28 and are projected to grow to $50 commensurate with electricity rates.

Nelson Hydro recognized the benefits of solar power to the community and to the utility. The project improved energy self-sufficiency and led to the development of in-house solar experience for the utility. Nelson Hydro led the project, which had the collective commitment of individual investors and community groups that supported a vision of clean energy in their community and wanted to address the fact that renewable energy generation would not otherwise be possible for many residents. It was funded through the City of Nelson and supported by a pre-feasibility grant from Bullfrog Power as well as additional financial support from Bullfrog Power during the construction phase.**

The project is now fully subscribed, with investors ranging from renters, homeowners and business owners to co-ops, churches and local schools.** The system itself produces 70,000 kWh per year—almost double the initial annual estimate of 36,000 kWh.

* David Suzuki Foundation, "Nelson, B.C. saves money with Canada's first community solar garden" (2017). Retrieved from: https://davidsuzuki.org/story/nelson-bc-canadas-first-community-solar-garden/

** City of Nelson, "Nelson's Community Solar Garden." Retrieved from: https://www.nelson.ca/223/Community-Solar-Garden

District energy

District energy refers to the distribution of heating or cooling, or both, from a centralized energy plant to buildings through a network of underground pipes using steam or water as a medium. District energy is widely regarded as integral to the transition to sustainable energy, because of its ability to take advantage of sustainable sources of heating and cooling that would otherwise not be available to individual buildings or would be wasted (such as local fuel sources and waste heat). Furthermore, as shares of renewable energy increase in electricity grids, district energy will play an important role in balancing the energy system by taking excess electricity produced by renewables and converting it into electric heat using highly efficient large-scale heat pumps.

Demonstrating leadership

Municipalities can demonstrate leadership and show the feasibility of renewable energy, energy efficiency, and district energy to the wider community by implementing these systems first in municipally owned buildings. In doing so, municipalities can also capture the operational savings offered by these technologies. For example, in Perth, Ontario, a municipal investment of $675,000 in LED lighting and mechanical and envelope upgrades in the town's buildings produced an annual savings of $43,000, with a payback period of 15 years.[36] In Raymond, Alberta, net-zero municipal operations were achieved by powering its nine municipal buildings and all of its streetlights from solar panels financed through a $2.8 million solar lease—with $630,000 provided by the Municipal Climate Change Action Centre.[37] The project has a payback period of 16 years, after which the town will see $150,000 in savings annually.[38]

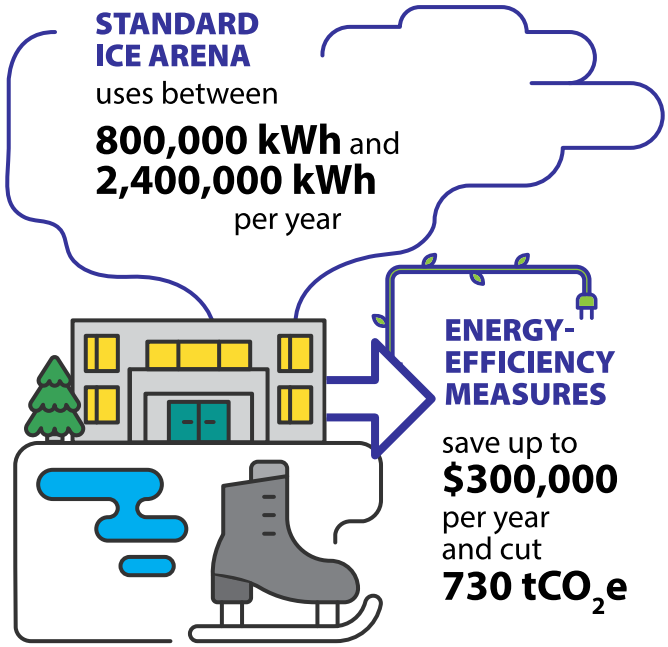
In many small and rural municipalities, community centres and ice rinks are often the largest energy consumers. A standard ice arena can use between 800,000 kWh and 2,400,000 kWh per year, depending on how energy efficient the arena already is.[39] Implementing energy-efficiency measures in poorly performing arenas has been shown to save up to $300,000 per year in reduced

36 *Town of Perth,* Perth's Climate Change Response *(2019). Retrieved from:* https://www.perth.ca/en/live-and-play/resources/Documents/FofT-Presentation-Climate-Change-Action-Plan.pdf

37 *CBC, "Alberta town aims to be first in Canada to rely on solar panels" (2019). Retrieved from:* https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/calgary/raymond-solar-panels-net-zero-1.5190933

38 *ENMAX Corporation, "Town of Raymond completes net zero installations" (2018). Retrieved from:* https://www.enmax.com/news-events/news/town-of-raymond-completes-net-zero-solar-installations

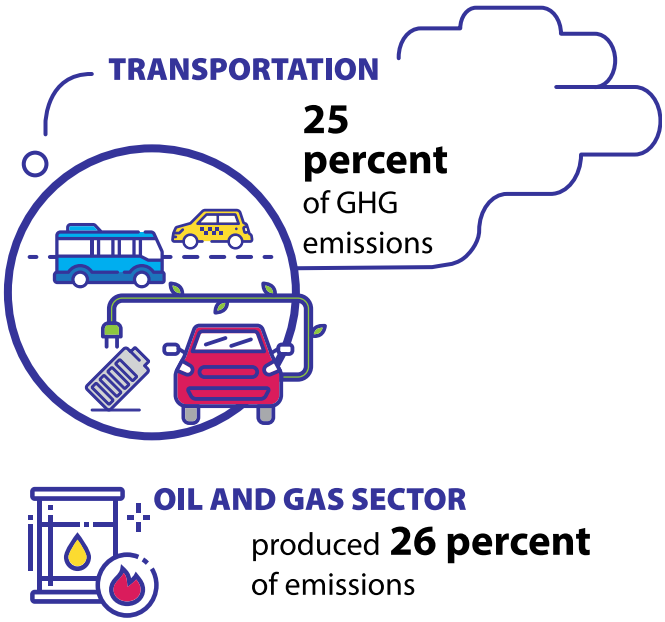
39 *Laurier Nichols, Improving Efficiency In Ice Hockey Arenas (ASHRAE Journal, June 2009). Retrieved from:* https://www.stantec.com/content/dam/stantec/files/PDFAssets/2017/Improving%20Efficiency%20in%20Ice%20Hockey%20Arenas.pdf



energy costs, cutting emissions by 730 tCO_2e. These community hubs are great opportunities for municipalities to reduce operational costs, while also building awareness around climate change, sustainability, energy efficiency and renewable energy installations.[40] In the of Town of Île-des-Chênes, Manitoba, a geothermal district energy system was installed to heat and cool the new community centre, ice arena and fire hall. With funding from the federal and provincial governments as well as FCM's Green Municipal Fund, the $1.3 million project replaced four natural gas boilers with highly efficient ground source electric heat pumps. The upgrades allow the ice season to be prolonged in the arena, reducing energy consumption by 60 percent and creating energy cost savings of 40 percent.[41]

3.2 Transportation

Transportation is the second-largest source of emissions in Canada, accounting for 25 percent of GHG emissions, just behind the 26 percent of emissions produced by the oil and gas sector.[42] The majority of emissions stem from road transportation, with light-duty gasoline trucks and heavy-duty diesel vehicles being the largest contributors. Transportation emissions are a particular issue for rural communities with low population density and undeveloped public transit systems—both between and within regions. Dominated by cul-de-sac street patterns and heavily reliant on private vehicles, small municipalities can find it challenging to develop public transit.



40 *Federation of Canadian Municipalities,* GMF Municipal Energy Roadmap *(2020). Retrieved from:* https://fcm.ca/en/resources/gmf/gmfs-municipal-energy-roadmap

41 *Eco-Ouest, "Île-des-Chênes innovates with district geothermal heating & cooling system" (2021). Retrieved from:* http://eco-ouest.com/en/project/ile-des-chenes/

42 *Environment and Climate Change Canada,* National inventory report: Greenhouse gas sources and sinks in Canada *(2020).*

Financial incentive programs that are often implemented in densely populated cities, such as road tolls, would not be practical and would be met with resistance from vehicle owners.

Strategies for transportation emissions reduction fall into several categories: vehicle efficiency improvements, low-carbon fuels, and vehicle demand reduction. While vehicle efficiency standards fall under federal jurisdiction, municipalities can take action to ensure that their own corporate fleet of vehicles is electric or as efficient as possible.

The following resources provide more information on greening municipal fleets:

- Greening Government Fleets (Natural Resources Canada, 2018) https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/sites/www.nrcan.gc.ca/files/energy/pdf/transportation/NRCan_GreeningGovFleets_e.pdf
- Model Green Fleet Policy (Clean Air Partnership) https://www.cleanairpartnership.org/resources/
- Green Fleets Business Case Series (Clean Air Partnership and Federation of Canadian Municipalities) https://www.cleanairpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Green-Fleets-Business-Case-Series.pdf

Municipalities can encourage residents and businesses to switch to electric vehicles (EVs) by providing charging station infrastructure as well as reducing the price of EVs through group purchasing.[43] Forming regional partnerships for the development of EV charging stations can help smaller municipalities with low population density overcome barriers to the development of infrastructure projects such as these. Accelerate Kootenays is an example of such an initiative in BC. Multiple regional districts worked together to fund and develop a network of 13 fast charging stations that were strategically placed to benefit each community and provide access to tourist and recreation activities for EV users.

43 *See the 2018 report by ICLEI Canada and the Federation of Canadian Municipalities,* On the money: Financing tools for local climate action. https://www.pcp-ppc.ca/resources/financing-tools-for-local-climate-action

Table 1: Strategies for transportation emissions reduction

Vehicle efficiency	Low-carbon fuels	Vehicle demand reduction
• Fuel standards • Fleet management systems • Driver training to improve fuel economy • Preventative maintenance • Anti-idling policies	• Switching to electric, hydrogen and renewable natural gas vehicles • Increased access to EV infrastructure • Access to free charging stations • Preferred parking for low-carbon vehicles	• Carpooling programs • Car sharing programs • Fixed route rural buses • On-demand transportation services (i.e. taxibus, on-demand minibuses) • Increased trail development and connectivity • Improved bicycle infrastructure: bike parking, paved shoulders, bicycle route maps, dedicated bike lanes, improved trail quality to support increased bicycle usage • Complete Streets policies

While financial constraints can make it more challenging for small and medium municipalities to implement some of the above actions, vehicle demand reduction strategies may be a more feasible approach. Depending on a municipality's location, it may be able to collaborate with other nearby rural communities or metropolitan centres to build inter-regional transportation systems with daily service for commuters, purchase existing public services from regional governments, or create taxibus and car and ride share programs. A municipality might be able to provide public transit with flexible routing and schedules or demand-responsive transit that offers service during hours of high demand or in the form of dial-a-ride taxi-bus. Examples of communities with these types of services include the **City of Rimouski Quebec: Taxibus demand-responsive public transit model**, the Saint-Paul d'Abbotsford, Quebec, Friend-Bus (see the sidebar below) and the Okotokos, Alberta On-Demand Transit service.

Municipalities often collaborate with employers on carpooling and car-sharing programs, and with online ride-matching services, to help area residents find carpool options and matches. Technology will play a large role in enabling access to these services. For example, online car sharing management systems can be accessed through mobile phone apps or personal computers (see **City of Plessisville, Quebec: Electric cars, vehicle sharing and the SAUVÉR project**).

Communities can also encourage active transportation, particularly for shorter trips, in a number of ways: increase bicycle infrastructure such as paved shoulders and dedicated bike lanes; create better signage and publish route maps; provide safe bike lockers or storage areas; and develop and

implement Complete Streets policies that include better safety measures for cyclists and pedestrians (see **District of Clearwater, British Columbia: Road cross-section bylaw**). Trails are also an important means of active transportation, particularly in rural areas with extensive natural spaces. Ensuring connectivity between trails and with other cycling or walking routes can promote their use for commuting or other types of trips. In addition, trails can help create support for the protection of natural areas, particularly if combined with educational signage on the historical and environmental significance of an area.

Municipalities can implement these measures by integrating supporting policies into official planning documents, bylaws, plans and strategies (e.g. transportation plans) and by addressing trail connectivity in parks and recreation master plans or trail master plans. Policies to promote infill, intensification and mixed-use, higher density communities, as described in Section 3.3 below, can also play an important role in reducing vehicle demand and vehicle kilometres travelled.

Saint Paul d'Abbotsford, Quebec: Ami-Bus

Population: 2,870

In partnership with Ami-Bus, Saint-Paul d,'Abbotsford has established the municipality's first public transportation option: Initially a one-year pilot project, the service offers round trip door-to-door transportation within the territory of the municipality and to the nearby larger town of Granby.* Ami-Bus, an adapted transportation service for persons with reduced mobility, delivers round-trip door-to-door service with eight 18-seat minibuses. The service is offered seven days a week, 361 days a year, from 7:00 am to 11:30 pm, and costs $6 per trip. Trips must be reserved the day before.**

The project was funded by a $10,000 grant from the Rural Pact (a provincial policy that established agreements between the government and rural municipalities to strengthen capacity) and has helped to combat rural isolation and give residents more autonomy.**

* La Vox de l'Est, "Public Transport : Ami-Bus now serves Saint-Paul" (2015). Retrieved from: https://www.lavoixdelest.ca/archives/transport-collectif-ami-bus-dessert-maintenant-saint-paul-8bd248db8eb8fa28209f0761227138a6

** Grandby Express, "Saint-Paul-d'Abbotsford s'initie au transport collectif," 2015. Retrieved from: https://www.granbyexpress.com/2015/08/20/saint-paul-dabbotsford-sinitie-au-transport-collectif/

3.3 Land use

Land use planning based on smart growth principles has become increasingly recognized as playing an integral role in reducing transportation-related emissions. Smart growth includes the development of dense, mixed-use, transit-oriented and walkable communities. In addition to encouraging active lifestyles and improving public health, denser communities increase the viability of district energy by providing higher thermal demand over shorter distances (heat density).

Land use planning also plays an important role in protecting a community's natural assets—such as forests and wetlands, which provide carbon sequestration as well as deliver a multitude of ecosystem services including food, fresh water, timber, jobs, trail systems, cooling, reduced air pollution and stormwater management.[44] Further guidance on how municipalities can support climate mitigation through the management and protection of forests and other natural assets can be found in Section 3.5.

Land use planning tools are made available to municipalities through provincial or territorial governments and are an excellent resource for municipalities looking to act on climate change. Many municipalities have begun to integrate smart growth principles into their official planning documents, implementing them in new developments and redevelopment projects (see **Ucluelet, British Columbia: Smart Growth Principles and Density Bonusing**; and **Ville de Mont-Saint-Hilaire, Quebec: Transit-oriented development**). As described in Section 3.1, municipalities are also using smart growth principles to encourage green building development.

Provincial or territorial policies and regulations determine the suite of land use planning tools available to a municipality for climate action. The table on page 30 outlines land use planning tools and strategies that are commonly used by municipalities across Canada.[45]

Ecosystem services

Ecosystem services refer to the multiple benefits people obtain from ecosystems, such as natural purification of water, erosion and flood control, nutrient cycling, and soil formation. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment divides these services into four broad categories: provisioning services; supporting services; regulating services; and cultural services.

Since its introduction in the 1970s, this concept has evolved to include economic valuation of these services in order to better account for the benefits they provide in our economic systems. **Payments for ecosystem services** are financial incentives given directly to landholders for preserving or increasing the supply of ecosystem services.

44 *ICLEI, "Biodiversity in cities: How natural asset mapping helps cities protect livelihoods and address climate change impacts" (2019). Retrieved from:* https://talkofthecities.iclei.org/biodiversity-in-cities-how-natural-asset-mapping-helps-cities-protect-livelihoods-and-address-climate-change-impacts/

45 *Available land use planning tools and legislative requirements for climate change action and mitigation will vary according to provincial land use planning legislation.*

Community revitalization initiatives are another area where climate action aligns with land use planning. While these initiatives often do not explicitly link to climate change mitigation, many encourage infill, intensification and brownfield redevelopment which reflect smart growth principles and contribute to the reduction of transportation emissions. Research has also shown that new residents, talent and a cultural and creative workforce tend to be drawn to environmentally sustainable and culturally vibrant communities that prioritize health, safety and sustainability through strategies such as downtown core renewal, heritage building preservation, smart growth, and expansion of natural areas including trail and park systems.[46] Investing in sustainability measures such as energy efficiency and renewable energy generation therefore also aids in community revitalization. Sustainability measures create more green job opportunities and help to create attractive, complete communities that draw and retain younger families and sustainability-minded residents. Sustainability measures also keep energy dollars circulating in the local economy that would otherwise leave the community. In recognition of these linkages, the **City of Sault Ste. Marie** has begun implementing a community revitalization program with climate change action and sustainability as key pillars.

Community revitalization is often implemented through financial incentives and grants that seek to attract private sector development and enhance economic activity in downtown cores and employment areas. Depending on the provincial or territorial land use planning framework, the range of tools available to a municipality to promote community revitalization and integrate those projects with climate action will vary. For example, in Ontario, many communities are integrating energy efficiency, infill, and brownfield redevelopment into community improvement plans (CIPs). CIPs are a provincially legislated community revitalization tool that allows municipalities to create financial incentives for private sector revitalization activities.

46 *Richard Florida, Cities and the Creative Class (Oxford: Routledge, 2005).*

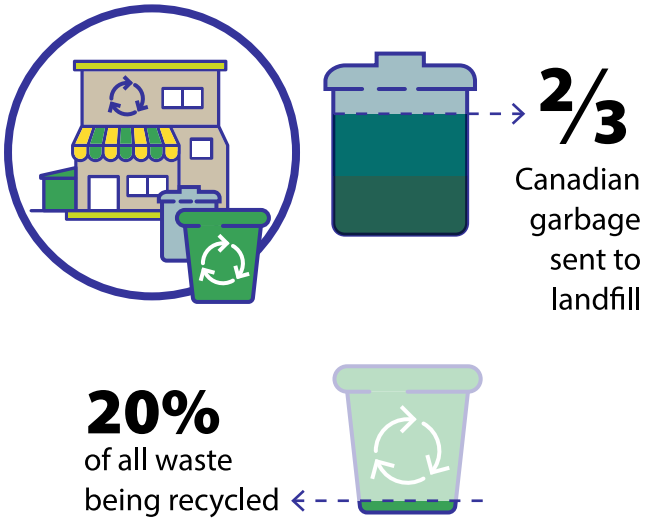
Land use planning tools

Official planning documents	Municipalities can integrate certain principles and goals into official planning documents, such as: GHG targets, climate change mitigation, naturalization, protection of natural asset polices including ecosystem services and biodiversity, complete communities and active transportation, including integration and connectivity of trail systems. Municipalities can also review existing land use planning policies that may present constraints to naturalization and reforestation/afforestation efforts and renewable energy development.
Bylaws and zoning	Bylaws and zoning can be used to create regulations for sustainable, mixed-use, higher density, compact, walkable, and transit-oriented development. Bylaws can also be created that permit naturalization on private property. Depending on the jurisdiction, municipalities may, as part of a planning application, require the developer to provide information, materials or studies. These materials can address activities related to climate action, such as assessing the feasibility of connecting to a district energy system, installing renewable energy technologies, or improving building energy efficiency. In BC and Alberta some municipalities have implemented bylaws requiring connection to a municipally owned district energy system.
Green development standards	Mandatory or voluntary measures can be integrated into the planning process to guide development and encourage environmentally, socially and economically sustainable building design.
Density bonusing, development cost charge adjustments, tax deferrals	Municipalities can offer financial incentives to developers in return for infill and brownfield redevelopment or to encourage the use of green building features or standards. Density bonusing permits developers to build more floorspace than normally allowed under the land use zoning policy for the area.
Expedited development applications	Development applications that meet established objectives for smart growth or green building designs can be prioritized for approval. This incentivizes developers by providing more certainty and reducing the length of the approval process.

Land use planning tools

Sustainability checklists and guidelines	These tools allow municipalities to assess a development's contribution to sustainability goals and serve as educational tools for developers. Completing or committing to the guidelines set out in a checklist can be encouraged through incentives such as density bonusing, development cost charges and fast tracking of development applications. Guidelines can also outline what is needed for a building to be solar-ready, district-energy-ready, or net-zero-ready, to ensure building compatibility with future installation of renewable energy technologies or connection to a district energy system.
Urban boundaries	Municipalities can establish hard urban boundaries and focus development within those boundaries to limit urban sprawl and protect natural and agricultural areas.
External sustainable design elements	Some jurisdictions allow municipalities to require external sustainable design elements such as through site plan control and subdivision planning.
Streamlined development permits	Some jurisdictions offer municipalities the ability to streamline development permits, replacing the site-by-site approach normally taken when issuing permits with more comprehensive planning at the neighbourhood scale. Examples of this streamlined approach include Development Permit Areas in BC and the Development Permit System in Ontario. These tools allow municipalities to set requirements for exterior sustainable design elements in designated areas.

3.4 Waste



Canada's National Inventory Report documents that sources of GHG emissions in the waste sector result from the treatment and disposal of waste including solid waste, composting, biological treatment of waste, incineration and open burning, and wastewater treatment and discharge. While GHG emissions from these sources account for only three percent of total GHG emissions in Canada,[47] decomposition of organic matter in landfills produces methane that is 25 times more potent in terms of its global warming potential. Moreover, this accounting only includes direct GHG emissions from waste at the time of disposal. From a life cycle perspective, food and products that eventually become waste produce GHG emissions through all stages, from production to consumption. Therefore, waste reduction measures can have significant upstream impacts by reducing the need for the extraction of resources and the manufacturing and transportation of goods. For context, in the US, 42 percent of total GHG emissions are emitted during the production, processing, transportation and disposal of products and food.[48] Food waste reduction can be an overlooked climate mitigation measure, yet approximately one-third of Canada's food is never eaten, producing unnecessary emissions throughout the entire food system as well as through the generation of methane when it is disposed in landfill.[49]

Overall, Canada has been performing poorly in waste management, ranking eighth-worst in a recent waste index study, with over two-thirds of Canadian garbage sent to landfill and 20 percent of all waste being recycled—well below the OECD average.[50] Between 2002 and 2014 household waste in landfills has increased by 18%, while over the same period materials in recycling and green

47 *Environment and Climate Change Canada,* National inventory report: Greenhouse gas sources and sinks in Canada *(2020).*

48 *U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,* Opportunities to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Materials and Land Management Practices *(2009). Retrieved from:* https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/documents/ghg-land-materials-management.pdf

49 *National Zero Waste Council,* Reducing Food Waste and Cutting Canada's Carbon Emissions: Policies for Reaping the Environmental, Economic and Social Benefits *(2016). Retrieved from* http://www.nzwc.ca/Documents/NZWCSubmissionOnPan-CanadianFrameworkForCombattingClimateChange.pdf#search=Reducing%20Food%20Waste%20and%20Cutting%20Canada%E2%80%99s%20Carbon%20Emissions

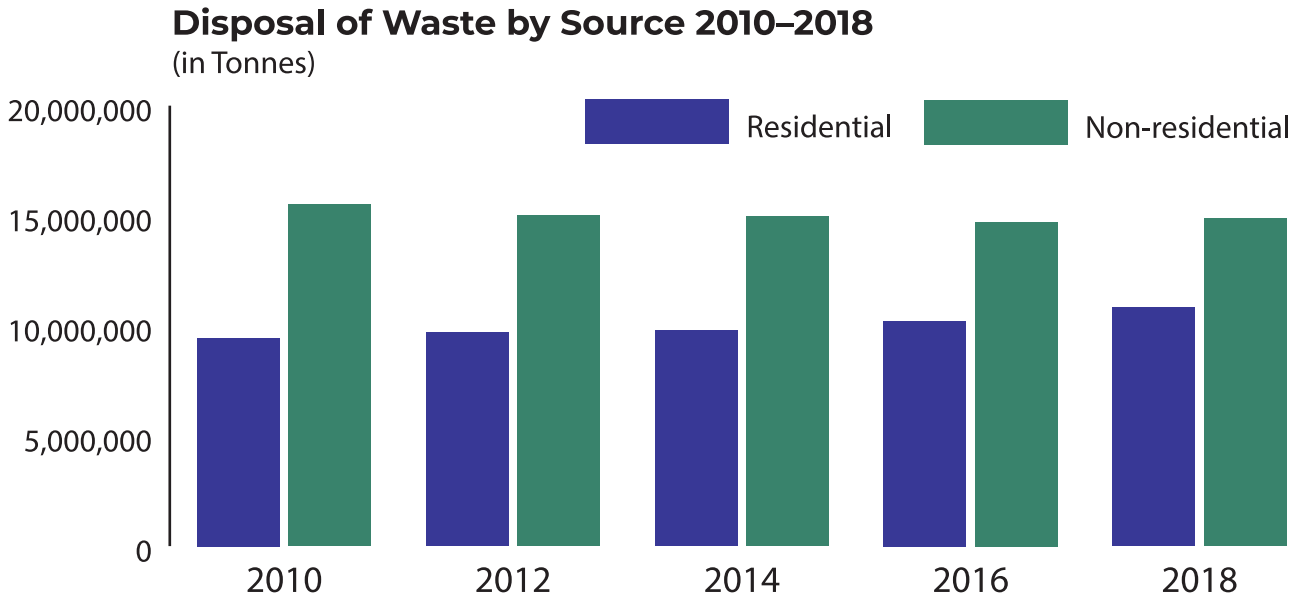
50 *Sensoneo,* Global Waste Index 2019. *Retrieved from:* https://sensoneo.com/sensoneo-global-waste-index-2019/

bins have increased by 36%[51]. This means that while Canadians are recycling and composting, total waste is still growing.

Food waste reduction is an often overlooked climate mitigation measure, yet approximately one-third of Canada's food is never eaten, producing unnecessary emissions throughout the entire food system as well as through the generation of methane when it is disposed in landfill.

As municipalities manage, collect, recycle, compost, and dispose of household waste, they have an important role to play in reversing this trend. Waste reduction measures will not only have environmental benefits but will reduce the need for new landfills and the associated costs, as well as reducing waste processing costs. While household waste is an important part of the picture, municipalities should also be aware that according to Statistics Canada data, over half of municipal solid waste is non-residential. Furthermore, total municipal waste is only a fraction of that generated by industrial sectors such as mining and agriculture.[52]

Figure 2: Disposal of waste by source, 2010–2018 (Statistics Canada, 2020)



51 *Environment and Climate Change Canada,* Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators: Solid waste diversion and disposal *(2017). Retrieved from:* https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/environmental-indicators/solid-waste-diversion-disposal.html

52 *Statistics Canada,* Human Activity and the Environment, *"Section 3: Solid waste" (2012). Retrieved from:* https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/16-201-x/2012000/part-partie3-eng.htm

There are two main types of waste reduction: waste diversion (reuse and recycle) and waste prevention. Of the two, waste prevention has been shown to be more environmentally and economically beneficial.[53] Waste reduction models can range from low-cost initiatives that do not require major investments in infrastructure (like awareness-raising programs and backyard composting programs), to larger material reuse centres and curbside collection programs that deliver to large centralized facilities.

Most Canadian municipalities outside of rural areas have some form of curbside collection program, often imposing few restrictions and usually with a flat fee.[54] However, many Canadian municipalities have already begun to implement variable waste disposal fees, a more effective model which charges based on the quantity of garbage produced by each household. This can be done through Pay-as-You-Throw (PAYT) programs which charge per bag, by volume or by weight. In the US, where PAYT programs have seen more widespread implementation, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reports significant reductions in waste in the over 5,000 communities that have implemented PAYT programs.[55] Studies of PAYT programs in the US report an average waste reduction of 14–27 percent, and a 32–59 percent increase in recycling rates.[56] While 19 percent of communities with PAYT programs reported increases in illegal dumping, the remainder were able to minimize this with communication, education and enforcement.[57] In the **City of Stratford, Ontario**, the PAYT program has resulted in 35 percent less garbage going to the landfill and has increased recycling by 62 percent. PAYT programs also have important co-benefits in that those who use the most pay the most, offsetting the cost for those who use less, as well as generating revenue to help cover the costs of municipal solid waste programs, including recycling and composting programs.[58]

Canada also has one of the lowest average landfill tipping fees in the OECD, as the fees do not typically include the full cost of disposal[59]. Municipalities can charge tipping fees that more accurately reflect the full environmental cost,[60] although, it should be recognized that this may also result in an increase in illegal dumping or travel outside of the municipality to where tipping fees are lower. Another approach that is becoming more common is instituting charges or bans on single-use items such as plastic bags. Canada's federal government now plans to ban single-use plastic items by the end of 2021. While this aids in removing plastic pollution from the environment, an energy-efficient alternative to plastics will be needed to ensure maximum impact. Paper bags require similar amounts of energy to make, and reusable bags take more energy to make and ship than disposable bags.

53 *Smart Prosperity Institute,* Economic tools to reduce household waste and reduce greenhouse gas emissions *(2018). Retrieved from:* https://institute.smartprosperity.ca/sites/default/files/spi-toolsforhouseholdwaste.pdf

54 *Ibid*

55 *U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "New Studies Document Pay-As-You-Throw Results" (1997). Retrieved from:* https://archive.epa.gov/wastes/conserve/tools/payt/web/html/bullet.html

56 *Ibid*

57 *Ibid. A second study found 27 percent of surveyed communities reported increases in illegal dumping, while only four percent of these communities indicated it was an ongoing issue.*

58 *U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "Conservation Tools—Pay-As-You-Throw" (2016). Retrieved from:* https://archive.epa.gov/wastes/conserve/tools/payt/web/html/ssintro.html

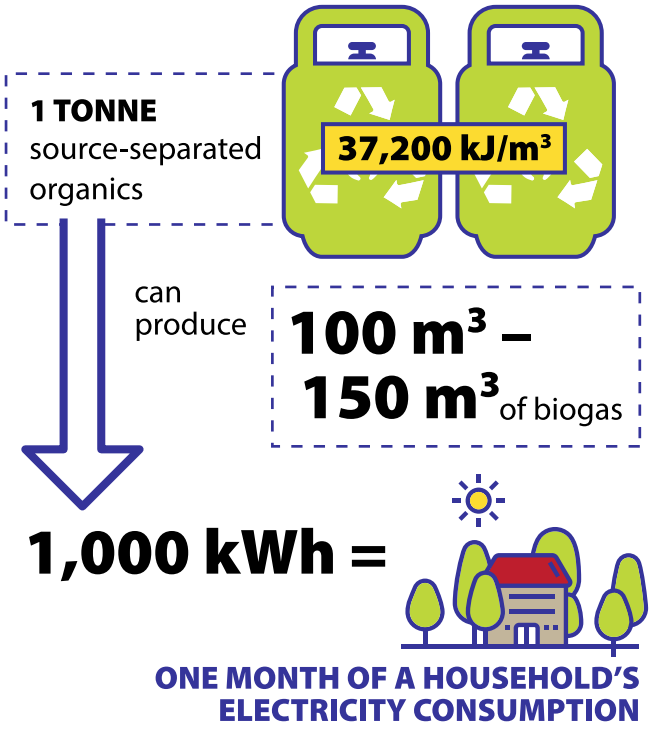
59 *Smart Prosperity Institute,* Economic tools to reduce household waste and reduce greenhouse gas emissions *(2018). Retrieved from:* https://institute.smartprosperity.ca/sites/default/files/spi-toolsforhouseholdwaste.pdf

60 *Canada's Ecofiscal Commission,* Cutting the Waste: How to save money while improving our solid waste systems *(2018). Retrieved from:* https://ecofiscal.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Ecofiscal-Commission-Solid-Waste-Report-Cutting-the-Waste-October-16-2018.pdf

The establishment of infrastructure for the drop-off or collection of unwanted household items and unused building materials, such as the **Re-Use-It and Re-Build-It centres** in Whistler, BC, has generated revenue for important community programs. It has also provided access to affordable second-hand items for purchase, thus diverting landfill waste. Establishment of depots for hazardous waste such as batteries and electronics will also be important, to avoid significant environmental damage beyond the harm caused by GHG emissions.

Waste composition analyses have found that organic waste accounts for over 50 percent of residential and commercial waste, with food waste making up the largest share (around 80 percent of organic waste).[61] Because organics generate methane, organic waste diversion and prevention programs are an important means of reducing both waste and emissions. The establishment of curbside compost pickup programs—possibly funded through PAYT program revenue—can also be considered. However, in rural areas where curbside pickup may not be viable due to wildlife concerns, organics drop-off depots can be developed that promote organic waste diversion—such as the Food Waste Collection Pilot in Canmore, Alberta. Communities can also seek to partner at a regional level to develop a waste collection system or engage in other lower-cost waste prevention and reduction programs, including:[62]

- media awareness campaigns (e.g. radio and newspaper ads, posters, websites and social media)
- behavioural change strategies (e.g. meal planners, food waste challenges and storage tips, backyard composting, education on environmentally friendly purchasing policies)
- community outreach events (e.g. waste reduction workshops, farmers' markets, local film screenings)



61 *National Zero Waste Council,* Food Waste Management + Climate Action: National GHG Reduction Potential *(2017). Retrieved from:* http://www.nzwc.ca/Documents/FoodWasteClimateChange-Report.pdf#search=Food%20Waste%20Management%20%2B%20Climate%20Action%3A%20National%20GHG%20Reduction%20Potential

62 *British Columbia Ministry of Environment,* Residential Food Waste Prevention: Toolkit for local government and non-government organizations *(2015). Retrieved from:* https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/waste-management/organic-waste/food_waste_reduction_toolkit.pdf

If organic waste is processed using anaerobic digestion, the biogas that is produced as a byproduct, consisting primarily of CO_2 and methane, can be used as fuel, providing a renewable energy source. The energy potential of the biogas is determined by the methane content. Biogas can provide approximately 37,200 kJ/m^3; and one tonne of source-separated organics can produce between 100 m^3 and 150 m^3 of biogas.[63] This translates into approximately 1,000 kWh, which is roughly the electricity consumption of a single-family home for a month. Since emissions from the use of biogas are biogenic and would have been emitted to the atmosphere anyway through natural processes it is considered to be climate-neutral and a low-carbon alternative to conventional natural gas. Biogas can also be captured from landfills and municipal wastewater treatment centres, as well as from manure produced in the agricultural sector (which will be discussed further in Section 3.5). Uses for biogas depend on the level of treatment and upgrading required, and include:

- mixing biogas with natural gas, or using it by itself as a natural gas substitute for industrial processes, building space and water heating
- producing electricity and heat in combined heat and power gas generators
- purifying biogas into high-grade fuel (also known as renewable natural gas) that can be sold to natural gas utilities for injection into natural gas distribution systems

Many examples of biogas production, in both the public and private sectors, already exist across Canada. A comprehensive list, as well as further resources regarding the establishment of municipal and agricultural biogas systems, can be found at the Canadian Biogas Association website.

The following resources provide further information on municipal food waste prevention programs and organic waste processing options:

- Residential Food Waste Prevention: Toolkit for local government and non-government organizations (BC Ministry of Environment, 2015)
- Technical Document on Municipal Solid Waste Organics Processing (Environment Canada, 2013)

63 *Environment Canada,* Technical Document on Municipal Solid Waste Organics Processing *(2013). Retrieved from:* https://www.ec.gc.ca/gdd-mw/3E8CF6C7-F214-4BA2-A1A3-163978EE9D6E/13-047-ID-458-PDF_accessible_ANG_R2-reduced%20size.pdf

Stratford, Ontario: Co-digestion project

Population: 31,465

Rather than pay the cost of building a separate new organics facility, in 2017 the City of Stratford entered into a partnership with the Ontario Clean Water Association (OCWA) and Suez Water Technologies to implement a biological hydrolysis technology. This new technology will help optimize and increase the facility's existing digester capacity, allowing for co-processing of source-separated organics. Once the project is complete, the methane from this process will then be upgraded to renewable natural gas and fed into the existing natural gas grid. As a result of waste diversion and natural gas replacement, the project is expected to reduce GHG emissions by 48,951 tC02e/year, while extending the life of the landfill and generating a high-quality fertilizer that replaces synthetic fertilizers on area farms.*

The $22.7 million project has been funded by a $5 million Ontario Centres of Excellence (OCE) grant from the Province of Ontario with initial contributions of $1.5 million each from the City of Stratford and the OCWA. The remaining $15 million will require long-term financing on the part of the city. By siting the project at the existing water pollution control plant, the city is able to utilize existing infrastructure and plant operations, reducing costs. The main sources of revenue from the project will be from tipping fees and the sale of renewable natural gas, which will be subject to a revenue-sharing agreement between the partners. The project is expected to be governed by the establishment of a Municipal Services Corporation, with the municipality and the OCWA as partners.**

Key success factors for the project include a strong technical and financial case, as well as the location of the site, which allows for use of existing infrastructure. The project generated community concerns about increased trucking, safety and smell, but there was strong political commitment and good communication of the benefits of the project as the best waste management option for the city. As well, the city took steps to mitigate community concerns, such as finding alternative trucking routes. All this allowed the project to go forward.

* Canadian Biogas Association, "Empowering Municipal RNG Market Participation: Municipal Profile—City of Stratford, Ontario" (2019). Retrieved from: https://www.biogasassociation.ca/images/uploads/documents/2019/Stratford-Profile.pdf

** City of Stratford, Renewable Natural Gas. Retrieved from: https://www.stratford.ca/en/inside-city-hall/renewable-natural-gas.aspx#Where-would-the-revenue-come-from

3.5 Development of agriculture, resources and tourism (DART)

Agriculture, natural resources and tourism play key roles in the economy and identity of many small and rural communities in Canada. These industries are also often large contributors to GHG emissions. Often, a community is reliant on a single industry for much of its employment and economic output—but these industries can constitute the largest single source of emissions in that community. The agriculture, natural resources and tourism sectors will also be some of the most impacted by climate change; therefore, many opportunities exist to synergize mitigation and adaptation efforts. Municipalities can form partnerships in these sectors to support climate mitigation activities, identify opportunities, and provide access to resources, knowledge and implementation networks. Opportunities also exist to use and promote existing natural assets for tourism and ecotourism, contributing to community and economic revitalization efforts.

Agriculture

Between 1990 and 2018, emissions from Canada's agricultural sector have increased by 27 percent, making up 8 percent of Canada's total annual emissions.[64] These emissions calculations only account for livestock and crop production, which includes

64 *Environment and Climate Change Canada,* National inventory report: Greenhouse gas sources and sinks in Canada *(2020).*

enteric fermentation, manure management, agricultural soils, and field burning of agricultural residues. Other emissions from on-farm fuel combustion are accounted for in the energy sector and are therefore not included in this number.

The largest agricultural sectors in Canada are beef cattle, swine, cereal, and oil seed production, followed closely by the poultry and dairy industries. However, agricultural sectors are highly regionalized in Canada, with the majority of beef cattle, wheat, barley and canola being produced on the prairies, and the majority of dairy cattle, swine, poultry, corn and soybean produced in eastern Canada. Overall, emissions increases in the agricultural sector have primarily been driven by higher usage of inorganic fertilizers linked to increased crop production of canola, corn, soybeans and wheat. Larger populations of beef cattle and swine and changes in feeding (i.e. higher gross energy intake as result of feed, herd characteristics and milk productivity) and manure handling practices (i.e. shifting from solid to liquid systems) in the dairy and swine industries have also contributed to the increase in emissions.

Studies have suggested that most regions of Canada are projected to warm over the next 60 years, which could both positively and negatively impact agriculture. On one hand, this could lead to extended growing seasons, lower feeding requirements for livestock, increased youth livestock survival rates and lower energy costs. It can also result in improved soil quality that can enhance carbon sequestration and allow shifts from annual crop production to perennial crops and grazing lands, which reduces GHG emissions.[65] On the other hand, as the agricultural sector is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and is highly dependent on the weather and climate, it will be negatively impacted by more frequent extreme weather events such as drought and flooding, and increased prevalence of pests and diseases.

The agricultural sector is also unique in its climate change mitigation potential, in that there are many opportunities for synergies between mitigation and adaptation strategies. For example, several measures can improve both nitrogen use efficiencies and soil carbon storage. These include steps to reduce soil erosion, reduction of nitrogen and phosphorous leaching and conservation of soil moisture, as well as increasing species diversity in crops and implementing frequent crop rotation.[66]

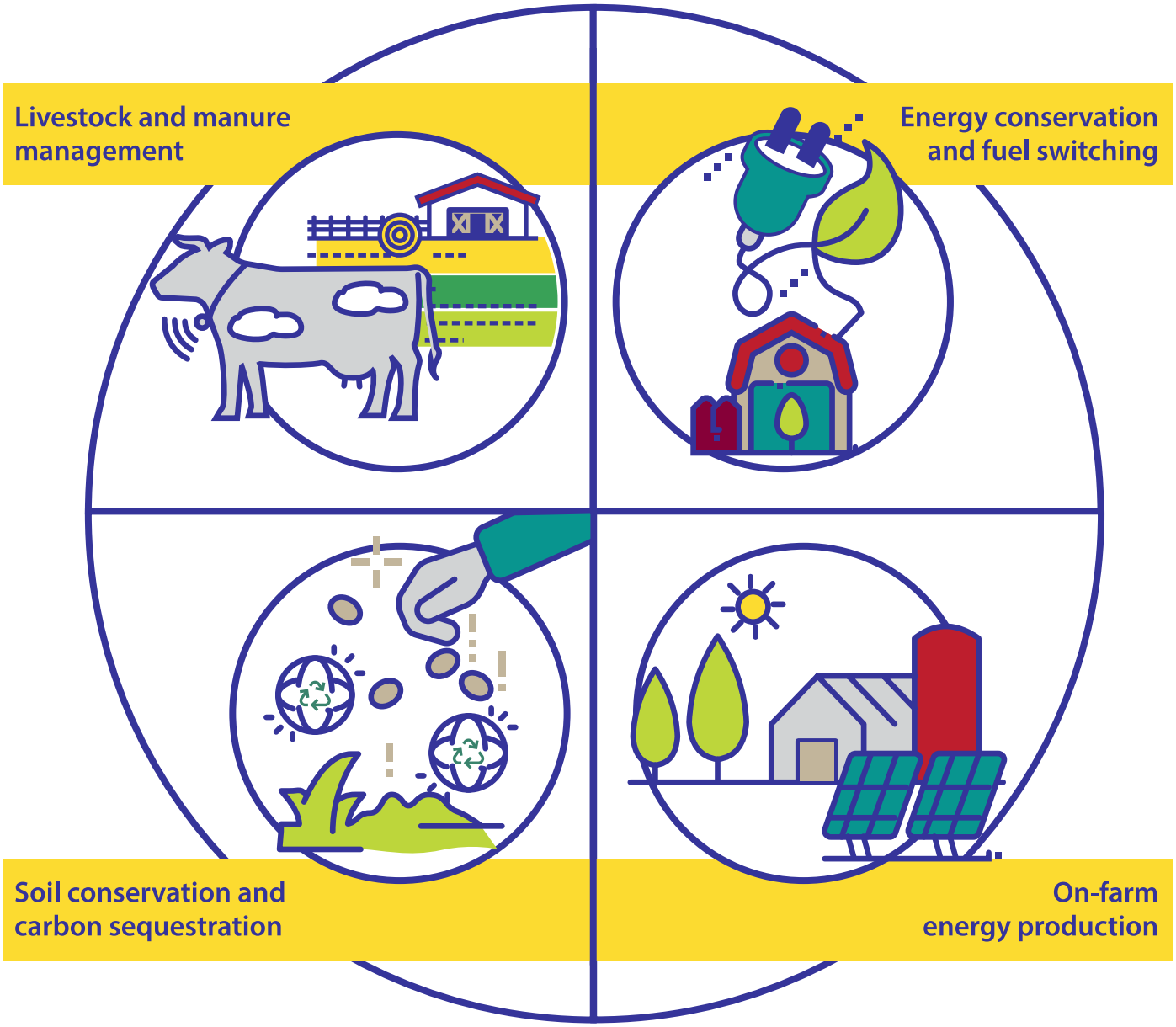
Furthermore, the ongoing farm crisis, characterized by overwhelming farmer debt, shares many of the same causes and solutions as the climate crisis. Canadian farm debt now stands at $106 billion, with 95 percent of farm revenue going to large agri-business corporations that supply fertilizers, pesticides, chemicals, fuel, machinery and other agricultural supplies.[67] Most emission increases in agriculture have been driven by increased use of inorganic fertilizers. There are opportunities to reduce GHG emissions while also increasing farm income, by reducing the use of inorganic fertilizers, shifting toward more holistic management systems and implementing best management practices (as described below).

65 *Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, "Climate Scenarios for Agriculture" (2020). Retrieved from:* https://www.agr.gc.ca/eng/agriculture-and-the-environment/climate-change-and-agriculture/climate-scenarios-for-agriculture/?id=1329321981630

66 *P. Smith and J. E. Olesen, "Synergies between the Mitigation of, and Adaptation to, Climate Change in Agriculture,"* The Journal of Agricultural Science, *148(5) (2010) pp. 543-552.*

67 *Darrin Qualman and the National Farmers Union,* Tackling the Farm Crisis and the Climate Crisis: A Transformative Strategy for Canadian Farmers and Food Systems *(2019). Retrieved from:* https://www.nfu.ca/nfu-announces-new-report-tackling-the-farm-crisis-and-the-climate-crisis/

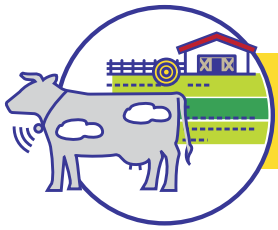
At the farm level, climate action to mitigate GHG emissions can be broken down into four broad categories:[68, 69, 70]



68 *Government of BC, "Reducing agricultural greenhouse gases" (n.d.). Retrieved from:* https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/agriculture-seafood/agricultural-land-and-environment/climate-action/reducing-agricultural-ghgs

69 *Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases and the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform from Livestock Research Group,* Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from livestock: Best practice and emerging options *(2015). Retrieved from:* https://ccacoalition.org/en/resources/reducing-greenhouse-gas-emissions-livestock-best-practice-and-emerging-options

70 *FarmFolk CityFolk Society,* Climate Change Mitigation Opportunities in Canadian Agriculture and Food Systems *(2019). Retrieved from:* https://www.farmfolkcityfolk.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Climate-Mitigation-Opportunities.pdf



Livestock and manure management:

- Improving grazing management practices (i.e. rotational grazing) can improve the quality of pasture.
- Manure collection and storage can be improved by reducing storage time, avoiding the addition of straw, lowering temperatures, and ensuring that housing systems are optimized for proper aeration and runoff prevention.
- Improving manure deposition and application practices can reduce N_20 emissions. Such practices include: optimizing the amount applied for more efficient and best pasture/crop growth; avoiding application on wet soils; shifting application times toward spring rather than autumn or winter; using urease and nitrification inhibitors to reduce N_20 production and nitrate leaching; and using manure in anaerobic digesters for the production of biogas and high-quality fertilizer.
- The digestibility of feed can be improved by selecting livestock for genetics that favour more efficient food conversion, as well as implementing precision feeding, enhancing quality of diet, and adding ionophores to feed to reduce methane production.

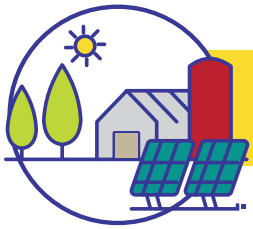
Soil conservation and carbon sequestration

- Many practices that sequester carbon also improve soil quality and health, enhancing soil organic matter. Individual practices include: no/reduced tillage, conservation tillage such as direct seeding, diversified cover cropping, multiple crop rotations, no/reduced use of synthetic fertilizers, reduction/elimination of bare fallow, and management of crop residues. While individual practices such as these can help reduce carbon loss from plants and soil, holistic approaches to farm management that integrate multiple practices are much more impactful. These include regenerative agriculture, conservation agriculture, agroforestry and silvopasture.
- Carbon can also be sequestered by restoring non-production areas of a farm with features such as riparian buffers, hedgerows, and grassland set-asides, as well as by restoring degraded lands and converting marginal farmland to perennial grass or trees, or agroforestry systems.
- Carbon farming is an approach that incorporates many carbon sequestration practices, seeking to maximize carbon sequestration in soil and plants. Quantifying on-farm carbon sequestration also allows for the potential generation of carbon credits and offsets, depending on the

mechanisms in place in the province or territory. Alberta, for example, allows for the generation of carbon offsets from approved agriculture protocols.[71] However, methodologies for quantification of on-farm carbon sequestration are still varied and uncertain. Therefore, municipalities should monitor best practices and ongoing research to identify how quantification of carbon sequestration can best be applied in their community.

Energy conservation and fuel switching

- Farms can switch to production practices that use less energy, such as no tillage, micro-irrigation, and grass-based livestock systems.
- Improvements can be made to tractor and field operation efficiency, machinery maintenance, upgrading equipment and using high-efficiency equipment (e.g. motors, fans, lighting).
- Building energy efficiency can be improved through improved insulation, optimal siting and design of farm buildings, and energy-efficient greenhouses.



On-farm energy production

- On-farm energy sources can include solar, wind, geothermal, biogas production, and combined heat and power systems.

Where a municipality can influence

Municipalities can play an important role in agricultural climate mitigation by providing support, coordination, and access to resources for the agricultural community. The **City of Kawartha Lakes Healthy Environment Plan** is a leading example of the integration of municipal support for agricultural climate change mitigation in a climate action plan. The plan includes measures to support the agricultural community by facilitating forums, training sessions and capacity-building initiatives on manure management best practices and soil carbon sequestration, integrating agritourism into the local economic development strategy, promoting participation in sustainable farm planning programs, and encouraging networking with the agricultural

71 *Government of Alberta, Agricultural carbon offsets—Overview (2020). Retrieved from:* https://www.alberta.ca/agricultural-carbon-offsets-overview.aspx

community to share tools, resources, knowledge and success stories. This approach encourages farmers to pursue profitable, innovative and sustainable agricultural practices.

In terms of on-farm energy production, in addition to wind and solar installations, biogas production from manure offers a significant opportunity for farmers to generate additional income, mitigate methane emissions and produce a high-quality organic fertilizer. Municipalities can play an important role in the establishment of agricultural biogas systems by streamlining the approval process for anaerobic digesters and energy generation installations, as well as providing resources and networks for farmers wishing to engage in these projects. At the individual farm level, biogas production opportunities in Canada are currently limited due to the lack of provincial and territorial enabling policies and regulations (such as Ontario's Feed-in Tariff program which purchased electricity generated from biogas-fueled combined heat and power units). In the absence of such policies, biogas producers are now turning to the production of renewable natural gas. However, upgrading biogas to renewable natural gas that can be injected into the local natural gas distribution grid requires upgrading facilities—which can be costly. The formation of biogas farmer cooperatives is therefore emerging as a solution to these obstacles. These cooperatives allow for higher volumes of biogas to be gathered from multiple farms through shared transportation and upgraded infrastructure.

Warwick, Quebec: Coop Agri-Énergie Warwick
Population: 4,766

Coop Agri-Énergie Warwick is the first agricultural cooperative in Canada dedicated to producing renewable natural gas. Established in Warwick and involving a dozen agricultural producers, the project will deliver manure, liquid manure and organic waste from the farms of these producers (as well as other businesses in the region) to a biomethanation facility that will inject enough renewable natural gas into the natural gas grid to heat 1,000 homes (2.3 million m^3).* The project is fully endorsed by the municipality and is supported through its environmental policies.

The project will take about 25,000 tonnes of farm slurry and manure as well as 25,000 tonnes of agri-food waste and municipal and industrial sludge, allowing the farmers to diversify their income streams while reducing GHG emissions by 6,500 $tC0_2e$ per year. A 20-year contract with the Montreal-based natural gas company Energir has been secured for the purchase of the renewable natural gas.** The project was made possible through a wide range of technical and financial partners, including the Government of Quebec, Desjardins Group, Investissement Québec, Fondaction, the Réseau d'investissement social du Québec, La Coop fédérée (now Sollio Cooperative Group), and the Conseil québécois de la coopération et de la mutualité. The project's design and construction is being led by Génitique, an experienced biomethanization developer.

* Energir, "Coop Agri-Énergie Warwick: a sustainable new business model for the agricultural sector" (2019). Retrieved from: https://www.energir.com/en/about/media/news/premiere-cooperative-agricole-dediee-production-energie-renouvelable/

** Glacier Farm Media, "Quebec ag co-op to power up on dairy cattle manure" (2019). Retrieved from: https://www.agcanada.com/daily/quebec-ag-co-op-to-power-up-on-dairy-cattle-manure

Natural resource development

Many communities rely on Canada's extensive natural resources for their livelihood and well-being. While being responsible for a significant share of GHG emissions (heavy industry and the oil and gas sector account for 37 percent of national emissions[72]) these industries are also some of the most impacted by the effects of climate change. The devastating impacts of a warming climate have been felt throughout the forestry, fishing and mining industries, as detailed in Section 2. The following sections will discuss climate change mitigation opportunities in the mining and industrial sectors, the forestry sector and the tourism sector.

Mining

Canada's land is vast and rich in mineral resources, so it is not surprising that mining makes up a significant portion of its economy (five percent of GDP in 2018[73]) and even plays a role in our infrastructure and food production. Canada is one of the largest producers of minerals and metals in the world with almost 200 mines and 6,500 quarries—with total production valued at $47 billion in 2018.[74]

Mining for substances other than oil and gas accounted for 0.7 percent of Canada's total emissions in 2018, or 4.9 million $tC0_2e$. While this may not seem large in comparison to other sources of emissions in Canada such as the oil and gas sector or transportation, in a small community, a significant portion of emissions within municipal boundaries can come from mining and other industrial activities, such as manufacturing, steel mills, smelters and refineries.

As is the case with many industries, mining not only contributes to climate change but is also threatened by it. The mining industry is already beginning to feel the impacts of climate change, including:

- loss of ice roads and shorter ice road seasons, affecting supply lines to northern mining sites
- increased dust emissions from warmer and dryer conditions
- increased rainfall and snowfall that raises the cost of drying mined materials and sieving rock
- more extreme weather events that may damage mining equipment
- lack of water for processing
- shorter winters which could have a positive impact on the operating season of the mine

Further discussion of the impacts of climate change on the mining sector can be found in the David Suzuki Foundation's report, Climate Change and Canadian Mining: Opportunities for Adaptation.

While much climate adaptation will be required by the mining sector, mining companies also have a large incentive to reduce GHG emissions and energy consumption, as this produces significant operational efficiencies that improve their bottom line. In recognition of the impacts of climate change as well as the benefits of climate action, many mines have begun implementing GHG reduction and energy management plans. For example, Goldcorp's Borden mine is a leading innovator in the sector, with a plan to create the world's first all-electric mine. Other examples of climate change initiatives in the mining sector can be found through the Mining Association of Canada.

72 *Environment and Climate Change Canada,* National inventory report: Greenhouse gas sources and sinks in Canada *(2020).*
73 *The Mining Association of Canada, "Mining Facts." Retrieved from:* https://mining.ca/resources/mining-facts/
74 *Natural Resources Canada, "Minerals and the economy" (2019). Retrieved from:* https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/our-natural-resources/minerals-mining/minerals-and-economy/20529

Sudbury, Ontario: Community Energy and Emissions Plan

Sudbury's Community Energy and Emissions Plan recognized that the industrial and mining sectors are increasingly tracking energy and emissions and are already shifting toward electric vehicles, more efficient motors and processes, and lower-carbon activities. There is also a natural incentive for the industry to implement energy reduction measures in order reduce operational costs. To this end the municipality has set a goal to increase industrial energy efficiency by 35 percent. Sudbury seeks to partner with mining companies to encourage the setting of timelines and targets for process and motor efficiency improvements to help them meet emissions reduction targets. The goals of the plan are to be achieved primarily through the establishment of an industry energy-efficiency working group composed of industry stakeholders that meets quarterly to disseminate knowledge and discuss actions, implementation plans, timelines and lessons learned. To meet the goal of net-zero emissions by 2050, the mining industry will have to have a 100 percent electric vehicle (EV) purchase rate for all new vehicles by 2030 and will need to increase process and motor efficiency by 50 percent. Group purchasing agreements for EVs across the mining sector are to be encouraged. Industry-specific EV campaigns, as well as education and awareness raising campaigns can also provide guidance on costs and benefits and cite industry precedents.

Where a municipality can influence

Regulation of the mining sector falls under federal, provincial and territorial jurisdictions, therefore municipal power to create regulations that require consideration of climate change is limited. However, where a mine falls within municipal boundaries, municipal zoning bylaws must be adhered to, which can allow the municipality to apply conditions to the use of land for mining and extraction. It is important to note that provincial or territorial legislation varies with regard to a municipality's ability to regulate the mining sector within municipal boundaries. In BC, for example, municipal attempts to regulate the mining sector have resulted in legal challenges.[75]

While this section of the guidebook focuses on the mining industry, municipalities can work with other local industries in much the same way—by developing partnerships; encouraging best practices, research and demonstration projects; creating support networks and working groups; and working together to establish energy and emissions reduction targets.

In addition to leveraging local policy or zoning regulations, the municipal role in reducing GHG emissions in the mining sector is largely one of facilitation. Through partnership and engagement with industry, municipalities can encourage the development and implementation of energy management plans, the establishment of goals for reducing emissions and improving energy-efficiency, and the adoption of green technologies (see call-out box above on Sudbury's Community Energy and Emissions Plan). While this section of the guidebook has focused on the mining industry, municipalities can work with other local industries in much the same way—by developing partnerships; encouraging best practices, research and demonstration projects; creating support networks and working groups; and working together to establish industrial energy and emissions reduction targets.

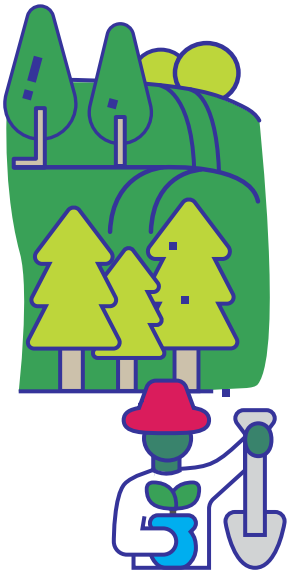
Forestry and natural areas

Forests make up a large part of Canada's natural areas and are important for recreation and employment as well as for the range of ecosystem services they provide. In 2018, forestry employed approximately 210,600 people across the country. It is the main source of employment and revenue for 300 Canadian municipalities.[76] Forests also provide indirect sources of income to communities, as they can attract tourists. In addition, the recreational and

75 *Global Legal Group,* Mining Law 2020 *(Seventh Edition, 2020). Retrieved from:* https://www.lawsonlundell.com/media/news/596_Canada%20Chapter%20The%20International%20Comparative%20Legal%20Guide%20to%20Mining%20Law%202020.pdf

76 *Natural Resources Canada, "How does the forest sector contribute to Canada's economy?" (2020). Retrieved from:* https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/our-natural-resources/forests-forestry/forest-industry-contribute/16517

health benefits to residents of having access to nature are well documented.[77] Forestry is clearly an economic and cultural foundation for many communities, but it is also one of the sectors most affected by climate change and most vulnerable to its impacts. Many visible effects have already been documented, including changes in the frequency and severity of disturbances (i.e. fires, drought, severe storms, pests and disease) as well as less visible changes such as the timing of spring bud burst.[78] Depending on the location, these impacts have both negative and positive implications for forest productivity, the composition, distribution and structure of forest ecosystems, and the available timber supply.



In 2018 forestry **employed**

210,600

people

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300

Canadian municipalities.

As a result of natural processes (such as fire, insect infestations and tree growth) and human activities (such as harvesting, afforestation and deforestation) forests can be significant as both carbon sources and sinks.[79] The potential for climate change mitigation depends on how forests are managed. Primary mitigation activities include increasing forest area, increasing stand and landscape-level carbon density through forest management activities, and using harvested wood products that store carbon and displace other emission-intensive materials (such as concrete, steel, plastics and fossil fuels).[80] Mill byproducts and residues such as bark, shavings and sawdust can also be used as a renewable source of fuel to displace carbon-intensive fossil fuels in the production of wood products or in the heating of buildings in the wider community (such as through biomass district energy systems as discussed in Section 3.1).

Where a municipality can influence

Canada has approximately 400 million hectares of forest or other wooded land, 92 percent of which is publicly owned.[81] The federal, provincial and territorial governments are responsible for sustainable forest management laws and regulations. Municipal climate action in the forestry sector has primarily centred around urban forest management strategies, partnership with the forestry industry to encourage more sustainable management

77 *Mathew P. White, et al., "Spending at least 120 minutes a week in nature is associated with good health and wellbeing,"* Sci Rep *9, 7730 (2019).*

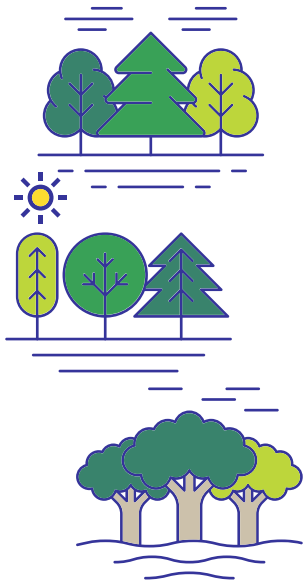
78 *Sustainable Forest Management Network,* Climate change and Canada's forests: from impacts to adaptation *(2009). Retrieved from:* https://cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/publications?id=29616#:~:text=Climate%20change%20is%20already%20affecting,bud%20burst%20are%20also%20underway.

79 *Natural Resources Canada, "Climate change impacts on forests" (2016). Retrieved from:* https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/climate-change/impacts-adaptations/climate-change-impacts-forests/mitigation/13097

80 *C. E. Smyth,* et al., *"Climate change mitigation in Canada's forest sector: a spatially explicit case study for two regions,"* Carbon Balance Manage, *13, 11 (2018).*

81 *Natural Resources ources Canada, "Canada's Forest Laws" (2020). Retrieved from:* https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/our-natural-resources/forests-forestry/sustainable-forest-management/canadas-forest-laws/legality-and-sustainability/13303

techniques, and energy and GHG reduction a ctivities throughout the harvesting and manufacturing process, as well as the establishment of community forests.



Canada has approximately

400 million hectares

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of which is publicly owned

Urban forests are made up of all trees and treed landscapes within a community, on both public and private lands. Even in rural communities, urban forests can play an important role in sequestering carbon, providing shade that reduces the need for energy consumption, and improving quality of life for residents.[82] Urban forests also produce numerous other co-benefits, including increased property values, increased community well-being and pride, and prolonged pavement life. However, there is a lack of awareness around the benefits of urban forests and a lack of funding for urban forest initiatives. Urban forests may face resistance, mainly related to issues like wildfire management, conflicts with overhead utilities, underground root systems, property damage from falling trees, and attraction of bears, raccoons, deer or other wildlife. To help local governments overcome these challenges, various tools are available to assist with inventory and mapping, so that municipalities can make calculated decisions when it comes to planting urban forests. These tools also can help municipalities assess and communicate the range of community benefits urban forests provide. For a full discussion of the challenges, benefits and available tools, please see Planting our Future: A Tree Toolkit for Communities by the Union of British Columbia Municipalities.

Different from urban forests, community forests are forestry operations run at the community level and based on community values. Emerging in Canada in the 1990s, community forests have developed in response to a desire for more local control and community involvement in the forest industry, as well as increased local ownership over the monetary and non-monetary gains generated by them.[83] Community forests have a wide variety of tenure types, property rights regimes, and organizational structures, but they tend to be based on three key fundamental elements: community control, local benefit and sustainable forest management.[84] While each arrangement is unique in its details, there are four broad types of community forest arrangement:

1) local-government-owned land (fee simple land)
2) conservation authority
3) local government on crown land
4) forest organization

82 *Union of British Columbia Municipalities.* Planting our Future: A Tree Toolkit for Communities *(2008). Retrieved from:* http://www.toolkit.bc.ca/sites/default/files/Plantingourfuture.pdf

83 *C. E. Smyth, et al.,* "Climate change mitigation in Canada's forest sector: a spatially explicit case study for two regions," Carbon Balance Manage*, 13, 11 (2018).*

84 *Sara Teitelbaum, Tom Beckley and Solange Nadeau, "A national portrait of community forestry on public land,"* The Forestry Chronicle*, 82, 3 (2006).*

Municipalities can also more broadly support and encourage naturalization initiatives. These initiatives can include the expansion of green spaces, tree planting programs, protection and enhancement of biodiversity, the use of native plant species, and creation of pollinator habitats on public and private lands. Municipalities can encourage such initiatives by integrating new guidelines and policies into official planning documents, processes, bylaws and building development standards or requirements (see Section 3.3). Municipal partnerships with landowners, conservation authorities, and other local conservation organizations will be essential to creating and implementing these policies and guidelines. Clarington's Trees for Rural Roads Program is a good example of a municipal tree-planting program supported by various conservation organizations. The program resulted in the planting of 588 native tree saplings and 50 native shrubs in 2020.

Mapping of natural assets and inclusion of natural assets in overall asset management strategies are also valuable exercises for a community to undertake. These activities establish a baseline that forms a foundation to measure changes in land use over time as well as informing the development of management plans, inventories and evaluations of natural assets, green spaces, wetlands, ecosystems, and ecosystem goods and services.[85]

See the following FCM resources and case studies on natural asset management for more information:

- Primer on Natural Asset Management for FCM's 2018 Sustainable Communities Conference
- Measuring the Value of Natural Assets
- Local governments incorporate ecosystem needs into infrastructure plans

Rural communities with extensive natural assets can especially benefit from payments for ecosystem services. This approach attributes value to natural or semi-natural systems that provide carbon sequestration and other ecosystem services. It also allows for local farms and pastures with wood stands, wind breaks and wetlands to be valued for the services they provide. Funding for payments for ecosystem services has traditionally been provided by governments, however newer programs aggregate funds from a variety of public and private sources. Funding sources will vary depending on the jurisdiction and can include conservation funds, private foundations, provincial or territorial tax incentives, the municipal tax base and conservation offsets. Other methods for funding conservation and increasing carbon sequestration include the sale of carbon offsets from the enhancement and restoration of natural areas. Examples include the Escarpment Biosphere Conservancy in Ontario, and the Cheakamus Community Forest in Whistler, BC, (discussed below on page 50).

For further information on ecosystem services and payment mechanisms in Canada please see the following resources:

- Ecosystem Services Toolkit (Value of Nature to Canadians Study Taskforce, 2017)
- Advancing the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity in Canada (Sustainable Prosperity, 2011)
- ALUS Canada

85 *ICLEI, "Biodiversity in cities: How natural asset mapping helps cities protect livelihoods and address climate change impacts" (2019). Retrieved from:* https://talkofthecities.iclei.org/biodiversity-in-cities-how-natural-asset-mapping-helps-cities-protect-livelihoods-and-address-climate-change-impacts/

Whistler, British Columbia: Cheakamus Community Forest
Population: 11,854

In Whistler, BC, an innovative approach to community forest management is being implemented that quantifies the amount of carbon stored in the forest and compares it to emissions from forest management activities, to generate carbon offset credits. The Cheakamus Community Forest (CCF) was created in 2009 when the tenure rights for the timber harvest volume around Whistler became available. Two neighbouring First Nations and the municipality of Whistler partnered to establish a 25-year community forest tenure agreement with the Province of BC to harvest and manage the forest.* The CCF consists of 33,000 hectares and is managed using an ecosystem-based management approach. Under this approach, more parts of the forest with community and ecosystem value—such as streams, views, recreation and old growth—are protected, with 15,000 hectares completely protected from logging. An average of 40 hectares of forest is allowed to be harvested per year.

CCF partnered with the Brinkman Group and Ecotrust Canada to develop a carbon offset project, quantifying the baseline and calculating the climate benefits of the forest over a 100-year life cycle. This includes the carbon stored in the forest as well as the emissions from forestry management practices and carbon stored in forest products. As a result of this accounting, in 2015 the CCF registered its first tranche of carbon offsets, totalling 44,000 tonnes, with the majority being sold to the BC government and the rest to voluntary buyers. The carbon reductions needed to create the offsets were generated by reducing baseline harvest by 50 percent. The revenue generated by the sale of offsets has been integral to maintaining lower harvest rates and more expensive sustainable forest management methods.**

* Resort Municipality of Whistler, "Cheakamus Community Forest" (n.d.). Retrieved from: https://www.whistler.ca/services/environmental-stewardship/cheakamus-community-forest

** Brinkman Climate, "Cheakamus Community Forest Carbon Offsets" (n.d.). Retrieved from: https://www.brinkmanearthsystems.com/sites/default/files/atoms/files/CCF%20Carbon%20Offset%20Project%20Briefing.pdf

Revelstoke, British Columbia: Integrated Sustainability Plan
Population: 7,547

Revelstoke's Integrated Sustainability Plan takes a comprehensive approach to forestry with the goal of maintaining a strong forest sector by implementing safe and sustainable forest practices and exploring opportunities to add value to products. The municipality itself owns and manages a 120,000 hectare community forest through the Revelstoke Community Forest Corporation and markets the logs at a sorting facility near the town. The community forest is certified for sustainable management through an independent third-party certifier—the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI).

The city also works with the Revelstoke Forest Workers Society to maintain open communication between the forest sector, the community, and the government. In 2011, Revelstoke implemented the City Wood First Policy, which promotes the use of wood in municipal construction projects and other government building, reducing carbon emissions by using local supply first and by replacing other carbon-intensive building materials.

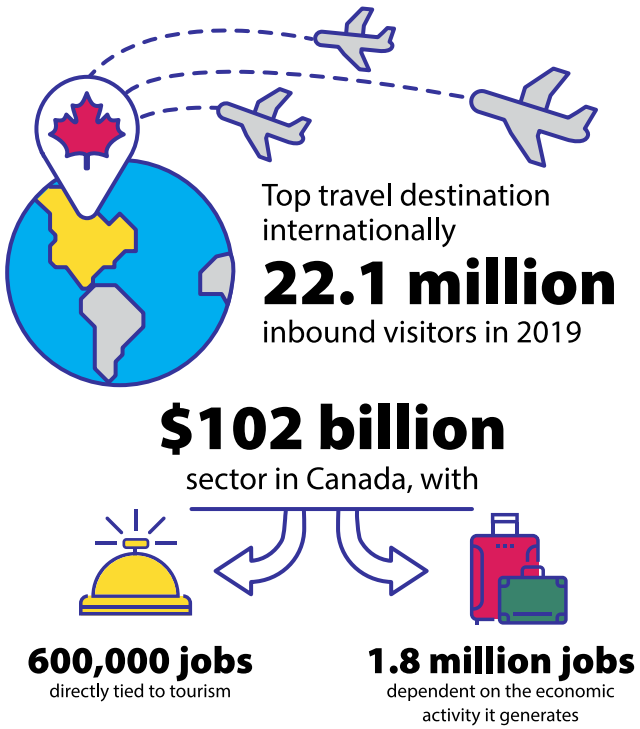
In addition, the town is home to a biomass district energy system that burns wood waste from the local Downie Timber Sawmill. This energy system creates steam for the drying kilns at the mill and hot water for space and water heating in city buildings and downtown businesses. In partnership with Downie Timber, the town is investigating other uses for wood waste, including holding innovation nights to discuss options for creating more locally produced wood products.

* Revelstokes Integrated Sustainability Plan, (2012). Retrieved from: https://revelstoke.ca/437/Key-Reports-Documents

Tourism

Canada continues to be a top travel destination internationally, with Statistics Canada reporting 22.1 million inbound visitors in 2019, the sixth consecutive year of tourism growth in Canada.[86] Tourism is a $102 billion sector in Canada, with 600,000 jobs directly tied to tourism and 1.8 million jobs dependent on the economic activity it generates. Canada's small and rural communities have natural assets that make for great tourism and recreation opportunities. Capitalizing on these has become an important economic diversification and revitalization strategy for many Canadians. However, since tourism relies on travel, sometimes by air, it also generates a significant amount of GHG emissions. While air travel falls outside the scope of municipal climate action, local governments can target other tourism-related areas to reduce GHGs, such as on- and off-road transportation, energy consumption and waste produced from tourist accommodations.

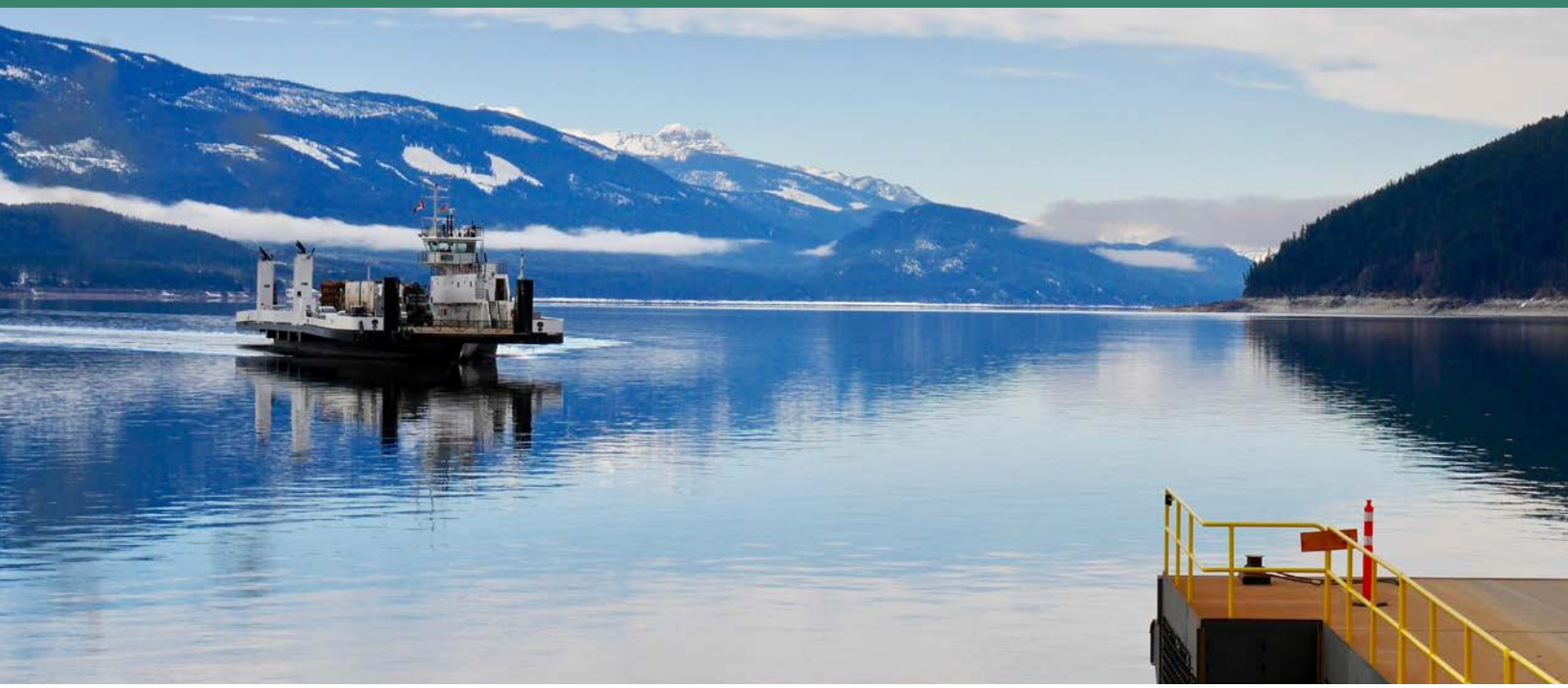
As tourism continues to grow in Canada and municipalities continue to develop and promote tourism opportunities, it is important to consider the climate impacts of these increased activities. Tourism in small and rural communities relies on the abundance and health of the local natural assets such as forests, mountains and water bodies. As a result, it also stands to be one of the sectors most impacted by climate change. In general, cold-weather activities such as those related to winter sports and ski hills are at the most risk, while there may be increased opportunities for warm-weather activities, provided that adequate adaptation measures are in place.[87] While it is clear that the tourism sector must adapt to the increasingly evident impacts of climate change, and sustainable tourism continues to be a growing subsector, there has been little recorded action in Canada to mitigate GHG emissions in this sector.[88]



86 *Tourism Industry Association of Canada, "Canadian tourism reaches new milestone with 22.1 million inbound visitors" (2020). Retrieved from:* https://tiac-aitc.ca/cgi/page.cgi/_zine.html/TopStories/Canadian_tourism_reaches_new_milestone_in_2019_with_22.1_million_inbound_visitors

87 *Micah J. Hewer and William A. Gough, "Thirty years of assessing the impacts of climate change in on outdoor recreation and tourism in Canada,"* Tourism Management Perspectives, *26 (2018) pp. 179-192.*

88 *Rachel Dodds and Sonya Graci, "Canada's Tourism Industry—Mitigating the Effects of Climate Change: A lot of Concern but Little Action," Tourism and Hospitality Planning & Development, 6:1 (2009).*



Where a municipality can influence

Sustainable tourism (and as a subset, ecotourism) represents a growing market.[89] However, to date, sustainability in the tourism sector has mostly been industry-led, whether through the adoption of renewable energy, increased energy efficiency and greater use of local resources (such as in ecolodges), or broader initiatives such as the Hotel Association of Canada's Green Key Program.

Sustainable tourism and ecotourism

While many definitions of sustainable tourism exist, it its root is can be defined as the development of a region's tourism industry in such a way as to not damage or deplete the resources that make the region attractive to tourists.

Ecotourism can be considered a subset of sustainable tourism in that it also seeks to minimize its impact on the environment, but is more specifically defined as "responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment, sustains the well-being of the local people, and involves interpretation and education."*

* The International Ecotourism Society, "What is Ecotourism?" https://ecotourism.org/what-is-ecotourism/

89 *Destination British Columbia,* Sustainable Tourism: The essential guide to operating an environmentally sustainable tourism business in BC *(2015). Retrieved from:* https://www.destinationbc.ca/content/uploads/2018/08/Susantainable-Tourrism-TBE-December-2015.pdf

As sustainable tourism relies on reducing the environmental impact of travel, implementing broad sustainability and climate initiatives in the community can support sustainable tourism operations. For example, by implementing energy-efficiency and renewable energy projects, sustainable and active transportation, local food sources, and environmental conservation efforts, the range of sustainable options available to tourists is increased. Furthermore, municipalities can integrate sustainable tourism into their overall goals and objectives for the community—by establishing strategic priorities, economic and tourism action plans and vision statements, and a sustainable tourism advisory committee.

As facilitators, municipalities can work with tourism operators to develop sustainable tourism options. For example, municipalities can publish guides on how to explore without a car and can ensure that alternative transportation options are well-promoted and easily accessible. The feasibility of installing electric vehicle (EV) charging stations in parking lots can also be investigated. This can bring more tourists with EVs into the municipality and would increase the viability of renting EVs for day trips around the region. Temaskaming Shores, Ontario, did this as part of its Municipal Energy Plan. In Banff, Alberta, the climate action plan seeks to enforce anti-idling bylaws (particularly for tour buses), develop "park and ride" facilities, and encourage energy efficiency and sustainable practices in tourist accommodations.

Municipalities can also work with local tourism operators to ensure that they have access to the resources and information they need to understand the business case for greening their operations and to encourage them to achieve sustainable tourism certification. In Canmore, Alberta, the municipal Climate Action Plan encourages and supports all tourism operators and accommodations to conduct energy audits and implement recommended upgrades. Furthermore, sustainability initiatives can themselves generate educational tourism opportunities such as through agritourism, guided tours of innovative renewable energy installations and green buildings, and visits to conservation areas or community forests.

4 Stories and experiences from Canadian municipalities

Small and rural communities from coast to coast to coast have been showing leadership and taking initiative when it comes to climate action. The case studies linked below illustrate this point and are meant to accompany this guidebook. While there are other examples used throughout this guide, each case study below highlights a climate project and includes a municipal profile, project background and description, a description of challenges faced, and success factors and positive outcomes. We encourage you to read about what these Canadian municipalities have achieved.

- County of Colchester, Nova Scotia: Solar Colchester
- Town of Canmore, Alberta: Green Building Regulations
- City of Campbell River, British Columbia: Power Down Campbell River energy rebates
- City of Rimouski Quebec: Taxibus demand-responsive public transit model
- City of Plessisville, Quebec: Electric cars, vehicle sharing and the SAUVÉR project
- District of Clearwater, British Columbia: Road cross-section bylaw
- Ville de Mont-Saint-Hilaire, Quebec: Transit-oriented development
- District Municipality of Ucluelet, British Columbia: Smart growthprinciples and density bonusing
- City of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario: Community revitalization project, Future Sault Ste. Marie
- City of Stratford, Ontario: Pay-as-You-Throw (PAYT) program
- District Municipality of Whistler, British Columbia: Re-Use-It/Re-Build-It centres

Know of a case study that should be featured on our website? Please submit it to www.pcp-ppc.ca

5 Conclusion

Meeting Canada's climate targets and new net-zero commitments will require national cooperation. There is a need for action by all orders of government, and municipalities will play an integral role in this major transition. No municipality is too small to have an impact. The solutions and case studies discussed in this guidebook show how much can be done with limited resources. There are a wide variety of options, resources and considerations in the small and rural community context. While investment may be needed in infrastructure, transportation and energy systems, these projects can often build on locally available resources, create additional revenue opportunities and have various co-benefits for the community.

Municipalities need not tackle climate action alone; many allies can be found in local community groups, environmental organizations, and local business and industry. Other nearby municipalities may be interested in sharing costs on initiatives that will benefit all communities involved. Establishing partnerships with local industry and creating a shared understanding of the costs and benefits of climate action are key driving factors for success in reducing emissions in small and rural communities, as well as generating operational efficiencies for industry. A common theme across the case studies referenced in this guidebook is the importance of building political commitment, community vision and consensus for sustainability and climate action. Educating the public, real estate developers, industry, politicians and other stakeholders on the importance of climate action, as well as the many co-benefits it can generate, has been a key success factor in the implementation of almost all the initiatives presented here.

Municipalities across Canada are at different stages in their climate planning processes—some are just beginning, while others are setting new targets and developing updated GHG inventories and climate plans. Regardless of where you are in the climate planning process, a wealth of resources are available to help guide you and connect you with other municipalities and experts in the field.

The Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) program offers access to the PCP Hub, a peer-to-peer online network of municipal staff and elected officials. On the Hub, members can ask and answer questions, get advice and network with peers and experts, and learn about available climate action planning resources and funding opportunities. The PCP program also offers ongoing interactive workshops and resources for working through the PCP Milestone framework—including the PCP Milestone Tool, a web-based tool that helps municipalities create GHG inventories, set targets, build action plans and track implementation. We encourage you to build on the ideas, knowledge, resources and examples in this guidebook and explore how they can be used to catalyze action in your own community.

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ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability CANADA

FCM FEDERATION OF CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES FÉDÉRATION CANADIENNE DES MUNICIPALITÉS

PARTNERS FOR **CLIMATE** PROTECTION

Resolution
Regular Council Meeting

Agenda Number: 10.1
Resolution Number: 2021-225
Title: Developing a Climate Action Plan for the UCPR
Date: Wednesday, November 24, 2021

Moved by Pierre Leroux
Seconded by Paula Assaly

Whereas the recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report concludes that immediate and massive reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are required to hold global warming to below 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels and warns that heat waves, droughts, cyclones, and heavy rain will become more common, posing a threat to agriculture and human safety;

And whereas the federal government has committed to reducing Canada's greenhouse gas emissions by 40–45% from 2005 levels by 2030, and to net-zero by 2050;

And whereas the provincial government has committed to reducing Ontario's greenhouse gas emissions by 30% from 2005 levels by 2030, and one of the values of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing is to work to advance this goal and improve local resilience;

And whereas the UCPR Coalition for Climate Action has formed to build support for local policies and initiatives that will help people in UCPR make the transition to a low-carbon economy and improve the resilience of our communities and local environment, and this coalition offers continued support during the creation of a climate action plan;

And whereas several municipalities in eastern Ontario, and over 400 municipalities in Canada, have joined the Partners for Climate Protection program, offered by FCM and ICLEI, for guidance, a network, and tools in the development and implementation of their local climate action plans.

Be it resolved that the United Counties of Prescott and Russell:

1. join the Partners for Climate Protection in 2021;
2. encourage all UCPR local municipalities to become member of the Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) Program; and
3. request that the UCPR Administration initiate discussions with internal Departments, local municipalities, and environmental organizations, such as South Nation Conservation, to assess the feasibility of creating a climate action plan for the Prescott and Russell region.

Carried

Mélissa Cadieux, Clerk

Resolution
Regular Council Meeting

Agenda Number: 10.2
Resolution Number: 2022-14
Title: Members Responsible for the Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) Program
Date: Wednesday, January 26, 2022

Moved by Paula Assaly
Seconded by Stéphane Sarrazin

Whereas Council agreed to become member of the Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) Program through Resolution 2021-225;

And whereas in order to register for this Program, it is necessary to designate one Staff Member and one Elected Member.

Be it resolved that Louis Prévost, Director of the Planning and Forestry Department, be appointed as the Staff Member, and Mayor Zanth as the Primary Elected Member and Mayor Leroux as the Secondary Elected Member.

Carried

Mélissa Cadieux, Clerk

Council Resolution to Join the FCM–ICLEI Partners for Climate Protection Program

WHEREAS The Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) and ICLEI–Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI Canada) have established the Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) program to provide a forum for municipal governments to share their knowledge and experience with other municipal governments on how to reduce GHG emissions;

WHEREAS over 350 municipal governments across Canada representing more than 65 per cent of the population have already committed to reducing corporate and community GHG emissions through the PCP program since its inception in 1994;

WHEREAS the PCP program is based on a five-milestone framework that involves completing a GHG inventory and forecast, setting a GHG reduction target, developing a local action plan, implementing the plan, and monitoring progress and reporting results;

BE IT RESOLVED that the municipality of _____review the guidelines on PCP Member Benefits and Responsibilities and then communicate to FCM and ICLEI Canada its participation in the PCP program and its commitment to achieving the milestones set out in the PCP five-milestone framework;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the municipality of _____appoint the following:

a) Corporate staff person (Name) _____
(Job Title) _____
(Contact number) _____
(Email address) _____

b) Elected official (Name) _____
(Job Title) _____
(Contact number) _____
(Email address) _____

to oversee implementation of the PCP milestones and be the points of contact for the PCP program within the municipality.

_____ Signature
_____ Date

PCP Member Benefits and Responsibilities

The PCP program offers you a proven approach to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the support you need to achieve success. Being actively engaged in the PCP program gives your municipality the chance to become a leader by taking systematic and organized action on climate change. By participating in the PCP program, Canadian municipalities gain access to the following tools and resources:

- Support and guidance, through the PCP Milestone Framework, to help members reduce GHG emissions.
- Access via the PCP Hub to a network of over 350 local governments across Canada that are taking action on climate change and can help your community succeed by offering their experience and examples.
- Technical support tools, including the PCP Milestone Tool and PCP Protocol.
- Information and access to funding opportunities, such as those offered by FCM's Green Municipal Fund.
- Capacity-building resources, including workshops, case studies and training opportunities.
- Awards and recognition for milestone achievements and for reported measures.

Members of the PCP program have the following responsibilities:

- Move through the Milestone Framework within 10 years of joining
- Report on progress at least once every two years, with our support
- Email us if your contact information changes
- Actively participate in program activities and share your experience with other network members

If your municipality is not able to meet the PCP program requirements, you can always leave the program and rejoin it at a later date. You can also contact the PCP Secretariat anytime for help with submitting documentation to meet the requirements.

Supporting Rationale for Consideration

It is well established that climate change is increasing the frequency of extreme weather events and posing other risks, such as drought, forest fires and rising sea levels, which present serious threats to our natural environment, our health, our jobs and our economy.

The 2016 Paris Agreement, signed by more than 190 countries, including Canada, committed to limit the global temperature increase to below two degrees Celsius and to pursue efforts to limit this increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius, in order to avoid the most severe climate change impacts.

Local governments are essential to the successful implementation of the Paris Agreement.

Canada’s cities and communities influence approximately 50 per cent of national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and can drive systemic low-carbon practices, including: building high-efficiency buildings, undertaking building retrofits and developing district heating; building active transit, electric vehicle infrastructure and electrified public transit; implementing near-zero GHG waste plans; and delivering high-efficiency water and wastewater services.

Investments in these types of measures also reduce operating costs, help municipalities maintain and plan for future community services, protect public health, support sustainable community development, increase community resilience and reduce a community's vulnerability to environmental, economic and social stresses.

A number of government and international and national organizations have called for greater cooperation among all stakeholders to meet reduction targets, including Canada's Big City Mayors' Caucus, which supports binding GHG emission reduction targets at the international, national and city levels, action plans that cut emissions, identification of risks and mitigation solutions, and regular municipal GHG emissions reporting.

EXEMPTION FROM PART LOT CONTROL BY-LAW
CORPORATION OF THE NATION MUNICIPALITY

BY-LAW NO. 77-2022

"Being a By-law to exempt certain lands from Part Lot Control, in Registered Plan 23, on a Street legally named STE-CATHERINE STREET, in the Nation Municipality and in the County of Prescott."

WHEREAS pursuant to the written request from LES HABITATIONS CHARDEM HOMES INC. dated MAY 3, 2022, it is expedient to exempt from Part Lot Control certain lands being PART LOT 7 and LOT LT 8 E/S ST CATHERINE STREET PLAN 23 AND PART LOT 5 CON 18;

WHEREAS the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.P.13, as amended, (the "Planning Act") subsection 50(5) provides that all lands within a plan of subdivision are subject to part lot control;

WHEREAS authority is vested in Council of municipalities by the Planning Act, subsection 50(7) to enact by-laws which provide that subsection 50(5) does not apply to lands that are within a registered plan of subdivision as are designated in the by-law;

AND WHEREAS the Planning Act, subsection 50(7.1) does not come into effect until approved by the United Counties of Prescott and Russell;

NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE NATION MUNICIPALITY ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. a) THAT PART LOT 7 and LOT LT 8 E/S ST CATHERINE STREET PLAN 23 AND PART LOT 5 CON 18, being Part 1 on Reference Plan 46R8111, in the Nation Municipality, County of Prescott, designated for the purpose of this By-Law as Parcel "A", is/are hereby exempted from Part lot Control pursuant to subsection 50(5) of the Planning Act.

   b) THAT LOT LT 8 E/S ST CATHERINE STREET PLAN 23 AND PART LOT 5 CON 18, being Part 2 on Reference Plan 46R8111, in the Nation Municipality, County of Prescott, designated for the purpose of this By-Law as Parcel "B", is/are hereby exempted from Part lot Control pursuant to subsection 50(5) of the Planning Act.

2. That this By-Law shall come into force upon approval and shall expire on May 9, 2024 unless the Council of the Corporation of the Nation Municipality has provided an extension by amendment to this by-law prior to its expiry.

3. THAT this By-law comes into force and effect when it is approved by the United Counties of Prescott and Russell.

4. THAT this by-law shall not be construed as to permit the further resubdivision or severance of any such parcel.

5. Registration of this by-law in the proper land registry office is authorized and this by-law shall thereupon become effective.

READ A FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD TIME AND FINALLY PASSED THIS 9th DAY OF MAY, 2022.

FRANCOIS ST-AMOUR, Mayor

JOSEE BRIZARD, Clerk

Pursuant to the United Counties of Prescott and Russell By-Law 2020-16, this by-law, having met the criteria for Part Lot Control exemption, is hereby APPROVED under Section 50(7) of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, as amended.

United Counties of Prescott and Russell

EXEMPTION FROM PART LOT CONTROL BY-LAW
CORPORATION OF THE NATION MUNICIPALITY

BY-LAW NO. 78-2022

"Being a By-law to exempt certain lands from Part Lot Control, in Registered Plan H.O. WOOD P.L.S. 1886, on a Street legally named CAMBRIDGE STREET, in the Nation Municipality and in the County of Russell."

WHEREAS pursuant to the written request from TMJ CONSTRUCTION INC. dated May 6, 2022, it is expedient to exempt from Part Lot Control certain lands being LOT 30, Registered Plan H.O. WOOD P.L.S. 1886;

WHEREAS the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.P.13, as amended, (the "Planning Act") subsection 50(5) provides that all lands within a plan of subdivision are subject to part lot control;

WHEREAS authority is vested in Council of municipalities by the Planning Act, subsection 50(7) to enact by-laws which provide that subsection 50(5) does not apply to lands that are within a registered plan of subdivision as are designated in the by-law;

AND WHEREAS the Planning Act, subsection 50(7.1) does not come into effect until approved by the United Counties of Prescott and Russell;

NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE NATION MUNICIPALITY ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. a) THAT PART OF LOT 30, Registered Plan H.O. WOOD P.L.S. 1886, being Parts 1 and 2 on Reference Plan 50R11314, in the Nation Municipality, County of Russell, designated for the purpose of this By-Law as Parcel "A", is/are hereby exempted from Part lot Control pursuant to subsection 50(5) of the Planning Act.

   b) THAT PART OF LOT 30, Registered Plan H.O. WOOD P.L.S. 1886, being Parts 3 and 4 on Reference Plan 50R11314, in the Nation Municipality, County of Russell, designated for the purpose of this By-Law as Parcel "B", is/are hereby exempted from Part lot Control pursuant to subsection 50(5) of the Planning Act

   c) THAT PART OF LOT 30, Registered Plan H.O. WOOD P.L.S. 1886, being Parts 5 and 6 on Reference Plan 50R11314, in the Nation Municipality, County of Russell, designated for the purpose of this By-Law as Parcel "C", is/are hereby exempted from Part lot Control pursuant to subsection 50(5) of the Planning Act

2. That this By-Law shall come into force upon approval and shall expire on May 9, 2024 unless the Council of the Corporation of the Nation Municipality has provided an extension by amendment to this by-law prior to its expiry.

3. THAT this By-law comes into force and effect when it is approved by the United Counties of Prescott and Russell.

4. THAT this by-law shall not be construed as to permit the further resubdivision or severance of any such parcel.

5. Registration of this by-law in the proper land registry office is authorized and this by-law shall thereupon become effective.

READ A FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD TIME AND FINALLY PASSED THIS 9th DAY OF MAY, 2022.

_____ _____

FRANCOIS ST-AMOUR, Mayor JOSEE BRIZARD, Clerk

Pursuant to the United Counties of Prescott and Russell By-Law 2020-16, this by-law, having met the criteria for Part Lot Control exemption, is hereby APPROVED under Section 50(7) of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, as amended.

_____ **United Counties of Prescott and Russell**

The Nation Municipality/Municipalité de La Nation

Accounts Payable Cheque Register Report - Caisse Populaire Nouvel-horizon Inc.-603910

For The Date Range From 04/27/2022 To 05/10/2022

For All Vendors And For Outstanding, Cleared Cheques - Computer Generated, eCheque

Cheque # / eCheque ID	Type	Date	Vendor	Name	Amount	Status
12650	C	05/10/2022	234	LALONDE SYLVAIN	$158.19	O
12651	C	05/10/2022	281	MCINTOSH PERRY CONSULTING ENG.	$35,079.91	O
12652	C	05/10/2022	290	MINISTER OF FINANCE	$138,674.00	O
12653	C	05/10/2022	365	RAY'S EQUIPMENT SALES LIMITED	$6,667.00	O
12654	C	05/10/2022	424	RUSH TRUCK CENTRES OF CANADA LIMITED	$3,879.92	O
12655	C	05/10/2022	898	QUESNEL ROCH B.	$2,720.00	O
12656	C	05/10/2022	929	ONTARIO EAST ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	$339.00	O
12657	C	05/10/2022	1175	RICHER COMMERCIAL HEATING INC.	$803.22	O
12658	C	05/10/2022	1200	LE COIN DU LIVRE	$2,564.21	O
12659	C	05/10/2022	1600	LACHANCE, BENOIT	$125.00	O
12660	C	05/10/2022	2302	THE DOOR COMPANY INC.	$3,898.49	O
12661	C	05/10/2022	2305	LA CUISINE BENSON	$101.70	O
12662	C	05/10/2022	2786	ROCQUE LOUIS	$100.00	O
12663	C	05/10/2022	2991	RICHARD J GROULX	$80.00	O
12664	C	05/10/2022	3060	LA SHOP CO.	$28.25	O
12665	C	05/10/2022	3101	GAREAU, ANNE	$464.50	O
12666	C	05/10/2022	3104	NEWMAN, CORY	$187.50	O
12667	C	05/10/2022	3105	VANCAEMELBEKE, JEROME	$125.00	O
12668	C	05/10/2022	3106	PIGEON, FRANCIS	$1,500.00	O
12669	C	05/10/2022	3107	LECLAIR, CHRISTIAN	$339.00	O
63207	E	04/26/2022	2126	AIG INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA	$8,764.80	
63208	E	05/10/2022	11	ABC DISPOSAL	$4,342.03	O
63209	E	05/10/2022	30	AUTO PARTS EXTRA PIECES D'AUTO	$665.94	O
63210	E	05/10/2022	65	BRAZEAU SANITATION INC	$429.40	O
63211	E	05/10/2022	68	BRODART CANADA COMPANY	$179.59	O
63212	E	05/10/2022	71	BYTOWN LUMBER	$1,610.03	O
63213	E	05/10/2022	75	CADUCEON ENTREPRISES INC	$7,649.06	O
63215	E	05/10/2022	77	CANSEL SURVEY EQUIPMENT INC.	$393.24	O
63216	E	05/10/2022	78	CAPITAL ELEVATOR LTD	$367.25	O
63217	E	05/10/2022	80	MAXIBURO LTEE	$704.52	O
63218	E	05/10/2022	89	CASSELMAN CEMENT	$384.20	O
63219	E	05/10/2022	91	CASSELMAN GAS BAR	$171.00	O
63220	E	05/10/2022	116	UNIAG COOPERATIVE	$396.73	O
63221	E	05/10/2022	117	COOPERATIVE AGRICOLE D'EMBRUN	$1,317.44	O
63222	E	05/10/2022	119	CRANE SUPPLY	$8,791.82	O
63223	E	05/10/2022	145	ELECTROTEK INC	$38.92	O

Accounts Payable Cheque Register Report - Caisse Populaire Nouvel-horizon Inc.-603910

For The Date Range From 04/27/2022 To 05/10/2022

For All Vendors And For Outstanding, Cleared Cheques - Computer Generated, eCheque

Cheque # / eCheque ID	Type	Date	Vendor	Name	Amount	Status
63224	E	05/10/2022	147	ENTREPRISE BOURDEAU	$596.72	O
63225	E	05/10/2022	175	G.D.S HYDRAULIC INC	$283.97	O
63226	E	05/10/2022	180	GARAGE M.H BERCIER INC	$6,649.25	O
63227	E	05/10/2022	191	HORIZON FIRE & LIFE SAFETY INC	$350.30	O
63228	E	05/10/2022	202	J.B. MOBILE MECHANIC INC	$14,494.64	O
63229	E	05/10/2022	204	J.R BRISSON EQUIP LTEE	$6,069.52	O
63230	E	05/10/2022	206	JEAN-CLAUDE CAYER ENTREPRISES	$1,369.47	O
63231	E	05/10/2022	216	KEMIRA WATER SOLUTIONS CANADA INC	$18,926.27	O
63232	E	05/10/2022	222	LA COMPAGNIE D'EDITION ANDRE PAQUETTE INC	$723.20	O
63233	E	05/10/2022	225	GFL ENVIRONMENTAL INC	$9,430.69	O
63234	E	05/10/2022	256	LEROUX JOSEE	$8.00	O
63235	E	05/10/2022	262	LES SERVICES EXP INC	$4,474.69	O
63236	E	05/10/2022	264	LEVAC PROPANE INC	$2,252.60	O
63237	E	05/10/2022	269	LOCATION SHALKA RENTAL LTD	$44.75	O
63238	E	05/10/2022	289	MIKE'S WASTE DISPOSAL INC	$3,399.37	O
63239	E	05/10/2022	323	PAPETERIE GERMAIN INC	$1,537.11	O
63240	E	05/10/2022	351	PNEU LANDRIAULT TIRE	$3,816.29	O
63241	E	05/10/2022	364	RAPCO EQUIPMENT INC	$1,041.20	O
63242	E	05/10/2022	371	RESURFICE CORP	$391.04	O
63243	E	05/10/2022	400	SOLENO INC	$28,075.79	O
63244	E	05/10/2022	442	TOWNSHIP OF CHAMPLAIN	$113.50	O
63245	E	05/10/2022	449	UNIPRO ST-ISIDORE	$67.69	O
63246	E	05/10/2022	471	WATHIER WELDING PRODUCTS	$287.80	O
63247	E	05/10/2022	537	AUTO SELECT CASSELMAN	$1,755.23	O
63248	E	05/10/2022	841	KB MEDIA CORP	$1,983.15	O
63249	E	05/10/2022	871	FORGUES GABRIEL	$256.59	O
63250	E	05/10/2022	899	EMOND HARNDEN LLP/S.R.L.	$1,111.92	O
63251	E	05/10/2022	954	CDW CANADA INC.	$458.90	O
63252	E	05/10/2022	1063	MALBEUF TECH SOLUTIONS	$2,106.43	O
63253	E	05/10/2022	1121	PAQUETTE NICOLE	$200.00	O
63254	E	05/10/2022	1259	SSC Maintenance Services Inc	$3,910.18	O
63255	E	05/10/2022	1276	CAPITAL CONTROLS	$646.08	O
63256	E	05/10/2022	1308	AJ STONE COMPANY LTD	$20,385.20	O
63257	E	05/10/2022	1336	ON CALL CENTRE	$269.60	O
63258	E	05/10/2022	1375	ALIMPLUS INC	$467.47	O

The Nation Municipality/Municipalité de La Nation

Accounts Payable Cheque Register Report - Caisse Populaire Nouvel-horizon Inc.-603910

For The Date Range From 04/27/2022 To 05/10/2022

For All Vendors And For Outstanding, Cleared Cheques - Computer Generated, eCheque

Cheque # / eCheque ID	Type	Date	Vendor	Name	Amount	Status
63259	E	05/10/2022	1393	BEACON LITE (OTTAWA) LTD.	$3,306.38	O
63260	E	05/10/2022	1523	ROBERT EXCAVATING	$382,141.56	O
63261	E	05/10/2022	1615	R.V ANDERSON ASSOCIATIES LIMITED	$2,292.49	O
63262	E	05/10/2022	1656	GUY LARIVIERE	$1,575.00	O
63263	E	05/10/2022	1829	MAXI POWER ELECTRICAL SERVICES INC.	$3,589.92	O
63264	E	05/10/2022	1842	SELECTCOM INC	$2,441.96	O
63265	E	05/10/2022	1902	MATERIAUX PONT-MASSON RONA	$494.21	O
63266	E	05/10/2022	2031	HACH SALES & SERVICE CANADA LP	$27.22	O
63267	E	05/10/2022	2083	LEROUX CONSULTANT	$7,969.27	O
63268	E	05/10/2022	2088	CASSELMAN TIRECRAFT	$70.56	O
63269	E	05/10/2022	2423	W.O. STINSON & SON LTD.	$16,158.59	O
63270	E	05/10/2022	2658	BDI A DIVISION OF BELL MOBILITY INC.	$582.71	O
63271	E	05/10/2022	2797	RALIK	$76.60	O
63272	E	05/10/2022	3002	MCDONALD BROTHERS CONSTRUCTION INC.	$692,842.63	O
63273	E	05/10/2022	3029	RC STRATEGIES INC.	$8,147.30	O
63274	E	05/10/2022	3089	PITNEY BOWES LEASING	$51.33	O
63275	E	05/10/2022	3099	SOLID BASE CONSTRUCTION LTD	$8,330.42	O
63276	E	05/10/2022	3102	WORLD WATER OPERATOR TRAINING COMPANY	$1,986.54	O
63277	E	05/10/2022	3103	MORRISON HERSHFIELD LIMITED	$50,861.58	O
B2B2C	E	05/10/2022	560	B2B2C	$152.55	O
BELL CANADA	E	05/10/2022	43	BELL CANADA	$61.34	O
BELL CANADA	E	05/10/2022	46	BELL CANADA	$1,365.91	O
ENBRIDGE CONSUMER GAS	E	05/10/2022	146	ENBRIDGE CONSUMER GAS	$4,554.84	O
HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC	E	05/10/2022	198	HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC	$37,964.80	O

PAID	**$8,764.80**
Outstanding	**$1,590,276.38**
TOTAL	**$1,599,041.18**

Sponsorship Request for Limoges Community Day 2022

Hello,

Preparations are already underway for *Limoges Community Day 2022* and we are requesting your support as a sponsor for this event. Our past years events (pre-Covid 19) were always a big success and we are confident that this year will be even more memorable!

Limoges Community Day 2022 is a celebration of Canada Day and the ever-growing community of Limoges and surrounding area. This year's event will take place on **Saturday June 25, 2022** at Rodolphe Latreille Park, in Limoges.

Profits of this event are used for recreation projects in our community, to be enjoyed by adults and children alike. Please consider the funding options below and respond by May 27, 2022:

Platinum Sponsor - Donation of $1,000 or more:
- Logo on promotional cards sent to 1,500 homes;
- Large logo on sponsor sign at event;
- Social media recognition.

Gold Sponsor - Donation of $500:
- Medium logo on sponsor sign at event;
- Social media recognition.

Silver Sponsor - Donation of $250:
- Small logo on sponsor sign at event;
- Social media recognition.

Bronze Sponsor - Donation of $100:
- Social media recognition.

You are also welcome to contribute an amount other than those listed above, or even provide an in-kind contribution.

Local sponsors help to make this event a success each year and we hope to count you among them!

Please do not hesitate to contact us for additional information.

Thank you!

Matthew Brozincevic and Peggy O'Meara
Limoges Recreation Committee
limoges.recreation@hotmail.com

Demande de commandite pour la Journée communautaire de Limoges 2022

Bonjour,

Les préparatifs sont déjà commencés pour la *Journée communautaire de Limoges 2022* et nous demandons votre soutien en tant que commanditaire pour cet événement. Les événement des années avant la COVID-19, fut toujours de grands succès et nous sommes confiants que cette année sera encore plus mémorable que les années précédentes!

La *Journée communautaire de Limoges 2022* est une célébration de la fête du Canada mais aussi une fête pour la communauté grandissante de Limoges et de ses environs. L'événement de cette année aura lieu **samedi, le 25 juin 2022** au parc Rodolphe Latreille à Limoges.

Les fonds amassés lors de cet événement serviront à l'expansion et l'amélioration des parcs de Limoges qui desservent les adultes ainsi que les enfants de notre communauté. Nous nous sommes aussi engagés à contribuer une somme financière importante pour défrayer certains coûts associés au nouveau Complexe sportif de la Nation à Limoges. Prière de considérer les options de financement ci-dessous et nous fournir une réponse au plus tard le 27 mai 2022. Vous pouvez également contribuer un montant autre que ceux énumérés ci-dessus, ou vous pouvez même nous fournir un don qui servira pour faire un tirage au cours de la journée.

Commanditaire Platine - Don de 1 000 $ ou plus :
- Logo sur les fiches promotionnelles envoyées à 1 500 foyers;
- Grand logo sur l'affiche des commanditaires lors de l'événement;
- Reconnaissance sur les réseaux sociaux.

Commanditaire Or - Don de 500 $:
- Moyen logo sur l'affiche des commanditaires lors de l'événement;
- Reconnaissance sur les réseaux sociaux.

Commanditaire Argent - Don de 250 $:
- Petit logo sur l'affiche des commanditaires lors de l'événement;
- Reconnaissance sur les réseaux sociaux.

Commanditaire Bronze - Don de 100 $:
- Reconnaissance sur les réseaux sociaux.

Vous pouvez également contribuer un montant autre que ceux énumérés ci-dessus, ou vous pouvez même nous fournir un article pour faire un tirage.

Le parrainage des entreprises locales assure le succès de notre activité, et nous espérons que vous accepterez d'être parmi eux cette année! N'hésitez pas à communiquer avec nous pour de plus amples informations.

Merci!

Matthew Brozincevic and Peggy Meara
Comité des loisirs de Limoges
limoges.recreation@hotmail.com

From: Journée Familiale Boboul
To: Aimée Roy; Josée Brizard
Subject: New submission from Demande de don
Date: May 5, 2022 10:08:26 AM

Formulaire de demande de don

Nom de l'organisation

Journée Familiale Boboul

Adresse postale

[redacted] [redacted]
Canada
[redacted]

Téléphone

[redacted]

Nom de la personne ressource

Letourneau Carl

Téléphone

[redacted]

Adresse courriel

[redacted]

Section B - Sommaire de la demande

Votre demande est pour:

- Une activité / événement

Montant demandé

1000.00

Cas échéant: si le montant demandé est plus que l'année précédente, veuillez justifier

Les coûts ont grandement augmentés : Nourriture, location équipements, tentes, jeux

Nom de l'activité ou liste des activités

Journée Familiale Boboul

Description de l'activité ou liste des activités

Groupes de musique, DJ, Jeux Gonflables, BBQ, Course en couleur, jeux pour adultes, kiosques de vendeur

Date de début de l'activité

08/28/2022

Endroit(s) de l'activité / des activités

Terrain de Boboul et terrain adjacent appartenant à un citoyen

Est-ce que vous chargez un frais d'admission?

- Oui

Décrire comment la contribution de La Nation sera-t-elle reconnue

Nous aimerions avoir une pancarte de La Nation ou vous pourriez avoir un kiosque. Nous annonçons nos commanditaires

Le cas échéant, l'organisme consent à remettre un rapport au Conseil de La Nation

Oui

The Riceville Agricultural Society
Established in 1867

1320 Concession Rd 10
Curran, Ontario KOB 1C0

April 21,2022
The Nation Municipality
958 Route 500 West
Casselman, Ontario KOA 1M0

Dear Josee Brizard

Re: Application for a Special Occasion Permit

On July 9,2022 the Riceville Agricultural Society will be holding a Backyard Barbeque event. This event will celebrate community, volunteer's, event participants and Directors. This event will be held on the Riceville fairgrounds and all health protocols will be followed. The Board of Directors wish to inform you that they will be applying to the Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario for a "Special Occasion Permit" to operate a beer garden in conjunction with this event. We request this activity be recognized as <<significant municipal event>> and a resolution be passed confirming this.

Please contact the undersigned should you have any questions regarding this event. We thank you for your support.

Yours Sincerely

Valerie Reid

Secretary Riceville Agricultural Society

Current Outbreaks

Please be advised that the following facilities are or were experiencing outbreaks.

Date Format: Year-Month-Day

DATE: 2022-05-05

FACILITY	LOCATION	TYPE OF OUTBREAK	ORGANISM	DATE REPORTED	DATE DECLARED OVER	DATE LAST MODIFIED
Heartwood LTC	Cornwall	Enteric	Unknown	2022-05-04		2022-05-04
Residence Prescott-Russell	Hawkesbury	Respiratory	Unknown	2022-05-02		2022-05-02
Cornwall Community Hospital 2800 POD	Cornwall	COVID	COVID	2022-05-02		2022-05-02
Cornwall Community Hospital Auditorium Unit	Cornwall	COVID	COVID	2022-05-02		2022-05-02
Cornwall Community Hospital - 1600 POD	Cornwall	MSRA	MSRA	2022-04-29		2022-04-29
Valoris Bertha	Hawkesbury	Respiratory	Influenza A	2022-04-28		2022-04-28
Valley Garden Retirement Home	Green Valley	COVID	COVID	2022-04-27		2022-04-27
Heritage Heights	Cornwall	COVID	COVID	2022-04-27		2022-04-27
Champlain Long Term Care	L'Orignal	COVID	COVID	2022-04-26		2022-04-26
Heritage Lodge	Vankleek Hill	Respiratory	Enterovirus & Rhinovirus	2022-04-25	2022-05-03	2022-05-03
Le Pavillon - Retirement Home	Embrun	COVID	COVID	2022-04-23		2022-04-25
Chartwell Chateau Cornwall	Cornwall	COVID	COVID	2022-04-22		2022-04-22
Valoris-Bouvier	Hammond	COVID	COVID	2022-04-21	2022-05-01	2022-05-02
Cornwall Community Hospital - 1700 POD	Cornwall	COVID	COVID	2022-04-20		2022-04-20
St-Denis Centre	Cornwall	COVID	COVID	2022-04-20		2022-04-20
Centre d'Acceuil Roger Séguin	Clarence-Creek	COVID	COVID	2022-04-19	2022-04-29	2022-04-29
Sunset Cove Retirement Home	Long Sault	COVID	COVID	2022-04-18	2022-04-28	2022-04-28
Woodland Villa	Long Sault	COVID	COVID	2022-04-16	2022-04-29	2022-04-29
Chartwell Hartford Retirement Residence	Morrisburg	COVID	COVID	2022-04-16		2022-04-16
Château Glengarry Alexandria	Alexandria	COVID	COVID	2022-04-13	2022-04-24	2022-04-25
Lancaster Long Term Care	Lancaster	COVID	COVID	2022-04-13		2022-04-13
River Garden Retirement	Lancaster	COVID	COVID	2022-04-13	2022-04-22	2022-04-22
Valoris 143 Laurier	Casselman	COVID	COVID	2022-04-11	2022-04-29	2022-04-29
CLSC-Fourth Street East	Cornwall	COVID	COVID	2022-04-11	2022-04-24	2022-04-25
Champlain Long Term Care	L'Orignal	COVID	COVID	2022-04-20	2022-04-21	2022-04-21

FACILITY	LOCATION	TYPE OF OUTBREAK	ORGANISM	DATE REPORTED	DATE DECLARED OVER	DATE LAST MODIFIED
Manoir McGill 2- 261 McGill	Hawkesbury	COVID	COVID	2022-04-10	2022-05-01	2022-05-02
Dundas Manor	Winchester	COVID	COVID	2022-04-07		2022-04-07
Rockland Manor	Rockland	Enteric	Unknown	2022-04-04	2022-04-20	2022-04-20
Chartwell McConnell	Cornwall	COVID	COVID	2022-04-01		2022-04-22
Sandfield Place LTC	Cornwall	COVID	COVID	2022-04-01		2022-04-01
Cornwall Community Hospital - 2600 POD	Cornwall	COVID	COVID	2022-03-31	2022-04-25	2022-04-25
The Palace Long Term Care	Alexandria	COVID	COVID	2022-03-31		2022-03-31
Glengarry Memorial Hospital (Medicine & Rehab units)	Alexandria	COVID	COVID	2022-03-31	2022-05-03	2022-05-03
Oasis Residence Simon	Rockland	COVID	Coronavirus 0C34 (not COVID)	2022-03-30		2022-04-28

COVID-19 Institutional Outbreak Definition

As of February 3rd 2022, the definition of a COVID-19 outbreak in an institution is two or more residents and/or staff/other visitors in a home (e.g., floor/unit) each with a positive PCR test OR rapid molecular test OR rapid antigen test result AND with an epidemiological link, within a 10-day period.

Local Influenza Activity

Influenza A cases have been reported in our region.

- For provincial influenza activity, click here.
- For national influenza activity, click here.

- Click here to return to the previous page.
- Click here to return to the home page.

The Nation Municipality

Limoges & St-Isidore Drinking Water System Operation and Maintenance Quarterly Report

January, February and March 2022

22

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Introduction

This Quarterly report, as presented graphically and by tables, demonstrates the various operating parameters. These parameters include the volume and the quality of the treated water as well as the adjustments to the process.

The second section of the report outlines all maintenance interventions for the months of January, February and March.

For further details regarding this report, do not hesitate to contact;

Prepared by;

Nicholas Pigeon C.E.T.,
Water & Wastewater O.I.C.
Public Works
npigeon@nationmun.ca
Tel: (613) 899-8955

Approved by;

Doug Renaud
Director of Water and Wastewater
drenaud@nationmun.ca
Tel: (613) 880-7234

2.0 Management Review

Refer to DWQMS Element 20. A to P.

A. Incidents of regulatory non-compliance

Incident Date	Location	Event	Corrective Action	Corrective action Date

B. Incidents of adverse drinking water tests

Incident Date	Location	Event	Corrective Action	Corrective action Date

C. Deviations from Critical Control Point Limits and response action, *see Element #8*.

Incident Date	Location	Event	Corrective Action	Corrective action Date
January 10	Water Tower St-Isidore, Chlorine analyzer.	The Chlorine analyzer harness had disconnected from the analyzer causing false reading, From 14:20 to 16:26.	Repair harness and tested chlorine residual, operator was on-site throughout this situation. Water remained a good quality during this event.	Between 14:20 and 16:26. Operator on-site from 14:00 to 17:00.

D. The effectiveness of the risk assessment process

It achieves and prevents adverse water quality in the drinking system. The risk assessment is reviewed once per year. It was last reviewed on October 11th, 2021.

E. Internal and third-party Audit results

Acclaims Environmental performed the Internal Audit on September 8th, 2021.
SAI Global performed the External audit on December 13th, 2021.

F. Results of emergency response testing

No Emergency situation was tested during this reporting period.

G. Operational performance

An overview of maintenance is attached at page 16 and 17 of this report.

H. Raw water supply and drinking water quality trends

See attached Quality Trends of Limoges at page 9, 10 and of St-Isidore at page 15, of this report.

I. Follow-up on action items from previous management Reviews

No follow up on action items were made throughout this period.

J. The status of management action items identified between reviews

No status to report throughout this reporting period.

K. Changes that could affect the Quality Management System

Nothing to report during this quarterly period.

L. Consumer feedback

No consumer feedback throughout this reporting period.

M. The resources needed to maintain the Quality Management System

Items budgeted and staff. 2022 financial budget is still providing necessary resources to maintain the QMS.

N. The results of the infrastructure review

The last infrastructure review was made on September 7th 2021.

O. Operational Plan currency, content and updates

All revisions and updates including Standard operating procedures are completed in the QMS.

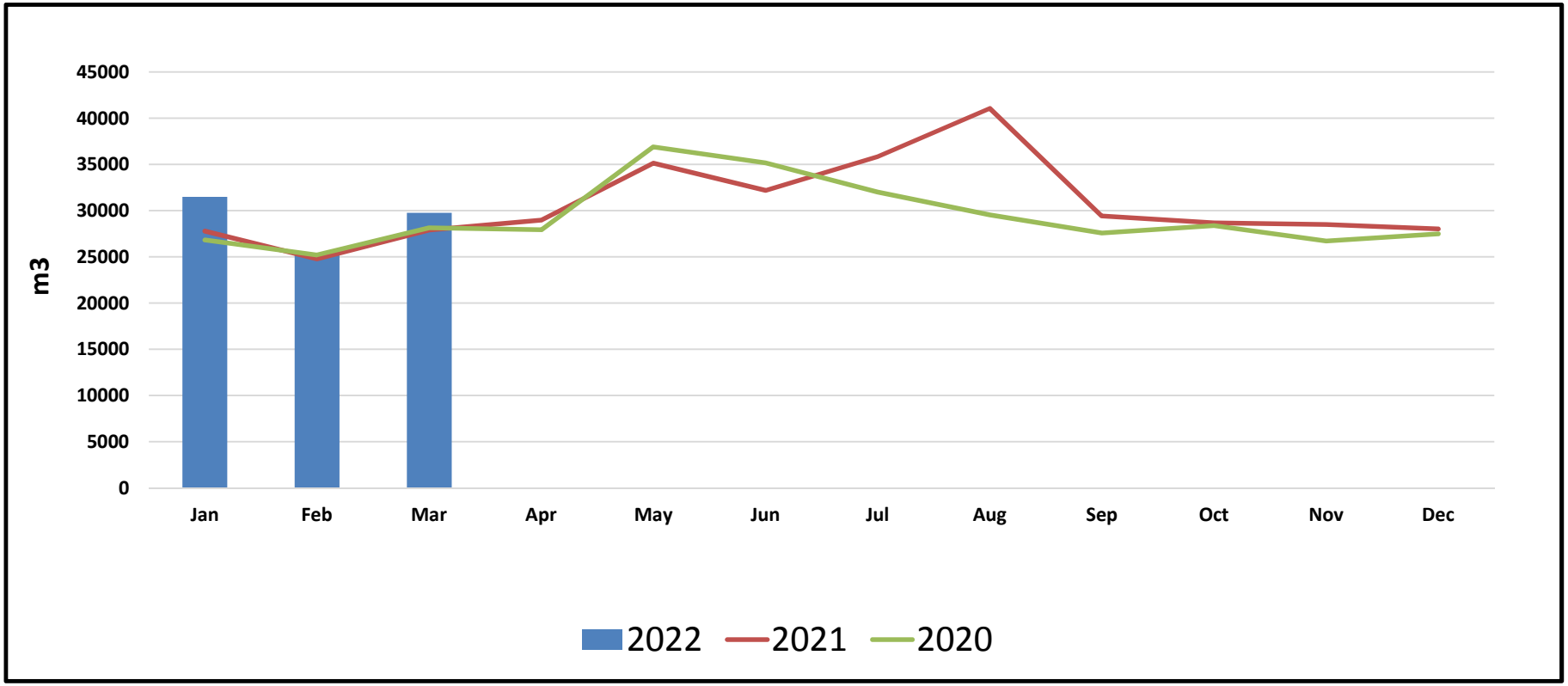
P. Staff suggestions

No staff suggestions made.

2 Process

2.1 Flow

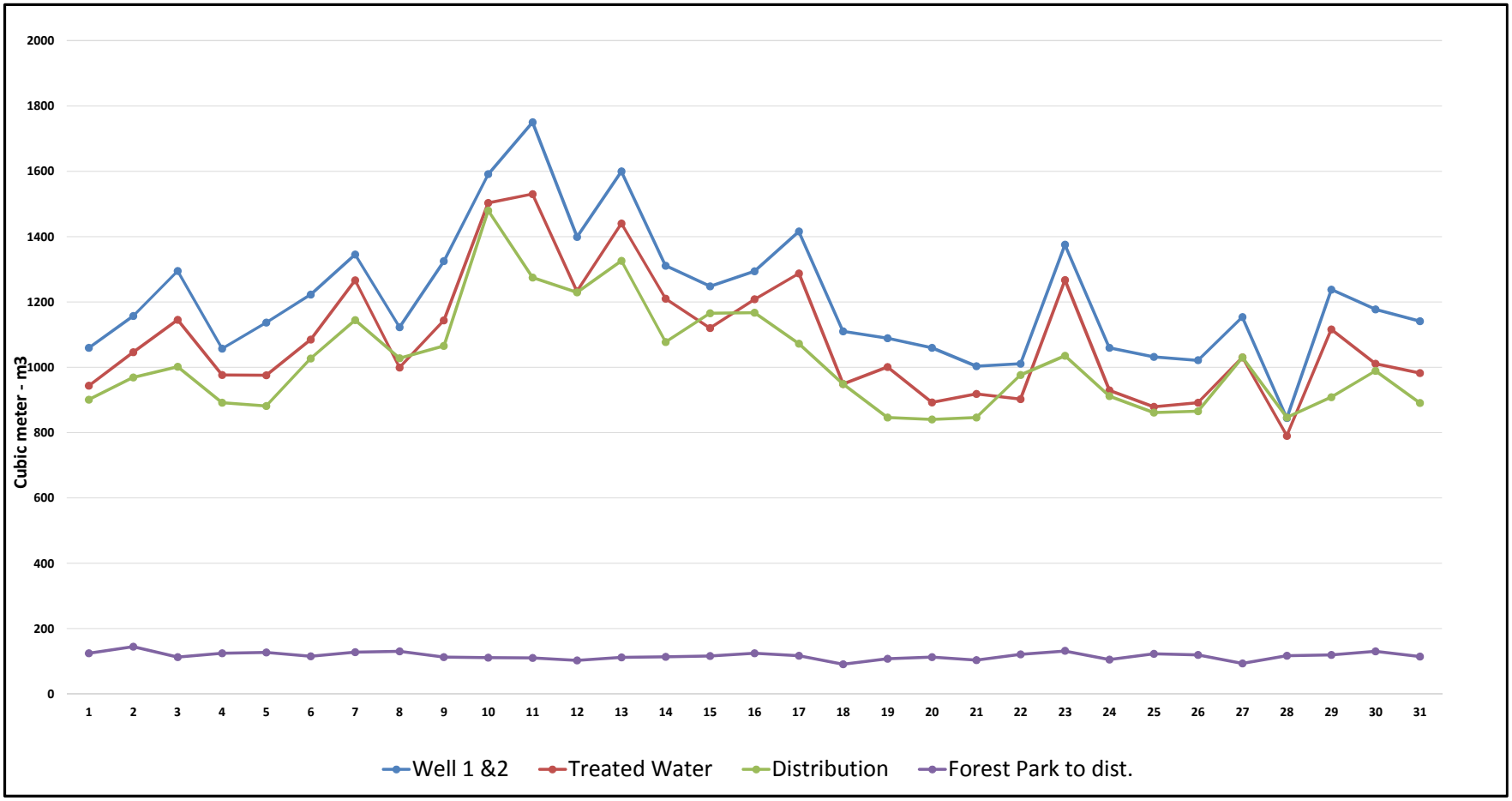
Table 1 - Distribution, 3 year historical data



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2022	31500	25415	29756	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	27782	24767	27901	28965	35122	32184	35828	41051	29406	28665	28496	28013
2020	26809	25198	28121	27903	36886	35135	31995	29530	27546	28377	26702	27462

Limoges

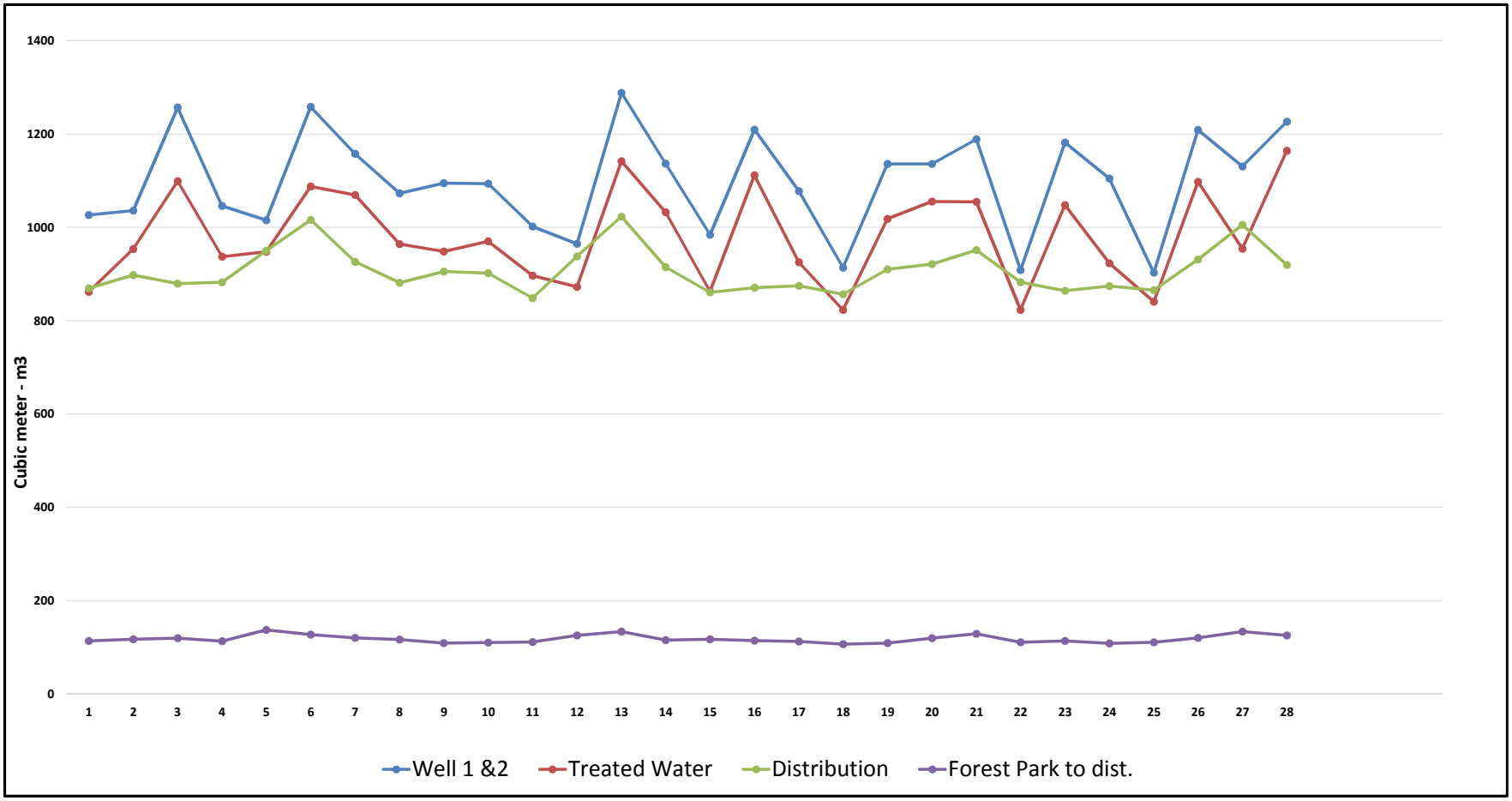
Table 2 - Daily Flow - m^3



Jan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Well 1 &2	1060	1157	1295	1058	1137	1223	1345	1122	1325	1591	1750	1399	1600	1311	1248	1294	1416	1110	1089	1060	1003	1011	1375	1060	1032	1021	1154	845	1237	1177	1141
Treated Water	944	1046	1145	976	976	1085	1266	999	1144	1503	1530	1233	1440	1210	1120	1208	1287	949	1001	893	918	903	1267	930	879	892	1031	790	1116	1011	982
Distribution	901	969	1002	891	882	1027	1145	1028	1066	1480	1274	1229	1326	1078	1166	1167	1072	949	846	841	846	976	1035	912	862	865	1031	846	909	989	891
Forest Park to dist.	125	145	113	125	127	115	128	131	113	112	111	103	112	113	116	125	117	91	108	113	104	122	132	105	123	119	94	117	120	131	114

Limoges

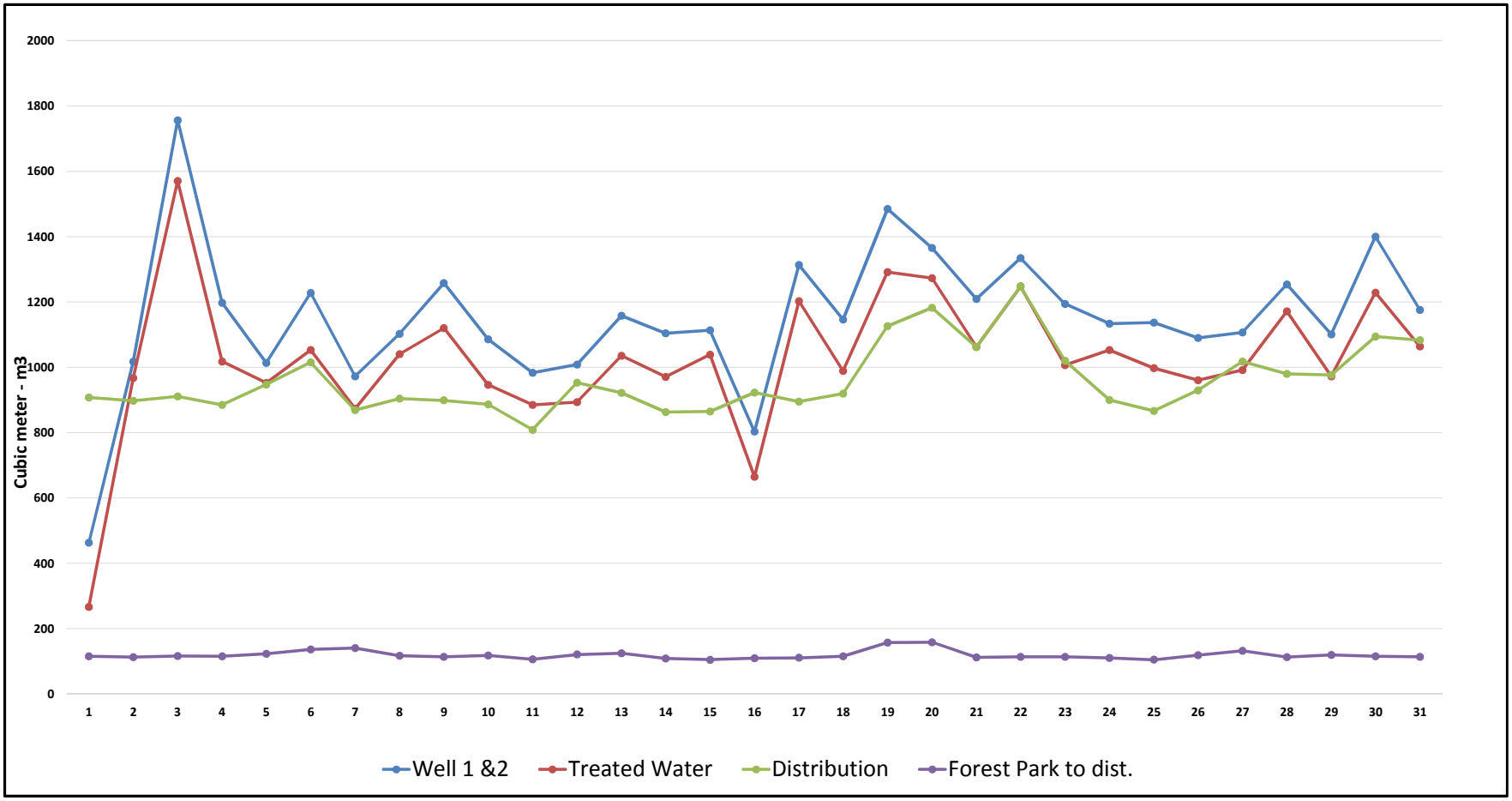
Table 2 - Daily Flow - m^3



Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28			
Well 1 &2	1026	1036	1257	1046	1015	1258	1158	1073	1095	1093	1002	964	1288	1136	984	1209	1077	913	1135	1136	1189	908	1182	1104	903	1209	1130	1226			
Treated Water	861	953	1098	937	948	1088	1069	964	948	970	896	872	1142	1032	862	1112	925	823	1018	1055	1055	823	1047	923	841	1097	954	1164			
Distribution	869	897	879	882	950	1016	926	881	905	902	848	937	1023	914	860	870	874	856	910	921	951	882	864	874	865	931	1005	919			
Forest Park to dist.	114	117	120	113	137	127	121	117	109	110	111	126	134	115	117	115	113	107	109	120	129	111	114	109	111	120	134	125			

Limoges

Table 2 - Daily Flow - m^3



Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Well 1 &2	463	1017	1756	1198	1013	1228	972	1103	1258	1086	983	1008	1158	1104	1114	803	1313	1146	1485	1365	1209	1334	1194	1134	1137	1090	1107	1254	1101	1400	1176
Treated Water	266	967	1570	1017	952	1053	873	1040	1120	946	885	893	1035	971	1039	665	1202	989	1292	1273	1062	1247	1007	1053	997	961	991	1172	972	1229	1064
Distribution	908	898	911	885	947	1015	869	904	899	886	809	953	922	863	865	922	895	920	1126	1182	1062	1247	1020	900	867	929	1017	980	976	1094	1083
Forest Park to dist.	116	113	116	115	123	137	141	117	114	118	107	121	125	109	105	110	111	116	157	159	112	114	114	110	105	119	132	113	120	115	114

Limoges

2.2 Water Quality

January	***Raw Water***			***Water to reservoir***			***Distribution***		
	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.
pH	7.63	7.54	7.71	7.77	7.71	7.82			
Temperature	8.1	7.9	8.3	8.5	7.5	9.5			
Turbidity	7.64	0.53	16.54	0.05	0.04	0.09			
Colour	62	9	106	3	1	4			
Mn	0.173	0.156	0.188	0.029	0.019	0.039			
Fe	0.96	0.92	0.99	0.01	0.01	0.01			
Free Chlorine				0.10	0.09	0.12	0.08	0.05	0.13
Combined Chlorine				2.55	2.24	3.49	2.28	1.94	2.54

February	***Raw Water***			***Water to reservoir***			***Distribution***		
	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.
pH	8.20	8.10	8.30	7.91	7.90	7.91			
Temperature	9.1	8.6	9.5	7.9	7.9	7.9			
Turbidity	7.22	0.71	15.93	0.05	0.04	0.12			
Colour	75	28	124	1	0	2			
Mn	0.174	0.152	0.196	0.024	0.021	0.027			
Fe	0.95	0.91	0.99	0.02	0.01	0.03			
Free Chlorine				0.10	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.05	0.12
Combined Chlorine				2.55	2.30	2.76	2.30	1.59	2.51

March	***Raw Water***			***Water to reservoir***			***Distribution***		
	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.
pH	7.35	7.10	7.60	6.70	6.70	6.70			
Temperature	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Turbidity	5.27	0.15	12.54	0.07	0.04	1.45			
Colour	63	4	120	4	3	4			
Mn	0.195	0.165	0.211	0.022	0.020	0.024			
Fe	0.96	0.90	1.00	0.02	0.02	0.02			
Free Chlorine				0.12	0.11	0.13	0.09	0.05	0.14
Combined Chlorine				2.67	2.40	3.12	2.37	2.06	2.60

April	***Raw Water***			***Water to reservoir***			***Distribution***		
	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.
pH									
Temperature									
Turbidity									
Colour									
Mn									
Fe									
Free Chlorine									
Combined Chlorine									

May	***Raw Water***			***Water to reservoir***			***Distribution***		
	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.
pH									
Temperature									
Turbidity									
Colour									
Mn									
Fe									
Free Chlorine									
Combined Chlorine									

June	***Raw Water***			***Water to reservoir***			***Distribution***		
	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.
pH									
Temperature									
Turbidity									
Colour									
Mn									
Fe									
Free Chlorine									
Combined Chlorine									

Limoges

July	***Raw Water***			***Water to reservoir***			***Distribution***		
	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.
pH									
Temperature									
Turbidity									
Colour									
Mn									
Fe									
Free Chlorine									
Combined Chlorine									

August	***Raw Water***			***Water to reservoir***			***Distribution***		
	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.
pH									
Temperature									
Turbidity									
Colour									
Mn									
Fe									
Free Chlorine									
Combined Chlorine									

September	***Raw Water***			***Water to reservoir***			***Distribution***		
	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.
pH									
Temperature									
Turbidity									
Colour									
Mn									
Fe									
Free Chlorine									
Combined Chlorine									

October	***Raw Water***			***Water to reservoir***			***Distribution***		
	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.
pH									
Temperature									
Turbidity									
Colour									
Mn									
Fe									
Free Chlorine									
Combined Chlorine									

November	***Raw Water***			***Water to reservoir***			***Distribution***		
	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.
pH									
Temperature									
Turbidity									
Colour									
Mn									
Fe									
Free Chlorine									
Combined Chlorine									

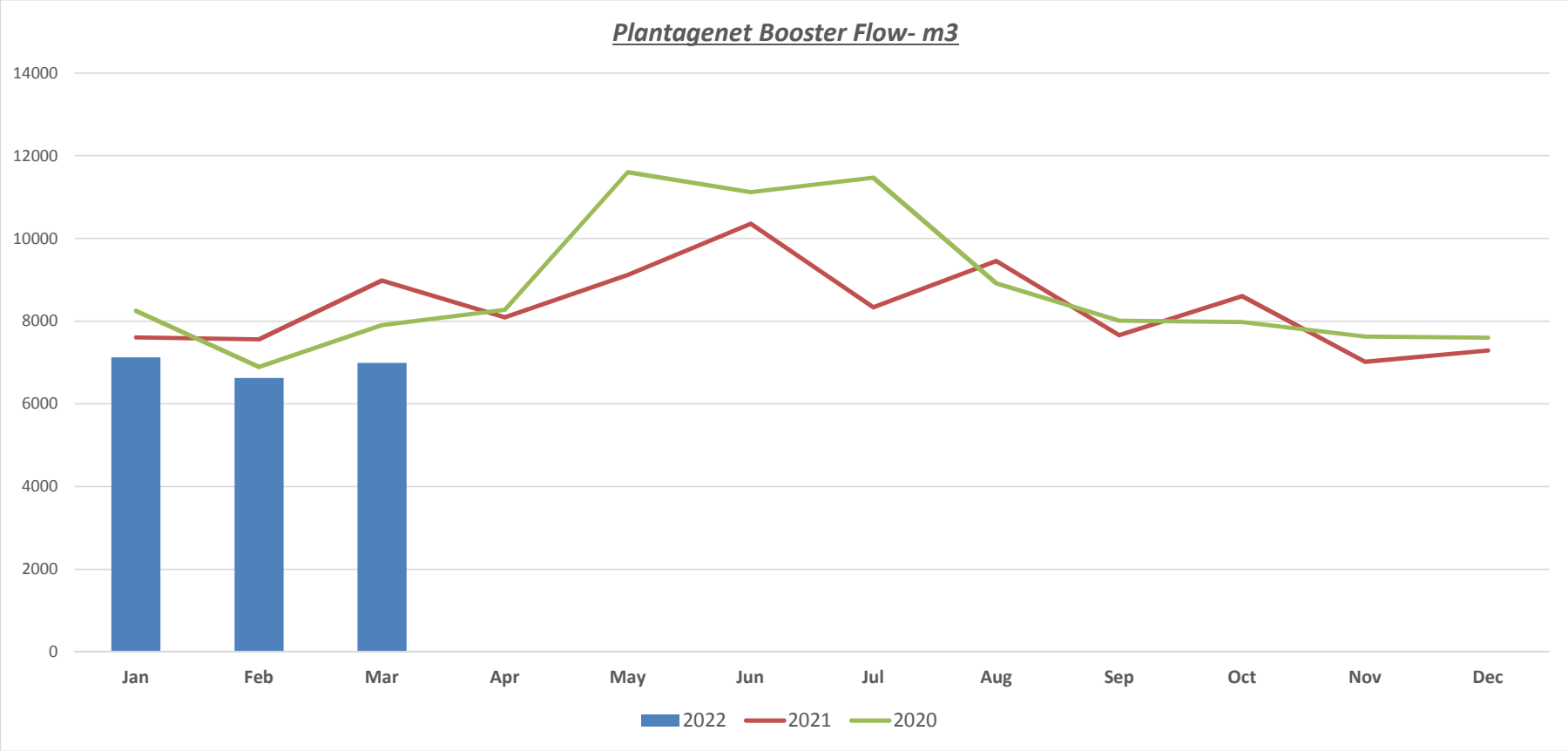
December	***Raw Water***			***Water to reservoir***			***Distribution***		
	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.
pH									
Temperature									
Turbidity									
Colour									
Mn									
Fe									
Free Chlorine									
Combined Chlorine									

St-Isidore

3. Process

3.1 Flow

Table 3 - 3 Year Historical Data - Plantagenet Booster



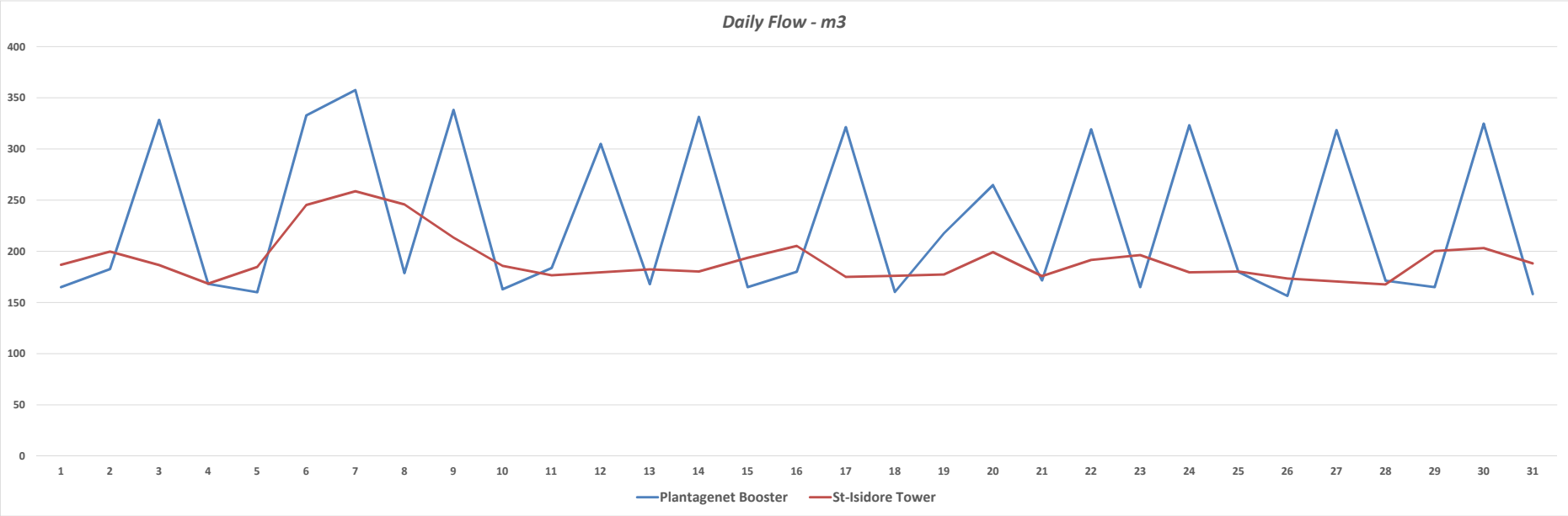
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2022	7125	6630	6996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	7608	7558	8985	8093	9119	10355	8338	9455	7662	8604	7014	7293
2020	8245	6891	7903	8275	11601	11116	11473	8911	8012	7977	7629	7600

St-Isidore

3. Process

3.1 Flow

Table 4 - Flow - m3



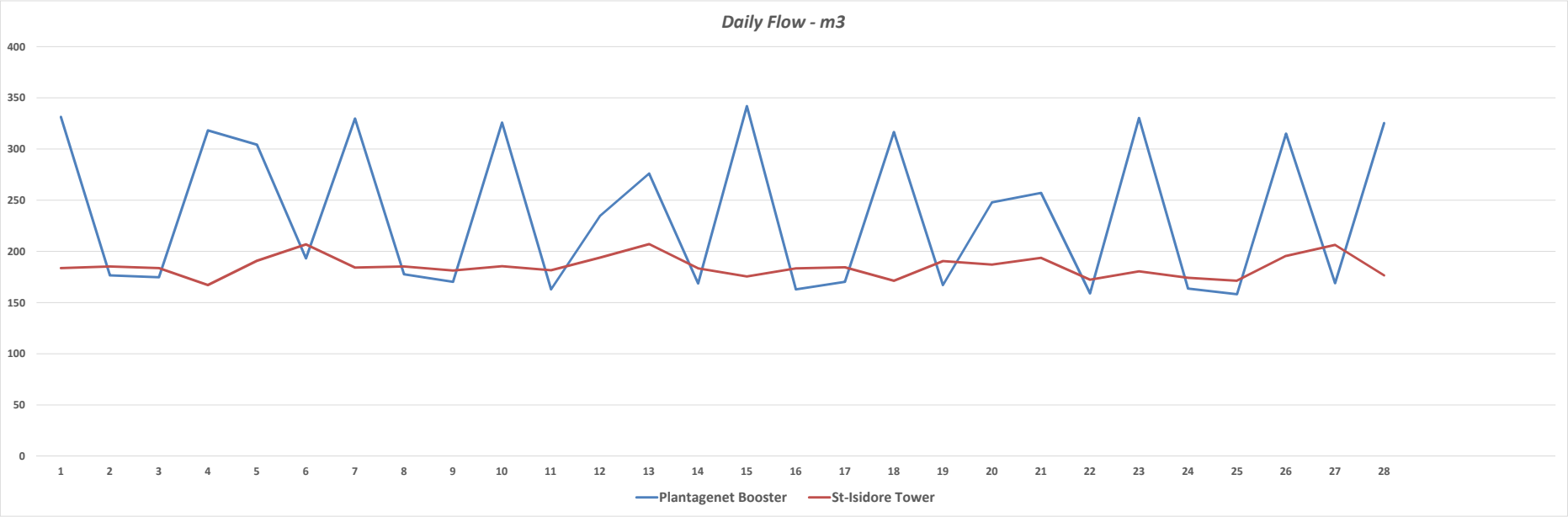
Jan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Plantagenet Booster	165	183	328	168	160	333	358	179	338	163	184	305	168	331	165	180	321	160	218	265	172	319	165	323	180	156	318	171	165	325	158
St-Isidore Tower	187	200	187	168	185	245	259	246	213	186	177	180	182	180	194	205	175	176	177	199	176	192	196	179	180	173	170	168	200	203	188

St-Isidore

3. Process

3.1 Flow

Table 4 - Flow - m3



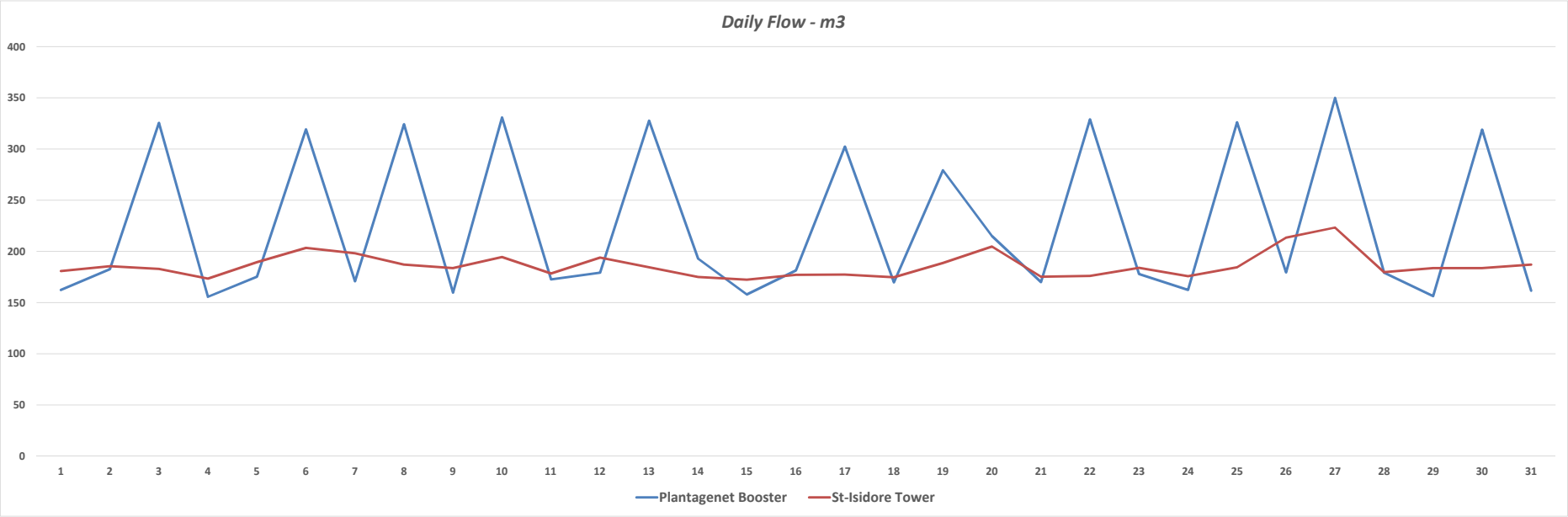
Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28			
Plantagenet Booster	331	177	175	318	304	193	330	178	170	326	163	235	276	169	342	163	170	317	167	248	257	159	330	164	158	315	169	325			
St-Isidore Tower	184	185	184	167	191	207	184	185	181	186	182	194	207	183	176	183	184	171	191	187	194	172	180	174	171	196	206	176			

St-Isidore

3. Process

3.1 Flow

Table 4 - Flow - m3



Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Plantagenet Booster	162	183	326	156	175	319	171	324	160	331	173	179	328	193	158	181	303	170	279	215	170	329	178	162	326	180	350	179	156	319	162
St-Isidore Tower	181	186	183	173	189	204	198	187	184	194	178	194	185	175	172	177	177	175	189	205	175	176	184	176	185	214	223	180	184	184	187

St-Isidore

3.3 Water quality

January	Plantagenet Booster Station			St-Isidore Water Tower		
	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max
Free Chlorine	0.10	0.07	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.25
Combined Chlorine	2.19	1.86	2.69	1.87	1.29	2.24
February	**Plantagenet Booster Station**			**St-Isidore Water Tower**		
	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max
Free Chlorine	0.10	0.01	0.25	0.14	0.10	0.37
Combined Chlorine	2.07	1.30	2.84	1.73	1.21	2.29
March	**Plantagenet Booster Station**			**St-Isidore Water Tower**		
	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max
Free Chlorine	0.09	0.05	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.30
Combined Chlorine	2.11	1.61	2.46	1.86	1.40	2.25
April	**Plantagenet Booster Station**			**St-Isidore Water Tower**		
	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max
Free Chlorine						
Combined Chlorine						
May	**Plantagenet Booster Station**			**St-Isidore Water Tower**		
	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max
Free Chlorine						
Combined Chlorine						
June	**Plantagenet Booster Station**			**St-Isidore Water Tower**		
	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max
Free Chlorine						
Combined Chlorine						
July	**Plantagenet Booster Station**			**St-Isidore Water Tower**		
	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max
Free Chlorine						
Combined Chlorine						
August	**Plantagenet Booster Station**			**St-Isidore Water Tower**		
	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max
Free Chlorine						
Combined Chlorine						
September	**Plantagenet Booster Station**			**St-Isidore Water Tower**		
	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max
Free Chlorine						
Combined Chlorine						
October	**Plantagenet Booster Station**			**St-Isidore Water Tower**		
	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max
Free Chlorine						
Combined Chlorine						
November	**Plantagenet Booster Station**			**St-Isidore Water Tower**		
	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max
Free Chlorine						
Combined Chlorine						
December	**Plantagenet Booster Station**			**St-Isidore Water Tower**		
	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max
Free Chlorine						
Combined Chlorine						

Preventive & Corrective maintenance

Date	*Location*	*Comments*
10-Jan	**LWTP**	Maintenance on "water to tower" TCL2 analyser. Changed all harness, stir bar and cleaned colorimeter.
10-Jan	**All facilities**	Monthly maintenance at all facilities.
11-Jan	**LWTP**	Maintenance on "POE" FCL2 analyser. Changed all harness, stir bar and cleaned colorimeter.
12-Jan	**Forest Park booster station**	Maintenance on FCL2 analyser. Cleaned unit, changed electrolyte gel and grit cleaning sand.
13-Jan	**Forest Park booster station**	Calibrated FCL2 analyser.
14-Jan	**LWTP**	Calibrated "clearwell" FCL2 analyser.
17-Jan	**LWTP**	Annual SDS sheet review.
18-Jan	**LWTP**	Received a sodium hypochlorite delivery from Brenntag Canada.
18-Jan	**LWTP**	Received a potassium permanganate delivery from Brenntag Canada.
18-Jan	**LWTP**	Rinsed inside walls of all 4 filters. Also cleaned level sensor rods with hose.
21-Jan	**Limoges and St-Isidore**	MECP onsite for annual inspection of system. This inspection was a detailed inspection.
25-Jan	**LWTP**	Lowered process chlorine injection setpoint on SCADA from 56 to 55%.
25-Jan	**Plantagenet booster station**	Received a generator fault alarm. It was caused by extreme cold weather.
26-Jan	**LWTP**	Servalve onsite for maintenance on booster pump #1 singer valve. It was leaking from exhaust. Ordered new pilot.
26-Jan	**Well #1 and #2**	Servalve onsite for maintenance on singer valve. Cleaned valve at both locations.
27-Jan	**Limoges and St-Isidore**	Took quarterly and semi-annual samples of both systems.
27-Jan	**Forest Park booster station**	Calibrated TCL2 and FCL2 analyser.
27-Jan	**Forest Park booster station**	Maxi power onsite to replace VFD #2. Capital Control also onsite to calibrate VFD and replaced miltronic of clearwell.
31-Jan	**LWTP**	Cleaning of clarifier #1 with hydrovac.
31-Jan	**LWTP**	To space out backwash intervals, started a manual backwash on filter 1B.
01-Feb	**LWTP**	Cleaning of clarifier #2 with hydrovac.
01-Feb	**LWTP**	Maintenance on "water to tower" TCL2 analyser. Cleaned unit.
05-Feb	**Plantagenet booster station**	Received a high level alarm of total chlorine. Operator closed valve to distribution system and flushed water out until chlorine residual we`re back to normal. Highest level of total chlorine registered was 2.94 mg/L. Chlorine residual remained in compliance limit all the time. Opened valve to distribution.
07-Feb	**LWTP**	Calibrated "clearwell" FCL2 analyser.
07-Feb	**LWTP**	Calibrated "water to tower" TCL2 analyser.
10-Feb	**Plantagenet booster station**	Calibrated TCL2 analyser.
11-Feb	**LWTP**	Cleartech onsite to perform annual calibration/certification of instruments.
14-Feb	**LWTP**	Cleaned strainer screen on suction line of polymer pumps injection.
14-Feb	**LWTP**	Received a sodium hypochlorite delivery from Brenntag Canada.
15-Feb	**All facilities**	Monthly maintenance at all facilities.
15-Feb	**Plantagenet booster station**	Annual smoke test alarm by Horizon fire.
16-Feb	**LWTP**	Received a filter 1B alarm which was caused by rinse valve fault. Re-adjusted open/close limit of valve.
17-Feb	**Well #1**	Electrotek onsite to replace radiator in generator.
22-Feb	**All facilities**	Fire Alert onsite for annual fire extinguisher inspection.
24-Feb	**LWTP**	To space out backwash intervals, started a manual backwash on filter 1A.
24-Feb	**Plantagenet booster station**	Added coolant in generator.
25-Feb	**St-Isidore**	Annual inspection of system by MECP. It was a detailed inspection and it was performed remotely.
25-Feb	**LWTP**	Replaced flex coupling of mixer #6. Re-aligned pump with motor shaft.
28-Feb	**LWTP**	Calibrated "water to tower" TCL2 analyser.
01-Mar	**LWTP**	Emptied clearwell with hydrovac and pump. Once empty, a visual inspection of clearwell was performed. No anomalies we're found. Clearwell was then pressure washed and all walls and floors we're sprayed with a 200 ppm sodium hypochlorite solution. Clearwell was refilled but high lift pumps remained off for the night.

Date	Location	Comment
02-Mar	LWTP	Received a compressor alarm which was caused by a ''tripped'' breaker.
02-Mar	LWTP	Restarted high lift pumps. Shortly after, received a high turbidity alarm. Operator was onsite to monitor high NTU level while performing comparaison test with portable turbidity meter. Highest NTU level reached was 0.83 NTU. Event lasted 10 minutes and NTU started dropping back to normal range. Turbidity remained below compliance limit of 1 NTU.
02-Mar	All facilities	Annual maintenance at all facilities. Greased all pumps, changed oil and belts on air compressor and blowers, etc.
03-Mar	LWTP	Calibrated ''clearwell'' FCL2 analyser.
03-Mar	St-Isidore water tower	Calibrated TCL2 analyser.
03-Mar	Plantagenet booster station	Tightened packing gland of pump #2.
07-Mar	LWTP	To space out backwash intervals, started a manual backwash to filter 2B.
07-Mar	LWTP	During a power outage, operator received a filter general alarm. It was caused by air compressor not working with generator. Tried to reset breaker and manually start air compressor. Not working. Problem is on SCADA. Plant was turned off for the night.
08-Mar	LWTP	Manually started air compressors to bring air pressure over 130 psi. Started plant. Turbidity level increased and went shortly above 1 NTU before lowering to normal. Event lasted less than 15 minutes which is the compliance time limit. Capital Control we're contacted and settings we're changed on SCADA to allow air compressors to operate on standby power.
09-Mar	LWTP	To space out backwash intervals, started a manual backwash to filter 1A.
14-Mar	All facilities	Monthly maintenance at all water facilities.
14-Mar	Forest Park booster station	Maintenance on TCL2 analyser. Cleaned colorimeter with swabs.
14-Mar	St-Isidore water tower	Maintenance on TCL2 analyser. Cleaned colorimeter with swabs.
14-Mar	LWTP	Maintenance on ''POE'' TCL2 analyser. Changed harness, bottles and stir bar and cleaned colorimeter.
15-Mar	LWTP	Received a high turbidity alarm which was caused by pressure regulating valve. Valve was re-adjusted.
16-Mar	LWTP	Emptied and cleaned polymer solution tank with hydrovac.
16-Mar	Low lift building	Received a communication alarm in low lift building. Problem was caused by a leaking pipe from new watermain construction. Capital Control was called.
17-Mar	Low lift building	Communication we're partially fixed by Capital Control. Miltronic of aeration basin is still defective. Plant was restarted but low lift pump now working with aeration basin floats.
17-Mar	St-Isidore water tower	Calibrated TCL2 analyser.
17-Mar	LWTP	To space out backwash intervals, started a manual backwash on filter 2B.
18-Mar	Low lift building	Capital Control onsite to fix communication issue. Miltronic level is now ok.
21-Mar	LWTP	Calibrated ''clearwell'' FCL2 analyser.
21-Mar	LWTP	Calibrated ''water to tower'' TCL2 analyser.
21-Mar	LWTP	Calibrated ''POE'' TCL2 analyser.
22-Mar	LWTP	Lowered process chlorine injection setpoint on SCADA from 55 to 52%.
28-Mar	LWTP	Received a PAX XL6 delivery from Kemira.
29-Mar	LWTP	Received a sodium hypochlorite delivery from Brenntag Canada.
29-Mar	LWTP	Received a ammonium sulphate delivery from Brenntag Canada.
30-Mar	LWTP	Started the superchlorination process of new watermain.
31-Mar	LWTP	Calibrated ''clearwell'' FCL2 analyser.

6.0 General (meters, repairs, locates)

Water Meter			
	St-Isidore	Limoges	Forest Park
Final Reading	2	7	0
New Meter Install	0	11	0
Meter Change Out	4	20	7
Meter Reading	March 30th	March 30th	March 30th

Emergency Watermain Repairs

- No emergency watermain repairs we're performed during this period.

Locates Water/Sewer

- 67 locates we're performed for outside contractors digging within the Municipality. Which includes Watermain, Storm Sewer, Sanitary main and Forcemain.

The Nation Municipality

Wastewater

Operation and Maintenance

Quarterly report January, February and March

22

The Nation Municipality

Wastewater Facilities
Operation and Maintenance

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Introduction

The wastewater facilities in the Municipality include 14 pumping stations, 3 lagoons and 2 sewage fields. In this quarterly report, we will enumerate the Operation and Maintenance our Department performed throughout January, February and March.

For further details regarding this report, do not hesitate to contact;

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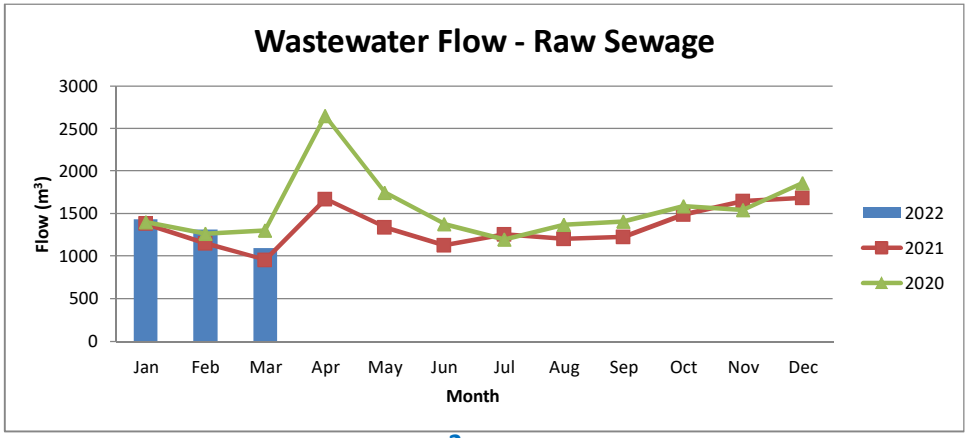
2.1.1

Waste Water - Analytical survey

Fournier

2022		***Limit Objectives***	***Jan***	***Feb***	***Mar***	***Apr***	***May***	***Jun***	***Jul***	***Aug***	***Sep***	***Oct***	***Nov***	***Dec***	***total***
RAW SEWAGE															
Total Flow	m^3		1431	1311	1095										3837.8
Daily Ave. Flow	m^3/d		46.2	45.2	35.3										42.2
Max Flow	m^3/d		48.5	50.4	98.4										98.4
Min. Flow	m^3/d		43.6	41.1	45.3										41.1
$CBOD_5$	*mg/l*			64											64
TSS	*mg/l*			420											420
TKN	*mg/l*			47.2											47
Ptot	*mg/l*			6.1											6.1
EFFLUENT															
Total Flow	m^3		1423.7	1462.7	2571.5										5457.8
Daily Ave. Flow	m^3/d		45.9	52.2	83.0										60.4
CBOD5	mg/L	10.0	4	3	0										2.33
TSS	mg/L	10.0	11	6	0										5.67
Alkalinity	mg/L		236	224	198										219.33
Nitrite	mg/L		0.2	0	0.3										0.17
Nitrate	mg/L		17.3	13.4	16.3										15.67
Total Ammonia	mg/L		15.9	16.4	12.9										15.07
TKN	mg/L		20.6	19.4	15.9										18.63
Total Phosphorus	mg/L		5.33	2.41	5.01										4.25
E Coli.	cfu/100mL		10000	92000	7000										36333

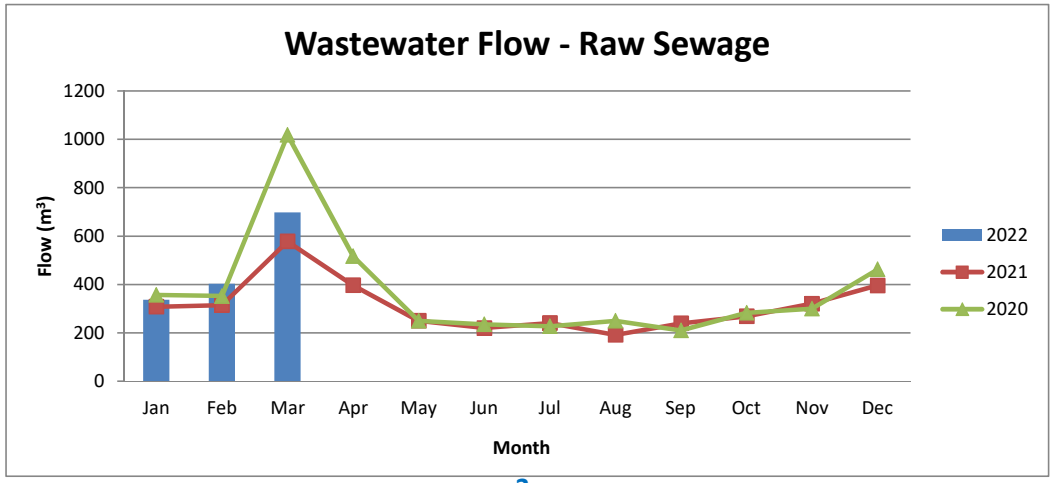


2.1.2

Waste water - Analytical survey

St-Bernardin

2022		*Limit*	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*	*Jul*	*Aug*	*Sep*	*Oct*	*Nov*	*Dec*	*Total*
RAW SEWAGE															
Total Flow	m^3		335.7	402.9	697.1										1435.65
Daily Ave. Flow	m^3/d		10.83	14.39	22.49										15.90
Effluent															
Total Flow	m^3		402.9	501.2	834.9										1739.0
Daily Ave. Flow	m^3/d		13.00	17.90	26.93										19.28

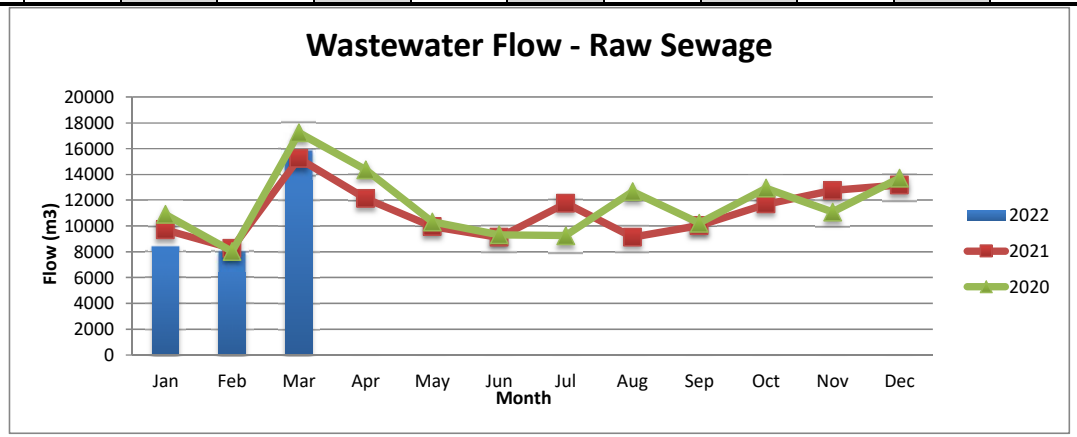


2.1.3

Waste Water - Analytical survey

St-Isidore

2022		*Limit*	*Limit*	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*	*Jul*	*Aug*	*Sep*	*Oct*	*Nov*	*Dec*	*Total*
RAW SEWAGE		*C of A*	*Federal*													
Total Flow	m^3			8533	8045	15888										32466
Daily Ave. Flow	m^3/d			275	277	513										355
Max. Flow	m^3/d			304	337	744										744
Min. Flow	m^3/d			248	230	305										230
$CBOD_5$	*mg/l*			88	74	211										124
TSS	*mg/l*			145	260	694										366
pH	*pH units*			7.97	7.49	7.13										7.53
TKN	*mg/l*			53.0	18.4	35.8										35.73
Ptot	*mg/l*			5.66	2.14	5.70										4.50
EFFLUENT																
Total Flow	m^3															
Daily Ave. Flow	m^3/d															
$CBOD_5$	*mg/l*	25.0	25.0													
TSS	*mg/l*	25.0	25.0													
Ptot	*mg/l*	1.0														
Unionized ammonia	*mg/l*		1.25													
Ammonia	*mg/l*															
E. Coli	*cfu/100mL*															

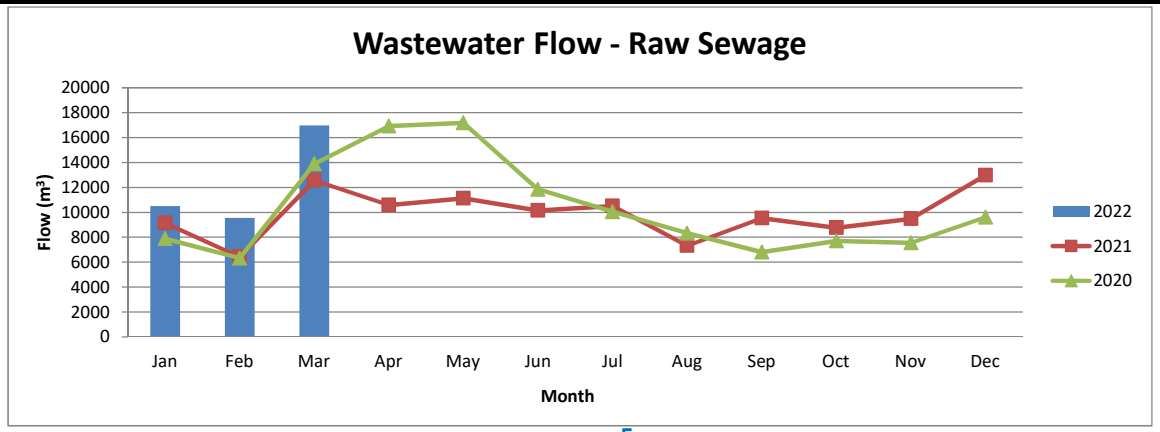


2.1.4

Waste Water - Analytical survey

St-Albert

2022		***Limit***	***Limit***	***Jan***	***Feb***	***Mar***	***Apr***	***May***	***Jun***	***Jul***	***Aug***	***Sep***	***Oct***	***Nov***	***Dec***	***Total***
RAW SEWAGE		***C of A***	***Federal***													
Total Flow	m^3			10515	9547	16980										37042
Daily Ave. Flow	m^3/d	720		339	329	548										405
Max Flow	m^3/d			359	363	652										652
Min Flow	m^3/d			322	319	424										319
$CBOD_5$	*mg/l*			127	137	114										126.0
TSS	*mg/l*			125	152	166										147.7
pH	*pH units*			7.74	7.76	7.87										7.79
TKN	*mg/l*			37.5	43	43										41.17
Ptot	*mg/l*			5.26	4.61	5.01										4.96
EFFLUENT																
Total Flow	m^3															0
Daily Ave. Flow	m^3/d															#DIV/0!
$CBOD_5$	*mg/l*	30.0	25.0													#DIV/0!
TSS	*mg/l*	30.0	25.0													#DIV/0!
Ptot	*mg/l*	1.0														#DIV/0!
H2S	*mg/l*	March (0.32) April (0.89)														#DIV/0!
Unionized Ammonia	*mg/l*		1.25													#DIV/0!
Ammonia	*mg/l*	20.0														#DIV/0!

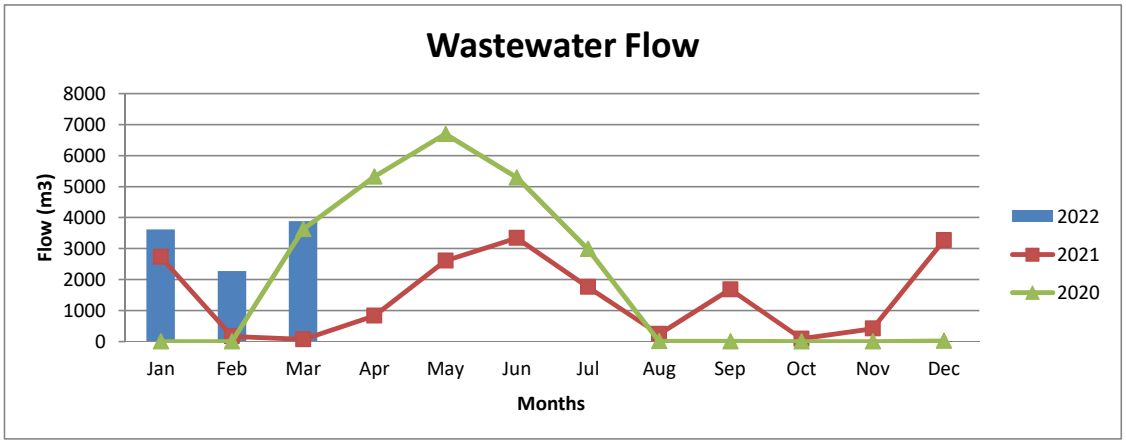


2.1.4.1

Waste Water - Analytical survey

St-Albert - CHEESE

2022		***Limit***	***Jan***	***Feb***	***Mar***	***Apr***	***May***	***Jun***	***Jul***	***Aug***	***Sep***	***Oct***	***Nov***	***Dec***	***Total***
RAW SEWAGE		***By-Law***													
Total Flow	m^3		3618	2268	3884										9770.5
Daily Ave. Flow	m^3/d		117	81	125										107.7
$CDBO_5$	*mg/l*	300	265.3	257.5	11.5										178.1
TSS	*mg/l*	350	80.3	111	21.0										70.8
pH	*pH units*		7.4	7.42	7.5										7.4
Nitrate	*mg/l*		0.0	0	0.1										0.0
Nitrite	*mg/l*		0.0	0	0.0										0.0
T. Ammonia	*mg/l*		23.1	22.6	2.4										16.0
TKN	*mg/l*	100	36.6	41.05	4.8										27.5
P. tot	*mg/l*	10	3.22	2.765	1.0										2.3

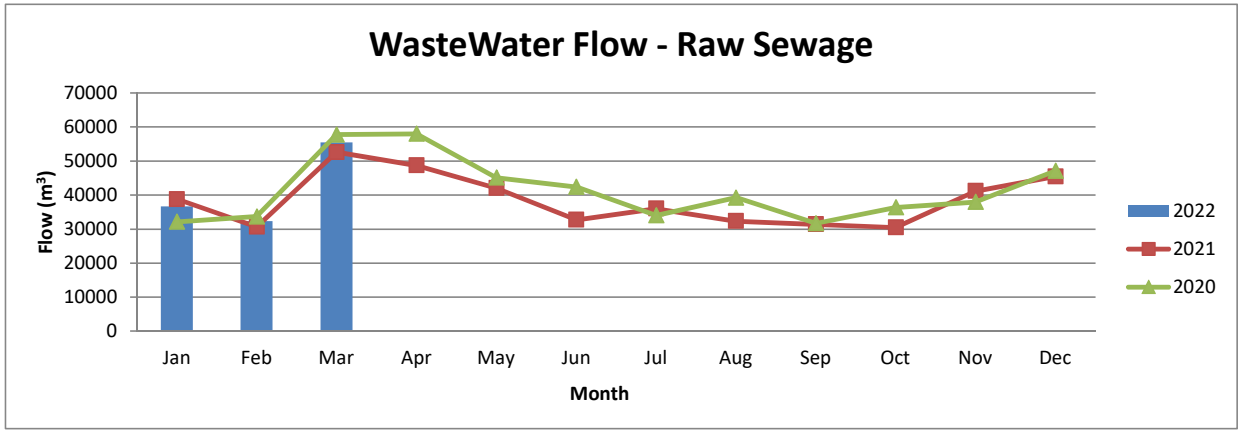


2.1.5

Waste Water - Analytical survey

Limoges

2022		Limit	Limit	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
RAW SEWAGE		C of A	Federal													
Total Flow	m^3			36586	32281	55472										124339
Daily Ave. Flow	m^3/d	3500		1180	1153	1789										1374
Max Flow	m^3/d			1311	1622	3290										3290
Min Flow	m^3/d			909	807	1024										807
$CBOD_5$	mg/l			125.0	134.5	76.6										112.0
TSS	mg/l			233.8	280.5	164.2										226.2
TKN	mg/l			37.9	47.2	26.1										37.1
Ph at 25°C	Ph unit			7.7	7.7	7.7										7.74
Ptot	mg/l			7.7	5.3	2.5										5.17
EFFLUENT																
Total Flow	m^3			34079	35019.01	58643										127741
Daily Ave. Flow	m^3/d			1099.3	1250.7	1892										1414
Max Flow	m3/d			1366.0	1926.0	3265										
$CBOD_5$	mg/l	5.0	25.0	3.75	11.25	10.40										8
TSS	mg/l	5.0	25.0	6.25	9.00	7.20										7
Ptot	mg/l	0.3		0.16	0.27	0.24										0.22
Unionized Ammonia	mg/l		1.25	0.54	0.70	0.68										0.64
T. Ammonia	mg/l	Summer 1 Winter 5		17.48	25.78	27.10										23.45



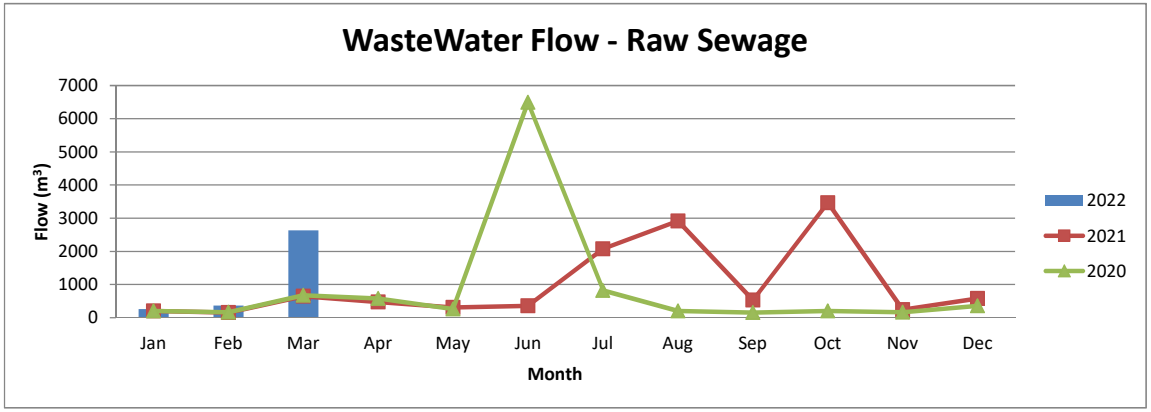
2.1.5.1

Waste Water - Analytical survey

Limoges - #5 - Calypso Rd.

2022		*Limit*	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*	*Jul*	*Aug*	*Sep*	*Oct*	*Nov*	*Dec*	*Total*
RAW SEWAGE															
Total Flow	m^3		260	368	2637										3265
Daily Ave. Flow	m^3/d		8	13	85										36
Max Flow	m^3/d		15	32	163										163
Min Flow	m^3/d		5	4	15										4

Lab results									RO	NF	RO	NF	RO	NF					*Average*
CBOD5	mg/L																		
TSS	mg/L																		
Alkalinity	mg/L																		
pH	pH																		
Chloride	mg/L																		
Total Ammonia	mg/L																		
Total Phosphorus	mg/L																		
Sodium	mg/L																		



Chemicals Used - Alum

		Jan	***Feb***	***Mar***	***Apr***	***May***	***Jun***	***Jul***	***Aug***	***Sep***	***Oct***	***Nov***	***Dec***	***Total***
Limoges														
Avg. Dosage	mg/L	346	350	297										331
St-Isidore														
Coagulant	Kg													0
St-Albert														
Coagulant	Kg	3214	3322	5806										12342
Avg. Dosage	mg/L	306	348	342										332
Total Flow	m3	10514	9547	16980										

The chemical we use is Aluminium Sulphate which comes has a liquid form, stored in tanks at our St-Albert and Limoges Lagoon Facilities.
The Alum is then pumped in the wastewater pipe for mixing going into the Lagoon.

2.3 Adverse

Incident Date	Location	Event	Corrective Action	Corrective action Date
January	Limoges Effluent	Discharge – Total ammonia & TSS results	N/A monitoring, commissioning, letter to the MECP.	N/A
February	Limoges Effluent	Discharge – Total ammonia, CBOD5 & TSS results	N/A monitoring, commissioning, letter to the MECP.	N/A
March	Limoges Effluent	Discharge – Total ammonia, CBOD5 & TSS results	N/A monitoring, commissioning, letter to the MECP.	N/A

2.4 Reports

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
LIMOGES												
MUMPS	X	X	X									
ANNUAL	X											
Federal Regs.												
ST-ISIDORE												
MUMPS	X	X	X									
ANNUAL	X											
Federal Regs												
ST-ALBERT												
MUMPS	X	X	X									
ANNUAL	X											
Federal Regs.												
FOURNIER												
ANNUAL	X											
ST-BERNARDIN												
ANNUAL	X											

The X, represent all reports sent to the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change as required by our wastewater facilities Certificate of Approval.

Wastewater

Date	***Facility***	***Maintenance / Repair***
26-Jan	Limoges SPS#1	By-pass pumping at SPS#1 upgrade malfunctionned and caused a sewer back-up at 2127 Despins street.
28-Jan	Fournier SPS#A	Pump #1 was clogged, removed rag.
31-Jan	Fournier SPS#A	Cleaning of wet well with Nation's hydroVac.
02-Feb	Forest Park Easement	Flushing of Easement with Nation's HydroVac.
07-Feb	Limoges SPS#6 and #7	Cleaning of wet well with Nation's hydroVac.
11-Feb	Limoges Lagoon	Gorman Rupp pump was clogged due to bolt stuck in impeller, removed it.
01-Mar	Limoges SPS#1	Upgrades completed at SPS, comissionning and taking over operations.
16-Mar	Limoges SPS#8, #2, and St-Isidore	Cleaning of wet well with Nation's hydroVac.
21-Mar	St-Albert Lagoon	Started discharge of Lagoon.

April 28, 2022

In This Issue

- Call for Nominations to AMO Board of Directors.
- PJ Marshall Awards - Call for submissions for 2022 now open.
- Decision on temporary suspension of Excess Soil Regulations to January 1, 2023.
- Ontario announces pilot of electric-assisted large quadricycles on Ontario roads.
- AMO Conference registration - early bird available until May 13.
- Sponsorship and exhibitor opportunities for AMO 2022 - Live and in-person.
- The Hybrid Office - Blog.
- Annual Energy Reports due in two months.
- Canoe vendor spotlight: Fieldturf.
- Celebrate Doctor's Day on May 1.
- Careers:

AMO Matters

Please be advised that in accordance with the Association's governing by-law, the Secretary-Treasurer is requesting nominations to the 2022-2024 AMO Board of Directors. Nomination package available here.

Every year at the AMO Conference the PJ Marshall Awards recognize municipal excellence and innovation in capital projects, operating efficiencies, and new approaches to service delivery. If you have something you are proud to share, the deadline for 2022 submissions is May 27, 2022.

Provincial Matters

The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks has temporary suspended the need to comply with the requirements under O. Reg. 406/19: On-Site and Excess Soil Regulation that came into effect on January 1, 2022, until January 1, 2023.

A new regulation sets out pilot parameters to allow electric large quadricyles on roads in Ontario beginning April 21, 2022. Municipalities must opt-in to the pilot program. More information is available here.

Eye on Events

The AMO Conference registration is officially open! Register here before May 13 for your early bird rates. Haven't booked your room yet? The AMO conference website contains all the hotel information you need. Questions: contact events@amo.on.ca.

AMO 2022 is a premier educational event for Ontario's municipal sector. Become a conference sponsor or exhibitor and make face-to-face communications with over 3000 delegates, promoting your products or services. View unparalleled opportunities to support municipalities here.

LAS

As restrictions eased, many organizations have returned to the office, adopting a hybrid model. LAS have experienced this work schedule for one month. How does it really feel to be back in the office after all this time cooped up in our homes? Read our latest blog.

The Ministry of Energy is now accepting annual energy reports under O. Reg. 507/18. Reporting is for energy used in 2020 and due by July 1, 2022. Ministry hosted reporting webinars will be from 11 am - 12 pm on June 7 and 21. For questions, email BPSsupport@ontario.ca.

The Canoe Procurement Group is excited to welcome Fieldturf to the program, offering turf and court equipment to keep your sports facilities ready for use. Use the Canoe contract to save time and money on your purchases. Contact Simon to learn more.

Municipal Wire*
Doctors' Day happens every May 1 for Ontarians to show their appreciation for the extraordinary doctors who have been on the front lines during the COVID-19 pandemic. For the last two years, various landmarks, city halls and other municipal centres have lit up blue to celebrate physicians and we hope this year will be the biggest yet, from the CN Tower to Niagara Falls. Mark the occasion on your social media platforms, recognizing the efforts of Ontario doctors with the hashtag #DoctorsDay.

Careers
Manager, Employee Services Operations - Niagara Region. Position has a key role in building and maintaining client relationships, and operationalizing strategic HR priorities. Apply to arthur@wmc.on.ca by May 22.

Development Permit Administrator - Town of Oakville. Role is responsible for the administration of the review, approval and inspection processes and requirements are followed and legal aspects of current By-laws are met. Apply online by May 5.

Manager of Finance - City of Sault Ste. Marie. Manage the preparation of periodic financial reporting for management and Finance Committee; ensuring reliability and accuracy. Apply to human.resources@cityssm.on.ca by May 6.

Business Support Analyst - City of Kingston. Communicates with the business community in collaboration with other organizations involved in business support. Apply online by May 9.

Supervisor, Public Works, Roads - City of Kingston. Responsible for the prioritization of work assignments, condition assessments, site inspections, asset management, contract administration and financial management tasks. Apply online by May 6.

Supervisor, Public Works, Parks and Sports Fields - City of Kingston. Provides leadership and guidance to unionized employees and is responsible for the safe and efficient delivery of Public Works maintenance operations. Apply online by May 6.

Operations Manager, Public Works - City of Kingston. Responsible for providing leadership in areas related to roads & sidewalks, parks & sports fields maintenance, and horticulture & forestry. Apply online by May 6.

Director, Corporate Projects, Policy and Liaison - City of Brampton. Provides collaborative oversight and leadership of multi-disciple teams, on development and delivery of corporate projects. Apply to arthur@wmc.on.ca by May 22.

Vice President, Operations - Ontario Clean Water Agency. You will provide executive leadership, vision and direction for the management of water and wastewater facilities. Apply online by May 11.

Director of Finance - South Nation Conservation. Seeking an experienced professional, with the knowledge, skills, and abilities to provide financial leadership and risk management. Apply to careers@nation.on.ca by May 26.

Director, Black Equity Branch - Treasury Board Secretariat. As Director, you will lead a team of professionals focused on delivering and coordinating OPS-wide strategies and programs to eliminate anti-Black racism in the OPS, through the removal of systemic barriers. Apply online by May 16.

About AMO

AMO is a non-profit organization representing almost all of Ontario's 444 municipal governments. AMO supports strong and effective municipal government in Ontario and promotes the value of municipal government as a vital and essential component of Ontario's and Canada's political system. Follow @AMOPolicy on Twitter!

AMO Contacts
AMO Watchfile Tel: 416.971.9856
Conferences/Events
Policy and Funding Programs
LAS Local Authority Services
MEPCO Municipal Employer Pension Centre of Ontario
ONE Investment
Media Inquiries
Municipal Wire, Career/Employment and Council Resolution Distributions

Association of Municipalities of Ontario
200 University Ave. Suite 801,Toronto ON Canada M5H 3C6

From: AMO Communications
To: Aimée Roy
Subject: AMO Watchfile - May 5, 2022
Date: May 5, 2022 10:09:04 AM

AMO Watchfile not displaying correctly? View the online version
Add Communicate@amo.on.ca to your safe list

May 5, 2022

In This Issue

- Provincial Election watch.
- Call for nominations to AMO Board of Directors.
- Ontario heavy vehicle inspection changes.
- AMO 2022 Early Bird registration rate ends soon!
- Request for Provincial Delegation Meetings now open.
- Advanced Land Use Planning Training - A Deeper Dive: May 31 virtual session.
- Jump-start your digital transformation with an e-signature solution.
- Watch OMERS 2022 Annual Meeting.
- The benefit of energy training for your staff.
- Boost staff productivity and morale with LED upgrades.
- Annual Energy Reports due before July 1.
- A digital CRM/311 solution for municipalities.
- Careers: TBS, Durham Region, Orillia, Hamilton and Southgate

AMO Matters

Visit the AMO website to review AMO's 2022 Provincial Election Strategy and election monitoring updates. Follow AMO on Twitter and LinkedIn and share election updates with your networks.

Please be advised that in accordance with the Association's governing by-law, the Secretary-Treasurer is requesting nominations to the 2022-2024 AMO Board of Directors. Nomination package available here.

Provincial Matters

Starting this spring, the Ministry of Transportation (MTO) is making changes to heavy vehicle emissions and safety inspections through the DriveON program. MTO has asked that this information be shared with the municipal officials that manage municipal fleets, transit and other appropriate departments

Eye on Events

You have until **May 13** to take advantage of the AMO 2022 early bird registration rate. That is soon! The City of Ottawa awaits AMO delegates August 14 - 17, 2022.

Registered AMO conference delegates can now request an in-person meeting with a minister or parliamentary assistant at the AMO conference. The deadline to submit your request is June 24, 2022.

AMO has developed advanced land use planning training that supports Ontario's elected officials in the strategic decision making and management of the many facets of land use planning. Limited space available. Register here.

As municipalities move from paper to electronic filing, authentication of these files is a critical challenge. On May 25 at 12 pm ET, join AMO's partner, Notarius, and learn how ConsignO Cloud can reduce the signing time of documents and allow anyone to sign legally reliable documents electronically with a phone, a tablet, or a computer. Register here.

MEPCO
On April 11, OMERS held its Annual meeting, where it presented 2021 financial results and other updates. Watch the recording here on omers.com.

LAS
LAS Energy Training workshops have uncovered energy savings worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. More than 300 attendees have already discovered the benefits of a custom workshop and treasure hunt at their facilities. Contact Christian Tham to book your customized workshop for this fall.

Do you know that improved lighting boosts productivity and staff morale? LAS and Conrad Lighting Solutions deliver high-quality LED lighting upgrades through our turnkey Facility Lighting Service. Contact Christian Tham for a free no obligation quote/proposal.

Get a jump on energy reporting! The Ministry of Energy is now accepting annual energy reports under O. Reg. 507/18. Reporting is for energy used in 2020 and due by July 1, 2022. Ministry hosted reporting webinars will be from 11am to 12pm on June 7 and 21. For questions, email BPSsupport@ontario.ca.

AMO Partnerships
Frequency Foundry offers members a scalable, intuitive, and affordable digital citizen relationship management (CRM)/311 solution through its Signal system. Built on the Microsoft Dynamics 365 and Azure platforms, Signal allows you to manage service requests and engage with residents seamlessly. Contact Charles Finstad for more information and preferred pricing.

Careers
Director, Indigenous Equity Branch - Treasury Board Secretariat. Are you an Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) leader looking for a challenging opportunity to lead the Ontario Public Service in eliminating systemic barriers, and the advancement of, Indigenous OPS employees? If so, we would like to hear from you! Closing date: May 16**.**

Program Manager, Community Engagement & Change Management - Durham

Region Transit Commission. Oversees year-round community engagement efforts including service and business initiatives, projects, marketing and promotion. Closing date: May 20.

Senior Financial Planning Analyst - City of Orillia. Participate in the development and implementation of policies and internal control processes reflecting industry best practice. Applications will only be accepted by applying online. Closing date: May 18 at noon.

City Solicitor - City of Hamilton. The position provides strategic leadership to a specialized workforce engaged in the analysis of services. Apply online. Closing date: June 1.

Chief Administrative Officer - Township of Southgate. Assists Council with their responsibilities by acting as a resource, facilitator and change agent. Apply to employment@southgate.ca by June 2 at 2 pm.

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ONE Investment
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Municipal Wire, Career/Employment and Council Resolution Distributions

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AMO's Partners

Association of Municipalities of Ontario
200 University Ave. Suite 801,Toronto ON Canada M5H 3C6

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BARRIE

March 17, 2022 File: C00

The Honourable Doug Ford, MPP
Premier of Ontario
Premier's Office, 1 Queen's Park
Legislative Building, Room 281
Toronto ON M7A 1A1
premier@ontario.ca

Dear Premier Ford:

Re: REQUEST TO THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO FOR A PLAN OF ACTION TO ADDRESS JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY

On behalf of the Council of The Corporation of the City of Barrie, I wish to advise that on March 7, 2022, City Council adopted the following resolution regarding a Plan of Action to Address Joint and Several Liability:

22-G-064 REQUEST TO THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO FOR A PLAN OF ACTION TO ADDRESS JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY

WHEREAS the cost of municipal insurance in the Province of Ontario has continued to increase with especially large increases going into 2022; and

WHEREAS Joint and Several Liability continues to ask property taxpayers to carry the lion's share of a damage award when a municipality is found at minimum fault; and

WHEREAS these increases are unsustainable and unfair and eat at critical municipal services; and

WHEREAS the Association of Municipalities of Ontario outlined seven recommendations to address insurance issues including:

1. That the Provincial Government adopt a model of full proportionate liability to replace joint and several liability.

2. Implement enhancements to the existing limitations period including the continued applicability of the existing 10-day rule on slip and fall cases given recent judicial interpretations and whether a 1-year limitation period may be beneficial.

3. Implement a cap for economic loss awards.

4. Increase the catastrophic impairment default benefit limit to $2 million and increase the third-party liability coverage to $2 million in government regulated automobile insurance plans.

5. Assess and implement additional measures which would support lower premiums or alternatives to the provision of insurance services by other entities such as non-profit insurance reciprocals.

6. Compel the insurance industry to supply all necessary financial evidence including premiums, claims and deductible limit changes which support its own and municipal arguments as to the fiscal impact of joint and several liability.

7. Establish a provincial and municipal working group to consider the above and put forward recommendations to the Attorney General.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Council for the Corporation of the City of Barrie call on the Province of Ontario to immediately review these recommendations despite COVID-19 delays, as insurance premiums will soon be out of reach for many communities and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this motion be provided to the Honourable Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario, the Honourable Peter Bethlenfalvy, Minister of Finance, the Honourable Doug Downey, Attorney General of Ontario and MPP for Barrie-Springwater, the Honourable Andrea Khanjin, MPP for Barrie-Innisfil, and all Ontario municipalities.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned, wendy.cooke@barrie.ca or (705) 739.4220, Ext. 4560.

Yours truly,

Wendy Cooke
City Clerk/Director of Legislative and Court Services

WC/bt

Cc:

- The Honourable Peter Bethlenfalvy, Minister of Finance
- The Honourable Doug Downey, Attorney General and MPP for Barrie-Springwater
- The Honourable Andrea Khanjin, MPP for Barrie-Innisfil
- All Ontario municipalities

From:	ca.office (MECP)
Subject:	Regulations and Policy under the Conservation Authorities Act – Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
Date:	April 22, 2022 3:50:00 PM
Attachments:	image001.png

Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
Conservation and Source Protection Branch
14th Floor
40 St. Clair Ave. West
Toronto ON M4V 1M2

Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la nature et des Parcs
Direction de la protection de la nature et des sources
14e étage
40, avenue St. Clair Ouest
Toronto (Ontario) M4V 1M2

Good afternoon:

We are moving forward with Phase 2 regulations to improve the governance, oversight, transparency and accountability of conservation authority (CA) operations. These new regulations and provincial policy build on the first phase of regulations put in place in October 2021 and support amendments to the *Conservation Authorities Act* that focus CAs on their core mandate:

- Ontario Regulation 402/22: Budget and Apportionment. This regulation details CA budget and municipal apportionment methods and requirements.
- Ontario Regulation 401/22: Determination of Amounts Under Subsection 27.2 (2) of the Act. This regulation details the methods available to CAs to determine amounts owed by their specified municipalities for CA programs and services provided in respect of the *Clean Water Act, 2006* and *Lake Simcoe Protection Act, 2008*.
- Policy: Minister's Fee Classes Policy. This policy is a published list of the classes of programs and services for which a CA may charge a fee.
- Ontario Regulation 400/22: Information Requirements. This regulation increases transparency of CA operations by requiring the public posting of prescribed information on a Governance section of a CA's website.
- Ontario Regulation 399/22: Amending the Minister's Transition Plans and Agreements for Programs and Services Under Section 21.1.2 of the Act regulation (Ontario Regulation 687/21). This regulation increases transparency of user fees for programs and services that a CA determines is advisable to provide in its jurisdiction, where a cost apportioning agreement is in place.

The regulations and policy build on current CA budgetary practices with updates to align the levy apportionment methods and budget processes with the new funding framework and categories of programs and services established by recent amendments to the *Conservation Authorities Act* and first phase of regulations. The changes will ensure a smooth transition by January 1, 2024 of CAs to the new funding framework and three categories of programs and services.

The regulations and policy were consulted on through the Environmental Registry of Ontario from January 26 to February 25, 2022. We held webinars on the proposals in which over 400 people attended, and we received 24 submissions from municipalities, conservation authorities, environmental non-government organizations, community groups, industry, agricultural sector, and individuals. A decision notice with links to the final regulations and policy is available on the Environmental Registry of Ontario (notice number 019-4610), which includes a summary of the feedback received and how it was considered.

Thank you again for your input. You can reach the Conservation Authority Office at ca.office@ontario.ca if you have any questions. We will have information on training webinars in the near future.

Sincerely,

Kirsten Corrigal
Director, Conservation and Source Protection Branch

MULTI-MUNICIPAL WIND TURBINE WORKING GROUP
TOM ALLWOOD, COUNCILLOR, GREY HIGHLANDS, CHAIR
STEVE ADAMS, COUNCILLOR, BROCKTON, VICE-CHAIR
1925 BRUCE ROAD 10, BOX 70, CHESLEY, ON N0G 1L0
519-363-3039 FAX: 519-363-2203
deputyclerk@arran-elderslie.ca

April 22, 2022

Dear Mayor and Members of Council,

The mandate of the Multi Municipal Working Group (MMWTWG) is to share, discuss and advocate best practices and other means to address mutual concerns regarding proposals to locate and install industrial/commercial wind generation facilities to all the relevant Government Ministries and Agencies.

At the April 14, 2022 meeting of the Multi-Municipal Wind Turbine Working Group passed the following resolution:

Agenda Number: 7.2.4
Resolution No. MMWTWG-2022-17
Title: Setback Recommendation
Date: Thursday, April 14, 2022

Moved by: Bill Palmer - Citizen - Municipality of Arran-Elderslie
Seconded by: Bob Purcell - Mayor - Municipality of Dutton Dunwich

To address concerns related to noise and the public safety of citizens, the Multi Municipal Wind Turbine Working Group recommends that the following setbacks from wind turbines should be adopted in each municipality:

1. 2000 metres from any wind turbine and any noise receptor, including homes, schools, places of worship, and locations where citizens go for relaxation, such as parks and community centres.
2. 1200 metres from any wind turbine and the lot line of any non-participating citizen, or a place where a citizen can access, such as public roadways, or waterways.

Further, that the Recording Secretary is empowered to prepare a letter to all municipalities in Ontario and the responsible Ministries, (Ministry of the Environment Conservation and Parks, and Ministry of Municipal Affairs) to be signed by the chair of the MMWTWG for immediate release.

CARRIED

Through changes made to the Planning Act in 2019, the province returned powers to municipalities to ensure that they have the final say on energy projects in their community. Proponents of new projects need to confirm that their project is permitted by the municipalities' zoning bylaws. Now that there are reports that sites are being sought for new wind turbines, it is timely that municipalities review the provisions in their zoning bylaws and update them as appropriate.

Key elements in zoning bylaws are setbacks between activities. While experience with the existing wind turbine projects in Ontario and changes in other jurisdictions indicate that the current provincial setbacks are inadequate to protect health of nearby residents. Municipalities are free to establish their own setbacks used in local bylaws. It is in this context that the MMWTWG is providing these recommendations to your municipality.

Attached is a summary of information related to setbacks. It includes a review of different setbacks based on a review by the Polish Public Institute of Health as well as information on setbacks used in other jurisdictions. The 2000 m setback from noise receptors is designed to provide protection from audible noise as well as low frequency noise and infrasound which travels greater distances that could occur from multiple turbines permitted by the current setback of 550 metres. Similarly, although 1200 metres may be a larger distance than we have observed significant pieces of blades travel from the towers, it provides a buffer to give protection from fire, or shadow flicker, that can cause problems further than blade pieces fall.

The Multi-Municipal Wind Turbine Working Group invites the participation of all municipalities across Ontario. To obtain details regarding the group's mandates, Terms of Reference and how to be come a Member, please reach out to our Recording Secretary, Julie Hamilton at deputyclerk@arran-elderslie.ca. Size in numbers provides a louder voice to be heard!

Warmest Regards,
On behalf of the Chair, Tom Allwood

Julie Hamilton, Recording Secretary
Deputy Clerk
Municipality of Arran-Elderslie,
1925 Bruce Road 10, PO Box 70
Chesley, ON N0G 1L0
519-363-3039 ext. 105
deputyclerk@arran-elderslie.ca

c. Honourable David Piccini, Minister of Environment, Conservation and Parks, minister.mecp@ontario.ca, Honourable Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, minister.mah@ontario.ca

Encl.

Setback Information

Current Ontario Rules – Regulation 359/09		
Receptors	550 metres	Audible noise only based on 40 dBA
Property Lines	Blade length plus 10 metres	Typically 60 metres

Polish Public Health Institute Review		
Audible Noise	.5 to .7 km	No adjustments for pulsing/tonal quality
Total Noise	1.0 to 3 km	Includes low frequency noise & pulsing/tonal adjustments
Shadow Flicker	1.2 to 2.1 km	Depends on height of turbine
Ice Throw	.5 to .8 km	Fragments of ice thrown from blades
Turbine Failure	.5 to 1.4 km	Potential distance for blade fragments

Examples of Setbacks

Jurisdiction	Set-back	Comments
Dutton-Dunwich, ON	2,000 M	To receptors
Mason County, Kentucky	1,600 M	To property line
Caratunk County, Maine	2,414 M	To property line
Wyoming	1,110 M	5.5 X height to property line
Bavaria, Germany	2,073 M	10 X hub height plus blade length
Sachsen, Germany	1,380 M	10 X hub height
Northern Ireland	1,386 M	10 X rotor diameter
Poland	2,073 M	10 X hub height plus blade length

CORPORATION DU SENTIER RÉCRÉATIF VIA RAIL

5083 Ch comté 17, Alfred, ON K0B 1A0 | info@sentierviatrail.com

26 avril 2022
958, route 500 Ouest,
Casselman ON K0A 1M0

Chers membres du conseil municipal de la Nation,

Suite à la révision des règlements corporatifs du Sentier récréatif VIA Rail, précédemment Sentier récréatif de Prescott-Russell, revus en 2022, le conseil d'administration de la Corporation compte maintenant un siège mandaté pour chacune des municipalités que le Sentier traverse. Ce siège est réservé à un conseiller municipal ou au directeur des loisirs de ladite municipalité.

Ceci dit, nous invitons la municipalité de la Nation à nommer un conseiller municipal ou le directeur de loisirs à siéger sur le conseil d'administration du Sentier récréatif VIA Rail.

L'assemblée générale annuelle du Sentier récréatif se tiendra le 25 mai 2022, à 19 h, à la salle communautaire de Plantagenet, 220 rue Main Plantagenet . Cela serait un moment stratégique pour joindre l'organisation.

La Corporation du Sentier récréatif se rencontre normalement une fois par mois, en soirée, dernièrement de façon virtuelle mais potentiellement en présentiel dans les mois à venir.

Je vous invite à communiquer avec moi pour toute question ou commentaires, il me fera plaisir de répondre à vos questionnements.

Bien à vous,

Myriam Beauchamp

Myriam Beauchamp
Directrice générale
Sentier récréatif VIA Rail

May 3, 2022

Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO)
200 University Ave., Suite 801
Toronto, ON M5H 3C6

Sent via email: resolutions@amo.on.ca

RE: AMO – Firefighter Certification.

RESOLUTION #C-2022-04-23

MOVED BY: Mick Wicklum
SECONDED BY: Fred Dobbie

"THAT, the Council of Tay Valley Township supports the Association of Municipalities of Ontario's letter to the Solicitor General of Ontario outlining their concerns with the draft regulations regarding firefighter certification;

AND THAT, this resolution be forwarded to Association of Municipalities of Ontario, the Premier of Ontario, the Solicitor General, the Association of Fire Chiefs and all municipalities in Ontario."

ADOPTED

If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at (613) 267-5353 ext. 130 or clerk@tayvalleytwp.ca.

Sincerely,

Amanda Mabo, Acting CAO/Clerk

cc: Hon. Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario
Hon. Sylvia Jones, Solicitor General
All Municipalities of Ontario
Ontario Association of Fire Chiefs

April 25, 2022

The Honourable Doug Ford, MPP
Premier of Ontario
Premier's Office, 1 Queen's Park
Legislative Building, Room 281
Toronto, ON M7A 1A1
premier@ontario.ca

Dear Premier Ford:

Re: Support of Resolution – Request to the Province of Ontario for a Plan of Action to Address Joint and Several Liability

At the Township of Alnwick/Haldimand's Regular Council Meeting held on April 7, 2022, Council received the resolution sent by the City of Barrie on March 17, 2022 regarding a plan of action to address joint and several liability. Council of the Township of Alnwick/ Haldimand supported and passed the following resolution:

R-114-2022

Moved by Councillor Greg Booth, seconded by Deputy Mayor Sherry Gibson;

"Be it resolved that the correspondence from the City of Barrie dated March 17, 2022, RE: Request to the Province for a Plan of Action to Address Joint and Several Liability, be received; and

Further that Council supports the resolution from the City of Barrie, RE: Request to the Province for a Plan of Action to Address Joint and Several Liability; and

Further that this motion be provided to all Ontario municipalities.

CARRIED

A copy of the above noted resolution from the City of Barrie is attached for your reference.

Sincerely yours,

Yolanda Melburn, Deputy Clerk
Township of Alnwick/Haldimand
905-349-2822 ext. 32
ymelburn@ahtwp.ca

cc: All Ontario Municipalities; and The Honourable David Piccini, MPP

ARNPRIOR

Town of Arnprior Support for Humanitarian Efforts in Ukraine

To Whom it may concern,

Council of the Corporation of the Town of Arnprior passed the following resolution regarding supporting Ukraine in these difficult times. Council at their meeting, requested staff provide this resolution to all municipalities in the province of Ontario for their information.

> **Whereas** the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Arnprior supports our Federal, Provincial and local municipalities in condemning the aggression and violent acts that Russia is taking upon Ukraine; and
>
> **Whereas** on March 2, 2022 Mayor Stack issued a press release voicing the Town's support of "the Ukrainian people, who are fighting bravely against the invading Russian forces" and asked that everyone in Arnprior keep "these brave souls in our hearts and minds, and hope for a swift end to this conflict," and
>
> **Whereas** the clock at the D.A. Gillies (Museum) will stay lit in blue and yellow until the attacks cease.
>
> **Therefore Be It Resolved That:**
>
> 1. That Council support the humanitarian efforts in Ukraine with a $1000.00 donation to the Canadian Red Cross Ukraine Humanitarian Crisis Appeal.
>
> 2. That the Mayor send a letter to the Ukrainian Embassy in Ottawa in support and solidarity of those in Ukraine, their friends and families across the globe and those of Ukrainian heritage within our community.

The Town of Arnprior has sent a donation to the Canadian Red Cross Ukraine Humanitarian Crisis Appeal, and the Mayor has issued a letter to the Ukrainian Embassy in Ottawa, as noted.

Sincerely,

Kaila Zamojski
Deputy Clerk
Town of Arnprior
613-623-4231 Ext. 1818