



The Corporation of the Village of Salmo

REGULAR MEETING #16-21 MINUTES

Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Council of the Village of Salmo held in Council Chambers at 423 Davies Avenue, Salmo, B.C. on Tuesday, September 28, 2021 at 7:00 p.m.

PRESENT:

In Person:

Mayor Diana Lockwood
Councillor Jonathon Heatlie

Electronically:

Councillor Jacquie Huser
Councillor Farrell Segall
CAO Anne Williams
Members of the Public - 1

REGRETS:

Councillor Jennifer Endersby

CALL TO ORDER:

The Mayor called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.

AGENDA:

R1-16-21

Moved and seconded, the draft agenda of Regular Meeting #16-21 of Tuesday, September 28, 2021 be adopted as amended from *Council Procedure Bylaw No. 663, 2014* Schedule "B" to include a New Business section, Bylaw Development & Review section, a Public Question period and a discussion re the Sustainable Communities conference.

Carried.

NEW BUSINESS:

R2-16-21

City of Nelson Re:
Contract for Financial
Services

Moved and seconded, that Council approve the contract with the City of Nelson for financial services to December 31, 2023 at \$36,000 per annum.

Carried.

Sustainable
Communities
Conference

Council discussed the conference budget. Due COVID, none of the \$8,500 budgeted for conferences has been spent. Therefore, there are sufficient funds to support attendance at this electronic conference.

R3-16-21

Moved and seconded, that up to three Councillors attend at a cost of \$250 person.

Carried.

DELEGATIONS: NIL

MINUTES:

R4-16-21

75th Anniversary Media
Select Committee
May 28, 2021

Moved and seconded, the minutes of the 75th Anniversary Media Select Committee Meeting of Friday, May 28, 2021 be adopted as presented.

Carried.

R5-16-21
75th Anniversary Media
Select Committee
June 25, 2021

Moved and seconded, the minutes of the 75th Anniversary Media Select Committee Meeting of Friday, June 25, 2021 be adopted as presented.

Carried.

R6-16-21
Regular Meeting
August 24, 2021

Moved and seconded, the draft minutes of the Regular Council Meeting #14-21 of Tuesday, August 24, 2021 be adopted as presented.

Carried.

REFERRALS FROM DELEGATIONS: NIL

REFERRALS FROM PRIOR MEETINGS:

R7-16-21
Salmo Ski Hill Re:
Support for Salmo Ski
Hill Lodge and Patrol
Building Retrofit Project
- #72

Council discussed the funding request from the Salmo Ski Hill. The retro-fit will benefit local residents.

Moved and seconded, that \$7,000 from the Salmo Community Development fund be allocated to this project.

Carried.

BYLAW DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW:

R8-16-21
Third Street Highway
Closure Bylaw #734,
2021 – Adoption

Moved and seconded, that the “*Third Street Highway Closure Bylaw #734, 2021*”, having had three readings, and having received Ministry approval, be reconsidered and adopted.

Carried.

R9-16-21
First Street Laneway
Closure Bylaw #735,
2021 – Adoption

Moved and seconded, that the “*First Street Laneway Closure Bylaw #735, 2021*”, having had three readings, and having received Ministry approval, be reconsidered and adopted.

Carried.

OPERATIONAL REPORTS:

R10-16-21
Civic Works

Moved and seconded, that Council receive for information the written report provided by Civic Works Foreman Fred Paton for the period of August 20, 2021 to September 23, 2021 (see *Appendix A*).

Carried.

R11-16-21

Moved and seconded, that staff, from now until the end of the year, will mark on the Civic Works Report what was done by the fourth person on weekends.

Carried.

R12-16-21
Fire Department

Moved and seconded, that Council receive for information the written report dated September 1, 2021 provided by Fire Chief David Hearn for the period of August 2021 (see *Appendix A*).

Carried.

R13-16-21
Bylaw Enforcement

Moved and seconded, that Council receive for information the written report on bylaw enforcement for the period of August 2021 (see *Appendix A*).

Carried.

R14-16-21
Administration

Moved and seconded, that Council receive for information the written reports as presented by CAO Williams (see *Appendix A*).

Carried.

Strategic Plan

NIL

FINANCIAL REPORTS:

R15-16-21
Accounts Payable

Moved and seconded, that Council receive for information the list of accounts payable cheques and electronic fund transfers from August 20, 2021 to September 23, 2021 totaling \$227,984.92.

Carried.

Councillor Segall requested a cost/income report for park attendant fees.

R16-16-21
Treasurer's Report

Moved and seconded, that Council receive for information the Treasurer's Report for August 2021.

Carried.

CORRESPONDENCE REQUIRING A COUNCIL DECISION

R17-16-21
RDCK Re: Council Letter of Support Request for RDCK Resource Recovery Plan, August 12, 2021 - #78

Moved and seconded, that Council provide a letter of support for the RDCK Resource Recovery Plan dated August 12, 2021.

Carried.

MADD Canada Re: Ad in the MADD Message Yearbook - #79

Council agreed to decline the opportunity to advertise in the MADD Message Yearbook.

RECUSAL

The Mayor recused herself and exited the meeting at 7:50 p.m. in order that Council could discuss the request from Supportive Housing.

R18-19-21
Salmo and Area Supportive Housing Society Re: Ten Year Permissive Tax Exemption Request (2023 to 2032) - #80

Moved and seconded, that this item be tabled until the October 12th meeting in order to receive more financial information from the applicants.

Carried.

RETURN

The Mayor returned to the meeting at 8:01 p.m.

R19-16-21
Castlegar & District
Community Services
Society Re: Kootenay
Rent Bank - #81

Moved and seconded, that this item be tabled, and that staff be directed with Community Services regarding the rent bank.

Carried.

R20-16-21
RDCK Re: 2022
Woodstove Exchange
Program - #82

Moved and seconded, that Council partner with the Regional District of Central Kootenay (RDCK) to offer Village of Salmo residents who replace old, inefficient woodstoves with new, efficient and certified heating appliances a rebate, of which \$100 per applicant is to be paid for by the Village, to a maximum of two rebates totalling \$200.

Carried.

Regional District of
Mount Waddington Re:
Contribution to Help
the Village of Lytton
Rebuild - #84

Council agreed that the Village would not support the challenge to contribute to the Village of Lytton to help rebuild their community at this time.

R21-16-21
Ambulance Paramedics
of British Columbia -
CUPE 873 Re:
Emergency Paramedics
and Dispatchers: Who
we are and what we do!
- #89

Moved and seconded, that Council support the Ambulance Paramedics of British Columbia – CUPE 873 request and write to both the Health Minister and Health Critic to advocate for enhanced paramedic services and healthcare in our community.

Carried.

R22-16-21
RDCK Re: Letter of
Consent – Kootenay
Lake West Transit
Service Amendment
Bylaw No. 2707, 2021

Moved and seconded, that we, the Council of the Village of Salmo in the Regional District of Central Kootenay, do hereby consent, on behalf of the Village of Salmo electors, to the Board of the Regional District of Central Kootenay adopting Bylaw No. 2707.

Carried.

CORRESPONDENCE FOR INFORMATION ONLY:

R23-16-21

Moved and seconded, that Council receive for information the following correspondence from:

(1) City of Langley Re: Appointment of Directors to Regional District Board - #85

Carried.

MEMBER REPORTS & INQUIRIES:

Councillor Endersby

Nothing to report.

- Councillor Heatlie Nothing to report.
- Councillor Huser See *Appendix B*.
Councillor Huser also noted that she had attended the Community Resource Society’s AGM. She expressed her thanks for the work that they do.
- Councillor Segall See *Appendix B*.
Councillor Segall also attended at CBT meeting online.
- Mayor Lockwood See *Appendix B*.
The Mayor thanked everyone for their help with the playground.
- R24-16-21
Verbal & Written
Reports of Mayor &
Council Moved and seconded, that the verbal and written reports of Mayor and Council be received for information. Carried.

PUBLIC QUESTION PERIOD:

MAUREEN BERK Ms. Berk stated that the new playground in Lions Park is amazing. She noted that there was something for every age of kids and it was being used by various ages when she visited. She noted that she had spoken with some of the children, and they had expressed a desire for a drinking fountain.

She noted that the new artwork/murals and the mining exhibit are brightening the community and wondered if there will be a pamphlet coming out that will include where other exhibits are located in the area. For example, some of the bikers have expressed interest in seeing other exhibits.

She hasn’t heard about the Rent Bank but will look into it.

ADJOURNMENT: Moved and seconded, that the meeting be adjourned at 8:31 p.m. Carried.
R25-16-21


I hereby certify the preceding to be a true and correct account of the Regular Meeting of Council held on Tuesday, September 28, 2021.

Originally Signed By:

Diana Lockwood
Mayor

Anne Williams
Chief Administrative Officer

APPENDIX A

	Civic Works Foreman Report Period August 20th – September 23rd, 2021
	September 28th, 2021, Regular Council Meeting #16-21

Equipment Repairs & Maintenance

Misc. Equipment

- Completed maintenance schedules for all vehicles.
- Washed all fleet vehicles.
- Disassemble snow blade for repair.
- Repaired snow blade.
- Repaired break away on snowblade.
- Washed weedwhackers.
- Sharpened chainsaws.

GMC Dumptruck

- Painted brackets.

Trackless

- Completed oil changes on both trackless.
- Replaced air filters on both trackless.

1998 Loader

- Rewire ignition.
- Repair instrument cluster.
- Repainted bucket.

2018 Loader

- Repainted loader bucket.
- Vacuum & clean interior.
- Pressure washed outside.

Water

- Routine weekly samples are being sent in and have all come back well within parameters.
- Completed 12 BC One calls.
- Completed 4 water shut offs/turn-ons.
- Completed monthly maintenance checks on wells.
- Completed monthly generator maintenance.
- Picked up supplies in Castlegar.
- Serviced water pumps.
- Switched over wells.
- Flushed dead end lines.
- Checked on 3 low pressure complaints.
- Replaced siding on Glendale well house.
- Met with engineers regarding water lines for potential new developments.
- Fixed storm drain outside firehall.
- Repaired water pipe stand at ambulance bay.

Parks & Campground

- New playground installed at Lion's Park.
- Picked up supplies in Trail for playground install.
- Moved barricades at Lion's Park.
- Replaced clips for swing at KP and rehung.
- Repainted walls over graffiti.
- Mowed and weed whacked ball fields, playground, campground, and parks.
- Removed stumps at KP Park and took to burn pile.
- Trimmed trees at KP Park.
- Raked and cleaned up leaves from KP Park.
- Picked up garbage from around the park and ball fields.
- Cleaned up dog poop from KP & Lion's ballfields.
- Cleaned KP washrooms daily.
- Stocked KP Washroom supplies and toilet paper daily.
- Repainted bathroom walls of washroom after vandalism.

Waste Water

- Completed daily checks & tests.
- Collected and send in BOD & VOS samples.
- Picked-up supplies for the WWTP in Castlegar.
- Pumped out underground chamber.
- Cleaned lift station.
- Cleaned the sludge pipe.
- Cleaned and cleared RAS chamber.
- Wasted the RAS daily.
- Cleaned RAS box.
- Cleaned skid exterior and deck.
- Cleaned screen from screen room.
- Put Actizyme in lift station weekly.
- Removed solids from reaction chamber.
- Ran generator and did maintenance checks.
- Ran tests and exercise trans switch at WWTP.
- Mowed and weed whacked at WWTP.
- Unclogged the pipes coming out of the splitter.
- Painted racetrack fence.
- Reattached wire fence around racetrack.
- Checked manhole for plugging issues.
- Co-ordinated, worked with and followed up with contractors on projects including:
 - Blower & Diffuser for Racetracks.
 - Clarifier
 - Aerators.
 - New sewer services.
 - SCADA System
- Ran the skid for the WWTP.
- Ran the press for the WWTP.
- Cleaned headworks screen.
- Cleaned headworks sludge press.
- Emptied waste bin and relined.
- Flushed out effluent manhole.
- Cleaned and filled poly tank.
- Cleaned effluent and splitter box.
- Cleaned both weirs.
- Cleaned out collection trough.
- Cleaned the reactor portion of the poly and sludge tank.
- Switched RI Basins.
- Constant DO Monitoring of second racetrack.
- Greased sludge press.
- Drained compressor.
- Cleaned sludge building floors & walls.
- Cleaned dosage pump valves.
- Cleaned reactor chamber.
- General cleanup around WWTP.
- Checked generator batteries.

Village Maintenance

- Regularly sanitized machines & equipment per COVID-19 protocols.
- Annual patch Paving and repair now completed.
- Removed garbage from community cans.
- Mowed and weed wacked various locations around town including office, firehall, tennis courts, radio station, cemetery, and entrances to town.
- Mowed around shop and RI Basins.
- Covered winter sand.
- Brush cleanup completed at cemetery.
- Installed 2 new headstones at cemetery.
- Dug 5 graves to prep for internments.
- Took old fencing and emptied steel bin at Scrap King.
- Cleaned catch basins.
- Repaired street signs.
- Picked up supplies for shop from Castlegar.
- Trimmed trees on boulevards.
- Cleaned and stacked burn pile.
- Filled in potholes.
- Work with SVYCC regarding storm drain.
- Re-stained the pedestrian bridge.
- Pothole maintenance.
- Drainage maintenance and culverts cleaned out.
- CW Shop Maintenance.
- General Civic Works shop cleanup.
- Coordinated with Fortis and Hiltech regarding ongoing maintenance at the Fortis Substation.
- Coordinated with and got supplies for painter at the Fortis fence mural project.
- Refilled doggi-pot bags as needed.
- Watered flowerpots.
- Filled self watering pots with more water.
- Completed some alley maintenance and repair.
- Removed dangerous tree branches from KP Park and covered roots with wood chips.
- Wellness Center maintenance & repairs.
- Firehall maintenance upgrades including floors, bathrooms, plumbing, cabinets and painting.
- Painted outside firehall doors.
- Pack gravel around storm drain
- Storm drain install at Civic works shop complete.
- Completed maintenance on wellness center sinks and toilets.

Civic Works Administration

- All staff completed a 2-day EOCP conference for CEU credits to maintain EOCP Operator standing.
- Records management.
- Prepared and collected daily staff reports.
- Updated services cards.
- Updated daily tracking in excel spreadsheets.
- Met with RCMP regarding vandalism.
- Gathered information for CAO.
- Took shop and office recycling to the depot.

Community Appearance

- 3 Incidents of theft and/or vandalism since last report.
 - Graffiti in KP lady's washroom.
 - Damages to soap dispensers, paper towel dispensers and garbage spread all over in KP men's washroom.

Originally Signed by: Fred Paton

Fred Paton
Civic Works Foreman

UPCOMING EVENTS
October 28-29, 2021 – Fall Clean-up
Ribbon Cutting Ceremony -Lion's Park Playground – Date TBD



Fall Clean-up

The Village of Salmo Civic Works Crew will be picking up **ORGANIC MATERIAL ONLY** from all residents during the following days:

Thursday October 28th & Friday October 29th, 2021

Be Prepared.

- ▶ Please have all organic material out by 8am for pick-up.
- ▶ Tree cuttings should be tied and left in one location.
- ▶ All other organic materials such as grass, leaves, etc. must be bagged in transparent bags.
- ▶ **Rocks, corrugated cardboard, all recyclable and household materials WILL NOT be picked-up.**



Sustainable Salmo
Exploring Our Future. Together.





Fire Chief's Report: Sep. 01, 2021

Regular Council Meeting #16-21

Since the last report on August 1st, 2021 the Salmo Fire Department responded to 14 calls:

4	Jaws Calls	1	Electrical Call	2	Reports of Smoke Showing
1	Commercial Alarm	3	Burn Complaints	1	Wildland Fire
1	Structure Fire	1	Rope Rescue Call		

DESCRIPTION

We had another extremely busy month, making this the busiest summer we have ever had with a total of 30 calls during just July and August.

In early August our crews responded to a farming incident that sadly turned out to be a fatality. The majority of our members that responded knew the victim or the family, making this incident that much harder on those involved. The next evening we had a group of well-trained Critical Incident Stress specialists attend our fire hall to provide support to the emergency responders that attended the scene.

We attended one structure fire where there was smoke inside and outside of the building. Our crews investigated inside and outside the building, finally finding the source of the fire. Crews were able to safely extinguish the fire with minimal interior or exterior damage.

We responded to a Jaws call near the Bombi Summit, where a vehicle had gone off the road and over the bank. Our crew were required to perform a rope rescue to safely bring the injured person up a very steep slope to the highway, and the waiting ambulance. As luck would have it, the night before this incident, we ran a similar scenario at fire practice. At the call on the Bombi we had nearly the same members present as the night before, performing the same duties that they had less than 24 hours earlier.

Misc.

Fortunately our rash of suspicious wildland fire seemed to have come to an end. But our crews remained vigilant and prepared should they resume. We made sure our crew and equipment were prepared by practicing wildland fire fighting for the majority of the month of August.

Attendance numbers at fire practices have remained fairly high, even with the Covid protocols of having to wear masks once again when in the hall, or in the trucks. Members have also been very responsible by not coming to practice if they are feeling at all under the weather, or if they think they might have come in contact with someone who has tested positive for Covid.

The new flooring in the bathrooms, office and kitchen in the fire hall are coming around nicely. This renovation was badly needed, as there has been no major changes or updates in the upstairs of the fire hall in my more than 25 years with the department. The only upstairs renovations I remember are when a group of us painted the hall over 20 years ago, and we put in a new kitchen faucet a few years ago.

FILE 7380-20

Originally Signed By:

David Hearn, Fire Chief

	<p>Bylaw Officer's Report: August 1, 2021 to August 31, 2021</p>
<p>Regular Council Meeting #16-21</p>	

Complaints:

INFRACTION TYPE	NO. OF INFRACTIONS	RESOLUTION
Fire	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two (2) fire hazard complaints about neighbouring properties that had wood/branches piled up in their yards. The Bylaw Officer attended and left notices at both properties. One has complied and will follow up to ensure compliance at other address.
Dog Related	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One (1) complaint about a dog that appeared to be in distress. The property sold shortly after the complaint was made therefore it did not need to be addressed.

Enforcement

INFRACTION TYPE	NO. OF INFRACTIONS	RESOLUTION
Unsightly	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three (3) unsightly properties. A notice was left on one (1) of the properties and the Village sent letters to the owners of the other two (2). Compliance was achieved in two (2) of the instances. Will follow-up with the outstanding property.
Grass	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three (3) properties with overgrown grass and weeds. Left notices on all properties and compliance was achieved in all instances.
Watering	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One (1) notice given to a resident that was watering outside of the permitted days/times. Will follow up to ensure compliance.

Information submitted by:
Alix Watson, Bylaw Officer

Originally signed and approved by:
Anne Williams, Chief Administrative Officer



The Corporation of the Village of Salmo

REPORT TO COUNCIL

REPORTING PERIOD: August 18 to September 23, 2021

SUBMITTED BY: Anne Williams, Chief Administrative Officer

1) Grants:



Lions Park Playground – The majority of the playground equipment was installed August 24th and 25th thanks to the representatives from the manufacturer, Blue Imp, Civic Works, Council and Lions Club members and other community volunteers. The back-ordered slides were installed on September 22nd. The playground is now complete and has been very well received by local children and the community.

Transportation Study – The \$15K grant applications for the Study to both the CBT and ETSI were successful. The project is now out for tender on BC Bid and our website. My contacts at both organizations also circulated the RFQ package to their contacts. The tender closes October 1st and it is hoped that we will have selected a consultant by October 5th so the project can get rolling quickly and be completed by year end or sooner.

The study will include but is not limited to: a survey of Village and area residents; interviews with businesses/employers and post secondary institutions in surrounding cities and Salmo; and a look at available transit options and on-demand service through a Salmo Community Owned and Operated Bus Initiative (SCOBI). The study report will detail findings and provide a recommendation on whether or not to proceed to a pilot project.

KP Park Multi-purpose Building - application to the Investing in Canada Infrastructure: *Rural and Northern Communities; Community, Culture and Recreation program*. We were notified that we will not be receiving this grant. I believe we were in the running right until the very end, but, as the fund was oversubscribed, there wasn't enough money to go round. I have enquired if there was anything we could have done differently but have not heard back yet. It would have provided 100% funding. New funding will likely have to be sought from multiple sources, including our own funds. New funding streams will become available in the coming months, and there is a good possibility that we could apply to both the CBT and ETSI for substantial amounts. An arts and culture type grant may also be found.

Mining Equipment Project – The Chamber has advised that the equipment has been painted.

2) Bylaws:

Zoning (Land-Use) Bylaw: Due to the large number of Council comments/feedback on the Zoning Bylaw, it is taking considerably longer than I planned to produce the next version. I expect to have it the week of Sept. 20th.

Council discussion points are being consolidated into a document for review and discussion. We will need to hold a special Council meeting for this. After the discussion a version incorporating discussion decisions will be brought forward for 1st reading at an October meeting. We will hold a Public Meeting to receive input from the public between 1st and 2nd readings. The draft will be advertised for at least two weeks prior to the meeting and will be available online and in the office for the public to read and comment on prior to the hearing. These comments will be read out at the meeting. Property owners with proposed land use/zone changes will also be notified by mail of the proposed changes and will have a chance to respond either by mail or at the public hearing.

Road Closure Bylaws: The two bylaws covering the closure of road space between Maclure and Hutcheson and the small section of laneway between First and Railway have received approval from the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure.

3) Bylaw Enforcement:

I continue to work with staff, the Building Inspector and the Bylaw Enforcement Officer to address issues with property owners regarding building structures that don't comply with the Village's bylaws, particularly unsightly premises.

4) Building Projects:

Large Equipment Storage Building – The new generator has been ordered and delivery is now approximately 42 weeks (up from 32). The Building Inspector has approved the drawings for the generator enclosure and pad and it is now out for tender. We will prepare the construction/repair project tender once the drawings, which are expected by next week, are received from the engineers.

5) Dike Management

We are still waiting on Ministry approval for this year's dike work and permission to work in the autumn (needed due to Ministry requirements for additional information delaying the process) outside of the fish window. In August, the Ministry sent yet another list of questions that needed answering. We responded immediately.



Erie Creek Dike section needing repair near highway bridge

I have been in touch with the Penticton Indian Band regarding their rights and concerns. They waived the need for an archeological assessment report, and we will have an observer

on site for all or part of the work in case we might dig anything up or disturb something of historic value. As we not planning to dig and are not aware of anything of historical value along the creek edge there, hopefully, all will go smoothly. The day rate for the observer is between \$640 to \$1,100 depending on which person they send.

The Ministry of the Environment has identified Erie Creek/Salmo as the second most potential flood hazard in the province.

The CBT is opening a grant stream for their *Climate Resilience Program*. Our dike engineers have recommended that we apply to it to repair a section of the Erie Creek dike from the Blackwood property to the highway bridge. It is leaning in towards the water and in danger of falling in (see photo). It needs to be dug up and re-set in. Estimated cost is \$80K as it needs a QEP report on the work to be done and engineering drawings first, and then the actual work needs doing. Due to the lengthy time it takes to get permits for the work, we will apply as soon as possible in hopes of receiving a grant and being able to tender and hire the QEP to do the report by early January at the latest as we need to begin the application process in February. We will receive more details and a better cost estimate in our annual Dike Inspection Report which will be received in the next couple of weeks.

Other:

- FYI – we now have two non-medical cannabis stores on Railway Avenue going through the licensing process for a store. One in the old, vacant gas station building and the other in the Harmony Health Centre building.
- Vandalism – we are trying to find out who is responsible for the recent vandalism incidents at KP Park.
- Liaised with various organizations, ministries and contractors.
- Prepared information for Council meetings.
- Prepared and posted various bulletins and updates on the website.

APPENDIX B

MAYOR & COUNCIL REPORTS



THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF SALMO REPORT FROM COUNCIL

COUNCILLOR HUSER

Council Report for Council Meeting held on September 28, 2021.

PORTFOLIOS

Salmo Valley Youth & Community Centre: I contacted Laurie at SVYCC and was updated that they have decided to cancel the fall festival (due to covid) and they will hopefully hold a spring festival in May. She was interested in being able to contribute something to the Village of Salmo's 75th anniversary event – I forwarded the information to the CAO for direct contact for the planning.

Parks: The playground at the Lion's park looks great – nice to see kids using it, pictures are being posted online and in the Salmo Valley Newsletter.

Cemetery Working Group: A draft proposal is being drawn up but unfortunately the pricing is not in yet due to a busy summer for the person who did up the design for us – I look forward to getting it all together so that it can come to council for approval (hopefully) and hoping to have the funding included in the 2022 budget.

Civic Works: I was very sad to see the vandalism at the KP Park washrooms, I hope that our cameras have caught the culprits!

Bylaw & Policy Review: Waiting on the next steps for the Zoning Bylaw after Council had their initial input on the document.

OTHER MEETINGS OR ACTIVITIES OF NOTE

75th Anniversary Media Select Committee Meeting – Sept 10 - Met with Councillor Segall and Helen Oldershaw.

Aug 31st – Internalize Overdose Awareness Day Event – Hosted by MSTH, SVYCC and SCRS – I would like to thank Maureen & Mike from SCRS, Laurie from SVYCC, Farrell Segall and Helen Oldershaw for their help and support for the event. The livestream of the MSTH Candlelight Vigil was very touching and having Helen there with her candle making was perfect! Thank you to everyone who attended. It is a very sad event but needs to be held to support all those who have lost loved ones to the toxic drug supply.

Sept 1st – I attended a virtual meeting with the Community Action Team based out of Trail – we reviewed the International Overdose Awareness Day events in the area – they were pleased to see so many of them this year and glad Salmo held one.

Resource Breakfast Series: I attended the 3 breakfast sessions again this year: I believe they should be available to watch – I will look into if anyone is interested.

Sept 14 – Mining Sector – Speakers: Hon. Bruce Ralston, Minister of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation, Government of BC; Neil Gauthreau, Natural Resource Manager, Lhoosk'uz Dené Nation;

Mayor Gerry Thiessen, District of Vanderhoof; **Steven Dean**, Chairman, CEO, & Director, Artemis Gold Inc.; *Moderator: Michael Goehring*, President & CEO, Mining Association of BC

Sept 15 – Energy Sector - Hon. Bruce Ralston, Minister of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation, Government of BC; **Mayor Sarrah Storey**, Village of Fraser Lake; **Julia Balabanowicz**, Director - Government Relations, Innergex; **Niilo Edwards**, Executive Director, First Nations Major Projects Coalition; *Moderator: Patrick McDonald*, Director of Climate and Innovation, CAPP

Sept 16 – Forestry Sector - Hon. Katrine Conroy, Minister of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development, Government of BC; **Regional Chief Terry Teegee**, British Columbia Assembly of First Nations; **Mayor Leonard Krog**, City of Nanaimo; **Jeff Bromley**, Wood Council Chairperson, United Steelworkers; *Moderator: Susan Yurkovich*, President & CEO, Council of Forest Industries BC

Sept 22 – Attended a webinar put on by the First Nations Health Authority – Health through Wellness - with indigenous peers and family members on having courageous conversations educating on the toxic drug supply to save lives. (there is another one on September 29th Teachings from people with lived experience about drug use). 5.4 people die every day in BC from the toxic drug supply. In order for people to make positive change in their lives they need to live. The First Nations Health Authority also puts on a workshop about lateral kindness that I am looking in to.

Sept 23 – I attended a webinar regarding drug decriminalization. In response to the ongoing overdose epidemic that has killed tens of thousands of Canadians. The Canadian Association of People who Use Drugs (CAPUD) is suing the government of Canada to remove the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA) penalties (decriminalize) all forms of drug possession and some forms of drug trafficking, in response to the ongoing overdose epidemic in Canada. These criminal penalties create harms for persons who use drugs (PWUDs) and prevent PWUDs from accessing medical treatment and harm reduction. To learn more, look at their website www.drugdecrimcanada.com

September 30th – National Truth and Reconciliation Day – Orange Shirt Day: From the Ottawa website: “This day provides an opportunity to bring awareness to the painful legacy and impacts of the residential school system, particularly in light of the discoveries of unmasked grave sites at former residential school locations this year. It’s a time to advance our reconciliation efforts to build a better future for everyone in our community.” I will be attending Truth and Reconciliation Week events throughout the week of Sept 27 – Oct 1 put on by the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation.

Respectfully submitted,

Councillor Jacquie Huser



THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF SALMO
REPORT FROM COUNCIL

COUNCILLOR SEGALL

Council Report for Council Meeting to be held 28th September, 2021.

PORTFOLIOS

Chamber of Commerce: Nothing to Report

Alternate – West Kootenay Boundary Hospital District: Nothing to report.

Environment & Sustainability: Nothing to report.

Transportation:

Reviewed the Transportation RFQ

8th Sept. - Spare Webinar – A rural lens on the application of on-demand micro-transit systems and options for simulation of proposed systems.

SELECT COMMITTEE REPORTS

10th Sept. - **75th Anniversary Media Select Committee** – Meeting

See attached accumulated minutes.

OTHER MEETINGS OR ACTIVITIES OF NOTE

25th Aug. - **Lions Park Playground** – assisted in equipment placing.

26th Aug. - **Met with MLA B Anderson at Village Office.**

Submitted several questions as follows:

1. Mask Mandate
N95 or nothing – filter down only to 0.3 microns - CV19 virus sizes are 0.06 to 0.14 microns
While they attach to water droplets – much larger – they get trapped in masks but you continue to breathe them in and out – totally useless fear mongering and control.
2. Covid 19 – Vaccines/Passports/Lockdowns
Vaccinating our kids without consent – you are our youth advocate!
Whats wrong with a snotty gooey bubble nosed kids running barefoot in the park or in a class at school?
If the Emergency use vaccine experimental data is of any value then there has to have been double blind placebo studies, so really there will now be unaware vaccinated folks running around with passports at these protected events.

3. Hospital Isolation wards
To cater for these and future events surely there should be masses of a) isolation spaces constructed now and could double as b) accommodation in cases of mass evacuations.
4. Fires and structure protection measures
BC Wildfire Service restricting who can help in suppressing and extinguishing fires.
Evacuation is not a solution. Local inhabitants/residents and industries should be essential supports for the efforts in combating fires. Martin Mars water bomber – Arctic Fire (Alberta)
Develop homesteading opportunities along all crown land and rural regional boundaries to create fire breaks – produce tonnes of renewable bio-fuels – create settlement opportunities for world migrants.
5. Cannabis and free open distribution vs licensing and pseudo prohibition.
Farm gate sales as with craft producers would add to local economy and dismantle illicit drug industry.
6. Broadband and Connectivity
There should be open access to installed dark fibre and existing infrastructure in the region.
Instead of building/buying pipelines we should be opening up new and existing fibre throughout the province.
7. Power generation
As part of the reclamation of mine sites (HB Mine, etc.) and to get “green” on our 25 million tonnes of coal exported from BC why do we not think SMR technology is good for our region?
8. Transit for the region – a true green initiative
EV's are not the answer but getting effective, convenient and reliable transit between the towns and regional areas is.
9. Circular Economy – Reuse Recycle
We spend 000's trucking stuff around the province – ultimately to the landfill.
Rather spend on supports for small businesses in each region to separate, re-purpose and produce value added products.
Compost – greenhouses for local produce
Plastic extrusions – street furniture, road barriers, flood mitigation items
10. Housing opportunities and the building codes.
Home ownership should be encouraged - not a for profit 'low cost' rental accommodation industry.
Explore modular off-site manufactured homes, tiny homes and the life expectancy vs eco footprint of environmental considerations – sealing off homes vs fresh air, fire places/chimneys vs heat pumps.
11. Democracy – FPTP
How can the minority groups be given representation in government.

9th Sept. - **Cannabis Economic Development Council (CEDC)**

General update of progress since last pre-summer meeting.

Ms Abra Brynne was requested to prepare a briefing document on cannabis branding / appellation for

Kevin Cormack, who is the CAO at the city of Nelson and who happens to sit on the Cannabis Committee at the Union of BC Municipalities – **See attached**

23rd Sept. - **CEDC** - Webinar - Regulatory Update with the BC Government

Received an update as a response from Provincial Government on their recent survey regarding requested changes and improvements for the local BC Cannabis producers and sellers.

Topics described proposed future changes in jurisdictions to include allowances for farm-gate sales from licensed producers, streamlined distribution processes for Liquor Control Board and discussion regarding Provincial tax implications.



**Appellation Brief
September 2021**

Produced by Abra Brynne, Kootenay Cannabis Economic Development Council / Central Kootenay Food Policy Council

BC Bud is famous for its high quality, developed over decades by the legacy sector. Since legalization, the small fraction of the cannabis producers in the province who have achieved a federal licence have benefitted from that reputation. And so have others. There are already companies outside the province doing business with names associated with BC or its sub-regions, such as the [Kootenays](#), seeking to capitalize on the cachet in the marketplace that BC product conveys. While branding has a long history of connecting with and building loyalty with customers, an appellation specifically includes a geographical indicator (GI). Some of the most high profile GI programs are found in Europe, associated with cheese and ham and other agricultural products (see appended analysis of Label Rouge).

As with any sought after product, fraud happens. This has driven the creation of branding, standards, and conformity assessment systems across all sectors and around the world. BC's Vintner Quality Alliance is one made-in-BC model of a brand that seeks to convey specific characteristics to the buyer, including a geographical indicator.

In the cannabis realm, there are various programs that promote quality standards that may or may not include some form of assurance that the product adheres to those standards. [The Cannabis Conservancy](#) has a set of standards and an audit system (see appended Process diagram) that confirms adherence to those standards and grants access to a label that conveys to the customer that the product meets the requirements of those standards. The [Craft Cannabis Association of BC](#) has been exploring options for a brand for some time that will help to distinguish craft producers from the larger, indoor operations. California has a [government program](#) that supports the creation of appellations that includes cannabis; there are currently programs underway in sub-regions of California to develop criteria and systems for a credible appellation that conforms to the state program.

Branding a product has two **goals**: to promote the product to the consumer; and to protect (in reality or by perception) the qualities associated with that brand. The brand can only consistently achieve those two goals, if there is some form of **protection** against fraud as well as structures to ensure adherence to any characteristics associated with the brand. This implies an ability to ensure conformity by those who engage with the brand, as well as structures that can discourage those who seek to



fraudulently use the brand. In British Columbia, organic products are protected by legislation that ensures adherence to the federal organic standard. Despite the fact that the provincial government has supported the organic sector in BC for more than two decades through funding for the [provincial body](#) and accreditation of certifying bodies, the [protection in law](#) that restricts the use of the word organic to those who are certified was only introduced in 2015.

The **benefits** of an appellation for BC cannabis goes beyond protecting the customer and promoting the product. A provincial or regional appellation assists individual businesses in promoting their product, capitalizing on what can become a widely recognized brand. It will help to build brand recognition for the smaller producers, augmenting their own individual brand. Most critically, an appellation that is supported by government structures (such as Organic BC or VQA) will help to lower the stigma attached to cannabis that is the result of a century of prohibition.

An appellation can also help to **normalize cannabis** as an agricultural activity and product, where, like organic certification, it recognizes the farm production while also making the label available to products derived from the crop. The creation of an appellation can also help to address the *de facto* market restrictions attached to specific levels of THC. Many producers and consumers value all the characteristics and benefits of the plant. A century of prohibition has been focused on the psychoactive compound of the plant (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) which drives both the stigma associated with cannabis and is currently restricting access to markets. If a product does not meet a 20% THC threshold, as determined by a lab, it is commonly rejected by the few market channels available or results in a lower price to the grower. This is further complicated by the fact that the labs providing the testing service are not regulated and are too often controlled by those who will be making the purchase from the grower and have a vested interest in lower costs.

Because British Columbia cannabis producers have a well-established reputation for high quality products, an appellation can simultaneously serve **multiple markets**: provincial, national and international, benefitting local residents, visitors, and enabling access to foreign markets. It must be noted that the benefits of an appellation will accrue more readily to fresh cannabis over products created from extracts (various edibles, topicals etc).

It is entirely possible for an appellation to be created by a group of producers, attached to a set of standards and some form of conformity assessment but without legal structures to ensure a credible label. In the Kootenays, [Kootenay Mountain Grown](#) was created in 2008, based on a farmer to farmer verification program that provided access



to a label (it is currently not active). While such programs can serve carrots and beets well they are not suitable for a high value product like cannabis.

Establishing a BC Appellation will be a significant undertaking but one that will serve the province well: it will help to protect the market cachet that our cannabis has developed over decades; it will support the viability of cannabis businesses, resulting in secure, well paying jobs, and benefits to the economy. If it has production standards attached to it, it can also help to improve the environmental practices of cannabis producers through, for example, a reduction in the use of chemicals, monitoring of GHG emissions, and increased worker welfare, among others.

The process required to **create a credible appellation** will need to address the following:

- Determining what the label means - if it is more than a geographical indicator, what management practices will qualify? Will only outdoor cultivation qualify or will indoor as well and if the latter, will they need to use living soils or will other media, including aquaculture qualify? Will there be any worker standards, measurements of GHGs, water use and waste management standards?
- Will such an appellation be provincial only or will it allow for sub-regional branding, such as is done by VQA?
- Who will determine the answer to the questions above and how will they be codified into a standard?
- Will the appellation be recognized by the provincial government and provided protections in law?
- Who will administer the appellation program? There are several provincial cannabis organizations but most are characterized by scarce resources currently so support will be necessary to develop the expertise and internal systems to credibly develop the program.

The Kootenay Cannabis Economic Development Council feels that the creation of an appellation is an important tool to assist in the transition of our legacy producers to the legal market, to enhance market opportunities for licensed producers and contribute even more to a strong BC economy. We appreciate the interest in this topic by the UBCM Cannabis Committee.

Label Rouge: Pasture-based Poultry Production in France

By Anne Fanatico and Holly Born, NCAT Agriculture Specialists
Published 2002
Revised 2010 by Betsy Conner
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The National Sustainable Agriculture Information Service, ATTRA (www.attra.ncat.org), was developed and is managed by the National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT). The project is funded through a cooperative agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture's Rural Business-Cooperative Service. Visit the NCAT website (www.ncat.org/sarc_current.php) for more information on our other sustainable agriculture and energy projects.



Pasture-raised poultry is increasingly popular in the United States. American farmers and small companies can benefit from studying the French *Label Rouge* program. Started as a grassroots movement and now commanding 33 percent of the French poultry market, it has helped boost incomes for small farmers.

Introduction

Pasture-raised poultry is the leading product in a program in France called *Label Rouge*. This program provides premium products to consumers, increases farmer income and strengthens rural development. It consists of many regional producer-oriented alliances, called *filières*, which produce and market their own branded products under a common label. A third-party certification program ensures that strict standards are being followed. Other countries are beginning to take note of the *Label Rouge* program.

In the U.S., a grassroots pastured poultry movement has been growing since the early 1990s. Poultry raised on pasture are processed on-farm and direct marketed, creating supplemental income on small diversified family farms. See ATTRA's *Alternative Poultry Production Systems and Outdoor Access* for a description. The French *Label Rouge*, which also started out as a grassroots program, provides an example of what is possible when farmers, consumers and organizations work together.

The following discussion of *Label Rouge* is divided into two sections:

- Part I: Production
- Part II: Organization

Part I: Production

Label Rouge began 40 years ago as a grassroots movement led by visionary farmers. As poultry became more industrialized after World War II, demand grew in France for the taste of traditionally raised farm chickens. *Label Rouge* performance has been called stunning and now accounts for 30 percent of poultry sales to the



The Label Rouge program focuses on superior quality and gourmet taste. www.poultrylabelrouge.com

public, in spite of its high price—twice the price of conventional poultry (Westgren, 1999).

The *Label Rouge* program focuses on high-quality products, mainly meat, with poultry as the flagship product. It emphasizes quality attributes such as taste and food safety and free-range production practices. The average consumer can note a positive difference in taste between *Label Rouge* poultry and conventional poultry—in fact, regular taste-testing is a certification requirement to prove that these products are "vividly distinguishable" from conventional poultry, according to the program.

The main reason for the superior taste is considered to be the use of slow-growing birds instead of the fast-growing birds used in the conventional industry. The slow-growing birds are from specialty rustic genetic stock and are harvested close to sexual maturity. The meat is flavorful and firm, but not tough.

Standards

Strict and comprehensive standards ensure quality. Following are the standards related to broiler production.

Related ATTRA publications

Alternative Poultry Production Systems and Outdoor Access

Range Poultry Housing

Meat Chicken Breeds for Pastured Production

Pastured Poultry Budgets: Slow Growing Broiler and Organic Comparisons

Profitable Poultry: Raising Birds on Pasture (a Sustainable Agriculture Network publication)

Organic Poultry Production in the United States

Table 1. Label Rouge standards for broiler production	
Genetics	Only certain genetics are allowed — slow-growing breeds suited for outdoor production.
Buildings	Buildings are a maximum of 4,304 sq. ft. No farm can have more than 4 buildings. Buildings must be at least 98 ft. from each other.
Maximum density in building	The maximum stocking density is 0.98 sq. ft. for a bird. No more than 4,400 birds are permitted in each building. Chickens require 2.2 lbs. of litter each.
Access and size of range	All birds have access to the outdoors from 9 a.m. until dusk after 6 weeks of age, and must be outside for at least 42 days of grow-out. Range requirements are 22 sq. ft. per bird. About 2 acres of land are needed per house. 1.2 ft. of pophole exits are required for 100 sq. ft. of building.
Feed	Feed rations must consist of at least 75% cereal and must be non-medicated; starter rations can be 50% cereal because of a higher soy-bean content. Rations cannot contain animal products, growth stimulants or other additives. Fishmeal is not permitted. Synthetic amino acids are allowed.
Other	Although routine medications are not allowed, antibiotics prescribed by a veterinarian are. Coccidiostats are permitted but must be withdrawn 5 days before slaughter. Vaccination is allowed. Beak and toe trimming are not.
Slaughter age	Birds must be grown a minimum of 81 days.
Min. dress weight	2.2 kg without giblets, minimum.
Sanitation period	There is a minimum sanitation period of 21 days between flocks.
Transport	No more than 2 hours traveling time or 64 miles to processing plant.
Processing	Airchill.
Shelf life	Sold fresh within 9 days after slaughter.
<i>Chart adapted from Francois Paybou's Technical and Economic Feasibility Study of Adopting French Label Rouge Poultry Systems to Illinois (2000).</i>	

Independent third-party certifying organizations ensure that standards are being followed. Inspection occurs once for each flock, twice a year for feedmills, monthly for processing plants and twice a year for hatcheries. Each visit includes bacteriology tests and process control inspections. There are five taste tests a year.

The standards are a baseline that many *Label Rouge* filieres surpass. For example, some groups:

- Use dividers in the house to divide flocks into smaller flocks.
- Require tree and bush plantings to integrate the house into the countryside as well as provide shade on pasture.
- Use smaller, portable houses.
- Do not permit pesticide use on the range.
- Require grit and whole grains to improve gut health.
- Maintain a constant ration to keep the taste of the birds constant, not changing it when other ingredients are less expensive.



The Landes filiere uses portable housing. Photo: NCAT Staff

Besides broilers, standards also exist for layers, turkeys, ducks, geese, guineafowl and capons. Layers require double yards (rested in rotation) because they are on the range longer than broilers. The standards are available in French at www.inao.gouv.fr/public/home.php?pageFromIndex=textesPages/Label_rouge_%28Guides_et_NT%29410.php-mnu=410. There are also *Label Rouge* ham, sausage, eggs, rabbit and cheese products.

As is evident from this discussion of standards, a certification program can permit much broader production claims than a mere definition can. In addition, production claims can be verified by the consumer.

Case studies: Lands *filiere* and Loue *filiere*

The journey from a grassroots movement to an industry can be seen by studying two different *filiere*s.

The *Label Rouge* movement began in the 1960s in the southwest of France, in the forested Landes region. Landes poultry are still known for being raised in a pine forest, using small portable housing called Marensines.

The size of the buildings ranges from 16 feet by 16 feet (256 square feet) to 20 feet by 33 feet (660 square feet). Older houses were built of wood; new ones are metal. In a dense forest, the smaller houses fit between the trees. Litter is spread in the houses, which are floorless. Brooding is done in the houses with portable gas brooders. Part of the feed is kept outside to help train birds to go out.

The houses are moved after every grow-out (three times a year) and have knobs where wheels can be attached and towed by tractor. The houses are sometimes placed beside cornfields so that birds



The Landes birds roam in a pine forest. Photo: NCAT Staff

can benefit from shade and forage for insects. Often, only three sites on the farm are used in rotation. The sites have a water line or producers fill barrels, which feed water troughs, every couple of days.

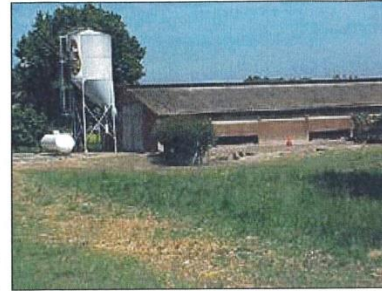
You can read about the Landes *filiere* on their website at www.fermiers-landais.fr. There is an English-language option.

George Berbillé invented the portable Marensine system 40 years ago and is considered the father of range poultry production in France. His farm is in the southwest in the Landes *filiere*. He is now elderly and has lost a leg to a combine but still raises corn and poultry (50,000 birds a year by himself). He has 20 small houses, which take two days to move with the help of three people. (They are dismantled before moving.) He also has an on-farm feedmill and mixes feed daily for his use and for sale.

Although *Label Rouge* production began in the Landes region, it was the Loue *filiere* that was instrumental in making it a viable industry. *Label Rouge* did not grow as an industry until the product became widely available at supermarkets.

Loue is now the largest *filiere* and represents the typical production system used—a small fixed house and yard. The house has automated feeding and watering equipment, and chicks are brooded in it. The house has several popholes that allow access to the range. There are shade bushes planted in the yard as well as tree plantings. The yard immediately outside the house is dirt. Since specialty rustic genetics are used, the birds forage well beyond the house and have access to grassy pasture. Feed and water are also provided outside. The Loue Web site, www.loue.fr, is available in French only but has many informative pictures.

It is not necessary to use stationary housing in order to build a national industry. Pastured-poultry producers in the United States are keenly interested in pasture rotation and use portable houses. In adapting *Label Rouge* features, U.S. producers are more likely to promote portable housing than stationary housing. However,



Stationary houses and yards are common in *Label Rouge* production. Pictured above is a Loue farm. Photo: NCAT Staff

small specialty companies may adapt a stationary system. Production systems are an excellent way to differentiate between companies in the marketplace, as long as the basic standards are followed to market under a common label.

Label Rouge birds are usually produced on diversified farms where they are integrated with other livestock and grain production. Bird rations are supplemented with whole grains from the farm; litter from the house is spread on the fields. Poultry may bring in 50 percent of the farm income.

Although no fence is used in either the Loue or Landes *filieres*, the loss to predators is only 1 percent. The United States, however, has more predator pressure. European Union (EU) definitions differentiate fenced and unfenced production systems:

- Fenced: "raised in open air"
- Unfenced: "raised in total freedom"

The *Label Rouge* program permits both. The European Union specification 1538-91 defines *Label Rouge* as "traditional free-range poultry."

See ATTRA's *Alternative Poultry Production Systems and Outdoor Access* for a discussion of other range production systems.



A black SASSO broiler with a naked neck characteristic.
Photo: NCAT Staff

Genetics

Slow-growing birds are key in *Label Rouge* production—birds grow to 5 pounds in 12 weeks. In comparison, the fast-growing broilers (Cornish cross) of the conventional industry reach 5 pounds in 6 to 7 weeks. Not only does

slow growth allow the organs, muscle and bones to grow in harmony, it also results in a more flavorful meat. The carcass is generally more elongated and has a smaller breast and larger legs than conventional carcasses. In addition, slower-growing breeds are more suited to outdoor production than Cornish cross.

In Europe the slow-growing genetics are mainly supplied by the poultry breeding companies SASSO and Hubbard (see **Further resources** for ordering information). The companies do not sell the actual broiler chicks, but rather the parents; however, many pastured poultry producers have hatching capability. SASSO's typical *Label*



The *Label Rouge* carcass (left) is more elongated than the compact conventional carcass (right).
Photo: NCAT Staff

Rouge cross is T44N male x SA51 female (using a different male—the T44NI—results in white underfeathers in the offspring). A typical Hubbard cross is S77N male x JA57 female. Broilers from both of these crosses will have red feathers, yellow shanks, thin skin and a naked neck. Other parents are available for broilers with white feathers and skin, black feathers, barred, non-naked neck and more or for faster growth.

See ATTRA's *Meat Chicken Breeds for Pastured Production* for information on the availability of slow- and medium-growing broilers in the United States.

Health

The use of slow-growing genetics and the low-density *Label Rouge* production system offer distinct health advantages—ascites, leg problems and sudden death are minimal, and birds have good immunity. Mortality for conventional broilers in France is 6 percent during a 6-week grow-out; it is half that for *Label Rouge* production (3 percent) even during a much longer grow-out of 12 weeks (Faure, 2002).

Since *Label Rouge* birds have a longer life, they have a different vaccination schedule than conventional broilers. For example, in France, conventional broilers are not vaccinated for Marek's Disease; *Label Rouge* broilers are vaccinated. *Label Rouge* birds are generally vaccinated for coccidiosis and given dewormers in the feed. Probiotics are used; antibiotics can be used only if prescribed by a veterinarian. Regular biosecurity on the farm is important—footbaths are used at the entryways to houses and visitors must wear protective clothing.

Since France has a mild climate, birds are raised outdoors year-round. However, the mean

number of flocks per year is only 3.2 because the grow-out is long and there is a long downtime required between flocks for proper sanitation and pasture rest.

Feeding

A low-protein and low-calorie diet is used for slow-growing birds. Whereas typical fast-growing Cornish-cross rations in the industry start at 22 percent crude protein and finish at 17 percent protein, *Label Rouge* rations start at only 20 percent protein and finish at 15 percent. According to Jeff Mattocks of Fertrell, pastured poultry producers in the United States often use only one ration of 19 percent protein (see **Further resources** for more information). A low-protein ration is used to slow down the rapid growth of Cornish cross. This type of ration could easily be used for slow-growing genetics. For more information on poultry nutrition, Jeff Mattocks's publication *Pastured Poultry Nutrition*, can be requested through ATTRA by calling 1-800-346-9140.

All meat meal is banned from livestock feed in Europe. Even fishmeal is not permitted in *Label Rouge* production because it could be confused with meat meal. Only vegetable fat is permitted and no genetically engineered crops can be used in feed.

Some feedmills in France are dedicated to the eradication of salmonella in feed. At Landal, a feedmill in the southwest that supplies feed to the Landes company, entering trucks must be disinfected and high heat is used during milling to kill pathogens.

Processing

Some processing plants exclusively process *Label Rouge* products; for others, *Label Rouge* is only a percentage of their work. There are several large



automated *Label Rouge* plants (for example, Fermier Landes processes 200,000 birds a week), as well as small ones. There are many quality-control points during *Label Rouge* processing to ensure a high-quality carcass. Processing plants in France cool carcasses by air chilling instead of immersion chilling. (In immersion chilling, the carcasses soak up water.) A soft scald is used instead of the hard scald typical in the United States. A soft scald uses a lower temperature for a longer time than a hard scald and keeps the skin intact.



Air chilling is used instead of immersion chilling in France.
Photo: NCAT Staff

Although ready-to-cook products are the most common, a variety of dressing methods are used. In the *eflilee* style, the bird is eviscerated but the crop, head and feet are left intact. Corn finishing is a part of this presentation. The customer should be able to feel whole grains still in the crop. Birds dressed in this style are slaughtered and eviscerated manually.

Processing plants may also handle a variety of species. For example, Fermier Landes processes chickens, guinea fowl, cockerels and rabbits, as well as capons and turkeys for Christmas. Although it is a large plant, they can put together small custom orders for butchers and other clients.

For more information on poultry processing, please see ATTRA's *Small-Scale Poultry Processing*.

Part II: Organization

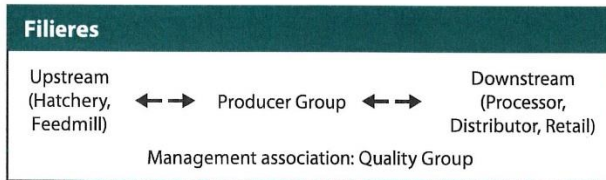
The key to the *Label Rouge* system is the supply chain. Grassroots pastured-poultry producers in the United States are largely independent and may be particularly interested in supply chain structure and the benefits that coordination can offer.

Coordination of the supply chain offers a number of benefits, including coordination of the stages of production, lower costs, ability to reduce pathogens throughout and complete traceability.

Butchershops sell specialized products, including this Label Rouge poultry with the feet still on.
Photo: NCAT Staff

Supply chain structure

Filiere is a French term for a supply chain that centers on a group of poultry producers with upstream affiliates (breeding company, hatchery, feed mill) and downstream affiliates (processor, distributor, retailer). It is a highly coordinated alliance, but not necessarily vertically integrated. While some filieres do own the hatchery, the feed mill or the processing facilities, they differ from conventional large integrators.



The *filiere* is centered on a group of producers and associates called the quality group, which holds managerial responsibility for the *filiere*. This body—not the processor, input supplier or distributor—retains control of the brand and makes the pricing, marketing and advertising decisions. This allows for a balance of power among producers and other players in the supply chain. Farmers earn more for each bird from *Label Rouge* production than they do from being contract growers in the conventional poultry industry; however, conventional contract growers raise more birds each year. Since farmers are represented in the quality group, they have input into the returns they get on their birds and the number of flocks they raise.

Deciding on the margin that goes to the farmer is a crucial point for each supply chain. The *filiere's* quality group reviews the market prices—for both the production inputs and the final products—frequently and adjusts the farmers' margin and the price to the consumer as needed. Risks and rewards are shared by all players in the chain.

Each sector incurs costs from being part of the supply chain, including costs associated with certification, such as time required to keep records. Each sector may also have to contribute to a check-off that funds the group's marketing and other activities. Thus each sector must have

On-farm recordkeeping is important not only for charting performance but also for traceability. Photo: NCAT Staff

some incentive to participate, and the rewards must outweigh the costs.

There is no one model for *filiere* structure, and there is a lot of crossover within and among the *filiere's* in the *Label Rouge* system. For example, a processing plant may serve more than one producer group; a breeding company may sell breeding stock to all the *filiere's*.

Benefits of coordination

A coordinated supply chain helps lower production costs by improving cost efficiencies (bulk purchases, etc.) and coordinating the stages of production. It also allows complete traceability of the final product. The *Label Rouge* traceback system is so detailed that batches of birds can be traced from the consumer to their grandparents' flocks. A code on the package indicates the farm, the origin of the chicks, the processing plant and so on. Wing-banded birds can even be traced individually.

Coordination permits quality control throughout the supply chain. If there are broken wings in the picker, where did they come from—the picker or the farm? It helps cooperating growers produce a consistent product.

A coordinated supply chain also provides an excellent opportunity for addressing food safety. In *Label Rouge* production, a pathogen-reduction or HACCP-type program is applied not only at the processing level (as required in the United States) but throughout the entire supply chain. For example, breeding flocks, hatcheries, feed mills, farms, processing plants and transportation are all monitored for salmonella and other pathogens. *Label Rouge* has an excellent food safety record—only 3 percent of *Label Rouge* carcasses are contaminated with salmonella (Westgren, 1999). Sales of *Label Rouge* products have risen in the wake of several bovine spongiform



encephalopathy (BSE) or mad cow food scares, since consumers are assured that no animal byproducts have been fed in the program.

Another benefit of coordination is that *Label Rouge* provides technical support and troubleshooting assistance to producers, which is particularly helpful for health issues such as a vaccination program and disease diagnosis.

There is not a lot of public production research on *Label Rouge* production. Companies do research on their own farms or the farms of their producers, but there is not a mechanism to share this information.

Marketing

The *Label Rouge filieres* sell branded products that are strongly tied to regional areas and have their own images. For example, the Landes *filier*e markets the image of chickens ranging free in the pine forests along the Atlantic coast. There may be several regional brands competing in a supermarket.

In France, there is a concept of *terroir*—the taste comes from the earth. Certain regions are associated with certain tastes. In fact, most of the *Label Rouge* brands are names of French cities or regions. Such an appellation system is already well-known with wines (for example, champagne is from the Champagne region). Geographic restriction is important to prevent large-scale copying, and brand ownership keeps the brand names in the farmers' hands.



The Landes *filier*e markets poultry raised in pine forests along the Atlantic coast. Photo: NCAT Staff

Most *Label Rouge* products are sold whole but the amount of cut up is increasing. About 135 million birds are produced each year and 15 million are cut up. *Label Rouge* also offers an organic product.



Label Rouge chicken is sold both whole and cut-up in the supermarket. Photo: NCAT Staff

Organizational support

The *Label Rouge* system has strong organizational support both in the government and in the private sector. The French government is committed to strengthening rural development. Government agencies are responsible for setting and maintaining certification standards (CNLC, or *Nationale des Labels et des Certifications Commission*/National Commission of Labels and Certifications), accrediting the certifiers (COFRAC, or *Le Comité Français d'Accreditation*/The French Committee of Accreditation) and protecting against label infringement (CERQUA, or *Centre de développement des certifications des qualités*/Center of Development of the Certifications of Qualities). CERQUA protects *Label Rouge* from being copied by store brands or private labels.

To obtain a label, a *filier*e submits a *cahier de charge* to the CNLC. This document is a very detailed business plan, or code of practice, that details the production, processing and monitoring process. It can take several months to get approval.

Syndicat National des Labels Avicoles de France National Labor Union of the Poultry Quality-labels of France (SYNALAF) is an industry organization that collects a check-off from the sale of each bird to conduct national consumer-education campaigns about the benefits of *Label Rouge* poultry. SYNALAF represents 38 *filier*es, which include 6,000 farmers — about half the poultry growers in France. Public education is key to the high premiums paid for *Label Rouge* products (Westgren, 1999).

Strong consumer organizations are involved in the development of standards and certification. This results in standards that are responsive to consumer interests, such as a recent ban on the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs).

The *Label Rouge* system is complex but has built good working relationships with producers, consumers and government that position family farmers to be economically sustainable. *Label Rouge* is farmer-created, consumer-driven and government-supported (Paybou, 2000).

Interest in labeling is growing in the United States, where certified organic is currently one of the best-known labels. Quality labels like *Label Rouge* provide information to consumers on product attributes such as taste, health benefits and nutrition, as well as on social issues such as support of local farms. They can also provide information on ecologically sound production practices and other factors related to sustainability. Please call ATTRA for further information on eco-labeling and organic certification.

Label Rouge work in the United States

The University of Illinois has a project to promote the production and marketing of gourmet chickens in Illinois (see **Further resources**). In 1999, graduate student Francois Paybou (2000), working under the direction of agricultural economics professor Randall Westgren, carried out technical and economic feasibility studies for adopting the *Label Rouge* system in Illinois. Paybou determined feasibility to be positive, but considered the lack of an economical supply of French genetics and air-chill processing plants in the United States to be problematic. Another student, Amy Heady (1999), did a market feasibility study to analyze consumer demand. She found that adoption of a *Label Rouge* system was still premature and too expensive given the current retail market. Feasibility may be greater in the restaurant market, where Chicago chefs, at least, are willing to pay \$1.50 to \$2 a pound.

Entrepreneur David Wilson started a *Label Rouge*-type business venture in the early 1990s. He became interested in *Label Rouge* by talking to chefs who wanted a premium bird. He imported specialty genetics from France, calling them La Belle Rouge, and contracted with growers in Kentucky and North Carolina who

had older chicken houses on their farms. He followed *Label Rouge* requirements for flock size and density; the total range space was usually a couple of acres around the house. The broiler operation was year-round, but the birds did not go outdoors when the temperature dropped below 40 degrees Fahrenheit, making a 90-day window in Kentucky in which the birds stayed indoors. During this time, stocking density was reduced and alfalfa was added to the feed. Grow-out was 12 weeks. Birds were shipped to an air-chill processing plant in Kentucky (no longer in operation). The meat was sold in Kentucky and North Carolina. According to Paybou (2000), the Wilson business failed because investors rather than a farmer group were in control. They did not fully understand the system—the failure was not due to problems with the product or market.

More recently, the National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT) was funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Foreign Agriculture Service's Scientific Cooperative Research Program to travel to France to gather technical information about poultry produced under *Label Rouge*, to disseminate the information, to develop French contacts and facilitate drafting of production standards. NCAT operates ATTRA, an information service for sustainable agriculture that reaches thousands of farmers, educators and other agricultural professionals each year.

Joyce Foods, Inc. is a U.S. producer of poultry from the same slow-growing genetics used in France's *Label Rouge* program. Joyce Foods, located in North Carolina, follows similar standards in raising the slow growing broilers. Although the same genetics and standards are used, the organization is similar to other U.S. poultry companies in which the birds are raised by contract growers (see **Further resources**).

Other French labeling programs

Label Rouge is only one of four major labeling programs in France. The other programs include *Appellation D'Origine Controlee* (AOC), Organic and Certificate of Conformity. All four complement each other well and this helps reduce confusion between the programs. and *The Appellation D'Origine Controlee* (AOC) label is probably the best known. As mentioned earlier,

this program reserves brand names for a certain region—for example, champagne refers to sparkling wines produced in the Champagne region of France. The product may not be reproduced outside of its region. Such labels are most often used for wine and cheese products, but there is a poultry product called poulet de Bresse that can be raised only in the Bresse region. These birds are known for being finished on milk. Please see www.pouletbresse.com for more information.

The European Union actually recognizes two types of geographic protection of agricultural products: Protected Designation of Origin (PDO) and Protected Geographical Indication (PGI). The PDO refers to the AOC label. PGI is less strict and refers to the *Label Rouge* system. A Web site, <http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/quality>, from the European Union discusses quality labels.

The French Organic standards for poultry production are based on the European Union requirements but are stricter. Grow-out is a long 99 days. The organic market in France is not as well-developed as in the United States because of competition from *Label Rouge*. Organic poultry products cost four times as much as conventional products, whereas *Label Rouge* products cost only twice as much. See ATTRA's *Organic Poultry Production in the United States* for more information on organic poultry production.

The Certificate of Conformity program is a quality-control label that is relatively industry-friendly. Medium-growth genetics are used. A fast-growing male is crossed with a slow-growing *Label Rouge* female to obtain a 5-pound bird in 56 days. Natural feeding is required, but access to the outdoors is not. This program certifies the process used but does not have taste tests.

Opportunities

Label Rouge-type poultry production is an opportunity well-suited to the grassroots pastured-poultry movement in the United States, as well as small specialty poultry companies. However, raising slow-growing broilers to 12 weeks costs more than raising fast-growing broilers to eight weeks. Many grassroots pastured-poultry producers market directly to consumers on the farm or at farmers' markets and their customers may not be willing to pay the higher price. See ATTRA's *Pastured Poultry Budgets: Slow Growing Broiler and Organic Comparisons* for sample budgets.

Small poultry companies or networks that serve larger markets or specialty markets may more readily find customers who are willing to pay extra for a pasture-raised, gourmet-type bird. Coordinated networks could keep the products at an affordable price by means of fine-tuned production systems and cost efficiencies. In France, consumers from all economic levels buy specialty poultry; not just wealthy consumers. The future development of a certification program will be important for consumer education, which will in turn help build demand.

Large companies may find a certification program similar to the Certificate of Conformity (see the section on **Other French labeling programs**) to be a more attractive opportunity than *Label Rouge*. In *Label Rouge*-type production, the flock size is limited to about 16,000 birds on one farm (in four small houses) and there are fewer flocks a year because of the long grow-out period. *Label Rouge* is designed for regional rather than national markets.

The outdoor production systems used in *Label Rouge* are more adapted to small diversified family farms than to large companies. Allan Nation (2001), editor of *The Stockman Grass Farmer* and a U.S. visionary in the field of sustainable agriculture, found during his European travels that it can be a marketing advantage to family farmers to produce something that is "hard to produce."

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Westgren, Randall E. 1999. Delivering food safety, food quality, and sustainable production practices: The *Label Rouge* Poultry System in France. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*. December. p. 1107-1111.

Further resources

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Contact.americas@hubbardbreeders.com
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Poultry breeding company supplying fast, medium, and slow growing broiler genetics.

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University of Illinois project to promote the production and marketing of gourmet chickens in Illinois.

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Poultry and livestock nutritionist for the Fertrell Company, a producer of organic and natural products for soil and animals.

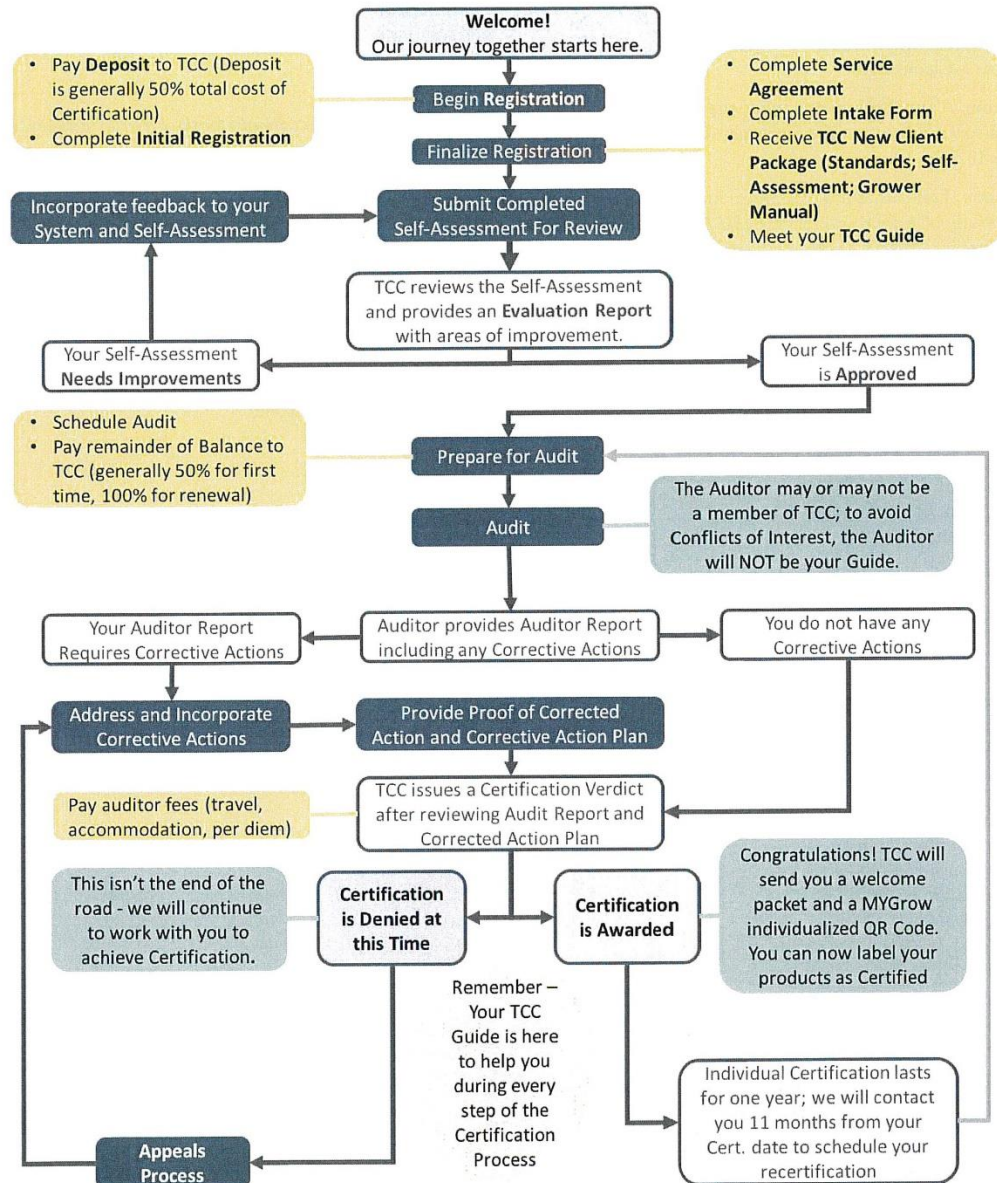
Joyce Foods, Inc.
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U.S. producer of poultry from the same slow growing genetics as used in Label Rouge program.

SASSO
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The TCC Certification Process



The Cannabis Conservancy

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THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF SALMO
REPORT FROM MAYOR/DIRECTOR

MAYOR/DIRECTOR LOCKWOOD

Mayor/Director Report for Council Meeting September 28, 2021.

EXTERNAL AGENCIES:

Area G Emergency Preparedness: Next meeting October 25

Alternate – Ktunaxa Kinbasket Local Government Treaty: Have not attended a meeting

PORTFOLIOS/LIAISONS:

Citizen Engagement: Having conversations with residents on what they would like to see here in Salmo and Broadband seems to be the highest on the list.

Economic Development: Our community is receiving the two grants to fund a transit study on whether or not daily on-demand bus service or another service configuration is wanted and supported in Salmo. Service would not only help with transportation but with bringing business to our community as well.

Fire Department: A thank you to all our volunteers of the Salmo Fire Department.

RDCK:

Board: The Wildfire Mitigation Officer spoke about the benefits of this work and how we go forward with mitigation. I asked that a task be added onto the Mitigation Officer's conversation with property owners regarding having water storage on their property to help with the low water levels we experienced here in the West Kootenay's.

The Association of Kootenay and Boundary Local Governments (AKBLG) AGM and Conference will be held in Nelson, BC in April 2022.

FYI –The Ymir Fire Department will have their self-contained breathing apparatus replaced.

The Salmo Ski Club has applied for a grant for the Salmo Ski Hill Lodge Energy Upgrade Project. The amount of \$60,000 was received from Areas E, F, I, and J in the amount of \$7,000 each and \$32,000 from Area G which was passed at the Board. I thanked the surrounding areas for their support on this project.

Community Sustainable Living Advisory Committee:

All Recreation: All recreation centers are back to limited numbers. Please go to the Recreation site to see the hours and how to access the facility.

Mayor's RTC September 28, 2021

Recreation Commission: The pool is closed for the season.

Resource Recovery Committee (Central & Joint): Staff to negotiate a Request for Proposal for the Central Landfill Composting Facility Construction in the amount less than \$1,920,000 plus GST. There will be a depot incentive rate change, although the administration and education fees charged by Recycle BC will also go up, so, we will not see a huge jump in numbers for profit on our recycling.

Please see the report on Advancing Recycling in BC attached at the end of my report.

West Kootenay Boundary Regional Hospital District:

UBCM: I attended a week of meetings Sept. 13-17th and will have a report for the next meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Mayor/Director Lockwood



Ministry of
Environment and
Climate Change Strategy



Advancing Recycling in B.C.

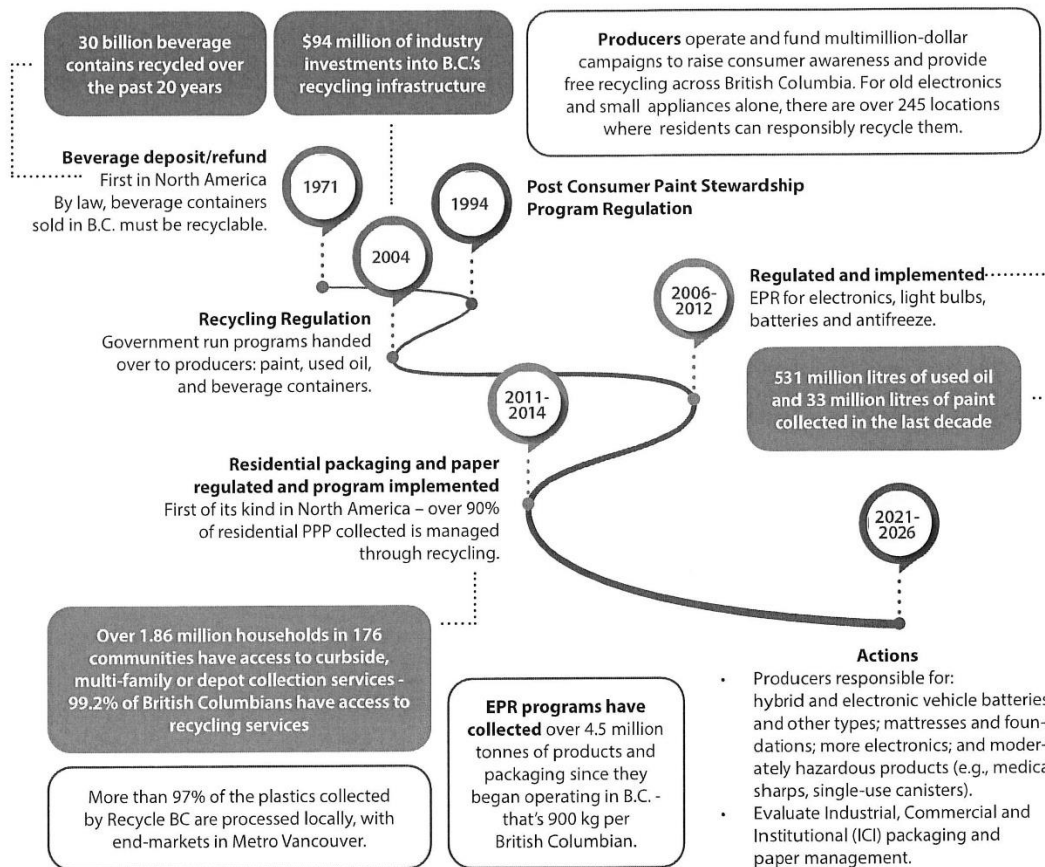
Extended Producer Responsibility Five-Year Action Plan 2021-2026

Introduction

Consumer choice can be powerful. It determines the design, durability and cost of a product, and increasingly it determines what happens to a product once it is no longer needed – finding alternatives to throwing it away, a departure from the traditional “take-make-waste” economy.

Over the last 50 years, British Columbia has been building a better way to deal with waste. The public has called for governments and producers to work together to reduce the impacts from waste on the environment and the health of our communities. This call to action has created provincewide recycling programs and a deposit and refund system, under an initiative where companies take responsibility for the full cost of a product called “Extended Producer Responsibility” (EPR). The EPR initiative responds to the consumer’s desire to reduce or eliminate waste, and the producer’s desire to demonstrate a clear commitment to stewardship of their products.

B.C.’s programs have not only continued to collect the same wide variety of packaging and plastics when the global market makes recycling these items unattractive, but are now expanding the items we collect while continuing to ensure they are recycled to the same high standard. B.C.’s EPR initiative requires all producers to track their material and the way it is processed, which must be verified by an independent auditor and the results annually reported to the ministry and posted publicly. This provides the necessary assurance that materials are not improperly disposed of and/or sent abroad for possible recycling.



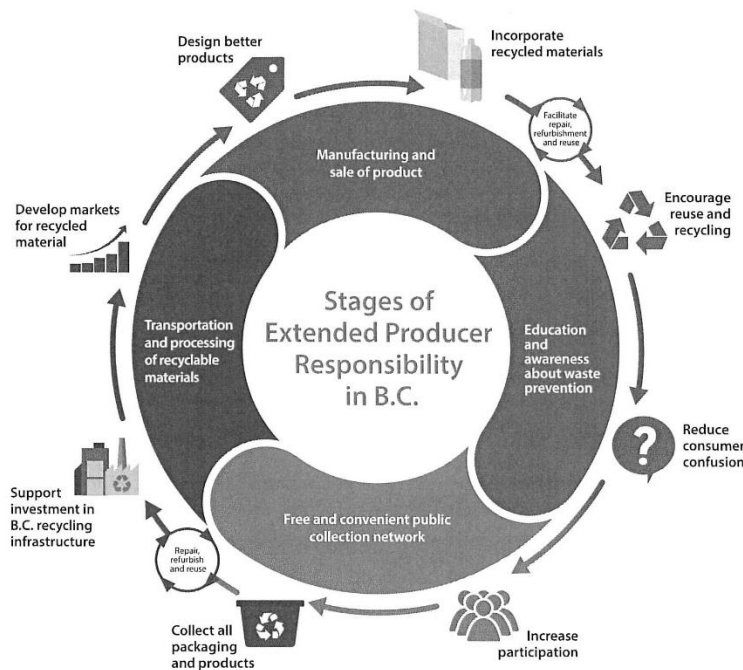
Since 2004, B.C. has regulated the most packaging and products in Canada through EPR under the Recycling Regulation (the regulation). Residential packaging and paper, beverage containers, along with a wide and diverse range of other products (e.g., numerous electronics, light bulbs, tires, automotive oil, antifreeze, paint, etc.) are managed by producers. In one year alone, approximately 315,000 tonnes of plastics, such as those in electronics, beverage containers and other packaging, are captured in B.C.'s EPR programs.

B.C.'s EPR Policy Approach

- Results in less waste in landfills and the environment.
- Ensures convenient, provincewide collection services.
- Reduces consumer confusion and increases participation.
- Requires safe management and higher rates of recycling.
- Producers are responsible for recycling, including the costs, which promotes the design and use of more easily recyclable packaging and products.

EPR requires producers (manufacturers, distributors and retailers) of designated products to take full responsibility for the lifecycle of their products, including collection and recycling. This shifts the responsibility from local and Indigenous governments and taxpayers to the producers and consumers of packaging, paper and products.

B.C.'s EPR initiative supports consumers to make the right choice with end-of-life packaging and products by making curbside and drop-off recycling services widely available at no charge. Producers build the end-of-life costs into the purchase price structure for products and take responsibility in terms of the overall management of a recycling program. This makes it easier for consumers to fulfill their stewardship values for clean communities and protection of the environment.



The success of the EPR program can be measured in both environmental and economic terms. Reuse, recycling and remanufacturing creates more jobs than waste disposal, and supports a circular economy through material reuse and resource-efficiencies:

- A study released in 2016 of B.C.'s EPR system found that in a single year, B.C.'s EPR programs recovered \$46 million worth of materials and reduced greenhouse gas emissions by over 200,000 tonnes (CO₂e).
- As a result of EPR regulation for residential packaging and paper alone, recycling businesses have invested over \$45 million into B.C.'s recycling infrastructure – ensuring not only more packaging and paper is processed locally, but more jobs stay in B.C. as well.

B.C.'s EPR programs collectively generate an estimated \$500 million annually to operate recycling programs and the beverage container deposit-refund system that ensures British Columbians have free and convenient access to recycling services.

Moving Forward – focusing on priorities

The priority actions outlined in this plan are among the most important and immediate actions B.C. must take to advance as a leader in EPR and waste prevention.

B.C. is now expanding the categories of products in the EPR initiative to include:

- Hybrid and electric vehicle batteries and other battery types.
- Mattresses and foundations.
- Compressed canisters, such as single-use camping fuel and fire extinguishers.
- Medical sharps used by people at home.
- Emerging electronics and more moderately hazardous products by clarifying product categories.



More Producers Taking Responsibility

Producers will be responsible for implementing, funding and managing recycling programs for newly added products. A phased implementation based on the product's complexity will give producers the necessary time to establish comprehensive management systems, and submit EPR program plans outlining their operations and performance targets to the ministry for approval. This operational decision making gives producers the flexibility to find the most efficient and innovative ways to meet regulated outcomes – making recycling more accessible for consumers with provincewide collection networks, improving recycling practices, and supporting re-use and resource recovery.

Based on feedback from producers, stakeholders, Indigenous and environmental organizations, and the public, the ministry will work with producers to expand the EPR program to include the following products:

Action: Expanding to include hybrid and electric vehicle batteries and other battery types

- Most single-use and rechargeable batteries are already regulated and responsibly recycled. However, the rapid adoption of batteries in new products and applications, including everything from pet collars to golf carts, has led to some regulatory gaps.

- Comprehensive battery management will better safeguard workers from fire risks associated with improper disposal of batteries in the garbage, residential curbside recycling, or the scrap metal industry. The growing inconsistency between regulated and unregulated products also creates inequitable requirements for the producers of similar products. Streamlining the regulation will provide for better oversight and recovery outcomes.

Hybrid and electric vehicle batteries

- By 2040, all new light-duty cars and trucks sold in B.C. will be Zero Emission Vehicles. Unlike other vehicle components that are already regulated and responsibly managed by producers (including lead-acid batteries, tires, oil and antifreeze), a reliable provincewide system to safely repurpose and recycle hybrid and electric vehicle batteries will need to be developed.
- B.C.'s battery recycling sector is already familiar with processing electric vehicle batteries. As B.C. aims to implement the first EPR program for electric vehicle batteries in Canada, it is anticipated that a phased-in approach will support advancements in reuse and recycling, and establish B.C. as a leader in battery recovery and management.



Photo credit: B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation

Action: Expanding to include mattresses and foundations

Mattresses and foundations are highly recyclable products, but at their end-of-life landfilling is currently the only option in some parts of the province, and there is often a drop-off recycling fee where recycling services are available. A formalized provincewide EPR program will help British Columbians by eliminating the financial and accessibility barriers that are preventing many from being able to recycle their used mattresses. These barriers cause unnecessary disposal and lead to high rates of illegal dumping in alleyways and wilderness areas. In Metro Vancouver alone, approximately 10,000 mattresses are abandoned each year, costing municipalities up to \$1.5 million to manage.

The feedback we received shows that EPR for mattresses is a priority for local governments, Indigenous organizations and members of the public. The ministry plans to regulate mattresses and foundations in 2023, with implementation to follow—making B.C. the first province in Canada to establish an EPR program for mattresses.

Though the consultation showed a lot of support for regulating mattresses, we also heard there are some concerns and other key factors that need to be considered, such as:

- Prioritizing safe handling practices for front-line staff from bed bugs, mold and moisture.
- The complex challenges given the different generation sources for mattresses, such as from residential and commercial sectors.

- Consideration of existing reuse and recycling systems in an EPR approach. For example, mattresses are already recycled in some communities; gently used mattresses are often donated to charities and non-profits; and B.C. recyclers have already invested in infrastructure and local processing capacity.
- B.C. retailers need to remain competitive, and the majority already have mattress recovery programs that need to be considered.

Action: Expanding to include moderately hazardous products

Making producers responsible for the products they sell has been demonstrated to drive proper management and responsible recycling, and this level of oversight and diligence is needed for more moderately hazardous items.

Feedback on a wide range of moderately hazardous products varied in some cases, but generally the ministry heard that certain products are consistently showing up for disposal in large volumes throughout British Columbia. These are very costly to manage and can be improperly disposed into the blue box or waste stream, posing serious safety risks to collectors and processors. These include compressed canisters, such as single-use fuel canisters and fire extinguishers, medical sharps and batteries.

Compressed canisters and fire extinguishers

- EPR will support B.C. businesses and technicians operating provincially that safely remove residual gas from canisters, which can be collected to be used again or safely disposed depending on the gas, with the container itself being recycled.

Keeping Mattresses Out of our Landfills



Photo credit: Carston Arnold

It is estimated that regulating mattresses under a provincewide EPR approach will mean an additional 100,000 cubic meters of landfill space will be freed up every year. All those mattresses laid end to end would stretch half the length of Vancouver Island.

Making Camping Greener



Photo credit: BC Parks

BC Parks hosted three million campers this summer with most needing to recycle empty single-use fuel canisters. By regulating these canisters, free drop-off locations will be provided throughout B.C.

Medical sharps

- Producers are already operating a voluntary collection system for residents to safely return medical sharps. Building on this, regulation will ensure more comprehensive program delivery, in which producers will be required to make consumers aware of safe disposal practices to ensure public and worker safety while also providing greater access to collection locations across the province – both of which will help to reduce instances of dangerous disposal in public spaces, residential curbside recycling and garbage.

Action: Expanding product categories through broader product definitions

We know that we must both expand and accelerate our action on recycling and preventing waste. While we work at adding new products to the regulation, we will also continue to work on redefining the existing product categories for electronics and moderately hazardous products. Our focus will be on broader, more generalized definitions as opposed to product-specific lists, with the intention to capture most products, including new ones that enter the marketplace in the future. This change will create greater certainty for producers and regulators to plan for more material recovery and recycling. This will also ensure new electronics and moderately hazardous products are easy to identify under the program—reducing confusion for consumers, retailers and collection facility staff alike.

Phased Approach for Packaging and Paper from the Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) Sector

Action: Evaluating opportunities and policy options for ICI materials

In 2014, B.C. led the nation by being the first province to make producers fully responsible for managing residential packaging and paper products. Today, producers successfully operate an efficient provincewide recycling system that collects and manages over 186,000 tonnes of material each year. Most materials are collected through curbside programs, from multi-family residences, or a network of more than 200 recycling depots across British Columbia.

However, packaging and paper products beyond the residential stream are not regulated, and are independently managed as waste or through recycling. These products are found in office buildings, warehouses, stadiums, grocery stores and food services, institutions, and agricultural applications. Collectively, they are referred to as the Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) sector.

Stakeholders and key partners have identified the ICI sector as a large contributor to overall waste in the province, and expressed a desire to expand EPR to include ICI-generated waste and recyclables. For example, Metro Vancouver alone reported 95,000 tonnes of plastic and paper were landfilled in 2020 by commercial and institutional businesses and organizations in the region. Rural communities with limited services and market accessibility report that considerable amounts of packaging from the ICI sector is still landfilled. However, feedback from stakeholders on this product type has varied significantly, confirming the ICI sector is complex and requires a measured, phased approach.

The first step is to better understand how ICI material is diverted from landfills and the recycling rates for the broad range of material types generated from this sector. There are many factors to consider, such as the accessibility and cost to recycle in rural and remote communities, the types and quantities of recyclable materials being generated, and contamination levels of the materials. To that

end, during the first year of the plan, the ministry will support data collection and research to better understand the management of packaging and paper in the ICI sector. The results will be used to determine a policy approach to manage ICI materials that drives the best environmental outcomes, considers the management systems already in place, and supports a circular economy.

Contributing to the Circular Economy

Recycling is a key component to support a circular economy

Unlike waste management, where local and Indigenous governments are typically responsible for providing collection services to their residents (think garbage), under EPR in B.C. the producers of products co-ordinate and operate comprehensive, provincewide recycling systems that keep materials in use. These systems support one of the contributing key elements that helps drive a circular economy.

Circular economy is an approach that maximizes value and eliminates waste by improving, and in some cases transforming, how goods and services are designed, manufactured and used. It touches on everything from material to business strategy to the configuration of regulatory frameworks, incentives, and markets.¹

Taking action on plastic waste and marine debris

Recognizing that British Columbians want action on waste prevention, the 2019 [CleanBC Plastics Action Plan](#) engagement process gathered valuable feedback on new policy opportunities and regulatory amendments to address plastic waste. This led to action on a number of interconnected initiatives to support B.C.'s circular economy, preventing waste in the first place and expanding recycling and recovery. This will keep waste out of the natural environment, off the streets of our communities, and out of our lakes, rivers and shorelines – while reducing the amount that ends up in the landfill.

- *B.C. is a partner of the [Canada Plastics Pact](#)*
– Collaborating with industry, government and non-profit organizations from across the entire plastics sector to address plastic waste, keeping it in the economy and out of the environment.
- *B.C. is phasing out single-use plastics and working with all levels of government*–The Province recently gave municipalities throughout B.C. the authority under the [Community Charter](#) to ban plastic bags and certain single-use plastics without the need for ministerial approval, making it easier to prevent plastics from polluting their communities. B.C. is also actively involved in the development of a Canada-Wide Strategy and Action Plan on Zero Plastic Waste. The Province continues to develop a legal framework that could allow the province to ban single-use and plastic items provincewide.

The Recycling Council of BC

With financial support from the Province, the Recycling Council of BC (RCBC) is B.C.'s most comprehensive single-source of recycling information.

Their 1-800 Recycling Hotline and Recyclepedia app has the answers people need about how and where to recycle and safe disposal options. In 2020 alone, the organization answered over 247,000 questions on recycling, reuse, and general waste prevention.

¹ Circular economy as defined by Canada's Circular Economy Lab

- B.C.'s *Clean Coast, Clean Waters Initiative* - A collaboration of tourism and nonprofit sectors working with Indigenous nations; the initiative funds projects to remove marine debris and plastics from B.C.'s shorelines, maximizing the amount of material reused and recycled.
- The *CleanBC Plastics Action Fund* - Launched in 2020 to support B.C.-based innovators and companies to reduce the use of virgin plastics and make better use of post-consumer recycled plastic in manufacturing processes.

Furthering B.C.'s position as a leader in EPR

- *EPR is a critical component to address single-use plastics recovery and recycling* - The ministry made regulatory changes in 2020 that help modernize the Recycling Regulation and will see all beverage containers part of the deposit-refund system in 2022. This includes milk containers, which will lead to an estimated 20 to 40 million more milk containers being recycled annually. Single-use items and more packaging products such as boxes of sandwich bags will also be collected under the regulation's packaging and paper products category as of 2023.
- *Taking our success national* - With many other provinces now embarking on EPR, there is a desire by all involved to support national EPR consistency, such as priority products and reporting. We will continue working with other jurisdictions on common approaches to EPR that will bring greater consistency and better outcomes.
- *Focus on Indigenous communities* - B.C.'s EPR producers and their agencies have created the First Nations Recycling Initiative to ensure these smaller and often remote communities can participate.

Recycling in Remote
and Indigenous Communities

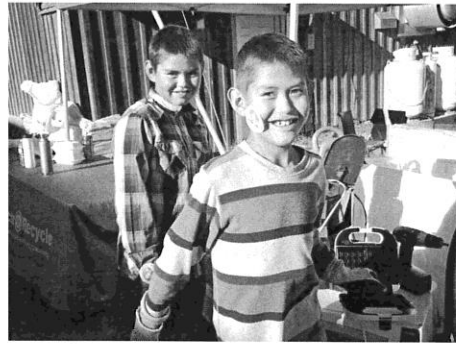


Photo credit: ElectroRecycle

The First Nations Recycling Initiative (FNRI) is a collective of nine B.C. EPR programs working with Indigenous communities to support recycling in communities throughout British Columbia. A First Nations Field Services Specialist works to raise awareness, and offer resources to support recycling, and community collection events. To increase recycling access across B.C., there is also collaboration with Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) and the Indigenous Zero Waste Technical Advisory Group. In 2020, 44 Indigenous nations participated in the RecycleBC program for residential packaging and paper.

Accessible only by water, Ahousaht First Nation continues to be the most remote collection event for small appliances. The community has also partnered with RecycleBC to collect residential packaging and paper through curbside and depot collection. Working with community recycling partners is key to their success.

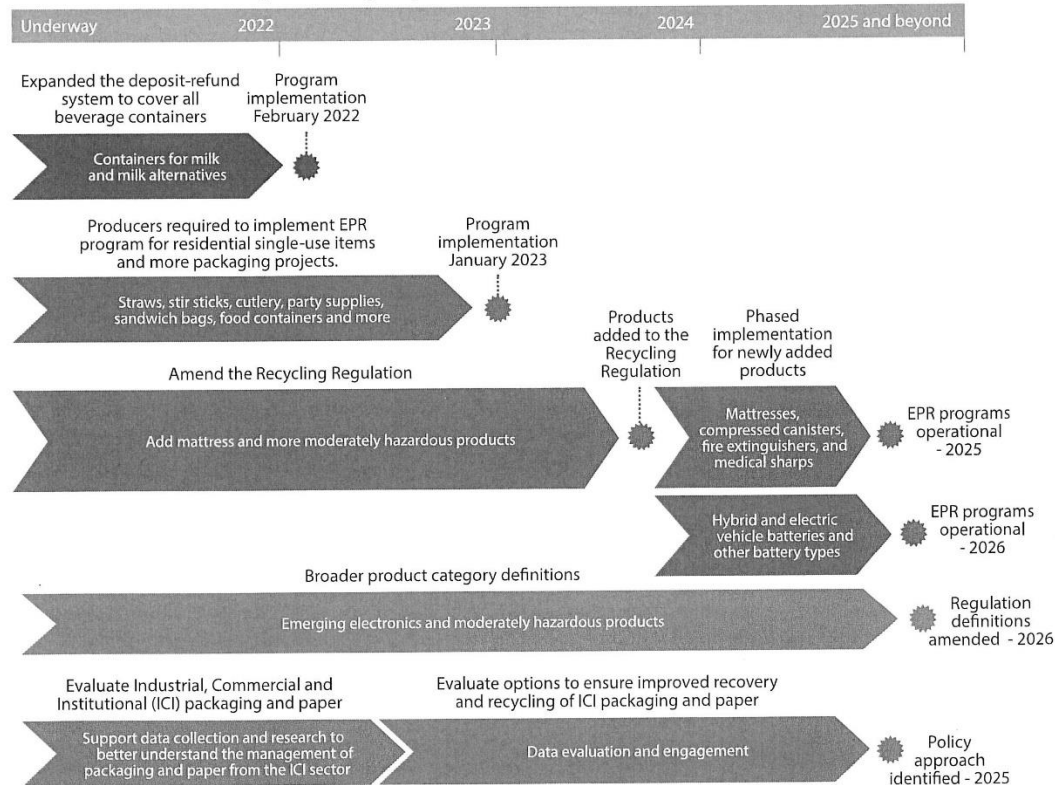
- *Responsible recycling is supported by B.C. businesses and workers* - The materials collected through our vast depot and curbside network are transported to material processing facilities in B.C. Throughout this process, producers ensure the workers handling and processing their materials are kept safe, and the environment protected by adhering to high standards.

The Province is committed to keeping pollution out of our oceans and waterways, reducing waste, and incentivizing a circular supply chain for plastics. Meeting these goals requires a determined effort to increase recycling and recovery of materials. B.C. was an early supporter of implementing waste-reduction policies and continues to lead the nation with a robust and successful EPR initiative.

To date, EPR programs have collected over 4.5 million tonnes of packaging and products since they began operating in B.C. At the individual level, British Columbians disposed of an average of 501 kg of municipal solid waste per person in 2019 – a reduction of 66 kilograms per person since 2012. This downward trend is positive, but without more action, B.C.'s landfills will run out of space.

Adding more product categories under EPR and increasing resource recovery is critical to help shift the way most people view waste – from something that is meant to be used and then disposed of to reclaiming and reusing materials again and again as part of a growing circular economy.

Extended Producer Responsibility Implementation Timeline



We recognize the need for timely action. We have a pathway to implement initiatives with our partners and we will accelerate timelines if we can.