

City of Saint John Common Council Meeting AGENDA

Monday, February 11, 2019 6:00 pm 8th Floor Common Council Chamber (Ludlow Room)

Si vous avez besoin des services en francais pour une réunion de Conseil communal, veuillez contacter le bureau du greffier communal au 658-2862.

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5.	Conse	ent Agenda	
	5.1	Saint John Parking Commission - Appointment of Markus Edison as By-Law Enforcement Officer (Recommendation in Report)	18 - 18
	5.2	Quebec Major Junior Hockey League re: Facilities Updates in Amphitheatres (Recommendation: Refer to Harbour Station Commission)	19 - 19
	5.3	City of Saint John Transportation Strategic Plan MoveSJ Phase 3 Consulting and Engineering Services (Recommendation in Report)	20 - 22
	5.4	Designation of Community Standards Coordinator (Recommendation in Report)	23 - 27
	5.5	Service Agreements - Priority Neighbourhood Associations (Recommendation in Report)	28 - 86
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	5.7	Contract 2019-08: King Square South (Charlotte Street to Civic #12) - Watermain Renewal and Storm Sewer Installation (Recommendation in Report)	90 - 92
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18. Adjournment



City of Saint John Common Council Meeting Monday, February 11, 2019

Committee of the Whole

1. Call to Order

Si vous avez besoin des services en français pour une réunion de Conseil communal, veuillez contacter le bureau du greffier communal au 658-2862.

Each of the following items, either in whole or in part, is able to be discussed in private pursuant to the provisions of subsection 68(1) of the Local Governance Act and Council / Committee will make a decision(s) in that respect in Open Session:

4:00 p.m., 8th Floor Boardroom, City Hall

- 1.1 Approval of Minutes 68(1)
- 1.2 Financial Matter 68(1)(c)
- 1.3 Legal Matter 68(1)(c,f)
- 1.4 Confidential Information 68(1)(e)
- 1.5 Financial Matter 68(1)(c)
- 1.6 Financial Matter 68(1)(c)
- 1.7 Nominating Committee 68(1)(b)



Ville de Saint John Séance du conseil communal Lundi 11 février 2019 18 h Salle du conseil communal (salle Ludow), au 8^e étage de l'hôtel de ville

Comité plénier

1. Ouverture de la séance

Si vous souhaitez obtenir des services en français pour une réunion du conseil communal, veuillez communiquer avec le bureau du greffier communal au 658-2862.

Chacun des points suivants, en totalité ou en partie, peut faire l'objet d'une discussion en privé en vertu des dispositions prévues à l'article 10 de la *Loi sur les municipalités*. Le conseil/comité prendra une ou des décisions à cet égard au cours de la séance publique :

16 h, Salle de conférence, 8^e étage, hôtel de ville

- 1.1 Approbation du procès-verbal paragraphe 68(1)
- 1.2 Question financière alinéa 68(1)c)
- 1.3 Question juridique alinéa 68(1)c) et f)
- 1.4 Information confidentielle alinéa 68(1)(e)
- 1.5 Question financière alinéa 68(1)c)
- 1.6 Question financière alinéa 68(1)c)
- 1.7 Comité des candidatures alinéa 68(1)b)

Séance ordinaire

1. Ouverture de la séance

2. Approbation du procès-verbal

2.1 Procès-verbal du 28 janvier 2019

3. Approbation de l'ordre du jour

4. Divulgations de conflits d'intérêts

5. Questions soumises à l'approbation du conseil

5.1 Commission sur le stationnement de Saint John – Nomination de Markus Edison en qualité d'agent d'exécution des arrêtés municipaux (recommandation figurant au rapport)

- 5.2 Ligue de hockey junior majeur du Québec : Mises à jour relatives aux installations dans les amphithéâtres (recommandation : transmettre à la Commission de Harbour Station)
- 5.3 Services d'experts-conseils et d'ingénierie concernant la phase 3 du Plan stratégique en matière de transport – EnMouvementSJ de la Ville de Saint John (recommandation figurant au rapport)
- 5.4 Nomination d'un coordonnateur des normes communautaires (recommandation figurant au rapport)
- 5.5 Ententes de service – Associations de quartiers prioritaires (recommandation figurant au rapport)
- 5.6 Contrat nº 2018-10 : Phase III relative au réseau d'égout sanitaire -Chambres des déversoirs d'orage et des déversoirs de l'égout sanitaire (recommandation figurant au rapport)
- 5.7 Contrat nº 2019-08 : King Square Sud (de la rue Charlotte au numéro de voirie 12) – Renouvellement de la conduite d'eau principale et installation d'un égout pluvial (recommandation figurant au rapport)
- Contrat nº 2019-04 : Installation de la conduite d'eau principale et des 5.8 égouts sanitaires et pluviaux et travaux de réfection de la place Queen Nord, entre la rue Charlotte et la rue Sydney (recommandation figurant au rapport)
- 5.9 Shining Horizons Therapeutic Riding Association – Demande de présentation devant le conseil (recommandation : transmettre au greffier pour qu'une date de présentation soit fixée)
- 5.10 CentralSquare Technologies – Frais d'entretien (recommandation figurant au rapport)
- 5.11 Bureau des commissaires de la police de Saint John – Direction pour 2019 (recommandation : accepter à titre informatif)
- 5.12 Centre communautaire Carleton – Rapport final de 2018 (recommandation : accepter à titre informatif)

6. Commentaires présentés par les membres

7. Proclamation

7.1 Semaine du patrimoine – Du 11 au 18 février 2019

8. Délégations et présentations

- 8.1 Prix du patrimoine 2018 de Saint John
- 8.2 Présentation du navire commémoratif, le NCSM Brunswicker
- Saint John Energy : Une vision de l'avenir $\frac{3}{3}$ 8.3

9. Audiences publiques – 18 h 30

10. Étude des arrêtés municipaux

- 10.1 Programme de gestion des chevreuils nuisibles (première et deuxième lectures)
- 10.2 Arrêté concernant le règlement intérieur du conseil communal de The City of Saint John (troisième lecture)
- 10.3 Modification de l'Arrêté de zonage au 3700, chemin King William (troisième lecture), conformément aux conditions imposées par l'article 59

11. Interventions des membres du conseil

12. Affaires municipales évoquées par les fonctionnaires municipaux

- 12.1 Démolition d'un immeuble vacant, délabré et dangereux au 76, rue St. James
- 12.2 Recommandations relatives aux subventions communautaires de 2019
- 12.3 Tarifs de 2019 pour la réservation de terrains de sport et politique d'attribution des installations extérieures
- 12.4 Quartier West Side de Saint John Enquête sur le contrôle de la corrosion

13. Rapports déposés par les comités

14. Étude des sujets écartés des résolutions en bloc

15. Correspondance générale

15.1 Demande d'achat de billets – Amazeatorium 2019 à Harbour Station

16. Ordre du jour supplémentaire

17. Comité plénier

18. Levée de la séance

COMMON COUNCIL / CONSEIL COMMUNAL January 28, 2019 / le 28 janvier 2019



MINUTES – REGULAR MEETING COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN JANUARY 28, 2019 AT 6:00 PM IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER

- Present: Mayor Don Darling Deputy Mayor Shirley McAlary Councillor-at-Large Gary Sullivan Councillor Ward 1 Blake Armstrong Councillor Ward 1 Greg Norton Councillor Ward 2 Sean Casey Councillor Ward 2 John MacKenzie Councillor Ward 3 Donna Reardon Councillor Ward 4 David Merrithew Councillor Ward 4 Ray Strowbridge
- Also Present: City Manager J. Collin Fire Chief K. Clifford Police Chief B. Connell City Solicitor J. Nugent Commissioner Growth and Community Development J. Hamilton Commissioner of Finance and Treasurer K. Fudge Commissioner of Finance and Treasurer K. Fudge Commissioner of Transportation and Environment M. Hugenholtz Commissioner of Saint John Water B. McGovern Common Clerk J. Taylor Deputy Common Clerk P. Anglin

5

1. Call to Order

2. Approval of Minutes

2.1 Minutes of January 14, 2019

Moved by Deputy Mayor McAlary, seconded by Councillor Sullivan: RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting of Common Council, held on January 14, 2019, be approved.

MOTION CARRIED.

3. Approval of Agenda

Moved by Deputy Mayor McAlary, seconded by Councillor Sullivan: RESOLVED that the agenda of this meeting be approve with the addition of item 17.1 Barbour's General Store.

MOTION CARRIED.

4. Disclosures of Conflict of Interest

5. Consent Agenda

5.1 That the M.E. Carpenter Letter re SJ Transit be referred to the Transit Commission.

5.2 That the Hardman Group Limited Letter re New Year's Eve Celebrations be received for information.

5.3 That as recommended by the City Manager in the submitted report 2019-367: *Proposed Public Hearing Date – 97-99 Exmouth Street, 348 Rockland Road and 21 Canon Street,* Common Council schedule the public hearing for the rezoning applications of Krystal Kindred on behalf of Supreme Human Services (97-99 Exmouth Street) and Natasha Tobias (348 Rockland Road and 21 Canon Street) for Monday March 11, 2019 at 6:30 p.m. in the Council Chamber, and refer the applications to the Planning Advisory Committee for a report and recommendation.

5.4 That as recommended by the City Manager in the submitted report 2019-11: Spring Debenture – Notice of Motion, the Mayor make the following motion:

"I hereby give Notice that I will, at a meeting of Common Council held after the expiration of thirty days from this day, move or cause to be moved, the following resolution:

RESOLVED that occasion having arisen in the public interest for the following Public Civic Works and needed Civic Improvements that the City of Saint John proposes issue of the following debentures to be dated on or after February 27th, 2019:

REFINANCE DEBENTURES

Debenture No. BA 9- 2009	\$ 4,670,000
(General Fund – 5 years)	
Debenture No. BA 10 -2009	\$ 750,000
(Water & Sewerage – 10 years)	
Debenture No. BA 11-2009	\$ <u>500,000</u>
(Transit – 5 years)	

TOTAL

<u>\$ 5,920,000</u>

THEREFORE RESOLVED that debentures be issued under provisions of the Acts of Assembly 52, Victoria, Chapter 27, Section 29 and amendments thereto, to the amount of \$ 5,920,000."

Moved by Deputy Mayor McAlary, seconded by Councillor Sullivan: RESOLVED that the recommendation set out in each consent agenda item respectively, be adopted.

MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

6. Members Comments

Council members commented on various community events.

7. Proclamations

7.1 Bell Let's Talk Day – Wednesday January 30, 2019

The Mayor declared Wednesday, January 30th, 2019 as "Bell Let's Talk Day" in the City of Saint John.

7.2 White Cane Week - February 3rd to 9th, 2019

The Mayor declared February 3rd to 9th, 2019 as White Cane Week in the City of Saint John.

8. Delegations/Presentations

9. Public Hearings 6:30 PM

9.1 <u>93 Loch Lomond Road Proposed Section 59 Amendment – Planning Advisory</u> <u>Committee report recommending Amendment</u>

The Common Clerk advised that the necessary advertising was completed with regard to the proposed Section 59 Amendment amending the Section 59 conditions imposed on the June 18, 1973, rezoning of the property located at 93 Loch Lomond Road, also identified as PID Numbers 55088777, 00319558, and 55088769; and amended May 11, 1987, June 22, 1987 and March 30, 1992 to permit the use of the property as a personal service establishment, with no written objections received.

Consideration was also given to a report from the Planning Advisory Committee submitting a copy of planning staff's report considered at its January 15, 2019 meeting at which the Committee recommended the amendment of the existing Section 59 conditions.

The Mayor called for members of the public to speak against the proposed amendment with no one presenting.

The Mayor called for members of the public to speak in favour of the proposed amendment with Brenda DeFazio the Applicant presenting.

Moved by Councillor Merrithew, seconded by Deputy Mayor McAlary: RESOLVED that:

1. Common Council rescind the Section 39 conditions imposed on the June 18, 1973 rezoning of the property located at 93 Loch Lomond Road, also identified as PID Numbers 55088777, 00319558, and 55088769; and amended May 11, 1987, June 22, 1987 and March 30, 1992.

2. That pursuant to Section 59 of the Community Planning Act, the development and use of the parcel of land with an area of approximately 693 square metres, located at 93 Loch Lomond Road, also identified as PID Numbers 55088777, 00319558, and 55088769 shall be subject to the following conditions:

a) That the use of the lot be limited to the following uses as defined by the Zoning By-Law:

- Artist or Craftsperson Studio;
- Bakery;
- Business Office, subject to paragraph 11.7(3) (b);
- Commercial Group;
- Community Policing Office;
- Day Care Centre;
- Dwelling Unit, subject to paragraph 11.7(3) (c);
- Financial Service;

- Funeral Service;
- Garden Suite, subject to section 9.8;
- Grocery Store;
- Home Occupation;
- Library;
- Medical Clinic;
- Personal Service;
- Pet Grooming;
- Place of Worship;
- Restaurant;
- Retail, General;
- Secondary Suite, subject to section 9.13;
- Service and Repair, Household;
- Supportive Housing, subject to section 9.14;
- Veterinary Clinic

MOTION CARRIED.

9.2 <u>1350 Hickey Road Proposed Section 59 Amendment – Staff Presentation and</u> <u>Supplementary Report</u>

The Common Clerk advised that the necessary advertising was completed with regard to the proposed Section 59 Amendment amending the Section 39 conditions on the March 22, 2004 rezoning of the property located at 1350 Hickey Road, also identified as PID Number 00313072 to amend existing Section 39 conditions as part of the redevelopment of the site.

Referring to the PowerPoint presentation entitled 1350 Hickey Road and submitted M&C report entitled 1350 Hickey Road – Supplementary Report, A. Reid City Planner, recommended an amendment to the Planning Advisory Committee's recommendation that would remove the following PAC requirement:

• f) The developer must extend concrete curb to City specification, along the north side of Bruce Lane to the second driveway.

The Mayor called for members of the public to speak against the proposed amendment with no one presenting.

The Mayor called for members of the public to speak in favour of the proposed amendment with Bob Landry Residential Contractors Ltd. and the owner Sean Fillmore 616813 N.B. Ltd. presenting.

Responding to a question on the requirement for curbing for demarcation of driveways, and parking areas on the site, staff responded:

• Curbing is a City policy since 2004, the Zoning Bylaw standard requires curbing for more than 5 parking spaces.

Responding to a question "If the surrounding properties don't have curbing why is it needed in 2 years, why not 5 years", staff answered:

• It is Council's prerogative to amend the section 59 conditions.

Commissioner J. Hamilton stated the property has not been in compliance with the standards in the bylaw for some time, and recommends upholding the staff recommendation.

The City Manager commented:

- If Council does not agree with the bylaw the bylaw should be reviewed.
- Processing of subsequent requests is unclear if exceptions to bylaws are made.
- The bylaw provides clarity for new businesses.

Responding to a question, on whether staff could negotiate a timeframe for the curbing, the City Solicitor opined that would be unenforceable; the conditions can only be established by Council not the administration.

MAIN MOTION

Moved by Councillor Sullivan, seconded by Councillor Norton:

RESOLVED that Council adopt the recommendation of the Planning Advisory Committee but remove the requirement for curbing on Bruce Lane, as recommended by staff in their Supplemental Report.

AMENDED MOTION

Moved by Deputy Mayor McAlary, seconded by Councillor MacKenzie: RESOLVED that the Main Motion be amended to allow 5 years to complete the site curbing.

MOTION CARRIED with Councillors Norton, Casey, Reardon and Sullivan voting nay.

MAIN MOTION AS AMENDED

Moved by Councillor Sullivan, seconded by Councillor Norton:

RESOLVED that Common Council amend the Section 39 conditions imposed on the March 1, 2004 rezoning of the property situated at 1350 Hickey Road, also identified as PID 00313072 by rescinding the existing conditions and imposing the following:

a) The developer must pave all parking areas, vehicle manoeuvring areas and full widths of the driveways with asphalt and enclose them with cast-in-place concrete curbs to protect the landscaped areas and to facilitate proper drainage;

b) Adequate site drainage systems must be provided by the developer, in accordance with an engineered storm drainage submission, and subject to the approval of the Chief City Engineer or designate, and the approved drainage submission must be attached to any application for building permit for the development;

c) The developer must landscape all disturbed areas of the site not occupied by buildings, driveways, walkways, parking or loading areas, including the City street right-of-way to the edge of the City sidewalk;

d) The landscaping along the front lot lines of the developed portion of the site must have a minimum width of 3 metres (10 feet), inside the front property line, except where interrupted by a permitted driveway;

e) Vehicular access to the site shall consist of a maximum of one driveway on Hickey Road used as an entry only, a maximum of one driveway on Bruce Lane used as an exit only, and a maximum of one driveway from Bruce Lane for loading and unloading for deliveries all with appropriate signage. No access is permitted on Loch Lomond Road. The exact location of any permitted driveway is subject to the approval of the Chief City Engineer or designate;

f) The site shall not be developed except in accordance with a detailed site plan and detailed building elevation plans, prepared by the developer and subject to the approval of the Development Officer, indicating the location, design and exterior finish of all buildings, the location and treatment of parking areas, driveways, loading areas, signs, exterior lighting, landscaped areas and other site features, and the approved site plan and building elevation plans must be attached to any application for building permit for the development; and

g) All Storm Drainage Systems require As-Built Drawings confirming the installation of the required stormwater drainage system must be submitted and accepted by the City prior to the issuance of an Occupancy Permit;

AND FURTHER THAT the developer has five (5) years to complete the site curbing.

MOTION CARRIED with Councillor Casey voting nay.

9.3 <u>3700 King William Road Proposed Zoning Bylaw Amendment – Planning Advisory</u>
<u>Committee report recommending Rezoning with Section 59 Conditions</u>
9.3.1 <u>Zoning Bylaw Amendment (1st and 2nd Reading)</u>

The Common Clerk advised that the necessary advertising was completed with regard to amending Schedule A, the Zoning Map of The City of Saint John, by re-zoning a parcel of land having an area of approximately 31.1 hectares, located at 3700 King William Road,

also identified as PID Number 55218754 from Medium Industrial (IM) to Pit and Quarry (PQ) with no written objections received.

Consideration was also given to a report from the Planning Advisory Committee submitted a copy of Planning staff's report considered at its January 15, 2019 meeting at which time the Committee recommended the rezoning of a parcel of land located at 3700 King William Road as described above.

The Mayor called for members of the public to speak against the rezoning with no one presenting.

The Mayor called for members of the public to speak in favour of the rezoning with Andrew Black, for the Applicant Brunswick Engineering / Project Manager for Simpson Construction presenting.

Responding to a question on the designation of the site described as both Parks & Natural Area and Industrial Area, K. Melanson, Community Planning Manager confirmed the *Municipal Development Plan* does designate the site area to the north Industrial including Heavy Industrial and to the south (85% of the site) Parks & Natural Area. It is zoned Rural Resource. The *Municipal Development Plan* is silent as to Pits and Quarries in the Heavy Industrial area, so the approach from a planning perspective is to look at "like use". Heavy industrial zones can be characterized as heavy manufacturing, major refineries, noxious and visual impactful uses. From a planning perspective a pit and quarry would fit in the Heavy Industrial designated zone. It is a compatible, reasonable use.

Responding to a question on the tree planting, there is no species defined. The area that has been clear cut may have natural regrowth occur.

Moved by Deputy Mayor McAlary, seconded by Councillor Strowbridge:

RESOLVED that the by-law entitled, "A Law to Amend the Zoning By-Law of The City of Saint John" amending Schedule A, the Zoning Map of The City of Saint John, by re-zoning a parcel of land having an area of approximately 31.1 hectares, located at 3700 King William Road, also identified as PID Number 55218754 from Medium Industrial (IM) to Pit and Quarry (PQ), be read a first time.

MOTION CARRIED.

Read a first time by title, the by-law entitled "A Law to Amend the Zoning By-Law of The City of Saint John".

Moved by Deputy Mayor McAlary, seconded by Councillor Sullivan: RESOLVED that the by-law entitled, "A Law to Amend the Zoning By-Law of The City of Saint John" amending Schedule A, the Zoning Map of The City of Saint John, by re-zoning a parcel of land having an area of approximately 31.1 hectares, located at 3700 King William Road, also identified as PID Number 55218754 from Medium Industrial (IM) to Pit and Quarry (PQ), be read a second time.

MOTION CARRIED.

Read a second time by title, the by-law entitled "A Law to Amend the Zoning By-Law of The City of Saint John".

10. Consideration of By-laws

10.1 Proposed Municipal Plan Amendment – 179-185 Golden Grove Road

The Common Clerk advised that the required advertising has been completed. The Public Notice indicates the City intends to consider an amendment to the Municipal Development Plan which would:

- Redesignate on Schedule A of the Municipal Development Plan, a parcel of land with an area of approximately 0.55 hectares located at 179-185 Golden Grove Road, also identified as PID Nos. 55057848, 55057855 and 55201750, from Stable Area to Employment Area; and
- 2. Redesignate on Schedule B of the Plan, the same parcel of land from Stable Residential to Stable Commercial.

Moved by Deputy Mayor McAlary, seconded by Councillor Strowbridge: RESOLVED that the proposed Municipal Plan By-Law Amendment regarding 179-185 Golden Grove Road be referred to the Planning Advisory Committee for a report and recommendation and the necessary advertising be authorized with a Public Hearing to be held on Monday, March 11, 2019 at 6:30 pm in the Council Chamber, City Hall.

MOTION CARRIED.

10.2 <u>Public Presentation – Proposed Municipal Plan Amendment 40 Mountain View</u> <u>Drive</u>

J. Hamilton provided a Public Presentation for a proposed amendment to the Municipal Development Plan which would redesignate on Schedule B of the Municipal Development Plan, a parcel of land with an area of approximately 3.25 hectares, located at 40 Mountain View Drive, also identified as PID Numbers 00313429 and 00426452, from Low Density Residential to Low to Medium Density Residential, to undertake a medium density residential development with a mix of housing types.

10.3 <u>Procedural ByLaw Amendment Respecting Electronic Participation in Meetings</u> and Submissions/Representations made Subsequent to a Public Hearing (1st and 2nd <u>Reading</u>)

The City Manager spoke on the recommendation in the bylaw that would allow for remote access to Special and Emergency meetings of Council using teleconference technology. It would not allow for remote access to regularly scheduled open meetings and regularly scheduled closed meetings of Council.

It is recommended to broaden the scope of the bylaw to include remote participation by teleconference for Committee of the Whole closed to the public meetings. Currently, the technology is not sufficiently robust for open session – this is being explored for the future.

Procedurally, the Common Clerk advised Council to proceed to give first and second reading to the bylaw as presented and direct staff to amend the bylaw to include remote participation for Committee of the Whole closed to the public meetings, prior to third reading.

Moved by Deputy Mayor McAlary, seconded by Councillor Sullivan:

RESOLVED that the by-law entitled, "By-Law Number M-5 A Law to Amend a By-Law respecting the Procedure of the Common Council of the City of Saint John", to permit remote participation for Council members via teleconference for special and emergency meetings; and to provide a formal process for managing submissions or representations received by the City subsequent to a legislated public hearing held by Council, be read a first time.

MOTION CARRIED.

Read a first time by title, the by-law entitled, "By-Law Number M-5 A Law to Amend a By-Law respecting the Procedure of the Common Council of the City of Saint John."

Moved by Deputy Mayor McAlary, seconded by Councillor Sullivan:

RESOLVED that the by-law entitled, "By-Law Number M-5 A Law to Amend a By-Law respecting the Procedure of the Common Council of the City of Saint John", to permit remote participation for Council members via teleconference for special and emergency meetings and to provide a formal process for managing submissions or representations received by the City subsequent to a legislated public hearing held by Council, be read a second time.

MOTION CARRIED.

Read a second time by title, the by-law entitled, "By-Law Number M-5 A Law to Amend a By-Law respecting the Procedure of the Common Council of the City of Saint John." Moved by Deputy Mayor McAlary, seconded by Councillor Sullivan:

RESOLVED that as recommended by the City Manager in the submitted report *M&C* 2019-14: Procedural ByLaw Amendment Respecting Electronic Participation in Meetings and Submissions/Representations made Subsequent to a Public Hearing, Common Council direct staff to add to the bylaw prior to 3rd reading, a provision which allows Council members to participate using teleconference for Committee of the Whole closed to the public meetings.

MOTION CARRIED.

11. Submissions by Council Members

12. Business Matters - Municipal Officers

12.1 Click2Gov Data Breach and Cybersecurity Priorities

CIO, Stephanie Rackley-Roach, updated Council on the security breach into the Click2Gov online system for paying parking tickets. Referring to the submitted report entitled, M&C 2019-13 Click2Gov Data Breach and Cybersecurity Priorities, the following measures were outlined:

- Overview of the data breach and investigation
- Click2Gov Maintenance and Due Diligence
- Notification to impacted individuals
- Notification to the Office of the Integrity Commissioner
- Corrective Measures and New Payment System
- City of Saint John Cybersecurity Strategic Actions

Responding to questions, Ms. Rackley-Roach stated seventeen (17) calls were received by the City's Finance Department and Parking Commission. Eighteen (18) cases are on file with the Police. Most calls were for information on what remedial steps to take.

Moved by Deputy Mayor McAlary, seconded by Councillor MacKenzie:

RESOLVED that as recommended by the City Manager in the submitted report 2019-13: Click2Gov Data Breach and Cybersecurity Priorities, Common Council endorse the cybersecurity strategy presented in this report.

MOTION CARRIED.

13. Committee Reports

14. Consideration of Issues Separated from Consent Agenda

15. General Correspondence

15.1 <u>Ticket Purchase Request - Loch Lomond Villa Foundation</u>

Moved by Deputy Mayor McAlary, seconded by Councillor Reardon: RESOLVED that the ticket purchase request for the Loch Lomond Villa Foundation be approved and the Office of the Common Clerk be directed to purchase tickets for those Council members wishing to attend the event.

MOTION CARRIED.

15.2 <u>Ticket Purchase Request - World Kidney Day Breakfast</u>

Moved by Deputy Mayor McAlary, seconded by Councillor Reardon: RESOLVED that the ticket purchase request for the World Kidney Day Breakfast be approved and the Office of the Common Clerk be directed to purchase tickets for those Council members wishing to attend the event.

MOTION CARRIED.

16. Supplemental Agenda

17. Committee of the Whole

17.1 <u>Barbour's General Store</u>

Moved by Deputy Mayor McAlary, seconded by Councillor MacKenzie: RESOLVED that as recommended by the Committee of the Whole having met on January 28th, 2019, Common Council adopt the following recommendation:

- 1. That the City enter into a Licence agreement with Earthelp Limited, having the same terms and conditions contained in the Licence agreement approved by Common Council at its meeting of May 7, 2018 with the exceptions that:
 - i) Term will commence on May 1, 2019 and end on October 31, 2019, and
 - Licence fee to be as follows: May \$1,000.00 plus H.S.T. (if applicable), June through October to be \$1,890.00 plus H.S.T. (if applicable) per month; and further
- 2. That the Mayor and Common Clerk be authorized to execute the Licence Agreement referred to in #2 above.

MOTION CARRIED.

18. Adjournment

Moved by Councillor MacKenzie, seconded by Councillor Armstrong: RESOLVED that the meeting of Common Council held on January 28, 2019, be adjourned.

MOTION CARRIED.

The Mayor declared the meeting adjourned at 8:18 p.m.





January 28, 2019

Jonathan Taylor Common Clerk City of Saint John 8th Floor, City Hall Saint John, NB

Dear Mr. Taylor,

RE: Appointment of Markus Edison, Badge No. 9964 Canadian Corps of Commissionaires as a By-Law Enforcement Officer

We are requesting that the following resolution be presented to Common Council for approval:

"Resolved that pursuant to Section 14 of the Police Act of the Province of New Brunswick, the Common Council of the City of Saint John does hereby appoint the following member of the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires as By-Law Enforcement Officer with the responsibility and authority to enforce provisions of the Parking Meter By-Law and the provisions of Section 5, Section 5.1, Section 7, Section 8, Section 15 and Section 16 of the Saint John Traffic By-Law, namely: Markus Edison, Badge No. 9964.

And further that this appointment shall continue until such time as the appointee ceases to be a member of the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires or until the appointment is rescinded by Common Council, whichever comes first."

Yours truly,

THO O A LOULE

Marc Dionne Director of Operations Saint John Parking Commission

/KM

11th Floor, City Hall, P.O. Box 1971, Saint John, N.B. E2L 4L1 • Tel: (506) 632-7275 • E-mail: parking@saintjohn.ca 11ième Étage, Hôtel de Ville, C.P. 1971, Saint John, N.-B. E2L 4L1 • Tél: (506) 632-7275 • Courriel: parking@saintjohn.ca www.saintjohn.ca/parking



LIGUE DE HOCKEY JUNIOR MAJEUR DU QUÉBEC QUEBEC MAJOR JUNIOR HOCKEY LEAGUE

Mr. Don Darling 15 Market Square Saint John, NB E2L 4L1

Boucherville, January 28th, 2019

Subject: Facilities updates in amphitheatres

Hello Mr. Darling,

In recent years, the Quebec Major Junior Hockey League has implemented several initiatives aimed at improving the quality of the show as well as the player's supervision and safety.

In its desire to continue in this direction, the QMJHL, through its Board of Governors held on October 18th, unanimously adopted that all QMJHL amphitheatres were to meet, by the 2021- 2022 season, new requirements for ice rinks, dashers and lighting. The details of these requirements, which must be in place by May 31, 2021, are available in the QMJHL Amphitheater Requirements Guide, which is available from each of our teams and that we could send you, should you wish to receive it. Please note that additional information will be provided in the coming weeks about the requirements for amphitheatres lighting. These will be sent to you as soon as they are clarified.

If it has not been not done already, each of the 18 teams will contact their respective municipality to plan for the implementation of these new requirements. In this regard, I remain convinced that the QMJHL can continue to benefit from your support and collaboration in such a way as to allow our 18 teams to offer the safest environment, adapted to the reality of today's junior hockey.

Yours sincerely,

Julean

Gilles Courteau Commissioner

c.c. Mr. John Collin Mr. Scott McCain Mr. Joe Richard Mr. Mike Caddell



COUNCIL REPORT

M&C No.	2019-15
Report Date	January 22, 2019
Meeting Date	February 11, 2019
Service Area	Transportation and
	Environment Services

His Worship Mayor Don Darling and Members of Common Council

SUBJECT: City of Saint John Transportation Strategic Plan MoveSJ Phase 3 Consulting and Engineering Services

OPEN OR CLOSED SESSION

This matter is to be discussed in open session of Common Council.

AUTHORIZATION

Primary Author	Commissioner/Dept. Head	City Manager
Katherine Shannon	Michael Hugenholtz	John Collin
Tim O'Reilly		

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that:

- Common Council award engineering and consulting services for Transportation Strategic Plan MoveSJ, Phase 3 to IBI Group at a cost of \$180,615 plus applicable taxes.
- 2) That the Mayor and Common Clerk be authorized to execute the Consulting Engineering Agreement.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report to is to recommend Common Council award engineering and consulting services for MoveSJ Phase 3 to IBI Group.

In 2014 through the Procurement Request for Proposal process, IBI Group was awarded the contract for engineering and consulting services for Phase one of the three phased Transportation Strategic Plan MoveSJ. In 2018 they were awarded Phase two.

Phase two of MoveSJ was adopted by Common Council on December 3, 2018 and staff is keen to move forward to finalize the plan with Phase 3.

PREVIOUS RESOLUTION

On April 18, 2017, Common Council adopted the following resolution:

"RESOLVED that as recommended by the City Manager in the submitted report M&C 2017-095: City of Saint John Transportation Strategic Plan Phase 2 Consulting and Engineering Services – Follow up, Common Council authorizes the following:

- Common Council award engineering and consulting services for Transportation and Strategic Plan Phase 2 to IBI Group at a cost of \$200,100.00 plus applicable taxes; and
- 2) That the Mayor and Common Clerk be authorized to execute the Consulting Engineering Agreement."

REPORT

The Transportation Strategic Plan's (MoveSJ) goal is to develop and maintain a comprehensive Plan for the City which advances the development of a multimodal transportation system for the community. As per Policy TM-1 of the Municipal Plan (PlanSJ).

MoveSJ has been divided into three phases. Phase one was finalized in 2017 and provided the foundation for phases two and three. Phase two was adopted by Common Council on December 3, 2018 and now staff is keen to finalize the project with phase three of the plan.

Phase one and two of the Plan included the following:

- Community Engagement
- Goals Development
- Model Maintenance Assessment
- Neighbourhood and Structural Plan Guidelines
- Demand Model Development
- Pedestrian Strategy
- Transit Strategy
- Parking Strategy
- Goods Movement Strategy

Phase three of the Plan will include the following strategies:

- Cycling Strategy
- Modern Roundabouts
- Road Safety Strategy
- Road Classification System
- Comprehensive System Improvement Plan

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

This report aligns with key Common Council priorities including:

Vibrant, Safe City

The plan develops strategies for public transportation, which will aid in developing neighbourhoods aligned with the community's development vision established in PlanSJ which include accessible, reliable and cost-effective public and active transportation.

Valued Service Delivery

The plan provides an assessment of required transportation system capacity, to support future growth and development that will be an important input in managing the City's transportation assets and guiding future investment in the transportation system. This will also serve Council's Priority of Fiscal Responsibility as it provides an input into the long-term financial planning for capital improvements to the City's transportation network.

SERVICE AND FINANCIAL OUTCOMES

The proposed cost of work from IBI Group to provide engineering and consulting services for Phase 3 is \$180,615 plus applicable taxes. Funding for this project is included in the 2019 operating budget.

INPUT FROM OTHER SERVICE AREAS AND STAKEHOLDERS

The above process is in accordance with the RFP terms and conditions and the City's Procurement Policy. Materials Management supports the recommendation being put forth.

ATTACHMENTS

N/A



COUNCIL REPORT

M&C No.	2019-10
Report Date	February 05, 2019
Meeting Date	February 11, 2019
Service Area	Growth and Community
	Development Services

His Worship Mayor Don Darling and Members of Common Council

SUBJECT: Designation of Community Standards Coordinator

OPEN OR CLOSED SESSION

This matter is to be discussed in open session of Common Council.

AUTHORIZATION

Primary Author	Commissioner/Dept. Head	City Manager
Christopher McKiel	Jacqueline Hamilton	John Collin

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Common Council adopt the attached resolution.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Growth and Community Development Services is continuing a Community Standards pilot program which is focused on issues that directly impact the aesthetics, enjoyment and pride of a neighbourhood, including unsightly premises, zoning infractions and general upkeep of properties.

Mark O'Leary has been hired as the Community Standards Coordinator who will lead this pilot program. Mr. O'Leary previously held this position for approximately nine months in 2017 and 2018 and exceeded all targets set for the program during that time. The purpose of this report is to appoint Mr. O'Leary with respect to the by-laws enforced by Growth and Community Development Services, including the authority to enter upon property to conduct inspections, issue Notices to Comply and lay informations in Provincial Court.

PREVIOUS RESOLUTION

N/A

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

This report aligns with Council's Vibrant, Safe City priority.

REPORT

In June 2017, the Growth Committee heard from Staff that it intended to move forward with a Community Standards pilot program. This program aligns with the One-Stop Development shop service model that recommended a position within the department which focuses on community standards compliance or what has, in the past, been referred to as non-life safety compliance.

The pilot program is focused on issues that directly impact the aesthetics, enjoyment and pride of a neighbourhood, including unsightly premises, zoning by-law issues and general upkeep and maintenance of properties.

The position, Community Standards Coordinator, is a relatively new position to the organization and incorporates a skillset focused on experience and education around by-law compliance, by-law file conclusion, education and awareness. The Coordinator will take a proactive approach with property owners, encouraging compliance through a combination of education/awareness, written notices and if necessary, formal legal actions.

Mr. O'Leary had previously held this position for approximately nine months in 2017 and 2018 and exceeded all targets set for the program during that time. Mr. O'Leary has once again been hired to fill this new role. At this time, it is necessary to appoint him with respect to the by-laws enforced by Growth and Community Development Services, including the authority to enter upon property to conduct inspections, issue Notices to Comply and tickets and lay informations in Provincial Court.

SERVICE AND FINANCIAL OUTCOMES

The Community Standards pilot program will enhance the service level of a variety of by-law compliance programs, including unsightly premises, zoning by-law and general upkeep and maintenance of properties.

INPUT FROM OTHER SERVICE AREAS AND STAKEHOLDERS

N/A

ATTACHMENTS

Resolution

RESOLVED, that as recommended by the City Manager, the following resolution be adopted:

1. WHEREAS the Common Council of The City of Saint John has enacted certain by-laws pursuant to the authority of the *Local Governance Act*, S.N.B. 2017 c.18, and amendments thereto, (the "*Local Governance Act*") including the *Saint John Unsightly Premises and Dangerous Buildings and Structures By- law*, By-law Number M- 30 and amendments thereto, and it may from time to time be necessary to make inspections for the administration or enforcement of the By-law;

AND WHEREAS section 72 of the *Local Governance Act* provides that a council may appoint by-law enforcement officers for the local government and may determine their terms of office;

AND WHEREAS subsection 144(2) of the *Local Governance Act* provides that a council may authorize officers enter the land, building or other structure at any reasonable time, and carry out the inspection after giving reasonable notice to the owner or occupant of the land, building or other structure to be entered;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Mark O'Leary, By-law Enforcement Officer, is hereby appointed as an inspection officer and authorized to enter at all reasonable times upon any property within the territorial boundaries of the City of Saint John for the purpose of making any inspection that is necessary for the administration or enforcement of the *Saint John Unsightly Premises and Dangerous Buildings and Structures By-law* which received first and second reading by Common Council on May 22, 2018 and third reading on June 4, 2018, being enacted upon approval by the Minister of Local Government, and/or the *Local Governance Act* effective immediately, and this authorization shall continue until he ceases to be an employee of the Growth and Community Development Services department of The City of Saint John or until rescinded by Common Council, whichever comes first.

2. WHEREAS the Common Council of The City of Saint John has enacted certain by-laws pursuant to the authority of the *Local Governance Act*, including the *Saint John Unsightly Premises and Dangerous Buildings and Structures By-law*, By-law Number M-30, and amendments thereto, (the "Saint John Unsightly Premises and Dangerous Buildings and Structures By-law") and it may from time to time be necessary to commence proceedings in the Provincial Court of the Province of New Brunswick, when a person has violated or failed to comply with the said By-law;

AND WHEREAS section 72 of the *Local Governance Act* provides that a council may appoint by-law enforcement officers for the local government and may determine their terms of office;

AND WHEREAS subsection 132(1) and 132(2) of the *Local Governance Act* provides that an officer appointed by council may notify the owner or occupier of premises, a building or structure by notice in the form prescribed by regulation when a condition exists pursuant to subsections 131(1), 131(2) or 131(3) of the said Act;

AND WHEREAS section 150(1) of the *Local Governance Act* provides that proceedings for breach of a by-law shall be commenced in the name of the clerk of the municipality or such other person as is designated for that purpose by the council;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Mark O'Leary is hereby appointed as a Bylaw Enforcement Officer with respect to the enforcement of the *Saint John Unsightly Premises and Dangerous Buildings and Structures By-law*, effective immediately, and this appointment shall continue until he ceases to be an employee of Growth and Community Development Services of The City of Saint John or until it is rescinded by Common Council, whichever comes first; **AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that Mark O'Leary is hereby appointed and authorized to notify owners and occupiers with respect to premises, buildings or structures that are unsightly; buildings or structures that are a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of being vacant or unoccupied; buildings or structures that are a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of dilapidation or unsoundness of structural strength, as set out in the *Saint John Unsightly Premises and Dangerous Buildings and Structures By-law*, effective immediately, and this appointment and authorization shall continue until he ceases to be an employee of Growth and Community Development Services of The City of Saint John or until it is rescinded by Common Council, whichever comes first;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Mark O'Leary is hereby designated and authorized to lay informations in the Provincial Court of the Province of New Brunswick for breach of the *Saint John Unsightly Premises and Dangerous Buildings and Structures By-law*, effective immediately, and this designation and authorization shall continue until he ceases to be an employee of Growth and Community Development Services of The City of Saint John or until it is rescinded by Common Council, whichever comes first.

3. WHEREAS the Common Council of The City of Saint John has enacted certain by-laws pursuant to the authority of the Community Planning Act, S.N.B 2017, c. 19, and amendments thereto, (the "Community Planning Act") including the Saint John Building By-law, By-law Number C.P. 102 and amendments thereto, and it may from time to time be necessary to make inspections for the administration of this By-law;

AND WHEREAS subsection 133(1) of the *Community Planning Act* provides that a council may authorize persons at all reasonable times, and with the consent of the owner or occupant, enter any land, building or premises for the purposes of inspection if the Director, the development officer or the person authorized by the Minister or the council has reasonable grounds to believe that a development or form of development on or in the land, building or premises violates a provision of this Act or the regulations or a bylaw or an order made under this Act;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Mark O'Leary, who is a By-law Enforcement Officer, is hereby authorized at all reasonable times, and with the consent of the owner or occupant, enter any land, building or premises within the territorial boundaries of the City of Saint John for the purpose of making any inspection that is necessary for the administration of the *Saint John Building By-law*, effective immediately, and this authorization shall continue until he ceases to be an employee of the Growth and Community Development Services department of The City of Saint John or until rescinded by Common Council, whichever comes first.

4. WHEREAS the Common Council of The City of Saint John has enacted certain by-laws pursuant to the authority of the Community Planning Act, S.N.B 2017, c. 19, and amendments thereto, (the "Community Planning Act") including the Saint John Building By-law, By-law Number C.P. 102, and amendments thereto, and it may from time to time be necessary to make orders for the administration of this By-law;

AND WHEREAS subsection 134(1) of the *Community Planning Act* provides that a council may authorize persons to, when a development is undertaken in violation of the *Community Planning Act*, a by-law or regulation under the *Community Planning Act*, a by-law or terms and conditions imposed on the development, order the cessation of the development, alteration of such development so as to remove the violation, or the doing of anything required to restore the land, building or structure to its condition immediately prior to the undertaking of such development;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Mark O'Leary who is a By-law Enforcement Officer, is hereby authorized to, when a development is undertaken in violation of the

Community Planning Act, the Saint John Building By-law or the terms and conditions imposed on the development, order the cessation of the development, alteration of such development so as to remove the violation, or the doing of anything required to restore the land, building or structure to its condition immediately prior to the undertaking of such development, effective immediately, and this authorization shall continue until he ceases to be an employee of the Growth and Community Development Services department of The City of Saint John or until rescinded by Common Council, whichever comes first.

5. WHEREAS, the Common Council of The City of Saint John has enacted certain by-laws pursuant to the authority of the Local Governance Act and the Community Planning Act, including the Saint John Dog Control By-law, By-law Number M-13, Mobile Home Parks By-law, By-law Number M-20, City of Saint John Flood Risk Areas By-law, By-law Number C.P. 11, Saint John Building By-law, By-law Number C.P. 101, and The Zoning By-law, By-law Number C.P. 110, including all amendments thereto, and it may from time to time be necessary to commence proceedings in the Provincial Court of the Province of New Brunswick, when a person has contravened or failed to comply with these By-laws;

AND WHEREAS section 72 of the *Local Governance Act* provides that a council may appoint by-law enforcement officers for the local government and may determine their terms of office;

AND WHEREAS section 150(1) of the *Local Governance Act* provides that proceedings for breach of a by-law shall be commenced in the name of the clerk of the municipality or such other person as is designated for that purpose by the council;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Mark O'Leary is hereby appointed as a Bylaw Enforcement Officer with respect to the enforcement of the *Saint John Dog Control By-law*, the *Mobile Home Parks By-law*, the *City of Saint John Flood Risk Areas By-law*, the *Saint John Building By-law*, and *The Zoning By-law*, effective immediately, and this appointment shall continue until he ceases to be an employee of Growth and Community Development Services of The City of Saint John or until it is rescinded by Common Council, whichever comes first;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Mark O'Leary is hereby designated and authorized to lay informations in the Provincial Court of the Province of New Brunswick for breach of the Saint John Dog Control By-law, the Mobile Home Parks By-law, the City of Saint John Flood Risk Areas By-law, the Saint John Building By-law, and The Zoning By-law, effective immediately, and this appointment and authorization shall continue until he ceases to be an employee of Growth and Community Development Services of The City of Saint John or until it is rescinded by Common Council, whichever comes first.

6. WHEREAS subsection 135(4) of the *Local Governance Act* provides that within thirty days after the terms of a notice have been complied with or a debt due to a municipality or due to the Minister of Finance, as the case may be, is discharged, the municipality shall provide a certificate in the form prescribed by regulation which requires that the corporate seal of the municipality to be affixed.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Jonathan A. Taylor, Common Clerk, is hereby authorized to affix the corporate seal of The City of Saint John to a Certificate of Discharge that is issued by Mark O'Leary under the *Saint John Unsightly Premises and Dangerous Buildings and Structures By-law*, and such authorization shall continue until Jonathan A. Taylor ceases to be the Common Clerk of The City of Saint John or until it is rescinded by Common Council, whichever comes first.



COUNCIL REPORT

M&C No.	2019-23
Report Date	February 05, 2019
Meeting Date	February 11, 2019
Service Area	Transportation and
	Environment Services

His Worship Mayor Don Darling and Members of Common Council

SUBJECT: Service Agreements – Priority Neighbourhood Associations

OPEN OR CLOSED SESSION

This matter is to be discussed in open session of Common Council.

AUTHORIZATION

Primary Author	Commissioner/Dept. Head	City Manager
Brad Adams	Tim O'Reilly,	John Collin
	Michael Hugenholtz	

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that:

- 1) Common Council approve service agreements with the Priority Neighbourhood Association's identified in this report, and that;
- The City Solictitor be directed to prepare all necessary documents outlining the terms and conditions for specific Service Agreement with each Neighbourhood Association, and that;
- 3) The Mayor and Common Clerk be authorized to sign any required documentation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 2009 Common Council has valued and strongly supported the work of the Priority Neighbourhood Associations that have positioned themselves as the community recognized social and neighbourhood change agent leaders. From 2009 to 2014 Common Council supported these neighbourhoods through the Neighbourhood Development Stimulation Grant. In 2015 continued support was made through the City's Community Grant Program.

During the 2016 budget deliberations Common Council agreed with the need for establishing service agreements with these priority neighbourhood associations to the total funding envelope of \$152,000 which was provided through the original grant program for these groups.

These service agreements are vital to the sustainability and support of these organizations at the most foundational level of our community, the neighbourhood.

This grant program has supported staffing, leadership capacity building and program initiatives in the community resulting in a high level of neighbourhood engagement and participation. The program targets funding towards Saint John's five priority neighbourhoods which include: Lower West side, South end, Waterloo Village, Crescent Valley, the old North end and the Teen Resource Centre. As a result priority neighbourhoods are more empowered in their respective communities and have strengthened their inter-neighbourhood relationships and connection through community networking

These community groups are the catalyst in connecting people by organizing social and recreational events; offering safe haven; and mobilizing to make positive change in their respective neighbourhoods. They make positive impact through advocacy, collaboration and creating opportunities by bringing residents together and fostering neighbourhood pride.

The Priority Neighbourhood Organizations identified and listed in this report for a service agreement continue to demonstrate perseverance and the ability to leverage additional funding and "in kind" support from local business, community supporters and other levels of government.

PREVIOUS RESOLUTION

March 7, 2016, Common Council approved a three year service agreement with the five Priority Neighbourhoods and the Teen Resource Centre.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

Service Agreements with the Priority Neighbourhood Associations align with Common Council's:

- Vibrant, Safe City priority related to supporting liveable neighbourhoods and community pride, and
- Valued Service Delivery priority through developing partnerships with organizations.

These agreements also support PlaySJ's vision of providing recreational services and programs through the community partnership model.

REPORT

Staff is recommending a two year service agreement with six neighbourhood organizations.

Respective service agreements (Appendices A - F) covers both common and specific obligations that each organization will meet in relation to neighbourhood deliverables / outcomes and impact expected.

A robust evaluation process has been designed that will measure the impact on the respective neighbourhoods. (Appendix G).

Waterloo Village Association

This service agreement is with the Saint John Learning Exchange who will house the Waterloo Village Association Neighbourhood Organizer.

The goal is to sustain the employment of the Neighbourhood Organizer staff position to work in the Waterloo Village Neighbourhood by planning, building resident capacity, and developing new programs and initiatives. The Saint John Learning Exchange assumes supervisory responsibilities for the Community Organizer who works directly with the neighbourhoods to support their priorities and achieve their goals.

"Around the Block Neighbourhood Newspaper" – Human Development Council

Around The Block focuses on the positive and celebrates achievements in our five priority neighbourhoods (Old North End, Lower West Side, Lower South End, Crescent Valley and the Waterloo-Village). The paper also celebrates successes of other neighbourhoods such as Anglin Drive and Reading Crescent / Roxbury Drive. Around the Block includes a French article in every issue.

This neighbourhood paper continues to evolve and improve in both quality and quantity. The paper brings together the priority neighbourhoods by using this tool to promote, communicate and praise each neighbourhood's accomplishments and success stories. Furthermore, it provides learning and educational opportunities for residents to be authors of stories in the newspaper.

The Human Development Council assumes supervisory responsibilities for the "Around the Block Neighbourhood Newspaper" Coordinator who works directly with the all five priority neighbourhoods to support their priorities and achieve their goals.

ONE Change Inc.

The ONE Change Inc. is a renewal request for financial support to sustain employment of their Neighbourhood Coordinator position.

This position continues to build leadership capacity in the community and develop program opportunities resulting in positive outcomes for the neighbourhood. The ONE Change works with an ever growing number of neighbourhood partners including the Main Street Baptist Church, Centennial School, Teen Resource Centre, Horizon Health and the City of Saint John.

Funds will sustain a full-time Neighbourhood Coordinator position to work with the community case worker, recreation coordinator and academic case worker now in place as a result of federal funding received by the ONE Change.

The Coordinator will also supervise student placements, volunteers, and community service for offenders.

This position is critical in bringing the neighbourhood together and will be a vital component of attracting the neighbourhood back to the revitalized C.E. Nicolle Community Centre.

PULSE (People United Lower South End)

PULSE is requesting funding from the City of Saint John to support staffing and program initiatives at the Neighbourhood Resource Centre and Community Police office located on Wentworth Street.

PULSE operates this building through a board of directors, one part-time staff and volunteers in the community. This group is requesting funding to sustain the Operations Manager staff position which is responsible to schedule and supervise the resource centre, and coordinate neighbourhood programs in the South End.

PULSE has taken a leadership role in the community by strengthening partnerships, providing seasonal programs, implementing projects such as the Rainbow Park revitalization program, community clean-ups, adopt a block program and many other special projects for the South End neighbourhood.

PULSE continues to build partnerships in the neighbourhood and engage residents by providing programs and services and serving an advocacy role for improving the quality of life in the South End.

Crescent Valley Resource Centre

The Crescent Valley Resource Centre is a renewal application for financial support of the Crescent Valley Resource Centre and the employment of the CVRC Executive Director.

The Crescent Valley Resource Centre Executive Director has formed a strong community network while overseeing the operation of the Resource Centre. The CVRC offers free programming and services aimed at building leadership and resiliency in individuals and families in the neighbourhood. Connecting to individuals in the neighbourhood revolves around an engagement of placing decision making, responsibility, and opportunity in the hands of residents; which builds the capacity and connectivity within the neighbourhood.

The CVRC networks with other key community organizations to assist residents especially those who are facing challenges. They work at empowering residents to achieve healthy lifestyles, develop personal growth and acquire leadership skills. The programs and services offered are varied and provide the opportunity to work with children, youth, adults and seniors.

Teen Resource Centre for Youth (TRC)

The TRC is requesting continued support to employ staff for the Oasis Program . The Oasis Program provides services and support to youth who are living in a vulnerable situation or who are homeless. The Oasis Program provides youth with on-site access to shower and laundry facilities, clothing, personal hygiene supplies, counseling and access to other supports in their time of need. The TRC Oasis program was noted as an excellent model at the National Homeless Conference held in Ontario 2008.

The TRC wishes to continue the Oasis program and the hot lunch program. TRC Case Management service continues to work and build relationships with Oasis clients and offer them opportunities and support for an exit from street life. The impact of this program is illustrated very well by the testimonial that is included in the submission of their program

Carleton Community Centre Inc.

The Carleton Community Centre Inc. is expected to become the new service provider for the Lower West Side. The Carleton Community Centre Inc. is just completing it's first year as the service provider at the Carleton Community Centre and has been approved to provide services for a second year.

Staff expects to provide an additional report for a \$20,000 agreement for review and approval in early March, 2019.

SERVICE AND FINANCIAL OUTCOMES

The service agreements with these associations (the six recommended in this report and the onec expected in March) match the \$152,000 as approved by Common Council as part of the 2019 General Fund Operating Budget. The value of each agreement is as follows:

Waterloo Village Association: \$22,000 Around the Block – HDC: \$22,000 ONE Change Inc. : \$23,500 PULSE: \$21,000 Crescent Valley Resource Centre: \$23,500 Teen Resource Centre for Youth: \$20,000

INPUT FROM OTHER SERVICE AREAS AND STAKEHOLDERS

The City's Legal Department assisted in developing the agreements.

The Neighbourhood Action Group worked with the City on these agreements on behalf of the neighbourhoods.

ATTACHMENTS

Appendices A – F Service Agreements Appendix G - Proposals and Evaluation Reporting Framework
The Crescent Valley Resource Centre Inc., a neighbourhood association duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of New Brunswick, having its head office at the City Saint John, in the County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, hereinafter called "the Association"

OF THE FIRST PART

- and –

THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN, having its City Hall at 15 Market Square, Saint John, New Brunswick, a body corporate by Royal Charter, confirmed and amended by Acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, hereinafter called the "City"

OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS Common Council supports the neighbourhood and community development principles outlined in PLAYSJ.

WHEREAS the Association is a service provider which aims to build safe, supportive and healthy communities and link its residents to resources, services and programs to improve quality of life

WHEREAS Saint John Common Council, at its meeting held on December 17, 2018, resolved to accept the proposal submitted by the Association in request of a Service Agreement for Organizational and Project Support for the years 2019, 2020, a copy of which is attached to this Agreement as Schedule "A" and forms part hereof;

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements herein and subject to the terms and conditions set out in this Agreement, the parties agree as follows:

1. The City shall grant to the Association an annual sum of \$ 23,500 to support its operational and organizational needs.

2. Upon the termination of this agreement the Association may apply to renew this agreement.

3. **The CITY SHALL:**

a) Pay to the Association the grant in one lump sum on or before March 31 of each year of the agreement;

- b) Provide a staff liaison from the Neighbourhood Support Service to meet on a regular basis with the Association to support the planning and achievement of its goals
- c) Provide a staff liaison to the collective Neighbourhood Action Group (NAG).

7. **The ASSOCIATION SHALL**;

- a) Develop and deliver programs and services that contribute to resilient, healthy and sustainable neighbourhoods as per proposal in Appendix G
 - i. Deliver food security programs such as Food Purchase Club, Healthy Breakfast Program, and food preparation and preservation classes.
 - ii. Deliver emergency provision of clothing, diapers and formula for residents.
 - iii. Support literacy through social and learning activities for residents such as family literacy nights, story tent and book wagon.
 - iv. Support recreational needs of residents and youth through Flemming Court Playground, Summer Squad program, CV Trike Program and SJ Bike Share Program, etc.
- b) Provide accessible and inclusive opportunities to connect residents to resources that aim to enhance their quality of life as per proposal in Appendix G.
 - i. Host free tax clinics in partnership with service providers.
 - ii. Connect residents to health, safety and welfare services through active partnerships with NB Social Development, Community Police, NB Housing, Public Health and various public service providers.
- c) Be an active member of the Neighbourhood Action Group by participating in meetings and collective efforts of all Priority Neighbourhood initiatives; and funding of this agreement is contingent upon this involvement;
- d) Provide detailed reports, including financial statements, that will capture the outcomes and impact to the community.
- e) Obtain liability insurance in an amount of \$2,000,000.00, and the policy shall name the City as a co-insured. The Association shall provide an annual certificate of insurance to the City outlining the above, prior to the City releasing the annual payment.
- f) Recognize the City of Saint John in all promotional materials and campaigns (digital, print, media) and public events.

Performance

8. Both parties agree to do everything necessary to ensure that the terms of this Agreement take effect.

Non-Performance

9. The failure on the part of either party to exercise or enforce any right conferred upon it under this Agreement shall not be deemed to be a waiver of any such right or operate to bar the exercise or enforcement thereof at any time or times thereafter.

Remedies

10. Upon default by either party under any terms of this Agreement, and at any time after the default, the parties shall have all rights and remedies provided by law and by this Agreement.

11. No delay or omission by the City in exercising any right or remedy shall operate as a waiver of them or of any other right or remedy, and no single or partial exercise of a right or remedy shall preclude any other or further exercise of them or the exercise of any other right or remedy. Furthermore, the City may remedy any default by the Association in any reasonable manner without waiving the default remedied and without waiving any other prior or subsequent default by the Association. All rights and remedies of the City granted or recognized in this Agreement are cumulative and may be exercised at any time and from time to time independently or in combination.

Force Majeure

12. It is agreed between the parties that neither party shall be held responsible for damages caused by delay or failure to perform his undertakings under the terms of the Agreement when the delay or failure is due to fires, strikes, floods, acts of God, lawful acts of public authorities, or delays or defaults caused by common carriers, which cannot be reasonably foreseen or provided against.

Reference to Prior Agreement

12. This Agreement supersedes and takes the place of all prior agreements entered into by the parties.

Amendments

12. No change or modification of this Agreement shall be valid unless it be in writing and signed by each party.

Further Documents

13. The parties agree that each of them shall, upon reasonable request of the other, do or cause to be done all further lawful acts, deeds and assurances whatever for the better performance of the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

Validity and Interpretation

14. Descriptive headings are inserted solely for convenience of reference, do not form part of this Agreement, and are not to be used as an aid in the interpretation of this Agreement.

15. It is intended that all provisions of this Agreement shall be fully binding and effectively between the parties, but in the event that any particular provision or provisions or part of one is found to be void, voidable or unenforceable for any reason whatsoever, then the particular provision or provisions or part of the provision shall be deemed severed from the remainder of this Agreement and all other provisions shall remain in full force.

Governing Law

16. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Province of New Brunswick.

Termination of Agreement

17. The CITY shall retain the right to cancel this agreement at any time and without cause. Whereby this agreement is nullified or cancelled the Association shall reimburse the city the unused portion of funding provided through this service agreement.

THIS AGREEMENT shall enure to the benefit of and be binding on the respective heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of each of the parties.

SIGNED, SEALED & DELIVERED In the presence of:

) The Crescent Valley Resource Centre, Inc.)))) Per:)) Ann Barrett, President))))) THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN))))) Don Darling, Mayor))

Jonathan Taylor, Common Clerk

Common Council Resolution: _____ 2019.

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The ONE Change Inc., a neighbourhood association duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of New Brunswick, having its head office at the City Saint John, in the County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, hereinafter called "the Association"

OF THE FIRST PART

- and –

THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN, having its City Hall at 15 Market Square, Saint John, New Brunswick, a body corporate by Royal Charter, confirmed and amended by Acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, hereinafter called the "City"

OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS Common Council supports the neighbourhood and community development principles outlined in PLAYSJ.

WHEREAS the Association is a service provider which aims to build safe, supportive and healthy communities and link its residents to resources, services and programs to improve quality of life

WHEREAS Saint John Common Council, at its meeting held on December 17, 2018, resolved to accept the proposal submitted by the Association in request of a Service Agreement for Organizational and Project Support for the years 2019, 2020, a copy of which is attached to this Agreement as Schedule "A" and forms part hereof;

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements herein and subject to the terms and conditions set out in this Agreement, the parties agree as follows:

1. The City shall grant to the Association an annual sum of **\$ 23,500** to support its operational and organizational needs.

2. Upon the termination of this agreement the Association may apply to renew this agreement.

3. **The CITY SHALL:**

- a) Pay to the Association the grant in one lump sum on or before March 31 of each year of the agreement;
- b) Provide a staff liaison from the Neighbourhood Support Service to meet on a regular basis with the Association to support the planning and achievement of its goals
- c) Provide a staff liaison to the collective Neighbourhood Action Group (NAG).

4. The ASSOCIATION SHALL;

- a) Develop and deliver programs and services that contribute to resilient, healthy and sustainable neighbourhoods as per proposal in Appendix G;
 - i. Provide education and workforce training opportunities through programs such as *ONE Build* and the *Digital Learning Centre*.
 - ii. Enhance food security with maintenance of community garden, food purchase club, breakfast and lunch programs, and development of a green house.
 - iii. Advocate and communicate on behalf of the community through needs assessment initiatives (ie. *ONE Voice* Survey)
 - iv. Lead projects and programs aimed at enhancing the environmental care and vitality of the neighbourhood. (ie. community clean ups, playground development.)
- b) Provide accessible and inclusive opportunities to connect residents to resources that aim to enhance their quality of life as per proposal in Appendix G;
 - i. Build and maintain partnerships with service providers such as the NEWC wellness clinic and the Douglas Avenue Christian Church.
 - ii. Act as a navigator to connect residents to services related to health care, housing, and financial assistance, etc.
- c) Be an active member of the Neighbourhood Action Group (NAG) by participating in meetings and collective efforts of all Priority Neighbourhood initiatives; and funding of this agreement is contingent upon this involvement;
- d) Provide detailed reports, including financial statements, that will capture the outcomes and impact to the community;
- e) Obtain liability insurance in an amount of \$2,000,000.00, and the policy shall name the City as a co-insured. The Association shall provide an annual certificate of insurance to the City outlining the above, prior to the City releasing the annual payment.
- f) Recognize the City of Saint John in all promotional materials and campaigns (digital, print, media) and public events.

Performance

5. Both parties agree to do everything necessary to ensure that the terms of this Agreement take effect.

Non-Performance

6. The failure on the part of either party to exercise or enforce any right conferred upon it under this Agreement shall not be deemed to be a waiver of any such right or operate to bar the exercise or enforcement thereof at any time or times thereafter.

Remedies

7. Upon default by either party under any terms of this Agreement, and at any time after the default, the parties shall have all rights and remedies provided by law and by this Agreement.

8. No delay or omission by the City in exercising any right or remedy shall operate as a waiver of them or of any other right or remedy, and no single or partial exercise of a right or remedy shall preclude any other or further exercise of them or the exercise of any other right or remedy. Furthermore, the City may remedy any default by the Association in any reasonable manner without waiving the default remedied and without waiving any other prior or subsequent default by the Association. All rights and remedies of the City granted or recognized in this Agreement are cumulative and may be exercised at any time and from time to time independently or in combination.

Force Majeure

9. It is agreed between the parties that neither party shall be held responsible for damages caused by delay or failure to perform his undertakings under the terms of the Agreement when the delay or failure is due to fires, strikes, floods, acts of God, lawful acts of public authorities, or delays or defaults caused by common carriers, which cannot be reasonably foreseen or provided against.

Reference to Prior Agreement

10. This Agreement supersedes and takes the place of all prior agreements entered into by the parties.

Amendments

11. No change or modification of this Agreement shall be valid unless it be in writing and signed by each party.

Further Documents

12. The parties agree that each of them shall, upon reasonable request of the other, do or cause to be done all further lawful acts, deeds and assurances whatever for the better performance of the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

Validity and Interpretation

13. Descriptive headings are inserted solely for convenience of reference, do not form part of this Agreement, and are not to be used as an aid in the interpretation of this Agreement.

14. It is intended that all provisions of this Agreement shall be fully binding and effectively between the parties, but in the event that any particular provision or provisions or part of one is found to be void, voidable or unenforceable for any reason whatsoever, then the particular provision or provisions or part of the provision shall be deemed severed from the remainder of this Agreement and all other provisions shall remain in full force.

Governing Law

15. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Province of New Brunswick.

Termination of Agreement

16. The CITY shall retain the right to cancel this agreement at any time and without cause. Whereby this agreement is nullified or cancelled the Association shall reimburse the city the unused portion of funding provided through this service agreement.

THIS AGREEMENT shall enure to the benefit of and be binding on the respective heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of each of the parties.

SIGNED, SEALED & DELIVERED In the presence of:

The O.N.E. Change, Inc.

Per:

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Morgan Lanigan, President

THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN

Don Darling, Mayor

Jonathan Taylor, Common Clerk

Common Council Resolution: _____ 2019.

The Saint John Learning Exchange, Inc. (Waterloo Village Neighbourhood Association) duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of New Brunswick, having its head office at the City Saint John, in the County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, hereinafter called "the Association"

OF THE FIRST PART

- and –

THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN, having its City Hall at 15 Market Square, Saint John, New Brunswick, a body corporate by Royal Charter, confirmed and amended by Acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, hereinafter called the "City"

OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS Common Council supports the neighbourhood and community development principles outlined in PLAYSJ.

WHEREAS the Association is a service provider which aims to build safe, supportive and healthy communities and link its residents to resources, services and programs to improve quality of life

WHEREAS Saint John Common Council, at its meeting held on December 17, 2018, resolved to accept the proposal submitted by the Association in request of a Service Agreement for Organizational and Project Support for the years 2019, 2020 a copy of which is attached to this Agreement as Schedule "A" and forms part hereof;

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements herein and subject to the terms and conditions set out in this Agreement, the parties agree as follows:

1. The City shall grant to the Association an annual sum of **\$ 22,000** to support its operational and organizational needs.

2. Upon the termination of this agreement the Association may apply to renew this agreement.

3. The CITY SHALL:

- a) Pay to the Association the grant in one lump sum on or before March 31 of each year of the agreement;
- b) Provide a staff liaison from the Neighbourhood Support Service to meet on a regular basis with the Association to support the planning and achievement of its goals
- c) Provide a staff liaison to the collective Neighbourhood Action Group (NAG).

4. **The ASSOCIATION SHALL**;

- a) Develop and deliver programs and services that contribute to resilient, healthy and sustainable neighbourhoods as per proposal in Appendix G;
 - i. Deliver food security assistance through a food purchase club and maintenance of community garden.
 - ii. Host community clean ups, revitalization and beautification projects (ie Chown Field, Grace of God Garden),
 - iii. Actively advocate for pedestrian safety through traffic calming initiatives.
 - iv. Host events to engage residents and foster community pride.
- b) Provide accessible and inclusive opportunities to connect residents to resources that aim to enhance their quality of life as per proposal in Appendix G;
 - i. Actively partner with SJ Women's Empowerment Network to connect residents to education and skills training (ie. Learn & Go and POWER UP programs)
 - ii. Actively participate in collective impact approach to poverty reduction through LivingSJ.
 - iii. Connect residents to health, safety, financial and welfare services through partnerships with various public service providers.
- c) Be an active member of the Neighbourhood Action Group by participating in meetings and collective efforts of all Priority Neighbourhood initiatives; and funding of this agreement is contingent upon this involvement;
- d) Provide detailed reports, including financial statements, that will capture the outcomes and impact to the community;
- e) Obtain liability insurance in an amount of \$2,000,000.00, and the policy shall name the City as a co-insured. The Association shall provide an annual certificate of insurance to the City outlining the above, prior to the City releasing the annual payment.
- f) Recognize the City of Saint John in all promotional materials and campaigns (digital, print, media) and public events.

Performance

5. Both parties agree to do everything necessary to ensure that the terms of this Agreement take effect.

Non-Performance

6. The failure on the part of either party to exercise or enforce any right conferred upon it under this Agreement shall not be deemed to be a waiver of any such right or operate to bar the exercise or enforcement thereof at any time or times thereafter.

Remedies

7. Upon default by either party under any terms of this Agreement, and at any time after the default, the parties shall have all rights and remedies provided by law and by this Agreement.

8. No delay or omission by the City in exercising any right or remedy shall operate as a waiver of them or of any other right or remedy, and no single or partial exercise of a right or remedy shall preclude any other or further exercise of them or the exercise of any other right or remedy. Furthermore, the City may remedy any default by the Association in any reasonable manner without waiving the default remedied and without waiving any other prior or subsequent

Agreement Between The Saint John Learning Exchange (Waterloo Village) and The City of Saint John Page 3 of 5

default by the Association. All rights and remedies of the City granted or recognized in this Agreement are cumulative and may be exercised at any time and from time to time independently or in combination.

Force Majeure

10. It is agreed between the parties that neither party shall be held responsible for damages caused by delay or failure to perform his undertakings under the terms of the Agreement when the delay or failure is due to fires, strikes, floods, acts of God, lawful acts of public authorities, or delays or defaults caused by common carriers, which cannot be reasonably foreseen or provided against.

Reference to Prior Agreement

11. This Agreement supersedes and takes the place of all prior agreements entered into by the parties.

Amendments

12. No change or modification of this Agreement shall be valid unless it be in writing and signed by each party.

Further Documents

13. The parties agree that each of them shall, upon reasonable request of the other, do or cause to be done all further lawful acts, deeds and assurances whatever for the better performance of the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

Validity and Interpretation

14. Descriptive headings are inserted solely for convenience of reference, do not form part of this Agreement, and are not to be used as an aid in the interpretation of this Agreement.

15. It is intended that all provisions of this Agreement shall be fully binding and effectively between the parties, but in the event that any particular provision or provisions or part of one is found to be void, voidable or unenforceable for any reason whatsoever, then the particular provision or provisions or part of the provision shall be deemed severed from the remainder of this Agreement and all other provisions shall remain in full force.

Governing Law

16. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Province of New Brunswick.

Termination of Agreement

17. The CITY shall retain the right to cancel this agreement at any time and without cause. Whereby this agreement is nullified or cancelled the Association shall reimburse the CITY the unused portion of funding provided through this service agreement.

THIS AGREEMENT shall enure to the benefit of and be binding on the respective heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of each of the parties.

SIGNED, SEALED & DELIVERED In the presence of:))))	The Saint John Learning Exchange Inc.
))	Per:
)	Christina Fowler, President
))	THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN
)))	
))	Don Darling, Mayor
)))	
)	Jonathan Taylor, Common Clerk
))	Common Council Resolution: 2019.

Human Development Council Inc. (Around the Block Community Newspaper) a neighbourhood association duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of New Brunswick, having its head office at the City Saint John, in the County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, hereinafter called "the Association"

OF THE FIRST PART

- and -

THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN, having its City Hall at 15 Market Square, Saint John, New Brunswick, a body corporate by Royal Charter, confirmed and amended by Acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, hereinafter called the "City"

OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS Common Council supports the neighbourhood and community development principles outlined in PLAYSJ.

WHEREAS the Association is a service provider which aims to build safe, supportive and healthy communities and link its residents to resources, services and programs to improve quality of life;

WHEREAS Saint John Common Council, at its meeting held on December 17, 2018, resolved to accept the proposal submitted by the Association in request of a Service Agreement for Organizational and Project Support for the years 2019, 2020, a copy of which is attached to this Agreement as Schedule "A" and forms part hereof;

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements herein and subject to the terms and conditions set out in this Agreement, the parties agree as follows:

The City shall grant to the Association an annual sum of \$22,000 to support its 1. operational and organizational needs.

2. Upon the termination of this agreement the Association may apply to renew this agreement.

3. The CITY SHALL:

- Pay to the Association the annual grant in one lump sum on or before March 31 a) of each year of the agreement;
- b) Provide a staff liaison from the Neighbourhood Support Service to meet on a regular basis with the Association to support the planning and achievement of its goals
- Provide a staff liaison to the collective Neighbourhood Action Group (NAG). c)

4. **The ASSOCIATION SHALL**;

- a) Produce, publish and distribute a free community newspaper focused on Saint John's Priority Neighbourhoods as per proposal in Appendix G.
- b) Connect readers to resources that aim to enhance their quality of life as per proposal in Appendix G.
- c) Partner and collaborate with residents, non-profits, business and government sectors to communicate, educate and celebrate the initiatives and achievements of the Priority Neighbourhoods.
- d) Be an active member of the Neighbourhood Action Group by participating in meetings and collective efforts of all Priority Neighbourhood initiatives; and funding of this agreement is contingent upon this involvement;
- e) Provide detailed reports, including financial statements, that will capture the outcomes and impact to the community;
- f) Obtain liability insurance in an amount of \$2,000,000.00, and the policy shall name the City as a co-insured. The Association shall provide an annual certificate of insurance to the City outlining the above, prior to the City releasing the annual payment.
- g) Recognize the City of Saint John in all promotional materials and campaigns (digital, print, media) and public events.

Performance

5. Both parties agree to do everything necessary to ensure that the terms of this Agreement take effect.

Non-Performance

6. The failure on the part of either party to exercise or enforce any right conferred upon it under this Agreement shall not be deemed to be a waiver of any such right or operate to bar the exercise or enforcement thereof at any time or times thereafter.

Remedies

7. Upon default by either party under any terms of this Agreement, and at any time after the default, the parties shall have all rights and remedies provided by law and by this Agreement.

8. No delay or omission by the City in exercising any right or remedy shall operate as a waiver of them or of any other right or remedy, and no single or partial exercise of a right or remedy shall preclude any other or further exercise of them or the exercise of any other right or remedy. Furthermore, the City may remedy any default by the Association in any reasonable manner without waiving the default remedied and without waiving any other prior or subsequent default by the Association. All rights and remedies of the City granted or recognized in this Agreement are cumulative and may be exercised at any time and from time to time independently or in combination.

Force Majeure

9. It is agreed between the parties that neither party shall be held responsible for damages caused by delay or failure to perform his undertakings under the terms of the Agreement when the delay or failure is due to fires, strikes, floods, acts of God, lawful acts of public authorities, or delays or defaults caused by common carriers, which cannot be reasonably foreseen or provided against.

Reference to Prior Agreement

10. This Agreement supersedes and takes the place of all prior agreements entered into by the parties.

Amendments

11. No change or modification of this Agreement shall be valid unless it be in writing and signed by each party.

Further Documents

12. The parties agree that each of them shall, upon reasonable request of the other, do or cause to be done all further lawful acts, deeds and assurances whatever for the better performance of the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

Validity and Interpretation

13. Descriptive headings are inserted solely for convenience of reference, do not form part of this Agreement, and are not to be used as an aid in the interpretation of this Agreement.

14. It is intended that all provisions of this Agreement shall be fully binding and effectively between the parties, but in the event that any particular provision or provisions or part of one is found to be void, voidable or unenforceable for any reason whatsoever, then the particular provision or provisions or part of the provision shall be deemed severed from the remainder of this Agreement and all other provisions shall remain in full force.

Governing Law

15. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Province of New Brunswick.

Termination of Agreement

16. The CITY shall retain the right to cancel this agreement at any time and without cause. Whereby this agreement is nullified or cancelled the Association shall reimburse the city the unused portion of funding provided through this service agreement.

THIS AGREEMENT shall enure to the benefit of and be binding on the respective heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of each of the parties.

Agreement Between Around the Block c/o Human Development Council and The City of Saint John Page 4 of 5

SIGNED, SEALED & DELIVERED) In the presence of:) Human Development Council Inc.))))) Per:) Name of, President – Brian Stephenson))))) THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN))))))) Don Darling, Mayor))) Jonathan Taylor, Common Clerk)))) Common Council Resolution: _ 2019.

P.U.L.S.E. Inc., a neighbourhood association duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of New Brunswick, having its head office at the City Saint John, in the County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, hereinafter called "the Association"

OF THE FIRST PART

- and –

THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN, having its City Hall at 15 Market Square, Saint John, New Brunswick, a body corporate by Royal Charter, confirmed and amended by Acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, hereinafter called the "City"

OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS Common Council supports the neighbourhood and community development principles outlined in PLAYSJ.

WHEREAS the Association is a service provider which aims to build safe, supportive and healthy communities and link its residents to resources, services and programs to improve quality of life

WHEREAS Saint John Common Council, at its meeting held on December 17, 2018, resolved to accept the proposal submitted by the Association in request of a Service Agreement for Organizational and Project Support for the years 2019, 2020, a copy of which is attached to this Agreement as Schedule "A" and forms part hereof;

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements herein and subject to the terms and conditions set out in this Agreement, the parties agree as follows:

1. The City shall grant to the Association an annual sum of \$21,000 to support its operational and organizational needs.

2. Upon the termination of this agreement the Association may apply to renew this agreement.

3. The CITY SHALL:

- a) Pay to the Association the grant in one lump sum on or before March 31 of each year of the agreement;
- b) Provide a staff liaison from the Neighbourhood Support Service to meet on a regular basis with the Association to support the planning and achievement of its goals
- c) Provide a staff liaison to the collective Neighbourhood Action Group (NAG).

4. The ASSOCIATION SHALL;

- a) Develop and deliver programs and services that contribute to resilient, healthy and sustainable neighbourhoods as per proposal in Appendix G.
 - i. Provide food security services through a food purchase club and maintenance of community garden.
 - ii. Provide taxation support clinics for residents enabling many to access additional benefits and rebates to increase household income.
 - iii. Act as the united voice for the South End through media and discussion forums.
 - iv. Host community engagement activities to benefit neighbourhood and residents: community clean ups, special events (Safe Halloween, Winterfest, Christmas events)
- b) Provide accessible and inclusive opportunities to connect residents to resources that aim to enhance their quality of life as per proposal in Appendix G
 - i. Partner with health providers in outreach services to address health care needs of residents.
 - ii. Foster partnerships aimed at the beautification and revitalization of the neighbourhood. (ie Rainbow Park Development, Memorial Garden, landscaping and signage program, graffiti removal)
- c) Be an active member of the Neighbourhood Action Group by participating in meetings and collective efforts of all Priority Neighbourhood initiatives; and funding of this agreement is contingent upon this involvement;
- d) Provide detailed reports, including financial statements, that will capture the outcomes and impact to the community;
- e) Obtain liability insurance in an amount of \$2,000,000.00, and the policy shall name the City as a co-insured. The Association shall provide an annual certificate of insurance to the City outlining the above, prior to the City releasing the annual payment.
- f) Recognize the City of Saint John in all promotional materials and campaigns (digital, print, media) and public events.

Performance

5. Both parties agree to do everything necessary to ensure that the terms of this Agreement take effect.

Non-Performance

6. The failure on the part of either party to exercise or enforce any right conferred upon it under this Agreement shall not be deemed to be a waiver of any such right or operate to bar the exercise or enforcement thereof at any time or times thereafter.

Remedies

7. Upon default by either party under any terms of this Agreement, and at any time after the default, the parties shall have all rights and remedies provided by law and by this Agreement.

8. No delay or omission by the City in exercising any right or remedy shall operate as a waiver of them or of any other right or remedy, and no single or partial exercise of a right or remedy shall preclude any other or further exercise of them or the exercise of any other right or remedy. Furthermore, the City may remedy any default by the Association in any reasonable manner without waiving the default remedied and without waiving any other prior or subsequent default by the Association. All rights and remedies of the City granted or recognized in this Agreement are cumulative and may be exercised at any time and from time to time independently or in combination.

Agreement Between P.U.L.S.E. Inc. and The City of Saint John Page 3 of 5

Force Majeure

9. It is agreed between the parties that neither party shall be held responsible for damages caused by delay or failure to perform his undertakings under the terms of the Agreement when the delay or failure is due to fires, strikes, floods, acts of God, lawful acts of public authorities, or delays or defaults caused by common carriers, which cannot be reasonably foreseen or provided against.

Reference to Prior Agreement

10. This Agreement supersedes and takes the place of all prior agreements entered into by the parties.

Amendments

11. No change or modification of this Agreement shall be valid unless it be in writing and signed by each party.

Further Documents

12. The parties agree that each of them shall, upon reasonable request of the other, do or cause to be done all further lawful acts, deeds and assurances whatever for the better performance of the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

Validity and Interpretation

13. Descriptive headings are inserted solely for convenience of reference, do not form part of this Agreement, and are not to be used as an aid in the interpretation of this Agreement.

14. It is intended that all provisions of this Agreement shall be fully binding and effectively between the parties, but in the event that any particular provision or provisions or part of one is found to be void, voidable or unenforceable for any reason whatsoever, then the particular provision or provisions or part of the provision shall be deemed severed from the remainder of this Agreement and all other provisions shall remain in full force.

Governing Law

15. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Province of New Brunswick.

Termination of Agreement

16. The CITY shall retain the right to cancel this agreement at any time and without cause. Whereby this agreement is nullified or cancelled the Association shall reimburse the CITY the unused portion of funding provided through this service agreement.

THIS AGREEMENT shall enure to the benefit of and be binding on the respective heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of each of the parties.

Agreement Between P.U.L.S.E. Inc. and The City of Saint John Page 4 of 5

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SIGNED, SEALED & DELIVERED	
In the presence of:	

P.U.L.S.E. Inc.

Per:

Heather Chase, President

THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN

Don Darling, Mayor

Jonathan Taylor, Common Clerk

Common Council Resolution:

_ 2019.

Resource Centre for Youth Inc. (TRC) duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of New Brunswick, having its head office at the City Saint John, in the County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, hereinafter called "the Association"

OF THE FIRST PART

- and –

THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN, having its City Hall at 15 Market Square, Saint John, New Brunswick, a body corporate by Royal Charter, confirmed and amended by Acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, hereinafter called the "City"

OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS Common Council supports the neighbourhood support and community development principles outlined in PLAYSJ.

WHEREAS the Association is a service provider which aims to build safe, supportive and healthy communities and link its residents to resources, services and programs to improve quality of life

WHEREAS Saint John Common Council, at its meeting held on December 17, 2018, resolved to accept the proposal submitted by the Association in request of a Service Agreement for Organizational and Project Support for the years 2019, 2020, a copy of which is attached to this Agreement as Schedule "A" and forms part hereof;

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements herein and subject to the terms and conditions set out in this Agreement, the parties agree as follows:

1. The City shall grant to the Association an annual sum of \$ 20,000 to support its operational and organizational needs.

2. Upon the termination of this agreement the Association may apply to renew this agreement.

3. The CITY SHALL:

- a) Pay to the Association the grant in one lump sum on or before March 31 of each year of the agreement;
- b) Provide a staff liaison from the Neighbourhood Support Service to meet on a regular basis with the Association to support the planning and achievement of its goals

4. **The ASSOCIATION SHALL**;

- a) Develop and deliver programs and services that contribute to resilient, healthy and sustainable neighbourhoods as per proposal in Appendix G.
 - i. Operate a resource centre providing a focal point for multiple services to specifically address needs of youth ages 12-24.
 - ii. Provide case management and advocacy services to assist youth in housing, education, financial, documentation and basic identification, workplace training, health and developmental needs.
- b) Provide accessible and inclusive opportunities to connect residents to resources that aim to enhance their quality of life as per proposal in Appendix G.
 - i. Foster partnerships with various service providers to ensure youth access required resources. (ie. alternative education program, tutoring, counselling and addiction services)
 - ii. Offer support services to all Priority Neighbourhoods to specifically address needs of teenagers.
- c) Provide detailed reports, including financial statements, that will capture the outcomes and impact to the community;
- d) Obtain liability insurance in an amount of \$2,000,000.00, and the policy shall name the City as a co-insured. The Association shall provide an annual certificate of insurance to the City outlining the above, prior to the City releasing the annual payment.
- e) Recognize the City of Saint John in all promotional materials and campaigns (digital, print, media) and public events.

Performance

5. Both parties agree to do everything necessary to ensure that the terms of this Agreement take effect.

Non-Performance

6. The failure on the part of either party to exercise or enforce any right conferred upon it under this Agreement shall not be deemed to be a waiver of any such right or operate to bar the exercise or enforcement thereof at any time or times thereafter.

Remedies

7. Upon default by either party under any terms of this Agreement, and at any time after the default, the parties shall have all rights and remedies provided by law and by this Agreement.

8. No delay or omission by the City in exercising any right or remedy shall operate as a waiver of them or of any other right or remedy, and no single or partial exercise of a right or remedy shall preclude any other or further exercise of them or the exercise of any other right or remedy. Furthermore, the City may remedy any default by the Association in any reasonable manner without waiving the default remedied and without waiving any other prior or subsequent default by the Association. All rights and remedies of the City granted or recognized in this Agreement are cumulative and may be exercised at any time and from time to time independently or in combination.

Force Majeure

9. It is agreed between the parties that neither party shall be held responsible for damages caused by delay or failure to perform his undertakings under the terms of the Agreement when the delay or failure is due to fires, strikes, floods, acts of God, lawful acts of public authorities, or

Agreement Between Resource Centre for Youth Inc. and The City of Saint John Page 3 of 5

delays or defaults caused by common carriers, which cannot be reasonably foreseen or provided against.

Reference to Prior Agreement

10. This Agreement supersedes and takes the place of all prior agreements entered into by the parties.

Amendments

11. No change or modification of this Agreement shall be valid unless it be in writing and signed by each party.

Further Documents

12. The parties agree that each of them shall, upon reasonable request of the other, do or cause to be done all further lawful acts, deeds and assurances whatever for the better performance of the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

Validity and Interpretation

13. Descriptive headings are inserted solely for convenience of reference, do not form part of this Agreement, and are not to be used as an aid in the interpretation of this Agreement.

14. It is intended that all provisions of this Agreement shall be fully binding and effectively between the parties, but in the event that any particular provision or provisions or part of one is found to be void, voidable or unenforceable for any reason whatsoever, then the particular provision or provisions or part of the provision shall be deemed severed from the remainder of this Agreement and all other provisions shall remain in full force.

Governing Law

15. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Province of New Brunswick.

Termination of Agreement

16. The CITY shall retain the right to cancel this agreement at any time and without cause. Whereby this agreement is nullified or cancelled the Association shall reimburse the city the unused portion of funding provided through this service agreement.

THIS AGREEMENT shall enure to the benefit of and be binding on the respective heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of each of the parties.

Agreement Between Resource Centre for Youth Inc. and The City of Saint John Page 4 of 5

SIGNED, SEALED & DELIVERED In the presence of:))) RESOURCE CENTRE FOR YOUTH INC.))
)) Per:)
) Katie Bowden, President)))
) THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN)
)) Don Darling, Mayor))
)) Jonathan Taylor, Common Clerk
	 Common Council Resolution: 2018.

IMPACTING NEIGHBOURHOODS FOR 10 YEARS THROUGH FUNDING FROM THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN



Combined impact of Neighbourhood Funding							
	Services/ participants	Businesses and Partners	Volunteers	Volunteer Hours	Value Volunteer hours	Cash/In-kind	
Around the Block	9000	180	350	1000	\$15,000	\$23,000	
PULSE	2200	72	456	1745	\$26,180	\$17,900	
Crescent Valley Resource Centre	7000	70	100	1890	\$28,350	\$35,000	
Waterloo Village Association	1463	218	242	4697	\$70,455	\$11,250	
ONE Change	68,093	232	2,155	16,125	\$241,875	\$145,340	
Teen Resource Centre	7000		20	300	\$4,500		
Totals	94,756	772	3323	25,757	\$386,355	\$232,490	

Return on Investment of \$150,000 Annually from the City of Saint John

Number of People Served/Participants	94,756
Number of Businesses and Partners Engaged	772
Number of Volunteers	3323
Number of Volunteer Hours Contributed	25,757
Value of Volunteer Commitment based on \$15 per hour	\$386,355
In Kind/ Cash Contributions to our work	\$232.490
Financial Return on Investment	4:1

The Importance of Neighbourhood Revitalization

Poverty is social and economic vulnerability caused by a lack of resources needed for dignity, self-sufficiency and well-being. Ultimately, poverty means reduced opportunity to participate fully in the life of one's community. *Within Saint John, poverty is primarily located in 5 distinct geographic neighbourhoods.*

Between 1989 and 2003, Saint John experienced a 26% decrease in the number of manufacturing jobs, more than anywhere in Canada. More recently, the city has focused on developing new sectors such as tourism, information and communication technology, energy, and service sectors. The service sector now accounts for more than three-quarters of all jobs in Saint John.

People living in poverty face barriers to work such as personal, health, and disability challenges, mental health and addictions issues, a limited number of good jobs, a lack of education and training, criminal records, and structural and historical barriers. People living in poverty cannot afford basic necessities like healthy food, adequate housing, medications, dental care, and transportation. As a result, people feel stressed, frustrated and alone.

Across the 5 neighbourhoods in Saint John, children, single parents, people with mental health and addictions issues, people with disabilities and seniors, are most vulnerable to poverty. Youth, recent immigrants, unattached individuals aged 45 to 64 years, and low-wage workers are also at risk.

Priority Neighbourhoods: PlanSJ defines the priority neighbourhoods as:

"...the five neighbourhoods within the urban core of the City including the Old North End, Crescent Valley, the South End, Waterloo Village and the Lower West Side. In these neighbourhoods a significant concentration of poverty exists and all levels of government and the non-profit sector are focusing services and investment to support community and social development and positive transformation."

In 2008 the City of Saint John Common Council approved a motion to invest in neighbourhoodbased revitalization. We are thrilled to say that the City of Saint John has continued to invest in the coordination of priority neighbourhoods for 10 years and we are now completing our first 3year service agreement. It is good to know that Saint John Common Council recognizes the value of this investment in neighbourhoods. And we are equally pleased to share some of the ways this funding has supported the growth, revitalization and capacity of our priority neighbourhoods.

<u>*Request:*</u> At this time, the Neighbourhood Action Group is requesting continuation of the funding for Neighbourhoods for another 3-year term.

What started slightly more than a decade ago as grassroots neighbourghood organizations with a \$150,000 investment from the City to share among the 6 partners with great ideas, and a great deal of passion has created a groundswell of support, motivation, and change in our neighbourhoods and within our City.

Defining the role of Neighbourhood Revitalization

The following roles describe the support offered to neighborhoods through our Neighbourhood Organizer Positions. The way this appears in each neighbourhood is different based on specific neighbourhood needs. However, the themes are consistent within each neighbourhood.

- 1. Build relationships with local residents and neighborhood leaders to engage their active participation in improvements;
- 2. Develop relationships with community partners to engage with residents in planning, supporting and implementation of priorities.
- 3. Support development and implementation of neighborhood plans and priorities.
- 4. Connect residents to other community resources;
- 5. Encourage sharing between priority neighborhoods;
- 6. Provide an active and supportive role to the neighbourhood through leadership and mentorship and coordination.
- 7. Participate in the Neighbourhood Action Group to share information and partner in collective neighbourhood efforts.

Saint John, has Canada's longest-running and most inclusive anti-poverty initiative and was among the first in Canada to establish a poverty reduction strategy.

The community has been made stronger by sharing information and engaging in mutual problem-solving to eliminate poverty. And through the work of Priority Neighbourhoods we have created space where people from all sectors can come together where we focus on 4 pillars of success. Neighbourhood Revitalization; Education; Employment and Health.

How has investment from the City impacted the lives of residents in priority neighbourhoods through their community led approach?

We define neighbourhood-led approach as: activities undertaken by neighbourhoods in order to achieve social, economic or environmental objectives defined by residents.

There is no 'silver bullet' in terms of a single neighbourhood-led approach that is best placed to tackle poverty. There are a wide range of neighbourhood-led approaches and poverty related outcomes vary across and within approaches in terms of scale, nature and timing.

Some approaches impact on 'material' forms of poverty by reducing costs such as

- accessing food resources,
- providing access to participation in programs at no-cost, or
• creating employment opportunities.

Approaches can also impact on the 'non-material' aspects of the experience of poverty by

- enhancing health and well-being,
- improving quality of the physical environment, and
- increasing levels of social participation.

The timing and nature of poverty impacts varies by activity.

- Some have immediate financial benefits on 'pockets';
- others improve the longer-term 'prospects' of households exiting poverty in the future;

Neighbourhood-led activities achieve a range of valuable outcomes around poverty. It is important to consider small-scale, neighbourhood-level activities by using **more than just** a quantitative yardstick. Neighbourhoods cannot be expected to tackle area-wide disadvantage in isolation. That said, more substantial, targeted and sustained investment for neighbourhood-led activities in low income neighbourhoods could increase the scale of outcomes.

The particular skills and leadership qualities of neighbourhood leaders, as well as the existence of an active and supportive voluntary community, also emerge as important elements of success. One implication is that different approaches may have varying levels of transferability depending on the demographic make-up of a neighbourhood. There is a need for more rigorous research to identify the outcomes and impact of neighbourhood-led activities on poverty. At the same time, it is important not to solely assess activities in terms of outcomes *as the process of participation is equal in importance in many* neighbourhood-led interventions.

Volunteer Mobilization

Voluntary activity in low income neighbourhoods offer important benefits that impact on nonmaterial forms of poverty by improving individual wellbeing and opportunities for social interaction.

- One example of a group set up to tackle isolation among residents in the North End found that improvements in well-being were also associated, in some cases, with movement into work or education. This implies voluntary action that aims to improve the non-material dimensions of poverty may also impact on 'pockets' or 'prospects.'
- 2) More than 1000 Volunteers gave their time and sweat equity to build the Kiwanis North End Play Park in the North End. A true testament to Neighbourhood-led initiatives building momentum in our community.

Food Insecurity

Rapid growth in the use of food banks, food purchase clubs, food pantries, food redistribution and community meals, community gardens etc. **in all of the neighbourhoods**, shows the important role they play in meeting the immediate material needs of households experiencing food poverty; they also deliver improvements in well-being through social interaction.

Community organizing

Neighbourhood community organizing have notched up notable successes including advocating reinstatement of Community Policing following cuts to program; Through an organized approach, the neighbourhoods met with the SJ Police Commission with a thoughtful presentation, used media to share their message and met with local and provincial leadership to ensure this valuable resource was not lost to the neighbourhoods. Although many lobbied for this reinstatement, we think that the message was heard loud and clear from the neighbourhoods and we were pleased with the outcome which had immediate benefits on wellbeing of neighbourhoods.

Community organizing approaches have significant potential to scale up and achieve wider change E.g. Last year, the Government of Canada launched a consultation process that brought leaders to Saint John to look deeply at poverty. It was through the Neighbourhoods that coordination and participation of residents experiencing poverty were connected with the consultants and through neighbourhoods that residents' voices were heard loud and clear. This ensured that the needs of low-income people in our most impoverished neighbourhoods had the opportunity to share their lived experience of poverty and how life could be improved through direct action of the Federal Government. The resulting Poverty Reduction Strategy from the Government of Canada highlights Saint John and the comments of our residents in its report which is the foundation of Canada's Strategy – Tackling Poverty Together

Neighbourhood Employment Training

Neighbourhood-based forms of training can tackle material forms of poverty through creating jobs for local residents as well as generating income in the local economy. This may have immediate benefits for the pockets of those who secure jobs. Volunteering opportunities within neighbourhood enterprises may also improve the employment prospects of those outside the labour market.

• Examples of this can be seen through ONE Change in their Sector Training Programs, GED, and WES programs delivered in partnership with PETL. Connecting people with Employment and Skills Training - more than 100 people to jobs.

Increased community leadership and participation in Saint John's most challenged, yet resilient, neighbourhoods. Through Neighbourhood support and participation within community, planning teams have advanced with resident leadership and significant resident involvement both through Living SJ and other Groups.

Resident's receiving help where they live. Food security, connection to programs and supports directly in the neighbourhoods.

• Income Tax Programs: Each neighbourhood offers income tax clinics to support residents. At PULSE through Mary LeSage and ONE Change through Christa Petts more than 1000 people have their income taxes prepared. With support through the YMCA they also offer clinics for newcomers. Often the taxes can be complex and multiple years. The comments form those receiving this service has been incredible as both Mary and Christa and their volunteers often make people aware of benefits, they could be taking advantage of. This also allows residents to access other benefits going forward – clearly impacting the 'pockets' of individuals.

New programs and services planned, delivered and provided at a neighbourhood level, especially services for children and youth.

- A great example of this is the introduction of a new Maker Space program at the Teen Resource Centre and ONE Change – Nick Nicolle Centre – this new initiative is having incredible results in engaging kids in creative learning with everything from computer coding to building rockets.
- There is also neighbourhood development, clean-ups in all neighbourhoods, Crescent Valley Bike Program providing bikes to kids from all of the neighbourhoods, playground builds (Kiwanis North End Play Park), community gardens and work on a Green House for Crescent Valley, property repairs happening in the Old North End with plans for a project through the Land Bank Committee, as momentum builds in neighbourhoods.
- Neighbourhood hubs have become part of community conversation bringing an increased awareness of the challenges and good work being done in Saint John neighbourhoods. Residents are also more aware of their rights and responsibilities as citizens.
- PULSE and Waterloo Village were very much involved in the development of a Plan for South Central Peninsula. We have seen backpack programs, lunch programs, the

launch of a new Sharps Needle Boxes in neighbourhoods, through many partners working together with our neighbourhood leaders.

Partnerships and Opportunities

One of the most exciting outcomes for Neighbourhoods has been development of some wonderful partnerships. One which we would like to highlight is the recent gifting by the Friars Sisters of proceeds from their annual concert for the second time. In addition to this wonderful gift and recognition of the impact neighbourhoods have made and are making is the development of a fund through the Saint John Community Foundation by the Friars Family which will host all proceeds from the Friars Christmas Concert going forward. This fund will be held in perpetuity to support initiatives of the priority neighbourhoods. The recent concert yielded \$50,000 for the priority neighbourhoods – It also included an addition \$21,000 to go directly to the new fund.

SOME HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WORK FUNDED THROUGH THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN

Around the Block, Saint John's community newspaper, shares good news stories of the work of our neighbourhoods and has been delivering Newspapers in the Priority Neighbourhoods for 10 years.

Around the Block Newspaper

No one could have predicted the impact of this small project.

The Around the Block Community Newspaper hosted by the Human Development Council serves our community and is not just any newspaper.

This GOOD NEWS – Paper- as Juanita Black – Editor and driving force, is quick to remind us, has mobilized the voice of neighbourhoods in highlighting the positive stories from our neighbourhoods. Around the Block has been in the hearts and hands of residents for ten years now!

That however is only part of the story. We are talking about impact.

When Juanita was hired part-time to become editor of the Newspaper it didn't even have a name. She grew the paper - both in participation of community contributors and business sponsors. Juanita had to become very organized. There are a lot of pieces to editing a newspaper. As Juanita grew, so grew the paper. The Newspaper gave voice to many but in Juanita's hands it became a voice of Community success. People living in poverty were tired of being objects of pity and judgement. And through **Around the Block** and Juanita Black, the story changed. The story became a good news story of people helping others, of personal success, of kindness and goodwill, and of celebration of opportunity.

Juanita not only grew as an editor but also as an advocate. She became a voice to be heard and listened to! Juanita is wise. She has a way of cutting to the core of an issue and being clear about a good response.

Juanita became part of the Leadership for Saint John in challenging poverty through both *Vibrant Communities* and *Living SJ* and at the provincial level with the *Economic and Social Inclusion Corporations* Board of Directors. Juanita has received many awards and accolades over the years including the Queens Jubilee Medal, and recently the Vibrant Communities Canada National Leadership Award for Poverty Reduction. Juanita continues to serve on many committees and boards to provide guidance and support to our community and recently has established in her name the Juanita Black Fund with the Greater Saint John Community Foundation.

Both Juanita Black and the Around the Block Newspaper started with a small amount of money through the City of Saint John – the ripple goes much further. For through this initiative which was seeded by the City of Saint John – we now have a renowned community publication and a leader who has contributed significantly to Poverty Reduction Efforts and been recognized by Government and Community alike for her leadership in Saint John; in New Brunswick and in Canada.

The paper delivers 9000 copies 4 times a year (for 10 years) door to door in priority neighbourhoods. The paper is also provided online and via email. This is something that Saint John has reason to be proud of.

Annually the Newspaper received over \$20,000 in Ad Sales through business and community sponsors. There are also other sponsors that have supported other costs related to the paper. Hosted by the Human Development Council the Around the Block Newspaper has extended its reach even further through the HDC's online following.

Annually the Newspaper utilized more than 350 volunteers who contributed more than 1000 hours through photography writing, and editing the paper.

Volunteers 350 Volunteer hours 1000 Volunteer Value \$15,000 Advertising Sales \$23,000

Contribution from the City of SJ \$23,500

Perhaps the most important gift that <u>Around the Block</u> gives to community is the **Gift** of **Stories** of significant impact that go un-noticed. They are not the big stories of large investments but rather the small stories of resilient spirit existing in our neighbourhoods and the profound impact being made by local residents.

This is an example from the most recent issue of Around the Block – Themed Holiday Traditions – This is a story from the Nick Nicolle Centre – Florence's Tree



We have many trees in the Nick Nicolle Centre. Almost one in every room. However, this tree is and will always be my favourite. We call it Florence's Tree. Florence Willigar knits all year long and when Christmas is approaching, she comes to us with her bag of goodies. Easily enough to fill the tree 3 times. And we replace as kids access the goods. Florence could sell this but she chooses to give it to the centre so that kids that might need a pair of mittens or a hat or scarf can easily get it. This is community. This is what Christmas is all about sharing your gifts and talents to benefit others. Thanks Florence. If anyone has any wool, we always pass it on to Florence so that next year she can continue the tradition of keeping kids warm in the North End. Together we are ONE!



Crescent Valley Resource Centre The year 2017-18 has been busier, more productive and successful than ever before. We have developed in so many ways and directions. Our staff, our programs, our outreach, our partnerships, our special events, our volunteers and the number of residents served have all grown.

Besides the many successful programs that are led by our staff we have great partnerships with other organizations that provide programs and services in our facility. CVRC helps promote those programs and often provides nutritious snacks.

During 2017 some of the programs and services were the Family Resource Centre's Playgroup, The Newcomer Resource Centre's Crafts & Conversation, Social Development's sponsored Art Classes for Children & Adults & the Singing Group. We also house READ SJ and for part of 2017, the Salvation Army.

CVRC is a hub for Crescent Valley, a model to other priority neighbourhoods, a leader in poverty reduction and a great place to live and work. The CV newsletter is widely distributed monthly to keep residents, friends and partners updated. CVRC is an active member of the CV Stakeholder Group, Neighbourhood Action Group, and several Living SJ committees. We continue to work with residents and make changes to programs & services as needed but remember to keep those that are well used and appreciated like our Healthy Breakfast Program and Yak & Snack.

We look forward to 2019. We have plans to build a greenhouse & more garden plots and to expand our Food Security services around this new "Growing Place". We hope to have a Bike Skills park built in the old playground. We are open to listening to residents on what they vision in the future of CV.

At the Crescent Valley Resource Centre, we are lucky to have folks from all walks of life pass through our door every day. Whether as a volunteer, donor, participant or someone simply curious to find out what we do, the CVRC has generated a buzz around the neighbourhood, and in the region.

The Crescent Valley / Anglin Drive residents and volunteers are at the heart of our work. We are proud to support them on their journeys and help them become connected and participatory, while embracing and promoting their gifts and talents.

We are so pleased to see residents engaged, taking part in heathy activities, developing entrepreneurial skills, having their voices heard and creating a neighbourhood to be proud of. Our neighbourhood is now home to over 55 newcomer families; how things have changed - for the better. Thank you to the newcomers who are teaching us, every day.

Through our programs we've successfully introduced food security initiatives such as Savvy Soup, Healthy Snack Day and Grow Your Own Veggies; family literacy activities such as Bookwagon, Story tent, Pop-Up Literacy events, and Family Board game and Family Movie Nights; active living through the Saint John Bike Share program; and intercultural awareness through Crafts and Conversation Club (in partnership with SJ Newcomers Centre). What do these initiatives offer residents? • increased consumption of fruit and vegetables, more affordable produce, improved gardening skills, acquaintance with different foods and cultures, • extended hours (outside school hours) of literacy-based activity, interactive parent/child activity, new and gently-used books, a culture of literacy in the neighbourhood; • stress relief and mental relaxation, increased self-confidence, opportunities for social exchange, intergenerational opportunities, chance to learn marketable skills, a sense of community belonging, • opportunity to advance bike culture in Saint John, physical activity, promote healthy lifestyle, increase knowledge of road safety and promote helmet use, active / alternative transportation more readily available to all residents. This program has expanded into Waterloo Village / Courtenay Bay neighbourhood.

Community Engagement			
# citizens	7,000		
# businesses and community partners	70		
# volunteers	100		
# volunteer hours	1890		
Value of volunteer hours based on \$15 per hour	\$28,350		
Cash/In kind value/ donations	\$35,000		



PULSE has spent a significant amount of time in working with the City to develop a plan for the uptown and lower South End areas. Significant time and energy into issues related to schools in the neighbourhood as well as on many

Food Security

- NEW Assisted the development of a Canning & Preserving workshop for members of the 5 priority neighbourhoods and helped south end residents attend.
- Continued with the organizing and hosting of the food purchase club for residents in the south end. The goal for 2018 was to increase awareness for the program and for the month of November 2017, we had he most orders to date.
- NEW Working with two nursing students from UNBSJ, a food resource binder was developed that contained food pantry recipes, health and safety information for food preparation and storage, as well as basic resources such as Canada's Food Guide and basic preparation techniques.
- EXPANDED In partnership with Inner City Youth Ministries, the Waterloo Village Association and Horizon Health, we hosted the summer lunch connexion on Tuesdays and Fridays which helped to fill the gap for food insecure families in the south end who rely on the breakfast and lunch program at the school. On average, between 65-70 lunches were served. Additions to the program this year included a partnership with the Saint John Public library for a storey tent each Friday, as well as lettuce being grown on site at PULSE for use in the sandwiches and teach the children about basic gardening.
- Coordination and support for the community garden at Rainbow Park.
- NEW Through partnership with Inner City Youth Ministries, the Waterloo Village Association, Horizon Health and funding support from the Saint John Community Foundation, a back-pack program was launched to help bridge the gap for

families with young children over the summer who miss the breakfast and lunch program at the school. On average 30 backpacks were prepared each week for pick-up on Friday and included snacks, easy to prepare meals for children and one family focused meal and recipe so that the families together could build their food skills. We were also fortunate to be able to include on brand new book in each back pack to help the children build their own libraries at home and encourage reading together as a family.

- Organizing and hosting of the food purchase club for residents in the south end.
- In partnership with Inner City Youth Ministries and Horizon Health, we hosted the summer lunch connexion on Tuesdays and Fridays which helped to fill the gap for food insecure families in the south end who rely on the breakfast and lunch program at the school.
- Coordination and support for the community garden at Rainbow Park.

Community Supports

- Beautification Hosted a neighbourhood clean-up this spring with the support of the City of Saint John's Green Machine.
- Participated in multiple workshops and meetings related to the new neighbourhood plan for the Central Peninsula, including input on the proposed new school for the area.
- Supported two Working 4 Change groups that were focusing citizen identified needs, including a proposed food pantry to be hosted from PULSE, as well as the need for improved signage and signals at the intersection of Wentworth and Broad Streets.
- Continued to be a welcome and safe "open door" for people in the neighbourhood seeking assistance for everything from paperwork, phone usage, a friendly ear, library use and emergency assistance. Approximately 600 open door visits were made to PULSE this year.
- In partnership with Horizon Health Network, we hosted monthly health clinic where residents can walk in to see our Community Health Nurse.
- Hosted the annual summer kick-off and splash pad opening BBQ. This year all candidates running in the riding for the provincial election were invited (and attended) to offer an informal meet and greet with residents.
- In partnership with the Saint John High Key Club, hosted a safe Halloween spot on Halloween night. Children were invited in for candy, a tour of the decorations and hot chocolate.
- PULSE continues to be one of the only year around tax clinics for low income residents in Saint John. In 2018, we continued out trend of completing over 1,000 tax returns for people from all around the City of Saint John. In many instances, residents have multiple years to file and in some cases, have
- received 1000's of dollars in retro-active benefits, such as child tax credit and GST/HST.

- Participated in the Living Saint John initiative by attending Leadership meetings and Neighbourhood Collective Impact Team meetings.
- Beautification Hosted a neighbourhood clean-up this spring with the support of the City of Saint John's Green Machine.
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- Participated in the Living Saint John initiative by attending Leadership meetings and Neighbourhood Collective Impact Team meetings.

Partner Funding	Inner City Youth Ministries – Lunch Connexion & Backpack Program	\$17,900
In-kind Volunteer Hours	Lunch Connexion & Backpack Program	\$3,272 (180 hours @\$18.18/hr)
In-kind Volunteer Hours	Income Tax Program	\$2,826 (156 hours @\$18.18/hr)
In-kind Volunteer Hours	Spring Clean-up/Christmas Celebration	\$ 727 (40 hours @\$18.18/hr)
In-kind Volunteer Hours	Working 4 Change Neighbourhood Mentorship	\$1,455 (80 hours @\$18.18/hr)
	Total Leveraged Contributions	\$26,180 456 volunteer hours

• Leveraged Contributions for PULSE Inc.



Waterloo Neighbourhood Association

Waterloo Village is seeing unprecedented changes taking place. The work in the neighbourhood has been transformative. Over the last few years we have seen redevelopment of Chown Field, the new Social Enterprise HUB, and exceptional work from partners like OUTFLOW and the Learning Exchange. And woven within all of the development we see is the voice of residents made possible through our Neighbourhood Coordinator. Penni Eisenhauer is also a key representative on many leadership and guidance committees for Living SJ Initiatives and plays a role in ensuring that the voice of residents is represented.

Sample of Activities			
Annual Beautification of Planters	Music in Chown Field	Canada Learning Bond (Systema)	
Garden of Hope Annual Revitalization	Annual HUB Cup Stone Soup Hot Lunch program	Annual HUB Cup Stone Soup Hot Lunch program	
Garden of Hope Stone	HUB birthday House @ HUB Waterloo Village Holiday Social Community Open House @ HUB	Around the Block Stories	
Passports to Parks in Chown Field	Learn & Go 2017	Tree Lighting Ceremony @ Chown Field & Party at Boys & Girls Club	
World Hepetitis Day	Community Garden	Irving Oil clean up of Chown Field	

Community Engagement			
# citizens	1463		
# businesses and community partners	218		
# volunteers	242		
# volunteer hours	4697		
Value of volunteer hours based on \$15 per hour	\$70,455		
Cash/In kind value/ donations	\$11,250		

Residents & partners

- 1. Sandra L a resident in the Waterloo Village who I met enjoying the Bark Park @ Chown Field is just thrilled with the new edition and brings her dogs almost daily.
- 2. Carolyn MacLellan with the Courtney Bay Tenant's association is starting a walking club and will use the trail at Chown Field.
- 3. Mary Saulnier Taylor a community partner believes the role of the Community Organizer is vital in enhancing opportunities for the neighbourhood.
- 4. Lori Doyle a community schools partner is very pleased with the revitalization of Chown Field & the children will have lots of fun using it throughout the year.
- 5. Donna Reardon believes the work being done in the Waterloo Village Association and there involvement in the South Central Peninsula plan has had significant impact in the neighbourhood & is invaluable in its future redevelopment.



ONE Change and partners recently developed a parking lot donated by RiverCross Church into a beautiful playpark for our Neighbourhood. The Kiwanis North End Play Park was a true test of what community development can do. We saw more than 1000 people directly commit labour to the development of the park. Lots of physical labour! More than 200 businesses, gave resources and with investment of \$60,000 from ACOA and \$50,000 from the Province and contributions from countless others, were able to leverage this community commitment into a \$450,000 play park for our Neighbourhood.

- This year through a huge donation of books from First Books Canada and 2 other sponsors, we were able to give 467 families from the priority neighbourhoods and about 12 other organizations, nearly 6,986 new books! A value of more than \$100,000 that gave the gift of reading this past Christmas to children from our neighbourhoods
- 2) In 2019 the Land Bank Committee is working on plans; taking action related to derelict buildings and Community partners are working on a plan to redevelop the Lorne School into an Asset for our neighbourhood and Saint John.
- 3) We launched a Needle Box Program with Partners from Horizon Health, Avenue B and many others this year that we hope to expand during the year ahead.
- 4) Our Employment Preparation and Training Programs in Partnership with Post-Secondary Education Training and Labour and weaving together several interventions that are having real impact on connecting people with real jobs.
- 5) Our Year-Round Tax Clinic is reaching more and more people with nearly 600 personal income taxes completed by our team this year.
- 6) In partnership with Brilliant Labs and funded by the Economic and Social Inclusion Corporation, we introduced ONESPACE – our new makerspace program at the centre.
- 7) ONE Change representatives, serve on a number of committees and planning teams to advance Poverty Reduction Efforts in SJ. E.g. Living SJ Teams for Health and Wellness, Neighbourhoods and Leadership. We also are part of the Neighbourhood Action Group, the Guidance Committee for the North End Wellness Centre, and the development committee for Lorne School Transformation Project. We work closely with the Land Bank Committee and Housing Alternatives in the upcoming project to develop one block in the North End to encourage development momentum and address the derelict housing in the neighbourhood.

8) We rely heavily on volunteers to achieve the goals of the neighbourhood but this also requires huge coordination efforts by our Community Coordinator Christa Petts and other staff of ONE Change. We also have the benefit of the Nick Nicolle Community Centre as a facility to deliver programs and services in the neighbourhood.

					Volunteer
Month	Adults	Children	Seniors	Volunteers	Hours
January	3108	1092	417	120	898
February	3212	2448	355	97	825
March	3594	1724	429	108	931
April	4253	2123	506	163	1104
May	3018	1473	520	121	848
June	2633	1081	359	198	791
July	2920	1668	595	179	1895
August	2846	1441	598	362	1286
September	2956	1599	840	197	1753
October	2387	2156	874	210	1960
November	2986	2664	389	213	1968
December	3599	2498	568	187	1866
Totals	37,512	21,967	6,459	2,155	16,125
Total Services	6	8,093	Value of Volunteers	\$241,8	75



The Teen Resource Centre provides a safe and encouraging environment for youth to explore their full potential.

We offer services and programs for youth between the ages of 12-24, designed to foster in them the creativity, energy and leadership our community needs to grow and thrive. The work we do focuses on:

- providing services and programs that assist youth with their physical and mental health.
- providing on-site services to assist youth who are homeless or living in vulnerable situations.
- facilitating career path and mentoring to help youth build life skills.
- creating opportunities for community volunteerism and leadership training.
- encouraging youth to explore and discover their interests and passions.

The support and services provided by the TRC directly contributes to a healthy and vibrant youth population, reducing the risks associated with crime, homelessness, addiction and recidivism.

Oasis offers services for youth who are homeless, couch surfing or otherwise in need. Shower and laundry facilities are available as well as clothing, snacks & personal hygiene supplies. Staff meet with vulnerable youth and encourage them to make use of our Case Management Program.



Published in the Telegraph Journal on October 13, 2018

The loss of young people to other jurisdictions is one of Saint John's biggest challenges. The inability of many young people to get the skills they need to fill available jobs means the city is losing the people it needs to build the future.

Not only is it an economic loss for the city and a contributor to the shrinking tax base, but too many families have to watch as their children grow up and leave Saint John in search of better opportunities elsewhere. More must be done to match youth to jobs through better training. To this end, Ottawa is investing \$2.7 million in Saint John programs to help young people improve their skills for the workforce. It's a package the local Human Development Council welcomes as new hope for youth in the region.

We agree it's a wise plan, both for its intentions and its design. Funding will go to the Teen Resource Centre, Saint John Learning Exchange, Outflow and the Saint John Community Loan Fund. Already 100 people have signed up for the programs.

The program is designed in a versatile way so local operations that see results will get more money to do what works over time. This is far better than simply throwing money at a problem and waiting to see what happens.

Major funding announcement

MP Wayne Long was at the Outflow building on Thursday to announce an investment of \$2.7 million for the Human Development Council's UYES! project.

The initiative takes four principle partners in the community that are already doing "incredible work," according to Human Development Council executive director Randy Hatfield, and allows them to scale up.

Funding will go to the Teen Resource Centre, Saint John Learning Exchange, Outflow and the Saint John Community Loan Fund. As of Thursday, 100 people have signed up for the programs.

"You need people on the ground to make these things move," said Hatfield. "It's basically using innovation money and scaling up what works."

The goal is to take youth, identify the barriers they are facing, work on their soft skills, pre-employment courses, academic upgrading, and eventually try to attach them to the labour force.

Hatfield stressed it's an individualized program that "taps the experts that are doing the work."

Jayme Hall is the executive director of Outflow, and played a lead role in creating Catapult Construction and setting up the carpentry course.

Two carpenters work in the facility full-time, and help the students as they make their way through the modules.

He said it takes a "teach a man to fish" approach, and is working to become a sustainable operation with the help of this investment.

Two-and-a-half year process

Procuring the finances from the federal government has been a journey in itself, explained Long. It's taken twoand-a-half years spanning two ministers, a disappearance of the project altogether, kicking down doors, and then finally getting it back on the rails.

"This project will change lives and save lives in this community," said Long."We can make good things happen."

He made the announcement Thursday on behalf of Patty Hajdu, Minister of Employment, Workforce Development and Labour. She said in a statement "supporting youth as they transition into the workforce and giving them the training they need to succeed is a key way in which we can grow our economy and strengthen the middle class."

TRC Drop-In Zone & Pathways to Education– programs, tutoring and services free to youth 13-18 years of age.	Improve the quality of lives of vulnerable youth Provide support to youth to stay in school and advocate with schools to assist with alternative learning plans to engage youth to graduate.	39 Individual Youth attending drop-in daily. 2975 youth contacts at after- school drop-in. Assisted 5 youth transition back to the class room with developing individual work plans and one on one tutoring.	68 Individual Youth attending drop-in and/or Pathways to Education. 4600 youth contacts at after-school drop-in. 17 youth who have been attending TRC for 3 years graduated with 9 of them receiving over a total of \$120k in scholarships. Over 7000 youth contacts accessing different services at TRC. 2100 accumulated tutoring hours	Staff at TRC through daily attendance/sign in sheets
Case Managers meet with youth to address barriers to live a healthier life. Provide supports in housing, food security and referrals to community agencies, continue to bring awareness to youth homelessness in SJ. Oasis Program/room provides shower & laundry facilities, personal hygiene supplies and clothing to youth 13-24 years of age	Provide one on one supports to youth who are homeless or living in risky situations	44 Individual clients receiving one on supports though Case Management and 17 Individual youth accessing the Oasis room with a total of 478 youth contacts for Oasis Program	57 Individual clients receiving one on supports though Case Management and 29 Individual youth accessing the Oasis room with a total of 521 youth contacts for Oasis Program	Data collection by TRC staff
Connecting youth with the community to link youth with businesses and other services to develop skills volunteering, part-time jobs and mentoring.	Provide leadership opportunities for our youth.	9 youth obtained part-time jobs, 14 youth volunteered monthly at a local senior's home from Nov-April.	 28 youth participated in a formalized mentoring program, with 19 developing individual leadership projects to support the community (i.e. raising money for mental health programs, raising awareness for child rights). Established student social enterprise program with two "businesses" developed and run by 12 youth. 20 students participated in formalized career & postsecondary awareness program. 20 youth spent day with different businesses & organizations to explore their career interests. Over 300 youth volunteer hours. 	Data collection by TRC staff



COUNCIL REPORT

M&C No.	2019-12
Report Date	January 24, 2019
Meeting Date	February 11, 2019
Service Area	Saint John Water

His Worship Mayor Don Darling and Members of Common Council

SUBJECT: Contract No. 2018-10: Sanitary Sewer System – CSO-SSO Controls Phase III

OPEN OR CLOSED SESSION

This matter is to be discussed in open session of Common Council.

AUTHORIZATION

Primary Author	Commissioner/Dept. Head	City Manager
Joel Landers	Brent McGovern/Brian	John Collin
	Keenan	

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Contract No. 2018-10: Sanitary Sewer System – CSO-SSO Controls Phase III be awarded to the low Tenderer, Galbraith Construction Ltd., at the tendered price of \$121,635.50 (including HST) as calculated based upon estimated quantities, and further that the Mayor and Common Clerk be authorized to execute the necessary contract documents.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to recommend that Council award Contract 2018-10: Sanitary Sewer System – CSO-SSO Controls Phase III to the low Tenderer.

PREVIOUS RESOLUTION

November 14, 2016; 2017 Water & Sewerage Utility Fund Capital Program Approved.

March 6, 2017; 2017 Water & Sewerage Utility Fund and General Fund Capital Program Adjustments Approved.

REPORT

BACKGROUND

The approved 2017 Water and Sewerage Utility Fund Capital Program includes funding for the installation of CSO-SSO Controls at various locations to meet requirements set out in the approval to operate granted by NBDELG. These CSO-SSO controls provide for primary treatment of any excess flows into the wastewater system.

TENDER RESULTS

Tenders closed on January 22, 2019 with the following results, including HST:

1.	Galbraith Construction Ltd., Saint John, NB	\$ 121,635.50
2.	TerraEx Inc., Saint John, NB	\$ 132,020.00
3.	Fairville Construction Ltd., Saint John, NB	\$ 168,273.75
4.	Trenchless Solutions Inc., Moncton, NB	\$ 184,000.00
5.	Maguire Excavating Ltd., Saint John, NB	\$ 195,822.00

The Engineer's estimate for the work was \$ 177,100.00, including HST.

ANALYSIS

The tenders were reviewed by staff and found to be formal in all respects.

Staff is of the opinion that the low tenderer has the necessary resources and expertise to perform the work, and recommend acceptance of their tender. Work is expected to begin in March and be completed by June 21st, 2019.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The Contract includes work that is charged against the 2017 Water and Sewerage Utility Fund Capital Program. This project is partially funded by the Clean Water Wastewater Fund. Assuming award of the Contract to the low tenderer, an analysis has been completed which includes the estimated amount of work that will be performed by the Contractor and Others.

The analysis is as follows:

Budget	\$ 351,800.00
Project net cost	\$ 169,350.00
Variance (Surplus)	\$ 182,450.00

Staff intends to investigate the possibility of CSO-SSO installations at additional locations to utilize the remaining project funding.

POLICY – TENDERING OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

The recommendation in this report is made in accordance with the provisions of Council's policy for the tendering of construction contracts, the City's General Specifications and the specific project specifications.

- 3 -

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

This report aligns with Council's Priority for Valued Service Delivery, specifically as it relates to investing in sustainable City services and municipal infrastructure.

SERVICE AND FINANCIAL OUTCOMES

This project will allow for the installation of CSO-SSO Controls in chambers at 36 locations within the sanitary sewerage system.

This project will be completed within the original approved financial budget.

INPUT FROM OTHER SERVICE AREAS AND STAKEHOLDERS

N/a

ATTACHMENTS

N/a



COUNCIL REPORT

M&C No.	2019-20
Report Date	February 04, 2019
Meeting Date	February 11, 2019
Service Area	Transportation and
	Environment Services

His Worship Mayor Don Darling and Members of Common Council

SUBJECT: Contract 2019-08: King Square South (Charlotte Street to Civic #12) – Watermain Renewal and Storm Sewer Installation

OPEN OR CLOSED SESSION

This matter is to be discussed in open session of Common Council.

AUTHORIZATION

Primary Author	Commissioner/Dept. Head	City Manager
Kevin O'Brien	Michael Hugenholtz /	John Collin
	Brian Keenan	

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Contract No. 2019-08: King Square South (Charlotte Street to Civic #12) – Watermain Renewal and Storm Sewer Installation be awarded to the low Tenderer, Fairville Construction Ltd., at the tendered price of \$217,114.25 (including HST) as calculated based upon estimated quantities, and further that the Mayor and Common Clerk be authorized to execute the necessary contract documents.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to recommend that Council award Contract 2019-08: King Square South (Charlotte Street to Civic #12) – Watermain Renewal and Storm Sewer Installation to the low Tenderer.

PREVIOUS RESOLUTION

October 2, 2017; 2018 Water & Sewerage Utility Fund Capital Program approved

October 2, 2017; 2018 General Fund Capital Program approved

August 20, 2018; Reallocation of budget surplus from Leinster Street – Water, Sanitary and Storm Sewer Renewal and Street Reconstruction Project approved.

REPORT

BACKGROUND

The approved 2018 General Fund and Water and Sewerage Utility Fund Capital Programs included funding for the reconstruction of Leinster Street from Sydney Street to Carmarthen Street. Following closure of the tender for Leinster Street, Council authorized the reallocation of the budget surplus to allow for the renewal of the watermain and installation of a new storm sewer on King Square South from Charlotte Street to Civic #12.

TENDER RESULTS

Tenders closed on January 29, 2019 with the following results, including HST:

1.	Fairville Construction Ltd., Saint John, NB	\$ 217,114.25
2.	TerraEx Inc., Saint John, NB	\$ 217,476.50
3.	Galbraith Construction Ltd., Saint John, NB	\$ 234,853.00
4.	NRB Construction Company Limited, Saint John, NB	\$ 263,154.50
5.	Maguire Excavating Ltd., Saint John, NB	\$ 344,233.53

The Engineer's estimate for the work was \$226,316.55, including HST.

ANALYSIS

The tenders were reviewed by staff and all were found to be formal in all respects. Staff is of the opinion that the low tenderer has the necessary resources and expertise to perform the work, and recommend acceptance of their tender.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The Contract includes work that is charged against the 2018 General Fund and Water and Sewerage Utility Fund Capital Programs. Assuming award of the Contract to the low tenderer, an analysis has been completed which includes the estimated amount of work that will be performed by the Contractor and Others.

The analysis is as follows:

Budget	\$	200,000.00
Project net cost	\$	219,100.00
Variance (Shortfall)	-\$	19,100.00

The projected budget shortfall can be managed within the overall General Fund and Water and Sewerage Utility Fund Capital Programs envelope.

POLICY – TENDERING OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

The recommendation in this report is made in accordance with the provisions of Council's policy for the tendering of construction contracts, the City's General Specifications and the specific project specifications.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

This report aligns with Council's Priority for Valued Service Delivery, specifically as it relates to investing in sustainable City services and municipal infrastructure.

SERVICE AND FINANCIAL OUTCOMES

As part of the Irving Oil Limited (IOL) Headquaters building development at the corner of King Square South and Sydney Street, the developer IOL has agreed to supply granite curbing at no charge for the City to install on King Square South from Charlotte Street to Civic #12. Prior to the installation of the granite curbing, the existing cast iron watermain and terra cotta sewer in this section of King Square South requires replacement. This project will also allow for the separation of the sanitary and storm sewer flows on King Square South.

INPUT FROM OTHER SERVICE AREAS AND STAKEHOLDERS

N/A

ATTACHMENTS

N/A



COUNCIL REPORT

M&C No.	2019-22
Report Date	February 05, 2019
Meeting Date	February 11, 2019
Service Area	Transportation and
	Environment Services

His Worship Mayor Don Darling and Members of Common Council

SUBJECT: Contract 2019-04: Queen Square North (Charlotte Street to Sydney Street) – Water main, Sanitary and Storm Sewer Installation and Street Reconstruction

OPEN OR CLOSED SESSION

This matter is to be discussed in open session of Common Council.

AUTHORIZATION

Primary Author	Commissioner/Dept. Head	City Manager
Joel Landers	Michael Hugenholtz /	John Collin
	Brian Keenan	

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Contract No. 2019-04: Queen Square North (Charlotte Street to Sydney Street) – Water main, Sanitary and Storm Sewer Installation and Street Reconstruction be awarded to the low Tenderer, Galbraith Construction Ltd., at the tendered price of \$469,896.90 (including HST) as calculated based upon estimated quantities, and further that the Mayor and Common Clerk be authorized to execute the necessary contract documents.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to recommend that Council award Contract No. 2019-04: Queen Square North (Charlotte Street to Sydney Street) – Water main, Sanitary and Storm Sewer Installation and Street Reconstruction to the low Tenderer.

PREVIOUS RESOLUTION

July 30, 2018; 2019 Water & Sewerage Utility Fund Capital Program approved

July 30, 2018; 2019 General Fund Capital Program approved

REPORT

BACKGROUND

The approved 2019 General Fund and Water and Sewerage Utility Fund Capital Program includes funding for the reconstruction of Queen Square North from Charlotte Street to Sydney Street. The work involves the replacement of the existing watermain and sanitary sewer, full street reconstruction including new concrete curb and sidewalk, grass medians, trees, roadway granulars, asphalt and landscaping.

TENDER RESULTS

Tenders closed on February 5, 2019 with the following results, including HST:

1.	Galbraith Construction Ltd., Saint John, NB	\$ 469,896.90
2.	TerraEx Inc., Saint John, NB	\$ 502,793.80
3.	NRB Construction Company Limited, Saint John, NB	\$ 565,570.00
4.	Fairville Construction Ltd., Saint John, NB	\$ 594,619.00
5.	Maguire Excavating Ltd., Saint John, NB	\$ 615,690.16

The Engineer's estimate for the work was \$576,707.75, including HST.

ANALYSIS

The tenders were reviewed by staff and all were found to be formal in all respects. Staff is of the opinion that the low tenderer has the necessary resources and expertise to perform the work, and recommend acceptance of their tender.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The Contract includes work that is charged against the 2019 General Fund and Water and Sewerage Utility Fund Capital Programs. Assuming award of the Contract to the low tenderer, an analysis has been completed which includes the estimated amount of work that will be performed by the Contractor and Others.

The analysis is as follows:

Budget	\$ 454,500.00
Project net cost	\$ 451,755.00
Variance (Surplus)	\$ 2,745.00

POLICY – TENDERING OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

The recommendation in this report is made in accordance with the provisions of Council's policy for the tendering of construction contracts, the City's General Specifications and the specific project specifications.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

This report aligns with Council's Priority for Valued Service Delivery, specifically as it relates to investing in sustainable City services and municipal infrastructure.

SERVICE AND FINANCIAL OUTCOMES

The municipal infrastructure on this street is in poor condition and requires replacement. The renewal of the infrastructure will reduce the likelihood of future service disruptions to the local residents due to infrastructure failures.

This project will be completed within the original approved financial budget.

INPUT FROM OTHER SERVICE AREAS AND STAKEHOLDERS

N/A

ATTACHMENTS

N/A



SUBMISSION TO COUNCIL FORM

ABOUT PERSON/GROUP PRESENTING

First Name: David Last Name: Ryan Name of Organization/Group (where applicable): Shining Horizons Therapeutic Riding Association Mailing Address: 1680 Redhead Road City or Town: Saint John Province: New Brunswick Postal Code: E2K1P2 Day Time Phone Number: 506 333 0906Email: admin@shininghorizons.ca

□ If you do **NOT** wish to have your personal information (address, phone number, email) become part of the public record, please check this box.

ABOUT YOUR SUBMISSION

Topic of Submission: Request to present our association and progress to Common Council Purpose for Submission (what is the ask of Council): Updating on our Association's progress to completion of the new Therpeutic Riding Centre at 1690 Redhead Road Executive Summary: Shining Horizons Therapeutic Riding Association offers horseback riding programing (equine therapy) to children and youth with, but not limited to, autism, cerebral palsy, Down syndrome and neuromuscular disorder as a source of enjoyment, therapeutic exercise, and recreational sport. Since our last visit to Common Council we have progressed wonderfully towards the completion of our Therapeutic Riding Centre at 1690 Redhead Road. We ask for the opportunity to present our association and our progress to you in the near future. Thank you in advance for your consideration.

YOUR SIGNATURE

Signature: David Ryan

Date: 2019-02-06





COUNCIL REPORT

M&C No.	2019-27
Report Date	February 05, 2019
Meeting Date	February 11, 2019
Service Area	Corporate Services

His Worship Mayor Don Darling and Members of Common Council

SUBJECT: CentralSquare Technologies Maintenance Fees

OPEN OR CLOSED SESSION

This matter is to be discussed in open session of Common Council.

AUTHORIZATION

Primary Author	Commissioner/Dept. Head	City Manager
Stephanie Rackley-Roach	Neil Jacobsen	John Collin

RECOMMENDATION

The City Manager recommends that Common Council:

- authorize payment to CentralSquare Technologies (formally Superion) of up to \$192,524.40 +HST associated with the maintenance and support for 2019 for various applications related to the City's Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system; and
- 2. approve the payment of future maintenance and support costs until such time as the City implements a new ERP system.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City's Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system is provided through CentralSquare Technologies. This is a fully integrated system that enables essential administrative functions related to delivering public services, including but not limited to, financial management, community planning, citations, utility management and work orders. CentralSquare Technologies is the latest in a number of changes in vendor ownership of the City's ERP system. As part of the agreement with CentralSquare Technologies, the City pays annual maintenance fees for application updates, enhancements, patching (security), support, and professional services. The cost of maintenance fees for 2019 is \$192,524.40 +HST. The funds for these fees have been allocated for and approved in the 2019 General Fund Operating Budget.

PREVIOUS RESOLUTION

That as recommended by the City Manager, May 13, 2013, in the submitted report *Maintenance and Support Authorization with SunGard HTE Inc.*:

- 1. Authorize payment to SunGard HTE Inc. of up to \$106,631.00 +HST associated with the maintenance and support for 2013 for the various SunGard Applications.
- 2. Approve the payment of such maintenance and support costs for the next five (5) years, as long as the City continues to utilize the applications and funds are provided in the associated operating budget.

REPORT

In 1998, the City purchased its Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system from HTE Inc. HTE Inc. has changed ownership several times since then and is currently owned by Vista and called CentralSquare Technologies. At that time, the cost of the software, licensing, and implementation was over \$1 Million for an integrated suite of applications that includes:

- **Financial Management System** that includes GMBA (budget), Payroll, Purchasing, Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, Cash Receipts
- **Community Suite of Products** that includes Building Inspection, Code Enforcement, Community Planning, Land Management
- **Citation Management** for parking ticket processing
- Utility Management for processing water and sewerage bills
- Work Orders / Facility Management for managing work related to operations and assets

Applications have been added over the years and custom modifications have been made to improve or facilitate service delivery and administrative functions. This includes the addition of QRep, a suite of applications that enables the City to develop reports and analyze data to support evidence-based decisions. The ERP applications and QRep services are core to enabling public service delivery and the financial management of the City.

The agreement with HTE Inc., originally approved by Common Council in 1998, provided for the City to pay annual maintenance fees. In return, the vendor, now CentralSquare Technologies, provides the City with regular application updates, enhancements, and patches (security), along with support and professional services. In 2013, Common Council authorized payment of maintenance fees for a five year period or until such time as the City no longer uses CentralSquare Technologies for an ERP system.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

Council has committed in their priorities for the community to ensure valued service delivery and fiscal responsibility. The City's ERP system supports both the financial management and delivery of cost-effective public service.

SERVICE AND FINANCIAL OUTCOMES

The maintenance and support cost for the City's suite of CentralSquare Technologies products for 2019 is \$192,524.40 + HST. The funds for this expense are allocated for and approved in the 2019 General Fund Operating Budget. This is a recurring cost for as long as the City continues to maintain an agreement with CentralSquare Technologies. The long-term capital budget includes funding to evaluate and potentially implement a new ERP system in 2020 and 2021. Implementation of a new ERP system would involve considerable time (minimum of two years) to understand requirements, develop process, and implement applications to cost-effectively deliver public service.

Costs have increased significantly for maintenance fees since the implementation of the City's ERP system in 1998. Additions of applications, unfavorable exchange rate on the Canadian dollar, and inflation directly impact the cost. The amount paid to Superion (CentralSquare Technologies) in 2018 was \$178,451.06. For 2019, Fusion has been added to the suite of applications and will be part of the new on-line payment functionality.

INPUT FROM OTHER SERVICE AREAS AND STAKEHOLDERS

Materials Management provided input on the process for authorizing payment of the maintenance fees.

ATTACHMENTS

N/A



SAINT JOHN BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

ONE Peel Plaza, E2L 0E1 PO Box 1971 Saint John, New Brunswick Canada E2L 4L1

Bureau des Commissaires du Service de Police de Saint John C.P. 1971 Saint John Nouveau-Brunswick Canada E2L 4L1

BRIAN BOUDREAU Acting Chair/ Président JEFF MCALOON Vice-Chair/Vice Président MICHAEL COSTELLO Secretary/Secrétaire MAYOR DON DARLING Commissioner/Commissaire **GARY SULLIVAN** Commissioner/Commissaire MAIKE WHITE Commissioner/Commissaire EDWARD KEYES Commissioner/Commissaire **DOUGLAS JONES** Commissioner/Commissaire

> BRUCE CONNELL Chief of Police/ Chef de Police

DAPHNE WAYE Executive Administrator/ Secrétaire Administrative

Telephone/Téléphone: (506) 648-3324

E-mail/Courriel: policecommission@saintjohn.ca



Explore our past/ Explorez notre passé Discover your future/ Découvrez votre avenir January 15, 2019

Mayor Don Darling, and Members of Common Council

Your Worship and Councillors:

Re: Saint John Board of Police Commissioners 2019 Executive

At the January 15, 2019 meeting, the following members were elected to serve as the Executive for 2019 pursuant to Sections 11.0, 11.2 and 11.5 of the By-Laws Respecting the Procedures of the Saint John Board of Police Commissioners:

Chair: Edward Keyes Vice-Chair: Jeff McAloon Secretary: Douglas Jones

Respectfully submitted,

Bara

Brian Boudreau, Acting Chair Saint John Board of Police Commissioners

BB:dew

cc: Saint John Police Association Chief Bruce Connell



February 7th, 2019

To whom it may concern,

The first year as Carleton Community Centre Inc. was met with great success. Attached is the final report for 2018 which provides a detailed account of all programs and services that were provided in the past year. All programs and services have fallen under the umbrella of the boards mission statement and objectives. The objectives are as follows:

- 1. To provide quality recreational opportunities for citizens of all ages and abilities.
- 2. To provide access to quality of life services that address the needs and challenges of residents of low-income and local neighbourhoods.
- 3. To deliver educational opportunities which support the personal growth of residents.
- 4. To foster community engagement.
- 5. To maintain fiscally responsible and sustainable operations of the community centre.

Carleton Community Centre Inc. would like to thank you for your continued support and dedication to community projects. We look forward to working with you in the future and can't wait to see what 2019 has in store for the Carleton Community Centre. Thank you for reviewing this report. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Krista Creamer

krista@carletoncommunitycentre.ca

607-2927

Executive Director

Carleton Community Centre Inc.

Mission Statement





Carleton Community Centre Inc. Annual Report for 2018 AGM- January 29th, 2019

Mission Statement



Carleton Community Centre's Successes from 2018

- 33 Meetings with community members were held at the Carleton Community Centre totalling 460 participants. These meetings included the following groups; The Neighbourhood Action Group, health and wellness programs, Working for Change and Carleton Community Centre Inc. board meetings.
- 6 Community events were held at the Carleton Community Centre with a total of 1,165 participants. These events included our community day, community concerts, a job fair, the Christmas Exchange program and personal rentals.
- There were 13 food security sessions with a total of 110 participants held last year. These included our monthly produce packs and various cooking programs which took place at the Centre.
- 480 Children were served a healthy breakfast during our Saturday breakfast program last year.
- 4 Information sessions were held with a total of 265 participants. Our information sessions included various workshops and training.
- 400 Items were donated to different organizations. Items that were donated included; baked goods, books, toys and clothing.
- Carleton Community Centre was the site of an advanced poll, and polling station, for the municipal election.
- Carleton Community Centre was the site of the Emergency Measurers Organization check-in during the floods in May 2018.
- Work began on our splash pad last fall and the grand opening is scheduled for June 2019.
- Our Cheerleading program took 10 teams to 5 local competitions, and took a travel team to the Canadian Nationals and placed 2nd.
- We partnered with two local businesses to provide a full Christmas for two families in need.
- Sgt. David Hartley-Brown joined our community. His office is at the Carleton Community Centre and provides community police services.
- The West Side Food Bank had over 7,500 visits in 2018, which included over 3,000 children.
- Market Place Wellness Centre had 10,600 visits last year.

Mission Statement



	Total number of
Name of program	participants Per Year
Carleton All-Star Cheerleaders	8,000
After School Program	3,200
Summer Playground Program	1,000
Summer Program (Teens)	100
Men's Basketball Program	750
Pickleball	5,200
Zoomers- Fit Over 50	2,400
Line Dancing	1,200
Yoga	1,728
Bridge	520
GED Program	150
Ladies Volley Ball League	2,700
Adult Art Program	192
Ball Hockey Program	1,920
Arts/Crafts Program	960
Open Games	800
Cooking Program	640
Weekly Dances	2,560
Saturday Program	960
Breakfast Program	480
Year End Banquet	160
Year End Cheer Banquet	140
Year End Volleyball Banquet	120
LEGO/Computer Room, Teen Room	2,560
Total Yearly Participants	38,440

Yearly Program Attendance at the Carleton Community Centre

Mission Statement



Financial Snapshot of 2018

In 2018 we received support totaling; \$211,011.73.

- \$132,636.75 was spent on employee wages. It is important for us to make sure we are fully staffed to ensure all programs can be well supervised and executed.
- \$17,733.91 was spent on programs and services offered at the Carleton Community Centre. This money was spent on supplies, and outside professionals to run specific programs.
- \$18,075.18 was spent on repair and building maintenance ensuring that all patrons have a safe place to come.

Mission Statement


Carleton Community Centre Income Statement 2018-02-01 to 2018-12-31

REVENUE

Sales Revenue	
Sales Inventory A	0.00
In-House Event Income	3,132.50
Donations	202,197.63
Grant Income	50.00
Fund Raising Income	0.00
Sales-Facility & Room Rentals	5,631.60
Sales Returns	0.00
Early Payment Sales Discounts	0.00
Net Sales	211,011.73
Other Revenue	
Freight Revenue	0.00
Interest Revenue	6.03
Miscellaneous Revenue	796.24
Total Other Revenue	802.27
TOTAL REVENUE	211,814.00

Mission Statement

EXPENSE

Cost of Goods Sold		
Inventory A Cost		0.00
Inventory Variance		0.00
Item Assembly Costs		0.00
Adjustment Write-off		0.00
Transfer Costs		0.00
Subcontracts		0.00
Purchases	0.00	
Purchase Returns	0.00	
Early Payment Purchase Discounts	0.00	
Net Purchases		0.00
Freight Expense		0.00
Total Cost of Goods Sold		0.00
Payroll Expenses		
Wages & Salaries		124,736.55
El Expense		2,881.86
CPP Expense		4,633.34
WHSCC Expense		385.00
User-Defined Expense 1 Expense		0.00
User-Defined Expense 2 Expense		0.00
User-Defined Expense 3 Expense		0.00
User-Defined Expense 4 Expense		0.00

Mission Statement

User-Defined Expense 5 Expense	0.00
Employee Benefits	0.00
Total Payroll Expense	132,636.75
General & Administrative Expenses	
Accounting & Legal	0.00
Advertising & Promotions	620.99
Bad Debts	0.00
Business Fees & Licenses	0.00
Cash Short/Over	0.00
Event Support & Donation	911.39
Courier & Postage	0.00
Credit Card Charges	21.02
Programming supplies and expenses	1,600.86
Website and Social Media	1,174.94
Amortization Expense	0.00
Income Taxes	0.00
Insurance	1,641.74
Interest & Bank Charges	1,782.16
Office Supplies	1,992.71
Kitchen supplies expense	-193.85
Motor Vehicle Expenses	422.20
Miscellaneous Expenses	390.00
Realized Exchange Gain/Loss	0.00
Community meals	1,327.27

Mission Statement

Repair & Maintenance		18,075.18
Cell phone and communications		1,017.34
Travel & Entertainment		2,760.35
Community events		8,751.33
Utilities		0.00
Visa Commissions	0.00	
Other Credit Card Commissions	0.00	
Total Credit Card Commissions		0.00
Total General & Admin. Expenses	-	42,295.63
TOTAL EXPENSE	_	174,932.38

*This number represents totals as of December 31st 2018. Year end with City funding is January 31st 2019.

Mission Statement



Our Community Partners

- Anglin Drive Tenants' Association
- Anglophone South School District
- Brilliant Labs
- Crescent Valley Community Centre
- Crescent Valley Community Tenants' Association
- Horizon Health
- Kim Cookson– Art Mama
- ONE Change Inc.
- PRUDE Inc.
- Pulse Inc.
- Saint John Free Public Library
- Saint John Police Force
- Waterloo Village Association
- Women's Empowerment Network
- West Side Food Bank
- YMCA

Our Community Supporters

- Atlantic Rehab
- Anonymous and individual donners
- AIM Saint John
- City of Saint John
- CCC Ladies Recreational Volley Ball League
- Deluxe French Fries
- dp World
- Friars Family
- Horizon Health
- Knights of Columbus
- Marilyn Lester
- LNG Canaport
- Men's Basketball

Mission Statement

- Port Saint John
- PRO Kids
- Port City Pickleball
- Saint John Energy
- Westside Anglican Mission
- Zoomers– Fit Over 50

Mission Statement



PROCLAMATION

the second week in February is provincially recognized as WHEREAS: the time to celebrate our heritage; and

- WHEREAS: the third Monday in February is National Heritage Day in Canada; and
- WHEREAS: the significant heritage that we have inherited from our ancestors plays a vital role in providing a unique identity to our city; and
- this heritage provides us with a legacy to be handed down WHEREAS: for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations; and
- WHEREAS: The City of Saint John wishes to remember those who have helped shape our identity, and who have forged a place in the history of this city.

NOW THEREFORE: I, Mayor Don Darling,

of Saint John do hereby proclaim the week of February 11th to 18th, 2019 as "Heritage Week" in the City of Saint John and urge all citizens to support and participate in heritage activities occurring throughout the city.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and affixed the official seal of the Mayor of the City of Saint John.





HERITAGE DEVELOPMENT BOARD MEMBERS:

BOB BOYCE - CHAIR SHANE GOGUEN - 1ST VICE CHAIR PETER JOSSELYN- 2ND VICE CHAIR **BLAKE ARMSTRONG - COUNCILOR** SCOTT RINEHART BOB MCVICAR MELISSA WAKEFIELD JAMIE WATSON **ROD STEARS**

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2018 HERITAGE AWARDS PRESENTED BY:

SAINT JOHN

SAINT JOHN COMMON COUNCIL

AND THE

HERITAGE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

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16 QUEEN STREET Colin & Jan Waldschutz

CONTRACTORS:

MANCHESTER Enterprises

William Leaman – TING Painting

Residential Façade Restoration

















30 QUEEN STREET C. O'BRIEN & G.R. WEBB

CONTRACTORS: MCDONOUGH BROS. LANDSCAPING

M&M PAINTING

ULTIMATE WINDOWS & DOORS

FUNDY FENCING

JIM O'REILLY

RESIDENTIAL FAÇADE REHABILITATION















112 PRINCESS STREET SAINT JOHN THEATRE COMPANY

CONTRACTORS: DOWD ROOFING INC. TERRY BUTLER ECHELON HOME IMPROVEMENTS DESIGN ART SIGNS ROBERT BOYCE BONFIRE COMMUNICATIONS

COMMERCIAL FACADE RESTORATION

















16 QUEEN STREET Colin & Jan Waldschutz

CONTRACTORS:

Manchester Enterprises

William Leaman – TING Painting

Residential Façade Restoration



30 QUEEN STREET C. O'BRIEN & G.R. WEBB

CONTRACTORS: MCDONOUGH BROS. LANDSCAPING

M&M PAINTING

ULTIMATE WINDOWS & DOORS

FUNDY FENCING

JIM O'REILLY





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COMMERCIAL FACADE RESTORATION



CONGRATULATIONS

FROM SAINT JOHN COMMON COUNCIL

AND THE

HERITAGE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

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SAINT JOHN





PROCLAMATION – HERITAGE WEEK 2019

WHEREAS:	the second week in February is provincially recognized as the time to celebrate our heritage; and
WHEREAS:	the third Monday in February is National Heritage Day in Canada; and
WHEREAS:	the significant heritage which we have inherited from our ancestors plays a vital role in providing a unique identity to our City; and
WHEREAS:	our built heritage provides us with a legacy to be handed down for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations; and
WHEREAS:	our natural heritage has played a vital role in developing the rich social fabric of our city, and will continue to provide a framework for "Our Living History: Exploring our Cultural Heritage";
NOW THEREFORE:	I, Don Darling , Mayor of Saint John, do hereby proclaim the week of February 11-17, 2019 as Heritage Week and urge all citizens to support and participate in heritage activities occurring throughout the City.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF:	I have set my hand and affixed the official seal of the Mayor of the City of Saint John.



HMCS Brunswicker Naval Memorial Presentation Saint John City Council

11 Feb 2019

CANADIAN ARMED FORCES





Canada



Introduction

- HMCS *Brunswicker* (Est. 1923). Employs 95 full and part time naval reservists.
- Saint John has a rich Naval history
- 2019 marks 80th anniversary of the beginning of the Battle of the Atlantic.
- Committee is seeking Council's approval for establishing a Naval Memorial on Harbour Passage.



Background

- Committee established in 2017. Broad composition.
- Discussions have taken place with appropriate city officials.
- Need for a public Naval Memorial to recognize rich naval connection.
- Planned sod turning ceremony Battle of the Atlantic Sunday 5 May, 2019



Proposed location

- Location is along Harbour Passage. (image next slide)
- There are two memorials presently in the area. Afghanistan and Gunners memorial.
- Impact of the proposed location.







Partnership

- Partnership with Royal United Services Institute of New Brunswick (RUSI).
- RUSI is a charitable organization and will monitor financial administration and construction of the monument assisted by the Naval Memorial Committee.



Funding

- No cost to City of Saint John.
- Possible sponsorship opportunities.
- Exploring idea of trust fund to manage ongoing costs .
- To date, 25 K received in seed money.



Request

We are requesting Common Council's approval in granting us a license to place the Naval Memorial on the aforementioned City-owned land located on Harbour Passage.



Questions



Saint John Energy

A Vision for the Future

February 11th, 2019

Helping to Solve the Problem for Saint John in Saint John

Building a sustainable growth model while continuing to address evolving customer needs, transformative technologies and new government legislation



Saint John Energy - Introduction



SJE is a traditional distribution utility serving light industrial, commercial, and residential customers



Saint John Energy prides itself in being an advocate for customer choice and has bold aspirations for the future – Most innovative utility in Canada by 2022 - 100th Birthday

Disruptive Technologies

Change presents opportunities for those who embrace it

Innovations

- Renewables: Solar Power and Wind
- Distributed Energy Resources
- Consumer Products
- Internet of Things
- Storage
- Electric Vehicles
- Blockchain Energy
















Wind Projects: Burchill Wind Project



SJE plans to find a 3rd party developer to build, own, and operate the wind farm. SJE will simply buy the energy.



- 5 years of wind data: 2003-2008
- **Exploration agreement with RDC: 2017**
- Number of Engineering Studies: 2017
- 14 Expressions of Interest submitted to SJE: 2018
- 95% of rate payers support SJE pursuing renewables

Developer Investment:

- Only related to distribution and not in the wind farm
- Up to 40 during construction + up to 4 Fulltime
- >35% savings vs. wholesale energy cost
- Bottom line: expecting \$3M to \$8M in savings per year
- 15%-30% name plate peak reduction benefit
- Increase green renewable energy decreasing GHGs

RFP Deadline:

February 22nd

NRCAN Smart Grid Project



Smart Grid Pilot is an \$11M+ advanced demand response project that will develop Artificial Intelligence capability

Objectives

- Reduce \$30M annual Peak Demand cost (highest demand charge in Canada)
- Offer smart consumer products
- Potential to build an exportable product
- Establish an innovation centre in Saint John
- Reduce the provincial peak SJE peak is 97% coincidental



This Smart Grid Demonstration offers export potential along with economic, environmental and consumer benefits

PV Pilot



SJE has been conducting a solar demonstration project since March 2018

Solar Pilot



1 9:10.76"

Project Summary: Models the most

- Models the most common configurations for residential, commercial, and utility scale deployments
- Partners: EDGSJ, UNB, NextGen Energy, and Fundy Engineering
- Significant amount of Data from each panel is being collected and shared with public





Future Aspiration: Business Case Dependent

- Implement first solar virtual net metering program in Atlantic Canada adjacent to Burchill Wind
- Customers rent solar panel(s) and have the generation output credited off their bill
- Large scale ground mounted solar vs. roof top ~50% of the cost
- Timing is business case dependent and would only advance if economics can justify

This demonstration project will provide insights into the solar generation opportunity in SJ 144

Aspirational View for Saint John Energy



Business development opportunities exist for SJE that would contribute to the financial sustainability of the City of Saint John as well as contribute to regional and sector growth while benefitting NBP



SJE plans to introduce more innovative services benefitting the City of Saint John, the rate payers and attract more businesses $\frac{1}{28}$ New Brunswick

Out Dated and Restrictive Legislation





Opportunity

- SJE is committed to maintaining a <u>sustainable</u> utility, <u>low</u> electricity rates, and sharing the benefit from <u>new</u> revenue streams and <u>cost</u> savings with the City
- SJE has a number of opportunities at varying stages in the business development funnel
- Growth potential would be largely impacted by timing and span of opportunities enabled through legislative reform
- It will take time for a dividend stream to develop but could become substantial <5 years

Saint John Energy remains committed to the growth strategy and the evolution from a pure electric distribution utility to a more diverse generation, distribution and customer-driven energy services firm. A model that has been successfully implemented by municipalities of all sizes across Canada...





COUNCIL REPORT

M&C No.	M&C 2019-18
Report Date	February 05, 2019
Meeting Date	February 11, 2019
Service Area	Transportation and
	Environment Services

His Worship Mayor Don Darling and Members of Common Council

SUBJECT: Nuisance Deer Management Program

OPEN OR CLOSED SESSION

This matter is to be discussed in open session of Common Council.

AUTHORIZATION

Primary Author	Commissioner/Dept. Head	City Manager
Emilie Murphy,	Michael Hugenholtz	John Collin
Tim O'Reilly		

RECOMMENDATIONS

City staff recommends that Common Council:

- 1. Give first and second reading to "A By-Law Respecting the Feeding of Deer Within The City of Saint John" as attached to M&C 2019-18; and
- 2. Subsequent to third reading of the by-law described in (1), request of the provincial Minister of Energy and Resource Development that the Nuisance Deer Management Assistance Program be implemented within the territorial boundaries of The City of Saint John, and further that the Common Clerk be directed to provide the Minister with a copy of this resolution.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In September of 2017, Common Council directed City staff to investigate ways to control the deer population in Millidgeville. Subsequently, a proposed nuisance deer management program has been endorsed by the majority of City residents who responded to a recent survey. The management program, which will be rolled out in the Millidgeville area first, allows bow hunters to take a deer on approved private property in addition to what a bow hunter would be permitted to hunt normally. The nuisance program is part of a larger suite of management solutions the City is implementing to mitigate the impacts deer have on public safety and property damage. Public communications, traffic signs in high risk deer accident areas, and enacting a by-law prohibiting feeding of deer solutions in addition to the proposed nuisance program.

In order to seek Provincial approval of the Nuisance Program, the City was required to complete 5 tasks. Staff is pleased to report that we are in a position to have all 5 tasks completed pending Council approval:

Requirement	Results
Conduct a public survey to	Survey is complete and 73.5% of
document degree of support	respondents support program 🛛 💙
Enact a "Don't Feed the Deer" by-	By-law prepared for Council's
law	consideration 🛛 💙
Allow property owners to protect	City's existing by-laws allow for
their properties	fencing with sufficient height 🛛 💙
City must receive and vet property	City staff will complete this with
owner approval requests	existing resources
Formal request letter from Mayor	Draft letter prepared for Council
and Council	endorsement 🛛 💙

PREVIOUS RESOLUTION

In April 2018 (via M&C 2018-118) Common Council endorsed the following actions by City staff to assist managing the urban deer population and lyme disease in the City:

- 1. Continue a communication program that advises the public how they can help control the deer population and protect themselves against lyme disease,
- 2. Install Deer Crossing roadway warning signage on Millidge Avenue, University Avenue, Hickey Road, and Heather Way, and
- 3. Conduct an information session and a survey of property owners in the Millidgeville area with a follow-up report back to Common Council as first steps toward a possible Nuisance Deer Management Program.

In October 2018, City staff updated Council on this file via M&C 2018-279. It was clarified the survey would be expanded to all citizens and would be issued soon after the update to Council. The information session would happen after the Province considers approving the program for the City. Through discussions with the Province before and after the October update, the Province clarified the City can indeed limit the program to specific area(s) within the City. Staff continues to recommend a concentration in the Millidgeville area first as a pilot.

REPORT

City staff have been working on three of the outstanding requirements to consider seeking provincial approval of the Nuisance Program including the public survey, the by-law, and drafting the approval request letter that would be sent to the Province.

Public Survey

A survey had been issued to all residents of the City of Saint John in the Fall of 2018. Overall, 73.5% of respondents support the City implementing a Deer Nuisance Management Program. Details of the survey are attached to this report.

As part of the survey, residents provided postal codes in order to gather statistics based on neighbourhoods. 75% of respondents in the Millideville area supported the program, which was even higher than the City average. Recall this area also had high vehicle/deer accidents.

By-law and Enforcement

A new by-law "Respecting the Feeding of Deer in the City of Saint John" has been prepared to satisfy one of the Provincial requirements as attached to this report for Council's consideration.

City staff recommends a defined level of funded enforcement of this new by-law. The SPCA Animal Rescue currently has a service agreement with the City to enforce most aspects of the City's Dog Control By-law, and has provided a cost proposal for a minimal level of enforcement service for this new by-law. Enforcement would involve receiving and logging calls, and issuing one compliance enforcement letter at the cost of \$60 per incident, and a \$50 monthly fee. City staff would consider recommending \$5000 be approved as part of the 2020 General Fund Operating budget to support enforcement. There would be no further enforcement action expected beyond the issuing of compliance enforcement letters by the SPCA Animal Rescue. 2019 would be considered an educational year.

In 2013, consecutive reports by the City Solicitor and the Growth & Community Services Department addressed a prior Council resolution to enact such a by-law. The City Solicitor's report confirmed the City's authority to enact such a by-law and cautioned the practicality of residents being willing to lodge a complaint and testify against neighbours. The Growth & Community Services Department's report reiterated the difficulties of neighbours testifying against each other and clarified that the limitations of existing enforcement and legal resources, coupled with focus ion other greater priorities, are not available to administer complaints and follow-up with a charge in Provincial Court when needed. Staff reiterate that expectations of enforcement beyond limited issuance of compliance letters (with the associated funding and SPCA agreement) needs to be managed.

Nuisance Deer Management Program Request Letter

A formal request to the Minister of Energy and Resource Development to include the City of Saint John in the Nuisance Deer Management program is attached in draft format for Council's consideration. This must be sent following the enactment of the bylaw.

Scope of 2019 Program

As discussed previously with Common Council, staff are recommending the Millidgeville area be the focus of the Nuisance Program in 2019 as shown outlined in red below. The area has been vetted with the Department of Energy and Resource Development for properties that would be likely candidates for the program.



Future Steps If and After Provincial Approval is Granted

Public Information Sessions – For those residents who have questions or concerns regarding the nuisance deer management program, ERD will host a public information session. This will happen once the City's formal request for participation in the program has been approved by the Minister, anticipated to

be arranged in the coming months. Furthermore, a public information fact sheet will be posted on the City of Saint John website as well as the ERD website. This fact sheet is attached to this report.

Program Implementation – All residents who are interested in participating in the program would have to apply to to ensure their individual property, or a grouping of neighbouring properties, qualifies for the program. City staff would vet the applicants to ensure that their PIDs are within the delineated boundary. ERD will assess each application on an individual basis to ensure there are no land layout or public safety concerns. If approved, the property owner would contact a licensed hunter and give them permission to shoot one antlerless deer (which would be in addition to their own tag) on their property. This program would take place during the regular hunting season only. City staff will maintain a list of licensed hunters and their area of residence, who are interested in participating in the program.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

A Nuisance Deer Management Program for the City would support Council's priority of a Vibrant, Safe City and help improve the liveability of neighbourhoods in Millidgeville and beyond to support residential growth.

SERVICE AND FINANCIAL OUTCOMES

A Nuisance Deer Management Program would provide residents in areas of the City impacted by concentrated deer populations to have yet another tool (beyond the signage, communications and by-law) to help address their concerns.

Current City staff resources have been used to manage this project and are expected to be sufficient to implement the program, at least for the pilot planned for the Millidgeville area.

Limited planned enforcement would require \$5000 to be approved as part of the 2020 General Fund Operating budget, although Council would be able to consider this plan within the budget approval process. An agreement with SPCA Animal Rescue will also be required if funds in 2020 are approved.

INPUT FROM OTHER SERVICE AREAS AND STAKEHOLDERS

Staff from the Province's Department of Energy and Resource Development have helped clarify the Nuisance Program requirements.

Staff from the City's Growth & Community Services Department have assisted in proposing the planned by-law enforcement plan.

The City Solicitor's Office has developed the proposed by-law.

The Cherry Brook Zoo has confirmed they would take deer to feed their animals if hunters wish not to keep them themselves.

ATTACHMENTS

A By-Law Respecting the Feeding of Deer Within The City of Saint John

Survey questions

Survey results

Map of results

Public Information Fact Sheet

Draft Letter to Minister



CITY OF SAINT JOHN NEW BRUNSWICK

A By-Law Respecting the Feeding of Deer Within The City of Saint John Arrêté relatif à l'interdiction de nourrir les chevreuils dans The City of Saint John

By-Law Number LG-___

Arrêté numéro LG-___

An uncertified copy of this by-law is available online

Une copie non certifiée de l'arrêté est disponible en ligne

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RECITALS

WHEREAS, the presence of deer within The City of Saint John (the "City") is seen by the Common Council of the City as posing a material risk to public health and safety; and

WHEREAS, the Province of New Brunswick is prepared, through its Nuisance Deer Management Assistance Program administered by the Department of Energy and Resource Development, to support the City in addressing the aforesaid public health and safety risk; and

WHEREAS, the City wishes to avail itself of the aforementioned support of the Province of New Brunswick; and

WHEREAS, the aforementioned support of the Province of New Brunswick is conditional upon the City's first enacting a by-law prohibiting the feeding of deer; and

WHEREAS, the City has been delegated the authority pursuant to paragraph 10(1)(k) of the *Local Governance Act*, SNB 2017 c.18 to enact a by-law respecting *inter alia*, ". . . wild, domestic and exotic animals and activities in relation to them, including animal control activities;",

NOW THEREFORE, the Common Council of The City of Saint John, enacts as follows:

Title

1 This By-Law may be cited as the *Prohibition of Deer-Feeding By-Law* (hereinafter the "By-Law").

PRÉAMBULE

ATTENDU QUE, la présence des chevreuils dans The City of Saint John (la municipalité) est considérée par le conseil communal comme représentant un risque considérable à la santé publique et à la sécurité; et

ATTENDU QUE, par l'entremise du programme d'aide à la gestion des chevreuils nuisibles, géré par le ministère du Développement de l'énergie et des ressources, la province du Nouveau-Brunswick est préparée à appuyer la municipalité pour gérer le risque à la santé publique et à la sécurité susmentionné; et

ATTENDU QUE, la municipalité désire avoir recours à l'appui de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick susmentionné; et

ATTENDU QUE, l'appui susmentionné de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick est conditionnel à ce que la municipalité édicte d'abord un arrêté interdisant de nourrir les chevreuils : et

ATTENDU QUE, la municipalité s'est vu confier le pouvoir, conformément à l'alinéa 10(1)k) de la *Loi sur la gouvernance locale*, L.N.-B., 2017, ch. 18, de prendre un arrêté relatif, entre autres, aux « animaux sauvages, domestiques et exotiques ainsi que les activités qui s'y rapportent, dont la surveillance des animaux;»,

À CES CAUSES, le conseil communal de The City of Saint John édicte :

Titre

1 Le présent arrêté peut être cité sous le titre : *Arrêté concernant l'interdiction de nourrir les chevreuils* (ci-après « l'arrêté »).

- 3 -

Definitions

2 The following definitions apply in this By-Law.

"City" City means The of Saint (municipalité);

"Common Council" means the elected municipal council of the City (conseil communal);

"deer" means any hoofed, grazing or browsing animal of the family Cervidae, the males of which usually have deciduous branching antlers;

Interpretation

3 Rules for interpretation of the language **3** used in this By-law are contained in the lettered s'appliquent au présent arrêté comme suit : paragraphs as follows:

(a) The captions, article and section names and numbers appearing in this Bylaw are for convenience of reference only and have no effect on its interpretation.

This By-law is to be read with all (b) changes of gender or number required by the context.

(c) Each reference to legislation in this By-law is printed in Italic font. The reference is intended to include all applicable amendments to the legislation, including successor legislation. Where this By-law references other by-laws of the City, the term is intended to include all applicable amendments to those bylaws, including successor by-laws.

(d) The requirements of this By-law

Définitions

2 Les définitions qui suivent s'appliquent au présent arrêté.

John « municipalité » désigne The City of Saint John (City);

> « conseil communal » désigne les membres élus du conseil municipal de la municipalité (Common Council);

> « chevreuil » désigne tout animal ongulé herbivore (pâturage et broutage) de la famille des cervidés, dont le mâle a des bois comportant des embranchements.

Interprétation

Les règles d'interprétation suivantes

a) Les titres, intertitres et numéros des dispositions ne servent qu'à faciliter la consultation de l'arrêté et ne doivent pas servir à son interprétation.

b) Le le nombre genre ou grammaticaux doivent être adaptés au contexte.

Les renvois législatifs paraissent en c) italique. Le renvoi à une loi vise également les modifications qui s'y appliquent, y compris toute législation de remplacement. Les renvois à d'autres la municipalité arrêtés de visent également les modifications qui s'y appliquent, y compris tout arrêté de remplacement.

d) Les obligations qu'il crée

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF the City of Saint EN FOI DE QUOI, The City of Saint John a fait John has caused the Corporate Common Seal of the said City to be affixed to this By-Law the

5(2) If an offence continues for more than one (1) day, the minimum fine that may be imposed is minimum fine established the under subsection (1), multiplied by the number of days during which the offence continues, and the maximum fine that may be imposed is the maximum fine established under subsection (1) multiplied by the number of days during which

Subject to subsection (2), a person who 5(1) violates a provision of this By-Law is guilty of offence and liable upon summary conviction to a fine of not less than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) and not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00).

No person shall, on his own property or any other property located within the City, feed or otherwise purposefully attract deer.

4

Prohibition

it.

Offences and Fines

the offence continues.

contained in any other applicable by-laws of the City or applicable provincial or federal statutes or regulations. If any section, subsection, part or

are in addition to any requirements

(e) parts or provision of this By-law, is for any reason declared by a court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, the ruling shall not affect the validity of the By-law as a whole, nor any other part of s'ajoutent à celles découlant d'autres arrêtés applicables de la municipalité ou des lois et règlements applicables des gouvernements fédéral ou provinciaux.

Si une disposition quelconque est e) invalide tribunal déclarée par un compétent pour quelque motif que ce soit, la décision n'entache en rien la validité de l'arrêté dans son ensemble ni de toute autre disposition.

Interdiction

4 Personne ne doit, sur sa propriété ou sur toute autre propriété située à l'intérieur de la municipalité, nourrir ou attirer délibérément les chevreuils.

Infractions et amendes

5(1) Sous réserve du paragraphe (2), toute personne qui contrevient à une disposition du présent arrêté est coupable d'une infraction et est passible sur condamnation sommaire d'une amende d'au moins cent dollars (100 \$) et d'au plus cinq cents dollars (500 \$).

5(2) Si l'infraction se poursuit pour plus d'une journée, l'amende minimale qui pourra être imposée est l'amende minimale prévue au paragraphe (1), multipliée par le nombre de jours pendant lesquels l'infraction se poursuit, et l'amende maximale qui pourra être imposée est l'amende maximale prévue au paragraphe (1) multipliée par le nombre de jours pendant lesquels l'infraction se poursuit.

apposer son sceau municipal sur le présent arrêté le 2019, avec les signatures day of _____, A.D. 2019 and suivantes : signed by:

Mayor/Maire

- 6 -

Common Clerk/Greffier communal

First Reading Second Reading Third Reading

-

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Première lecture -Deuxième lecture -Troisième lecture - This survey is being administered by the City of Saint John to determine residents' views and concerns toward deer populations in residential neighbourhoods. The information collected may be used to assist in the development of a comprehensive nuisance deer management program intended to control the deer population and reduce negative associations between humans and deer such as vehicle accidents, property damage, and increased risk of Lyme disease.

A nuisance deer management program would include a bylaw prohibiting the feeding of deer, as well as allow landowners within certain neighbourhoods to receive a special permit authorizing hunters to kill one antlerless deer on their property. Allowing hunters to remove deer from the area has been permitted in Rothesay, Quispamsis, St. Andrews, and Hampton as an efficient approach to address the issue while allowing public benefit of the resource. Suitability for the program will be determined by the Department of Energy and Resource Development, and will take into account lot size, safety concerns, and number of permits issued in the area.

* 1. Do you feel that there is an overpopulation of deer in your neighbourhood?

- O Yes
- No

* 2. Is the intentional feeding of deer common in your neighbourhood?

- 🔵 Yes
- 🔵 No

* 3. Please rank the importance of each item listed below to describe your concerns about deer in the City.

	Not at all Important	Somewhat Important	N/A	Important	Extremely Important
Tick-borne diseases (Lyme Disease/Co- infections)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Deer-vehicle accidents	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Deer damage to plantings or gardens on my property	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc

* 4. Do you know what Lyme Disease is?
Yes
No
* 5. Have you ever found ticks on your nets?
() No
I do not own pets
* 6. Have you ever found ticks on a family member?
Yes
No
* 7. Have you or a member of your household ever been involved in a deer-vehicle accident within the City?
─ Yes
No
8. If so, how many deer-vehicle accidents has your household had in the City?
 One (1)
Two (2)
Three (3)
Four or more (4+)
* 9. Have deer damaged plants on your property?
Yes
No
* 10. During the last five (5) years, have you spent money to reduce or prevent deer damage to your property?

Yes

O No

11. If you spent money to reduce deer damage, as indicated above, were you satisfied with the effectiveness?

	Not at all Effective	Somewhat Effective	N/A	Effective	Extremely Effective
FENCING	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
NETTING	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
REPELLENT	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc

- * 12. In general, would you support the City asking the Department of Energy and Resource Development to develop and implement a nuisance deer management program?
 - O Yes
 - No No
- * 13. What is your Postal Code?

Q1 Do you feel that there is an overpopulation of deer in your neighbourhood?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	68.41%	918
No	31.59%	424
TOTAL		1,342

Q2 Is the intentional feeding of deer common in your neighbourhood?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	44.04%	591
No	55.96%	751
TOTAL		1,342

Q3 Please rank the importance of each item listed below to describe your concerns about deer in the City.



	NOT AT ALL	SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	NOT APPLICABLE	IMPORTANT	EXTREMELY IMPORTANT	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Tick-borne diseases (Lyme Disease/Co- infections)	5.60% 75	11.13% 149	0.97% 13	17.48% 234	64.82% 868	1,339	4.25
Deer-vehicle accidents	5.68%	15.09%	1.12%	26.51%	51.61%		
	76	202	15	355	691	1,339	4.03
Deer damage to	26.23%	18.54%	4.63%	22.50%	28.10%		
plantings or gardens on my property	351	248	62	301	376	1,338	3.08



Q4 Do you know what Lyme Disease is?

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	99.03% 1,32	29
No	0.97% 1	13
TOTAL	1,34	42



Q5 Have you ever found ticks on your pets?

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	41.06%	551
No	31.82%	427
I do not own pets	27.12%	364
TOTAL		1,342

Q6 Have you ever found ticks on a family member?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	32.04%	430
No	67.96%	912
TOTAL		1,342

Q7 Have you or a member of your household ever been involved in a deer-vehicle accident within the City?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	32.86%	441
No	67.14%	901
TOTAL	1,3	342

Q8 If so, how many deer-vehicle accidents has your household had in the City?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
One (1)	23.90%	299
Two (2)	9.11%	114
Three (3)	2.40%	30
Four or more (4+)	0.64%	8
Not applicable	63.95%	800
TOTAL		1,251

Q9 Have deer damaged plants on your property?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	72.43%	972
No	27.57%	370
TOTAL		1,342

Q10 During the last five (5) years, have you spent money to reduce or prevent deer damage to your property?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	47.91%	643
No	52.09%	699
TOTAL	1,	,342

Q11 If you spent money to reduce deer damage, as indicated above, were you satisfied with the effectiveness?



	NOT AT ALL EFFECTIVE	SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	NOT APPLICABLE	EFFECTIVE	EXTREMELY EFFECTIVE	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
FENCING	10.09% 112	14.50% 161	60.99% 677	9.01% 100	5.41% 60	1,110	2.85
NETTING	14.57% 161	16.83% 186	61.81% 683	5.43% 60	1.36% 15	1,105	2.62
REPELLENT	28.36% 323	12.99% 148	55.75% 635	1.93% 22	0.97% 11	1,139	2.34

Q12 In general, would you support the City asking the Department of Energy and Resource Development to develop and implement a nuisance deer management program?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	73.47% 9	986
No	26.53% 3	356
TOTAL	1,3	342

Q13 What is your Postal Code (six characters no spaces)?

Answered: 1,342 Skipped: 0







SAINT JOHN Nuisance Deer Management Assistance Program

2019 FACT SHEET

- What? The Nuisance Deer Management Assistance Program (NDMAP) will allow landowners within the Millidgeville area of the City of Saint John to receive special permits authorizing hunters to harvest ONE antlerless deer on their property. The permits are issued to hunters chosen by the landowner to harvest deer on their property. Permits will be provided to harvest only antlerless deer, as removal of those deer will have the greatest effect on controlling local populations. The number of available permits will be determined by the Department of Energy and Resource Development (ERD) on a case-by-case basis.
- When? NDMAPs will be valid for use by hunters only during the legal deer hunting season (October 9 – November 23, 2019). Application dates are September 3 to October 31, 2019.
- **Why?** Deer numbers have increased in the area since the mid-2000's and have become a significant nuisance to local residents. ERD is working cooperatively with local municipalities to lower the deer numbers in a manner that is safe, effective and acceptable to most residents. Allowing hunters to harvest extra deer from this area is an efficient approach to address the issue while allowing public benefit of the resource.

HOW TO APPLY FOR A NUISANCE DEER MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PERMIT:

- **STEP 1** Contact City Hall to express your interest in obtaining a NDMAP permit Property Identification Numbers (PIDs) are required to apply, and will be submitted to ERD for assessment.
- **STEP 2 Site Assessment** Properties (individual or joined) greater than 1 acre with potential for NDMAP permits may receive a site visit by ERD staff to assess for safety concerns and the number of permits to be issued. Hunting will NOT be allowed within 100 meters of neighboring houses. Discharge distances for archery may be reduced from the landowners dwelling with the landowner's permission.
- **STEP 3** Approval Qualifying landowners will receive notification from ERD of the number of permits that will be issued for their property (PID) and any restrictions that may be applied.
- STEP 4 Selection of Hunters Most landowners desire some control over who accesses their property. It will be the responsibility of the landowner to select hunters to hunt deer on their property under a NDMAP permit. Landowners must provide each hunter's name, address and 2019 deer hunting license number to the Hampton ERD office (832-6055) to apply for NDMAPs. Once processed, eligible hunters can pick up their permit at the Hampton ERD office (Mon-Fri, 8:15AM-4:30PM, CLOSED 12:00-1:00 Daily).

NOTE:

- a. Only hunters holding a current deer hunting license are eligible;
- b. Only one (1) NDMAP permit will be issued for each hunter per year:
- c. Only one antlerless deer may be harvested under a NDMAP permit;
- d. The NDMAP permit is in addition to the normal one-deer bag limit;
- e. Archery hunting may be preferred in most cases;
- f. Hunters must register the harvested deer at the Hampton ERD office.
- g. Hunters willing to participate may register their name at City Hall. Landowners seeking hunters will be provided this list at their request.

Application ends on October 31, 2019. Processing times for applications could take up to 3 weeks, but may vary depending on volume.


SAINT JOHN Permis de récolte de chevreuils nuisibles

Fiche d'information 2019

- Quoi? Les permis de récolte de chevreuils nuisibles permettront aux propriétaires fonciers qui habitent dans les limites des secteur des Millidgeville de la ville de Saint John d'obtenir des permis spéciaux autorisant les chasseurs à abattre des chevreuils sans bois sur leur terrain. Les permis seront distribués aux chasseurs choisis par le propriétaire foncier pour abattre un chevreuil sur son terrain. Les permis seront attribués seulement pour les chevreuils sans bois puisque la diminution du nombre de ces animaux aura l'effet le plus important en vue de contrôler les populations locales. Le ministère des Développement de l'énergie et des ressources (DER) établira au cas par cas le nombre de permis attribués.
- Quand? Les permis de récolte de chevreuils nuisibles pourront être utilisés par les chasseurs pendant la période légale de chasse au chevreuil, en l'occurrence, du 9 octobre au 23 novembre 2019. La période d'inscription pour obtenir ces permis est du 3 septembre au 31 octobre 2019.
- **Pourquoi?** Depuis le milieu des années 2000, le nombre de chevreuils a augmenté dans la zone locale et cette situation engendre une nuisance certaine pour les localités de la région. Le DER travaille en collaboration avec le municipalité locale pour réduire le nombre de chevreuils d'une manière qui soit sécuritaire, efficace et acceptable pour la plupart des résidents. Permettre aux chasseurs d'abattre un chevreuil supplémentaire dans ce secteur s'avère une approche efficace pour résoudre le problème tout en permettant une utilisation publique de la ressource.

MODALITÉS D'OBTENTION D'UN PERMIS DE RÉCOLTE DE CHEVREUILS NUISIBLES

- **ÉTAPE 1** Communiquez avec l'hôtel de ville pour faire part de votre intérêt à obtenir un permis de récolte de chevreuils nuisibles. – Pour soumettre une demande, il faut présenter un numéro d'identification de bien-fonds (NID) qui sera transmis au DER aux fins d'évaluation. Aucune distance de décharge pour les engins de tir à l'arc peuvent être réduites par rapport aux propriétaires de logements, avec la permission des propriétaires fonciers.
- ÉTAPE 2 Évaluation du site Les terrains supérieure à un acre (individuelles ou jointes) où il serait éventuellement nécessaire d'accorder des permis de récolte de chevreuils nuisibles pourraient faire l'objet d'une visite des lieux par un membre du personnel du DER pour évaluer toute préoccupation possible en matière de sécurité et le nombre de permis à délivrer.
- **ÉTAPE 3** Approbation Les propriétaires fonciers admissibles recevront un avis de la part du DER indiquant le nombre de permis qui sera délivré pour leur terrain (NID) et toute restriction qui pourrait s'appliquer.

ÉTAPE 4 Choix des chasseurs – La plupart des propriétaires fonciers souhaitent avoir un certain contrôle quant aux personnes qui ont accès à leur terrain. Par conséquent, il incombera au propriétaire foncier de susciter l'intérêt des chasseurs de leur choix pour chasser les chevreuils sur leur terrain conformément à l'attribution d'un permis de récolte de chevreuils nuisibles. Pour obtenir un tel permis, les propriétaires fonciers devront fournir dans leur demande le nom des chasseurs, les adresses et les numéros de leurs permis de chasse au chevreuil pour la saison 2019 au bureau du DER à Hampton (832-6055). Une fois la demande approuvée, les chasseurs admissibles peuvent aller chercher leur permis au bureau du DER à Hampton (Du lundi - vendredi, 8h15 à 16h30, FERME 12h00 à 13h00).

REMARQUE:

- a. Seuls sont admissibles les chasseurs titulaires d'un permis valide de chasse au chevreuil.
- b. Seulement un (1) permis de récolte de chevreuils nuisibles sera accordé par chasseur titulaire d'un permis pour un terrain (NID) précis, et des restrictions pourraient y être rattachées, au besoin.
- c. Le permis de récolte de chevreuils nuisibles s'ajoute à la limite de prise normale, qui est d'un chevreuil.
- d. Seulement un **chevreuil sans bois** peut être abattu conformément à un permis de récolte de chevreuils nuisibles.
- e. La chasse à l'arc pourrait être préférable dans la plupart des cas.
- f. Les chasseurs doivent inscrire le chevreuil abattu auprès du bureau du DER de Hampton (832-6055).
- g. Les chasseurs désirant participer peuvent enregistrer leur nom à l'hôtel de ville. Les propriétaires recherchant des chasseurs recevront cette liste à leur demande.

La période d'inscription prend fin le 31 octobre 2019. La période de traitement des demandes pourrait prendre trois semaines, mais elle pourrait varier en fonction du volume de demandes reçues.



The City of Saint John

February 26, 2019

Hon. Mike Holland, Minister of Energy and Resource Development Hugh John Flemming Forestry Centre P. O. Box 6000 Fredericton, NB E3B 5H1

Hon. Mike Holland, Minister of Energy and Resource Development,

RE: Nuisance Deer Management Assistance Program

As per resolution of Common Council of the City of Saint John on February 11, 2019, please accept this letter as an official request for Saint John to be considered for inclusion in the Nuisance Deer Management Assistance Program (NDMAP) administered by the Department of Energy and Resource Development. As per pre-conditions stipulated in a letter from your department dated September 14th, 2018, the City of Saint John has:

- 1. Enacted a bylaw prohibiting the feeding of deer,
- 2. Allowed private property owners to protect their properties from deer by means of approved fences (current City bylaws already satisfy this requirement),
- 3. Issued a public survey to which 73.5% of respondents indicated that they are in support of a NDMAP, and
- 4. Are prepared to act as a receiver of applications from residents interested in receiving NDMAP permits.

City staff has worked with your department's staff to target and delineate a specific focus area for the NDMAP in 2019 (Millidgeville area), which may expand to other areas of the City in future years. City staff looks forward to continuing to work with DERD management biologists to ensure a positive and efficient implementation of the program.

Thank you for your consideration,

Don Darling Mayor, the City of Saint John



BY-LAW NUMBER M-5 A LAW TO AMEND A BY-LAW RESPECTING THE PROCEDURE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN

Be it enacted by the Common Council of The City of Saint John as follows:

A By-Law of The City of Saint John entitled "a By-Law Respecting the Procedures of the Common Council of The City of Saint John" enacted on the 29th day of November, A.D. 2010, is hereby amended as follows:

1 Section 2.19 is repealed and replaced with 1 the following:

"2.19 Recorded vote – defined

"Recorded vote" means

- (a) a vote taken by show of hands during a a) meeting with participation in person; or
- (b) a vote taken by roll call during a special or emergency meeting, or a Committee of the Whole meeting closed to the public, with electronic participation by telephone conference call. A vote is taken by roll call when each Member votes "yea" or "nay" as his or her name is called by the Presiding Officer, so that the names of Members voting on each side are recorded."

2 Section 5.5 is amended by deleting the words "telecommunications equipment" immediately after the words "by use of" and replacing them with the words "telephone conference call".

3 The following Section is enacted and added immediately following Section 5.8:

"5.9 Electronic participation

(1) Requirements:

ARRÊTÉ Nº M-5 ARRÊTÉ MODIFIANT L'ARRÊTÉ CONCERNANT LE RÈGLEMENT INTÉRIEUR DU CONSEIL COMMUNAL DE THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN

Lors d'une réunion du conseil communal, The City of Saint John a décrété ce qui suit :

Par les présentes, l'arrêté de The City of Saint John intitulé « Arrêté concernant le règlement intérieur du conseil communal de The City of Saint John », édicté le 29 novembre 2010, est modifié comme suit :

1 L'article 2.19 est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit :

« 2.19 Vote enregistré – définition

« vote enregistré » désigne

- a) un vote à main levée, en personne, lors d'une réunion; ou
- b) un vote par appel nominal au cours d'une réunion extraordinaire ou d'une réunion d'urgence, ou d'une réunion du comité plénier à huis clos, avec participation par voie électronique par conférence téléphonique. Un vote par appel nominal a lieu lorsque chaque membre vote par oui par non lorsque le président du conseil appelle son nom pour que le nom des membres qui votent soit pour l'un ou pour l'autre soit enregistré. »

2 L'article 5.5 est modifié par la suppression des mots « du matériel de télécommunications » immédiatement après les mots « en ayant recours à du » et leur remplacement par les mots « une conférence téléphonique ».

3 L'article suivant est édicté et suit immédiatement l'article 5.8 :

« 5.9 Participation par voie électronique

1) Exigences :

Provided the following conditions set out in section Lorsque les conditions établies à l'article 69 de la 69 of the *Local Governance Act* are met, a Member may participate in a special or emergency meeting, or a Committee of the Whole meeting closed to the public, by means of a telephone conference call:

69(1) Subject to this section and to a procedural bylaw made under paragraph 10(2)(a), it is use electronic permitted to means of communication in a council meeting or a committee of council meeting if it allows members of council to hear and speak to each other and, in the case of a meeting that is open to the public, allows the public to hear the members.

69(2) Only a member of council who, at the time of the meeting, is outside of the local government or is physically unable to attend the meeting may participate in the manner referred to in subsection (1).

69(3) Except for reasons of disability, a member of council shall not participate in the manner referred to in subsection (1) at more than 25% of the regular council meetings held in a one-year period or at more than four special council meetings held in a one-year period

69(4) A member of council who intends to participate in a meeting in the manner referred to in subsection (1) shall provide sufficient notice to the clerk to ensure that the relevant materials may be sent to the member and to ensure that the appropriate electronic means of communication are available and, if applicable, that the public notice referred to in subsection (7) is given.

69(5) A member of council who participates in a meeting closed to the public under subsection 68(1)in the manner referred to in subsection (1) shall, at the beginning of the meeting, confirm that he or she is alone.

69(6) A member of council who participates in a meeting in the manner referred to in subsection (1)

Loi sur la gouvernance locale suivantes sont remplies, un membre peut participer à une réunion extraordinaire ou à une réunion d'urgence, ou à une réunion du comité plénier à huis clos, par conférence téléphonique :

69(1) Sous réserve du présent article et de l'arrêté procédural qui est pris en vertu de l'alinéa 10(2)a), il est permis d'utiliser aux réunions du conseil ou de l'un de ses comités des moyens électroniques de communication, s'ils permettent aux membres du conseil de communiquer oralement entre eux et de s'entendre parler et, s'agissant d'une réunion qui est ouverte au public, s'ils permettent au public d'entendre les membres du conseil

qui prennent la parole.

69(2) Seuls les membres du conseil qui, au moment de la réunion, sont à l'extérieur du territoire du gouvernement local ou incapables physiquement d'assister à la réunion peuvent y participer de la façon mentionnée au paragraphe (1).

69(3) Sauf pour cause d'invalidité, tout membre du conseil ne peut participer de la façon mentionnée au paragraphe (1) à plus du quart des réunions ordinaires et à plus de quatre réunions extraordinaires tenues dans une année.

69(4) Les membres du conseil qui entendent participer à une réunion à l'aide des moyens mentionnés au paragraphe (1) donnent au greffier un préavis suffisant pour lui permettre de leur envoyer les documents pertinents, de s'assurer que ces moyens sont disponibles et, le cas échéant, de donner l'avis public mentionné au paragraphe (7).

69(5) Les membres du conseil qui, à l'aide des moyens mentionnés au paragraphe (1), participent à une réunion à huis clos en vertu du paragraphe 68(1) confirment au début de la réunion qu'ils sont seuls.

69(6) Les membres du conseil qui participent à une réunion à l'aide des moyens mentionnés au shall be deemed to be present at the meeting.

69(7) If a council meeting or a committee of council meeting is open to the public, use of an electronic means of communication is permitted only if a notice of the meeting is given to the public that includes the following information:

(a) a statement that an electronic means of communication will be used at the meeting; and(b) the location where the public may see or hear the meeting.

(2) Grievance Hearings:

A hearing under the Working Agreement between the City of Saint John and The Canadian Union of Public Employees Local # 18 (Outside Workers) -Article 12 – Grievance Resolution Process – Internal shall not be held with Members participating electronically by telephone conference call.

(3) Call in time:

The Clerk shall schedule a telephone conference call, to begin 15 minutes before the start of each meeting.

(4) Form of Electronic Meeting Notice:

Notice of a meeting shall include the time and location of the meeting and the phone numbers and any access code needed to connect to the telephone conference call.

(5) Meeting room equipment:

- (a) The City shall provide a speakerphone at each meeting, which the Clerk shall connect to the telephone conference call at least 5 minutes prior to the start of the meeting.
- (b) Members participating electronically from outside the City are responsible to provide their own equipment to connect to the telephone conference call.

paragraphe (1) sont réputés y être présents.

69(7) Si la réunion du conseil ou de l'un de ses comités est ouverte au public, l'utilisation de moyens électroniques de communication n'est permise que si l'avis public de la réunion indique :

a) qu'ils y seront utilisés;

b) l'endroit où le public pourra voir ou entendre la réunion.

2) Audiences de griefs

Une audience tenue en vertu de l'entente de travail entre The City of Saint John et le Syndicat canadien de la fonction publique section locale 18 (cols bleus) — article 12 — Processus de règlement des griefs — n'a pas lieu en présence de membres participant par voie électronique par conférence téléphonique.

3) Heure pour joindre la conférence téléphonique :

Le greffier/la greffière planifie que la conférence téléphonique commencera 15 minutes avant le début de chaque réunion.

4) Forme de l'avis de réunion électronique :

L'avis d'une réunion inclut l'heure et l'endroit où se tiendra la réunion ainsi que les numéros de téléphone et les codes d'accès requis pour se connecter à une conférence téléphonique.

5) Équipement de la salle de réunion :

- a) Lors de chaque réunion, la municipalité fournit un haut-parleur que le greffier/la greffière branchera à la conférence téléphonique au moins 5 minutes avant le début de la réunion.
- b) Les membres qui participent par voie électronique et qui sont à l'extérieur de la ville sont responsables de fournir leur propre équipement pour pouvoir se connecter à la conférence

téléphonique.

(6) Location of the Presiding Officer:

The Presiding Officer of the meeting must be physically present in the meeting room.

(7) Location of the Mayor:

If the Mayor is out of the City, he or she shall not participate as Presiding Officer but may participate as a Member and vote.

(8) Joining the telephone conference call late:

A Member is not permitted to participate electronically in a meeting if that Member does not join the meeting within 15 minutes of its scheduled starting time.

(9) Arrival announcements:

Members who participate in the meeting by phone shall announce themselves at the first opportunity after joining the telephone conference call, but may not interrupt a speaker for the purpose of doing so.

(10) Departure announcements:

Members who leave the telephone conference call or the meeting room prior to adjournment shall announce their departure, but may not interrupt a speaker for the purpose of doing so.

(11) Quorum calls:

The Presiding Officer shall establish the presence of quorum by roll call at the beginning of the meeting and on demand of any Member. Such a demand may be made following the departure of any Member or following the taking of any vote for which the announced totals add to less than a quorum. 6) Emplacement physique du président/de la présidente du conseil :

Le président/la présidente de la réunion du conseil doit être physiquement présent dans la salle de réunion.

7) Emplacement physique du maire ou de la mairesse :

Si le maire ou la mairesse est à l'extérieur de la ville, il/elle ne participera pas en tant que président/présidente du conseil, mais pourra participer en tant que membre et pourra voter.

8) Se joindre à la conférence téléphonique en retard :

Un membre n'a pas le droit de participer à une réunion par voie électronique si ce membre ne se joint pas à la réunion dans les 15 minutes suivant l'heure prévue du début de la réunion.

9) Annonce d'arrivée :

Les membres qui participent à la réunion par téléphone doivent signifier leur présence à la première occasion après qu'ils se sont joints à la conférence téléphonique, mais ne peuvent le faire en interrompant un intervenant.

10) Annonce de départ :

Les membres qui quittent la conférence téléphonique ou la salle de réunion avant l'ajournement annoncent leur départ, mais ne peuvent le faire en interrompant un intervenant.

11) Vérification du quorum :

Le président/la présidente du conseil procède à la vérification du quorum par appel nominal au début de la réunion et à la demande d'un membre. Une telle demande peut être effectuée à la suite du départ d'un membre ou à la suite de la tenue d'un vote où le total des votes est inférieur au quorum. (12) Obtaining the floor:

To seek recognition by the Presiding Officer, a Member shall address the Presiding Officer and state his or her own name.

(13) Voting methods:

All votes shall be taken by roll call.

(14) Technical malfunctions and requirements:

Each Member is responsible for his or her connection to the telephone conference call; no action shall be invalidated on the grounds that the loss of, or poor quality of, a Member's individual connection prevented him or her from participating in the meeting.

(15) Link interruptions:

If there is an interruption in the communications' link to a Member who is participating electronically, the Presiding Officer may:

- (a) decide on a short recess until it is determined whether or not the link can be re-established; or
- (b) continue the meeting and treat the interruption in the same manner as if a Member who is physically present leaves the meeting room.

(16) Forced disconnections:

The Presiding Officer may direct a Member to disconnect or mute their connection to the telephone conference call if it is causing undue interference with the telephone conference call. The Presiding Officer's decision to do so, which is subject to an undebatable appeal that can be made by any Member, shall be announced and recorded in the minutes." 12) Obtenir la parole :

Afin d'être reconnu par le président/la présidente du conseil, un membre s'adresse au président/à la présidente du conseil et donne son nom.

13) Modes de scrutin :

Tous les votes sont pris par appel nominal.

14) Défaillances techniques et exigences :

Chaque membre est responsable de son branchement à la conférence téléphonique; aucune action ne devrait être annulée sous prétexte que la perte de branchement ou la mauvaise qualité du branchement d'un membre l'a empêché de participer à la réunion.

15) Interruption de la voie de communication :

Advenant le cas où il y aurait une interruption de la voie de communication avec un membre qui participe par voie électronique, le président/la présidente du conseil peut :

- a) décider de prendre une courte pause jusqu'à ce qu'on détermine si la communication pourra être rétablie; ou
- b) continuer la réunion et traiter l'interruption de la communication comme une situation où un membre qui est physiquement présent quitte la salle de réunion.

16) Débranchement forcé :

Le président/la présidente du conseil peut demander à un membre d'interrompre le branchement à la conférence téléphonique ou de couper le son si le branchement cause une perturbation excessive avec la conférence téléphonique. La décision du président/de la présidente du conseil d'agir ainsi, sujette à un appel qui ne peut être discuté et qui peut être fait par tout membre, doit être annoncée et inscrite au procès-verbal. » 4 The following Section is enacted and added 4 immediately following Section 9.3:

"9.4 Submission received subsequent to a public hearing

In the event of submissions or representations being received subsequent to the conclusion of a statutorily mandated public hearing held by Council, the Clerk shall retain those submissions or representations in the Clerk's records but not make them available to Members until Council's final decision on the subject matter of the public hearing, unless the City Solicitor advises that providing such submissions or representations prior to Council's final decision is appropriate from a legal perspective and the author of such submissions or representations is advised by the Clerk of the foregoing direction."

5 Section 16.8 is repealed.

6 The following Section is enacted and added 6 immediately following Section 16.15: in

"16.16 Recorded Vote – minutes

A Recorded vote shall be entered in the minutes."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF The City of Saint John has caused the Corporate Common Seal of the said City to be affixed to this by-law the _____ day of _____, A.D. 2019 and signed by:

4 L'article suivant est édicté et suit immédiatement l'article 9.3 :

« 9.4 Soumission reçue après une audience publique

Advenant le cas où des soumissions ou des représentations seraient reçues après la fin d'une audience publique mandatée par la loi tenue par le conseil, le greffier/la greffière conserve ces soumissions ou ces représentations dans les dossiers du greffier/de la greffière, mais ne les met pas à la disposition des membres jusqu'à ce que le conseil ait pris une décision définitive sur le sujet de l'audience publique, sauf si le avocat municipal avise que la présentation de telles soumissions ou représentations, avant que le conseil ait pris une décision définitive, est appropriée du point de vue juridique et que l'auteur desdites soumissions ou représentations/ est avisé par le greffier/la greffière de la direction prise. »

5 L'article 16.8 est abrogé.

6 L'article suivant est édicté et suit immédiatement l'article 16.15 :

« 16.16 Vote enregistré — procès-verbal

Un vote enregistré est inscrit au procès-verbal. »

EN FOI DE QUOI The City of Saint John a fait apposer son sceau communal sur le présent arrêté le ______ 2019, avec les signatures suivantes :

Mayor/Maire

Common Clerk / Greffier communal

First Reading - January 28, 2019 Second Reading - January 28, 2019 Third Reading - Première lecture - le 28 janvier 2019 Deuxième lecture - le 28 janvier 2019 Troisième lecture -

BY-LAW NUMBER C.P. 111-67 A LAW TO AMEND THE ZONING BY-LAW **OF THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN**

Be it enacted by The City of Saint John in Common Council convened, as follows:

The Zoning By-law of The City of Saint John enacted on the fifteenth day of December, A.D. 2014, is amended by:

Amending Schedule A, the Zoning Map of The City of Saint John, by rezoning a parcel of land having an area of approximately 31.1 hectares, located at 3700 King William Road, also identified as PID No. 55218754 from Medium Industrial (IM) to Pit and Quarry (PQ) pursuant to a resolution adopted by Common Council under Section 59 of the Community Planning Act.

- all as shown on the plan attached hereto and forming part of this by-law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF The City of Saint John has caused the Corporate Common Seal of the said City to be affixed présent arrêté le to this by-law the * day of *, A.D. 2019 avec les signatures suivantes : and signed by:

ARRÊTÉ Nº C.P. 111-67 ARRÊTÉ MODIFIANT L'ARRÊTÉ DE ZONAGE DE THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN

Lors d'une réunion du conseil communal, The City of Saint John a décrété ce qui suit :

L'arrêté de zonage de The City of Saint John, décrété le quinze (15) décembre 2014, est modifié par :

La modification de l'annexe A, 1 Carte de zonage de The City of Saint John, permettant de modifier la désignation pour une parcelle de terrain d'une superficie d'environ 31.1 hectares, située a 3700, chemin King William et portant le NID 55218754, de zone d'industrie moyenne (IM) à zone de carrières et de gravières (PQ) conformément à une résolution adoptée par le conseil municipal en vertu de l'article 59 de la Loi sur l'urbanisme.

- toutes les modifications sont indiquées sur le plan ci-joint et font partie du présent arrêté.

EN FOI DE QUOI, The City of Saint John a fait apposer son sceau communal sur le 2019.

Mayor/Maire

Common Clerk/Greffier communal

First Reading - January 28, 2019 Second Reading - January 28, 2019 Third Reading

Première lecture - le 28 janvier 2019 Deuxième lecture - le 28 janvier 2019 Troisième lecture -

GROWTH & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES SERVICE DE LA CROISSANCE ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT COMMUNAUTAIRE

REZONING / REZONAGE

Amending Schedule "A" of the Zoning By-Law of The City of Saint John Modifiant Annexe «A» de l'Arrêté de zonage de The City of Saint John 40 ch. Lorreville Rd. ch. King William ch. Burchill Rd. <u>TO / À</u> FROM / DE Medium Industrial Pit and Quarry Zone d'industrie IM PQ Zone de carrières et de gravières moyenne Pursuant to a Resolution under Section 59 of the Community Planning Act Conformément à une resolution adoptée par le conseil municipal en vertu de l'article 59 de la Loi sur l'urbanisme **Applicant:** F. Andrew Simpson Contracting Limited Location: 3700 King William Road PID(s)/NIP(s): 55218754 Considered by P.A.C./considéré par le C.C.U.: January 15 janvier, 2019 Enacted by Council/Approuvé par le Conseil: Filed in Registry Office/Enregistré le: By-Law #/Arrêté #

Sec 59 Conditions – 3700 King William Road

That, pursuant to the provisions of Section 59 of the Community Planning Act, the use of the parcel of land with an area of 31.1 hectares, located at 3700 King William Road, also identified as PID Number 55218754, for the use of a Pit and for the use of a Quarry, be subject to the following conditions:

- a. An engineered storm drainage submission must be provided for excavation and rehabilitation activities. No storm drainage to the roadway or adjacent lands is allowed.
- b. Notwithstanding the provisions of 12.4(6)(a) of the Zoning By-law, the existing treed buffer along the portions of the property along King William Road shall be maintained. If the existing treed buffer along King William Road is damaged or further reduced, the owner must replant the buffer to meet the requirements of 12.4(6)(a) of the Zoning By-law.



COUNCIL REPORT

M&C No.	2019-21	
Report Date	February 05, 2019	
Meeting Date	February 11, 2019	
Service Area	Area Growth and Community	
	Development Services	

His Worship Mayor Don Darling and Members of Common Council

SUBJECT: Demolition of vacant, dilapidated and dangerous building at 76 St. James Street West (PID55145916)

OPEN OR CLOSED SESSION

This matter is to be discussed in open session of Common Council.

AUTHORIZATION

Primary Author	Commissioner/Dept. Head	City Manager
Rachel Van Wart	J Hamilton /A Poffenroth	John Collin

RECOMMENDATION

RESOLVED, that the building located at 76 St. James Street West, PID# 55145916, is to be demolished as it has become a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of dilapidation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that said building is to be demolished as it has become a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of unsoundness of structural strength; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that one or more by-law enforcement officers appointed and designated under the Saint John Unsightly Premises and Dangerous Buildings and Structures By-law are hereby authorized to arrange for the demolition, in accordance with the applicable City purchasing policies.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to advise Council that a Notice to Comply was issued under Part 13 of the *Local Governance Act* for the building at 76 St. James Street West. The hazardous conditions outlined in the Notice have not been remedied by the owner within the required time frame and staff is looking for authorization from Council to arrange the demolition of the building.

PREVIOUS RESOLUTION

N/A

REPORT

Inspections of the property at 76 St. James Street West, PID# 55145916, have revealed that there is one building on the premise; a single-storey, single family, wood framed house. Staff first became aware of the property's vacancy in November 2017 and began standard enforcement procedures. The property is located in the City's West Side in a two-unit residential zone. The building is a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of being vacant, by reason of dilapidation and by reason of unsoundness of structural strength.

For the reasons described in the attached Inspection Report, a Notice to Comply was issued on December 20, 2018 and was posted to the building on December 21, 2018, as per section 132(3) of the *Local Governance Act* that outlines acceptable methods of service. As the property is abandoned, an Entry Warrant was required to conduct an internal inspection of the building. The Certificate Regarding Title lists an individual as the owner. The Notice provided the owner with 45 days to remedy the conditions at the property. The owner did not file a formal appeal and did not take remedial action to comply with the requirements of the Notice. A compliance inspection was conducted on February 5, 2019 which revealed that the conditions which gave rise to the Notice have not changed since the Notice was issued.

Attached for Council's reference is the Notice to Comply that was issued and the affidavit attesting to service on the owner via posting. Also included are photographs of the building. The *Local Governance Act* indicates that where a Notice to Comply has been issued arising from a condition where a building has become a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of dilapidation or unsoundness of structural strength, the municipality may cause the building to be demolished. As required in the Act a report from an engineer is attached, forming part of the issued Notice to Comply, and provides the evidence to the buildings' vacancy, dilapidation, unsoundness of structural strength and resulting hazard to the safety of the public. A copy of the letter advising of the Common Council Hearing date and affidavit is attached; it was sent to the owner via registered mail on January 22, 2019 and was posted to the building on January 25, 2019.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

Enforcement of the Saint John Unsightly Premises and Dangerous Buildings and Structures By-law aligns with Council's Vibrant, Safe City priority.

SERVICE AND FINANCIAL OUTCOMES

As is written in the *Local Governance Act* that a municipality must commence in the proceedings of remedial action, approval of Common Council is required prior to starting demolition activities at the property. Total cost of the

demolition work is approximated at \$15,000 and will take about 3-5 weeks before it is complete. Staff will seek competitive bidding in accordance with the City's purchasing policy and the cost of the work will be billed to the property owner. If the bill is left unpaid, it will be submitted to the Province with a request for reimbursement.

INPUT FROM OTHER SERVICE AREAS AND STAKEHOLDERS

The City Solicitor's Office provided ownership verification by obtaining the Certificate Regarding Title for the property. Additionally, the City Solicitor's Office registered the Notice to Comply with Service New Brunswick's Land Registry.

ATTACHMENTS

Notice to Comply Affidavit of Posting - Notice to Comply Affidavit of Posting - Notice of Common Council Hearing Letter Photos

FORM 4 NOTICE TO COMPLY – DANGEROUS OR UNSIGHLTY PREMISES (Local Governance Act, S.N.B., 2017, c.18, s 132(2))

Parcel identifier:

PID #55145916

Address: 76 St. James Street West, Saint John, New Brunswick

Owner(s) or Occupier(s):

Name: Durant, Denis Denver

Address: 97 Dundee Road, Squantum North Quincy, Massachusetts, 02171

Local government giving notice: The City of Saint John

By-law contravened: Saint John Unsightly Premises and Dangerous Buildings and Structures By-Law, Bylaw Number M-30 and amendments thereto (the "Bylaw").

Provision(s) contravened: Subsections 6(1), 6(2) and 6(3) of the By-law.

Conditions(s) that exist: The premise is unsightly by permitting junk, rubbish, refuse and a dilapidated building to remain on the premise. The building has become a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of being vacant or unoccupied and has become a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of dilapidation and by reason of unsoundness of structural strength. The conditions of the building and premise are described in Schedule "A", a true copy of the inspection report dated December 20, 2018 prepared by Rachel Van Wart, EIT, By-law Enforcement Officer, reviewed and concurred in by Amy Poffenroth, P. Eng., By-law Enforcement Officer.

What must be done to correct the condition: The owner is to remedy the conditions by complying with the required remedial actions of the aforementioned inspection report and bring the building and premises into compliance with the aforesaid By-law.

In the event that the owner does not remedy the condition of the building and premises in the time prescribed by this Notice to Comply, the building may be demolished as the corrective action to address the hazard to the safety of the public and the premises may be cleaned up.

In the event of demolition, all debris and items on the premises will be disposed of as the corrective action to address the hazard to the safety of the public.

The aforementioned remedial actions relating to the demolition of the building and the disposal of debris and

FORMULE 4 AVIS DE CONFORMITÉ – LIEUX DANGEREUX OU INESTHÉTIQUES (Loi sur la gouvernance locale, L.N.-B. 2017, ch. 18, par. 132(2))

Numéro d'identification de la parcelle :

NID: 55145916

Adresse : 76, rue St. James ouest, Saint John, Nouveau-Brunswick

Propriétaire(s) ou occupant(s) :

Nom : Durant, Denis Denver

Adresse : 97, route Dundee, North Quincy, Massachusetts, 02171

Gouvernement local signifiant l'avis : The City of Saint John

Arrêté enfreint : Arrêté relatif aux lieux inesthétiques et aux bâtiments et constructions dangereux de Saint John, Arrêté numéro M-30, ainsi que ses modifications ci-afférentes (l' « Arrêté »).

Disposition(s) enfreinte(s) : Les paragraphes 6(1), 6(2) *et* paragraphe 6(3) de l'Arrêté.

Description de la (des) situation(s) : Les lieux sont inesthétiques en permettant la présence de ferraille, de détritus et le bâtiment délabré. Le bâtiment est devenu dangereuse pour la sécurité du public du fait de son inhabitation ou de son inoccupation et est devenu dangereuse pour la sécurité du public du fait de son délabrement et du fait de manque de solidité. Les conditions du bâtiment et des lieux sont décrites à l'annexe « A », une copie conforme du rapport d'inspection en date du 20 décembre 2018 et préparé par Rachel Van Wart, IS, une agente chargé de l'exécution des arrêtés municipaux, révisé et en d'accorde avec par Amy Poffenroth, ing., une agente chargé de l'exécution des arrêtés municipaux.

Ce qu'il y a lieu de faire pour y remédier: La propriétaire doit restaurer les conditions en se conformant aux recommandations du rapport d'inspection susmentionné et d'amener le bâtiment et les lieux en conformités avec l'Arrêté.

Dans l'éventualité que la propriétaire ne remédient pas le bâtiment et les lieux dans le temps prescrit par le présent avis de conformité, le bâtiment pourront être démolis comme mesure corrective compte tenu qu'il représente un danger pour la sécurité du public et les lieux pourront être nettoyés.

Dans l'éventualité de démolition, tous les débris et autres items sur les lieux seront disposés comme mesure corrective dans le but de remédier le danger pour la sécurité du public.

Les mesures correctives susmentionnées relativement à la démolition du bâtiment et la disposition des débris items on the premises do not include the carry-out cleanup, site rehabilitation, restoration of land, premises or personal property or other remedial action in order to control or reduce, eliminate the release, alter the manner of release or the release of any contaminant into or upon the environment or any part of the environment.

Date before which the condition must be corrected: ¹

- a) The demolition of the building, clean-up of the property and related remedies must be complete, or plans and permit applications for repair related remedies, must be submitted: within 45 days of being served with the Notice to Comply.
- b) The repair related remedies must be complete within 120 days of being served with the Notice to Comply.

Date for giving notice of appeal: Within 14 days of being served with the Notice to Comply.

Process to appeal: The owner may within 14 days after having been served with this Notice to Comply, send a Notice of Appeal by registered mail to the Common Clerk of The City of Saint John, City Hall – 8th Floor, 15 Market Square, Saint John, New Brunswick, E2L 4L1.

Potential penalty for not complying with notice within time set out in notice:² Subsection 11(1) of the By-law states that a person who fails to comply with the terms of a Notice to Comply given under section 7 of the said By-law, commits an offence that is punishable under Part 2 of the *Provincial Offences Procedure Act* as a category F offence.

Where an offence under subsection 11(1) continues for more than one day, the minimum fine that may be imposed is the minimum fine set by the *Provincial Offences Procedure Act* for a category F offence multiplied by the number of days during which the offence continues pursuant to subparagraph 11(3)(b)(i). et autres items sur les lieux ne comprennent pas le nettoyage, la remise en état des lieux, des terrains ou des biens personnels ou toute autre mesure corrective dans le but de contrôler ou de réduire, d'éliminer le déversement, de modifier le mode de déversement ou le déversement d'un polluant dans ou sur l'environnement ou toute partie de l'environnement.

Délai imparti pour y remédier : 1

- a) La démolition du bâtiment et le nettoyage des lieux doivent être complétéés, ou à laquelle les plans et demande de permis pour les mesures des réparations, doivent être soumises, dans les 45 jours qui suivent la signification de l'avis de conformité.
- b) Les réparations reliées aux mesures doivent être complétées dans les 120 jours qui suivent la signification de l'avis de conformité.

Date limite pour donner l'avis d'appel: Dans les 14 jours qui suivent la notification de l'avis de conformité.

Processus d'appel : La propriétaire peux dans les 14 jours qui suivent la notification de l'avis de conformité, envoyé un avis d'appel par courrier recommandé à la greffière communale de la municipalité, à The City of Saint John, Édifice de l'hôtel de ville, 8^e étage, 15 Market Square, Saint John, Nouveau-Brunswick, E2L 4L1.

Peine possible en cas d'omission de se conformer aux exigences de l'avis dans le délai y imparti : ² Le paragraphe 11(1) de l'Arrêté prévoit quiconque omet de se conformer aux exigences formulées dans un avis de conformité notifié aux termes de l'article 7 de ladite Arrêté, commet une infraction qui est punissable en vertu de la partie 2 de la *Loi sur la procédure applicable aux infractions provinciales* à titre d'infraction de la classe F.

Lorsqu'une infraction prévue au paragraphe 11(1) se poursuit pendant plus d'une journée, l'amende minimale qui peut être imposée est l'amende minimale prévue par la *Loi sur la procédure applicable aux infractions provinciales* pour une infraction de la classe F multipliée par le nombre de jours pendant lesquels l'infraction se poursuit conformément à l'alinéa 11(3)b)i). Local government's authority to undertake repairs or remedy:³ Paragraphs 12(1)(a), 12(1)(b) and 12(1)(c) of the By-law state that if an owner or occupier does not comply with a Notice to Comply given under section 7 within the time set out in the said Notice, the City may, cause the premises of that owner or occupier to be cleaned up or repaired, or cause the building or other structure of that owner or occupier to be repaired or demolished. Further, subsection 12(3) of the By-law states that the cost of carrying out such work, including any associated charge or fee, is chargeable to the owner or occupier and becomes a debt due to the City. Pouvoir du gouvernement local d'entreprendre des réparations ou de remédier à la situation : Conformément aux alinéas 12(1)a), 12(1)b) et 12(1)c) de l'Arrêté, si un avis de conformité a été signifié aux termes de l'article 7 de ladite Arrêté et, que le propriétaire ou l'occupant ne se conforme pas à cet avis de conformité dans le délai imparti et tel qu'il est réputé confirmé ou tel qu'il est confirmé ou modifié par un comité du conseil ou par un juge en vertu le paragraphe 12(3) de ladite Arrêté, la municipalité peut faire nettoyer ou réparer les lieux de ce propriétaire ou de cet occupant ou de faire réparer ou démolir le bâtiment ou autre construction de ce propriétaire ou de cet occupant, et les coûts afférents à l'exécution des ouvrages, y compris toute redevance ou tout droit connexe, sont mis à la charge du propriétaire ou de l'occupant et deviennent une créance de la municipalité.

Dated at Saint John the <u>20</u> day of December, 2018.

Local government: The City of Saint John

Signature of the officer of the local government:

Contact information of the officer of the local government:

Name: Rachel Van Wart, EIT Mailing address:

Growth and Community Development Services

The City of Saint John 15 Market Square City Hall Building, 10th Floor P. O. Box 1971 Saint John, New Brunswick E2L 4L1

Telephone: (506) 658-2911 E-mail: <u>rachel.vanwart@saintjohn.ca</u> Fax: (506) 632-6199

Corporate seal of the local governme

Notes:

1. All appropriate permits must be obtained and the elevant legislation must be complied with in the course of carrying out the required remedial action.

2. Payment of the fine does not alleviate the obligation to comply with the by-law, standard or notice.

3. Costs become a debt due to the local government and may be added to the joint local government and provincial Real Property Assessment and Tax Notice.

Signature du fonctionnaire du gouvernement local:

Gouvernement locale : The City of Saint John

Fait à Saint John le décembre, 2018.

Coordonnées du fonctionnaire du gouvernement local:

Nom : Rachel Van Wart, IS Adresse postale:

Service de la Croissance et du Développement Communautaire

The City of Saint John 15 Market Square Édifice de l'hôtel de ville, 10e étage Case postale 1971 Saint John (Nouveau-Brunswick) E2L 4L1

Téléphone : (506) 658-2911 Adresse électronique: <u>rachel.vanwart@saintjohn.ca</u> Télécopieur : (506) 632-6199

Sceau du gouvernement local

Notes :

1. Tous les permis prescrits doivent être obtenus et toute la législation pertinente doit être respectée pendant l'exécution des mesures de remédiation.

2. Le paiement de l'amende n'a pas pour effet d'annuler l'obligation de se conformer à l'arrêté, à la norme ou à l'avis.

3. Les coûts deviennent une créance du gouvernement local et peuvent être ajoutés à l'avis commun d'évaluation et d'impôt foncier des gouvernements local et provincial.

i hereby certify that this document is a true copy of the original.

INSPECTION REPORT Schedule "A" 76 St. James Street West Saint John, New Brunswick PID# 55145916

Dated at Saint John, this $\frac{20^{h}}{1000}$ day of	
December	20 <u>(8</u>
Stando Officer	

Inspection Date: November 8, 2018 Inspection Conducted by: Rachel Van Wart, EIT and Catherine Lowe, EIT

Introduction

Inspections of the property at 76 St. James Street West, PID# 55145916, have revealed that there is one building on the premise; a single-storey, single family, wood framed house (the "Building"). Staff first became aware of the property's vacancy in November 2017 and began standard enforcement procedures. The property is located in the City's West Side in a two-unit residential zone. The building is a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of being vacant, by reason of dilapidation and by reason of unsoundness of structural strength.

Discussion

The Building is not in compliance with the Saint John Unsightly Premises and Dangerous Buildings and Structures By-law, By-law Number M-30, and amendments thereto (the "By-law").

Unsightly Premise Conditions

Subsection 6(1) of the By-law states:

No person shall permit premises owned or occupied by him or her to be unsightly by permitting to remain on any part of such premises

- (a) any ashes, junk, rubbish or refuse;
- (b) an accumulation of wood shavings, paper, sawdust or other residue of production or construction;
- (c) a derelict vehicle, equipment, machinery or the body of any part of a vehicle equipment or machinery, or
- (d) a dilapidated building.
- 1. There is an accumulation of junk, rubbish, and refuse on the property. These items include, but are not limited to; a metal bed frame, garbage cans, mattresses and a box spring, a lawn mower, a large blue barrel on the rear deck, a blue tarp, and other loose garbage.
- 2. The metal chain link fence at the rear of the building is unsightly. The fence is attached at the left side foundation and is leaning.
- 3. The Building is dilapidated. The roof shingles are peeling with algae growth. The paint on the wooden clapboard siding, shingle siding and wooden trim is peeling. Siding in various locations is rotten or missing. The eaves trough at the front of the Building is rusted and hanging. The window on the front porch is broken with vegetation growth protruding out of the broken glass from the interior. The rear ell of the Building is unsound and the interior flooring members have collapsed. The ell has pulled away from the main structure and the roof has collapsed. A large blue tarp hangs from the ceiling. The deck at the rear of the Building is dilapidated with rotten members. These conditions are unsightly.

Vacant and Unoccupied

Subsection 6(2) of the By-law states:

No person shall permit a building or other structure owned or occupied by the person to become a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of being vacant or unoccupied.

The Building is a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of being vacant or unoccupied for the following reasons:

- 1. The Building is abandoned. An entry warrant was required to conduct an internal inspection of the Building. Buildings in a dilapidated condition that are known to be vacant and left open can attract vandalism, arson and criminal activity. The condition of the property affects the quality of life of neighboring properties and negatively impacts property value of real estate in the area due to negative perceptions of unsafe and deteriorating conditions. To add to the longevity of the vacancy, the City of Saint John Finance department confirmed that the water has been turned off since the year 2000. Saint John Energy confirmed that the power has been disconnected since January 2014.
- 2. There is a higher risk of a fire event occurring at the property since it may be known to the public that the Building is vacant. There are two neighboring single family homes located at 84 St. James Street West and 72 St. James Street West. In addition, a structure has been attached to 76 St. James Street West for the apparent use of the neighboring property as a carport. If a fire event were to occur within the Building it could potentially spread to the neighboring properties, causing damage to the buildings and endangering the lives of the occupants.
- 3. There is a concern for emergency personnel safety in the event of a fire or emergency. If firefighters suspect there may be people inside the Building, it would be reasonable to expect they may be required to enter it. The interior condition of the Building is not known to firefighters which pose a hazard to their safety and others who may be inside in the event of a fire. The flooring system of the rear ell of the Building has collapsed; firefighters may open the door leading to the rear ell from the kitchen and step out, which would cause serious personal injury. These conditions could restrict the movement or cause injury to emergency personnel should they need to gain entry into the Building.

Dilapidated Building Conditions

Subsection 6(3) of the By-law states

No person shall permit a building or other structure owned or occupied by the person to become a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of dilapidation or unsoundness of structural strength.

The Building is a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of dilapidation for the following reasons:

1. Interior Conditions:

The right front window of the front porch is broken with vegetation growing through the hole. The porch is also sloped; the interior screen door does not open without dragging along the ceiling of the porch. The paint is peeling from the walls and ceiling of the porch. An exterior support column at the right front has detached from the porch, is leaning, and provides no structural support.

There is an accumulation of junk throughout the entire Building. This includes large appliances, furniture, construction material, and household items. The Building has been left in a state of renovation. Many floors are not finished, with the subfloor material exposed. Ceiling plaster in the kitchen is missing, cracked or hanging in many locations, exposing the ceiling lathe. Paint is peeling from the ceiling of the left front room of the Building.

On the second floor there is access to the attic space via an attic access hatch in the ceiling of the front bedroom closet. There appears to have been water damage via this hatch. Water damage is also evident below the front bedroom window on the second storey. The ceiling in the rear bedroom is discoloured in some locations which could indicate water damage.

There is evidence of raccoons in the Building. There are what appear to be feces on the floor of the kitchen. The Raccoons appear to be gaining access to the Building by way of the open attic access door on the second storey. The wall below the door is covered in dirt and appears to have scratch marks in the wallpaper. There is a ladder beneath the door which may be allowing the animals to enter and exit. In the rear bedroom, stuffing material has been shredded which is an indication of animal presence. The bathroom door is closed to the rest of the Building; however there is evidence of raccoons in the bathroom. It was discovered that there is a hole in the rear wall of the bathroom which allows rodent access. Wild animals such as raccoons can carry diseases and cause concern for public safety, in addition to affecting the quality of life of neighboring property owners.

2. Exterior Conditions:

The roof shingles are peeling with algae growth. The paint on the wooden clapboard siding, shingle siding and wooden trim is peeling. The eaves trough at the front of the Building is rusted and hanging. Should this loose piece fall, it could potentially injure pedestrians on the sidewalk below. The window on the front porch is broken with vegetation growth protruding out of the broken glass from the interior.

The rear ell of the Building is unsound and the interior flooring members have collapsed. The ell has pulled away from the main structure and the roof has collapsed. A large blue tarp hangs from the ceiling, which may have been used in the past to prevent further damage from precipitation.

There are numerous cracks in the foundation wall on the left side of the Building which indicates movement of the main structure. The rear left corner of the foundation is cracked with crumbling concrete.

The deck at the rear of the Building is dilapidated. The floor boards appear to be rotten and the deck does not conform to the National Building Code of Canada, with lack of proper handrails and guards. The deck also holds a large blue, metal barrel full of water, adding to the dead load that the deck would carry; precipitation gathering in this barrel in addition to snow load could cause the deck to collapse.

Structurally Unsound Building Conditions

Subsection 6(3) of the By-law states

No person shall permit a building or other structure owned or occupied by the person to become a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of dilapidation or unsoundness of structural strength.

The Building is a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of unsoundness of structural strength for the following reasons:

1. The rear ell of the building is structurally unsound. The flooring system has collapsed and the ell has separated from the main structure. There is a large hole

down the centre of the rear wall of the ell, which is causing both side walls to lean inward. In addition, a portion of the rear wall is missing wooden shingles and sheathing. Holes in the roof structure are visible through the hole in the rear wall. Access from the main structure is gained via a door in the kitchen. The roof and flooring members which have collapsed now rest in a pile within the rear ell. Ground level is approximately seven feet from the base of the door. If someone were to unknowingly step through this door or accidentally fall, they would be seriously injured. The rear ell is hazardous for neighbours and anyone who may enter the property.

Required Remedial Actions

The owner must comply with one of the two options stated below:

Option 1: Remedy the conditions of the Building through all repair and remedial actions as follows:

- 1. The Building must be must be completely repaired to remedy the above mentioned hazards to public safety while meeting the requirements of the *National Building Code of Canada (2010)* as well as all other applicable by-laws.
- 2. The Building must be maintained, kept secure, and monitored on a routine basis while the property remains vacant or unoccupied.
- 3. A detailed plan must be submitted to the Growth and Community Development Services Department of the City of Saint John (the "Department") for review and approval. The plan should also include a schedule for the work that is to be carried out. The repaired Building must meet the *National Building Code of Canada (2010)* as well as other applicable codes.
- 4. The detailed plan, including schedules and any engineering reports, must be approved by the Department prior to commencing repair work.
- 5. A building permit must be obtained for any and all applicable work prior to commencing said work from the City of Saint John in order to comply with the *Saint John Building By-law*, By-law Number C.P. 102 and amendments thereto (the "*Saint John Building By-law*").
- 6. The premise must be cleared of all debris found on the property, including any and all rubbish that may be considered hazardous or unsightly. The debris from the premise must be disposed of at an approved solid waste disposal site, in accordance with all applicable by-laws, acts and regulations. Documented proof, that clearly demonstrates an approved solid waste disposal site was used for the disposal of debris, must be provided to the Department. The premise must comply with all applicable By-laws, Acts, Codes and Regulations.

Option 2: Demolition of the Building and cleanup of all debris on the premise by complying with all the remedial actions as follows:

- 1. The Building must be demolished to remove the hazard to the safety of the public by reason of dilapidation and by reason of being vacant or unoccupied.
- 2. A demolition permit must be obtained from the City of Saint John in order to comply with the *Saint John Building By-law*.
- 3. The premise must be cleared of the debris from the demolition and the lot must be made reasonably level with grade so as to not create a tripping or falling hazard. All debris must be disposed of at an approved solid waste disposal site, and in accordance with all applicable By-laws, Acts and Regulations. Documented proof, that clearly demonstrates an approved solid waste disposal site was used for the disposal of debris, must be provided to the Department.

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- 4. All debris that is currently on the premise must be removed and disposed of at an approved solid waste disposal site, and in accordance with all applicable By-laws, Acts and Regulations. Documented proof, that clearly demonstrates an approved solid waste disposal site was used for the disposal of debris, must be provided to the Department.
- 5. The property must be in compliance with all applicable By-laws, Acts and Regulations.

Prepared by:

Catherine Lowe, EIT / Technical Services Officer Growth and Community Development Services

2018 Date

Rachel Van Wart, EIT Technical Services Officer Growth and Community Development Services

20/18 Date

Reviewed by and concurred in by:

OII

Amy Poffenroth, P. Eng., MBA Building Inspector Deputy Commissioner Growth and Community Development Services

ecember 20, 2018

CANADA PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN

IN THE MATTER OF THE BUILDING THAT IS LOCATED AT

76 St. James Street West, SAINT JOHN, N.B. (PID number 55145916)

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

I, Catherne Love, of Saint John, N.B., Make Oath And Say As Follows:

- I am employed by The City of Saint John in its Growth and Community Development Services Department. I have personal knowledge of the matters herein deposed except where otherwise stated.
- On <u>December 21, 2018</u>, at approximately <u>1.37 pn</u>, I posted a copy of the attached Notice to Comply, marked Exhibit "A" and Notice of Appeal, marked Exhibit "B" to the front door of the building that is located at <u>76 St-Jances Stract</u>, Saint John, N.B. West.

Sworn To before me at the City of Saint John, N.B., on the <u>21</u> day of <u>ccember</u>, 2018

RACHEL A VAN WART COMMISSIONER OF OATHS MY COMMISSION EXPIRES DECEMBER 31st, 2022

alhenne ferre

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NOTICE TO COMPLY – DANGEROUS OR UNSIGHLTY PREMISES (Local Governance Act, S.N.B., 2017, c.18, s 132(2))		FORMULE 4 AVIS DE CONFORMITÉ – LIEUX DANGEREUX OU INESTHÉTIOUES	
	This is Exhibit ``A '' Referred to in the Affidavit of	(Loi sur la gouvernance locale, L.NB. 2017, ch. 18, par. 132(2))	
Parcel identifier:	Catherine Lowe Sworn before me at the City of	ro d'identification de la parcelle :	
PID #55145916	Saint John, New Brunswick the 21 day of <u>December</u> 18	NID : 55145916	
Address: 76 St. Jame New Brunswick	Street West, Saint Johns Of Commissioner of Oaths	Adresse : 76, rue St. James ouest, Saint John, Nouveau-Brunswick	
Owner(s) or Occupier(s):	Propri	étaire(s) ou occupant(e)	

Name: Durant, Denis Denver

Address: 97 Dundee Road, Squantum North Quincy, Massachusetts, 02171

Local government giving notice: The City of Saint John

FODM 4

By-law contravened: Saint John Unsightly Premises and Dangerous Buildings and Structures By-Law, Bylaw Number M-30 and amendments thereto (the "Bylaw").

Provision(s) contravened: Subsections 6(1), 6(2) and 6(3) of the By-law.

Conditions(s) that exist: The premise is unsightly by permitting junk, rubbish, refuse and a dilapidated building to remain on the premise. The building has become a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of being vacant or unoccupied and has become a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of dilapidation and by reason of unsoundness of structural strength. The conditions of the building and premise are described in Schedule "A", a true copy of the inspection report dated December 20, 2018 prepared by Rachel Van Wart, EIT, By-law Enforcement Officer, reviewed and concurred in by Amy Poffenroth, P. Eng., By-law Enforcement Officer.

What must be done to correct the condition: The owner is to remedy the conditions by complying with the required remedial actions of the aforementioned inspection report and bring the building and premises into compliance with the aforesaid By-law.

In the event that the owner does not remedy the condition of the building and premises in the time prescribed by this Notice to Comply, the building may be demolished as the corrective action to address the hazard to the safety of the public and the premises may be cleaned up.

In the event of demolition, all debris and items on the premises will be disposed of as the corrective action to address the hazard to the safety of the public.

The aforementioned remedial actions relating to the

oprietaire(s) ou occupant(s) :

Nom : Durant, Denis Denver

Adresse : 97, route Dundee, North Quincy, Massachusetts, 02171

Gouvernement local signifiant l'avis : The City of Saint John

Arrêté enfreint : Arrêté relatif aux lieux inesthétiques et aux bâtiments et constructions dangereux de Saint John. Arrêté numéro M-30, ainsi que ses modifications ci-afférentes (l' « Arrêté »).

Disposition(s) enfreinte(s) : Les paragraphes 6(1), 6(2) et paragraphe 6(3) de l'Arrêté.

Description de la (des) situation(s) : Les lieux sont inesthétiques en permettant la présence de ferraille, de détritus et le bâtiment délabré. Le bâtiment est devenu dangereuse pour la sécurité du public du fait de son inhabitation ou de son inoccupation et est devenu dangereuse pour la sécurité du public du fait de son délabrement et du fait de manque de solidité. Les conditions du bâtiment et des lieux sont décrites à l'annexe «A», une copie conforme du rapport d'inspection en date du 20 décembre 2018 et préparé par Rachel Van Wart, IS, une agente chargé de l'exécution des arrêtés municipaux, révisé et en d'accorde avec par Amy Poffenroth, ing., une agente chargé de l'exécution des arrêtés municipaux.

Ce qu'il y a lieu de faire pour y remédier: La propriétaire doit restaurer les conditions en se recommandations du rapport conformant aux d'inspection susmentionné et d'amener le bâtiment et les lieux en conformités avec l'Arrêté.

Dans l'éventualité que la propriétaire ne remédient pas le bâtiment et les lieux dans le temps prescrit par le présent avis de conformité, le bâtiment pourront être démolis comme mesure corrective compte tenu qu'il représente un danger pour la sécurité du public et les lieux pourront être nettoyés.

Dans l'éventualité de démolition, tous les débris et autres items sur les lieux seront disposés comme mesure corrective dans le but de remédier le danger pour la sécurité du public.

Les mesures correctives susmentionnées relativement demolition of the building and the disposal of debris and à la démolition du bâtiment et la disposition des débris items on the premises do not include the carry-out cleanup, site rehabilitation, restoration of land, premises or personal property or other remedial action in order to control or reduce, eliminate the release, alter the manner of release or the release of any contaminant into or upon the environment or any part of the environment.

Date before which the condition must be corrected: 1

- a) The demolition of the building, clean-up of the property and related remedies must be complete, or plans and permit applications for repair related remedies, must be submitted: within 45 days of being served with the Notice to Comply.
- **b)** The repair related remedies must be complete within 120 days of being served with the Notice to Comply.

Date for giving notice of appeal: Within 14 days of being served with the Notice to Comply.

Process to appeal: The owner may within 14 days after having been served with this Notice to Comply, send a Notice of Appeal by registered mail to the Common Clerk of The City of Saint John, City Hall -8^{th} Floor, 15 Market Square, Saint John, New Brunswick, E2L 4L1.

Potential penalty for not complying with notice within time set out in notice:² Subsection 11(1) of the By-law states that a person who fails to comply with the terms of a Notice to Comply given under section 7 of the said By-law, commits an offence that is punishable under Part 2 of the *Provincial Offences Procedure Act* as a category F offence.

Where an offence under subsection 11(1) continues for more than one day, the minimum fine that may be imposed is the minimum fine set by the *Provincial Offences Procedure Act* for a category F offence multiplied by the number of days during which the offence continues pursuant to subparagraph 11(3)(b)(i). et autres items sur les lieux ne comprennent pas le nettoyage, la remise en état des lieux, des terrains ou des biens personnels ou toute autre mesure corrective dans le but de contrôler ou de réduire, d'éliminer le déversement, de modifier le mode de déversement ou le déversement d'un polluant dans ou sur l'environnement ou toute partie de l'environnement.

Délai imparti pour y remédier : 1

- a) La démolition du bâtiment et le nettoyage des lieux doivent être complétéés, ou à laquelle les plans et demande de permis pour les mesures des réparations, doivent être soumises, dans les 45 jours qui suivent la signification de l'avis de conformité.
- b) Les réparations reliées aux mesures doivent être complétées dans les 120 jours qui suivent la signification de l'avis de conformité.

Date limite pour donner l'avis d'appel: Dans les 14 jours qui suivent la notification de l'avis de conformité.

Processus d'appel : La propriétaire peux dans les 14 jours qui suivent la notification de l'avis de conformité, envoyé un avis d'appel par courrier recommandé à la greffière communale de la municipalité, à The City of Saint John, Édifice de l'hôtel de ville, 8^e étage, 15 Market Square, Saint John, Nouveau-Brunswick, E2L 4L1.

Peine possible en cas d'omission de se conformer aux exigences de l'avis dans le délai y imparti : ² Le paragraphe 11(1) de l'Arrêté prévoit quiconque omet de se conformer aux exigences formulées dans un avis de conformité notifié aux termes de l'article 7 de ladite Arrêté, commet une infraction qui est punissable en vertu de la partie 2 de la *Loi sur la procédure applicable aux infractions provinciales* à titre d'infraction de la classe F.

Lorsqu'une infraction prévue au paragraphe 11(1) se poursuit pendant plus d'une journée, l'amende minimale qui peut être imposée est l'amende minimale prévue par la *Loi sur la procédure applicable aux infractions provinciales* pour une infraction de la classe F multipliée par le nombre de jours pendant lesquels l'infraction se poursuit conformément à l'alinéa 11(3)b)i). Local government's authority to undertake repairs or remedy:³ Paragraphs 12(1)(a), 12(1)(b) and 12(1)(c) of the By-law state that if an owner or occupier does not comply with a Notice to Comply given under section 7 within the time set out in the said Notice, the City may, cause the premises of that owner or occupier to be cleaned up or repaired, or cause the building or other structure of that owner or occupier to be repaired or demolished. Further, subsection 12(3) of the By-law states that the cost of carrying out such work, including any associated charge or fee, is chargeable to the owner or occupier and becomes a debt due to the City.

Pouvoir du gouvernement local d'entreprendre des réparations ou de remédier à la situation : Conformément aux alinéas 12(1)a), 12(1)b) et 12(1)c) de l'Arrêté, si un avis de conformité a été signifié aux termes de l'article 7 de ladite Arrêté et, que le propriétaire ou l'occupant ne se conforme pas à cet avis de conformité dans le délai imparti et tel qu'il est réputé confirmé ou tel qu'il est confirmé ou modifié par un comité du conseil ou par un juge en vertu le paragraphe 12(3) de ladite Arrêté, la municipalité peut faire nettoyer ou réparer les lieux de ce propriétaire ou de cet occupant ou de faire réparer ou démolir le bâtiment ou autre construction de ce propriétaire ou de cet occupant, et les coûts afférents à l'exécution des ouvrages, y compris toute redevance ou tout droit connexe, sont mis à la charge du propriétaire ou de l'occupant et deviennent une créance de la municipalité.

Dated at Saint John the 20^{+} day of December, 2018.

Local government: The City of Saint John

Signature of the officer of the local government:

Contact information of the officer of the local government:

Name: Rachel Van Wart, EIT Mailing address:

Growth and Community Development Services

The City of Saint John 15 Market Square City Hall Building, 10th Floor P. O. Box 1971 Saint John, New Brunswick E2L 4L1

Telephone: (506) 658-2911 E-mail: <u>rachel.vanwart@saintjohn.ca</u> Fax: (506) 632-6199

Corporate seal of the local governme



Notes:

1. All appropriate permits must be obtained and all relevant legislation must be complied with in the course of carrying out the required remedial action.

2. Payment of the fine does not alleviate the obligation to comply with the by-law, standard or notice.

3. Costs become a debt due to the local government and may be added to the joint local government and provincial Real Property Assessment and Tax Notice.

Fait à Saint John le ____ décembre, 2018.

Gouvernement locale : The City of Saint John

Signature du fonctionnaire du gouvernement local:

Coordonnées du fonctionnaire du gouvernement local:

Nom : Rachel Van Wart, IS Adresse postale:

Service de la Croissance et du Développement Communautaire

The City of Saint John 15 Market Square Édifice de l'hôtel de ville, 10e étage Case postale 1971 Saint John (Nouveau-Brunswick) E2L 4L1

Téléphone : (506) 658-2911 Adresse électronique: <u>rachel.vanwart@saintjohn.ca</u> Télécopieur : (506) 632-6199

Sceau du gouvernement local

Notes :

1. Tous les permis prescrits doivent être obtenus et toute la législation pertinente doit être respectée pendant l'exécution des mesures de remédiation.

2. Le paiement de l'amende n'a pas pour effet d'annuler l'obligation de se conformer à l'arrêté, à la norme ou à l'avis.

3. Les coûts deviennent une créance du gouvernement local et peuvent être ajoutés à l'avis commun d'évaluation et d'impôt foncier des gouvernements local et provincial.

hereby cordify that this document is a true copy of the original.

INSPECTION REPORT Schedule "A" 76 St. James Street West Saint John, New Brunswick PID# 55145916

Dated at Saint John, this $\frac{20^{h}}{20}$ day of December 20 18 10= Standards Officer

Inspection Date: November 8, 2018 Inspection Conducted by: Rachel Van Wart, EIT and Catherine Lowe, EIT

Introduction

Inspections of the property at 76 St. James Street West, PID# 55145916, have revealed that there is one building on the premise; a single-storey, single family, wood framed house (the "Building"). Staff first became aware of the property's vacancy in November 2017 and began standard enforcement procedures. The property is located in the City's West Side in a two-unit residential zone. The building is a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of being vacant, by reason of dilapidation and by reason of unsoundness of structural strength.

Discussion

The Building is not in compliance with the Saint John Unsightly Premises and Dangerous Buildings and Structures By-law, By-law Number M-30, and amendments thereto (the "By-law").

Unsightly Premise Conditions

Subsection 6(1) of the By-law states:

No person shall permit premises owned or occupied by him or her to be unsightly by permitting to remain on any part of such premises

- (a) any ashes, junk, rubbish or refuse;
- (b) an accumulation of wood shavings, paper, sawdust or other residue of production or construction;
- (c) a derelict vehicle, equipment, machinery or the body of any part of a vehicle equipment or machinery, or
- (d) a dilapidated building.
- 1. There is an accumulation of junk, rubbish, and refuse on the property. These items include, but are not limited to; a metal bed frame, garbage cans, mattresses and a box spring, a lawn mower, a large blue barrel on the rear deck, a blue tarp, and other loose garbage.
- 2. The metal chain link fence at the rear of the building is unsightly. The fence is attached at the left side foundation and is leaning.
- 3. The Building is dilapidated. The roof shingles are peeling with algae growth. The paint on the wooden clapboard siding, shingle siding and wooden trim is peeling. Siding in various locations is rotten or missing. The eaves trough at the front of the Building is rusted and hanging. The window on the front porch is broken with vegetation growth protruding out of the broken glass from the interior. The rear ell of the Building is unsound and the interior flooring members have collapsed. The ell has pulled away from the main structure and the roof has collapsed. A large blue tarp hangs from the ceiling. The deck at the rear of the Building is dilapidated with rotten members. These conditions are unsightly.

Vacant and Unoccupied

Subsection 6(2) of the By-law states:

No person shall permit a building or other structure owned or occupied by the person to become a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of being vacant or unoccupied.

The Building is a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of being vacant or unoccupied for the following reasons:

- 1. The Building is abandoned. An entry warrant was required to conduct an internal inspection of the Building. Buildings in a dilapidated condition that are known to be vacant and left open can attract vandalism, arson and criminal activity. The condition of the property affects the quality of life of neighboring properties and negatively impacts property value of real estate in the area due to negative perceptions of unsafe and deteriorating conditions. To add to the longevity of the vacancy, the City of Saint John Finance department confirmed that the water has been turned off since the year 2000. Saint John Energy confirmed that the power has been disconnected since January 2014.
- 2. There is a higher risk of a fire event occurring at the property since it may be known to the public that the Building is vacant. There are two neighboring single family homes located at 84 St. James Street West and 72 St. James Street West. In addition, a structure has been attached to 76 St. James Street West for the apparent use of the neighboring property as a carport. If a fire event were to occur within the Building it could potentially spread to the neighboring properties, causing damage to the buildings and endangering the lives of the occupants.
- 3. There is a concern for emergency personnel safety in the event of a fire or emergency. If firefighters suspect there may be people inside the Building, it would be reasonable to expect they may be required to enter it. The interior condition of the Building is not known to firefighters which pose a hazard to their safety and others who may be inside in the event of a fire. The flooring system of the rear ell of the Building has collapsed; firefighters may open the door leading to the rear ell from the kitchen and step out, which would cause serious personal injury. These conditions could restrict the movement or cause injury to emergency personnel should they need to gain entry into the Building.

Dilapidated Building Conditions

Subsection 6(3) of the By-law states

No person shall permit a building or other structure owned or occupied by the person to become a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of dilapidation or unsoundness of structural strength.

The Building is a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of dilapidation for the following reasons:

1. Interior Conditions:

The right front window of the front porch is broken with vegetation growing through the hole. The porch is also sloped; the interior screen door does not open without dragging along the ceiling of the porch. The paint is peeling from the walls and ceiling of the porch. An exterior support column at the right front has detached from the porch, is leaning, and provides no structural support.

There is an accumulation of junk throughout the entire Building. This includes large appliances, furniture, construction material, and household items. The Building has been left in a state of renovation. Many floors are not finished, with the subfloor material exposed. Ceiling plaster in the kitchen is missing, cracked or hanging in many locations, exposing the ceiling lathe. Paint is peeling from the ceiling of the left front room of the Building.

On the second floor there is access to the attic space via an attic access hatch in the ceiling of the front bedroom closet. There appears to have been water damage via this hatch. Water damage is also evident below the front bedroom window on the second storey. The ceiling in the rear bedroom is discoloured in some locations which could indicate water damage.

There is evidence of raccoons in the Building. There are what appear to be feces on the floor of the kitchen. The Raccoons appear to be gaining access to the Building by way of the open attic access door on the second storey. The wall below the door is covered in dirt and appears to have scratch marks in the wallpaper. There is a ladder beneath the door which may be allowing the animals to enter and exit. In the rear bedroom, stuffing material has been shredded which is an indication of animal presence. The bathroom door is closed to the rest of the Building; however there is evidence of raccoons in the bathroom. It was discovered that there is a hole in the rear wall of the bathroom which allows rodent access. Wild animals such as raccoons can carry diseases and cause concern for public safety, in addition to affecting the quality of life of neighboring property owners.

2. Exterior Conditions:

The roof shingles are peeling with algae growth. The paint on the wooden clapboard siding, shingle siding and wooden trim is peeling. The eaves trough at the front of the Building is rusted and hanging. Should this loose piece fall, it could potentially injure pedestrians on the sidewalk below. The window on the front porch is broken with vegetation growth protruding out of the broken glass from the interior.

The rear ell of the Building is unsound and the interior flooring members have collapsed. The ell has pulled away from the main structure and the roof has collapsed. A large blue tarp hangs from the ceiling, which may have been used in the past to prevent further damage from precipitation.

There are numerous cracks in the foundation wall on the left side of the Building which indicates movement of the main structure. The rear left corner of the foundation is cracked with crumbling concrete.

The deck at the rear of the Building is dilapidated. The floor boards appear to be rotten and the deck does not conform to the National Building Code of Canada, with lack of proper handrails and guards. The deck also holds a large blue, metal barrel full of water, adding to the dead load that the deck would carry; precipitation gathering in this barrel in addition to snow load could cause the deck to collapse.

Structurally Unsound Building Conditions

Subsection 6(3) of the By-law states

No person shall permit a building or other structure owned or occupied by the person to become a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of dilapidation or unsoundness of structural strength.

The Building is a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of unsoundness of structural strength for the following reasons:

1. The rear ell of the building is structurally unsound. The flooring system has collapsed and the ell has separated from the main structure. There is a large hole

down the centre of the rear wall of the ell, which is causing both side walls to lean inward. In addition, a portion of the rear wall is missing wooden shingles and sheathing. Holes in the roof structure are visible through the hole in the rear wall. Access from the main structure is gained via a door in the kitchen. The roof and flooring members which have collapsed now rest in a pile within the rear ell. Ground level is approximately seven feet from the base of the door. If someone were to unknowingly step through this door or accidentally fall, they would be seriously injured. The rear ell is hazardous for neighbours and anyone who may enter the property.

Required Remedial Actions

The owner must comply with one of the two options stated below:

Option 1: Remedy the conditions of the Building through all repair and remedial actions as follows:

- 1. The Building must be must be completely repaired to remedy the above mentioned hazards to public safety while meeting the requirements of the *National Building Code of Canada (2010)* as well as all other applicable by-laws.
- 2. The Building must be maintained, kept secure, and monitored on a routine basis while the property remains vacant or unoccupied.
- 3. A detailed plan must be submitted to the Growth and Community Development Services Department of the City of Saint John (the "Department") for review and approval. The plan should also include a schedule for the work that is to be carried out. The repaired Building must meet the *National Building Code of Canada (2010)* as well as other applicable codes.
- 4. The detailed plan, including schedules and any engineering reports, must be approved by the Department prior to commencing repair work.
- 5. A building permit must be obtained for any and all applicable work prior to commencing said work from the City of Saint John in order to comply with the *Saint John Building By-law*, By-law Number C.P. 102 and amendments thereto (the "*Saint John Building By-law*").
- 6. The premise must be cleared of all debris found on the property, including any and all rubbish that may be considered hazardous or unsightly. The debris from the premise must be disposed of at an approved solid waste disposal site, in accordance with all applicable by-laws, acts and regulations. Documented proof, that clearly demonstrates an approved solid waste disposal site was used for the disposal of debris, must be provided to the Department. The premise must comply with all applicable By-laws, Acts, Codes and Regulations.

Option 2: Demolition of the Building and cleanup of all debris on the premise by complying with all the remedial actions as follows:

- 1. The Building must be demolished to remove the hazard to the safety of the public by reason of dilapidation and by reason of being vacant or unoccupied.
- 2. A demolition permit must be obtained from the City of Saint John in order to comply with the *Saint John Building By-law*.
- 3. The premise must be cleared of the debris from the demolition and the lot must be made reasonably level with grade so as to not create a tripping or falling hazard. All debris must be disposed of at an approved solid waste disposal site, and in accordance with all applicable By-laws, Acts and Regulations. Documented proof, that clearly demonstrates an approved solid waste disposal site was used for the disposal of debris, must be provided to the Department.

- 4. All debris that is currently on the premise must be removed and disposed of at an approved solid waste disposal site, and in accordance with all applicable By-laws, Acts and Regulations. Documented proof, that clearly demonstrates an approved solid waste disposal site was used for the disposal of debris, must be provided to the Department.
- 5. The property must be in compliance with all applicable By-laws, Acts and Regulations.

Prepared by:

lane

Catherine Lowe, EIT / Technical Services Officer Growth and Community Development Services

___)∂<u>C</u> Date 20/2018

Rachel Van Wart, EIT

Rachel Van Wart, EIT Technical Services Officer Growth and Community Development Services

20/18 x= ----Date

Reviewed by and concurred in by:

Hoend

Amy Poffenroth, P. Eng., MBA Building Inspector Deputy Commissioner Growth and Community Development Services

ecember 20, 2018

NOTICE OF APPEAL FORM 1 (Municipalities Act, R.S.N.B. 1973, c. M-22, s.190.021(1)) This is Exhibit Bi Referred to in the Affidavit of Callwrine Lowe Sworn before me at the City of Saint John, New Brunswick the 21 day of December 1015 FORMULE 1 (Lowe FORMULE 1 (Lowe Lowe Sworn before me at the City of Saint John, New Brunswick the 21 day of December 1015 FORMULE 1 (Lowe Lowe Lowe Lowe Lowe Lowe Lowe Lowe				
File No.:	N° du dossier :			
BETWEEN :	ENTRE :			
,	,			
Appellant(s),	Appelant(s), - et -			
THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN,	THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN,			
Respondent.	Intimée.			
Parcel Identifier : PID #	Numéro d'identification de la parcelle : # NID			
Parcel Address:	Adresse de la parcelle :			
Owner(s) or Occupier(s):	Propriétaire(s) ou occupant(s) :			
Name:	Nom :			
Address:	Adresse :			
Telephone:	Téléphone:			
Name:	Nom :			
Address:	Adresse :			
Telephone:	Téléphone:			

The above named appellant(s) is (are) not satisfied L'appelant(s) susnommé(s) n'accepte(nt) pas les with the terms and conditions set out in the notice modalités ou les conditions qui y sont énoncés dans that has been given under section 190.011 of the l'avis qui a été notifié aux termes de l'article 190.011 de Municipalities Act and appeals to the Saint John la Loi sur les municipalités et fait appel au Comité Substandard Properties Appeal Committee. d'appel des propriétés inférieures aux normes de Saint John. The appellant's grounds for this appeal are as follows Les motifs d'appel de l'appelant(s) dans le présent appel (set out the grounds clearly but briefly): sont les suivants (énoncer les motifs de façon claire et concise): Dated at the day of Fait à le , 2018. 2018. Signature of owner or occupier Signature du propriétaire ou l'occupant The appellant(s) intends to proceed in the English L'appelant(s) a (ont) l'intention d'utiliser la langue or French language (Please check the appropriate (Veuillez cocher la case française ou anglaise box). appropriée). Please forward your Notice of Appeal by registered Veuillez faire parvenir votre Avis d'appel par courrier mail to the clerk of The City of Saint John within recommandé au secrétaire de The City of Saint John fourteen (14) days after having been given the notice dans les quatorze (14) jours qui suivent la notification at the following address: de l'avis à l'adresse suivante : Common Clerk's Office Bureau du greffier communal 15 Market Square, City Hall Building, 8th Floor 15 Market Square, Édifice de l'hôtel de ville, 8^e étage P. O. Box 1971 Case postale 1971 Saint John, New Brunswick Saint John (Nouveau-Brunswick) E2L 4L1 E2L 4L1 Telephone: 506-658-2862 Téléphone: 506-658-2862 Telecopier: 506-674-4214 Télécopieur: 506-674-4214 Notes: Notes : 1. A notice that is not appealed within *fourteen (14)* 1. Un avis dont il n'est pas interjeté appel dans les days after having been given the notice shall be quatorze (14) jours qui suivent la notification de l'avis deemed to be confirmed. est réputée confirmé.

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3. On an appeal, the *Saint John Substandard Properties Appeal Committee* may confirm, modify or rescind the notice or extend the time for complying with the notice.

4. The Saint John Substandard Properties Appeal Committee shall provide a copy of its decision to the owner(s) or occupier(s) of the premises, building or structure who brought the appeal within *fourteen* (14) days after making its decision.

5. The owner(s) or occupier(s) provided with a copy of a decision from the Saint John Substandard Properties Appeal Committee may appeal the decision to a judge of The Court of Queen's Bench of New Brunswick within *fourteen (14) days* after the copy of the decision was provided to the owner(s) or occupier(s) on the grounds that (a) the procedure required to be followed by the Municipalities Act was not followed, or (b) the decision is patently unreasonable. 2. Lors d'un appel, le *Comité d'appel des propriétés inférieures aux normes de Saint John* doit tenir, sur le point en litige, une audience au cours de laquelle le(s) propriétaire(s) ou l'occupant(s) qui interjette(nt) appel a (ont) le droit d'être entendu(s) et peut(vent) se faire représenter par un avocat.

3. Lors d'un appel, le *Comité d'appel des propriétés inférieures aux normes de Saint John* peut confirmer, modifier ou annuler l'avis ou proroger le délai pour s'y conformer.

4. Le Comité d'appel des propriétés inférieures aux normes de Saint John doit fournir une copie de sa décision au(x) propriétaire(s) ou à l'occupant(s) des lieux, du bâtiment ou de la construction qui lui a(ont) interjeté appel dans les **quatorze (14) jours** suivant la date à laquelle il a rendu sa décision.

5. Le(s) propriétaire(s) ou l'occupant(s) à qui une copie d'une décision a été fournie par le *Comité d'appel des propriétés inférieures aux normes de Saint John* peut(vent), dans les *quatorze (14) jours* qui suivent, interjeter appel de la décision devant un juge de la Cour du Banc de la Reine du Nouveau-Brunswick au motif que *(a)* la démarche à suivre en vertu de la *Loi sur les municipalités* n'a pas été suivie, ou *(b)* la décision est manifestement déraisonnable.

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CANADA PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN

IN THE MATTER OF THE BUILDING THAT IS LOCATED AT

76 St. James Street West, SAINT JOHN, N.B. (PID number 55745916)

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

I, <u>Marc Goguen</u>, of Saint John, N.B., Make Oath And Say As Follows:

- 1. I am employed by The City of Saint John in its Growth and Community Development Services Department. I have personal knowledge of the matters herein deposed except where otherwise stated.
- 2. On <u>January 25, 2019</u>, at approximately <u>2:45pm</u>, I posted a copy of the attached Notice of Common Council Hearing Letter, marked Exhibit "A" to the front door of the building that is located at <u>76 St. James StW</u>, Saint John, N.B.

Sworn To before me at the City of Saint John, N.B., on the 25th day of _, 2019 January

RACHEL A VAN WART COMMISSIONER OF OATHS MY COMMISSION EXPIRES DECEMBER 31st, 2022

Marc Goguen


Permitting & Inspection / Service des inspections et de l'application By-Law Enforcement / Service d'Application des Arrêtés Municipaux

Phone / Tél: (506) 658-2911 Fax / Téléc: (506) 632-6199

The City of Saint John

January 22, 2019

Case Number: 17-0578

Denis Denver Durant 97 Dundee Rd Squantum N Quincy, MA 02171

This is Exhibit "A" Referred to in the Affidavit of Marc Gognen Sworn before me at the City of Saint John, New Brunswick the 25th day of January

Commissioner of Oaths

NOTICE OF COMMON COUNCIL HEARING

Dear Sir/Madam:

Re: 76 St. James Stw, PID # 55145916 Dangerous and Vacant Building Program

On December 20, 2018, a Notice to Comply was issued for the above mentioned property which required remedial action to bring the building and premises into compliance with the *Saint John Unsightly Premises and Dangerous Buildings and Structures By-law*. The Notice to Comply was posted on the said property on December 21, 2018.

The fourteen (14) days appeal period has now expired. Therefore, a compliance inspection will be carried out on February 5, 2019. If the property is not in compliance with the aforesaid By-law at the time of the inspection, City Staff will be attending the Common Council meeting scheduled on February 11, 2019 at 6:00p.m. to recommend that the building be demolished because it has become a hazard to the safety of the public by reason of dilapidation or by reason of unsoundness of structural strength. Please be advised that at this meeting, you can present evidence that the building is not dilapidated or structurally unsound; however, note that this meeting will be your only opportunity to do so.

If you have any questions, don't hesitate to contact me at (506) 658-2911.

Regards,

Rachel Van Wart, EIT Technical Services Officer



SAINT JOHN

P.O. Box 1971 C Saint John, NB S Canada E2L 4L1 C

C.P. 1971 Saint John, N.-B. Canada E2L 4L1

www.saintjohn.ca





















COUNCIL REPORT

M&C No.	M&C 2019-19
Report Date	February 01, 2019
Meeting Date	February 11, 2019
Service Area	Transportation and
	Environment Services

His Worship Mayor Don Darling and Members of Common Council

SUBJECT: 2019 Community Grant Recommendations

OPEN OR CLOSED SESSION

This matter is to be discussed in open session of Common Council.

AUTHORIZATION

Primary Author	Commissioner/Dept. Head	City Manager
Brad Adams	Tim O'Reilly	John Collin
Narinder Singh	Michael Hugenholtz	

RECOMMENDATION

Common Council approve the recommendations in M&C 2019-19 as submitted by the Community Grants Committee.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Community Grants Program was adopted by Common Council in late 2014 to financially support the operational needs of community organizations, projects and/or special events. A Community Grants Evaluation Committee was created and is now comprised of two community members, two members of Council and three staff.

The evaluation process considers community need and social impact of the organization's service, project or event; its history in serving the community; its alignment with council and city priorities, and its organizational strengths and financial responsibility.

The Committee's primary task is to review, evaluate and identify funding allocations according to adopted program guidelines and report back to Common Council with recommendations.

PREVIOUS RESOLUTION

RESOLVED: 2019 General Operating budget (December 17, 2018) that as recommended by the City Manager in the submitted report M&C 2018-350: 2019 Community Grant envelope was approved at \$179,721.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

The Community Grant Program supports Common Council's priorities to support opportunities for growth and prosperity and to foster a vibrant city through investment in arts, culture, and recreation experiences that create a sense of community pride.

Supporting community management of recreation initiatives is a key recommendation of Play SJ.

REPORT

The Community Grants Committee reviewed and evaluated 52 grant applications for organizational support, special event and community projects, totaling over \$648,503 in funding requests.

The Community Grants Committee recommends the following to Common Council:

amount:	
360 Stand	\$4,000.00
ARCf de Saint-Jean	\$2,000.00
Bee Me Kidz	\$6,000.00
Brilliant Labs	\$15,000.00
Cherry Brook Zoo	\$15,000.00
Denis Morris Community Centre	\$6,000.00
Fog Lit Festival	\$1,500.00
Fundy Gymnastics	\$2,000.00
Fundy Fringe Festival	\$5,000.00
Human Development Council	\$15,000.00
Junior Achievement	\$300.00
KBM Outing Association	\$6,000.00
Lancaster Kiwanis Club	\$1,500.00
Latimore Lake Community Centre	\$6,000.00
Lorneville Community Centre	\$6,000.00
Marathon by the Sea	\$8,000.00
Martinon Community Centre	\$6,000.00
Milford Community Centre	\$6,000.00
NB Competitive Festival of Music	\$2,000.00
NBYO – Sistema	\$5,000.00
New Dawn Community	\$1,000.00
PRUDE Inc	\$15,000.00
Read SJ	\$2,000.00
Seaside Lawn Bowling Club	\$1,500.00
Seniors Resource Centre	\$8,000.00
Shining Horizons Therapeutic Riding Assoc	\$15,000.00
SJ Multicultural NRC	\$15,000.00
Symphony New Brunswick	\$2,000.00

1. That the following applicants be approved for funding at the indicated amount:

The Y's Men	\$250.00
Saint John Cycling Club/Trail Miners	\$1,671.00

2. That no community grant funding be allocated to the following applicants:

Breasts Ahoy Canadian Tire National Skating Championship Crescent Valley Greenhouse/Garden Project Family Plus Life Solutions Filipino Association of NB, Inc., SJ Chapter Greater SJ Chinese Cultural Association H.O.P.E. Centre Immigration Relief Community Centre Lorenzo Society – UNBSJ **Rivercross Church** Saint John Cricket Club Saint John Soccer Club Saint John Theater Company SJ Community Loan Fund Saint John Pride Saint Joseph's Community Health Centre **Stepping Stones** StoneHammer Geopark Inc. Uptown Saint John – Uptown Sparkles

SERVICE AND FINANCIAL OUTCOMES

On approval by Common Council, the total grant envelope of \$ 179,721 will be dispersed in community grants.

INPUT FROM OTHER SERVICE AREAS AND STAKEHOLDERS

N/A

ATTACHMENTS

N/A

Respectfully submitted,

Narinder Singh Chair, Community Grants Committee



COUNCIL REPORT

M&C No.	M&C 2019-17
Report Date	January 31, 2019
Meeting Date	February 11, 2019
Service Area	Transportation and
	Environment Services

His Worship Mayor Don Darling and Members of Common Council

SUBJECT: 2019 Sports Field Rates and Outdoor Facility Allocation Policy

OPEN OR CLOSED SESSION

This matter is to be discussed in open session of Common Council.

AUTHORIZATION

Primary Author	Commissioner/Dept. Head	City Manager
Jen Reed/ Tim O'Reilly	Michael Hugenholtz	John Collin

RECOMMENDATION

City staff recommends Common Council approves the proposed 2019 Field Rates and Outdoor Faciltiy Allocation Policy as referenced in M&C 2019 - 17.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Common Council approves rates charged to users of various multi-purpose fields and ball diamonds in the City. The rates proposed are expected to recoup funds necessary to meet the City's approved 2019 General Fund Revenue budget.

The Outdoor Facility Allocation Policy determines how ballfields, multipurpose fields, tennis courts and arena floor rentals are allocated to users.

PREVIOUS RESOLUTION

M&C 2016-51 outlined a four plan (2016-2019) to gradually increase rates charged to users who book ball fields in Saint John. Common Council at the time approved the 2016 rates only.

REPORT

Field Rates

The field rates for 2019 that were proposed in the 2016 plan and that Council is currently being asked to endorse are as follows:

Field Class/ Age Category	2019 Rates
Class A Adult	\$ 42.24
Hourly	
Class A Youth	\$ 18.90
Hourly	
Shamrock Artificial	\$ 74.25
Adult Hourly	
Shamrock Artificial	\$ 45.50
Youth Hourly	
Class B Adult	\$ 27.89
Hourly	
Class B Youth	\$ 6.25
Hourly	
Class C Adult	\$ 25.41
Hourly	
Class C Youth	\$ 5.50
Hourly	
Class A Adult Daily	\$ 337.92
Class A Youth Daily	\$ 151.20
Shamrock Artificial	\$ 594.00
Adult Daily	
Shamrock Artificial	\$ 364.00
Youth Daily	
Class B Adult Daily	\$ 223.08
Class B Youth Daily	\$ 50.00
Class C Adult Daily	\$ 203.28
Class C Youth Daily	\$ 44.00

Use of these rates are projected to recover funds from user fees necessary to meet the approved 2019 General Fund Revenue budget for ballfieds of \$152,758. These user fees are expected to recover 11% of the \$1,429,986 cost to operate and maintain these facilities as budgeted in 2019.

A four year gradual rate adjustment plan directed by Council in 2016 is presented in the table below. Rates were adjusted to match additional revenue goals of \$53,000 in 2016 and \$10,000 per year in each of 2017, 2018, 2019 with more of the additional revenue being generated from adult users than youth users.

Field Class/ Age Category	2016 Rates	2017 Rates	2018 Rates	2019 Rates
Class A Adult Hourly	\$ 33.28	\$ 35.84	\$ 39.68	\$ 42.24
Class A Youth Hourly	\$ 15.30	\$ 16.20	\$ 17.10	\$ 18.90
Shamrock Artificial Adult Hourly	\$ 63.25	\$ 68.75	\$ 71.50	\$ 74.25
Shamrock Artificial Youth Hourly	\$ 38.50	\$ 42.00	\$ 43.75	\$ 45.50
Class B Adult Hourly	\$ 21.97	\$ 23.66	\$ 26.20	\$ 27.89
Class B Youth Hourly	\$ 4.25	\$ 4.50	\$ 5.50	\$ 6.25
Class C Adult Hourly	\$ 20.02	\$ 21.56	\$ 23.87	\$ 25.41
Class C Youth Hourly	\$ 3.74	\$ 3.96	\$ 4.84	\$ 5.50
Class A Adult Daily	\$ 266.24	\$ 286.72	\$ 317.44	\$ 337.92
Class A Youth Daily	\$ 122.40	\$ 129.60	\$ 136.80	\$ 151.20
Shamrock Artificial Adult Daily	\$ 506.00	\$ 550.00	\$ 572.00	\$ 594.00
Shamrock Artificial Youth Daily	\$ 308.00	\$ 336.00	\$ 350.00	\$ 364.00
Class B Adult Daily	\$ 175.76	\$ 189.28	\$ 209.56	\$ 223.08
Class B Youth Daily	\$ 34.00	\$ 36.00	\$ 44.00	\$ 50.00
Class C Adult Daily	\$ 160.16	\$ 172.48	\$ 190.96	\$ 203.28
Class C Youth Daily	\$ 29.92	\$ 31.68	\$ 38.72	\$ 44.00

The field classification is driven by the characteristics of the fields and the amenities available (i.e. regulation sized, lights, etc...). The field classification in turn also impacts the level of maintenance offered. Typically Class 'A' fields are located in major district parks such as Memorial Field, Allison Grounds and Forest Hills complex. Class 'B' and 'C' fields are more neighbourhood-based and have lower overall usage.

Allocation Policy

A proposed new Sports Field Rates and Outdoor Facility Allocation Policy is attached to this report for Council endorsement.

The major policy components are a priority scheduling process, residency requirements, deadline for requests, payment terms, cancelation procedure, concessions, advertisement at facilities and insurance requirements. This new policy is very similar to the Ice Allocation Policy that Council has previously adopted.

- 3 -

It has been the past practice for groups to mass book field time from April through to November. This created a first come first serve system for fields. Staff felt this was not a fair allocation process. Using the feedback from the groups, seasonal application deadlines were established for spring, summer, and fall. (four groups provided feedback- Saint John Soccer, Moosehead Slo Pitch, Irish Rugby and Fundy Minor Football- all provided deadline dates as to when they needed field confirmations). The booking deadlines have now been in place for 2 seasons.

Scheduling priority process, residency requirements, insurance requirements and cancelation deadline were adopted from the Ice Allocation Policy to maintain consistency throughout all facility rentals.

The Outdoor Facility Allocation Policy was sent out to 27 field/arena league users on January 10th, 2019 for input.

These users included Saint John Soccer, Fundy Minor Football, Fundy Soccer, Saint John Little League, Lancaster Little League, Fundy Minor Football, Fundy Lacrosse, Fog City Rollers, Saint John Junior Roller Derby, Molson Coed Softball League, Moosehead Slot Pitch, Jr and Sr Alpines, Moose Light Softball, Fundy Lacrosse, Wanderers Football, Southern United, Saint John Church League, Women's Slo Ptich, Pirates Baseball, Phillies Baseball, Saint John Ultimate Frisbee, Womens and Men's touch football and all high schools.

Minimal feedback was received and did not justify changes to the policy as written

Examples of such concerns included:

- Implementing the 5 business day cancellation policy was a concern for two users.
- One user looked for clarification on advertising at facilities and since has been contacted by the Operations Manager and a resolution reached.
- One user suggested having a 'true up' at the end of the season regarding bookings. Essentially, the group wanted to report after the fact what times they did not use the facility and in return not be charged. It was explained to the user that having a true up at the end of the season doesn't allow the city to maximized bookings. If a group was scheduled to use the arena floor from 6pm-9pm and ended up only using 6pm-7pm there are 2 hours that could have sold but the city did not have the opportunity. Also, specifically to the arena floor rentals where the groups are key holders, staffs need to know when people are in our facilities. Night Security does their checks based around the printed schedule and staff schedule maintenance around the printed scheduled.

Click here to enter text.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

This report aligns with Council's Growth priority in relation to revenue generation, Fiscal Responsibility by linking revenue sources with cost of service delivery, and Valued Service Delivery in clarifying how field users can expect to be served by a transparent Allocation Policy.

The adoption of the Sports Field Rates and Outdoor Facility Allocation Policy satisfies a Play SJ deliverable.

City staff has highlighted the 11% user fee recovery rate relative to Operating & Maintenance costs with the recommended 2019 field rates to make a link to a portion of the City's Operating Budget Policy:

USER CHARGES AND FEES

- The City will seek to balance the need for services and the ability to raise fees, charges, and taxes to support those services. User fees will be assessed relative to the cost of providing the services;
- Service areas should assess the cost of activities supported by user fees on an annual basis to identify the impact of inflation and other cost increases;
- Council may decide against full cost recovery in cases where greater public benefit is demonstrated;
- 4. Service areas should develop cost recovery policies that will be used as a basis for setting the charges or fees, as well as the service cost recovery goals based on quantitative targets (percentage recovery targets) and how the charges and fees will be levied and collected;

SERVICE AND FINANCIAL OUTCOMES

The recommended field rates are projected to recover funds budgeted in the 2019 General Fund Revenue budget. The recommended policy provides a standardized booking procedure and clear payment terms for all users.

INPUT FROM OTHER SERVICE AREAS AND STAKEHOLDERS

Facility user groups were consulted in preparing the Allocation Policy as detailed previously in this report.

ATTACHMENTS

2019 Sports Field Rates and Outdoor Facility Allocation Policy M&C 2016-51 Revised 2016 Sports Field User Rates



OUTDOOR FACILTIY AllOCATION POLICY

(including arena floor rentals)

1. FIELD OPENINGS

- Baseball/softball diamonds and sports fields open on the Friday before the Victoria Day long weekend in May (<u>May 17th</u>, 2019), weather permitting.
- Emera Artificial Turf Field opens April 1, 2019, (potential for earlier dependent on the weather).

2. FIELD CLOSINGS

- Baseball/softball diamonds close on <u>August 31st, 2019</u>.
- Memorial 1 & 2, Harry Stephenson, and Charlie O'Brien will remain open until the second weekend in October to accommodate High School play and to finish adult league play.
- Multi-use sports fields will close on the second weekend in November.
- Emera artificial turf field at Shamrock Park will close the second weekend in November. Staff will close the field earlier/cancel bookings in the event of a large snowfall prior to the set closure date. The field may be opened upon request weather permitting.

3. CURFEW

• All fields with lighting must end play by 12:00 midnight, as lights cannot be left on any later than this time per City bylaw.

4. OFF SEASON ARENA OPENINGS/CLOSING

- Arenas will be open for arena floor bookings beginning Monday, April 15th, 2019.
- Arenas floors are closed for the season on **September 25th, 2019** unless stated otherwise.

5. TENNIS COURTS OPENINGS/CLOSING

- Opening of the tennis courts is weather dependent and will be at the discretion of Parks and Recreation Staff, (April or May).
- Closing of the tennis courts is weather dependent and will be at the discretion of Parks and Recreation Staff, (mid to late October).

6. PRIORITIY SCHEDULING PROCESS

The City of Saint John will allocate outdoor facilities, (arena floor) according to the following priorities:

- 1. City of Saint John Programs and Special Events.
 - Priority may be given to City of Saint John sponsored Special Events (Provincial & National Sporting events), dependent on the scope.
- 2. Youth Associations, Organizations, and Groups.
 - Non-competitive and Competitive Youth Groups will be non-profit and based in the City of Saint John.
 - Will be established providers of quality sport and recreation programs for youth.
 - Membership in the group will be made up predominantly of City of Saint John residents.
 - Youth Associations, Organizations, and Groups must also:
 - Be guided by a constitution and bylaws
 - Have an auditable financial statement
 - Be affiliated with a Sport Governing Body
 - Have an elected board of directors
 - Non-competitive and Competitive Youth Associations, Organizations, and Groups may be required to produce evidence that the above conditions are met.
- 3. New Brunswick Department of Education and School Districts.
 - Publicly funded schools recognized by the province of New Brunswick as an educational institution, located in the City of Saint John.
 - Membership in the group will be made up predominantly of City of Saint John residents.
 - When schools are booking Department of Education owned fields, they will receive first priority until 5pm for practices and full priority for games, providing that booking deadlines are met.
- 4. Adult Associations, Organizations, and Groups.
 - Purpose of the Association, Organization, or Group is to involve individuals in recreation and sport.
 - Membership in the group will be made up predominantly of City of Saint John residents.
- 5. Commercial and Occasional Users.
 - For profit organizations or individuals that use ice time with the intent of generating positive net income.

7. RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS

The City of Saint John recognizes the tax-based contributions provided by its residents toward the development and operation of recreational facilities. The City of Saint John also recognizes that residents will always receive priority over non-residents; therefore, it shall be the guideline of the City of Saint John to require applicant groups to demonstrate that a minimum of 75% of their total membership are residents of Saint John in order to be placed in the allocation priorities. Those groups who do not meet the 75% requirement will be placed in order of residency rate in the allocation process in their respective sections. Groups that are not based within the City of Saint John and have zero Saint John residents will be booked last overall. The City of Saint John reserves the right to impose residency requirements or limitations on field applicants where field capacity is restricted (i.e. where demand outweighs supply).

8. **RESIDENCY INFORMATION**

The City of Saint John reserves the right to request that applicant groups submit to Parks and Recreation their membership lists from the current year including participants' telephone numbers and addresses, for review. If membership lists are not provided within the specified timeframe, it will be assumed that 100% of the members from the applicant group are non-residents. All information submitted will not be shared and is for verification of residency only.

	Applications Deadline	Contracts out	Contracts Signed & Returned
Spring	2 nd Friday in February	Last Friday in February	2 nd Friday in March
Summer	3 rd Friday in March	Last Friday in March	2 nd in Friday in April
Fall	1 st Friday in June	3 rd Friday in June	Last Friday in June

10.

TOURNAMENTS/SPECIAL EVENTS

Any groups wishing to use City fields for a tournament should contact 658-2908 or <u>www.playsj.ca</u> to make the necessary arrangements:

- a) Fundraising organizations will receive a 100% discount off the tournament rate with proof of being a Registered Charity.
- b) Groups fundraising for a Registered Charity, (donating all proceeds of the tournament) will receive a 50% discount once the City of Saint John has been provided a receipt from the Registered Charity confirming the donation. Pictures of cheque donations are not accepted.
- c) In order to schedule a tournament, a \$200 deposit will be required to hold the date; the balance is due 7 days after the booking has been confirmed. Cancellation by the user without 45 days' notice will result in loss of the deposit, cancellation without 30 days' notice the user will be required to pay 50% of the billed amount less the deposit.

- d) Tournaments must be paid in full prior to booking.
- e) Rentals are not confirmed until all applicable fees are paid in advance of usage, a invoice is signed and appropriate insurance documents have been provided, or purchased through the city carrier.
- f) Any groups planning on serving food (example: BBQ or Food Truck), where canteen operators are already in place need to gain approval from the Parks and Recreation Department. Canteen Operators have the catering contract for that sporting facility and must be contacted prior to the tournament for approval, or cooperative vending. Groups disregarding this policy will be charge a noncompliance fee.
- g) When booking field time, please take into account the time required for set up and take down.
- h) Bases are not provided at the fields.
- i) Included in the rental is the first lining of the field. Any additional lining will need to be requested and additional fees applied.

11. BOOKING A FIELD

All initial seasonal field booking and tournament requests must be submitted by completing an APPLCATION FOR SPORTSFIELDS FIELDS, ARENA FLOOR, TENNIS COURTS or TOURNAMENT/EVENT REQUEST form. These forms can be found online (<u>www.playsj.ca</u>), and will be sent out to all documented users at the beginning of each season. <u>Requests will not be taken via email</u>.

For rainout rebookings, please call 658-2908 or email <u>recandparks@saintjohn.ca</u> with the following information: group name/contract number, field/date/time you had booked and what date you are looking to reschedule to.

12. SERVICE FEE BILLS

Facility invoices **must be signed**, (acknowledging fee payment) and returned to Parks and Recreation **prior to use**.

Payments are due payable by the dates listed below. Failure to pay your bill will result in your future field time being cancelled. This policy will be strictly followed. Late payment fees will apply. Previous years contracts must be paid in full before new field bookings are allocated.

Season	50% Payment Due	Remaining Balance
Spring	Last Friday in April	1 week after last scheduled
Summer	Last Friday in June	booking for the season
Fall	First Friday in October	

*Tournaments must be paid in full prior to booking

13. CANCELLING USE OF FIELDS IN INCLEMENT WEATHER

Parks and Recreation reserves the right to cancel scheduled usage of City Fields due to inclement weather. Sports fields in the City of Saint John will be considered **UNPLAYABLE** if any of the following conditions exist:

1. Visual ponding of water on the surface of the field/diamond.

- 2. Water sponging up around your feet when walking on the field/diamond.
- 3. The time of year and the cumulative amount of stress on the field/diamond.

Staff understands how important it is for groups to play their scheduled games, therefore, staff will make every effort possible to prepare fields for scheduled play by the <u>3:00 pm (City Fields)</u> deadline. Parks and Recreation has a recorded message regarding City field closures, which you should call if the weather is inclement: 652-PLAY (7529).

If weather conditions deteriorate after the 3:00pm deadlines and your group is at a field where the above criteria exist, you are asked <u>NOT</u> to play the field. Please notify the Parks and Recreation Department in the event you do not use the field due to weather, so your invoice can be adjusted accordingly. This needs to be done in a timely matter. Cancelation due to weather will not be accepted at the end of the season.

Please note: No two fields drain the same way and some fields are prone to holding standing water more than others. In this case, these fields may remain closed while others may be cleared for play.

Also note that our fields will generally drain less water in early spring and fall when the water table tends to be higher than the summer months; therefore, field closures may be more frequent at these times.

Experience has shown that most turf damage occurs when fields are overused or when fields are used during unplayable conditions. Please help keep our fields safe and playable.

Other Factors to be Considered

There are some situations when staff will consider factors other than the existing standing water on a field, water sponging around their feet, or the time of year when judging a field's playability. These factors include the following considerations:

- Championship game of a tournament or playoff season
- The game involves a team from out-of-town that has left for Saint John or has already arrived
- A high profile event (Provincials, Eastern Canadians, Nationals)

It would be appreciated if you would contact 658-2908 if you will <u>not</u> be using your field or your season has come to a close. This information is communicated to our maintenance staff.

14. USER CANCELLATION PROCEDURE

Users are expected to give adequate notice of cancellation to allow staff the opportunity to resell field time. The user must cancel any field time 5 business days prior to the scheduled booking. Failure to do so will result in the user group being charged full price. Cancellations for past field time will not be accepted. Example: Calling in July to cancel field time from June, because it was not used. Elimination series will be exempt from this deadline.

15. INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

The user must, at all times, keep in force and in effect a Comprehensive General Liability insurance policy. A copy of the insurance certificate must be presented to the City of Saint John before the scheduled field time, with the following requirements being met:

a) Minimum limits of two million (\$2,000,000)

- b) The City of Saint John added as "Additional Insured"
- c) A cross liability clause
- d) The insurers will give thirty (30) days' notice of cancellation of this policy to the City of Saint John.

If any group does not have the required insurance coverage, it can be purchased through the City of Saint John's insurance carrier for a nominal rate.

16. GROUP REPRESENTATION

In order for the City of Saint John to effectively serve their customers, all groups are asked to elect no more than two representatives to serve as liaison between Parks and Recreation and their group. All communications between the group and Parks and Recreation should, at all times, be channelled through each group's representatives.

17. ADVERTISEMENT AT FACILTIES

Individuals/groups wishing to display signage at our outdoor facilities must first obtain approval from the Parks and Recreation Department. Sign dimensions, colors, material, location and message should be taken into consideration and approved. All approved signage is required to be installed by city staff and installation fees applied.

18. CONCESSIONS

The City of Saint John establishes agreements with specific providers to operate the concession stands at the Memorial Field, Forest Hills, and Shamrock Park; therefore, no other concessions are allowed to be set up on City property without proper consent from the concession operator and the City of Saint John.

19. ADDITIONAL FEE/INFORMATION

- Please make it a habit to bring your contract to the field with you to avoid any confusion regarding field bookings.
- Respect and adhere to scheduled time limits.
- After field use, it is required that all trash be picked up and placed in the proper receptacles. Special attention should be focused on the team area. Please return all equipment from where it was found; do not drag goals or equipment. Please report any field issues or concerns to Jen Reed, Sports Liaison at 658-2908.

- The City does not provide bases at any fields.
- If any league or team representative has a special request for field maintenance services, please call 658-2908.
- Field opening and closing dates may change on a per field basis depending on maintenance and resting needs.
- Please draw league schedules and playoffs to fit within the dates indicated.
- Effort will be made to schedule the artificial turf field (Emera Field) as to provide as many user groups as possible with access to the field. Groups may be asked to change field requests to accommodate this process.
- Emera Artificial Turf Field; to protect the field surface and avoid conflict between users, we ask all groups, officials, and spectators to be aware of the following forbidden items, and conditions of field use. Coaches are responsible for the conduct of their team.

A. Prohibited on Field:

- Glass
- Fireworks
- Pets
- Seeds
- Sharp objects (do not make turf punctures with stakes, pins, metal cleats)
- Flavored drinks (colorless water ONLY)
- Unauthorized vehicles
- Bare feet
- All spectators must remain outside of the fences in area.

B. Cleats/Footwear:

Molded plastic cleats not exceeding 2 inches, turf shoes, or running shoes are permitted. All players must clean their cleats from dirt before walking on the field. Metal cleats and screw in plastic cleats are forbidden. Home teams must notify away teams of these rules.

20. ADDITIONAL OUTDOOR FACILTIY FEES

Charge	Fee
NSF	\$25
Late payment fee	\$50- Team
	*additional \$25 per week payment is late
	\$200- League
	*additional \$25 per week payment is late
Reinstatement Fee	\$200
	Previous account has gone unpaid and sent to
	collections.
	*user must follow the delinquent account
	payment terms. If adhered to terms the
	reinstatement fee will be returned.

Delinquent Account (applied to accounts that were delinquent the year previous) Mass Cancellations (Summer Field Season)	 25% of invoice is due prior to first booking; 25% due within first quarter of season, 25% due halfway through season, 25% (remainder) due three quarters of the way through season. \$100 - Team \$200 - League
If groups cancels the allotment of hours below after the 2 nd Friday in June , the fee will apply: • Teams = 10 hours • Leagues = 20 hours • Tournaments = 20 hours	\$300 – Tournament
Non Compliance (request for residency information)	\$50 per week, to a maximum of \$200 if they never submit plus will not be eligible for priority bookings the following year.
Field Tournament Deposit	\$200
Non Booking fee	\$cost of field rental + \$50
(groups using field without booking)	
Field Clean Up	\$50 first time offense
	\$100 any recurring offenses
Field Double Bookings	Offender shall pay the cost of the other team's booking, plus \$50.
Void Key Deposit Return	\$100 Repeat infractions may result in loss of key privileges.
Ballfield/Softball Lining (5 business days' notice is required. Late requests may be subject to additional fees. Lining services are available during regular working hours.)	\$75
Multipurpose Field Lining	\$250.00
(5 business days' notice is required. Late requests may be subject to additional fees. Lining services are available during	(Soccer/Lacrosse/field hockey /Rugby)
regular working hours.))	\$400.00
	(Football)
Mound Installation	\$500
Signage Installation	ТВА



Recommendation adopted by Common Cruncil March 7, 2016 COUNCIL REPORT 2014

M&C No.	M&C 2016-51
Report Date	February 29, 2016
Meeting Date	March 07, 2016
Service Area	Transportation and
	Environment Services

His Worship Mayor Mel Norton and Members of Common Council:

SUBJECT: Revised 2016 Sports Field User Rates

OPEN OR CLOSED SESSION

This matter is to be discussed in open session of Common Council.

AUTHORIZATION

Primary Author	Commissioner/Dept. Head	City Manager
Tim O'Reilly	Michael Hugenholtz	Jeff Trail

RECOMMENDATION

Your City Manager recommends that Common Council approve the 2016 hourly and tournament (daily) rates for sports field rentals in the City of Saint John (inclusive of HST) as follows:

•	Class A Adult hourly	\$ 33.28
9	Class A Youth hourly	\$ 15.30
•	Shamrock Artificial Adult hourly	\$ 63.25
•	Shamrock Artificial Youth hourly	\$ 38.50
•	Class B Adult hourly	\$ 21.97
•	Class B Youth hourly	\$ 4.25
•	Class C Adult hourly	\$ 20.02
•	Class C Youth hourly	\$ 3.74
•	Class A Adult daily	\$266.24
•	Class A Youth daily	\$122.40
•	Shamrock Artificial Adult daily	\$506.00
•	Shamrock Artificial Youth daily	\$308.00
•	Class B Adult daily	\$175.76
•	Class B Youth daily	\$ 34.00
0	Class C Adult daily	\$160.16
9	Class C Youth daily	\$ 29.92

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to demonstrate how City staff proposes to change sports field rental rates for 2016 to generate \$53,000 in revenues, to account for a resulting \$40,000 deficit, and to manage associated revenues and expenses in future years. The approved 2016 General Fund Operating Budget included a

\$93,000 increase in revenues. Common Council did not approve recommended rental rates at its February 22 meeting that would have generated the budgeted revenue and referred the matter back to the City Manager.

REPORT

City staff understands revised sports field user rates need to consider the following from the questions and comments of members of Council as part of its February 22 referral decision:

- A more gradual increase in revenues over multiple years is preferred,
- Additional revenues generated from youth sports should be less than revenues generated from adults,
- City staff advise how the deficit in the 2016 General Fund Operating budget resulting from reduced revenues would be managed.

City staff now proposes a \$53,000 increase in revenues from sports field users in 2016 instead of the \$93,000 budgeted increase. The revised rates recommended in this report reflect this revenue projection.

The following table shows the 2015 approved rates, 2016 rates proposed February 22, currently proposed 2016 rates, percent change in rates from 2015 to 2016 (currently proposed) and the increased cost per player per hour:

Field Class/ Age Category	2015 Hourly Rates	2016 Proposed Hourly Rates (Feb 22)	2016 Proposed Hourly Rates (current)	% Increase between 2015 approved and 2016 currently proposed	Hourly cost increase per player (2015 to 2016 current)*
Class A Adult	\$ 25.60	\$ 40.96	\$ 33.28	30%	\$0.77
Class A Youth	\$ 9.00	\$ 20.70	\$ 15.30	70%	\$0.63
Shamrock Artificial Adult	\$ 55.00	\$ 66.00	\$ 63.25	15%	\$0.83
Shamrock Artificial Youth	\$ 35.00	\$ 42.00	\$ 38.50	10%	\$0.35
Class B Adult	\$ 16.90	\$ 27.04	\$ 21.97	30%	\$0.51
Class B Youth	\$ 2.50	\$ 7.50	\$ 4.25	70%	\$0.18
Class C Adult	\$ 15.40	\$ 24.64	\$ 20.02	30%	\$0.47
Class C Youth	\$ 2.20	\$ 6.60	\$ 3.74	70%	\$0.16

* Assumes 10 players

Approximately 38% of the additional revenue from sports field user rate increases (as currently proposed for 2016) would come from youth. The remaining 62% would come from adults.

Eight percent (8%) of the costs required to operate and maintain sports fields would be borne by users of the sports fields with the currently proposed rates

with the remaining costs being borne by taxpayers generally. In 2015, 7% of resources came from users. For comparison, 43% of the resources required to operate and maintain the four City managed rinks would come from users in the 2016-2017 season.

The following table shows the tentatively planned field rates for 2017 through 2019 as well as the 2016 proposed rates for reference. This plan assumes a further \$10,000 increase in revenues from field rentals in each of these three future years (\$30,000 in total) with the remaining \$10,000 of the \$93,000 coming from other revenues or expense reduction opportunities.

Field Class/ Age Category	2016 Rates (Currently Proposed)	2017 Rates (Tentative)	2018 Rates (Tentative)	2019 Rates (Tentative)
Class A Adult Hourly	\$ 33.28	\$ 35.84	\$ 39.68	\$ 42.24
Class A Youth Hourly	\$ 15.30	\$ 16.20	\$ 17.10	\$ 18.90
Shamrock Artificial Adult Hourly	\$ 63.25	\$ 68.75	\$ 71.50	\$ 74.25
Shamrock Artificial Youth Hourly	\$ 38.50	\$ 42.00	\$ 43.75	\$ 45.50
Class B Adult Hourly	\$ 21.97	\$ 23.66	\$ 26.20	\$ 27.89
Class B Youth Hourly	\$ 4.25	\$ 4.50	\$ 5.50	\$ 6.25
Class C Adult Hourly	\$ 20.02	\$ 21.56	\$ 23.87	\$ 25.41
Class C Youth Hourly	\$ 3.74	\$ 3.96	\$ 4.84	\$ 5.50
Class A Adult Daily	\$ 266.24	\$ 286.72	\$ 317.44	\$ 337.92
Class A Youth Daily	\$ 122.40	\$ 129.60	\$ 136.80	\$ 151.20
Shamrock Artificial Adult Daily	\$ 506.00	\$ 550.00	\$ 572.00	\$ 594.00
Shamrock Artificial Youth Daily	\$ 308.00	\$ 336.00	\$ 350.00	\$ 364.00
Class B Adult Daily	\$ 175.76	\$ 189.28	\$ 209.56	\$ 223.08
Class B Youth Daily	\$ 34.00	\$ 36.00	\$ 44.00	\$ 50.00
Class C Adult Daily	\$ 160.16	\$ 172.48	\$ 190.96	\$ 203.28
Class C Youth Daily	\$ 29.92	\$ 31.68	\$ 38.72	\$ 44.00

Play SJ Context

Other questions and comments of members of Council at its February 22 meeting can be seen in the context of Play SJ including:

- Right-sizing of the City's inventory of sports fields
- The cost-benefit of investment in sports fields managed by others
- Collaboration with sports field user groups

396 242 Right-sizing the City's sports fields will continue to be implemented as planned in Play SJ. Over the past 5 years, 10 sports field have been decommissioned. It is recognized in Play SJ and reinforced through recent analysis of 2015 usage statistics that a further reduction of the City's 36 remaining sports fields is feasible. A number of concurrent processes such as enhanced communications with user groups, clarified joint use and management agreements with the School District, developed allocation policy for "prime time" use, and identified alternate service delivery models are required prior to deciding which further fields could be decommissioned. Implementation will also continue to be benchmarked against Plan SJ.

The right-sizing of various recreational assets including sports fields and playgrounds is primarily to increase the investment and quality of a smaller number of assets as planned in Play SJ. Staff is focusing on the right-sizing plan of playgrounds currently.

It is also important to recognize the City's collaboration with the School District includes recreation assets such as playgrounds, rinks, and community centres in addition to sports fields. A holistic approach to collaborating on use and investment in these assets is required.

SERVICE AND FINANCIAL OUTCOMES

With \$53,000 of the budgeted \$93,000 increase in revenues coming from sports field rentals with the currently proposed rates, a \$40,000 deficit in the 2016 General Fund Operating budget results. Given the challenges associated with approving this year's budget there are no easy ways to find this shortfall.

Staff will plan to delay replacement of two sports field complex maintenance Utility Vehicles until 2017 resulting in \$15,000 of the \$40,000 deficit. Higher repair costs and service impacts would only result if maintenance of the existing equipment is needed.

The remaining revenue shortfall is planned to be offset by under-expenditures to the City's snow clearing budgets. Although snow clearing costs for January and February are clearly below budget as a result of a "light" winter, there remains the uncertainty of the rest of this winter and the beginning of the following winter to manage.

The combination of the currently proposed 2016 sports field user rates and described expense reduction plan are projected to offset the \$93,000 in revenues approved in the 2016 General Fund Operating Budget.

INPUT FROM OTHER SERVICE AREAS AND STAKEHOLDERS

On February 26, City staff communicated the revised and currently recommended 2016 rates to 40 sports field user contacts for feedback, being the same contacts engaged ahead of the previously proposed rates of February 22. Staff would be prepared to verbally update Council with feedback received from these contacts at the March 7 Council meeting.

Evans, Richard

To: Subject: External - CommonClerk RE: proposed sports field renatl rates

From: Taylor, Jonathan **On Behalf Of** External - CommonClerk **Sent:** March-02-16 1:13 PM **To:** Evans, Richard **Subject:** FW: proposed sports field renatl rates

Would you please include this on the March 7th agenda?

From: silhunt@aliant [mailto:silhunt@nb.sympatico.ca] Sent: March-02-16 12:15 PM To: External - CommonClerk Subject: proposed sports field renatl rates

Good afternoon. I understand that the new Sports field rental rates are again on Council's agenda for Monday evening.

we would like to have the following response included in the Council notes if possible. I realize we may be a day late, but also note that we just received notice of the new proposal late Friday afternoon (Feb 26) and received some clarification of same late Monday (Feb 29)

Thank you for your consideration.

To Mayor and Council

On behalf of the Saint John Alpines Senior Baseball team, I am once again voicing concerns and questions re the revised sports field rental rates for 2016, and forward.

First, thank you for Council for taking time to consider the input from users, at your Feb 22 meeting. We believe it was important to "press pause", as you did.

We have been advised our rates are now "only " going up 30% instead of the original 60%. And we have received some clarification that the objective is to get to the originally proposed increases in the next couple of seasons.

This was an important question to have answered. We don't like the answer, but at least we now have one.

Briefly, our comments are the same as we placed before.

1. The rate of increase is still too high. We understand that these new rates will put us among the highest in not just the region, but in the country

2. What increased value/service can we expect to receive for the increased fees. We have yet to receive an answer to that question, although Mr. O'Reilly has been quoted as saying the fields are in good shape, we would take issue with that. The actual playing surface at Memorial Field, where we play, is slightly improved, no argument. But when we talk about the field , we are referring to the whole facility.....not only the playing surface. In comparison to the other "fields" in our league, (Moncton, Fredericton, Chatham and Charlottetown) we are lacking, yet paying a premium price.

3. I would re-state my comment from my previous letter, given that Sports Tourism is on the radar for the City, Memorial Baseball field does not currently meet spec to host a national tournament. Nor do we have an adequate secondary field, which is also a bid requirement.

4. Certainly the impact on youth sports is very important. We are not commenting on the specifics, as that is not our area of involvement, but we recognize that without the youth "feeder" system, we have no senior baseball in this city.

Finally. we would look forward to an opportunity to discuss our concerns with City officials. There has been reference to forming a committee of field users to enable ongoing discussion, and we would welcome that at such time as it happens.

Thank you for your consideration

Terre Hunter on behalf of Saint John Alpines Senior Baseball team Kevin Ferguson, David Reid, Yves Parent.....board members and executive.



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City of Saint John Common Council Meeting AGENDA

Monday, March 7, 2016 6:00 pm Council Chamber Please use Chipman Hill entrance S'il vous plaît utiliser l'entrée Chipman Hill

Si vous avez besoin des services en francais pour une réunion de Conseil communal, veuillez contacter le bureau du greffier communal au 658-2862.

			Pages	
1.	Call	to Order		
2.	Appr			
	2.1	Minutes of February 22, 2016	1 - 7	
3.	Appro	oval of Agenda		
4.	Discl	osures of Conflict of Interest		
5.	Consent Agenda			
	5.1	Public Information Session Notice - Ready Street (Recommendation: Receive fo Information)	r 8-9	
	5.2	Engineering Services – Westgate Park Drainage Basin – Storm Sewer Improvements (Recommendation in Report)	10 - 13	
	5.3	Engineering Inspection Services 2016 (Recommendationin Report)	14 - 16	
	5.4	Designation of Inspection Officers (Recommendation in Report)	17 - 20	
	5.5	Department of Environment and Local Gov't - Taxation of LNG Terminal (Recommendation: Receive for Information)	21 - 22	
	5.6	Department of Environment and Local Gov't - Committee on Main Estimates (Recommendation: Receive for Information)	23 - 23	
	5.7	K. Nicholson - The Gaia Project Sponsorship Request (Recommendation: Refer to Community Grants Evaluation Committee)	24 - 28	
		A Broatter	d Dur	

	5.8	P. Deares Letter re Temporary Extension (Recommendation: Refer to City Manager	until Building Construction Starts)	29 - 30					
	5.9	R. Fournier Letter re Amendment to City A Receive for Information)	Animal By-Law (Recommendation:	31 - 32					
	5.10	New Brunswick Historical Society - Reque (Recommendation: Refer to City Manager	est to Wai ve Building Permit Fees)	33 - 34					
	5.11	Greater Saint John Field House Project - Refer to Common Clerk for Scheduling)	request to Present (Recommendation:	35 - 35					
	5.12	Borrowing Resolutions (Recommendation	in Report)	36 - 38					
	5.13	Local 486 Collective Agreement (Recomm	nendation in Report)	39 - 40					
6.	Membe	nbers Comments							
7.	Procla	nation							
	7.1	National Engineering Month - March 2016							
	7.2	World Plumbing Day - March 11, 2016		42 - 42					
	7.3	Toastmasters International Day - March 7, 2016							
8.	Delega	tions / Presentations							
	8.1	Anglophone South School District - Attendance Matters							
9.	Public	Hearings - 6:30 p.m.							
	9.1	Staff Presentation - 150 Queen Street Proposed Zoning ByLaw Amendment							
		9.1.1 Planning Advisory Committee F Section 39 Conditions	Report Recommending Rezoning with	77 - 93					
		9.1.2 Proposed Zoning ByLaw Amen	dment - 150 Queen Street	94 - 94					
10.	Consid	insideration of By-laws							
11.	Submi	nissions by Council Members							
	11.1	Reversing Falis Building (Councillor Far	ren)	95 - 95					
12.	Busine	ss Matters - Municipal Officers							
	12.1	Storm Drainage Design Criteria Manual		96 - 153					
	12.2	First and Second Reading of Saint John and Drainage By-Law	Building By-Law, Subdivision By-Law	154 - 316					
		12.2.1 New One-Stop Development By-Laws Presentation							
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	12.3	Public Parking Lots for Use During NEW Parking Bans	345 - 347						
	12.4	Sand Cove Road Slope Failure - Update	348 - 387						
	12.5	38-39-39-38 38 38 39-38 39-39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 3							
	12.6	Prosecution of Properties Being Used as Commercial Parking Lots 39							
	12.7	Revised 2016 Sports Field User Rates							
		12.7.1 Saint John Alpines - Proposed Sports Field Rental Rates	399 - 400						
	12.8	Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Renewal Agreement	401 - 428						
	12.9	Reversing Falls Restaurant Building – Clarification of Investments and 429 - Recommendations of Staff							
13.	Commit	tee Reports							
	13.1	Taxicab Advisory Committee re By-law Amendment 43							
	13.2	2016 Community Grant Recommendations	441 - 442						
	13.3	Staff Presentation - 3795 Loch Lomond Road - Subdivision and Variances	443 - 456						
		13.3.1 Planning Advisory Committee Report Approving Subdivision and Variances	457 - 475						
14.	Conside	eration of Issues Separated from Consent Agenda							
15.	General	Correspondence							
	15.1	UMNB - Climate Change and Energy Initiative (CCEI)	476 - 477						
	15.2	Canadian Open Data Summit 2016 - Request for Sponsorship	478 - 481						
16.	Supplen	nental Agenda							
17.	Committee of the Whole								

18. Adjournment



City of Saint John Common Council Meeting Monday, March 7, 2016

Committee of the Whole

1. Call to Order

Si vous avez besoin des services en français pour une réunion de Conseil communal, veuillez contacter le bureau du greffier communal au 658-2862.

Each of the following items, either in whole or in part, is able to be discussed in private pursuant to the provisions of subsection 10.(2)(4) of the Municipalities Act and Council / Committee will make a decision(s) in that respect in Open Session:

4:30 p.m. 8th Floor Boardroom City Hall

- 1.1 Approval of Minutes 10.2(4)
- 1.2 Cities of New Brunswick Executive Members Update
- 1.3 Potential Litigation 10.2(4)(g)
- 1.4 Legal Matter 10.2(4)(f)
- 1.5 Legal Matter 10.2(4)(f)



COUNCIL REPORT

M&C No.	2019 - 24
Report Date	February 06, 2019
Meeting Date	February 11, 2019
Service Area	Saint John Water

His Worship Mayor Don Darling and Members of Council

SUBJECT: West Saint John – Corrosion Control Investigation

OPEN OR CLOSED SESSION

This matter is to be discussed in open session of Common Council.

AUTHORIZATION

Primary Author	Commissioner/Dept. Head	City Manager
J. Brent McGovern	J. Brent McGovern	John Collin

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Common Council receive and file this report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Saint John Water has continued to work with CBCL Limited and Dalhousie University's Centre for Water Resources to better understand the possible causes of leaking copper pipes reported in West Saint John during the first few months of 2018. Saint John Water received a final report from CBCL Limited dated February 5, 2019 which is attached and within the report are the studies from Dalhousie University.

Dalhousie University's Centre for Water Resources were engaged to provide analyses and reporting (see Appendices A and B of the CBCL report). CBCL was engaged to review the results from Dalhousie University, to comment on industry best practices for corrosion control and to provide recommendations to Saint John Water moving forward. The report provides a number of findings which can be summarized as follows:

- a. It is likely that when the switch from surface to ground water took place, the scale existing in the pipes was disrupted before a new scale (based on changed water quality) could be developed;
- b. When the existing scale was disrupted the corroded pipe in the system was exposed and leaks began to occur and this was a short-term transition;
- c. The stagnation study by Dalhousie University produced results which were not predicted from the copper solubility models found in literature;

- d. It is not known whether the copper measured by the Dalhousie University testing was comprised of new corrosion or decomposition (dissolution) of pre-existing scale however it is anticipated to be pre-existing scale based upon the results in Appendix B of the Dalhousie University Report;
- e. The scale which had formed in the copper pipes removed from private citizens' homes and analyzed is largely amorphous (does not have a distinct, identifiable crystalline structure);
- f. Spruce Lake water had low alkalinity, low pH and moderate organics and was corrosive whereas the South Bay Wellfield has a higher pH, moderate alkalinity and is non-aggressive hard water;
- g. In Atlantic Canada, it is not common to switch from an untreated surface water to groundwater and those communities which did switch did not experience similar reports of issues;
- h. Those communities which did change from surface to ground water did not employ use of orthophosphates;
- i. There is limited literature, research and documents available for utilities permanently switching a water source (surface to ground water) or water quality within a water distribution system; and
- j. The corrosion and leak event was not expected.

PREVIOUS RESOLUTION

At a meeting of Common Council on February 20, 2018 is was "*RESOLVED that as* a result of the copper pipe leakage review completed to date and based upon the opportunity to stabilize copper pipe scale, your City Manager is recommending that Council direct staff to undertake the following actions:

- Over approximately the next month install a temporary orthophosphate treatment system at the South Bay Water Treatment Facility (formerly the Spruce Lake Water Treatment Facility) to assist in stabilizing the existing scale formation on copper pipes.
- Report back to Council within approximately 5 months once research is completed and results available."

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

This report aligns with Council's Priority for Valued Service Delivery by investing in sustainable City services and municipal infrastructure.

REPORT

Background

There were reported copper pipe leaks in West Saint John from approximately 4% of the 5,400 West Saint John customers after the source water switch from Spruce Lake to the South Bay Wellfield and therefore there was a need to conduct an investigation into the reported leaks. The reported leaks were not

localized to specific neighborhoods' in West Saint John, there were no abnormal increases in watermain breaks or in leaks in City owned copper water services and Saint John Water had not increased the water pressure in the water system during or after the switch. Water pressures in West Saint John are governed by the water levels in the water storage tanks which have remained the same for many years.

As a result of the leaks reported, CBCL Limited and Dalhousie University were engaged by the City to provide recommendations with regards to *corrosion control* within the system and to *lead the investigation* into the potential causes of copper pipe leaks.

Dalhousie University's Centre for Water Resources were engaged to provide preliminary analyses and reporting (see Appendices A and B of the attached CBCL report). CBCL was engaged to review the results, to comment on industry best practices for corrosion control and to provide recommendations to Saint John Water moving forward. Saint John Water recently received a Final Report from CBCL Limited dated February 5, 2019 which included two reports from the Centre for Water Resources Studies at Dalhousie University.

As previously reported to Common Council with respect to corrosion control and during the reports of leaking copper pipes in early 2018, industry experts examined available options for temporary corrosion control treatments including pH adjustment and treatment with a corrosion inhibitor. After an expert review it was recommended and the City installed an orthophosphate treatment system in March 2018 to help promote copper pipe scale stabilization and to reduce apparent corrosion to the extent possible.

Investigation Analyses

As part of the investigation analyses into copper pipe leaks Dalhousie University's Centre for Water Resource Studies completed two bench scale experiments. The first was the analysis of copper corrosion scaling in West Saint John pipe samples and the second was to perform a stagnation study to predict copper release using water from Spruce Lake (surface water) and water from the South Bay Wellfield (groundwater).

Copper Corrosion Scaling Findings

As stated in the CBCL report "The initial analysis found that the scaling present was largely amorphous (does not have a distinct, identifiable crystalline structure) with some cuprite and malachite present (common copper scale materials), but not well defined. As such, the analyzed scale did not match copper scaling composition that is typically cited in literature. Amorphous corrosion scales commonly occur on copper piping; however as the composition of the scaling can vary greatly between systems, there is little research completed on amorphous scaling and copper solubility." Figure 1 below shows examples of copper plumbing corrosion.



Figure 1. Sections of Copper Pipe cut longitudinally for scale analyses

Stagnation Study Findings

The stagnation study was performed in two phases. The **first phase** investigated the effects of pH, free chlorine concentration and orthophosphate addition on copper release to groundwater while holding values constant as part of the experiment. CBCL stated within the report, that the addition of orthophosphate was statistically significant in decreasing copper release to the groundwater.

The **second phase** of the stagnation study looked at the difference in copper release when the pipes were conditioned with surface water and groundwater. Using the pipe samples removed from citizens' homes and specific water quality representative of West Saint John, the results showed that the pipes conditioned with groundwater released more copper than the pipes which were conditioned with surface water. This varied from the copper concentrations predicted from the copper solubility models found in literature, which predicted the surface water to have higher copper release levels. Whether the copper measured was comprised of new corrosion or decomposition of pre-existing scale is not known.

The pH level for the surface water tested represented the surface water at the time of the switch to groundwater, but the pH was higher than what was historically experienced by West Saint John. To understand the effect of this difference, supplemental testing was completed by Dalhousie (Appendix B) to compare copper release between pipes conditioned with surface water at pH values of 5.5 and 6.8. It was found that for aged pipe the copper release was highly variable at either pH level and there were no clear results. For new pipe however, the copper release was consistently higher at the lower pH as was expected from historical water quality.

Cuprosolvency is a term used to describe the ability of copper to dissolve in water. The results from the Centre for Water Resources Studies differ from industry models used to predict cuprosolvency in premise plumbing. CBCL in its review of the results stated, "Under the operating life of premise plumbing systems in West Saint John, the historically low pH/alkalinity water undoubtedly resulted in high rates of copper corrosion that occurred for many years. This can be demonstrated through an abundance of literature (Schock et al., 1995; Millette et al., 1987; Schock & Lytle, 2011). Existing pipes had developed stable scaling from the corrosion which helped limit leaks and helped maintain

structural pipe integrity. When the water supply transitioned to the higher pH, higher alkalinity water, it is likely that a transient event occurred where the existing scale was disrupted before a new, passivating scale (based on the changed water quality) could be formed. As the existing scale was disrupted, the corroded pipe in the system was exposed and leaks began to occur. This is different than the deterioration of pipe material due to new corrosion. Transient events can vary in length from hours to months and it appears that the one experienced in West Saint John occurred over several months. Such occurrences are not well documented elsewhere and not anticipated from existing corrosion models."

As CBCL states in their report, "In terms of rationalizing all the information collected to date around the issue, the current evidence suggests that copper pipe systems in West Saint John have undergone changes as a result of a transitioning event, which stands out from anticipated outcomes based on current science and solubility models." It is also important to highlight the fact that the City does not have information on what a typical year would look like when it comes to premise copper pipe leaks therefore there is no ability to compare the reported copper pipe leak event to historic baseline premise copper pipe leak data.



Figure 2. West Saint John Copper Pipe



Figure 3. West Saint John Copper Pipe Close-up

This result aligns with the theoretical understanding communicated in January and February 2018 when some customers were reporting leaking copper pipes. See Figures 2 and 3 for a visual example of the scale existing on a copper pipe that came out of a West Saint John home.

CBCL reported changes in **pH**, alkalinity and dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) can play a significant role in either limiting or promoting corrosion.

For **pH** as stated in the CBCL Report "Low pH increases corrosion of most pipes as it increases metal solubility, which results in deterioration of pipes and higher concentrations of metals, such as iron, lead and copper, in the drinking water. As previously mentioned, the source water switch to the South Bay wells resulted in a pH increase to approximately 7.9, which is considered less corrosive than Spruce Lake water."

Alkalinity provides a measure of the waters ability to resist pH changes. In low alkalinity water (Spruce Lake), chemical additions or reactions in the distribution

system can cause rapid changes in pH which can be challenging in controlling corrosion. The CBCL report states "With the change to the South Bay Wellfield, the source water now has moderate to high alkalinity which provides additional buffering capacity to the system compared to the low alkalinity of Spruce Lake."

As stated in the CBCL report "The moderate DIC concentrations of the South Bay wells can be a benefit for reducing copper corrosion as it can help buffer pH changes within the system and form passivating scales." The report further notes that "the DIC in Spruce Lake was approximately 10 mg/L, a low value. The South Bay wells have a DIC concentration of 30 mg/L, which is considered a moderate value."

Switching of Source Waters

The CBCL report highlighted "Examples of municipalities in Atlantic Canada that switched water supplies similar to West Saint John over the last 20 years include Sydney, NS (chlorinated surface water to ground water), Bridgetown, NS (chlorinated surface water to ground water) and Annapolis Royal, NS (chlorinated surface water to ground water). With the switch to ground water, these utilities did not experience reports of major copper pipe leaks within premise plumbing systems as experienced in West Saint John." It should also be noted that these municipalities did not employ the use of orthophosphates. Below is Table 2-2 from the CBCL Report.

Location	Previous Water	Current Water	Corrosion Inhibitor
	Source	Source	Used
Sydney, NS	CLSW	GW	No
Bridgetown, NS	CLSW	GW	No
Annapolis Royal, NS	CLSW	GW	No
Dartmouth, NS	CLSW	SW	Yes
Yarmouth, NS	CLSW	SW	Yes
Lunenburg, NS	CLSW	SW	Yes
North Sydney, NS	CLSW	SW	Yes
Moncton, NB	CLSW	SW	Yes
Antigonish, NS	CLSW	SW	Yes
Glace Bay, NS	CLSW	SW	Yes
St. John's (3 locations), NL	CLSW	SW	No
New Glasgow, NS	CLSW	SW	Yes

Table 2-2: Example Water Supply and Treatment Changes across Atlantic Canada

CLSW – Untreated surface water (disinfection only)

SW - Treated surface water supply (coagulation/filtration)

GW – Groundwater supply with disinfection (may have additional treatment)

The CBCL report further notes that "While the drinking water industry is well known for having procedures which have become industry best practices, there are limited documents available outlining procedures for switching a water source or water quality within a distribution system. Some technical documents are available for utilities who practice blending of multiple water sources (Fleet et al., 2001; Taylor et al., 2006; Dewis et al., 2010), but limited information is available for utilities permanently switching a water source. Even less information is available for systems switching from surface water to ground water."

CBCL reported that "From a water quality standpoint, the source water switch from Spruce Lake to the South Bay Wellfield is considered low risk as the water quality was changing from a corrosive water to one that was less corrosive. Significant sampling was completed both at the wells and in the distribution system prior to the switch, however with regards to corrosion within the distribution system, the study was not as intensive as that for a system deemed a higher risk. See Figure 4 below (Figure 3-1 in the CBCL report) as the figure provides guidance as to when orthophosphate addition is required. As shown in the points plotted within the figure, South Bay is deemed to be noncorrosive and Spruce Lake is deemed to be corrosive.



Figure 4. (Figure 3-1 from CBCL report) Conditions that are Corrosive to Copper as Defined by the Lead and Copper Rule Working Group of the National Drinking Water Advisory Committee

CBCL further states "As part of the Safe, Clean, Drinking Water Project, the City of Saint John completed an evaluation of the distribution system with a focus on the public infrastructure, including an assessment of existing pipe corrosion scales prior to the switch in water quality. However, the investigation did not focus on the effect of the water quality switch on premise plumbing. This is reflective of the water industry's research and regulatory focus, where efforts to understand effects on public infrastructure and not private infrastructure have dominated. Utilities have traditionally been responsible for providing safe drinking water to the property line of the customer and was not responsible for what occurred in the premise plumbing. Only recently has the focus for monitoring distribution systems begun to evolve to incorporate the complete network analysis, including private, premise piping. This is reflected in emerging practice quidance from both the EPA and Health Canada on corrosion control. As the research progresses, quidance and regulatory documents will be developed, but there currently is a lag in these documents becoming available compared to those available for public infrastructure."

Corrosion Control

CBCL reported "There are no known municipalities with a ground water source using orthophosphates in the region, which is a reflection of the lower corrosion potential of ground water sources. Table 2-3 shows typical raw water quality results for three communities that currently use orthophosphates along with the water quality from the South Bay Wellfield. It is the significant differences in parameters such as pH and alkalinity (i.e. mineral balance) that require the surface water source systems to need orthophosphate for corrosion control."

In the period during the switch the City performed extensive system flushing to limit impacts to water quality during the switch. Since the switch occurred, the City implemented a heightened monitoring program, including an increase in distribution system sampling and stagnation sampling. When reports of copper leaks occurred, the City promptly looked to develop a prevention strategy to mitigate the reports that were occurring. The City implemented a temporary orthophosphate system as a corrosion control method and continued to monitor the distribution system and premise plumbing for further copper pipe leaks.

	Units		South Bay Well #1	South Bay Well #2	Halifax (Pockwock)	Moncton	Windsor
Parameter		MAC/AO	2013-2014 (Average)	2014	2016 (Average)	2012- 2015 (Average)	2016 (Average)
Alkalinity	mg/L as CaCO3		98	106	<1.0	11.3	<5
рН		6.5-8.5	8.01	8.02	6.1	7.03	6.5
Turbidity	NTU	1	0.5	0.7	0.32	2.96	1
тос	mg/L		1	1.9	2.9	4.18	4.3
Colour True	Pt-Co	15	7.8	<5	14.5	32	16
Conductivity	uS/cm		443	444	32	47	22
Chloride	mg/L	<250	41	38	7.2	2.73	3
Calcium	mg/L		55	65	1.1	3.93	0.9
Magnesium	mg/L		8.9	7.4	0.38	0.7	0.3
Hardness	mg/ L as		174	194	4.4	12.7	10
Manganese	mg/L	<0.05	0.053	0.022	0.028	0.12	0.063
Iron	mg/L	<0.3	0.084	0.10	<0.051	0.26	0.25
Aluminium	mg/L	<0.1	0.023	0.029	0.104	0.096	0.091
Copper	mg/L	1	0.066	0.003	0.033	<0.002	0.005
Lead	mg/L	0.01	<0.0005	0.0031	<0.0005	0.00024	<0.0005

Table 2-3: Raw Water Quality of Example Communities using Orthophosphate inAtlantic Canada

CBCL highlights that the Cities of Guelph and Charlottetown have similar water quality as the South Bay Wellfield and they do not use a corrosion inhibitor and

that "based on these water qualities a corrosion controls treatment would not be required for the South Bay Wellfield. However, as experienced in West Saint John, there are multiple factors that can contribute to the need for corrosion control treatment, including pre-existing corrosion and corrosion scaling in mature distribution systems."

The study showed that the addition of orthophosphate was beneficial for reducing copper release from both mature and new pipe from West Saint John and CBCL recommends that orthophosphate addition continue until additional testing is completed and sufficient evidence is available which can prove a reduction in orthophosphate would not introduce corrosion issues or leaks.

Ongoing Testing

As a result of the reported leaks that occurred, the City developed a monitoring program for the distribution system and it will continue to evolve as more information is collected. The City is incorporating pipe racks as shown in Figure 4 below in several locations within the water distribution system, which contain sections of copper pipe. These sections of copper pipe can be representative of copper premise plumbing within the system. The pipe racks will allow the city to collect information relating to the ongoing monitoring of the effects of orthophosphate addition on premise plumbing.



Figure 5. One of the new pipe racks being incorporated into the Saint John water systems

Communication

This report, the Council presentation as well as the CBCL report and the Dalhousie University reports prepared by the Centre for Water Resource Studies will be posted on the west water page www.saintjohn.ca/westsidewater .

SERVICE AND FINANCIAL OUTCOMES

Reports of leaks occurring in properties in West Saint John appeared to peak in January of 2018 and then dropped off to the point of no leaks being reported since June of 2018 with only one new civic address leak being reported to Saint John Water for the months of April, May and June of 2018.

INPUT FROM OTHER SERVICE AREAS AND STAKEHOLDERS

Saint John Water continues to work with Department of Health and Department

of Environment and Local Government and these reports have been shared with both Departments.

ATTACHMENTS

CBCL Limited Report titled "West Saint John – Corrosion Control Investigation" completed with Reports titled "Understanding copper pipe corrosion in West Saint John" and "Evaluating the effect of pH on copper release in West Saint John" from the Centre for Water Resource Studies (Dalhousie University).

West Saint John – Corrosion Control Investigation Final Report









CBCL LIMITED



February 5, 2019

Brent McGovern, P.Eng Commissioner – Saint John Water PO Box 1971 Saint John, NB E2L 4L1

Dear Mr. McGovern:

RE:

1489 Hollis Street

PO Box 606

Halifax, Nova Scotia

Canada B3J 2R7

Please find enclosed the final report for the West Saint John corrosion control investigation. We are available, at your request, to discuss the information contained within the report or

West Saint John - Corrosion Control Investigation Final Report

provide additional discussion or presentation to the City.

Telephone: 902 421 7241 Fax: 902 423 3938 E-mail: info@cbcl.ca www.cbcl.ca

Solving today's problems with tomorrow in mind Yours very truly,

CBCL Limited

Mike Chaulk, P.Eng, M.A.Sc. Practice Lead – Water Treatment Direct: 902-421-7241 E-Mail: mikec@cbcl.ca

CC: Brian Moreau – CBCL Limited

Project No: 182814.00

Andrew Gates, P.Eng. Vice President Infrastructure Services



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Appendices

A	Dalhousie Report - September 2018
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B Supplemental Dalhousie Report - January 2019

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Prior to amalgamation in 1967, drinking water for the residents of West Saint John was supplied by the City of Lancaster. After amalgamation, the City of Saint John (City) acquired the existing Lancaster water system and incorporated it into the main City system. Under historical practice, when delivering treated Spruce Lake water to West Saint John customers, the City was committed to supplying water that met water quality guidelines and regulatory obligations of the time. As water quality guidelines and regulations evolved, water in the West Saint John system fell out of compliance with parameters such as turbidity and disinfection by-products (DBPs). As the level of treatment provided by the system did not evolve at the same rate as the regulations, exceedances of the water quality guidelines began to occur and as such the City identified that improving water quality for its customers should be a priority. Efforts to plan and develop improved treatment of water continued over decades, with various options being considered.

As part of the Safe Clean Drinking Water Project, the City committed to supplying all Saint John customers with water that meets or exceeds the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (GCDWQ). As such, the City decided to switch the West Saint John water source from Spruce Lake, to the South Bay Wellfield. The wellfield consists of 3 ground water wells which were commissioned in 2013-2014 and have water quality which meets or exceeds the GCDWQ. In September 2017, the switch from surface water to ground water supply was completed, and customers were provided with potable water which meets or exceeds the GCDWQ. From available practice and technical guidelines, the new ground water source is considered less corrosive than the previous Spruce Lake supply. The new source does have increased hardness, which is comparable to other municipalities using ground water sources.

From a treatment standpoint, the ground water source has a substantial decrease in color and organic matter compared to the Spruce Lake supply, and an increase in mineral content. Based on the improved water quality, the only treatment process required to meet the City's Approval and GCDWQ is chlorine disinfection, with the amount of chlorine required being much less compared to what was historically used for Spruce Lake. The decrease in organic matter and chlorine dose also predicted a decrease in the formation of disinfection by-products, which are classified as "probable carcinogen" by Health Canada and regulated by NBDELG. Based on water quality parameters from the new wellfield, corrosion inhibitors and/or pH adjustment was not included in the new treatment system.

In January 2018, the City of Saint John began to receive complaints of copper pipe leaks from West Saint John customers. Approximately 4% of the 5,400 West Saint John customers reported leaks within a 3-4 week period. The reports were not localized to specific neighbourhoods in West Saint John and there were no abnormal increases within City owned copper services. In February 2018, CBCL and Dalhousie University were tasked with leading an investigation into the source water switch and the reported copper leaks, including bench scale testing of copper piping from West Saint John and reviewing possible corrosion mechanisms.

After the reports of copper leaks, the City examined several available options for temporary corrosion control treatments including pH adjustment and the addition of a corrosion inhibitor. The City elected to install a temporary orthophosphate system in March 2018 to reduce the apparent copper corrosion and to help promote scale stabilization. Corrosion inhibitors, including orthophosphates, are commonly used in Atlantic Canada to prevent corrosion of distribution systems. However, the systems in Atlantic Canada using corrosion inhibitors are surface water supplies with water quality similar to Spruce Lake rather than the South Bay ground water supply. It is not common practice to add orthophosphates to drinking water supplied by ground water, but it was employed in this situation as a tool which could be implemented quickly in attempt to mitigate the copper leaks to the extent possible.

This report was prepared to relay the findings of the research and testing that has been completed to date and to provide recommendations for further testing.

1.2 Objectives

CBCL Limited (CBCL) and Dalhousie University (Center for Water Resources) have a collaborative partnership and have worked together previously on drinking water projects, including the Safe, Clean Drinking Water Project. Dalhousie was engaged for this project to perform laboratory testing and to provide preliminary analysis and reporting (Appendix A). CBCL was engaged to review the preliminary results, comment on industry best practices for corrosion control and provide recommendations to Saint John Water for steps forward.

The objectives for the laboratory testing completed by Dalhousie University were twofold:

- 1. Analysis of copper pipe corrosion scale on existing West Saint John pipe samples.
- 2. Perform a stagnation study using new and recovered copper pipe from East and West Saint John to investigate mitigation strategies and the role of source water in copper pipe corrosion.

The CBCL report objectives are as follows:

- 1. Provide analysis of Dalhousie results, including comments on industry practices for copper corrosion.
- 2. Provide corrosion control recommendations for Saint John Water.

1.3 Summary of Findings

Because of the reported copper pipe failures in West Saint John after the source water switch, there was a need to conduct further investigation into the mechanisms involved in the leaks. Bench scale testing, which is testing completed in a controlled laboratory setting, is commonly used in the water treatment industry as a tool to optimize process performance and to provide a snap shot of current operating conditions. Testing at bench scale can often be a cost-effective option for quickly implementing a study compared to completing testing at pilot or full scale. The purpose of the bench scale testing was to provide insight into the reported copper pipe failure event by performing preliminary analysis on copper pipe samples from East and West Saint John.

Dalhousie University completed two initial bench scale experiments to analyze the copper corrosion scaling present in West Saint John; one to analyze corrosion present and another to examine copper release from pipes exposed to surface or ground water. The initial analysis found that the scaling present was largely amorphous (does not have a distinct, identifiable crystalline structure) with some cuprite and malachite present (common copper scale materials), but not well defined. As such, the analyzed scale did not match copper scaling composition that is typically cited in literature. Amorphous corrosion scales commonly occur on copper piping; however as the composition of the scaling can vary greatly between systems, there is little research completed on amorphous scaling and copper solubility. Figure 1 of the Dalhousie report (Appendix A) shows examples of copper plumbing corrosion.

The stagnation study was performed in two phases. The first phase investigated the effects of pH, free chlorine concentration and orthophosphate addition on copper release to ground water. It was found that the addition of orthophosphate was statistically significant in decreasing copper release to the ground water. The second phase of the stagnation study looked at the difference in copper release when the pipes were conditioned with surface water or ground water. Using the pipe samples provided by the City and specific water quality representative of West Saint John, the results showed that the pipes conditioned with ground water released more copper than the pipes which were conditioned with surface water. This varied from the copper concentrations predicted from the copper solubility models found in literature, which predicted the surface water to have a higher copper levels. When the testing was performed with new pipe, there was no difference in copper release between surface and ground water. It is noted, however, that the pH of surface water used in the study was higher than historical tap water pH of the Spruce Lake supply. This, in turn, would reduce the rate of copper release to the surface water in the experiments relative to rates expected at historical pH values. This effect was investigated further through supplemental bench-scale testing (Appendix B). The supplemental testing was completed to compare copper release in pipes containing surface water at pH values of 5.5 and 6.8, with the former value being that which was associated with historical water quality. In new pipe, and as predicted, copper release was higher at lower pH. In aged pipe, the supplemental testing at both pH values resulted in substantially higher copper concentrations than the initial testing (Appendix A), with no discernable difference in results between the two pH values. This highlights the variability in copper release from the aged pipe samples under various scenarios. Whether the copper measured was comprised of new corrosion or decomposition of pre-existing scale is not known at this level of investigation. Precise mechanisms for the corrosion were not identified, both due to time constraints of the current investigation and gaps in knowledge with regards to copper corrosion that do not fit the parameters of current cuprosolvency models.

Under the operating life of premise plumbing systems in West Saint John, the historically low pH/alkalinity water undoubtedly resulted in high rates of copper corrosion that occurred for many years. This can be demonstrated through an abundance of literature (Schock et al., 1995; Millette et al., 1987; Schock & Lytle, 2011). Existing pipes had developed stable scaling from the corrosion which helped limit leaks and helped maintain structural pipe integrity. When the water supply transitioned to the higher pH, higher alkalinity water, it is likely that a transient event occurred where the existing scale was disrupted before a new, passivating scale (based on the changed water quality) could be formed. As the existing scale was disrupted, the corroded pipe in the system was exposed and leaks began to occur. This is different than the deterioration of pipe material due to new corrosion. Transient events can vary in length from hours to months and it appears that the one experienced in West Saint John occurred over several months. Such occurrences are not well documented elsewhere and not anticipated from existing corrosion models.

In terms of rationalizing all the information collected to date around the issue, the current evidence suggests that copper pipe systems in West Saint John have undergone changes as a result of a transitioning event, which stands out from anticipated outcomes based on current science and solubility models.

CHAPTER 2 WATER QUALITY & PREMISE PLUMBING CORROSION – INDUSTRY REVIEW

Corrosion of distribution piping and premise plumbing is the deterioration of pipe material including pipes, fittings and linings as it reacts with water within the system and the environment. Corrosion of the distribution and/or premise piping can affect the flow of water throughout the system and the structural integrity of the pipe, which could lead to pipe failure. Leaching of contaminates into the drinking water such as lead, iron and copper can also occur as a result of corrosion and lead to negative health effects. Drinking water guidelines for lead and copper were developed in the early 1990's to minimize concentrations within the distribution system and outline requirements for corrosion control treatments. Technical documents have been developed by regulatory bodies for implementing corrosion control requirements, however the majority of documents are focused on limiting health impacts of water containing corrosion by-products as opposed to maintaining the structural integrity of plumbing piping system. Several key technical documents are:

- Health Canada Guidance on Controlling Corrosion in Drinking Water Distribution Systems (2009).
- US EPA Lead and Copper Rule Technical Documents (1991).
- US EPA Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment Evaluation Technical Recommendations for Primary Agencies and Public Water Systems (2016).
- US EPA Corrosion Manual for Internal Corrosion of Water Distribution Systems (1984).
- AWWA M58 Internal Corrosion Control In Water Distribution Systems, Second Edition (2011).

With the introduction of regulatory guidelines in the US and Canada, there has been an increase in research of corrosion control methods and the effects on the distribution and/or premise plumbing systems, dating principally to the 1990's (Schock et al., 1995; Edwards et al., 1994; Ferguson et al., 1996). As such, there is an emerging knowledge and literature base for corrosion and corrosion control in water piping systems.

Copper corrosion is complex and dependent on many different physical and chemical variables that often conflict. Further, from an industry perspective, copper corrosion takes place principally on private property beyond the limits of public infrastructure ownership and traditional study. Important water quality parameters related to copper corrosion include water age, temperature, pH, alkalinity, velocity profiles, oxidation potential and dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) concentrations. The addition of disinfectant residuals, polyphosphates and orthophosphates will also contribute to the rate at which corrosion will occur. Physical characteristics of the distribution and/or premise plumbing systems such as the age of the copper pipes, microbial activity and the age of the water within the system will also factor into the rate of corrosion. Copper pipes within residential systems are available with varying pipe thickness, which could also affect the rate at which damage to the pipe integrity from corrosion results in leaks. The most common copper pipe types used in residential systems are Type L and Type M pipe, with Type L pipe having thicker pipe walls. In West Saint John, there is a combination of Type L and Type M pipe used residentially and the reported copper pipe leaks were from a combination of both pipe types.

Cuprosolvency, is a term used to describe the solubility of copper in water. As research into copper corrosion has advanced, some researchers have been able to develop models which can predict cuprosolvency in premise plumbing. Most current cuprosolvency models are based on the formation of relatively soluble cuprous compounds including cuprite (Cu_2O) and copper (I) hydroxide (CuOH) and the transformation over time to more stable compounds such as malachite ($Cu_2(OH)_2CO_3$) and tenorite (CuO). Interactions with different parameters such as natural organic matter (NOM), oxidizers such as free chlorine and the addition of corrosion control methods such as orthophosphate will affect the formation of the cupric hydroxide compounds.

The purpose of this report is not to provide an extensive review of cuprosolvency models, but to take into account the principle factors of these models and apply them to conditions experienced in West Saint John. The following sections describes the water quality changes experienced in West Saint John and industry practices specific to similar systems elsewhere.

2.1 West Saint John Water Quality

Spruce Lake water quality is typical of surface water supplies in Atlantic Canada. It is characterized as having relatively low alkalinity, low pH, low hardness and moderate concentrations of organics matter. This results in soft water which can be corrosive to distribution piping and premise plumbing. From a regulatory stand point under the GCDWQ, parameters such as pH and hardness are considered aesthetic objectives (AO) and do not have health-based maximum allowable concentrations (MAC) such as disinfection by-products, which have to be met by the City. The City's long term treatment objective prioritized compliance with health-based water quality requirements; for the Spruce Lake water supply this would require comprehensive treatment processes such as coagulation, flocculation and filtration, as well as pH correction. As the City was unable to meet health based water quality guidelines with the treatment system at Spruce Lake (chlorination), a new water source with improved water quality was selected for West Saint John. This was completed as part of the Safe, Clean Drinking Water Project. The new ground water source, the South Bay Wellfield, supplies raw water with a pH between 7.5-8, moderate alkalinity, non-aggressive hardness, increased mineral content and meets all health based and aesthetic water quality guidelines with no further treatment (besides disinfection). The raw water quality results for both water supplies are provided in Table 2-1.

Parameter	Units	MAC/	Spruce Lake 2013-2017		Well #1 2013-2014		Well #2 2014	Well #1 2018	Well #2 2018
		AU	Average	Range	Average	Range			
Alkalinity	mg/L as CaCO3		6	2.5-20	98	84-116	106	127	128
рН		6.5-8.5	6.6	6.2-8.1	8.01	7.29- 9.41	8.02	8.02	8.02
Turbidity	NTU	1	0.609	0.36-1.1	0.5	0.1-1.5	0.7	0.4	0.9
тос	mg/L				1	0.5-3.1	1.9	1.5	0.85
Colour True	Pt-Co	15	23	9-35	7.8	<5-15	<5	11	<5
Conductivity	uS/cm		32	28.4- 38.1	443	376- 528	444	554	519
Chloride	mg/L	<250	4	3.5-4.8	41	29-49	38	72	57
Calcium	mg/L				55	35-66	65.5	68	66
Magnesium	mg/L		0.41	0.3-0.45	8.9	6.3- 11.7	7.4	11	10
Hardness	mg/L as CaCO3		5.3	4.8-5.8	174	123- 207	194	216	206
Manganese	mg/L	<0.05	0.014	0.01- 0.026	0.053	<0.002 -0.153	0.022	0.006	0.0025
Iron	mg/L	<0.3	0.07	0.049- 0.103	0.084	0.05- 0.172	0.10	0.05	0.05
Aluminium	mg/L	<0.1	0.065	0.031- 0.101	0.023	0.005- 0.073	0.029	0.007	<0.005
Copper	mg/L	1	<0.002	<0.002- 0.012	0.066	0.001- 0.50	0.003	<0.001	<0.001
Lead	mg/L	0.01	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	0.0005 -0.115	0.0031	<0.0005	<0.005

 Table 2-1:
 West Saint John Historical Raw Water Quality

Quarterly water quality results over a four year period are provided in Table 2.1 for the Spruce Lake water supply. It should be noted that pumping of raw water from Musquash Lake to Spruce Lake took place seasonally as needed during this time. In the South Bay Wellfield, Well #1 and Well #2 are used as primary wells. A third well, Well #3, is located within the Wellfield as a backup supply and is not referenced in this report. The ground water quality reported in Table 2.1 is from the fall of 2014 during the wellfield development and was used for evaluating treatment requirements for the wellfield. As Well #1 was developed first, more data was available compared to Well #2 for the evaluation. The data from 2018 represents water quality while the wells were online and supplying water to West Saint John. During the development of Well #1, there were several manganese results that exceeded the water quality guidelines, which were an aesthetic objective in 2014. The manganese results from both Wells in 2018 met the previous manganese aesthetic objectives along with the proposed updated manganese MAC in the GCDWQ.

In the period shown below in Figure 2-1, Spruce Lake raw water was treated with both chlorine and hydrofluosilic acid (fluoride). Because the water has low alkalinity, addition of hydrofluosilicic acid caused the pH to drop further while in the distribution system. City Council decided to stop the addition of hydrofluosilic acid in 2014 and the pH subsequently begin to trend upwards closer to 6.5, which is within the GCDWQ guidelines. After the switch to the South Bay Wellfield, the pH in the distribution system has been trending closer to 8 as seen in Figure 2-2.



It should be noted that the pH values shown in both figures represents pH of flushed samples (water samples collected after letting the water run at a tap for a period of time) rather than stagnation sampling as this was an industry standard practice at the time. Stagnate water in the premise plumbing likely would have a lower pH than the samples collected through flush sampling due to water age and reactions occurring with by-products within the piping system.



Figure 2-2: West Saint John Distribution System pH Sept.-Dec. 2017 (after switch to South Bay Wellfield)

2.1.1 Alkalinity, pH and Dissolved Inorganic Carbon Changes

Changes in alkalinity, pH and dissolved inorganic carbon can play a significant role in either limiting or promoting corrosion. Alkalinity refers to the amount of carbonate, bicarbonate and hydroxide in the water and it provides a measure of its ability to resist changes in pH. In low alkalinity water, chemical additions or reactions in the distribution system can cause rapid changes in pH. This can cause challenges in the treatment process and may be problematic for controlling corrosion in the distribution system and premise plumbing. With the change to the South Bay Wellfield, the source water now has moderate to high alkalinity which provides additional buffering capacity to the system compared to the low alkalinity of Spruce Lake.

Low pH in surface waters can be naturally occurring, or due to increased dissolved carbon dioxide in the water and lack of alkalinity. Low pH increases corrosion of most pipes as it increases metal solubility, which results in deterioration of pipes and higher concentrations of metals, such as iron, lead and copper, in the drinking water. As previously mentioned, the source water switch to the South Bay wells resulted in a pH increase to approximately 7.9, which is considered less corrosive than Spruce Lake water.

Dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) is the sum of all the inorganic carbon species including carbon dioxide, carbonate and bicarbonate in water. DIC is related to alkalinity as carbonate and bicarbonate also contribute to alkalinity. It can be used to determine the availability of carbonate species to react with copper or lead to form passivating scales, which can provide a protective layer on the pipe and limit further corrosion from occurring. Historically, the DIC in Spruce Lake was approximately 10 mg/L, a low value. The South Bay wells have a DIC concentration of 30 mg/L, which is considered a moderate value. The moderate DIC concentrations of the South Bay wells can be a benefit for reducing copper corrosion as it can help buffer pH changes within the system and form passivating scales. Studies have shown that there is a strong relationship between pH, DIC and copper release levels, with copper release increasing with decreasing pH and increasing DIC. At higher pH levels (>9), moderate to high concentrations of DIC can result in calcium carbonate precipitation to occur, which can result in additional operational issues.

Based on the historical water quality of Spruce Lake, it would be expected that corrosion of varying degrees had occurred throughout premise plumbing systems of different ages. The corrosion that occurred may have also resulted in scaling that formed a relatively stable layer on the plumbing systems, also preventing rapid pipe failure from occurring. Deposition of other source water metals such as iron, occurred within the system, which may have provided an additional stability for underlying pitting/corrosion. As the system had operated in this state for many years, it is likely that the corrosion occurring was not perceived by customers as the conditions had become 'status quo' and that there was limited visible pipe failure due to the corrosion occurring. Anecdotal details of blue-green scaling typical of copper corrosion have been reported in the area, which would be expected based on the Spruce Lake water quality.

By available industry practice and technical guidance for assessing corrosion risk, the ground water supply from the South Bay Wellfield is less corrosive than Spruce Lake water. However, several months after the switch from Spruce Lake to ground water, reports of domestic copper piping leaks were received by the City, which led the City to undertake additional investigations.

2.2 Switching Source Waters

In Atlantic Canada, many municipal water utilities have undergone water quality changes in recent years as the result of source water changes or treatment upgrades. Where it has occurred, it has typically been a utility switching from a limited treatment surface water supply (disinfection only – similar to historical Spruce Lake treatment) to a treated surface water supply or between two ground water supplies, and was completed to increase production or to improve water quality. Examples of municipalities in Atlantic Canada that switched water supplies similar to West Saint John over the last 20 years include Sydney, NS (chlorinated surface water to ground water), Bridgetown, NS (chlorinated surface water to ground water). With the switch to ground water, these utilities did not experience reports of major copper pipe leaks within premise plumbing systems as experienced in West Saint John. There was an experience of buried copper corrosion issues in Sydney, which was tied to the manganese treatment technology being used with the new supply (manganese treatment is not part of the South Bay system). Table 2-2 shows additional examples of communities that have significantly changed water quality within a given distribution system over a similar time period. These examples are primarily switches between

treatment of the same surface source water whereby the water distribution systems did not experience the same change in parameters such as pH or alkalinity as occurred in West Saint John. There are many additional examples of the source changes listed in Table 2-2 from across the region where chlorinated surface water was switched to filtered surface water.

Location	Previous Water Source	Current Water Source	Corrosion Inhibitor Used
Sydney, NS	CLSW	GW	No
Bridgetown, NS	CLSW	GW	No
Annapolis Royal, NS	CLSW	GW	No
Dartmouth, NS	CLSW	SW	Yes
Yarmouth, NS	CLSW	SW	Yes
Lunenburg, NS	CLSW	SW	Yes
North Sydney, NS	CLSW	SW	Yes
Moncton, NB	CLSW	SW	Yes
Antigonish, NS	CLSW	SW	Yes
Glace Bay, NS	CLSW	SW	Yes
St. John's (3 locations), NL	CLSW	SW	No
New Glasgow, NS	CLSW	SW	Yes

 Table 2-2:
 Example Water Supply and Treatment Changes across Atlantic Canada

CLSW – Untreated surface water (disinfection only)

SW – Treated surface water supply (coagulation/filtration)

GW – Ground water supply with disinfection (may have additional treatment)

Looking more broadly, there are more examples of utilities changing distribution system water qualities, either by introducing a new supply source or changing the treatment processes, such as disinfection. As in Atlantic Canada, the majority of these cases are between the same types of source waters. While most of the changes in water quality do not negatively affect the distribution system, there are several well-known examples where utilities experienced corrosion related issues after changing water quality. It should be noted that these events were not related to the ground water supply and the corrosion was connected to iron piping within the distribution system and not copper premise plumbing.

Irregular changes in water quality (unlike those which may occur seasonally or are regularly experienced by the system), due to operational issues such as variation in flow, pressure or water quality, are often referred to as a transient condition or event. These events may vary in length from minutes to months (Liu et al., 2017; WHO, 2014), and can cause disruption of pre-existing biofilms and/or scaling, resulting in the release of harboured contaminants or decreased disinfection residuals within the distribution system.

While the drinking water industry is well known for having procedures which have become industry best practices, there are limited documents available outlining procedures for switching a water source or water quality within a distribution system. Some technical documents are available for utilities who practice blending of multiple water sources (Fleet et al., 2001; Taylor et al., 2006; Dewis et al., 2010), but

limited information is available for utilities permanently switching a water source. Even less information is available for systems switching from surface water to ground water.

From a water quality standpoint, the source water switch from Spruce Lake to the South Bay Wellfield is considered low risk as the water quality was changing from a corrosive water to one that was less corrosive. Significant sampling was completed both at the wells and in the distribution system prior to the switch, however with regards to corrosion within the distribution system, the study was not as intensive as that for a system deemed a higher risk.

As part of the Safe, Clean, Drinking Water Project, the City of Saint John completed an evaluation of the distribution system with a focus on the public infrastructure, including an assessment of existing pipe corrosion scales prior to the switch in water quality. However, the investigation did not focus on the effect of the water quality switch on premise plumbing. This is reflective of the water industry's research and regulatory focus, where efforts to understand effects on public infrastructure and not private infrastructure have dominated. Utilities have traditionally been responsible for providing safe drinking water to the property line of the customer and was not responsible for what occurred in the premise plumbing. Only recently has the focus for monitoring distribution systems begun to evolve to incorporate the complete network analysis, including private, premise piping. This is reflected in emerging practice guidance from both the EPA and Health Canada on corrosion control. As the research progresses, guidance and regulatory documents will be developed, but there currently is a lag in these documents becoming available compared to those available for public infrastructure.

As the responsibility of the utilities shifts to include premise plumbing, changes to regulatory practices such as sampling have been developed over the past 5 years. Sampling previously included flushing for 2-5 minutes prior to taking a sample, so that the sample represented water from the distribution system, rather than water that was within the premise plumbing, as this was what utilities were interested in. Within the last several years, sampling procedures have been updated to include stagnate sampling which represents water that first comes out of the tap for a user and can often have higher concentrations of contaminants such as lead, copper and microbial activity compared to a flushed sample. However, as this is a big shift in responsibility, the requirements are not fully enacted in Canada by the regulatory bodies and is not fully practiced by utilities. As these sampling protocols have evolved since the initial study for switching the West Saint John water source was completed, the current, updated premise plumbing sampling procedures were not implemented in the surface to ground water study in 2013-2014.

In the period during the transition from surface to ground water, the City performed extensive system flushing to limit water quality impacts. Since the switch occurred, the City has implemented a heightened monitoring program, including an increase in distribution system sampling and stagnation sampling. When reports of copper leaks occurred, the City looked to develop a prevention strategy to mitigate the transition event that was occurring. The City implemented a temporary orthophosphate system as a corrosion control method and continues to monitor the distribution system and premise plumbing for further copper pipe leaks.

2.3 Use of Orthophosphates for Corrosion Control

The addition of a corrosion inhibitor is a common technique used for corrosion control in Atlantic Canadian surface water-supplied municipal water utilities. Orthophosphates or orthophosphate blends are commonly used and work by forming a thin metal-phosphate film over the pipe surface which inhibits the anionic reaction of corrosion from occurring. The majority of municipalities in Atlantic Canada serviced by treated surface water sources add orthophosphate for corrosion control. Systems with untreated surface water similar to the Spruce Lake system do not add orthophosphates. There are no known municipalities with a ground water source using orthophosphates in the region, which is a reflection of the lower corrosion potential of ground water sources. Table 2-3 shows typical raw water quality results for three communities that currently use orthophosphates along with the water quality from the South Bay Wellfield. It is the significant differences in parameters such as pH and alkalinity (i.e. mineral balance) that require the surface water source systems to need orthophosphate for corrosion control.

			South Bay Well #1	South Bay Well #2	Halifax (Pockwock)	Moncton	Windsor
Parameter	Units	MAC/AO	2013-2014 (Average)	2014	2016 (Average)	2012- 2015 (Average)	2016 (Average)
Alkalinity	mg/L as CaCO3		98	106	<1.0	11.3	<5
рН		6.5-8.5	8.01	8.02	6.1	7.03	6.5
Turbidity	NTU	1	0.5	0.7	0.32	2.96	1
тос	mg/L		1	1.9	2.9	4.18	4.3
Colour True	Pt-Co	15	7.8	<5	14.5	32	16
Conductivity	uS/cm		443	444	32	47	22
Chloride	mg/L	<250	41	38	7.2	2.73	3
Calcium	mg/L		55	65	1.1	3.93	0.9
Magnesium	mg/L		8.9	7.4	0.38	0.7	0.3
Hardness	mg/L as CaCO3		174	194	4.4	12.7	10
Manganese	mg/L	<0.05	0.053	0.022	0.028	0.12	0.063
Iron	mg/L	<0.3	0.084	0.10	<0.051	0.26	0.25
Aluminium	mg/L	<0.1	0.023	0.029	0.104	0.096	0.091
Copper	mg/L	1	0.066	0.003	0.033	<0.002	0.005
Lead	mg/L	0.01	<0.0005	0.0031	<0.0005	0.00024	<0.0005

Table 2-3: Raw Water Quality of Example Communities using Orthophosphate in Atlantic Canada

Ground water sources for municipal water utilities are common throughout Canada, with the size varying from small systems servicing less than 10 people to large cities. While the water quality for ground water sources varies, in general they can be characterized as "harder" water sources with stable water quality. On average, ground water sources tend to be less corrosive than surface water sources, having higher alkalinity and pH. Often, ground water sources only require disinfection treatment to meet drinking water guidelines and do not require corrosion control treatment. For sources that do

require treatment for corrosion control, pH or alkalinity adjustments are typically used rather than the use of a corrosion inhibitor. Table 2-4 shows water quality results for two Canadian cities that use ground water sources and do not use a corrosion control treatment process, along with water quality from the South Bay Wellfield. The City of Guelph disinfects water with a combination of chlorine and UV disinfection, while the City of Charlottetown uses chlorine for disinfection and also adds fluoride. Based on this comparison, the South Bay source is unique in the application of corrosion control treatment versus other similar sources. However, as experienced in West Saint John, there are multiple factors that can contribute to the need for corrosion control treatment, including pre-existing corrosion and corrosion scaling in mature distribution systems.

Devenueter	llusite		South Bay Well #1	South Bay Well #2	Guelph	Charlottetown
Parameter	Units	WIAC/AU	2013-2014 (Average)	2014	2016 (Average)	2017
Alkalinity	mg/L as CaCO3		98	106	291	140
рН		6.5-8.5	8.01	8.02	7.92	8.04
Turbidity	NTU	1	0.5	0.7	0.03-0.37	
тос	mg/L		1	1.9	1.32 (DOC)	
Colour True	Pt-Co	15	7.8	<5		
Conductivity	uS/cm		443	444		
Chloride	mg/L	<250	41	38	150	13.6
Calcium	mg/L		55	65	118	35
Magnesium	mg/L		8.9	7.4	36	18.3
Hardness	mg/L as CaCO3		174	194	441	163
Manganese	mg/L	<0.05	0.053	0.022	0.0143	<0.003
Iron	mg/L	<0.3	0.084	0.10	0.31	<0.009
Aluminium	mg/L	<0.1	0.023	0.029	<0.005	
Copper	mg/L	1	0.066	0.003	0.0025	0.048
Lead	mg/L	0.01	<0.0005	0.0031	0.00099	<0.002

Table 2-4:	Sample Municipal Ground Water Quality – Saint John, Guelph, Charlottetowr
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A review of municipal water treatment systems with ground water sources (either sole ground water supplies or blended with surface water) was completed for water systems that use a corrosion inhibitor in Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and PEI. Of the systems reviewed, several smaller systems were found to use a polyphosphate blend, but this was for sequestering iron and/or manganese from the ground water rather than for corrosion control. Of available information, only one system located in Ontario (Asphodel-Norwood) was found to report use of an orthophosphate blend for corrosion control.

A variety of additional ground water treatment processes were identified during the review, and use of these processes was dependent on the raw ground water quality. Treatment for iron and manganese removal was common, and included sodium silicate addition, greensand filtration, and oxidation. Systems with parameters of concern, such as uranium or arsenic, had specific treatment processes for removal. Softening processes were also identified, but the implementation of the processes was site specific and appeared limited to smaller systems. The most common softening processes were lime softening and ion exchange. Examples of systems with high hardness similar to West Saint John were also found that do not use any softening processes. Several of these examples are outlined in Table 2-5.

Location	Hardness	Treatment Processes	
	100 mg/L	Pre-filtration	
Pictou, NS		Greensand filtration	
		UV/chlorine disinfection	
West Saint John	150-250 mg/L	Chlorination	
Rimouski, QC	200 mg/L	Chlorination	
Guelph, ON	290 mg/L	Chlorine/UV disinfection	
Kitchener, ON	290-550 mg/L	Several ground water systems*	
		Chloramine/UV disinfection	
		*one system has pressure filtration, advanced	
		oxidation and granular activated carbon filtration	
Waterloo, ON	290-650 mg/L	Several ground water systems	
		UV/chlorine disinfection	

Table 2-5:	Sample Ground Water	Systems without	Softening Treatment

CHAPTER 3 DALHOUSIE REPORT – CBCL REVIEW

3.1 Dalhousie Report

As part of the laboratory testing, Dalhousie prepared reports of the findings (Appendices A & B). The reports outline the methods used for testing, along with the results found during the scale analysis and the stagnation study. CBCL has provided an analysis of the reports in the following sections.

3.2 Bench-scale Testing

3.2.1 Scale Analysis

The first part of the study completed by Dalhousie (Appendix A) involved an analysis of scale on six copper pipes samples collected from West Saint John. Some scale samples were extracted from the pipes, while scales that could not be removed were examined in-situ. The scale samples were analysed using X-ray diffraction (XRD) and compared to known XRD patterns to identify the makeup of the scale.

While the formation of copper corrosion scaling will vary between systems, typical scale structure based on cupric hydroxide models found in literature would consist of relatively soluble copper (II) transitioning over time to thermodynamically favoured and relatively insoluble malachite or tenorite. The formation of a low soluble malachite layer on the pipe can then provide a protective layer for the copper surface. The samples analysed from West Saint John were found to be largely amorphous, meaning the scales lacked well-defined crystalline structures that the available copper solubility models are based on. Cuprite, which can often form underneath malachite layers typical of copper scales was present indicating that a subsurface malachite layer may have been present but was not well defined. It is unclear how the scale structure impacts the pipe integrity as the research found in literature is often focused on the health based effects of corrosion (copper release into the treated water) rather than the integrity of the pipe.

Amorphous scale structures can form when additional constituents are present in the water and react with the soluble copper compounds in the distribution system. Surface water plants in Atlantic Canada typically employ a multi-barrier approach for treatment, including filtration to remove constituents such natural organic matter (NOM) and suspended or dissolved solids. The previous Spruce Lake process did not include filtration, which allowed constituents such as NOM, which is present in the surface water, to pass through the treatment plant and enter the distribution system. The natural organic matter along

with low pH may have affected the cuprous hydroxide corrosion scaling that formed so that it did not form a stable crystalline structure. Other elements, including iron, aluminum and potassium were found in the scales sampled and could have also contributed to the complexity of the scaling.

Due to the amorphous nature of the scaling found in West Saint John, the application of copper solubility models and literature has proven to be limited. As several parameters changed with the new water quality (pH, alkalinity, DIC and NOM concentrations) it further increases the difficulty of applying the models to the West Saint John case and determining the mechanism for corrosion and the reported pipe leaks.

3.2.2 Stagnation Study

A two phase stagnation experiment to investigate the effects of the source water changes was also completed at bench scale (Appendix A). For the first phase, sections of copper pipe recovered from East and West Saint John, along with sections of new copper pipe, were used. As the distribution system in West Saint John had been exposed to the new ground water source prior to testing, copper pipe samples from East Saint John were used to represent West Saint John pipe exposed to surface water only. The first stagnation trial involved comparing ground water conditioned to pH 8 or 9, and with or without chlorine and orthophosphate addition. Water was held in the pipes for 24 hours and then the water was changed. Recovered pipe samples were conditioned 44 times and new pipe samples were conditioned 9 times prior to the copper samples being collected. This was based on the time constraints of the project and the time required to acclimate the pipe samples.

The results of the first phase of the stagnation study showed that the addition of orthophosphate to ground water reduced copper release for all pipe types tested. This was expected, as orthophosphate has been shown to disrupt the typical cupric hydroxide precipitates that typically form and reduce the solubility of copper and is commonly used by utilities as a corrosion inhibitor. Of the three pipe types, the new pipe released substantially less copper compared to the recovered East and West Saint John pipes. This is likely due to the pre-existing corrosion scaling on East and West Saint John pipes, which would be more soluble and release more copper to the water than the virgin pipe.

The other factors (pH and free chlorine dose) were not considered significant in this factorial study, at the levels tested. The pH levels tested were 8 and 9, which would represent typical ground water and ground water that was pH adjusted. A greater difference in the pH (i.e., including a trial with a pH of 6 or a pH greater than 9) may have resulted in a significant difference in copper release, but would not be representative of the ground water quality from the South Bay Wellfield. As mentioned in the Dalhousie report, from an operational standpoint pH adjusting to a pH greater than 9 can help to limit copper release, but would not be practical as it could result in calcium carbonate precipitation due to the moderate levels of dissolved inorganic carbon present in the ground water. While there are cases when a calcium carbonate scale can be beneficial, it often causes operational and maintenance issues along with complaints from customers and is often avoided if possible.

It should be noted, as previously stated in Chapter 2, the use of orthophosphates for corrosion control for a ground water source is not typical for municipal utilities. Ground water sources are typically selected to have water quality not requiring corrosion control, or will use other methods such as pH

adjustment for corrosion control. As this is a unique situation where a change in the type of source water and water quality occurred on a mature distribution system, the limited literature available for orthophosphate use in ground water sources and industry norms, at least for a short term, may not be directly applicable to the West Saint John case. Figure 3-1 provides guidance as to when orthophosphate addition is required. Additional testing would be required to determine the long term need for orthophosphate addition.



CaCO₃—calcium carbonate, LCRWG—Lead and Copper Rule Working Group of the National Drinking Water Advisory Committee, PO₄—orthophosphate

Figure 3-1: Conditions that are Corrosive to Copper as Defined by the Lead and Copper Rule Working Group of the National Drinking Water Advisory Committee (Roth et al, 2016)

The second phase of the stagnation study compared copper release between unaltered surface and ground water. A similar procedure as used in the first stagnation phase was used to condition new copper, East Saint John and West Saint John pipe, with surface water and ground water. The surface water (Spruce Lake) had a pH of 6.8, while the pH of the ground water (South Bay Wellfield) was 8. For this phase, chlorine and orthophosphate was not added.

With the different pipe samples (east, west and new pipe), there are two ways that copper can be released to the water. For all three samples, the copper pipe could be exposed to water which allows the copper pipe to be soluble and release copper from the pipe into the water. In this study, the surface and ground water were used to determine if one water quality allowed for more copper solubility. The second way copper could be introduced to the water is through scale release. This would be applicable to the east and west samples which had pre-existing scaling. In this pathway, the pre-existing scale is released to the water, and not copper from the intact pipe. Further investigation would be required to be able to identify which occurred in Saint John and was outside the scope of the bench scale testing.

While the presence of parameters such as NOM or pre-existing copper scaling are not accounted for in current copper solubility models, an attempt was made to apply the models as a comparison to the results achieved through the bench scale testing. Figure 3-2 shows the model of the effect of DIC and pH

on soluble copper. Using a pH of 6.2 and DIC concentration of 10 mg/L for surface water to represent historical water quality within the distribution system, the expected soluble copper release would be around 70 mg/L. For the ground water with a pH of 8 and DIC concentration of 30 mg/L, the copper release predicted would be around 0.3 mg/L.



Cu(II)—copper in the +2 oxidation states, DIC—dissolved inorganic carbon

Figure 3-2: Soluble Copper as a Function of pH and Inorganic Carbon (from Brown et al, 2013)

The results of the stagnation study did not match the model predictions for copper release, as it was predicted the pipes conditioned with surface water would release more copper. From the data collected, copper release to the ground water was greater than the copper release to the surface water. As the ground water is considered to be less aggressive towards corrosion, it was expected that the copper release would be similar to the results of the copper solubility models.

It should be noted that the difference in copper release between source waters was found using the recovered East and West Saint John pipe; the difference between copper release for surface and ground water was not found to be statistically significant for the new copper pipes tested. This leads to the assumption that the contact between the water and pre-existing copper scaling is an important factor for copper release. Further investigation would be required to identify the particular mechanisms for the copper release, including if the type of scale present is significant for copper release.

Soluble copper concentrations generally increase with water quality having decreasing pH and increasing DIC concentrations. In the West Saint John case, the two water sources had competing water qualities; the surface water had a lower pH and the ground water had moderate DIC levels. It is expected that the overall water quality of the ground water is less corrosive than the surface water. In this instance, it is possible that the DIC concentration of the ground water had a larger impact on copper release than the benefit of having a higher pH and higher alkalinity. Additional testing would be required to determine if the DIC concentration was statistically significant in the copper release for this scenario as this would vary from what is typically seen in literature and what was expected for West Saint John.

3.2.3 Additional Testing

Due to the fact that the source water has already switched from surface water to ground water, it is difficult or impossible to locate sections of West Saint John copper pipe that have only been conditioned with Spruce Lake sourced water. As the new water treatment plant in East Saint John has also been brought online, it is likely that there are no sources of East Saint John pipe that have not been exposed to water from the new plant that could be used as surrogate pipe for West Saint John. This limits further bench scale corrosion investigations which can be completed using pipe samples reflective of historical norms. As there are not many facilities in Atlantic Canada which have the same treatment train as the Spruce Lake treatment plant (disinfection only), it further limits the availability of surrogate pipes that could be used for testing. Some small communities in Newfoundland have water systems where surface water treated only with disinfection is distributed to the community.

The pH level tested for the surface water was representative of the surface water at the time of the source water switch, but was higher than what was historically experienced by West Saint John. To understand the effect of this difference, supplemental testing was completed by Dalhousie (Appendix B) to compare copper release between pipes conditioned with surface water at pH values of 5.5 and 6.8. As shown in Figure 2 of the Dalhousie report (Appendix B), it was found that for aged pipe the copper release was highly variable at either pH level and that no clear difference in results was observed. For new pipe however, the copper release was consistently higher at the lower pH, illustrating the expected trend and results that would be typical from historical water quality.

Unaltered surface water and ground water were used in the stagnation experiments. This was done to limit the amount of variables. The presence of oxidants, such as chlorine, can accelerate corrosion and dissolution of copper. With the change in the source water to ground water, the chlorine dose required for disinfection decreased compared to what was used to treat the Spruce Lake water. While chlorine addition was considered in the first stagnation phase, it was not considered in the second phase which compared surface water and ground water. The addition of chlorine to the source waters and the difference in chlorine doses required could be considered in future experiments.

While it may be difficult to complete additional testing representative of the distribution conditions at the time of the copper pipe leaks event, it is possible to monitor current and future operating conditions. As a result of the corrosion event that occurred, the City developed a monitoring program for the distribution system and it continues to evolve as the City gains more information. The City is incorporating pipe racks in several locations within the distribution system, which contain sections of copper pipe and can be representative of copper premise plumbing within the system. The pipe racks will allow the city to monitor the effects of orthophosphate addition on premise plumbing.

CHAPTER 4 **SUMMARY**

4.1 Discussion of Results

A review of available literature and industry best practices was completed to compare the events that occurred in West Saint John to other water treatment systems within Atlantic Canada. The findings of the literature review are as follows:

- Historically, the Spruce Lake water had low alkalinity, low pH and moderate organics and was considered corrosive to distribution system piping. The South Bay Wellfield has a higher pH, moderate alkalinity and is considered a non-aggressive hard water.
- In Atlantic Canada, it is not common to switch from an untreated surface water to a ground water system as was completed in West Saint John. The communities that did switch from untreated surface water to ground water did not report having the same experience as West Saint John.
- Limited literature, research and guidance documents are available for utilities permanently switching from a surface water supply to ground water.
- South Bay Wellfield water quality is similar to other municipal ground water systems that do not use orthophosphates/corrosion control.
- Based on the water quality of the South Bay Wellfield and available information, the corrosion event that occurred was not expected.
- It is likely that the reported copper pipe leaks were the result the existing corrosion undergoing transitional effects as the water quality changed within the system.

Bench scale testing was completed by Dalhousie University to analyze existing corrosion scales on pipe samples collected from Saint John and to investigate mitigation strategies for copper corrosion. The bench scale testing was completed in two stages and the found:

- The corrosion scale analysed from West Saint John was found to be largely amorphous and indicated that copper corrosion had occurred over many years within the system.
- The applicability of available literature and copper solubility models for West Saint John is limited due to the pre-existing corrosion within the system.
- Addition of orthophosphate reduced copper release for all pipe types tested.
- When compared, the copper release from pipe conditioned with unaltered surface water was less than the copper release from pipes conditioned with ground water. This did not match predications based on literature.
- Further testing would be required to identify the specific mechanisms for the reported copper pipe leaks.
With the literature currently available, further testing would be needed to identify and fully understand the mechanisms which caused the reported copper pipe leaks. This study would likely take continuing investigation over several years to complete. As sourcing West Saint John pipe that has not been exposed to the new ground water source may not be possible, additional testing will be within the constraints of materials now available. However, additional testing could be completed to investigate current and future operating conditions at bench and pilot scale.

The study showed that the addition of orthophosphate was beneficial for reducing copper release from both mature and new pipe from West Saint John. However, the testing did not investigate whether permanent orthophosphate addition is required for West Saint John. It is recommended that orthophosphate addition continue until additional testing is completed and sufficient evidence is available which can prove a reduction in orthophosphate would not introduce more corrosion issues or leaks. Testing could include a pipe rack study and additional bench scale testing.

Prepared by: Mike Chaulk, P.Eng, M.A.Sc. Practice Lead – Water Treatment

Reviewed by: Andrew Gates, P.Eng. Vice President Infrastructure Services

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APPENDIX A **Dalhousie Report – September 2018**

Final Report

Understanding copper pipe corrosion in West Saint John

September 14, 2018

Prepared for: Mike Chaulk CBCL Limited

Prepared by: Centre for Water Resources Studies Dalhousie University 1360 Barrington St. D514 Halifax, NS B3H 4R2 T: 902.494.6070 F: 902.494.3105 water@dal.ca

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1 Introduction

West Saint John has recently experienced an apparent spike in copper pipe failure since switching from a surface water source to a groundwater source. We explored three water quality factors that may influence copper release to the groundwater currently distributed in West Saint John: orthophosphate concentration, pH, and free chlorine concentration.

These factors influence observed copper concentrations in various ways: orthophosphate may reduce copper release by promoting formation of relatively insoluble copper-phosphates, such as Cu₃(PO₄)₂, over the more soluble cupric hydroxide (Cu(OH)₂) (Edwards et al., 2002; Schock & Sandvig, 2009). However, crystalline copper-phosphate minerals have not been identified in drinking water systems to our knowledge, and the mechanism of cuprosolvency reduction by orthophosphate remains poorly understood (Lytle et al., 2018). Nevertheless, orthophosphate is often applied to drinking water-including high alkalinity groundwater-as a means of cuprosolvency control (Schock & Fox, 2001). In general, cuprosolvency declines with increasing pH in the range relevant to drinking water distribution (Ferguson et al., 1996). In addition, increasing pH beyond the range 7 – 8 diminishes the positive effect of carbonate and bicarbonate complexation on copper solubility (Edwards et al., 2002). That is, additional dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) does not increase copper solubility as significantly above a pH of approximately 8 (Edwards et al., 2002). Free chlorine may also be an important determinant of observed copper levels: it has been correlated with copper release in previous studies and is thought to be the dominant oxidant responsible for copper corrosion under at least some conditions (Boulay & Edwards, 2001).

We also compared copper release to surface and groundwater sources. On the basis of pH alone, greater copper release to surface water (at pH 6.8) than to groundwater (at pH 8) would be expected. However, given that the groundwater had higher levels of dissolved inorganic carbon, we would also expect the pH effect to be counteracted to some degree by the greater propensity of the groundwater for carbonate complexation of soluble copper. Previous research has shown that at constant pH, soluble copper release increases linearly with increasing carbonate alkalinity in the relevant range of concentrations. A priori, it was not clear which effect would dominante, especially given the amorphous nature of the scale (see Section 3.1) and the limited applicability of quantitative solubility modelling to amorphous corrosion scales. Differences in concentration of natural organic matter between the surface and groundwaters may also be important in this comparison: at sufficiently high concentrations, natural organic matter tends to inhibit pitting corrosion of copper (Edwards & Ferguson, 1993; Korshin *et al.*, 1996).

We investigated potential mechanisms for copper corrosion—as well as potential mitigation strategies—as follows:

Task 1. Analysis of West Saint John copper pipe corrosion scale

Task 2. A stagnation study using new and recovered copper pipe to investigate mitigation strategies and the role of source water in copper pipe corrosion.

2 Methods

2.1 Task 1: Scale analysis

We analyzed scale from six samples of copper pipe collected in West Saint John (**Figure 1**). We used X-ray diffraction (XRD) to identify crystalline phases present in corrosion scale and hot nitric acid-hydrogen peroxide digestion (EPA method 3050B) with inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS, *Standard Method 3125*, American Public Health Association, 2012) to determine elemental composition.



Figure 1. Sections of copper pipe cut longitudinally for scale analysis.

Crystalline phases were identified using an X-ray diffractometer (Siemens D500) with Cu K α radiation (λ = 1.54 Å) at 35 kV and 30 mA. Scans were performed with a step size of 0.05° (2 θ) and a count time of 5.0 s per step. Scale was extracted from pipe scale as it appeared in distinct layers that were differentiated by colour and distance from the pipe wall. Tightly adherent scale that was not separable from the copper substrate was analyzed by flattening sections of copper pipe for *in-situ* XRD analysis. Extracted scale samples were finely ground with a mortar and pestle prior to analysis.

2.2 Task 2: Stagnation study

We used sections of copper pipe recovered from East and West Saint John and sections of new copper pipe to assess the impact of water quality and source water changes. Sections were filled

with water modified according to the experimental design (**Table 1**, supplementary material), sealed with rubber stoppers at either end, and held for 24 hours to achieve an approximate equilibrium. Prior to collecting samples for determination of copper release, we conditioned new and recovered pipes with 9 and 44 changes of water, respectively. Total copper was measured in pipe section effluent by ICP-MS (*Standard Method 3125*) after hot nitric acid digestion according to *Standard Method 3030* (American Public Health Association, 2012).

3 Results

3.1 Task 1: Scale analysis

Copper solubility is largely controlled by the mineralogical composition of corrosion scale (Lytle *et al.*, 2018). Here we sought to understand scale composition to inform our analysis of copper release to surface and groundwaters. A simplified representation of the proposed scale structure typical of the six copper pipe samples is provided in **Figure 2.**



Figure 2. A simplified representation of the proposed scale structure as characterized by X-ray diffraction.

Corrosion scale extracted from West Saint John copper pipes was largely X-ray amorphous at the water-scale interface (**Figure 3**, layers L0 and L1), as indicated by the low signal-to-noise ratio in the XRD patterns. This means that the scale lacked a long-range molecular order; since thermodynamic data are not typically available for amorphous copper phases, this limits the applicability of copper solubility models to the conditions prevalent in West Saint John. More generally, the tendency for copper to exist in amorphous phases represents a limitation of predictive cuprosolvency models (Lytle *et al.*, 2018). In West Saint John, the lack of crystallinity in the surface scale layer may have been due to the presence of natural organic matter in the surface water distributed historically. This would accord with previous work on the effect of natural organic matter on copper corrosion scale (Korshin *et al.*, 1996). Natural organic matter is also known to inhibit pitting corrosion of copper, except at very low concentrations (0.1 - 0.2 mg/L) where it may promote pit formation (Korshin *et al.*, 1996).

The predominant identifiable crystalline phase present in copper pipe scale was cuprite (Cu₂O, **Figures 3**, *ex situ* and **4**, *in situ*). Cuprite often forms a thin film below a surface layer of malachite $(Cu_2CO_3(OH)_2)$ or possibly even cupric orthophosphate $(Cu_3(PO_4)_2)$ (Schock and Sandvig, 2009). Several experimental patterns representing sub-surface scale layers were also consistent with the presence of malachite. Given its low solubility, the occurrence of malachite at the water-scale interface is desirable (Schock and Sandvig, 2009), but it is unclear whether sub-surface malachite influenced observed copper levels in Saint John West. Iron, potassium, calcium, aluminum, and sodium were also present in scale as major elements (**Figure 5**). They did not occur as distinct crystalline phases with well-defined chemical formulas and structures, illustrating the complexity of the West Saint John corrosion scale samples.



Figure 3. X-ray diffraction patterns for samples extracted from loosely-adherent corrosion scale present in six West Saint John copper pipe samples. Scale samples were largely amorphous (i.e., lacked a distinct structure at the molecular scale), or poorly-ordered cuprite (Cu_2O). (L0 = loosely adherent scale dislodged by inverting the pipe, L1 = top layer of scale, L2 = underlying scale layer, letters a – f denote individual sites/pipe samples.)

Prior to the initiation of orthophosphate corrosion control in West Saint John, phosphorus concentrations in scale ranged from $1,723 - 5,500 \ \mu g/g \ dry \ weight (0.17 - 0.55 \%)$ with a median of $2,231 \ \mu g/g$ (0.23 %). Approximately two months after orthophosphate corrosion control was initiated, the phosphorus concentration in scale sampled at the water interface was 15,683 $\ \mu g/g$



Figure 4. X-ray diffraction patterns for samples characterized in-situ as the tightly-adherent sub-surface corrosion scale present in six West Saint John copper pipe samples. Scale samples were largely composed of cuprite, Cu_2O , or malachite, $Cu_2CO_3(OH)_2$. (Letters a – f denote individual sites/pipe samples.)



Figure 5. Elemental composition of corrosion scale collected from six West Saint John pipe sections. Points represent medians, and error bars span the interquartile range (25th to 75th percentile). Major elements included iron, potassium, calcium, aluminum, and sodium; these were not present as distinct crystalline phases with well-defined chemical formulas and structures.

(1.57 %) (a pure $Cu_3(PO_4)_2$ phase is approximately 16% phosphorus by mass). This represents an increase by factors ranging from 2.2 – 9.6 over phosphorus concentrations at the water interface sampled prior to the initiation of orthophosphate corrosion control. Although the observed increase in phosphorus is broadly consistent with formation of copper-phosphate corrosion products, no crystalline copper-phosphate phases were identified by XRD (**Figure 6**). This is not surprising: while orthophosphate can effectively reduce cuprosolvency, no crystalline copper-phosphate identified in actual distribution system pipe samples (Lytle *et al.*, 2018). Nevertheless, incorporation of phosphorus with corrosion scale in West Saint John suggests that orthophosphate treatment is acting as predicted.



Figure 6. X-ray diffraction pattern representing a surface layer scale sample, approximately 2 months after orthophosphate dosing was initiated; no crystalline copper-phosphate phase was identified.

3.2 Task 2: Stagnation study

Addition of orthophosphate accompanied a statistically significant ($\alpha = 0.05$) reduction in copper release to ground water for all pipe types as a group. **Figure 7** summarizes the results of a linear model of log-transformed copper levels on orthophosphate concentration (0 or 1 mg P/L), free chlorine concentration (0 or 2 mg/L), pH (8 or 9), and pipe type (new, recovered East, recovered West). The effects associated with "New pipe" and "West pipe" (**Figure 7**) represent comparisons against copper release from recovered East Saint John pipe ("East pipe"). For example, "New pipe" released significantly less copper to groundwater than "East pipe". Effects with 95% confidence intervals that include zero ("Free chlorine", "pH", and "West pipe", **Figure 7**) were not statistically significant.

Of the water quality variables we tested, orthophosphate was the only statistically significant predictor of copper release. This is consistent with the tendency of orthophosphate to reduce copper solubility and release under a variety of conditions (Lytle *et al.*, 2018). Given the known effects of pH (Dodrill & Edwards, 1995; Edwards *et al.*, 1996; Boulay & Edwards, 2001) on copper release, we assume that a higher-powered experiment would have found this factor to be

statistically significant as well. Indeed, increasing pH from 8 to 9 did accompany a statistically significant decrease in copper release to groundwater from new pipe sections. However, from a practical perspective a pH of 9 may cause undesired calcium carbonate precipitation.



Figure 7. Orthophosphate was associated with a decrease in observed copper release, based on a linear model describing the effects of pH (8 or 9), orthophosphate (0 or 1 mg P/L), and free chlorine (0 or 2 mg/L) on copper release from new, recovered East Saint John and recovered West Saint John pipe sections exposed to groundwater. That is, adding 1 mg P/L to groundwater decreased copper release significantly to all pipe types as a group. Points denote effect sizes calculated for the log-transformed data, and error bars give the corresponding 95% confidence intervals. Confidence intervals that do not include zero represent statistically significant effects. Note that a negative effect indicates a decrease in copper release associated with a given factor. The factors 'West pipe' and 'New pipe' represent comparisons against recovered East Saint John pipes. East Saint John pipes were used in this experiment to represent copper pipe prior to groundwater introduction in West Saint John; the only available West Saint John pipe had been exposed to groundwater for some time before the experiment was initiated.

The effect of orthophosphate is summarized in **Figure 8** as a set of box-and-whisker plots. In the presence of orthophosphate, the distribution of observed copper concentrations exhibited a translation to lower values for all three pipe types compared with the 0 mg/L orthophosphate condition. Median copper release was lower by 3.3, 0.7, and 5.8 mg/L from recovered East Saint John, new, and recovered West Saint John pipe sections, respectively, at 1 mg P/L orthophosphate (this can be seen graphically as the difference between the bold black lines in each box/panel). Note that copper release from new pipe was substantially lower than from recovered pipe. Copper release from recovered pipe was considerably higher than would be expected in field samples, due probably to the relatively short conditioning period. Note also that while orthophosphate clearly reduced copper release, this study was not designed to determine whether orthophosphate would have inhibited pitting corrosion of copper exposed to groundwater.



Figure 8. Median copper (log scale) was lower in effluent from pipe sections with orthophosphate; panels represent the different types of copper pipe. *Boxplots are represented as follows: boxes enclose the interquartile range (25th to 75th percentile), bold black lines denote medians, vertical lines outside the boxes extend to the most extreme value about the median that is less than or equal to 1.5 times the interquartile range, and more extreme values are plotted as points.*

We used a similar stagnation protocol to compare copper release to unaltered surface and groundwater. Differences in copper release between surface and groundwater may be influenced by pH, dissolved inorganic carbon, and natural organic matter, among other factors. All else being equal, cuprosolvency decreases with increasing pH (Ferguson et al., 1996) and increases with increasing inorganic carbon due to the formation of soluble carbonate and bicarbonate complexes (Edwards *et al.*, 1996). **Figure 9** illustrates the effect of pH and inorganic carbon on cuprosolvency at constant ionic strength, but these data do not take into account the effect of particle mobilization on observed copper release. They also assume equilibrium with Cu(OH)₂ and this compound was not identified in our study. Despite its limited applicability to West Saint John, this model predicts greater copper solubility in surface water (pH 6.8) compared with groundwater (pH 8). Furthermore, given that historical data indicate a surface water pH of approximately 6.2, the model predicts an even greater difference between surface water and groundwater comparing historical conditions against the present scenario (i.e., distribution of groundwater).



Figure 9. Soluble copper(II) as a function of pH and dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC), assuming equilibrium with $Cu(OH)_2$ and a constant ionic strength. Predicted copper solubility in surface (pH 6.8 presently or pH 6.2 historically) and groundwater (pH 8) are indicated; copper solubility contours are labelled and units are mg Cu/L (figure adapted from Schock *et al.*, 1995).

In contrast to the model predictions, copper release to groundwater was greater than copper release to surface water at 0 mg/L free chlorine and 0 mg/L orthophosphate (**Figure 10**). This difference was statistically significant ($\alpha = 0.05$) based on a linear regression of copper concentration on pipe type (recovered East or West Saint John pipe) and water source (surface or groundwater). The lack of agreement between model and experiment here may be attributed to particle mobilization (not accounted for in the solubility model) or differences between surface water and groundwater in the concentration of natural organic matter or inorganic ions. Notably, water source was not a statistically significant predictor of copper release when data from new copper pipe were included in the regression: median copper release from new copper pipe was slightly higher to surface water (1.9 mg/L) than to groundwater (1.5 mg/L). This suggests that interaction between the bulk water and the surface scale are an important aspect of observed differences in copper release, but the precise mechanism is unclear.



Figure 10. Median copper was lower in effluent from recovered East and West Saint John pipe sections supplied with surface water. *Boxplots are represented as follows: boxes enclose the interquartile range (25th to 75th percentile), bold black lines denote medians, horizontal lines outside the boxes extend to the most extreme value about the median that is less than or equal to 1.5 times the interquartile range, and more extreme values are plotted as points.*

4 Conclusion

We investigated the effects of free chlorine, pH, and orthophosphate on copper release to West Saint John groundwater. Of these factors, orthophosphate was the only statistically significant predictor of copper release. That is, copper release was significantly lower to groundwater amended with orthophosphate at 1 mg P/L compared with unaltered groundwater. We also compared copper release to West Saint John surface water (distributed historically) and groundwater (distributed currently). On the basis of pH and dissolved inorganic carbon alone, an established solubility model predicts greater cuprosolvency in surface water, but our experiment showed greater copper release from recovered pipes to groundwater. This discrepancy may stem from violations of the model assumptions:

1) We did not identify Cu(OH)₂ in West Saint John copper pipe scale, but this compound is assumed to control solubility in the model. Moreover, West Saint John scale was largely amorphous (i.e., lacked a long-range molecular order), limiting the applicability of solubility models in general and perhaps indicating that natural organic matter was a significant unexamined factor in our observations (cuprosolvency models do not generally account for the influence of natural organic matter, and at a sufficient concentration it may be protective against pitting corrosion).

2) The cuprosolvency model does not account for particle mobilization, but particulate copper release was an important phenomenon in our study.

5 Supplementary material

			Free		
		Water	chlorine		
Run	Pipe type	source	(mg/L)	P (mg/L)	рН
1	west	ground	0	0	8
2	west	ground	2	0	8
3	west	ground	0	1	8
4	west	ground	2	1	8
5	west	ground	0	0	9
6	west	ground	2	0	9
7	west	ground	0	1	9
8	west	ground	2	1	9
9	east	ground	0	0	8
10	east	ground	2	0	8
11	east	ground	0	1	8
12	east	ground	2	1	8
13	east	ground	0	0	9
14	east	ground	2	0	9
15	east	ground	0	1	9
16	east	ground	2	1	9
17	new	ground	0	0	8
18	new	ground	2	0	8
19	new	ground	0	1	8
20	new	ground	2	1	8
21	new	ground	0	0	9
22	new	ground	2	0	9
23	new	ground	0	1	9
24	new	ground	2	1	9
25	west	surface	0	0	6.8
26	east	surface	0	0	6.8
27	new	surface	2	0	6.8
28	new	surface	0	0	6.8

Table 1. Experimental design for stagnation study A.

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APPENDIX B Supplemental Dalhousie Report – January 2019

Final Report

Evaluating the effect of pH on copper release in West Saint John

January 21, 2019

Prepared for: Mike Chaulk CBCL Limited

Prepared by:

Centre for Water Resources Studies Dalhousie University 1360 Barrington St. D514 Halifax, NS B3H 4R2 T: 902.494.6070 F: 902.494.3105 water@dal.ca

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1 Introduction

In West Saint John there is a need to understand historical trends in copper release with variations in the distributed drinking water pH. Measured pH has varied from approximately 5.5 to almost 7 over time. In general, cuprosolvency declines with increasing pH in non-linear fashion (Ferguson *et al.*, 1996). However, between pH 5.5 and 7 this relationship is approximately linear (Ferguson *et al.*, 1996), and we assumed that measuring copper release at the endpoints (pH 5.5 and ~7) would be sufficient to estimate the relationship between copper release and pH on this interval. The objective of this study was to gain a qualitative understanding of the pH-cuprosolvency relationship using a stagnation study with new and recovered West Saint John copper pipe.

2 Methods

Raw surface water from the historical West Saint John source was used in all tests. Sections of ½ inch diameter copper pipe recovered from West Saint John were used in addition to new copper pipe of the same dimensions.

2.1 Evaluating the effect of pH on copper release

We evaluated the effect of pH using two new and two recovered copper pipe sections at each of the two target pH values (8 pipe sections total, pH 5.5 and unaltered pH 6.8, Table 1). Sections of copper pipe were sealed with stoppers (as in Figure 1) and conditioned by filling with test water 12 times with at least 24 hours between changes. Following the conditioning period, total copper release was monitored in 24-hr stagnant pipe effluent by ICP-MS.

Table 1: Experimental design evaluating the effect of pH on copper release.

Reactor	pH adjustment
New Cu pipe	No
New Cu pipe	No
New Cu pipe	Yes, pH 5.5
New Cu pipe	Yes, pH 5.5
Old West SJ pipe	No
Old West SJ pipe	No
Old West SJ pipe	Yes, pH 5.5
Old West SJ pipe	Yes, pH 5.5



Figure 1: A section of new copper pipe sealed at either end with a rubber stopper.

3 Results

Figure 2 shows the copper released to 24-hr stagnant samples as a function of influent pH. New copper pipe behaved more or less as predicted based on theoretical solubility curves, with substantially higher copper release at pH 5.5 compared to pH 6.8. The effect of pH on copper release from recovered West Saint John copper pipe was not clearly identifiable. We assume this is because it was eclipsed by the greater inherent variability in release from recovered pipe due to particle detachment from the corrosion scale.



Figure 2. Copper release after 24-hour stagnation in new ("New pipe") and recovered West Saint John ("West pipe") copper pipe. Points represent copper concentrations corresponding to six measurements collected from two copper pipes per experimental condition; boxplots are superimposed on the raw data. *Boxplots are represented as follows: boxes enclose the interquartile range (25th to 75th percentile), bold black lines denote medians, vertical lines outside the boxes extend to the most extreme value about the median that is less than or equal to 1.5 times the interquartile range, and more extreme values are plotted as points.*

Based on the data from new copper pipe, we estimate that decreasing pH from 6.8 to 5.5 increased copper release by a median of 1.5 mg/L (95% confidence interval 1.2 - 1.5 mg/L, p = 0.002, rank-sum test, n = 6 per group). Based on the data from recovered copper pipe, we estimate that the same pH change decreased copper release by 1.9 mg/L (95% confidence interval -8.4 - 1.1 mg/L, p = 0.180, rank-sum test, n = 6 per group). That is, the change in copper release from recovered pipe was not statistically significant (*n.b.*, we assumed the replicate measurements from each pipe section to be independent).

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Background

- In January 2018, Saint John Water began to receive an increased number of calls from West Saint John residents reporting leaks in private plumbing.
- 4% of the 5,400 West Saint John Water customers reported leaks.
- Saint John has no baseline for premise copper pipe leak data therefore there is no ability to compare reported leaks to a historic baseline.
- Reported leaks were not localized to any one neighbourhood in West Saint John
- There were no abnormal increases in watermain breaks or in leaks in City owned copper water services.
- SJW had not increased the water pressure in the water system during or after the switch from Spruce Lake to the South Bay Wellfield.
 - Water pressures in West Saint John are governed by the water levels in the water storage tanks which have remained the same for many years.

Background cont'd

- SJW immediately engaged Industry Experts to begin studying reported copper pipe leaks in late January 2018 when majority of concerns were received.
- Dalhousie University's Centre for Water Resources Studies was engaged to provide preliminary analyses and reporting.
- **CBCL Limited** was engaged to review the results of the studies, comment on industry best practices for corrosion control and to provide recommendations moving forward.





Consulting Engineers

 Industry experts reviewed, recommended and the City installed an orthophosphate treatment system in March 2018 to help promote copper pipe scale stabilization.

Background cont'd

 CBCL Limited finalized the report titled "West Saint John – Corrosion Control Investigation" on February 5, 2019.

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 Appendices A & B are the Dalhousie University's Centre for Water Resources Studies reports. West Saint John – Corrosion Control Investigation Final Report



Final Report

Evaluating the effect of pH on copper release in West Saint John

January 21, 2019

Prepared for: Mike Chaulk CBCL Limited

Prepared by: Centre for Water Resources Studies Dalhousie University 1360 Barrington St. D514 Halifax, NS B3H 4R2 T: 902.494.6070 F: 902.494.3105 water@dal.ca

Investigation Analyses

Dalhousie University's Centre for Water Resources Studies completed two bench scale experiments.

- 1. Analysis of copper corrosion scaling in West SJ pipe samples.
- 2. Stagnation study to study copper release using surface water from Spruce Lake and ground water from the South Bay Wellfield.

Copper Corrosion Scale Analyses - Findings

- The scale which had formed in the copper pipes removed from private citizens' homes is largely amorphous (does not have a distinct, identifiable crystalline structure) with some common copper scale materials present.
- Analyzed scale did not match copper scale typically cited in literature.
- There is little research and limited literature available on amorphous scaling and copper solubility.



Stagnation study was performed in two phases.

1. First phase investigated the effects of pH, free chlorine concentration and orthophosphate addition on copper release to ground water.

Finding: Addition of orthophosphate was statistically significant in decreasing copper release to the ground water.

2. Second phase investigated the difference in copper release when the pipes were conditioned with surface water (SW) and ground water (GW).

Findings:

- Results showed aged pipes conditioned with GW released more copper than the pipes conditioned with SW.

- Results varied from copper solubility models in literature (which predicted SW to have higher copper release levels).

Note: Unknown if copper measured was comprised of new corrosion or decomposition of pre-existing scale.

- In the first round of testing the pH level (pH 6.8) for the surface water tested represented the surface water at the time of the switch to ground water.
- pH was higher than what was historically experienced by West Saint John.
- To understand the effect of the difference, supplemental testing was completed by Dalhousie at pH of 5.5.

Findings:

- For aged pipe the copper release was highly variable at either pH level and there were no clear differentiation. This indicates an effect of pre-existing scale.

- For new copper pipe copper release was consistently higher at the lower pH as expected.

- The copper release from aged pipe in the supplemental testing, at both pH values was substantially higher than the initial testing, and similar to initial copper release with ground water.

- The West Saint John results differ from industry cuprosolvency models used to predict cuprosolvency in premise plumbing.

- Existing pipes in West Saint John had developed a stable scale over years which appears to have helped limit leaks and maintain structural integrity.
- When the switch from SW to GW took place, the scale existing in the pipes was likely disrupted before a new scale (based on changed water quality) could form.
- When the existing scale was disrupted, the previously corroded pipe in the system would have been exposed and leaks would have occurred. This was likely a short-term transitioning event.



Finding:

- Study showed that the addition of orthophosphate reduced copper release from both mature and new West Saint John pipe.



Changes in pH, alkalinity and dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) can play a significant role in either limiting or promoting corrosion.

- 1. pH low pH increases corrosion of copper pipes .
 - The switch from SW to GW resulted in a pH change from 6.5 to 7.9.
- 2. Alkalinity measure of the waters ability to resist pH changes.
 - Low alkalinity water can be challenging to control corrosion.
 - The South Bay Wellfield has moderate to high alkalinity providing additional buffering compared to the low alkalinity of Spruce Lake.
- **3. DIC** moderate concentrations can be a benefit for reducing copper corrosion as it can help buffer pH changes and form scales.
 - Spruce Lake has low DIC levels and the South Bay Wellfield has moderate DIC levels.
Switching of Source Waters

- From a water quality standpoint, the switch from Spruce Lake to the South Bay Wellfield was considered low risk as the water quality was changing from a corrosive water to one that is less corrosive.
- Saint John completed an evaluation of the distribution system focusing on public infrastructure, including an assessment of existing pipe corrosion scales prior to the switch in water quality.
- There is limited literature, research and documents available to assess plumbing system impacts for utilities permanently switching a water source (surface to ground water).

Atlantic Canada Municipal Experiences

- Examples of municipalities that have switched from disinfection (chlorine) only SW to GW over the last 20 years.
 - Sydney, NS
 - Bridgetown, NS
 - Annapolis Royal, NS
- These utilities did not experience major reports of copper pipe leaks within premise plumbing systems.
- These municipalities did not employ the use of orthophosphates.
- There are no known municipalities with a ground water source using orthophosphates in the region, a reflection of the lower corrosion potential of ground water sources.

Orthophosphate Addition Guidance



Orthophosphate Addition Guidance

- Guelph, Ontario and Charlottetown, PEI have similar water quality as West Saint John but do not use a corrosion inhibitor.
- Several municipal water utilities within Atlantic Canada have switched from surface water to groundwater. None have required the use of orthophosphate.

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Switching of Source Waters

When reports of copper leaks occurred, the City promptly looked to develop a prevention strategy to mitigate the reports.

- An orthophosphate system was implemented as a corrosion control method.
- SJW continued to monitor the distribution system and premise plumbing for further copper pipe leaks.
- Reports of leaks occurring in West Saint John appeared to peak in January 2018.
- Reports of leaks dropped off to the point of no leaks being reported since June of 2018 and only one new civic address leak reported for the months of April, May and June 2018.

Switching of Source Waters

In the period during the switch of source waters:

• SJW performed extensive system flushing to limit impacts to water quality during the switch.

Since the switch occurred:

• A heightened monitoring program has been implemented.





It is recommended that Common Council receive and file this report.





Saint John Water

658-4455

waterandsewerage@saintjohn.ca

www.saintjohn.ca/westsidewater

-----Original Message-----From: Julie Atkinson <u>(mailto:julie@touchstoneacademy.ca</u>) Sent: January-30-19 2:28 PM To: Darling, Don; Collin, John Subject: Amazeatorium 2019 at Harbour Station

Dear Mayor Darling and Mr Collin,

I hope you are keeping well. As spring gradually approaches, my volunteer team is very busy planning the next iteration of our giant annual hands-on learning festival, the Amazeatorium, which continues to be very well received by the community. The event is scheduled for Saturday, April 13th at Harbour Station. We appreciated the City's support for the last year two years and I am writing to invite you to consider again purchasing a bundle of tickets to donate to local schoolchildren in Saint John. I have attached the detailed information and ticket bundle order form.

I am also happy to let you know that we have connected with Brad Adams and will be partnering with PRO Kids. We want to ensure that parents know about the PROKids program, so that all kids who discover a new recreational or extracurricular activity at the Amazeatorium have an opportunity to pursue their interest after the event.

Many thanks,

Julie

--

Julie Atkinson Amazeatorium Coordinator Touchstone Academy Marketing and Community Outreach Officer <u>julie@touchstoneacademy.ca</u> (506) 847 - 3038

www.touchstoneacademy.ca



Saturday, April 13th, 2019

Harbour Station, Saint John

The Amazeatorium is a unique annual event that mobilizes the Saint John community to experience the educational power of **playing together**. Organized by Touchstone Academy, the Amazeatorium brings together a broad spectrum of passionate professionals - scientists, engineers, artists, doctors, musicians, farmers, athletes, filmmakers, park rangers, dancers, and architects to name just a few - who are willing to share their expertise with children via playful activities. Together, we transform the floor of Harbour Station into an amazing interactive learning landscape. Children explore activities hosted by close to 100 local businesses and community organizations. Families discover many different recreational and extracurricular programs - everything from music, sports, art, science, robotics, and so much more!

The support of local businesses and individuals makes the Amazeatorium possible. Each year, hundreds of tickets are donated to schools and other oranizations. We need your help to make the Amazeatorium accessible to all children and families in our community. **Thank you!**

PERBY HEADQUARTERS

Ticket Bundle Order Form

Name: Con	npany Name: Mail	ling address:
Phone Number: Ema	all Address;	
CIRCLE YOUR SELECTED BUNDLE:		
Small Bundle (25 tickets) \$325	Medium Bundle (40 tickets) \$500	Large Bundle (80 tickets) \$975
OR DESIGNATE A CUSTOM SIZE:	<i>tickets.</i> (write in requested number)	Custom Bundle pricing: 12 - 24 tickets: \$13.50 per ticket 81 - 100 tickets: \$12 per ticket
Donated bundles may be distributed via y allocate your bundle to a suitable group a	our own connection to a school (eg. PALS) or c nd distribute the tickets in your name.	other organization. Or if you prefer, we can
These tickets will be donated to:	nt school/organization)	e distribute these tickets on my behalf.
Payment: Provide credit card details here or call us with payment info. Cheques can be made out to Touchstone Academy and mailed to:	Credit Card Info: Name on Ca	ard:
68a Hampton Road, Rothesay, NB E2E 5L5	Card #	Exp Date:

Questions? Call Julie Atkinson, (506) 847-3038 or email Julie@Amazeatorium.com