



***Tentative Agenda for Committee of  
Council***

***Monday, May 27, 2024  
Following Special Meeting of Town  
Council***

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Kensington, PEI  
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***Please ensure all cell phones and other electronic devices are turned  
off or placed on non-audible mode during the meeting.***

**Town of Kensington  
Committee of Council Meeting  
Monday – May 27, 2024  
Following Special Meeting of Town Council**

- 1. Call to Order**
  
- 2. Adoption of Agenda (Additions/Deletions)**
  
- 3. Declaration of Conflict of Interest**
  
- 4. Delegations, Special Speakers and Public Input**
  
- 5. Adoption of Previous Meeting Minutes – April 22, 2024**
  
- 6. Business Arising from Minutes – April 22, 2024**
  
- 7. Staff Reports**
  - a. Chief Administrative Officer’s Report
  - b. Fire Department Statistical Report
  - c. Police Department Statistical Report
  - d. Development Permit Summary Report
  - e. Bills List – Town - *Nil*
  - f. Bills List – Water and Sewer Utility - *Nil*
  - g. Bills List – Capital - *Nil*
  - h. Consolidated Summary Income Statement - *Nil*
  - i. Credit Union Centre Report
  
- 8. New Business**
  - a. COC Memo - Blue Communities Project
  - b. COC Memo - Signage Regulation – Discussion
  - c. COC Memo - Council Remuneration Bylaw - Discussion

**9. Councillor Issues/Inquiries**

**10. Correspondence**

**11. In-Camera (Closed Session)**

**12. Adjournment**

**Town of Kensington  
Committee of Council Meeting  
Monday, April 22, 2024  
6:30 PM**

**Council Members Present:** Mayor Rowan Caseley; Deputy Mayor, Jeff Spencer  
Councillors: Doucette, Gallant, MacRae, Mann and  
Toombs

**Staff Members Present:** Chief Administrative Officer, Geoff Baker; Municipal  
Clerk, Kim Caseley

**Visitors:** Don Reid – Coldest Night of the Year, Representative  
Margie Fowler – Coldest Night of the Year,  
Representative  
Rev. Corey Somers – Coldest Night of the Year,  
Representative  
Adrien Wedge - Resident

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**1. Calling of Meeting to Order**

**1.1** Mayor Caseley called the meeting to order at 6:30 pm and welcomed Committee of Council members, staff and guests to the April Committee of Council meeting. Mayor Caseley acknowledged that the land on which we gather is the traditional and unceded territory of the Mi'kmaq First Nation.

**2. Adoption of Agenda**

**2.1** *Moved by Councillor Gallant, seconded by Councillor Doucette to approve the tentative agenda for the April 22, 2024, Committee of Council meeting. Unanimously carried.*

**3. Declaration of Conflict of Interest**

**3.1** Mayor Caseley discussed that Members of Committee of Council or staff who believe they may have a conflict of interest on any matter that will be discussed at this meeting should declare that potential conflict at this time, withdraw at the time of discussion, and vacate the Council Chambers during deliberation and decision.

**4. Delegations, Special Speakers, and Public Input**

**4.1** Don Reid, Rev. Corey Somers, and Margie Fowler - representatives from the

Coldest Night of the Year Summerside, presented Mayor Caseley and Town Council with a plaque of appreciation for the Town's contribution to their 2024 fundraising campaign.

*Don Reid, Rev. Corey Somers, and Margie Fowler excused themselves from the Council Chamber at 6:38 pm.*

**5. Adoption of Previous Meeting Minutes**

**5.1** *Moved by Councillor MacRae, seconded by Councillor Doucette to approve the Committee of Council meeting minutes from March 25, 2024. Unanimously carried.*

**6. Business Arising from Minutes**

**6.1** *Nil.*

**7. Staff Reports**

**7.1 CAO's Report**

**7.1.1** *Moved by Deputy Mayor Spencer, seconded by Councillor Doucette to receive and recommend Town Council's approval to adopt the April 2024 CAO's Report as prepared by CAO, Geoff Baker. Unanimously carried.*

**7.2 Fire Department Statistical Report**

**7.2.1** *Moved by Councillor Gallant, seconded by Councillor Doucette to receive and recommend Town Council's approval to adopt the March 2024 Fire Chief's Report as prepared by Fire Chief Hickey. Unanimously carried.*

**7.3 Police Department Statistical Report**

**7.3.1** *Moved by Councillor MacRae, seconded by Councillor Toombs to receive and recommend Town Council's approval to adopt the March 2024 Police Statistical Report as prepared by Chief Sutherland. Unanimously carried.*

**7.4 Development Permit Summary Report**

**7.4.1** *Nil.*

**7.5 Financial Report - Bills Lists**

7.5.1 *Nil.*

**7.6 Summary Income Statement**

7.6.1 *Nil.*

**7.7 Credit Union Centre Report**

7.7.1 *Moved by Deputy Mayor Spencer, seconded by Councillor MacRae to receive and recommend Town Council's approval to adopt the Credit Union Centre Report for March 2024, as prepared by CUC Manager, Robert Wood. Unanimously carried.*

**8. New Business**

**8.1 Proposed Truck Purchase – Public Works Department**

8.1.1 *Moved by Councillor Toombs, seconded by Councillor Doucette*

*THAT Committee of Council authorizes the Chief Administrative Officer to proceed with the purchase of a used 2016 Ford F250 Super Duty XLT Truck, a 2012galvanized trailer and equipment from Paul MacKinnon (Emerald Isle Property Management) at a price not to exceed \$40,000 plus HST.*

*Unanimously carried.*

**8.2 Under the Spire Music Festival -Community Partner Request**

8.2.1 *Moved by Deputy Mayor Spencer, seconded by Councillor MacRae*

*WHEREAS Kensington Town Council recognizes the importance and value of arts and cultural events in the Kensington area;*

*AND WHEREAS the Town of Kensington has enjoyed a mutually beneficial relationship with the Under the Spire Music Festival for over two decades;*

*BE IT RESOLVED THAT Committee of Council recommend to Town Council the approval of a financial contribution to the Under the Spire Music Festival for 2024 and 2025 in the amount of \$2,000 per year.*

*Unanimously carried.*

**8.3 21-Unit Apartment Development Permit Application – Winston Cousins – PID No. 1036011**

**8.3.1** *Moved by Councillor Doucette, seconded by Councillor Toombs,*

*THAT Committee of Council recommend approval to Town Council of a Development Permit Application from Winston Cousins for the construction of a 21-unit apartment building along Barrett Street (PID No. 1036011), subject to an approval report from DV8 Consulting, and any conditions contained therein.*

*Unanimously carried.*

**8.4 Development Control Bylaw Amendment Application – 23 Broadway Street South (PID No. 77768)**

**8.4.1** *Moved by Deputy Mayor Spencer, seconded by Councillor Toombs,*

*BE IT RESOLVED THAT Committee of Council direct the Chief Administrative Officer to proceed with a public consultation to hear concerns and/or support for a proposed Development Control Bylaw amendment to re-zone PID No. 77768 from it's current Multi-Unit Residential (R3) zoning designation to Commercial (C1), subject to a formal planning review by DV8 Consulting, recommending such.*

*Unanimously carried.*

**9. Councillor Issues/Inquiries**

- 9.1** The KACC Casino Night is Thursday, April 25. Members of Council are asked to RSVP with staff if they would like to attend.
- 9.2** Today (April 22, 2024) is Earth Day.
- 9.3** The Town's Spring Clean-up Day will take place Saturday, May 11.
- 9.4** Mayor Caseley attended the IWK Telethon, where the Town was presented a plaque for the Town's contributions.
- 9.5** Hon. Kim Pate will be in Kensington on May 31, 2024, for a presentation on Guaranteed Livable Basic Income.

**9.6** FPEIM will host the AGM on Monday, April 29, 2024, hosted by the City of Charlottetown.

**9.7** Ruby's Counter is holding a Grand Opening on Friday, April 26 at 2:30 pm.

**10. Correspondence**

**10.1** KISH Relay for Life sponsorship request.

*Moved by Councillor Toombs, seconded by Councillor MacRae to recommend that Town Council approve a Platinum Level Donation for the 2024 Kensington Intermediate Senior High School Relay for Life, in the amount of \$1,000.00.*

*Unanimously carried.*

**11. In-Camera (Closed Session)**

**11.1** *Nil.*

**12. Adjournment**

**12.1** *Moved by Councillor Toombs, seconded by Councillor Doucette to adjourn the meeting at 7:20 pm. Unanimously carried.*

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Geoff Baker,  
CAO

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Rowan Caseley,  
Mayor



Town of Kensington		
CAO's Report for Committee of Council - May 2024		
Item #	Project/Task	Status
1	Official Plan and Zoning Bylaw - 5 Year Review	We have committed to working through deficiencies identified by the Provincial Planning Department, as part of the Bylaw and Official Plan approval process. We have contracted DV8 to complete the required work.
2	VueWorks	We are still waiting on a formal proposal from SNC Lavalin. No further discussion have been held to date.
3	Credit Union Centre Upgrades	The solar panels have not been commissioned to date, however they are operational. The required provincial inspection has been completed. I have signed the Net Metering Agreement with Maritime Electric. We currently wait for Maritime Electric to install the net meter.
4	Broadway Street South Water and Sewer Main Extension Project and sidewalk installation (Broadway Street South Infrastructure Upgrades)	Any remaining deficiencies will be completed in the Spring of 2024.
5	34-Unit Housing Development - PID 76174	Revised drawings have been received from the developer and are currently being reviewed by staff, DV8 Consulting and WSP (servicing). Once the drawings have been deemed acceptable we will issue the Development Permit. It is anticipated that the permit will be issued the week of May 27th. The required easement for sewer servicing has been negotiated and is currently being drafted by Key Murray Law. Approval of the easement has been included in the tentative agenda package for the May special meeting of Town Council. Staff have exerted great effort in trying to move this permit forward.
6	24-Unit Housing Development - PID 1050095	The development permit certificate has been issued.
7	20-Unit Housing Development - PID No. 1036011	The development permit certificate has been issued conditional upon the submittal of acceptable servicing drawings. A servicing plan was submitted previously however it did not contain necessary details to enable its approval. Revised servicing drawings are expected on May 27, 2024.
8	Legion Re-Zoning Application (PID No. 79749)	No further action has been taken on this re-zoning application as we await further information (subdivision and concept plan) from the Legion to enable the application to move forward.
9	Green Space (parking area) Development	Town Council authorized staff to start development of the project and to include it in the Town's 2024/25 Capital Budget. Staff have had discussions with the Province of PEI to determine whether or not the project is eligible for Rural Growth Initiative Funding. No determination of funding has been provided at this point. WSP have been contracted on a time and materials basis to move the project forward to detailed design and to provide tendering assistance. We are expecting that the project will be ready for tender prior to the end of May 2024.
10	Street Lights Policy	The draft Street Light Policy is still under development.
11	Freight Shed Upgrades	We are currently working with the Province of PEI to allow an easement across the trail to be able to make the appropriate sewer connection. I don't have a current timeline as to when approval of the easement will be given however it is anticipated that the washroom will be installed and operational prior to the start of the 2024 tourist season. To date, staff have extended the sewer line to the trail boundary. Once the easement is in place, staff will extend the sewer service to the Freight Shed. Building Blocs Home Improvements have been contracted to construct the washroom which should be completed prior to the end of June. The construction of the washroom is estimated at \$15,000.
12	Relocation of Town of Kensington Signs	The sign has been relocated further south on the Kelvin Road.
13	Website	NO UPDATE The web designer has completed the design of the website and requested the towns feedback. Staff are providing feedback as we are able. The designed is also transferring information concurrently.
14	Dog Bylaw	NO UPDATE The Province of PEI passed their new Dog Act in 2023. Staff will re-commence work towards the development of a Dog Bylaw for the town with first determining what authority is given to Municipalities under the new Dog Act and whether or not we would be in a better position to have the Police Department operate under the enforcement provisions of the new Act.
15	Revenue Sharing Negotiations	I continue to meet with the FPEIM and other impacted municipalities on a regular basis regarding upcoming revenue sharing negotiations between municipalities and the Province of PEI. Information will be provided as negotiations progress.
16	DiverseCity Festival	The town's financial contribution to the festival has been issued. A meeting was held with the festival's organizers on April 23rd. The festival will be held during the Harvest Festival. We will continue to work with the organizers around scheduling, site layout, road closure requirements, etc.
17	Bylaw Amendment - Re-Zoning Application - PID 77768	The public consultation was originally scheduled for May 29, 2024 at 6:30 PM at the Town Hall Council Chambers. The proponent requested that we delay the meeting pending resolution to issues with their real estate transaction. I have been advised that the issues have not been resolved and so I will be rescheduling the meeting accordingly. Further information on potential dates will be sent out to Town Councillors by email shortly.
18	North Street Parking Issues	I have received concerns from a neighbouring property owner regarding on-street parking on North Street. 'No Parking' signs have been installed along the street and the Police department are monitoring.
19	Credit Union Centre Concerns	I have received some concerns around the Credit Union Centre/Ballfield Area. Concern was given around vehicle traffic around the ballfields, particularly on the small roadway directly behind the Credit Union Centre. Typically, staff have placed barricades at the Lowther Street Intersection and the southwest corner of the CUC to stop traffic from entering the area. I have directed CUC staff to proceed with having Eastern Fencing install permanent gated access at both ends of the street, at a cost of \$9,000. Concerns was also given in regards to water pooling on the north side of the rink property. We had dealt with this several years ago but will review the area again for a more permanent solution. We have replaced the eavesthroughing at the rink and modified the way in which snow is stored on site over the past few years. We will be looking to develop a swale on the rink property to allow the property to drain appropriately.
20	Annual Kensington Poilice Service Fishing Derby	The fishing derby has been scheduled for June 1, 2024.
21	Annual Kenisngton Police Service Bicycle Rodeo	The Bike Rodeo has been scheduled for June 15, 2024 and will be held inside the Credit Union Centre.

Kensington Fire Department  
Occurrence Report 2024

Description	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	YTD total	% Total
Medical First Responder	3	3	3	6									15	27.78%
Motor Vehicle Accident	5	3	1	2									11	20.37%
Emergency Response - Fuel Spill, etc	0	0	0	0									0	0.00%
<b>Fire Related</b>														
Smoke Investigation	1	1	0	4									6	11%
Outside Fire - Brush, Grass, Utility Pole, etc.	1	1	1	1									4	7%
Structure Fire - House, Building, Vehicle, etc.	2	0	0	4									6	11%
Alarms	2	2	4	2									10	19%
<b>Total Fire Related</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	
<b>Total Incidents</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52</b>	
Mutual Aid Call Out	1											1	2	4%
<b>Total Incidents (Including Mutual Aid Provided by KFD)</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100%</b>
Mutual Aid Call in														
Firefighter Attendance	11	12	10	13										12
Regular Monthly Training - No. of Firefighters	24	19	19	23										21
Training School/Association Meeting/Department Meeting		18	19	19										19
<b>Call Area</b>														
Kensington	4	3	5	4									16	30.19%
Malpeque CIC	0	1	0	2									3	5.66%
Zone's 1 to 5	10	6	4	13									33	62.26%
Other	1												1	1.89%

## Kensington Fire Department April 2024 Fire Report

The Kensington Fire Department responded to 19 calls in February. Following is a breakdown of calls:

<b>Date</b>	<b>Call Details</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b># Firefighters</b>	<b># Trucks</b>
<b>April 1 12:32 am</b>	<b>MFR - Chest Pains</b>	<b>Darnley</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>April 3 08:58 am</b>	<b>MFR Cardiac Arrest</b>	<b>Blue Shank Rd.</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>April 3 18:41 pm</b>	<b>MFR - Chest Pains</b>	<b>Irishtown</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>April 13 16:57 pm</b>	<b>MFR - Cardiac Arrest</b>	<b>Kensington</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>April 13 19:08 pm</b>	<b>Sight/Smell of Smoke</b>	<b>Freetown</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>April 16 09:42 am</b>	<b>Commercial Fire Alarm</b>	<b>Kensington</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Stand Down</b>
<b>April 16 14:11 pm</b>	<b>Grass Fire</b>	<b>New Annan</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>April 16 12:12 pm</b>	<b>Carbon Monoxide Alarm</b>	<b>Kensington</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>April 21 12:57 pm</b>	<b>Structure Fire - Arson</b>	<b>Freetown</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>April 21 13:15 pm</b>	<b>Structure Fire - Arson</b>	<b>Lower Freetown</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>April 21 18:42 pm</b>	<b>Sight/Smell of Smoke - Flare-up</b>	<b>Freetown</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>April 22 01:32 am</b>	<b>MFR - Lift Assist</b>	<b>Kensington</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>April 22 15:35 pm</b>	<b>Structure Fire - Flare-up</b>	<b>Lower Freetown</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>

<b>April 26 17:02 pm</b>	<b>MVC Rollover</b>	<b>Blue Shank Rd.</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>April 27 19:09 pm</b>	<b>Structure Fire</b>	<b>New Annan</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>April 27 22:42 pm</b>	<b>Sight of Smoke/Fire</b>	<b>Springfield</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>April 28 04:21 am</b>	<b>MFR - Lift Assist</b>	<b>New Annan</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>April 28 15:50 pm</b>	<b>Sight/Smell of Smoke</b>	<b>Springfield</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>April 28 10:27 pm</b>	<b>MVC - Fluids leaking</b>	<b>Traveller's Rest</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>

**April 2** - Association meeting held with 19 present.

**April 9** - Cemetery Committee at fire hall, 7pm

**April 11** - Radio Club at fire hall, 7pm.

**April 15** - Firefighters' Appreciation Dinner at Clinton Hills. A BIG thank you to Mayor Caseley and the town for organizing this...firefighters were very appreciative.

**April 16** - Training held with a course on electric vehicles and what to do in case of fire. 23 present/

**April 26** - Tractor Safety Training at fire hall for KISH and Kinkora agriculture students...8am - 3pm.

Rodney Hickey  
Chief

Police Department Occurrence Report Summary 2024														
Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD	% Total
911 Act		2	1										3	1.18%
Abandon Vehicle													0	0.00%
Alarms	4	2	2	6									14	5.49%
Animal Calls		1											1	0.39%
Arson													0	0.00%
Assault PO													0	0.00%
Assault with Weapon													0	0.00%
Assaults (Level 1)		1	2	2									5	1.96%
Assistance Calls													0	0.00%
Breach of Peace													0	0.00%
Breach of Recognizance													0	0.00%
Break and Enter (business)													0	0.00%
Break and Enter (other)													0	0.00%
Break and Enter (residence)													0	0.00%
Carry concealed weapon													0	0.00%
Child Pornography	1												1	0.39%
Child Welfare			1										1	0.39%
Coroner's Act	2	1		1									4	1.57%
Crime Prevention													0	0.00%
Criminal Harassment	1			1									2	0.78%
Dangerous Driving	1		1										2	0.78%
Disturbing the Peace				1									1	0.39%
Dog Act	1	1											2	0.78%
Driving while disqualified	1												1	0.39%
Drug Files	1		1										2	0.78%
Excise Act													0	0.00%
Fail to Comply Probation			1										1	0.39%
Fail to comply undertaking			1										1	0.39%
Fail to remain at scene of accident	1												1	0.39%
Family Relations Act													0	0.00%
Fire Prevention Act													0	0.00%
Firearm Act	1	1											2	0.78%
Forcible confinement													0	0.00%

Police Department Occurrence Report Summary 2024														
Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD	% Total
Fraud	3		1										4	1.57%
Funeral Escorts	5	1		2									8	3.14%
Harrassing Communication		1											1	0.39%
Impaired Driver		3	1										4	1.57%
Information Files	1	3		1									5	1.96%
Injury Accidents													0	0.00%
Liquor Offences			1										1	0.39%
Litter Act													0	0.00%
Lost and Found	1	3	3	3									10	3.92%
Luring Minors		1		1									2	0.78%
Mental Health Act	1	2		2									5	1.96%
Mischief	1	1	3	4									9	3.53%
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	3	2	3									13	5.10%
Motor Vehicle Act	7	6	6	7									26	10.20%
Municipal Bylaws	1			2									3	1.18%
Off Road Vehicle Act													0	0.00%
Other Criminal Code													0	0.00%
Person Reported Missing			1										1	0.39%
Possession of restricted weapon													0	0.00%
Property Check													0	0.00%
Resist Arrest													0	0.00%
Roadside Suspensions													0	0.00%
Robbery													0	0.00%
Sexual Assaults / Interference				1									1	0.39%
STEP (Integrated Traffic Enforcement)													0	0.00%
Sudden Death													0	0.00%
Suspicious Persons / Vehicle			2										2	0.78%
Theft Of Motor Vehicle													0	0.00%
Theft Over \$5000													0	0.00%
Theft Under \$5000	1	1		1									3	1.18%
Trespass Act													0	0.00%
Trespass at Night													0	0.00%
Uttering Threats													0	0.00%



## Police Report April 2024

**There were 6 alarm calls to report for this month.**

April 2<sup>nd</sup> @ 0901hrs – Frosty treat, member did not attend.

April 2<sup>nd</sup> @ 0207hrs – Kensington Ag, member attended.

April 2<sup>nd</sup> @ 1847hrs – Kensington Ag, member attended.

April 5<sup>th</sup> @ 1936hrs – Credit Union, member attended.

April 23<sup>rd</sup> @ 0846hrs – Frosty treat, member attended.

April 24<sup>th</sup> @ 0624hrs – Valley Truss, member attended.

Apr 9 Assist RCMP with BOLO for stolen vehicle

Apr 9 Assist RCMP with traffic complaint



## Year To Date Approved Development Permits Summary Report 2024

Development Permit Category	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
New Multi-unit Family Dwelling					1								1
New Residential Accessory Structure			1										1
New Residential Deck/Fence/Pools					2								2
Other Industrial					1								1
<b>Total:</b>					1								5

Total Estimated Construction Value
\$3,600,000.00
\$16,000.00
\$15,000.00
\$3,000.00
<b>\$3,634,000.00</b>

**DEVELOPMENT PERMITS REPORT**

For the period May 13, 2024 to May 23, 2024

Permit Number	Date Permit Issued	PID	Applicant's Name & Address	Telephone Number	Permit Status	Work Type	Type of Construction	Value	Estimated Start	Estimated Finish
			Property Address							
<b>Residential Deck/Fence/Pool</b>										
05-2024	05/21/2024	77636	Shawn & Joanne McCarvill [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Approved	New	Residential Deck/Fence/Pool	\$12,000.00	05/18/2024	08/30/2024
			26 Broadway Street S				Description:	Installation of Pool and construction of new fence and addition to existing deck		

**Sub Total: \$12,000.00**

**Total: \$12,000.00**



Mailing Address:  
55 Victoria Street E  
PO Box 418  
Kensington, PE  
C0B 1M0  
  
Tel: 902-836-3781  
Fax: 902-836-3741  
Email: [CAD@kensington.ca](mailto:CAD@kensington.ca)  
Website: [www.kensington.ca](http://www.kensington.ca)

For Office Use Only	
Permit #:	
Date Received:	
Date Approved:	
PEI Planning:	
Permit Fee: \$ 50. -	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paid

## DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION

### 1. Property Information

Project Address: 26 Broadway Street, South Property Tax Number (PID): 77636-000  
 Lot No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Current Zoning: Residential  
 Are there any existing structures on the property?:  No  Yes, please describe:  
out building in backyard.

Land Purchased from \_\_\_\_\_ Year Purchased 2000

Location of Development	Property Size	
<input type="checkbox"/> North <input type="checkbox"/> East	Road Frontage _____	Acreage _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> West	Property Depth _____	Area sq. ft. _____

### 2. Contact Information

APPLICANT Name: Shanw & Joanne McCarvill Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Cell: \_\_\_\_\_ Kensington  
 Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code: C0B 1M0

Same as Above:   
 OWNER Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Cell: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_

CONTRACTOR, ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER Name: Island Pool and Hot Tubs Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Cell: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Infrastructure Components

Water Supply  Municipal  Private Sewage System  Municipal  Private  
 Entrance Way Permit (Department of Transportation and Infrastructure Renewal)  Attached

### 4. Development Description

New Building  Renovate Existing  Addition  Demolition  Other \_\_\_\_\_

<input type="checkbox"/> Single Family (R1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Serv./Institution (PSI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Semi-Detached (R2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial (M1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Accessory Building	
<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Unit Res. (R3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mini Home (RM1)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decks/Fence/Pools	

Type of Foundation	External Wall Finish	Roof Material	Chimney
<input type="checkbox"/> Poured Concrete	<input type="checkbox"/> Vinyl Siding	<input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt	<input type="checkbox"/> Brick
<input type="checkbox"/> Slab	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood Shingles	<input type="checkbox"/> Steel	<input type="checkbox"/> Prefab
<input type="checkbox"/> Pier	<input type="checkbox"/> Steel	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Other		

Number of Stories	Number of Bedrooms	Number of Bathrooms	Ground Floor (ft)
			Width _____ Length _____

Detailed Project Description: installation of an above ground 21 foot pool and related 6' fencing and locked gate.

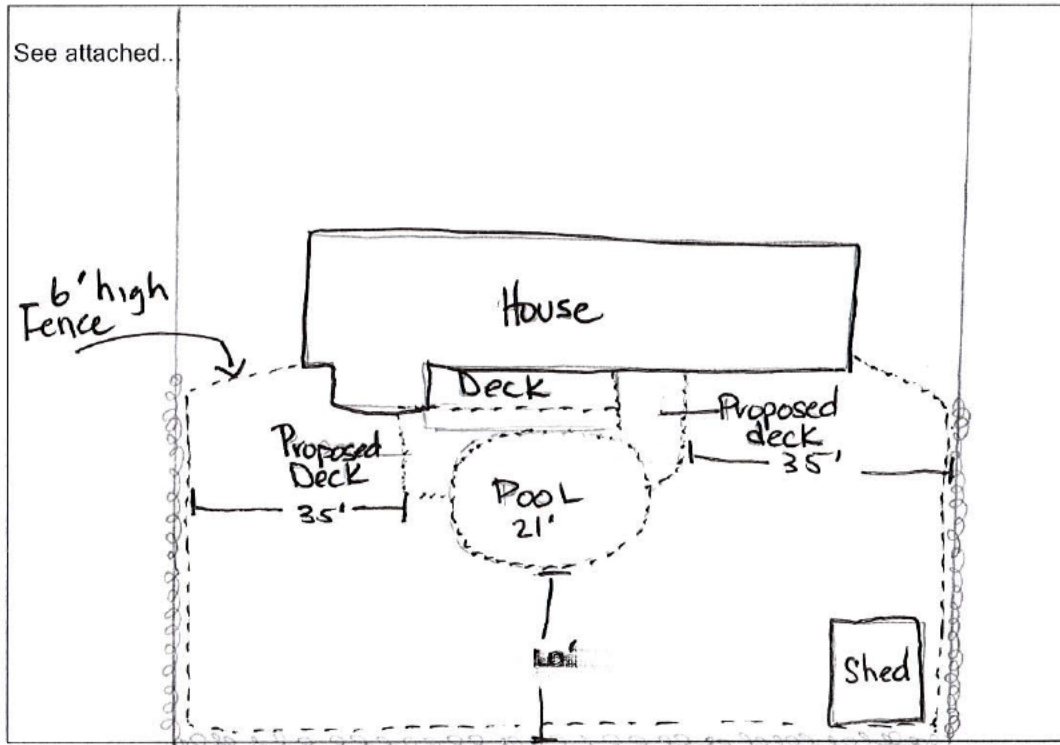
Project is in our backyard. Addition to existing deck to meet pool.

Estimated Value of Construction (not including land cost): \$8,000.00 - \$12,000.00

Projected Start Date: May 2024 Projected Date of Completion: end June 2024

Please provide a diagram of proposed construction:

- a) Draw boundaries of your lot.
- b) Show existing and proposed buildings.
- c) Indicate the distance between buildings.
- d) Show location of driveway.
- e) Indicate distance to property lines.



**I DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE & CERTIFY:**

1. That I am the Authorized Agent of the Owner/the Owner named in the Application for a permit hereto attached.
2. That the information contained herein, the attached plans, and other included documents are true and complete and the development will be constructed or carried out in accordance with the plans and specifications as submitted.
3. Providing that the Town of Kensington and/or its agents or employees are acting in good faith in the administration of the Town Bylaws, I waive all rights of actions against Town of Kensington and/or its agents or employees in respect of any damages which may be caused through the operation of any provision(s) of its Bylaw or the revoking of a permit for any cause or irregularity or nonconformity with the Bylaw or regulations adopted by the Town of Kensington.
4. I assume responsibility for damage to any Town property including: sidewalks, curbs, streets or other infrastructure and I irrevocably agree to bear the cost of remediation repair or replacement of any Town damaged by myself or by any contractors, agents or employees working on the property which is the subject of this application to the complete satisfaction of the Town of Kensington.
5. Where services are available, properties must be serviced by municipal water and sewer in accordance with the Town of Kensington Water and Pollution Control Corporations minimum standards. I am responsible for costs associated with the connection as outlined in the IRAC (Island Regulatory and Appeals Commission) Regulations. Any connection to water or sewer must be inspected by the Town of Kensington Public Works Department and 24 hrs notice must be given and inspections must be made between the hours of 8 am and 5 pm, Monday to Friday.
6. That I know of no reason why the permit should not be granted in pursuance of the Application, and I make this declaration conscientiously believing it to be true.
7. I agree to comply with all laws of Canada, Province of Prince Edward Island, and Bylaws of the Town of Kensington pertaining to the construction and use of the development applied for herein.
8. I understand that all Development Permits are valid for 12 months and subject to a 21-day appeal period following approval as stated under the PEI Planning Act.

Further, I realize that the payment of monies for this application does not constitute approval of a permit nor approval to commence any part of the work applied for.

Signature of Applicant

Date: May 17, 2024

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**TOWN OF KENSINGTON – MEMORANDUM**

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**TO: MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL, CAO**

**FROM: ROBERT WOOD, CUC MANAGER**

**DATE: APRIL 2024**

**SUBJECT: APRIL 2024- CREDIT UNION CENTRE REPORT**

**ATTACHMENT: STATISTICAL REPORT**

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**APRIL 2024**

**Fitplex**

- Hours of operation are 5:00 am – 11:00 pm daily.
- Staffed Hours are Monday to Friday 4:00 pm-8:00 pm
- Hours extended until 11 pm due to increased demand.

**Arena**

- Hosted Mardis Gras Men’s and Ladies Rec. Tournament
- Hosted KISH High School Hockey Tournament
- KAFSC, Kensington Wild and Kensington Vipers prepared for Atlantic’s, The Wild won the Atlantic’s and moved on to the Nationals, Vipers finished runner up and KAFSC had strong showings.
- Outdoor area has been used for ball hockey and Skate Park was opened in April.
- Last day for ice was April 13<sup>th</sup>, 2024.

**Kensington Cash Draw**

- **April            4            138.00**
- **April            11           141.00**
- **April            18           140.00**

- **April            25            145.00**

### **Ball Fields**

- Safety Netting is up.
- Fields were rolled by Curran and Briggs.
- Stands and fencing had minor repairs.
- Fields opening on May 6<sup>th</sup>.

### **Senior Center**

- New downspouts with extensions were put on to move water from heavy rains away from the building.

### **Tennis \ Pickleball Courts KISH**

- One tennis court and two pickle ball courts are set up for outdoor use.

### **CUC Property**

- Outdoor Ball hockey, trail by senior center, skate park, pond are all open and available to use.
- Electric Car charger is still out of service.
- Solar panels are installed and waiting on electrical Inspector (May 8 scheduled) and maritime electric (TBD) to commission and install meter for credits.

### **Upcoming Events**

- Minor Ball starting May 6<sup>th</sup>.
- Men's Rec League May 20th
- Fishing Derby June 1<sup>st</sup>
- Bike Rodeo TBD
- Canada Day July 1<sup>st</sup>
- Danny Hughes Memorial July 13-14
- Softball PEI July 20-21



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**TOWN OF KENSINGTON - MEMORANDUM**

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**TO:** COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL  
**FROM:** GEOFF BAKER, CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER  
**SUBJECT:** BLUE COMMUNITIES PROJECT  
**DATE:** 2024-05-23  
**ATTACHMENTS:**

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At the regular May Town Council meeting held on May 13, 2024, Town Council received a presentation from the PEI Chapter of the Council of Canadians on their Blue Communities Project. The Blue Communities Project was created in 2009 and was created to encourage municipalities to support the idea of a water commons framework, recognizing that water is a shared resource for all.

The Council of Canadians is a registered non-profit group advocating for clean water, green energy, public health care and a vibrant democracy. Under their clean water chapter, the Council of Canadians encourages local and global movement for water security and justice by inviting governing bodies to join their “Blue Communities” project and adopt their three core mandates:

1. Recognizing water and sanitation as human rights;
2. Banning or phasing out the sale of bottled water in municipal facilities and at municipal events; and
3. Promoting publicly financed, owned and operated water and wastewater services.

The Blue Communities Project Guide includes draft resolutions which municipal councils can adopt to become a Blue Community.

**Resolution 1: Recognize Water and Sanitation as Human Rights**



*WHEREAS almost 2 billion people around the world do not have access to clean drinking water, 4 billion people face severe water scarcity and 2.5 billion people do not have adequate sanitation;*

*AND WHEREAS Indigenous communities in Canada have been disproportionately affected by lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation;*

*AND WHEREAS on July 28, 2010, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution recognizing the human rights to water and sanitation;*

*AND WHEREAS on September 23, 2011, the United Nations Human Rights Council passed a resolution on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation and called on governments to take concrete action by developing plans of action, establishing monitoring and accountability mechanisms, and ensuring affordable services for everyone;*

*AND WHEREAS the Canadian Union of Public Employees, Eau Secours and the Council of Canadians have asked Canadian municipalities to assist in their effort to have the federal government protect water and sanitation as human rights;*

*AND WHEREAS recognizing the rights to water and sanitation is one of three steps needed to declare [name of municipality] a Blue Community;*

*THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that [name of municipality] recognizes and affirms that water and sanitation services are fundamental human rights.*

*BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that [name of municipality] will refrain from shutting off water and wastewater services in any residence where residents have an inability to pay their bills, and furthermore that [name of municipality] will make every effort to work with the resident to remediate the debt.*

***BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that [name of municipality] will call on the federal and provincial governments to enshrine the human rights to water and sanitation in federal and provincial law.***

***BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that [name of municipality] will call on the Government of Canada to develop a national plan of action to implement the human rights to water and sanitation.***

Discussion

The Town can, and does, uphold the practical aspects of the rights as described in the resolution by ensuring equal and adequate access to water and sanitation services at a reasonable cost and by promoting good water management, conservation, source protection, etc. The Town currently enforces a disconnection policy (in accordance with Provincial water and sewer regulations) for the non-payment of water and sewer bills. While it is a rare occasion that disconnections are made, it is a policy of Town Council and has been generally enforced by staff. The Town's Water and Sewer Utility Bylaw further provides Town Council with the ability to apply a lien against a property for the non-payment of utility rates, following an application to the Supreme Court.

**Resolution 2: Banning or Phasing Out the Sale of Bottled Water in Municipal Facilities and at Municipal Events**

***WHEREAS [name of municipality] operates and maintains a regulated and sophisticated water treatment and distribution system that meets some of the most stringent water quality requirements in the world;***

***AND WHEREAS the regulatory requirements for monitoring water quality contained in single-use bottled water are not as stringent as those that must be met by [name of municipality or community];***

*AND WHEREAS single-use bottled water is up to 3,000 times more expensive than water from the tap in [name of municipality], even though bottled water can originate from municipal water systems;*

*AND WHEREAS resource extraction, packaging and distribution of single-use bottled water creates unnecessary air quality and climate change impacts, consumes unnecessary resources such as oil in the manufacturing of plastic bottles and fuel used in the transportation of bottled water to the consumer, and creates unnecessary recycling and waste disposal costs;*

*AND WHEREAS [name of municipality]'s tap water is safe, healthy and accessible to residents and visitors, is readily available at most indoor public facilities, and is substantially more sustainable than bottled water;*

*AND WHEREAS when access to municipal tap water does not exist, bottled water can be an appropriate alternative;*

*AND WHEREAS banning the sale and provision of bottled water in municipal facilities and at municipal events is one of three steps needed to declare [name of municipality] a Blue Community;*

*THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT, where access to municipal tap water exists, single use bottled water will no longer be sold in municipal facilities, from municipally owned or municipally administered concessions, or from vending machines in public facilities;*

*BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT single-use bottled water will no longer be purchased and provided at municipal meetings, events or work performed outdoors where access to municipal water exists;*

***BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the availability of water jugs with municipal water will be increased at municipally-organized meetings and events;***

***BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT a staff and public awareness campaign will be developed to support the rationale for these changes;***

***BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT staff develop an implementation schedule with timelines that includes an assessment of access to tap water at municipal facilities; and***

***BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT staff provide a progress report at regular intervals.***

Discussion

The Town currently sells bottled water at the Credit Union Centre and typically provides bottled water at some Town hosted events and meetings. Currently, the Town does not have any water fountains or water refill stations located throughout the community. In order to ban bottled water sales, the Town would need to ensure that alternative sources of water are available as required, such as water jugs. Note that the draft resolution does allow for continued sales or provision of bottled water if no access to municipal water exists.

**Resolution 3: Promoting Publicly Financed, Owned and Operated and Financed Water and Wastewater Services**

***WHEREAS public health depends on equitable access to drinking water and sanitation systems;***

***WHEREAS public ownership and operation of drinking water and wastewater treatment systems have been fundamental to access and quality over the past century;***

*WHEREAS [name of municipality] is committed to protecting water and wastewater systems from the consequences of privatization through “public-private partnerships,” or P3s, including:*

- *lack of transparency and public accountability;*
- *increased costs;*
- *higher user fees;*
- *multi-decade contracts that limit the policy options of future local governments; and*
- *international trade deals providing private water companies with rights to sue municipalities that bring water services into public hands;*

*WHEREAS the privatization of municipal water and wastewater treatment systems and services through P3s or contracting out turns water into a commodity to be sold for profit;*

*WHEREAS the federal government is requiring much-needed improvements to wastewater standards – a situation that could open the door to privatization unless dedicated public infrastructure funding is provided to upgrade treatment facilities;*

*WHEREAS keeping water and wastewater infrastructure public is one of three steps needed to declare [name of municipality] a Blue Community;*

*THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that [name of municipality] oppose privatization in any form of water and wastewater treatment infrastructure and services, including through P3s or short-term service contracts, and resolve to keep these services publicly financed, owned, operated and managed;*

*BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that [name of municipality] lobby the federal government to fulfill its responsibility to support municipal infrastructure by investing in a national water and wastewater infrastructure fund that would address the growing*

*need to renew existing water and wastewater infrastructure and build new systems, and that would only fund public projects;*

*BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that [name of municipality] forward this resolution to the Federation of Canadian Municipalities for circulation to its members.*

#### Discussion

Given that the Town's water and wastewater systems are publicly owned and operated, Resolution 3 would not present any direct issue to the Town's current operations. However, the draft resolution may limit the Town's future ability to contract third party vendors for the development and/or servicing of water and wastewater infrastructure.

Currently, two municipalities on Prince Edward Island have passed resolutions to become "Blue Communities"; Stratford and Cornwall.

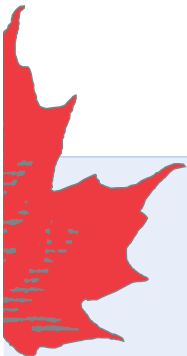
#### Recommendation

It is recommended by staff that Town Council not undertake the necessary steps to becoming a "Blue Community" at this time. Based on staff's consideration of the proposal, there are financial and policy implications in moving forward that require more time and evaluation. There has been no provision made in Town Council's 24/25 financial plan for additional water resources such as re-fill stations, water fountains, jugs, water trailer, etc. for town meetings/events. Furthermore, Town Council would have to re-visit their policy on utility disconnections around the non-payment of rates.

# Blue Communities Project Guide

Make your community a Blue Community!





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## Introduction

There is nothing more important than clean water. We need it for drinking, sanitation and household uses. Communities need water for economic, social, cultural and spiritual purposes.

Yet water services and water resources are under growing pressure. Communities everywhere – including in Canada – are experiencing extreme weather, including record levels of drought, intense rain and flooding. At the same time, privatization, the bottling of water, and industrial projects are threatening our water services and sources. The former Harper government’s gutting of environmental legislation has left a legacy of unprotected water sources. Provincial water laws often promote “business as usual” and do not go far enough to protect communities’ drinking water.

It is now more important than ever for all of us to take steps to protect water sources and services. By making your community a Blue Community, you can do your part to ensure clean, safe water sources and reliable public services for generations to come.

A growing global movement is taking action to protect water as a commons and a public trust. A commons is a cultural and natural resource – like air or water – that is vital to our survival and must be accessible to all members of a community. These resources are not owned privately, but are held collectively to be shared, carefully managed and enjoyed by all. They are a public trust. Recognizing water as a public trust will require governments to protect water for a community’s reasonable use, and for future generations. Under the Public Trust Doctrine, community rights and the public interest take priority over private water use. Water could not be controlled or owned by private interests for private gain.

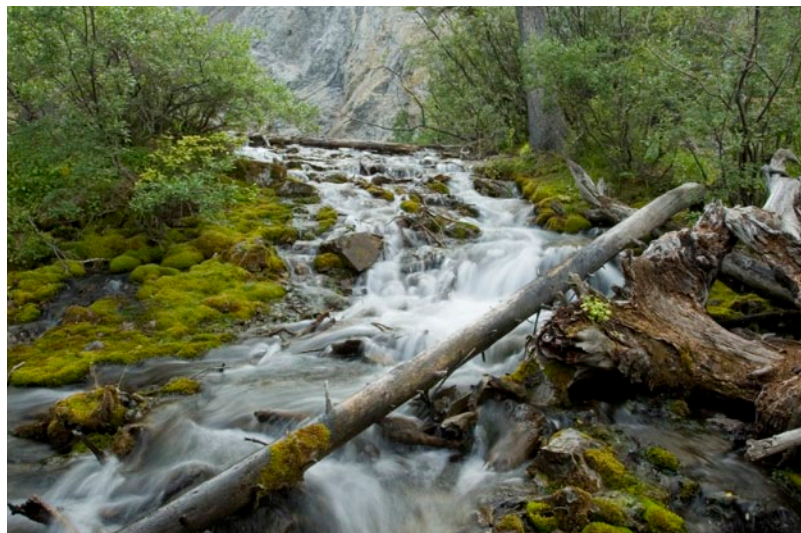


Photo © Mikhael Mercier

## What is a Blue Community?

A “Blue Community” adopts a water commons framework by taking the three actions outlined in this guide. Adopting a water commons framework is an important step towards governing water as a commons and public trust.

A water commons framework treats water as a common good that is shared by everyone and the responsibility of all. Because water is essential for human life, it must be governed by principles that allow for reasonable use, equal distribution and responsible treatment in order to preserve water for nature and future generations.

The Blue Communities Project encourages municipalities and Indigenous communities<sup>1</sup> to adopt a water commons framework by:

1. Recognizing water and sanitation as human rights.
2. Banning or phasing out the sale of bottled water in municipal facilities and at municipal events.
3. Promoting publicly financed, owned, and operated water and wastewater services.

This guide provides information and resources to help you achieve these goals.

### THE BLUE COMMUNITIES PROJECT

The Blue Communities Project is a joint initiative of the Blue Planet Project, the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) and the Council of Canadians. Eau Secours is a partner in Quebec. This project builds on nearly two decades of Water Watch work in coalition with many other groups to protect and promote public water.



This guide will help community activists and local leaders protect the water commons –shared water resources – in the face of increasing pressure to put water up for sale and privatize water services. The Blue Communities principles also draw attention to the many First Nations deprived of clean, safe drinking water and adequate sanitation, and the importance of respecting Indigenous water rights and the human right to water. As a public sector worker, municipal councillor or community activist pursuing the creation of a “Blue Community,” you will become part of a growing movement for public water in Canada and around the world.

1. Indigenous communities include First Nations, Métis and Inuit communities. Some First Nations rely on bottled water because of the lack of clean drinking water. A ban or the phasing out of bottled water at community facilities and community events would only apply where potable water exists. The third resolution would promote community-run water and wastewater services. See the Blue Indigenous Communities section for more details.

## Why Blue Communities?

Waterways in Canada are increasingly polluted and depleted by unsustainable industrial, agricultural, and municipal activities. Our water services face the growing threats of underfunding and privatization. The need to protect water resources and services is urgent and governments must play a central role in ensuring water is used responsibly and allocated fairly.

The push to privatize water and sewage systems through long-term contracts, known as public-private partnerships (P3s), began in the late 1990s. During its mandate, the Harper government made water privatization part of its agenda through funding mechanisms that promoted, and in some cases, required P3s. This funnelled public money destined for water infrastructure to the hands of for-profit water corporations. The Trudeau government, elected in October 2015, ended the requirement that municipal infrastructure projects over \$100 million go through a mandatory P3 screen. However, the federal government has not ruled out P3s for water and wastewater projects, and has actually promoted P3s as a solution to the water and wastewater infrastructure deficit.

In the meantime, the bottled water industry sells water – a shared community resource – for huge profits. Greenhouse gases are emitted and watersheds destroyed as a result of producing and transporting bottled water. Bottled water production places significant stress on increasingly scarce water sources.

On July 28, 2010, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution recognizing the human rights to water and sanitation and acknowledged that clean drinking water and sanitation are essential to the realization of all human rights. On September 23, 2011, the United Nations Human Rights Council passed a resolution on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, and called on governments to take concrete action by developing plans of action, establishing monitoring and accountability mechanisms, and ensuring affordable services for everyone. In June 2012, Canada recognized the human rights to water and sanitation at the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. But Canada has yet to develop a plan of action to implement these rights.

Municipalities are responsible for water quality, supply, treatment and conservation. The adoption of a water commons framework to address pollution, degradation, depletion, and privatization at the community level is crucial in the battle to preserve water and ensure fair access to all. Blue Communities are municipalities or Indigenous communities that adopt resolutions recognizing water as a commons and the human right to water, and that commit to resisting the corporate takeover of water.

Blue Communities is an opportunity for people – community residents, unionized workers, Indigenous peoples, environmentalists, students and other community leaders – to come together to protect water. Working together to make your community a Blue Community is a great way to build relationships and ensure governments are accountable for providing safe, clean drinking water for everyone.

## WHAT IS A COMMUNITY?

While many Blue Communities are municipalities, there are other communities. Schools and churches can become Blue Schools or Blue Churches. For example, the city of Bern, Switzerland and the University of Bern passed resolutions in 2013. The city became a Blue Community and the university became a Blue University. Community organizations and residents can also pass the resolutions amongst themselves. The Village of Bayfield in Ontario became a Blue Community when 80 per cent of the community, represented by 35 organizations, passed the Blue Communities resolutions before the municipality that Bayfield belongs to – the municipality of Bluewater – passed them.



University of Bern by Ethan Gruber via Flickr. CC-by-sa 2.0



Bayfield, Ontario by Flickr user lam\_Chihang. CC-by 2.0

## WHAT COMMUNITY ACTIVISTS CAN DO:

- Support a municipal declaration recognizing the human rights to water and sanitation.
- Ask your Member of Parliament to pass legislation recognizing the human rights to water and sanitation in federal law.

## WHAT MUNICIPALITIES CAN DO:

- Sign a municipal declaration recognizing the human rights to water and sanitation.
- Call on regional municipal bodies to recognize the human rights to water and sanitation.

## Recognize water and sanitation as human rights

Water is essential to life – no one should be able to control it or exploit it for profit. The human right to water entitles everyone to sufficient, safe, accessible water for personal and household uses. The human right to sanitation would ensure that everyone has access to toilets or latrines that provide privacy and a safe and dignified environment that is physically accessible, affordable and culturally sensitive.

Since 2010, the United Nations has passed several resolutions recognizing the human rights to water and sanitation and has called on governments to develop concrete plans of action.

### Human right to water violations

At any given time there are more than 100 drinking water advisories in First Nations where people cannot drink the water straight from their tap. The drinking water advisories include boil water advisories and “do not consume” orders and range from a few months to over 20 years. The majority of advisories in First Nations are for public and semi-public water systems. There are often a handful of advisories in place for community centres, schools and daycares. The number of people affected ranges from 0 to 5,000, yet for many communities the number of people affected is marked “unknown” on the Health Canada website.

The federal government must enshrine the human rights to water and sanitation in Canadian law in order to ensure that people living in municipalities and Indigenous communities are legally entitled to sufficient quantities of safe, clean water for drinking and household uses and water for sanitation. The federal government must also address access inequalities immediately. The lack of safe drinking water and sanitation in Indigenous communities is one of the most serious violations of the human rights to water and sanitation.

In the current global water crisis, billions of people still lack access to basic water and sanitation services. Every day, thousands of people die from preventable diseases that they contracted because they do not have access to clean water. The recognition of water as a human right in international law allows the UN to hold governments accountable for ensuring that their populations have access to safe, clean drinking water and water for sanitation purposes. The Canadian government must do its part to implement the human rights to water and sanitation in this country.

(See Good Practices on page 11 for examples on how governments have implemented the human right to water.)

At the same time, the rights of corporations, whose activities drain, contaminate and destroy watersheds, are protected in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and other international trade and investment agreements, including the Canada-European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA). Canada must protect water sources and services from current and future trade deals.

### Canadian municipalities and the rights to water and sanitation

Responsibility for water is shared between municipal, provincial and federal governments. This means the right to water must be recognized and implemented at every level of government.

It is crucial that municipalities adopt a water commons framework and recognize the rights to water and sanitation in order to:

- Safeguard against a pricing scheme that would limit access to drinking water and wastewater services.
- Ensure all residents have equal access to adequate supplies of safe, clean water and sanitation.
- Provide citizens with information on their water supply and the operation of their water services.
- Promote water conservation, treatment, reuse and source protection to enhance water quality and quantity.

Many Canadian municipalities already meet these criteria. However, official recognition of the rights to water and sanitation at the municipal level would cement these principles. It would also create much-needed momentum and apply pressure on other levels of government to play their role in implementing water and sanitation as human rights.



### BLUE COMMUNITY: KINGSTON, ONTARIO



Robyn Hamlyn and Kingston, Ontario Mayor Mark Gerresten

*“I guess it was really scary for me,” Robyn Hamlyn, young water warrior explained. “Before, I had no idea that the Earth was running out of water.”*

Since seeing the movie *Blue Gold*, based on Maude Barlow’s book by the same name, Hamlyn has been inspired to take action and has been turning cities into Blue Communities all across Ontario.

When she was 12, Robyn Hamlyn approached the city of Kingston and succeeded in getting it to recognize water as a human right in 2011. The next year the town of Ajax adopted the resolutions after receiving a letter from the then-13-year old water warrior. The young activist has contacted dozens of municipalities across Ontario and is speaking at city council meetings throughout the province to draw attention to the importance of protecting water and the Blue Communities project.

## SAMPLE RESOLUTION – RECOGNIZE THE RIGHTS TO WATER AND SANITATION

WHEREAS almost 2 billion people around the world do not have access to clean drinking water, 4 billion people face severe water scarcity and 2.5 billion people do not have adequate sanitation; and

WHEREAS Indigenous communities in Canada have been disproportionately affected by lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation; and

WHEREAS on July 28, 2010, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution recognizing the human rights to water and sanitation; and

WHEREAS on September 23, 2011, the United Nations Human Rights Council passed a resolution on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation and called on governments to take concrete action by developing plans of action, establishing monitoring and accountability mechanisms, and ensuring affordable services for everyone; and

WHEREAS the Canadian Union of Public Employees, Eau Secours and the Council of Canadians have asked Canadian municipalities to assist in their effort to have the federal government protect water and sanitation as human rights;

WHEREAS recognizing the rights to water and sanitation is one of three steps needed to declare *[name of municipality]* a Blue Community;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that *[name of municipality]* recognizes and affirms that water and sanitation services are fundamental human rights.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that *[name of municipality]* will refrain from shutting off water and wastewater services in any residence where residents have an inability to pay their bills, and furthermore that *[name of municipality]* will make every effort to work with the resident to remediate the debt.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that *[name of municipality]* will call on the federal and provincial governments to enshrine the human rights to water and sanitation in federal and provincial law.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that *[name of municipality]* will call on the Government of Canada to develop a national plan of action to implement the human rights to water and sanitation.

## SAMPLE LETTER TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

*The movement to recognize and uphold the human rights to water and sanitation is spreading from community to community. Yet communities need federal leadership. Blue Communities commit to calling on the federal government to develop a plan of action to implement the human rights to water and sanitation. Once your municipality becomes a Blue Community, your mayor can customize this sample letter and send it to the federal government.*

Dear Environment Minister [name of current minister] and Minister of Infrastructure and Communities [name of current minister]:

The municipality of [name of municipality] recently became a Blue Community. A Blue Community is one that adopts a water commons framework by taking three actions:

1. Recognizing water and sanitation as human rights
2. Banning the sale of bottled water in public facilities and at municipal events
3. Promoting publicly financed, owned, and operated water and wastewater services

A water commons framework treats water as being shared by everyone, and the responsibility of all. Water is central to our lives and so it must be governed by principles and policies that allow for reasonable use, equal distribution and responsible treatment in order to preserve it for nature and future generations.

On July 28, 2010, 122 countries overwhelmingly voted to pass a resolution recognizing the human rights to water and sanitation. Since then, the UN Human Rights Council has passed two resolutions calling on governments to develop comprehensive plans and strategies to implement these rights, assess the implementation of the plans of action, ensure affordable water and sanitation services for everyone, and create accountability mechanisms and legal remedies.

We applaud the government of Canada for endorsing the human rights to water and sanitation at the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in June 2012. However, to give the resolutions life, we urge the federal government to enshrine water and sanitation as human rights in federal law and develop a plan of action that will implement these rights.

At any given time there are over 100 drinking water advisories in First Nations. Some of the long-standing water advisories include Shoal Lake No. 40, which has been under a water advisory for more than 17 years, as well as Kitigan Zibi and Nazko First Nations, both under do not consume advisories for more than 15 years.

As part of being a Blue Community, our municipality is opposed to the privatization of water and wastewater services, including through public-private partnerships. We urge you to support municipal infrastructure by investing in a national water and wastewater fund that addresses the growing needs of communities to maintain and strengthen water and wastewater systems. We call on the Government of Canada to respect the autonomy of municipalities and First Nations by providing needed infra-



structure funding without attaching conditions. The most transparent and cost-effective way to fund infrastructure is to keep it publicly financed, owned, and operated. We urge the government to support communities' and municipalities' efforts to keep water and wastewater services public and community-run.

In order to protect our water sources and ensure clean, safe drinking water, we urge the federal government to develop legislation that recognizes the human rights to water and sanitation, establishes national enforceable drinking water standards and invests in public water and wastewater infrastructure in municipalities and community-run infrastructure in First Nations.

Sincerely,

## GOOD PRACTICES

*More than 40 countries around the world have enshrined the human rights to water and sanitation in national constitutions or national legislation, including India, South Africa, Mexico, France and the United Kingdom.*



### ✓ Mexico

In early 2012, Mexico amended its constitution to recognize the rights to water and sanitation after an intense campaign led by the Coalition of Mexican Organizations for the Right to Water. Three years later, the government was forced to back down after introducing a water bill that would have privatized Mexico's water when a massive grassroots movement reminded politicians that the human right to water was now part of Mexico's constitution and the proposed law would have violated its intent.

### ✓ Uruguay

In 2004, after a successful referendum, Uruguay became the first country in the world to vote for the human right to water. The language of the constitutional amendment that followed not only guaranteed water as a human right, but also said social considerations must now take precedence over economic ones when the government makes water policy. It also said that water is a public service to be delivered by a state agency on a not-for-profit basis.

### ✓ Canada

In 2007, the Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities recognized "access to clean water" as a "basic human right." The same year, the Northwest Territories passed a motion recognizing the human right to water, and in 2010 adopted a Water Stewardship Strategy to guide every level of government and the public in the maintenance of water resources.

### ✓ Wallonia

The Belgian region of Wallonia officially recognizes that, "Each person has the right to dispose of drinking water of quality and in sufficient quantity for its nutrition, its household needs and its health." In 2008, the Walloon Minister of Environment announced that the region would extend water solidarity to the international level by creating a tax fund that would assist countries of the Global South in investing in water and wastewater infrastructure.

## Ban the sale of bottled water in municipal facilities and at municipal events

Bottled water represents a private takeover of the water commons. Corporations take free-flowing water from its natural state – or, sometimes, treated municipal water – put it in plastic bottles, and sell it at exorbitant rates.

Lax labelling requirements in Canada mean it is difficult to know how much bottled water actually comes from municipal systems. One major brand, Aquafina, has acknowledged its water comes from municipal systems in Mississauga and Vancouver.<sup>2</sup> In the United States, one scientist estimates that 45 per cent of the country's bottled water comes from municipalities.<sup>3</sup>

Twenty years ago, bottled water was considered a luxury product consumed by a niche market, but its sale and consumption increased dramatically as multinational corporations tapped into the bottled water market, selling it as a “clean, safe, and natural alternative” to public water. Despite this, households are increasingly turning away from bottled water for their primary source of drinking water. According to Statistics Canada, in 2013, 23 per cent of households drank bottled water as their main source of drinking water compared to 30 per cent of households in 2007.<sup>4</sup>

Formerly a top net exporter of bottled water, Canada's bottled water exports declined significantly from a value of \$206.5 million in 2000 to \$24 million in 2012.<sup>5</sup> This has been attributed to the 2002-2003 recession, the 2008 economic crash and the trend of people choosing to drink tap water over bottled water.<sup>6</sup>

2. “Aquafina Labels to Spell out Tap Water Source.” <<http://www.cbc.ca/news/aquafina-labels-to-spell-out-tap-water-source-1.675719>> *CBC News*. N.p., 27 July 2007. Web. 22 Feb. 2016.

3. Stastna, Kazi. Bottle vs. tap: 7 things to know about drinking water. “<http://www.cbc.ca/news/health/bottle-vs-tap-7-things-to-know-about-drinking-water-1.2774182>.” *CBC News*. N.p., 26 Sept. 2014. Web. 22 Feb. 2016.

4. Statistics Canada. *Households and the Environment Survey, Primary Type of Drinking Water Consumed, Canada, Provinces and Census Metropolitan Areas*. N.p., 18 Feb. 2016. Web. 21 Feb. 2016. <<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/pick-choisir?lang=eng&p2=33&id=1530063>>.

5. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. *The Canadian Bottled Water Industry*. N.p., 30 July 2015. Web. 21 Feb. 2016. <<http://www.agr.gc.ca/eng/industry-markets-and-trade/statistics-and-market-information/by-product-sector/processed-food-and-beverages/the-canadian-bottled-water-industry/?id=1171644581795>>; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. *What's New in BC - Spotlight on Bottled Water*. N.p. 18 August 2015. 21 Feb. 2016. <<http://www.agr.gc.ca/eng/industry-markets-and-trade/exporting-importing-and-buying-assistance/export-from-canada/trade-contacts/regional-offices/british-columbia/what-s-new-in-bc-spotlight-on-bottled-water/?id=1410072148310>>.

6. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. *The Canadian Bottled Water Industry*. N.p., 30 July 2015. Web. 21 Feb. 2016. <<http://www.agr.gc.ca/eng/industry-markets-and-trade/statistics-and-market-information/by-product-sector/processed-food-and-beverages/the-canadian-bottled-water-industry/?id=1171644581795>>; World Watch Institute. *Bottled Water Demand May Be Declining*. N.p., N.d., Web. 21 Feb. 2016. <http://www.worldwatch.org/node/5878>.

### WHAT COMMUNITY ACTIVISTS CAN DO:

- Work in coalition to introduce a motion to stop your municipality or school board from selling or serving bottled water in their facilities and at their events.
- Organize a film screening of *Tapped* or *Bottled Life* to educate your community about bottled water.
- Create a sculpture with old plastic bottles to draw attention to the waste created by bottled water.
- Push for access to public water by calling for new drinking water fountains in public spaces.
- Promote campus or community water fountains. Provide directions to the nearest water fountain. On vending machines, tape maps of water fountain locations.
- Create bottled water free zones. Promote places in your school, on campus, or in a municipal facility like city hall or a recreation centre, where everyone will commit to drinking public tap water.

- Pledge to drink water from the tap. Host an event where people can learn about the issues, make a “toast to the tap,” and take the pledge.

## WHAT MUNICIPALITIES CAN DO:

- Ban or phase out the sale and purchase of bottled water in municipally-owned facilities and at municipal events.
- Ensure access to tap water by installing and maintaining drinking water fountains in municipally-owned facilities and providing access to tap water at municipally-sponsored events.
- Promote the value of municipal water through public education campaigns.
- Pressure governments for dedicated funding to protect and improve the quality of municipal tap water and of treated wastewater.

Most provinces charge water-bottling companies next to nothing to extract water from springs and aquifers. Whole watersheds are now under threat from this practice. A 2015 study published in *Geoscience* found only six per cent of groundwater around the world is renewable. In 2015, a poll commissioned by the Munk School of Global Affairs Program on Water Issues found that 96 per cent of Canadians said it is important that groundwater use remain sustainable and not be exhausted by overuse.

In order to persuade people to spend up to 3,000 times what they spend on tap water, bottled water companies advertize their products as a safer and healthier alternative. Nothing could be further from the truth. Bottled water is regulated as a food product under the Canadian Food Inspection Agency. Bottling plants are inspected on average only once every three years.

Regulation of tap water, on the other hand, is far more stringent. In general, municipal tap water is tested continuously during and after treatment, and during distribution. For example, the City of Toronto tests samples every four to six hours to ensure there is no bacteria. Halifax tests samples six to eight times daily, at multiple locations, to monitor treatment at the city’s drinking water plants. The Blue Community of Nanaimo conducts daily tests for coliform bacteria and monthly tests for total organics, disinfection by-products, parasites and microorganisms.

Finally, in an era when the world is dealing with the impacts of climate change, the bottled water industry requires massive amounts of fossil fuels to manufacture and transport its product.

Increasingly, Canadians are moving back to the tap and rejecting bottled water. A growing number of Canadian municipalities, school boards, colleges and universities, and other institutions are banning the sale and purchase of bottled water in their facilities and at their events.

## IT TAKES A LOT OF WATER TO BOTTLE WATER!

**The production process requires three to five litres of water to produce a one litre bottle of bottled water.**



## BOTTLED WATER AND FIRST NATIONS

Bottled water is often used as an interim measure to the lack of clean drinking water in First Nations. The federal government spent \$1 million on bottled water for Neskantaga First Nation, a community in northern Ontario that has been under a boil water advisory for nearly 20 years.<sup>1</sup> Between 2005 and 2015, the federal government spent \$2.3 million flying bottled water from Thunder Bay, Ontario to Ogoki Post/Marten Falls. The community has been under a boil water advisory since 2005.<sup>2</sup>

In some cases bottled water companies are competing with Indigenous communities for water sources. For example, Nestlé is vying for a well in Elora, Ontario in the Grand River catchment area. The well sits on the traditional territory of the Haudenosaunee people, also known as Six Nations. Downstream from the well more than 90 per cent of people in Six Nations of the Grand River – roughly 11,000 people – do not have clean, running water.

1. Porter, Jody. "Feds Spent \$1M on Bottled Water in First Nation with Broken Water Plant, Chief Says." CBC [Thunder Bay] N.p. 29 May 2015. Web 27 Nov. 2015.

2. Murray, James. "Federal Government Spend \$2.3 Million of Bottled Water for Ogoki Post." Net News Ledger. N.p., 14 Feb. 2015. Web. 27 Nov. 2015.



The Grand River near Elora, Ontario by Flickr user phrawr. CC-by 2.0



Concerned residents attend a public forum to discuss Nestlé's operations near Elora, Ontario

## SAMPLE RESOLUTION – BANNING OR PHASING OUT THE SALE OF BOTTLED WATER IN MUNICIPAL FACILITIES AND AT MUNICIPAL EVENTS

WHEREAS *[name of municipality]* operates and maintains a regulated and sophisticated water treatment and distribution system that meets some of the most stringent water quality requirements in the world; and

WHEREAS the regulatory requirements for monitoring water quality contained in single-use bottled water are not as stringent as those that must be met by *[name of municipality or community]*; and

WHEREAS single-use bottled water is up to 3,000 times more expensive than water from the tap in *[name of municipality]*, even though bottled water can originate from municipal water systems;

WHEREAS resource extraction, packaging and distribution of single-use bottled water creates unnecessary air quality and climate change impacts, consumes unnecessary resources such as oil in the manufacturing of plastic bottles and fuel used in the transportation of bottled water to the consumer, and creates unnecessary recycling and waste disposal costs; and

WHEREAS *[name of municipality]*'s tap water is safe, healthy and accessible to residents and visitors, is readily available at most indoor public facilities, and is substantially more sustainable than bottled water; and

WHEREAS when access to municipal tap water does not exist, bottled water can be an appropriate alternative; and

WHEREAS banning the sale and provision of bottled water in municipal facilities and at municipal events is one of three steps needed to declare *[name of municipality]* a Blue Community;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT, where access to municipal tap water exists, single-use bottled water will no longer be sold in municipal facilities, from municipally-owned or municipally administered concessions, or from vending machines in public facilities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT single-use bottled water will no longer be purchased and provided at municipal meetings, events or work performed outdoors where access to municipal water exists; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the availability of water jugs with municipal water will be increased at municipally-organized meetings and events; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT a staff and public awareness campaign will be developed to support the rationale for these changes; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT staff develop an implementation schedule with timelines that includes an assessment of access to tap water at municipal facilities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT staff provide a progress report at regular intervals.

## GOOD PRACTICES

### ✓ **Water to go**

The City of Toronto created “HTO to Go” – a mobile water trailer filled with municipal drinking water that serves as a big drinking fountain and a fun way to educate people about the city’s water. Residents of Toronto organizing a public event can contact the city to have HTO to Go at their event.

Metro Vancouver also provides water stations for event-goers to refill their reusable bottles.

Waterloo’s Water Wagon is a mobile drinking water station that provides water at municipally-sponsored events during the summer.

### ✓ **Tap water apps**

Cell phone apps like Toronto-based Quench and Metro Vancouver’s Tap Water make it easier for people carrying reusable water bottles to fill up and stay hydrated while they are out by showing them where to find nearby water fountains and water bottle refill stations.

### ✓ **U.S. mayors challenging bottled water**

At their annual conference in June 2008, U.S. mayors passed a resolution to phase out the municipal use of bottled water in favour of tap water. Since then, the movement to ban bottled water has spread among U.S. municipalities, including San Francisco (2014) and Concord, Massachusetts (2012).

### ✓ **Municipalities encouraged to ditch bottled water**

In March 2009, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, an umbrella organization for municipal governments across Canada, voted in favour of a resolution to encourage all Canadian cities to phase out the sale and provision of bottled water in municipal facilities and at municipal events.

In 2011, the Union of B.C. Municipalities voted overwhelmingly in favour of a Blue Communities resolution<sup>7</sup> at their annual convention. The organization stressed the need for federal funding to maintain clean tap water.



Reusable water bottle from the Bayfield Blue Communities Project in Ontario

7. Union of B.C. Municipalities, Blue Community Resolution <http://www.ubcm.ca/resolutions/ResolutionDetail.aspx?id=3980&index=0&year=2011&no=&resTitle=&spons=&res=water&prov=&fed=&other=&conv=&exec=&comm=&sortCol=year&sortDir=asc>

## WHAT COMMUNITY ACTIVISTS CAN DO:

- Urge Members of Parliament to invest in a national water and wastewater infrastructure fund that supports publicly financed, owned and operated facilities and services. Pressure them to make this a top priority.
- Bring a resolution to your local municipal government to protect publicly-owned and operated infrastructure.
- Establish a Water Watch Committee in your community to monitor city council meetings. Think of having a rotating water watcher who attends every council and relevant committee meeting to be on guard against the early warning signs of privatization. (See page 26 for tips on how to create a Water Watch Committee).

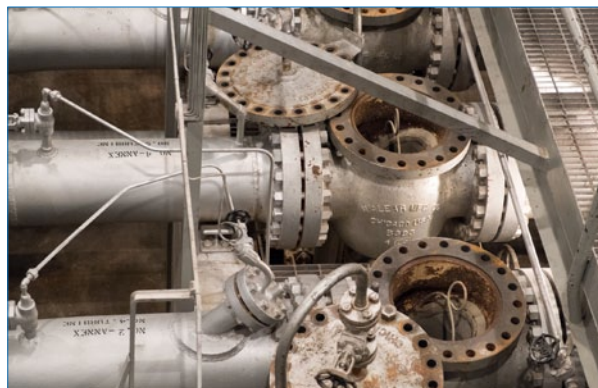
## Promote public water and wastewater infrastructure

Local communities directly own and operate the vast majority of Canadian drinking water and sewage treatment facilities. But the need for reinvestment is growing, and Canadian municipalities are chronically underfunded. Federal and provincial infrastructure programs do not deliver long-term, sufficient and predictable funding. And few infrastructure programs cover the long-term operating and maintenance costs beyond initial capital investments. Limited in their ability to raise their own revenues, and facing a growing and aging population, cities and towns are also facing downloaded responsibilities for housing, social services and other core municipal services.

Instead of properly funding cities and towns, successive federal governments have instead attempted to push municipalities into privatization through public-private partnerships (P3s).

A P3 is a form of privatization. P3s are multi-decade contracts for private financing, management, operation and/or ownership of public infrastructure and services. They are negotiated in secret and stifle democratic debate on important issues. P3s also result in higher costs, lower quality and loss of accountability and public control.

Very few communities in Canada have experimented with P3s for drinking water or sewer services, but there are lessons we can learn from those that have. Experience from Canada and around the world has shown that privatization through P3s is risky, expensive and undemocratic. Important evidence from Ontario's Auditor General confirms P3s cost considerably more than infrastructure that is publicly financed and operated. In addition, P3s lack proper oversight and do not have independent, unbiased assessment. Communities with water and wastewater P3s have seen water rates go up, accountability go down, and costs balloon in the long run.



"Water Pipes" by David Lee via Flickr. CC-by-sa 2.0

## P3s waste public money and put communities at risk

P3s are more expensive than public financing and operation because of higher private-sector borrowing costs, transaction fees, and the need to generate a profit. The costs of lawyers and consultants alone can set municipal governments back millions of dollars before projects even get off the ground. Corporations also charge a premium for so-called “risk-transfer.” But despite the cost, governments have not been successful in transferring risk to the private sector.

In 2014, Ontario’s auditor general undertook a comprehensive review of the province’s P3 program, run by the provincial Crown corporation Infrastructure Ontario. Auditor Bonnie Lysyk reviewed 74 P3 projects (known in Ontario as AFP or Alternative Financing and Procurement), as well as the overall processes and practices of Infrastructure Ontario. The scope and depth of the review is significant. The auditor examined the entire P3 program, and had access to financial and other details that are not publicly available.

The report’s main findings call into question the entire P3 model. The 74 projects cost a total of \$8 billion more than if they had been publicly financed and operated. Of this, \$6.5 billion was due to higher costs of private borrowing. Overall, the projects cost nearly 30 per cent more than if the province had borrowed the money itself.

All of Infrastructure Ontario’s 74 P3s were justified on the basis that the projects transferred large amounts of risk to the private sector. But there was absolutely no evidence or empirical data provided to support these claims in the crucial value-for-money assessments. Instead, pivotal decisions were made on unsubstantiated opinions, and not facts.<sup>8</sup>

Ultimately, the public sector bears the risk in any infrastructure project. Companies can walk away if a project is not profitable for them, leaving governments to pick up the pieces. The public absorbs the costs of failed P3 deals, since the public “partner” is responsible for delivering services and infrastructure.

8. Canada. Office of the Auditor General of Ontario. Annual Report 2014. By Bonnie Lysyk. N.p., 9 Dec. 2014. Web. 27 Nov. 2015.

## WHAT COMMUNITY ACTIVISTS CAN DO:

- Raise the issue at the Federation of Canadian Municipalities or provincial municipal association by bringing a resolution about the risks of P3s<sup>1</sup> and supporting public ownership to their next annual conference.
- Pass a resolution or declaration to keep water and wastewater infrastructure publicly financed, owned and operated in your community.

1. Federation of Canadian Municipalities. *Resolution on Infrastructure Funding and Public-Private-Partnerships*. N.p., Mar. 2013. Web. 21 Feb. 2016. <<http://www.fcm.ca/home/about-us/corporate-resources/fcm-resolutions.htm?lang=en-CA&resolution=70f6a39f-c585-e211-ba41-005056bc2614&srch=%Public%20Private%20Partnerships%&iss=&fiIt=false>>.





## BLUE COMMUNITY: BAYFIELD, ONTARIO

In October 2014, the Village of Bayfield joined cities around the world in becoming a Blue Community, one of a network of communities that recognizes the human right to water, promotes public water services and bans bottled water.

The community worked tirelessly for nearly a decade to reach its goal. To achieve this, residents of Bayfield created an organizing committee whose first job was to develop a resolution based on the existing three resolutions. They then identified organizations in the village and set out to discuss the resolution with each group. The committee started by signing up 25 organizations and then several more joined. From the Girl Guides to the Lions Club, book clubs to the Virtual High School, the support from the community was overwhelming.

In addition to recognizing water as a human right, each group agreed to work to eliminate bottled water from meetings and

Continued on page 20

## Resisting federal P3 pressure

The federal push for municipalities to use P3s began with federal Liberal governments of the 1990s and early 2000s. When the Conservative government came to power in 2008, it dramatically expanded this approach by establishing a dedicated privatization agency, PPP Canada Inc., which promotes, assesses, and subsidizes P3s. PPP Canada has identified municipalities as a clear target for P3s, focusing on water and wastewater, as well as transit, local roads, solid waste, and energy-from-waste projects.

The Harper government also tightened the privatization strings attached to infrastructure funding, putting P3 conditions on any Building Canada Fund project with a capital cost of more than \$100 million. These projects were forced through a mandatory P3 assessment – performed by the same agency tasked with increasing the number of P3s in Canada. If a project was deemed viable as a P3, funding was only approved if the municipality agreed to privatize.

The Liberal government no longer requires municipalities to enter into public-private partnerships in order to receive federal funding for large infrastructure projects. But municipalities still face the threat of P3s. The federal government has not ruled out P3s for water and wastewater projects, and has actually promoted P3s as a solution to the water and wastewater infrastructure deficit. And the pressure to enter into P3s from PPP Canada continues.

Local governments still have access to the lowest borrowing rates available. With accounting standards requiring that P3s show up as public debt, there is no incentive to rely on more expensive private financing, or to lock communities into long-term deals that can tie governments' hands.

Decades of infrastructure funding cuts have resulted in a municipal infrastructure deficit. One-third of Canada's water infrastructure, including linear assets (pipes), is rated in fair to poor condition. The 2016 Canadian Infrastructure Report Card estimates the cost of replacing systems graded "poor" or "very poor" to be \$61 billion. The Alternative Federal Budget calls for an additional \$125.2 billion – \$74.4 of which would be the federal portion – to maintain and upgrade infrastructure graded "fair" or better over 20 years.

Drinking water services and wastewater collection and treatment services have important public health and environmental implications. Protecting the public interest requires community control and autonomy over water services. Public water utilities are responsive and accountable to communities and empower community members to engage in water distribution and governance.

## RISKS OF TRADE LAWSUITS

When private companies own and operate water, wastewater, and water sanitation systems, water becomes a tradable good. As such, water-related policy and other measures – for example conservation regulations or rate controls – can be vulnerable to investor-state challenges or lawsuits under international trade agreements. Because of Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) clauses in trade agreements like the North American Free Trade Agreement, the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) between Canada and the European Union, the massive Trans-Pacific Partnership, as well as the little-known Trade in Services Agreement, governments can be penalized for health, water, and environmental regulations that are seen to threaten corporate profit.

In 2006, Argentina cancelled a 30-year water and wastewater contract with French transnational Suez. When the Suez-led consortium took over water services in Buenos Aires in 1993 it promised to increase access to water services and cut rates by a quarter. Instead, rates went up, with the average monthly water bill in Buenos Aires nearly doubling between 1993 and 2002. At the same time, access to municipal drinking water and wastewater systems did not increase. The Argentinian government denied a 2005 Suez request to further raise user fees, and then cancelled the contract. Suez sued Argentina under a bilateral France-Argentina investment treaty and in 2015, Argentina was ordered by the World Bank's International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes to pay \$405 million to Suez for terminating the corporation's water and sewage services contract.

Despite the risk of trade challenges, communities around the world are taking back control of their water and wastewater services by cancelling P3s and other privatization contracts and remunicipalizing water and wastewater infrastructure. Over the last 15 years, more than 180 municipalities in 35 countries have taken back control of their water services including cities like Accra (Ghana), Berlin (Germany), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Budapest (Hungary), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), La Paz (Bolivia), Maputo (Mozambique), and Paris (France).

sponsored events. Bayfield is a unique model in that it became a Blue Community when 80 per cent of the community, represented by 35 organizations, passed the Blue Communities resolutions before the municipality that Bayfield belongs to – the municipality of Bluewater – passed them.

For two years after its Blue Communities designation, the Bayfield Blue Community Project committee installed combined water refill stations and fountains to assist the residents and visitors in complying with the resolution. The committee continues to organize events and initiatives that promote water as a commons.



Secret trade negotiations give private corporations the right to sue governments.

## SAMPLE RESOLUTION – PROMOTING PUBLICLY FINANCED, OWNED, AND OPERATED WATER AND WASTEWATER SERVICES

WHEREAS public health depends on equitable access to drinking water and sanitation systems; and

WHEREAS public ownership and operation of drinking water and wastewater treatment systems have been fundamental to access and quality over the past century; and

WHEREAS *[name of municipality]* is committed to protecting water and wastewater systems from the consequences of privatization through “public-private partnerships,” or P3s, including:

- lack of transparency and public accountability;
- increased costs;
- higher user fees;
- multi-decade contracts that limit the policy options of future local governments; and
- international trade deals providing private water companies with rights to sue municipalities that bring water services into public hands; and

WHEREAS the privatization of municipal water and wastewater treatment systems and services through P3s or contracting out turns water into a commodity to be sold for profit; and

WHEREAS the federal government is requiring much-needed improvements to wastewater standards – a situation that could open the door to privatization unless dedicated public infrastructure funding is provided to upgrade treatment facilities; and

WHEREAS keeping water and wastewater infrastructure public is one of three steps needed to declare *[name of municipality]* a Blue Community; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that *[name of municipality]* oppose privatization in any form of water and wastewater treatment infrastructure and services, including through P3s or short-term service contracts, and resolve to keep these services publicly financed, owned, operated and managed; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that *[name of municipality]* lobby the federal government to fulfill its responsibility to support municipal infrastructure by investing in a national water and wastewater infrastructure fund that would address the growing need to renew existing water and wastewater infrastructure and build new systems, and that would only fund public projects; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that *[name of municipality]* forward this resolution to the Federation of Canadian Municipalities for circulation to its members.

✓ **Hamilton**

In 2004, the City of Hamilton-Wentworth ended a water privatization contract after 10 years of environmental problems and mismanagement by several private water corporations, including Enron subsidiary Azurix. Despite the promises of local economic development, new jobs and cost savings, the workforce was cut in half within 18 months. Millions of litres of raw sewage spilled into Hamilton Harbour and flooded homes, with clean-up costs borne by the public. The P3 also reduced transparency. In Hamilton, elected officials had to pay fees under the Freedom of Information Act in order to see the contracts. Negotiations to renew the deal in Hamilton fell apart when the corporation tried to charge the city twice as much if they were to be accountable for risks in the future. The system is now back in public hands, surpassing environmental standards, and delivering significant cost savings.

✓ **Vancouver**

In 2001, the Greater Vancouver Regional District rejected a P3 for their water treatment facility in response to public protests. Along with worries about loss of control, lack of accountability and higher costs, citizens voiced fears about the dangers under international trade deals of privatizing the water system. In 2010, the Seymour-Capilano filtration plant opened, and has been delivering high-quality drinking water ever since.

✓ **Moncton drinking water treatment facility**

In 1998, US Filter Canada, a subsidiary of a French multinational water company, was selected to design, build, operate and maintain Moncton’s water treatment facility over a 20-year contract. The plant was a much-needed improvement. But residents pay high water fees that are increasing much faster than they did prior to the P3. Between 1995 and 1999 fees increased by up to seven per cent each year. Rates increased 75 per cent between 1999 and 2000. Economist John Loxley has analyzed the P3, and found the city of Moncton paid \$31 million for a \$23 million water treatment plant, due to the higher costs of private financing.

**Other cities that have rejected or reversed water and wastewater privatization include:**

Abbotsford, B.C.	Montreal, QC	Prince Edward County, ON
Banff, AB	Nanaimo, B.C.	Thunder Bay, ON
Halifax, NS	North Battleford, SK	Whistler, B.C.
Kamloops, B.C.	Oliver, B.C.	White Rock, B.C.
Ladysmith, B.C.	Port Hardy, B.C.	Williams Lake, B.C.

## Blue Indigenous Communities

Despite repeated pledges from the federal government to ensure clean drinking water, there are regularly more than 100 First Nations under drinking water advisories at any given time, with some communities under a drinking water advisory for close to 20 years. This is in addition to the 1,880 homes in First Nations without water service at all.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission final report outlined the horrors and intergenerational impacts of residential schools, and shed light on a path toward rebuilding relationships between Indigenous peoples and Canadians. The report called on the federal government “to establish measurable goals to identify and close the gaps in health outcomes” in consultation with Indigenous peoples.

Water is critical to ensuring the health of Indigenous peoples and to closing the gap between Indigenous communities and Canadian communities. Bottled water is often used as an interim measure to the ongoing water crises in First Nations. The Blue Communities resolutions can be used to continue to draw attention to the ongoing water crisis in First Nations.

Tsal’almec, known as “People of the Lake,” (Seton Lake Indian band) became the first Blue Indigenous Community in January 2015.



Council of Canadians board member Gary John and National Chairperson Maude Barlow with the Tsal’almec Blue Community certificate

### SAMPLE RESOLUTION – BLUE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY

WHEREAS almost 2 billion people around the world do not have access to clean drinking water, 4 billion people face severe water scarcity and 2.5 billion people do not have adequate sanitation; and

WHEREAS Indigenous communities – First Nations, Métis and Inuit – in Canada have been disproportionately affected by lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation services; and

WHEREAS the 2011 National Engineering Assessment, a study commissioned by the Canadian government on the condition of First Nations water and wastewater systems, found that 73 per cent of water systems were at medium to high risk; and

WHEREAS there are routinely more than 100 water advisories in effect in First Nations where people cannot drink straight from the tap, with half of the communities living under advisories for over five years and a number of communities living under advisories for more than ten years; and

WHEREAS on July 28, 2010, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution recognizing the human rights to water and sanitation; and

WHEREAS on September 23, 2011, the United Nations Human Rights Council passed a resolution on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation and called on governments to take concrete action by:

- developing plans of action;
- establishing monitoring and accountability mechanisms that ensure free, effective, meaningful, and non-discriminatory participation of all people and communities;
- ensuring affordable services for everyone; and
- providing a framework of accountability with adequate monitoring mechanisms and legal remedies; and

WHEREAS bottled water is routinely used as an interim measure to lack of access to drinking water in many First Nations, but is not a sustainable or cost-effective solution; and

WHEREAS the *Safe Drinking Water for First Nations Act* creates necessary, high standards for drinking water, but was passed without allocating adequate funding and without free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous communities. These conditions can force Indigenous communities to turn to funding from private companies under the P3 (public-private partnership) Canada fund;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that *[name of Indigenous community]* recognizes and affirms that water and sanitation are fundamental human rights; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that *[name of Indigenous community]* opposes privatization in any form of water and wastewater treatment services, including through P3s, and keep these services community owned, operated and delivered; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that *[name of Indigenous community]* call upon the federal government to allocate \$4.7 billion to water and wastewater infrastructure in First Nations, as called for by the National Engineering Assessment, and make adequate funding available without the condition of a P3 agreement; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that bottled water will not be sold at any community facilities or events in *[name of Indigenous community]* where potable water is available; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the *[name of Indigenous community]* Chief and Council forward this resolution to the Assembly of First Nations for circulation to all First Nations; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that *[name of Indigenous community]* will call on the federal and provincial governments to enshrine water and sanitation as human rights in federal and provincial law; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that *[name of Indigenous community]* will call on the Government of Canada to develop a national plan of action to implement the human rights to water and sanitation.



## BLUE COMMUNITY: THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE DISTRICT OF LUNENBURG AND BLUE COMMUNITIES IN RURAL SETTINGS

In December 2015, the Municipality of the District of Lunenburg (MODL) in Nova Scotia became the first Blue Community in Atlantic Canada. The South Shore Chapter of the Council of Canadians was key in initiating the process and supporting the four-member “Blue Team” in their initial presentation to MODL Council. Good communication between MODL staff charged with answering some councillors’ concerns, a representative from the Blue Team, and Council of Canadians staff was key in moving the process to its successful conclusion.

Most of the Blue Communities in Canada to date are cities or towns. The Municipality of the District of Lunenburg, however, is a rural community, meaning that most MODL residents get their drinking water from private wells and manage their own wastewater. The majority of homeowners are responsible for maintaining their own water quality, including having it tested or finding another source if their well runs dry or becomes undrinkable. Only a couple of small villages in the District have access to some piped water infrastructure. Because of this, the wording of the second and third resolutions on public-private partnerships and bottled water, led to some confusion about the interpretation and implications for rural responsibilities.

For example, questions about the public-private partnerships resolution and whether it applied to private well owners had to be clarified. When Council members were assured that the P3 resolution applies only to for-profit water services – not homes on well water – they voted to adopt the resolution, adding some clarification to underline different circumstances and needs in their community. Similarly, in rural communities there are instances where residents need to buy local-sourced water from locally-owned businesses when they do not have a reliable water source on their rural property. This does not violate the bottled water resolution, which focuses on single-use bottled water sold by large multinational corporations where potable water exists.



Mayor Don Downe, Deputy Mayor Claudette Garland along with municipal staff and members of the Council of Canadians’ South Shore chapter.

As a next step, municipal legislation is needed to require residents to remove the wastewater pipe that transports their raw sewage from their home to a nearby lake or river in order to protect existing groundwater in rural communities.

## Steps to creating a Blue Community

Send an email to [bluecommunities@canadians.org](mailto:bluecommunities@canadians.org) to join the network of community activists, public sector workers, and local government officials working on creating a Blue Community.

Community members working on promoting the water commons are setting up Water Watch committees across the country. Visit [canadians.org/bluecommunities](http://canadians.org/bluecommunities), [cupe.ca/water](http://cupe.ca/water) or [eausecours.org/communautes-bleues](http://eausecours.org/communautes-bleues) to find out more.

We hope the information provided in this guide is useful in helping you develop strategies to protect the water commons in your community to:

- Recognize the human rights to water and sanitation.
- Ban or phase out the sale of bottled water in publicly-owned facilities and at public events.
- Promote publicly-owned and operated water infrastructure.

### Creating a Water Watch Committee in your community

Creating a Water Watch committee or a network of water activists is essential to the Blue Communities Project. Water Watch committees are the first line of defence against the privatization of water. Made up of CUPE members and community and environmental activists, Water Watch committees fight to keep water safe, clean and publicly owned and controlled. Please visit [www.canadians.org/bluecommunities](http://www.canadians.org/bluecommunities) or [cupe.ca/water](http://cupe.ca/water) for tips on how to create a Water Watch Committee in your community!

### We are here to help

Keep us informed of your progress by contacting us at [bluecommunities@canadians.org](mailto:bluecommunities@canadians.org) or by calling us toll free at 1-800-387-7177. We would love to feature your work on our website and share your stories and ideas with other communities in Canada.

### Contact details for further info:

[bluecommunities@canadians.org](mailto:bluecommunities@canadians.org) or [canadians.org/water](http://canadians.org/water)

[waterwatch@cupe.ca](mailto:waterwatch@cupe.ca) or [cupe.ca/water](http://cupe.ca/water)

The information contained in this guide is based on the report *Our Water Commons: Toward a new freshwater narrative*, by Maude Barlow. A copy of the report can be downloaded at [www.canadians.org](http://www.canadians.org)



## RESOURCES

### Water as a commons and public trust

FLOW for Water - What is public trust? <http://flowforwater.org/public-trust-solutions/what-is-public-trust/>

Great Lakes Commons: <http://www.greatlakescommons.org/>

Maude Barlow on water as a commons, Great Lakes Need Great Friends Tour (October 2013): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MI-rVR3Z9NY>

Our Great Lakes Commons - A people's plan to protect the Great Lakes forever: <http://canadians.org/report-our-great-lakes-commons>

Our Water Commons - Toward a freshwater narrative: <http://canadians.org/content/report-our-water-commons-toward-freshwater-narrative>

### Blue Communities

The Blue Communities Project brochure: <http://canadians.org/publications/brochure-blue-communities-project>

Video of Blue Communities webinar (December 2015): <http://canadians.adobeconnect.com/p61cpk0dfvr/>

Union of B.C. Municipalities, Blue Community Resolution: <http://www.ubcm.ca/resolutions/ResolutionDetail.aspx?id=3980&index=0&year=2011&no=&resTitle=&spons=&res=water&prov=&fed=&other=&conv=&exec=&comm=&sortCol=year&sortDir=asc>

### The human rights to water and sanitation

NWT Water Stewardship: A Plan for Action 2011-2015: [http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/sites/default/files/reports/nwt\\_water\\_strategy\\_action\\_plan.pdf](http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/sites/default/files/reports/nwt_water_strategy_action_plan.pdf)

Our Right to Water: A People's Guide to Implementing the United Nations' Recognition of Water and Sanitation as a Human Right (March 2012): <http://www.blueplanetproject.net/documents/RTW/RTW-intl-web.pdf>

Our Right to Water: A People's Guide to Implementing the United Nations' Recognition of Water and Sanitation as a Human Right Including Appendix What Does the Right to Water and Sanitation Mean for Canada: <http://www.blueplanetproject.net/documents/RTW/righttowater-CA-0611.pdf>

Our Right to Water: Assessing progress five years after the UN recognition of the Human Rights to Water and Sanitation (December 2015): <http://www.blueplanetproject.net/index.php/our-right-to-water-assessing-progress-five-years-after-the-un-recognition-of-the-human-rights-to-water-and-sanitation/>

### Public-Private Partnerships and remunicipalization

Remunicipalization tracker: <http://www.remunicipalisation.org/>

Asking the right questions: A guide for municipalities considering P3s (September 2012): <http://cupe.ca/asking-right-questions-guide-municipalities-considering-p3s>

Factsheet: Fighting Water P3s - Stopping the community takeover (March 2014): <http://canadians.org/content/factsheet-fighting-water-p3s-stopping-community-takeover>

Here to stay: Water remunicipalisation as a global trend (November 2014): <https://www.tni.org/en/publication/here-to-stay-water-remunicipalisation-as-a-global-trend>

Municipal revenues - Building better communities: A fair funding toolkit for Canada's cities and towns (May 2014): [https://cupe.ca/sites/cupe/files/field\\_publication\\_past\\_issues/toolkit\\_eng\\_final.pdf](https://cupe.ca/sites/cupe/files/field_publication_past_issues/toolkit_eng_final.pdf)

Ontario audit throws cold water on federal-provincial love affair with P3s (February 2015): <http://cupe.ca/ontario-audit-throws-cold-water-federal-provincial-love-affair-p3s>

### Bottled water

Video: Back the tap - Go bottled water free (May 2013): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zONh0ZTR6ZU>

Bottled Water Free Communities: <http://cfs-fcee.info/take-action/bottled-water-free-communities/events-2/>

Factsheet: Five reasons to ban bottled water (March 2014): [http://canadians.org/water/issues/Unbottle\\_It/index.html](http://canadians.org/water/issues/Unbottle_It/index.html)

Leaflet: Five things you can do to help ban bottled water (August 2008): <http://canadians.org/content/leaflet-five-things-you-can-do-help-ban-bottled-water>

Factsheet: Spinning the bottle - Tackling industry spin on bottled water: <http://canadians.org/water/documents/WWD/2009/WWD/FS-0309-BottledWater.pdf>

Video: The Story of Bottled Water (2010): <http://storyofstuff.org/movies/story-of-bottled-water/>



# Blue Communities Project:

## Frequently Asked Questions



## THE BLUE COMMUNITIES PROJECT



The Blue Communities Project encourages municipalities and Indigenous communities to support the idea of a water commons framework, recognizing that water is a shared resource for all, by passing resolutions that:

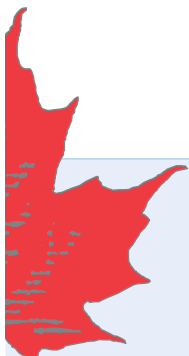
1. Recognize water and sanitation as human rights.
2. Ban or phase out the sale of bottled water in municipal facilities and at municipal events.
3. Promote publicly financed, owned, and operated water and wastewater services.

The Council of Canadians, the Blue Planet Project and the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) initiated the Blue Communities Project in 2009. Eau Secours is a partner on the Blue Communities Project in Quebec. The Blue Communities movement has grown internationally with Paris, France, Bern, Switzerland and other municipalities around the world going "blue." Schools, religious communities and faith-based groups have also adopted principles that treat water as a common good that is shared by everyone and is the responsibility of all.

Here are some answers to commonly asked questions about the Blue Communities Project.



Photo © Mikhael Mercier



*Frequently Asked Questions About The Blue Communities Project* is published under the Creative Commons licence Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0.



## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT BOTTLED WATER

### **What do municipalities do to raise funds that normally would be generated by bottled water sales?**

Community groups in the Village of Bayfield bought reusable water bottles at \$1.85 per bottle. A municipality could do the same – buy and sell reusable water bottles with the municipality’s logo or “Water is a Human Right” slogans to replace revenue previously obtained through bottled water sales.

### **How do municipalities provide water for municipal events?**

Municipalities like the City of Toronto, Metro Vancouver and Waterloo all have mobile water stations to provide water for municipal events. The Municipality of the District of Lunenburg brings tap water in jugs to events. Ideally, municipalities that become Blue Communities have, or will, install outdoor drinking fountains, or will obtain access to mobile water stations.



### **If we ban bottled water people will buy pop instead and that’s not a healthier choice.**

Alongside the phase out of bottled water, the Blue Communities Project requires that municipalities ensure that people have access to drinking water through drinking water fountains or mobile water stations. The bottled water resolution also requires a municipal staff and public awareness campaign to support the rationale for these changes. Staff are asked to develop an implementation schedule with timelines that include an assessment of access to tap water at municipal facilities. The Blue Communities Project does not make people choose between bottled water or pop, but rather encourages access to tap water.

### **The recycling and environmental issues are similar for pop and bottled water containers. Why is there no call to ban pop or sport drinks?**

The focus of the Blue Communities Project is to challenge the privatization of water and the corporate takeover of water while promoting public water. The organizations working on the Blue Communities Project have raised concerns about the operations of soft drink companies like Coca-Cola and the impacts they have on local watersheds, and share the concerns about the recycling and environmental issues about soft drinks, but these issues are not a focus of this project at this time.

## **How much does it cost to install drinking water fountains? Where can these funds come from?**

The cost of installing drinking water fountains varies depending on the location and suppliers. One community paid roughly \$1,200 to \$1,500 per fountain in addition to installation costs, but costs will vary. In another municipality, city staff did some of the installation work for new water fountains since they had plumbers on staff. In this case, funding was reallocated from existing funds to cover costs. Water fountain costs can also be amortized over many years.

## **Isn't bottled water safer and better than tap water?**

Bottled water companies advertise their products as a safer and healthier alternative as a strategy to persuade people to spend up to 3,000 times what they spend on tap water. However, nothing could be further from the truth. Bottled water is regulated as a food product under the Canadian Food Inspection Agency. Bottling plants are inspected on average only once every three years. Municipalities test their tap water far more frequently depending on the size of the population. The Township of Tiny takes weekly samples to an independent lab for bacteriological testing and inspects each pump station every day, 365 days a year. Greater Victoria tests water treatment plants once a day. Toronto tests its water every six hours.

## **FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (P3s)**

### **How do I find out if my municipality has a public-private partnership (P3) or other contract with a private water company?**

Contact your municipal labour unions. These unions usually represent the workers who manage and provide the water in your municipality. They will likely know of any private contracts or tenders that exist. You can also ask a friendly municipal councillor, or the municipality's water and wastewater department.

### **The municipality doesn't want to discount the possibility that it may one day wish to enter into a P3 for the delivery of water or wastewater services. Won't this tie the hands of council?**

The Blue Communities resolution is not legally binding. However, if a municipality decides to enter into a P3 it will lose its Blue Communities designation. This resolution is a pledge to public water and will save the municipality money in the long run. It has been well documented that P3s cost municipalities more in the long term.

P3s are projects where the private sector plays a key role in financing, designing, building, operating or even owning facilities or infrastructure that would otherwise be designated public. While the forms of P3s vary, they can allow private corporations to plan, finance build, and operate public facilities – usually at a much higher price than if a municipal government were to retain control.

The 2014 Auditor General Report in Ontario revealed that P3 projects had cost people in Ontario \$8 billion in extra costs. A 2012 study showed that P3s cost on average 16 per cent more than conventionally tendered contracts. P3s result in higher costs for residents, lower quality, and loss of accountability and public control.

### **The municipality already has an amazing publicly owned water and wastewater service system. What's the point of passing the third resolution?**

It's great if your municipality has committed to keeping the water and wastewater service system public. However, there is always the risk the municipality will turn to privatization or P3s. Raising awareness by passing a municipal resolution about P3s will educate and inform residents in advance about the importance of keeping water under community control.

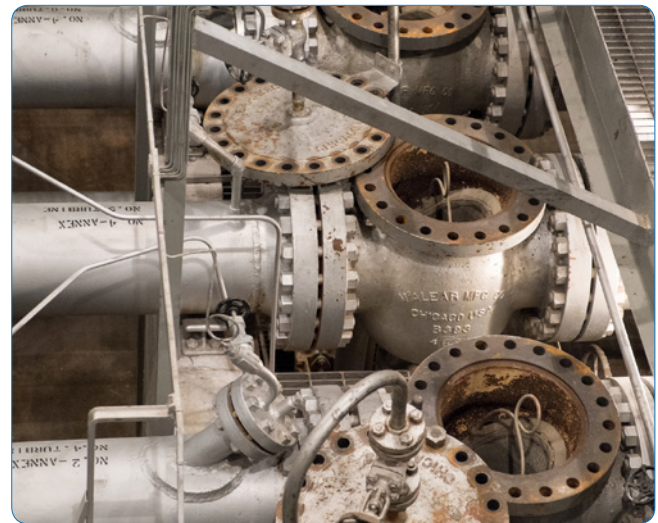
For example, the federal government's new Canada Infrastructure Bank (CIB) will pump more than \$180 billion into infrastructure projects across the country over the next 12 years. The government is allocating this funding to partnerships between municipalities, Indigenous communities, provinces and territories, the CIB and the private sector for water and wastewater systems, schools, transit infrastructure and other types of major projects. Since the government plans to raise the majority of the funding via private investors, concerns have been raised that the CIB will likely lead to the privatization of water and wastewater systems and other public services.

### **A private company runs the municipality's water or wastewater treatment plant. Is the municipality eligible to becoming a Blue Community?**

If a private company runs the municipal water or wastewater system, the municipality is not eligible to become a Blue Community. In order to become a Blue Community, a municipality must pass a resolution promoting publicly financed, owned and operated not-for-profit water and wastewater services. This resolution requires that a municipality oppose privatization in any form of water and wastewater treatment infrastructure and services, including through P3s or short-term service contracts, and resolve to keep these services publicly financed, owned, operated and managed.

However, this is an opportunity to raise awareness with local residents about the risks of private water management and develop a "remunicipalization" campaign aimed at ending private or for-profit control and empowering the municipality and the community to return the service to public control. In 2017, White Rock, B.C. regained ownership of its water utility from EPCOR after local residents demanded to bring it back into public hands.

In the meantime, municipalities can pass the other two resolutions and work on passing the third resolution to become a Blue Community in the future.



"Water Pipes" by David Lee via Flickr. CC-by-sa 2.0

**Why should municipalities declare water and sanitation as human rights? Isn't that federal or provincial jurisdiction?**

In 2012, Canada recognized the human rights to water and sanitation at the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. However, Canada has yet to develop a plan of action to implement these rights. The UN Human Rights Council has called on governments to take concrete action by developing action plans, establishing monitoring and accountability mechanisms, and ensuring affordable water and wastewater services for everyone. As part of a government's obligation to fulfil this human right, it must adopt measures such as allocating funding to expand public water services and maintain water infrastructure. The Blue Communities Project resolution on the human rights to water and sanitation call on the federal and provincial governments to enshrine these rights in federal and provincial law.



Municipal governments own, operate, and manage municipal water and wastewater services and make decisions on projects that impact the human rights to water and sanitation, including whether to enter into P3s or how to address situations where residents cannot afford to pay their water bills (see below). Municipal pressure on provincial and federal governments is important to hold these levels of government accountable, and to ensure adequate funding is allocated for public water and wastewater services. In this way, municipalities also play an important role in upholding the human rights to water and sanitation.

**If the municipality cuts off a resident's water when they are in arrears, can the municipality still be a Blue Community?**

If a municipality has a policy that cuts off a resident's water or wastewater services, this would go against the human rights to water and sanitation resolution and the municipality would not be eligible to become a Blue Community. In 2014, UN experts made clear that: "Disconnection of water services because of failure to pay due to lack of means constitutes a violation of the human right to water and other international human rights."

Municipalities may already have different tools to help people pay their bills.

It is a common misconception that residents will not pay their bill unless they are threatened by the possibility of shutoffs.

It's important to work with the municipality to amend its shutoff policy so residents always have water and sanitation services that are affordable, available and safe. Residents have a right to active, free and meaningful participation in decisions that affect their human rights to water and sanitation.

Municipalities can pass the other two resolutions and work on passing the third resolution to become a Blue Community in the future.



## **If the municipality passes the human right to water resolution, could it be sued if there is a problem with the water, such as a pipeline rupture?**

Municipal resolutions are a record of decision and can outline a municipality's position on an issue. They can set the course for policy changes and funding allocation on a municipal issue such as water and wastewater systems and water fountains. Municipal resolutions are not legally binding so could not form the basis of a lawsuit against the municipality.

### **GENERAL QUESTIONS**

## **Is it a good idea to get community support before approaching the city through petitions or letters of support?**

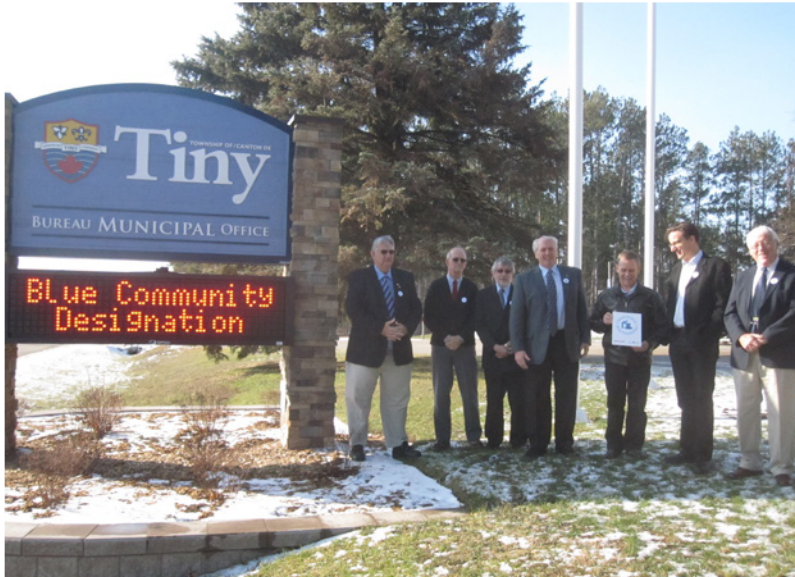
Absolutely! The Blue Communities Project was not only created to raise awareness about the importance of water, but to also create a first line of defence against the privatization and commodification of water. Ideally, the Blue Communities Project has widespread community support. Through petitions, letters of support, film screenings or public events, community members can connect with each other about local water issues. These networks become important when a local water issue comes up, such as the privatization of the water or wastewater system, so the community can come together to challenge the corporate takeover of water.

In some cases, municipalities may be willing to become a Blue Community with a simple request or deputation to municipal council. In this scenario, municipal council can demonstrate water leadership by passing the resolutions and raising awareness amongst residents after the resolutions have been passed.

## **What's the difference between the Blue Dot and Blue Communities?**

Blue Dot, an important initiative spearheaded by the David Suzuki Foundation, focuses on a right to a healthy environment, which includes the human right to water. The Blue Dot resolution promotes the rights to clean air, clean water, safe food and access to nature. The Blue Dot resolutions also promote the right to know about pollutants and contaminants released into the local environment and the right to participate in decision-making that will affect the environment.

The Blue Communities Project focuses on challenging the privatization, commodification and corporate control of water. This project promotes water as commons and focuses on the three key water issues of bottled water, the human right to water and sanitation, and keeping water and wastewater services public, community-run and not-for-profit.



The Township of Tiny in south-central Ontario became one of the first Blue Communities in 2011. There are now 30 Blue Communities, Churches and Universities in Canada and around the world.

Helping your community to become a Blue Community is a great way to raise awareness and take action to protect water as a commons. Learn more and download the *Blue Communities Project Guide* at [www.canadians.org/bluecommunities](http://www.canadians.org/bluecommunities)

### We are here to help

If you have any questions or need more information, contact us at [bluecommunities@canadians.org](mailto:bluecommunities@canadians.org), or call us toll-free at 1-800-387-7177.

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**TOWN OF KENSINGTON - MEMORANDUM**

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**TO:** COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL  
**FROM:** GEOFF BAKER, CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER  
**SUBJECT:** SIGNAGE REGULATION - DISCUSSION  
**DATE:** 2024-05-24  
**ATTACHMENTS:** CORRESPONDENCE

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On November 15, 2011, I provided correspondence (by email) to the Province of PEI requesting an exemption for the Town of Kensington from the administration of the *Provincial Highway Signage Act and Regulations*. My request was based on a resolution from Town Council that was passed unanimously at their November 14, 2011 regular meeting. The resolution stated:

***“Moved by Deputy Mayor Chessman, seconded by Councillor Caseley THAT the Town Council of the Town of Kensington direct the Chief Administrative Officer to make application to the Province of Prince Edward Island for a formal exemption from the Provincial Highway Signage Regulations. Unanimously carried.”***

On May 17, 2013 correspondence was received from then Minister of Tourism and Culture, Robert Henderson, indicating that the Province will exempt Kensington from the Highway Signage Act contingent upon Kensington’s signage bylaws maintaining the spirit and intent of the act and satisfying the standards as prescribed by provincial legislation.

Following the receipt of the letter from Robert Henderson, Town Council, decided not to proceed with the administration of local signage regulation, and did not draft the necessary bylaws. This, from the Town’s perspective, left responsibility for local signage regulation and enforcement under the authority of the Province of PEI.

The Province then proceeded with the exemption for the Town of Kensington from the Highway Signage Act and Regulations, even though the Town did not draft signage bylaws, of which the exemption was contingent upon. This left the Town in the position of being exempted from the Act with no regulation in place. The Province has continued to administer signage regulation in the Town however, recently the issue of authority over signage has been raised by Provincial officials, as they have been regulating signage in the Town without legislative authority to do so.

In recent discussions with the Provincial Registrar of Signs, Alan Aken, it was indicated that he will be bringing a recommendation forward to change the Highway Signage Act and Regulations to 1. Remove Kensington from the exemption to the Highway Signage Act and Regulations entirely or 2. Re-word the legislation such that the exemption applies contingent upon the Town drafting the necessary signage regulation Bylaw.

#### Recommendation

It is staff's recommendation that local signage regulation be left under the authority of the Province of PEI, and that the Town not draft regulations. However, if it is Town Council's desire to take on responsibility for local signage regulation, staff will proceed to develop appropriate signage regulations for the Town. Consideration and direction from Committee of Council is requested.

**From:** Geoff Baker <townmanager@townofkensington.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, November 15, 2011 9:32 AM  
**To:** 'Chris Jones'  
**Cc:** 'phil@peisland.com'  
**Subject:** RE: Exemption

Good Morning Chris

The Town of Kensington would like to apply for an exemption under the Provincial Highway Signage Regulations. At last night's Town Council meeting (November 14, 2011), Town Council passed the following resolution unanimously:

"BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Town Council of the Town of Kensington direct the Chief Administrative Officer to make application to the Province of Prince Edward Island for a formal exemption from the Provincial Highway Signage Regulations."

I look forward to hearing from you. Please advise if you require any further information.

Best Regards,

Geoff Baker, C.E.T.  
Chief Administrative Officer  
Town of Kensington, PE  
Ph: (902) 836-3781  
Fax: (902) 836-3741

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

From: Chris Jones [mailto:ckjones@gov.pe.ca]  
Sent: Wednesday, October 26, 2011 8:09 AM  
To: townmanager@townofkensington.com  
Cc: phil@peisland.com  
Subject: Exemption

Jeff:

The receipt of your exemption request after November 14 will be fine.

Thanks for the phone call.

-----  
Statement of Confidentiality

This message (including attachments) may contain confidential or privileged information intended for a specific individual or organization. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately. If you are not the intended recipient, you are not authorized to use, disclose, distribute, copy, print or rely on this email, and should promptly delete this email from your entire computer system.



Tourism and  
Culture

Tourisme et  
Culture



Office of the Minister  
PO Box 2000, Charlottetown  
Prince Edward Island  
Canada C1A 7N8  
May 17, 2013

Bureau du ministre  
C.P. 2000, Charlottetown  
Île-du-Prince-Édouard  
Canada C1A 7N8

Mr. Geoff Baker, C.E.T.  
Chief Administrative Officer  
Town of Kensington  
Kensington, PE C0B 1M0

Dear Mr. Baker:

In your email dated November 15<sup>th</sup>, 2011 you requested that the municipality of Kensington be exempted from provincial administration of the *Highway Signage Act* and Regulations to allow the Town of Kensington to administer signage based on the municipality's signage bylaws. You also requested that government grandfather in five existing non-compliant signs.

The Government of PEI will exempt Kensington from the *Highway Signage Act* contingent upon your municipal signage bylaws maintaining the spirit and intent of the act and satisfying the standards as prescribed by the provincial legislation.

We have identified the following off-premise directional signs which are currently posted in violation of the *Highway Signage Act*. The five currently illegal off-premise directional signs are:

1. Anne Gallant Art Gallery, parking lot of liquor store
2. Artisan's Market Place, parking lot of liquor store
3. Signs on the side of a building next to Bakin Doughnuts drive thru 116 Victoria St. West.
  - i. Beaton's Magnetic Pain Relief
  - ii. Doucette's Home Improvements
  - iii. Remax Harbourside
  - iv. Ravenwood Stairways
4. Places of Interest:
  - i. Royal Canadian Legion, Legion Home and Museum
  - ii. Royal Canadian Legion Memorial Gardens
  - iii. Kensington Towers & Water Gardens
5. Visit the Historic Train Station and other businesses on Route 20.

We have determined that they should be grandfathered in and will be allowed to remain in place until the business is sold or closes.

Geoff Baker  
May 17, 2013  
Page 2

This letter is as a courtesy to inform you Executive Council did approve these amendments, which became effective, and were published, in the Royal Gazette on February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2013.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert Henderson", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

Robert Henderson  
Minister

cc: Chris K. Jones

Enclosure

**cao@kensington.ca**

---

**From:** Alan Aitken <AAAITKEN@gov.pe.ca>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 21, 2024 10:14 AM  
**To:** cao@kensington.ca  
**Cc:** Steve Haslam; kcaseley@kensington.ca  
**Subject:** Re: Signage

Great, Thanks Geoff.

Alan

---

**From:** cao@kensington.ca <cao@kensington.ca>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 21, 2024 10:07 AM  
**To:** Alan Aitken <AAAITKEN@gov.pe.ca>  
**Cc:** Steve Haslam <SLHASLAM@gov.pe.ca>; kcaseley@kensington.ca <kcaseley@kensington.ca>  
**Subject:** RE: Signage

Hi Alan. We would be in agreement to your recommendation regarding the current sign request.

I will continue to have conversations with council in regard to signage regulation and agree with your suggestions put forward below.

Thanks,

Geoff Baker, CAO  
Town of Kensington  
Tel: (902) 836-3781  
Cell: (902) 439-8849

**From:** Alan Aitken <AAAITKEN@gov.pe.ca>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 21, 2024 10:04 AM  
**To:** cao@kensington.ca  
**Cc:** Steve Haslam <SLHASLAM@gov.pe.ca>; kcaseley@kensington.ca  
**Subject:** Re: Signage

Geoff.

Thank you for the detailed response.

Unfortunately, the Act/regulations are written in a manner that the Town is exempt regardless of a bylaw is in place or not. Kensington may not be the only area in this situation.

I will be recommending a change to the regulations:

One option would be to remove Kensington from the exemption, another option would be to make the exemption conditional on an approved bylaw being in place. I'd also be suggesting that the bylaw should be at least as stringent as the HSA and Regulations.



In the meantime, if you are in agreement I would recommend that the new sign be no larger than the existing unless it is moved farther from the right-of-way to meet the Act/regs. I would hope that this is agreeable to the Town.

Alan Aitken

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**From:** [cao@kensington.ca](mailto:cao@kensington.ca) <[cao@kensington.ca](mailto:cao@kensington.ca)>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 21, 2024 9:53 AM  
**To:** Alan Aitken <[AAAITKEN@gov.pe.ca](mailto:AAAITKEN@gov.pe.ca)>  
**Cc:** Steve Haslam <[SLHASLAM@gov.pe.ca](mailto:SLHASLAM@gov.pe.ca)>; [kcaseley@kensington.ca](mailto:kcaseley@kensington.ca) <[kcaseley@kensington.ca](mailto:kcaseley@kensington.ca)>  
**Subject:** RE: Signage

Hi Alan

I am certainly well aware of this issue.

About 12 years ago I had written a letter to the Province based on Town Council's direction to request an exemption from the Highway Signage Act and regulations. The Province replied that the Town's exemption was granted conditional upon us drafting local signage regulations. Town Council, then ultimately decided that they would, for the time being at least, leave signage regulation in town to the Province of PEI. It was felt at that time, that we didn't have sufficient capacity to effectively regulate signage in town. At that point, and again based on Council's direction, I ceased any work on drafting signage regulations.

From that point forward, I continued to refer any signage requests over to the Province of PEI.

You will not find any reference to signage regulation in any of our Bylaws/Policies, other than what you referenced below. We have not done any work on drafting signage regulations.

I plan to have another conversation with Town Council (at the upcoming Committee of Council meeting, May 27<sup>th</sup>) as to how they would like to proceed on this, i.e. would they like me to start drafting an appropriate signage regulation for the Town. I recognize this does little for the current predicament.

The Town's stance would be that, given the Signage Act exemption was contingent on the Town drafting regulations, and the fact that we didn't draft regulations, that the Province would currently be the entity responsible for the regulation of signage in the Town.

I welcome your thoughts on this.

Geoff Baker, CAO  
Town of Kensington  
Tel: (902) 836-3781  
Cell: (902) 439-8849

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**From:** Alan Aitken <[AAAITKEN@gov.pe.ca](mailto:AAAITKEN@gov.pe.ca)>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, May 15, 2024 3:59 PM  
**To:** [cao@kensington.ca](mailto:cao@kensington.ca)  
**Cc:** Steve Haslam <[SLHASLAM@gov.pe.ca](mailto:SLHASLAM@gov.pe.ca)>  
**Subject:** Signage

Geoff.

██████████ is in the process of seeking approval to change their on-premise sign.

Problems:

1. Based on the Highway Signage Act and Regulations (HSA-R) the sign is too big based on it's location/proximity to the highway right-of-way. Based on the size information we've been provided the sign would need to be almost 11 feet from the right-of-way but it seems like it is basically at zero setback.
2. Based on the HSA-R the Town of Kensington is exempt from the HSA-R but from my search of the Town's website there is no signage bylaw in place.
3. I did find in the Town's Official Plan that it states in Policy 7. Safety under Plan Actions, that:
  - a. *Council will work with the Province to improve intersections, signage and sight lines for all users including vehicles, pedestrians, cyclists, and other street users.*

So, we are somewhat in a predicament that we've received an application but may not have authority to approve, but it also seems like the Town is effectively silent on the matter with respect to any bylaw.

Thus, I'm wondering firstly if the Town has done any work on drafting a signage bylaw? And secondly how you would like to proceed?

Alan A. Aitken, P.Eng  
Traffic Operations Engineer,  
and Registrar of Signs  
[aaaitken@gov.pe.ca](mailto:aaaitken@gov.pe.ca)  
902-368-5006

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**TOWN OF KENSINGTON - MEMORANDUM**

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**TO:** COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL  
**FROM:** GEOFF BAKER, CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER  
**SUBJECT:** COUNCIL REMUNERATION BYLAW - DISCUSSION  
**DATE:** 2024-05-24  
**ATTACHMENTS:** CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (2010 – 2023)

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In 2010, Town Council passed a Remuneration Bylaw to set honorariums for elected officials. The Bylaw that was passed stated that the base rate for Mayor and Council would be adjusted by the rate of inflation (CPI) calculated in October each year and paid by November 15. The base rates that was set by Town Council was: Mayor \$5,000 per year; Deputy Mayor \$3,500 per year and Councillors at \$2,500 per year.

Since that time, the annual rates have increased such that the honorariums in 2023 were: Mayor \$6,676, Deputy Mayor \$4,672 and Councillors \$3,340. If we consider the increase in inflation without allowing for compounding, this would increase the base by 42.8%. This would mean the honorariums for 2023 should have been at a minimum for the Mayor position \$7,140; Deputy Mayor position \$4,998 and Councillors positions \$3,570. In actual fact the amounts received in 2023 were Mayor \$6,676; Deputy Mayor \$4,672 and Councillors \$3,340.

Additionally, due to the actual wording of the Remuneration Bylaw, which stated “adjusted by” instead of “increased by”, the Mayor and Councillors took a decrease in honourarium in 2015. Furthermore, in 2019, the Federal Government stopped the policy whereby elected officials who received an honorarium would have 1/3 of the honorarium tax free to help offset some of their hidden expenses of holding an elected office. This further reduced the level of compensation for Councillors as all of their honorarium became subject to income tax. In 2018, Town Council agreed to eliminate the honorarium of \$50 per meeting for the Water and Pollution Control Corporation. This was a positive move as it was difficult to justify this honourarium for a meeting that lasted an

average of 4 to 5 minutes. However, this also meant a reduction of \$600 per year to Councillors in compensation.

The net impact of this is shown in the following table and takes into consideration what the increase is estimated to be in November 2024.

		Mayors	Deputy Mayor	Councillor
	Inflation			
2010	Rate	\$5,000	\$3,500	\$2,500
2011	3.5%	\$5,175	\$3,623	\$2,588
2012	2.5%	\$5,304	\$3,714	\$2,653
2013	2.5%	\$5,437	\$3,807	\$2,719
2014	2.1%	\$5,551	\$3,887	\$2,776
2015	-.8%	\$5,507	\$3,856	\$2,754
2016	1.5%	\$5,590	\$3,914	\$2,795
2017	2.4%	\$5,724	\$4,008	\$2,862
2018	3.1%	\$5,901	\$4,132	\$2,951
2019	1.6%	\$5,995	\$4,198	\$2,998
2020	0%	\$5,995	\$4,198	\$2,998
2021	7%	\$6,415	\$4,492	\$3,208
2022	12.9%	\$7,243	\$5,071	\$3,622
2023	4.5%	\$7,569	\$5,299	\$3,785
<b>2024</b>	<b>2.5% est.</b>	<b>\$7,758</b>	<b>\$5,431</b>	<b>\$3,880</b>
	Plus decrease taken in 2015	\$44	\$31	\$22
	Plus Taxable change in 2019	\$594	\$416	\$297
	Plus elimination of W&S 2018	\$600	\$600	\$600
				Estimated 1/3 at 30%
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$8,996</b>	<b>\$6,478</b>	<b>\$4,799</b>
	<i>Actual 2023</i>	<b>\$6,676</b>	<b>\$4,672</b>	<b>\$3,340</b>

The following table shows some information that has been taken from other municipalities on PEI with regard to their Honorarium Bylaws.

	<b>Mayor</b>	<b>Deputy Mayor</b>	<b>Councillor</b>
Charlottetown	\$83,489.78	\$46,813.75	\$42,859.59
Summerside	Could not find posted.		
Stratford	\$2.62/resident	\$1.50/resident	1.31/resident <i>Plus \$100 per diem at FPEIM, FCM, etc.</i>
Three Rivers (2022)	\$2.40/ resident	\$1.31/resident	\$.82/resident
Cornwall	\$18,407.20	\$10,584.14	\$9,203.60
Crapaud (2018)	\$4,000	\$2,600	\$2,600
Oleary (2020)	\$6,000	\$4,500	\$3,000
North Rustico (2023)	\$4,600	\$3,000	\$2,500 <i>plus \$1,200 /year for phone and home internet</i>
Brackley	\$5,000	\$3,500	\$2,500 <i>Adjusted annual by inflation</i>
Souris	\$4,000	n/a	\$2,500
Malpeque	\$75 / meeting	\$50 / meeting	\$25 / meeting

Since 2010, the Town of Kensington has seen significant growth. As a Town, we tend to own, operate, and administrate many of the services of a City and more than some large towns such as Cornwall and Three Rivers. Services such as fire services, recreational facilities (rink), police services, etc. that other comparable municipalities offer through contracted services.

It is understood that a Mayor and Councillor do not typically take on elected positions in their communities for the money, but the requirements and expectations being placed on them are continuing to grow. In reviewing honourariums in other municipalities, we are certainly not on the high end and a good argument can be made, as a minimum, to increase the base in November 2024.

There is no explanation as to why the annual increase in honourariums did not keep up with what inflation appears to have been, except that it could have been the time of year the information was gathered. Additionally, it is fair to increase the base to compensate for the loss of purchasing power through the



Consumer Price Index, annual average, not seasonally adjusted 1 2 3

Frequency: Annual

Table: 18-10-0005-01 (formerly CANSIM 326-0021)

Release date: 2024-01-16

Geography: Canada, Province or territory, Census subdivision, Census metropolitan area, Census metropolitan area part

Geography Prince Edward Island

Products ar	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	2002=100													
All-items	119.5	123	125.5	128	130.1	129.3	130.8	133.2	136.3	137.9	137.9	144.9	157.8	162.3
Food 5	126.4	132	137.4	138.8	140.8	146.4	150	146.8	147.6	152.9	159.1	164.2	180.2	194.4
Shelter 6	125.9	128.9	129.9	133	135.2	131.8	131.4	133.8	138.2	139	137.8	149.5	168.6	172.5
Household	113.4	114.7	117.8	119.8	121.8	125	128.8	129.6	129.7	129.9	130.2	131.3	139.1	138.8
Clothing an	98.7	97.6	99.4	104.6	104.6	103.3	101.5	101.7	102.6	102.5	100	98.3	99.4	100.9
Transportat	117.5	125	127.7	130.8	132.9	125.3	126.3	132.2	138.6	139.3	137.1	150.2	170.6	172.7
Gasoline	150.3	176.8	184.3	192.2	195.2	157.5	147.1	162	180.4	170.9	144.1	194.6	260.8	248.7
Health and	113.3	114.7	117.2	116.3	116.5	118.1	120.8	123.7	125.5	127	130.3	133.4	140.8	149.2
Recreation,	106.4	107	106.9	107.5	110.8	111.3	112.6	117.5	119.7	122.3	121	123.5	125.5	128
Alcoholic b	150.8	157.9	163.1	168.3	174.5	182.4	188.1	193.4	199.3	202.2	202.8	211.2	215.7	224.8
All-items ex	111.9	112.7	114	116.1	117.9	119.4	121.8	124.1	126	127.8	129.4	133.1	139.7	144.1
All-items ex	114.8	116.4	118.5	120.5	122.3	124.5	127.1	128.5	130.2	132.7	135	138.9	147	153
Energy 7	159.7	179.4	185.2	193.4	197.9	167.3	157.8	169.3	186.3	179.2	153.7	194.6	267.5	250.8
Goods 8	120.5	125.6	128.8	131.1	132.7	129.6	130.3	132.3	135.8	137	135.1	144.7	162.8	166.8
Services 9	118.2	119.8	121.4	124.2	126.8	128.8	131.3	134.1	136.6	138.5	140.8	144.6	151	156.2

*Correspondence*

**mayor@kensington.ca**

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**From:** Anthony Milley <anthonywmilley@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, May 22, 2024 12:48 PM  
**To:** mayor@kensington.ca  
**Subject:** Grants

Good afternoon your worship.

My name is Anthony Milley, a member of the Kensington Lions club.

The Kensington club will be celebrating 70 years of non profit service to the community.

We will be holding a celebration in November of 2024 in conjunction with the Summerside Lions who are also celebrating 70 years of service.

My question to you . Are there any grants available for this non profit group to help offset the cost of our Celebration.

I thank you for your attention to this matter.

Regards

Anthony Milley

Kensington Lions Club.

Anthonywmilley@ [gmail.com](mailto:anthonywmilley@gmail.com)