



TOWN OF OXFORD

Committee of the Whole Meeting

Council Chambers, Zoom and streamed live to Facebook

Monday, May 2, 2022

6 pm

AGENDA

1. Call to Order

Pg 1 2. Approval of Agenda, including additions or deletions

3. Approval of minutes from the previous meeting

Pg 3 3.1 Committee of the Whole Minutes – April 4, 2022

4. New Business

Pg 7 4.1 Request for water and sewer services – 726 Sunset Avenue

Pg 8 4.2 Request for sewer services - 1720 Black River Road

Pg 9 4.3 Request for water services – 1720 Black River Road

**Pg 10 4.4 Bylaw #01-2018 Commercial Development District Improvement Plan
Bylaw**

5. Reports of Town Departments

Pg 16 5.1 Public Works Report – included in package

Pg 17 5.2 Fire Department Report – to be submitted

Pg 18 5.3 Administration Department Report – included in package

Pg 20 5.4 RCMP Report – included in package

6. Reports of Committees and Boards – included is the Boards & Committees List

Pg 31 6.1 Solid Waste Management Report – included in package

Pg 32 6.2 Cumberland Public Libraries Report – included in the package

6.3 Recreation Commission – verbal report from Councillor McNutt

6.4 Municipal Boundary Review Committee – verbal report from Linda

6.5 Accessibility Advisory Committee – verbal report from Linda

6.6 Police Advisory Board Committee – verbal report from Linda

7. Consideration of Correspondence

Pg 33 7.1 Nova Scotia Provincial Non-Resident Deed Transfer Tax Guidelines – information

Pg 48 7.2 Municipal Response to Engagement on EPR – information

8. Adjournment



Minutes of the Committee of the Whole Meeting

Place: Zoom, streamed-live to Facebook
Date: Monday, April 4, 2022
Presiding Officer: Mayor Gregory Henley
Councillors present: Councillor Wade Adshade, Councillor Carla Black, Councillor Brenton Colborne, Councillor Paul Jones, Deputy Mayor Arnold MacDonald, and Councillor Chrystal McNutt
Regrets: nil

A quorum was present throughout the meeting.

Staff in attendance: Town Clerk – Linda Cloney (recording secretary)

1. Call to order

At 5:57 pm, Mayor Henley called the meeting to order.

2. Approval of Agenda

Councillor McNutt added to External Reports 6.2 Recreation Commission – Councillor McNutt verbal report

Moved by Councillor Jones and seconded by Councillor Black that the agenda of the Committee of the Whole Meeting for April 4, 2022, be approved, as amended.

Motion Carried

3. Approval of Previous Minutes

Moved by Councillor Colborne and seconded by Councillor Black that the minutes of the Committee of the Whole Meeting for March 7, 2022, be approved, as presented.

Motion Carried

4. Business

4.1 Proclamation – Autism Acceptance Month

Mayor Henley proclaimed April 2022 as Autism Acceptance Month throughout the Town of Oxford and encourage all citizens to recognize the Autistic individuals/people with autism, family members, caregivers, educators, and other professionals who strive to make Nova Scotia an inclusive and accessible place for us all to call home.

A copy of the signed proclamation has been filed with the Council Package

4.2 Phased In Assessment Agreement – GJDE Enterprises Ltd.

The Town adopted By-Law No. 01-2018, cited as the “Commercial Development District Improvement Plan By-Law” (CDDI By-law), a partial rebate program consisting of annual rebates to participating owners who undertake development on eligible property in the Central Development District.

GJDE Enterprises Ltd. is the owner of an eligible property that is located within the Commercial Development District and has applied to the Town for participation in the Development Support Program for the property at 36D Water Street, Oxford, NS.

Moved by Councillor Adshade and seconded by Councillor Jones to recommend to Town Council to enter into a Phased-In Assessment Agreement with GJDE Enterprises Ltd. as described in the Bylaw #01-2018 Commercial Development District Improvement Plan Bylaw.

Motion Carried

4.3 Phased In Assessment Agreement – Oxford Frozen Foods Limited

The Town adopted By-Law No. 01-2018, cited as the “Commercial Development District Improvement Plan By-Law” (CDDI By-law), a partial rebate program consisting of annual rebates to participating owners who undertake development on eligible property in the Central Development District.

Oxford Frozen Foods Limited is the owner of an eligible property that is located within the Commercial Development District and has applied to the Town for participation in the Development Support Program for the property at 4967 Main Street, Oxford, NS.

Moved by Councillor Jones and seconded by Councillor Colborne to recommend to Town Council to enter into a Phased-In Assessment Agreement with Oxford Frozen Foods Limited as described in the Bylaw #01-2018 Commercial Development District Improvement Plan Bylaw.

Motion Carried

5. Internal Reports

5.1 Public Works Report

Councillor McNutt asked if the removal of the ice and installing and removing the mud in the arena will be a continued responsibility for the Town or will it transfer over to the Arena Association. The expectation of Council is that the Arena Association will be taking over this responsibility.

The report is included in the Council package.

5.2 Fire Department Report

It was noted in the report that Fire Departments will be receiving a one-time grant of \$10,000 from the Provincial Government to go towards gear or whatever is needed.

Councillor Jones asked as to when the mutual aid contract expires with the County. This agreement was made on the 1st day of April 2008 and the term was for 15 years, expiring on March 31, 2023.

The report is included in the Council package

5.3 Administration Department Report

The report is included in the Council package

Moved by Councillor Adshade and seconded by Councillor Black to accept the internal reports as presented.

Motion Carried

6. External Reports – include in the package is the Boards & Committees List for reference

6.1 Solid Waste Management Report

Staff reported that since this report was drafted it was reported to the staff that the Landfill did an audit, and they have concern with regards to Oxford's sorting. 75% of the public are sorting properly, but there are still some people not sorting properly. There are bags of mixed waste, recycling not sorted and being thrown in the wrong bins.

Due to the recent event the enforcement officer will be assisting staff at the Oxford Transfer Site to educate the public as to how to properly sort their garbage.

Solid Waste Hotline number is 902-667-5141, accepts all inquiries with regards to Solid Waste.

Councillor Colborne asked the staff to pass out sorting guides to the public as they enter the transfer site.

Councillor Jones asked if they conducted an actual curbside that the Landfill picks up? Staff replied that they audit all garbage and recyclables that come into the landfill. It is easier to refuse a bag at curbside than to refuse multiply car/truck loads at the Transfer Site that come in together.

The report is included in the Council package

6. Recreation Commission – Councillor McNutt – verbal report

The Recreation Commission reported that Earth Day falls on April 22nd this year. They have organized the same kind of social media blitz event as last year in which the public is encouraged to pick up garbage and take pictures. Send the pictures to Councillor McNutt cmcnutt@oxfordns.ca and she will post them on the facebook site. Prizes to be awarded as a draw to those that submit pictures of their clean up. This will be a weeklong event from April 25 – April 29.

The Recreation Commission sends out a huge thank you to Al and Maxine Clarke as they have already started with cleanup projects throughout the town.

Moved by Councillor Jones and seconded by Councillor McNutt to accept the external reports as presented.

7. Adjournment

At 6:21 pm, it was moved by Councillor Colborne that the meeting be adjourned.

Motion Carried

Gregory Henley, Mayor

Linda Cloney, Recording Secretary

DRAFT

Request for water and sewer: 726 Sunset Avenue Oxford April
22, 2022 2:03:17 PM

Please accept this email as my request for services of water and sewer at 726
Sunset Avenue Oxford. I am now the registered owner of the property with an
approved building permit on file and displayed at the site. Please don't hesitate to
respond with any further requests that you may have.
Léa Ockrant

28 April 2022

To Town of Oxford Mayor and Council

Re: Access sewer and wastewater services

We will be putting a new mini home on our lot at 1720 Black River Road. The current delivery is set for June or July with occupancy a few weeks later. We would like to access the sewer and wastewater services of the town of Oxford if possible.

We understand that the last manhole is not far from our lot, in front of Pine Grove Cemetery and that we would need a lift pump to get our wastewater to the main sewer line. It is also our understanding that the sewer line is on our side of the road already.

We realize that we need a permit from the Department of Transportation to dig alongside the road. We have the application which will be submitted upon finalizing our plans. The proposed work would be done by someone who is very familiar with the terrain as well as the sewer system.

We fully understand that we will be responsible to pay all costs associated with this work along with any fees required by the Town of Oxford, Municipality of Cumberland County as well as the Department of Transportation.

We thank you for your consideration of this request and await your reply.

Respectfully,

Carla and Mark Benjamin

28 April 2022

To Town of Oxford Mayor and Council

Re: Access to Town of Oxford Water services

We are putting a new mini home on our lot at 1720 Black River Road this summer with estimated delivery in June or July. Our dealer, Stone's Prestige Homes, has yet to finalize the date. In preparation for this home, we have researched our water options and believe that our best option is town water even with some limitations.

The cost to drill a well is estimated to be several thousand dollars and then a significant treatment system will be necessary as the well water in this area is of poor quality with a high sulfur content as well as heavy metals. Such a system will also cost several thousand dollars and require routine maintenance.

We understand that the water lines on Black River Road are older and unable to provide service to additional customers at a satisfactory level especially due to the Department of Transportation having heavy usage during winter months to make brine.

Until three or four years ago there was a mini home on the last lot before ours, between civic numbers 1720 and 1750, that has since been moved. The water shut off is accessible and a fairly short distance from our lot, on the same side. If this line is active and accessible, we would like to propose that we be given permission to use this water line for the foreseeable future.

We understand that there are discussions to be had with the Department of Transportation regarding new water lines with greater capacity for Black River Road. This may take a significant amount of time to happen however we really hesitate to spend ten or twenty thousand dollars to drill a well and treat the water only to have the option to access town water a couple years down the road. We are willing to accept the limitations on water pressure during peak brine-making season. The majority of our household water usage occurs early morning and late evening and weekends as we both work full time away from home.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Respectfully,

Carla and Mark Benjamin



Bylaw #01-2018

Commercial Development District Improvement Plan Bylaw

WHEREAS it is desirable to permit the phasing-in, over a period of up to 10 years, of an increase to the taxable assessed value of certain commercial properties located in the Town of Oxford Commercial Development District and to provide a partial rebate of taxes paid by the Owner during the phasing-in period;

AND WHEREAS the *Municipal Government Act* allows the municipality with the approval of the Minister of Municipal Affairs to pass this Bylaw;

The Council of the Town of Oxford, under the authority of the *Municipal Government Act*, pursuant to Section 71C and subject to approval of the Minister in Section 71D, enacts the following Bylaw:

Title

1. This Bylaw is entitled the “Commercial Development District Improvement Plan Bylaw”.

Definitions

2. In this Bylaw:
 - a) “Actual Taxable Assessed Value” means the taxable assessed value pursuant to the assessment roll for the taxation year in which the Rebate Eligible Assessment is to be determined, subject to any adjustments to taxes arising from assessment appeals or changes to the taxable assessed value made by the Property Valuation Services Corporation (PVSC) through requests for reconsideration.
 - b) “Annual Rebate” is the amount of the rebate in a year paid to an Owner of an Eligible Property that is subject to a Phased In Assessment Agreement pursuant to section [10] of this Bylaw.
 - c) “Base Year Taxable Assessed Value” means the taxable assessed value of an Eligible Property in the taxation year in which a Phased In Assessment Agreement is signed for the Eligible Property, subject to any adjustments to taxes arising from assessment appeals or changes to the taxable assessed value made by the Property Valuation Services Corporation.

Corporation (PVSC) through requests for reconsideration.

- d) “Commercial Development District” or “CDD” means the area of the Town of Oxford established by section [4] of this Bylaw.
- e) “Development” means investment that, in the opinion of the Town of Oxford, results in an increase in the productive use of an Eligible Property or a building on an Eligible Property, and includes, but is not limited to, construction of a new building, remediation of the property or the expansion or renovation of an existing building to realize more effective use of the Eligible Property’s potential.
- f) “Development Support Program” is a program designed to stimulate building construction and the expansion of the economy of the Town of Oxford.
- g) “Eligible Property” means an eligible property as defined in section 71C(1)(d) of the *Municipal Government Act*
- h) “Owner” means the person named on the assessment roll as responsible for the taxes for a property.
- i) “Phased In Assessment Agreement” is an agreement signed by the Town of Oxford and the Owner of an of an Eligible Property and is written in substantially the same form as the Agreement set out in Appendix “B” of this By-law.
- j) “Rebate Eligible Assessment” in a taxation year means the amount calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Rebate Eligible Assessment} = \text{Actual Taxable Assessed Value} \text{ minus Base Year Taxable Assessed Value.}$$

Application

- 3. This Bylaw repeals and replaces By-law #0-12017.
- 4. This Bylaw applies to Eligible Properties located in the CDD.
- 5. The CDD for the Town of Oxford is depicted in the attached Appendix “A” and is hereby established in accordance with the Town of Oxford *Municipal Planning Strategy*.

Development Support Program

- 6. A Development Support Program is established to aid Owners of Eligible Properties in the CDD by providing the possibility of an annual partial rebate on taxes paid by the Owner if the Owner has undertaken Development of their Eligible Property.
- 7. Prior to receiving support through the Development Support Program, an Owner of an

Eligible Property must enter into a Phased In Assessment Agreement with the Town of Oxford.

Eligibility

- 8. An Eligible Property must undergo Development before the Owner of the property can participate in the Development Support Program.

Phased In Assessment Agreement

- 9. The eligibility criteria for the Development Support Program and the limits on the program are as established in this Bylaw. In the event of a conflict between a Phased In Assessment Agreement and this Bylaw, the provisions of this Bylaw shall prevail.

Rebate Calculation

- 10. An Annual Rebate shall be calculated each year for each Eligible Property that is the subject of a Phased In Assessment Agreement as follows:

Year	Annual Rebate
1	90% of Rebate Eligible Taxes
2	80% of Rebate Eligible Taxes
3	70% of Rebate Eligible Taxes
4	60% of Rebate Eligible Taxes
5	50% of Rebate Eligible Taxes
6	50% of Rebate Eligible Taxes
7	40% of Rebate Eligible Taxes
8	30% of Rebate Eligible Taxes
9	20% of Rebate Eligible Taxes
10	10% of Rebate Eligible Taxes

Where Rebate Eligible Taxes = Commercial tax rate for the Town of Oxford x the Rebate Eligible Assessment

Rebate Limits

- 11. The total of Annual Rebates provided to an Owner over the term of participation in the Development Support Program must not result in the calculation of the total increase in taxes payable during the phase-in period being less than fifty per cent of the total increase in taxes that would be payable during the same period in the absence of the application of the Development Support Program formula.

Adjustments

12. In the event there are any subsequent changes in the total taxes payable in any year due to reductions resulting from assessment appeals, and where such tax changes occur after Annual Rebates have been paid, future year entitlements may be reduced accordingly. Any overpayment of amounts arising from subsequent assessment or tax reductions will be deemed to be a debt owing to the Town of Oxford.

Duration

13. Annual Rebates will only become payable to the Owner after the Eligible Property is first reassessed by the Property Valuation Services Corporation (PVSC) to fully reflect the Development for which the Owner is receiving the rebate.
14. All support under the Development Support Program will cease if, during the term of the Phased In Assessment Agreement, a building on the subject property is demolished except to allow for eligible Development. Annual Rebates that would have been payable in the year in which the demolition occurs will be adjusted on a pro-rated basis to reflect the date of the demolition.

Staged Development

15. In the case of a staged Development, where one portion of an Eligible Property is developed in advance of others, each portion of the Eligible Property will be treated as a separate Eligible Property. The first Annual Rebate payment of the component of the Development Support Program will be based on the Rebate Eligible Assessment arising from the increased assessment on the first portion of the Development. As other portions of the Eligible Property are developed, which result in further assessment increases, the Owner of the Eligible Property may apply to further participate in the Development Support Program based on the additional Rebate Eligible Assessment, subject to the continued availability of the Development Support Program and the Owner's ability to meet the eligibility requirements and Annual Rebate entitlements in place at that time.

Condominiums

16. If a Development of an Eligible Property is condominiumized, each condominium unit will be treated as a stand-alone Eligible Property and must be able to meet all eligibility requirements of the Development Support Program, independent of other condominium units.

Repeal

17. (1) If this Bylaw, or any portion thereof, is repealed, any Owner of an eligible property in a CDD who has been accepted to participate in the Development Support Program prior to the date of repeal, will benefit from the Development Support Program, as applicable, in accordance with this Bylaw, despite its whole or partial repeal.

- (2) In the event of a repeal in (1), for the Owner of an eligible property in the CDD who has been accepted into the Development Support Program as of the date of the repeal, this Bylaw will continue to be considered to be in force and effect only for the limited purpose of providing for the continuation of the Development Support Program for that Owner until the ten-year maximum term is completed or the Owner's participation in the Development Support Program is discontinued.

Other Conditions

18. All proposed Developments must conform to all Provincial laws, municipal Bylaws, policies, and processes and all improvements must be made pursuant to an approved building permit and applicable zoning requirements and development approvals.
19. The applicant to the Development Support Program must be the Owner of the Eligible Property that is to be the subject of the Phased In Assessment Agreement.
20. The Owner of an Eligible Property in the CDD must not be in arrears of property taxes or other fees and charges on the date that the Phased In Assessment Agreement is signed.

Payment

21. The Town of Oxford will pay Annual Rebates once annually, in the last quarter of the year, provided that:
 - a) there are no outstanding taxes, water rates, or other sums owed to the Town of Oxford with respect to the subject property;
 - b) there are no outstanding work orders or orders or requests to comply from any municipal or provincial entity with respect to the subject property; and
 - c) all other eligibility criteria and conditions are met.
22. An Owner will not be entitled to an Annual Rebate if the property subject to a Phased In Assessment Agreement does not meet the conditions of section 21 at the time the Annual Rebate is due to be paid.
23. Annual Development Rebates will not be applied as tax credits against property tax accounts.
24. In case of an assessment appeal, the Town of Oxford reserves the right to withhold Annual Development Rebates pending final disposition of the appeal.

Requirement to Review Bylaw

25. This Bylaw shall be reviewed by the Town of Oxford within four years of its coming into force and every four years thereafter in accordance with section 71(E) of the *Municipal Government Act*.

Clerk's Annotation for Official Bylaw Book

	Date of First Reading:	16 April 2018
Date of advertisement of Notice of Intent to Consider:		2 May 2018
	Date of Final Reading:	22 May 2018
	Effective Date:	20 June 2018
*Date of advertisement of Passage of Bylaw:		20 June 2018
Date of mailing to Minister a certified copy of the Bylaw:		5 July 2018

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT this Bylaw was adopted by Council and published as indicated above.



Chief Administrative Officer



Date

*Effective Date of Bylaw unless otherwise specified in the text of the Bylaw

Public Works Report For the month of April 2022

Spring clean-up around town

- Street Sweeping
- Sod Clean up
- Potholes filled with reclaim and cold patch
- Garbage around town

Removed fill at area from previous water breaks

Removed fill that was dumped at the end of Foundry Street, from water breaks up Foundry Street

Cleaned lift station floats

Repaired water meters

Repaired a water shut off on Birchwood Road

Snow clearing during spring storm

Plugged sewer on Black River Road

Rodded sewer at 370 Foundry Street

Plugged culvert on Sunset Ave

Water meter readings

Repaired/installed broken signs around town

Damage at old tank on Pugwash Road had to be repaired

Fixed fence at ballfield along with clean up

Had a maintenance day of Backhoe and Kubota tractor

Cleaned storm drain covers to prepare for rain event

Participated in earth day by picking up garbage at Oxford Transfer Site

Pulled 2 sewer pumps at Little River lift station, had to send 1 away for repair

Respectfully Submitted by,

Nick Purdy

Lead Hand, Town of Oxford

Monthly Administration Department Report

Highlights for the month of April 2022

(Note: these tasks do not include the everyday duties)

Revenue Clerk

2 request forms out for lawn repair for Public Works.
Daily updates for notice of water disconnection arrear sheets
Organized statements for water owing on inactive accounts
Water meter sheets ready for Town works to read Town of Oxford meters
Met with representative from Denis office supply, ink cartridge pickups and supply ordering has not been here since before covid
Took 4 calls from County homeowners about road conditions
Entering water meter consumption readings into Town Suite 2 to 3 days
Processed water bills to sent out 2 days
Customers coming in to set up payment plans for tax and water arrears
6 Tax certificates for law offices
5 House closings preparing final water and tax bills for lawyers
Working with Property Valuation Services about accounts
Water bill payments readily coming in

Office Assistant – started position April 19, 2022

Taking notes for the Regular Council Meeting, PRAC, Accessibility Committee.
Poster mock up for Accessibility Committee
Observing and reviewing general office procedures and manuals
Letter creation, review, and printing
Setup of laptop programs including Teams and Outlook and office Gmail account.
Draft development of the 2022 Council Boundary Study Survey
Review and work on Working Alone Policy for the H&S Committee

Senior Accountant

Reconciling the Beautification Grant and OATA
Year End Entries
Balancing Townsuite to Sage
Townsuite adjustments
mid month remittance
invoicing to the Arena Association
Investigated balances from previous years that were stagnant
Created a sheet for year end entries and reminders
Bad Debt request organized and approved by Council, Bad debt entry was made
updated payment plans
Organized water disconnect notices
created a spreadsheet to keep updated on outstanding accounts
accrual revenues
water bills/consumption report/broken meters water sheet and unusual consumptions
posting expenses from general that belong to water

training Office Assistant the water billing process
Depreciation on the water capital account
currently working with auditors
Reconciling the COVID safe restart

Town Clerk

Worked with Municipal Website Venture and the Committee on going live with new website, we are very close.

Met with the Police Advisory Board, Public Works Committee, Accessibility Advisory Board, and the Municipal Boundary Review Committee

Introduced Stan McDougall to the Administration Team and did some training

Working along side of our Lead Hand in Public Works daily as the Public Works Supervisor position remains vacant. The deadline for resumes is May 6 and hope to have someone in the position sometime in May.

GPS training with regards to the Public Works fleet

Summer Student program was announced, and we were granted one summer student for Recreation.

Currently working on job details and publication of the summer student position.

Met with MPAL to discuss future possibilities for Oxford.

Dealing with issues at the gazebo, a lot of garbage and disrespect with the infrastructure there during lunch hour at the OREC.

Finalized funding report with regards to the Asset Management Grant.

Followed up with issues at the Transfer Site, warning is being sent out to those that are not properly sorting or following the rules set out at the Transfer Site.

Respectfully submitted by,

Linda Cloney
CAO, Town of Oxford

RCMP



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Town of Oxford

Police Advisory Board

January 1 to March 31, 2022

S/Sgt. Craig Learning
District Commander



CALLS FOR SERVICE

TOWN	January 1 – March 31, 2022	January 1 – March 31, 2021
Zone 12 – Town	60	75
OXS – Oxford school	0	1
TOTAL TOWN	60	76

RURAL	January 1 – March 31, 2022	January 1 – March 31, 2021
Zone 6	25	51
Zone 7	36	29
Zone 8	7	7
Zone 15	0	0
Zone 16	2	15
TCH TC1	1	1
TCH TC2	118	39
OXF	0	0
Other rural	96	61
TOTAL RURAL	285	203
TOTAL TOWN AND RURAL	345	279

File Updates

January 1 to March 31, 2022

Oxford

PROS File 202285521

Mischief - Complainant called Oxford Detachment to report an apartment building he owns was vandalized. He would like an officer to attend the building and talk to the tenants since he believes they know the kids that are causing the damage. Two suspects were identified, but no evidence provided. File is still under investigation.

PROS File 2022156413

Assault - Complainant reports she was having a supervised child visit with her ex-partner. Things escalated and when she tried to leave he grabbed her by the arm to stop her. Child and Family Services Referral was completed. File is still under investigation to obtain statements.

PROS File 202228854

Identity Fraud - Complainant called to report she received a call from someone stating they were with Service Canada. She gave the caller her last 3 digits of her Social Insurance number, complete name, birthdate and address. Calls came from 17825772264 and 16474745317. An RCMP member called the numbers; but one was no longer in service and the other went to a text now subscriber. Member spoke with the complainant and advised her to notify her bank and watch for any unusual activity.

PROS File 2022288268

Break and Enter – Complainant reported a break and enter into the food bank on Lower Main Street. Occurred overnight with entry being gained by breaking a window. No video surveillance in or around the property. No money kept on site, but food was stolen. File is still under investigation.

PROS File 202267945

NS/NB Border Protest. Background: In response to the Canadian Federal Government's announcement of COVID vaccine requirements for commercial truckers entering both the U.S. and Canada, several social media postings called for protests in support of the trucking industry. Protests were scheduled for January 23 and 29 here in Cumberland District.

In response, an Operational Plan was developed which included the assignment of key roles and resourcing including, but not limited to: Cumberland District RCMP, RCMP NB, the H Division Liaison Team (DLT), H Division Special Tactical Operations (STO) resources, as well as points of contact with applicable Nova Scotia agencies i.e. Transportation and Infrastructure, Department of Justice (DOJ), Health, Strategic Communications, Cumberland EMO, and the Amherst Police Service. As part of the response, STO resources were formed into Quick Response Teams and were assigned to respond to and address any action that would potentially block the highway. Contingencies involving the utilization of alternative cross border routes were developed to ensure the safe passage of critical health care personnel and supplies, should it be required.

Result: A well planned and appropriately resourced event. There was a significant turnout at the border and protest activity, which mainly consisted of rolling convoys between NS and NB. Real time traffic diversions were adjusted in order to alleviate highway congestion and continued passage for travelers along our vital economic corridor. Our robust presence also contributed to deterring some individuals attempting to overtake the highway.

PROS File 202298596

NS/NB Border Protest. COVID/Commercial Trucking Industry/Mandates. Public order event # 2 scheduled for January 29, 2022. As before, significant operations planning occurred throughout the week in preparation for this well publicized event which was set to coincide with other National protest activities in both Ottawa and at other US/Canada Ports of Entries across the country. With the pending weather bomb scheduled to hit, supplemental resources, including Full STO contingent arrived in Cumberland the evening of January 28.

Summary of events:

- Briefing at Amherst Detachment on January 29, at 1000 hrs.
- Deployment of resources at strategic locations and travel routes in accordance with the operations plan and in conjunction with NB RCMP resources and operations plan.
- Early afternoon: A contingent of protestors began gathering at the Aulac Big Stop. Weather deteriorating rapidly/visibility nearing zero.
- Early evening: TCH from Cobequid Tolls west into NB was closed by TIR due to weather and road conditions. Cumberland general duty members were deployed to various calls along the highway due to civilian/commercial trucks becoming stuck or going off road. Several units were also deployed at 104 exits to prevent travelers from entering the 104. This posture was held until requisite road closure advisories could be issued.
- A group of protestors decided to stay overnight at the Big Stop, with the intention to deploy when the weather cleared. As such, a scaled nightshift was deployed in a monitoring capacity.
- Morning brief held at 0700 hrs on January 30. No significant issues to report overnight.
- TCH open by approx. 0900 hrs. Road conditions still poor on the NB side.
- Update from the H Division liaison team shortly thereafter reporting that the group at Aulac BigStop was leaving.
- Intel and resources were reviewed by the command team and a decision was made to demobilize and release most resources.

Result: Resources on hand were proportionate to the local and provincial/national threat risk assessment. Weather and road conditions, as anticipated, were an additional risk variable. Pre-planning, coupled with a seamless carry out of the operations plan contributed to the overall success of this police response. Protest activity was deterred and we were prepared to deal with the variables that the weather brought. We met our goal of ensuring both police and public safety.

PROS File 2022162950

NS/NB Border Protest. “Freedom 2022” Protest/Convoy. For the third time in a month, significant operations planning took place leading up to another public order event on February 12.

Summary of events:

- A convoy arrived at NS/NB border at approximately 12:00 hrs. Protesters were advised at a police checkpoint of the designated protest area (Nova Scotia Visitor Centre) and provided hand-out information on where those areas were.
- While some protestors were openly hostile to police, a measured approach by police resulted in no conflict.
- At 13:20 hrs the protestors departed the Visitor Centre and headed East on Highway 104, but advised they planned to return and remain at the border overnight.
- Protestors did not return, however police maintained a scaled presence at the border to ensure the highway was not overtaken.

- No significant updates were reported throughout the night. With no new intelligence, resources were demobilized mid-morning, February 13.

Result: The number of protesters across the Province and their unpredictable movement was a concern throughout the weekend. Communication between RCMP Districts to ensure real-time updates on the state of the protests was excellent. The police response at the border was well coordinated and structured to disrupt the ability of protesters to easily gather in numbers. One Facebook post from a protester commented that police were friendly and conceded that efforts to block the road would not be successful. This is indicative of the success attained through a layered approach utilizing communication to engage protesters, coupled with tactical presence.

PROS File 20221611868

Project Hinterland. Cumberland District RCMP led investigation into Drug and Firearms Trafficking, as well as property crime.

Quick facts about the investigation:

- Final takedowns took place in February, 2022.
- Overall, a 4 month investigation, including multiple undercover operations.
- Involved agencies: Cumberland RCMP Street Crime & General Duty, RCMP Federal Operations, NB RCMP, and the Amherst Police Service.
- Overall investigation targeted players involved in our main drug supply “corridors” into the Cumberland/Sackville areas.
- 8 subjects were charged for offences including: multiple counts of drug trafficking (cocaine, meth); firearms charges, including possess handgun with prohibited silencer; possession of proceeds of crime; and, possession of stolen property and vehicles over \$5000.00.

Exhibit Items of Note:

- 80+ Exhibits seized.
- Approx. ½ Kilo of cocaine.
- 2+ ounces of methamphetamine.
- Ice tabs, magic mushrooms, various prescription pills.
- A kilo brick press with cocaine residue (presumptive test).
- Money counter.
- Approx. 50,000 Canadian currency.
- Restricted handgun with silencer.
- Ammunition and Other weapons seized.
- The Primary target also had red and blue lights and a siren wired into his vehicle (same seized) as well as Motorola TMR radio.
- Several stolen property items.

Photos of Several Exhibits



PROS File 2022302647

Possession of Stolen Property. Break and enter at storage unit. The police investigation showed that a black Honda Accord, using the code for one unit (associated to two drug and property offenders) was used to access the secure compound. The suspects then accessed two units with force. During scene attendance, members observed suspected stolen property. A search warrant was executed and stolen high value property recovered. See photos below. Charges are pending against two subjects. Of note, these two were also charged in the most recent takedown for Project Hinterland. Most property owners have been identified, and many of the items have already been returned.





PROS File 2022331564

Mental Health. A member was en-route to the Amherst office in his personal vehicle to start shift when he encountered vehicles with four way flashers on. He stopped and learned that a male had jumped from a moving vehicle, resulting in head injuries. The member rendered first aid and requested an update on EHS. A 90 minute wait time was projected, and as such, he made the decision to facilitate police transport to the hospital as the excessive time could potentially pose a serious risk. The subject was transported to care where he was formed by doctor under the IPTA. He was in turn transferred to the IWK for mental health treatment.

PROS File 202271110

Drug trafficking. Ongoing complaints were received regarding drug trafficking at the Pied Piper Motel. Three CDSA warrants executed on January 27 (rooms 3, 4, and 5), which resulted in the arrest of four persons. A search warrant was executed which was positive search for drugs, and other items consistent with trafficking. This matter is still under investigation.

PROS File 2022350008

Attempted Murder with Firearm. A female complainant reported that a male associate fired a shotgun at her. She was uninjured and managed to escape and call 911. A multi-unit response to a residence above the Home Hardware in Pugwash ensued, including support units from Cumberland District, Colchester District, Traffic Services, and Police Dog Services. The RCMP Emergency Response Team also began prepping for deployment. On scene, the male surrendered without further incident. He was arrested and charged with Attempt Murder along with multiple other weapons and firearms offences. A search warrant

was executed at property and resulted in a positive search for offence related items. The scene was processed by the RCMP Forensic Identification Section and the Explosive Disposal unit. During the course of the investigation a second male was identified as an accessory to the offence and his full involvement is currently being investigated. The substantive male was later released by a judge on extensive conditions while awaiting his next court appearance. This matter remains under investigation.

PROS File 2022193075

Missing Person. On February 14, 2022, at 2250 hrs, Dorothy Morrissey contacted Cumberland District RCMP to report her son, Jessie MORRISSEY as missing. She stated she last saw him at her residence in Leamington, N.S. at 0900 hrs on February 13. She believed he headed into a trail behind her residence. This complex and comprehensive investigation thus far has determined MORRISSEY was last near Springhill on Feb 13 between 1600 and 1700 hrs. GSAR was mobilized as part of this investigation, however their search was negative. RCMP Air Services aerial searches were also unsuccessful. Key interviews with friends and other associates continue with several leads being explored. The H Division Interview Assistance Team and Major Crime unit is assisting with this investigation.

PROS File 2022312761

Collision/Mental Health Act. A female caller reported she had rammed her boyfriend's vehicle with hers, slit her wrists, and wanted police to shoot her. A multi-unit response followed wherein members located the female still in the vehicle crying and yelling, and still in possession of a hunting knife held against her throat. Members observed that she was suffering from a cut to her left wrist and bleeding badly. Throughout, she yelled at members to shoot her and stated that she wanted to die. Per crisis de-escalation training, dialogue was initiated by on scene members and they were able to convince the female to put down and eventually relinquish the knife. This allowed members to move in and begin first aid until EHS could arrive. During their discussion with her, they learned she was under an immense amount of personal stress. She was in turn transported to hospital where he was admitted for psychiatric care in the morning. Of note, members did locate a lengthy suicide note inside the female's vehicle which was brought to the hospital for the attending physician. Great work by attending members in successfully de-escalating a situation that could have turned out a lot worse.

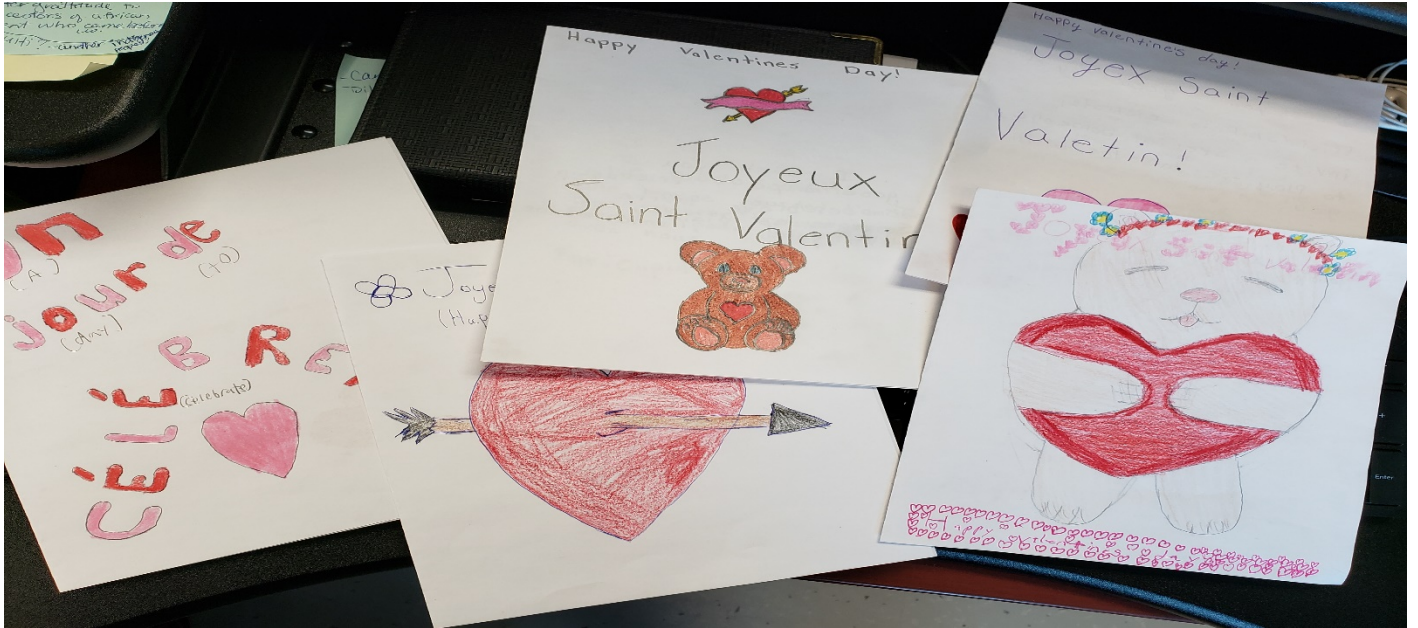
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN 2021/2022 PRIORITIES

- Crime Prevention and Reduction
- Road Safety
- Connecting With Our Community – Community Engagement
- Our People – Health and Respectful Workplace

***** Planning now underway for 2022/2023. Priorities to be established with input from Town of Oxford Police Advisory Board and Council.*

Other Highlights

Greeting cards prepared by local students. These were passed over to our Senior Safety Coordinator and delivered to our local senior residents.



Pink Shirt Day. Cumberland District Members, Cst. Sarah Pennoyer, Sgt. Brian Camerson, S/Sgt. Craig Learning, and Cpl. Clay Wortman



A day in the life an RCMP member working the Cobequid Pass during winter storm season. Members not only were out rescuing people, but dogs as well. Pictured is Cst. Paul Cheesman with the 'Texas' pup. A vehicle travelling to Nova Scotia with adopted dogs became stranded and needed police assistance.



APPENDIX A

The following is a list of all members and staff who are currently posted to Cumberland District R.C.M.P.

** ODS (medical leave)**

District Commander: S/Sgt. Craig Learning
Operations NCO: Sgt. Jason Pennoyer (ODS)
Community Policing Officer: Cst. Sarah Pennoyer
Domestic Violence Coordinator: Lydia Quinn
Court Liaison Officer: Alannah Blanch

Amherst Office

Cpl. Josh DuBois
Cst. Victor Manuel
Cst. Jeffrey Campbell
Cst. Phil Basque
Cst. Matt Bray
Cst. Richard Harvey
D/A Rachael McLellan
D/A Crystal Farrell

Oxford Office

Cpl. Robert Parris (retiring)
Cst. Paul Cheesman
Cst. Heather Graves
Cst. Donald Fisher (ODS)
Cst. Heather Lourie
D/A Lina Taraschi

Parrsboro Office

Cpl. Troy Gill
Cst. Troy Hopkins (retired)
Cst. Don Matthews
Cst. Tyler Smith
Cst. Steve Maddison
D/A Heather Winters

Pugwash Office

Cpl. Shawn Galbraith
Cst. Marc Blinn
Cst. Rena Currie
Cst. Anna Cochrane
D/A Joan Jamieson

Springhill Office

Sgt. Brian Cameron
Cst. Tom Livingstone
Cst. Mike Currie
Cst. Marilyn Campbell
Cst. Dean Boland (ODS/Paternity)
Cst. James Campbell
Cst. Gina Macrae
D/A Cindy MacDonald

Street Crime Enforcement Unit

Cpl. Clay Wortman
Cst. Mike Black
Cst. Ryan Wilson
Cst. John Haggerty (Amherst Police Service)
Cst. Stefan Deuville (Amherst Police Service)

Note: We have 4 new members transferring into Cumberland District from Baddeck, Nunavut, Saskatchewan, and Newfoundland and Labrador. A 5th is coming, but yet to be announced.

Solid Waste Management Report

Provincial Updates

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

The Priorities committee submitted the municipal consensus response to the Extended Producer Responsibility for Printed Paper and Packaging consultation (attached for information purposes). This response was on behalf of the Nova Scotia Solid Waste Regional Chairs Committee (Regional Chairs), the Nova Scotia Federation of Municipalities (NSFM) and the Association of Municipal Administrators Nova Scotia (AMA).

Education & Enforcement

Solid Waste Hotline

In the month of March, the hotline received 266 calls.

Social Media

Working towards engaging the public more through social media and have started weekly *What Goes Where* Facebook posts. The following topics were most recently communicated to residents:

What Goes Where- Dual Stream Recycling

What Goes Where- Fast Food Containers

Illegal dumping

Enforcement

202 audits took place in the month of March.

44 Recycling audits

79 Green carts

79 Garbage

Education

Solid waste education continues to remain busy. We are currently visiting with the tenants of the Cobequid Housing Authority to review sorting requirements.

Staff met with the Oxford Transfer Station Attendant to discuss how to engage residents and encourage proper separation. The attendant was given sort guides to hand out to new residents.

Divert NS Scholarship

As a reminder Divert NS is once again offering the Champion of the Environment Scholarship which is open to Grade 12 students in NS. There are 6- \$2500 Regional Scholarships and 1- \$5000 Provincial Scholarship available.

Visit www.divertns.ca/scholarship for more information.

**Cumberland Public Libraries
Brief Report- Oxford
April 27, 2022**

New Board Member

The Board welcomed new Community Board member Stephanie Keilhack.

Accessibility Plan

The Accessibility plan created by The Interregional Advisory Committee for Library Accessibility was passed by the Board at the April meeting.

Cost of Living increase

The Board approved a 3.5% cost of living increase starting in May.

April Public Meeting

The Board will hold its annual Public Meeting on June 14, 2022 at the Amherst Library.

Statistics

In the month of February, Cumberland Public Libraries signed out 5,648 items, 315 items in the Oxford alone. This includes books, movies, TV shows, magazines and more.

Also, in Cumberland Public Libraries offered 10 virtual programs with 100 views. The Oxford Library had 251 in person visits.

Next Board meeting June 21, 2022.

**NOVA SCOTIA
PROVINCIAL NON-RESIDENT DEED TRANSFER TAX
GUIDELINES**

**Nova Scotia Department of Finance and Treasury Board
Provincial Tax Policy and Administration Division**

**Released April 8, 2022
Subject to legislation revisions**



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Nova Scotia Provincial Non-Resident Deed Transfer Tax Guidelines

General Information

The Provincial Non-Resident Deed Transfer Tax (PDTT) is a deed transfer tax for non-residents that is applied at the time of purchase/transfer of a residential property meeting certain criteria.

This provincial deed transfer tax applies in addition to the municipal deed transfer tax (if applicable in the municipality in which the property resides).

The PDTT is administered by the Provincial Tax Policy and Administration Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Finance and Treasury Board (the Department). The legislative authority for this tax is contained in the

- *Non-Resident Deed Transfer and Property Taxes Act*, and
- *Non-Resident Deed Transfer and Property Taxes Regulations*.

NOTE: Although property transactions with an Agreement of Purchase and Sale dated before April 1, 2022 are not subject to the PDTT, if the transaction closes (i.e. the property is transferred) on or after April 1, 2022, the online **Provincial Deed Transfer Tax Form is required to be completed for all property transactions** (regardless of residency status and property type).

More details can be found in the section on “Provincial Deed Transfer Tax Form Submission”.

Where there is a conflict between the information contained in these Guidelines and the Legislation and Regulations, the Legislation and Regulations governing the Provincial Non-Resident Deed Transfer Tax will take precedence over the Guidelines, website, communications documents, forms, advance rulings or any other published information.

Residential Property

According to the [Assessment Act](#), a residential property is one that is used, or intended to be used, for residential purposes. It *does not* include an apartment hotel or portions of a hotel/motel used for the purpose of public lodging.

For the purposes of the PDTT, a residential property is also one that has *3 or less dwelling units*. This includes vacant land classified as residential.

The definition of a dwelling unit comes from the [Municipal Government Act](#). Dwelling units are living areas that have a private entrance, are occupied (or fit for occupation), have kitchen facilities within the unit, and have bathroom facilities that are not shared with occupants of other units.

For properties with multiple classifications, if any portion of the property is considered residential and has 3 or less dwelling units, that portion of the property is subject to the PDTT.

Property Ownership

The PDTT applies to residential properties of 3 or less dwelling units being transferred to 1 or more grantees where *more than 50%* of the ownership interest in the property is granted to non-residents of Nova Scotia.

If *50% or more* of the ownership interest in the property is held by residents of Nova Scotia, the PDTT *does not* apply. For example: If 2 siblings (1 resident, 1 non-resident) acquire a residential property and the ownership interest of each sibling is 50%, then the PDTT does not apply.

Ownership Interest in the Property

If a property has multiple owners, the interest of each owner is determined by whether the owners are considered joint tenants or tenants in common:

- Joint tenants each have equal interests in a property.
- Tenants in common each have a property interest as stated on the property's title document (e.g. deed) or parcel register (under the [Land Registration Act](#)). If no interest is stated on either, then equal interests are applied.

Total ownership interest in a property must not exceed 100%.

Ownership Type – Resident vs Non-Resident

A non-resident is an individual or corporation that is not a resident of Nova Scotia. Residential property can also be held in a trust. Residency determination for individuals, corporations and trusts is as follows.

Individuals

Residency of an individual is determined by whether the individual is a resident of Nova Scotia for income tax purposes at the time of the property transaction.

This determination is based on where the individual filed their income tax return for the previous year.

- If an individual filed an income tax return for the previous tax year in Nova Scotia, they are presumed to be a resident of Nova Scotia.
- If an individual filed an income tax return for the previous tax year anywhere other than Nova Scotia, they are presumed to be a non-resident of Nova Scotia.
- If an individual's residency status changed since their last filed income tax return, this can be declared in the Affidavit of Residence and demonstrated by providing proof of Nova Scotia residency.

More details can be found in the sections on "Affidavit of Residence" and "Non-Residents Moving to Nova Scotia".

An individual is considered to be resident in the province where they have significant residential ties. Residential ties to Nova Scotia include such things as having a spouse or dependents living here, having personal property here (vehicle, furniture, etc.), social ties (such as memberships in recreational or religious organizations), economic ties including bank accounts in Nova Scotia, a Nova Scotia driver's license, and coverage under the Nova Scotia Health Insurance program (MSI). This list is not exhaustive, and other ties that indicate an intention to make Nova Scotia your permanent residence may also be relevant.

Corporations

A corporation includes all of the following:

- A corporation limited by shares.
This includes companies incorporated under the Companies Act (or similar legislation in another jurisdiction).
- A non-profit society or corporation.
This includes non-profit organizations incorporated under the Societies Act or (or similar legislation in another jurisdiction).
- A co-operative association or other incorporated co-operative.
This includes entities incorporated under the Co-operative Associations Act (or similar legislation in another jurisdiction).
- A registered charity that is incorporated or otherwise considered a legal person capable of owing real property.
A registered charity is a charitable organization that is registered with the Canada Revenue Agency.
- Any other body corporate that is prescribed as a corporation by the regulations or that meets the criteria prescribed in the regulations.

A corporation is considered resident of Nova Scotia if **all** of the following 3 statements are true:

1. The corporation's central management and control is in Nova Scotia.
2. 50% or more of the corporation's directors are individuals who are residents of Nova Scotia for income tax purposes.
3. If the corporation
 - a. is limited by shares: 50% or more of the corporation's issued and outstanding shares are directly, indirectly, or beneficially owned by persons who are residents of Nova Scotia for income tax purposes. This can be determined by number of votes or as a percentage of fair market value.
 - b. consists of members: 50% or more of the members are persons who are residents of Nova Scotia for income tax purposes.

In the Affidavit of Residence, an authorized officer of the corporation must answer questions about the corporation and declare its residency status.

More details can be found in the section on "Affidavit of Residence".

The Administrator may request additional information (including Affidavits of Residence), at any time after a property transaction, from each officer, director, member, and shareholder of the corporation.

Trusts

For a residential property held in trust, the beneficiaries are considered to have an ownership interest in proportion to their beneficial interest in the trust *unless* the trustee(s) or settlor (or person related to any of them) has the power to revoke the trust or add/change the beneficiaries.

If the trustee(s) or settlor (or person related to any of them) has the power to revoke the trust or add/change the beneficiaries, then the Administrator may consider the ownership interest to be held by them and may determine the amount of ownership interest held by the person(s).

For a property held in trust, the Administrator may also consider the ownership interest to be held by any of the trustees, beneficiaries or settlor depending on if the residential property was acquired in or transferred to a trust to avoid the PDTT or property tax and other circumstances the Administrator considers relevant.

In the Affidavit of Residence, a person acting as a trustee on behalf of the trust must answer questions about the trust and declare whether the trust property is considered to be owned by a resident(s) of Nova Scotia. *More details can be found in the section on "Affidavit of Residence".*

If the settlor or any of the trustees (or person related to any of them) have the power to revoke the trust or add/change the beneficiaries and 50% or more of the persons with the power to revoke the trust or add/change beneficiaries are residents of Nova Scotia for income tax purposes, then the trust property is considered to be owned by a resident(s) of Nova Scotia.

If the settlor or any of the trustees (or person related to any of them) do not have the power to revoke the trust or add/change the beneficiaries and 50% or more of the beneficial interest in the trust is held by beneficiaries who are residents of Nova Scotia for income tax purposes, then the trust property is considered to be owned by a resident(s) of Nova Scotia.

The Administrator may request additional information (including Affidavits of Residence), at any time after a property transaction, from each trust beneficiary, trustee, or settlor.

Tax Amount

The PDTT is applied on residential properties of 3 or less dwelling units being transferred to non-residents of Nova Scotia. The tax is applied at the time when the deed is being registered and is calculated as follows:

$$\text{PDTT} = \text{Tax Rate} \times \text{The Greater of: [Sale Price and Assessed Value]}$$

Where:

Tax Rate = 5%

Sale Price = The value being paid for the property as defined in the [Municipal Government Act](#) (if there is no sale price, then \$0).

Assessed Value = The value of the property according to the most recent property assessment roll of the [Property Valuation Services Corporation](#) under the [Assessment Act](#).

Gift transfers and other \$0 transfers to non-residents are generally subject to the PDTT, unless one of the exemptions discussed under “Tax Exemptions” applies. The same is true for transfers to non-residents involving a sale price less than the assessed value of the property. In these situations, where the tax applies, the tax is based on the assessed value of the property.

In situations where the property being transferred consists of multiple property classifications, the tax is only applied on the portion of the property that is residential consisting of 3 or less dwelling units. In these cases, the assessed value associated with the residential portion is used to calculate the portion of the sale price allocated to the residential portion:

$$\text{Sale Price of Residential Portion} = \text{Full Sale Price} \times \left[\frac{\text{Assessed Value of Residential Portion}}{\text{Assessed Value of Full Property}} \right]$$

The sale price of the residential portion and the assessed value of the residential portion is then used to calculate the tax.

Tax Exemptions

The PDTT *does not* apply on residential property at the time of a deed transfer in the following circumstances:

1. Agreements of Purchase and Sale entered into *before* April 1, 2022.
2. Property consisting of *more than 3* dwelling units.
3. Property being transferred where 50% or more of the ownership interest is held by residents of Nova Scotia.
4. Property being transferred to non-resident individual(s) who intend to become residents of Nova Scotia within 6 months of the closing date (i.e. the date the property was transferred). *More details can be found in the section on “Non-Residents Moving to Nova Scotia”.*
5. Property being transferred between spouses/common law partners.
6. Property being transferred between former spouses/common law partners (if the purpose of the transfer is to divide marital or jointly held assets).
7. The property is being transferred to a foreclosing mortgagee.
8. Property being transferred from an executor to an eligible beneficiary under a will. An eligible beneficiary is a spouse, common-law spouse, child, grandchild, parent or sibling of the testator or a child or grandchild of the testator’s spouse or common-law spouse.
9. Property being transferred from an administrator of an estate to a person entitled to the estate under the [Intestate Succession Act](#) or the intestacy laws of another jurisdiction.

10. Cases where a new deed is being registered to simply confirm, correct, modify, or supplement a deed previously given; there is no consideration beyond \$1; **and** the new deed does not include more property than the previous deed.

NOTE: For this exemption to apply all 3 statements must be true.

11. If the grantee is a registered charity and the residential property for which the deed is being transferred is not to be used for commercial, industrial, or other business purposes.

If none of the above exemptions are applicable the PDTT will apply and is payable.

If an exemption is claimed and the Administrator believes none of the above exemptions are in fact applicable and more than 50% ownership interest in residential property was granted to 1 or more non-residents, then the Administrator may assess the PDTT, interest and a penalty. These amounts will become due and payable by the grantees(s) by the due date stated on the assessment notice.

Regardless of residency status, each grantee is jointly and severally liable for all amounts due to the Administrator.

Non-Residents Moving to Nova Scotia

The PDTT does not apply to residential property being transferred to 1 or more grantees where *more than 50%* of the ownership interest in the property is granted to non-resident individuals who are moving to Nova Scotia within 6 months of the date the property is transferred.

The grantee's Affidavit of Residence must declare the non-resident grantee's intention to move to Nova Scotia within 6 months for the PDTT to not apply.

More details can be found in the section on "Affidavit of Residence".

After the grantee moves to Nova Scotia, they are required to demonstrate proof of Nova Scotia residency by

- completing a form (available on the PDTT [webpage](#)), and
- providing supporting documentation to prove residency (such as a Nova Scotia health card, a Nova Scotia driver's license, etc.).

This must be submitted to the Administrator within 6 months of the date the property was transferred.

If the non-resident grantee does not move to Nova Scotia within 6 months, they must notify the Administrator by submitting the required form available on the PDTT [webpage](#).

A time extension *may* be granted if extenuating circumstances have occurred since the property was transferred and the grantee is not able to move to Nova Scotia within 6 months.

If

- a time extension is not granted,
- the grantee does not move to Nova Scotia within 6 months, or
- the grantee moves to Nova Scotia and does not demonstrate proof of Nova Scotia residency

the Administrator will assess the PDTT and interest. The Administrator may also assess a penalty. These amounts will become due and payable by the grantee(s) by the due date stated on the assessment notice.

Regardless of residency status, each grantee is jointly and severally liable for all amounts due to the Administrator.

Provincial Deed Transfer Tax Form Submission

Although property transactions with an Agreement of Purchase and Sale dated before April 1, 2022 are not subject to the PDTT, if the transaction closes (i.e. the property is transferred) on or after April 1, 2022, the online **Provincial Deed Transfer Tax Form is required to be completed for all property transactions** (regardless of residency status and property type).

If the online form is not completed, Nova Scotia Land Registry or Registry of Deeds will not register the deed.

The online Provincial Deed Transfer Tax Form can be found here:
Provincial Deed Transfer Tax Form - <https://surveys.novascotia.ca/PDTT>

The online form will provide the user with 1 of 3 different pathways. Each pathway is dependent on the transaction type, property type and grantee type. Varying levels of information is required under each pathway.

Pathway 2 and Pathway 3 both require an Affidavit of Residence be completed and signed by each grantee involved in the property transaction.

Pathway 1 - Property types and transactions outside the scope of the PDTT

For property types and transactions outside the scope of the PDTT only minimal information is required to be entered in the online form.

The following transaction types fall under Pathway 1 and require minimal information to be entered into the online form:

- Transactions with an Agreement of Purchase and Sale *before* April 1, 2022.
- Transactions only including residential property (or a portion of residential property) with more than 3 dwelling units.
- The property transaction only includes property classified as commercial and/or resource (no portion of the property is classified as residential).
- The property is being transferred between spouses/common law partners (or former spouses/common law partners if the transfer is for the purpose of division of marital/jointly held assets).
- The property is being transferred from an executor to an eligible beneficiary under a will. *More details can be found in the section on "Tax Exemptions".*
- The property is being transferred from an administrator of an estate to a person entitled to the estate under the [Intestate Succession Act](#) or the intestacy laws of another jurisdiction.

- A new deed is being registered to simply confirm, correct, modify, or supplement a deed previously given, there is no consideration beyond \$1, and the new deed does not include more property than the previous deed. [NOTE: All 3 statements must be true]
- The property is being transferred to a foreclosing mortgagee.

The online form requires the following information for Pathway 1 situations:

- Name and contact information of who is completing the form
- Property Identifier(s) – PIDs involved in the transaction
- Assessment Account Number(s) – AANs involved in the transaction
- Transaction type
- Additional information deemed necessary

Pathway 2 - Situations with residential property consisting of 3 or less dwelling units

For situations where residential property (or a portion of residential property) with 3 or less dwelling units is involved and any of the following situations are true, additional information is required to be entered into the online form.

The following transaction types fall under Pathway 2:

- The transaction only involves grantees that are residents of Nova Scotia.
- The transaction involves a mix of resident and non-resident grantees where 50% or more of the ownership is by residents of Nova Scotia.
- The grantee is a registered charity and the residential property in this transaction will not be used for commercial, industrial, or other business purposes.

The online form requires the following information for Pathway 2 situations:

- All of the required information included in Pathway 1
- For each grantee (new owner):
 - Full legal name
 - Grantee Type (i.e. individual, corporation, or individual acting as a trustee)
 - % Ownership of the property included in the transaction
 - Residency status (i.e. current resident of NS, non-resident of NS, or non-resident of NS intending to move to NS within 6 months)
- Contact information for a designated grantee (Name, Email Address, Phone Number)
- Affidavit of Residence Upload - Each grantee must complete and sign an Affidavit of Residence (see below) to declare their residency status. The affidavits must be uploaded to the online tax form when prompted.
- Additional information deemed necessary

Affidavit of Residence

There are multiple versions of the Affidavit of Residence form depending on the grantee type:

- Affidavit of Residence – Individuals
- Affidavit of Residence – Corporations
- Affidavit of Residence – Person Acting as a Trustee

The affidavits are available on the PDDT [webpage](#).

The Affidavit of Residence form requires

- an individual to enter their social insurance number (if available/applicable)
- a corporation to enter their business number, and
- a trust to enter their trust account number.

This information is required for the Administrator to verify the grantee's residency status.

For individual grantees, the Affidavit of Residence must be completed and signed by the individual. For corporations, the Affidavit of Residence must be completed and signed by an authorized officer of the corporation. For trusts, choose one person acting as a trustee to complete and sign the Affidavit of Residence.

The online Provincial Deed Transfer Tax Form allows the user to upload separate Affidavit of Residence files for up to 5 grantees. If there are more than 5 grantees involved in the transaction, attach or combine the remaining affidavit file(s) to each other and upload them together (as a single file) to the 5th upload prompt on the online form.

One method to combine multiple files is to use a scanner to generate a single PDF of multiple Affidavits (scan to PDF). Alternatively, the following method can be used:

To attach a PDF to another PDF in Adobe Acrobat:

1. *Complete and sign each affidavit separately and save each separate file on your computer/device*
2. *Open 1 affidavit*
3. *In the 'comments' toolbar, select the paperclip icon*
4. *Click anywhere on the top right side of the page (this will be the area where the second PDF will be inserted)*
5. *Use the pop-up browser to choose the second PDF/other file type to be attached to the first PDF*
6. *The second PDF will appear on the screen as a paperclip.*
 - *Double click on the paperclip to open the second PDF to confirm that the attachment worked*
7. *Repeat the steps to add another PDF attachment to the same file (if necessary)*
8. *Save the file with a new name*
9. *Upload the file including the attachment(s) to the online form when prompted*

NOTE: The Administrator may request additional information (including Affidavits of Residence) at a later date from each

- officer, director, member and shareholder (in the case of a corporation),
- trust beneficiary, trustee, and settlor (in the case of a trust).

Pathway 3 – Situations with residential property consisting of 3 or less dwelling units being transferred to non-residents of Nova Scotia

For situations where residential property (or a portion of residential property) with 3 or less dwelling units is involved and any of the following situations are true, additional information is required including calculating the PDTT (whether or not it is payable).

The following transaction types fall under Pathway 3:

- The transaction only involves grantees that are non-residents of Nova Scotia who do not intend to move to Nova Scotia within 6 months.
- The transaction involves a mix of resident and non-resident grantees where over 50% of the ownership is by non-residents of Nova Scotia who do not intend to move to Nova Scotia.
- The transaction only involves grantees that are non-residents of Nova Scotia who intend to move to Nova Scotia within 6 months.
- The transaction involves a mix of resident and non-resident grantees where over 50% of the ownership is by non-residents of Nova Scotia who intend to move to Nova Scotia within 6 months.

The online form requires the following information for Pathway 3 situations:

- All of the required information included in Pathway 1 and Pathway 2
- Agreement of Purchase and Sale date (if applicable)
- Closing date
- Total sale price
- Total assessed value of the property according to the Property Valuation Services Corporation
- Percentage of the property assessed by the Property Valuation Services Corporation as residential with 3 or less dwelling units
- Sale price portion allocated to residential property with 3 or less dwelling units
- Assessed value allocated to residential property with 3 or less dwelling units
- Calculation of the PDTT
- Certification that the PDTT will be remitted no later than the closing date of the property transaction (if applicable)
- Any additional information deemed necessary by the Administrator

Once the online Provincial Deed Transfer Tax Form has been completed it is ready to be submitted.

In all cases, a confirmation number will be provided after the Provincial Deed Transfer Tax Form is submitted. Also, an email including a summary of all submitted information will be sent to the email address entered at the beginning of the form.

The confirmation number must be handwritten or typed on the top righthand corner of the deed before submitting it to the Nova Scotia Land Registry or Registry of Deeds for registration. This will ensure that Land Registry staff can record the confirmation number and process the deed registration.

NOTE: The Nova Scotia Land Registry or Registry of Deeds will not register a deed unless the

- Provincial Deed Transfer Tax Form has been completed online, and
- confirmation number has been written on the top righthand corner of the deed.

After the deed has been registered, the Administrator may require grantee(s) to submit further information

- if the Administrator believes that information is missing,
- to correct information that is not accurate, or
- to provide additional information to verify the submission.

Paying the Provincial Deed Transfer Tax

If it is determined through the online tax form that the PDTT is payable, the payment must be remitted no later than the closing date on the property transaction and received by the Department within 5 business days of the property transaction.

The PDTT determined through the online tax form must be calculated in Canadian dollars (CAD) and must be remitted in CAD.

The following options are available for payment:

Pay by Cheque

Make the cheque payable to: Minister of Finance and Treasury Board

Date: The date on the cheque must be no later than the closing date of the property transaction.

Cheque Memo: PDTT – Confirmation # _____
Insert the confirmation number from the Provincial Deed Transfer Tax Form submission

Mail the cheque to:

Department of Finance and Treasury Board
Provincial Tax Policy and Administration Division
c/o Provincial Deed Transfer Tax
PO BOX 187
Halifax, NS B3J 2N3

Pay by Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT)

To pay by EFT, an account must first be set-up with Accounts Receivable:

1. Email your request to set up EFT to: accountsreceivable@novascotia.ca and provide the following information:
 - a. Vendor EFT form
 - b. Nature of the payment: Provincial Deed Transfer Tax, and
 - c. Provincial contact name (Provincial Tax Policy and Administration Division) and email (NSDeedTransferTax@novascotia.ca).

Vendor EFT form example:

<u>Vendor Information</u>	
*Vendor Name:	*Vendor Address:
*Email Address for Remittance Advice:	
<u>Banking Information</u>	
*Banking Institution Name:	
*Bank Address:	*City:
*Province: Nova Scotia	*Postal Code:
*Institution #:	*Transit #:
*Account #:	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> <p>Canadian Cheque Sample</p> <p style="font-family: monospace; font-size: 0.8em;">⑈00 1⑈ 12345678901⑈</p> <p style="font-size: 0.6em; margin-top: 5px;"> Transit # Institution # Account # </p> </div>	
*Authorized Name:	
*Authorized Signature:	
*Position:	
*Date:	

2. The form will be completed by Accounts Receivable and returned to you by email, accompanied by a supporting banking letter verifying banking details and remittance instructions.
3. Electronic Fund Transfer remittance advice must be emailed to EFTremittance@novascotia.ca and include the following:
 - Supporting documentation for the nature of the payment (i.e. Provincial Deed Transfer Tax)
 - Customer Number, if applicable
 - In the EFT comments/notes section enter:
 PDTT – Confirmation # _____
Insert the confirmation number from the Provincial Deed Transfer Tax Form submission

Overdue Taxes

The PDTT is considered overdue if the property transaction incurs the tax and it is not remitted to the Department by no later than the closing date on the property transaction. If the tax is not remitted by this date and/or the payment is not received with 5 business days, interest will be charged, and a penalty may be added.

For those who stated their intention to move to Nova Scotia within 6 months of the date the property is transferred and are not levied the PDTT on the closing date of the property transaction:

The PDTT will become payable if the move to Nova Scotia does not occur within 6 months or if the grantee(s) move to Nova Scotia and do not complete the required form within 6 months.

At that time, the PDTT plus interest will be levied and a penalty may also be assessed. All amounts are due by the date stated on the assessment notice.

More details can be found in the section on “Non-Residents Moving to Nova Scotia”.

All amounts owed are a debt due to the Province of Nova Scotia and may be recovered in a court.

If a person fails to pay an amount owing, the Administrator may issue a certificate specifying the amount owed and the name of the person(s) owing it. This certificate may be filed with the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia and has the same force and effect as if it were a judgment of the Court in favour of the Province for the recovery of the debt.

If the amounts owed remain unpaid, a lien will be registered against the residential property or any other real property owned by the person in the Province by registering a certificate of lien at a Land Registration Office according to the [Land Registration Act](#) or [Registry Act](#).

**Nova Scotia Solid Waste-
Resource Management
Regional Chairs Committee**

REGION 1

Cyril MacDonald
Chair

REGION 2a

Vernon Pitts

REGION 2b

Robert Parker

REGION 3

Mary Commo

REGION 4

Tony Mancini

REGION 5

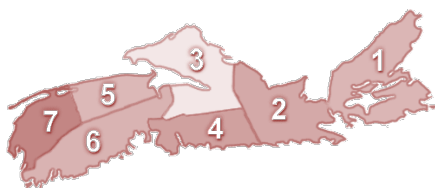
Martha Armstrong

REGION 6

Wayne Thorburne

REGION 7

Linda Gregory
Vice Chair



April 11, 2022

Honourable Tim Halman
Minister of Environment & Climate Change

via Email

Re: Municipal Response to Engagement on Extended Producer
Responsibility for Printed Paper and Packaging in Nova Scotia

Dear Minister Halman,

On behalf of the Nova Scotia Solid Waste Regional Chairs Committee (Regional Chairs), the Nova Scotia Federation of Municipalities (NSFM) and the Association of Municipal Administrators Nova Scotia (AMA), thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on Extended Producer Responsibility for Printed Paper and Packaging (EPR for PPP).

This submission is a consensus of the municipal perspective from across the province, which was first established by a unanimous motion at NSFM in 2018 and solidified with the municipal proposal for EPR for PPP submitted to government in 2019.

Reaching this point has been a long journey. There are now many strong examples of EPR for PPP across Canada that we are learning from. What we have heard, loud and clear, is that **strong regulation and a goal of continuous improvement is crucial to the success of a program for all parties**. Since the announcement of this targeted stakeholder engagement, we have valued the conversations and transparency between our working group and staff from your department. We feel this cooperation will lend to development of regulations to best serve the residents of Nova Scotia.

We would like to remind you that **Nova Scotia has a mature recycling program with proven success**. Residents expect to maintain the level of service and ease of access to curbside recycling they have been provided for over 20 years. Programs are consistent across the province in terms of two-stream, bag-based, bi-weekly recycling collection, with minimal exception. Consistency was not the case in most parts of the country. Nova Scotia is also unique in that we have landfill bans on specific materials that are obligated as PPP and these must be considered in the development of new regulations. Municipalities have invested heavily in meeting these bans through development of robust collection and successful education programs. It is expected that industry will operate with the same diligence.

The response below follows the format presented by NSECC staff during the stakeholder engagement sessions.

Q1. Do you agree that these elements should be part of an EPR for PPP program in NS?

Full Producer Responsibility

Municipalities support an EPR program that is fully funded by producers. Strong regulation, with careful consideration given to the approach defined in the regulations is critical. Strength in oversight and accountability is important to municipalities.

In reviewing program models across Canada, we have heard that an industry submitted plan (BC model) is not necessarily the best approach; plans become outdated fast and are not as straightforward to enforce. The Ontario approach of establishing a third-party oversight body which sets strong targets and a more robust monitoring and compliance oversight is preferred by municipalities.

Residential PPP Obligated

The definition of what type of material is considered 'residential' must be clear and must include single and multi-unit properties.

As Nova Scotia's Solid Waste regulations were implemented in the late 1990's, municipalities recognized a gap in collection services that allowed small businesses (especially in rural areas) to participate in source separation programs, essential to preventing banned material from going to landfill. There are limited options for commercial waste hauling services, especially in rural parts of the province making source separation cost prohibitive.

As such, it is requested that the regulations include consideration for small businesses which currently rely on municipal curbside collection services and generate material types and quantities within household limits.

Municipalities recognize that more information is needed on the number of businesses impacted by this, as well as the relative tonnage and are willing to work with the province to determine these quantities in order to best negotiate with industry.

Our counterparts in BC identified this as a significant missed opportunity.

First Right of Refusal for municipalities

Offering first right of refusal for collection services, and provision of education services to municipalities is supported. Municipalities have long provided this service and will continue to provide them for garbage and organics collection. Given the long-standing success and effectiveness of our education programs, it is recommended that municipalities continue to play a role in educating all residential properties, even those services by a private hauler (i.e., multi-residential).

It is our understanding that education incentives from PROs are specifically for operational collection issues (i.e., not currently covered by Divert NS funding) and would cover expenses such as Hotline customer service and targeted education relative to contamination. Nova Scotia's integrated solid waste system requires a higher level of education and compliance to ensure municipalities are providing due diligence to keep banned material (including obligated PPP) from landfill disposal. This includes municipal led education to multi-unit residential properties receiving private collection. Flat-rate education incentives, strictly tied to the

collection of obligated materials, does not reflect full costs. Compensation should reflect actual costs and not be a flat-rate incentive. This will better reflect local conditions, both urban and rural, without over or under valuating rates.

We recognize EPR is a major shift of responsibility for municipalities as it means we could be operating under a commercial contract and see industry working closely with municipalities to ensure efficiencies in subcontracting collection, contract oversight, as well as provision of 'hotlines' to address customer service.

Beyond first right of refusal for collection, municipalities may wish to bid on other operational components including processing, and this option should be recognized within the regulations.

Use existing infrastructure where practical

Existing municipal infrastructure must be included in the provision of services. In instances where existing infrastructure is no longer needed, NSECC should set-up a reserve account to help municipalities decommission and redevelop sites.

A full responsibility program must also include a plan to compensate municipalities for storage/bulking of obligated material at transfer stations and transportation to processing facilities, where applicable, in areas where municipalities are providing collection or receiving obligated materials.

Consideration of handling IC&I recyclables with residential materials (where needed)

It is critical that reasonable access to recycling processing or receiving facilities be available to ICI customers, even if they continue to pay a tipping fee.

Since 1998, Nova Scotia has had landfill bans in place to encourage diversion. Businesses have implemented source separation programs to ensure compliance with these bans and the subsequent municipal by-laws that support them. In many cases, municipalities and waste authorities are the sole operator of a Material Recovery Facility (MRF), or drop-off facility in a region and rules for ICI customers mirror residential requirements.

Packaging-like household products obligated (e.g., pie plates)

Packaging-like household products must be obligated as residents do not distinguish between different sources – a package is a package; a bag is a bag; a pie plate is a pie plate.

Recognizing there are many 'material-like' products left in the waste stream that could be diverted given stronger market conditions, municipalities support that regulations be flexible for future inclusion of additional packaging-like products provided they can be processed by brand owners to maximize diversion. i.e., Laundry hampers, retired organics carts, storage totes.

Small businesses are exempt

Municipalities agree that exemptions should be implemented to lessen the impact to small businesses and registered charities. Businesses with up to \$2 million in gross revenue, and/or who generate 1 tonne or less of packaging, should be considered for business exemptions. The conditions of any exemptions must be clear in the regulations, including any requirement for reporting.

Q2. What is your preferred approach for the following elements of an EPR program for PPP program in NS?

Financial exemption (de minimus)

Per the previous section, we agree that a maximum de minimus of \$2 million should be considered.

No decrease in service levels

Maintaining curbside collection of obligated materials is important to municipalities. Residents in Nova Scotia have participated in a curbside recycling program for over 20 years and expect this level of service to be maintained and transitioned to an extended producer stewardship program seamlessly.

Two-stream recycling with a minimum of bi-weekly collection is the standard in Nova Scotia. Most rural municipalities offer collection to small IC&I to the same or similar limits as residents to maximize recycling efforts and provide cost-effective diversion. Including recycling from small IC&I collected curbside is needed.

Maintaining or expanding the current sort list as a minimum standard for curbside collection, including collection of plastic film and foam polystyrene, is important to municipalities.

Municipalities recognize that glass containers create contamination and operational challenges for recycling processors. It is preferable that glass be kept in the curbside collection program to maximize diversion and meet provincial disposal ban. Transitioning glass food containers to the deposit refund program is an option municipalities would consider supporting.

Timelines to allow for transition

Nova Scotia has an established, mandatory, recycling system that is adaptable to a full responsibility program. Municipalities feel an urgency to move swiftly with regulations but recognize adequate time and flexibility is needed to allow for a smooth transition and to allow for existing municipal contracts to switch over.

Municipalities feel strongly that a transition to a full producer responsibility system be implemented in a maximum of 2.5 years from end of consultation. Municipalities are open to a staggered timeline if necessary.

Requirements to include in a dispute resolution proves

Municipalities favour regulation identifying the requirement for dispute resolution clauses in service contracts. Regulations must clearly define responsibilities of each party such that responsibility is further reflected in contracts. Inclusion of provisions for arbitration is recommended.

Newspaper obligations

The inclusion of newspapers is recommended by municipalities with an option for in-kind advertising as a means of funding their obligated materials. Municipalities recommend a review of the approach taken in BC, whereby the province contributes funding to the Producer Responsibility Organization, and in turn, receives in-kind advertising credits from the newspaper industry.

Flyers must be included in the regulation as obligated materials and not be exempt from financial responsibilities.

Q3. Do you support inclusion of the following additional elements now or in the future phase of an EPR for PPP program in NS?

Material specific targets

To maximize recovery of packaging, we support the development of material specific targets. These targets need to be set high and measurement be based on the quantity of material processed (not what has been collected).

Regardless if targets can be met by higher diversion rates achieved in more densely populated areas, it is essential that a standard level of service continues to be provided across the province.

Recycling collection service at schools (K-12)

Municipalities agree that consideration should be given to collection from K-12 schools.

Whereas the waste generated in schools has a similar composition to residential waste, an EPR for PPP program should be considered in this sector. It must be understood that schools typically have a higher contamination rate in their source separation programs, therefore flexibility must be allowed.

Consider GHG emissions in plan development

As supported by the Environmental Goals and Climate Change Reduction Act, Nova Scotia has set an ambitious climate change target of net zero emissions by 2050 and a waste reduction target of 300 kg per person disposal rate by 2030. We feel it is important that both of these targets be reflected in EPR regulations, showing the correlation between waste reduction and GHG mitigation.

Regulations and the subsequent governance/oversight model should facilitate leadership at the provincial level to move us towards a circular economy.

Third party oversight to deliver robust transparency and compliance

As previously stated, municipalities feel strength in oversight and accountability are critical components to be included in EPR regulation. This relates both to operation of the program, achievement of targets and accountability of downstream markets. Quality end-markets are essential to ensure the success of programs. Options for local (i.e. within Nova Scotia or Atlantic Canada) processing are currently limited, but should be developed with a goal of improving circularity.

The Resource Productivity and Recovery Authority (RPRA) in Ontario has strong, transparent, and professional oversight. The involvement of technical advisory committees provides opportunities to identify areas for improvement and ensures ongoing municipal engagement. We feel a version of this model would foster continued collaboration between the oversight organization, industry, and municipalities.

Public space recycling (streetscapes)

While provision of additional receptacles in public spaces is a goal, we would like to see regulations be open to further exploring this opportunity in the future. This source of material has a high contamination rate and it is felt more data is needed to fully understand how to overcome barriers.

Option to account for PPP in the composting stream

Municipalities are open to considering material that currently appears in our composting stream for inclusion in EPR for PPP programs. This includes material such as boxboard which is repurposed to contain wet food waste as an alternative to purchasing other bin liners.

We recognize there are challenges in quantifying the amount of product captured in this stream, and on what basis funding should be paid. Municipalities are open to working with industry to determine a feasible approach.

Recognition of compostable within a program cannot be seen as a work-around for producers to bypass paying into a program. One of the principles of EPR is design for the environment. If compostable packaging (consistent with existing municipal infrastructure) is developed as a result of this, regulations must recognize there is still a cost to manage regardless of which stream it is captured in. 'A package is a package'.

Furthermore, biodegradable plastic alternatives for packaging is a growing industry that is currently causing significant confusion in the recycling system and contamination issues for the organics stream in Nova Scotia. Municipalities would support adding biodegradable plastics as either a standalone material on the landfill ban list, or add to the definition under the ban for plastic bags already in place, to reduce both the confusion and contamination issues.

While we are currently focused on PPP, we also recognize other priorities both now and on the horizon. We are open to expanding to more types of EPR (i.e. hazardous waste). As requested by NSECC staff we will be submitting feedback on this as a separate letter.

In closing, we would again thank NSECC for the opportunity to share our feedback in this format. We have valued being part of the conversation. This level of cooperation between municipalities and the province will ensure we have the strongest EPR program to best serve our residents.

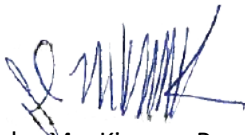
Regards,



Cyril MacDonald, Chair
NS Solid Waste Regional Chairs Committee



Amanda McDougall, President
Nova Scotia Federation of Municipalities



John MacKinnon, President
Association of Municipal Administrators Nova Scotia

cc: Honourable John Lohr, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing
Paul LaFleche, Deputy Minister, Municipal Affairs and Housing
Nova Scotia Solid Waste Regional Chairs Committee Members
Juanita Spencer, Chief Executive Officer, NSFM
Janice Wentzell, Executive Director, AMANS
Andrea Trask, Chair, Nova Scotia Managers & Directors Committee
Andrew Garrett, Chair, Nova Scotia Regional Coordinators Committee