



***Tentative Agenda for Regular
Meeting of Town Council***

Monday, April 8, 2024 @ 7:00 PM

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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
Regular Meeting of Town Council
Monday, April 8, 2024 – 7:00 PM**

- 1. Call to Order/Land Acknowledgement**

- 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**
 - 5.1 March 11, 2024 Regular Meeting
 - 5.2 March 25, 2024 Special Meeting

- 6. Business Arising from Minutes**
 - 6.1 March 11, 2024 Regular Meeting
 - 6.2 March 25, 2024 Special Meeting

- 7. Reports**
 - 7.1 Chief Administrative Officer Report
 - 7.2 Fire Department Report
 - 7.3 Police Department Report
 - 7.4 Development Permit Summary Report
 - 7.5 Bills List – Town - *Nil*
 - 7.6 Bills List - Water and Sewer Utility - *Nil*
 - 7.7 Bills List – Capital - *Nil*
 - 7.8 Consolidated Summary Income Statement -Town and Water and Sewer Utility - *Nil*

- 7.9 Credit Union Centre Report
- 7.10 Mayor's Report
- 7.11 Federation of Prince Edward Island Municipalities Report – Councillor Mann
- 7.12 Kensington and Area Chamber of Commerce Report – Councillor MacRae
- 7.13 Heart of PEI Committee – Mayor Caseley

8. New Business

8.1 **Request for Decisions**

- 8.1.1 RFD2024-14 - Kensington Moase Plumbing and Heating Vipers - Support Request
- 8.1.2 RFD2024-15 - Credit Union Centre – Sign Rental Rates
- 8.1.3 RFD2024-16 - Community Safety Net – Partners in Safety – Request for Financial Support

8.2 **Other Matters**

9. Correspondence

- 10. Committee of the Whole (In-Camera) – *One item under Section 119(d) of the Municipal Government Act.***

11. Adjournment

**Town of Kensington
Minutes of Regular Council Meeting
Monday, March 11, 2024
7:00 PM**

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

Staff Members Present: CAO, Geoff Baker; Municipal Clerk, Kim Caseley; Police
Chief, Lewie Sutherland

1. Calling of Meeting to Order

1.1 Mayor Caseley called the meeting to order at 7:00 PM and welcomed Council members and staff to the March meeting of Kensington Town Council. Mayor Caseley acknowledged that the land on which we gather is the traditional and unceded territory of the Mi'kmaq First Nation.

2. Approval of Tentative Agenda

2.1 *Moved by Councillor Toombs, seconded by Councillor MacRae to approve the tentative agenda for the March 11, 2024, regular meeting of Town Council with the addition of one item of correspondence re: Shane Cormier Memorial Hockey Tournament submitted by Lynn Anne Hogan. Unanimously carried.*

3. Declaration of Conflict of Interest

3.1 Councillor Mann declared a conflict with an item of correspondence re: Shane Cormier Memorial Hockey Tournament.

4. Delegations / Presentations

4.1 *Nil.*

5. Approval of Minutes of Previous Meeting

5.1 *Moved by Deputy Mayor Spencer, seconded by Councillor Doucette to approve the minutes from the February 12, 2024 regular meeting of Town Council. Unanimously carried.*

6. Business Arising from Minutes

6.1 **February 12, 2024 Regular Meeting**

6.1.1 Nil.

7. Reports

7.1 Chief Administrative Officer Report

7.1.1 *Moved by Councillor MacRae, seconded by Councillor Doucette to adopt the February 2024 CAO Report as prepared by CAO, Geoff Baker. Unanimously carried.*

7.2 Fire Department Statistical Report

7.2.1 *Moved by Councillor Toombs, seconded by Councillor Doucette to approve the January 2024 Fire Statistical report as prepared by Fire Chief, Rodney Hickey. Unanimously carried.*

7.3 Police Department Statistical Report

7.3.1 *Moved by Deputy Mayor Spencer, seconded by Councillor Doucette to approve the January 2024 Police Statistical Report as prepared by Chief Sutherland. Unanimously carried.*

Chief Sutherland excused himself from the Council Chamber at 7:04 pm.

7.4 Development Permit Summary Report

7.4.1 *Moved by Deputy Mayor Spencer, seconded by Councillor Doucette to approve the March 2024 Development Permit Summary Report as prepared by Municipal Clerk, Kim Caseley. Unanimously carried.*

7.5 Bills List Town (General)

7.5.1 Nil.

7.6 Bills List Water & Sewer Utility

7.6.1 Nil.

7.7 Bills List Capital Expenditures

7.7.1 Nil.

7.8 Summary Income Statement

7.8.1 Nil.

7.9 Credit Union Centre Report

7.9.1 *Moved by Deputy Mayor Spencer, seconded by Councillor Doucette to approve the Credit Union Centre report for the month of January 2024. Unanimously carried.*

7.10 Mayor's Report

7.10.1 *Moved by Deputy Mayor Spencer, seconded by Councillor Toombs to approve the Mayor's report for the month of February 2024 as presented by Mayor Caseley. Unanimously carried.*

7.11 Federation of PEI Municipalities (FPEIM) Report

7.11.1 *Nil.*

7.12 Kensington Area Chamber of Commerce (KACC) Report

7.12.1 Councillor MacRae reported the KACC will host a conversation with MP Heath MacDonald on March 13, 2024 at the Kensington Legion.

7.12.2 KACC will host a workshop on Protecting Vulnerable Workers in your Workplace on March 21, 2024 at the Kensington Town Hall.

7.12.3 The KACC Presidents Casino Night event will take place at the New London Community Complex on April 25, 2024.

7.13 Heart of PEI Initiative Report

7.14.1 *Nil.*

8. New Business

8.1 Request for Decisions

8.1.1 Kensington Intermediate Senior High Hockey Friendship Tournament – Donation

8.1.1.1 *Moved by Councillor MacRae, seconded by Councillor Toombs*

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Town Council approve a donation to the 2024 Kensington Intermediate Senior High School Friendship Hockey Tournament in the amount of \$1,000.00.

Unanimously carried.

8.1.2 Queen Elizabeth Hospital Foundation Big Day of Giving – Donation

8.1.2.1 *Moved by Councillor Gallant, seconded by Councillor Toombs*

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Town Council approve a donation to the 2024 QEH Big Day of Giving Fundraising Campaign in the amount of \$200.00.

Unanimously carried.

8.1.3 Development Permit Application – M&S Rentals

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

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Kensington Town Council approve a development permit application for M&S Rentals for the construction of three, 8-unit apartment style multi-unit dwellings along Sunset Drive (PID No. 1050095), conditional upon the following:

- Approval of an entranceway permit from the Department of Transportation and Infrastructure*
- Submission of a site plan, with parking spaces and internal drive designed by a professional engineer, architect, or public land surveyor (Section 4.2.2). Parking spaces must meet the minimum requirements of the By-law at 8.5 ft by 18.0 ft (Section 4.1.1).*
- Submission of a detailed site plan and stormwater management plan prepared by a licensed engineer or qualified landscape architect (Section 2.7).*
- The development must be connected to the Municipal water and sewerage services (Section 3.27), the site plan and/or drainage plan shall include the servicing plan details (Section 2.6.2).*

Unanimously carried.

8.1.4 Development Permit Application – Frosty Treat Dairy Bar Ltd. – Route 2

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

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Kensington Town Council approve a development permit application for Frosty Treat Dairy Bar Ltd. for the construction of 4 – 5-unit apartment buildings, 2 – 4-unit apartment buildings and 1 – 6-unit apartment building on a property located at 25005 Route 2 (PID No. 76174., conditional upon the following:

- *Approval of an entranceway permit from the Department of Transportation and Infrastructure on the proposed location of the single access and the intensification of use of the property.*
- *A fence to screen the garbage cans, as shown on the drainage plan.*
- *A land use buffer (fence) to separate the proposed residential development from the properties in the adjacent Business Park.*
- *Submission of building drawings to confirm the number of units and height of the proposed multi-unit dwellings (as per Section 2.5).*
- *Submission of a final site plan and drainage plan containing the signature and original raised seal (hard copy) or certified electronic signature (PDF copy) of the land surveyor and professional engineer responsible for the design of the proposed development.*

Unanimously carried.

8.1.4.2 Councillor Mann inquired about water and sewer utility services extension to the property. Mr. Baker confirmed that plans show the developer will be extending the services from where the services end at Darrach Drive and Route 2. When the construction of the business park was completed, there was a stub installed off Darrach Drive between Trailside Plaza and 16 Darrach Drive. Mayor Caseley confirmed that it is his understanding that the development will connect to the Provincial Government storm sewer system. Mr. Baker noted that there is a cost-sharing mechanism in the water and sewer legislation for the extension of water and sewer services where the services don't exist, but it is the understanding that the services will be extended by the developer. Any change to this understanding will be communicated to Town Council as quickly as possible.

8.2 Other Matters

8.2.1 2024-25 Town of Kensington Financial Plan (Incl Capital Budgets)

8.2.1.1 The CAO and Mayor Caseley presented the 2024/25 Draft Financial Plan (Operations) to Town Council a second time for further comment and review.

8.2.1.2 Councillor Doucette requested staff review the sign rental rate structure at the Credit Union Centre.

8.2.1.3 Councillor Gallant suggested the FPEIM advocate for the Province of Prince Edward Island to remove HST from user fees at local arenas.

9. Correspondence

- 9.1** A letter from the Prince County Hospital Foundation providing an update on the current and ongoing challenges facing the Prince County Hospital.

Councillor Mann excused himself from the Council Chamber at 7:53 pm.

- 9.2** A request from Lynn Anne Hogan, organizer of the Shane Cormier Memorial Hockey Tournament, requesting a financial contribution from the Town.

Moved by Councillor Toombs, seconded by Councillor MacRae

THAT Kensington Town Council approve a financial donation in the amount of \$200.00 to support the Shane Cormier Memorial Hockey Tournament.

Unanimously carried.

Councillor Mann returned to the Council Chamber at 7:55 pm.

10. In-Camera (Closed session)

- 10.1** *One item under Section 119(d) of the Municipal Government Act.*

10.1.1 *Moved by Councillor Gallant, seconded by Councillor Toombs to enter into an In-Camera session at 7:57 pm.*

Unanimously carried.

10.1.2 *Moved by Councillor Toombs, seconded by Councillor MacRae to come out of an In-Camera session at 8:30 pm.*

Unanimously carried.

11. Adjournment

Moved by Councillor Toombs, seconded by Councillor Doucette to adjourn the meeting at 8:30 PM. Unanimously carried.

Geoff Baker,
CAO

Rowan Caseley,
Mayor

**Town of Kensington
Minutes of Special Council Meeting
Monday, March 25, 2024
6:00 PM**

Council Members Present: Mayor Rowan Caseley; Councillors: Gallant, Toombs, and Doucette

Staff Members Present: Chief Administrative Officer, Geoff Baker

Regrets: Deputy Mayor Spencer; Councillors: MacRae, Mann; Municipal Clerk, Kim Caseley; Manager of Finance, Nancy MacRae

Visitors: Melissa Caseley

1. Calling of Meeting to Order

1.1 Mayor Caseley called the meeting to order at 6:00 PM and welcomed Council members and staff to the March 25th Special Meeting of Town Council. 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 March 25, 2024 Special Meeting of Town Council.*

Unanimously carried.

3. Declaration of Conflict of Interest

3.1 *Nil.*

4. New Business

4.1 2024-25 Town of Kensington Financial Plan

4.1.1 *Moved by Councillor Gallant, seconded by Councillor Toombs*

WHEREAS Section 150(1) of the Municipal Government Act, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. M-12.1. requires a council to, on or before March 31 in each year, to adopt by resolution a financial plan for the upcoming fiscal year;

BE IT RESOLVED that Town Council approve the Town of Kensington 2024/25 Financial Plan with operational revenue estimates projected at \$4,315,522 and operational expenditure estimates projected at

\$4,398,370.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Town Council approve the 2024/25 Capital Expenditure Plan and the 2024 – 2029, 5 Year Capital Expenditure Plan, as presented.

Unanimously carried.

4.2 2024-25 Town of Kensington Property Taxation Rates

4.2.1 *Moved by Councillor Toombs, seconded by Councillor Gallant*

WHEREAS Section 160(1) of the Municipal Government Act R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. M-12.1. and Section 5.2 of the Town of Kensington's Tax Rate Groups Bylaw requires the town to establish tax rates by resolution;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the 2024/25 municipal property tax rates for the Town of Kensington of \$0.55/\$100 of assessment for Non-Commercial properties and \$1.30/\$100 of assessment for Commercial properties be hereby adopted and approved.

Unanimously carried.

4.3 2024-25 Town of Kensington and Water and Sewer Utility Operating Lines of Credit

4.3.1 *Moved by Councillor Doucette, seconded by Councillor Gallant*

WHEREAS Section 166(1) of the Municipal Government Act R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. M-12.1. authorizes a Town Council to borrow money on a short-term basis for the purpose of financing operating expenditures;

AND WHEREAS Section 5.1 of the Town's Borrowing Bylaw (Bylaw # 2018 - 02) authorizes Town Council, pursuant to subsection 166(1) of the Act, to borrow money for the purpose of financing operating expenditures.

AND WHEREAS Town Council currently carries short-term borrowing in the amount of \$150,000 for the General Account and \$75,000 for the Water and Sewer Utility Account;

AND WHEREAS no change is being proposed in the amounts to be borrowed for the 2024/25 fiscal year;

AND WHEREAS the amounts to be borrowed will not cause the Town to exceed its legislated debt capacity;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Kensington Town Council approve an operating line of credit of \$150,000.00 from Scotiabank for the Town's General Account with the Chief Administrative Officer, or his designate,

and the Mayor, or his designate, being authorized as legal signing officers;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Kensington Town Council approve an operating line of credit of \$75,000.00 from Scotiabank for the Water and Sewer Utility Account with the Chief Administrative Officer, or his designate, and the Mayor, or his designate, being authorized as legal signing officers.

Unanimously carried.

5. Adjournment

Moved by Councillor Toombs, seconded by Councillor Doucette to adjourn the meeting at 6:16 PM. Unanimously carried.

Geoff Baker,
Chief Administrative Officer

Rowan Caseley,
Mayor

Town of Kensington		
CAO's Report for Committee of Council - March 2024		
Item #	Project/Task	Status
1	Official Plan and Zoning Bylaw - 5 Year Review	The Province has approved the Official Plan and Development Control Bylaw subject to conditions. Minor deficiencies have been identified by the Provincial Planning Department related to compliance with the new Provincial Planning Act. We have committed to working through the deficiencies with the Department over the next several months.
2	VueWorks	We are still waiting on a formal proposal from SNC Lavalin.
3	Credit Union Centre Upgrades	All of the solar panels have been installed and are ready to be commissioned. The only component of the project remaining is for Maritime Electric to install the meter to allow for the credit calculation. We were informed that Maritime Electric would complete this work by March 22nd, however it appears this work will not be completed until the week of March 25th.
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	Housing Development - PID 76174	This permit application was approved by Town Council at their regular March meeting. We continue to work with the Developer in the submittal of required outstanding documentation to enable the permit to be approved and issued.
6	Housing Development - PID 1050095	This permit application was approved by Town Council at their regular March meeting. We continue to work with the Developer in the submittal of required outstanding documentation to enable the permit to be approved and issued.
7	Meeting with Kensington North Watershed Association (KNWSA)	The trail was commissioned and opened on November 10, 2023. Another funding application is being developed by the KNWSA to extend the trail in 2024. No further update is available at this time.
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. It is hoped, subject to acceptable funding sources being identified, that the project can be tendered in May of 2024.
10	Street Lights Policy	The draft Street Light Policy is still being developed. Staff time has been dedicated to other items over the past few months.
11	2024/25 Financial Plan	The 2024/25 FINAL DRAFT of the operational and capital budget has been circulated with the tentative agenda package for the March 25th Special Town Council meeting. Approval of the property tax rates and operating lines of credit will also be requested to finalize the 2024/25 budget process.
12	Freight Shed Upgrades	The Freight Shed Upgrades project has been scaled back to include only the water and sewer hookup and installation of a washroom in 2024/25. The remaining planned upgrades will be moved to the 2025/26 fiscal year. The water and sewer utility manager has assessed the water and sewer in the area and suggests that Town staff can install the required lines to allow a contractor to install a washroom. He will have a contractor video the line to formalize the location and will speak to Commercial Construction regarding the required excavation.
13	Relocation of Town of Kensington Signs	NO UPDATE We are currently working with a property owner along the Kelvin Grove Road to relocate a welcome sign to their property. The sign will be relocated as soon as land issues are worked out. We are hopeful to have the sign relocated this Spring/2024.
14	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.
15	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.
16	Human Resources	I am very pleased to announce that Nancy MacRae has accepted the position as Manager of Finance with the Town of Kensington. We are very excited to have someone of Ms. MacRae's calibre join our team.
17	Street Light at Corner of Woodleigh Drive and Victoria Street East	The street light has been installed as requested by Town Council.
18	DiverseCity Festival	The organizers of the DiverseCity Festival have been advised of Town Council's support for the Festival. We will provide further information on the Festival as plans progress.

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											6	23.08%
Motor Vehicle Accident	5	3											8	30.77%
Emergency Response - Fuel Spill, etc	0	0											0	0.00%
Fire Related														
Smoke Investigation	1	1											2	8%
Outside Fire - Brush, Grass, Utility Pole, etc.	1	1											2	8%
Structure Fire - House, Building, Vehicle, etc.	2	0											2	8%
Alarms	2	2											4	15%
Total Fire Related	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
Total Incidents	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	
Mutual Aid Call Out	1											1	2	8%
Total Incidents (Including Mutual Aid Provided by KFD)	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	26	100%
Mutual Aid Call in														
Firefighter Attendance	11	12												12
Regular Monthly Training - No. of Firefighters	24	19												22
Training School/Association Meeting/Department Meeting		18												18
Call Area														
Kensington	4	3											7	28.00%
Malpeque CIC	0	1											1	4.00%
Zone's 1 to 5	10	6											16	64.00%
Other	1												1	4.00%

Kensington Fire Department February 2024 Fire Report

The Kensington Fire Department responded to 10 calls in February. Following is a breakdown of calls:

Date	Call Details	Location	# Firefighters	# Trucks
Feb. 3 12:40 am	MVC	New Annan	12	2
Feb. 8 03:52 am	MFR - Cardiac Arrest	Kensington	6	1
Feb. 10 16:32 pm	Carbon Monoxide Alarm	Kensington	12	2
Feb. 11 01:30 am	Utility Fire	Kensington	7	1
Feb. 12 07:54 am	MFR - Lift Assist	Blue Shank Rd.	6	1
Feb. 17 23:18 pm	MFR - Trouble Breathing	North Bedeque	6	1
Feb. 18 13:23 pm	Commercial Fire Alarm	Darnley	21	Stand down
Feb. 18 13:25 pm	MVC	North Bedeque	21	2
Feb. 19 17:39 pm	MVC	North Bedeque	17	3
Feb. 29 11:22 am	Sight/Smell of Smoke	Kelvin Grove	16	4

Feb. 6 - Association meeting held with 18 present.

Feb. 7 - Level 1 training at fire hall.

Feb. 12 - Level 1 training at fire hall.

Feb. 14 - Level 1 training at fire hall.

Feb. 19- Level 1 training at fire hall.

Feb. 20 - KFD training with 19 present.

Feb. 21 - Level 1 training at fire hall.

Feb. 26 - Level 1 training at fire hall.

Feb. 28 - Level 1 training at fire hall

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											2	1.74%
Abandon Vehicle													0	0.00%
Alarms	4	2											6	5.22%
Animal Calls		1											1	0.87%
Arson													0	0.00%
Assault PO													0	0.00%
Assault with Weapon													0	0.00%
Assaults (Level 1)		1											1	0.87%
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	0.87%
Child Welfare													0	0.00%
Coroner's Act	2	1											3	2.61%
Crime Prevention													0	0.00%
Criminal Harassment	1												1	0.87%
Dangerous Driving	1												1	0.87%
Disturbing the Peace													0	0.00%
Dog Act	1	1											2	1.74%
Driving while disqualified	1												1	0.87%
Drug Files	1												1	0.87%
Excise Act													0	0.00%
Fail to Comply Probation													0	0.00%
Fail to comply undertaking													0	0.00%
Fail to remain at scene of accident	1												1	0.87%
Family Relations Act													0	0.00%
Fire Prevention Act													0	0.00%
Firearm Act	1	1											2	1.74%
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												3	2.61%
Funeral Escorts	5	1											6	5.22%
Harrassing Communication		1											1	0.87%
Impaired Driver		3											3	2.61%
Information Files	1	3											4	3.48%
Injury Accidents													0	0.00%
Liquor Offences													0	0.00%
Litter Act													0	0.00%
Lost and Found	1	3											4	3.48%
Luring Minors		1											1	0.87%
Mental Health Act	1	2											3	2.61%
Mischief	1	1											2	1.74%
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	3											8	6.96%
Motor Vehicle Act	7	6											13	11.30%
Municipal Bylaws	1												1	0.87%
Off Road Vehicle Act													0	0.00%
Other Criminal Code													0	0.00%
Person Reported Missing													0	0.00%
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													0	0.00%
STEP (Integrated Traffic Enforcement)													0	0.00%
Sudden Death													0	0.00%
Suspicious Persons / Vehicle													0	0.00%
Theft Of Motor Vehicle													0	0.00%
Theft Over \$5000													0	0.00%
Theft Under \$5000	1	1											2	1.74%
Trespass Act													0	0.00%
Trespass at Night													0	0.00%
Uttering Threats													0	0.00%

Police Report February 2024

There were 2 alarm calls to report for this month.

Feb 15th @ 0815hrs – Family and Friends, member attended.

Feb 28th @ 2311hrs – 42 Darrach Drive, member attended.

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 Residential Accessory Structure			1										1
Total:			1										1

Total Estimated Construction Value
\$16,000.00
\$16,000.00

TOWN OF KENSINGTON – MEMORANDUM

TO: MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL, CAO

FROM: ROBERT WOOD, CUC MANAGER

DATE: FEBRUARY 2024

SUBJECT: FEBRUARY 2024 - CREDIT UNION CENTRE REPORT

ATTACHMENT: STATISTICAL REPORT

February 2024

Fitplex

- Hours of operation are 5:00 am – 10:00 pm daily.
- Staffed Hours are Monday to Friday 4:00 pm-8:00 pm
- Ordered two upright bikes from Spartan Athletics (RGI Funded).

Arena

- ADL Ice Show was hosted on February 17th with over 80 participants.
- U7 Hockey Jamboree was held on February 19, 2024 and hosted 16 teams.
- 1 Wild game, 4 Granites games and 3 Vipers games were held in February.
- The outdoor rink was open until the first week of February. Temperatures were consistently above 0 degrees and staff were unable to maintain enough ice thickness to keep it open.
- The Kensington Spudettes Female team were honoured at the Credit Union Centre. A photo of the team and a plaque were presented to the Mayor.

Kensington Cash Draw

- Feb 7 158.00
- Feb 14 160.00
- Feb 21 163.00
- Feb 28 157.00
- Total 638.00

Ball Fields

- Nothing to report.

Senior Center

- A new heat pump was installed at the senior's center and the dual heat pump system was relocated to the basement for the Kensington North Watershed Association. These items were funded through the RGI.

Tennis \ Pickleball Courts KISH

- Nothing to report.

CUC Property

- Outdoor Ice Rink was closed due to weather, ball hockey available.
- The EV charger is out of service and will be relocated to the entrance to parking lot.
- Solar panels were delayed waiting for ground mount frames and will be operational in March.

Upcoming Events

- March 15 - 17 U 11 Girls Provincials.
- March 15 KAFSC Ice Show.
- March 22 - 24 U11 Boys Shane Cormier Memorial Tournament.
- Mardis Gras Tournament April 4 - 7, 2024.
- High School Hockey Tournament, April 8 -12, 2024.



Mayor's Report to Town Council

April 8, 2024

The Mayor's Report to Town Council is an opportunity for the Mayor to provide feedback to Council, Staff, Residents, and other interested Stakeholders about activities of the Mayor on their behalf since the last Council meeting. It will include, as much as possible, a summary of information from meetings and discussions on behalf of the Town of Kensington. Any decisions to be made on behalf of the Town will be brought forward to the Council for decisions.

The Mayor is the designated spokesperson for the town and communicates decisions made by the Town Council. The Mayor chairs the monthly Town Council Meetings and the monthly Committee of Council meetings. All efforts are made to keep discussions and decisions transparent as we represent the town on behalf of the residents. Agenda's (along with supporting information) for Committee of Council meetings and Town Council meetings are posted on the town website on the Friday afternoon prior to the meeting. (www.kensington.ca)

Committee of Council meetings are held on the 4th Monday of each month (except July and August and December) at 6:30 pm and Town Council meetings are held on the 2nd Monday of each month at 7:00 pm. The agenda's (along with supporting information) are emailed to the County Line Courier, Journal Pioneer, CTV, and CBC on the Friday afternoon prior to the meetings.

KACC meeting with MP, Heath MacDonald – I attended the meeting with MP, Heath MacDonald, hosted by the Kensington and Area Chamber of Commerce (KACC). Mr. MacDonald answered questions put to him by KACC President Iain McCarville as well as questions put to him from the floor. Many topics were covered including the carbon tax where Heath explained the benefits of the program and the implications of not having the carbon tax when dealing with other countries when trade is being considered. Obviously, the carbon tax is not as simple as we may like to think, and I offer no comments on whether it is good or bad.

Scotiabank Operations – Geoff Baker, Nancy MacRae and I met with our Scotiabank account managers to discuss the impending changes that would be needed when the Kensington Branch closes on May 16, 2024. Unfortunately, Scotiabank will not be leaving an ATM located in Kensington, so any deposits that need to be made will have to be taken to Summerside. However, plans are being put in place to enable scanned cheque deposits to be made from the Town office. This will eliminate the need to travel to Summerside to deposit cheques, but we would still have to do so to deposit cash.

Rona Burt Presentation – It was my honour to join with Police Chief Lewie Sutherland and Deputy Police Chief Landon Yuill to present Rona Burt with a Certificate of Appreciation for her many years of looking after the necessary alterations and clothing adjustments required by the police officers over the years. Rona has retired from this task and we wanted to express our appreciation for her many years of service in meeting our needs for clothing adjustments and repairs.

PCH Hospital – Several Prince County Municipal Mayors and Retired Physician gathered to discuss the reduction of services and the declining medical services that have been happening in Prince County. It was agreed we continue to keep the level of services concerns a top priority with the appropriate responsible parties within the Provincial Government and Health PEI. We have agreed to meet on a regular basis and work with the responsible parties as closely as possible to ensure medical services are returned to an acceptable level in Prince County.



Basic Livable Income Guarantee – Deputy Mayor Spencer and I attended a presentation by Senator Kim Pate on the benefits of a basic livable wage guarantee. As Councillors are aware, Town Council approved a motion to support the Provincial and Federal Government entering into a pilot project on a Basic Livable Income Guarantee on Prince Edward Island. Senator Pate is a strong promoter of this and has introduced a bill in the Senate, S-233 “An Act to Develop a National Framework for a Guaranteed Livable Basic Income”. Saint Dunstan’s University Board of Governors sponsored Senator Pate to speak on “Why we need a Guaranteed Livable Basic Income” at two locations in Prince Edward Island.

With the ever-increasing demand for food banks, community fridges, and shelter for the homeless it is becoming apparent the current formula is not working. A pilot project such as this to determine what the framework should be and how successfully it could be operated is well worth considering. I have spoken to Senator Pate about the potential to have her present a similar presentation sponsored by the Town of Kensington. She has agreed and we will be working towards such a presentation in the coming weeks. The public will be invited to attend and get a better understanding of what this pilot program is really about. I have attached a copy of a fact sheet which Senator Pate provided for the Bill S-233. It is entitled “Beyond the basics: Guaranteed Livable Basic Income & Bill S-233”. Senator Pate was able to dispel some of the misinformation and myths about a guaranteed basic livable income.

Installation of Chancellor of UPEI – I had the pleasure of attending the installation of the 10th Chancellor of the University of Prince Edward Island, The Honourable Dianne Griffin, former Councillor in Stratford, retired Senator, and currently the Chair of Health PEI. Honourable Griffin will replace the outgoing Chancellor, The Honourable Catherine Callbeck.

Rowan Caseley, Mayor
Town of Kensington



Beyond the Basics: Guaranteed Livable Basic Income & Bill S-233

Senator Kim Pate
Ontario

The Financial Costs of a Guaranteed Livable Basic Income

There are two ways to look at the cost of a Guaranteed Livable Basic Income (GLBI). The first examines the upfront costs of delivering the program and various ways to finance these costs. The second is to recognize that GLBI is an investment in the community that will pay off in terms of less pressure on existing social programs and higher tax revenues for various levels of government.

Upfront Costs

One criticism often made of GLBI programs is that they are very expensive and likely to lead to a significant increase in the tax burden that will make the middle class worse off. Some proposals do precisely that: they estimate very high program costs and suggest financing these costs by raising taxes and eliminating tax credits that benefit the middle class. The Basic Income Canada Network (BICN) has [documented](#) the impact of the decisions involved in designing and resourcing a GLBI.

The [Parliamentary Budget Office](#) (PBO), for example, considered a program that would guarantee individuals between 18 and 64 an annual income of \$16,989 and couples \$24,027, reduced by \$0.50 for every dollar earned. That is, the total amount of money received by any family would decline as their earned income increased, disappearing entirely for individuals at \$33,978 and for couples at \$48,054. People with disabilities would receive an additional \$6,000 per year. As a consequence, poverty rates would fall by 49% and the incomes of the poorest 20% of Canadians increase by \$4,535 or 17.5% each year.

This, however, would come at a very significant cost of \$87.6 billion per year. In order to fully pay this cost, the PBO suggested eliminating a variety of tax credits often used by the middle class, which would make the poorest 40% better off but leave 60% of households marginally worse off.¹ The PBO also considered potential savings from provincial income assistance programs.

This design was based on the Ontario GLBI [experiment](#). There are other ways to design a targeted GLBI. For example, the way in which adult children living with their families are treated might be changed. In the PBO calculation, benefits were based only on the income of an applicant and their partner, if they had one. However, this implies that adult children living with their parents in high-income families might receive support even though their parents would not qualify. This need not be part of the design. Benefits could be calculated based on the census family, in which adult children living with their parents receive a benefit based on total family income. If their family income is high, adult children living at home would not receive a benefit even if their own earnings are low. This design allows young people who are parents or are working and living on their own to receive necessary support, while ensuring that adult children living in families with adequate means do not.

This design could reduce costs by 40% while raising benefit levels and reducing the poverty rate by as much as the PBO design.² For each dollar earned, benefits would fall by \$0.50. Children under 18 would continue to receive the Canada Child Benefit, and seniors would receive OAS and, if they qualify, the Guaranteed Income Supplement and/or Canada Pension Plan. With this design, no current beneficiary of social programs would be worse off and most would be substantially better off. Deep poverty is virtually eliminated, and the poverty rate would decline by approximately the same amount as the PBO design.

The upfront cost of delivering a GLBI is very dependent on details. This example demonstrates substantial savings associated with one change in the definition of the family that reduces the gross costs to a level similar to other government expenditures that have been enacted.

It is, however, the net costs of the plan that are important. Approximately 5% of the population under 65 [currently receives](#) provincial social assistance. Since a BI would reduce the need for provincial social assistance, part of the necessary funding for a GLBI could come from the provinces.³ The rest could be paid for by progressive tax changes that primarily affect the highest-income earners. Middle-income earners and, in particular, seniors need not bear the burden.

¹ Annual after-tax and transfer income for the top three income quintiles fell by about \$1,600 on average.

² For families with three or more adults, the maximum benefit is calculated by multiplying the maximum benefit for a single adult by the square root of the number of adults in the family. The “square-root rule” is used in benefit design around the world to account for “economies of scale” – it costs less for two people living together to meet their basic needs, than for each to live separately. The numbers are from 2022.

³ Note that not all of the provincial income assistance budget could be diverted because the provinces would still be responsible for province-specific and emergency needs, as well as services for people with disabilities.

Return on Investment

Past BI programs have generated a wide range of positive outcomes on education (e.g., schooling, skill training), health (e.g., physical health, nutrition), entrepreneurship (e.g., employment), social integration (e.g., civic engagement), subjective well-being (e.g., emotional wellbeing, mental health), assets (e.g., income, savings), and housing (e.g., housing stability), but with no significant increases in spending on temptation goods (e.g., alcohol, drugs), in both [the developing world](#) and [the developed world](#).

A GLBI that reduces poverty would have substantial and far-reaching effects both on the families whose lives are transformed and on society at large. A conservative estimate of the costs of poverty is 4% of GDP, or approximately \$80 B annually.⁴ These costs include reduced economic growth and higher costs in our healthcare and criminal justice systems, as well as costs borne by others.

One third of these costs are borne directly by the government in the form of lower tax revenues and higher expenditures. A program that substantially reduces poverty will enhance economic activity and improve the health and wellbeing of the population making it at least partially self-financing over time.

Estimating the social return on investment (SRO), or the amount that could be saved by investing in a GLBI, is more challenging than estimating the upfront costs because of the uncertainty associated with how much and how quickly the costs of poverty might fall. The Community-University Institute for Social Research at the University of Saskatchewan used a design similar to the PBO and the best information available to [estimate](#) the Social Return on Investment at 1.06. In other words, every dollar invested in a GLBI generates \$1.06 in savings.

GLBI can reduce the fiscal burden on the government because recipients who become more financially independent rely less on social and health services. A recent Vancouver [study](#) of unconditional cash transfers to homeless individuals has demonstrated the \$7,500 cash transfer generated savings of \$8,277 per individual per year (a 110% return) via reduced reliance on social and health services. The \$777 net savings suggest that a carefully designed basic income program can be cost-effective, saving governments and taxpayers money.

⁴ According to the Homeless Hub, poverty costs Canada between [\\$72 and \\$84 B annually](#). Earlier estimates place the cost of poverty at [6.6% of GDP](#).

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Beyond the Basics: Guaranteed Livable Basic Income & Bill S-233

Senator Kim Pate
Ontario

Will Guaranteed Livable Basic Income Discourage Work?

The [Parliamentary Budget Officer](#), in consultation with David Green, reviewed the empirical evidence and concluded that a guaranteed livable basic income (GLBI) might reduce the number of hours worked by, at most, 1.5%. The recent [basic income experiment in Finland](#) showed no significant difference in hours worked between those who received a basic income (BI) and those who did not. Many basic income trials have shown that GLBI has [little negative impact](#) on labor supply. In fact, [a recent review](#) shows that BI actually increased labor supply globally among adults, men and women, young and old. The slight but insignificant reduction in labor supply was found in workers who were children, the elderly, the sick, those with disabilities, women with young children, and young people who continued their schooling after receiving BI.

This is entirely consistent with experimental evidence in Canada. A survey conducted in the wake of the cancellation of the [Ontario Basic Income](#) experiment suggested that recipients who were working before participation, continued to work while receiving support. Some took the opportunity to seek better jobs. Those who were not working used the opportunity to hone job skills.

The Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB) offered income support during the recent pandemic. While it differed in many respects from a GLBI, its impact on work is telling. A [survey](#) conducted by the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives suggested that the program allowed 66% of those who returned to work to re-enter the workforce on terms that worked for them. 62% took the opportunity to re-examine career choices, and 57% were able to find better work rather than settling for the first opportunity that arose. In addition, 37% of recipients invested in job training or education.

The fear that a GLBI might discourage work is not consistent with empirical evidence. The aggregate level of employment in Canada is strongly influenced by the monetary policy of the Bank of Canada, rather than the attitudes of individual Canadians.

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Beyond the Basics: Guaranteed Livable Basic Income & Bill S-233

Senator Kim Pate
Ontario

Will Guaranteed Livable Basic Income Cause Inflation?

[A recent analysis](#) suggests that guaranteed livable basic income (GLBI) is unlikely to cause inflation because it involves the redistribution of money rather than the creation of new money.

One of the fears that many people have is that money received by people with low incomes through GLBI will all be absorbed by rent increases leaving recipients no better off. GLBI will not solve the housing crisis, and there is still need of all the other tools available to make rental housing available in areas of low availability. However, it is not the case that recipients would be no better off if they receive cash from a GLBI.

Recipients of additional money from GLBI do not all have identical needs and not everyone will spend all the money they receive on rent. Some will seek better housing; others will economize on housing by living with roommates or family, and spend the money instead on better food or transportation or education. One of the real benefits of a GLBI is that it does not restrict the ways in which recipients can spend the cash.

Consider the different ways in which a housing benefit might be designed. In traditional welfare programs, there is a “shelter benefit” and, in some cases, it is paid directly to landlords. The result of an increase is quite predictable; in the absence of rent control, the “rent” of the lowest-quality housing will increase proportionately with the shelter benefit leaving recipients no better off.

By contrast, a portable housing benefit allows recipients, whether they receive income support or rely on wage income, to rent where and how they like. In most cases, recipients are still required to show rent receipts, so they do not have complete control over the money. Some [evidence](#) suggests that rents on low-rent housing increase, but by less than the amount of the benefit. Landlords and recipients share the benefits of portable housing subsidies, possibly leading to improvements in the quality of the housing. This has been the reported effect in Manitoba, which has had portable housing benefits since 2015. [Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation \(CMHC\) data](#) does not suggest that Rent Assist is driving up rents in Manitoba, although there might be a small effect on the lowest-cost housing.

A GLBI goes one step further. Because households do not have to provide rent receipts, money received as a cash transfer does not need to be spent on housing at all. This creates an opportunity for households to have greater control over the ways they meet their perceived needs, and is likely to have an even smaller effect on the lowest quality of housing.

Overall, it is the fungibility of cash that ensures that GLBI will not be inflationary as long as the aggregate money supply is not increased.

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Beyond the Basics: Guaranteed Livable Basic Income & Bill S-233

Senator Kim Pate
Ontario

Reaching Those Most Marginalized

Guaranteed livable basic income (GLBI) can reach virtually everyone who needs it through channels even outside the tax system. For those who do not file taxes, GLBI presents a financial inclusion opportunity to integrate the most marginalized individuals into the financial system by providing them with free [ID replacement services](#), free [chequing accounts](#), and free [mobile phones](#), such that people can open accounts and receive payments, as demonstrated in many [cash-transfer programs](#) in the developing world.

Furthermore, the move to automatic tax filing for low- or zero-income earners – recently given a boost in the [2023 Budget](#) – will progressively make it easier to use the tax system to deliver a BI benefit. One example of such innovation is the [T1S-D Credit and Benefit Return](#) that was developed by the Canada Revenue Agency to facilitate the delivery of the Canada Child Benefit to Indigenous households living on reserve who are not required to file income tax returns.

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Beyond the Basics: Guaranteed Livable Basic Income & Bill S-233

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Guaranteed Livable Basic Income & Existing Programs

The relationship between a Guaranteed Livable Basic Income (GLBI) and existing social programs is a central concern. GLBI is a form of income replacement; it provides money to individuals, but not goods or services associated with special circumstances. It cannot replace goods or services offered to meet particular needs, such as healthcare, job training or education. It can, however, replace many cash transfers from the government to individuals, such as provincial income assistance or the GST credit. This could [reduce administrative costs](#) because it removes significant administrative processing resources (e.g., application, evaluation, monitoring costs). This said, how GLBI [intersects with existing social services](#) (e.g., disability, income assistance, child support) needs to be carefully thought out.

One example of how existing programs might work with a GLBI concerns people with disabilities (PWD). In all provinces, PWD are eligible for some forms of income replacement if they cannot work. In some provinces, such as Ontario, only people receiving disability support (e.g., ODSP) are eligible for necessary health supports, such as mobility devices, hearing aids, prescriptions, etc. The program uses caseworkers to help people navigate a complex system. The coupling of services and income support has discouraged some PWD from entering the workforce because they fear loss of access to specialized services that they might require at some point.

Other provinces are working hard to de-couple the provision of health supports from income replacement because some people who work and do not need income replacement may need help with prescriptions or mobility devices, while other PWD need income replacement but have no need for health services. Similarly, some seniors require health supports but do not need income replacement through the disability income support system. Some PWD rely heavily on their caseworker, while others find the caseworker either unhelpful or detrimental.

Manitoba, like some other provinces, offers all residents (and not just PWD) support for prescription drugs based solely on the level of their income and not its source. Working people with low incomes receive free or heavily subsidized prescriptions, just as do people on income assistance. Similarly, people who do not receive disability income support can receive assistance with technological or mobility supports, or with transportation. Therefore, there is no disincentive to undertake work that might be appropriate. This process of de-coupling goods and services from income replacement is ongoing in several provinces.

The role of the caseworker has similarly attracted scrutiny. Manitoba is implementing a system for people with long-term disabilities that makes the caseworker optional. People who do not require their services are not required to go through the caseworker. Those who find caseworkers helpful have greater access because there is less pressure on the system. The province is also working with trusted community organizations, such as CNIB (Canadian National Institute for the Blind), to certify and train community workers to serve as navigators. This has been appreciated by the disabilities community because of past experiences with government provided caseworkers. This process is both efficient from an economic point of view and empowering for individuals.

The bottom line is that GLBI does not replace goods and services that have been put in place to meet particular needs or goals. It can replace some cash transfers. Separating these two kinds of supports is already underway because the perverse incentives associated with tied provision have already been recognized by the provinces. GLBI will support and encourage this process.

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Beyond the Basics: Guaranteed Livable Basic Income & Bill S-233

Senator Kim Pate
Ontario

The Cognitive Tax of Scarcity

What Is Scarcity?

Scarcity is the condition of having insufficient resources to cope with the demand (e.g., having less money than you need). Most studies on scarcity focus on the shortage of money, but the same principles apply to other resources (e.g., scarcity of time, food, water, energy, social interactions; Zhao & Tomm, 2018).

What Is the Cognitive Tax of Scarcity?

Studies have found that having insufficient money makes people focus on the money issue at hand (e.g., paying rent) while causing them to neglect other things in their life that also need attention (e.g., paying attention to their children; Mullainathan & Shafir, 2013; Zhao & Tomm, 2017, 2018).

The cognitive tax of scarcity comes in at least three forms.

1. Having to Focus on Money Problems

First, having to focus on money problems is cognitively taxing because it requires people to think hard about how to solve the problem using their insufficient financial resources (Shah et al., 2012). An analogy is if you only have a small carry-on suitcase to pack for a week-long vacation, packing is a lot more difficult than if you have two large suitcases that you can check. Scarcity requires people to do trade-off thinking (e.g., if I spend money on this, what things do I have to give up?) which is mentally exhausting. Scarcity also highlights the monetary dimension of everyday experiences for people under scarcity (Shah et al., 2018). For example, hanging out with friends is a social experience for most, but for a low-income individual, it automatically raises the question of how much money it will cost.

2. Focusing on One Thing Means a Lack of Focus on Something Else

Second, focusing on one thing means a lack of focus on something else (Mani et al., 2013). Scarcity puts people in a firefighting mode in the present, causing them to neglect other important things in their life, such as long-term planning or taking care of their health. An even more detrimental effect of scarcity is that it can make people neglect beneficial opportunities (e.g., social assistance, job training opportunities) that can help them get out of scarcity (Tomm & Zhao, 2016). This is one reason that the take-up rate of many poverty-reduction programs is low. Scarcity can put people in a tunnel vision where they can only focus narrowly on something while losing sight of the bigger picture (Shah et al., 2012). Scarcity also reduces the mental bandwidth overall. For example, people under scarcity perform less well on a range of cognitive tests (Mani et al., 2013), are less able to control their impulses (Mani, et al., 2020), tend to forget more (Tomm & Zhao, 2017), and make more errors at work (Kaur et al., 2021). These behaviors can be particularly problematic because they can make people lose their jobs, incur larger fees or debts, which can make perpetuate the cycle of scarcity.

3. Social Environment

Third, money scarcity is often associated with a social environment characterized by discrimination, stereotypes, and stigma. For example, people with lower socio-economic status (SES) are typically seen by others as less competent (Durante, et al., 2017). These negative perceptions place a huge burden on the mind of people with lower SES (a term called stereotype threat). These threats make people self-monitor more and more concerned about others' views and behaviors, which take up mental bandwidth (Duquenois, 2022; Schmader et al., 2018).

How to Remove the Cognitive Tax of Scarcity?

Studies have shown that cognitive training targeting the individual (e.g., cognitive training, teaching people to think differently) don't work (Sala & Gobet, 2019). But interventions targeting the scarcity situation (e.g., raising the income floor, providing income security) work the best (Ong et al., 2019). For example, a recent study (Dwyer et al., 2023) shows that providing a cash transfer to people experiencing homelessness not only provides cognitive benefits, but also a range of behavioural improvements for the long term that end up saving governments money. But providing these individuals with coaching and workshop had no impact whatsoever.

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INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS, ART 11(1)

Recognizing "the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living ... including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions ..."

1989 UNANIMOUS HOUSE OF COMMONS MOTION

"That this House express its concern for the more than one million Canadian children currently living in poverty and seek to achieve the goal of eliminating poverty among Canadian children by the year 2000."

UN DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, ART. 21

"Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions..."

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CITIES, 2009 REPORT, REC. 1

"Adopt as a core poverty eradication, that programmes dealing with poverty and homelessness are designed to lift Canadians out of poverty rather than make living within poverty more manageable ... "

UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL #1

"End poverty in all its forms everywhere."

CANADA'S FIRST POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY

Targets a "a 20% reduction in poverty by 2020 and a 50% reduction in poverty by 2030 ... relative to 2015 levels."

SUBSTANTIVE EQUALITY MEANS...

PATHWAYS OUT OF POVERTY

Poverty affects the way Canadians live, the choices they make, and the opportunities available to them. From concerns about cost of living to income inequality, Canadians have identified financial security and freedom from poverty as a key, shared priority.

KEY 2019 ELECTION ISSUES IDENTIFIED BY VOTERS[1]:



WHO IS IMPOVERISHED?

Any Canadian may suddenly experience poverty as a result of economic downturn, health emergencies or other factors beyond our control. However, longstanding inequalities related to gender, race, class, ability and other factors mean that some Canadians are over-represented among those who are impoverished and face additional barriers to escaping poverty.

1 in 7 (or 4.9 million) Canadians.

1 in 3 single mothers.

1 in 3 Indigenous women.

1 in 5 racialized women.

Median income of 4 out of 5 reserves.

Persons with disabilities are 2 times more likely to live below the poverty line than other Canadians.[2]

FOOTNOTES

[1] Bruce Anderson & David Coletto, *Election 2019 Is a Battle to Define the Agenda*: <https://abacusdata.ca/election-2019-is-a-battle-to-define-the-agenda/>; *Four Weeks In, Climate Change is Fastest-Moving (29%, +4), but Health Care (35%) Still Top Issue to Make a Difference at the Ballot Box*: <https://www.ipsos.com/en-ca/news-polls/Four-Weeks-In-Climate-Change-Fastest-Moving-Health-Care-Still-Top-Issue>; *Election Poll: Regional Races & Turnout Will Decide an Election with 2-Points Separating Liberals and Conservatives in Canada*: <https://abacusdata.ca/final-abacus-2019-canada-election-poll/>.

[2] *Just The Facts* (Canada Without Poverty): <http://www.cwp-csp.ca/poverty/just-the-facts/>; *Women and Poverty in Canada* (Canadian Women's Foundation): <https://www.canadianwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Fact-Sheet-WOMEN-POVERTY-September-2018.pdf>; Jordan Press, *Over 80% of reserves have median income below poverty line, census data shows* (Global News): <https://globalnews.ca/news/3795083/reserves-poverty-line-census/>.

[3] Evelyn Forget, *Basic Income for Canadians* (Toronto: James Lorimer & Company, 2018) at 27.

[4] Anne Tweddle & Hannah Aldridge, *Welfare in Canada, 2018*: https://maytree.com/wp-content/uploads/Welfare_in_Canada_2018.pdf.

[5] CMA Policy, *Health Equity and the Social Determinants of Health: A Role for the Medical Profession*: <https://policybase.cma.ca/documents/policypdf/PD13-03.pdf>.

[6] Shoshana Pollock, *Locked In, Locked Out: Imprisoning Women in the Shrinking and Punitive Welfare State* (Waterloo: Wilfred Laurier University, 2008) at 6.

[7] *Just The Facts* (Canada Without Poverty): <http://www.cwp-csp.ca/poverty/just-the-facts/>.

[8] Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, *The Cost of Poverty in BC*: http://www.policyalternatives.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/publications/BC%20Office/2011/07/CCPA_BC_cost_of_poverty_SUMMARY.pdf.

[9] *Poverty Costs, Stats*: <http://www.povertycosts.ca/stats>.

[10] Celia R Lee & Alexa Briggs, *The Cost of Poverty in Ontario: 10 Years Later*: <https://feedontario.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Feed-Ontario-Cost-of-Poverty-2019.pdf>.

[11] Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, *Nova Scotia's Fiscal Choices*: https://www.policyalternatives.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/publications/Nova%20Scoti%20Office/2015/04/NS_Budget_Watch_Fiscal_Choices.pdf.

WHY NOT "JUST GET A JOB"?

Poverty is too often a vicious circle due to factors such as health setbacks, unstable and low-paying jobs, and bare-minimum, red-tape-filled social assistance programs that do not offer pathways out of poverty.



More than 1 in 2 Canadians below the poverty line are working jobs that do not provide a livable income.[3]

Social assistance programs involve complicated conditions and at best leave individuals with incomes 40 to 60% below the poverty line.[4]



1 in 2 illnesses in Canada are linked to factors including income, housing, employment conditions, job security, and social exclusion.[5]

4 in 5 women in Canadian prisons are incarcerated for economic crimes they saw as necessary for their or their family's financial survival.[6]



CAN WE AFFORD BETTER PATHWAYS OUT OF POVERTY?

Poverty costs all of us. Its social and financial toll on communities is avoidable if we invest instead in measures that uphold dignity and substantive equality for all by reducing poverty.

THE NATIONAL, ANNUAL COST OF FAILING TO ADDRESS POVERTY:

\$72 TO 84 BILLION

Including healthcare costs, criminal legal system costs, lost tax revenue ... [7]

British Columbia:

\$8.1-9.2 billion
4-5% of GDP
\$2,000 per person[8]

Nova Scotia:

\$2.4 billion
7% of GDP
22% of budget[11]

Saskatchewan:

\$3.8 billion
5% of GDP[9]

Ontario:

\$27-33 billion[10]

WHAT'S THE PLAN?

To live with dignity and contribute to our communities, all of us need a place to stay, a way of supporting ourselves and something meaningful to do:

A RIGHTS-BASED
APPROACH TO
ADEQUATE HOUSING



A NATIONAL
GUARANTEED
LIVABLE INCOME



THE MOST IMPORTANT CONSEQUENCE OF BASIC INCOME IS THAT IT WILL ALLOW ALL CANADIANS TO DECIDE FOR THEMSELVES HOW TO LIVE THEIR LIVES WITHOUT THE COERCION OF GRINDING POVERTY, THE STRESS OF INCOME INSECURITY OR THE HUMILIATION ASSOCIATED WITH INCOME ASSISTANCE.

- EVELYN FORGET -

1971 REPORT OF THE SPECIAL SENATE COMMITTEE ON POVERTY

Recommended that "the Government of Canada implement a Guaranteed Annual Income ... on a uniform, national basis ... financed and administered by the Government of Canada."

1985 ROYAL COMMISSION OF THE ECONOMIC UNION AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS FOR CANADA

Recommended "that the provision of a Universal Income Security Program with relatively low guarantee levels and tax-back rates is an appropriate long-term goal for the Government of Canada and the provincial governments to pursue."

2008 REPORT OF THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CITIES

Recommended, as an option for a national anti-poverty strategy, that the federal government "replace the income-support system with a guaranteed annual income."

2017 MOTION OF THE SENATE OF CANADA

Called on the federal government "to sponsor ... a pilot project, and any complementary studies, to evaluate the cost and impact of implementing a national basic income program."

A NATIONAL GUARANTEED LIVABLE INCOME PROGRAM

WHAT IS GUARANTEED LIVABLE INCOME?

An unconditional transfer of income that meets basic needs and is available to people with income below a certain threshold. It acts as insurance, for all Canadians, against economic insecurity.

75% of Canadians support guaranteed income as a way to help those "who lose their jobs because of advances in artificial intelligence." [1]

WHY DO WE NEED GUARANTEED LIVABLE INCOME?

Current social assistance programs keep people in poverty. Funding is minimal, uncertain, and subject to strict policing and complex requirements.

A guaranteed livable income would give individuals the stability and resources they need to plan for the future and create a pathway out of poverty.

"One single mother with two young daughters reported that she had left welfare to join Mincome [Manitoba's guaranteed income pilot project] because she would have the freedom to take some job training, which her otherwise supportive welfare case worker couldn't see the point of ... Forty years later, she reflected on the pride she felt in having modelled independence for her daughters." [2]



"Imagine ... [an] injured patient is wheeled in. You see the bleeding and want to stop it. ... What if there were 800 rules that defined whether you could or could not treat the bleeding first? And what if, when you asked why, the response was 'Because you are spending public funds and that is the policy set by the government!' This would strike any thinking Canadian as absurd. Yet this is exactly how our governments address poverty." [3]

- Guaranteed income advocate and former Senator Hugh Segal

WHAT DOES A GUARANTEED LIVABLE INCOME COST?

Guaranteed livable incomes are less costly than allowing Canadians to live in poverty. They result in:

- Fewer health-care costs;
- A reduced burden on the criminal justice system;
- Revitalized smaller communities and reduced pressures on housing in larger centres; and
- More people contributing to the economy.

ESTIMATED COST PER YEAR TO TAXPAYERS OF:

Leaving an individual in poverty[4]:

$$\frac{\$72-84 \text{ billion national cost}}{4.9 \text{ million living in poverty}} = \$15,000 \text{ to } \$17,000$$

Providing an individual with a guaranteed income (not counting saved costs)[5]:

$$\$9,000 \text{ to } \$10,000$$

DO GUARANTEED LIVABLE INCOME PROGRAMS WORK?

Several countries, including Canada, have experimented with guaranteed livable income and found that it can work alongside publicly funded services (e.g., Medicare, education) and labour protections to:

- Improve quality of life through financial security;
- Improve health and education outcomes;
- Reduce stress levels; and
- Promote a sense of agency and dignity.

ACTION REQUIRED

Implement a nation-wide, publicly funded guaranteed livable income program. This program should not replace other necessary social services and programs and the benefit should be enough to meet the basic needs of recipients, as well as provide opportunities for people to get a leg up and out of poverty.

ONTARIO 2017-19 BASIC INCOME



1 out of 3 participants had gone back to school or upgraded their skills.



1 out of 3 supported their employment (transportation, childcare, investment in business)



3 out of 5 improved their housing situation.



Half experienced fewer health problems.[6]

MANITOBA 1975-78 BASIC INCOME

- 8.5% decrease in hospitalizations.
- Most who chose not to work were mothers caring for infants and young men opting to complete high school instead of working to support their families.[7]

OLD AGE SECURITY + GUARANTEED INCOME SUPPLEMENT

This form of guaranteed income for seniors means that less than 2% of seniors live below the poverty line.[8]

CANADA CHILD BENEFIT

Every \$1 disbursed through this form of guaranteed income for families has contributed \$1.97 to Canada's GDP and recuperated 55¢ through taxes.[9]

FOOTNOTES

- [1] RJ Reinhart, *Universal Basic Income Favored in Canada, U.K. but Not in U.S.*: <https://news.gallup.com/poll/267143/universal-basic-income-favored-canada-not.aspx>.
- [2] Evelyn Forget, *Basic Income for Canadians* (Toronto: James Lorimer & Company, 2018) at 40.
- [3] Hugh Segal, *Scrapping Welfare*: <http://reviewcanada.ca/magazine/2012/12/scrapping-welfare/>.
- [4] *Just The Facts* (Canada Without Poverty): <http://www.cwp-csp.ca/poverty/just-the-facts/>.
- [5] PBO, *Costing a National Guaranteed Basic Income Using the Ontario Basic Income Model*: https://www.pbo-dpb.gc.ca/en/blog/news/Guaranteed_Basic_Income.
- [6] *Signposts to Success: Report of a BICN Survey of Ontario Basic Income Recipients*: https://assets.nationbuilder.com/bicn/pages/42/attachments/original/1551664357/BICN_-_Signposts_to_Success.pdf.
- [7] Evelyn Forget, *Basic Income for Canadians* (Toronto: James Lorimer & Company, 2018) at 38, 41, 44.
- [8] Evelyn Forget, *Basic Income for Canadians* (Toronto: James Lorimer & Company, 2018) at 25.
- [9] *Economic Contribution of the Canada Child Benefit: A Basic Income Guarantee for Canadian Families with Children*: <https://ubiworks.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Economic-Contribution-of-the-Canada-Child-Benefit.pdf>.

Town of Kensington - Request for Decision

Date: April 4, 2024	Request for Decision No: 2024-14
Topic: Kensington Moase Plumbing and Heating Vipers – Support Request	
Proposal Summary/Background: <p>A request has been received from Kensington Moase Plumbing and Heating Vipers owner, Pat McIver, requesting Town Council’s consideration of providing financial support as the Vipers are preparing to attend the Don Johnson Memorial Atlantic Championships in Mount Pearl, Newfoundland.</p> <p>This is the 13th time that the Vipers have qualified to compete in the Don Johnson Memorial Cup. The total estimated cost to the Vipers organization to attend is \$36,186.37, with \$6,750.00 being provided by the Don Johnson Cup and Hockey PEI and the remainder through fundraising activities. Through the Revenue/Expense statement provided by Mr. McIver with the support request, it is apparent that the Vipers operated at a loss of \$14,466.00 for the 2023/2024 season.</p> <p>The budget for the Don Johnson Cup and the revenue/expense statement provided by Mr. McIver are attached to this request for decision.</p>	
Benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will financially support the Kensington Moase Plumbing and Heating Vipers to compete at the Don Johnson Memorial Cup.	
Disadvantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• None noted.	
Discussion/Comments: <p>It is recommended by the CAO that Town Council consider providing financial support to the Kensington Moase Plumbing and Heating Vipers at a minimum amount of \$600.00, to provide a meal</p>	

for the team while they are in Newfoundland.

Options:

1. Approve the financial support, as recommended.
2. Not approve the financial support.
3. Refer the matter back to staff for further deliberation.

Costs/Required Resources:

\$600.00

Source of Funding

2024/25 Donations and Grants

Recommendation:

It is recommended that Town Council consider and adopt the following resolutions:

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Town Council approve a financial donation to the Kensington Moose Plumbing and Heating Vipers in the amount of \$600.00, to offset the cost of a team meal as they travel to Mount Pearl, Newfoundland to compete in the Don Johnson Memorial Cup.



Kensington Moase Plumbing & Heating Vipers
1113 Newton Road
Kinkora PE
COB 1N0



Hope things are well with you. Reaching out to see if the Town could assist a team from PEI going to the Don Johnson Memorial Atlantic championships in Mount Pearl NL. This will be the Vipers 13th trip to the "DOJO" and have always represented the Town of Kensington and the Province of PEI with class and professionalism.

This year we had a difficult season off the ice. The league lost another Island team forcing us to play in NB a lot more. This came at a significant cost and when the dust settled we had a deficit of \$14466 essentially using all our rainy day money built up over the past few years.

We now have to come up with another 30k to get these great young Island men to the Atlantics. That will be difficult on short notice but we always find a way.

Hopefully this is where the town can help out. I know you are likely tired of hearing from me but I can assure you this is for the players and staff and every little bit of support is appreciated. Attached are our finances from the season as well as the budget to get the team to NL. You can see things are not great. Anything is a help, whether it's a financial donation, prizes for auctions, a team meal or really anything you may think of would be appreciated.

If you have any questions please feel free to reach out.

Regards

Pat McIver

Kensington Vipers

9024398654

Kensington Vipers
 13 Time Island Jr B Champions
 2 Time Don Johnson Cup Champions
 "History of Success"



Budget for the 2023 Don Johnson Cup

Expenses

Rooms 15 @ \$160.00 x 5	\$12,000.00	Jag Hotel in St Johns
Bus	\$12,075.00	PEI Sport Tours
Ferry	\$4,211.37	
Meals 7 @ \$600	\$4,200.00	
Practice	\$1,200.00	
Supplies and misc	\$2,500.00	
Total	\$36,186.37	

Revenue

DOJO + HPEI	\$6,750.00
Team	\$0.00
Fundraising	\$29,436.37
	\$36,186.37

Each Player Responsible to raise \$1,471.80

2023 / 2024 Vipers budget

Revenue

Gates		\$12,241.00
	5050	\$2,003.00
Players		\$9,000.00
sponsors		\$11,750.00
		\$34,994.00

Expences

Gameday	\$7,560.00	Refs / off ice officials
Ice	\$11,900	Games and Practices
Bus / Travel	\$15,400.00	Bus, meals , Hotels
Coaches	\$1,500.00	Golf memberships
Source	\$5,200.00	tape , pucks , socks , supplies
Beatons	\$4,000.00	new uniforms
HPEI / Insurance	\$3,900.00	
	\$49,460.00	

Loss **(\$14,466.00)**

Town of Kensington - Request for Decision

Date: April 4, 2024	Request for Decision No: 2024-15																											
Topic: Credit Union Centre – Sign Rental Rates																												
Proposal Summary/Background:																												
<p>As part of the annual rate review for the Kensington Credit Union Centre, staff have reviewed the current sign rental rates for the facility. There are currently three categories of sign rentals; Stand Signs (25 spots – 30” by 69”), which were implemented new in 2023/24 to address a safety issue, Rink Board (ice surface) Signs (10 spots – 32” by 7’), and Wall Signs (approximately 70 spots – 4’ by 8’).</p> <p>The current rates (and annual revenue generation) are as follows:</p> <table style="width: 100%; margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">Annual Revenue</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Stands (Implemented in 2023/24)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">200.00 + HST = 230.00</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,750.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arena Boards</td> <td style="text-align: center;">173.92 + HST = 200.00</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arena Wall</td> <td style="text-align: center;">150.00 + HST = 172.50</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>12,075.00</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">19,825.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>It is recommended that the sign rental rates for 2024/25 be adjusted as follows:</p> <table style="width: 100%; margin-left: 20px;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">Stands Signs</td> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: center;">200.00 + HST = 230.00</td> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: right;">5,750.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arena Board</td> <td style="text-align: center;">300.00 + HST = 345.00</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,450.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arena Wall</td> <td style="text-align: center;">250.00 + HST = 287.50</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>20,125.00</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">29,325.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Annual Revenue	Stands (Implemented in 2023/24)	200.00 + HST = 230.00	5,750.00	Arena Boards	173.92 + HST = 200.00	2000.00	Arena Wall	150.00 + HST = 172.50	<u>12,075.00</u>	Total		19,825.00	Stands Signs	200.00 + HST = 230.00	5,750.00	Arena Board	300.00 + HST = 345.00	3,450.00	Arena Wall	250.00 + HST = 287.50	<u>20,125.00</u>	Total		29,325.00
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Arena Wall	250.00 + HST = 287.50	<u>20,125.00</u>																										
Total		29,325.00																										
Benefits:																												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will generate an additional \$9500 in annual revenue for the Credit Union Centre. 																												
Disadvantages:																												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None noted. 																												

Discussion/Comments:

It is recommended by the CAO that Town Council proceed with increasing the sign rental rates for the Credit Union Centre as proposed in this Request for Decision.

Options:

1. Approve the sign rental rate increase for the Credit Union Centre, as recommended.
2. Not approve the sign rental rate increase.
3. Refer the matter back to staff for further deliberation.

Costs/Required Resources:

N/A

Source of Funding

N/A

Recommendation:

It is recommended that Town Council consider and adopt the following resolutions:

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Town Council increase sign rental rates at the Credit Union Centre for 2024/25 as follows:

- *Stands Signs 200.00 + HST*
- *Arena Board 300.00 + HST*
- *Arena Wall 250.00 + HST*

Town of Kensington - Request for Decision

Date: April 5, 2024	Request for Decision No: 2024-16
Topic: Community Safety Net – Partners in Safety – Request for Financial Support	
Proposal Summary/Background: <p>Again in 2024, the Kensington Police Service are looking to partner with Community Safety Net in the development of a drug safety book for youth in the Queen Elizabeth Elementary School. The book teaches kids about the dangers of drug use, including important information on the Fentanyl epidemic. The book also provides parents with 20 ways to help keep their kids off drugs. Plus, there is a Kensington Safety App which includes general safety information, safety videos and a contest. The App can be accessed through the following link to the Kensington/Community Safety Net site:</p> <p>www.communitysafetynet.com/leaders/kensington-police-service/</p> <p>The Town of Kensington has supported this initiative for approximately the past 12 years. In 2023 the Town supported 40 children at a cost of \$16 per book (\$640). Approximately 260 books in total were given out in 2023 based on the financial support provided by local businesses and organizations. I understand that to-date in 2024, local support for the development of the book currently sits at approximately 188 books.</p>	
Benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will provide important drug safety information to local youth.• Will assist the Kensington Police Service in their fight against drugs locally.	
Disadvantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• None noted.	
Discussion/Comments: <p>It is recommended by the CAO that Town Council invest \$960.00 in the development of the drug</p>	

safety book for 2024. The investment will provide 60 books to local youth.

Options:

1. Approve the financial contribution, as recommended.
2. Not approve the financial contribution.
3. Refer the matter back to staff for further deliberation.

Costs/Required Resources:

\$960.00

Source of Funding

Donations and Grants

Recommendation:

It is recommended that Town Council consider and adopt the following resolutions:

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Town Council contribute \$960.00 in 2024 for the development of a drug safety book for Kensington youth, through a partnership between Community Safety Net and the Kensington Police Service.

From: Hetty Leitch <hleitch@communitysafetynet.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 2, 2024 3:38 PM
To: cao@kensington.ca
Subject: Help kids now in Kensington

Hi Geoff,

The Kensington Police Service is conducting an important Safety initiative for kids in Kensington. This involves the whole community and is made possible with the help of local supporters, like you.

Police Chief Sutherland will be giving Kensington children an *award*-winning family book, which teaches kids the dangers of drug use, including important information on the Fentanyl epidemic. It shows parents 20 ways to help keep their kids off drugs. Plus, safety videos and a contest where kids have a chance to win their very own iPad.

All Community Partners are featured on Kensington's Safety App and in front of all the Drug Safety books printed soon.

The investment is only 16 dollars per child. Last time Town of Kensington supported 40 kids. Can you help 60 kids for 960 dollars this year?

Click on the link below to learn what Police Chief Lewis Sutherland is doing to protect the kids in Kensington, including the option to support online.

www.communitysafetynet.com/leaders/kensington-police-service/

Previous "Partners in Safety"

Anne of Green Gables Museum
Art Gallery Of Tony Diodati
Bell's Service Center
Building Blocks Home Improvement Inc.
Coles' Mussel Farms Ltd.
Karen's Barber Shop
Kensington & Area Chamber Of Commerce
Kensington Country Store
Kensington Lions Club
Kensington United Church
Kent Building Supplies
Lyman Paynter
MacPhee's Metal Roofing
McLean's Lawn & Tree Care
Mid-Isle Electric Ltd.
Moase Plumbing & Heating Ltd.
Mountain Woodworking
Provincial Credit Union
Royal Canadian Legion Branch 9
Sew Blessed Quilters
Sharpe Construction Ltd.
Thompson Well Drilling & Geothermal

Town Of Kensington

Traveller's Rest Mini Homes Ltd.
Valley Truss & Metal / Vicwest

Yours in Safety,

Hetty Leitch
Safety Coordinator
506-305-9649 Direct

Community Safety Net
1.800.665.6167



Protecting kids for LIFE!

www.communitysafetynet.com

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REGISTRATION FORM

Fun afternoon at Andersons Creek Golf Course
followed by meal and prizes!

Scotia Wealth Management.

www.wadehulbert.ca



Annual Golf Tournament

May 30, 2024

Shotgun start at 1:30pm

call 902-836-3209

or email

kensingtonandareachamber@gmail.com

to register now!



Kensington & Area Chamber of Commerce Annual Golf Tournament REGISTRATION FORM

Company Information

Name: _____ Phone# _____

Address: _____ Email: _____

Team Players (if not confirmed, please send along when they are)

1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____ 4. _____

Please check below which apply:

Team Fee \$500 _____ Individual \$125 ____ Hole Sponsor \$150 _____

Payment can be made with cheque, credit card or e-transfer

PO Box 234, Kensington, PE C0B 1M0 902-836-3209

kensingtonandareachamber@gmail.com