



Public Works Committee

Report 12-001

9:30 a.m.

Monday, January 16, 2012

Council Chambers

Hamilton City Hall

71 Main Street West

-
- Present:** Councillor B. McHattie (Chair), L. Ferguson (Vice-Chair)
Mayor B. Bratina
Councillors C. Collins, S. Merulla, T. Jackson,
S. Duvall, R. Powers
- Absent with
Regrets:** Councillor R. Pasuta – City Business
Councillor T. Whitehead – Personal
- Also Present:** Councillors J. Partridge, J. Farr, M. Pearson
C. Murray, City Manager
G. Davis, General Manager Public Works
B. Goodger, Senior Director of Operations & Waste Management
J. Mater, Senior Director of Transportation, Energy & Facilities
D. McKinnon, Director of Water and Wastewater Operations
C. Murdoch, Director of Environmental Services
P. Parker, Director of Support Services
R. Norman, Acting Director, Environment and Sustainable
Infrastructure
M. Stewart, S. Barnhart, J. Rowen, Public Works
T. Tollis, City Treasurer
R. Male, Director of Financial Services
D. Edwards, Senior Solicitor
E. Filippone, Solicitor
A. Grozelle, Legislative Co-ordinator, City Clerk's Office

THE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE PRESENTS REPORT 12-001 AND RESPECTFULLY RECOMMENDS:

- 1. Update to Proposed Westbound Ramps to Highway 403 (PW11027a) (Wards 1 and 12) (Item 5.3)**

That Report PW11027a respecting Update to Proposed Westbound Ramps to Highway 403, be received.

2. Proposed Permanent Closure of Palacebeach Trail - Bridgeport Phase 1 and 3 (PW12002) (Ward 11) (Item 6.2)

- (a) That the application to permanently close a portion of the road allowance being Palacebeach Trail, part of Block 114 on Plan 62M-1073 being Part 1 on Plan 62R-19174 be approved;
- (b) That the City Solicitor be authorized and directed to prepare a By-law to permanently close the highway;
- (c) That the draft By-law attached as Appendix "A" to Report PW12002 be approved;
- (d) That the City Solicitor be authorized and directed to register a certified copy of the By-law permanently closing the highway in the proper Land Titles Office;
- (e) That the By-law permanently closing the highway does not take effect until a certified copy of the By-law is registered in the proper Land Titles Office;
- (f) That the one foot reserve, part of Block 114 on Plan 62M-1073, be reconveyed to Homes by Desantis (Meadows) Incorporated.

Note: Item 3 was omitted from Report due to typographical error

4. Solid Waste Management Master Plan Review - Draft Final Report (PW12004) (City Wide) (Item 8.1)

That Report PW12004 respecting Solid Waste Management Master Plan Review Draft Final Report, be received.

5. Clean City Liaison Committee Terms of Reference (PW12003)(City Wide) (Item 8.2)

That the revised terms of reference for the Clean City Liaison Committee attached as Appendix "A" to Report 12-001 be approved.

6. Delegation Request from Hamaz Khan of the Hillfield Strathallan College Environment Club respecting a proposal to seek formal designation as a "Blue Community" (Item 6.1)

That the materials provided by Hamaz Khan of the Hillfield Strathallan College Environment Club, attached as Appendix "B" to Report 12-001, be received.

7. Delegation Request from Vaughan Martin of the Flamborough Community Council respecting agenda Item 7.1, Waste Procurement Process for 2013-2020 (PW11030d) (City Wide) (Added Item 6.5)

That the materials provided by Vaughan Martin of the Flamborough Community Council, attached as Appendix "C" to Report 12-001, be received.

8. Delegation Request from Larry Pomerantz of the Hamilton Civic League respecting agenda Item 7.1, Waste Procurement Process for 2013-2020 (PW11030d) (City Wide) (Added Item 6.7)

That the materials provided by Larry Pomerantz of the Hamilton Civic League, attached as Appendix "D" to Report 12-001, be received.

9. Referral of Outstanding Business List Item to Planning Committee (Item 11.1)

That the Outstanding Business List Item respecting the East Gwillimbury Resolution on Brownfield Redevelopment be referred to the Planning Committee.

10. Appointments to Fill Vacancies on the Hamilton Cycling Committee (Item 12.1)

That Tyler Shepherd and Jordan Fysh be appointed to the Hamilton Cycling Committee until such time as successors are appointed following the 2014 election.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF COUNCIL:

(a) CEREMONIAL ACTIVITIES (Item A)

(i) 2011 Ontario Concrete Award for Courtcliffe Park Project (Ward 15) (Item A)

Chair McHattie announced that Courtcliffe Park in Carlisle was recently recognized with an Ontario Concrete Award in the category of Specialty Concrete Products. The Chair indicated that this location posed difficulties for design because the rural setting contained no stormwater management infrastructure. Because of this, stormwater needed to flow directly into the floodplain and ultimately the adjacent creek system. Chair McHattie indicated that staff used pervious concrete as a stormwater management solution to help ease environmental impacts of the expanded parking lot as well as a number of other innovative stormwater management technologies employed as part of the park revitalization project.

Chair McHattie indicated that Courtcliffe Park is the first instance in Hamilton of the installation of pervious concrete as a Low Impact Development technique for managing stormwater. He indicated that this is being used as a pilot project that will enable the City to understand the behaviour and performance of pervious concrete pavement in our community. The Ontario Concrete Award recognizes the efforts of the pervious concrete parking lot design led by Landscape Architectural Services staff, with construction supervision of this unique concrete application, from Construction Services staff.

Chair McHattie presented the award to Public Works staff Meghan Stewart, Steve Barnhart, Rob Norman and Jeff Rowen

(b) CHANGES TO THE AGENDA (Item 1)

The Committee Clerk advised of the following changes to the agenda:

- 4.3 Delegation Request from Vaughan Martin of the Flamborough Community Council respecting agenda Item 7.1, Waste Procurement Process for 2013-2020 (PW11030d) (City Wide)
- 4.4 Delegation Request from Dr. Lynda Lukasik of Environment Hamilton respecting agenda Item 7.1, Waste Procurement Process for 2013-2020 (PW11030d) (City Wide)
- 4.5 Delegation Request from Larry Pomerantz of the Hamilton Civic League respecting agenda Item 7.1, Waste Procurement Process for 2013-2020 (PW11030d) (City Wide)
- 4.6 Delegation Request from Lisa Schumph of the Salvation Army Lawson Ministries respecting support to changes to the ATS Eligibility Criteria

The January 16, 2012 Public Works Committee Agenda was approved, as amended.

(c) DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST (Item 2)

None

(d) APPROVAL OF MINUTES (Item 3)

(i) December 5, 2011 (Item 3.1)

The Minutes of the December 5, 2011 Public Works Committee were approved, as presented.

(e) DELEGATION REQUESTS (Item 4)**(i) Delegation Requests respecting agenda Item 7.1 Waste Procurement Process for 2013-2020 (PW11030d) (City Wide)**

The Following Delegations Requests were approved to be heard today:

- (a) Peter Hutton, Waste Reduction Task Force
- (b) Vaughan Martin, Flamborough Community Council
- (c) Dr. Lynda Lukasik, Environment Hamilton
- (d) Larry Pomerantz, Hamilton Civic League

(ii) Delegation Request from Paulina Leung of Emterra Environmental Ltd. respecting agenda Item 7.1 Waste Procurement Process for 2013-2020 (PW11030d) (City Wide) (Item 4.2)

The Delegation Request from Paulina Leung of Emterra Environmental Ltd, respecting agenda Item 7.1 Waste Procurement Process for 2013-2020 (PW11030d), was denied.

(iii) Delegation Request from Lisa Schumph of the Salvation Army Lawson Ministries respecting support to changes to the ATS Eligibility Criteria (Item 4.6)

The Delegation Request from Lisa Schumph of the Salvation Army Lawson Ministries, respecting support to changes to the ATS Eligibility Criteria, was approved.

(f) CONSENT ITEMS (Item 5)**(i) Minutes of Various Sub-Committees (Item 5.1)**

The following Sub-Committee Minutes were received.

- 5.1.1 Hamilton Cycling Committee – October 5, 2011
- 5.1.2 Solid Waste Master Plan Steering Committee – November 10, 2011
- 5.1.3 Clean City Liaison Committee – November 17, 2011

(ii) Halton-Hamilton Source Water Protection Committee - November 8, 2011 (Item 5.2)

The Minutes of the Halton-Hamilton Source Water Protection Committee November 8, 2011 meeting were received.

(g) DELEGATIONS/PUBLIC HEARINGS (Item 6)**(i) Delegation by Hamaz Khan of the Hillfield Strathallan College Environment Club respecting a proposal to seek formal designation as a “Blue Community” (Item 6.1)**

Hamaz Khan of the Hillfield Strathallan College Environment Club addressed the Committee respecting the Blue Community designation. Mr. Khan provided several handouts for the review of Committee members. He outlined his clubs desire to see the City of Hamilton recognize water as a basic human right and become a “Blue Community”. Mr. Khan asked the City of Hamilton to phase out or stop selling bottled water at City facilities.

Committee members thanked the Hillfield Strathallan College Environment Club for their presentation.

On a Motion staff were directed to liaise with the Hillfield Strathallan College Environment Club and report back to the Public Works Committee on requirements to make the City of Hamilton a “Blue Community”.

The presentation by Hamaz Khan of the Hillfield Strathallan College Environment Club was received.

For disposition on this item refer to Item 6.

(ii) Proposed Permanent Closure of Palacebeach Trail - Bridgeport Phase 1 and 3 (PW12002) (Item 6.2)

Chair McHattie asked if any members of the public were in attendance that wished to speak to the Proposed Permanent Closure of Palacebeach Trail. No one came forward.

For disposition on this item refer to item 2.

(iii) Delegation by Peter Hutton of the Waste Reduction Task Force respecting agenda Item 7.1, Waste Procurement Process for 2013-2020 (PW11030d) (City Wide) (Added Item 6.3)

Peter Hutton, Chair of the Waste Reduction Task Force, addressed the Committee with the aid of a Power Point Presentation. A copy of the presentation has been included in the Official Record.

Mr. Hutton discussed the composition of the Task Force and their work. He indicated education efforts on bi-weekly pick up needs to address the public misconception that weekly pick up of recycling and green bins won't continue.

Councillor Powers asked for clarification on the overall diversion rate of 49% inquiring if single family homes are exceeding this rate. Mr. Hutton indicated that residential homes have a diversion rate of around 60% and that more focus is required on multi-residential waste diversion.

Committee members discussed focusing more on multi-residential accommodations, businesses and schools. They also discussed illegal dumping with Mr. Hutton.

The delegation by Peter Hutton of the Waste Reduction Task Force respecting agenda Item 7.1 was received.

(iv) Delegation by Vaughan Martin of the Flamborough Community Council respecting agenda Item 7.1, Waste Procurement Process for 2013-2020 (PW11030d) and Item 8.1 Solid Waste Management Master Plan Review – Draft Final Report (PW12003) (City Wide) (Added Item 6.5)

Vaughan Martin of the Flamborough Community Council addressed the Committee respecting agenda Items 7.1 and 8.1. Mr. Martin provided a handout to the Committee members outlining the Flamborough Community Councils recommendations regarding the review of the Solid Waste Management Master Plan (SWMMP) and Collection System Procurement Process for 2013-2020. He provided an overview of the five recommendations of the Flamborough Community Council.

Mr. Martin spoke in support of bi-weekly collection, however would like to see committee consider other changes as well for increased flexibility in the system. The Flamborough Community Council is also in support of expanding the City's CCF and MRF to process material from other municipalities, giving priority to Hamilton's needs. Continued use of the Glanbrook Landfill for the next five years then undertaking a review of disposal capacity needs is also supported. The review should include consideration of EFW and thermal technologies as well as best practices from other municipalities.

For disposition on this item refer to Item 7.

(v) Delegation by Dr. Lynda Lukasik of Environment Hamilton respecting agenda Item 7.1, Waste Procurement Process for 2013-2020 (PW11030d) (City Wide) (Added Item 6.6)

Dr. Lynda Lukasik of Environment Hamilton addressed the Committee respecting agenda Item 7.1.

Dr. Lukasik discussed the need to make sure that there is public information available and community outreach and involvement. She also suggested that the Committee give consideration to the six bag bi-weekly

limit and asked that it be reduced, either initially or incrementally throughout the seven year term.

The delegation by Dr. Lynda Lukasik of Environment Hamilton respecting agenda Item 7.1 was received.

(vi) Delegation by Larry Pomerantz of the Hamilton Civic League respecting agenda Item 7.1, Waste Procurement Process for 2013-2020 (PW11030d) (City Wide) (Added Item 6.7)

Larry Pomerantz of the Hamilton Civic League addressed the Committee respecting agenda Item 7.1. He provided a handout to Committee members that outlined his presentation.

Mr. Pomerantz indicated that increasing the bag limit to 6 bags bi-weekly would discourage people from other waste diversion methods. Discussed that what is important is the weight limit, not the bag limit.

The delegation by Larry Pomerantz of the Hamilton Civic League respecting agenda Item 7.1 was received.

For disposition on this item refer to Item 8.

(h) PRESENTATIONS (Item 7)

(i) Waste Collection Procurement Process for 2013-2020 (PW11030d) (City Wide) (Item 7.1) (Item 7.1)

Debbie Edwards, Senior Solicitor provided Committee members with an update on the RFP complaint process and outlined the options available to Committee members to accommodate possible complainants being heard at the Audit, Finance and Administration Committee.

Beth Goodger, Senior Director of Operations & Waste Management and Pat Parker, Director of Support Services, addressed the Committee with the aid of a Power Point Presentation. A copy of the presentation has been included in the official record.

Staff outlined the report and recommendations before Committee and outlined the options presented for their consideration.

Committee members inquired about landfill lifespan and capacities based on the various options presented for consideration.

Committee members asked about waste and recycling services in other municipalities and how this was factored into the options presented. There was also discussion on public education on the move to a bi-weekly system.

Committee members discussed their desire to address the specific issue around bi-weekly pick up of items like diapers and pet waste.

Committee members discussed the various options available to them and asked staff for clarification on how different combinations of these options would impact cost savings and diversion rates.

Councillor Duvall asked staff to factor the costs of illegal dumping into their overall consideration.

Councillor Pearson asked what the amount of profit the City made in 2011 from the sale of Recyclable materials. Staff indicated that they would have to review the number and get back to the Committee.

Staff outlined the issues Committee had requested further information on as follows:

- Staff will resolve any RFP complaint process related matters and will be meeting with the proponent that sent letters to the Councillors.
- Investigate if there is any cost savings for moving to bi-weekly bulk collection for Project 3.
- Investigate how other municipalities educate the public about a bi-weekly collection system, especially around diapers and pet waste. Investigate if there any relief valves that can be put in place in the system specifically around these issues.
- Provide further details on landfill capacity and the waste diversion possible through the various options presented to Committee.
- Provide additional information on the proposed weekly Leaf and Yard Waste collection service on where staff and resources are utilized during the times of year when these materials are not being generated.
- Provide a further summary of the cost of the various options and clarification of potential savings.

Committee members requested staff bring back information respecting the following:

- Provide information on an acceptable reduction in the bi-weekly 6 bag limit as well as consider if this reduction would require a continuance of the Special Considerations policy. If the continuation of Special Considerations policy is to be considered staff are requested to provide information on making this system broader.

- Staff are to consider a pilot Bulk Waste collection reuse event. Councillor Powers offered Dundas as a possible location for this pilot.
- Councillor Powers stated that the Committee should stay the course for the next seven years with whatever system they agree to, unless circumstances come forward that require an alteration. Chair McHattie indicated that he agrees with this; however would like to see additional action taken on the multi-residential diversion rates.
- Staff are to investigate the consequences of allowing pet waste and diapers in green carts, and provide details the additional financial costs and technical difficulties this would create
- Councillor Duvall asked staff to compare the cost of waiving tipping fees to that of a bag tag system. Staff indicated that waiving of tipping fees is something that they will be reporting back on as part of the options to reduce the six bag bi-weekly limit; however they had not recommended the City move to a tag system. Councillor Duvall requested that staff provide information on how a tag system would work, including costs.
- Committee members asked for the information from staff as expediently as possible.

The staff presentation respecting Report PW11030d, Waste Collection Procurement Process for 2013-2020, was received.

On a Motion Report PW11030d, Waste Collection Procurement Process for 2013-2020 was referred to the February 6, 2012 Public Works Committee meeting.

(i) DISCUSSION ITEMS (Item 8)

(i) Solid Waste Management Master Plan Review - Draft Final Report (PW12004) (City Wide) (Item 8.1)

- (a) On a Motion staff were directed to include the following items in the Table of Contents of the Final version of the Solid Waste Management Master Plan Review Report:
- (i) Tipping Fee Review at Community Recycling Centres (CRC)
 - (ii) The Cause and Effect relationship of the implementation of the one bag limit on illegal dumping. This item is to include consultations with Municipal Law Enforcement and the Clean City Liaison Committee

- (b) On a Motion staff were directed to hold a special Public Works Committee meeting in April to address the Solid Waste Management Master Plan Review and all members of Council be invited to attend.

(j) PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL (Item 12)

(i) Appointments to Fill Vacancies on the Hamilton Cycling Committee (Item 12.1)

Committee indicated that they did not need to go into Closed Session to discuss the appointments.

For disposition on this item refer to Item 10.

(k) ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the Public Works Committee adjourned at 2:04 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Councillor B. McHattie, Chair
Public Works Committee

Andy Grozelle
Legislative Co-ordinator
January 16, 2012

CLEAN CITY LIAISON COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCE

Revised – December 2011

1 Introduction

1.1 Committee Name

Clean City Liaison Committee (CCLC)

1.2 Statement of Purpose

To engage individuals to take greater responsibility for improving our Hamilton community environments by providing education, assistance and promotion.

1.3 Committee Mandate

Reporting through the Public Works Committee, the Clean City Liaison Committee will provide input and advice to staff and Council on engaging citizens to take greater responsibility for improving our community environments. The CCLC's primary focus is on effecting behaviours and attitudes conducive to a clean, healthy and safe community through leadership and action.

The committee will provide input and guidance to City staff, Council and other stakeholders on community involvement, private sector involvement and identification of resources to sustain Clean City programs and initiatives that aim to beautify our community, promote environmental stewardship and prevent litter, illegal dumping and graffiti.

1.4 Accountability

The CCLC is a Volunteer Committee endorsed by Council reporting through the Public Works Committee or other Standing committees of Council as required. New members are selected by Public Works Committee's Interview Subcommittee.

The committee must comply with procedural By-laws and operational policies and procedures of the City of Hamilton.

2 CCLC Roles and Responsibilities

The role of the Clean City Liaison Committee is to encourage Hamilton residents, property owners and visitors to engage in neighbourhood/community initiatives that aim to beautify our community and prevent litter, illegal dumping and graffiti.

This volunteer committee, representative of the community, will assist in connecting community volunteers with litter, illegal dumping, graffiti and beautification programs as well as promoting desired behaviours in the community that support the Clean City goals. The roles and responsibilities of the Clean City Liaison Committee include but are not limited to the following:

- (a) Provide input and advice to City staff, Hamilton Police Service and other stakeholders on engaging citizens, property owners and visitors in litter, illegal dumping, graffiti and beautification programs.

- (b) Demonstrate leadership in action through participation in events and activities.
- (c) Assist with outreach and education opportunities related to litter, illegal dumping, graffiti and beautification programs.
- (d) Review reports, studies and other documents on litter, illegal dumping, graffiti and beautification issues that may be presented to the CCLC by the City, consultants, community organizations or the general public, and to provide input and recommendations to the City regarding these issues through the Public Works Committee.
- (e) Form subcommittees to deal with specific issues as they arise.
- (f) Examine and advise on issues brought forward by members of the community including businesses, residents, education sector, local organizations and special interest groups.
- (g) Assist in identifying and facilitating resolution of community concerns regarding litter, illegal dumping, graffiti and beautification.
- (h) Operate as the Board of Directors for Hamilton's Keep America Beautiful affiliate.
- (i) Fulfill all obligations and requirements as defined by Keep America Beautiful to maintain the affiliate in good standing.
- (j) Actively participate in committee meetings and votes.

3 Membership

The CCLC membership will reflect a broad range of socio-economic and environmental interests in the community, including residents, businesses, education and local organizations.

3.1 General

The terms and conditions of membership are as follows:

- (a) With the exception of the Youth representative, a member must be at least 18 years old;
- (b) A member must be a resident of the City of Hamilton, or in the case of a business representative, conduct a business serving Hamilton.
- (c) Membership is open to any person who fully accepts these terms of reference;
- (d) Membership is voluntary (non-compensatory);
- (e) Members must declare any conflict of interest issues prior to decision-making;
- (f) Members are asked to review all documents, agendas and minutes presented to them to make informed decisions; and
- (g) Some activities of the CCLC may require additional time commitments dependent upon the nature of the project undertaken.

3.2 Composition

The composition of the Clean City Liaison Committee will include voting and non-voting members:

Voting members

- Citizen Chair – elected from the appointed members
- Citizen Vice Chair – elected from the appointed members
- Citizen members-at-large (four)
- Business community members (two)
- Youth Representative (up to two)
- Council representative (up to two)
- HABIA representative (one)

- Education Representative (one from each of the Hamilton-Wentworth District School Board and the Hamilton-Wentworth Catholic District School Board)

Non-voting members

- CCLC Staff Liaison
- Hamilton Police Service representative
- Economic Development and Planning – Municipal Law Enforcement representative
- Public Works – Operations & Waste Management representative
- Corporate Services – Customer Service Section representative
- Other staff representatives as required

Subcommittee membership can be expanded to include further community representation as deemed appropriate.

3.3 Attendance and Vacancies

If a member is absent for three (3) meetings in a calendar year without approval from the CCLC, the member may be subject to replacement.

New members will be appointed in accordance with the procedures of the Office of the City Clerk.

3.4 Term of Office

The term-of-office for citizen, staff and Council members will expire with the term of Hamilton City Council. Business community member, Youth Representative and Education Representatives terms are a minimum of one year and/or up to the term of Council.

Addendum A

Committee Administration and Operations

1. Member roles and responsibilities

1.1 *Voting Members*

Chair

The Chair plays a leadership role in planning and coordinating the committee's work. The Committee Chair is responsible for maintaining order and decorum during meetings and generally ensuring that the committee work proceeds smoothly in conjunction with the committee's business plan. Elected by the CCLC members, the Chair shall:

- (a) Coordinate the planning of the CCLC's activities for the year ahead. In this capacity, the Chair is responsible for ensuring that an ongoing planning process exists for the CCLC.
- (b) Consult with the Vice Chair and Staff Liaison in assisting with the preparation of meeting agendas.
- (c) Preside at committee meetings, making sure that they run smoothly.
- (d) Ensure that members have the information they need to make informed decisions.
- (e) Ensure that all new members get a proper orientation to the committee.
- (f) Take charge of the delegation of responsibilities, making sure that they are spread out equitably among the members.
- (g) Maintain contact with subcommittee Chairs, helping them to stay on track and monitoring whether they need any additional support.
- (h) Represent the CCLC at public functions.

Vice Chair

Elected by the CCLC members, the Vice Chair shall:

- (a) Fulfill the obligations and responsibilities of the Chair in his/her absence.

Citizen members-at-large

Appointed by Public Works Committee's Interview Committee, citizen representatives shall:

- (a) Represent the interests and concerns of citizens and community groups with respect to litter, illegal dumping, graffiti and beautification to provide relevant informed input into CCLC discussions and recommendations.
- (b) Provide assistance and advice on engaging citizens and community groups in Clean City initiatives, programs and behaviours.

Business community members

Appointed by Public Works Committee's Interview Committee, business community representatives shall:

- (a) Represent the interests and concerns of the business community with respect to litter, illegal dumping, graffiti and beautification to provide relevant informed input into CCLC discussions and recommendations.
- (b) Provide assistance and advice on engaging business owners, private sector organizations and business associations in Clean City initiatives, programs and behaviours.

Youth Representative

Appointed by Hamilton Youth Advisory Committee, youth representatives shall:

- (a) Represent the interests and concerns of youth in our community with respect to litter, illegal dumping, graffiti and beautification to provide relevant informed input into CCLC discussions and recommendations.
- (b) Provide assistance and advice on engaging youth and youth organizations in Clean City initiatives, programs and behaviours.

Education Representatives

Appointed by the Directors of Education of the Hamilton-Wentworth District School Board and Hamilton-Wentworth Catholic District School Board, the respective Education Representative shall:

- (a) Provide assistance and advice on integrating Clean City strategies into curriculum, programming, communication and operations under their respective Board jurisdiction.
- (b) Provide assistance and advice on engaging students and staff in Clean City initiatives, programs and behaviours.

Hamilton Area Business Improvement Associations (HABIA) representative

Appointed by HABIA, the HABIA representative shall:

- (a) Represent the interests and concerns of Hamilton's BIA members with respect to litter, illegal dumping, graffiti and beautification to provide relevant informed input into CCLC discussions and recommendations.
- (b) Provide assistance and advice on engaging BIA Boards, BIA members and residents, customers and business tenants of the respective BIA areas in Clean City initiatives, programs and behaviours.

Council representative

Appointed by Council, the Council representatives shall:

- (a) Provide advice and guidance on the strategic direction and focus of the committee's work with respect to the Clean City Strategy.
- (b) Act as a liaison with Council and the electorate on city-wide litter, illegal dumping, graffiti and beautification issues.

1.2 Non-voting Members

Staff Liaison

A Staff Liaison will be appointed by the Senior Director of Operations and Waste Management Division to provide administrative support to the committee. The Staff Liaison will:

- (a) Ensure the committee is in compliance with procedural By-laws and operational policies;
- (b) Ensure meeting minutes accurately capture the committee's discussion and business;

- (c) Obtain management review and approval of the minutes and prepare reports and information updates as required;
- (d) Submit approved meeting minutes to the City Clerks Office with requisite form(s) and documentation for inclusion in the Public Works Committee agenda/minutes;
- (e) Annually prepare a Volunteer Committee budget submission and corresponding report to the Public Works Committee on behalf of CCLC;
- (f) Annually review committee's mandate and terms of reference;
- (g) Manage the committee's finances and accounts consistent with Purchasing/F&A policies and procedures;
- (h) Provide event planning expertise and resource coordination for CCLC community events such as city-wide cleanups, workshops and other outreach and education opportunities;
- (i) Ensure appropriate coordination of staff, volunteer and operational resources for litter, illegal dumping, graffiti and beautification programming;
- (j) Act as the City liaison/representative for litter, illegal dumping, graffiti and beautification related issues to Hamilton Police Service, Crime Stoppers Hamilton, Environment Hamilton, School Boards, community groups and associations;
- (k) Provide advice/approval on appropriate application of "Clean & Green" logo on all Clean City Strategy related initiatives, and:
- (l) Provide marketing and communications counsel to CCLC, its subcommittees and stakeholders.

The CCLC Staff Liaison also acts as the Executive Director of the Keep America Beautiful affiliate organization and in this capacity must ensure the certified affiliate remains in good standing with the Keep America Beautiful organization. The duties and responsibilities of the affiliate Executive Director are to:

- (a) Report to Chair of the Board;
- (b) Manage the daily operations of the KAB affiliate;
- (c) Prepare briefs, summaries, fact sheets and other data required for program planning by the KAB affiliate;
- (d) Assist Board in plan development;
- (e) Assist the Board and committees in implementing action plans;
- (f) Develop and maintain a library of resource materials for KAB affiliate volunteers to use in program planning;
- (g) Serve as a contact person, clearinghouse of information on all activities of the KAB affiliate;
- (h) Train volunteers;
- (i) Support partnership and sponsorship efforts as required;
- (j) Prepare and submit grant applications;
- (k) Prepare budget, exercise budget control;
- (l) Prepare and distribute minutes of meetings;
- (m) Prepare reports and maintain volunteer records;
- (n) Submit semi-annual and annual reports to KAB, including:
 - Completing the annual KAB Community Appearance Index
 - Completing the annual cost/benefit analysis

- (o) Attend state and/or KAB mid-year or national conferences to receive required training for maintaining good standing.

Staff

Staff will contribute technical information and support services to assist the CCLC with its mandate, as required. The City of Hamilton staffs (including Hamilton Police Service) are non-voting members of the CCLC.

The staff function shall be to:

- (a) Inform and educate CCLC members on operations, programs and initiatives related to litter, illegal dumping, graffiti management and beautification.
- (b) Provide accurate information to the CCLC for the CCLC to contribute informed advice and recommendations;
- (c) Provide information management services for the CCLC, including preparing support materials as required by the CCLC;
- (d) Ensure that the CCLC has the opportunity to provide input on staff recommendations pertaining to litter, illegal dumping, graffiti management and beautification programs and initiatives, where possible.

Public

The public is encouraged to attend and participate in regular CCLC meetings. Conditions for public participation are the following:

- (a) The Chair or designate has the responsibility to ensure that the meeting proceeds in an orderly fashion to address agenda items;
- (b) Citizens or stakeholders may request delegate status to present to the CCLC;
- (c) The timeframe allotted for public questions and comments will be a regular item on the agenda at the discretion of the CCLC;
- (d) Public participants will not be allowed to make motions at the meetings. CCLC members may put forth motions based on information provided by public participants;
- (e) Public participants will not be allowed to vote; and
- (f) Public attendees will be required to provide their names and other pertinent information to the representative who is recording minutes for the meeting.

2 Administration

2.1 Operations of the Committee

- (a) Rules of procedure and the operations of the committee will comply with Bourinot's Rules of Order, the City of Hamilton's Procedural By-law and all other relevant policies, procedures and By-laws of the City of Hamilton.
- (b) The CCLC shall meet at least ten (10) times per year. Additional meetings may be scheduled at the discretion of the CCLC.
- (c) The CCLC is funded through the Legislative Volunteer Committees budget. Committee finances are managed and approved by the Staff Liaison. Committee activities and events can be supported by in-kind donations of services and materials as approved by the Staff Liaison.

2.2 Selection of Chair and Vice Chair

- (a) The Chair and a Vice Chair shall be selected annually by election. The seat of Chair cannot be held for more than two (2) consecutive years within the term of the Committee.
- (b) Nominees must be appointed citizen or business representatives. Nominations for each of the Chair and Vice Chair positions will be received from the membership body. The nominated individuals will have the opportunity to accept or decline the nomination. Members will be allowed to vote for the individuals who accept the nomination. The person receiving the largest number of votes will be elected for the respective position.
- (c) The Staff Liaison will direct the nomination and voting process.

2.3 Voting and Quorum

- (a) Quorum shall be achieved when 50% plus one member of the CCLC voting membership body (with the Chair or Vice Chair present), plus the Staff Liaison is present.
- (b) In the event that a member is absent from a meeting and does not agree with the advice or recommendations from the meeting, his/her dissent may be registered in person or by proxy with another member at the following meeting.

2.4 Minutes and Agenda

- (a) The Minutes of the CCLC meetings shall be provided by staff.
- (b) The Staff Liaison shall prepare the agenda in advance of the meeting in consultation with the Chair and Vice Chair.
- (c) The Chair and Vice Chair may propose items for the agenda. Minutes and a draft meeting agenda will be forwarded to CCLC members at least one week prior to each meeting where possible.
- (d) The Chair may grant requests for discussion of items not on the agenda at the beginning of each meeting as part of the agenda approval.
- (e) Minutes of the meetings will be forwarded to the Public Works Committee and will be posted on the City's Website.

UN Human Rights



1. Everyone is free and we should all be treated in the same way.
2. Everyone is equal despite differences in skin colour, sex, religion, language for example.
3. Everyone has the right to life and to live in freedom and safety.
4. No one has the right to treat you as a slave nor should you make anyone your slave.
5. No one has the right to hurt you or to torture you.
6. Everyone has the right to be treated equally by the law.
7. The law is the same for everyone, it should be applied in the same way to all.
8. Everyone has the right to ask for legal help when their rights are not respected.
9. No one has the right to imprison you unjustly or expel you from your own country.
10. Everyone has the right to a fair and public trial.
11. Everyone should be considered innocent until guilt is proved.
12. Every one has the right to ask for help if someone tries to harm you, but no-one can enter your home, open your letters or bother you or your family without a good reason.
13. Everyone has the right to travel as they wish.
14. Everyone has the right to go to another country and ask for protection if they are being persecuted or are in danger of being persecuted.
15. Everyone has the right to belong to a country. No one has the right to prevent you from belonging to another country if you wish to.
16. Everyone has the right to marry and have a family.
17. Everyone has the right to own property and possessions.
18. Everyone has the right to practise and observe all aspects of their own religion and change their religion if they want to.
19. Everyone has the right to say what they think and to give and receive information.
20. Everyone has the right to take part in meetings and to join associations in a peaceful way.
21. Everyone has the right to help choose and take part in the government of their country.
22. Everyone has the right to social security and to opportunities to develop their skills.
23. Everyone has the right to work for a fair wage in a safe environment and to join a trade union.
24. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure.
25. Everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living and medical help if they are ill.
26. Everyone has the right to go to school.
27. Everyone has the right to share in their community's cultural life.
28. Everyone must respect the 'social order' that is necessary for all these rights to be available.
29. Everyone must respect the rights of others, the community and public property.
30. No one has the right to take away any of the rights in this declaration.



A National Disgrace: Canada's shameful position on the right to water

The Canadian government has tarnished its reputation on the world stage by continuing to oppose attempts to enshrine the right to water at the United Nations.

At the World Water Forum at The Hague in 2000, in Kyoto in 2003, and in Mexico City in 2006, Canada refused to assert water as a human right. In 2002 and 2003, Canada was the only country to vote against United Nations (UN) resolutions on the human right to water, stating, "Canada does not accept that there is a right to drinking water and sanitation." The Harper government also played a key role in blocking a motion by Germany and Spain to officially recognize water as a human right at the UN Human Rights Council in March 2008.

Over the span of six years, UN member nations have pushed for recognition of the human right to water. On each occasion Canada rejected the efforts. Another UN vote is expected before March 2010.

Pressure is on

Access to clean, fresh water is essential for people and nature, and the UN is starting to take note. In September 2007, at the 6th Session of the UN Human Rights Council, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Canadian Louise Arbour, presented her report outlining states' obligations under the right to water.

Madame Arbour's report called for stronger regulations governing water companies, including penalties for corporations that commit human rights abuses and restrict peoples' right to water.

In May 2006, the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights rebuked Canada for its position

on the right to water, saying it "regretted" Canada's continued opposition, and called on Canada to review its stand. The UK recently reversed its initial opposition to the right to water and is now a supporter. Canada is becoming increasingly isolated as state upon state recognizes the right to water.



The crisis

The global water crisis is already upon us. More than 1.1 billion people do not have access to safe, clean drinking water, while 2.6 billion are without adequate access to water for basic sanitation. This crisis is not only due to water scarcity, but also because the international community has failed to adequately manage and provide water for all.

The solution

A binding convention on the right to water would outline the responsibility of international governments to provide safe drinking water for all people, regardless of the community or country they live in. Most importantly, water would be recognized as a fundamental right. This would ensure that access to safe water is not determined by one's ability to pay for it.

A UN convention on the right to water would establish clear reporting and redress mechanisms. It would also help put a stop to the rampant pollution, depletion and abuse of our water sources.

Guarantees

The global water crisis calls for good governance and



Public Works Committee

for the political will to act. A UN Convention on the Right to Water could help guarantee that:

- Governments (not private companies) ensure access to safe water for drinking, food preparation and sanitation.
- Water is protected as a public trust and delivered as a public service on a not-for-profit basis.
- Environmental protections are instituted, ensuring a safe water supply.
- Water sources are preserved and protected from overuse, pollution, and diversions.

It's not too late for the Canadian government to reverse its position on the right to water and instead, to become a champion for this fundamental right.

Take action!

Contact Prime Minister Stephen Harper today and demand that the Canadian government establish a national water policy that affirms water as a human right and endorse the recognition of water as a human right at the UN.

e-mail: pm@pm.gc.ca

fax: 613-941-6900

Mail: Office of the Prime Minister
80 Wellington St.
Ottawa, ON K1A 0A2

Join the Council of Canadians

The strength of the Council is in its membership. The Council does not accept funding from corporations or from governments, so membership donations are vital to our activities. We work with community groups, seniors, students, unions and other organizations across the country to promote progressive policies on public health care, fair trade, secure energy, clean water and other issues of social and economic concern to Canadians. Visit www.canadians.org or call us at 1-800-387-7177 to become a member today.



For more information about The Council of Canadians National Water campaign,
call us at 1-800-387-7177, or visit our website at www.canadians.org.



Blue Communities Project Guide

Paint the town Blue!





Blue Communities Project Guide

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What is a blue community?

A "blue community" is one that adopts a water commons framework by taking the three actions outlined in this guide.

A water commons framework treats water as belonging to no one, and the responsibility of all. Because water is central to human activity, 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 calls on communities to adopt a water commons framework by:

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

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 Council of Canadians and the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE). This project builds on a decade of Water Watch work in coalition with many other groups to protect public water services and challenge the bottled water industry.

The Blue Communities Project Guide was created to help community activists and local leaders protect the water commons – our shared water resources – in the face of increasing pressure to put water up for sale and privatize water services. 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.



Why Blue Communities?

Canada's waterways 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 Canada's water and sewage systems through long-term operation contracts, or so-called public-private partnerships (P3s), began more than a decade ago. The Harper government has made water privatization a key part of its agenda in the last few years by committing public money destined for water infrastructure to the hands of water profiteers through funding mechanisms aimed at promoting P3s.

In the meantime, the bottled water industry sells water – what should be a shared public resource – for huge profits. Greenhouse gasses are emitted and watersheds destroyed as a result of producing and transporting bottled water. Bottled water production places a huge stress on increasingly scarce water resources.

Finally, Canada has refused to recognize water as a human right domestically, and has actively prevented the adoption of water as a human right in international law.

Municipalities are responsible for water quality, supply, treatment and conservation. The adoption of a water commons framework to address these problems at the community level is crucial in the battle to preserve water and ensure fair access to all.





Blue Communities Project Guide

**What community activists
can do**

Support a municipal declaration on recognizing water as a human right.

Ask your Member of Parliament to support Canada recognizing the right to water at the United Nations.

What municipalities can do

Sign a municipal declaration recognizing water as a human right.

Call on regional municipal bodies to recognize water as a human right.

Recognize water as a human right

Water is essential to life – no one should be able to control it or expropriate it for profit. The human right to water entitles everyone to sufficient, safe, accessible water for personal and domestic uses.

The recognition of water as a human right in Canada would ensure that all people living in this country are legally entitled to sufficient quantities of safe, clean drinking water and water for sanitation, and would require that access inequalities be addressed immediately. Unfortunately, water is not officially recognized as a human right by the federal government.

On the other hand, 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.

Internationally, the Canadian government has also actively prevented the recognition of water as a human right at key United Nations (UN) meetings.

In 2002, Canada was the only country to vote against the right to drinking water and sanitation at hearings of the UN Commission on Human Rights (now known as the Human Rights Council). The Canadian government has said that water is an important issue and that countries are responsible for ensuring their populations have access to water. But Canada has clearly stated it does not believe that international law should recognize the existence of a right to water.

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 contracted because they do not have access to clean water. The recognition of water as a human right in international law allows for the means and mechanisms of the UN to be employed to hold governments accountable for ensuring that their populations have access to safe clean drinking water and water for sanitation purposes.

Canadian municipalities and the right to water

Responsibility for water is shared between provincial, municipal and federal governments. It is therefore crucial that the right to water be enshrined at every level of government.



A municipal recognition of the right to water would:

- Safeguard against a pricing scheme that would limit access to drinking water.
- Ensure all residents have equal access to adequate supplies of safe, clean water.
- 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.

Most Canadian municipalities already meet these criteria. However, official recognition of the right to water at the municipal level would cement these principles. It would also create much-needed momentum to apply pressure on other orders of government to play their role in recognizing water as a human right.



*Recognize water as a
human right*

Sample Resolution

WHEREAS one in six people around the world does not have access to clean drinking water; and,

WHEREAS over a quarter of Canadian municipalities have faced water shortages; and,

WHEREAS the Canadian Medical Association reported 1,766 boil water advisories in Canadian communities in 2008 leading to thousands of waterborne illnesses every year; and

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

WHEREAS the UN Conference on Water in 1977 in Mar del Plata affirmed the right of all persons to access clean drinking water in order to satisfy their fundamental needs; and

WHEREAS the Canadian Union of Public Employees and the Council of Canadians have asked Canadian municipalities to assist in their effort to have the federal government recognize access to drinking water as a human right;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this Council recognizes and affirms that access to clean water is a fundamental human right.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Council will call on the federal and provincial to enshrine water as a human right in federal and provincial law.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Council will call on the government of Canada to support the recognition of water as a human right in international law.



*Recognize water as a
human right*

Good practices

Wallonia:

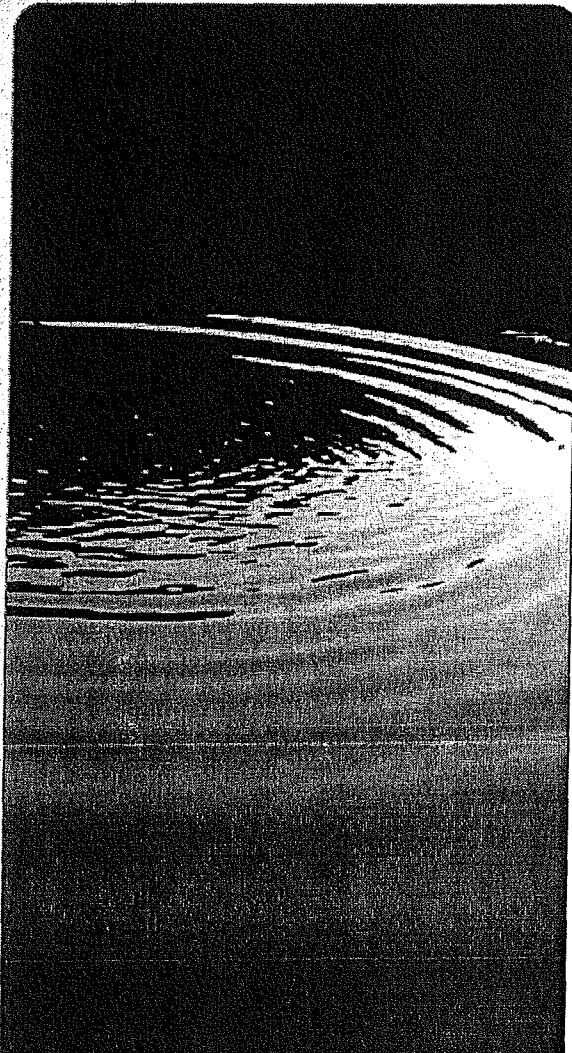
The Belgian region of Wallonia officially recognizes that, "Each person has the right to dispose of a drinking water of quality and in sufficient quantity for its nutrition, its household needs and its health."

In 2006, the Walloon Minister of Environment announced that the region would extend water solidarity to the international level. The region is in the process of developing legislation to support water projects in selected developing countries¹.

Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities

In 2007, the Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities recognized "access to clean water" as a "basic human right."

¹ <http://www.righttowater.org.uk>





Blue Communities Project Guide

What community activists can do

If your community isn't bottled-water free, 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.

Push for access to public water by calling for new drinking water fountains in public spaces.

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 at municipally-sponsored events.

Promote the value of municipal water through public education campaigns.

Protect and improve the quality of municipal tap water.

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

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

While twenty years ago, bottled water was considered a luxury product consumed by a niche market, today one-third of Canadian households rely on bottled water to meet their hydration needs, according to a 2006 Statistics Canada report¹. Agriculture and Agrifoods Canada reports that Canadians consume two billion litres of bottled water per year.

Canada is a net exporter of bottled water, selling its ancient glacier waters all over the world mostly for the profit of big foreign-owned water companies like Nestlé, Coca-Cola and Pepsi. Most provinces charge these companies next to nothing to extract this water from springs and aquifers. Whole watersheds are now under threat from this practice.

It also 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.

In order to persuade people to spend up to 3,000 times what they spend on tap water, bottled water companies advertise their products as a safer and healthier alternative. Nothing can 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.

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, rejecting bottled water. A growing number of Canadian municipalities, school boards and other institutions are banning the sale and purchase of bottled water in their facilities and at their events.

¹ "Against the flow: Which households drink bottled water?" EnviroStats, Summer 2008, Vol. 2, no. 2



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

(*This resolution was passed by London, Ontario municipal council in August 2008, along with a timeline for implementation and further directions for accompanying studies and budget reports. To see the full municipal report, visit www.unbottleit.org)

Sample resolution

That, on the recommendation of the Acting General Manager of Environmental & Engineering Services & City Engineer, the following actions be taken:

A) Municipal council APPROVE a resolution stating the following:

WHEREAS the Corporation of the City of London operates and maintains a regulated and sophisticated water distribution system that meets some of the most stringent water quality requirements in the world;

WHEREAS the regulatory requirements for monitoring water quality contained in bottled water are not as stringent as those that must be met by the Corporation of the City of London;

WHEREAS The Corporation of the City of London delivers water to its residents and businesses that translates, on average, to about one-eighth of a cent per litre;

WHEREAS single-use bottled water sold in London is 230 to 3,000 times more expensive than water from the tap in London, even though estimates suggest that between 10% and 25% of the bottled water originates from municipal water systems;

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

WHEREAS single-use plastic bottles, although easily recycled through the City of London recycling program, approximately 60% are captured in the Blue Box Program and the rest end up in the garbage bag and ultimately delivered to the City's landfill site taking up unnecessary space without any further contribution to society;

WHEREAS single-use plastic bottles that are not recycled in the Blue Box program or placed in the garbage become litter in London's streets, parks and boulevards;

WHEREAS the cost of managing single-use plastic bottles along with other recyclable material in the Blue Box program, after material revenue, has been removed, is currently 35% paid by industry stewards and 65% paid by London taxpayers and when the single-use plastic bottles and other recyclable materials are sent to landfill industry stewards do not pay any of the costs;

WHEREAS City of London tap water is safe, healthy and accessible to Londoners and visitors, and substantially more sustainable than single-use bottled water;

WHEREAS City of London tap water is readily available at most indoor public facilities, either in the form of a faucet in a bathroom or drinking fountain and, where it is not readily available a plan be put in motion to



Public Works Committee

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

increase access to municipal water subject to water quality and safety requirements, budget and other considerations;

WHEREAS a priority of London Municipal Council remains that where easy access to municipal tap water does not exist, the availability of bottled water is a very appropriate alternative;

WHEREAS the City Council wishes to set a positive example to the London community on environmental matters;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT a) single-use bottled water will no longer be sold in the City Hall cafeteria, from City-owned or City administered concessions and vending machines in public facilities where easy access to municipal tap water exists; b) single-use bottled water will no longer be purchased and provided at meetings where easy access to municipal water exists; c) The availability of water jugs with municipal water will be increased, where required; d) a City staff and public awareness campaign be developed to support the rationale for these important changes including the need for Londoners to do their part; and e) the following implementation schedule be followed subject to an assessment that tap water is readily accessible at these locations.

Good practices

Toronto's "HTO to Go"

The City of Toronto recently created "HTO to Go" – a mobile water trailer 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.

U.S. mayors challenge bottled water

In June 2008, at their annual conference, 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.





Blue Communities Project Guide

What community activists can do

Demand a national water infrastructure fund that supports publicly-owned and operated facilities and services by pressuring federal Members of Parliament to make this a 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. Contact the Council of Canadians or the CUPE to find out more.

What municipalities can do

Raise the issue at the Federation of Canadian Municipalities by bringing a resolution about P3s and public ownership to their next annual conference.

Pass a resolution or declaration to keep water and waste water infrastructure in public hands in your community.



Promote publicly-owned and operated water and wastewater infrastructure

Local communities directly own and operate the vast majority of Canadian drinking water and sewage treatment facilities. But as the need for reinvestment grows, our cities and towns are strapped with little new funding or revenue to pay to upgrade existing systems and build new ones. Local governments are considering privatizing through public-private partnerships (P3s), but they should be cautioned.

A P3 is a form of privatization. P3s are multi-decade contracts for private management of public services or infrastructure. They can include private financing, ownership and/or operation. P3s result in higher costs, lower quality and loss of 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 shows that privatization means water rates go up and accountability goes down.

P3s waste the public's money and leave communities at risk

P3s are more expensive than public ownership 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 by millions of dollars before projects even get off the ground. Corporations charge a premium for so-called "risk-transfer." But despite the cost, governments have not been successful in transferring risk to the private sector.

Companies can walk away if a project is not profitable for them, but governments cannot. Taxpayers absorb the costs of failed P3 deals, since the public "partner" is ultimately responsible for delivering services and infrastructure.

The credit crisis has made this abundantly clear as daily news stories tell of private financiers that are unable to finance privatized infrastructure projects. Projects are being delayed or even cancelled, leaving governments scrambling to find ways out of expensive messes.

Resisting federal P3 pressure

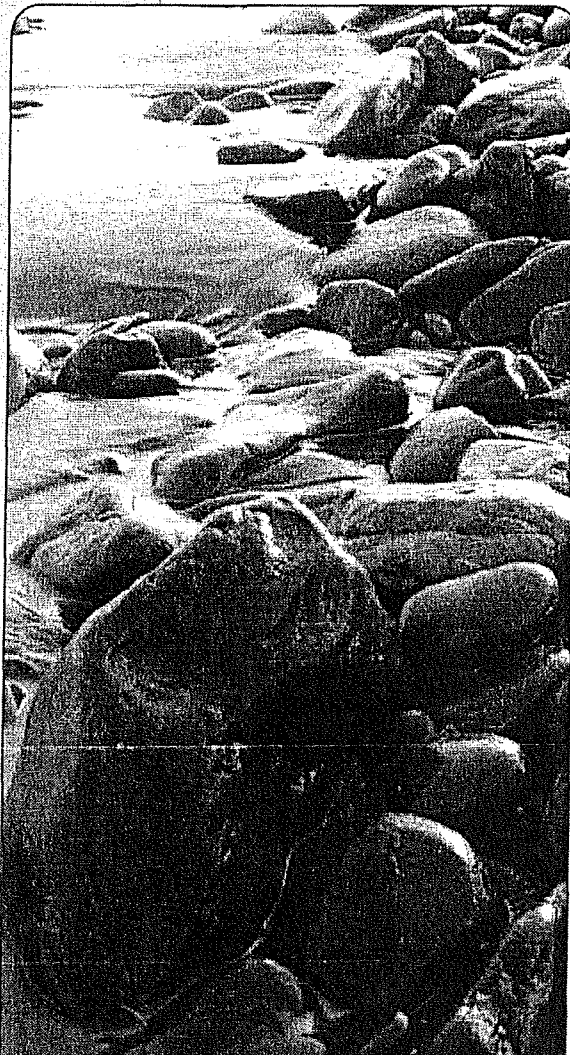
Despite the evidence that P3s are more expensive, risky, less effective and unaccountable, the federal government is aggressively pushing privatization as a prerequisite for federal funding. The Harper government's Building Canada infrastructure plan forces governments seeking \$50 million or more in federal contributions for a project to consider privatization through a costly and time-consuming P3 review.

But communities don't have to take the bait. Local governments still have access to the lowest borrowing rates available. With new accounting standards requiring that P3s show up as public debt, there is no incentive left to rely on more expensive private financing, or to lock communities into long-term deals that tie governments' hands.

Decades of infrastructure funding cuts have resulted in a "municipal infrastructure deficit." The Federation of Canadian Municipalities estimates that Canadian communities need \$31 billion to upgrade and develop new water and wastewater infrastructure.

Drinking water services have important public health and environmental implications. Protecting the public interest requires public control and autonomy. Public water utilities are responsive and accountable to communities.

The Council of Canadians and CUPE are calling on the federal government to provide funding to support publicly-owned and operated infrastructure through a national water infrastructure fund.



Public Works Committee

*Promote publicly-
owned and operated
water and wastewater
infrastructure*

Sample resolution

WHEREAS public health depends on equitable access to clean water supplies; and

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

WHEREAS our community is committed to protecting water and wastewater systems from the consequences of privatization through "public-private partnerships" or P3s, including:

- Lack of transparency and accountability to the public
- Increased costs and higher user fees
- Projects being delayed and cancelled leaving governments to deal with the consequences; and

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

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that [the name of the municipality] oppose privatization in any form of water and wastewater treatment services, including through P3s, retaining these services in the public domain; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Council lobby the federal government to fulfill its responsibility to support municipal infrastructure by investing in a national water infrastructure fund that would address the growing need to renew existing water and wastewater infrastructure and build new systems; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Council forward this resolution to the Federation of Canadian Municipalities for circulation to all of its members.



*Promote publicly-
owned and operated
water and wastewater
infrastructure*

Cases in point

Hamilton

The cost of cleaning up a sewage spill in Hamilton, where a P3 was tried for 10 years, was borne by the city. P3s also reduced transparency. In Hamilton, elected officials had to pay access to information fees under the Freedom of Information Act in order to see the contracts. The cost of so-called risk-transfer is high. 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.

Seymour Capilano

In 2001, the Greater Vancouver Regional District rejected the P3 option for their water treatment facility in response to public protests against the P3. 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. It is currently projected that the capital cost of the public project will be \$566 million, even though the budget was set in 2003 at \$600 million. That means the public project is currently projected to come in \$34 million (5.6 per cent) under-budget. This is a sharp contrast to the major P3 projects now underway in B.C. in water and other areas, which have all turned out to be considerably more costly than they were estimated to cost when approved.

Moncton Water Treatment Facility

In 2002, 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. Today 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 7 per cent each year. Rates increased 75 per cent between 1999 and 2000.



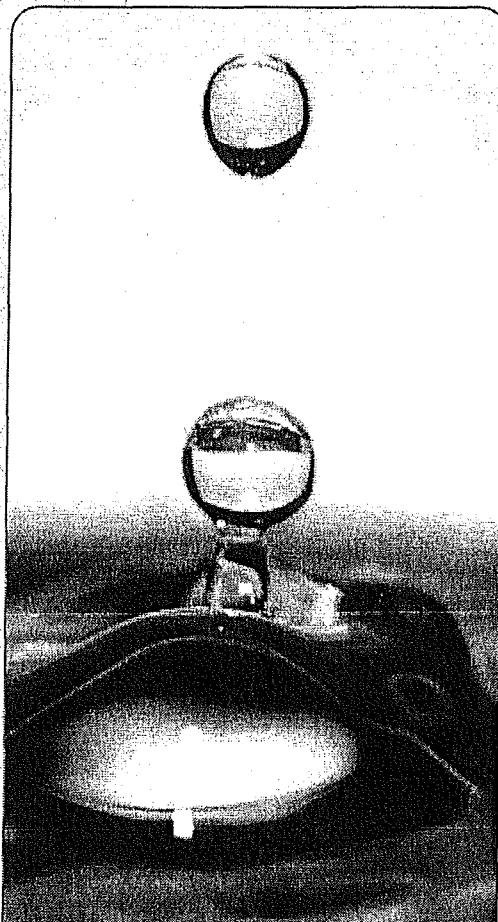
Steps to creating a blue community

1. Send an email to bluecommunities@canadians.org to join the network of community activists, public sector workers, and local government officials working on creating a blue community.
2. Community members working on promoting the water commons are setting up Water Watch committees across the country. Visit www.canadians.org or cupe.ca to find out more.
3. Using the information provided in this guide, develop a strategy to promote water as a human right, keep water in public hands, and ban the sale of bottled water at public facilities and events.

Blue Community checklist

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 water as a human right.
- Promote publicly-owned and operated water infrastructure.
- Ban the sale of bottled water in publicly-owned facilities and at public events.



FLAMBOROUGH COMMUNITY COUNCILSolid Waste Management Master Plan Review
Collection System Procurement Process for 2013-2020

Introduction - The Flamborough Community Council is a volunteer advisory group to Ward 15 city councilor Judy Partridge. We meet on a monthly base to debate and discuss issues important to our ward and the city at large and then advise and provide input to councilor Partridge on these issues. We are comprised of 15 members; 10 citizen and 5 community group representatives make up our council.

On January 10th, 2012, the Flamborough Community Council (Flam.C.C.) met to review the Solid Waste Management Master Plan (SWMMP) and the Collection System Procurement Process for 2013-2020.

The Flam.C.C. would like to submit the following comments for consideration based on the "City of Hamilton Solid Waste Management Master Plan Review Evaluation of Waste Systems Draft Report" recommendations. The recommendations of the draft report are outlined below numbered 1-5, with supporting suggestions for consideration from the Flam.C.C.

1. The Enhanced Diversion scenario be implemented, including every-other-week (EOW) garbage collection.

The Flam.C.C. supports the recommendation of the Enhanced Diversion scenario and a target goal of 65% waste diversion, including every-other-week garbage collection and weekly compost and recycling collection, with the following additional points:

- The compelling argument for bi-weekly collection is the \$3,000,000 in annual savings and the proven increase in diversion which will extend the life of the Glanbrook landfill by many years.
- By moving to an every-other-week (EOW) garbage collection, alternatives need to be explored such as "relief valves" for residents that may miss their garbage collection week (e.g. free "bag" drop-off at the transfer station, tag system, call-in pick-up). This issue is most prevalent to households with pick up on Friday / Monday and possibly more relevant during the summer vacation season.
- The education and enforcement programs outlined need to be enhanced to include:
 - Increased incentives and penalties with a strong emphasis on multi-residential buildings and owners.
 - Increased enforcement levels regarding illegal dumping.
 - Targeted programs using waste management data to focus on specific areas of the city that can benefit from increased awareness.
 - Engage post secondary school environmental students (i.e. Mohawk, McMaster) to assist with community outreach and best practices workshops.
 - Engage secondary school students to assist with encouragement and education programs in elementary schools. Children can then bring their knowledge and increased awareness home.
 - Support programs for education with language barrier families.
- Include and adopt a zero-waste policy at all municipal events and buildings to lead by example and build upon this program to assist and encourage other businesses to do the same.



2. Initiate immediately a feasibility study to review the potential to expand the Hamilton CCF to meet the City's future needs and to receive and process materials from other municipalities.

The Flam.C.C. supports the recommendation the with following additional points:

- That the City of Hamilton's present (and future) needs are always put ahead of processing materials from other municipalities.
- The cost and feasibility of any studies are balanced with budgetary pressures and need. The cost of studies has an impact on the overall budget.

3. Since the life-cycle of the MRF ends in 2020, further study should be initiated in 2016 to determine the feasibility of expanding the MRF to receive and process recyclable materials from other municipalities. The feasibility study should also consider a single-stream process versus the current two-stream process.

The Flam.C.C. supports the recommendation with following additional points:

- That the City of Hamilton's present (and future) needs are always put ahead of processing materials from other municipalities.

4. The City should continue to utilize the Glanbrook Landfill for disposal of residual waste for the next five years until the next five-year update of the SWMMP. At that time (approximately 2016), the City should initiate a process to begin the establishment of additional disposal capacity. If the review undertaken at the next 5-year update determines that the City should consider technology (i.e. EFW), then the process to implement such a facility can begin immediately thereafter to benefit from the value of the remaining capacity at the Glanbrook Landfill (see Recommendation 5). If the city determines that a landfill disposal alternative will be pursued, then that process would not need to begin until 2025, based on the amount of disposal capacity remaining at the Glanbrook Landfill.

The Flam.C.C. supports the recommendation with following additional points:

- That the next update include a thorough review of best practices and experiences of other municipalities. Keeping in mind that most municipalities are in a position to potentially reach capacity of their respective landfill sites prior to Hamilton, and that there are other recommendations to receive and process materials with municipal partners, the update and review of technology and implementation processes should include a thorough review of the direction and experiences of other municipalities.

5. If following the next 5-year update (i.e. 2016) the City decides to initiate a study to consider an EFW/conversion technology, at that time the City begin to set aside sufficient funds to undertake that study and any subsequent environmental assessment planning and approval process.

The Flam.C.C. supports the recommendation to initiate a study of alternative EFW/conversion technology during the next SWMMP update in 2016.

- The cost and feasibility of any studies are balanced with budgetary pressures and need. The cost of studies has an impact on the overall budget.

The Flam.C.C. also would like to encourage City Council to support the following suggestions:

- Request the provincial government to strengthen legislation regarding waste minimization, in particular, in packaged goods so there will be less material to process at the end of a product's "life cycle".

Hamilton Civic League Presentation to Hamilton City Council – Monday, January 16th, 2012

Presented by: Larry Pomerantz, 17 Head St., Hamilton ON, L8R 1P8, 905-545-5577
HamiltonCivicLeague@gmail.com

Issue – Container/Bag Limits

Re: Public Works document PW11030d, Waste Collection Procurement Process for 2013-2020

Executive Summary

The recommended Waste Collection System commencing April 1, 2013 must maintain the current household limit of one garbage container per week (or two garbage containers collected bi-weekly), to achieve the following benefits:

- Save taxpayers \$1.75 million on the proposed collection contract
- Reduce potential for households opting-out of waste diversion/recycling initiatives
- Heighten waste diversion rates
- Maximize City revenues through the sale of additional recyclable material
- Assist more households to achieve the one container limit
- Reduce incidences of illegal dumping

It should also be noted that the proposed contract ends in the year 2020. Maintaining the current one garbage container limit will greatly increase our community's ability to achieve the waste minimization and diversion goals endorsed by Council as written in the Vision2020 document.

Background

The proposed waste collection system for 2013 to 2020 recommends six garbage containers per household, to be collected bi-weekly. The City of Hamilton currently has a limit of a single garbage container (max 50 lbs) per household which is collected weekly. City Staff state "at present, most households set out one (1) container of garbage per week".

In general, Hamiltonians can be expected to follow the easiest and most economical path for waste disposal. Some households likely do not recycle at all and still make a single trip to the curb each week with garbage and recycling mixed together in one container. Increasing household garbage container limits to six will significantly increase (up to 95%) the number of households that could completely opt-out of recycling because their bi-weekly, mixed garbage and recycling will fit into six garbage containers. Expanding the garbage container limit to more than two (bi-weekly) will negate some of the Staff-anticipated waste diversion improvements resulting from more frequent (weekly) recycling collection versus less frequent garbage collection. *Reduced volumes of recyclable materials collected will return lower revenues to the City through the sale of recyclable material.*

As per City of Hamilton, Public Works document PW11030d, Table 1, page 5 of 25, the increase from the current one (1) garbage container to the proposed six (6) garbage containers will cost taxpayers \$250,000.00 annually. Without changing the amount of garbage that residents are currently permitted

to discard, Council can save taxpayers \$1.75 million over the life of the proposed collection contract by directing Public Works to maintain the current garbage container limits of one per household per week or two per household on a bi-weekly collection schedule.

The following text related to illegal dumping has been taken directly from the City's website and proves illegal dumping to be unrelated to container limits:

Municipalities who implement container limits do not experience a sustained increase in illegal dumping. For example, Kingston experienced a small increase in illegal dumping at first, but it was nothing like what they were told would happen. As quoted in The Hamilton Spectator on November 22, 2007, Kingston's solid waste manager John Giles notes *"It is a perceived problem, but in reality it is not."*

Source :

<http://www.hamilton.ca/CityDepartments/PublicWorks/WasteManagement/ONE+Container+Limit+Answers.htm>

Increased container limits will not have an effect on illegal dumping.

Waste Watchers (WW) is an Earth Day Hamilton (EDH) program in partnership between the City, WRTF, and CCLC which provides waste diversion education, assistance and training at festivals, schools and other public spaces. WW is prepared to expand its program to households with "special considerations" to help them achieve current one container limits.

Personal Background – Larry Pomerantz

- Chair of the Hamilton Civic League
- Founded Earth Day Hamilton 1996, current Board member
 - Community Tree Planting Festivals, Instant Forest, 15000+ trees planted,
 - Annual Eco-Festival, RBG, 45000+ students educated
 - Waste Watchers, partners with City, WRTF, CCLC, provides waste diversion education to festival organizers, schools and the general public
- Personal Waste Management experience extends over 15 years
 - Wrote the detailed plan for the Green Cart distribution program for the City
 - Recycled for 50 schools and admin buildings at former WCDSB
 - Recycled for ORC servicing Hamilton court house, jail, detention centre, etc
 - Recycled for various City of Hamilton buildings
 - Recycled for Oakville Waterfront Festival (OWF) and Burlington's Rib-fest
 - Recycled electronics from municipalities contracts, ICI and households
- Waste Diversion Achievements
 - Nominated for Ontario Waste Minimization Award
 - WCDSB elementary school (300 students) reduced to one bag per week
 - WCDSB high school (1000 students) reduced to three bags per week
 - OWF recycling program reduced overall waste, increased diversion, reduced costs
 - 2011 Paul Harris Fellowship Award via Rotary Club of Burlington-Lakeshore
 - Burlington hosts Canada's largest rib-fest and has been widely recognized as having set the standard for festival waste diversion.