



Town Council Meeting

February 16, 2021

6:30 p.m.

Via Zoom (Virtual)

Agenda

Call to Order

1. Approval of Agenda

2. Approval of Minutes

- a. Town Council Meeting, January 26, 2021

3. Comments from the Mayor

4. Public Input / Question Period

PLEASE NOTE:

- Public Participation is limited to 30 minutes
- Each Person is limited to 3 minutes and may return to speak once, for 1 minute, if time permits within the total 30-minute period
- Questions or comments are to be directed to the Chair
- Comments and questions that relate to personnel, current or potential litigation issues, or planning issues for which a public hearing has already occurred, but no decision has been made by Council, will not be answered.

**5. Motions/Recommendations from Committee of the Whole,
February 2, 2021:**

- a. Motion from Environmental Sustainability Committee:
Offshore Drilling



- b. RFD 010-2021: Accessibility Report Card and Plan Amendment
- c. RFD 006-2021: Council Strategic Plan
- d. RFD 007-2021: PCP Milestone 2 Emissions Reduction Targets
- e. RFD 008-2021: Financial Update #3 (COVID) Decision Points

6. New Business:

- a. Format of Council and Committee Meetings Effective March 2021

7. Correspondence:

- a. Andrea SW – Update 2021-01-22 – Legal Action against FCC Commences Monday
- b. Ivan Tomek – TED Lecture
- c. Jane McLean – Snow Removal
- d. Linda Wheeldon – Mona Parsons
- e. Seth Moore – Accessibility
- f. Teresa Drahos – Cars been there 48 hours straight

8. Adjournment to In-Camera under the Municipal Government Act Section 22(2)(g):

- a. Legal

9. Adjournment of In-Camera and Regular Meeting

REQUEST FOR DECISION 010-2021

Title: Accessibility Committee – Annual Report Card and Plan Amendment
Date: 2021-02-02
Department: Finance



SUMMARY

Accessibility Committee – Annual Report Card and Plan Amendment

In February 2019, Council approved the Town's first ever Accessibility Plan, Wolfville Access By Design, formally starting the process for the Town to meet provincial legislation mandating all NS municipalities become accessible under the legislation by the year 2030.

The Accessibility Plan includes five areas of focus, as well as a section on Implementing the Plan (page 26 of the Plan). This includes a Monitoring provision calling for the Accessibility Advisory Committee (AAC) to prepare a Report Card for Council by March 31st of each fiscal year.

Attached to this RFD, is the first Report Card issued by the AAC and is now forwarded to Committee of the Whole (Council) to complete this reporting cycle. ***No motion is required on the report card itself as the responsibility for the Report Card is the AAC's and it represents their assessment of progress on action items. Once received by Committee of the Whole the Report Card is to be posted on the Town's website.*** There is, however, a draft motion proposed to amend the Accessibility Plan to change the date the report card is due annually to Council.

DRAFT MOTION:

That Council amend the Wolfville: Access by Design Accessibility Plan for 2019-2022 to change the date the Report Card is due to Council from March 31st of each year to April 30th.

REQUEST FOR DECISION 010-2021

Title: Accessibility Committee – Annual Report Card and Plan Amendment
Date: 2021-02-02
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1) CAO COMMENTS

The CAO supports the recommendations of staff.

2) LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

The Wolfville: Access by Design Accessibility Plan 2019-2022 outlines the process for submitting an annual report card to Council.

3) STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommend that Council approve the change recommended by the Accessibility Plan to require the annual report card be submitted by April 30th of every year and not March 31st.

4) REFERENCES AND ATTACHMENTS

- Bill No. 59 – NS Accessibility Act (2017)
- Town of Wolfville’s Accessibility Plan 2019-2022
- AAC Report Card – For the year ended March 31, 2020

5) DISCUSSION

The Accessibility Plan includes five areas of focus, as well as a section on Implementing the Plan (page 26 of the Plan). This includes a Monitoring provision calling for the Accessibility Advisory Committee (AAC) to prepare a Report Card for Council by March 31st of each fiscal year. Although the Plan was adopted in February 2019, this is the first Report Card to be prepared by the AAC and submitted to Council.

- The Plan was only adopted a month before the March 31/19 year end, so no action items had been fully addressed by the point in time.
- Staff and Council worked to include projects in the 2019/20 fiscal year budgets that would address at least some of the Action Items noted in the five areas of focus in the Plan.
- The attached Report Card represents the AAC’s assessment of the ***Town’s progress up for the year ended March 31, 2020***
- Although the Report Card was not submitted by March 31/20 as outlined on page 26 of the Accessibility Plan, it is important to complete this reporting cycle. This will help ensure accountability and transparency in the Town’s reporting to Council and public.

It should be noted that the AAC started the Report Card assessment work in the fall of 2019. This involved a smaller working group comprised of Committee members meeting to develop a report card template that could then be used by the AAC to carry out its monitoring function. The draft layout was reviewed and adopted by the full Committee at the March 9, 2020 Committee meeting. In addition, the

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Committee recognized the March 31st deadline in the Plan was potentially problematic because it involved assessing action items before the reporting period was completed, i.e. the Report Card would have to be done in advance of March 31st in order to submit by that date, AND the assessment was to cover progress for that full up to March 31st. As such the Committee passed a motion recommending to Council that the Accessibility Plan be amended to change the deadline for submission of the Report Card to April 30th of each year.

The Committee set a next meeting date of April 6th to complete the report card.

A little over a week after the March 9th meeting, the COVID lockdown hit the province. This essentially derailed the Committee work until this past fall, and as such this first Report Card is much later being submitted than anyone would have preferred.

The process of working through the Report Card assessment has been helpful to the Committee in working out kinks in the process and possible changes for the Accessibility Plan in coming months.

Given the time of year, it is also important to note the new Accessibility Committee (meeting for the first time this upcoming Monday February 8th) will be starting work on the next Report Card in just over a month at the regular March meeting.

As noted in the first page Summary section, Staff feel no motion is required by Council as the Report Card is being received as submitted. There may be discussion regarding specific items of evaluation, the layout of the report card template, or other aspects of this stage of the process. However, the AAC has carried out its assessment and as such it is submitted to Council as assessed.

If Council feels the Committee should consider changes to the template, the manner of evaluation and that type of area, it would be helpful to pass those on back to the Committee for their consideration.

One final note should be mentioned. There are a number of Action Items that did not get completed by March 31, 2020 but have since been completed and/or started. These items will become part of the next, upcoming report card on fiscal 2020/21.

6) FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no specific financial implications of this report. There are relevant Report Card assessments that will become part of upcoming Town budgets, be it in fiscal 2021/22 or over the next 4 years operating or ten year capital plans.

REQUEST FOR DECISION 010-2021

Title: Accessibility Committee – Annual Report Card and Plan
Amendment
Date: 2021-02-02
Department: Finance



7) REFERENCES TO COUNCIL STRATEGIC PLAN AND TOWN REPORTS

Although the development of an Accessibility Plan has become a legislated requirement for all municipalities, it also fits within Council Strategic Plan (2017-2021) which includes the goal of “Improving quality of life for all”. This Report Card is part of the process of achieving this goal for the entire Wolfville Community.

8) COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENTS

As noted on page 26 of the Accessibility Plan, the Report Card will be made available to the public and will be posted on the Town’s website.

9) FUTURE COUNCIL INVOLVEMENT

Council’s future involvement will be to work with Staff in ensuring action items are addressed in upcoming years.

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8) COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENTS







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9) FUTURE COUNCIL INVOLVEMENT







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	means – items/action has NOT been done
	means – in progress
	means – item/action has been done



Short term (1-2 years)







<i>Action Item</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Is it done?</i>	<i>Comments/Suggestions</i>
Built Environment			
Top priorities			
Add sidewalk curb cuts at all intersections where sidewalks exist	11		To be done in summer 2020
Commit portion of annual budget to install, maintain or improve accessibility in public buildings and spaces	11		Money has been set aside to improve the Visitor information centre, Public Works Building, ramp into Town Hall building
Ensure all pedestrian buttons or light controls at intersections/pedestrian-controlled crosswalks are located on flat area	11		
Place street furniture, sandwich boards, planters...away from path of travel and curb cuts	11		Currently winter regulations, will look at this issue in summer 2020
Put auditory, visual and tactile markers at busy intersections where people cross roads...core/schools/parks	11		Will look at this in the new fiscal year 2020-2021
Other			
Ensure Council Chambers meet Canadian Standard Association Accessibility requirements by March	12		Money set aside in budget for 2020-2021 fiscal year



31 st 2020, including providing a mid-ramp landing to improve access to the first floor of Town Hall			
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Information and communications			
Top priorities			
Train relevant staff in plain language and inclusive communication	15		COVID-19 affected these plans
Develop/implement a public awareness program to build awareness around barriers to accessibility and what an accessible community means	15		
Provide modified editions of key municipal resources – in large print and/or plain language – on request	15		No request received *suggestion: Write for people to see If you require resources in a specific format (for example plain language, large print, etc.) please ask
Ensure digital communications, including emergency alerts, are screen readable. Encourage partner agencies to achieve the same standard	15		No formal steps have been taken
Other			
Include Braille on all business cards	15		*suggestion: to be completed as soon as possible for upcoming election in October 2020
Ensure public have enough notice to give feedback and participate in discussions before Council makes a decision	16		*suggestion: should look at and specify what “enough notice” means

Employment			
Top priorities			
Update employee training manual to include	18		Scheduled for 2020-2021

respecting diversity, including requirements for all employees taking Working with Abilities online training offered through the NS Human Rights Commission			
Establish a centralized accommodation fund to cover cost of assistive devices. Promote funding on job postings	18		Reserve funds can accommodate this already *suggestion: write on job ads that the Town of Wolfville will pay for assistive devices for jobs with the Town
Other			
Investigate strategies to reach wider/more diverse audience with job postings...noting Town will provide accommodations	19		*suggestion: write what this means on job ads

Goods & Services			
Top priorities/			
Ensure public parks can be enjoyed by people of all ages and abilities	21		Post office space upgraded, Mona Parsons area upgraded, accessible picnic tables to be added in 2020-2021
Create an accessible playground at Willow Park	21		
Improve snow clearance	21		Additional staff hired; extra sidewalk snow plow bought
Provide an adapted listing of recreation programs and services for people of all ages and abilities, update annually	21		
Other			
Waive entrance fees at leisure activities for individuals who are there as a support person for someone with a disability	22		Guidelines stating the waived fees will be written
Establish an accommodation fund to provide services for residents who need	22		Residents can ask Accessibility Coordinator directly for accommodations, funds are available

accommodations (eg. CART or ASL)			
Provide accessibility training to the Building Inspector, through RHFAC, through NSCC	22		
Where applicable include an Accessibility Lens/Impact Analysis in reports to Council and consultant reports to staff and Council	22		

Transportation – All actions in this section planned for years after March 31/20			
Top priorities			
Other			

Medium term (2-5 years)

<i>Action Item</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Comments/Suggestions</i>
Built Environment		
Top priorities		
Ensure all pedestrian buttons or light controls at intersections/pedestrian-controlled crosswalks are located on flat area	11	Ongoing
Other		

Information and communications		
Top priorities		
Provide modified editions of key municipal resources – in large print and/or plain language – on request	15	*suggestion: The Town should have modified editions available, no request from residents needed
Ensure digital communications, including emergency alerts, are screen readable. Encourage partner agencies to achieve the same standard	15	Ongoing discussions
Other		
By 2021 ensure Town’s website meets latest Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG)	15	Money is available COVID-19 had an effect on these plans
Issue meeting agendas with enough lead time to review and book communication accommodations if needed	16	Remains in Town staff and Council conversations to ensure public participation
Ensure public have enough notice to give feedback and participate	16	See short term goals

in discussions before Council makes a decision		
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Employment		
Top priorities		
Other		

Goods & Services		
Top priorities		
Ensure public parks can be enjoyed by people of all ages and abilities	21	Areas that must be improved: Harvest Moon Trail, War Memorial, Clock Park
Create an accessible playground at Willow Park	21	Part of East End Gateway project
Improve snow clearance	21	Reassess after one winter (2021), reassess equipment needs
Provide an adapted listing of recreation programs and services for people of all ages and abilities, update annually	21	More research to be done
Other		
Provide accessible exercise equipment at municipal recreational facilities	22	
Provide accessibility training to the Building Inspector, through RHFAC, through NSCC	22	New building inspector to be trained
Where applicable include an Accessibility Lens/Impact Analysis in reports to Council and consultant reports to staff and Council	22	

Transportation		
Top priorities		
Town staff to work with Kings Transit staff to review snow removal at	24	Public Works department to assist with bus stop snow removal

transit stops. Prepare steps (including \$\$) required to improve snow removal timelines		
Ensure all bus stops designed to meet or exceed CSAA B651-18 Accessible Design	24	Waiting for clear notice of who is responsible
Other		
Explore subsidized transit fares/passes for people with disabilities and/or low income	24	COVID-19 had an effect on these plans
Ensure accessible taxi service is available by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with AAC and public to determine how many on demand taxis are needed 	25	Work together with Kings Point to Point

Long term (5+ years)

<i>Action Item</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Comments/Suggestions</i>
Built Environment		
Top priorities		
Widen doorways and install power buttons/automated sliding doors at entrance of municipal buildings	11	
Staff to bring recommendations (with related capital or operating costs) to improve the standard timeline for snow removal on sidewalks	11	Money has been included in 2020-2021 budget for extra Staff
Other		
Ensure service desks are at an accessible height, including Community Development/ Public Works building	12	Will happen during renovations to the building
Work with Library to make sure collections are more accessible	12	Call for proposal for new library study 2020-2021
Fast track approvals/waive fees for private developments that aim to meet Rick Hansen Certification	12	To be discussed and considered in 2021-2022
For new developments that aim to meet RHFC consider <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deducting cost of RHFC fees from development fees • Fast tracking these applications through development approval process 	12 12	To be discussed and considered by incoming Town Council
Promote province's Small Business ACCESS-Ability Grant Program to	12	2020-2021 discussions have taken place already

business community, including WBDC		
Consider changing Land use bylaw to make easier for homeowners to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add a secondary suite/backyard suite • Create co-housing 	12 12	New regulations in discussions
Encourage ageing-in-place housing options in Municipal planning Strategy zoning by-laws	12	

Information and communications		
Top priorities		
Other		
Provide American Sign Language (ASL) and/or Communication Realtime Translation (CART) services at Town Council and Town-hosted public meetings, on request	15	COVID-19 had an effect on these plans
Work with Nova Scotia Federation of Municipalities to advocate for accessibility to be included in the public notice requirements of the Municipal Government Act	15	

Employment		
Top priorities		
Other		
Survey Town workforce to get baseline data on ages/abilities of all employees	19	Has started, privacy concerns have been raised
Produce annual diversity reports, including trends and analysis about	19	Has started, privacy concerns have been raised

workforce with varying abilities		
Share opportunities for accessibility training with residents and local businesses-with staff training	19	COVID-19 had an effect on these plans
Asking a designated staff person to help individuals who may need assistance in their jobs	19	COVID-19 had an effect on these plans

Goods & Services		
Top priority		
Train staff responsible for delivering accessible services	21	
Other		
Provide ASL interpreters, on request, to enable people to participate in recreation and library programs	22	Partnership with the Annapolis Valley Regional Library *suggestion: make it clear how far in advance the request for ASL interpreters has to be made

Transportation		
Top priority		
Other		
Ensure training is available for operators and drivers of public transportation	24	Working together with community groups and giving money for training
Ensure accessible taxi service is available by		Working together with Kings Point to Point
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate progress meeting demand 	25	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure no additional fees or any fee to store mobility assistive device 	25	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure vehicle registration is visible/available 	25	

in accessible formats for passengers of all ages and abilities		
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REQUEST FOR DECISION 006-2021

Title: Council Strategic Plan 2021-24

Date: 2021-02-02

Department: Office of the CAO



SUMMARY

Council Strategic Plan 2021-24

After each election, the new Council sets direction for the organization to guide the annual operations planning and budget processes for the upcoming term. On December 16th, Council met to review the existing Strategic Plan, community priorities and policies in the newly adopted Municipal Planning Strategy and to discuss the feedback provided by residents and businesses during the election campaign. After the session, the Mayor summarized the discussions into a draft document, which was circulated to Council on January 4th. On January 21st, a slightly revised version was re-circulated. The latter version is now attached to this RFD for consideration and adoption by Council.

DRAFT MOTION:

That Council adopt the attached Council Strategic Plan for 2021-2024

REQUEST FOR DECISION 006-2021

Title: Council Strategic Plan 2021-24

Date: 2021-02-02

Department: Office of the CAO



1) CAO COMMENTS

Refer to staff comments below.

2) LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

While there is no specific provision in the Municipal Government Act requiring a Strategic Plan, many municipalities adopt Strategic Plans to guide their operational and budgetary decisions.

3) STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommend that once Council is satisfied that the attached Draft Strategic Plan for 2021-24 reflects their priorities, vision and values, that it be adopted so that it can serve to guide the Town in the development of the annual operations plan and budget.

4) REFERENCES AND ATTACHMENTS

1. Draft Council Strategic Plan 2021-2024

5) DISCUSSION

After each election, the new Council sets direction for the organization to guide the annual operations planning and budget processes for the upcoming term. On December 16th, Council met to review the existing Strategic Plan, community priorities and policies in the newly adopted Municipal Planning Strategy and to discuss the feedback provided by residents and businesses during the election campaign. After the session, the Mayor summarized the discussions into a draft document, which was circulated to Council on January 4th. This summary included the following notes:

1. *The vision was revised to make the major elements of our Town – residents, business, visitors and university equal rather than, as we have in the past, elevate the University to be more relevant to our self-concept and the other sectors as supporting players.*
2. *The Mission more clearly notes that this is Council's Strategic Plan to guide us, rather than a plan for the Town. (as an aside there are many documents that guide the Town's development including and importantly the new MPS and associated documents).*
3. *Most words to describe the town e.g., inclusive, accessible, socially responsive have been removed, not that these elements are not part of the Town but because they, along with many other attributes, are written into the Town's DNA through policy and practice and expectation. The term socially responsive in was not used, although it was mentioned by several councillors in the initial discussion. There is concern that this term could lead us to move into, or be expected to move into, areas that are not part of the Town's core and legislated responsibilities e.g., into areas that are of Provincial responsibility. The absence of that term should not be understood to*

REQUEST FOR DECISION 006-2021

Title: Council Strategic Plan 2021-24

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suggest the Town is not a socially responsible player, nor that the Town would not support socially responsive initiatives. Rather there is concern that including the term as a principle might make it more difficult to step back when Council is asked to take an initiative outside our mandate.

- 4. Finally, a decision has been made in this draft Strategic Plan to focus priority initiatives more narrowly to the top four items (a fifth – Communication is considered to be so broad as to be a principle and fit into all that we do). These four priorities incorporate many of the other priorities identified by members of Council. Where they do not they may in fact already be incorporated in the Town’s various planning and operational documents including the current 10 year capital plan.*

On January 21st, a slightly revised version was re-circulated. The latter version is now attached to this RFD for consideration and adoption by Council. The main suggested change was highlighted by the Mayor as:

The change made removed “Infrastructure Management” as a strategic direction and replaces it with “Community Wellness”. Rationale: Infrastructure Management is operational, is a thread in every aspect of operations and policy rather than a strategic direction. As Erin and senior staff have worked through the draft operations plan a number of items seemed naturally to group under a community wellness heading and yet we did not have that heading in our plan. It seems to make sense to change up those two terms as in the attached draft.

The draft plan is now before Council for consideration and adoption.

6) FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

While there are no direct financial implications associated with the adoption of the Strategic Plan 2021-24, the plan will be used to guide future budgetary decisions for the Town.

7) REFERENCES TO COUNCIL STRATEGIC PLAN AND TOWN REPORTS

Upon adoption of the Council Strategic Plan, this section will be updated for future RFD’s to demonstrate how each request for decision aligns with Council’s priorities.

8) COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENTS

The Council Strategic Plan will be placed on the website and circulated to all of Council and staff.

9) ALTERNATIVES

Council can choose to make changes to the draft Strategic Plan prior to its adoption.



VISION: A vibrant, progressive town at the centre of a thriving and sustainable region, where residents, visitors, businesses and university thrive and grow.

MISSION: To provide leadership and collaborative governance for the responsive and responsible allocation of public resources for the greater good of Wolfville.

Principles that guide how Council makes decisions and allocates resources

Sustainability	Transparency	Accountability	Well-Communicated	Evidence-Based
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Strategic Directions (That focus resource allocation)

Economic Prosperity	Social Equity	Climate Action	Community Wellness
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Council's Priority Initiatives (for the 2021-24 Council Term)

1. Multi-purpose regional complex to include at minimum an aquatic facility. May also include other recreation and cultural indoor facilities.
 2. Clear plan to address, in a timely manner, the revitalization and maintenance of road, sidewalk, crosswalk infrastructure and traffic management including addressing the issue of the 4-way stop.
 3. Economic sector growth and support for commercial, business and entrepreneurial opportunities including retention and attraction of new economic opportunities.
 4. Climate management related initiatives to reduce carbon emissions, support local transportation, local food security and environmental protection.
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Wolfville Council 2021-2024 Strategic Plan, Purpose and Use:

The 2021-24 Town of Wolfville Strategic Plan incorporates elements that will guide our decisions and interactions in the community over the next four years.

The Vision is the future Council wishes for the Town. The vision identifies four equally important elements – residents, visitors, businesses, and the university. All operate in harmony and provide mutual support and benefit. None is expendable, none more important than the other. All must be healthy and stable for this vision to be achieved. The vision statement acknowledges that the Town exists within a sustainable region that supports the Town’s health which in turn is necessary to the region’s wellbeing.

The Mission outlines the purpose of this Council – to provide leadership for the Town’s decisions, to do so in collaboration with the important segments of the community – residents, businesses, the University, and the greater region. Those decisions will be made understanding our role is the responsive and responsible management and expenditure of public funds entrusted to the town for the good of the town.

Principles guide Council’s work:

1. **Sustainability:** Decisions will be made with a view to long-term viability of the Town and its sectors.
2. **Transparency:** Decisions will be made openly and in public.
3. **Accountability:** Council is responsible for decisions and their impact. Decisions are a function of the whole of Council.

4. **Well-Communicated:** Council decisions and the processes leading to decisions will be well communicated using the media and mediums available to ensure the decision processes are shared.
5. **Evidence-Based:** Decisions will be based on factual evidence, the importance an issue is to the community, and other realities of our community life.

The **Strategic Directions** found in the new Municipal Planning Strategy – Economic Prosperity, Social Equity, Climate Action and Community Wellness have been adopted by this Council as primary or strategic focuses for the Town’s services. Decisions will be made with consideration to these broad goals.

Council’s **Priority Initiatives** are initiatives that a majority of Council members heard in the community as priorities. It is hoped that at the end of this Council term Council members can look at the achievements of the term and see clear evidence of achievement on each of these priorities. They will hold a special place in the operations and resource allocation of the Town.

While the priority initiatives figure significantly in the Town’s annual Operations Plan, they are not the only things that the Town will achieve. Projects that figured prominently in the 2020-2021 Capital Plan will generally remain there although may be allocated to a different year. Ongoing work of service departments is a major component of each annual budget. These, and other projects for which need and/or opportunity arises during the term of Council, will be incorporated as appropriate and as possible in each annual Operations Plan and Budget.

REQUEST FOR DECISION 007-2021

Title: PCP Milestone 2: Emission Reduction Targets

Date: 2021-02-02

Department: Planning and Development



SUMMARY

PCP Milestone 2: Emission Reduction Targets

The Town of Wolfville joined the Federation of Canadian Municipalities' Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) in 2006. In 2019, the Town recommitted to the program, hiring a Climate Change Mitigation Coordinator to navigate the PCP 5-milestone framework by developing and implementing an emissions reduction plan.



This Request for Decision (RFD) concerns the 2nd milestone of the PCP program: setting emissions reduction targets. It will outline the relevant research, planning, and modelling conducted by Town staff and consultants to date; propose an emission reduction target for consideration by council; and lay out the options before council, and the implications of those options.

DRAFT MOTION (FROM ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE):

That Council set a community emission reduction target of 45% reduction from 2016 emissions by 2030 / net zero by 2050, while making every effort to address the impediments that would prevent the Town from achieving 70% reduction from 2016 emissions by 2030 / net zero by 2036.

OR

DRAFT MOTION (FROM STAFF):

That Council set a community emission reduction target of 45% reduction from 2016 emissions by 2030 / net zero by 2050.

REQUEST FOR DECISION 007-2021

Title: PCP Milestone 2: Emission Reduction Targets

Date: 2021-02-02

Department: Planning and Development



1) CAO COMMENTS

The CAO supports the recommendations of staff.

2) LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

Nova Scotia Municipal Government Act (1998), Section 30(3): “The council shall provide direction on the administration, plans, policies and programs of the municipality to the chief administrative officer.”

3) STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommend that council adopt the target recommended by the Environmental Sustainability Committee, pursuant to the PCP requirements: “That Council set a community emission reduction target of 45% reduction from 2016 emissions by 2030 / net zero by 2050.”

The second part of the motion put forward by the ESC: “while making every effort to address the impediments that would prevent the Town from achieving 70% reduction from 2016 emissions by 2030 / net zero by 2036” will be explored further through the development of the Town’s Climate Action Plan. The impediments will be outlined and actions/efforts the Town may consider taking documented for Council’s consideration in how to best move forward with this work once the plan is presented.

4) REFERENCES AND ATTACHMENTS

1. Wolfville Modelling Assumptions
2. Target Setting RFD presentation

REQUEST FOR DECISION 007-2021

Title: PCP Milestone 2: Emission Reduction Targets

Date: 2021-02-02

Department: Planning and Development



5) DISCUSSION

Background: The Big Picture

In 2015, Canada signed the Paris Agreement, a legally binding international treaty on climate change. The goal of the agreement is to limit global warming to well below 2 °C compared to pre-industrial levels, and to pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 °C, recognizing that this would substantially reduce the risks and impacts of climate change.

Under the Paris Agreement, each signatory must determine, plan, and regularly report on the contribution that it undertakes to mitigate global warming. In 2015, Canada committed to a 30% reduction in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions below 2005 levels by 2030. In 2016, Canada released its plan for achieving its target: The Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change.

In 2018, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released a Special Report on the Impacts of Global Warming of 1.5 °C Above Pre-Industrial Levels (SR15). The report concluded that:

- Average global temperatures had already risen by 1 °C above pre-industrial levels.
- Climate models project significant differences between present-day and global warming of between 1.5 °C and 2 °C, including increases in: hot extreme temperatures, heavy rainfall events, and the probability of drought.
- Populations at higher risk of adverse consequences with global warming of 1.5°C and beyond include: disadvantaged and vulnerable populations, indigenous peoples, and local communities dependent on agricultural or coastal livelihoods.
- In order to limit global warming to 1.5 °C, total human-generated GHG emissions would have to decline by 45% from 2010 levels by 2030 and reach net-zero around 2050.

In 2019, the Nova Scotia Government passed the Sustainable Development Goals Act (SDGA), which set ambitious goals to fight climate change. The Act commits the province to reducing GHG emissions by at least 53% from 2005 levels by 2030 and reaching net-zero by 2050. Based on emissions reported by the province, the SDGA's 2030 emissions reduction target aligns with the recommendations of SR15, making Nova Scotia the only province or state in North America with legally binding targets that align with the IPCC's current recommendations on emissions reduction.

Background: Closer to Home

In 2004, the Centre for Rural Sustainability submitted a GHG Emissions Report to the Town of Wolfville (hereinafter: Wolfville). The report "conservatively calculated" Wolfville's 2003 GHG emissions output to be 69,411 tonnes of equivalent CO₂ units (CO₂e), and recommended that the Town:

1. Join a program for addressing climate change,
2. Set a policy to monitor GHG emissions, and
3. Set community-wide emissions reduction targets.

REQUEST FOR DECISION 007-2021

Title: PCP Milestone 2: Emission Reduction Targets

Date: 2021-02-02

Department: Planning and Development



In 2006 Wolfville joined the Partners for Climate Protection (PCP), a program of the Federation of Canadian Municipality (FCM) that helps communities take action against climate change by reducing GHG emissions. PCP employs a five-step Milestone Framework to guide community climate action efforts, illustrated in Figure 1.



Figure 1: PCP 5 Milestones enumerated

In 2011, Wolfville completed the 1st formal step of the PCP program, developing a Community Energy and Emissions Inventory for 2006. The inventory was developed using the Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities (UNSM) 2009 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory Toolkit. The inventory calculated Wolfville's 2006 GHG emissions output to be 80,851 tonnes CO₂e, an increase of 16% from 2003.

In 2018, Wolfville submitted a successful application to the FCM's Municipalities for Climate Innovation Program (MCIP) Climate Change Staff Grant program to enable it to implement initiatives to reduce its GHG emissions. As part of the program, the MCIP covers 80% of costs to hire a staff person to develop a GHG emissions reduction plan, including a baseline GHG emissions inventory, emissions reduction targets, and an outline of actions to reduce GHG emissions.

Emission Reduction Target Setting: A Primer

By adopting an emission reduction target, a community sets itself a goal of decreasing overall GHG emissions by a certain amount by a specified point in time. To receive recognition for PCP Milestone 2, GHG emissions reduction targets must meet 3 criteria:

1. They must have a defined scope, clearly stating whether they relate to corporate or community¹ emissions.
2. They must be specified in the form of: % reduction from base year by target year.
3. They must be adopted by council resolution.

The targets provided in this report for council's consideration are formatted in the required form. Adoption of a target by council motion/resolution satisfies the third criteria.

¹ Corporate emissions are those generated directly by municipal operations, buildings, and services; community emissions are those generated by activities with a municipal boundary, as well as certain trans-boundary emission sources generated as a result of community activities.

REQUEST FOR DECISION 007-2021

Title: PCP Milestone 2: Emission Reduction Targets

Date: 2021-02-02

Department: Planning and Development



On the question of scope, if the intent of Wolfville’s climate action efforts is to meaningfully contribute to the fight against global climate change, it is difficult to make the case for setting a corporate target. While it is true that Wolfville has direct control over its corporate emissions, the Town also has significant influence over the community’s emissions. And with corporate emissions comprising less than 2% of total GHG emissions in Wolfville, the potential impact of even an ambitious effort to curb corporate emissions is low. The following table (Figure 2) from Ontario’s Community Emissions Reduction Planning Guide for Municipalities illustrates the relationship clearly:

Local government as...	Authority	Sample actions	Community energy and emissions planning techniques	Potential impact on GHG emissions reductions
Energy consumers.	Direct control.	Retrofits of municipal buildings, construction of high performance municipal buildings, purchase of zero emissions vehicles, development of renewable natural gas from organic materials.	Corporate GHG inventory and plan.	Low.
Investors.	Indirect control.	Renewable natural gas from a landfill, zero emissions transit system, cycling infrastructure, electric vehicle charging stations, recycling programs, public/private partnerships.	Situational analysis [review of capital budgets].	Medium-High.
Influencers.	Indirect control.	Official Plan policies, Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) programs.	Modelling and scenario-planning.	High.

Figure 2 Authority of local governments on energy and GHG emissions.

Beyond setting requirements for PCP Milestone recognition, in its How to Set Emissions Reduction Targets guide the FCM recommends that the following “S.M.A.R.T.” principles should guide target setting for communities in the PCP program:

- **S**tretch the targets, acknowledging the climate change imperative
- **M**eaningful, connected to local context
- **A**dopted by council
- **R**ealistic targets
- **T**ime bound

Since Council **A**doption and **T**ime boundedness are mandatory criteria addressed directly in the targets recommended in this report, this discussion will focus on the principles of **S**tretching, **M**eaningfulness, and **R**ealisticity, along with the principles of **E**quity and **R**elevance.

REQUEST FOR DECISION 007-2021

Title: PCP Milestone 2: Emission Reduction Targets

Date: 2021-02-02

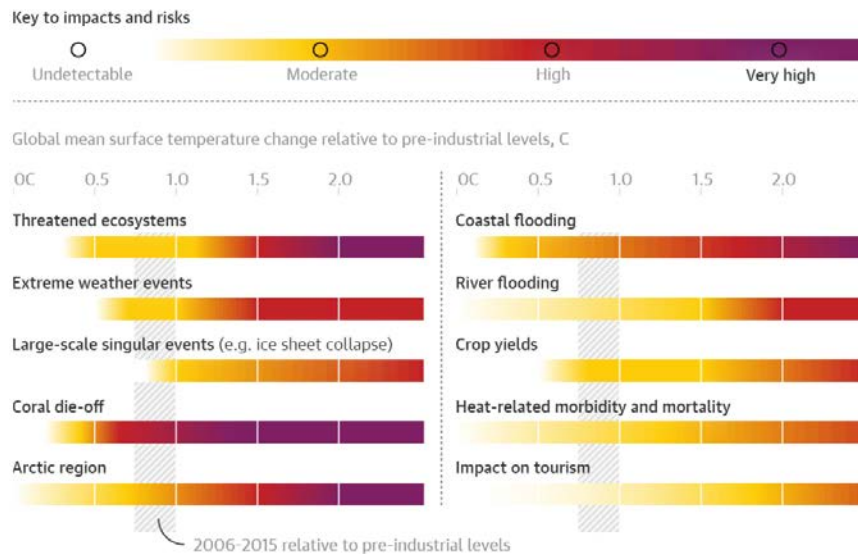
Department: Planning and Development



Stretch

In the Spring of 2019, Wolfville joined over 1,800 communities from around the world in declaring a climate emergency. With its declaration, Wolfville recognized the grave impacts that increasing global temperatures would have on human and natural systems, the urgency of acting to slow and reduce that temperature rise, and its responsibility to do so.

SR15 represents our most up to date understanding of the threats posed by global climate change. While the impacts of rising temperatures on natural and human systems are already being felt, the climate models upon which the report was based project significant differences between present-day and global warming of between 1.5 °C and 2 °C, illustrated in Figure 3. Notably, these include increases in extreme temperatures, heavy rainfall events, ecosystem collapse, coastal and river flooding, and the probability of drought.



SR15 also found that the adverse consequences of global warming beyond 1.5°C would disproportionately impact disadvantaged and vulnerable populations, indigenous peoples, and communities dependent on agricultural or coastal livelihoods.

Figure 3: Global warming impacts on selected natural, managed, and human systems from SR15

In its [press release for SR15](#), the IPCC made no effort to downplay the scope and scale of its recommendations for action, noting that “limiting global warming to 1.5°C would require rapid, far-reaching and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society.” And yet, our aspirations are our possibilities; if Wolfville can imagine a future in which its children are spared the worst impacts of climate change, can set our ambitions to act – and our targets – accordingly.

Meaningful

To be successful, emissions reduction targets should reflect the community, its values, priorities, and policy and planning activities. Community values and support provide the will and energy needed to work towards them; a supportive policy and planning framework provide the tools for achieving them.

REQUEST FOR DECISION 007-2021

Title: PCP Milestone 2: Emission Reduction Targets

Date: 2021-02-02

Department: Planning and Development

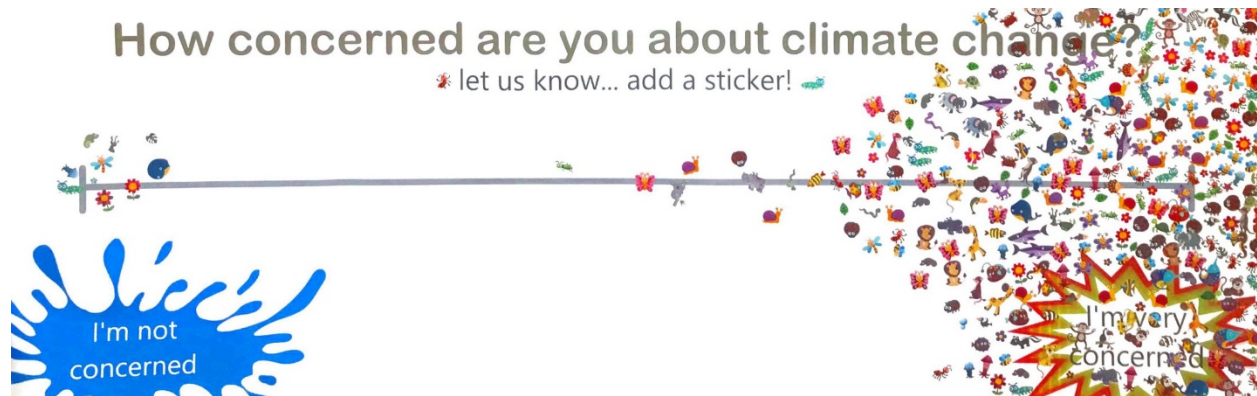


Figure 4: Sticker survey conducted at the Wolfville Farmer's Market August 2019

Since Wolfville's climate change mitigation planning effort began in April 2019, the community's expression of concern about climate change and support for this work have been strong and consistent. That June, over 200 residents showed up to and participated in the Town Hall for a Green New Deal event held on Acadia University Campus. In August, 97% of over 400 patrons polled at the Wolfville Farmers Market told staff they were concerned or very concerned about climate change. During door-to-door outreach that summer, which visited almost 300 homes, 89% of residents said the same thing. And that fall, over 300 Acadia students attended a climate strike rally that filled the downtown core, adding their voices to a growing chorus.

On the policy side, Wolfville's new Municipal Planning Strategy (MPS), adopted in September 2020 after 5 years of work and consultation, includes Climate Action among its four community priorities, "specific statements of what the Town intends to achieve during the life of [the] plan." As per the Municipal Government Act, "[t]he purpose of a municipal planning strategy is to provide statements of policy... to guide the development and management of the municipality and, to further this purpose, to establish... policies to provide a framework for the environmental, social and economic development within a municipality." In addition to making Climate Action a community priority, the MPS contains numerous policies supporting emissions reduction actions and investments by the Town and its residents.

Realistic

As noted earlier, "limiting global warming to 1.5°C [will] require rapid, far-reaching and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society." But SR15's Summary for Policy Makers notes that strengthened governance, institutional capacity, policy, technological innovation, the mobilization of finance, and changes in human behaviours and lifestyle are enabling conditions that would make such a transition possible.

In 2019, staff worked with consultants from the Sustainable Solutions Group (SSG) to update Wolfville's community GHG emissions inventory, incorporating data from 2016 and creating an emissions "model" of the town: a conceptual abstraction that incorporates and accounts for all of the components that drive GHG emissions in Town and the relationships between them. The advantage of an emissions

REQUEST FOR DECISION 007-2021

Title: PCP Milestone 2: Emission Reduction Targets

Date: 2021-02-02

Department: Planning and Development



model over a static inventory is that it is projectable and can be used to explore and evaluate the impacts of actions, or inaction. SSG ran the model based on current trends and forecasts, existing conditions, and a set of assumptions developed in collaboration with Town staff to generate a projection of what Wolfville’s emissions would look like over the next ~30 years. The resulting “Business as Usual” scenario illustrated in Figure 5 shows a downward trend in emissions until ~2030 – based on projections of increased renewable energy on the provincial electricity grid, rising federal fuel efficiency standards for vehicles and building code efficiency requirements for new structures, and warmer winters as a result of global warming – followed by a gradual rise, resulting in an overall reduction in emissions of 17.4% by 2050.

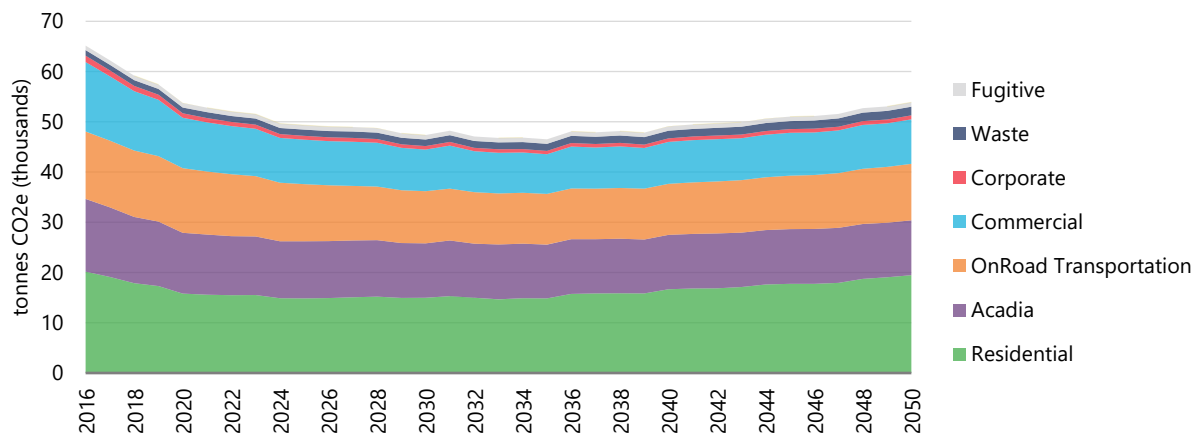


Figure 5 Wolfville's Business as Usual GHG emissions scenario

Over the past 6 months, staff have been working with SSG to develop a “low-carbon emission” scenario to determine the nature and extent of the changes that would be required in and by Wolfville to realize the level of emissions reductions compatible with a pathway to limit global warming to 1.5°C. The purpose of the exercise was to assess how achievable potential targets were, the thinking being that a target that cannot be achieved through means available to the town is not realistic, and therefore not worthy of consideration. Running SSG’s model of Wolfville through the CityInsight modelling platform to forecast the impact of a range of actions, investments, policies, land-use changes and fuel switching, it was determined that it would be possible to achieve the targets laid out in SR15, reducing emissions in Wolfville by 45% by 2030, and approaching net-zero by 2050.

REQUEST FOR DECISION 007-2021

Title: PCP Milestone 2: Emission Reduction Targets

Date: 2021-02-02

Department: Planning and Development

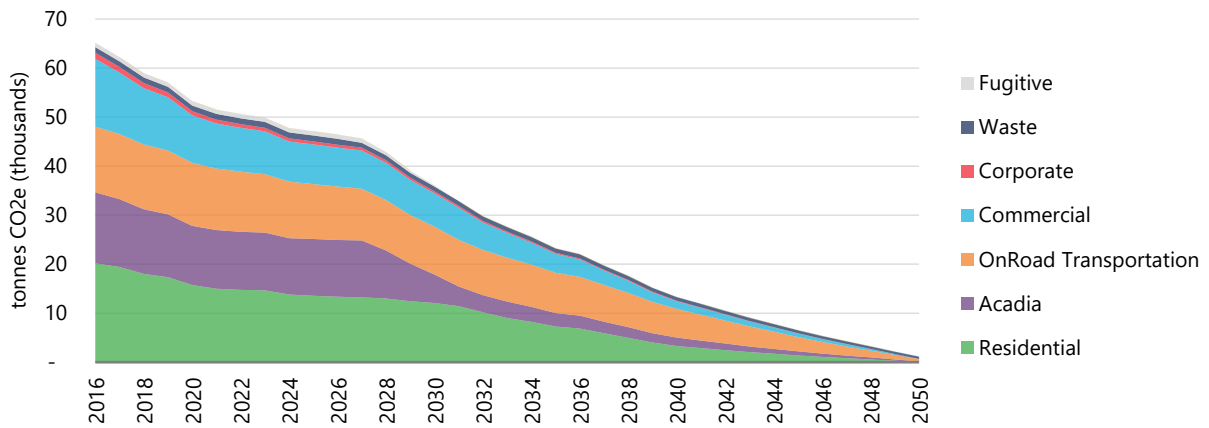


Figure 6 Wolfville's Low Carbon GHG emissions scenario

This scenario includes measures such as:

- Increasing the proportion of trips in town made by walking or cycling from 23% to 40% by 2030;
- cutting energy use in all existing buildings by 50%, by 2040; and
- drawing electricity from a grid powered by 100% renewable energy by 2050.²

S&G modelled potential “pathways” to achieving the targets included in this report, one of which is illustrated in Figure 7. The kinds of changes that would be required in such a scenario are “rapid, far-reaching, and unprecedented” – but they are possible.

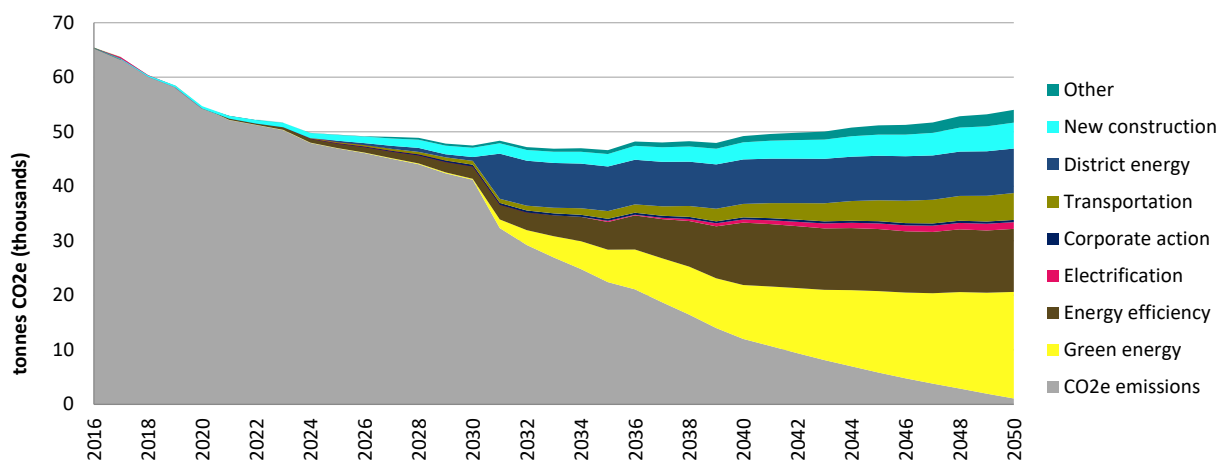


Figure 7 A "pathway" from the Business as Usual Scenario to the Low Carbon Scenario

² For more detail and information see the attachment “Wolfville Modelling Assumptions”

REQUEST FOR DECISION 007-2021

Title: PCP Milestone 2: Emission Reduction Targets

Date: 2021-02-02

Department: Planning and Development



Equitable

SR15 determined that, in order to limit global warming to 1.5 °C, total human-generated GHG emissions will have to decline by 45% from 2010 levels by 2030, and reach net-zero around 2050. The key is total: to achieve this goal, the average decrease in emissions by all communities and countries on the planet would need to reach those targets. This formulation of global emission reduction does not consider the way those targets might be reached through smaller scale, constituent reductions; it leaves unaddressed the question of how to distribute the required global effort fairly and equitably among the world's countries, communities, and people.

At a global level, both the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change acknowledge the importance of equity in responding to the climate crisis. Specifically, both treaties highlight the equity principle of “Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities.” Closer to home, Social Equity is one of the community priorities identified in the Wolfville's Municipal Planning Strategy.

The Climate Equity Reference Project (CERP)³ picks up where SR15 leaves off, looking to incorporate this equity principle into a practical vision for a global climate regime. To this end, it has developed a methodology and tool for calculating national “fair shares” of the global effort to reduce GHG emissions on the basis of two factors:

- Responsibility: contribution to the climate problem, defined as the sum of historical emissions corresponding to consumption beyond a threshold required for life above the poverty line.
- Capability: defined in terms of total income beyond a threshold required for life above the poverty line.

With both per-capita income and GHG emissions in the top 10% worldwide, Canadians' “fair share” when it comes to reducing emissions is substantially higher than average. Though the CERP calculates equitable emission reduction targets at the national level, SSG was able to employ its methodology and assumptions and Wolfville's metrics to develop an equitable target that considers both the Town's historical responsibility and capacity to act relative to communities around the world.

Relevant

When making important decisions, it can be helpful to know what actors in similar situations have done. Figure 8 shows governments in Canada that set 2030 emissions reduction targets in recent years, the year they set them, and the targets themselves. Over the past 5 years, adopted targets have ranged

³ CERP is a project of the Stockholm Environment Institute, a US-based non-profit affiliate of Tufts University that conducts research and engages with decision-makers on energy, water, and climate policy.

REQUEST FOR DECISION 007-2021

Title: PCP Milestone 2: Emission Reduction Targets

Date: 2021-02-02

Department: Planning and Development



between 20% and 75%; the trend over time, illustrated by the pink dotted line, has been towards adopting increasingly ambitious targets.

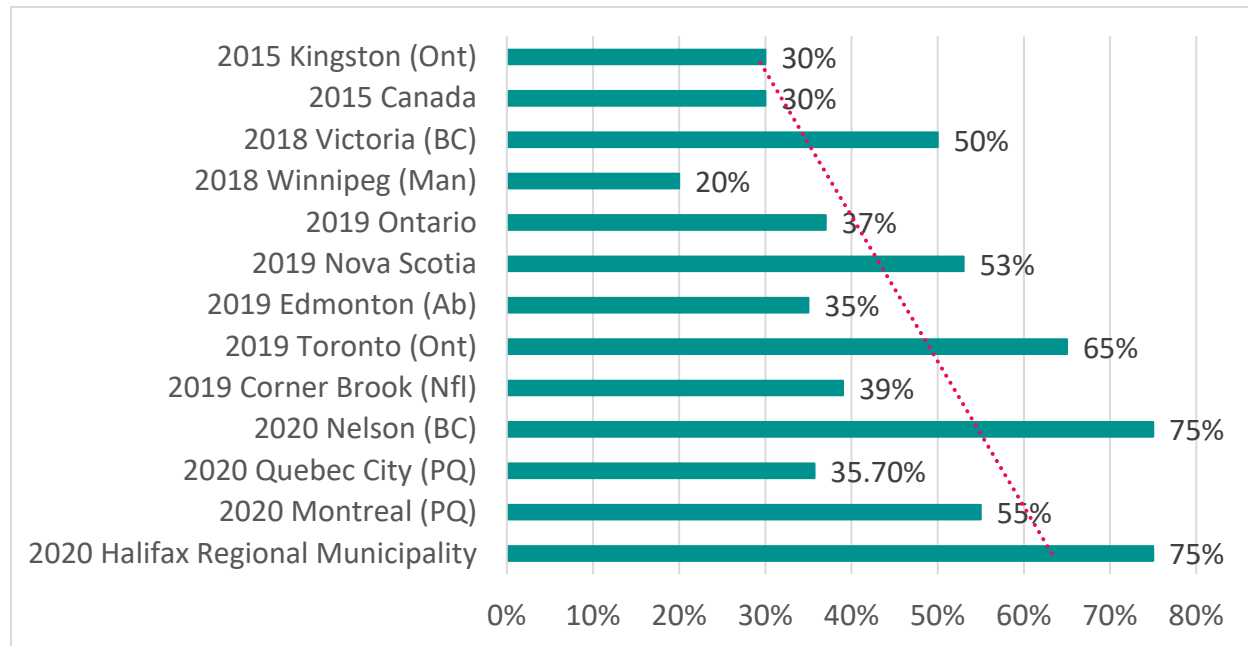


Figure 8: Canadian jurisdictions that have adopted 2030 emissions reduction targets over the past 5 years.

These targets are informative. However, it is the recommendation of staff that only two targets should inform council's decision as to what target to set:

- If the Town's objective is to do its part to limit global temperature rise to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and avoid the worst impacts of climate change, the IPCC's recommendation to reduce emissions by 45% from 2010 levels is the only relevant target.
- Given the extent to which factors outside of Wolfville's control – such as the carbon intensity of grid-supplied electricity and transportation infrastructure and opportunities outside of town – contribute to its GHG emissions, its targets must align with those set by the Province, which has committed to reducing emissions by 53% from 2005 levels by 2030.

Proposed Target(s)

Staff are submitting two targets for consideration by council. Each of the targets is provided in two stages: the medium- and long-term. They are provided in the format required for compliance with the PCP program, accompanied by a rationale, below:

- 1. 70% reduction from 2016 emissions by 2030 / net zero by 2036**

REQUEST FOR DECISION 007-2021

Title: PCP Milestone 2: Emission Reduction Targets

Date: 2021-02-02

Department: Planning and Development



This target and timeline align with those set out by the IPCC in SR15 factoring in the principle of global equity and considering the “common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities” of the world’s peoples in the fight against climate change. It factors in Wolfville’s responsibility for a disproportionate share of the historical GHG emissions that have precipitated the current climate crisis, and its high capacity, relative to communities around the world, to act on reducing its emissions.

Wolfville is a progressive Town, often making use of and interested in new ideas, findings, and opportunities. Social Equity is one of the 4 community priorities identified in the Town’s. There is a compelling rationale for the Town to apply this self-conception and lens to the GHG emission reduction target it adopts.

However, the equitable target does not satisfy one of the key principles put forward by the FCM to guide communities in setting targets: it would be impossible for Wolfville to reduce its emissions by 70% by 2030 without being able to source its own clean energy, which it is effectively prohibited from doing; it is not achievable within the current legal and regulatory framework in which the Town operates and is therefore not realistic.

2. 45% reduction from 2016 emissions by 2030 / net zero by 2050

It is impossible to perfectly align Wolfville’s target with those of the IPCC or the Province because both use base years – 2010 and 2005 respectively – for which Wolfville does not have GHG emissions data. However, extrapolating from the three GHG emission inventories that Wolfville has on file, a target of 45% reduction from 2016 emissions by 2030 would align with the Province’s legislated target of a 53% reduction from 2005 emissions by 2030. Serendipitously, this target would also align with the one set by the IPCC – though with a different base year.

The Environmental Sustainability Committee’s Recommendation

At its January 2021 meeting, the Town’s Environmental Sustainability Committee reviewed and discussed a draft version of this report, and the targets it proposed. Committee members found the equitable target compelling, and noted and discussed the impediments that would prevent the Town from achieving it. In the end, the committee passed the following motion:

“The Environmental Sustainability Committee recommends that Council adopt the target of 45% reduction from 2016 emissions by 2030; net zero by 2050, while making every effort to address the impediments that would prevent the Town from achieving 70% reduction from 2016 emissions by 2030; net zero by 2036.”

Next Steps

Once council has decided on an emissions reduction target, staff will develop a plan (to be presented in ~ 6 months) laying out the actions and timeline necessary to achieve it. Council will then have to decide whether to approve the plan, and how, whether, and to what extent to resource and implement it.

REQUEST FOR DECISION 007-2021

Title: PCP Milestone 2: Emission Reduction Targets

Date: 2021-02-02

Department: Planning and Development



6) FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no financial implications to the motion contained on page 1 of this report. See Next Steps above – Council will have a future decision on how to resource this work once a plan is presented.

7) REFERENCES TO COUNCIL STRATEGIC PLAN AND TOWN REPORTS

The current Council's **draft** Strategic Plan (see RFD-006-2021) outlines "Climate Action" as a Strategic Direction (that focuses resource allocation) and "Climate Management" a top priority initiative, stating: "Climate management related initiatives to reduce carbon emissions, support local transportation, local food security and environmental protection."

Municipal Planning Strategy (Adopted September 2020)

- **Climate Action** is 1 of the 4 community priorities identified by Wolfville's 2020 MPS
- **Section 4.0 lists the following policies of council:**
 - To recognize climate change jeopardizes the future of our plant and creates generational inequities.
 - To prioritize climate change adaptation and mitigation in the Town's Capital and Operating Plans
 - To seek out and implement opportunities to reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions arising from the town's operations and facilities.
 - To educate, encourage, empower, and enable the Town's residents, businesses, and institutions to reduce their energy use and environmental impact.
 - To prioritize GHG emissions reduction and energy planning in the Town, and recognize that dedicated resources are required.

8) COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENTS

If and when council adopts an emissions reduction target for the Town, the Climate Change Mitigation Coordinator will inform FCM staff and update the Town's profile on the PCP Program Hub.

9) ALTERNATIVES

The following alternatives are available to council:

- Request that staff revise the emissions reduction targets.
- Adopt an emissions reduction target other than the one proposed by staff.
- Do not adopt an emissions reduction target, rescind the climate change emergency declaration, and withdraw from the PCP program.

Wolfville Modelling Assumptions		1	2	3
		Business as Usual Scenario	Low-carbon Scenario	Carbon Budget Scenario
Target outcome of policy or action in the sector.		The modelled current energy use and emissions production trajectory given Town plans and historical trends, without any new energy and emissions policy or action interventions.	A modelled alternative energy use and emissions production scenario accounting for Town plans and historical trends, with policy and action interventions in the land-use, buildings, energy generation, transportation, and waste sectors.	A modelled alternative energy use and emissions production scenario accounting for Town plans and historical trends, with policy and action interventions in the land-use, buildings, energy generation, transportation, and waste sectors, considering a fair share of carbon emissions over the next 30 years.
DEMOGRAPHICS				
1	Population (adjusted)	Current projects are for 1.7% annual growth , from 4195 in 2016 to 5535 in 2036. Undergraduate enrollment at the University increased by 16% between 2010 and 2018 (3600 students). University doesn't expect to be able to expand beyond 4000 students. 1500 students currently live on campus (I don't think they're captured in the census data), and about 500 commute to University from outside of Town (Acadia's figures/estimates).	Same as BAU assumptions.	Same as BAU assumptions.
2	Employment	2011 data showed that more than 70% of people who work in Wolfville live outside of Town. The percentage of population that is part of the workforce is projected to drop from 55% (2016) to 25% in 2036. If employment projects hold constant, that likely results in a lot more SOV commuting from out of town. <i>It is assumed that employment grows at 0.85% per year.</i>	Same as BAU assumptions.	Same as BAU assumptions.
3	Households	Based on current development agreements, there is a fair approximately 300 units being developed in the next 2 years. Number of households tracks on number of dwelling units.	Same as BAU assumptions.	Same as BAU assumptions.
4	Vehicles	Vehicle stock grows with population. Number of vehicles per household is kept constant.	Same as BAU assumptions.	Same as BAU assumptions.
LAND-USE				
5	Spatial distribution	Avoided thermal and electric energy use and avoided transportation energy use	Continue current development trajectories. Zones specified for both residential and commercial growth.	More density in the downtown area.
6	Dwelling size	Avoided thermal and electric energy use	Baseline dwelling sizes maintained.	Decrease the average dwelling size by 36% by 2050.
7	Building type mix	Avoided thermal and electric energy use	New buildings type mix ratios reflect baseline building mixes.	Decrease the share of new buildings that are single family homes to 10% by 2030.
BUILDINGS				
New buildings - buildings codes & standards				
8	New residential buildings	Avoided thermal and electric energy use	Follow National Building Code.	New buildings are net-zero by 2030.
9	New industrial, commercial, and institutional buildings	Avoided thermal and electric energy use	Follow National Building Code.	New buildings are net-zero by 2030.
Existing buildings - retrofitting				
10	Home energy efficiency retrofits	Reduced thermal and electric energy use	No substantial retrofits.	Achieve 50% thermal savings and 50% electrical savings in 100% of all existing dwellings by 2040.
11	ICI energy efficiency retrofits	Reduced thermal and electric energy use	No substantial retrofits.	Achieve 50% thermal savings and 50% electrical savings in 100% of all existing commercial buildings by 2040.
12	Industrial (process motors/efficiency)	Reduced thermal and electric energy use	No change to current efficiencies.	Increase efficiency by 50% by 2050.
13	Municipal buildings retrofits	Avoided thermal and electric energy	Current efficiencies held constant.	100% of existing municipal buildings are retrofit to net zero emissions by 2030.
Renewable energy generation (on-site, building scale)				

14	Heat pump installations	Fuel shifting from fossil fuel heating to electric heating	Current instances of heat pump use is extrapolated.	100% of buildings' space heating and cooling needs are met by electric systems by 2040.	100% of buildings' space heating and cooling needs are met by electric systems by 2035.
14a	Electric water heaters	Fuels shift from fossil fuel heating to electric heating	Current instances of water heater technology use is extrapolated.	100% of buildings' water heating needs are met by electric systems by 2040.	100% of buildings' water heating needs are met by electric systems by 2040.
15	Solar PV - net metering	Local energy generation	Current instances of solar PV use held constant.	90% of new buildings have solar PV installed by 2050, supplying 50% of the buildings' electric load.	90% of new buildings have solar PV installed by 2050, supplying 50% of the buildings' electric load.
ENERGY GENERATION					
Low or zero carbon energy generation (community scale)					
16	Solar PV - ground mount	Local energy generation	None	10MW installed capacity from 2030 to 2045	10MW installed capacity by 2035 currently not used, could be installed post 2030, not necessary to hit 2030 target
17	District energy	Local energy generation	Current instances of DE held constant.	Expand DE system to provide thermal energy to commercial buildings in the downtown core modelling zone by 2030	Expand DE system to provide thermal energy to commercial buildings in the downtown core modelling zone by 2030
18	Wind	Local energy generation	None	None	None
19	Renewable electricity storage	Fuel-shifting	None	New installed RE accompanied by storage for 20% of capacity	New installed RE accompanied by storage for 20% of capacity currently not used, could be installed post 2030, not necessary to hit 2030 target
20	Renewable natural gas	Local energy generation	None	100% of post-efficiency measures natural gas demand is replaced with RNG by 2035. Only NG current used is in the DE plant.	100% of post-efficiency measures natural gas demand is replaced with RNG by 2035. Only NG current used is in the DE plant.
TRANSPORTATION					
Transit and City fleet					
21	Expand transit	Reduced transportation energy use	Follows Kings Transit plans (currently unsure about expansion plans). Held constant	By 2050: 15 minute frequency on routes, 7 days/week service by 2030. Transit mode share increases to 25% by 2030	By 2050: 15 minute frequency on routes, 7 days/week service by 2030. Transit mode share increases to 25% by 2030
22	Electrify transit	Fuel-shifting	Follows Kings Transit plans (currently unsure about electrification plans). No electrification in BAU.	100% of vehicles electric and right-sized fleet by 2035.	100% of vehicles electric and right-sized fleet by 2035.
23	Electrify municipal fleets	Fuel-shifting	None.	100% electric by 2030.	100% electric by 2030.
Active					
24	Increase/improve cycling & walking infrastructure	Reduced transportation energy use	Current mode shares held current.	40% of trips are walking and cycling (including ebikes) by 2030, 50% by 2050, targeting trips of less than 2km for walking and less than 5km for cycling.	40% of trips are walking and cycling (including ebikes) by 2030, 50% by 2050, targeting trips of less than 2km for walking and less than 5km for cycling.
Private/personal use					
25	Electrify personal vehicles	Fuel-shifting	15.5% of market share 2040.	30% of market share by 2030, 60% by 2035, 100% by 2040.	30% of market share by 2030, 60% by 2035, 100% by 2040.
26	Electrify commercial vehicles	Fuel-shifting	15.5% of market share 2040.	30% of market share by 2030, 60% by 2035, 100% by 2040.	30% of market share by 2030, 60% by 2035, 100% by 2040.
WATER AND WASTE					
Water and wastewater					
27	Increase pumping efficiency	Reduced electric energy use	Current intensity held constant.	Upgrade to high efficiency pumps by 2035 (-50% energy use?)	Upgrade to high efficiency pumps by 2035 (-50% energy use?)
28	Increase water efficiency	Reduced electric energy use	Current intensity held constant.	Decrease water volume use by 1%/year to 2050.	Decrease water volume use by 1%/year to 2050.
Waste					



GHG Emissions Reduction Target Setting

Jan 21, 2021

Omar Bhimji

Overview



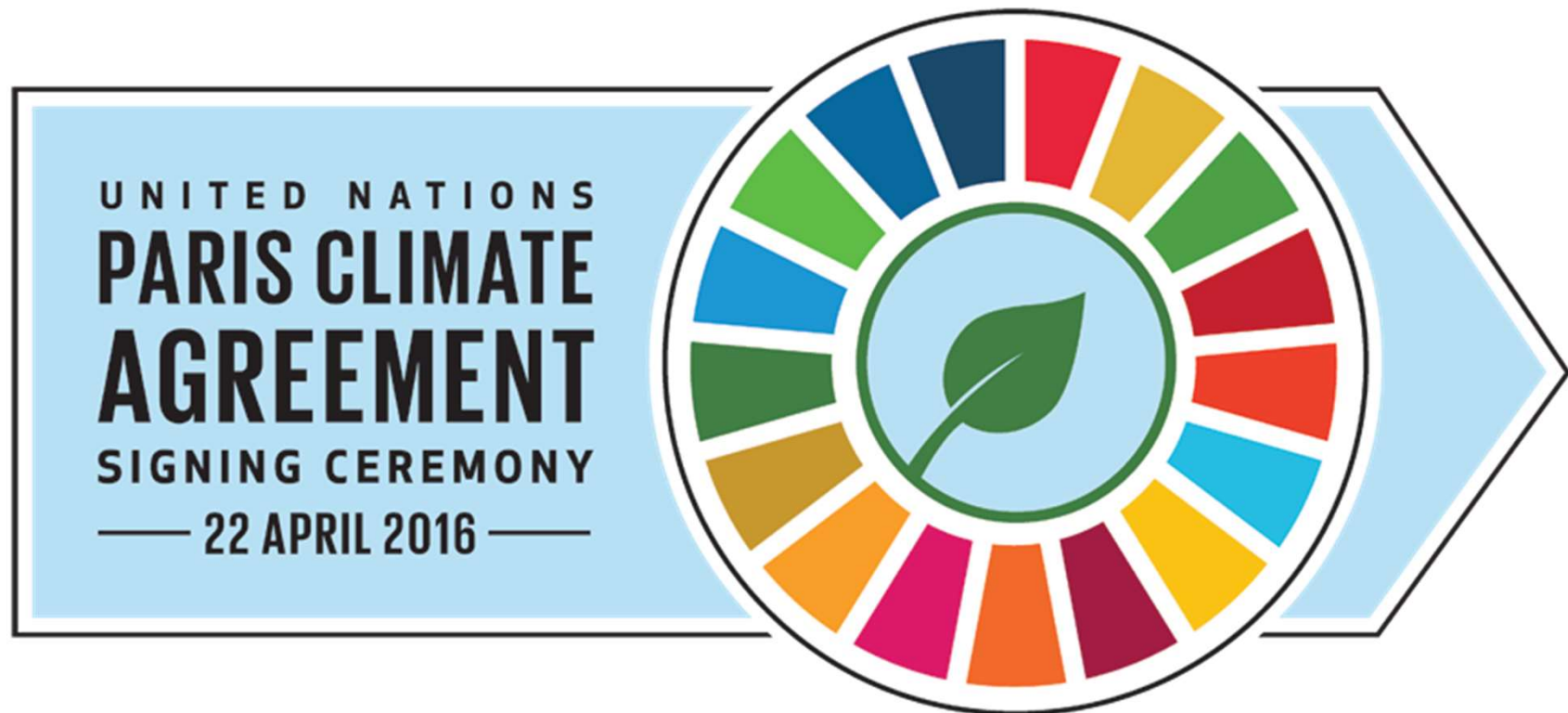
- Abbreviations
- Background
- Target setting requirements
- Target setting principles
- Proposed target(s)
- Recommendation

Abbreviations

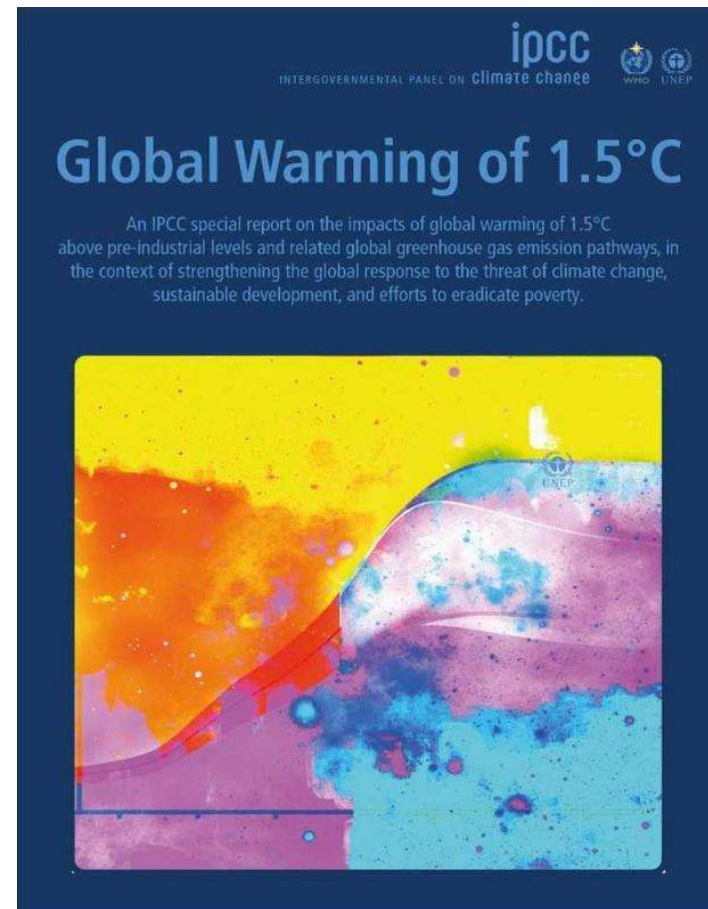
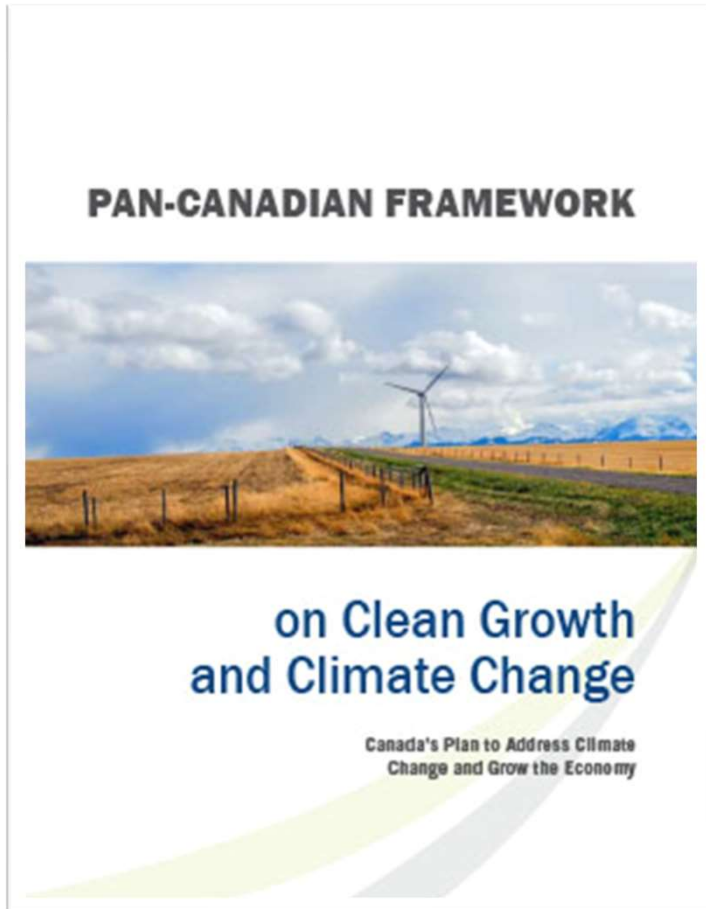


- **FCM** is the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, the national voice of municipal governments in Canada.
- **PCP** is the Partners for Climate Protection program, a network of Canadian municipalities that have committed to reducing GHG emissions and acting on climate change. PCP provides tools and resources to support municipalities in achieving their emissions reduction targets.
- **GHGs** are Greenhouse gases: gases (CO₂, N₂O, CH₄) in the Earth's atmosphere that trap heat.
- **CO₂e** is carbon dioxide equivalent, used to express the impact of GHGs in terms of the amount of CO₂ that would create the same amount of warming.

Background



Background



Background



BILL NO. 213

Government Bill

*2nd Session, 63rd General Assembly
Nova Scotia
68 Elizabeth II, 2019*

An Act to Achieve Environmental Goals and Sustainable Prosperity

CHAPTER 26
ACTS OF 2019

Background



[Focus areas](#) [Programs](#) [Funding](#) [Resources](#) [Events & training](#) [News & media](#) [About FCM](#)



[HOME](#) > [PROGRAMS](#) > [PARTNERS FOR CLIMATE PROTECTION](#)

Partners for Climate Protection

Background



PCP Target Setting Requirements



1. Must have a defined scope, clearly stating whether they relate to corporate or community emissions.
2. Must be specified in the form of: %
reduction from base year by target year.
3. Must be adopted by council resolution.

PCP Target Setting Principles



- **Stretch the targets**
- **Meaningful**
- **Adopted by council**
- **Realistic targets**
- **Time bound**
- **Equitable**
- **Relevant**

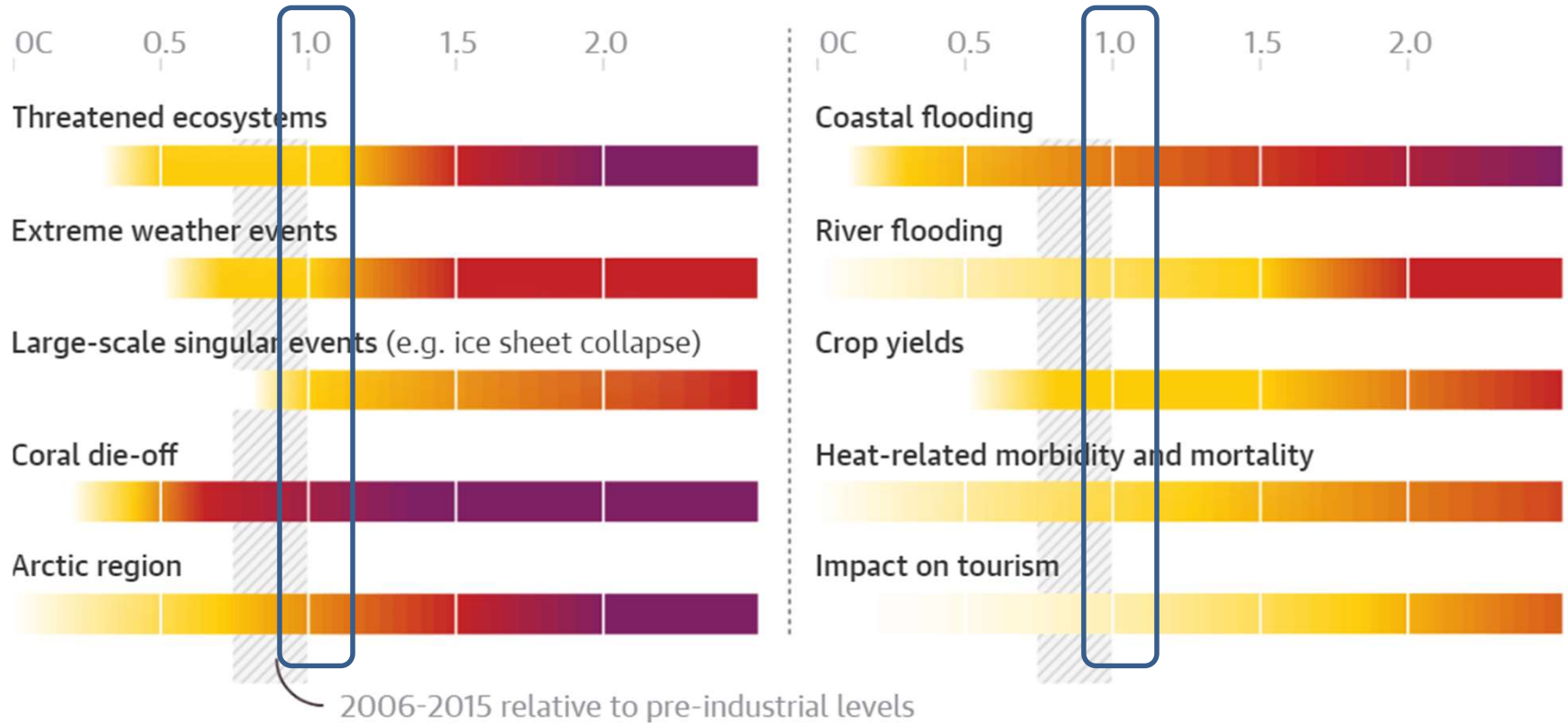
Stretch the target



Key to impacts and risks



Global mean surface temperature change relative to pre-industrial levels, C



Meaningful



To keep to 1.5°C

CO₂ emissions would
have to decline by
45% before **2030**



renewable energy will
need to supply
70-80% of power
by **2050**



Meaningful



How concerned are you about climate change?

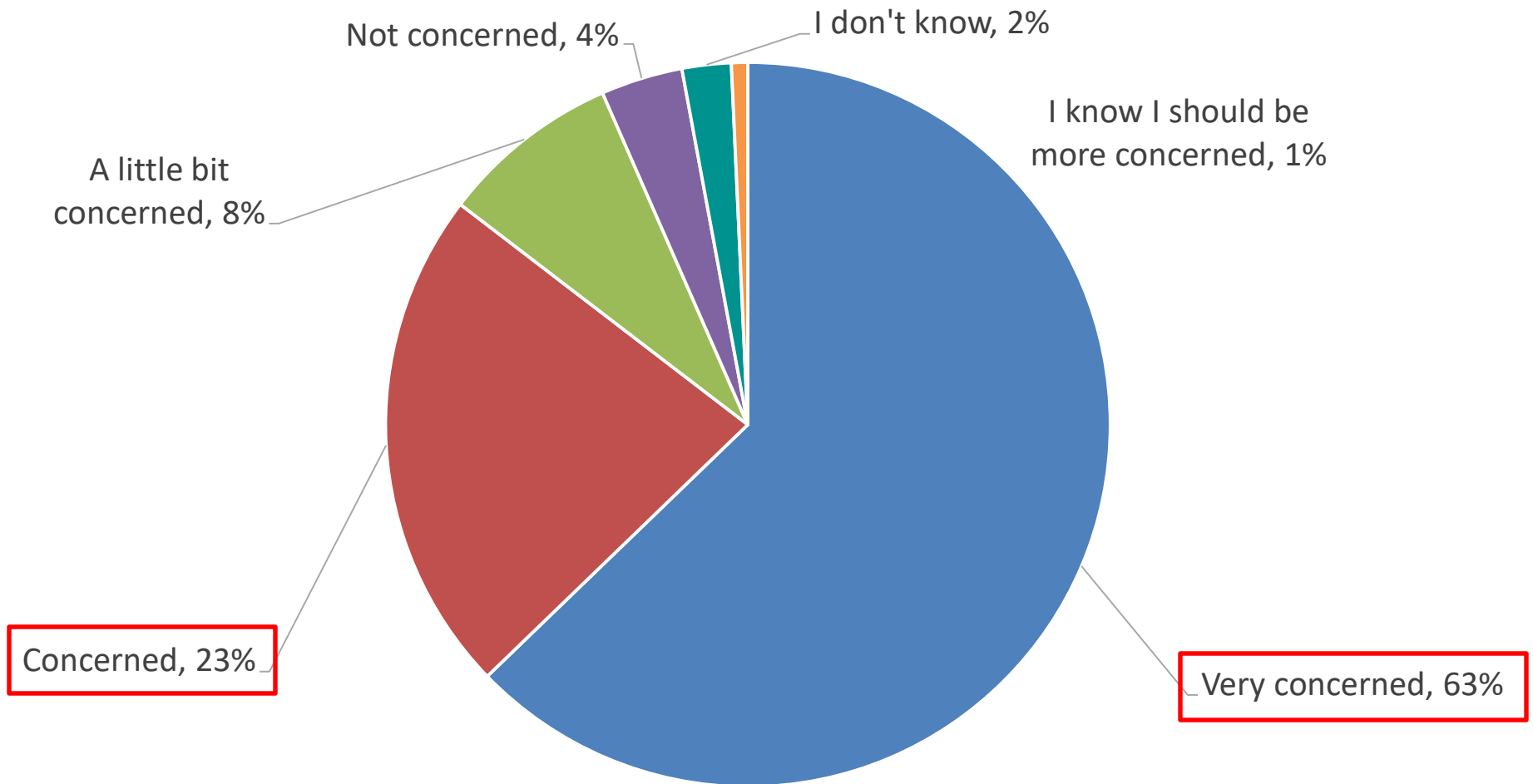
let us know... add a sticker!





Meaningful



How concerned are you about climate change?



Meaningful

A large, stylized letter 'W' in a vibrant magenta color, which serves as a background for the central image and text. The 'W' is composed of three overlapping, curved shapes.A composite image showing a pond with a fountain, lush green trees, and a building with a clock tower. The building has a sign that reads 'LIBRARY PUB'. The scene is framed by the magenta 'W' graphic.

Town *of* Wolfville
MUNICIPAL PLANNING
STRATEGY

4.0 The Defining Issue of Our Time

IT SHALL BE THE POLICY OF COUNCIL:



1. To recognize climate changes jeopardize the future of our planet and creates generational inequities.
2. To prioritize Climate Change adaptation and mitigation in the Town's Capital and Operating Plans.
3. To manage Town owned land in an ecologically sustainable manner that reduces individual ecological footprints, consistent with best practice.
4. To investigate means of land protection other than outright ownership, such as conservation easements, expropriation, land trusts, etc.
5. To improve air quality by protecting, replacing and enhancing the urban forest canopy.
6. To seek out and implement opportunities to reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions arising from the town's operations and facilities.
7. To educate, encourage, empower, and enable the Town's residents, businesses, and institutions to reduce their energy use and environmental impact.

Community Priorities



Economic Prosperity



Social Equity



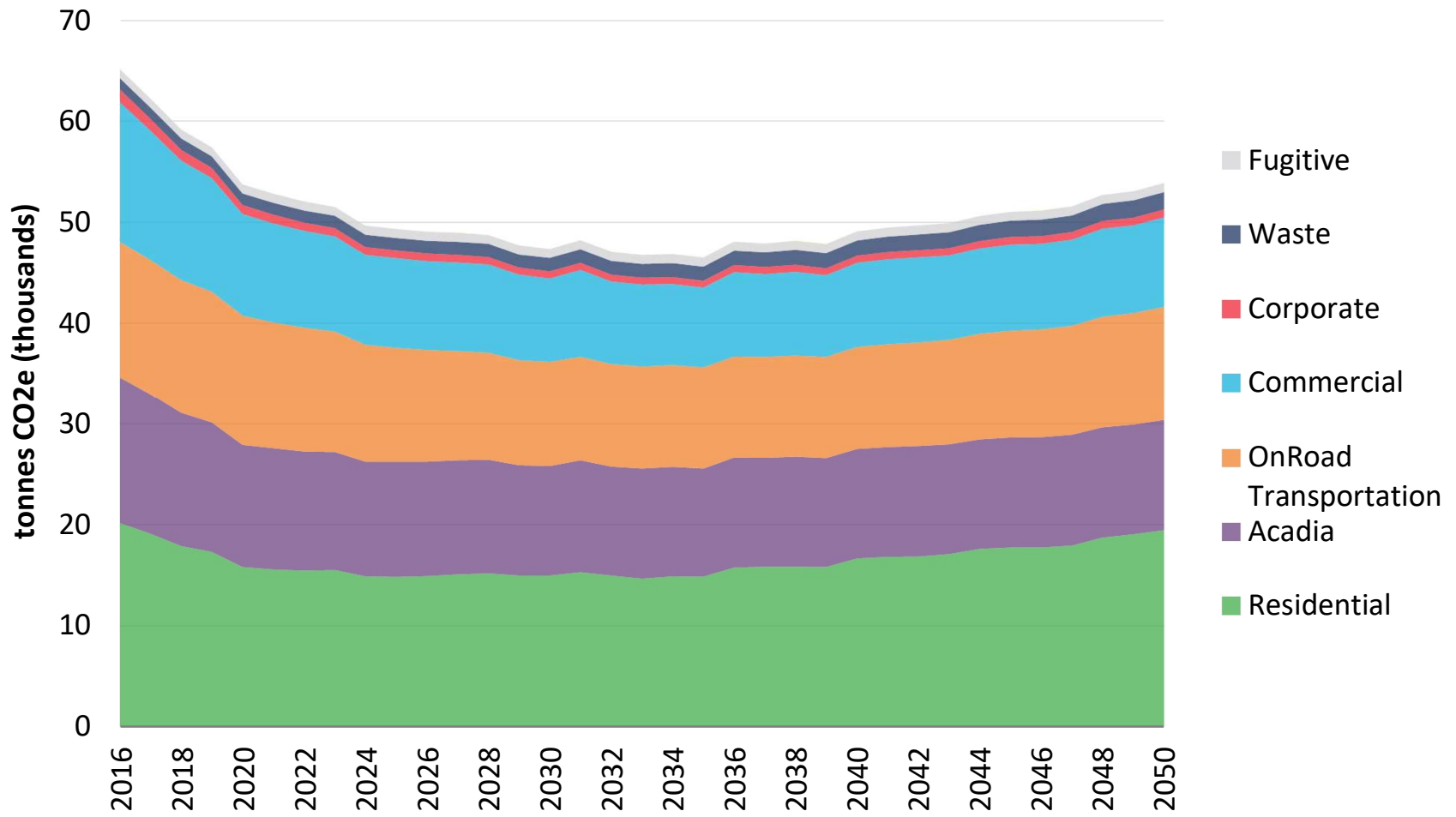
Climate Action



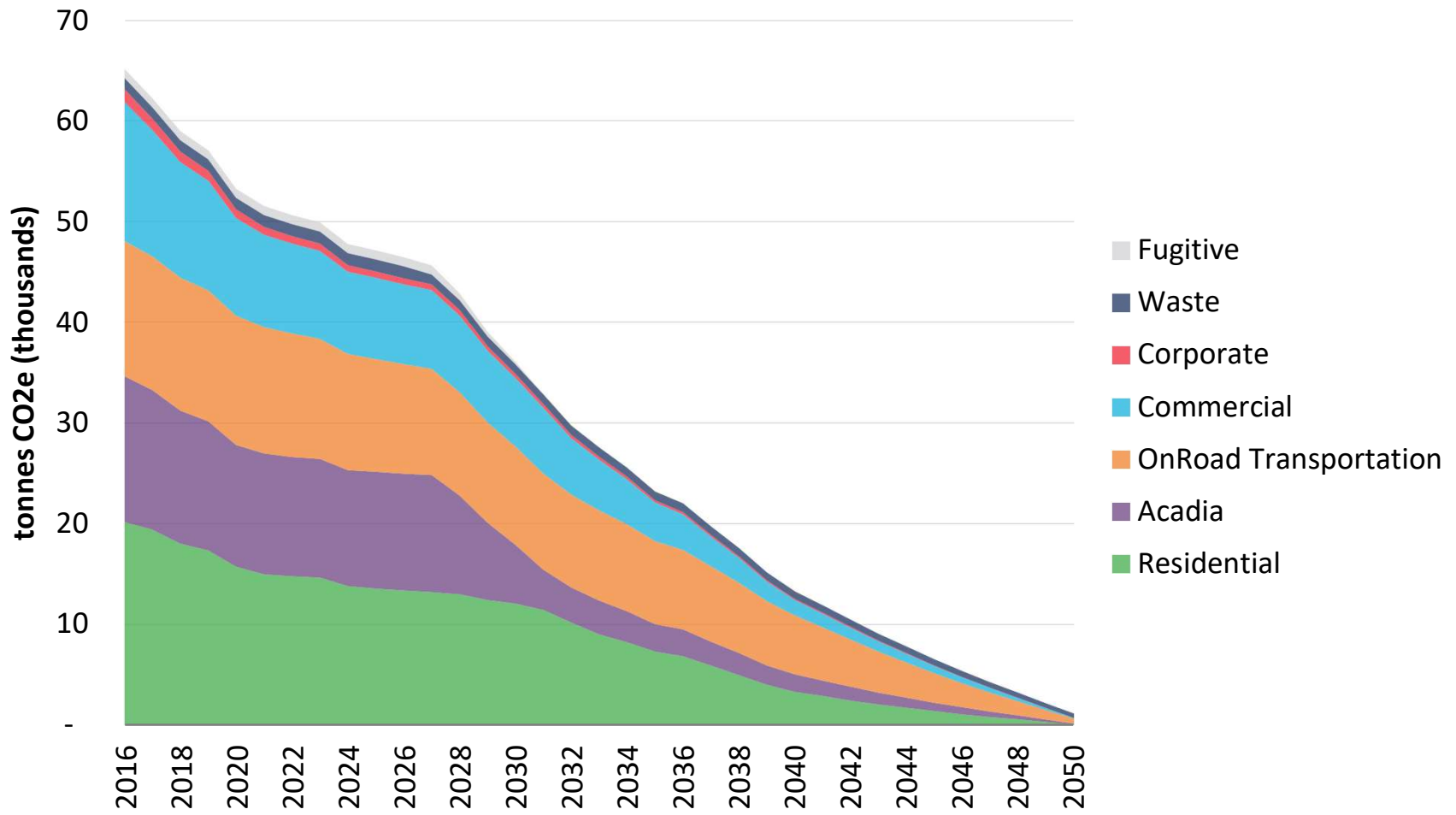
Land Use and Design

The policies of this plan action our Community Priorities and move us toward Our Shared Future.

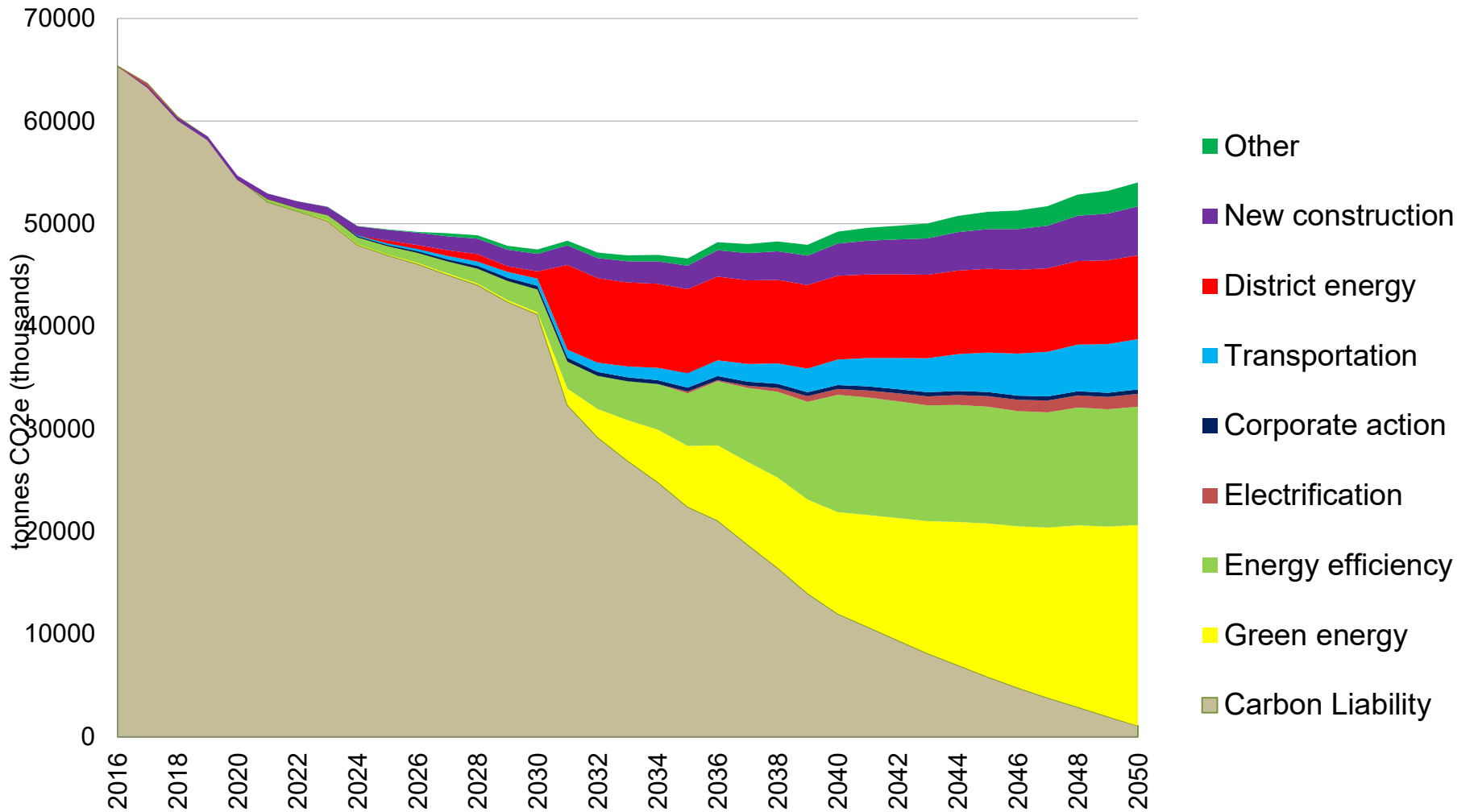
Realistic



Realistic



Realistic



Equitable

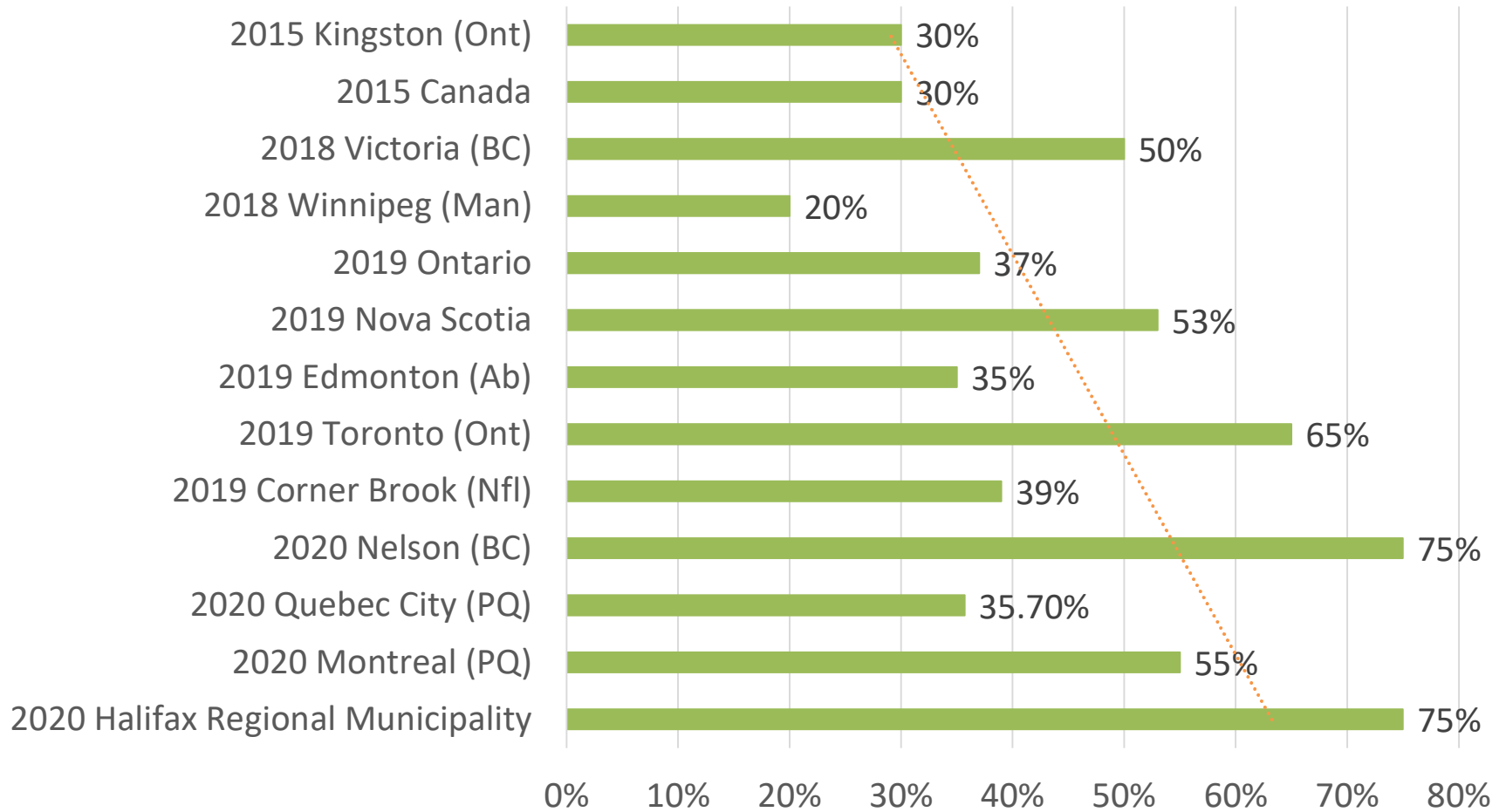


CLIMATE EQUITY REFERENCE P R O J E C T

Responsibility, contribution to the climate problem = the sum of all historical emissions.

Capability, ability to address the climate problem = the sum of all individual incomes.

Relevant



Proposed Target(s)



1. 70% reduction from
2016 emissions by
2030; net zero by 2036

2. 45% reduction from
2016 emissions by
2030; net zero by 2050

-
- Stretch
 - Meaningful
 - Adopted by council
 - Realistic
 - Time bound
 - Equitable
 - Relevant

Proposed Target(s)



**1. 70% reduction from
2016 emissions by
2030; net zero by 2036**

**2. 45% reduction from
2016 emissions by
2030; net zero by 2050**

- ✓ Stretch
- ✓ Meaningful
- ✓ Adopted by council

x **Realistic**

- ✓ Time bound
- ✓ Equitable
- ✓ Relevant

Proposed Target(s)



1. 70% reduction from
2016 emissions by
2030; net zero by 2036

2. 45% reduction from
2016 emissions by
2030; net zero by 2050

- ✓ Stretch
- ✓ Meaningful
- ✓ Adopted by council
- ✓ Realistic
- ✓ Time bound
- x Equitable
- ✓ Relevant

Recommendation



“The Environmental Sustainability Committee recommends that Council adopt the target of 45% reduction from 2016 emissions by 2030 / net zero by 2050, while making every effort to address the impediments that would prevent the Town from achieving 70% reduction from 2016 emissions by 2030 / net zero by 2036.”

REQUEST FOR DECISION 008-2021

Title: Financial Update #3 (COVID) – Decision Points Parts
Date: 2021-02-02
Department: Finance



SUMMARY

Financial Update #3 – Decision Points

This Request for Decision (RFD) deals with decisions made earlier in fiscal 2020/21 as Council was dealing with the early days of the COVID pandemic state of emergency. At the June 30, 2020 Council meeting, RFD 031-2020 was presented offering options for Council’s consideration to help the Town mitigate potentially negative impacts stemming from the COVID pandemic.

As the fiscal year has progressed, Interim Financial Reports have indicated that the Town may be in a position to reverse some of the expenditures that were put on hold by way of Council motion at the June 30th meeting.

In September last year, Council dealt with Financial Update #2 related to COVID, approving several previously deferred expenditures for staff to move forward before year end (refer to RFD 042-2020).

With this RFD staff are bringing forward a number of other items back to Council to seek approval to now proceed with the expenditures.

DRAFT MOTION:

That Council direct staff to proceed with the following initiatives previously deferred;

- Grants to Organizations (one time capital)
 - Acadia – turf \$60,000
 - Chrysalis House \$20,000

- Upgrade Town’s Website/Redesign \$25,000

REQUEST FOR DECISION 008-2021

Title: Financial Update #3 (COVID) – Decision Points Parts

Date: 2021-02-02

Department: Finance



1) CAO COMMENTS

The CAO supports the recommendations of staff.

2) LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

Municipal Government Act (MGA) Section 65 – Adoption of Budget

3) STAFF RECOMMENDATION

That Council approve the recommended expenses to be incurred in the current fiscal year as originally approved in the 2020/21 budget.

4) REFERENCES AND ATTACHMENTS

- Approved 2020/21 Operations Plan
- Information Report – Interim Financial Update – COVID Update (June 16th Council Meeting)
- RFD 031-2020 Financial Update – Decision Points
- RFD 042-2020 Financial Update #2 – Decision Points

5) DISCUSSION

In RFD 042-2020 (September Council), Staff noted the following:

Much of this report incorporates the analysis provided in RFD 031-2020. At that time staff had identified potential revenue losses in the range of \$250,000 to \$325,000 for the year. All the potential losses with the exception of Deed Transfer Tax still look to come in well underbudget by year end. Deed Transfer Tax (DTT), the largest variable, is more difficult to pin down. As previously reported, DTT revenue was an all time high in the month of April, but the reverse in May (one of the lowest). June was moderately above budget and then July was \$18,000 less than budget. Key to this is July, which is traditionally one of the higher revenue months. Suffice to say it is still difficult to forecast this revenue for year end, but results are better than original estimates of the decline

And

*The above 3 items would bring \$90,000 of budgeted spending back into the operations. This would still leave the Town with projected savings to offset revenue losses for the year. **As further financial updates occur as the year proceeds, Council will still have the ability to make additional decisions to either add back planned initiatives or cut spending.***

The “3” items noted in the paragraph above relate to Street Maintenance/Patching & Paving (which includes sidewalks as well), Crosswalk upgrades, and SPP grants. The final sentence (bolded) is the reason another report has been brought back to Council. With the completion of the 3rd Quarter

REQUEST FOR DECISION 008-2021

Title: Financial Update #3 (COVID) – Decision Points Parts
Date: 2021-02-02
Department: Finance



Financial Update (including year end forecasts) it is clear the Town will end the year with a surplus. Refer to the Information Report coming from Audit Committee for further details, but by and large it can be noted that expected decreases in Deed Transfer Tax did not materialize as the year progressed. This has resulted in additional breathing space, i.e. expected surplus, which opens the door for Council to consider completing items still on hold.

Staff are seeking approval to proceed with three of the previously deferred items before the end of this fiscal year. Note these items were all in the Council approved budget for 2020/21 so approval to proceed is not new spending, but is simply releasing expenditures put on hold pending financial updates through the year. The items are:

- Grants to Organizations (one time capital)
 - Acadia – turf \$60,000
 - Chrysalis House \$20,000
- Upgrade Town’s Website/Redesign \$25,000

These three would be the remaining items from the original list put on hold in June, that could actually be carried out (the two grants) or at least started (website) this fiscal year. This would still leave the Town in a surplus position by year end, and would ensure 3 more 2020/21 initiatives move forward this year.

6) FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The forecast year end results (refer to 3rd Quarter Financial Update Info Report) show sufficient flexibility to spend the recommended amounts in this report and still end the year with a surplus.

7) REFERENCES TO COUNCIL STRATEGIC PLAN AND TOWN REPORTS

Nothing specific provided for in this report.

8) COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENTS

Nothing specific provided for in this report.

9) ALTERNATIVES

The alternatives range from continuing to defer all items noted, to reinstating the initiatives recommended in this report.

Amanda Brown

Subject: FW: Update 2021-01-22 Legal action against FCC commences Monday

From: Andrea SW

Sent: January 23, 2021 5:05 PM

To: Town Council <towncouncil@wolfville.ca>; councillors@countyofkings.ca

Cc: Glen Pavelich

Subject: Fwd: Update 2021-01-22 Legal action against FCC commences Monday

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Wolfville and King's County Councillors,

Monday January 25th is a very important date for the Legal Case that has been filed against the FCC, so I am forwarding you information regarding that from today's update from Sharon Noble below. This update (see #2) and letter from Joel Moskowitz that follows provides an important and comprehensive overview of what is all at stake.

Sincerely,
Andrea

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Sharon Noble

Date: Sat, Jan 23, 2021 at 4:24 AM

Subject: Update 2021-01-22 Legal action against FCC commences Monday

To:

1) A member sent this information about a survey by Dr Rina Bray at the Toronto Women's Hospital. They have an Environmental Health Clinic that Dr Bray oversees that treats those with both chemical and EMF sensitivities and can do virtual visits. Only complete surveys will be included and any partially completed ones will be deleted.

IMPACTS OF COVID-19 HEALTH MEASURES ON PEOPLE WITH MULTIPLE CHEMICAL SENSITIVITY

"We invite you to participate in an online survey as part of our research project on **the impacts of COVID-19 health measures on the quality of life of people experiencing multiple chemical sensitivity (MCS)**. Your participation will help improve awareness and understanding of the condition in the current health context."

<https://aseq-ehaq.ca/en/projects/mcs-covid-19/>

2) FCC said that there is insufficient scientific evidence to amend the U.S. RF exposure guideline, which has remained unchanged since it was set. On Monday, Jan. 25 EHT along with Children's Health Defense will present evidence to support their demand that these guidelines be updated, and **this legal presentation will be lived streamed at 9:30 am EST.** Their evidence includes **27 volumes of evidence** !! And everything is being shared. If they win, we win. Please see below in Letters a full explanation for this legal action by Dr. Joel Moskowitz.

[Download Massive Evidence Filed in Environmental Health Trust et al. v. the FCC](#)

"Environmental Health Trust (EHT), the scientific think tank headed by award-winning scientist Devra Davis PhD, MPH is the lead petitioner in a landmark case against the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. The brief is filed jointly with Children's Health Defense and numerous individual petitioners.

The **appeal** seeks to have the court order the FCC to remand, vacate and update its 25-year-old exposure guidelines for radio-frequency radiation (RFR) from cellphones, cell towers, Wi-Fi, 5G and other wireless communication devices.

Court date is January 25, 2021 at 9:30 EST. Save the date!

LINK TO AUDIO LIVESTREAM: The case is being livestreamed at 9:30 a.m. EST this Monday, January 25, 2020. Our case is the third one on the docket."

<https://ehtrust.org/the-massive-scientific-evidence-ignored-by-the-fcc/>

Letters:

From: **Joel M. Moskowitz PhD**

Date: **Thu, Jan 21, 2021** at 5:41 PM

Subject: Federal Appeals Court to hear landmark 5G case against FCC on **January 25**; 11,000 Pages of Evidence Filed

11,000 Pages of Evidence Filed in Landmark 5G Case Against the FCC, Hearing Set for Jan. 25

After the FCC last month found no evidence of harm caused by wireless technology, CHD and other groups sued — and included 11,000 pages of evidence refuting the FCC's conclusion.

The Defender, **January 21, 2021**

For decades, the public has been told there is no evidence that wireless technology is harmful. Claims of **5G harms** have been dismissed as "**conspiracy theory.**"

A **landmark case** against the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) contests these statements and asserts that the harms are proven and that an epidemic of sickness exists.

Recently, the leading environmental and health advocacy organizations that filed the case submitted 11,000 pages of evidence in support of their claims. (Links to the evidence are provided below).

The case is being heard by the [U.S. Courts of Appeals of the DC Circuit](#). Oral arguments are scheduled for [Jan. 25](#) at 9:30 a.m. EST. The public can listen to it on [YouTube](#).

In [December 2019](#), the [FCC closed an inquiry](#) it initiated in 2013 in which the commission asked the public to submit comments to the [inquiry's docket](#) as to whether or not the FCC should review its 1996 health guidelines for Radio Frequency (RF) radiation emitted by wireless devices and infrastructure.

[About 2,000 comments](#) — an exceptionally large number — were filed with the FCC. These comments were filed by [scientists and science organizations](#), such as the [BioInitiative](#) and [EMF Scientist](#), by [doctors](#) and [medical organizations](#), by cities, such as [Boston and Philadelphia](#), and by [hundreds of individuals](#) including parents of children who were injured by this technology. The comments referenced thousands of studies showing clear and profound evidence of harm.

Nevertheless, the FCC order, published on Dec. 4, 2019, concluded there is no evidence that wireless technology causes harm, and no need to review the guidelines. The FCC decision didn't provide an analysis of the science, disregarded the evidence of sickness and didn't defend its decision with evidence.

Consequently, two lawsuits were filed against the FCC. One by the [Environmental Health Trust](#) (EHT) and Consumers for Safe Cell Phones, and [one by the Children's Health Defense](#) (CHD) and additional petitioners including [Prof. David Carpenter](#) who is the co-editor of the BioInitiative Report, the most comprehensive review of the science by 29 leading scientists and public health experts.

CHD's case was also joined by [physicians](#) who see the sickness in their clinics and by parents of children who have become sick with radiation sickness. One petitioner is a [mother whose son died](#) from a glioblastoma, the same brain tumor that [killed Beau Biden](#), President Joe Biden's son.

The petitioners of both the EHT and CHD cases filed joint briefs. They argued that, considering the overwhelming evidence that was submitted to the FCC's docket, and since the FCC's order lacked evidence of reasoned decision-making, the FCC violated the [Administrative Procedures Act](#) and that the commission's decision is capricious, arbitrary, abuse of discretion and not evidence-based.

The petitioners also argued that the FCC violated the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) because the Agency failed to consider the environmental impacts of its decision, and didn't comply with the 1996 Telecommunications Act (TCA) because it

failed to consider the impact of its decision on public health and safety.

The [Opening Brief](#) was filed by petitioners on [July 29, 2020](#). The [FCC filed its brief](#) on Sept. 22, 2020; and the petitioners filed their [Reply Brief](#) on Oct. 21, 2020.

The court has ordered that in the oral arguments scheduled for Jan. 25, only one attorney will present the case for all the petitioners. It allocated 10 minutes for oral arguments for the petitioners as well as for the FCC.

EHT and CHD have agreed to have CHD's attorney, Scott McCullough, former Assistant Texas Attorney General and a seasoned telecom and administrative law attorney, present the petitioners' joint argument.

The three-judge panel in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit that presides over the case includes the Honorable [Karen Henderson](#), [Patricia Millett](#) and [Robert Wilkins](#).

EHT is represented by attorney Edward B. Myers, who intervened in the successful case against the FCC with the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and several Native American tribes when the court upheld the relevance of NEPA in FCC proceedings.

The [NRDC filed an amicus brief](#) in the case. An amicus brief was also filed by the [Building Biology Institute](#), and by an executive from the telecom industry, Joe Sandri. Sandri's brief included a [statement of Dr. Linda Birnbaum](#), director of the National Institute of Environmental and Health Services (NIEHS) from 2009-2019, stating that the evidence of carcinogenic effects of wireless technology has been established.

The evidence referenced in the case shows profound harmful effects and widespread sickness from wireless technology. The evidence (called the "Joint Appendix") was recently filed and includes 11,000 pages of scientific and human evidence, yet, it is only the tip of the iceberg.

In this type of case only evidence that was submitted to the FCC's docket can be used. There's much evidence that wasn't submitted.

The Joint Appendix contains 440 documents. The table of contents alone is 54 pages. Because of the sheer volume of evidence, it had to be divided into 27 volumes. The court requires seven sets of the Joint Appendix, and therefore, 189 binders each containing approximately 500 pages were shipped to the court. The printing and shipping costs for the Joint Appendix amounted to more than \$15,000.

The Joint Appendix includes references to thousands of peer-reviewed scientific studies showing DNA damage, reproductive harm, neurological effects such as ADHD, and radiation sickness, which seems to be the most widespread manifestation of wireless harms.

The evidence shows effects on the brain, including impaired blood flow and damage to the blood-brain barrier, cognitive and memory problems and effects on sleep, melatonin production and mitochondrial damage. Causal mechanism of harm was also established. Oxidative Stress, a mechanism of harm that can lead to cancer, non-cancer conditions and DNA damage, was found in 203 out of 225 studies.

Unlike industry statements, both the majority of the studies and the weight of the evidence leave no doubt that the harms are proven.

The Joint Appendix also includes reports of leading expert scientists such as the BioInitiative Report; opinions of medical associations such as the California Medical Association and the American Academy of Pediatrics; appeals of leading expert scientists; U.S. government agencies' reports (U.S. Access Board, NIBS, the Department of Interior, U.S. Navy, the Military, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; government studies including the recent National Toxicology Program (NTP), a \$30 million study that found clear evidence of cancer and DNA damage; as well as acknowledgement of harm by U.S. government agencies and scientists contradicting the FCC position.

In December 2020, the National Academy of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine (NAS) issued a report determining that the most likely cause of the symptoms suffered by the U.S. diplomats in Cuba and China is Radio-Frequency (wireless) weapons. The NAS was appointed by the Department of State. The report references much of the same evidence filed in the case against the FCC.

The NAS invited Prof. Beatrice Golomb, M.D., Ph.D., to present to the committee. Golomb's 2018 paper was the first to show that pulsed RF is the most likely explanation for the diplomats' symptoms. She pointed out the diplomats likely suffer from the same condition experienced by growing segments of the population from wireless technology known as radiation sickness/ microwave sickness/ electrosensitivity. Golomb's paper was referenced in the case.

Hundreds of testimonials of people who have become sick like the diplomats and statements of doctors were filed to the FCC's docket. The petitioners argued that the FCC guidelines that deny sickness are being used to deny accommodation for the injured, in violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Nevertheless, the FCC denied the evidence, the sickness and did not address the accommodation issue. For those who have been injured this case has profound consequences.

"Environmental Health Trust has worked for over a decade to protect the public from radiofrequency radiation, testified to Congress and published critical research on why children are more vulnerable," said Devra Davis Ph.D., MPH, president and founder of Environmental Health Trust. "The FCC has ignored our extensive submissions to the FCC over the years which clearly document harm. As the legacies of lead, asbestos,

and tobacco teach us, this issue deserves the immediate attention of our federal government in order to protect our children’s healthy future.”

“This is a landmark case and it is of the utmost importance to the [Children’s Health Defense](#) which works relentlessly to eliminate the epidemic of sickness in children,” said the organization’s chairman, Robert F. Kennedy Jr. “The American public has been poorly served by the FCC. The FCC’s guidelines are decades-old and are based on scientific assumptions that were proven false. Its failure and disregard of public health is evident in the growing and widespread conditions involving brain damage, learning disabilities, and a host of complex neurological syndromes.”

Kennedy added: “The overwhelming experimental and human evidence which the FCC has ignored leaves no doubt that wireless technology is a major contributory factor to this epidemic. The FCC has shown that its chief interest is protecting the [telecom industry](#) and maximizing its profits, and its position as put forward in its brief is simply indefensible.”

The [oral arguments](#) are the final stage of this case. After the hearing, all that will be left is to wait for the court’s decision, said Dafna Tachover, director of CHD’s [Stop 5G and Wireless Harms Project](#), who has initiated and led the case for CHD. “We have invested significant resources in this case and all of us worked very hard for the past 13 months. We believe that we have a strong case. Now it is up to the court. As William Wilberforce, who fought slavery said, ‘You may choose to look the other way, but you can never say again that you didn’t know.’”

Link to Joint Appendix 27 volumes:

[Volume 1](#); [Volume 2](#); [Volume 3](#); [Volume 4](#)
[Volume 5](#); [Volume 6](#); [Volume 7](#); [Volume 8](#)
[Volume 9](#); [Volume 10](#); [Volume 11](#); [Volume 12](#)
[Volume 13](#); [Volume 14](#); [Volume 15](#) ; [Volume 16](#)
[Volume 17](#); [Volume 18](#); [Volume 19](#); [Volume 20](#)
[Volume 21](#); [Volume 22](#); [Volume 23](#); [Volume 24](#)
[Volume 25](#); [Volume 26](#); [Volume 27](#)

How to access the oral arguments online

The oral arguments are Jan. 25 9:30 a.m. EST, however according to the schedule, 2 other cases are scheduled for the same time and they will be heard ahead of our case. Hence, most likely, our oral arguments will not start before 10:20 a.m. EST.

You can [listen to the hearing here](#).

<http://bit.ly/EHTvFCChearing>

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Related posts:

[FCC Open Letter: Moratorium on New Commercial Applications of RF Radiation](#)
[An Exposé of the FCC: An Agency Captured by the Industries it Regulates](#)
[FCC: Why We Need Stronger Cell Phone Radiation Regulations--Key Testimony](#)
[FCC: Why We Need Stronger Cell Phone Radiation Regulations--Research Papers](#)
["Regulators Steamroll Health Concerns as the Global Economy Embraces 5G" \(The Washington Spectator\)](#)
["We Have No Reason to Believe 5G is Safe" \(Scientific American\)](#)

Joel M. Moskowitz, Ph.D., Director
Center for Family and Community Health
School of Public Health
University of California, Berkeley

Sharon

"Technology... is a queer thing. It brings you great gifts with one hand, and it stabs you in the back with the other." [Carrie Snow](#)

www.stopsmartmetersbc.com

If you wish to start receiving updates, email citizensforsafertech@shaw.ca with "updates" on the subject line.

If you wish to stop receiving updates, hit "reply" on an update with "remove" on the subject line.

Amanda Brown

Subject: FW: TED lecture

From: Ivan Tomek
Sent: January 30, 2021 8:31 PM
To: Town Council <towncouncil@wolfville.ca>
Subject: TED lecture

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Council,

I viewed the following lecture and thought that its general principles might be of interest to you, as Wolfville strives to become a model of good living.

https://www.ted.com/talks/elizabeth_diller_a_stealthy_reimagining_of_urban_public_space?utm_source=newsletter_daily&utm_campaign=daily&utm_medium=email&utm_content=button_2021-01-28#t-600919

Ivan Tomek

Amanda Brown

Subject: FW: Snow Removal

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

From: Jane McLean

Sent: January 26, 2021 9:02 PM

To: Town Council <towncouncil@wolfville.ca>

Subject: Snow Removal

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hello

I am writing to express concerns about the practice of blowing snow from sidewalks onto residents' lawns and gardens. The mixture of snow, salt and dirt is heavy and causes damage.

Today the sidewalk snowplough pushed the snow from the 'grass boulevard' between the curb and the sidewalk onto the sidewalk and then the snowblower blew the mixture onto shrubs, gardens and lawns. Since most of this snow came from the street, it would contain snow, salt, dirt, various vehicle fluids and whatever else is lying on the road. Not really the stuff many homeowners would like deposited in their yards.

I would like to request that this practice be stopped and the town look at alternative ways to manage removal of excess snow.

Regards

Jane McLean

Amanda Brown

Subject: FW: Mona Parsons
Attachments: Mona Parsons.docx

From: Linda Wheeldon
Sent: January 29, 2021 5:34 PM
To: Town Council <towncouncil@wolfville.ca>
Subject: Mona Parsons

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hello, dear Town Council,

Please see my attached letter for your perusal and action.
Many thanks,
Linda

Linda Wheeldon MA, Counselling Therapist (RCT) CCC

Pronouns: she, her, hers

Faculty

School of Education

Acadia University

Wolfville, Nova Scotia Canada B4P 2R6

Town Council

30 January 2021

Town of Wolfville
Nova Scotia

Good day. I am writing to ask for your consideration to attend to a matter of joy and recognition, in a time where there are many things that require a more dire sense of need. I ask that you consider supporting that there be a stamp of Mona Parsons.

I believe Mona Parsons deserves her country's recognition and have sent my support. I also ask that you, my Town Council, who share in enjoying the Sculpture of her joy and remember Mona was once a resident of our Wolfville, to acknowledge and recommend her, as well.

I am enclosing my letter for your thoughtful consideration.

Thanks to each of you for your attention.

Linda

Linda Wheeldon MA, Counselling Therapist (RCT) CCC

Pronouns: she, her, hers

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**Chairperson of the Stamp Advisory Committee
CANADA POST CORPORATION
2701 RIVERSIDE DRIVE SUITE N1070
OTTAWA ON K1A 0B1**

23 November 2020

Dear Chairperson:

I am writing in support of a Stamp being created to acknowledge and commemorate Mona Parsons, a valued Canadian citizen.

Mona Louise Parsons was a nurse, resistance fighter and an actress. She was born in Middleton in 1901 and died in Wolfville in 1976. The story of her heroism should not be unfamiliar in Nova Scotia. In 1937 Parsons married Willem Leonhardt, a Dutch businessman. The couple lived in Holland. After the Nazis invaded in 1940, they joined a resistance unit that rescued downed Allied airmen.

In 1941, a Nazi informer betrayed them to the Gestapo. She was the only female Canadian civilian to be imprisoned by the Nazis in Occupied Holland. A Nazi tribunal condemned Parsons to death. She bravely appealed and her sentence was commuted to life in prison. In 1945 Parsons escaped from Vechta Prison in central Germany with Baroness Wendelien van Boetzelaer. For three weeks they made their way toward the Allies posing as German sisters. Parsons feigned a speech impediment to cover her accented German. She eventually reached a battalion of the North Nova Scotia Highlanders.

Parsons received a commendation for her war efforts from British Air Marshal Lord Tedder and U.S. General Dwight Eisenhower. She returned to Nova Scotia in 1957 as a widow, but her heroism has only recently been recognized in Canada with a compelling biography by Andria Hill-Lehr. As well there is a sculpture in Wolfville, co-funded by the Women of Wolfville, imagining a freed Mona. As a community group we sought to honour her. As Acadia University history graduate, Sarah Story, told the Wolfville town council, "Women like Mona Parsons, nationally and internationally, are not widely recognized because they did not hold political or economic power". Her tombstone inadequately denotes her simply as a wife.

To augment this letter, here is some further background from CBC:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EPAzOkAyEzA>

Many thanks for your consideration. It is matter of honour acknowledging Mona, one of those brave women who supported the Canadian soldiers, risking life and limb, as they served on our behalf.

Linda

Linda Wheeldon MA, Counselling Therapist (RCT) CCC

Pronouns: she, her, hers

Faculty

School of Education

Acadia University

Wolfville, Nova Scotia Canada B4P 2R6

linda.wheeldon@acadiau.ca

(902) 585-1364

Amanda Brown

Subject: FW: Accessibility
Attachments: 20210127_120305.jpg

From: Seth Moore
Sent: January 27, 2021 12:41 PM
To: Town Council <towncouncil@wolfville.ca>
Subject: Accessibility

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

I thought Wolfville cared about being an accessible town. This doesn't suggest that is true.



Amanda Brown

Subject: FW: Cars been there 48 hours straight

From: Teresa Drahos

Sent: January 23, 2021 9:40 PM

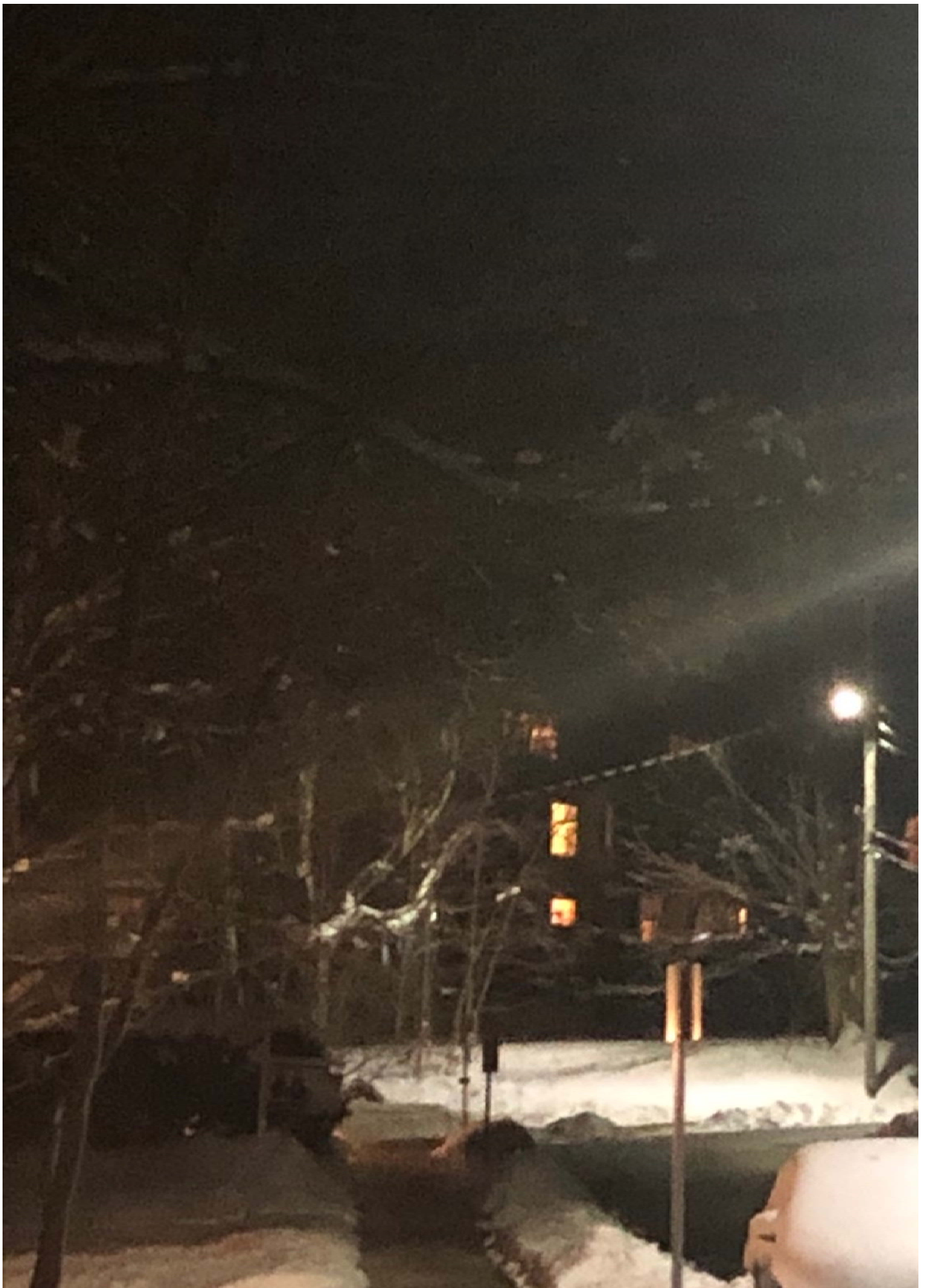
To: Town Council <towncouncil@wolfville.ca>

Subject: Cars been there 48 hours straight

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

I have notified the town twice about this car. It has been there 48 hours straight. No parking ticket. I guess we can all park wherever and whenever we like on Seaview.

So much for by law enforcement



Sent from my iPhone