



## **LUCAN BIDDULPH COUNCIL AGENDA**

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 2019 6:15 PM

Granton Fire Hall

511 Station Street, Lucan, ON

## **AGENDA**

### **1. Call to Order**

### **2. Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest & Nature Thereof**

### **3. In-Camera Session**

property matter – 6:15 pm

### **4. Petitions & Delegations**

### **5. Adoption of Minutes**

[Council Minutes - April 16 2019](#)

[Special Meeting Minutes - May 1 2019](#)

### **6. Business Arising From the Minutes**

[May 7 2019 BA](#)

### **7. Communications Reports**

1. [2019 Shamrock Cup - request for road closure](#)
2. [Marten's Family Skate Park Ribbon Cutting Ceremony - Granton](#)
3. Balance of Communications:
  - a. [Bill C-68 changes](#)
  - b. [More Homes More Choice - Ontario's Housing Supply Action Plan](#)
  - c. [OPP - 2020 Municipal Policing Billing Statement Property Count](#)
  - d. [Harmful impact of Indigenous-themed sports logos in city facilities](#)
  - e. [City of Brantford Resolution - Single-Use Plastic Straws](#)
  - f. [Town of Minto Resolution - OMPF review](#)
  - g. [MPAC 2018 Annual Report](#)
  - h. [BRA Meeting Highlights Apr 18](#)
  - i. [BRA 2018 Annual Report](#)

- j. [UTRCA BOD Minutes Mar 26](#)
- k. [AMO Watchfile Apr 18](#) [AMO Watchfile Apr 25](#) [AMO Watchfile May 2](#)

## **8. Committee Reports**

- a) CEDC
- b) Bluewater Recycling
- c) Lake Huron
- d) Fire Boards
- e) ABCA
- f) UTRCA
- g) Parks & Recreation
- h) Canada Day

## **9. Staff Reports**

- a) CAO/Clerks Office
- b) Building/By-law Enforcement
- c) Finance
- d) Planning
- e) Public Works
  - [2019 Grader Tires](#)
  - [2019 Marlene St and Kleinfeldt Ave Reconstruction Project](#)
- f) Parks & Recreation
  - [Play it Forward Program 2019-2020](#)

## **10. Councillor's Comments**

## **11. Changes to Budget**

## **12. Notice of Motions**

## **13. Motions and Accounts**

[Motions May 7 2019](#)

## **14. By-laws**

[26-2019 OLIC Loan \(Daycare Capital Works project\)](#)

[27-2019 Temporary Road Closure By-law \(Shamrock Cup\)](#)

[28-2019 Execution of Play it Forward Agreement](#)

[29-2019 Confirming](#)

## **15. Adjournment**

# The Corporation of the Township of Lucan Biddulph Council Minutes

**Present:** Mayor C. Burghardt-Jesson, Deputy Mayor D. Manders, Councillors D. Regan, P. Mastorakos and A. Westman

**Absent:** T. Merner-Deputy Clerk and P. Smith-Parks & Recreation Manager

**Also Present:** R. Reymer-CAO/Clerk, D. Kester-Manager of Public Works, K. Langendyk-Treasurer, T. Loyens-Deputy Treasurer

**Call To Order**

Mayor C. Burghardt-Jesson called the meeting to order at 6:12 pm.

**Declaration of Pecuniary Interest & Nature Thereof**

Councillor P. Mastorakos declared a conflict of interest in regards to the Middlesex Federation of Agriculture (MFA) delegation and presentation as he is a member of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture (OFA), the parent organization to the MFA.

**Public Meeting**

The Mayor called the public meeting to order in regards to planning matters in accordance with the requirements under the Planning Act.

**Ridge Crossing Rezoning (ZBA-3-2019) – Townhouse Development**

Planner M. Bancroft reviewed the planning report for the rezoning application. The purpose of the application is to allow the construction of a single unit dwelling and townhouse dwellings which is otherwise not permitted under the current zoning. M. Bancroft noted an application for site plan approval has been submitted and is currently being evaluated for the development of 96 two-storey free hold units.

Mr. Bancroft reviewed the agency comments that were received with no objections noted.

The planning report recommended approval and that proper by-laws would be brought forward for passage once a proper legal description was submitted.

**1/ ZBA-03-2019 - Approval of Planner’s Recommendation**

Moved by A. Westman

Seconded by D. Regan

Resolved that application for Zoning Amendment ZBA 03/2019, filed by Dillon Consulting Ltd. (Jason Johnson) on behalf of 2219260 Ontario Inc. (Vito Campanale) from a property legally described as Block 103 on Registered Plan 33M-739 (geographic Township of Biddulph) in the Township of Lucan Biddulph, BE APPROVED and that the implementing By-law be forwarded to Township Council for consideration once a deposited reference plan has been received.

CARRIED

**Olde Clover Village Rezoning Application (ZBA-5/2019) & Part Lot Control Exemption (PLC-1/2019)**

Mr. Bancroft reviewed his report regarding the proposed rezoning and part lot control exemption within the Olde Clover Village Subdivision. The purpose and effect of these applications are to subdivide a parcel of land into multiple lots and to rezone to support residential development in the form of single unit dwellings.

Mr. Bancroft noted that the ABCA had registered no concerns regarding these applications.



Councillor Regan inquired as to whether there should be any parkland dedication in this phase? Mr. Bancroft noted that parkland for the entire Olde Clover development was accounted for in Phase I of the subdivision. Deputy Mayor Manders asked if staff look at traffic service capacity before this comes before Council? Mr. Kester replied that staff reviews these types of issues through the developer submitted engineering reports.

**2/ ZBA-5/2019 & PLC-1/2019 - Approval of Planning Recommendation**

Resolved that application for Zoning By-law Amendment ZBA-5/2019, filed by Development Engineering (Jason Ross) on behalf of 2161453 Ontario Inc. (Howard Culligan) from a property legally described as Block 30 on Registered Plan 33M-759 (geographic Township of Biddulph) in the Township of Lucan Biddulph, BE APPROVED and that the implementing by-law be passed;  
AND FURTHER that application for Part Lot Control Exemption PLC-1/2019, filed by Development Engineering (Jason Ross) on behalf of 2161453 Ontario Inc. (Howard Culligan) from a property legally described as Block 30 on Registered Plan 33M-759 (geographic Township of Biddulph) in the Township of Lucan Biddulph, BE APPROVED and that the implementing by-law be passed once a deposited reference plan has been provided with a valid legal description for the proposed lots.

CARRIED

**Earth Week**

Mayor C. Burghardt-Jesson noted that this is Earth Week and reported that one of our younger residents, Ms. Kate Legg, has been collecting roadside garbage on her walks and directed Council to check out the story on the Township's Facebook page. The Mayor congratulated Ms. Legg on her initiative and hoped that this would be great example for others to follow.

**Delegations/Presentation**

Mr. Ed Lee and Mr. Jason O'Neil of the Middlesex Federation of Agriculture made a presentation to Council on behalf of the farming industry. The presentation outlined the MFA's mission and activities as well as the OFA's "guide for Municipal Councillors and Staff". Mr. Lee and Mr. O'Neil asked that the additional money received by the Township through increased assessment levels of farmland be spent in the rural areas (road improvements). Assessment values have dramatically increased over the past few years and the MFA feels farmers are shouldering more of the tax burden as a result. The Mayor noted that the County of Middlesex sets the farmland and managed forest tax rate and it remains unchanged at 25% of the current residential tax rate. The County usually fixes the rate for four years but in recognition of these presentations has agreed to look further at this issue over the course of the coming year. Deputy Mayor Manders asked how the MFA supports farmers when it comes to animal rights activists like the recent break-in at Adare Pork? Mr. Lee commented that they need policing support to combat these types of activities. The delegation exited the meeting at 6:50 p.m.

**3/ Minutes**

*Moved by D. Regan*  
*Seconded by D. Manders*  
*That the regular Council Minutes of April 2, 2019 and the special meeting minutes of January 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2019 be approved as circulated.*

CARRIED

**Communications Reports**

**4/ Museum Month – Declaration**

*Moved by D. Regan*

*Seconded by A. Westman*

**RESOLVED:**

*May is Museum Month*

*May 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019*

*WHEREAS throughout our community, museums, art galleries, and heritage sites reflect our local history and culture and contribute to our development*

*WHEREAS this month provides an opportunity to increase awareness of our community's museums and celebrate the contributions these institutions make to quality of life, education, and economic development, and*

*WHEREAS museums, galleries, and heritage sites welcome visitors and tourists to our community, and*

*WHEREAS these museums, galleries and heritage sites are valuable resources for education and learning, and are important community hubs,*

*NOW THEREFORE The Corporation of the Township of Lucan Biddulph does hereby proclaim May 2019 as “May is Museum Month” in the Township of Lucan Biddulph, and encourage all residents and tourists to visit our local museums in May.*

**CARRIED**

**County Fire Inspection Services**

Mr. Reymer updated Council on this issue. The County is proposing to continue providing fire inspection services but in order to continue there are a few legalities that have to be dealt with to ensure that they are operating under current legislation. This service has been in place through the County for upwards of twenty years. There is a draft motion by the County included in the Council package which seeks to ensure that the current practice of the provision of fire inspection services continues at the County level.

**OPP 2019 Citizens Academy Application**

A notice will be placed on the Township's Facebook page to publicize the fact that the OPP are looking for applicants for their “Citizens Police Academy”.

**Committee Reports**

**BRA**

Deputy Mayor D. Manders indicated that they have an upcoming meeting.

**CEDC**

The Mayor reported that they have an upcoming meeting.

**Staff Reports**

**CAO/Clerk**

R. Reymer reviewed the proposed updated cell phone policy with Council. Councillor P. Mastorakos asked a number of questions in regards to the policies and whether or not they were all up to current legislative standards? Mr. Reymer indicated that staff are slowly reviewing all the policies with an eye to updating them to current standards but that with limited time and staff, it's a challenge. Mayor C. Burghardt-Jesson commented that we should look at this issue during budget deliberations to see if we have any capability of affording someone who could assist in this updating exercise.

**Finance**

K. Langendyk noted that the list of accounts as paid is included in the Council package and that her department continues to make good progress towards finalizing 2018 so that we can undertake the 2019 budget.

**Public Works**

Mr. Kester reviewed the two submitted tenders for the Coursey Line (Elginfield Road to William St.) and St. James Drive paving projects. The budget estimate for Coursey Line was \$495,000

and \$60,000 for St. James Drive. The submitted prices were as follows:

Lavis Contracting Co. Ltd.	\$441,242.40
Dufferin Construction	\$587,297.16

Both bids included HST.

A resident in the gallery, Mr. Albert Gilbert, was allowed to speak at this time. Mr. Gilbert voiced his concerns to Council in regards to gravel, dust and the height of the gravel roads after being built up over the years by the application of additional gravel.

Parks & Recreation  
In P. Smith's absence, Mr. Reymer reviewed the proposed new rental rates at the arena and parks facilities.

**Councillor's Comments**

Councillor A. Westman advised that Pitch-In Day is scheduled for April 27<sup>th</sup>, 2019. He also reported that an anonymous donation had been received by the Granton Park Committee. A big thank-you to whomever made the donation.

Ms. Loyens commented on the "Welcome Letter" that gets sent out as a new resident package. The letter encourages homeowners to sign up for email distribution of water/sewer bills and sets out information regarding water/sewer information.  
Mayor C. Burghardt-Jesson outlined a request from Victim Services asking for a lower rental fee for an upcoming human trafficking awareness seminar at the community centre. A discussion ensued about this request. Councillor P. Mastorakos commented that he may know a person/organization that may be willing to make an offsetting donation to cover the rental cost of the seminar.

Mayor C. Burghardt-Jesson reported that she recently attended the "teeny tiny summit" in Thames Centre and noted that it was a very worthwhile and informative session.

Mayor C. Burghardt-Jesson thanked the Fire Department for their quick action in regards to the recent fire at Hometown Cycles and preventing it from spreading to other buildings downtown.

**5/ Parks & Rec Fees – 2019/20**

*Moved by D. Regan*  
*Seconded by A. Westman*  
*That the council of the Township of Lucan Biddulph approves the Lucan Biddulph Parks & Rec Rates 2019/20 as presented.*

CARRIED

**6/ County Fire Inspection Service**

*Moved by P. Mastorakos*  
*Seconded by D. Regan*

**WHEREAS:**

- A. The upper-tier municipality, Corporation of the County of Middlesex, has managed/administered the fire inspections part of fire protection and prevention on a County-wide basis continuously since 1998 and Middlesex County Fire Prevention Officers/Assistants to the Fire Marshal have provided for fire inspections on a County-wide basis continuously since 2004;
- B. The upper-tier municipality, Corporation of the County of Middlesex, has managed/administered the provision of fire investigations on a County-wide basis continuously since 1998 and Middlesex County Fire Prevention Officers/Assistants to the Fire Marshal have provided for fire investigations on a County-wide basis continuously since 2004 on behalf of the Fire Marshal;
- C. The upper-tier municipality, Corporation of the County of Middlesex, has prepared, approved, and implemented the fire safety plans part of fire protection and prevention on a County-wide basis continuously since 1998;
- D. The upper-tier municipality, Corporation of the County of Middlesex, has managed/administered the emergency fire dispatch part of fire protection and prevention on a County-wide basis continuously since December 17, 2013; and
- E. The upper-tier municipality, Corporation of the County of Middlesex, has assisted each

of the local municipalities in Middlesex County, upon the request of the local municipalities in Middlesex County, with providing the public education part of fire protection and prevention since 1998.

Council for the Corporation of the Township of Lucan-Biddulph hereby resolves as follows:

Acknowledgment

1. Council acknowledges that:
  - a. As a lower-tier and local municipality under the *Municipal Act, 2001*, SO 2001. Chapter 25, as amended or replaced (hereinafter, the “*Municipal Act*”) and the *Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997*, S.O. 1997, Chapter 4, as amended or replaced (hereinafter, the “*FPPA*”), the Corporation of the Township of Lucan-Biddulph has default responsibility for fire protection and prevention services within its jurisdiction, pursuant to the *FPPA*; and
  - b. Subsections 188-192 of the *Municipal Act* provide for a procedure by which all or a part of the fire protection and prevention powers/responsibilities of lower-tier/local municipalities may be transferred to an upper-tier municipality and pursuant to ss. 188(2) of the *Municipal Act*, a by-law under ss. 189(1)(a) of the *Municipal Act* prevails over any other act or regulation.

Confirmation

2. Council confirms:
  - Fire Inspections*
    - a. that it wishes to transfer the fire inspections part of its fire protection and prevention powers, including the enforcement and recovery of costs powers related to those responsibilities, to the upper-tier municipality, Corporation of the County of Middlesex. Such transfer includes the transfer of the fire inspection powers set out in ss. 18-27 of Part VI of the *FPPA*, the enforcement and recovery of costs powers associated with inspections set out in ss. 28-34 of Part VII and ss. 35-40 of Part VIII of the *FPPA*, and any fire inspection responsibilities or powers contained in any other applicable legislation, including but not limited to the responsibility to assess complaints and requests for inspections under ss. 2(1) and 3(1) of *Ontario Regulation 365/13: Mandatory Assessment of Complaints and Requests for Approval*, as amended or replaced (hereinafter, “*Regulation 365/13*”);
  - Fire Safety Plans*
    - b. that it wishes to transfer the preparation, approval and implementation of fire safety plans part of its fire protection and prevention powers, to the upper-tier municipality, Corporation of the County of Middlesex and that it wishes for an individual County Fire Prevention Officer/Assistant to the Fire Marshal, as designated by the Corporation of the County of Middlesex, to continuously be appointed by the Ontario Fire Marshal as the Chief Fire Official for the purposes of approving fire safety plans for each of the lower-tier municipalities located in in Middlesex County. Such transfer includes the power set out in Division B, Part 2, section 2.8, subsection 2.8.2, articles 2.8.2.1(1-8) of the *Fire Code O. Reg 213/07*, as amended or replaced (hereinafter, the “*Fire Code*”). The appointment as Chief Fire Official for the purpose of approving fire safety plans is in accordance with the definition of Chief Fire Official in the *Fire Code* and made pursuant to Division C, Section 1.1, Subsection 1.1.1, articles 1.1.1.1(1-2) of the *Fire Code*.
  - Emergency Fire Dispatch*
    - c. that the emergency fire dispatch part the fire protection and prevention powers of the lower- tier municipalities located in the County of Middlesex were transferred to the upper-tier municipality, Corporation of the County of Middlesex pursuant to Middlesex County By- law No. 6508 under the authority of subsection 189(1)(a) the *Municipal Act*, the preconditions of subsection 189(2)(a-c) of the *Municipal Act* having first been met.

Transfer of Fire Inspections and Fire Safety Plans

3. Council consents to the passing of a by-law by the upper-tier municipality, the Corporation of County of Middlesex pursuant to ss. 189(1)(a) of the *Municipal Act*, which:
  - Fire Inspections*
    - a. transfers the fire inspections part of the fire protection and prevention power of the lower- tier municipalities located in the County of Middlesex, including the enforcement and recovery of costs powers related to those responsibilities, to the upper-tier municipality, the Corporation of the County of Middlesex. Such transfer includes the transfer of the fire inspection powers set out in ss. 18-27 of

Part VI of the *FPPA*, the enforcement and recovery of costs powers associated with inspections set out in ss. 28-34 of Part VII and ss. 35-40 of Part VIII of the *FPPA*, and any fire inspection responsibilities or powers contained in any other applicable legislation, including but not limited to the responsibility to assess complaints and requests for inspections under ss. 2(1) and 3(1) of *Regulation 365/13*; and

*Fire Safety Plans*

- b. transfers the preparation, approval and implementation of fire safety plans part of the fire protection and prevention powers of the lower-tier municipalities located in the County of Middlesex to the upper-tier municipality, the Corporation of the County of Middlesex. Such transfer includes the power set out in Division B, Part 2, section 2.8, subsection 2.8.2, articles 2.8.2.1(1-8) of the *Fire Code*.

*Fire Investigations*

- 4. Council directs that fire investigations, as set out in s. 14, 16 and 17 of Part V of the *FPPA*, be exclusively carried out and administered by the Corporation of the County of Middlesex on behalf of the Fire Marshal;

*Emergency Powers/Responsibilities*

- 5. Council confirms that the emergency powers/responsibilities in ss. 15, 16 and 17 of Part V of the *FPPA* may be utilized by the Corporation of the Township of Lucan-Biddulph and the Fire Prevention Officers/Assistants to the Fire Marshal of the Corporation of the County of Middlesex where a risk of fire reasonably poses an immediate threat to life;

*Public Education*

- 6. Council confirms that the Corporation of the Township of Lucan-Biddulph may request the assistance of the Corporation of the County of Middlesex's Fire Prevention Officers with providing the public education part of fire protection and prevention found in s. 2(1) of Part II of the *FPPA* within the geography of the Township of Lucan-Biddulph but that the public education part of fire protection and prevention remains the jurisdictional responsibility of the Corporation of the Township of Lucan-Biddulph.

CARRIED

**7/ Cell Phone & Mobile Device Policy**

*Moved by D. Manders*

*Seconded by D. Regan*

RESOLVED that the Council of the Township of Lucan Biddulph adopt the following policy:  
Policy No. 100-45-2019 (Cell Phone and Mobile Device Policy)

CARRIED

**8/ Paving Tender – Coursey Line & St. James Drive**

*Moved by D. Manders*

*Seconded by A. Westman*

*RESOLVED that the Township of Lucan Biddulph authorizes staff to accept the Tender from Lavis Contracting Co. Limited in the amount of \$441,242.40 including HST for the supply of hot mix asphalt.*

CARRIED

**9/ Accounts As Paid**

*Moved by A. Westman*

*Seconded by D. Manders*

*RESOLVED that the Council of the Township of Lucan Biddulph approved the accounts, as listed identified below, as paid:*

<i>June 2018 – December 2018</i>	<i>\$11,217,768.00</i>
<i>January 2019</i>	<i>\$ 467,473.32</i>
<i>February 2019</i>	<i><u>\$ 289,469.92</u></i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$11,974,711.24</i>

CARRIED



**10/ By-Laws**

*Moved by D. Regan*

*Seconded by D. Manders*

*That if no one cares to speak to these By-laws on their First, Second and Third Reading, that they be considered to have been read a First time and Passed, read a Second time and Passed, read a Third time and Passed, that they be numbered:*

- ZBA 202-2019 (216453 Ontario Inc.)*
- 22-2019 Appointment By-law*
- 23-2019 Borrowing By-law*
- 24-2019 Confirming Bylaw*

CARRIED

**11/ Adjournment**

*Moved by D. Manders*

*Seconded A. Westman*

*Resolved that the Council meeting be adjourned at 7:47 p.m.*

CARRIED

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MAYOR

CLERK

# The Corporation of the Township of Lucan Biddulph Special Meeting Minutes

**Present:** Mayor C. Burghardt-Jesson, Deputy Mayor D. Manders, Councillor D. Regan, P. Mastorakos and A. Westman

**Also Present:** R. Reymer- CAO/Clerk, T. Merner-Deputy Clerk

**Call To Order**

Mayor C. Burghardt-Jesson called the special meeting to order at 7:00 a.m. at the Township Office and noted that this special meeting was to review concerns with the process involved in a Request for Proposal.

**Declaration of Pecuniary Interest & Nature Thereof**

None.

**Discussion**

Councillor P. Mastorakos stated his concerns with the sub-committee being formed to evaluate and provide recommendation regarding the current Request for Proposal for the Community Centre renovation study/consultant fundraising strategies. Concerns specifically were raised regarding a council member acting as chair of the PRAC committee and then a member to the sub-committee as it conflicts with the PRAC terms of reference policy as well as the Township procurement policy and procedures. A review of the Township Procurement Policy was suggested and CAO, R. Reymer advised that the motion should be brought forward at the next council meeting. R. Reymer further suggested that as staff is currently reviewing and updating policies, should council wish to prioritize any specifically, please advise staff.

Councillor P. Mastorakos requested a recorded vote.

**1/ PRAC sub-committee**

*Moved by A. Westman*

*Seconded by D. Regan*

*Resolved that the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Lucan Biddulph approves the following people to a sub-committee to evaluate the proposals for the Community Centre Renovation Fundraising Study/Consultant Fundraising Strategies:*

- *Linda Barr*
- *Todd Bailey*
- *Daniel Regan*
- *Paul Smith*
- *Ron Reymer*

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Deputy Mayor D. Manders</i>	<i>X</i>	
<i>Councillor D. Regan</i>	<i>X</i>	
<i>Councillor P. Mastorakos</i>		<i>X</i>
<i>Councillor A. Westman</i>	<i>X</i>	
<i>Mayor C. Burghardt-Jesson</i>	<i>X</i>	

*CARRIED*

**2/ PRAC Chair**

*Moved by A. Westman*  
*Seconded by P. Mastorakos*  
*Notwithstanding the Committee Chair & Vice Chair clause of the Lucan Biddulph Parks & Recreation Advisory Committee Terms of Reference document dated May 2016, RESOLVED that the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Lucan Biddulph, waives the requirement stipulated that Members of Council are not eligible to serve as a Chair or Vice Chair of the Committee.*

*AND FURTHER, the Council of the Township of Lucan Biddulph acknowledges that this clause was discussed by the members of the Parks & Recreation Advisory Committee at the January 23, 2019 meeting and no concern was raised in regards to the position of the current Chair.*

*CARRIED*

**3/ Confirming**

*Moved by D. Manders*  
*Seconded by A. Westman*  
*Resolved that if no one cares to speak to this By-law on its First, Second and Third Reading, that it be considered to have been read a First time and Passed, read a Second time and Passed, read a Third time and Passed, that it be numbered:*

- 25-2019 Confirming Bylaw*

*CARRIED*

**4/ Adjourn**

*Moved by D. Regan*  
*Seconded by D. Manders*  
*Resolved that the council meeting be adjourned at 7:17 am.*

*CARRIED*

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MAYOR

CLERK



**Business Arising – Minutes of April 16, 2019**

<b>Discussion Item</b>	<b>Minutes Action</b>	<b>Follow-up</b>	<b>Date to be Completed/or Update on Status</b>
Procurement Policy	A review of the Procurement Policy/Bylaw was requested	Staff is currently reviewing/updating policies and will move this policy forward as a priority and present a draft to council	June 2019

**Previous Meetings**

<b>Discussion Item</b>	<b>Minutes Action</b>	<b>Follow-up</b>	<b>Date to be Completed/or Update on Status</b>
Strategic Plan Review	Review and update Strategic Plan	Staff to arrange meeting	June 2019
Roads Analysis	Cost benefit analysis	Staff complete a cost benefit analysis report for council	Summer 2019
Council Remuneration	1/3 tax free allowance for council remuneration removed as of Jan 1/19	Council to review upon receiving input from a compensation consultant	Spring 2019
Legal municipal property matter	In-Camera		2019 Budget Discussion
Nagle Drive	Majority of Nagle Drive residents are in favour to proceed with the waterline extension.	Staff were given direction to keep moving forward and develop a report for Council.	Ongoing



# SHAMROCK CUP

## 4 on 4 Road Hockey Tournament 2019

Diane Freiter  
April 26, 2019  
[dianefreiter@hotmail.com](mailto:dianefreiter@hotmail.com)  
(519) 868-9661

Dave Kester  
Manager of Public Works  
(519) 227-4491 Ex. 24

Dear Dave,

I am writing this formal request to hold the 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Shamrock Cup on September 8<sup>th</sup> 2019. The day will include a Road Hockey tournament and BBQ lunch. The Road Hockey tournament proceeds will go to Lucan Minor Hockey and the BBQ proceeds will go to the Lucan Skating Club.

The Shamrock Cup will be held on George St., Elizabeth St. and Philip St. between 9:00am – 4:00pm. The road closure would need to be for George, Elizabeth and Philip from 7:00am and reopening at 4:00pm. I have contacted Haskett Funeral Homes and they are on-board with the event space including their parking lot and front lawn that day.

This event was held last year as part of the Kraft Hockeyville Winning Weekend Celebration and was a huge success! Feedback from all involved was that it was a fun filled day that really encompassed the spirit of Lucan as a true hockey town.

Please let me know how I should proceed and what other details are required to move forward with this event.

Thank you,

Diane Freiter  
519.868.9661  
[dianefreiter@hotmail.com](mailto:dianefreiter@hotmail.com)

From: "[bforron@quadro.net](mailto:bforron@quadro.net)" <[bforron@quadro.net](mailto:bforron@quadro.net)>  
Date: Thu, Apr 25, 2019 at 6:07 PM -0400  
Subject: Fwd: Ribbon Cutting  
To: "Cathy Burghardt-Jesson" <[cbjesson@lucanbiddulph.on.ca](mailto:cbjesson@lucanbiddulph.on.ca)>

----- Original Message -----

Subject: Ribbon Cutting  
Date: 25 Apr 2019 08:48  
From: [bforron@quadro.net](mailto:bforron@quadro.net)  
To:  
Cc:

Good morning Cathy,

The Granton Park Committee would like to invite Town Council and the Marten's Family to participate in a ribbon cutting to officially open the Marten's Family Skate Park on June 8, 2019 at 3:00pm. The ribbon cutting will take place during our 50th Fun Day Celebration and Fish Fry in the Granton Park. We hope you can join us for this celebration.

Bonnie Forron



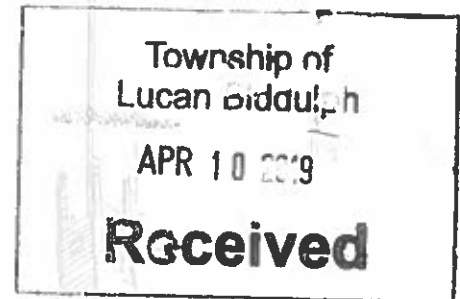
## Cheryl Gallant

Member of Parliament  
Renfrew-Nipissing-Pembroke  
Member of Standing Committee on National Defence  
Member of Standing Committee on Industry, Science and Technology



April 4<sup>th</sup>, 2019

Lucan Biddulph Township  
Po Box 190 33351 Richmond St., Rr#3  
Lucan, Ontario  
N0M 2J0



Dear Lucan Biddulph Township,

This letter is to alert you to Bill C-68, another piece of interventionist federal legislation that will have a negative impact on your municipality, and on the property rights of your ratepayers.

Bill C-68, which is currently before the Senate, reverses changes to the Fisheries Act – changes which municipalities similar to yours requested our previous Conservative government to make.

Specifically, we amended the "HADD" provisions of the Act, (Harmful Alteration Disruption or Destruction of fish habitat).

One of the most significant problems identified by municipalities about the HADD provision was its broad application and restrictive nature, which ended up costing property taxpayers thousands of dollars, with no real or apparent benefit to the environment.

Municipalities which needed to install culverts or other flood mitigation work were in too many cases faced with negative enforcement after work was completed, with inconsistent guidance when they sought direction for compliance.

In addition to repealing our amendments, the current Federal Government has expanded the definition of "habitat," and added a new concept to the Act, "water flow."

By explicitly adding in the concept of water flow, which was not in the old legislation, the scope of offences municipalities can be charged with, have been greatly expanded.

Worst of all, rather than specifically listing what is and is not an offence under this legislation, including fines or jail, this power has been handed over to the unelected technocrats, to determine by regulation, what the penalties for non-compliance will be, after they have determined what is non-compliance.

As the longest consecutive serving Conservative MP in Ontario, representing a predominantly rural riding, I am very aware of the challenges rural and small-town municipalities have faced dealing with the Federal government.

PARLIAMENTARY OFFICE  
Room 604, Justice Building  
House of Commons  
Ottawa, ON K1A 0A6  
Tel.: (613) 992-7712  
Fax: (613) 995-2561

CONSTITUENCY OFFICE  
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, 84 Isabella St.  
Pembroke, ON K8A 5S5  
Tel.: (613) 732-4404  
Fax: (613) 732-4697  
Toll Free: 1-866-295-7165  
Website: [www.cherylgallant.com](http://www.cherylgallant.com)

All municipalities should be demanding the **Federal Government** provide regulatory certainty before this legislation is passed into law.

Clear regulatory certainty is necessary to prevent the return of conflicted interpretations, and inconsistencies in enforcement of the Fisheries Act which happened in the past.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Cheryl Gallant". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'C'.

Cheryl Gallant, M.P.  
Renfrew—Nipissing—Pembroke  
CG:mm

----- Forwarded message -----

From: "Minister Steve Clark" <[mah@ontario.ca](mailto:mah@ontario.ca)>

Date: Thu, May 2, 2019 at 4:04 PM -0400

Subject: More Homes, More Choice: Ontario's Housing Supply Action Plan

To: "Cathy Burghardt-Jesson" <[cbjesson@lucanbiddulph.on.ca](mailto:cbjesson@lucanbiddulph.on.ca)>

Ministry of  
Municipal Affairs  
and Housing

Office of the Minister

777 Bay Street, 17<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Toronto ON M5G 2E5  
Tel.: 416 585-7000  
Fax: 416 585-6470

Ministère des  
Affaires municipales  
et du Logement

Bureau du ministre

777, rue Bay, 17<sup>e</sup> étage  
Toronto ON M5G 2E5  
Tél. : 416 585-7000  
Télec. : 416 585-6470



19-002850

Dear Head of Council:

Ontario's Government for the People is committed to building more housing and bringing down costs for the people of Ontario. To help fulfill this commitment, we have developed a broad-based action plan to address the barriers getting in the way of new ownership and rental housing.

**More Homes, More Choice** (the action plan) outlines our government's plan to tackle Ontario's housing crisis, while encouraging our partners to do their part. We are taking steps to make it faster and easier for municipalities, non-profits and private firms to build the right types of housing in the right places, to meet the needs of people in every part of Ontario.

As part of the action plan, we are proposing changes that would streamline the complex development approvals process to remove unnecessary duplication and barriers, while making costs and timelines more predictable. We are also proposing changes that would make it easier to build certain types of priority housing such as second units.

On May 2, 2019, the government introduced Bill 108 (the bill), the proposed More Homes, More Choice Act, 2019, in the Ontario Legislature. While the bill contains initiatives from various ministries, I would like to share some details regarding initiatives led by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

### Planning Act

Schedule 12 of the bill proposes changes to the Planning Act that would help make the planning system more efficient and effective, increase housing supply in Ontario, and streamline planning approvals.

If passed, the proposed changes would:

- Streamline development approvals processes and facilitate faster decisions,
- Increase the certainty and predictability of the planning system,
- Support a range and mix of housing options, and boost housing supply,
- Make charges for community benefits more predictable, and
- Make other complementary amendments to implement the proposed reforms, including how the proposed changes would affect planning matters that are in-process.

Amendments to the Planning Act are also proposed to address concerns about the land use planning appeal system. Proposed changes would broaden the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal's jurisdiction over major land use planning matters (e.g., official plan amendments and zoning by-law amendments) and give the Tribunal the authority to make a final determination on appeals of these matters. The Ministry of the Attorney General is also proposing changes to the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal Act, 2017 to complement these changes (see Schedule 9 of the bill).

### **Development Charges Act**

Schedule 3 of the bill proposes changes to the Development Charges Act that would make housing more attainable by reducing costs to build certain types of housing and would increase the certainty of costs to improve the likelihood of developers proceeding with cost sensitive projects, such as rental housing.

If passed, the proposed changes would:

- Make it easier for municipalities to recover costs for waste diversion,
- Increase the certainty of development costs in specific circumstances and for certain types of developments,
- Make housing more attainable by reducing costs to build certain types of homes, and
- Make other complementary amendments to implement the proposed reforms.

### **Further consultation on the Planning Act and Development Charges Act**

We are interested in receiving any comments you may have on the proposed changes to the Planning Act and the Development Charges Act. Comments on these proposed measures can be made through the [Environmental Registry of Ontario](#) as follows:

- Planning Act: posting number 019-0016
- Development Charges Act: posting number 019-0017

The Environmental Registry postings provide additional details regarding the proposed changes.

### **A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe**

[A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe](#) is an important part of the action plan that addresses the needs of the growing population, the diversity of the region and its people, and the local priorities. With A Place to Grow, we will make it faster and easier to build housing so that the growing number of people who live and work in the Greater Golden Horseshoe can find a home.

We recognize that different parts of Ontario need different solutions, including Northern and rural Ontario. While the Growth Plan for Northern Ontario continues to guide long-term economic growth in the North, our government is taking steps right now to support this growth by reducing red tape and burdens in Ontario's Northern and rural communities with **More Homes, More Choice**.

Taken together, the actions outlined in **More Homes, More Choice** - including the proposed changes detailed above - will make it easier to build the right types of housing in the right places, make housing more affordable and help taxpayers keep more of their hard-earned dollars. Building more housing will make the province more attractive for employers and investors, proving that Ontario is truly Open for Business.

This action plan is complemented by our recently announced [Community Housing Renewal Strategy](#), which will help sustain, repair and grow our community housing system. Together these two plans will ensure that all Ontarians can find a home that meets their needs.

At the same time, **More Homes, More Choice** underscores our commitment to maintain Ontario's vibrant agricultural sector and employment lands, protect sensitive areas like the Greenbelt, and preserve cultural heritage. Our plan will ensure that every community can build in response to local interests and demand while accommodating diverse needs.

Our government recognizes the key role that municipalities will play in implementing the action plan, and we know that you share our desire to bring more housing to the people of Ontario. I look forward to working with you as we implement **More Homes, More Choice**.

Sincerely,

Steve Clark  
Minister

c:  
Chief Administrative Officer  
Clerk



Ontario  
Provincial  
Police

Police  
provinciale  
de l'Ontario



Municipal Policing Bureau  
Bureau des services policiers des municipalités

777 Memorial Ave.  
Orillia ON L3V 7V3

777, ave Memorial  
Orillia (ON) L3V 7V3

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File number/Référence: 4000- GOV

April 08, 2019

The Township of Lucan Biddulph  
P.O. Box 190  
33351 Richmond Street, R.R.3  
Lucan, ON N0M 2J0

Dear Chief Administrative Officer:

**Re: 2020 Municipal Policing Billing Statement Property Count**

Please find below The Township of Lucan Biddulph property count provided to the OPP by the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC).

The property count data is based on the requirements defined in O. Reg. 267/14 of the Police Services Act (PSA). The counts are based upon the 2018 Assessment Roll data delivered by MPAC to municipalities for the 2019 tax year. The property counts will be used by the OPP to determine the 2020 municipal policing service Annual Billing Statement.

Municipality	Household	Commercial & Industrial	Property Count
The Township of Lucan Biddulph	1980	113	2093

The Household count is reflected in your 2018 Year-end Analysis Report 5 (Household count) which you receive annually from MPAC, with adjustments to exclude Canadian Force Base (CFB) counts and timeshare units. The Commercial and Industrial counts reflect properties having the designated Realty Tax Class and Realty Tax Qualifiers (RTC/RTQ). Please find the details on <http://www.opp.ca/billingmodel> (search for Property Count Description (2018) document).

Please review the count for your municipality and if you have any questions or concerns, please contact your local MPAC Account Manager, Municipal and Stakeholder Relations within 60 days from the issue date on this letter.

Any error in the 2018 year end municipal property count determined as a result of your review, will be confirmed through MPAC and your 2020 municipal billing may be adjusted for the applicable changes.

Yours truly,

Marc Bedard  
Superintendent  
Commander  
Municipal Policing Bureau

Township of  
Lucan Biddulph

APR 11 2019

**Received**

Ontario  
Human Rights  
Commission

Commission  
Ontarienne des  
Droits de la Personne



Office of the Chief Commissioner

Bureau du Commissaire en Chef

180 Dundas Street West, Suite 900  
Toronto ON M7A 2G5

180, rue Dundas ouest, bureau 900  
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Tel.: (416) 314-4537  
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Tél. : (416) 314-4537  
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April 15, 2019

Mayor Cathy Burghardt-Jesson  
Municipality of Lucan Biddulph  
270 Main Street  
Lucan, ON N0M 2J0

Dear Mayor Cathy Burghardt-Jesson:

**RE: Harmful impact of Indigenous-themed sports logos in city facilities**

We are writing to urge all municipalities in Ontario to engage Indigenous communities about the use of Indigenous-themed logos and team names in their sports arenas.

The Ontario Human Rights Commission (OHRC) recently intervened in an Application before the Human Rights Tribunal of Ontario (HRTO) which alleged that the use and display of Indigenous-themed logos and team names in the City of Mississauga sports arenas was discriminatory.

The OHRC conducted extensive outreach with Indigenous peoples to learn more about the impact of this use, and heard directly from youth across the province through the Indigenous Youth Council of the Ontario Federation of Friendship Centres. We intervened in the case to amplify the perspectives and voices of Indigenous youth and to highlight the harmful impact of stereotypes on youth.

The OHRC reached a settlement with the City of Mississauga and the Applicant. In the settlement, the City of Mississauga committed to:

1. Remove from its sports facilities all Indigenous-themed mascots, symbols, names and imagery related to non-Indigenous sports organizations.
2. Develop a policy on the use of Indigenous images and themes at its sports facilities, in collaboration with different groups such as the Mississaugas of the

New Credit First Nation, the Peel Aboriginal Network, the Indigenous Youth Council of the Ontario Federation of Friendship Centres and Indigenous Sport and Wellness Ontario.

3. Supplement its Diversity and Inclusion training with expanded material addressing reconciliation and Indigenous peoples.

The OHRC is now contacting municipalities in Ontario to ask that they follow suit. This is in keeping with the OHRC's mandate to identify, prevent, and eliminate discrimination, and to promote human rights within the province using a range of powers under the *Human Rights Code*.

### **Harmful Impact of Stereotypes on Indigenous Youth**

Sports are drivers of social inclusion; they bring communities together and help youth develop their self-esteem. We recognize that municipalities are committed to providing environments that promote healthy and active lifestyles in the most inclusive manner. To this end, the OHRC and municipalities have a shared goal of actively removing barriers to participation in sports for Indigenous youth.

The OHRC recognizes that the use of Indigenous-themed names and logos by sports teams has been a long-standing norm in our society. However, it is time to revisit these pervasive images.

One of the purposes of Ontario's *Human Rights Code* (*Code*) is the "creation of a climate of understanding and mutual respect for dignity and worth of each person so that each person feels a part of the community." As service providers, municipalities have obligations under the *Code* to provide a service environment free of discrimination. Human rights law has found that images and words that degrade people because of their ancestry, race, color and ethnic origin, among other grounds, violate the *Code*.

Derogatory images and words can have a significant impact on the ability of affected individuals and groups to participate and benefit equally in services such as participating as a member of a sports team or attending games as a spectator. There can also be broader social and psychological impacts on such individuals and groups, including how they are viewed and treated in their community.

The American Psychological Association is among over 100 professional organizations that have adopted formal resolutions recommending the immediate retirement of Indigenous-themed names and logos by schools, colleges, universities, athletic teams

and organizations. These resolutions are based on a growing body of empirical evidence that demonstrate the harmful effects of these images. The scientific literature shows that Indigenous-themed names and logos:

1. Misuse cultural practices and sacred spiritual symbols;
2. Deny Indigenous peoples control over social definitions of themselves;
3. Perpetuate stereotypes of Indigenous people;
4. Create hostile environments for students and others;
5. Negatively impact the psychological functioning of Indigenous people (decreased self-esteem and community worth).

This research is summarized in Appendix A, the expert report of Dr. Jesse A. Steinfeldt, a sports psychologist.

In 2015, the Honourable Murray Sinclair and Chair of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) noted the profound impact that stereotypes in sports have on young Indigenous people.

The TRC Final Report documents the challenges Indigenous youth face in forming their identities and the important role of sports in developing self-esteem. One of the TRC's Calls to Action includes a call to ensure that sport policies and programs are inclusive of Indigenous peoples.

Additionally, the TRC calls for Indigenous peoples' right to self-determination to be integrated into civic institutions in a manner consistent with the principles norms and standards of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*. The Indigenous Youth Council of The Ontario Federation of Friendship Centres has stated: "For too long Indigenous peoples have been branded by communities other than our own... We are the ones who can best create images of identity for our people". Indigenous communities must have ownership over their own images.

## **Next Steps**

In our strategic plan, the OHRC committed to using our mandate and powers to engage in sustained trusting relationships with Indigenous communities that are built on dignity and respect, and by working to advance reconciliation and substantive equality.

The OHRC urges Middlesex County to take the first step in removing barriers to participation for Indigenous peoples by collaborating with diverse Indigenous

communities to develop a policy on the use of Indigenous-themed logos and names in their sports facilities and arenas. We have copied N'Amerind Friendship Centre.

We have identified the following non-Indigenous sports organizations that use Indigenous-themed names and/or logos: Elgin-Middlesex Chiefs.

We believe that the City of Mississauga is taking important steps to show leadership and a commitment to reconciliation. The above-noted settlement sets a positive path forward for other municipalities to follow.

In keeping with the OHRC's commitment to public accountability and its duties in serving the people of Ontario, this letter and the response received may be made public.

Thank you for considering this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Renu Mandhane'.

Renu Mandhane, B.A., J.D., LL.M.  
Chief Commissioner  
Ontario Human Rights Commission

CC: Clerk's Office  
N'Amerind Friendship Centre



**INDIANA UNIVERSITY**

**SCHOOL OF EDUCATION**

Department of Counseling and  
Educational Psychology  
Bloomington

**Expert Report of**

**Jesse A. Steinfeldt, Ph.D., CC-AASP**

**Associate Professor, Counseling Psychology**

**Department of Counseling and Educational Psychology**

**Indiana University**

**Psychologist at Assessment, Sport and Performance**

**Psychology Services (ASPPS), LLC**

**Bloomington, IN**

**October 25, 2018**

## Introduction

The use of Indigenous culture and images by sports teams is a practice that has a longstanding history and tradition in our society. The omnipresence of these Indigenous-themed mascots, nicknames, and logos (e.g., *Indians*, *Redskins*, *Fighting Sioux*) gives members of mainstream society the (mis)perception that this is an acceptable practice that honors and respects the Indigenous communities that are depicted. However, there is emerging evidence indicating that this is not the case. Because of this misperception, it is important to include scientific peer-reviewed research in order to provide empirical insight into this issue. An empirically informed perspective can help people have a productive and civil dialogue about a practice that is hegemonically woven into the fabric of our society, yet has the potential to negatively impact the psychological functioning of Indigenous people.

To provide context to this report, it is necessary to report that I have a dual professional identity as a psychologist and as an associate professor of Counseling Psychology at Indiana University. In addition to having experience providing psychological services to Indigenous communities, I have conducted empirical research that has been published in peer-reviewed scientific journals that addresses the psychological implications of Indigenous-themed mascots, nicknames, and logos. My research productivity in this area, combined with my clinical experiences and my knowledge of the psychological literature, allows me to provide informed perspectives on this issue. Furthermore, I am in a unique position to testify about how this practice impacts the psychological functioning of Indigenous people, as a biracial man of Oneida heritage. I am tribally recognized as Descendent status, and my father is an enrolled Tribal Member of the sovereign Oneida Nation of Wisconsin. My clinical work with Indigenous populations was conducted at the Oneida Behavioral Health Center on the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin. As such, I have heard first-hand accounts of the impact that these stereotypic images can have on the psychological functioning of Indigenous patients in a mental health setting. This dynamic compounds an existing problem because Indigenous communities are disproportionately impacted by serious mental health issues (e.g., depression, anxiety, substance abuse, suicide). Subsequently, a racially hostile environment wherein Indigenous people are readily stereotyped can contribute to the onset and entrenchment of these mental health issues. In addition to the misinformation and stereotypes produced by Indigenous-themed mascots, nicknames, and logos, “an increase in accurate information about Native Americans is viewed as necessary for the achievement of other goals such as poverty reduction, educational advancements, and securing treaty rights” (King, Staurowsky, Baca, Davis, & Pewewardy, 2002, p. 392).

In 2005, my primary professional organization, the American Psychological Association (APA), produced a formal resolution recommending the immediate retirement of Indigenous-themed mascots, symbols, images and personalities by schools, colleges, universities, athletic teams, and organizations (APA, 2005). To date, over a hundred additional professional organizations (e.g., American Counseling Association, Society of Indian Psychologists, United States Commission on Civil Rights) have produced similar resolutions condemning this practice. These professional organizations—which represent groups that speak on behalf of large volumes of people and professionals—have based their resolutions on the categorical assertions that, among other reasons, Indigenous-themed mascots, nicknames, and logos:

- (a) misuse cultural practices and sacred spiritual symbols;
- (b) deny Indigenous people control over societal definitions of themselves;
- (c) perpetuate stereotypes of Indigenous people (e.g., the *noble savage*; the *bloodthirsty savage*; a historic race that only exists in past-tense status; one singular pan-Indian culture);
- (d) activate/create a racially hostile environment for students and others;
- (e) negatively impact the psychological functioning of Indigenous people.

These categorical assertions are situated within an emerging body of scientific research that has empirically demonstrated the existence of stereotyping and harassment that accompanies Indigenous-themed mascots, nicknames, and logos. Much has been written about this issue from a conceptual perspective across a variety of interdisciplinary fields (e.g., sociology of sport, indigenous philosophy, law, anthropology; Baca, 2004; Fenelon, 1999; King et al., 2002; King, 2004; Russel, 2003; Staurowsky, 2007; Vanderford, 1996; Williams, 2007), which provide valuable insight and context into the deleterious nature of Indigenous-themed mascots, nicknames, and logos. While I will include aspects of these conceptual pieces in my report, I will focus the attention primarily upon empirical research that has appeared in peer-reviewed scientific journals. Doing so can increase the validity of the emerging understanding of the negative psychological impact of Indigenous-themed mascots, nicknames, and logos in order to further demonstrate the applicability of these psychological research findings in the United States and in Canada.

As I begin this report, it is also important to clarify terminology. The terms *mascots*, *nicknames*, and *logos* are often used interchangeably to describe the Indigenous-themed images used by sports teams. These terms generally describe a similar dynamic, but there are subtle differences. While the term *mascot* more specifically refers to a costumed character that parades along the sideline or in the audience (e.g., University of Illinois now retired mascot, Chief Illiniwik), the term *mascot* has been generally used as the default term for Indigenous-themed images used in sport, and the term *mascot* is often attached to a logo (i.e., *mascot logo*) or a nickname (i.e., *mascot nickname*). The term *logo* generally refers to the image of a team that appears on uniforms, walls, programs and other places (e.g., see Figure 1 for examples of *mascot logos* in Mississauga; see Figure 2 for examples of *mascot logos* that were used in scientific studies cited in this report), and the term *nicknames* refers to the verbal terms used to identify teams (e.g., *Redskins*, *Indians*, *Warriors*; e.g., see Figure 1 for examples of *mascot nicknames* in Mississauga; see Figure 2 for examples of *mascot nicknames* that were used in scientific studies cited in this report). While much of the research has indicated that overall, the use of Indigenous-themed images in sport impacts the psychological functioning of Indigenous people, in this report, I will attempt to provide the reader with clarity by using the definitions outlined above in regard to which type of term was used in each study, largely based on stimuli images (i.e., *mascot logo*) or stimuli words (i.e., *mascot nickname*) that were evaluated in the study.

### **Misusing Cultural Practices and Sacred Spiritual Symbols; Denying Indigenous People Control over Social Representations of Themselves**

Popular culture is inundated with stereotypic representations that appropriate Indigenous culture. One need not look further than the aisles of a grocery store (e.g., Land o' Lakes Butter), the local YMCA (e.g., Y-Princess camps), Halloween costumes (e.g., Indian warriors), cars on the street (e.g., Jeep Cherokee), the floor under one's feet (e.g., Mohawk carpet), or on



television, to see the highlights of the Washington *Redskins* or Cleveland *Indians* games. This use of cultural and spiritual iconography is largely done without compensation to or consent from Indigenous communities (Merskin, 2001). To this point, the eagle feather is a considered a sacred spiritual item to many Indigenous people, so its presence on a football helmet is out of place and potentially problematic. According to Steinfeldt and Steinfeldt (2012), this practice would be analogous to having rosary beads or a crucifix used in a sporting context (e.g., a mascot named Father Guido dancing and genuflecting on the sidelines of a football game for a team named the East High School *Catholics*), something that Christians would likely protest and advocate for its removal because using these sacred images in this manner would constitute appropriating and misusing sacred spiritual iconography.

The misuse of these images not only prevent Indigenous people from having effective control over how they are societally portrayed, but these omnipresent images also perpetuate misinformation and stereotypes about Indigenous people, particularly because there is an imbalance of presentation of images. That is, for many people, sports mascots and other comparable stereotypic representations of Indigenous people are often the only images they have of Indigenous people. Empirical research (e.g., Fryberg et al., 2008) suggests that Indigenous-themed mascots, nicknames, and logos have a negative psychological impact not only because they are inherently stereotypic in nature, but also because there are relatively few alternative characterizations of Indigenous people in the contexts in which these images appear. As such, these mascots, nicknames, and logos become powerful communicators of what Indigenous people should look like and how they should behave. And concurrently, these stereotypic images remind Indigenous people of the limited way in which others see them, which in turn has the internalizing impact of limiting the number of ways in which Indigenous people can see themselves (Fryberg et al., 2008).

In an empirical research study examining implicit attitudes on this subject, Chaney, Burke and Burkley (2011) assessed whether people could differentiate between Indigenous-themed mascot nicknames and actual Indigenous people. Using the Implicit Attitudes Test (IAT) to control for social desirability and to assess implicit beliefs that people hold toward subjects, results demonstrated that participants not only held implicitly negative biases against Indigenous-themed mascots, but study participants also perceived Indigenous-themed mascot nicknames to be effectively interchangeable with Indigenous people. This result indicates that stereotypic images of Indigenous people in society may serve as de facto sources of information about how Indigenous people should look and act. This is potentially problematic given the presence of the caricatured image of the Cleveland *Indian's* Chief Wahoo (i.e., big nosed, red faced, caricatured stereotypic image), when watching the half time dance of the University of Illinois' former mascot, Chief Illiniwik (i.e., perpetuating the stereotype of the noble savage), or when listening to sport broadcasts (i.e., "the Indians are on the warpath"). When combined with the limited number of accurate portrayals of Indigenous people in popular culture, the results of this study indicate that not only do people have an implicitly negative view of Indigenous-themed mascot nicknames, but people may also have difficulties differentiating mascot nicknames from real Indigenous people, subsequently transferring these negative views toward mascot nicknames into negative biases toward real Indigenous people.

## Perpetuating Stereotypes: Stereotype Activation and Stereotype Application

In addition to empirical evidence illustrating negative implicit beliefs that equate Indigenous mascots with Indigenous people, emerging scientific research has attempted to address the nature of the stereotype-generating process that Indigenous-themed mascots, nicknames, and logos can elicit. These studies have examined both stereotype activation (i.e., how accessible the stereotype is in a person's mind) and stereotype application (i.e., extent to which the person uses the stereotype to judge a member of a stereotyped group). Stereotype activation is considered an automatic cognitive process that is implicitly activated, whereas stereotype application is considered a more controllable cognitive process that involves people making judgments about an individual member of a stereotyped group. When a group of people is actively stereotyped, their psychological functioning is negatively impacted.

In assessing stereotype activation, Kim-Prieto, Goldstein, Okazaki, and Kirschner (2010) conducted two experimental studies to determine if stereotypes about Indigenous people that were potentially elicited by Indigenous-themed sport mascot logos would be extended to other marginalized groups, even if the other group was not directly targeted by the stereotypic representation. The authors used an Indigenous-themed mascot logo (e.g. Indigenous person portrayed as a bloodthirsty savage warrior) as a primer to determine if these images increased stereotyping of another racial group (e.g., Asian Americans as socially inept). Results indicated that participants who were exposed to the Indigenous-themed mascot logo (see Figure 2) endorsed significantly more stereotypes of Asian Americans than the control group. The results were consistent across two conditions—one condition used an unobtrusive prime, and the other condition used a more engaged exposure. In both conditions, simply seeing an Indigenous-themed mascot logo appeared to activate a stereotype-generating process about Asian-Americans among participants. These results suggest that exposure to stereotypic representations (i.e., an Indigenous-themed mascot logo) can increase the likelihood that people will endorse stereotypes of other groups, even when the stereotypes are different. Kim-Prieto et al. (2010) concluded that the use of American Indian images in sports serves to activate a stereotype-generating process within people, creating a racially hostile environment for all parties who are exposed to stereotype-inducing Indigenous-themed sport mascot logos.

Burkley, Burkley, Andronde, and Bell (2016) conducted a research study to assess dynamics related to stereotype application as it relates to exposure to Indigenous-themed sports mascot logos. The researchers found that the effect of exposure to an Indigenous-themed mascot logo existed, and that this effect was also moderated by participants' attitudes toward Indigenous people. That is, participants with more prejudicial attitudes toward Indigenous people were significantly more likely to judge an Indigenous person as more aggressive when exposed to an image of an Indigenous-themed mascot logo (e.g., *Fighting Sioux*, *Indians*, *Redskins*; see Figure 2 for illustrations of these logos). This same effect did not occur when participants were exposed to an image of a White mascot logo (e.g., *Fighting Irish*, *Vikings*, *Pirates*) or a neutral image (e.g., *carrot*, *cupcake*, *hamburger*). Additionally, this effect was not observed when participants were asked to judge the behavior of a non-Indigenous person engaging in the same behavior as an Indigenous person. As a result, the presence of Indigenous-themed mascot logos facilitates the stereotype application process by which people selectively make negative and harmful evaluations of Indigenous people, particularly when they hold pre-existing prejudicial attitudes. Taken together, the results of these empirical investigations indicate that Indigenous-themed sports mascots logos and nicknames can not only activate a stereotype generating process, it can

also facilitate the process by which people selectively apply pejorative judgments based on these stereotypes to Indigenous people, a process that creates a racially hostile environment and threatens their psychological functioning.

### **Creating a Racially Hostile Environment**

In conjunction with the psychological research of my colleagues on this issue, the results of empirical research studies that I have conducted and published in scientific peer-reviewed journals (e.g., Steinfeldt, Foltz, Kaladow, Carlson, Pagano, Benson, & Steinfeldt, 2010; Steinfeldt, Foltz, LaFollette, White, Wong, & Steinfeldt, 2012; Steinfeldt & Wong, 2010) indicate that the presence of Indigenous-themed mascots, nicknames, and logos not only perpetuates stereotypes, but its presence can also create a racially hostile environment that can threaten the psychological well-being of Indigenous people. This research attempts to identify domains wherein the racially hostile environments exist (e.g., online), while also attempting to provide explanatory theoretical frameworks to conceptualize the dynamics of racism and invalidation that flourish within these contexts.

In one study, Steinfeldt and Wong (2010) examined the relationship between color-blind racial attitudes and the awareness of Indigenous-themed mascot nicknames among a group of counseling graduate students. Similar to the later work of Neville, Yeung, Todd, Spanierman, and Reed (2011), this study attempted to link the rationale of mainstream society for maintaining racialized mascots to the beliefs underlying colorblind racial attitudes (Neville, Lilly, Duran, Lee, & Browne, 2000). Conceptualized as the denial, distortion, or minimization of race and racism (Neville, Spanierman, & Doan, 2006), the adoption of colorblind racial attitudes among White Americans reflects an attempt to reduce the dissonance associated with a sincere desire to believe in racial equality (Neville, Worthington, & Spanierman, 2001). While this contemporary ideology appears egalitarian on the surface, colorblindness ignores the role of power in society, it invalidates the experiences with racism that racial/ethnic minority group members endure, and it serves to maintain the societal status quo wherein members of racial/ethnic minority groups have inequitable access to societal resources. To this point, research has established significant relationships between colorblindness and a wide range of social attitude indexes, including negative attitudes toward affirmative action (Awad, Cokley, & Ratvich, 2005), increased racial prejudice (Neville et al., 2000), and lower multicultural counseling competencies (Neville et al., 2006).

The results of Steinfeldt and Wong's (2010) study demonstrated that awareness of the offensiveness of Indigenous-themed mascot nicknames was significantly inversely related to color-blind racial attitudes. That is, the more a person indicated that Indigenous-themed mascot nicknames were problematic, the less likely (s)he was to endorse color-blind racial ideologies. Individuals with color-blind racial attitudes endorse the belief that "race should not and does not matter" (Neville et al., 2000, p. 60), and supporters of Indigenous-themed mascots, nicknames, and logos suggest that tradition and honor—and not race—are the primary reasons for supporting this practice (King et al., 2002; Russel, 2003; Staurowsky, 2007). Thus, both colorblindness and supporting Indigenous-themed mascots nicknames serve to minimize the role of racism in society, a dynamic that can threaten the psychological functioning of members of racial minority groups. Furthermore, the authors asserted that the belief that Indigenous-themed mascots honor Indigenous people may serve as an ego defense that helps preserve an individual's sense of egalitarianism, while simultaneously masking the destructive and genocidal acts of White

Americans toward Indigenous communities, both in past and contemporary times (Grounds, 2001). In short, the use of Indigenous-themed mascot nicknames can invalidate the reality of Indigenous people, while giving White Americans the perception of a false sense of unity with Indigenous people (Black, 2002). Steinfeldt and Wong (2010) concluded that colorblind racial attitudes may serve as the glue that binds this false union, serving to facilitate resentment, disempowerment, and subjugation among Indigenous people who are exposed to a racially hostile environment.

Another study (Steinfeldt et al., 2010) analyzed 1699 online forum comments that appeared in newspapers in a community with a college team with an Indigenous-themed mascot nickname and logo. These comments were coded over a two-year period, and results indicated that the majority of these comments expressed negative attitudes toward Indigenous people. These online forum comments were categorically organized within themes of: (a) surprise about how the nickname/logo could be construed as negative; (b) power and privilege exerted in defending the nickname/logo; (c) trivialization of issues salient to Indigenous people; and (d) denigration and vilification of Indigenous communities. The results indicated that Indigenous people were subjected to not only continued societal ignorance and misinformation about their culture, but they are also being actively excluded from the process of prioritizing which issues needed to be addressed. Results also indicated that a critical mass of online forum comments represented ignorance about Indigenous culture and even disdain toward Indigenous people by providing misinformation, by perpetuating stereotypes, and by expressing explicitly racist attitudes toward Indigenous people. While some online forum comments examined in the study did contain the words *honor* and *respect*, the results indicated that the sentiment underlying and surrounding these comments did not reflect a genuine sense of honor or respect—instead, these comments expressed sentiments of entitlement, privilege, power, and even subjugation and oppression.

The findings of this study were interpreted within the tenets of Two-Faced Racism (Picca & Feagin, 2007), an established theoretical model for conceptualizing dynamics of contemporary racism. According to this framework, boundaries for the expression of racial attitudes exist within shifting social contexts. Subsequently, racial ideologies—particularly those about members outside of the dominant culture (e.g., Indigenous people)—exist, but the expression of these ideologies take place in private (i.e., backstage) settings rather than public (i.e., frontstage) settings. Because public opinion has shifted to condemn blatant racist attitudes and behaviors in public settings (Picca & Feagin, 2007), explicit expressions of racist attitudes have begun to find a home in electronic communication formats (Bargh & McKenna, 2004; Melican & Dixon, 2008). As it relates to the findings of the Steinfeldt et al. (2010) study, the relative anonymity afforded to online forum participants provided the privacy experienced in traditional backstage settings. Results suggested that expressing these ideas in contemporary backstage settings (e.g., weblogs, online forums) allowed people to avoid the scrutiny and negative social consequences that these attitudes might otherwise receive in physical frontstage settings. For example, an online forum commenter might more readily call an Indigenous person a derogatory name in an online forum comment, but it is likely that (s)he might not say the same thing aloud at a social gathering, for fear of social repercussions. Subsequently, due to the omnipresence and power of the internet, the presence of an Indigenous-themed nickname and logo can facilitate the posting of virulent racist rhetoric in online forums. And because these types of racist messages are able to electronically spread out with greater ease to a larger audience, the daily ritual of reading the newspaper can subject an Indigenous person to content that can negatively impact his/her

psychological well-being. The results of this study suggests that Indigenous-themed nicknames and logos can create a racially hostile environment wherein stereotypes are allowed to flourish. In conclusion, the presence of an Indigenous-themed nickname and logo can threaten the psychological functioning of Indigenous people by providing misinformation, by activating stereotypic representations, and by facilitating the expression of explicitly racist attitudes toward Indigenous people.

In assessing the impact of Indigenous-themed mascots, nicknames, and logos as it relates to stereotyping and creating a racially hostile environment, it is useful to examine how these images are used in the contexts in which they exist. Sports generate passionate responses from participants and fans, and rivalries generate heightened levels of passion. A few days ago, a headline about a story appeared online that illustrates this dynamic (Springer, 2016). The story describes how Dr. Dean Bresciani, President of the North Dakota State University *Bison*, wrote a letter in the NDSU campus newspaper asking his students to stop using “hateful” chants in football games against their rival, the University of North Dakota *Fighting Hawks*. UND had previously been the *Fighting Sioux*, but in 2012 they begrudgingly retired their Indigenous-based team nickname after fighting the NCAA’s 2005 mandate to remove their Indigenous-themed nickname and logo. Despite the change, *Bison* fans still routinely chant “Sioux Suck (expletive)!” when their *Bison* team makes a first down in the football game against the *Fighting Hawks*. Figure 3 shows additional ways that fans have taken to demeaning and dehumanizing uses of the Indigenous-themed mascot logo and nickname (e.g., T-shirts of a slovenly-looking Indigenous person sodomizing a Bison; T-shirts with an image of a severed head of a headdress wearing Indigenous “chief” drinking a beer bong underneath the phonetically altered Indigenous-themed nickname [and specific Tribal name] used as an adjective to describe inebriation [*Siouxper Drunk*]; T-shirts with a caricatured Indigenous person fellating a Bison; fans cheering and engaging Indigenous people in Red-face, an image that conjured comparisons to the racist practice of wearing Black-face). Being exposed to this use of Indigenous-themed sports nicknames and logos as a means to ridicule, mock, and dehumanize Indigenous people has a profoundly negative impact on their psychological functioning.

This phenomenon of harmful appropriation of imagery in sporting events at the expense of the psychological functioning of First-Nations individuals is widespread. The image in Figure 2 of cheerleaders holding a banner for a high school football game represents a common practice where the opponents of an Indigenous-themed team find creative ways to demean their opponent. However, using race-based mascots, nicknames, or logos creates the opportunity for a marginalized group to be exposed to a racially hostile environment that can negatively impact their psychological functioning. In this particular example depicted in Figure 3 that occurred prior to a high school football game in Ohio in 2016, the cheerleaders for the McLain *Tigers* created a banner for their football players to run through prior to their game against the Hillsboro *Indians*. The banner reads, “Hey Indians, Get Ready for a Trail of Tears Part 2”, which was intended to convey the message that their football team was going to be sad by the impending defeat in the game. However, the reference to the *Trail of Tears* represents an objectively horrific act of government-enacted genocide, a black mark on the history of the United States. The use of this reference trivializes this traumatic event and exposes Indigenous people to potential psychological harm. While the school (i.e., Hillsboro) can assert that they institute policies that attempt to prevent their students from misusing their Indigenous-themed nickname, they cannot fully control the ways that opponents and others may choose to use that Indigenous-themed



nickname, logo, or mascot, quite often in a negative manner and at the expense of Indigenous populations.

Furthermore, the impact of Indigenous-themed sports mascots, nicknames, and logos extends beyond sporting events. In an empirical study that appeared in a scientific peer-reviewed journal, Steinfeldt, Foltz, LaFollette, White, Wong, and Steinfeldt (2012) analyzed qualitative data obtained from social justice activists who advocated for the removal of Indigenous-themed mascots, nicknames, and logos. These people described harrowing situations where they were threatened, harassed, physically assaulted, and had their property vandalized as a result of proposing to change the Indigenous-themed sports nickname and logo in their community. The stories of the advocates illustrated the points highlighted in the Steinfeldt et al. (2010) study on online forums by demonstrating the potential for physical and psychological harm that exists in a racially hostile environment that can be created by the presence of Indigenous-themed mascots, nicknames, and logos in sport.

### **Impacting Psychological Functioning**

In addition to scientific research highlighting the impact of stereotypes and racially hostile environments, an emerging body of psychological research findings have demonstrated the direct psychological ramifications of Indigenous-themed mascots, nicknames, and logos. Fryberg et al. (2008) published a manuscript that addressed the four empirical studies they conducted that examined the impact of these Indigenous-themed mascot nicknames and logos on the psychological well-being of both Indigenous and White American participants. In their study, Indigenous high school and college students who were exposed to images of Indigenous-themed mascot logos reported significantly fewer achievement related possible selves, along with lower levels of self-esteem and community worth when compared to members of the control group who were not exposed to such images. So seeing these stereotypic representations (e.g., *noble savage*; *the caricatured image of Chief Wahoo*) can make Indigenous people feel worse about themselves and it can facilitate the internalization of negative views about their own community. Additionally, the presence of these images can contribute to Indigenous people reducing the number of future-related goals they have for themselves, thereby internalizing the narrow and prejudicial view society has of them. Doing so limits the possibilities they see for themselves. Across all of these findings, the authors concluded that these Indigenous-themed images effectively threaten the psychological functioning of Indigenous people in a variety of different ways (Fryberg et al., 2008).

In another peer-reviewed study that was also published in the scientific literature, LaRocque, McDonald, Weatherly, and Ferraro (2011) also attempted to empirically assess the direct psychological impact that Indigenous-themed sports images had on Indigenous people. The authors investigated the impact of two categories of on both White participants and Indigenous participants, with experimental and control groups for each racial group. The first category of images was referred to as *neutral*, based on societal expectations that these images are omnipresent and readily visible (e.g., team logos that are present on uniforms, shirts, and other areas on campus and beyond; Examples can be found in Table 2). The other category of images was referred to as *controversial* in that they represented images and logos that depicted caricatured or demeaning images of Indigenous people and misuse of tribal names (e.g., *Sioux-venirs*, caricatured images of Indigenous-themed logos; Examples can be found in Table 2).

Results indicated that Indigenous participants reported significantly higher levels of psychological distress and negative affect, compared to their baseline scores, after viewing both sets of images, when compared to the control group and to the group of White participants. When compared to their own control group, White participants did report higher levels of negative affect above their baseline scores, but only after viewing the controversial images, and they reported no significant differences on neutral images. The result that the Indigenous participants reported higher psychological distress and more negative affect on the neutral images contributed to the authors determining that the term *neutral* was not actually applicable to these images because these “neutral” images negatively impacted the psychological functioning of Indigenous people, as demonstrated in this study and in other studies in the psychological literature. Subsequently, Indigenous students can be negatively impacted by simply walking around campus and seeing the omnipresent “neutral” Indigenous-themed sport logo, a school-sanctioned image that appears on shirts, campus buildings, and elsewhere.

### Conclusion

In this report, I have reviewed relevant empirical research in the scientific literature that addresses the psychological impact of Indigenous-themed mascots, nicknames, and logos in sport. This emerging body of research has produced results that indicate that this practice has a negative impact on the psychological functioning of Indigenous people in number of ways, both direct (e.g., lower self-esteem, higher levels of negative affect, higher psychological distress, less possible selves, lower community worth) and indirect (e.g., stereotype activation, stereotype application, creating a racially hostile environment; generating dehumanizing images of Indigenous people). Additionally, I included relevant theoretical frameworks from the psychological literature (e.g., Two-Faced Racism, Colorblind Racial Attitudes) to provide a context to help explain the results concerning racially hostile environments. While the majority of the research cited in this report has been conducted in the United States, I do not have any reason to believe that the impact would be drastically different in Canada. The Indigenous-themed mascot logos and nicknames used in the empirical research studies I reviewed in this report are similar--and in some cases even identical--to the logos and nicknames presented in the City of Mississauga complaint (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). Furthermore, the process by which people internalize stereotypes is similar in the United States and Canada (e.g., Schneider, 2003), so based on my best professional judgment, it is reasonable to assume that these Indigenous-themed images of stereotypic representations would have a comparable impact on the psychological functioning of Indigenous people in Canada.

Additionally, Indigenous people generally lack the social power and influence to effectively advocate for removal of these Indigenous-themed nicknames and logos. These images are firmly entrenched into the natural order of society (Davis-Delano, 2007), and members of the dominant culture are the most zealous defenders of this practice (Farnell, 2004). This ardent support, combined with the small population of Indigenous peoples (i.e., less than 2% of the U.S. population) and the lack of resources available to Indigenous communities (i.e., the rate of Indigenous people living below the poverty line is twice the rate found in the overall population; Merskin, 2001), help explain how Indigenous people in the United States have lacked the power that other minority groups have exerted in removing comparable racist stereotypes from the domain of social acceptability. Examples include the racist image of *Frito Bandito* as a stereotypic representation of Latinos and the racist image of *Li'l Black Sambo* as a stereotypic representation of African Americans (Steinfeldt, Hagen, & Steinfeldt, 2010; Westerman, 1989). Based on the Truth and Reconciliation Report (2015), a variety of parallels can be readily drawn

between the experience of Indigenous populations in Canada and the experience of Indigenous populations in the United States. Subsequently, it is reasonable to assume that the same level of disenfranchisement, marginalization, and invalidation experienced by Indigenous people in both countries contributes to comparably low levels of social influence, which in turn contributes to the omnipresence and entrenchment of Indigenous-themed mascots, nicknames, and logos in society. In the absence of empirical scientific evidence supporting the continuation of using Indigenous-themed mascots, nicknames, and logos in sport, the arguments of *history* and *tradition* remain the primary reasons given for maintaining a practice that has the potential to inflict psychological harm on a specific group of people (Steinfeldt et al., 2011). In sum, this is an issue that warrants serious consideration, and it is important that empirical evidence be included in the discussion so that a fully informed conversation can be had that includes the psychological impact of Indigenous-themed sport mascots, nicknames, and logos.



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Figure 1

Mississauga Hockey League Team Nicknames and Logos:

**Figure 2****Table of Indigenous-Themed Mascots, Nicknames, and Logos Used in Studies:**

<b>Study</b>	<b>Stimuli Type (Word/Image)</b>	<b>Indigenous-Themed Nicknames/Logos/Images Used (Examples, not necessarily a comprehensive list)</b>
Fryberg et al. (2008)	Images (Mascot Logos)	
Kim-Prieto et al. (2010)	Images (Mascot Logos)	
Steinfeldt & Wong (2010)	Words (Mascot Nicknames)	Redskins, Chiefs, Seminoles, Fighting Sioux, Braves, Indians
Chaney et al. (2011)	Words (Mascot Nicknames)	Chiefs, Redskins, Indians, Warriors, Braves, Fighting Sioux
LaRocque et al. (2011) and Steinfeldt et al (2010)	Images (Mascot Logos)  Online Forum Words (Mascot Nicknames)	<p><b>Images of University of North Dakota Fighting Sioux</b></p> <p><i>Neutral Images</i></p>  <p><i>Controversial Images</i></p> 
Burkley et al. (2016)	Images (Mascot Logos)	



**Figure 3****Images of Fan Use of Indigenous-Themed Mascots, Nicknames, and Logos**



April 16, 2019

Below is a copy of a Resolution adopted by Brantford City Council at its meeting held March 26, 2019. In keeping with City Council's direction, a copy is being distributed to other municipalities in the Province of Ontario.

C. Touzel  
City Clerk

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## RESOLUTION

### 6.1 Single-Use Plastic Straws

WHEREAS section 8(1) of the *Municipal Act, 2001* requires that the powers of a municipality are to be interpreted broadly so as to confer broad authority on the municipality to enable the municipality to govern its affairs as it considers appropriate and to enhance the municipality's ability to respond to municipal issues; and

WHEREAS section 8(3) of the *Municipal Act, 2001* permits the municipality to pass by-laws under section 10 and 11 which: regulates or prohibits the matter; and to require persons to do things respecting the matter; and

WHEREAS section 10(2) of the *Municipal Act, 2001* permits single-tier municipalities to pass by-laws respecting the following matters: economic, social and environmental well-being of the municipality, including respecting climate change; and

WHEREAS the Council of The Corporation of the City of Brantford wishes to consider regulating or prohibiting the sale and distribution of single-use plastic straws in the municipality in order to reduce: (a) littering; (b) the impact on landfills; (c) the impact on sewers; and (d) the contribution to climate change;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT City Staff BE DIRECTED to:

1. Analyze the impacts of single-use plastic straws in the municipality; and how to reduce those impacts through the regulation and prohibition of single-use plastic straws;

2. Consult with the public and impacted industries, including but not limited to:
  - i. Retail Stores;
  - ii. Restaurants;
  - iii. Manufacturers and Distributors, as applicable;
  - iv. Chamber of Commerce;
  - v. Brantford Accessibility Advisory Committee; and
  - vi. Brantford Environmental Policy Advisory Committee;
3. THAT City Staff REPORT BACK to Council on the results of their analysis and consultation; along with a process, including timelines, to:
  - a. In the first phase, regulate the sale and distribution of single-use plastic straws, taking into account existing inventories and the sourcing of alternate suppliers; and
  - b. In the final phase, prohibit the sale and distribution of single-use plastics straws.
4. THAT a copy of this resolution BE FORWARDED to the MP and MPP Brantford-Brant, the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO), the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) and other municipalities in the Province of Ontario.



**From:** Annilene McRobb [<mailto:annilene@town.minto.on.ca>]

**Sent:** Wednesday, April 17, 2019 4:05 PM

**To:** Melanie A. Figueiredo <[MFigueiredo@brantford.ca](mailto:MFigueiredo@brantford.ca)>; Alain Tremblay <[twpopas@persona.ca](mailto:twpopas@persona.ca)>; Albert Headrick <[cao@shawbiz.ca](mailto:cao@shawbiz.ca)>; Alex Regele <[twphill@parolink.net](mailto:twphill@parolink.net)>; Alexander Harras <[andy.grozelle@norfolkcounty.ca](mailto:andy.grozelle@norfolkcounty.ca)>; Angela Chittick <[achittick@selwyntownship.ca](mailto:achittick@selwyntownship.ca)>; Angela Maddocks <m>; Wanda Kabel <[wkabel@snnf.ca](mailto:wkabel@snnf.ca)>; Wayne Hanchard <[Wayne.Hanchard@oliverpaipoonge.on.ca](mailto:Wayne.Hanchard@oliverpaipoonge.on.ca)>; Wendi Hunter <[whunter@georgianbluffs.on.ca](mailto:whunter@georgianbluffs.on.ca)>; Will Jaques <[wjaques@ezt.ca](mailto:wjaques@ezt.ca)>; William Kolasa <[wkolasa@wainfleet.ca](mailto:wkolasa@wainfleet.ca)>; Yvonne Robert <[yrobert@ektwp.ca](mailto:yrobert@ektwp.ca)>

**Subject:** Town of Minto Council Meeting Tuesday April 16, 2019 Item 9 f) Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund Resolution

Good Afternoon:

The Council of the Town of Minto met on April 16, 2019 to consider the above noted item and passed the following motion:

**MOTION: COW 2019-069**

**Moved by: Councillor Elliott; Seconded by: Councillor Anderson**

Whereas the Provincial government announced it was conducting a review of the Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund (OMPF), which provides annual funding allotments to municipal governments to help offset operating and capital costs; and

Whereas Municipalities were further advised that the overall spending envelope for the program would decrease having a significant impact on future budgets and how funds are raised by Municipalities as funding will be reduced by an unspecified amount; and

Whereas if allocations to municipalities are reduced, Councils will need to compensate with property tax increases or local service reductions; and

Whereas, the 2018 Town of Minto allocation was \$1,630,700 which is equivalent to **33.96%** of the Town's municipal property tax revenue; and

Whereas the Town of Minto prides itself on efficient and value for money practices every day;

And Whereas, a 33.96% increase in the municipal property tax rate would increase the municipal component of property taxes paid for an average household by \$403 per year;

Now therefore be it resolved that although an interim payment has been received, Council of the Town of Minto expresses grave concern with the potential reduction and/or loss of the OMPF allotment in future years;

And Further, Council petitions the Provincial government to complete the OMPF review in an expeditious manner as future financial consideration ensures municipal sustainability;

**And furthermore, that this resolution be circulated to the Premier, Ministers of Finance, Municipal Affairs and Housing, our local MPP and all Ontario municipalities for their endorsement and support.**

Annilene McRobb, Dipl. M.M., CMO  
Deputy Clerk  
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[www.town.minto.on.ca](http://www.town.minto.on.ca)



April 30, 2019

To: Heads of Council  
All Ontario Municipalities

From: Dan Mathieson  
Chair, MPAC Board of Directors

Subject: **2018 Annual Report**

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The Municipal Property Assessment Corporation's (MPAC) [2018 Annual Report](#) is available for your information.

This document has been prepared as required by the *Municipal Property Assessment Corporation Act*. The report is also being provided to the Premier, Minister of Finance, Members of Provincial Parliament and the Association of Municipalities of Ontario.

Our Annual Report provides an overview of our operational and financial performance over the year including highlights of our 2017-2020 Strategic Plan.

Should you have any questions regarding the report, please do not hesitate to contact me at 519 271-0250, extension 234 or Nicole McNeill, President and Chief Administrative Officer, at 905 837-6166.

If you would like a detailed copy of MPAC's Financial Statements for the Year Ended December 31, 2018, please contact Mary Meffe, Vice-President, Corporate and Information Services and Chief Financial Officer, at 289 539-0306.

Yours truly,

Dan Mathieson  
Chair, MPAC Board of Directors

Attachment

**Copy** Municipal Chief Administrative Officers and Clerks  
Nicole McNeill, President and Chief Administrative Officer, MPAC  
Mary Meffe, Vice-President, Corporate and Information Services and Chief Financial Officer, MPAC

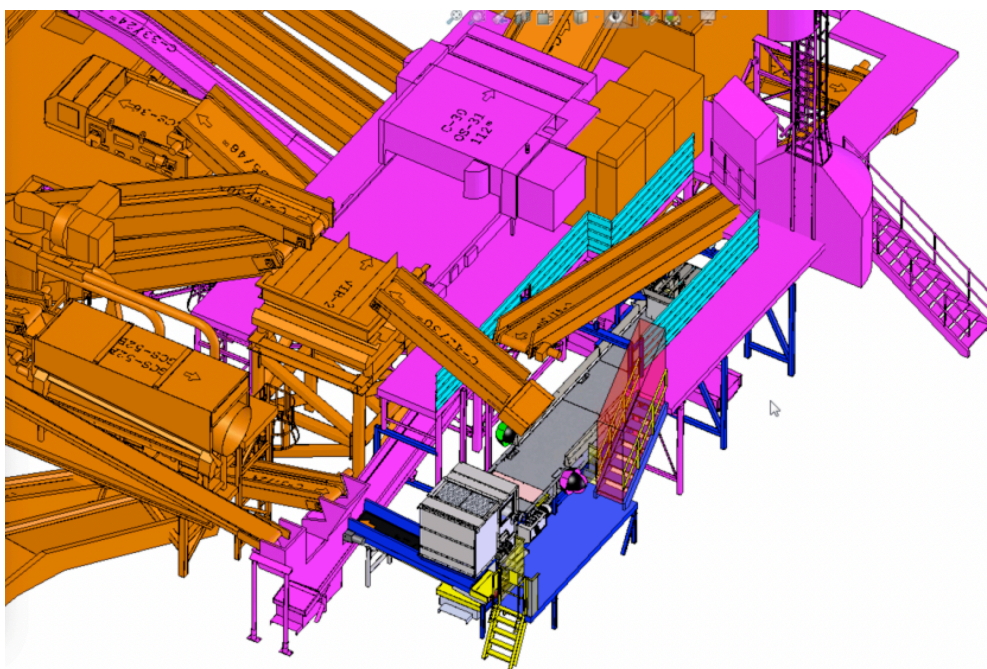
**Board of Directors Meeting Highlights  
Held on April 18, 2019 at 5:00 AM  
at the Material Recovery Facility Board Room**



### **Association Ready for Another Upgrade in Material Recovery Facility**

For about 10 days in May, the Association will upgrade its processing facility with the addition of a fourth optical sorter and some additional peripheral equipment to continue to improve its quality standards and recovery in light of recent changes in the industry. Collection will be uninterrupted during the shutdown so the changes will be seamless to our customers.

### **Stratford Chooses Association for Blue Box Recyclable Materials Processing**



The City currently has a contract with Bluewater Recycling Association for the processing of blue box materials that expires at the end of April 2019. Three processing contractors expressed an interest in responding to the RFP. Our fee submitted for the processing of recycled materials was \$185 per tonne an increase of \$95 per tonne.

In addition to the increased fee, there will also be an elimination of certain materials that are difficult to process and are of little value in the commodity market; Cartons, Aluminum Foil, Aerosol Containers, Paint Cans, Beverage Cups, Small Items (anything below a certain size, 75mm (3 inches).

### **China To Cut 'Waste' Imports To Zero In 2020**

China aims to cut "solid waste" imports to zero by next year as it seeks to reduce pollution and encourage recyclers to manage the increasing volumes of domestic trash. "Solid waste" imports to China already have been decreasing. According to MEE reports, China imported about 22.6 million metric tons of solid waste in 2018, which is down 47 percent compared with 2017 import levels.

Trash is one of China's biggest challenges as the nation faces a solid waste treatment backlog of about 60 to 70 billion metric tonnes. China has also launched a scheme to create "waste-free cities" and is building "comprehensive recycling bases" across the country.

Assessing Domestic Capacity to Consume Fibres from Ontario Blue Box Program

These recent changes in export market conditions prompted the CIF to request ReMM to conduct a study on the available domestic capacity for Ontario’s fibre, and identify the challenges and opportunities for Ontario municipalities to access existing or new fibre capacity.

With the closure of North American newsprint mills during the past fifteen years, there has been a high dependency on the Chinese newsprint mills to consume North American curbside fibre. However, with the recent Chinese export restrictions, North American end markets have indicated that they will begin using higher amounts of curbside fibre in their mills. Chinese owned companies are also actively investing in North American mill capacity to recycle domestic fibre and produce pulp and paper products to export to China.

ReMM identified three primary North American end market sectors that generally consume Ontario’s curbside fibre:

		
Molded Fibre Producers	Cellulose Insulators	Containerboard Mills

Containerboard mills provide the largest market for Ontario’s curbside fibre while the cellulose industry and the molded fibre industries provide smaller niche markets for Ontario’s fibre as summarized in Table 1.

The research findings also suggest that there are approximately 2.5 million tonnes of new processing capacity scheduled to be developed within the next three years. The reader is, however, cautioned that commitment to development of this additional capacity will be subject to continued favourable market conditions

The following table summarizes the reported capacity as well as the forecasted future capacity at mills that may impact the domestic markets for fibre collected in Ontario’s Blue Box Program:

Table 1: Current and Future Capacity for Ontario’s Curbside Fibre

End Market	END PRODUCT	ANNUAL CAPACITY (MT)
Molded Fibre	Fast food trays, egg cartons	87,900
Cellulose Insulation	Cellulose Insulation	89,800
Containerboard	Linerboard, medium, boxboard	5,742,038
Future Capacity		2,487,000
Total		8,441,160

The quality restrictions imposed by China continued throughout 2018 and are expected to remain in place for 2019. Other countries (e.g. Taiwan, Indonesia) also imposed quality restrictions to prevent North American low-quality fibre materials from entering their countries.

However, in January 2019, the Chinese government approved a larger volume (5.5 million tonnes) of recovered paper fibre to be imported in early 2019 compared to 2018 (2.5 million tonnes). This could suggest higher OCC and recovered fibre imports into China in 2019. While there are additional permits increasing the amount of foreign fibre into China, the quality restrictions remain in force.

#### Lessons Learned and Future Considerations

The key lessons learned for Ontario municipalities are:

1. To minimize dependency on export markets as additional North American capacity is implemented. It is also important to determine whether the financial benefits of exporting fibre outweigh the potential costs of downgrades and/or rejections.
2. To work with collection and MRF processors to focus on producing fibre that meets the quality specifications defined by domestic and export end markets.
3. There is sufficient domestic capacity but end markets often have contracts or long-term relationships in place so Ontario municipalities may need to displace existing suppliers by either accepting a lower price or producing higher quality fibre.
4. Consider China's National Sword and Blue Sky initiatives as an exercise to determine the benchmark quality and value of your material and develop an appropriate action plan.
5. Consider the value of long term relationships vs spot market pricing.
6. While fibre markets continue to rebound, there continues to be pressure from all end markets for MRF's to produce material that complies with specifications, contains minimal contamination and allows end markets to maximize their yield. Therefore, moving forward, Ontario municipalities should consider:
7. Investing in innovative technology upgrades to produce higher quality fibre.
8. Evaluating the feasibility of a centralized clean-up system for Ontario's curbside fibre to ease the burden on individual municipalities.
9. Focusing on approaches to access domestic end markets.
10. Staying informed about challenges and opportunities related to fibre end markets.



## Federal Grants To Boost LFG Collection At Calgary, Regina, And Waterloo Landfills



The federal government recently provided grants to three municipal landfills in an effort to reduce methane emissions from all three. The money for the operational improvements at the landfills come from the federal government's Low Carbon Economy Fund.

The \$2 billion Low Carbon Economy Fund (LCEF) is a part of the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change (the Framework). The Fund supports the Framework by leveraging investments in projects that will generate clean growth, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help meet or exceed Canada's Paris Agreement commitments.

The Federal Government has committed up to \$5.9 million to help Calgary's Waste & Recycling Services reduce greenhouse gas emissions by expanding its landfill gas collection systems. The East Calgary Waste Management Facility will install new wells to collect landfill gas, distribution piping for wells, and mechanical and electrical upgrades to expand the volume of landfill gas collected.

LFG, which consists of methane and carbon dioxide (with trace amounts of other gases) gas is created as landfill waste decomposes in anaerobic conditions. The city's vertical extraction wells then collect and convert the gas to CO<sub>2</sub> by burning it off by a flare rather than seeping out into the atmosphere.

Martin Ortiz, performance operations leader for waste and recycling services, said methane is around 25 times more harmful to the environment than CO<sub>2</sub>. He said the project will help reduce Calgary's greenhouse gas emissions by more than 630,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> over the lifetime of the system.

The City of Regina municipal landfill is to receive \$1.3 million in federal funding to pay for and expansion of its landfill gas (LFG) collection system. Greg Kuntz, Regina's manager of environmental services, said the money will be used to drill 30 new wells into the old landfill site.

The project is expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by up to 30 per percent. The goal of the project is to remove 30,000 tonnes of methane gas, the equivalent of taking 8,000 vehicles off the road a year.

The LFG to energy system was installed at the Regina Landfill in 2017 at a cost of approximately \$5 million. The City of Regina and SaskPower entered into a 20-year power purchase agreement at the time operations began. SaskPower handles the sales of electricity produced by the facility. The facility generates approximately \$1 million in revenue for the City annually.

The federal government is investing up to \$1.5 million, subject to a formal funding agreement, to help the Region of Waterloo increase gas collection efficiency at the Waterloo Landfill facility.



This investment will help expand the Region's existing landfill gas capture system, which prevents greenhouse gases like methane from being released into the air, and instead uses them to generate renewable energy. The new project will increase gas collection efficiency, further reduce carbon pollution, and increase the generation of renewable electricity at the Waterloo Landfill facility.

Capturing of additional landfill gas will result in additional gas flows and improved quality, which helps increase renewable electricity generation in the Region of Waterloo.

The Waterloo landfill opened in 1972. It consists of 71 hectares of dedicated landfill space which has a maximum capacity of 15 million tonnes of waste. The landfill is expected to reach capacity near 2030. The Region of Waterloo has already started researching future waste management options through its Waste Master Plan process.



### Region of Durham To Expand Capacity of Covanta WTE Facility



Durham Regional Council recently voted to pursue an amendment to the existing Environmental Certificate of Approval (ECA) for the York Durham Energy Centre (DYEC), also commonly referred to as the Covanta incinerator after the company that designed, built, and operates it. An application for an amendment to the ECA will be sought from the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MOECP) to allow an increase in the annual feedstock of municipal waste to increase to 160,000 tonnes from the current 140,000 tonnes.

According to documents presented to Region Durham Council, the existing Waste-to-Energy facility would be able to accommodate the increased tonnage of waste with no requirement for physical expansion. A staff report presented to Council stated: "This interim solution could meet the waste management needs of Durham residents for an additional three to five years."

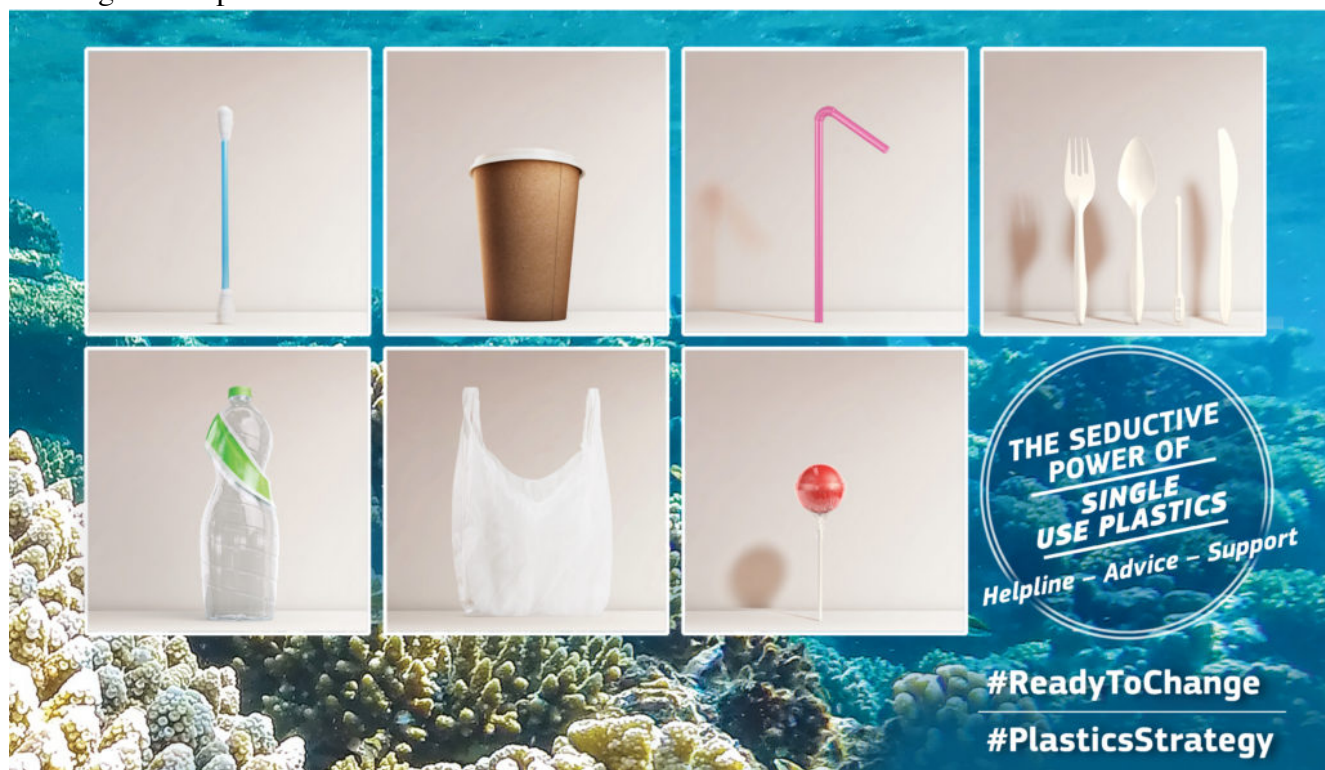
The staff report noted that increasing the capacity would save an estimated \$1.3 million in the first year and an additional \$2.1 million in future years, because of increased revenues from electricity and metals, as well as avoiding the cost for disposing of bypass waste to landfill.

If the province approves a 20,000 tonnes a year increase at the DYEC, Durham would get 15,000 tonnes of the extra capacity, while York Region would get the remaining 5,000 tonnes.

## Europe Ban Of Single Use Plastics And Extends Extended Producer Responsibility Programs

The European Parliament recently agreed on the ambitious measures proposed by the European Commission to ban selected single-use products made of plastic as well as introduce extended producer responsibility (EPR) for new products.

The new rules are an attempt to lesson marine pollution by plastic and abandoned fishing gear and oxo-degradable plastics.



Once the rules are in place, cotton bud sticks, cutlery, plates, straws, stirrers, sticks for balloons that are made of plastic will be banned in the European Union (EU).

The new rules also ban cups, food and beverage containers made of expanded polystyrene and on all products made of oxo-degradable plastic. Oxo-degradable plastics are made of petroleum-based polymers (usually polyethylene (PE)) that contain additives (usually metal salts), which accelerate their degradation when exposed to heat and/or light. The argument for banning oxo-degradable plastics is that they are similar to conventional plastic materials but have artificial additives. They do not actually biodegrade but merely fragment into small pieces and potentially harm the environment and endanger recycling and composting operations.

While often confused with biodegradable plastics, oxo-degradables are a category unto themselves. They are neither a bioplastic nor a biodegradable plastic, but rather a conventional plastic mixed with an additive in order to imitate biodegradation.

Producers of cigarettes with filters (the filters are not biodegradable) will help cover the costs of waste management and clean-up. Producers of plastic fishing gear will be required to cover the costs of waste collection from port reception facilities and its transport and treatment. They will also cover the costs of awareness-raising measures. Producers will also be given incentives to develop less polluting alternatives for these products.

Single-use drinks containers made with plastic will only be allowed on the market if their caps and lids remain attached. Also, the diversion target for plastic bottles was set at 90% by 2025. One method to achieve the high diversion rate is deposit refund schemes. The rules on Single-Use Plastics items and fishing gear, addressing the ten most found items on EU beaches place the EU at the forefront of the global fight against marine litter. They are part of the EU Plastics Strategy – the most comprehensive strategy in the world adopting a material-specific lifecycle approach with the vision and objectives to have all plastic packaging placed on the EU market as reusable or recyclable by 2030. The Single-Use Plastics Directive adopted by the European Parliament today is an essential element of the Commission’s Circular Economy Action Plan as it stimulates the production and use of sustainable alternatives that avoid marine litter.

Vice-President Jyrki Katainen, responsible for jobs, growth, investment and competitiveness, added: “Once implemented, the new rules will not only prevent plastic pollution, but also make the European Union the world leader in a more sustainable plastic policy. The European Parliament has played an essential role in laying the foundation for this transformation and in giving a chance to the industry to innovate, thus driving forward our circular economy.”

A ban on selected single-use products made of plastic for which alternatives exist on the market: cotton bud sticks, cutlery, plates, straws, stirrers, sticks for balloons, as well as cups, food and beverage containers made of expanded polystyrene and on all products made of oxo-degradable plastic.

Measures to reduce consumption of food containers and beverage cups made of plastic and specific marking and labelling of certain products.

Extended Producer Responsibility schemes covering the cost to clean-up litter, applied to products such as tobacco filters and fishing gear.

A 90% separate collection target for plastic bottles by 2029 (77% by 2025) and the introduction of design requirements to connect caps to bottles, as well as target to incorporate 25% of recycled plastic in PET bottles as from 2025 and 30% in all plastic bottles as from 2030.

### Marine waste on European beaches

#### Single-use plastic items



Single-use plastic items account for 50 percent of marine litter

Source: European Commission | Data for 2016

©DW



## Commercialization Of A Recycling Technology For Polyesters

Eastman Chemical Company (NYSE:EMN), headquartered in Tennessee, recently announced its intention to pursue the launch of an innovative advanced circular recycling technology that uses polyester waste which cannot be recycled by current mechanical methods, and as a result, often ends up in landfills. Using the process of methanolysis, Eastman's advanced circular recycling technology breaks down polyester-based products into their polymer building blocks. These building blocks can then be reintroduced to the production of new polyester-based polymers, delivering a true circular solution.

Polyester is a manmade polymer that is a plastic. Polyester fabric is a synthetic fabric woven with threads made from polyester fibers. Polyester fibers are the product of a chemical reaction between coal, petroleum, air, and water. Not only is polyester derived from non-renewable

resources, but the process of extraction from fossil fuels yields a high carbon footprint and significant byproducts. Once it has reached the end of its product life and disposed of in a landfill, polyester fabric takes decades to break down.

Methanolysis is a chemical process in which the polyester waste is mixed with methanol under pressure and higher temperatures. The resulting chemical reaction results in high-quality polyesters.

Eastman was one of the pioneers in developing methanolysis technology at commercial scale and has more than three decades of expertise in this innovative recycling process. Eastman's experience with methanolysis makes it uniquely qualified to be a leader in delivering this solution at commercial scale. Advanced circular recycling technology can be an especially impactful solution, as low-quality polyester waste that would typically be diverted to landfills can instead be recycled into high-quality polyesters suitable for use in a variety of end markets, including food contact applications.

Eastman is currently executing an engineering feasibility study on the design and construction of a commercial scale methanolysis facility to meet the demands of our customers and has engaged in initial discussions with potential partners across the value chain on the development of such a facility. The goal is to be operating a full-scale, advanced circular recycling facility within 24 to 36 months.

Eastman is a global specialty materials company that produces a broad range of products. Eastman employs approximately 14,500 people around the world and serves customers in more than 100 countries. The company had 2018 revenues of approximately \$10 billion and is headquartered in Kingsport, Tennessee, USA.



British Columbians And Nova Scotians Are Canada’s Best Recyclers

Nova Scotia might have the country’s highest diversion rate as a province (44%) but British Columbians recycle more as individuals.

An analysis of the latest data from Statistics Canada shows that the average British Columbian diverted 377 kilograms of waste in 2016. That’s 60 kilograms more than the average Nova Scotian and twice as much as people living in Saskatchewan. The average Canadian diverted 263 kilograms of waste, the equivalent of about one heavy (50 pound) suitcase a month.

The “waste” includes used paper, plastic, glass, metals, textiles, organics (food scraps), electronics, tires, white goods such as fridges and appliances, and construction, renovation and demolition materials like wood, drywall, doors, windows and wiring.

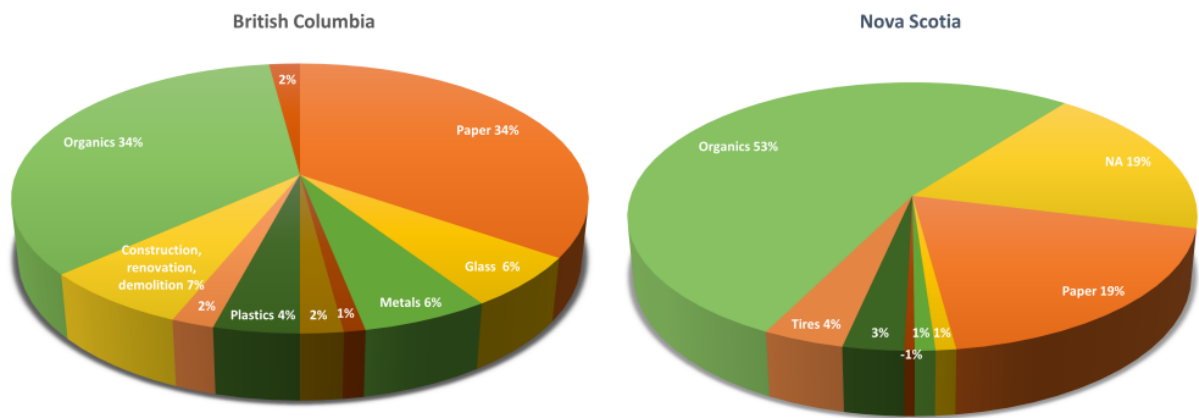
There are some interesting differences between Canada’s two waste diversion leaders. Nova Scotia’s population is quite concentrated within a relatively small area compared to British Columbia, which would seem to give the waste diversion advantage to Nova Scotia. BC’s recycling results, on the other hand, are spread more broadly and thus less reliant on major tonnage diversion coming from just one or two material streams.

For example, while paper and organics are the major material streams diverted in each province, there’s a marked difference in their relative contribution to the provincial total. In British Columbia, paper recycling and organics diversion represent about one-third of the total each. But in Nova Scotia, organics recovery alone is responsible for over half (53%) of the province’s resulting diversion. Without that substantial diversion of organics, Nova Scotia would slip down the provincial rankings.

The data thus indicate opportunities for improvement as well: for BC to boost its organics diversion (it’s currently ranked third behind Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in organics diversion per person) and for Nova Scotia to focus more attention on collecting materials other than organics (for example, it’s ranked sixth out of the eight reporting provinces in diverting paper).

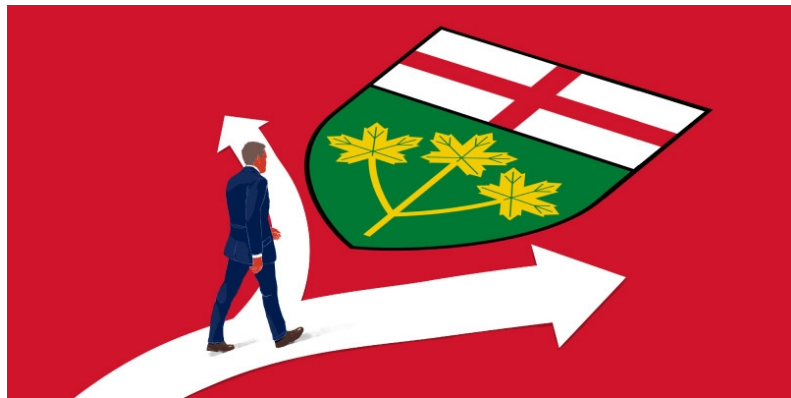
Of course, better data, particularly on the industrial, commercial and institutional (IC & I) side would help. We believe that the diversion of paper in Nova Scotia is significantly higher than the Statistics Canada numbers indicate.

What Canada’s two best recycling provinces are diverting from waste



## A Turning Point or More of the Same? Ontario's Fiscal Choices in Budget 2019

As the Ford government approaches its first full budget, it must decide how to confront the \$13.6 billion deficit it faces, as well as the stock of public debt forecasted to reach \$346 billion this year. There is nothing new about Ontario's difficult fiscal circumstances—the province has been running budget deficits for over a full decade. The question to be answered in this year's budget is whether the new government will employ a similar fiscal strategy as its predecessors or, instead, chart a new path that can help bring fiscal sustainability and prosperity to Ontario.



Why have recent deficit elimination efforts been unsuccessful? In recent years, the provincial government has employed a passive and slow approach to deficit reduction. The strategy has consistently been to slightly moderate spending growth while hoping for revenue growth (partly from tax increases) to grow quickly enough to shrink the deficit over time.

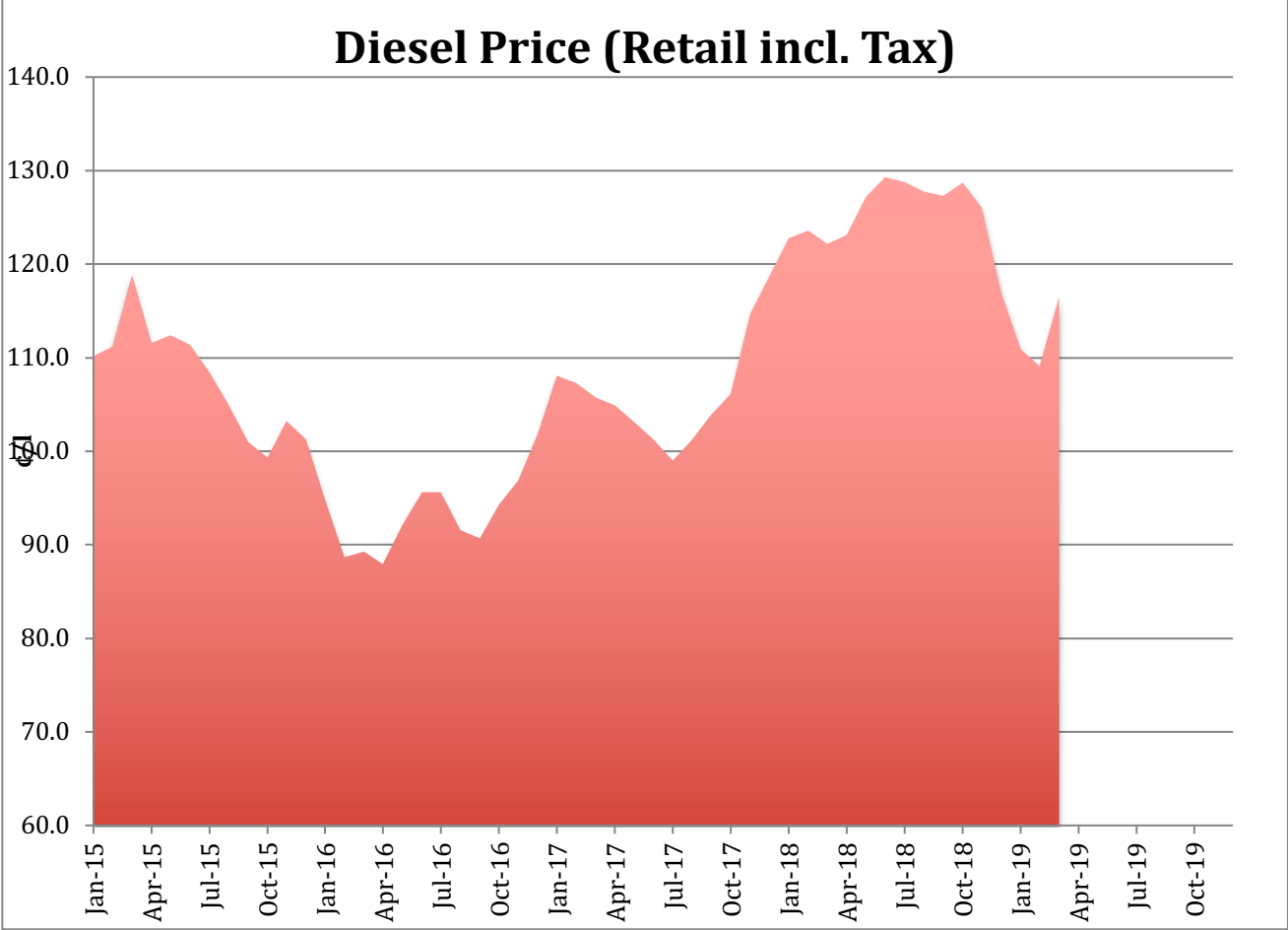
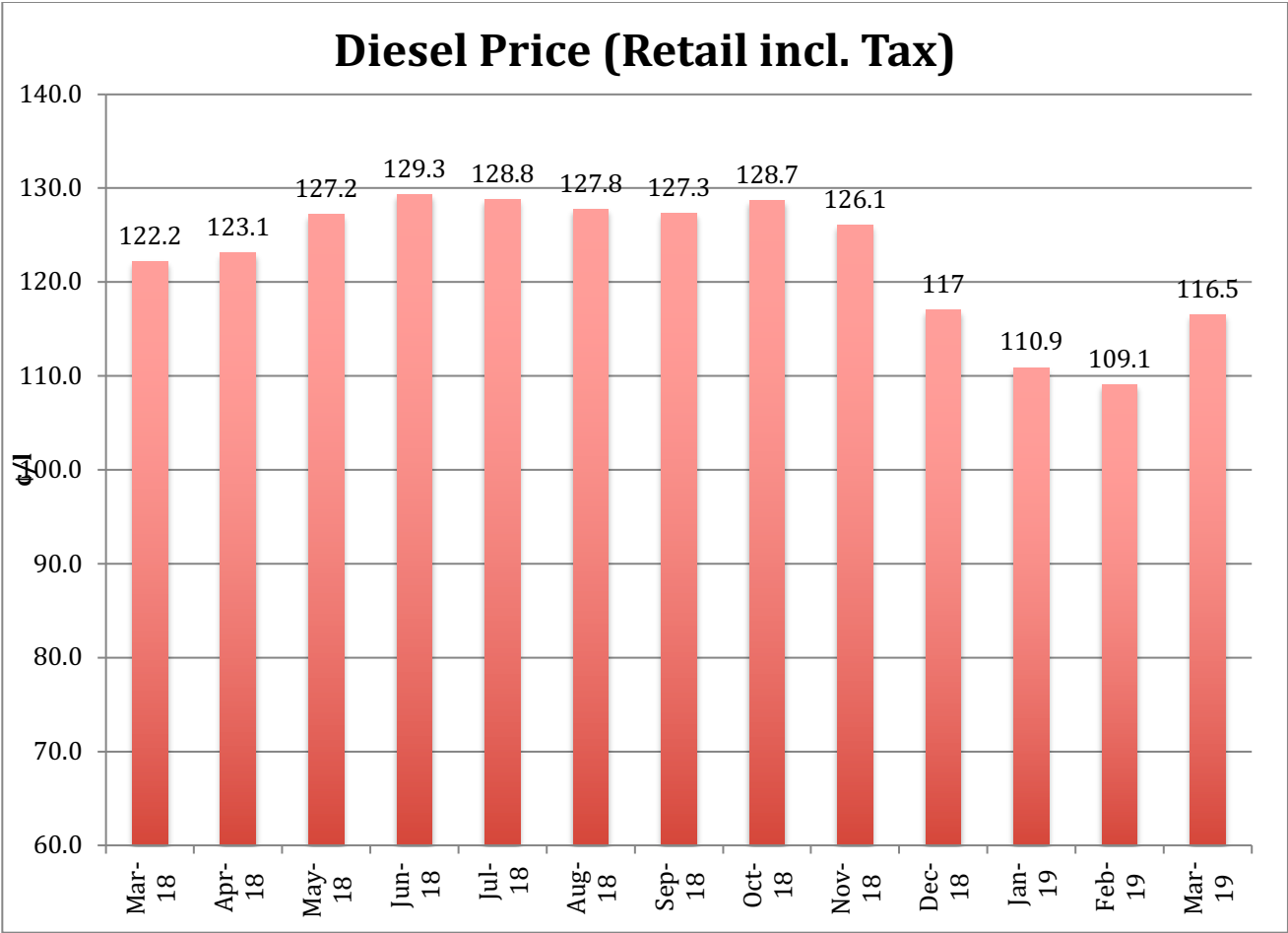
This approach has not been successful. Ontario has remained in a deficit position for the past decade. Public debt has climbed rapidly and the provincial economy has been undermined by elevated tax rates. As the 2019/20 budget approaches, the new government must decide whether to take a similar approach to its predecessors, or take a fundamentally different approach to deficit reduction and tax relief such as has been employed successfully in other jurisdictions across Canada in recent history.

In the 1990s, governments of all political stripes across the country were able to eliminate large deficits by moving decisively on spending—reforming and reducing expenditures in nominal terms to eliminate the deficit over a 2–3 year period, while creating the fiscal room for substantial and badly needed tax relief. We calculate the extent of spending restraint or reductions that would be needed over the next two years for Ontario to return to a balanced budget, while also considering what would be needed to create fiscal room for substantial tax relief.

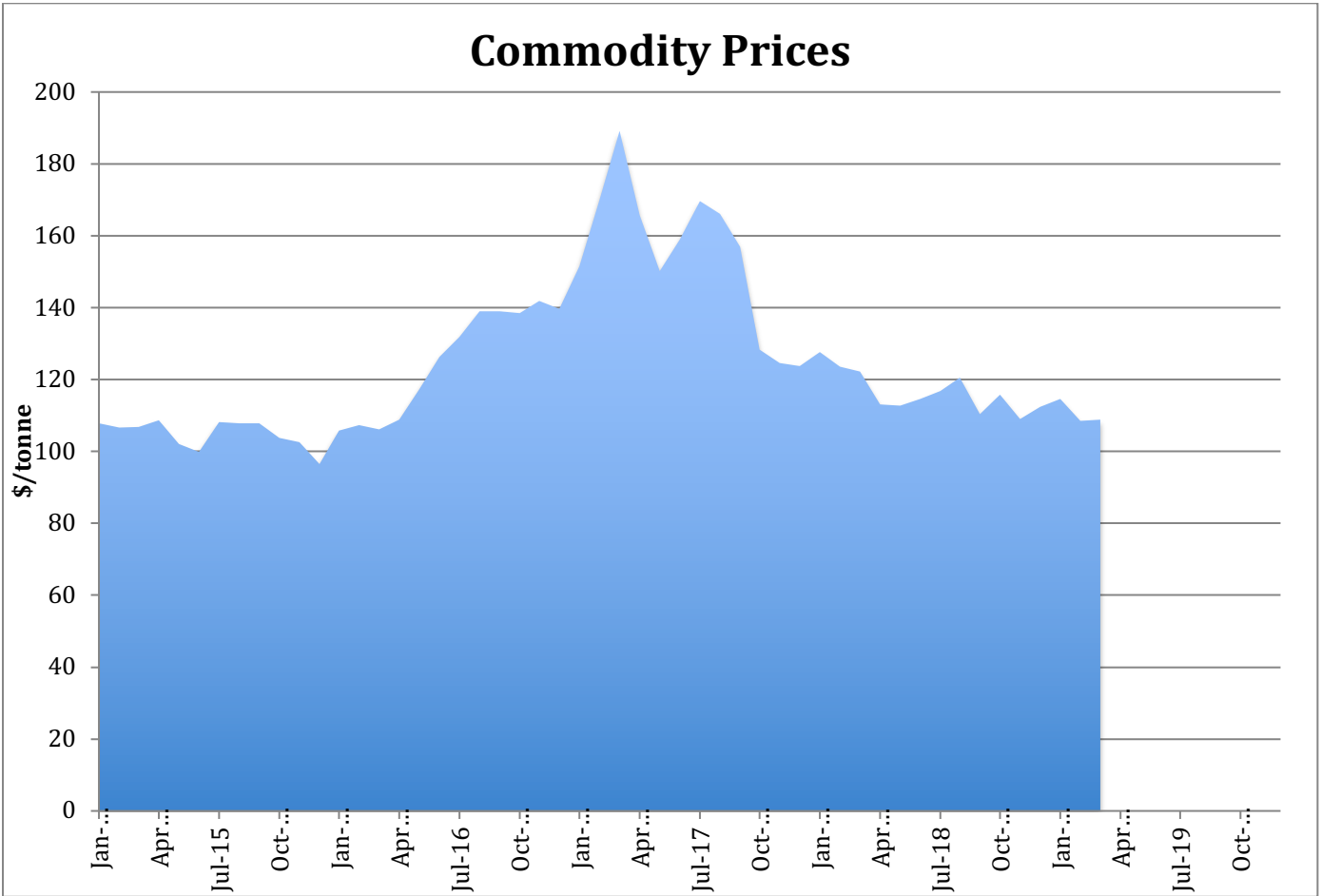
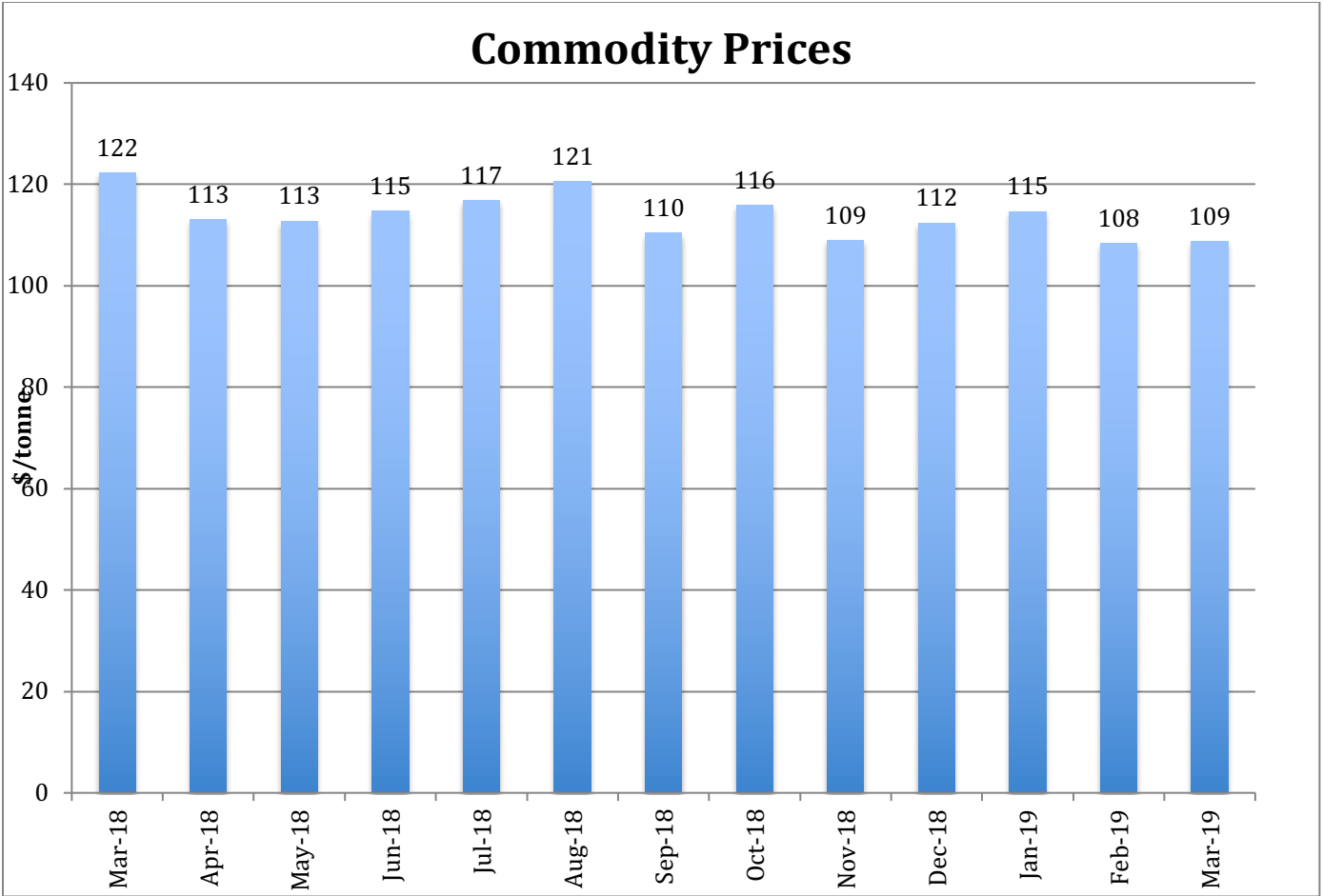
We find that achieving a balanced budget over the next two years without any tax relief is a singularly unambitious objective. It could, in fact, essentially be achieved by holding nominal spending flat over the next two years.

Achieving a balanced budget on this timeline while introducing tax relief would require a more ambitious approach to expenditure reduction. For instance, to reach a balanced budget while moving to a single-rate personal income tax and corporate income tax rate of 10 percent (such as prevailed in Alberta from the mid-1990s until 2015), Ontario would need to reduce nominal program spending by 7.8 percent over the next two years. To go further still and build one of the most pro-growth tax regimes in North America by adopting a single-rate personal and corporate income tax of 8 percent, an aggregate program spending reduction of 9.8 percent would be necessary.

Any of these approaches would mean substantially less debt for Ontario taxpayers compared to a slow approach to deficit reduction such as has prevailed in recent years. Indeed, we show that the most ambitious approach to deficit reduction described above would result in \$14.8 billion less new operating debt for Ontarians over the next two years alone, while also lightening the tax burden on businesses and residents. This would mean a smaller debt burden and lower debt interest payments for Ontarians today, as well as future generations.









2018 Annual Report



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## Corporate Profile

The Bluewater Recycling Association, located in Huron Industrial Park in the Municipality of South Huron, near Exeter, provides a wide variety of reliable, dependable, and affordable resource management based products and services.

The Association is one of the largest multi-municipal resource management organizations in Canada, which provides integrated waste reduction and environmental services ranging from collection and processing to marketing superior quality products and services.

The 81 people employed by the Association handle over 50,000 tonnes of material yearly, which represents a substantial portion of the overall waste stream. Although the Association's fleet of 43 vehicles collect most of the material, the Association also processes contractor-collected material.

"Our mission is to provide ethical, innovative, effective, quality resource management services. We will carry out our mission efficiently, safely, and in an environmentally responsible manner, ultimately enabling our members to meet their environmental commitments."

The logo depicts the Association's acronym at the roots of a white oak tree strategically placed above our recognizable Bluewater wave. The white oak, native to the area, standing tall above the waters of Lake Huron is notorious for its stability and long life, which the Association mirrors. The root system of the oak is as dispersed as the branches above, reflecting the Association's unique relationship between its owners and customers.



The roots of the oak tree flow into BRA, the acronym for the Bluewater Recycling Association, signifying that the Association is at the root of providing solutions to environmental issues. The letters are intertwined, representing the cooperative nature of the organization that involves more than 20 individual municipalities. The bold, stylish letters symbolize the strength, creativity, and proactiveness of the organization. The wave is representative of the blue water found on Lake Huron which most of our members have an opportunity to view regularly.

Each colour used in the logo also carries special significance for the Association. Green is synonymous with the environment in general. Blue is representative of the blue water of Lake Huron and is a colour that is widely associated with recycling. White is representative of the cleanliness and purity of the environment which we strive to achieve.

The Bluewater Recycling Association is much more than a recycling company, it's

**"Your Environmental Alternative"**

## Highlights

The image we selected for the cover of the report this year pretty much sums up the year. The industry was turned on its head when the “Dragon” from China suddenly chose a different path to satisfy its thirst for resources. The result was nothing short of a tsunami of recyclable commodities flooding the marketplace sending prices crashing. The excess supply quickly turned some commodities from revenue generating to actual expenses to move in the marketplace.

China did not only effectively stop purchasing recyclables, it instituted quality standards like the industry has never seen before. While quality standards had virtually disappeared under the Chinese buying spree, they are now higher than ever. Depending on the commodity, the new quality requirements are 99.5% to 99.9% pure or face rejection. Those organization with capacity quickly seized the opportunity to embrace the new quality standards while at the same time paying bargain prices for excess commodities. The details are further discussed in the Regulatory Update portion of our report.

# STOP Wish-cycling!

**RECYCLE ONLY**  
**PRINTED PAPERS AND PACKAGING**

 **Printed Paper**  **Boxes and Cardboard**  **Aluminum & Steel Cans**





 **Plastic Bottles & Containers**  **Glass Bottles and Jars**





**Wish-cycling is the practice of tossing questionable items in the recycling bin, hoping they can be recycled.**

You may wish these were recyclable or even think they ought to be but unfortunately they are not acceptable.

Placing the wrong items in the recycling bins increases the cost of the program, lowers the value of the remaining recyclables, and affects the safety of our employees.

Just because something is made of paper, metal, plastic, or glass, it does not mean it is recyclable. Make sure you see it listed in the latest acceptable list posted on our web site, or your calendar.

If you are unsure, please ask us at [info@bra.org](mailto:info@bra.org) or 1-800-265-9799, or visit [www.bra.org](http://www.bra.org)

It is not uncommon to find pizza boxes stained with grease, and all sorts of weird things like old garden hoses, needles, Christmas lights, and batteries in the recycling bins. These items cannot be recycled in the curbside bin. Food contaminates paper and cardboard making them less likely to be recycled. The hose and christmas lights wraps around the machines that screen and sort items disrupting the operations and reducing the amount of material that can be recycled. The needles and battery cause a hazard to our workers.

Although a lot of items have a recycling symbol on them, that doesn't mean all of them can be placed in the blue bins. Some may even require special handling. Only printed paper and packaging are accepted in the blue bins. Contamination has been a problem for a long time. However, with increasingly stringent standards by end markets, it becomes more important to try to limit it. We need you to help us by recycling smarter. We need you to be thoughtful, intentional, and deliberate with your recycling.

Here are the most common items we find in your recycling bin that should be in your waste bin. Aseptic containers like juice boxes, polycoated containers like those used for milk products, coffee cups, aluminum foil and pie plates, cat food cans, aerosols containers, plastic paint cans, needles, pots and pans, lawn chairs, toys, swimming pools and solar blankets, lottery tickets, anything smaller than 3".



This ad is provided through a partnership between industry and Ontario municipalities to support waste diversion programs.



2019 Acceptable List Is Out

A new more detailed acceptable list is now published on our website and it is making its way out to the residents through normal channels like the annual calendars. It focuses on quality over quantity with a clear list of acceptables, some recent changes that reflect market demands and a clear list of not acceptables that some people think should be in the program.

# Acceptable Recyclables

Printed Paper					
	Newspaper&insert	Magazines	Office Paper	Envelopes	Soft Cover Books
Printed Paper					
	Phone Books	Junk Mail	Catalogues	Brochures	Calendars
Paper Packaging					
	Cardboard	Boxboard	Kraft Paper	Paper Cores	Moulded Pulp
Plastic			<h2>Not-Acceptable Materials</h2>		
	PET Bottles&J				

## Recent Program Changes

Cartons		While cartons are a defined commodity by the ISAI Specification circular, they are a valuable commodity that needs to be kept separate from other commodities otherwise they become a contamination issue. Because of the shape shifting ability (2D vs 3D) this makes them hard to separate even with the latest optical technology. Markets are not stable, price is low while handling costs are high. The material yield is approximately 58% as the plastic and aluminum layers are typically not recycled. The end product is downcycled into disposable paper products like paper napkins and toilet paper.
Aluminum Foil Products, Food Cans, and Aerosols		Buy product packaged in readily recyclable products and/or use refillable containers for lunches to reduce overall waste generated.
Aerosol Containers		Aluminum cans are the most valuable commodity in the blue box program but the associated aluminum products such as foil, pie plates, food cans, and aerosols are not desired in the commodity. Foil disintegrates in the smelter, food cans add impurities, and aerosols cause fires. In the past when aluminum was sorted by hand it may have been feasible to separate. Today, most facilities rely on an eddy current to recover the aluminum and the machine cannot tell the difference between foil and cans.
Paint Cans		Dispose of foil products and aluminum food cans (eat food) in waste bin. Consider other cooking methodologies or alternative packaging.
Beverage Cups		Some programs have accepted steel aerosol containers despite being classified as hazardous waste under regulation 347. They contribute to hundreds of fires in processing facilities every year, each jeopardizing the safety of the workers and they cause significant risks to the rest of the materials and recycle in the end in part because of the ink used on the outside of the cups.
Small Items		Dispose of these containers with your hazardous waste. Consider manual pumps over the use of propellants.
		Empty paint cans are readily acceptable with the steel cans collected. The problem here is the industry is converting to plastic paint cans with a metal top which are not recyclable. The new containers are not easy for the consumer to tell apart from the old steel container.
		Buy your paint in metal paint cans otherwise return the cans to a hazardous waste depot.
		Beverage cups have never been part of our program but because the word got out that we were testing them for a while people assumed they were recyclable. Beverage cups are a laminated product much like carboys and they are even more difficult to separate from the rest of the materials and recycle in the end in part because of the ink used on the outside of the cups.
		Use a refillable mug. If you need the convenience, then place your old cup in the waste bin. This is a new problem for us. In the 1990's everything was large and club pack sized. Today, everything is becoming individualized in small sizes of greater variety. The bottom line is we are essentially trying to sort out confetti and it is nearly impossible. Now that quality matters (markets want 99.5% pure material) anything below a certain size has to be screened out to purify the rest of the materials.
		Anything smaller than 3 inches will contaminate our glass or they will be screened out and disposed of instead of being recycled. Use reusable containers instead.

Wing Paper	Greeting Cards	Photographs	Hard Cover Books	Disposable Papers
Tons	Paper Dinnerware	Gift Bags	Beverage Cups	Soiled Paper
Bottles	Planters and Pots	Disposable Cups	Smoke Detectors	Fuel Cans
IRS	VHS Tapes	Zip Loc Bags	CDs and DVDs	Pesticide Bottles
Oil	Aerosol Containers	Peel n Eat Cans	Coat Hangers	Pots and Pans
Is	Piping	Duct Work	Eavestrough	Utensils
	Fluorescent Bulbs	Drinking Glasses	Mirrors	Ceramic Dinnerware

## Not-Acceptable Materials

Batteries	Needles	Ammunition	Fire Extinguishers	Propane Tanks
Tree Leaves	Stones and Aggregate	Garden Hose	Lumber	Gasoline Can
Crink Wrap	Expanded Foam	Bubble Wrap	Beverage Cups	Solar Blanket
Ground Paper	Christmas Lights	Clothing	VHS Tapes	Rope Twine
Leftovers	Plastic Lids	Metal Caps	Metal Lids	Small Bottle
Warts	Bicycles	Scrap Metal	Bowling Ball	Biomedical Products

practically list all of the items we receive every day that are not part of the recycling program. recycle them again. You can wish that an item is recyclable when it is clearly not at this time. It will still end up in the landfill. You have the power to choose what you buy as a consumer. If you value convenience over the environment, then be prepared to pay the full price to dispose of that convenience also. Choose and consume wisely, and remember that when in doubt, leave it out...of the blue bin.

### Driver Shortage Plagued Carriers for Most of the Year

The need to recruit qualified truck drivers is not a new issue for the industry. In fact, the Driver Shortage has been a top-three issue in 12 out of the 14 years that ATRI has conducted this survey. However, the driver shortage has held firm as the number one issue as strong freight demand and an aging workforce increase pressure on motor carriers to recruit and retain the best talent.

The Association is not immune to the driver shortage. We are looking for drivers right now and have launched a training program for those interested in a career in trucking but in need of a commercial license. We love referrals if you know anyone interested.

The start of 2018 saw the introduction of Electronic Log Books as a requirement in the US. This resulted in many older drivers retiring rather than adapting to the new technology. Canada is expected to follow suit shortly. In Ontario, the driver licensing and renewal requirements changed making it more onerous to get and maintain a commercial driver's license.

The causes of the shortage include the demographics of the aging driver population, lifestyle issues, regulatory challenges and others. Over the next 10 years, we need to attract almost 900,000 new people to the industry.

Demographics is a big part of the problem. ATA's research arm, the American Transportation Research Institute, recently updated its demographic data on drivers and found some 57% of drivers are 45 or older. Only 4.4% are 20-24 years old.

We have experienced delays in shipping our commodities as a result of the shortage. We have also experienced difficulties finding quality drivers for our own operations which results in more overtime than expected. Recycling industry analysts believe that the current fees for recycling services which hover in the \$3 to \$4 per month will have to double in the coming years to maintain current services.

Emerging e-commerce retailing trends, have also had implications of these trucking operations. Key findings in ATRI's report include:

- From 1999-2017, e-commerce sales increased from less than one percent of total U.S. retail sales to more than nine percent, reflecting a 3,000 percent increase in e-commerce sales.
- Annual growth of e-commerce has ranged between 13 and 16 percent over the last five years, outpacing the one to five percent annual growth in traditional retail sales.
- There were 2,130 fewer department stores and 385,000 fewer jobs at these stores in 2017 compared to 2015; there were 1,937 more courier services operating and just over 85,000 new employees hired in the sector during this time period.
- "Last Mile Fulfillment Centers" represented 73 percent of the industrial real estate market in 2017, a 15 percentage point increase from the previous year.
- Registrations for single-unit trucks increased by 7.8 percent between 2007 and 2016 compared to 4.4 percent growth in combination truck registrations.



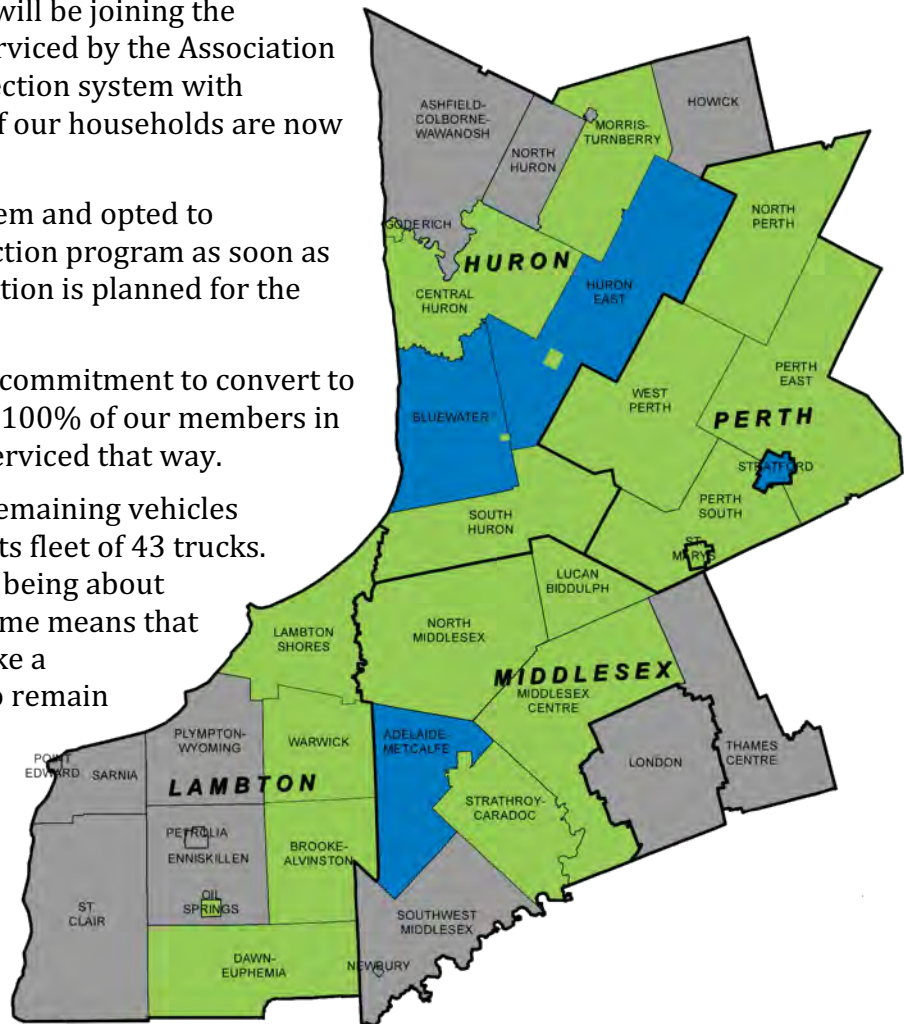
### 90% Serviced with Automated Collection

The Village of Oil Springs will be joining the majority of households serviced by the Association using the Automated Collection system with wheelie bins. Over 90% of our households are now serviced this way.

Council reviewed the system and opted to implement a weekly collection program as soon as possible. The implementation is planned for the first week in July 2019.

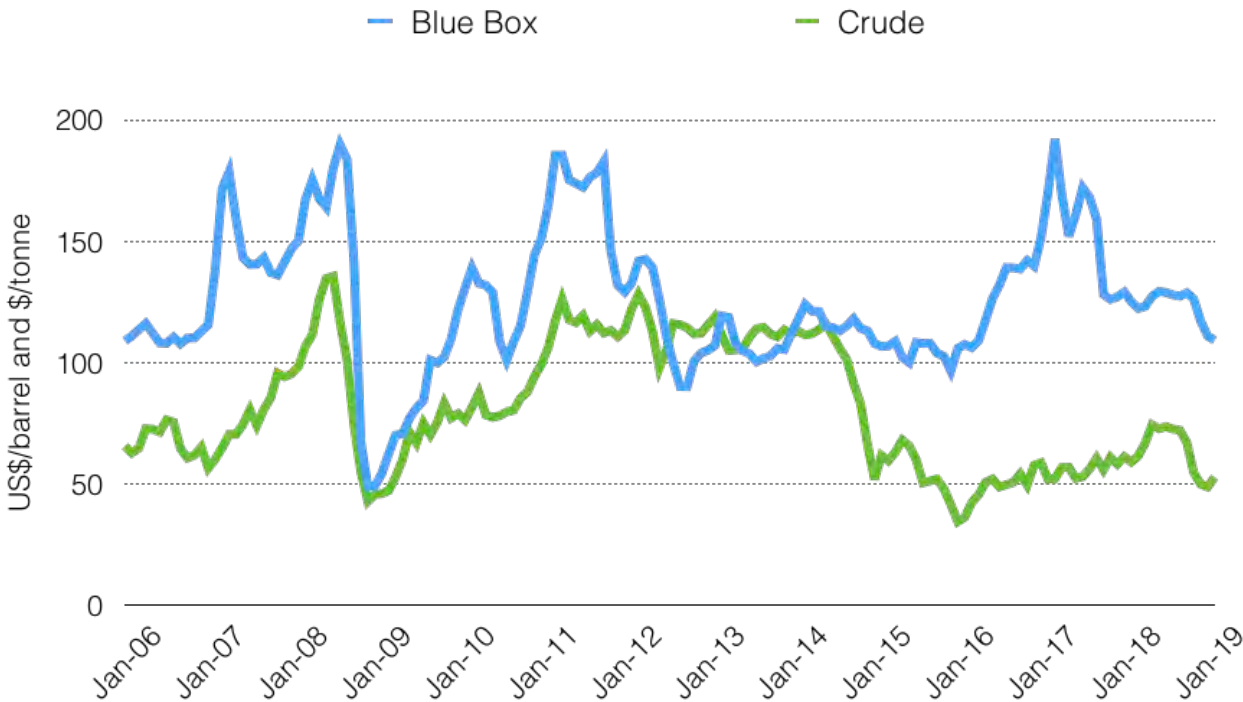
The Village of Oil Springs' commitment to convert to automated will mean that 100% of our members in Lambton County will be serviced that way.

The Association has two remaining vehicles collecting manually from its fleet of 43 trucks. With new truck deliveries being about two years behind at this time means that the Board will have to make a decision whether or not to remain in the manual collection business sometime in the next twelve months.



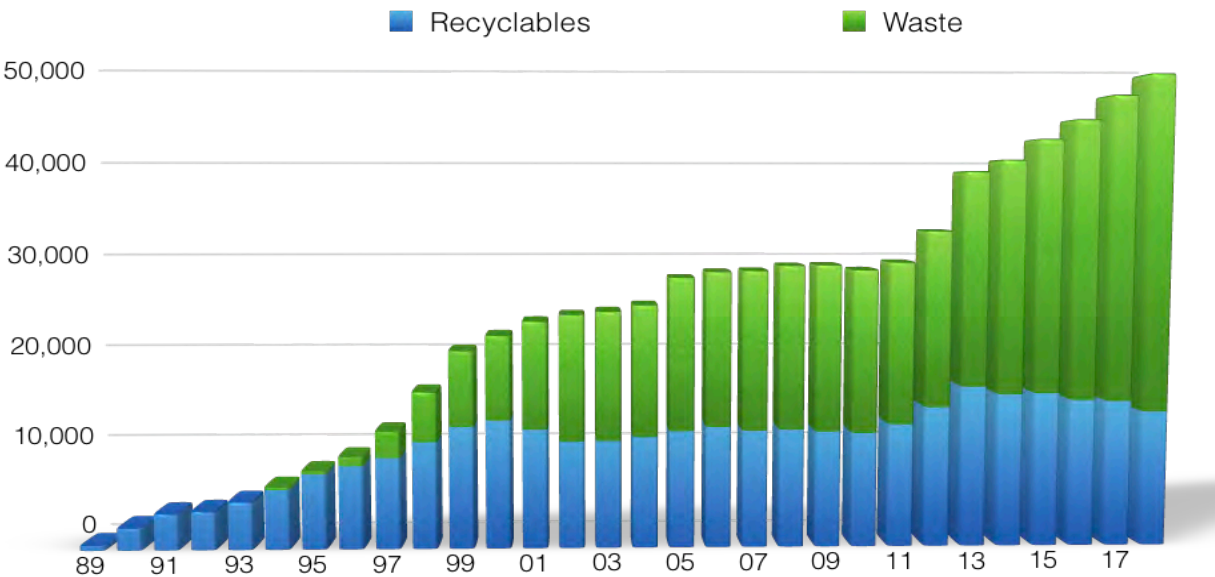
Commodities Update

After a rise in pricing that started in May of 2016, the commodity pricing continued upward in 2017 until the last half of the year when the export market shut down resulted in an oversupply situation on the domestic markets



Tonnes Managed

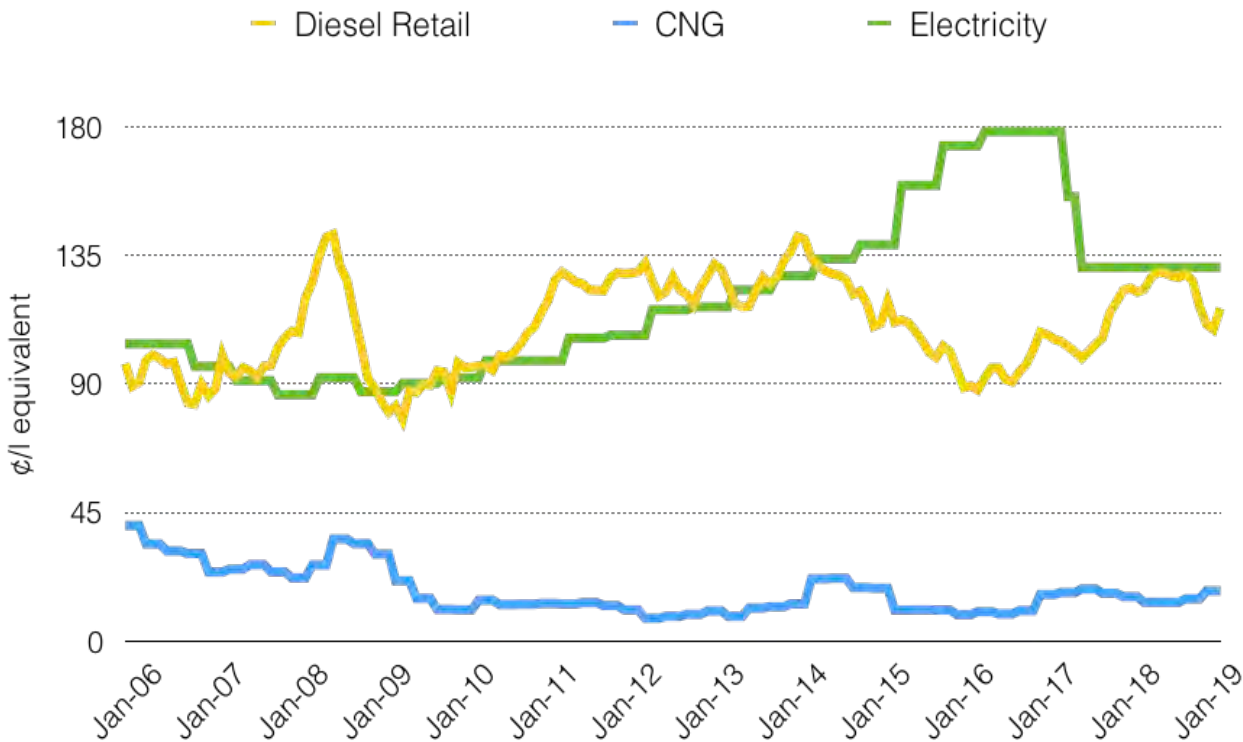
The Association continues to grow by managing more materials in the area. Despite a significant campaign to reduce contamination in 2017, we managed to maintain our recycling volumes while increasing our waste volumes.



Fuel Update

One of the benefits of low crude oil is generally lower diesel prices as well. While diesel prices did not go down as rapidly as the crude price, it did eventually fall to a reasonable price below \$1.00 per litre.

In the meantime, our conversion to natural gas continues with now 12 of our vehicles operating with this fuel. Despite the lower the diesel prices, natural gas remains significantly lower. Furthermore, it remains the best overall performer with lower emissions and low noise.



### Supplies Price Increase

The Association makes every effort to keep costs down in all aspects of its operations to provide the best value to its membership. One such area is the cost of our supplies to provide the services we offer. We have maintained our prices low as long as we could, unfortunately the recent rise in the oil prices and the drop in exchange rates is forcing us to adjust pricing on some of our supplies to keep up with our landed costs.

Our supplies prices are as followed:

- Blue Boxes \$10 each
- Office Boxes \$10 each
- Rolls of 45 Gallon bags \$5 per roll of 10 bags
- Green Cones \$135 each

Note that we no longer sell any barrels and composters.

Wheelie bins are also generally not sold to anyone. The replacement cost for wheelie bins where flagrant abuse is determined is \$75 each and subject to a delivery/replacement charge.

### Safety Concerns Grow As More Contaminants Appear In Recycling Wheelie Bins

Concerns for the safety of our employees are growing due to various contaminants — including needles, axes and chainsaws — thrown into the blue recycling bins.

Although a lot of items have a recycling symbol on them, that doesn't mean all of them can be placed in the blue bins. Some require special handling.

“Wish-cycling” is innocently throwing items into the blue bin in an effort to recycle.

Incorrectly placed items may not be recycled at all.

Unfortunately, when it does come to us, most of that material doesn't go to the correct recycling places; it does end up in the landfill.

Improper items thrown into the blue bins can potentially cause harm to the facility and its employees. For example, a serious fire at the beginning of May was started by a rechargeable lithium-ion battery.

All employees go through rigorous training before going on the line, and wear safety equipment at all times. However, when the items are small, like needles, they can fall through and become harder to see, potentially causing injuries.

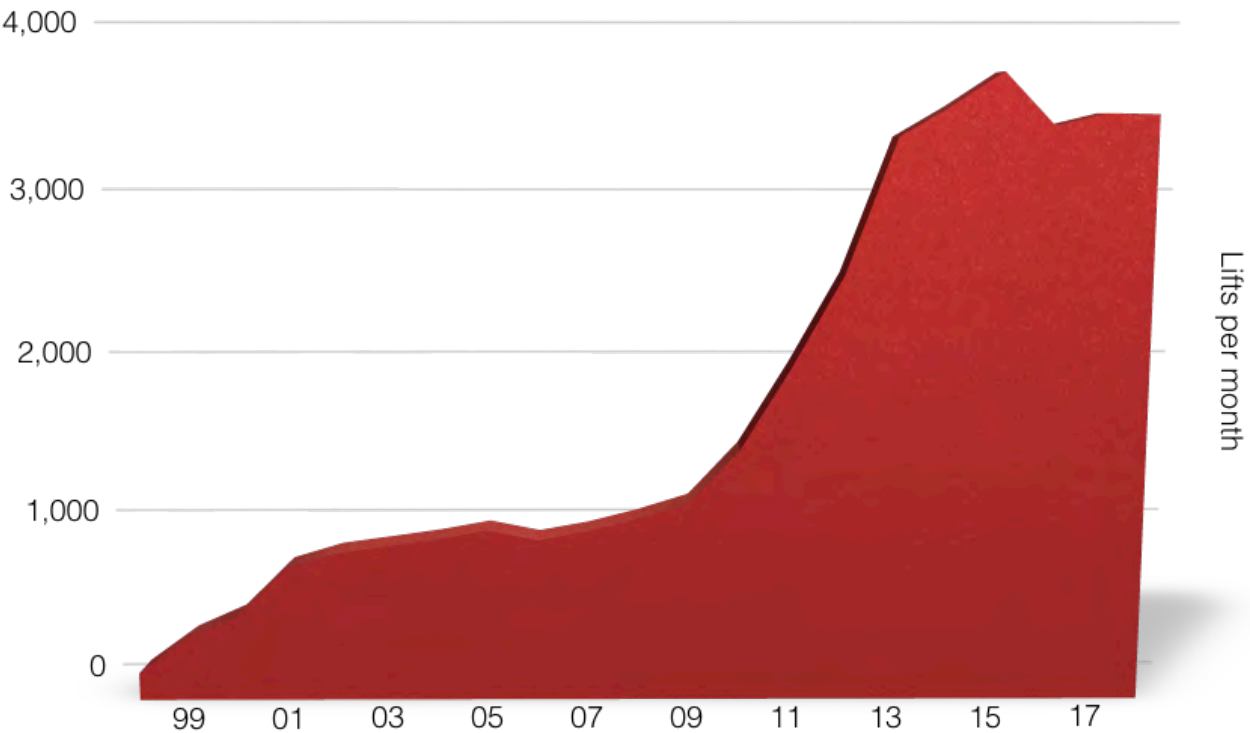
Only printed paper and packaging are accepted in the blue bins.





**Mars Environmental**

Our commercial division continues to perform well despite the drop in lifts performed in 2016. The drop in services was directly related to our change of policy with regards to recycling services. As soon as we implemented a nominal fee for the service, our customers responded with an adjustment in service frequency away from weekly service to biweekly or even monthly. This has resulted in a much more efficient operation lowering our costs while improving our revenue stream preparing us for continued growth ahead.



## Regulatory Update

### Environment Minister Releases Ontario's New Environment Plan

Environment Minister Rod Phillips released Ontario's Environment Plan. The plan is broad in scope and includes the government's strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The plan outlines the government policy direction on waste management for Ontario. Specific action items that will be of interest to members include:

#### **Reduce and divert food and organic waste from households and businesses**

Expand green bin or similar collection systems in large cities and to relevant businesses.

Develop a proposal to ban food waste from landfill and consult with key partners such as municipalities, businesses and the waste industry.

Educate the public and business about reducing and diverting food and organic waste.

Develop best practices for safe food donation.

#### **Reduce plastic waste**

Work with other provinces, territories and the federal government to develop a plastics strategy to reduce plastic waste and limit micro-plastics that can end up in our lakes and rivers.

Seek federal commitment to implement national standards that address recyclability and labelling for plastic products and packaging to reduce the cost of recycling in Ontario.

Work to ensure the Great Lakes and other inland waters are included in national and international agreements, charters and strategies that deal with plastic waste in the environment.

#### **Reduce litter in our neighbourhoods and parks**

Our environment plan reflects our government's commitment to keep our neighbourhoods, parks and waterways clean and free of litter and waste. When Ontarians walk their dog or take their children to the park they expect their time outdoors to be litter-free.

Work with municipal partners to take strong action against those who illegally dump waste or litter in our neighbourhoods, parks and coastal areas.

Develop future conservation leaders through supporting programs that will actively clean up litter in Ontario's green spaces, including provincial parks, conservation areas and municipalities.

Connect students with recognized organizations that encourage environmental stewardship so they could earn volunteer hours by cleaning up parks, planting trees and participating in other conservation initiatives.





**Increase opportunities for Ontarians to participate in waste reduction efforts**

Work with municipalities and producers to provide more consistency across the province regarding what can and cannot be accepted in the Blue Box program.

Explore additional opportunities to reduce and recycle waste in our businesses and institutions.

Make producers responsible for the waste generated from their products and packaging

Move Ontario's existing waste diversion programs to the producer responsibility model.

This will provide relief for taxpayers and make producers of packaging and products more efficient by better connecting them with the markets that recycle what they produce.

Shifting the Blue Box recycling program to full producer responsibility is estimated to save municipalities more than \$125-million annually.

**Explore opportunities to recover the value of resources in waste**

Investigate options to recover resources from waste, such as chemical recycling or thermal treatment, which have an important role – along with reduction, reuse and recycling – in ensuring that the valuable resources in waste do not end up in landfills.

Encourage increased recycling and new projects or technologies that recover the value of waste (such as hard to recycle materials).

**Provide clear rules for compostable products and packaging**

Ensure new compostable packaging materials in Ontario are accepted by existing and emerging green bin programs across the province, by working with municipalities and private composting facilities to build a consensus around requirements for emerging compostable materials.

Consider making producers responsible for the end of life management of their products and packaging.

**Support competitive and sustainable end-markets for Ontario's waste**

Cut regulatory red tape and modernize environmental approvals to support sustainable end markets for waste and new waste processing infrastructure.

Provide municipalities and the communities they represent with a say in landfill siting approvals. While we work to reduce the amount of waste we produce, it is recognized that there will be a need for landfills in the future. The province will look for opportunities to enhance municipal say while continuing to ensure that proposals for new and expanded landfills are subject to rigorous assessment processes and strict requirements for design, operation, closure, post-closure care and financial assurance.

**Make it easier and safer to reuse excess soil**

Recognize that excess soil is often a resource that can be reused. Set clear rules to allow industry to reduce construction costs, limit soil being sent to landfill and lower greenhouse gas emissions from trucking by supporting beneficial reuses of safe soils.

### **OWMA Publishes Latest Stats on Landfill Capacity in Ontario**

Safe and reliable disposal options, such as landfills, are an essential part of managing waste materials in Ontario that are not reused and recycled. Ensuring adequate disposal capacity for Ontario's solid waste within our own borders is an economic and environmental necessity, and vital for communities, residents and businesses across the province.

OWMA's 2nd Landfill Report, released in January 2019, provides accurate and timely data on the capacity of Ontario's public and private sector landfills to serve Ontario's waste disposal needs. This data helps guide policy decisions for the waste management sector, enabling those in the industry and government to make better business decisions; and provides better information to educate the broader public. The report's data challenges many assumptions, such as the available remaining capacity in landfills and the amount of waste disposed of annually.

This report provides an important fact-based context for any policy deliberations on potential changes to the landfill siting and expansion environmental review process, as part of the government's consultation on the recently released Ontario Environment Plan.

Based on the current landfill capacity depletion rate, Ontario's available landfill capacity is expected to be exhausted in 14 years, by the year 2032. Should legislative or economic changes result in waste no longer being exported to the United States, Ontario's available landfill capacity will be exhausted sooner, by the year 2028.

Ontario has 805 active public and private sector landfill sites across the province, with remaining capacity of 122.9 million tonnes. However, most of this remaining capacity is relatively concentrated in just a small number of large landfill sites, with 56% of Ontario's remaining landfill capacity is held by 7 sites (both private and public), while 82% of remaining capacity is held by just 15 sites (both private and public).

In 2017, Ontario landfills received a total of 8.1 million tonnes of waste, an increase of about 5% from the 7.7 million tonnes in OWMA's 2016 Landfill Report.

In addition to waste received at Ontario landfills in 2017 was 3.5 million tonnes of waste that was exported during the year to landfills in the United States, primarily to Michigan and New York. When waste export data is combined with data on waste disposed in Ontario, the total amount of waste sent to landfills by Ontarians in 2017 equates to almost 11.6 million tonnes.

### **Property Tax Update: Province Intends To Maintain Current Valuation Methodology For Landfills**

On December 21, 2018, Minister Fedeli confirmed that, in order to maintain stability for landfill operators and municipalities, the Province intends to maintain the current valuation methodology for properties in the landfill class for the next reassessment. This means that landfills will continue to be assessed based on vacant industrial land values.

This decision is very positive, not just for landfill operators, but also for all other waste management facilities that faced a similar risk of having their property assessments changed to an income-based approach for property taxation. New regulatory amendments to implement this decision will be brought forward in 2019.

### **Providing Municipalities with a Say in Landfill Siting Approvals**

Waste collection is vital to the operation of any municipality. Part of the waste management process includes safe and environmentally responsible disposal options, such as engineered landfills, which are essential to managing residual waste materials that cannot be reused or recycled. Ensuring well-planned and well-managed disposal capacity for Ontario's solid waste is an economic and environmental necessity for municipalities, residents and businesses.

To develop new or expanded landfill capacity in Ontario, proponents must conduct a rigorous Environmental Assessment (EA) which historically has taken 5-10 years, at great cost to the proponent. As key stakeholders, municipal governments are already legislated as an official review and commenting agency in the environmental assessment process. Municipalities currently have many opportunities to engage with proponents, review technical studies, provide comments, and effect outcomes in the EA process.

Additionally, municipalities have authority under the Planning Act on Official Plan, zoning, site plan, and other local approvals. Landfill proponents are already required to address the concerns and input of municipalities at every milestone of the environmental assessment process.

Local citizens, municipalities and communities are consulted throughout the Environmental Assessment process and have many ways to voice their opinions, collaborate with the proponent company and form coalitions that can collaborate with the landfill proponent for the entire operating period. The following recommendations offer additional measures that would enhance municipal engagement within the EA process for new and expanding landfills.

1. Confirm municipal interests at the outset
2. Create means for municipal engagement
3. Articulate financial-related commitments
4. Align Interests/Opportunities regarding local waste management
5. Provide financial assurance declaration
6. Examine other municipal considerations
7. Additional Considerations:

Require landfill proponents to provide ongoing communication to host local governments – and any resident who requests such - through quarterly reports on the environmental assessment review process.

### **Ministry of Labour Guideline Review Project Initiated**

The Ministry of Labour has convened an advisory group assisting with the review and updating of the MOL 2004 Mobile Compacting Equipment Safety Guidelines for waste vehicles. The project ran for 5 months and OWMA was well represented by the following individuals: Rob Cook, OWMA; Colin Vidler, City of Hamilton; Dave West, GFL Environmental; Greg Parr, Joe Johnson Equipment and Francis Veilleux, Bluewater Recycling Association. We will endeavour to keep members updated on guideline changes.

### Cap-and-Trade Update

On July 3, 2018, Ontario Regulation 386/18 was passed revoking Ontario Regulation 144/16: The Cap and Trade program and prohibiting Ontario Cap and Trade registered participants from purchasing, selling, trading or otherwise dealing with emissions allowances and credits.

### Bill 47 - Making Ontario Open for Business Act — Received Royal Assent November 21st, 2018

It repeals various Bill 148 provisions that negatively affected municipal governments, including scheduling and on-call provisions, and stops the anticipated increased costs resulting from Bill 148 requirements. Throughout AMO's discussions on these matters, it was emphasized that municipal governments are not precarious employers, but employers of choice with good wages and benefit packages that provide stable, mostly unionized, employment throughout the province.

The Minister of Labour announced that the government repealed amendments made by the Fair Workplaces, Better Jobs Act, 2017 (Bill 148). Changes include:

- Keeping the minimum wage at \$14 on January 1, 2019 and establishing a 33-month pause in minimum wage increases with annual increases to the minimum wage, tied to inflation, to restart in 2020.
- Repealing the scheduling provisions that were to come into force on January 1, 2019, including the minimum of three hours' pay for being on-call if the employee is available to work but is not called in to work, or works less than three hours.
- Repealing the averaging public holiday pay formula prescribed by Bill 148, and return to the previous prorating public holiday pay formula.
- Removal of requirement for employers to provide equal pay to part-time and full-time employees.

### Amendment to Regulation 344/90 (Disposable Containers for Milk)

The amending regulation was filed on April 6, 2018 and is now in effect.

The amendment to Regulation 344 provides options for milk producers to use containers that are widely accepted in recycling programs or are managed through a deposit return program. This will provide flexibility to milk producers while still protecting the environment.

In Ontario, the packaging of fluid milk is regulated under R.R.O. 1990, Regulation 344 (Disposable Containers for Milk), which has been in effect for decades and predates the establishment of the Blue Box program across the Province.

Under this Regulation, milk containers require a deposit to be charged unless they are refillable glass containers, plastic film pouches, laminated containers (not greater than 1 litre), coated paper containers, or any disposable container with a capacity less than 1 pint.

### National Zero Waste Council Launches Love Food Hate Waste in Canada

PAC members include cities of Toronto and Vancouver, Sobeys and Walmart. PAC's James D Downham serves as the Vice-Chairman of NZWC.

Two of Canada's largest food retailers have joined with local and provincial governments and agencies to launch a national Love Food Hate Waste campaign, which aims to change Canadians' behaviours around food and dramatically reduce the significant amount of food wasted across the country every day.

Canadians are among the worst of the developed nations when it comes to food waste, with about 47 percent of food waste occurring in the home. More than 60 percent of the food Canadians throw away could have been eaten, costing the average Canadian household more than \$1,100 per year. In all, 2.2 million tonnes of edible food is thrown out annually, contributing to Canada's greenhouse gas emissions as well as wasting the resources needed to produce and distribute food to consumers.

"The Love Food Hate Waste campaign is desperately needed to tackle food waste across the country," said Malcolm Brodie, Chair of the National Zero Waste Council. "The campaign is the first coordinated national approach to help Canadians change their relationship with food. It only takes a small change, such as buying only what we need so food doesn't spoil or get forgotten in the back of the fridge and is then thrown out."

A food waste and organic waste ban at disposal sites, likely starting with larger communities and landfills (most of Ontario's waste is landfilled) and other disposal sites, and progressively being expanded to cover the whole province. A number of studies are underway on different aspects of the food waste ban at this time.





Full Producer Responsibility for Blue Box Program

The transition of used tires, electronics, and household hazardous waste programs to Resource Recovery and Circular Economy Act, 2016 are underway while the Blue Box program remains in its current challenging state. Full producer responsibility fits with making polluters accountable and ensures businesses are responsible for the materials they put into the market. The costs are moved off the property taxpayer who has little ability to manage or influence any decisions on packaging. A recent Draft Discussion Paper on how to transition the Blue Box has been released by Municipal Resource Recovery & Research Collaborative.

Potential Timeline to Transition

Step 1 - Minister Initiates Regulation

	2019				2020				2021				2022-2024
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Regulatory Changes	Step 2 - Consultation and Approval of New PPP Regulation & Changes to Regulation 101/94				Step 3 - Regulatory start-up period (e.g. registration, municipalities self-identify, planning)				Step 4 & 5 - Requirements come into effect for producers to meet targets for municipalities that have self-identified. Self-identification process continues.				
Blue Box Program Plan	Blue Box Program continue and rules under Regulation 101/94.											BBPP continue and rules under Regulation 101/94 for those not transitioned.	

MOECP Issues New Direction to Stewardship Ontario (SO) on Batteries

The Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks has amended the timelines associated with the wind up of the Municipal Hazardous or Special Waste (MHSW) Program. The Minister has directed Stewardship Ontario (SO) to wind up the program for single-use batteries on June 30, 2020. This change will allow for a coordinated policy approach with the wind up of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Program on June 30, 2020.

All other deadlines outlined in SO’s April 2018 wind-up letter on the MHSW program from remain in place. SO must submit a wind-up plan to RPRA on or before June 30, 2019 and the remaining designated materials under the MHSW Program will wind up on December 31, 2020.





### E-Waste Program

RPRA has been directed by the Minister to conduct additional consultations on Ontario Electronic Stewardship's (OES) Wind-Up Plan to seek feedback on options to ensure that OES's surplus funds be used for the benefit of Ontario consumers; for example, through a consumer rebate program. They have extended the deadline to provide feedback to **Thursday, April 25**.

Property taxpayers should not be responsible to manage and co-fund a recycling system when they have no influence over the types of materials entering the waste stream, nor do they have the means to create new end markets for recovered WEEE. Municipal governments support provincial policies that assign responsibility to those that can most effectively and efficiently drive change – the producer. As many other jurisdictions have done successfully around the world, producers should be made fully responsible to collect and ensure their materials are properly recycled.

Shifting this responsibility to producers will create economic opportunities, incent innovation, improve our environment, and reduce the burden on Ontario's taxpayers. Producers are in the best position to communicate directly with consumers about whether their materials can be recycled and to decide how to best collect them. They are also best informed to invest in the recycling collection and processing system necessary and to create markets to support their end use. This means making producers directly responsible for ensuring accessibility for all Ontarians, continually improving both collection and recycling outcomes, allowing for competition to drive innovation both at the service provider and producer level and ensuring transparency and direct accountability.

Globally, many corporations recognize that they're in the best position to drive change to address this issue, rather than burdening property taxpayers.

Municipal governments are supportive of a broad and inclusive list of designated WEEE as is currently included in Schedules 1 through 7 of Regulation 389/16 under the Waste Diversion Transition Act, 2016. However, Ontario's current WEEE program is only collecting a subset of these items and the list's complexity makes it difficult for consumers to understand what is acceptable for recycling in the program. The new WEEE regulation should focus responsibility on those that can most effectively and efficiently drive change.

We recognize the challenge of identifying Responsible Persons who retail products without a legal residence or physical presence in Ontario. The Used Tire Regulation provides a starting point to address this important issue. It is a global issue and as such the Ministry could also look to incorporate the best practices identified in the OECD's latest report entitled 'Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and the Impact of Online Sales.'

It is essential to ensure consumer accessibility to WEEE collection sites across the Province. We recognize this is one of the key challenges under the RRCEA as the responsibility for collection lies with individual producers and/or their representative Producer Responsibility Organizations. The regulation must also ensure that consumer accessibility is provided in smaller rural, northern and remote communities. Producers should promote details on what types of WEEE can be recycled and what cannot; where it is collected in Ontario.

### Tire Program

Please note that the Resource Productivity and Recovery Authority (RPRA) has published a series of documents on Used Tires to help municipal governments prepare for the new Regulation that came into force on January 1, 2019:

1. A [Compliance Bulletin 6 – Municipal Tire Collection Services](#) provides guidance to municipalities, and producers who are required to establish and operate tire collection sites under the Tires regulation and who wish to include municipal sites in their collection systems.
2. A list of [Frequency Asked Questions on Tires](#) provides additional clarity around common questions we've been receiving.
3. A reminder that the [Compliance Bulletin 1 – Tire Collection Systems](#) (Schedule A) dictates how many collection sites are required in your municipality.

The table below provides a summary of the changes.

Registrant	2018 Fees	2019 Fees
Producer- 0-999 tires supplied	\$75 flat fee	\$75 flat fee
Producer- 1000+ tires supplied	\$0.14/tire supplied	\$0.14/tire supplied
Service providers (collectors, haulers, retreaders, processors)	No fee	No fee
Producer responsibility organization	\$5000 flat fee plus Registry license fees	\$7500 flat fee (\$5000 registration fee + Registry license fee)

As a result of a ruling by the Canada Revenue Agency, the amount of surplus funds held by Ontario Tire Stewardship (OTS) will be more significant than what was anticipated at the time RPRA approved the Wind-Up Plan.

The Minister has directed OTS to amend its Wind-Up Plan to establish a program for the return of the surplus funds they hold to tire consumers. Read the Minister's Direction.

In order to comply with the Minister's direction, OTS will be holding consultations on options for managing surplus funds. Learn more.

For any questions on the Used Tires program you can contact RPRA's Compliance and Registry Team at [registry@rpra.ca](mailto:registry@rpra.ca), 647-496-0530 or toll free at 1-833-600-0530.

### Special Waste (MHSW) Program

On April 12, 2018, the Minister issued a wind up direction letter to Stewardship Ontario for the MHSW program.

Stewardship Ontario must submit a wind up plan for the MHSW program to the Resource Productivity and Recovery Authority (the Authority) no later than June 30, 2019, and the program is to cease operation on December 31, 2020.

### RPRA Business Plan for 2019-2021

The Resource Productivity and Recovery Authority (the Authority) is required to publish annually a Business Plan for the following three fiscal years. The Plan outlines a series of coordinated initiatives, including details of specific activities and resource requirements, to achieve its strategic objectives under its legislative framework.

The 2019-2021 Business Plan is the Authority's third Business Plan since it was established in late 2016. It is based on the Authority's 2018 performance to date, Ministerial directions received in 2017 and 2018 and key assumptions related to program wind ups and the estimated number of registrants on the Authority's Registry under the Resource Recovery and Circular Economy Act, 2016 following wind up of a program.

Most of the Authority's planned activities outlined in this Plan flow from government decisions. The projected activities and resource requirements reflect the best available information and are subject to change as the Authority receives direction. The Authority also publishes an annual report by June 1 of each year that assesses how successful the Authority has been at meeting the objectives and performance targets set out in the business plan for the previous fiscal year. The annual report also contains the Authority's audited financial statements for the previous fiscal year.

The Authority's five strategic priorities for the period 2019 to 2021, which will enable it to effectively deliver on its mandate, are:

1. Transition of Waste Diversion Programs
2. Responsible Management of Data
3. Trusted Authority
4. Accountability
5. Organizational Sustainability

This Plan is based on direction received from the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change (the Minister) in 2017 and 2018 and, arising from these directions, a number of assumptions about possible future regulatory initiatives from the Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks that would impact the Authority's activities. These assumptions are estimates and for the Authority's planning purposes only and are not intended to presume any decisions not yet made or communicated by the Government of Ontario.

Throughout the implementation of this Plan, the Authority will consult with the Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks in order to update assumptions and adjust activities as required. The primary assumptions relate to:

- Timing of waste diversion program wind up;
- Timing of initiatives described in the Strategy for a Waste-Free Ontario published in February 2017;
- Timing of designation of additional materials under the RRCEA; and
- The number of obligated parties associated with the initiatives and designations.

### **Canadian Federal Government Proposing New Regulations on Cross-border movement of Hazardous Waste**

Environment Canada and Climate Change (ECCC), which is the Canadian equivalent of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, recently released draft regulations to control the cross-border movement of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material. The regulations, if eventually promulgated, would repeal and replace the Export and Import Regulations, the Interprovincial Movement Regulations, and the PCB Waste Export Regulations. Although the proposed Regulations would maintain the core permitting and movement tracking requirements of the former regulations, the regulatory provisions would be amended to ensure greater clarity and consistency of the regulatory requirements.

Electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) is not currently listed as hazardous under the Export and Import Regulations and must meet other criteria to fall under the definitions of hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material, which can be difficult to ascertain. The proposed Regulations would clearly designate “circuit boards and display devices and any equipment that contains them” as hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material to be controlled when destined for specific disposal or recycling operations. The proposed Regulations would maintain the exclusion currently under the Export and Import Regulations for this type of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material moving within OECD countries (including moving between provinces and territories in Canada).

According to the consultation documents prepared by ECCC, the proposed Regulations, if promulgated, would affect 295 companies, 281 of which would be considered small businesses. For these small businesses, the proposed Regulations are expected to result in incremental compliance and administrative costs of \$296,000 in average annualized costs, that is, \$1,070 per small business.

If the proposed Regulations are implemented, it would result in a clarification to the definitions of hazardous waste and would ensure a more consistent application of regulatory provisions. In addition, the proposed Regulations would help minimize environmental impacts outside Canada by ensuring that exported hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material reach the intended disposal or recycling facilities. The present value of compliance and administrative costs of the proposed Regulations would be \$2.5 million in 2017 Canadian dollars, discounted at 3% to 2018 over a 10-year period between 2021 and 2030.

The proposed Regulations would impose incremental administrative costs on industry attributable to the completion of additional movement documents for interprovincial movements of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material. Provincial and territorial authorities that are using a tracking system would achieve small savings if they decided not to request movement document information. The present value of administrative costs of the proposed Regulations are expected to be \$460,000 in 2017 Canadian dollars, discounted at 3% to 2018, over a 10-year period between 2021 and 2030.

### The Feds Pushing Ahead with a Carbon Tax

On October 23, 2018, the Government of Canada announced the next steps in its climate action plan and reaffirmed its commitment to apply a federal carbon pricing system (the “Federal Backstop”) in Ontario, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan in 2019. In so doing, the federal government has doubled down on imposing carbon pricing across Canada. The media release noted:

“The Government of Canada worked with provinces and territories for two years, giving them the flexibility to design their own climate plans that included putting a price on carbon pollution. A price on pollution gives people the incentive to make cleaner choices and gives businesses incentives to find clean solutions. Alberta, British Columbia, Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Nunavut, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Yukon have stepped up and shown leadership, either by developing their own systems or choosing to adopt the federal pollution pricing system. Other provinces have not recognized the cost of pollution.”

“The Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau, today announced that there will be a federal system in place in Ontario, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan in 2019. This is the next step in the government’s plan to protect the environment and grow the economy. Any direct proceeds collected will go directly back to people in these provinces. Households will receive a Climate Action Incentive, which will give most families more than they pay under the new system. Funds will also be given to the provinces’ cities, schools, hospitals, businesses, and Indigenous communities to, for example, help them become more energy efficient and reduce emissions, helping Canadians save even more money, and improve our local economies.”

Ontario has vowed to fight the federal carbon tax with its new environmental plan.

### New CCME Plastic Waste Strategy

Federal, provincial and territorial environment ministers, including Ontario, recently announced that they agreed to work collectively toward a common goal of zero plastic waste. To this end, they approved in principle a Canada-wide strategy on zero plastic waste. The announced strategy outlines changes across the plastic lifecycle, from design to collection, clean-up and value recovery, and economic and business opportunities resulting from long-lasting and durable plastics. The Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) also endorsed a Canada-wide aspirational waste reduction goal. According to CCME, in 2014, each Canadian threw away an average of 706 kg of all types of waste (as per Statistics Canada). The Canada-wide target is to reduce this number to 490 kg per person (a 30% reduction) by 2030, and to 350 kg per person (a 50% reduction) by 2040.



### China Waste Import Restrictions

In March 2017, the Implementation Plan for the Domestic Waste Sorting System was officially released. The “Proposal” requires that by the end of 2020, relevant laws, regulations and standards for waste separation should be in place so as to form a domestic waste classification model that can be replicated and promoted. In cities where domestic waste sorting is mandatory, the utilization rate of domestic garbage is over 35%.

In January 2018, China’s ban on 24 categories of scrap and recyclables took effect, and in March 2018, the 0.5 percent contamination (“carried waste”) standard was implemented. These actions have caused a dramatic decline in the amount of scrap and recyclables exported from Canada to China.

China's Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) announced April 19, 2018, that China will ban imports of 32 types of scrap materials (which the MEE labels as “solid waste”). Chinese government identified 16 materials to be banned by the end of 2018, another 16 at the end of 2019.

China began importing secondary raw materials in the 1980s and subsequently grew to become the world's largest importer of recyclables.

The Chinese government began taking action to phase out such imports in 2017, citing environmental concerns. Many recyclers and policy analysts, however, sense protectionism in the moves, since China’s government has indicated it is taking measures to replace the imports with domestic resources before the end of 2019.

CCIC NA was suspended from performing inspections and issuing certificates for scrap materials bound for China effective May 4, 2018, and continuing through June 4, 2018.

CCIC NA was placed on an “A category risk early warning measure.” This penalty is aligned with AQSIQ regulations issued late last year that became effective Feb. 1 and includes new guidelines for holding exporters and inspectors responsible for shipments that fail to meet quality standards.

Those same AQSIQ regulations also allow independent inspection companies to apply for a Chinese government license to issue pre-shipment inspection certification for scrap exports.

Beginning May 4, all shipments arriving from the U.S. will be required to be 100 percent opened for inspection. Shipments containing unwanted materials will be subject to “100 percent examination with lab testing analysis,” in a procedure that one trader based in south China suggests would cost about \$20,000.

China has announced plans to restrict imports of scrap aluminum, steel and copper starting July 1. These materials previously were on the “unrestricted” materials list, but will be subject to restrictions and government approval under the new regulations, according to an automated translation of the original news release.

The Ministry of Ecology and Environment indicated that other departments are examining new quality standards for scrap aluminum and copper. They could end up getting classified as regular goods and not solid waste, thus exempting them from the import restrictions.



These restrictions are the latest way China is attempting to clean up its environment and make recycling a more domestically-driven industry. The restrictions follow a year of regulatory additions and tweaks on recyclable material import restrictions and bans. Thus far, the U.S. fiber and plastics sectors have been harder hit by China's restrictions than metals. But this move advances China's stated goal of banning all scrap imports — including metals — by 2020.

The announced regulations on steel, aluminum and copper are merely restrictions, not bans. Even so, import limits likely will affect scrap metal supply, demand and pricing. Some scrap metal markets already have experienced destabilization this year from tariffs introduced in the ongoing U.S.-China trade war. In September, China's scrap paper imports dropped 23% and its scrap metal imports dropped 44% following the tariffs, reports Recycling Today.

On July 11, the Chinese government also announced plans to entirely ban the import of solid waste, including recovered paper by at least 2020. China has still been a top importer of recovered fiber and scrap plastic from the United States and other sources, despite the major restrictions put in place over the past year.

The Chinese government has announced tariffs of 25% on OCC, other recovered fiber materials and scrap plastics exported from the United States starting on August 23. These are part of a larger list of tariffs being enacted by China on scrap materials in an ongoing trade war between the two countries. The United States has previously set new tariffs covering \$50 billion worth of goods imported from China, including \$16 billion worth that will also go into effect on August 23.

Reports indicate nation's State Council may favor total scrap import ban by 2021. Scrap recyclers around the world are scrambling to figure out what China's State Council means when it says it seeks to "ban importing solid waste" permanently by the end of 2020.

The directive, as reported by the Beijing-based China Daily, is designed to hold local and provincial governments accountable to Beijing in their efforts "to improve the overall environmental quality and ensure a significant decrease in pollutant emissions by 2020."

Many of the directive's aspects pertain to air and water quality measurement and reporting, but the China Daily article also includes the reference to "ban importing solid waste for good by the end of 2020 to prevent further land pollution."

In the past 18 months, the Chinese government has introduced a series of restrictions either on certain types of scrap materials or by imposing contaminant levels that make passing inspections increasingly difficult.

The enactment of a complete ban by the start of 2021 would mark a monumental shift in global secondary commodities markets.

### Chinese Recycling Industry Reaction

ND Paper, the Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois-based subsidiary of Hong Kong-based Nine Dragons Paper (Holdings) Limited, has announced it will invest \$300 million over the next two years into its mills in Wisconsin and Maine. Those mills, in Rumford, Maine and Biron, Wisconsin, were purchased from Canada-based Catalyst Paper in June 2018.

The Rumford location will see an anticipated \$111 million invested to finance two projects, including the construction of a greenfield recycled-content pulp facility. The pulp line will add approximately 1,200 air-dried metric tons per day of manufacturing capacity to the site. Also installed will be a shoe press on a paper machine there, designed to increase the machine's production capacity by approximately 20 percent. The investment also is likely to help retain jobs for the Rumford mill's 650 current employees.

In Wisconsin, the Biron Division will commission several projects at a cost of \$189 million. Those projects include the conversion of a paper machine to containerboard products and the construction of a two-line greenfield recycled-content pulp facility. The pulp lines will add approximately 1,900 air-dried metric tons of capacity to the site.

Also being funded is the construction of a water treatment and fiber recovery plant, a package boiler to provide energy, storage facilities for raw materials and a finished goods warehouse. These major projects will help retain 350 family supporting jobs and create another 27 new jobs.

ND Paper says it is working in collaboration with both the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation and the Maine Department of Economic Development on the two projects. Nine Dragons Paper (Holdings) Limited describes itself as the world's largest recovered paper-based paper manufacturing company in the world. In addition to its U.S. mills, Nine Dragons has 39 packaging paperboard and printing and writing paper machines operating in China and Vietnam.

Meanwhile, Green Tech Solution Inc., a subsidiary of a China-based investment company called Tianjin Sheng Xin Non-Financing Guarantee Co. Ltd., is planning to build a \$75 million recycling plant in Blacksburg, South Carolina. The facility is expected to collect and process a range of recyclable materials, including plastic, metal and electronic scrap. It is expected to begin operating in the second quarter of 2019. The company has received economic assistance from the state of South Carolina, including the state's Coordinating Council for Economic Development, which has approved job development credits related to the project.

The China-based UPT Group Inc. says it has completed a deal to purchase a vacant building in Montezuma, Georgia, in Macon County. The 400,000-square-foot building, formerly a Southern Frozen Foods Fresh Plant, sits on about 18 acres of land. The company will be recycling LDPE (low-density polyethylene) and HDPE (high-density polyethylene) plastic scrap from postindustrial, postconsumer and agricultural sources. When the company is running with its eight proposed lines, it will be able to pelletize about 2,000 tons of plastic scrap per month. The pelletized plastics will be shipped to China, where it will be used by XTJ Plastic Recycling to manufacture plastic piping, among other products. The company will be shipping the pelletized plastics from the Port of Savannah in Georgia.

### Market Forces Put America's Recycling Industry in The Dumps

A crash in the global market for recyclables is forcing communities to make hard choices about whether they can afford to keep recycling or should simply send all those bottles, cans and plastic containers to the landfill. Mountains of paper have piled up at sorting centres, worthless. Cities and towns that once made money on recyclables are instead paying high fees to processing plants to take them. Some financially strapped recycling processors have shut down entirely, leaving municipalities with no choice but to dump or incinerate their recyclables.

It all stems from a policy shift by China, long the world's leading recyclables buyer. At the beginning of the year it enacted an anti-pollution program that closed its doors to loads of waste paper, metals or plastic unless they're 99.5 per cent pure. That's an unattainable standard at U.S. single-stream recycling processing plants designed to churn out bales of paper or plastic that are, at best, 97 per cent free of contaminants such as foam cups and food waste.

The resulting glut of recyclables has caused prices to plummet from levels already depressed by other economic forces, including lower prices for oil, a key ingredient in plastics. The three largest publicly traded residential waste-hauling and recycling companies in North America -- Waste Management, Republic Services and Waste Connections -- reported steep drops in recycling revenues in their second-quarter financial results. Houston-based Waste Management reported its average price for recyclables was down 43 per cent from the previous year.

A year ago, a bale of mixed paper was worth about \$100 per ton; today we have to pay about \$15 to get rid of it. Kirkwood, Missouri, announced plans this summer to end curbside recycling after a St. Louis-area processing facility shut down. Officials in Rock Hill, South Carolina, were surprised to learn that recyclables collected at curbside were being dumped because of a lack of markets. Lack of markets led officials to suspend recycling programs in Maine; Florida; New Hampshire; and, Michigan. Programs have been scaled back in Flagstaff, Arizona; La Crosse, Wisconsin; and Kankakee, Illinois.

Other communities are maintaining recycling programs but taking a financial hit as regional processors have raised rates to offset losses. Richland, Washington, is now paying \$122 a ton for Waste Management to take its recycling; last year, the city was paid \$16 a ton for the materials. Stamford, Connecticut, received \$95,000 for recyclables last year; the city's new contract requires it to pay \$700,000.

A big part of the problem, besides lower commodity prices overall, is sloppy recycling. In the early days of recycling, people had to wash bottles and cans, and sort paper, plastic, glass and metal into separate bins. Now there's single-stream recycling, which allows all recyclables to be tossed into one bin. While single-stream has benefited efficiency, and customers like it, it's been a challenge on the contamination side.

Near New York City, a third of the material dumped by collection trucks is non-recyclable "contaminants" such as garden hoses, picnic coolers and broken lawnmowers. Workers have to pull that out and truck it to a landfill, adding to overall costs. Plastic bags contaminate bales of other materials and tangle machinery. Spilled ketchup and greasy pizza boxes turn otherwise marketable material into garbage.

### China Impacts on Provincial and Local Recycling Programs

Granted, our current market doldrums are unique. This time they are caused by an artificial imbalance in supply and demand caused by the decision of the Chinese government to establish specifications for imported recyclables. These new specifications, with a limit of 0.5 percent contamination, are particularly challenging for recyclers around the globe.

Our prediction is that when the 2018 Ontario Blue Box Datacall is tabulated, it will reveal higher program costs and lower recovery. The higher costs are the direct result of increased processing costs to meet the new market demands for quality while having to accept lower revenue because of the excess materials in the market place. The lower recovery is the result of some programs landfilling off spec materials and the increased residue levels created in the attempt for processors to meet the new quality standards.

The short term fix to meet higher quality standards is to slow down the belt and/or increase staffing levels to pick more materials. In the long term, what needs to happen is more investment in technology in the processing centres and a review of what should be accepted to begin with. The technology investment is extremely difficult at a time when extended producer responsibility is on everyone's mind. Why should municipalities invest in current facilities if producer might take over the system in 3 or 5 years? Similarly, why would municipalities take the political heat to reduce the acceptable list to what is actually recyclable when producers continue to produce and market new packaging that is not recyclable. The commodity prices will not rebound until the supply and demand equalize.

The Bluewater Recycling Association has been "lucky". We have always been committed to improving recycling quality. Before the ban, we had already made a major investments to develop and deploy equipment to remove as much contamination from the recycling stream as possible. We deployed new screening and sorting technology and machine vision, made improvements to existing equipment, and hired more workers to remove contaminants from the process by hand. We even looked at robotics. We did do all this as prices for recyclables fell.

While others paid to move materials or even had to landfill some materials, our materials continued to sell to our domestic markets throughout this ordeal because we had quality materials and established relationships.

We have not stopped there. We have embarked on education campaigns to remind customers what items can and cannot be recycled. We all want to be "green" and protect the planet but a lot of us do not recycle correctly. Instead, we toss things in the recycling bin even when we don't know if it is recyclable. We hope that it will all just get sorted out at the plant.

That's called "Wishcycling" and is leading to more and more contamination in the recycling stream. It is not uncommon to find old garden hoses, pots and pans, and Christmas lights. These items cannot be recycled in the curbside bin. The hose and Christmas lights wrap around the machines that screen and sort items disrupting the operations and reducing the amount of material that can be recycled. Contamination has been a problem for some time. However, with increasingly stringent standards, it becomes more important to try to limit it. We need the public to help us by recycling smarter. We need them to be thoughtful, intentional, and deliberate with their recycling.

### Other Regions Follow Suit on Crack Down on Scrap Imports

Vietnam will not issue new licenses for scrap imports, reportedly in an effort to crack down on illegal imports and pollution concerns from the growing backlog of containers at the country's ports. The government is pushing for local authorities to investigate ownerless shipping containers containing scrap and have them removed or destroyed.



Malaysia has revoked the import licenses for 114 of the country's plastic scrap processors in addition to implementing new standard operating procedures and regulations for recyclable material import licenses. The processors will be allowed to reapply for their licenses under the new standards in three months. Local authorities have been instructed to perform inspections to ensure that only processors who are still certified continue operations.

Malaysia has announced an immediate and permanent ban on the import of plastic waste. Also, the country will be phasing out the import of other types of plastic within three years.

The decision was made in a meeting between Malaysia's Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change, the Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Prior to this, the Malaysian government had imposed a three-month freeze on issuing permits for the import of plastic waste.

Leaders from both countries fear that they have become a dumping ground for the world's recyclables following China's scrap import restrictions that took effect in January, and they reportedly have received accounts of increased pollution near processing facilities.

The Vietnamese government reported that 6,000 containers are sitting at its ports. The government inspections of the containers could lead to investigations to catch and punish perpetrators of illegal imports or environmental law violations.

Vietnam and Malaysia are among the Southeast Asian countries overwhelmed with an influx of scrap during the past seven months when suppliers scrambled to find new markets following China's materials ban. Their concerns are valid; it's well known that all of the alternative markets in those countries combined cannot come close to making up for the massive amount of imported scrap that China previously consumed.



Southeast Asian countries have been quickly passing regulatory measures to ebb the flow of scrap they suddenly began receiving. Vietnam announced in May that it would temporarily halt plastic scrap imports; Thailand did the same in June and also included electronic scrap, while promising a future long-term, more permanent measure; and Indonesia issued a mandatory 100% pre-shipment inspection policy on recovered fiber.

India has partially lifted its total and immediate ban on the import of solid plastic waste.

On 6 March the decision to ban imports was taken by the Indian Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, amending its Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management & Trans-boundary Movement) Rules, 2016.

At that stage, it was made clear that the restriction applied to all importers, including those in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Export Oriented Units (EOUs), raising questions about what would be the fate of those containers on ships already heading for India.

But on 11 March it was reported that SEZs and EOUs would be exempted temporarily from the ban, which will now apply to these special cases from 31 August this year.

India's Central Pollution Control Board has calculated that 40% of India's domestically generated plastic waste remains uncollected, hence the drive to stop imports.

An SEZ is one of 13 regions in India that has more liberal economic rules than the country's domestic laws. The EOU scheme was introduced in 1980 and includes those businesses whose entire production is for export.

### **Billion-Dollar Investment To Counter Ocean Plastics From Asia**

Thailand is one of five emerging markets where between 55% and 60% of the world's plastic pollution originates, according to the non-profit group Ocean Conservancy. Now a consortium of nearly 30 global companies has committed more than US\$ 1 billion (EUR 880 million) to developing programs and technologies to tackle the marine waste stream.

Together with China, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam, Thailand is 'guilty' of producing record amounts of plastic waste. The country's 23 coastal provinces dump around one million tonnes of trash into the sea annually, Thailand's Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment states. Plastic bags make up 15% of this waste while plastic straws account for 7%. The first is not surprising as the country's population of 69 million uses 70 billion plastic bags a year – 1 000 per person, on average.

The total weight of plastic going into the oceans annually currently stands at eight million tonnes – and that figure is growing. Furthermore, only some 10% of all the plastic ever made has actually been recycled, claims the journal Science Advances.

Major companies like LyondellBasell, ExxonMobil, Dow, Procter & Gamble, and Shell Chemical have now formed a united front against plastic pollution called the Alliance to End Plastic Waste. Together, they aim to invest US\$ 1.5 billion in tackling ocean plastics. One billion has already been committed to this cause.

One of the objectives of the project is setting up an incubator network with investment firm Circulate Capital and New York-based consultancy SecondMuse to develop and promote plastic recycling technologies, particularly in south-east Asia. .



### Single Use Plastics Bans Gaining Popularity

Belize and Guatemala are the latest countries to join UN Environment's Clean Seas campaign to 'drastically reduce the consumption of single-use plastics and eradicate the use of microbeads'.

Jamaica will start implementing a ban on plastic bags, styrofoam and straws next year. Already on board are Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Granada, Guyana, Honduras, Panama, Peru, Saint Lucia and Uruguay.

Interestingly, Guatemala is using so-called "bio-fences" – made from recovered plastic debris – to collect plastic scrap from waterways. Honduras, the Dominican Republic and Panama have also adopted these plastic structures.

Back in 2016, Antigua and Barbuda were the first nations in Latin America and the Caribbean to ban plastic bags.

Taiwan Announces Ban on All Plastic Bags, Straws, and Utensils. All single-use plastic must be phased out by 2030.

Ordering take-out, picking up groceries, buying a soft drink — these are all activities that will change over the next decade in Taiwan when the island nation imposes a blanket ban on single-use plastic bags, straws, and cups.

It will be one of the farthest-reaching bans on plastic in the world, and it demonstrates the momentum of the anti-plastic movement as the scale of environmental harm caused by the substance is fully realized.

The first part of the regulation includes banning chain restaurants from giving straws to customers in 2019, and then an overall ban on straws in dining outlets by 2020.

Retail stores will be charged for providing free plastic bags, disposable food containers, and utensils in 2020 and additional fees will be added in 2025.

These measures will culminate in a flat-out ban on single-use bags, utensils, straws, and containers by 2030.

Globally, around 380 million metric tons of plastic are being created annually. Meanwhile, an estimated 8 million metric tons of plastic enter the oceans each year, which is like emptying a garbage truck of plastic into an ocean every minute.

The UN recently proposed a global ban on plastic pollution entering the oceans; Canada is planning to introduce a similar proposal at the G7 gathering later this year; and a range of local, state, and federal governments are enacting targeted and sweeping bans on plastic use.

Each day, US citizens use about 500 million straws, according to Eco-Cycle. Considering the US accounts for just 4.4% of the global population, the global number of straws used daily is probably much higher. Almost none of these straws can be recycled because they're generally made from single-use plastic and are so flimsy that they can't endure the recycling process.

Ontario is weighing a ban on single-use plastics as part of a broader strategy to send less waste to landfills.

It is estimated that almost 10,000 tonnes of plastic debris enter the Great Lakes each year. Ontario's Blue Box recycling program recovers only about 28 per cent of all plastic packaging in the province.

Plastics are part of the everyday lives of most Canadians. Globally, since the 1950s, plastics production has increased more than any other manufactured material, thanks to their low cost, durability and utility. But the amount of plastic designed to be used once and then thrown away leads to a significant waste of resources and energy—and the litter can pollute our environment and pile up in our landfills.



Around the world, people and companies throw away between \$100 and \$150 billion worth of plastic packaging each year. Plastic waste and marine litter, including microplastics (particles of plastic that are smaller than 5 mm), pose a serious threat to the health of our oceans, waterways and well-being.

Marine litter is a global problem: it's also found on all of Canada's coasts and in freshwater areas, including the Great Lakes.

It's time to take action – together, we can eliminate plastic waste and reduce marine litter in Canada.

Did you know

- Most marine litter (about 80%) enters the water from land
- Each year, globally, about 8 million tonnes of plastic waste enter the oceans
- This is like dumping the content of one garbage truck full of plastic into the ocean every minute
- At this rate, plastics could outweigh fish in the oceans by 2050
- More than 600 marine species are harmed by marine litter and at least 15% of those are endangered
- It's estimated that less than 11% of plastics are recycled in Canada – similar to the global rate of about 9%
- Worldwide, roughly 90% of new plastic products are made from fossil fuels
- Recycling 1 tonne of plastics prevents up to 2 tonnes of carbon pollution
- In 2010, Canada released about 8,000 tonnes of plastic waste into waterways – that's as heavy as 75 Blue Whales
- Since 1994, 700,000 volunteers have collected over 1.2 million kg of waste from shorelines across Canada while participating in the Great Canadian Shoreline Cleanup

Individuals can make a big difference by reducing the amount of single-use plastic products they use (like disposable coffee cup lids, straws and packaging) – but we also need to take action as a country.

**New European Targets Set**

The Council of the European Union has adopted a waste package which sets out new rules for waste management and establishes legally binding targets for recycling. Member states will have to meet the following targets as they increase the reuse and recycling of municipal waste; 55% by 2025, 60% by 2030, 65% by 2035

Member states will set up, by 1 January 2025, separate collections of textiles and hazardous waste from households. In addition, they will ensure that by 31 December 2023, bio-waste is either collected separately or recycled at source (e. g. home composting). This is in addition to the separate collection which already exists for paper and cardboard, glass, metals and plastic.

The legislation defines specific recycling targets for packaging:

	By 2025	By 2030
All packaging	65%	70%
Plastic	50%	55%
Wood	25%	30%
Ferrous metals	70%	80%
Aluminium	50%	60%
Glass	70%	75%
Paper and cardboard	75%	85%

The legislation contains a landfill reduction target, and sets minimum requirements for all extended producer responsibility schemes. Producers of products covered by these schemes must take responsibility for the management of the waste stage of their products, and will be required to contribute financially.

Mandatory extended producer responsibility schemes for all packaging have also been introduced. Member states shall endeavour to ensure that as of 2030, all waste suitable for recycling or other recovery, in particular in municipal waste, shall not be accepted in a landfill.

The waste package is intended to lead to more recycling of waste and contribute to the creation of a circular economy. It will encourage the use of recyclable packaging and reusable packaging and will improve the way waste is managed.

The European Commission presented a revised circular economy package on 3 December 2015, including the so-called waste package which consists of four legislative proposals. It addresses environmental problems with transnational implications covering the impact of inappropriate waste management on greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution and littering, including in the marine environment. It ensures that valuable material embedded in waste is effectively re-used, recycled and re-injected into the European economy, and thereby helps to move towards a circular economy and to reduce the EU’s dependence on the import of raw materials by promoting the prudent, efficient and rational use of natural resources..

### Reforming the UK Packaging Producer Responsibility System

The current UK producer responsibility system for packaging has been in place since 1997, and stakeholders say the system is in need of radical reform. Here's the policy outline for reform. This has helped to drive recycling of packaging waste from 25 per cent, 20 years ago to 64.7 per cent in 2016.

Over this period we have met all our UK and EU packaging waste recycling targets, and the cost of compliance to business has been kept low when compared to other Member States. However, like any system that is over 20 years old, it is in need of reform.

Stakeholders have expressed concerns over the transparency of the system including how income from the sale of evidence has supported packaging waste recycling, that local authorities receive limited direct financial support for managing packaging waste, and that there is not a level playing field for domestic reprocessing.

Additionally the UK government and the governments of Scotland and Wales are committed to maximizing value from our resources and minimizing waste through the circular use of materials. In a number of policy documents commitments have been made to exploring ways to better incentivize producers to manage resources more efficiently.

This includes placing responsibility on businesses for the environmental impact of their products and for the full net costs of managing products at end of life.

Our ambitions have increased too and recent months have seen a rise in the public consciousness when it comes to the need to tackle packaging waste.

1. We want unnecessary and difficult-to-recycle packaging to reduce substantially,
2. We want more packaging designed to be recyclable,
3. We want more packaging waste to be recycled and
4. We want more packaging to be made from recycled material.
5. We also want fewer packaging items to be littered and for it to be easier for people and businesses to recycle their packaging waste.

Reforming the packaging waste system fits with these ambitions and the commitments made by all national governments in the UK.

The current packaging producer responsibility system operates UK-wide. This consultation concerns the whole of the UK and is being undertaken jointly by the UK, the Scottish and the Welsh governments. As the Northern Ireland Assembly is not sitting, the UK government has agreed to consult on behalf of Northern Ireland because of the historic UK-wide approach to packaging producer responsibility.

This consultation seeks views on measures to reduce the amount of unnecessary and difficult to recycle packaging and increase the amount of packaging that can and is recycled through reforms to the packaging producer responsibility regulations.

It also proposes that the full net costs of managing packaging waste are placed on those businesses who use packaging and who are best placed to influence its design, consistent with the polluter pays principle and the concept of extended producer responsibility.

### What 10 Public Policy Measures Does the Recycling Industry Advocate?

This is the Australia Council of Recycling 10 Point Plan for investment in the improvement, innovation and infrastructure of the recycling industry. Surveys show that some 90% of Australians support such a plan.

Though investing in these solutions, we can fulfil the promise of recycling: that what Australians put in the bin at home, at work or on site becomes new products not lumps in landfill.

1. Reform waste levies to raise recycling not revenue
2. Invest \$1.5b of waste disposal levy funds into recycling
3. Make end-of-life producer responsibility the key way to prevent pollution and pay for recycling in a circular economy
4. Build a sustainable domestic recycling sector through national industry development focus
5. Introduce a Resource Recovery Incentive for Industry (R2I2) with different tax levels for virgin and recycled content material usage in major product manufacturing and importation categories such as packaging, road construction, and building construction
6. Have more contestability in recycling markets
7. Use common sense to standardise of recycling methods
8. Capture the greenhouse gas reduction benefits of recycling activities
9. Use more energy recovered from residual waste for affordable and sustainable energy
10. Improve government approaches to planning, regulation and enforcement

The U.S. exported 16 million tons of recycling commodities to China per year before the ban. In 2016, these shipments were worth \$5.2 billion.

The recycling industry also accounts for 757,000 stable jobs, \$36.6 billion in wages and \$6.7 billion in state, local and federal tax revenues.

In addition, oceanic plastic contamination has come to the fore as a major international crisis. Inefficient waste management practices have led to 8 million metric tons of plastic being dumped in the oceans annually.

According to statistics gathered by the Washington-based Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries (ISRI), China led the world in 2016 by importing some 28.5 million metric tonnes of scrap paper and more than 3.3 million metric tonnes of copper-bearing scrap. That same year, China imported some 775,000 metric tonnes of plastic scrap from the U.S. alone.

China imported 60% of the world commodities and it was responsible for 90% of all exports.



### E-Commerce Friendly Packaging a Priority for Big Brands, Not Recyclability

With online sales of consumer product in North America widely projected to grow by up to 30 per cent annually over the next few years, P&G has already established itself as an early major CPG pacesetter in the burgeoning new distribution channel driven by soaring demand for greater consumer convenience and product accessibility.

Recording net sales of US\$66.8 billion for fiscal 2018, P&G saw its online revenues soar by 30 percent to nearly US\$4.5 billion during the year—approaching seven percent of total sales—prompting the company to accelerate the development of more e-commerce-friendly packaging formats.

Late last year, P&G launched a new ultra-concentrated Tide liquid detergent in an all-new Eco-Box container—measuring roughly the size of a standard shoebox—designed exclusively for e-commerce distribution.

Weighing less than eight pounds, the compact size of the patented Eco-Box bag-in-box package was designed to provide an attractive space-saving option for urban consumers with tight living quarters, with the added bonus of vastly improved packaging sustainability.

Containing enough liquid detergent for 96 loads of laundry, the Eco-Box package contains 30 percent less water than the 96-load jugs retailed at traditional brick-and-mortar outlets, while weighing four pounds less and using 60 percent less plastic.

Designed specifically to facilitate efficient shipping and stacking, the new package largely eliminates the need for extra wrapping and padding material like bubble wrap, resulting in far less packaging waste that ultimately ends up in landfills.



AeroFlexx liquid filling technology played a central role. Already adopted for the company's bestselling Dawn brand of dishwashing detergent and the Old Spice body wash line, the breakthrough technology uses compressed gas to achieve sufficient tailored rigidity to create firm structure in flexible films—eliminating the need for a traditional plastic bottle altogether.

By utilizing a proprietary one-way valve, the new flexible packaging format also facilitates cleaner dispensing, more controlled dosing and more convenient one-handed use, while still remaining tough enough for e-commerce shipping without extra protection.

Moreover, the AeroFlexx packaging uses 50 per cent less plastic than a traditional rigid plastic bottle and offers a 360-palette for branding and other for design graphics—making it a more resource-efficient solution.

As a genuinely disruptive packaging innovation that earned the coveted Diamond Award at last year's 30<sup>th</sup> annual Awards for Packaging Innovation competition of The Dow Chemical Company despite not being recyclable.

### Stix Fresh

A Seattle business is partnering with a Malaysian inventor on a new way to help keep fruit products fresher for longer. The new solution is a sticker that is placed on the produce that can help increase the freshness of fruit by up to two weeks. Stixfresh is a label which can be applied directly to fruit that generate ethylene as they ripen. The sticker's coating is made up of a formula of beeswax and ionised sodium chloride. The compounds work to create a protective layer around the fruit. The innovation is set to have a positive impact on a variety of fruit that require long travels in the supply chain. The sticker was originally invented to target mangoes but can also apply to fruit such as apples, pears, kiwis, avocados and oranges. The sticker does not need to be removed as it is edible and can be eaten.



Stixfresh have launched a crowdfunding campaign via Indiegogo.

### Nestlé Ready To Bin 'Unrecyclable' Packaging Materials

Nestlé has put several materials, such as polyvinyl chloride and polystyrene, on its so-called 'negative list'. This move is a first step towards phasing out unrecyclable materials from its newest product lines.

We've all encountered the plastic lids on Nestlé's famous Smarties candy packaging. It looks like they may not be around much longer. As of this year, the producer is avoiding 'non-recyclable plastics/paper combinations' in all its future packaging. This includes paper/plastic laminates, and laminated paper cups. Besides, Nestlé has pledged to remove such packaging from its existing portfolio.

The company will also be more cautious regarding the inclusion of sleeves, labels, films, trays, printing inks, as well as sealing layers in its packaging from now on. Ultimately, Nestlé strives to make 100% of its packaging either recyclable or reusable by 2025.

They are determined to look at every option to solve this complex challenge and embrace multiple solutions that can have an impact now. They believe in the value of recyclable and compostable paper-based materials and biodegradable polymers, in particular where recycling infrastructure does not exist.



### UPS And Terracycle Partner To Close The Loop

United Parcel Service (UPS), Atlanta, has joined the coalition of international recycling leader TerraCycle, Trenton, New Jersey, to unveil a new reusable and returnable system for managing consumer product packaging. The system, called Loop, will be tested in Paris and New York as a first step toward full implementation in consumer markets.

UPS says the Loop system breaks through the reliance on single-use packaging for consumer goods. Consumers will be offered a variety of products in customized, brand-specific durable packaging that is delivered directly to customers, then collected, cleaned, refilled and redelivered.



Loop products will be delivered and picked up via a system designed by TerraCycle and UPS, representing the latest advances in TerraCycle's long-standing partnership with UPS.

Loop customers will receive durable, reusable or fully recyclable packaging made from materials such as alloys, glass and engineered plastics. Even the outer shipping container is part of the revamped design; a shipping tote will eliminate the need for single-use boxes and offer consumers an attractive solution that reduces waste.

UPS and TerraCycle collaborated to design outer packaging with protective dividers inside that can handle liquids, dry goods and personal care products. The tote is made with materials that offer easy cleaning for reuse. The UPS Package Design and Test Lab helped to custom-design and test packaging to be appealing to consumers, yet durable enough to be used time and again. UPS says its lab is certified by the International Safe Transit Association (ISTA) to conduct ISTA package integrity testing procedures. During the design and testing, UPS says it identified solutions to mitigate the following: Materials breakdowns, Product leaks, Scratches on metal containers caused by metal closures

Recommendations provided by the UPS lab to TerraCycle included multi-threaded closures for product containers, a modified capping approach to reduce the risk of leaking products and custom dividers within the Loop tote to better hold products in place during transit, among others.

Additionally, UPS says its Package Design and Test Lab implemented rigorous real-world shipment tests to gather insights into how the durable and reusable Loop tote could withstand high-volume shipping through UPS's network of global distribution facilities.

UPS says the pilot tests planned for Paris and New York in 2019 will help refine the process, with additional feedback from consumer experience data.

UPS says its Package Design and Test Lab's specialized equipment mimics the "shake, rattle and roll" effect of high-speed conveyors found in transportation hubs and on commercial delivery vehicles. In addition to evaluating for durability, the lab engineers also evaluate packaging materials to identify stable, efficient, environmentally-conscious solutions.



### Nespresso And Canada Post Partner For Capsule Recycling

As of June 11, consumers living in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, all of the territories and all of Atlantic Canada will be able to recycle their used aluminum Nespresso capsules by simply sending them back through the mail, at no additional cost.

From now on, customers can simply place their used Nespresso aluminum capsules in a fully recyclable Red Bag provided for free by Nespresso Canada when coffee capsules are purchased. Then they just drop off the sealed capsule-filled bag at a Canada Post outlet or in a red Canada Post mailbox, at no extra cost.

Nespresso offers the only complete and fully recyclable solution, repurposing both the capsule and the coffee grounds, and preventing the soiling of other recyclable materials. The used aluminum capsules are shipped to a local partner where they undergo a process, the first of its kind in Canada, which mechanically separates the coffee grounds from the capsule. The aluminum, an infinitely recyclable material, is repurposed and the coffee grounds are transformed into quality compost, used by farms. The recycling process is entirely supported and paid for by Nespresso at no extra cost to consumers.

Nespresso is currently launching, or has launched, recycling solutions in all provinces and territories with the goal to continue expansion until there is full coverage in every municipality in Canada, tailored to local realities. An example of a local solution is Nespresso's Green Bag recycling program that was recently launched as a pilot in the City of Vancouver, Anmore and Coquitlam in British Columbia and that is currently available in more than 300 municipalities in the province of Quebec. Residents can simply put their used capsules in a fully recyclable Green Bag and place the sealed capsule-filled bag in their household's recycling bin.

Nespresso also continues to offer its Black Bag recycling solution where consumers can place their used Nespresso aluminum capsules in a fully recyclable Black Bag and bring to one of the 52 drop-off locations across Canada, including Nespresso boutiques and retail partner stores.

The Red Bag, Green Bag and Black Bag recycling solutions are part of the global Nespresso program, The Positive Cup, which focuses on three areas, namely providing 100 per cent sustainably sourced coffee, making use of 100 per cent responsibly managed aluminum and achieving its goal of a 100 percent carbon neutral footprint by 2020.



### Recycle BC Phasing in Collection of Other Flexible Plastic Packaging

As of June 1, stand-up pouches, crinkly potato chip bags and net bags for produce – just a few examples of items that fall under the umbrella category of Other Flexible Plastic Packaging – will be collected by 116 depots throughout the province as part of a research and development project led by Recycle BC. This material is accepted at participating depots only, it is not accepted in curbside or multi-family recycling.

The project will determine how best to recycle materials in this category, which is one of the fastest growing packaging types on the market, and one of the largest categories of packaging not previously collected under the residential recycling program. Any packaging collected during the project that can't be recycled will be recovered and produced into engineered fuel. The project will also be supported by Green by Nature, Recycle BC's post-collection partner.

The program expansion is being rolled out in three phases, with the first round of depots beginning collection June 1, followed by additional depots voluntarily beginning collection September 1. As of January 1, 2019, all Recycle BC depots in the province are expected to collect this type of packaging.

Examples of materials that are accepted as part of Other Flexible Plastic Packaging:

- Stand-up and Zipper Lock Pouches
- Zipper lock pouches for frozen foods like prawns, berries and prepared food
- Zipper lock bags for fresh foods like grapes, berries and deli meat
- Stand-up pouches for baby food and hand soap refills
- Stand-up and zipper lock pouches for items like dried fruits, granola, sugar, oatmeal, quinoa, dish detergent pods and grated cheese
- Crinkly Wrappers and Bags
- Bags for potato chips, candy, dried pasta, coffee and cereal
- Cellophane for flowers and gift baskets
- Wrappers for cheese slices, snack bars and instant noodles
- Flexible Packaging with Plastic Seal
- Packaging for fresh pasta, pre-packaged deli meats and pre-packaged cheese
- Woven and Net Plastic Bags
- Net bags for avocados, onions, oranges, lemons and limes
- Woven plastic bags for rice
- Non-food Protective Packaging
- Padded protective plastic like plastic shipping envelopes, plastic air packets and bubble wrap
- Examples of materials that will not be part of the expanded program:
- Plastic Squeeze Tubes
- Plastic-lined Paper
- Paper-lined Plastic
- Plastic Strapping
- 6-pack Rings
- Biodegradable or Oxo Plastic
- PVC/Vinyl



## Property, Plant and Equipment

As of December 31, 2018, the Association owned two facilities totalling approximately 90,000 ft<sup>2</sup> and its associated parcels of real estate property used in its operations. The Association owns its corporate headquarters, which also serves as the Material Recovery Facility in Huron Park, Ontario. The second facility is the Association's main repair shop for the fleet, which is located next door to our Material Recovery Facility.

As of December 31, 2018, the Association utilized approximately 43 waste collection vehicles and other support vehicles, all of which are owned. The majority of our vehicles are highly specialized automated co-collection vehicles to collect waste and recyclables at the same time.

The Association upgraded its Material Recovery Facility in 2009. It was the most advanced facility in the marketplace at the time and it remains so in our service area. It is a unique facility maximizing the use of technology to minimize manual sorting effectively reducing repetitive strain injuries.

The Material Recovery Facility is able to process single stream materials, which enables us to facilitate changes in our collection procedure and technology used to collect materials. The collection conversion began in 2008 with one vehicle. Most of the fleet has been replaced with the most recent type of automated vehicles.

## Employees



As of December 31, 2018, the Association employed approximately 81 full-time employees, including 7 persons classified as professionals or managers, 37 employees involved in collection, 29 in the material recovery operations, 6 maintenance staff, and 2 clerical, data processing or other administrative employees.

The Teamsters union with which the

Association has a collective bargaining agreement expiring December 1, 2020 represents approximately 74 employees at the Association's operating facilities. The Association typically negotiates a three to four year collective bargaining agreement in the last year of any current agreement. The Association is not aware of any other organizational efforts among its employees and believes that relations with its employees are very good.



## Operations

As of December 31, 2018, the Association served approximately 92,000 customers, comprised of 87,000 residential clients and 5,000 commercial clients. The following table sets forth certain information regarding the Association's revenues by category of activity for the last three years.

Bluewater Recycling Association Revenue Summary

	2018	2017	2016
Residential Collection	\$9,130,272	\$8,908,742	\$8,410,314
Material Sales	1,786,589	2,261,751	1,812,206
Processing & Disposal	470,293	428,796	380,719
Commercial Collection	1,243,714	1,146,486	1,042,058
Other	96,405	38,049	58,379
TOTAL	\$12,727,273	\$12,783,824	\$11,703,676

### Residential Collection Services

The Association's long-term solid waste collection contracts with municipalities typically contain a formula, generally based on a pre-determined published price index, for automatic adjustment to fees to cover increases in some, but not all, operating costs plus a pass-through of any disposal cost increases. Under the terms of each of these agreements, the Association has exclusive rights to provide certain services to the community. Most of these agreements were bid on a competitive basis, and rates for all services are set forth in the agreement.

Fees for recycling collection services are based primarily on a joint cooperative agreement reviewed annually while fees for residential solid waste collection services are based primarily on route density, the frequency and level of service, the distance to the disposal or processing facility, the cost of disposal or processing and prices charged in the Association's markets for similar services.



### Processing and Disposal

The Association offers municipal, commercial and industrial customers services for a variety of recyclable materials, including newspaper, mixed paper, cardboard, office paper, plastic containers, glass bottles, and ferrous and aluminum metals. The Association owns and operates a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) in Huron Park, Ontario. The Association believes that recycling will continue to be an important component of local solid waste management plans due to the public's increasing environmental awareness and regulations that mandate or encourage recycling.

The Association disposes of the waste it collects in one of two ways:

- at municipally owned landfills; or
- at privately owned third party landfills.

The Association seeks to secure favourable long-term disposal arrangements with municipalities or private owners of landfills. The Association's ability to maintain competitive prices for its commercial waste collection services is generally dependent upon its ability to secure favourable disposal pricing.

### Commercial Collection

The Association's commercial collection services are performed principally under service agreements. Fees are determined by a variety of factors, including collection frequency, level of service, route density, the type, volume and weight of the waste collected, type of equipment and containers furnished, the distance to the disposal or processing facility, the cost of disposal or processing and prices charged by competitors for similar services. Commercial collection vehicles normally require one operator. The Association provides 2 to 40 cubic yard containers to commercial customers. This area, while secondary to the Association's mandate, remains the fastest growing segment of our business because of the lack of serious competition in the immediate area.

### Commodity Sales

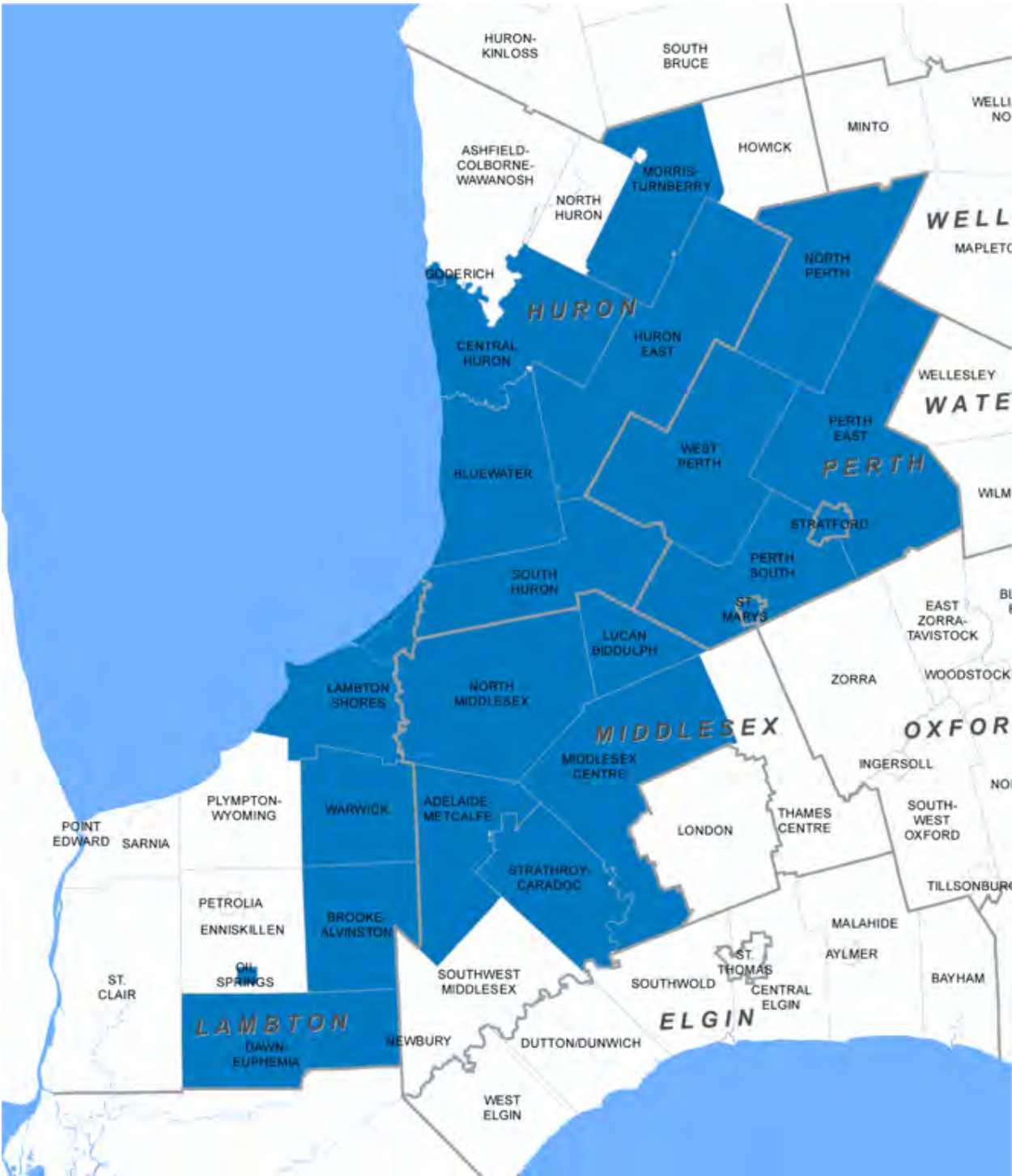
The Association sells all materials recovered through its operation of the Material Recovery Facility in Huron Park. The sale of those materials is subject to fluctuations in market prices affected by current global events and by the volume of materials that flows through the facility from our own collection operations and that of other collectors. The market prices during 2018 averaged \$118 per tonne, which was substantially lower than the previous year at \$154 per tonne as a result of a drop in global demand driven by China.

### Sales and Marketing

The Association has a diverse customer base, with no single contract or customer accounting for more than 10% of revenues during the year ended December 31, 2018.



Service Area



## Auditor's Report

### To the Members of the Bluewater Recycling Association

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bluewater Recycling Association, which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2018, and the statements of fund operations, changes in fund balances and cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the organization as at December 31, 2018, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization's financial reporting process.



**Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organization to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Exeter, Ontario

PTMG LLP

March 28, 2019

Chartered Professional Accountants Licensed Public Accountants

## Statement of Financial Position

Year ended December 31	Operating Fund	Capital Asset Fund	Capital Reserve Fund	Total 2018	Total 2017
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Current Assets					
Cash	\$ 658,368	\$ 123,101	\$ -	\$ 781,469	\$ 1,449,147
Accounts Receivable	1,221,767	-	-	1,221,767	1,251,057
Inventory (Note 2)	193,298	-	-	193,298	158,980
Prepaid expenses & deposits	244,229	-	-	244,229	124,683
	<u>2,317,662</u>	<u>123,101</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,440,763</u>	<u>2,983,867</u>
Capital Assets (Note 3)	-	10,921,470	-	10,921,470	11,706,870
	<b>\$ 2,317,662</b>	<b>\$ 11,044,571</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 13,362,233</b>	<b>\$ 14,690,737</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts Payable and accrued charges (Note 4)	\$ 877,464	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 877,464	\$ 920,017
Interfund loans (advances)	1,440,198	-	(1,440,198)	-	-
Current portion of long term debt (Note 5)	-	3,690,549	-	3,690,549	4,763,729
	<u>2,317,662</u>	<u>3,690,549</u>	<u>(1,440,198)</u>	<u>4,568,013</u>	<u>5,683,746</u>
Long Term Debt (Note 5)	-	1,177,437	-	1,177,437	1,112,623
	<u>2,317,662</u>	<u>4,867,986</u>	<u>(1,440,198)</u>	<u>5,745,450</u>	<u>6,796,369</u>
Commitments (Note 6)					
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>					
Invested in capital assets	\$ -	\$ 6,176,585	\$ -	\$ 6,176,585	\$ 5,953,191
Internally restricted	-	-	1,440,198	1,440,198	1,941,177
	<u>-</u>	<u>6,176,585</u>	<u>1,440,198</u>	<u>7,616,783</u>	<u>7,894,368</u>
	<b>\$ 2,317,662</b>	<b>\$ 11,044,571</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 13,362,233</b>	<b>\$ 14,690,737</b>
On Behalf of the Board:	Chairman		President		
See accompanying notes to the financial statements.					

## Statement of Fund Operations and Changes in Fund Balances

Year ended December 31	Operating Fund		Capital Asset 2018	Restricted Funds		Total 2018	Total 2017
	2018	2017		Capital Reserve 2018			
<b>Revenue</b>							
Municipal services	\$ 6,926,499	\$ 6,676,933	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Commodity sales	1,786,589	2,261,751	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	2,203,773	2,231,810	-	-	-	-	-
Commerical operations	1,243,714	1,146,486	-	-	-	-	-
Other Income	550,453	454,671	-	-	-	-	-
Composters and collection supplies	16,245	12,173	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>12,727,273</u>	<u>12,783,824</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Expenses</b>							
Cost of Sales - recyclables & freight	180,236	260,424	-	-	-	-	-
Composters and collection supplies	10,969	13,335	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal fees	1,411,203	1,216,289	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative expenses (Schedule)	809,591	827,635	-	-	-	-	-
Collection expenses (Schedule)	5,623,227	5,127,169	-	-	-	-	-
Processing expenses (Schedule)	2,438,234	2,231,095	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on long term debt	-	-	210,101	-	210,101	190,861	
Amortization of capital assets	-	-	2,338,069	-	2,338,069	2,279,486	
Loss (Gain) on disposal of capital asset	-	-	(16,772)	-	(16,772)	78,627	
	<u>10,473,460</u>	<u>9,675,947</u>	<u>2,531,398</u>	-	<u>2,531,398</u>	<u>2,548,974</u>	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue Over Expen	<u>2,253,813</u>	<u>3,107,877</u>	<u>(2,531,398)</u>	-	<u>(2,531,398)</u>	<u>(2,548,974)</u>	
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	-	-	5,953,191	1,941,177	7,894,368	7,335,465	
Interfund transfers	(2,253,813)	(3,107,877)	2,754,792	(500,979)	2,253,813	3,107,877	
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,176,585	\$ 1,440,198	\$ 7,616,783	\$ 7,894,368	See

accompanying notes to the financial statements

## Statement of Cash Flow

Year ended December 31	2018	2017
Cash Provided by (Used in)		
<b>Operations</b>		
Excess (Deficiency) of revenue over expenses		
Operating Fund	\$2,253,813	\$ 3,107,877
Capital Asset Fund	(2,531,398)	(2,548,974)
	(277,585)	558,903
Items not involving a cash payment		
Amortization	2,338,069	2,279,486
Loss (Gain) on disposal of capital assets	(16,772)	78,627
	2,043,712	2,917,016
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Decrease (Increase) in accounts receivable	29,290	288,691
Increase in inventory and prepaid expenses	(153,864)	(29,810)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued charges	(42,552)	209,195
	1,876,586	3,385,092
<b>Financing</b>		
Additional long term debt	1,034,488	2,559,670
Repayment of long term debt	(2,042,853)	(2,122,846)
	(1,008,365)	436,824
<b>Investing</b>		
Purchase of capital assets (Note 3)	(1,552,671)	(3,212,538)
Proceeds on disposal of capital assets	16,772	99,031
	(1,535,899)	(3,113,507)
Net Increase (Decrease) in cash	(667,678)	708,409
Cash, Beginning of Year	1,449,147	740,738
Cash, End of Year	<b>\$ 781,469</b>	<b>\$ 1,449,147</b>
See accompanying notes to the financial statements		

## Notes to the Financial Statements (December 31, 2018)

### Purpose of The Organization

The Bluewater Recycling Association is a multi-municipal resource management organization providing integrated waste reduction and environmental services including the collection, processing and marketing of resource based products and services.

The corporation is a non-profit organization incorporated without share capital under the Laws of Ontario and is exempt from income taxes.

### Accounting Estimates

Financial statements are based on representations that often require estimates to be made in anticipation of future transactions and events and include measurements that may, by their nature, be approximations.

### Fund Accounting

The organization follows the restricted fund method of accounting for contributions.

The Operating Fund accounts for the organization's program delivery and administrative costs. This fund reports unrestricted resources and restricted operating grants.

The Capital Asset Fund reports the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses related to the organization's capital assets.

The Capital Reserve Fund reports the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses related to the organization's capital asset replacements. The annual Operating Fund surplus or deficit is transferred to this fund. Amounts are transferred from this fund to the Capital Asset Fund as funds are required to purchase capital assets.

### Revenue Recognition

Restricted contributions related to general operations are recognized as revenue of the Operating Fund in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. All other restricted contributions are recognized as revenue during the course of the year as the budgeted amounts are invoiced. Revenue from recyclable products is recognized when the commodities are shipped. Revenue from services is recognized as the related services are performed. Operating grant revenue from the Resource Productivity and Recovery Authority (an Ontario non-crown corporation) is recognized in the period the organization becomes entitled to receive the grant.

### Inventory

Inventory is comprised of recyclable materials and collection supplies. Recyclable materials are stated at their net realizable value. Collection supplies are stated at the lower of cost and replacement value. Cost is determined on a first in, first out basis.

### Capital Assets and Amortization:

Capital assets are capitalized for financial statement purposes in the year of acquisition. The cost of repairs and maintenance of a routine nature are charged to operations while those expenditures that improve or extend the useful life of the assets are capitalized.



The corporation provides for amortization on its capital assets using the straight-line method at rates set out below, based upon management's estimates of the useful life of the respective assets.

Buildings	5%
Collection Supplies	10% - 20%
Office furniture and equipment	10% - 30%
Processing machinery and equipment	10% and 20%
Automotive equipment	10% and 30%

### Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions which are completed in United States dollars are translated into Canadian dollars by the use of the exchange rate in effect the day of the transaction. At the balance sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currency are adjusted to reflect the exchange rate in effect at that date.

## 2. Inventory

	2018	2017
Recyclable Inventory	\$ 79,182	\$ 59,427
Collection Supplies	114,116	99,553
	<b>\$ 193,298</b>	<b>\$ 158,980</b>

## 3. Capital Assets

		2018		2017
Capital assets are classified as follows	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value	Net Book Value
Land	\$ 124,830	\$ -	\$ 124,830	\$ 124,830
Buildings	2,328,953	1,225,160	1,103,793	1,076,804
Collection Supplies	6,512,363	3,734,334	2,778,029	3,107,994
Office Furniture and Equipment	220,921	194,131	26,790	20,576
Processing machinery and Equipment	6,883,872	4,839,406	2,044,466	2,254,971
Automotive Equipment	13,350,845	8,507,283	4,843,562	5,121,695
	<b>\$ 29,421,784</b>	<b>\$ 18,500,314</b>	<b>\$ 10,921,470</b>	<b>\$ 11,706,870</b>

Purchase of capital assets:	2018	2017
Land and Buildings	\$ 146,000	\$ 66,614
Collection supplies	118,986	964,171
Office furniture and equipment	11,035	6,803
Processing machinery and equipment	521,686	1,273,743
Automotive equipment	754,964	901,207
	<b>\$ 1,552,671</b>	<b>\$ 2,054,141</b>

During the year, the Association received a grant of \$49,725 from the Green Commercial Vehicle Program (GCVP) to assist in purchasing two new trucks. The amount of the grant has been deducted from the cost of these trucks recorded in capital assets.

#### 4. Accounts Payable

	2018	2017
Accounts Payable	\$ 781,519	\$ 870,087
Government remittances payable	95,945	49,930
	<b>\$ 877,464</b>	<b>\$ 920,017</b>

#### 5. Long Term Debt

The following table outlines outstanding bank term and equipment loan repayable in monthly installments consisting of the outlined principal plus monthly interest, and are secured by vehicles and a general security agreement or the equipment only.

Rate	Instalments	Due Date	2018	2017
Prime	\$ 9,565	July 2027	\$ 975,652	\$ 1,090,435
3.99%	14,403	April 2022	538,600	686,720
Prime	9,621	May 2022	394,456	509,907
Prime	4,167	August 2026	383,334	433,333
3.99%	7,875	April 2023	375,515	-
4.29%	7,024	July 2023	344,428	-
Prime	7,250	May 2021	210,250	297,250
Prime	10,250	July 2020	184,500	307,500
5.05%	11,608	April 2020	179,372	306,050
Prime	6,833	February 2021	177,667	259,667
Prime	5,833	February 2021	151,667	221,667
Prime	4,166	November 2021	145,833	195,833
Prime	3,916	November 2021	137,083	184,083
5.09%	8,590	March 2020	124,698	218,819
4.55%	2,331	October 2023	121,281	
Prime	10,364	September 2019	103,641	238,375
3.98%	2,835	August 2021	85,925	115,871
Prime	5,833	February 2020	81,667	151,667
Prime	8,667	July 2019	60,666	164,667
Prime	9,750	June 2019	48,750	165,750
Prime	883	September 2020	17,667	28,267
Prime	750	October 2020	16,500	26,250
Prime	4,833	January 2019	4,834	62,833
Prime	1,000	May 2019	4,000	16,000
4.25%	11,657	October 2018	-	114,327
4.25%	8,261	October 2018	-	81,081
			<b>4,867,986</b>	<b>5,876,352</b>
Less amounts due within one year			<b>3,690,549</b>	<b>4,763,729</b>
			<b>\$ 1,177,437</b>	<b>\$ 1,112,623</b>

Long term debt repayments due over the next five years are as follows:

2019	\$ 3,690,549
2020	446,857
2021	379,313
2022	255,295
2023	95,972
	<b>\$ 4,867,986</b>

Although there are loans included in the long term debt that are due on demand or come due within the next fiscal year, management does not believe that the demand features of the loans will be exercised; the scheduled principal repayments on the long term debt for the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

2019	\$	1,643,107
2020		1,150,825
2021		810,047
2022		468,181
2023		260,754
2024 and future years		535,072
	<b>\$</b>	<b>4,867,986</b>

The bank terms loans are secured by a general security agreement covering all of the association's assets, chattel mortgages over equipment financed and a first charge collateral mortgage of \$1,000,000 on real estate. The Association has an authorized operating loan line bearing interest at the bank's prime rate with a credit limit of \$200,000, an approved re-advanceable capital expenditure credit facility for equipment purchases of up to \$4,500,000 of which \$2,743,179 has not been used at December 31, 2018.

The bank has provided the Association with a \$100,000 letter of credit in favour of municipalities in lieu of performance binds and a \$750,000 settlement risk product to facilitate the utilization of wire or electronic funds transfers.

## 6. Commitments

Prior to December 31, 2018, the Association entered into an agreement to purchase four fleet trucks with the balance of \$2,030,000 payable upon delivery. Two trucks will be delivered in 2019 and two trucks will be delivered in 2020.

The Association has also entered into an agreement to purchase an optical sorter for \$500,000. The Association made a down payment of \$125,000 which is included on the balance sheet in prepaid expenses and deposits. The remaining \$375,000 is due upon delivery in 2019. The Association has arranged financing with its existing lenders for this purchase.

## 7. Pension Agreements

The Association participates in the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System (OMERS), which is a multi-employer plan, on behalf of its employees. The plan is a contributory defined benefit plan, which specifies the amount of the retirement benefit to be received by employees based on length of service and rates of pay.

The amount contributed to OMERS for 2018 was \$302,174 (2017 - \$289,246) for current service. These payments are included as expenditure in the financial statements. OMERS sets the pension contribution rate annually to ensure that the plan remains fully funded. The pension contribution rate for 2018 was 9.0% of regular wages.

## 8. Financial Instruments

The company has interest rate risk due to having bank loans subject to floating interest rates and is exposed to fluctuations based on the bank's prime rate of interest. It is management's opinion that the Association is not exposed to significant currency or credit risks.



## 2018 Management

### Board of Directors

*Chairman* Todd Case, *Warwick*  
*Vice-Chairman* Brad Richards, *Strathroy Caradoc*

#### Huron

Marnie Hill, *Bluewater*  
 Tom Tomes, *South Huron*

#### Lambton

Jason Meyer, *Dawn-Euphemia*  
 Todd Case, *Warwick*

#### Middlesex

Andy Van Geel, *Lucan Biddulph*  
 Brad Richards, *Strathroy Caradoc*

#### Perth

Ken Buchanan, *North Perth*  
 Jim Craigmile, *St. Marys*

### Management

*President* Francis Veilleux, *since inception*  
*Controller* Michelle Courtney, *since December 2016*  
*Fleet Manager* Doug Tilford, *since September 2001*  
*Operations Manager* Terry Erb, *since February 2001*





## Membership

### Huron County

- Municipality of Bluewater
- Municipality of Central Huron
- Municipality of Huron East
- Municipality of South Huron
- Town of Goderich
- Township of Morris-Turnberry (Associate)

### Lambton County

- Municipality of Lambton Shores
- Township of Brooke Alvinston
- Township of Dawn-Euphemia
- Township of Warwick
- Village of Oil Springs

### Middlesex County

- Municipality of Middlesex Centre
- Municipality of North Middlesex
- Township of Adelaide Metcalfe
- Township of Lucan-Biddulph
- Township of Strathroy-Caradoc

### Perth County

- City of Stratford (Associate)
- Municipality of North Perth
- Municipality of West Perth
- Town of St. Marys
- Township of Perth East (Associate)
- Township of Perth South

The Association also services other communities under contracts and/or through subcontractors. Associate Members have no voting rights.

## Corporate Directory

### Head Office

Bluewater Recycling Association  
P.O. Box 547  
415 Canada Avenue  
Huron Park ON N0M 1Y0

### Solicitors

McKenzie Lake  
Barristers & Solicitors  
140 Fullarton Street, Suite 1800  
London ON N6A 5P2

### Auditors

PTMG LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
71 Main Street, North  
Exeter ON N0M 1S3

### Financial Institution

Bank of Montreal  
400 Main Street  
Exeter ON N0M 1S3



**From:** Michelle Viglianti [<mailto:vigliantim@thamesriver.on.ca>]

**Sent:** Wednesday, April 24, 2019 3:03 PM

**To:** Ann Wright <[wright@middlesexcentre.on.ca](mailto:wright@middlesexcentre.on.ca)>; Anna Hopkins <[ahopkins@london.ca](mailto:ahopkins@london.ca)>; Brent Kittmer <[bkittmer@town.stmarys.on.ca](mailto:bkittmer@town.stmarys.on.ca)>; Carla Preston <[Cpreston@westperth.com](mailto:Cpreston@westperth.com)>; Chole Senior <[csenior@oxfordcounty.ca](mailto:csenior@oxfordcounty.ca)>; David Creery <[dcreery@cityofwoodstock.ca](mailto:dcreery@cityofwoodstock.ca)>; Eleanor Heagy <[HEAGYE@thamesriver.on.ca](mailto:HEAGYE@thamesriver.on.ca)>; Ingersoll - Michael Graves <[mgraves@ingersoll.ca](mailto:mgraves@ingersoll.ca)>; Joan Thomson, City of Stratford <[jthomson@stratfordcanada.ca](mailto:jthomson@stratfordcanada.ca)>; Kyle Kruger <[kkruger@norwich.ca](mailto:kkruger@norwich.ca)>; Liridona Rafuna <[lrafuna@london.ca](mailto:lrafuna@london.ca)>; Lisa VanderWallen <[clerk@swox.org](mailto:clerk@swox.org)>; Lizet Scott <[lscott@perthsouth.ca](mailto:lscott@perthsouth.ca)>; London Free Press <[lfpp.newsdesk@sunmedia.ca](mailto:lfpp.newsdesk@sunmedia.ca)>; Ministry of Natural Resources <[al.murray@ontario.ca](mailto:al.murray@ontario.ca)>; Rebecca Clothier <[rclothier@perthsouth.ca](mailto:rclothier@perthsouth.ca)>; Rebekah Msuya-Collison <[clerk@southhuron.ca](mailto:clerk@southhuron.ca)>; Rodger Mordue <[rmordue@blandfordblenheim.ca](mailto:rmordue@blandfordblenheim.ca)>; Stuart Findlater <[sfindlater@thamescentre.on.ca](mailto:sfindlater@thamescentre.on.ca)>; Town of St. Marys <[jmccartney@town.stmarys.on.ca](mailto:jmccartney@town.stmarys.on.ca)>; Will Jaques <[wjaques@ezt.ca](mailto:wjaques@ezt.ca)>

**Subject:** March 26, 2019 UTRCA Board of Directors Minutes

Good morning,

for your information, please find the Minutes of the March 26, 2019 Board of Directors meeting at the following website:

<http://thamesriver.on.ca/board-agendas-minutes/>

The audio recording of the April 21, 2019 UTRCA Board of Directors meeting should be posted early next week. You will receive another email when it has been posted.

If you have any questions regarding the minutes, reports, or are have an issue accessing the documents on the website please don't hesitate to contact me.

Thank you,  
Michelle Viglianti



**Michelle Viglianti**

Administrative Assistant

1424 Clarke Road London, Ontario, N5V 5B9

519.451.2800 Ext. 222 | Fax: 519.451.1188

[vigliantim@thamesriver.on.ca](mailto:vigliantim@thamesriver.on.ca)



April 18, 2019

### In This Issue

- Main Street Revitalization Initiative Annual Report due May 15.
- Apply for an AMO Federal Gas Tax Award.
- Submit for the P.J. Marshall Municipal Innovation Award by May 10.
- The top questions about digital signatures.
- Province releases Community Housing Renewal Strategy.
- OSUM Conference 2019.
- AMO Conference 2019 - *Municipalities: Ontario's Frontline*.
- Registration open for AMO's Mental Health Symposium.
- Town of LaSalle resolution concerning vaping advertisements.
- Careers with ONE Investment, Sarnia, Orangeville, Waterloo and Smooth Rock Falls.

### AMO Matters

Templates and guidelines to submit the Main Street Revitalization Initiative Annual Report, due May 15, are now available. Please see communication sent to municipal treasurers on April 10.

Has your community financed an innovative, exciting, or impactful infrastructure project with the federal Gas Tax Fund? Apply for an AMO Federal Gas Tax Award to celebrate your municipality's efforts!

The P.J. Marshall Award showcases projects implemented by Ontario municipalities that point to tangible outcomes from new, more cost effective ways of providing public services and facilities.

Each week we will profile a key question about digital signatures. Q6: Can multiple people sign the same PDF document? Click here for the answer.

### Provincial Matters

Municipal governments are on the front line of community housing in Ontario. AMO looks forward to continued work with the provincial government to strengthen community housing and help end homelessness. The Community Housing Renewal Strategy is a positive step toward that goal. Proposed regulation changes to implement the strategy are posted on the Government of Ontario website. The deadline for public comments is July 1.

### Eye on Events

OSUM Conference spaces are filling up fast! Register to hear from MMAH Minister Clark and from other speakers on current small urban issues such as traffic calming, waste management, and seniors services.

Register today for the 2019 AMO Conference in Ottawa August 18-21. Municipalities are on the frontline of key public services in Ontario. Find out what that means for your community.

AMO's first Wellness & Mental Health in the Municipal Workplace Symposium takes place May 29, 2019. Program, registration and location information are available here.

### Municipal Wire\*

The Town of LaSalle resolution resolves that Mayor Bondy, on behalf of Council, write James Van

Loon, Director General, Tobacco Control Directorate, Controlled Substances and Cannabis Branch, urging further restrictions in the *Tobacco and Vaping Products Act* to reduce the impact of vaping product advertising and promotion on youth.

### Careers

**Client Service Representative – ONE Investment.** Reporting to the LAS Program Manager, the Client Service Representative is responsible for managing client interactions with ONE Investment. The objective of the role is to form a component of the superior service that differentiates ONE Investment through a combination of strong analytical and interpersonal skills. Please submit resume to [careers@amo.on.ca](mailto:careers@amo.on.ca) referencing position title in subject line.

**Waste Management Coordinator - City of Sarnia.** Reports to: Manager of Operation Services. Closing Date: April 28, 2019. Please note that testing may form part of the recruitment process. Qualified applicants are invited to submit a resume in confidence to [hr@sarnia.ca](mailto:hr@sarnia.ca) indicating "2019-007 - Waste Management Coordinator".

**Treasurer - Town of Orangeville.** Reports to: General Manager, Corporate Services. Please submit your resume, in confidence, to Ms. Sarah Alexander, Human Resources Assistant, no later than 12 noon on Tuesday, April 30, 2019. Applications may be submitted online, emailed to [hr@orangeville.ca](mailto:hr@orangeville.ca), or submitted in person at the Town Hall located at 87 Broadway. If submitting a resume via email, please quote the job title in the subject line.

**Policy Analyst - City of Waterloo.** Reports to: Manager, Community & Neighbourhood Services. Status: Regular Full-Time. Applications will be received on-line at City of Waterloo Employment by April 30th at 4 PM.

**Director of Public Works - Town of Smooth Rock Falls.** Reports to Chief Administrative Officer. To explore this opportunity further, please visit Town of Smooth Rock Falls Careers or call Luc Denault, CAO at 705.338.2717 ext. 9. Please submit your resume and cover letter by email by end of business day, Friday, May 3, 2019 to: Luc Denault, Chief Administrative Officer/Director of Economic Development, P.O. Box 249, 142 First Avenue, Smooth Rock Falls, ON P0L 2B0. Email: [luc.denault@townsrf.ca](mailto:luc.denault@townsrf.ca); Tel: 705.338.2717; Fax: 705.338.2584.

### 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](https://twitter.com/AMOPolicy) on Twitter!

### AMO Contacts

AMO Watch File 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 Tel: 416.729.5425

Municipal Wire, Career/Employment and Council Resolution Distributions

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April 25, 2019

### In This Issue

- How is your Council investing its Modernization Funding?
- The top questions about digital signatures.
- Proposed changes to *Ontario's Endangered Species Act*.
- Provincial market sounding for Employment Services.
- OSUM Conference 2019.
- AMO Conference 2019 - *Municipalities: Ontario's Frontline*.
- Registration open for AMO's Mental Health Symposium.
- Town Hall Tuesdays webinar series.
- Councillor training on municipal finance.
- Investments 101 online course coming soon!
- How to spend your infrastructure grants wisely.
- Schedule your Energy Workshops with LAS.
- Electricity Program cost review for 2018.
- HISA - High Interest Savings Account.
- A conversation with ONE Investment.
- Careers with ONE Investment, Clarence-Rockland, Orangeville, Ottawa and Southwest Middlesex.

### AMO Matters

On March 20, Municipal Affairs and Housing Minister Steve Clark announced funding for 405 small and rural municipalities to improve service delivery and efficiency. This new one-time funding of \$200 million is intended to support modernization efforts. While there is flexibility for how you invest it, the message from the government is clear that it is intended for making improvements that can reduce costs. At AMO, we would like to be able to tell the government how this money was put to work so they will continue to see municipalities as the right destination for provincial investment. We can also share your best practices with others. So please send us information about how you are putting this money to work in your municipality. Just a short note describing how you are using the money to support modernization is all we ask - you can put it in an email to [modernization@amo.on.ca](mailto:modernization@amo.on.ca) and we will take care of the rest.

Each week we will profile a key question about digital signatures. Q7: Can someone continue to use a digital signature after it is revoked? [Click here](#) for the answer.

### Provincial Matters

The Province is looking to make changes to the *Endangered Species Act* after receiving public comments to their January discussion paper. More details are available under [registry number 013-4143](#).

The Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities is proceeding on a path to establish three prototypes for Employment Ontario services in the province. The ministry has initiated a market sounding for potential vendors who may be interested in becoming service system managers. Municipal governments and District Social Service Administration Boards are eligible to participate. More information is found on the provincial government [vendor portal](#).

### Eye on Events

OSUM Conference spaces are filling up fast! [Register](#) to hear from MMAH Minister Clark and from other speakers on [current small urban issues](#) such as traffic calming, waste management, and seniors services.

Register today for the [2019 AMO Conference in Ottawa August 18-21](#). Municipalities are on the frontline of key public services in Ontario. Find out what that means for your community.

AMO's first Wellness & Mental Health in the Municipal Workplace Symposium takes place May 29, 2019. Program, registration and location information are available [here](#).

Starting May 14, LAS will host live, informative sessions on different LAS programs. You can get interactive with us - ask questions and make suggestions. Registration is [now open](#)!

Municipal councillors are the stewards of municipal finances. Learn financial terms, the importance of the long term view, what to look for in council reports and how to communicate with the public about municipal finance through our online course. Register [here](#).

ONE Investment's educational workshop is now available as an online course: self-paced, convenient and accessible. Registration for [Investments 101 - The Foundation for a Municipal Investment Strategy](#) will become available between May 1 to June 30, 2019. Learn more about other courses being offered through the municipal education portal.

## **LAS**

New Federal Infrastructure grants are here. The [LAS Road & Sidewalk Assessment Service](#) helps you get the best bang for your buck. Contact [Tanner](#) to find out how objective data can stretch your grant dollars.

Want to reduce energy use in your buildings? Join others to identify huge savings opportunities during your customized [Energy Efficient Building Operations Workshop](#). Led by LAS in partnership with Stephen Dixon and eligible for 50% energy incentive. Contact [Christian](#) to find out more.

LAS Blog: We recently completed the yearly cost summaries for the [LAS Electricity Program](#) - [check out the blog](#) to see the results.

## **ONE Investment**

ONE Investment's highly successful [High Interest Savings Account](#) currently earns investors an attractive return of 2.415%. It is the perfect place to park monies that will be required in the short term. Contact [ONE@oneinvestmentprogram.ca](mailto:ONE@oneinvestmentprogram.ca) to learn more about how you can open an account for your municipality.

ONE Investment is launching new investment offerings under the Prudent Investor regime and we would like to discuss your municipality's needs, address concerns, and showcase ONE Investment's solutions. Register [here](#).

## **Careers**

[Client Service Representative – ONE Investment](#). Reporting to the LAS Program Manager, the Client Service Representative is responsible for managing client interactions with [ONE Investment](#). The objective of the role is to form a component of the superior service that differentiates ONE Investment through a combination of strong analytical and interpersonal skills. Please submit resume to [careers@amo.on.ca](mailto:careers@amo.on.ca) referencing position title in subject line.

[Manager of Engineering & Operations - City of Clarence-Rockland / Gestionnaire de l'ingénierie et des opérations - Cité de Clarence-Rockland](#). Position Status: Full Time, 2 year contract. Please submit your résumé marked "Employment offer, Manager of Engineering and Operations" before 4 p.m., May 1,

2019 to: Sophie Roussel, Human Resources, City of Clarence-Rockland, 1560, Laurier Street, Rockland, ON K4K 1P7. Email: [hr@clarence-rockland.com](mailto:hr@clarence-rockland.com)

Town Clerk - Town of Orangeville. Department: Corporate Services. Please submit your resume, in confidence, to Ms. Sarah Alexander, Human Resources Assistant, no later than 4 p.m. on Thursday, May 2, 2019. Applications may be submitted online, emailed to [hr@orangeville.ca](mailto:hr@orangeville.ca), or submitted in person at the Town Hall located at 87 Broadway. If submitting a resume via email, please quote the job title in the subject line.

Manager, Waste Processing and Disposal - City of Ottawa. Branch: Solid Waste Services. Position status: 1 Full Time Continuous. Competition #: 2019-EX-EN-52480732-01. Application Deadline: May 3, 2019. For more information and to apply visit the career site at [City of Ottawa](http://City of Ottawa).

Accounts Receivable Tax Clerk/Information Technology - Municipality of Southwest Middlesex. A full job description is available on the [municipal website](#) or at the municipal office. Submit a cover letter, resume and references marked "Confidential – Accounts Receivable Tax Clerk/Information Technology" by regular mail, personal delivery or email (Word or PDF format only) no later than noon on Friday, May 10, 2019 to: Kristen McGill, Treasurer, Municipality of Southwest Middlesex, 153 McKellar Street, P.O. Box 218, Glencoe, ON N0L 1M0. Email: [treasurer@southwestmiddlesex.ca](mailto:treasurer@southwestmiddlesex.ca).

#### **About AMO**

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#### **AMO Contacts**

[AMO Watch File](#) 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](#) Tel: 416.729.5425

[Municipal Wire, Career/Employment and Council Resolution Distributions](#)

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May 2, 2019

### In This Issue

- Main Street Revitalization Initiative Annual Report due May 15.
- The top questions about digital signatures.
- Proposing new rules for excess soils.
- AMO Conference 2019 - *Municipalities: Ontario's Frontline*.
- Register for AMO's Wellness & Mental Health in the Municipal Workplace Symposium.
- Protect your municipality against cyber risks.
- Councillor training on municipal finance.
- Investments 101 online course now available!
- Let your facilities shine!
- Careers with Greater Sudbury and Walkerton Clean Water Centre.

### AMO Matters

Templates and guidelines to submit the Main Street Revitalization Initiative Annual Report are available on the AMO [website](#). Please ensure this report is submitted by the May 15 deadline.

Each week we will profile a key question about digital signatures. Q8: Why are Notarius digital signatures trusted and recognized by government agencies? [Click here](#) for the answer.

### Provincial Matters

The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) is seeking input on a regulatory proposal for excess soil management. Several regulations, policies and tools are proposed. The intent is to better manage excess soils, including diverting clean soil from landfill. For details see the [Environmental Registry](#) clicking on the [link](#).

### Eye on Events

Register today for the [2019 AMO Conference in Ottawa August 18-21](#). Municipalities are on the frontline of key public services in Ontario. Find out what that means for your community.

AMO's first Wellness & Mental Health in the Municipal Workplace Symposium takes place May 29, 2019. Program, registration and location information are available [here](#).

Cybersecurity attacks are real and come in many forms. Read [our blog](#) for more information. Learn how to protect your municipality against the threats and [register](#) now for the biennial Risk Management Symposium taking place on September 12 and 13.

Municipal councillors are the stewards of municipal finances. Learn financial terms, the importance of the long term view, what to look for in council reports and how to communicate with the public about municipal finance through our online course. Register [here](#).

ONE Investment's educational workshop is now available as an online course: self-paced, convenient and accessible. Registration for Investments 101 - The Foundation for a Municipal Investment Strategy is available until June 30, 2019. [Register here](#).

**LAS**

LED upgrades contribute to asset renewal of buildings and reduce operational cost. Participate in [LAS Facility Lighting Service](#) today! IESO incentive are available to reduce your initial project cost. Contact [Christian](#) to find out more.

### Careers

General Manager of Community Development - City of Greater Sudbury. Reports to: Chief Administrative Officer. Please submit your resume in confidence by 4:30 p.m., Thursday, May 23, 2019 by email, fax or mail to: Human Resources and Organizational Development Division, c/o The City of Greater Sudbury, P.O. Box 5000, Station "A", 200 Brady St., Sudbury ON P3A 5P3; fax: 705.673.3094; email: [hrjobs@greatersudbury.ca](mailto:hrjobs@greatersudbury.ca).

Manager of Training & Development - Walkerton Clean Water Centre (WCWC). One (1) Full Time Permanent. The position is based in Walkerton, Ontario. For more information on this position and to apply online, please visit [our website](#). The deadline to apply is Friday May 17, 2019 at 4 pm.

### About AMO

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# Memo

**To:** Mayor and Council

**From:** Dave Kester, Public Works Manager

**Subject:** Grader Tires

**Date:** May 7, 2019

**BACKGROUND:**

The current township grader was purchased in 2008. The township experiences the requirement to have the tires on the vehicle replaced on an approximate 5-year cycle. As such, the tires which are currently in service are in need of replacement. The Township has reached out to 4 separate vendors for quotes on the supply of the six Michelin X Snow plus tires required for the grader.

**DISCUSSION**

As previously stated, 4 quotes were received for the supply of tires for the grader.

Note: Vendors names have been omitted at their request.

After reviewing the details of the quotations submitted, they were all found to meet the requested specifications.

COMPANY NAME	TOTAL PRICE with HST
Quote 1	\$13,600.88
Quote 2	\$15,050.11
Quote 3	\$15,194.18
Quote 4	\$15,959.98

**RECOMMENDATION:**

It is recommended that:

Council authorizes the staff to purchase six (6) Michelin X Snow plus tires for the grader in the amount of \$13,600.88 including HST

*Dave Kester*

Dave Kester, Manager of Public Works

# Memo

**To:** Mayor and Council

**From:** Dave Kester, Public Works Manager

**Subject:** Marlene St. and Kleinfeldt Ave. Reconstruction Tender - 2019

**Date:** May 7, 2019

## BACKGROUND:

The Township of Lucan Biddulph placed a call for tenders for the replacement of watermain and the placement of hot mix asphalt on Marlene Street and Kleinfeldt Ave from North Limit to mid-block. The call for tender was advertised in the local papers and on the Township of Lucan Biddulph website. The tender closed at 12:00 p.m. Tuesday May 1, 2019.

Tender results are below for Council's review:

COMPANY NAME	TOTAL PRICE with HST
GW - Ex.	\$402,521.03
Frank Van Bussel & Sons	\$473,880.64
ELGIN Construction	\$492,681.48
AAR-CON	\$524,000.00

## DISCUSSION:

The pricing received through the tender process as submitted by GW – Ex is \$356,213.30 excluding HST, \$402,521.03 including HST.

To be included within the capital budget is \$406,000.00 for the Marlene St. and Kleinfeldt Ave replacement of water main and the placement of hot mix asphalt. As the 2019 budget has not been passed, this line item will be reduced to \$403,000.00.

## RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that:

Council authorizes staff to accept the tender from GW-Ex. in the amount of \$402,521.03 including HST for the replacement of water main and the placement of hot mix asphalt on Marlene Street and Kleinfeldt Ave from North limit to mid-block.

*Dave Kester*

Dave Kester, Manager of Public Works



April 26, 2019

Paul Smith  
Township of Lucan-Biddulph  
270 Main Street, PO Box 190  
Lucan, ON N0M 2J0

Paul,

Please find attached to this communication the 2019 - 2020 contract for 'Play it Forward' program, sponsored by Middlesex Dairy Producers. Please review the contract and if you are comfortable with the terms outlined in this agreement, return a signed copy by Friday May 10, 2019. If you require an extension in order to facilitate internal approvals, please let me know.

Funding for this project will be forwarded after this agreement is signed by both parties. We will send you a duplicate copy of the signed agreement with the funding for your records.

Should there be municipalities not interested in program participation, we will distribute the remaining funds evenly among those municipalities that are interested. We will send an amended contract for these funds should this be the case.

We request that you provide us with a current certificate of insurance indicating the County of Middlesex as an additional insured.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the contract, please contact me. Thank you for your support on behalf of the residents of Middlesex County, and I wish you success in your program.

Yours truly

Cindy Howard  
General Manager of Finance & Community Services  
519-434-7321 ext. 2234

**AGREEMENT**

THIS AGREEMENT made this April 26, 2019.

BETWEEN:

**THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX**  
399 Ridout Street North  
London, ON N6A 2P1  
Hereinafter called the "County"  
OF THE FIRST PART

- and –

**THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF LUCAN-  
BIDDULPH** operating the “Play it Forward” financial assistance  
program (the ‘Program’)  
Hereinafter called the "Service Provider"  
OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS the Service Provider is willing to participate in the “Play it Forward” financial assistance program (the ‘Program’)

WHEREAS the County will distribute funding from the Program to participating Service Providers.

WHEREAS it is the Service Provider’s election to direct funds to low income families registering their children in the sports of basketball, hockey or soccer.

NOW, THEREFORE, THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that the Service Provider and the County mutually covenant and agree as follows:

**1. PURPOSE**

1.1 For the purposes of this Agreement, the Service Provider agrees to perform the herein delineated services to low income families.

**2. DEFINITIONS**

Not applicable

**3. TERM OF AGREEMENT**

3.1 The Agreement will commence on April 1, 2019 and will expire on March 31, 2020.

**4. STATUS AND SERVICES OF SERVICE PROVIDER**

4.1 The Service Provider, in order to qualify under this agreement, shall be a bona fide agency incorporated under the laws of the Government of Canada or the Province of Ontario.

4.2 The Service Provider shall:

- Allocate funding received through the Program to children requiring financial assistance to participate in hockey, basketball or soccer programs within the Municipality or neighbouring participating Municipality;



- Submit quarterly reports to both the County and Middlesex Dairy Producers outlining, at a minimum, the number of children assisted through the Program, and which sports they are participating in;
- Utilize funding only for those children participating in basketball, hockey or soccer;
- Provide Middlesex Dairy Producers with monthly/bimonthly list of events occurring within the Municipality;
- Promote Middlesex Dairy Producers and the Recharge with Milk Program in a positive manner on social media and/or municipal websites and other communication channels as appropriate;
- Promote Play it Forward in a positive manner on social media and/or municipal websites and other communication channels as appropriate;
- Work with Middlesex Dairy Producers to provide children with nutritious dairy products, such as cheese and milk where appropriate.

4.3 The Service Provider represents that it has the expertise, experience, facilities, skilled personnel and management, and knowledge necessary or required to provide the named services in a competent and professional manner. The Service Provider understands that in entering into this Agreement, the County is relying upon these representations and requires the competence and capability to provide the services in a competent and professional manner.

- 4.4 No additional services other than those described herein are contracted for hereunder.
- 4.5 The Service Provider acknowledges and agrees that the County is contracting for the expertise and professional services of the Service Provider for the term herein described, and that this agreement is in no way to be deemed or construed to be a contract of employment. Specifically, the parties agree that it is not intended by this agreement that the Service Provider is to be an employee of the County for the purpose of The Income Tax Act, S.C. 1970-71-72, c. 63; The Canada Pension Plan Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-8; The Employment Insurance Act, S.C. 1996, c. 23; The Workers' Compensation Act, R.S.O., 1990, c. W.11; The Occupational Health and Safety Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.1; and The Health Insurance Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. H.6, all as amended from time to time, and any legislation in substitution therefor.
- 4.6 The Service Provider hereby specifically indemnifies and holds harmless the County from any and all amounts required to be paid by the Service Provider or claimed to be due and owing and for any and all legal costs (including fees and disbursements) or administrative costs, incurred by the County, relating to any failure of the Service Provider to comply with all provisions of the Program.
- 4.7 The Service Provider shall provide the County with information, documentation and material as described by this Agreement.

## **5. OBSERVANCE OF THE LAW AND INDEMNITY**

- 5.1 The Service Provider covenants and agrees that it will take any and all action and will do and provide the Services herein required to be provided in compliance with any law, the order of any board, or Court of competent jurisdiction, rule, regulation, or requirement of the Canadian Government, or the Government of the Province of Ontario, or of any competent local Government, board, commission, department, or officer.
- 5.2 The Service Provider hereby indemnifies and holds harmless the County from any and all claims, payments, injury, or loss and for any and all legal costs (including fees and disbursements) or administrative cost, incurred by the County relating to any failure of the Service Provider, its employees, agents, or contractors to comply with any and all provisions of any law, the order of any board or court of competent jurisdiction, rule, regulation, or requirement of the Canadian Government, or the Government of the Province of Ontario, or of any competent local Government, board, commission, department, or officer.
- 5.3 The Service Provider shall obtain and maintain current and in force, any and all necessary licenses, permits, and approvals required to provide the services pursuant to this Agreement.

## **6. INDEMNIFICATION**

- 6.1 The Service Provider agrees to indemnify and to save harmless the County, its officers, employees and agents from and against all costs, claims, demands, suits, actions and judgments made, brought or recovered against the County, its officers, employees and agents resulting from any negligent act or omission by the Service Provider in connection with the provision of services pursuant to this Agreement.

**7. INSURANCE**

- 7.1 The Service Provider shall ensure that all insurance coverage including all the provisions relating to insurance coverage set out in this paragraph are in place prior to the Service Provider commencing the provision of these Services.
- 7.2 The Service Provider shall assume sufficient insurance to cover liability for injury to staff and participants while on the premises or under the supervision of the Service Provider and shall maintain the insurance coverage for the duration of this Agreement. The Service Provider shall at the time of the execution of this Agreement furnish and deposit with the Director of Social Services of the County a Public Liability Insurance Policy issued by an insurance company authorized by law to carry on business in the Province of Ontario and approved by the Treasurer of the County. Such policy, which is to be issued in the joint names of the Service Provider and the County shall have inclusive limits of not less than ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000.00) for Bodily Injury and Property Damage resulting from any one occurrence and shall contain a Cross Liability clause of standard wording in a form satisfactory to the County.
- 7.3 The Service Provider shall, at its expense, in the event that it transports program participants, maintain insurance liability for bodily injury and property damage caused by vehicles owned or vehicles not owned by the Service Provider and used in connection with community placements, including Passenger Hazard in the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000.00), including ONE MILLION DOLLARS -- (\$1,000,000.00) for each occurrence and agrees to indemnify and save harmless the County from all claims, actions, damages, costs or expenses therefrom.
- 7.4 All such insurance policies shall stay in force and not be amended, cancelled or allowed to lapse, without thirty days (30) prior notice to the County.
- 7.5 The Service Provider further covenants and agrees to indemnify and save harmless the County from and against all claims, actions, damages, and demands and costs arising in any matter whatsoever out of, or in conjunction with, the said employment agencies services.

**8. CONFIDENTIALITY**

- 8.1 All gathering and disclosure of information related to a paid employment placement shall be in accordance with the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA), the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (MFIPPA) and all applicable Federal and Provincial human rights legislation, regulations and any other relevant standards.
- 8.2 The Service Provider agrees to ensure that the agency and its employees
  - 1) recognize the dignity and worth of every participant and provide for equal rights and opportunities without harassment or discrimination;
  - 2) have a workplace Harassment and Discrimination Policy or an effective, efficient process for identifying and resolving harassment and discrimination issues; and
  - 3) have an Accommodation Policy in accordance with the Ontario Human Rights Code.
- 8.3 The Service Provider agrees to meet with the County staff, on an annual basis or at the pleasure of the County, to fully discuss all matters of confidentiality.

- 8.4 The Service Provider shall not use, at any time during the term of this Agreement, of thereafter, any of the personal information acquired by the Service Provider during the course of carrying out the services provide herein for any purposes other than the purposes authorized in writing by the Director of Social Services.
- 8.5 Failure to comply with Section 8 shall lead to immediate termination of this Agreement.

**9. CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

- 9.1 Should the Service Provider or anyone associated with the Service Provider have or acquire any pecuniary interest, direct, or indirect, including an interest:
  - a) in any contracts or proposed contracts with Municipal or other Corporations; or
  - b) in any contract or proposed contract that it is reasonably likely to be affected by a decision resulting from any recommendations which may be made as a result of the Service Provider, pursuant to this Agreement; that person shall forthwith disclose his interest to the Director of Social Services, who shall report it to the County Council and the County Council shall have the right to decide whether such interest constitutes a conflict of interest; and the County shall have the exclusive right to terminate the services being provided by the Service Provider pursuant to this Agreement as its sole option. Should such a determination be made, the provisions of termination contained in this Agreement shall apply.

**10. TERMINATION**

- 10.1 Either party may at any time, by notice in writing, suspend or terminate this Agreement at any stage on giving thirty days notice in writing. On receipt of such notice, the Service Provider shall perform no further services other than those reasonably required to complete the service presently in progress as determined by the County but shall forthwith forward to the County any and all records, files, reports, data, documentation or information in the possession of the Service Provider relating to the services provided to date.
- 10.2 Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, where in the opinion of the County, the Service Provider is in breach of any of the terms of this Agreement or of any of the provisions of any program requirements of the County, this Agreement may be terminated forthwith on written notice by the County.
- 10.3 The agreement is personal to the Service Provider only and, therefore, the Service Provider shall not assign or transfer this Agreement in whole or in part.

**11. PROGRAM REVIEW**

- 11.1 The County reserves the right, in addition to monitoring, to conduct an evaluation or review to ensure that the Service Provider is complying with the County requirements.

**12. APPENDICES**

- 13.1 All appendices referred to in this Agreement and attached hereto form part of this Agreement; but should there be any conflict between the clauses contained in the appendices attached hereto, and the clauses contained in the body of this Agreement, the intent of the clauses contained in the body of this Agreement shall prevail.

Appendix A – Fee Schedule

Appendix B – Reporting Form

**[ONE (1) ENDORSEMENT PAGE FOLLOWS]**

**THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY  
OF MIDDLESEX**

_____	_____
Date	Kurtis Smith, Warden

_____	_____
Date	Kathleen Bunting, County Clerk

**THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP  
OF LUCAN-BIDDULPH**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

_____	_____
Date	Signature



**APPENDIX A**

**Fee Schedule**

**Terms and Conditions:**

The program is approved for services up to a maximum of ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY (\$1,750) DOLLARS, subject to the conditions outlined in this agreement.

Funding for this project will be forwarded after this Agreement is signed and duly executed by both parties.

Any funding not utilized by the municipality before December 31, 2019 will be directed back to the County of Middlesex for redistribution among other municipalities.

**APPENDIX B**  
**Reporting Form**



Play it Forward Financial Assistance Program  
2019-2010 Quarterly Report

Name of Municipality:

Project Sponsor:            Play it Forward

Reporting Period:            ☐    Q1    April 1 to June 30  
   ☐    Q2    July 1 to September 30  
   ☐    Q3    October 1 to December 31  
   ☐    Q4    January 1 to March 31

Sport Participation		
<b>Basketball:</b>	<b>Hockey:</b>	<b>Soccer:</b>
This Quarter:	This Quarter:	This Quarter:
Year to Date:	Year to Date:	Year to Date:

Child and Family Participation	
<b>Number of Children Served</b>	<b>Number of Families Served</b>
This Quarter:	This Quarter:
Year to Date:	Year to Date:

Expenditures	
<b>This Quarter:</b>	<b>Year to Date:</b>

Scan and email this report within 5 business days of the end of each quarter to:  
dfiddler@middlesex.ca  
Corporation of the County of Middlesex  
Finance Department

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

For office use only

Payment due as per contract: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Approved for payment by: \_\_\_\_\_

# Play it Forward

## RECREATION SUBSIDY PROGRAM DETAILS

<insert Municipality > with the assistance of Middlesex Dairy Producers is introducing a program called “Play it Forward”. This subsidy program is intended to assist families from <insert Municipality> whose financial situation limits their child’s ability to participate in community recreation programs, namely basketball, hockey and soccer.

### What Costs Are Covered?

- Up to 35% of the recreational program registration cost is the maximum subsidy.
- This program supports only basketball, hockey and soccer registration costs.

### What Costs Are Not Covered?

- Uniforms
- Equipment
- Volunteer Fees
- Fundraising Items, etcetera

### How Does It Work?

- Application is submitted by the individual/family to <insert title or name>.
- Application is reviewed in strict confidence. All information collected will be used solely for the purpose of determining eligibility for the subsidy and will be kept confidential as per the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act.
- Application is accepted or denied.
- If application is accepted, the cheque is issued directly from <insert Municipality > to the chosen sporting organization or community club.
- If a child does not participate in the approved program or drops out of the program, the municipality will expect a full or pro-rated refund of the share of the program paid on behalf of the participant so that other children can benefit from the funds available.
- If the application is denied, the applicant will be notified by the <insert title or name>.

Please note: <insert Municipality >has limited funds available for this subsidy program. Applications will be accepted by families on a first-come first serve basis.

### How Do I Apply?

1. Application forms are available at <insert location>. Or from <insert the municipal website>.
2. Application forms are to be given directly to the <insert title or name> for review or left in a sealed envelope marked “Attn: <insert title or name>” at the municipal office or at registration.

***“Play it Forward”***

The “Play it Forward” program has been established to support families in Middlesex County to enable the participation of children in community recreation programs, namely basketball, hockey and soccer. The emphasis will be placed on supporting programs offered in <insert municipality> by paying up to 35% of the registration cost for children of families in financial need. The subsidy is paid directly to the Recreation Program. The <insert municipality> reserves the right to fund any amount of the Subsidy request or to deny said request.

PARENT/GUARDIAN NAME:	
ADDRESS:	
POSTAL CODE:	PHONE:
PROGRAM TYPE: Please circle. Basketball Hockey Soccer	
PROGRAM/ORGANIZATION NAME:	
PROGRAM/ORGANIZATION ADDRESS:	
CHEQUE PAYABLE TO (Name of Sport Organization):	
CHILD'S NAME:	BIRTH DATE:
SUBSIDY AMOUNT REQUESTED:	
Statement of Eligibility: This subsidy program is intended to assist children from <insert Municipality> families whose financial situation limit a child's ability to participate in community recreation programs, namely basketball, hockey and soccer. By signing this form you are stating that this family meets this criteria and, if requested, would provide further documentation.	
SIGNATURE OF PARENT(S) OR GUARDIAN(S):	DATE:

**For Office Use Only:**Approved: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Amount: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Other applications for this family:

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Amount: \_\_\_\_\_

**STATEMENT OF INCOME**

All information will be used solely for the purposes of determining the financial need of persons applying for the "Play it Forward" subsidy.

**FAMILY INFORMATION**

Last Name:	Father:	Mother:
Address:	Postal Code:	
Phone Number: home & Father/Mother work #'s		No of Children:

**EMPLOYMENT (include all full and part-time employment)**

Father's Employment:	Position:	Monthly Net Income:
Mother's Employment:	Position:	Monthly Net Income:

**OTHER MONTHLY INCOME (include rent, alimony, child support, Disability benefits, E.I., Ontario Works or Ontario Disability Support Program and all other income sources other than employment)**

Father's Other Income:	Source:	Monthly Net Income:
Mother's Other Income:	Source:	Monthly Net Income:

We/I certify that the above information is correct.

Father's Signature:	Date:
Mother's Signature:	Date:
Facilities & Recreation Manager Signature:	Date:



**Play it Forward Recreation Subsidy Program  
2019-2010 Quarterly Report**

**Name of Municipality:**

**Project Sponsor:** Play it Forward

**Reporting Period:**

<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Q1</b>	<b>April 1 to June 30</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>July 1 to September 30</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>October 1 to December 31</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>January 1 to March 31</b>

**Sport Participation**

**Basketball:**

This Quarter:

Year to Date:

**Hockey:**

This Quarter:

Year to Date:

**Soccer:**

This Quarter:

Year to Date:

**Child and Family Participation**

**Number of Children Served**

This Quarter:

Year to Date:

**Number of Families Served**

This Quarter:

Year to Date:

**Expenditures**

**This Quarter:**

**Year to Date:**

Scan and email this report within 5 business days of the end of each quarter to:

dfiddler@middlesex.ca

Corporation of the County of Middlesex

Finance Department

**Dated:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Signed:** \_\_\_\_\_

*For office use only*

Payment due as per contract: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Approved for payment by: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Posted: \_\_\_\_\_

**TOWNSHIP OF LUCAN BIDDULPH  
RESOLUTION**

DATE: May 7, 2019

RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

MOVED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

SECONDED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

RESOLVED:

That the regular council minutes of April 16, 2019 and special meeting minutes of May 1, 2019 and be approved as circulated/amended.

RESOLUTION CARRIED

\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR

**TOWNSHIP OF LUCAN BIDDULPH  
RESOLUTION**

DATE: May 7, 2019

RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

MOVED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

SECONDED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

RESOLVED:

That Council of the Corporation of the Township of Lucan Biddulph authorizes staff to purchase six (6) Michelin X Snow plus tires for the grader in the amount of \$13,600.88 including HST.

RESOLUTION CARRIED

\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR

**TOWNSHIP OF LUCAN BIDDULPH  
RESOLUTION**

DATE: May 7, 2019

RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

MOVED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

SECONDED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

RESOLVED that the Township of Lucan Biddulph authorizes staff to accept the Tender from GW-Ex. in the amount of \$402,521.03 including HST for the replacement of water main and the placement of hot mix asphalt on Marlene Street and Kleinfeldt Avenue from the north limit to mid-block.

RESOLUTION CARRIED

\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR

**TOWNSHIP OF LUCAN BIDDULPH  
RESOLUTION**

DATE: May 7, 2019

RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

MOVED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

SECONDED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

**RESOLVED:**

That if no one cares to speak to these By-laws on their First, Second and Third Reading, that they be considered to have been read a First time and Passed, read a Second time and Passed, read a Third time and Passed, that they be numbered:

- 26-2019 OILC Agreement (Daycare capital works loan application)
- 27-2019 Temporary Road Closure Bylaw (Shamrock Cup)
- 28-2019 Execution of Agreement (Play it Forward)
- 29-2019 Confirming Bylaw

RESOLUTION CARRIED

\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR

**TOWNSHIP OF LUCAN BIDDULPH  
RESOLUTION**

DATE: May 7, 2019

RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

MOVED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

SECONDED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

RESOLVED:

That the Council meeting be adjourned at \_\_\_\_\_ p.m.

RESOLUTION CARRIED

\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR



# Township of Lucan Biddulph

## BY-LAW NO. 26-2019

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**A BY-LAW TO APPROVE THE SUBMISSION OF AN APPLICATION TO ONTARIO INFRASTRUCTURE AND LANDS CORPORATION ("OILC") FOR THE LONG-TERM FINANCING OF CERTAIN CAPITAL WORK(S) OF THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF LUCAN BIDDULPH (THE "MUNICIPALITY"); AND TO AUTHORIZE THE ENTERING INTO OF A RATE OFFER LETTER AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO WHICH THE MUNICIPALITY WILL ISSUE DEBENTURES TO OILC**

WHEREAS the *Municipal Act, 2001* (Ontario), as amended, (the "Act") provides that a municipal power shall be exercised by by-law unless the municipality is specifically authorized to do otherwise;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Municipality has passed the by-law(s) enumerated in column (1) of Schedule "A" attached hereto and forming part of this By-law ("Schedule "A") authorizing the capital work(s) described in column (2) of Schedule "A" ("Capital Work(s)") in the amount of the respective estimated expenditure set out in column (3) of Schedule "A", subject in each case to approval by OILC of the long-term financing for such Capital Work(s) requested by the Municipality in the Application as hereinafter defined;

AND WHEREAS before the Council of the Municipality approved the Capital Work(s) in accordance with section 4 of Ontario Regulation 403/02 (the "Regulation"), the Council of the Municipality had its Treasurer calculate an updated limit in respect of its then most recent annual debt and financial obligation limit received from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (as so updated, the "Updated Limit"), and, on the basis of the authorized estimated expenditure for the Capital Work or each Capital Work, as the case may be, as set out in column (3) of Schedule "A" (the "Authorized Expenditure" for any such Capital Work), the Treasurer calculated the estimated annual amount payable in respect of the Capital Work or each Capital Work, as the case may be, and determined that the estimated annual amount payable in respect of the Capital Work or each Capital Work, as the case may be, did not cause the Municipality to exceed the Updated Limit, and accordingly the approval of the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal pursuant to the Regulation, was not required before any such Capital Work was authorized by the Council of the Municipality;

AND WHEREAS subsection 401(1) of the Act provides that a municipality may incur a debt for municipal purposes, whether by borrowing money or in any other

way, and may issue debentures and prescribed financial instruments and enter prescribed financial agreements for or in relation to the debt;

AND WHEREAS the Act also provides that a municipality shall authorize long-term borrowing by the issue of debentures or through another municipality under section 403 or 404 of the Act;

AND WHEREAS OILC has invited Ontario municipalities desirous of obtaining long-term debt financing in order to meet capital expenditures incurred on or after the year that is five years prior to the year of an application in connection with eligible capital works to make application to OILC for such financing by completing and submitting an application in the form provided by OILC;

AND WHEREAS the Municipality has completed and submitted or is in the process of submitting an application to OILC, as the case may be to request financing for the Capital Work(s) by way of long-term borrowing through the issue of debentures to OILC, substantially in the form of Schedule "B" hereto and forming part of this By-law (the "Application");

AND WHEREAS OILC has accepted and has approved or will notify the Municipality only if it accepts and approves the Application, as the case may be;

AND WHEREAS at least 5 business days prior to the passing of the debenture by-law in connection with the issue of Debentures as defined below, OILC will provide the Municipality with a rate offer letter agreement substantially in the form of Schedule "C" hereto and forming part of this By-law (the "Rate Offer Letter Agreement");

NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF LUCAN BIDDULPH ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. The Council of the Municipality hereby confirms, ratifies and approves the execution by the Treasurer of the Application and the submission by such authorized official of the Application, duly executed by such authorized official, to OILC for the long-term financing of the Capital Work(s) in the maximum principal amount of \$610,000.00, with such changes thereon as such authorized official may hereafter, approve such execution and delivery to be conclusive evidence of such approval.
2. The Mayor and the Treasurer are hereby authorized to execute and deliver for and on behalf of the Municipality the Rate Offer Letter Agreement under the authority of this By-law in respect of the Capital Work(s) on such terms and conditions as such authorized officials may approve, such execution and delivery to be conclusive evidence of such approval.
3. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Rate Offer Letter Agreement, the Mayor and the Treasurer are hereby authorized to long-term borrow for the Capital Work(s) and to issue debentures to OILC on the terms and conditions provided in the Rate Offer Letter Agreement (the "Debentures"); provided that the principal amount of the Debentures

issued in respect of the Capital Work or of each Capital Work, as the case may be, does not exceed the Authorized Expenditure for such Capital Work and does not exceed the related loan amount set out in column (4) of Schedule "A" in respect of such Capital Work.

4. In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the *Ontario Infrastructure and Lands Corporation Act, 2011*, as amended from time to time hereafter, the Municipality is hereby authorized to agree in writing with OILC that the Minister of Finance is entitled, without notice to the Municipality, to deduct from money appropriated by the Legislative Assembly of Ontario for payment to the Municipality, amounts not exceeding the amounts that the Municipality fails to pay to OILC on account of any unpaid indebtedness of the Municipality to OILC under the Debentures (the "Obligations") and to pay such amounts to OILC from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.
5. For the purposes of meeting the Obligations, the Municipality shall provide for raising in each year as part of the general levy, the amounts of principal and interest payable in each year under the Debentures issued pursuant to the Rate Offer Letter Agreement, to the extent that the amounts have not been provided for by any other available source including other taxes or fees or charges imposed on persons or property by a by-law of any municipality.
6.
  - (a) The Mayor and the Treasurer are hereby authorized to execute and deliver the Rate Offer Letter Agreement, and to issue the Debentures, one or more of the Clerk and the Treasurer are hereby authorized to generally do all things and to execute all other documents and papers in the name of the Municipality in order to perform the terms and conditions that apply to the Municipality as set out in the Rate Offer Letter Agreement and to perform the Obligations of the Municipality under the Debentures, and the Treasurer is authorized to affix the Municipality's municipal seal to any such documents and papers.
  - (b) The money realized in respect of the Debentures, including any premium, and any earnings derived from the investment of that money, after providing for the expenses related to the issue of the Debentures, if any, shall be apportioned and applied to the respective Capital Work and to no other purpose except as permitted by the Act.
7. This By-law takes effect on the day of passing.

ENACTED AND PASSED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of May, 2019.

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MAYOR

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CLERK

**Schedule "A"**  
**to By-Law Number 26-2019**  
**(Capital Work(s))**

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>By-Law Number</u>	<u>Description of Capital Work</u>	<u>Estimated Expenditure</u>	<u>Loan Amount</u>
n/a	Construction of approximately 9,000 sq. ft. daycare facility	\$2,053,700.00	\$610,000.00

# Webloans Loan Application create

## Projects

You are required to add at least one project per application.

ID	ID	Project Name	Construction/Purchase Start	Construction/Purchase End	Project Cost	OILC Loan Amount	Action
1	0	Child Care Facility	05/01/2018	12/31/2018	2,115,819.00	610,000.00	<a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Remove</a>

[Add Project](#)

### Edit Project

#### Project Category

Municipal Other Infrastructure ▼

#### Work Type

Others ▼

#### Other Description

Social Service

#### Project Name

Child Care Facility

#### Construction/Purchase Start

05/01/2018

#### Construction/Purchase End

12/31/2018

#### Energy Conservation



#### Project Address 1

265 Main Street

#### Project Address 2

May 07, 2019

Page 6 of 17

**City / Town**

Lucan

**Province**

ON

**Postal Code**

N0M 2J0

**Description**

- Construction of a new municipal child care service facility.

**Comments and/or Special Requests****Project Life Span (Years)**

40

**Project Financial Information****Project Cost (A)**

2,115,819.00

**Other Project Funding / Financing (B):**

List existing and expected (to add additional Funding / Financing sources, enter the information in the space provided and click 'Add') Funding / Financing sources for the project (eg. Reserves, other case on hand, approved grants etc.)

**Description****Timing****Amount Action**



Description	Timing	Amount	Action
Municipal Grant (City of London)	Existing	1,505,819.00	<input type="button" value="Edit"/> <input type="button" value="Remove"/>
<input type="text"/>	-- Select One -- <input type="button" value="v"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="button" value="Add"/>
<b>Other Project Funding/Financing Total (B)</b>			
		<input type="text" value="1,505,819.00"/>	
<b>OILC Loan Amount (A-B)</b>			
		<input type="text" value="610,000.00"/>	
Only include long-term borrowing in this section. If you anticipate that you will require short-term financing during the construction phase of the project, the information will be gathered as part of the Financing Agreement.			
* Required Date	Amount	* Term	* Type
<input type="text" value="06/01/2019"/>	<input type="text" value="610,000.00"/>	<input type="text" value="10"/> <input type="button" value="v"/>	<input type="text" value="Amortizing"/> <input type="button" value="v"/>
<b>Long-term Borrowing Total</b>			
		<input type="text" value="610,000.00"/>	
<input type="button" value="Add Another Project"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>			
<input type="button" value="Previous"/> <input type="button" value="Next"/>		<input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Submit"/>	

**Schedule "C"**  
**to By-Law Number 26-2019**

**Infrastructure Ontario**

1 Dundas St. West, 20<sup>th</sup> floor  
Toronto, Ontario M5G 2L5  
Tel.: 416 -212-3451  
Fax: 416-263-5900



«LoanOfferDate»

VIA EMAIL

«FAClientLastName»

Dear «TreasurerContactName»,

**RATE OFFER LETTER AGREEMENT**  
**(WITH THE OILC DEBENTURE TERM SHEET)**

The undersigned hereby offers to purchase a debenture from [MUNICIPALITY FULL LEGAL NAME OR UPPER-TIER MUNICIPALITY FULL LEGAL NAME] (the "**Municipality**") as described in the attached an OILC Debenture Term Sheet outlining the term, interest rate and amount of the aforementioned debenture as well as a Repayment Schedule (the "**Debenture**"). As indicated in the attached documents, the Debenture will carry an interest rate of «LoanRate» % p.a. (compounded semi-annually), principal amount of \$«LoanPrincipal», term of «LoanTermYearsMonths» and with a closing date of «LoanAdvanceDate».

This offer to purchase is made subject to the following terms and conditions.

1. Your acceptance of these terms and conditions must be received by us by \_\_\_\_\_ on «LoanOfferDate».
2. Once the terms and conditions are accepted, OILC will email your debenture documents within 1-2 days and the debenture by-law (to be provided) should be passed by council on «LoanCouncilMeetingDt». If the terms and conditions are not accepted in accordance with this Rate Offer Letter Agreement, this Rate Offer Letter Agreement will be null and void.
3. All original signed and sealed debenture documents (including an external legal opinion) must be received by OILC on or before «LoanAdvanceDate» and will be held in escrow until the closing day.

4. OILC will review the original debenture documents and, provided that all documentation is in order, OILC will purchase the debenture on «LoanAdvanceDate». Your external legal counsel must contact Bernadette Chung, Director, Legal Services, at [bernadette.chung@infrastructureontario.ca](mailto:bernadette.chung@infrastructureontario.ca) by 10 a.m. on the closing day to release the debenture documents from escrow. OILC must also receive any final documentation outstanding prior to 10 a.m. on the closing day. Should any required documentation fail to be delivered, this Rate Offer Letter Agreement will be null and void.
5. The Municipality hereby acknowledges that OILC is an institution to which the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (Ontario)* (“FIPPA”) applies and in the event of an access request under FIPPA for records in the control of OILC that may be in the possession of the Municipality and that relate to this Rate Offer Letter Agreement, the Municipality will co-operate in identifying, copying and returning such records to OILC. OILC agrees that if it collects or receives Personal Information (as such term is defined in FIPPA) in connection with this Rate Offer Letter Agreement it will only do so, and it will only use, disclose or destroy such information, in accordance with the provisions of FIPPA relating to Personal Information in the custody or control of OILC to which FIPPA applies.
6. The Municipality hereby acknowledges that the issue of the Debenture is subject to the Ontario government’s Management Board of Cabinet’s Open Data Directive, dated April, 2016, as amended from time to time.
7. The purchase price for the Debenture, shall be tendered to the Municipality by electronic transfer of funds to an account of the Municipality maintained with a deposit-taking institution, such account to be designated by the execution and delivery of a notice in writing to OILC in the form of the attached Schedule “A” to this Rate Offer Letter Agreement and the Municipality undertakes to notify OILC immediately in writing of any changes in its designated account for the purposes of such transfer (the “Account”).
8. Payments of principal and interest due on the Debenture shall be made by pre-authorized debit from the Account and the Municipality shall provide to OILC such other authorizations, voided cheques and other documentation as the deposit-taking institution and the rules of the Canadian Payments Association may require for such pre-authorized debits, and the Municipality undertakes to notify OILC immediately in writing of any changes in the Account for the purposes of pre-authorized debits.
9. OILC and the Municipality shall work together to ensure that OILC’s financing of the Capital Work(s) receives recognition and prominence through agreed upon communication activities. An example of such activity could include signage at each Capital Work site signifying Government of Ontario project financing.

10. OILC reserves the right to undertake its own communication activities in relation to OILC's financing of the Capital Work(s) at any time in its sole discretion and at its expense.
11. [OILC reserves the right to audit compliance with this Rate Offer Letter Agreement at any time. The cost of any such audit shall be at OILC's or the Municipality's expense at OILC's sole discretion. The Municipality is required to keep any supporting documents required for any such audit for a minimum of seven (7) years after payment of the Obligations of the Municipality under the Debenture are paid to OILC in full. ]
12. No amendment, restatement, supplement, replacement, other modification or termination of any provision of the Rate Offer Letter Agreement is binding unless it is in writing and signed by each party.
13. Any failure of OILC to object to or take action with respect to a breach of this Rate Offer Letter Agreement shall not constitute a waiver of OILC's right to take action at a later date with respect to such breach. No course of conduct by OILC will give rise to any reasonable expectation which is in any way inconsistent with the terms and conditions of this Rate Offer Letter Agreement and OILC's rights hereunder.
14. This Rate Offer Letter Agreement is governed by, and shall be construed and interpreted in accordance with, the laws of the Province of Ontario and the laws of Canada applicable in the Province of Ontario.
15. The obligations of the Municipality contained in paragraphs 5, 6, 8, 9 [and 11] hereof shall continue until the Obligations of the Municipality under the Debenture are paid to OILC in full, notwithstanding the termination of this Rate Offer Letter Agreement.

If the foregoing is acceptable to the Municipality, please sign and seal this Rate Offer Letter Agreement and the attached OILC Debenture Term Sheet, and fax them to the attention of Rose Yao, Senior Loan Officer at (416) 263-5900 or e-mail them to Rose Yao at [Rose.Yao@infrastructureontario.ca](mailto:Rose.Yao@infrastructureontario.ca) and mail the originals.

ONTARIO INFRASTRUCTURE AND LANDS CORPORATION

Komathie Padayachee  
Chief Accounting Officer  
Ontario Infrastructure and Lands Corporation (OILC)

ACCEPTANCE:

[MUNICIPALITY FULL LEGAL NAME OR UPPER-TIER MUNICIPALITY FULL  
LEGAL NAME]

per:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signatory Name, Signatory Title

per:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Treasurer Name, Treasurer Title

We have the authority to bind the corporation

OILC DEBENTURE TERM SHEET

«FAClientLastName»

Principal amount of the debenture	<b>\$«LoanPrincipal»</b>
Term	<b>«LoanTermYearsMonths»</b>
Type	<b>«LoanType»</b>
Interest Rate	<b>«LoanRate»%</b>
Closing Date	<b>«LoanAdvanceDate»</b>



We confirm that these are the Terms for the Debenture to be issued by «FAClientLastName» to OILC.

«MayorContactTitle»  
\_\_\_\_\_

«TreasurerContactTitle»  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date  
\_\_\_\_\_

**PLEASE EMAIL TO ROSE.YAO@INFRASTRUCTUREONTARIO.CA BY 3PM, IN ORDER TO CONFIRM YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF THIS OFFER.**

**SCHEDULE "A" TO RATE OFFER LETTER AGREEMENT  
PRE-AUTHORIZED DEBIT ("PAD") AND ACCOUNT FOR DEPOSIT**

**[MUNICIPALITY FULL LEGAL NAME OR UPPER-TIER MUNICIPALITY FULL LEGAL  
NAME]**

**(1) Account Holder Information**

Full Legal Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Exact account name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_

Province: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

**(2) Financial Institution Information**

**(Note: Please attach VOID cheque)**

**(i) Inflow of Deposits**

Name of Financial Institution: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_

Province: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

Transit #: \_\_\_\_\_ Institution #: \_\_\_\_\_ Account #: \_\_\_\_\_

**(ii) Outflow of Pre-Authorized Debit**

☐ Same as above

☐ If different from above fill out banking information below

Name of Financial Institution: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_

Province: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

Transit #: \_\_\_\_\_ Institution #: \_\_\_\_\_ Account #: \_\_\_\_\_

Sample of the numbering at the bottom of a cheque

001234	01234 - 001		111-222-3
↓	↗	↘	↓
Cheque #	Transit #	Institution #	Account #

Attach VOID Cheque Here:

Sample:

001

YOUR NAME  
123 ANY STREET  
YOUR TOWN, PROVINCE M4P 1V5

DATE 

Y Y Y Y M M D D

Y Y Y Y M M D D

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

\$

100 DOLLARS

YOUR FINANCIAL INSTITUTION  
456 MAIN STREET  
YOUR TOWN, PROVINCE I1L 1L1

MEMO

Transit/Branch #

Financial Institution #

Bank Account #

⑈00⑈

⑆12345⑆

⑆678⑆

⑆123⑆456⑆7⑈

1. Purpose of Debits

[ X ] Business PAD

2. Pre Notification of Amounts

**Fixed Amounts:** The Company will provide written notice of the amount to be debited and the date of the debit at least ten (10) calendar days before the date of the first debit and every time there is a change in the amount or payment date.

**Variable Amounts:** The Company will provide written notice of each amount to be debited and the date of the debit at least ten (10) calendar days before the date of each debit.

The Customer and Company hereby agree to waive the above pre notification requirements.

Authorized Signature of Customer:

[INSERT NAME]

Name:

Title:

Authorized Signature of Customer:

Authorized Signature of Company:

[INSERT NAME]

Name:

Title:

ONTARIO INFRASTRUCTURE AND LANDS CORPORATION

Name:

Title:

3. Rights of Dispute

The Customer has certain recourse rights if any debit does not comply with this Authorization. For example, the Customer has the right to receive reimbursement for any debit that is not authorized or is not consistent with this Authorization. To obtain more information on the Customer's recourse rights, the Customer may contact its financial institution or visit [www.cdnpay.ca](http://www.cdnpay.ca).

The Customer may dispute a debit under the following conditions: (i) the debit was not drawn in accordance with this Authorization; or (ii) amounts were drawn after this Authorization was revoked or cancelled in accordance with paragraph 4 below.

In order to be reimbursed, the Customer must complete a declaration form / reimbursement claim, in the form provided by the Bank, at the above indicated branch of the Bank up to and including ten (10) business days after the date on which the debit in dispute was posted to the Customer's account.

The Customer acknowledges that disputes after the above noted time limitations are matters to be resolved solely between the Company and Customer.

4. Terms of Authorization to Debit the Above Account

The Customer authorizes the Company to debit the above account(s) for all payments of principal, interest and other amounts payable to the Company from time to time in respect of the Customer's indebtedness to the Company in accordance with the terms of the rate offer agreement between the Company and the Customer dated as [INSERT DATE] (the "Rate Offer Agreement").

The Customer authorizes the Company to debit the above account(s) for amounts payable to the Company if the Customer fails to provide written notice to the Company of any change to the terms of a Debenture at least five (5) Business Days prior to the date the Company is scheduled to set the interest rate for a Debenture, as defined in the Rate Offer Agreement.

The Bank is not required to verify that any debits drawn by the Company are in accordance with this Authorization or any agreement made between the Customer and the Company.

This Authorization is to remain in effect and may not be revoked or cancelled until the Company has received written notification from the Customer of its change or cancellation in accordance with this Authorization. This Authorization may only be revoked or cancelled by the Customer upon thirty (30) days' written notice to the Company and provided that the Customer designates alternative account(s) and delivers new pre-authorized debit agreement(s) in respect of the new account(s) for purposes of effecting debits of the Customer's obligations under the Rate Offer Agreement. The Customer may obtain a sample cancellation form, or more information on the right to cancel a PAD Agreement by visiting [www.cdnpay.ca](http://www.cdnpay.ca).

This Authorization applies only to a method of payment and cancellation of this Authorization does not mean that the Customer's contractual obligations to the Company are ended, and nor does this Authorization otherwise modify or detract from any of the Customer's obligations to the Company.

The Customer will notify the Company promptly in writing if there is any change in the above account information. The Customer may contact the Company in accordance with notification provisions set forth in the Rate Offer Agreement.

The Customer consents to the disclosure of any personal information that may be contained in this Authorization to the Bank at which the Company maintains its account to be credited with the debits as far as any such disclosure of personal information is related to and necessary for the proper application of the Rules of the Canadian Payments Association.

Any delivery of this Authorization to the Company constitutes delivery by the Customer to the Bank. It is warranted by the Customer that all persons whose signatures are required to sign on the above account have signed this Authorization. The Customer acknowledges receipt of a signed copy of this Authorization.

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Signature(s) or Authorized Signature(s) of Account Holder(s) (Date)

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Signature(s) or Authorized Signature(s) of Account Holder(s) (Date)

# Township of Lucan Biddulph

## BY-LAW NO. 27-2019

---

**Being a by-law for the Temporary Closing of  
George Street, Elizabeth Street, Philip Street and Margaret Street, Lucan**

**WHEREAS** the Shamrock Cup Road Hockey Tournament is scheduled for Sunday, September 8, 2019;

**AND WHEREAS** the Council of the Township of Lucan Biddulph is agreeable to and deems it advisable to temporarily stop up George Street, Elizabeth Street, Philip Street and Margaret Street of Lucan for the purposes of the Shamrock Cup Road Hockey Tournament;

**NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF LUCAN BIDDULPH** hereby enacts as follows:

1. That George Street, Elizabeth Street, Philip Street and Margaret Street be temporarily closed to allow for a road hockey tournament on Sunday September 8, 2019. Such streets shall be temporarily closed from 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
2. Public Works personnel are hereby authorized to erect such barricades as are necessary to indicate detour routing.

READ A FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD TIME this 7th day of May, 2019.

\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR

\_\_\_\_\_  
CLERK



# Township of Lucan Biddulph

## BY-LAW NO. 28-2019

---

**A by-law authorizing the execution of an Agreement between The Corporation of the County of Middlesex (hereinafter referred to as the “County”) and The Corporation of the Township of Lucan Biddulph (hereinafter referred to as the “Service Provider”)**

**WHEREAS** the Service Provider is willing to participate in the “Play it Forward” financial assistance program (the Program);

**AND WHEREAS** the County will distribute funding from the Program to participating Service Providers;

**AND WHEREAS** it is the Service Provider’s election to direct funds to low income families registering their children in sports of basketball, hockey or soccer;

**NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH** that the Service Provider and the County mutually covenant and agree as follows:

1. That the Corporation of the Township of Lucan Biddulph is hereby authorized to enter into and execute a financial assistance program agreement with the Corporation of the Township of Lucan Biddulph.
2. That the Mayor and Clerk are hereby authorized and directed to execute the said agreement, a copy of which is attached hereto as Schedule “A”, and any other documents deemed necessary to carry out the intent of both parties.
3. This by-law shall come into full force and takes effect on the day of the final passing thereof.

READ A FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD TIME THIS 7<sup>th</sup> DAY OF MAY, 2019.

\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR

\_\_\_\_\_  
CLERK

**AGREEMENT**

THIS AGREEMENT made this April 26, 2019.

BETWEEN:

**THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX**  
399 Ridout Street North  
London, ON N6A 2P1  
Hereinafter called the "County"  
OF THE FIRST PART

- and –

**THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF LUCAN-  
BIDDULPH** operating the “Play it Forward” financial assistance  
program (the ‘Program’)  
Hereinafter called the "Service Provider"  
OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS the Service Provider is willing to participate in the “Play it Forward” financial assistance program (the ‘Program’)

WHEREAS the County will distribute funding from the Program to participating Service Providers.

WHEREAS it is the Service Provider’s election to direct funds to low income families registering their children in the sports of basketball, hockey or soccer.

NOW, THEREFORE, THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that the Service Provider and the County mutually covenant and agree as follows:

**1. PURPOSE**

1.1 For the purposes of this Agreement, the Service Provider agrees to perform the herein delineated services to low income families.

**2. DEFINITIONS**

Not applicable

**3. TERM OF AGREEMENT**

3.1 The Agreement will commence on April 1, 2019 and will expire on March 31, 2020.

**4. STATUS AND SERVICES OF SERVICE PROVIDER**

4.1 The Service Provider, in order to qualify under this agreement, shall be a bona fide agency incorporated under the laws of the Government of Canada or the Province of Ontario.

4.2 The Service Provider shall:

- Allocate funding received through the Program to children requiring financial assistance to participate in hockey, basketball or soccer programs within the Municipality or neighbouring participating Municipality;

- Submit quarterly reports to both the County and Middlesex Dairy Producers outlining, at a minimum, the number of children assisted through the Program, and which sports they are participating in;
- Utilize funding only for those children participating in basketball, hockey or soccer;
- Provide Middlesex Dairy Producers with monthly/bimonthly list of events occurring within the Municipality;
- Promote Middlesex Dairy Producers and the Recharge with Milk Program in a positive manner on social media and/or municipal websites and other communication channels as appropriate;
- Promote Play it Forward in a positive manner on social media and/or municipal websites and other communication channels as appropriate;
- Work with Middlesex Dairy Producers to provide children with nutritious dairy products, such as cheese and milk where appropriate.

4.3 The Service Provider represents that it has the expertise, experience, facilities, skilled personnel and management, and knowledge necessary or required to provide the named services in a competent and professional manner. The Service Provider understands that in entering into this Agreement, the County is relying upon these representations and requires the competence and capability to provide the services in a competent and professional manner.

- 4.4 No additional services other than those described herein are contracted for hereunder.
- 4.5 The Service Provider acknowledges and agrees that the County is contracting for the expertise and professional services of the Service Provider for the term herein described, and that this agreement is in no way to be deemed or construed to be a contract of employment. Specifically, the parties agree that it is not intended by this agreement that the Service Provider is to be an employee of the County for the purpose of The Income Tax Act, S.C. 1970-71-72, c. 63; The Canada Pension Plan Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-8; The Employment Insurance Act, S.C. 1996, c. 23; The Workers' Compensation Act, R.S.O., 1990, c. W.11; The Occupational Health and Safety Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.1; and The Health Insurance Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. H.6, all as amended from time to time, and any legislation in substitution therefor.
- 4.6 The Service Provider hereby specifically indemnifies and holds harmless the County from any and all amounts required to be paid by the Service Provider or claimed to be due and owing and for any and all legal costs (including fees and disbursements) or administrative costs, incurred by the County, relating to any failure of the Service Provider to comply with all provisions of the Program.
- 4.7 The Service Provider shall provide the County with information, documentation and material as described by this Agreement.

## **5. OBSERVANCE OF THE LAW AND INDEMNITY**

- 5.1 The Service Provider covenants and agrees that it will take any and all action and will do and provide the Services herein required to be provided in compliance with any law, the order of any board, or Court of competent jurisdiction, rule, regulation, or requirement of the Canadian Government, or the Government of the Province of Ontario, or of any competent local Government, board, commission, department, or officer.
- 5.2 The Service Provider hereby indemnifies and holds harmless the County from any and all claims, payments, injury, or loss and for any and all legal costs (including fees and disbursements) or administrative cost, incurred by the County relating to any failure of the Service Provider, its employees, agents, or contractors to comply with any and all provisions of any law, the order of any board or court of competent jurisdiction, rule, regulation, or requirement of the Canadian Government, or the Government of the Province of Ontario, or of any competent local Government, board, commission, department, or officer.
- 5.3 The Service Provider shall obtain and maintain current and in force, any and all necessary licenses, permits, and approvals required to provide the services pursuant to this Agreement.

## **6. INDEMNIFICATION**

- 6.1 The Service Provider agrees to indemnify and to save harmless the County, its officers, employees and agents from and against all costs, claims, demands, suits, actions and judgments made, brought or recovered against the County, its officers, employees and agents resulting from any negligent act or omission by the Service Provider in connection with the provision of services pursuant to this Agreement.

**7. INSURANCE**

- 7.1 The Service Provider shall ensure that all insurance coverage including all the provisions relating to insurance coverage set out in this paragraph are in place prior to the Service Provider commencing the provision of these Services.
- 7.2 The Service Provider shall assume sufficient insurance to cover liability for injury to staff and participants while on the premises or under the supervision of the Service Provider and shall maintain the insurance coverage for the duration of this Agreement. The Service Provider shall at the time of the execution of this Agreement furnish and deposit with the Director of Social Services of the County a Public Liability Insurance Policy issued by an insurance company authorized by law to carry on business in the Province of Ontario and approved by the Treasurer of the County. Such policy, which is to be issued in the joint names of the Service Provider and the County shall have inclusive limits of not less than ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000.00) for Bodily Injury and Property Damage resulting from any one occurrence and shall contain a Cross Liability clause of standard wording in a form satisfactory to the County.
- 7.3 The Service Provider shall, at its expense, in the event that it transports program participants, maintain insurance liability for bodily injury and property damage caused by vehicles owned or vehicles not owned by the Service Provider and used in connection with community placements, including Passenger Hazard in the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000.00), including ONE MILLION DOLLARS -- (\$1,000,000.00) for each occurrence and agrees to indemnify and save harmless the County from all claims, actions, damages, costs or expenses therefrom.
- 7.4 All such insurance policies shall stay in force and not be amended, cancelled or allowed to lapse, without thirty days (30) prior notice to the County.
- 7.5 The Service Provider further covenants and agrees to indemnify and save harmless the County from and against all claims, actions, damages, and demands and costs arising in any matter whatsoever out of, or in conjunction with, the said employment agencies services.

**8. CONFIDENTIALITY**

- 8.1 All gathering and disclosure of information related to a paid employment placement shall be in accordance with the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA), the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (MFIPPA) and all applicable Federal and Provincial human rights legislation, regulations and any other relevant standards.
- 8.2 The Service Provider agrees to ensure that the agency and its employees
  - 1) recognize the dignity and worth of every participant and provide for equal rights and opportunities without harassment or discrimination;
  - 2) have a workplace Harassment and Discrimination Policy or an effective, efficient process for identifying and resolving harassment and discrimination issues; and
  - 3) have an Accommodation Policy in accordance with the Ontario Human Rights Code.
- 8.3 The Service Provider agrees to meet with the County staff, on an annual basis or at the pleasure of the County, to fully discuss all matters of confidentiality.

- 8.4 The Service Provider shall not use, at any time during the term of this Agreement, of thereafter, any of the personal information acquired by the Service Provider during the course of carrying out the services provide herein for any purposes other than the purposes authorized in writing by the Director of Social Services.
- 8.5 Failure to comply with Section 8 shall lead to immediate termination of this Agreement.

**9. CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

- 9.1 Should the Service Provider or anyone associated with the Service Provider have or acquire any pecuniary interest, direct, or indirect, including an interest:
  - a) in any contracts or proposed contracts with Municipal or other Corporations; or
  - b) in any contract or proposed contract that it is reasonably likely to be affected by a decision resulting from any recommendations which may be made as a result of the Service Provider, pursuant to this Agreement; that person shall forthwith disclose his interest to the Director of Social Services, who shall report it to the County Council and the County Council shall have the right to decide whether such interest constitutes a conflict of interest; and the County shall have the exclusive right to terminate the services being provided by the Service Provider pursuant to this Agreement as its sole option. Should such a determination be made, the provisions of termination contained in this Agreement shall apply.

**10. TERMINATION**

- 10.1 Either party may at any time, by notice in writing, suspend or terminate this Agreement at any stage on giving thirty days notice in writing. On receipt of such notice, the Service Provider shall perform no further services other than those reasonably required to complete the service presently in progress as determined by the County but shall forthwith forward to the County any and all records, files, reports, data, documentation or information in the possession of the Service Provider relating to the services provided to date.
- 10.2 Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, where in the opinion of the County, the Service Provider is in breach of any of the terms of this Agreement or of any of the provisions of any program requirements of the County, this Agreement may be terminated forthwith on written notice by the County.
- 10.3 The agreement is personal to the Service Provider only and, therefore, the Service Provider shall not assign or transfer this Agreement in whole or in part.

**11. PROGRAM REVIEW**

- 11.1 The County reserves the right, in addition to monitoring, to conduct an evaluation or review to ensure that the Service Provider is complying with the County requirements.

**12. APPENDICES**



- 13.1 All appendices referred to in this Agreement and attached hereto form part of this Agreement; but should there be any conflict between the clauses contained in the appendices attached hereto, and the clauses contained in the body of this Agreement, the intent of the clauses contained in the body of this Agreement shall prevail.

Appendix A – Fee Schedule

Appendix B – Reporting Form

**[ONE (1) ENDORSEMENT PAGE FOLLOWS]**

**THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY  
OF MIDDLESEX**

_____	_____
Date	Kurtis Smith, Warden

_____	_____
Date	Kathleen Bunting, County Clerk

**THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP  
OF LUCAN-BIDDULPH**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

_____	_____
Date	Signature

**APPENDIX A**

**Fee Schedule**

**Terms and Conditions:**

The program is approved for services up to a maximum of ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY (\$1,750) DOLLARS, subject to the conditions outlined in this agreement.

Funding for this project will be forwarded after this Agreement is signed and duly executed by both parties.

Any funding not utilized by the municipality before December 31, 2019 will be directed back to the County of Middlesex for redistribution among other municipalities.

**APPENDIX B**  
**Reporting Form**



Play it Forward Financial Assistance Program  
2019-2010 Quarterly Report

Name of Municipality:

Project Sponsor:            Play it Forward

Reporting Period:            ☐    Q1    April 1 to June 30  
   ☐    Q2    July 1 to September 30  
   ☐    Q3    October 1 to December 31  
   ☐    Q4    January 1 to March 31

Sport Participation		
<b>Basketball:</b>	<b>Hockey:</b>	<b>Soccer:</b>
This Quarter:	This Quarter:	This Quarter:
Year to Date:	Year to Date:	Year to Date:

Child and Family Participation	
<b>Number of Children Served</b>	<b>Number of Families Served</b>
This Quarter:	This Quarter:
Year to Date:	Year to Date:

Expenditures	
This Quarter:	Year to Date:

Scan and email this report within 5 business days of the end of each quarter to:  
dfiddler@middlesex.ca  
Corporation of the County of Middlesex  
Finance Department

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

For office use only

Payment due as per contract: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Approved for payment by: \_\_\_\_\_

# Township of Lucan Biddulph

## BY-LAW NO. 29-2019

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**Being a by-law to confirm proceedings of the Council  
of The Corporation of the Township of Lucan Biddulph**

WHEREAS under Section 5(1) of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001 c. 25, the powers of a municipality shall be exercised by its council.

AND WHEREAS under Sub-Section 3 of Section 5 of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001 c. 25, the powers of every Council of a municipality shall be exercised by by-law.

AND WHEREAS it is deemed expedient that the proceedings of The Council of the Corporation of the Township of Lucan Biddulph at the May 7, 2019 meeting be confirmed and adopted by By-law.

THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Lucan Biddulph enacts as follows:

1. That the action of the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Lucan Biddulph in respect of all motions and resolutions and all other action passed and taken by the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Lucan Biddulph, documents and transactions entered into during the May 7, 2019 meeting of Council, are hereby adopted and confirmed, as if the same were expressly included in this By-law.
2. That the Mayor and proper officials of The Corporation of the Township of Lucan Biddulph are hereby authorized and directed to do all things necessary to give effect to the action of the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Lucan Biddulph during the said May 7, 2019 meeting referred to in Section 1 of this By-law.
3. That the Mayor and the Clerk are hereby authorized and directed to execute all documents necessary to the action taken by this Council as described in Section 1 of this By-law and to affix the Corporate Seal of the Corporation of the Township of Lucan Biddulph to all documents referred to in said Section 1.

**Read a FIRST, SECOND and THIRD time and FINALLY PASSED  
May 7, 2019.**

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**MAYOR**

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**CLERK**