



AGENDA

ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF MISSISSAUGA
www.mississauga.ca

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 2012 – 9 A.M.

COUNCIL CHAMBER
SECOND FLOOR, CIVIC CENTRE
300 CITY CENTRE DRIVE, MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO, L5B 3C1
www.mississauga.ca

Members

Councillor George Carlson, Ward 11 (CHAIR)
Michael DeWit, Citizen Member (VICE-CHAIR)
Councillor Jim Tovey, Ward 1
Councillor Frank Dale, Ward 4
Hassaan Basit, Citizen Member
Dr. Brad Bass, Citizen Member
Elaine Hanson, Sheridan College, Office for Sustainability
Lucas Krist, Peel Environmental Youth Alliance
Val Otori, Citizen Member
Peter Orphanos, Citizen Member
Maureen Ricker, Citizen Member
Lucia Salvati, University of Toronto at Mississauga
Diana Yoon, Peel Environmental Youth Alliance

Agency Liaison

Lea Ann Mallett, EcoSource

CONTACT PERSON: Julie Lavertu, Legislative Coordinator
Office of the City Clerk, Telephone: 905-615-3200, ext. 5471; Fax 905-615-4181
Julie.Lavertu@mississauga.ca

CALL TO ORDER

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

DECLARATIONS OF DIRECT (OR INDIRECT) PECUNIARY INTEREST

PRESENTATIONS/DEPUTATIONS

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED

1. Approval of Minutes of Previous Meeting

Minutes of the meeting held June 5, 2012.

RECOMMEND APPROVAL

2. Potential Ban of Plastic Shopping Bags in Mississauga

Corporate Report dated July 26, 2012 from the Commissioner of Community Services with respect to the potential ban of plastic shopping bags in Mississauga.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Environmental Advisory Committee (EAC) direct staff to report back to Council with recommended next steps to address the issue of a potential plastic shopping bag ban in Mississauga.

RECOMMEND APPROVAL

3. Potential Ban of Plastic Shopping Bags in Mississauga

Email messages from various citizens to Mayor Hazel McCallion and Letters to the Editor in *The Mississauga News* with respect to the potential ban of plastic shopping bags in Mississauga.

RECOMMEND RECEIPT

4. Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative 2012 Resolutions (Wards 1 and 2)

Corporate Report dated August 14, 2012 from the Commissioner of Community Services with respect to the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative 2012 resolutions.

(4.) RECOMMENDATION

That the Environmental Advisory Committee recommends Council support the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative 2012 resolutions.

RECOMMEND APPROVAL5. Clean Air Council's Green Economy Summit

Memorandum dated August 20, 2012 from Andrea J. McLeod, Environmental Specialist, Environmental Management Section, Community Services Department, with respect to the Clean Air Council's Green Economy Summit.

RECOMMEND RECEIPT6. Potential Ban/Restriction on Fertilizer Use in the City of Mississauga

Memorandum dated August 22, 2012 from Andy Wickens, Manager, Parks, with respect to the potential ban/restriction on fertilizer use in the City of Mississauga.

DIRECTION REQUIRED7. Let Your Green Show Awareness Campaign

Brenda Osborne, Manager, Environment, will provide a verbal update with respect to the Let Your Green Show awareness campaign.

8. Upcoming Agenda Items and Environmental Advisory Committee (EAC) Role

Chart from Environment staff with respect to upcoming agenda items and Environmental Advisory Committee (EAC) role.

RECOMMEND RECEIPT9. Status of Outstanding Issues from the Environmental Advisory Committee (EAC)

Chart dated September 4, 2012 from Julie Lavertu, Legislative Coordinator, Environmental Advisory Committee, with respect to the status of outstanding issues from the Environmental Advisory Committee (EAC).

RECOMMEND RECEIPTINFORMATION ITEMS

DATE OF NEXT MEETING – Tuesday, October 2, 2012 at 9 a.m., Council Chamber

OTHER BUSINESS

ADJOURNMENT

SEP 04 2012



MINUTES

ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

www.mississauga.ca

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 2012 – 9 A.M.

COUNCIL CHAMBER

SECOND FLOOR, CIVIC CENTRE

300 CITY CENTRE DRIVE, MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO, L5B 3C1

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MEMBERS/AGENCY LIAISONS

PRESENT:

Councillor George Carlson, Ward 11 (CHAIR)
Michael DeWit, Citizen Member (VICE-CHAIR)
Councillor Jim Tovey, Ward 1
Dr. Brad Bass, Citizen Member
Stephanie Crocker, EcoSource
Elaine Hanson, Sheridan College, Office for Sustainability
Lea Ann Mallett, EcoSource
Val Ohori, Citizen Member
Peter Orphanos, Citizen Member (arrival at 9:25 a.m. and departure at 10:34 a.m.)

MEMBERS/AGENCY LIAISONS

ABSENT:

Councillor Frank Dale, Ward 4 (Other Municipal Business)
Hassaan Basit, Citizen Member
Lucas Krist, Peel Environmental Youth Alliance
Maureen Ricker, Citizen Member

STAFF PRESENT:

Mary Bracken, Environmental Specialist
Mark Howard, Project Lead, Credit River Parks Strategy, and Planner, Long Term Planning, Park Planning Section
Jessica McEachren, Forest Ecologist
Andrea J. McLeod, Environmental Specialist
Brenda Osborne, Manager, Environment
Lisa Urbani, Environmental Research Assistant

CONTACT PERSON: Julie Lavertu, Legislative Coordinator

Office of the City Clerk, Telephone: 905-615-3200, ext. 5471; Fax 905-615-4181

Julie.Lavertu@mississauga.ca

**NOTE: The Committee changed the order of the Agenda during the meeting.
These Minutes reflect the order of the meeting.**

CALL TO ORDER – 9:12 a.m.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Approved (J. Tovey)

DECLARATIONS OF DIRECT (OR INDIRECT) PECUNIARY INTEREST – Nil

The Chair welcomed Ms. Ohori to her first meeting as an Environmental Advisory Committee Citizen Member.

PRESENTATIONS/DEPUTATIONS

- A. Item 2 Meaghan Eastwood, Terrestrial Ecologist, Research and Development Section, Ecology Division, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, with respect to the Peel Region Urban Forest Strategy.

Ms. McEachren introduced Ms. Eastwood and said that she could answer any questions from Committee members about her Corporate Report.

Ms. Eastwood presented a PowerPoint presentation dated June 5, 2012 and entitled “Peel Region Urban Forest Strategy” and discussed the definition of urban forests, the Strategy’s partners, study area, and methodology, the current urban forest and its distribution, structure, and function, the future urban forest and its vision/strategic goals, and the endorsement requested from the Committee.

Mr. Orphanos arrived at 9:25 a.m.

The Committee dealt with Item 2 at the same time as the above deputation.

2. Peel Region Urban Forest Strategy

Corporate Report dated May 22, 2012 from the Commissioner of Community Services with respect to the Peel Region Urban Forest Strategy.

Committee members discussed urban forest statistics for other municipalities, whether the Region has a long-term strategy to diversify the urban forest with various tree species, the economic benefits of trees and nature, the possibility of planting fruit-bearing trees and shrubs and working with non-governmental organizations on the production of food and energy vis-à-vis urban forests, the tree size statistic on page 9 of the PowerPoint presentation, the annual air

pollution removal by trees and shrubs in Mississauga on page 10 of the PowerPoint presentation, the differences between leaf area density and canopy cover, the effect of tree covers on stream flow, the Strategy's costs and proposed outreach to citizens, the importance of trees for removing pollution and reducing energy costs, whether the City has an integrated community sustainability plan, the importance of incorporating the environment as a pillar in the Mississauga Summit's Five Big Ideas, the need to maintain and monitor the health of current trees and educate residents about appropriate tree maintenance practices, the possibility of identifying and recognizing iconic trees, the importance of working with greenhouses and nurseries to ensure that citizens purchase appropriate tree and shrub species as per the Strategy's strategic goals, and the possibility of the City or Region partnering with Sheridan College on urban forest initiatives.

Ms. Eastwood and Ms. McEachren responded to the Committee's above-mentioned comments and questions. Ms. McEachren noted that the City has initiated its own Urban Forest Strategy which will be incorporated into the Region's Strategy and also discussed the Million Tree Program. Ms. Eastwood and Ms. McEachren discussed the importance of working with citizens to integrate new species, increase the canopy cover, and further the Strategy overall.

Recommendation

EAC-0027-2012

1. That the PowerPoint presentation, dated June 5, 2012 and entitled "Peel Region Urban Forest Strategy," by Meaghan Eastwood, Terrestrial Ecologist, Research and Development Section, Ecology Division, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, to the Environmental Advisory Committee on June 5, 2012 be received; and
2. That the Environmental Advisory Committee endorses the Peel Region Urban Forest Strategy, allowing for the implementation of the actions outlined in the strategy, in support of developing urban forest targets for the Region of Peel.

Received/Approved (J. Tovey)

Email Message from Lucas Krist, Peel Environmental Youth Alliance and Environmental Advisory Committee Member

At this point, the Chair read out an email message dated June 1, 2012 from Mr. Krist as per his request to Ms. Lavertu:

I regretfully will not be able to attend Tuesday's EAC meeting. I have been tied up with school work and trips over the past two months and have certainly missed the committee involvement. Best of luck with the hefty but important agenda today. The Natural Areas Survey, Peel Urban Forest Strategy, and Credit River Parks Strategy are crucial to the preservation and expansion of natural areas in the region. I think it is important to emphasize that these improvements should always benefit residents first, as stated in the Urban Forest Strategy, "Residents not only are influential stewards but must benefit equally from the ecosystem service provided by the urban forest." The Urban Design awards are an excellent

idea and will ensure Mississauga makes the right choices in development today, so in the future residents will have a more sustainable city to live in. This July I will be working with Andrea and her team on the LGMP's Let Your Green Show campaign. So, I will not be far from the action. On that note, I wish everybody a fun and relaxing summer and will see you in September.

Recommendation

EAC-0028-2012

That the email message dated June 1, 2012 from Lucas Krist, Peel Environmental Youth Alliance and Environmental Advisory Committee Member, with respect to Mr. Krist's comments regarding the Environmental Advisory Committee's June 5, 2012 agenda be received.

Received (J. Tovey)

- B. Mark Howard, Project Lead, Credit River Parks Strategy, and Planner, Long Term Planning, Park Planning Section, and Mark Schollen, Schollen & Company Inc. Landscape Architects and Ecological Restoration Consultants, with respect to the Credit River Parks Strategy.

Mr. Howard and Mr. Schollen presented a PowerPoint presentation dated June 5, 2012 and entitled "Credit River Parks Strategy" and discussed the study's purpose, area, and process, existing conditions for land use, natural area significance, ecological land classification, floodplain within the study area, lands in private ownership, and various City parks, the consultation process and its key findings, the Strategy's vision statement, principles, and objectives, the structure of the Master Plan, the Credit Valley natural corridor, transitional beltlands, concept plans for seven feature sites, the Credit River Heritage Route, and the Strategy's next steps. Mr. Howard said that the Strategy will be presented to Council during the fall of 2012 and requested the Committee's feedback.

Committee members discussed the possibility of negotiating and partnering with private landowners to incorporate additional land in the Strategy, First Nations initiatives and involvement and the possibility of partnering with Trent University's faculty members on these matters, concept plan options for the seven feature sites, the possibility of partnering with the Mississauga Canoe Club on the proposed canoe and kayak initiatives, sustainability-related initiatives, the possibility of incorporating solar energy into buildings, the importance of incorporating recreational initiatives sustainably like Whistler, British Columbia, identifying the best places in the study area for agriculture, protecting the Credit River's ecosystem from the dominant urban hydrology, especially in transitional beltlands, the possibility of partnering with the Museums of Mississauga, public art, and incorporating Older Adults and accessibility issues into the Strategy.

Mr. Orphanos departed at 10:34 a.m.

Ms. Mallett said that EcoSource has expressed interest in partnering with the City on a Sustainability Centre. She also discussed organic farming and agriculture

opportunities and challenges at the former Pinchin and Harris lands.

Mr. Howard and Mr. Schollen responded to the Committee's above-mentioned comments and questions. Mr. Howard noted that staff has consulted with the Accessibility Advisory Committee, Museums of Mississauga staff, and Older Adult Plan representatives to obtain their feedback on the overall Strategy.

Recommendation

EAC-0029-2012

That the PowerPoint presentation, dated June 5, 2012 and entitled "Credit River Parks Strategy," by Mark Howard, Project Lead, Credit River Parks Strategy, and Planner, Long Term Planning, Park Planning Section, and Mark Schollen, Schollen & Company Inc. Landscape Architects and Ecological Restoration Consultants, to the Environmental Advisory Committee on June 5, 2012 be received.

Received (V. Otori)

- C. Item 3 Brenda Osborne, Manager, Environment, with respect to the Let Your Green Show awareness campaign.

Ms. Osborne presented a PowerPoint presentation dated June 5, 2012 and entitled "Let Your Green Show Awareness Campaign" and discussed the Campaign's collaboration between the City and the Region of Peel, the Campaign's objectives, the timing, themes, actions, and marketing tactics of the Campaign's three phases, the Campaign's key components, the Greenest Ward Award, the "Let Your Green Show.ca" website, the Campaign's launch, and EAC's role in the Campaign.

The Committee dealt with Item 3 at the same time as the above deputation.

3. Let Your Green Show Awareness Campaign

Corporate Report dated May 18, 2012 from the Commissioner of Community Services with respect to the Let Your Green Show awareness campaign.

Committee members discussed the Campaign and praised Environment staff for this initiative. The Chair encouraged Committee members to attend the launch.

Recommendation

EAC-0030-2012

1. That the PowerPoint presentation, dated June 5, 2012 and entitled "Let Your Green Show Awareness Campaign," by Brenda Osborne, Manager, Environment, to the Environmental Advisory Committee on June 5, 2012 be received;
2. That the Environmental Advisory Committee endorses the new Living Green Master Plan awareness campaign outlined in the report dated May 18, 2012, from the Commissioner of Community Services, titled Let Your Green Show Awareness Campaign; and

3. That the Environmental Advisory Committee members help champion implementation of the awareness campaign by encouraging residents to help turn Mississauga green and their neighbourhood to win the Greenest Ward Award.

Approved (J. Tovey)

MATTERS CONSIDERED

1. Approval of Minutes of Previous Meeting

Minutes of the meeting held May 1, 2012.

Approved (Dr. B. Bass)

4. Mississauga Urban Design Awards Environmental Sustainability Judging Criteria

Corporate Report dated May 11, 2012 from the Commissioner of Community Services with respect to the Mississauga Urban Design Awards Environmental Sustainability Judging Criteria.

In response to Ms. Hanson's request for clarification about the judging criteria, Ms. Bracken discussed the revisions to the "Living Green" and "Innovation" criteria and directed Committee members to Appendix 1 of her Corporate Report.

Recommendation

EAC-0031-2012

That the report dated May 11, 2012, from the Commissioner of Community Services, titled Mississauga Urban Design Awards Environmental Sustainability Judging Criteria, be received.

Received (E. Hanson)

5. Natural Areas Survey 2011 Update

Memorandum dated May 7, 2012 from John Calvert, Director, Policy Planning Division, Planning and Building Department, with respect to the Natural Areas Survey 2011 update.

Recommendation

EAC-0032-2012

That the Memorandum dated May 7, 2012 from John Calvert, Director, Policy Planning Division, Planning and Building Department, with respect to the Natural Areas Survey 2011 update be received.

Received (J. Tovey)

6. Social Media Opportunity – Clean Air Partnership Blog

Memorandum dated May 17, 2012 from Brenda Osborne, Manager, Environment, with respect to social media opportunity – Clean Air Partnership blog.

Councillor Tovey discussed the Greater Toronto Area Clean Air Council (GTA-CAC) and asked Environment staff if they had considered joining this group. Ms. Osborne said that Ms. McLeod and/or herself usually attend GTA-CAC meetings.

Recommendation

EAC-0033-2012

That the Memorandum dated May 17, 2012 from Brenda Osborne, Manager, Environment, with respect to social media opportunity – Clean Air Partnership blog be received.

Received (J. Tovey)

7. October 2012 Off-Site Options

Memorandum dated May 17, 2012 from Brenda Osborne, Manager, Environment, with respect to October 2012 off-site options.

Committee members discussed the Committee's off-site meeting and the purpose, topics, and various possible venues for the meeting.

Ms. Osborne said that Environment staff would continue to work on this matter and had not chosen a venue. She noted that Mr. Basit and Dr. Bass had suggested educational workshops for social media tools and innovative technologies and that Environment staff could pursue a combination of the potential topics. In response to a question from Ms. Otori, Ms. Osborne discussed the purpose of this meeting and explained that it would occur for a half-day on a Saturday in October 2012.

Recommendation

EAC-0034-2012

That the Memorandum dated May 17, 2012 from Brenda Osborne, Manager, Environment, with respect to October 2012 off-site options be received.

Received (Dr. B. Bass)

8. Toronto District School Board's Green Solar Energy Arrangement with AMP Solar Limited Partnership

Email message dated May 22, 2012 from Councillor Pat Mullin, Ward 2, with respect to the Toronto District School Board's green solar energy arrangement with AMP Solar Limited Partnership.

Committee members discussed the email message, the possibility of integrating solar panels with green roofs on schools, communicating the email message to

local school boards, and installing solar panels and green roofs on City properties.

Ms. Osborne said that the Peel District School Board is aware of these solar energy options and are considering leasing their rooftops to support programs. The Chair asked Environment staff to liaise with local school boards, as required.

Recommendation

EAC-0035-2012

That the email message dated May 22, 2012 from Councillor Pat Mullin, Ward 2, with respect to the Toronto District School Board's green solar energy arrangement with AMP Solar Limited Partnership be received.

Received (J. Tovey)

9. Request for Municipal Council Support Resolution from Feed-In Tariff (FIT) Program Applicants

Ms. Osborne provided a verbal update with respect to a request for a municipal Council support resolution from Feed-In Tariff (FIT) Program applicants. She said that two resolutions are being considered and that inquiries about this matter should be forwarded to Environment staff so that the City's response is consistent.

Committee members discussed the resolutions being sought by applicants and the problems with recommending and endorsing individual projects and concepts.

Ms. Bracken discussed the *Green Energy Act* and *Planning Act* in the context of the FIT Program. She added that she would draft a Corporate Report on this matter in the near future which would be considered by General Committee.

10. Upcoming Agenda Items and Environmental Advisory Committee (EAC) Role

Chart from Environmental Management staff with respect to upcoming agenda items and Environmental Advisory Committee (EAC) role.

Recommendation

EAC-0036-2012

That the chart from Environmental Management staff with respect to upcoming agenda items and Environmental Advisory Committee (EAC) role be received.

Received (J. Tovey)

11. Status of Outstanding Issues from the Environmental Advisory Committee (EAC)

Chart dated June 5, 2012 from Julie Lavertu, Legislative Coordinator, Environmental Advisory Committee, with respect to the status of outstanding issues from the Environmental Advisory Committee (EAC).

Ms. Osborne said that staff did not receive the Oakville-Clarkson Air Zone

Management Advisory Committee's Terms of Reference in time for the Committee's agenda, that a Corporate Report regarding this matter would be considered by General Committee on June 13, 2012, and that she was requesting that Council appoint her to the Advisory Committee. Councillor Tovey suggested that the Committee pass a recommendation supporting her appointment.

Recommendations

EAC-0037-2012

That the Environmental Advisory Committee supports the appointment of Brenda Osborne, Manager, Environment, to the Oakville-Clarkson Air Zone Management Advisory Committee.

EAC-0038-2012

That the chart dated June 5, 2012 from Julie Lavertu, Legislative Coordinator, Environmental Advisory Committee, with respect to the status of outstanding issues from the Environmental Advisory Committee (EAC) be received.

Direction/Received (J. Tovey)

INFORMATION ITEMS – Nil

DATE OF NEXT MEETING – Tuesday, September 4, 2012 at 9 a.m., Council Chamber

OTHER BUSINESS

Summer Student in Councillor Jim Tovey's Office

Councillor Tovey introduced Eric Madan, his summer student who was sitting in the audience rows in the Council Chamber, to Committee members.

Peel Environmental Youth Alliance Annual General Meeting

Councillor Tovey thanked Ms. Crocker for inviting him to the recent Peel Environmental Youth Alliance Annual General Meeting and said that it was wonderful to interact with some of the City's inspiring and enthusiastic youth.

ADJOURNMENT – 11:28 a.m. (V. Ohori)



Corporate Report

Clerk's Files

Originator's
FilesEnvironmental Advisory
Committee

SEP 04 2012

DATE: July 26, 2012

TO: Chair and Members of Environmental Advisory Committee
Meeting Date: September 4, 2012

FROM: Paul A. Mitcham, P.Eng., MBA
Commissioner of Community Services

SUBJECT: **Potential Ban of Plastic Shopping Bags in Mississauga**

RECOMMENDATION: That the Environmental Advisory Committee (EAC) direct staff to report back to Council with recommended next steps to address the issue of a potential plastic shopping bag ban in Mississauga.

**REPORT
HIGHLIGHTS:**

- On June 6, 2012, Toronto Council voted to eliminate a five cent plastic shopping bag fee, effective July 1, 2012. Toronto Council also voted to place a prohibition on single-use carryout plastic shopping bags, effective January 1, 2013.
- Questions remain with respect to how the City of Toronto will define "single-use" carryout plastic bags and what types of bags will be considered acceptable alternatives.
- On July 4, 2012, Mayor McCallion spoke to the banning of plastic bags in Mississauga and referred the matter to the Environmental Advisory Committee, requesting the Committee come back with a report to Council.
- Plastic shopping bags are not regulated in Mississauga, however, following the introduction of the City of Toronto's five cent per plastic shopping bag charge in 2009, a number of retail chains introduced similar charges in Mississauga and other Greater Toronto Area (GTA) locations. It is anticipated that an outright

ban of single-use carryout plastic grocery bags by the City of Toronto will also influence the GTA marketplace.

- Plastic bags (film plastic) are accepted in the Region of Peel's Blue Box recycling program operated in Mississauga.
- The majority of Mississauga residents responding to the news of a potential plastic shopping bag ban are concerned that an outright ban would inconvenience them, increase consumer costs, and ultimately be worse for the environment.
- Plastic shopping bags do not significantly contribute to local litter or waste. According to the Region of Peel, in 2011 plastic film represented one percent of litter by volume and 0.076 percent of the waste sent to landfill.
- Waste management is a Regional responsibility.

BACKGROUND:

On June 1, 2009, the City of Toronto By-law 356-2009 came into effect requiring retailers to charge a minimum of five cents per plastic shopping bag requested by customers at checkout. The by-law stated that retailers must accept any reusable container instead of plastic bags. Signs were placed in stores to alert customers of this fee, and the cost of the requested plastic bags was required to be shown on the customer's receipt. Retail establishments without plastic bags had to provide an alternative, such as paper bags, free of charge.

The City of Toronto introduced the five cent bag fee primarily to reduce waste. City of Toronto staff consider the five cent bag fee a success as, over a two year period, a 50 percent reduction in the amount of plastic bags being processed by City operations was achieved.

On June 6, 2012, Toronto Council voted to eliminate the five cent plastic shopping bag fee, effective July 1, 2012. Toronto Council also voted to place a prohibition on single-use plastic carryout (shopping) bags, effective January 1, 2013.

Questions remain with respect to how the City of Toronto will define "single-use" carryout bags and what types of bags will be considered acceptable alternatives.

It is anticipated that following a City of Toronto Executive Committee meeting on September 10, 2012, additional information will be available on how the City of Toronto will proceed with implementing Council's motion to ban single-use carryout plastic shopping bags.

On July 1, 2012, a plastic bag ban took effect in the City of Seattle which prohibits all Seattle retail stores from providing customers with single-use plastic carryout (shopping) bags, including those advertised as compostable, biodegradable, photodegradable or similar, but does allow retail stores to provide carryout bags made of plastic 2.25 millimetres (0.089 inches) or thicker, with or without charge at their discretion.

There are many examples of action being taken to reduce the use of plastic bags around the world. A number of examples are summarized in Appendix 1.

At the July 4, 2012 City of Mississauga Council meeting, Mayor McCallion spoke to the banning of plastic shopping bags and referred the matter to the Environmental Advisory Committee, requesting the Committee come back with a report to Council.

Retailer Reaction in Mississauga

The City of Toronto's 2009 by-law requiring retailers charge a minimum of five cents per disposable plastic shopping bag has influenced the retail market beyond the city limits. In July 2009, IKEA Canada banned plastic bags from all locations, and other stores such as Metro, Sobeys and Loblaws introduced a five cent fee for bags in Mississauga and other locations outside of Toronto.

PRESENT STATUS:

Regulation and Retailers' Response

Plastic shopping bags are not regulated in Mississauga (or anywhere else in the Region of Peel). However, some retailers do charge customers a five cent per bag fee. This reduces the number of plastic grocery bags used and generates revenue for the retailer.

Plastic and Paper Associations' Response

The plastics industry is not in favour of an outright ban on plastic carryout shopping bags but is accepting of a ban on single-use plastic carryout bags where retailers are permitted to provide carryout bags made from thicker plastic.

With respect to job creation, the Canadian Plastics Industry Association (CPIA) stated in a letter to the editor of the Mississauga News, dated July 10, 2012, that "90 per cent of the plastic grocery bags used by Ontario retailers are made right here and not manufactured in far-off China." The CPIA website expands on this stating 185 companies manufacture bags in Ontario and fifty percent are concentrated in the Toronto area. Appendix 2 provides additional information provided on the CPIA website regarding the use of both plastic and reusable grocery bags.

Staff research confirms that there are dozens of plastic bag companies in Mississauga, some of which do manufacture bags. It is unknown however, what proportion of the bags used in Mississauga are manufactured locally.

From the paper bag perspective, the paper and packaging industry's environmental council (PPEC) in a press release dated August 14, 2012, argues that "There is no reputable, peer-reviewed life cycle analysis of paper and plastic grocery bags used in Canada that proves one is "environmentally better" than the other". The release adds "Most of the paper grocery bags that Canadians use are originally sourced from renewable forests that have been certified by internationally recognized third parties as being sustainably managed." "And surprising as it may sound, paper grocery bags don't come directly from the tree: they are rather made from "leftovers"; from wood chips, shavings and sawdust left over from logging and sawmilling operations." The full press release is provided in Appendix 3.

Public Response to Potential Shopping Bag Ban in Mississauga

In the weeks following the July 4, 2012 Council meeting where Mayor McCallion referred the idea of banning plastic shopping bags to the

Environmental Advisory Committee, the public has responded both for and against (but mostly against) the idea of banning plastic shopping bags in Mississauga.

A total of 14 residents opposed to a ban expressed their opinions. Eleven emails from local residents to City officials, two letters to the editor in the Mississauga News, and one email to City officials from a non-Mississauga resident have been recorded. Three responses expressing support for the ban included one email from a resident to City officials, one letter to the editor in the Mississauga News and one email from a non-resident to City officials.

Those opposing a ban expressed concerns such as:

- a ban may extend to other forms of plastic packaging such as that used for produce;
- plastic bags are more convenient than alternatives for storing and picking up waste;
- condominium dwellers might be more inclined to dump un-bagged garbage down garbage chutes creating odour and pest problems;
- reusable bags can grow harmful bacteria and cannot be considered as a safe alternative;
- disposable bags are often reused and are also recyclable;
- if retailers are forced to switch to paper bags, higher costs will be passed along to the consumer;
- residents would have to purchase thicker plastic bags, putting more plastic in landfills; and
- plastic bags can be used for so many things, why not address other components of the waste stream like other plastic packaging?

Some residents also expressed frustration with the fact that revenue generated by the Toronto bag fee is kept by the retailer and that many

companies charge a bag fee in Mississauga locations although it is not required.

Residents in support of a ban noted:

- reusable bags are affordable and last a long time;
- a ban would help reduce litter and the dependency on fossil fuel used to transport bags;
- paper bags are not a welcome substitute, as they require more energy to produce;
- although there may be resistance to the ban at first, people will eventually change their ways; and
- disposable plastic bags, although supported by the Region's recycling program, are seldom recycled because they are either too dirty or too expensive to recycle.

Region of Peel Statistics - Recycling

The Region of Peel accepts plastic bags in the Blue Box recycling program (all bags placed inside one tied bag). Appendix 4 provides an instructional flyer on how to properly recycle plastic bags in the Region of Peel Blue Box program. In 2011, 850 tonnes (937 tons) (42 tractor trailer loads) of film plastic (plastic bags and other film plastics) were recovered and sold from the Blue Box recycling program, generating \$47,000 in revenue.

Region of Peel waste composition information indicates that polyethylene plastic bags and film represented 0.076 percent of the overall waste stream or 18,962 tonnes (20,902 tons) of film plastic sent to landfill in 2011. This represents less than one tractor trailer load of baled plastic bags and film.

Region of Peel Statistics - Litter

Region of Peel staff report that plastic bags form only one percent of litter by volume, the largest part being paper and packaging. The

percent of plastic bags in litter collected by the City of Mississauga is not currently measured however; litter remains a municipal concern which is addressed through the Don't be a LitterBug campaign and community pledges/public space adoptions and organized clean-ups.

COMMENTS:

This report has been prepared based on preliminary research to provide the Environmental Advisory Committee some context within which it can recommend next steps. Information provided has been collected from publically available industry and public opinion sources, as well as from discussion with waste management staff at the City of Toronto and the Region of Peel.

Regulation

A legal argument could potentially be made for a municipality to pursue a ban on plastic shopping bags under the powers to regulate matters of public nuisance if this is considered as a litter issue. Further, the Region of Peel has powers to regulate matters with respect to waste management. Although both the City and Region have powers to regulate on matters of public nuisance, given that the Region is responsible for waste management, a ban on plastic bags may be a matter that can be more fully addressed at the Regional level.

Similar to the impact that the City of Toronto's five cent plastic grocery bag fee (introduced in 2009) had on some Mississauga and other Greater Toronto Area retailers, it is anticipated that additional retailers will also eliminate the use of plastic shopping bags altogether in stores across the Greater Toronto Area come January 1, 2013 when the City of Toronto's outright ban comes into effect.

OPTIONS:

1. That the Environmental Advisory Committee recommends that this issue be referred to the Region of Peel Waste Management Committee for review and recommendation to Regional Council.
2. That the Environmental Advisory Committee recommends City staff work with Region of Peel and City of Toronto waste management staff to conduct additional research.

3. That the Environmental Advisory Committee recommends that the City of Mississauga not pursue a by-law to regulate retailers' use of plastic grocery bags.
4. That the Environmental Advisory Committee recommends that local waste management efforts focus on supporting the Region's collection and recycling of bag-of-bags in the Blue Box and other programs that address all types of litter including the Don't be a LitterBug campaign, community pledges/public space adoption and organized clean-ups.

STRATEGIC PLAN: The Strategic Plan has a Living Green Pillar which outlines the importance of leading and promoting the use of tactics to reduce waste and leading "a change in behaviours to support a more responsible and sustainable approach to the environment".

FINANCIAL IMPACT: Not applicable.

CONCLUSION: Similar to the impact that the City of Toronto's five cent plastic grocery bag fee (introduced in 2009) had on retailers in Mississauga and elsewhere, staff anticipates that retailers will also eliminate the use of single-use carryout plastic shopping bags in Mississauga and beyond when the City of Toronto's new ban comes into effect.

Given that plastic shopping bags are accepted in the Region's Blue Box recycling collection program, and represent only one percent of litter as calculated by the Region and are less than one percent of the waste sent to landfill, local waste management efforts may be better focused on supporting the Region's collection and recycling of bag-of-bags in the Blue Box and programs that address all types of litter including the Don't be a LitterBug campaign, community pledges/public space adoption and organized clean-ups.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Appendix 1: International Action to Reduce Use of Plastic Grocery Bags
- Appendix 2: Canadian Plastics Industry Association Information on Plastic versus Reusable Shopping Bags

Appendix 3: Paper and Paperboard Packaging Environmental
Council (PPEC) Press Release

Appendix 4: Instructional Flyer on How to Recycle Plastic Bags in
the Region of Peel Blue Box program Titled "Plastic
Bags are Recyclable"



Paul A. Mitcham, P.Eng., MBA
Commissioner of Community Services

Prepared By: Brenda E. Osborne, Manager of Environment

Examples of International Action to Reduce Use of Plastic Grocery Bags

Leaf Rapids, Manitoba: Their population is only 400 people but the town was the first in North America to implement a plastic bag ban. The phasing out of plastic bags started in 2005, when town officials realized \$5000 was being spent each year to clean up plastic bag litter. The Chief Administrative Officer recommended to council that 1000 reusable bags be purchased and given to residents, accompanied by a three cent plastic bag charge at stores. This law came into effect in May, 2006. On April 2 2007, thanks to support from a reusable bag company, the town banned plastic bags completely. Their bylaw has been a model for North American cities to follow.

Ireland: Facing a litter problem, Ireland was one of the first countries to tax plastic bags. The law came into effect on March 4th, 2002, forcing retailers to collect €0.15 per bag. The tax goes to the Environment Fund, which helps finance other waste management initiatives. The law has been extremely successful, reducing the number of plastic bags purchased yearly per capita from 328 to 21. The reduction in litter has been measured as significant. Between 2001 and 2002, the percent of plastic bags in litter dropped from 5% to 0.32%, and that number has not exceeded 0.52% since. On July 1st, 2007, the levy was increased to €0.22 to maintain the original results. Exempt from the law are small bags used to store unpackaged produce and reusable bags costing more than €0.70.

Rwanda: In 2004 the Ministry of the Environment began to consider a ban on plastic bags because they were an eyesore and a major source of litter. Plastic in the ground was preventing plants from growing, and many dead fish were found to have plastic inside. A nationwide ban on plastic bags was implemented in 2008, and has been a tremendous success. Rwanda is now one of the cleanest countries in Africa.

Bangladesh: When it was discovered that plastic bags clogged the sewer system in the 1988 and 1998 floods, the government banned plastic bags. The law came into effect in March 2002.

Sioux Lookout: They banned plastic bags in 2010 to reduce the amount being put in landfills. However, the ban was lifted the following year due to citizen complaints.

City of Seattle Plastic Bag Ban

Taken directly from:

<http://www.seattle.gov/util/services/recycling/reducereuseexchange/plasticbagban/>

Here's what the law does:

- Prohibits all Seattle retail stores from providing customers with single-use plastic carryout (shopping) bags, including those advertised as compostable, biodegradable, photodegradable or similar.
- Allows retail stores to provide customers with any size recyclable paper or reusable carryout bags

- Requires retail stores to charge a minimum of 5 cents for paper carryout bags of 1/8 barrel (882 cubic inches) or larger. These are typical grocery bags with a flat bottom greater than 60 square inches.
- Requires retail stores to show all bag-charges on customer receipts; stores keep all revenue. The charge is a taxable retail sale.
- Allows retail stores, at their discretion, to charge for smaller bags or provide them free.
- Allows retail stores to provide carryout bags made of plastic 2.25 mil or thicker, with or without charge at their discretion.
- Requires that bags to which the 5-cent charge applies contain at least 40 percent post-consumer recycled fiber and display the minimum recycled content on the outside of the bag. Use of recycled fiber and labeling is encouraged for all sizes of paper bags.
- Imposes a \$250 fine for violations.
- Promotes reusable carryout bags as the best alternative to single-use plastic bags.

Exemptions from the law

- Customers using vouchers or electronic benefit cards from state or federal food assistance programs for grocery purchases are exempt from the 5-cent paper bag charge.
- Plastic bags used in stores for bulk items or to protect vegetables, meat, fish and poultry, frozen foods, flowers, deli foods and similar where moisture would be a problem are exempt.
- Plastic bags for take-out orders from restaurants are allowed, though use of recyclable paper bags is encouraged.
- Dry-cleaner, newspaper, and door-hanger bags and plastic bags sold in packages containing multiple bags intended for use as garbage bags or to contain pet waste, or approved compostable food and yard waste bags are exempt.
- Note: Merchants with supplies of plastic carryout bags purchased before Ordinance 123775 became law January 19, 2012, may use them until their supplies run out.

Alternatives to plastic bags

- The law calls on Seattle Public Utilities to promote reusable bags as the best alternative to single-use plastic carryout bags. SPU plans to work with retail stores to get this message out to shoppers.
- There are a variety of cloth carryout bags on the market and many retail stores sell inexpensive bags made of polypropylene that can be used over and over.
- There is no entirely objective measure for when a carryout bag may be deemed reusable; however, it would be hard to say that a bag that fails within 10 uses is truly reusable within the intent of Seattle's ordinance, and 20 repeat uses would seem a reasonable minimum.

Tips for shoppers

- Let the nickel you pay for a paper shopping bag be a reminder to shop with reusable bags.
- Keep several reusable bags in the car for trips to the grocery store.
- A small bag, the kind that goes into a little stuff bag, can be carried in your backpack, shoulder bag or purse.
- Reuse or recycle paper bags when you get them or donate clean ones to your neighborhood food bank. Using paper bags to store and carry food scraps to your food and yard waste cart is an easy way to manage your food waste.
- When you get plastic bags from a store (Thicker ones are still **ok**; clothing stores and others may decide to use them), save them and put newspaper and dry cleaning bags and plastic film packaging in them for recycling. Bundled into one bag that's tied closed, other kinds of plastic bags can still go in Seattle residential recycling bins.

By the way, after July 1, a call to SPU's customer service line, (206) 684-3000, will forward store names to outreach staff who will visit the location. Note that small stores – those without branches outside Seattle where they can send their existing stock of bags – are allowed some time to use up inventory. Also, strong plastic bags (2.25 mils thick or greater) are considered reusable and some stores such as department stores and book stores will be using them. You may also call this number if you see a store not charging for large, recyclable paper bags. (No charge is required for small paper bags.)

Other Regions banning plastic bags

Region	Year of Ban	Comment
Los Angeles	2012	There is a 10 cent fee for paper bags
Italy	2012	
Mexico City	2010	
San Francisco	2007	
China	2007	
Mumbai	2006	Only bags less than 50 microns thick

Canadian Plastics Industry Association Information on Plastic versus Reusable Shopping Bags (taken directly from

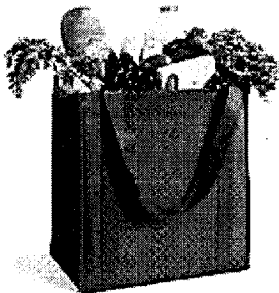
<http://www.plastics.ca/Recycling/PlasticBags/TorontoPlasticBags/index.php>)

Green Jobs for Ontarians



- **10,900+** Ontarians are employed in the manufacture of plastic shopping bags.
- **185** companies manufacture bags in Ontario. 50% concentrated in the Toronto area.
- 90% of grocery bags are made in Ontario creating **local employment**.
- Also Ontario-made traditional bags can be **recycled locally and reused** in the manufacturing of a wide variety of products ... creating even more manufacturing jobs for Ontarians.
- Almost all reusable bags sold in Ontario are manufactured mainly in China.
- **Reusable bags cannot be recycled locally** and either end up in the landfill as waste once they have finished their useful life as a carry bag or they are sent back to China to be recycled; more often they are used for energy from waste.

Are Reusables Really Better Than Traditional Bags?



On reuse: The answer is 'Yes'.

- There is no question that reusables last longer, but the issue is one of **choice**.
- For those who do not have time to wash and dry their reusable bags frequently to avoid bacterial cross contamination of their food, or shop spontaneously, or use bags for household

garbage which are cheaper than kitchen catchers, or want to be able to recycle their carry bags, traditional plastic bags are a better **choice**.

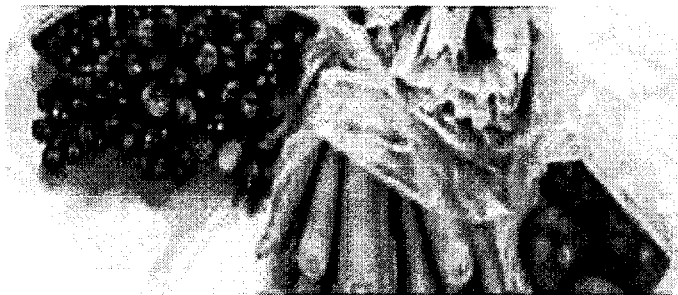
- See Health Canada <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/fn-an/securit/kitchen-cuisine/reusable-bags-sacs-reutilisable-eng.php>

On recycling: The answer is "No".

- Reusable bags are not quite as "eco-friendly" as reported.
- Reusables are **not recyclable** in North America and end up in the landfill as waste when consumers are finished with them.
- A recent audit of recyclers undertaken in Quebec provided strong evidence that reusables are not recyclable and end up as waste in landfill.[1]
- Why? The bags are produced mainly in China and are designed primarily to be attractive not recyclable.
- There are no standards guiding their manufacture; some contain mixed materials some of which are recyclable and some are not; some contain grommets that must be removed before recycling making recycling expensive and time consuming.
- The result is that the bags at the end of their useful life are either sent to the dump as garbage or exported back to China where they are burned for their energy.

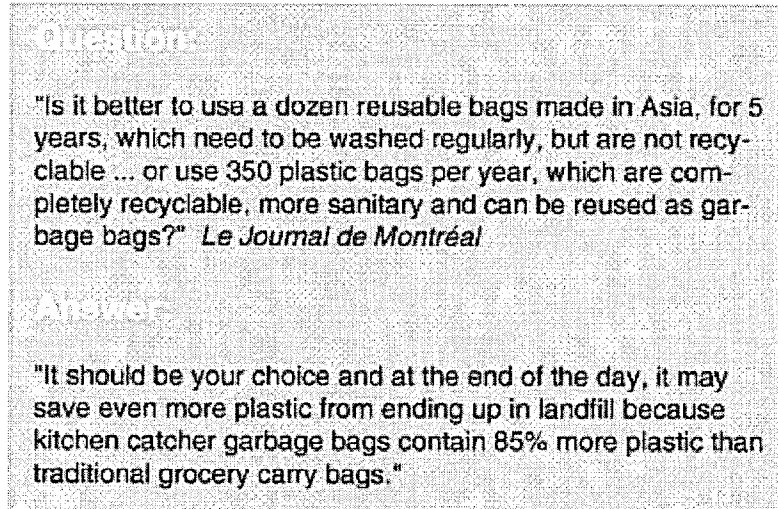
Are reusables more sanitary and a healthier choice for consumers?: The answer is "No".

- While reusables perform well on reuse, they can pose a **health risk** from repeated use if not washed and dried frequently unlike first-use traditional plastic bags which provide a sterile environment.
- The concern is the build up of harmful bacteria from meat juices and fresh produce on the inside of the bag which can cross-contaminate any food placed in the bags unless it is wrapped or put into a plastic produce bags.



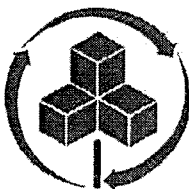
- There is mounting evidence that reusable bags provide a perfect medium for the growth of this bacteria unless washed frequently. (See [A Microbiological Study of Reusable Grocery Bags](#))

- Visit the Health Canada website for food safety tips and how to protect your health. <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/fn-an/securit/kitchen-cuisine/reusable-bags-sacs-reutilisable-eng.php> or search "Health Canada plastic shopping bags".



Benefits of Plastic Shopping Bags

- Plastic shopping bags are an important tool in our daily lives. They provide a **safe, convenient, hygienic and affordable** way to transport groceries.
- For those who live in high rise apartments, shop spontaneously, do not have a car or room to store multiple reusables, need a safer, more sanitary option for their health, or do not have the time to wash and dry their reusables, plastic bags are often a better choice.
- For those who live in apartments, plastic bags are an essential tool to manage household waste.
- They help **eliminate** the need to purchase kitchen catchers for our household garbage. **Kitchen catchers contain 85% more plastic** than a traditional plastic shopping bag.
- Pieces of frozen natural gas, plastic shopping bags can be **reused many times and then recycled**.
- 93% of Canadians **reuse** their plastic bags two or more times – as lunch or storage bags, as packing material, to carry wet swim suits or to pick up after pets.
- 76.6% of the bags distributed in Toronto are reused and recycled.
- Plastic shopping bags represent 3/100's of 1% of litter in Toronto and less than 1% of landfill.
- 90% of Canadians will recycle used, clean bags if given the opportunity.
- Plastic shopping bag manufacture employs **10,900 Ontarians** and the recycling and remanufacturing of the bags is helping to create even more green jobs.



- PRESS RELEASE -

No clear environmental answer on bags, says paper

(August 14, 2012): There is no reputable, peer-reviewed life cycle analysis of paper and plastic grocery bags used in Canada that proves one is "environmentally better" than the other, according to the paper packaging industry's environmental council, PPEC.

"What we have instead," says executive director, John Mullinder, "is a proliferation of misleading statements and claims, frequently being peddled by commercial self-interest, and some flawed studies that have little to do with the bags that Canadians actually use."

Most of the paper grocery bags that Canadians use are originally sourced from renewable forests that have been certified by internationally recognized third parties as being sustainably managed¹. Canada, in fact, leads the world in third-party sustainable forest certification, representing an amazing 42% of the world's total certified forest².

And surprising as it may sound, paper grocery bags don't come directly from the tree: they are rather made from "leftovers"; from wood chips, shavings and sawdust left over from logging and sawmilling operations (the lumber being used to build homes, schools, hospitals et cetera). And the trees are

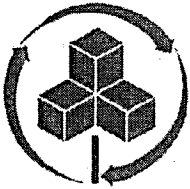
¹ The Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (which comprises Canada's federal and provincial forest ministers) has acknowledged that the following three standards demonstrate and promote the sustainability of forest management practices in Canada: Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), which has endorsed both the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) specifications and those of the Sustainable Forest Initiative (SFI); and the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). www.sfmcanada.org

² Over 150 million hectares of Canadian forest is certified to one or more of the three globally recognized certification standards, meaning 42% of the world's entire certified forests are right here in Canada. www.certificationcanada.org

The Paper & Paperboard Packaging Environmental Council (commonly known as PPEC) is the national trade association representing the Canadian paper packaging industry on environmental issues. Its members include both the mills that produce containerboard, boxboard and kraft paper packaging and the converters who turn this into boxes, bags and cartons.

John Mullinder, Executive Director, PPEC
Email: ppec@ppec-paper.com

Telephone: 905-458-0087
Website: www.ppec-paper.com



- PRESS RELEASE -

regenerated³. An increasing percentage of bags is also now being made from recycled material (from old corrugated boxes collected at retail and curbside).

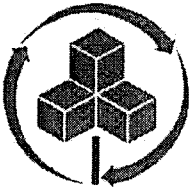
Many of the so-called life cycle studies being touted as applicable to Canadian circumstances are based on false assumptions, says Mullinder. For example, some studies assume that the energy used to make kraft paper is 100% purchased electricity. This is not the reality in Canada. All the kraft paper producing mills in Canada generate steam and electricity from wood and process wastes (chips, shavings, sawdust). These are burned in the mill's recovery and power boilers to make energy and to recover the pulp-making chemicals. Usually this accounts for 60 to 80% of the energy used in a Canadian kraft paper mill.

The trend is to ramp this up so that the mills become what are called "energy islands" where they are producing more electricity than they consume themselves and so can receive revenue by selling what they don't need to the local energy grid. While Canada has now abandoned the greenhouse gas targets espoused by the Kyoto Protocol, one of its underlying measuring principles (that wood and wood waste is energy neutral and does not contribute to GHG accumulation), is still widely supported in scientific circles.

"It's very much a case of consumer-beware," says Mullinder. "False assumptions about energy usage for example, can completely skew your conclusions about overall environmental impact. Yes, we use energy to make paper, but most of it is *renewable* energy (carbon-neutral biomass)."

(30)

³ By law, all forests harvested on crown land (93% of Canada's forest land is publicly owned) must be successfully regenerated. About 72% is currently regenerated through tree planting and direct seeding, while the remainder is regenerated naturally. *State of Canada's Forests, Annual Report, Natural Resources Canada.*



- BACKGROUND INFO -

Comments on two studies frequently referred to in the debate:

- (1) **Nolan-ITU et al** (for the Australian Department of Environment and Heritage). The first of these studies (*Plastic Shopping Bags—Analyses of Levies and Environmental Impacts*, 2002) devotes only four paragraphs to the kraft paper bag and all it offers is a repeat of claims originally made at least 21 years ago.¹ Apart from that, the only specific reference to *actual paper data* is to a Melbourne-based study (*Stage 2 Report for Life Cycle Assessment of Paper and Packaging Waste Management Scenarios in Victoria*). The disclaimer on this study is worth reading but the clincher is that paper bags are not even analysed here (!) and that the functional unit is not environmental performance but rather waste management.²

A second Nolan-ITU study (*The impacts of degradable plastic bags in Australia*, 2003) outlines life cycle system boundaries for various plastic options but none for kraft paper.³ As you would appreciate, system boundaries are crucial for credible life cycle comparisons to be made.

Nolan-ITU acknowledges that greenhouse gas emission values are dominated by electricity and fuel consumption, but then gives no sources for the data it uses to compare kraft paper with plastics. It says: "*Kraft paper is high in (resource depletion) due to the consumption of electricity and gas in paper production*"⁴ but no source is given for the data or the energy mix used (which, as we point out later in our comments on the Carrefour study) is quite different in Canada and Québec).

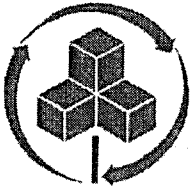
- (2) **The Carrefour Study:** The Scottish Government recently rejected the Franklin, Fenton and Nolan-ITU studies as inadequate, preferring instead the 2004 Ecobilan study of French supermarket

¹ Nolan-ITU for Australian Department of Environment and Heritage (*Plastic Shopping Bags—Analyses of Levies and Environmental Impacts*, 2002), section 4.2.6, page 33. It repeats claims made in the Winnipeg Project report without apparently even seeing it, preferring the modified version that appears on the British Plastics Federation website.

² Grant T. James K. Lundie. S. Sonneveld K. (*Stage 2 Report for Life Cycle Assessment of Paper and Packaging Waste Management Scenarios in Victoria*, Executive Summary, January 2001). The Disclaimer is on page 3, the "functional unit" outlined on page 6, and the materials studied (including some paper, but not bags), is listed on page 9.

³ ExcelPlas Australia, Centre for Design at RMIT, Nolan-ITU for Australian Department of Environment and Heritage (*The impact of degradable plastic bags in Australia*, 2003, page 67).

⁴ Ibid. section 6.6.1 on page 79 and 6.6.2 on page 80.



- BACKGROUND INFO -

chain Carrefour's operations as being more appropriate guidance for Scottish conditions.⁵ However, it noted several major problems with the Carrefour study.

- (i) *the age of the data* (the 1990s, i.e. old)⁶
- (ii) *the source of the bags* (Malaysia, Spain and France for plastic and Italy for paper). "Most plastic bags used in Scotland will not be manufactured and produced in these countries. Instead it seems likely that most plastic bags will be manufactured and produced in China (*we understand that about 30% of the plastic grocery bags used in Canada are sourced and/or manufactured in Asia*) where the energy mix is different to Europe and industry operates to different environmental standards. It is unlikely that most paper bags in Scotland will be manufactured in Italy, as assumed by Carrefour."⁷ (We look forward to an LCA that recognizes that 30% of the plastic grocery bags used in Canada are sourced and/or manufactured in Asia).
- (iii) The prime source of electricity assumed in the French Carrefour study is nuclear, particularly for reusable bags. What's really important in a Canadian context, however, is that *all kraft paper producing mills generate steam and electricity for their own paper production from wood and process wastes (chips, shavings, sawdust) not 100% purchased petroleum-based energy, as many so-called LCAs assume.* The chips and shavings are burned in the mills' recovery and power boilers to make energy and to recover the pulp-making chemicals.
- (iv) Usually this accounts for 60-80% of the energy used in a Canadian kraft paper mill. The trend is to ramp this up so that the mills become "energy islands" where they are producing more electricity than they consume themselves and so can receive revenue by selling what they don't need to the local grid. One of the underlying measuring principles of the Kyoto Protocol is that wood and wood waste energy is energy-neutral and so does not contribute to greenhouse gas accumulation.
- (v) The Scottish backgrounder also observes that the rationale for some aspects of the Carrefour analysis is "unclear and possibly questionable. For example, it appears that greenhouse gas emissions of bags at the end-of-life are treated similarly irrespective of the nature of the raw material inputs. Emissions of carbon dioxide from the decomposition of paper, for example, can be considered part of the carbon cycle and hence do not add to the total carbon dioxide load in the atmosphere. However, emissions of CO₂ from plastic bags are additional to the existing CO₂ load because they originate from fossil carbon, previously unavailable to the atmosphere."⁸

⁵ Research Report 2005/2006 (*proposed Plastic Bag Levy – Extended Impact Assessment volume 2* for the Scottish Government, August 2005, Appendix 3: Life Cycle Analysis Background Information available at <http://www.scotland.gov.gov.uk/Publications/2005/08/1993259/33001>

⁶ Ibid. page 3/16

⁷ Ibid. page 3/16

⁸ Ibid. page 3/16

I-12-158.qxd:Layout 1 12/13/07 12:08 PM Page 1

Plastic Bags are Recyclable

but *only* if you follow these simple steps:

Step 1

Empty your plastic bags

Grocery

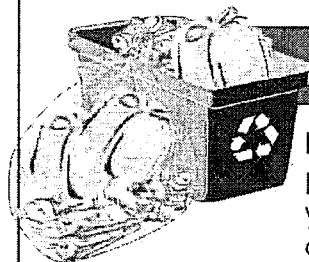
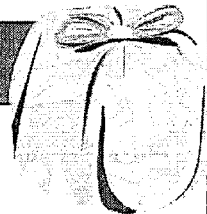


Step 2

Place all your
plastic bags in
one plastic bag

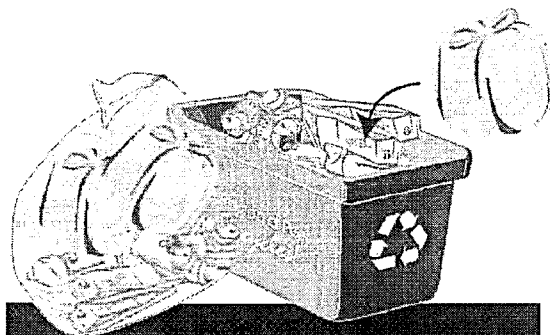
Step 3

Securely tie the
plastic bag
Why? See reverse



Step 4

Place the tied
plastic bag in
your blue box
or recycling bag



**Why must plastic bags
be placed in one tied plastic
bag for recycling?**

All recyclable material is brought to the Material Recovery Facility in Brampton for sorting. If not properly prepared, plastic bags cause the following problems:

- Loose plastic bags become tangled in the recycling equipment, which requires the facility to shut down.
- Loose plastic bags become mixed with other recyclable material, which contaminates these products for marketing.

Questions?

Call 905-791-9499
or visit
www.peelregion.ca/waste

 **Region of Peel**
Working for you

SEP 04 2012

Carol Horvat

From: Jared Eng
Sent: 07/04/2012 3:20 PM
To: Pat Mullin; Hazel McCallion
Subject: Plastic Bag Ban Proposal - I Disapprove

Hi,

I'm a resident of your ward in the I read that mayor Hazel McCallion wants to ban plastic bags. I lived in San Francisco for two years where they have a plastic bag ban. I personally do not like it as it made it really inconvenient to use a paper bag for your garbage because it leaks. Plastic bags have many useful purposes.

I see the benefits of this proposal, but I don't agree with that there should be a complete ban on plastic bags. I would rather buy plastic bags from stores than have a complete ban on them.

Sincerely,

Jared Eng

RECEIVED

REGISTRY No. 2701

DATE JUL 04 2012

FILE No. A-04

MAYORS OFFICE

*Draft reply
attached
→*

W7

Carol Horvat

From: Dr. Lipczynska-Kochany
Sent: 07/04/2012 4:13 PM
To: Hazel McCallion
Subject: Ban of plastic bags

Dear Ms Mayor:

Re: ban of plastic bags

I appreciate your concern about the environmental problems.
Being an environmental scientist/engineer I share this concern.

However, the ban of plastic bags is not a good idea in a big city like Mississauga.

That is why:

There are many big apartments and condos buildings here.

People living in these apartments use their shopping plastic bags to dispose their garbage.

Nobody is just throwing them away.

They are used to bring groceries etc. to an apartment and then they are used to dispose the garbage.

Can you imagine the smell and bugs in these big buildings if/when people start to just throw old food etc. - without any bags?

Many (most?) people would not buy garbage bags.

Even if they buy them - would it be really better for the environment?

We would bring our groceries in a paper bag and then pack the garbage in another, plastic garbage bag.

Plastic bags' ban may work well in a small town, but not in a big city.

Please take the above under consideration. Thank you.

Ewa Lipczynska-Kochany, MSc. Eng. PhD. DSc.

RECEIVED

REGISTRY No. 2702

DATE JUL 04 2012

FILE No. A-04
MAYORS OFFICE

Carol Horvat

From: Jacques Lalonde
Sent: 07/04/2012 7:05 PM
To: Hazel McCallion
Subject: Ban on Plastic Bags -> This might help your cause
Attachments: Ireland's Plastic Bag Levy.pdf

To; Her Worship Mayor Hazel McCallion
Office of the Mayor
City of Mississauga

Dear Mrs McCallion.

Firstly, thank you for considering the possibility of a ban on plastic bags in the City of Mississauga
You have all my admiration, gratitude, and support.

From 1995 to 1999, I had an on-line petition to curb/ban/levy plastic bags in Quebec.
This cause gathered much attention both in Quebec and elsewhere in Canada.

In the course of my campaign, I spoke to the person responsible for the bag levy in Ireland.
He was kind enough to send me the attached PDF document which explains in more detail the results of such a levy.

The point being that although there may be some resistance towards this kind of 'change' in the very beginning, this resistance quickly waynes in a short period of time (as indicated in the attached document).

Also, you have probably heard from defenders of the plastic bag that 'plastic bags are 100% recyclable'.

This is only true in theory... However, in reality they are never recycled, mainly because;

- The bags are too filthy to be recycled once they have been used
- The cost of gathering the bags to recycle them far exceeds the sale price per ton of recycled material. Therefore recyclers are not interested.

I hope this helps,

Kind regards,

Jacques Lalonde

RECEIVED
REGISTRY No. 2707
DATE JUL 05 2012
FILE No. A.04
MAYORS OFFICE



Comhshaol, Oldhreachta agus Rialtas Áitiúil
Environment, Heritage and Local Government



31 October 2008

M. Jacques Lalonde

Re. Effects of the Plastic Bag Levy in Ireland

Dear M. Lalonde

I refer to your email of 28 October 2008 concerning claims that implementation of the Plastic Bag Levy has led to an increase in the amounts of plastic going to landfill.

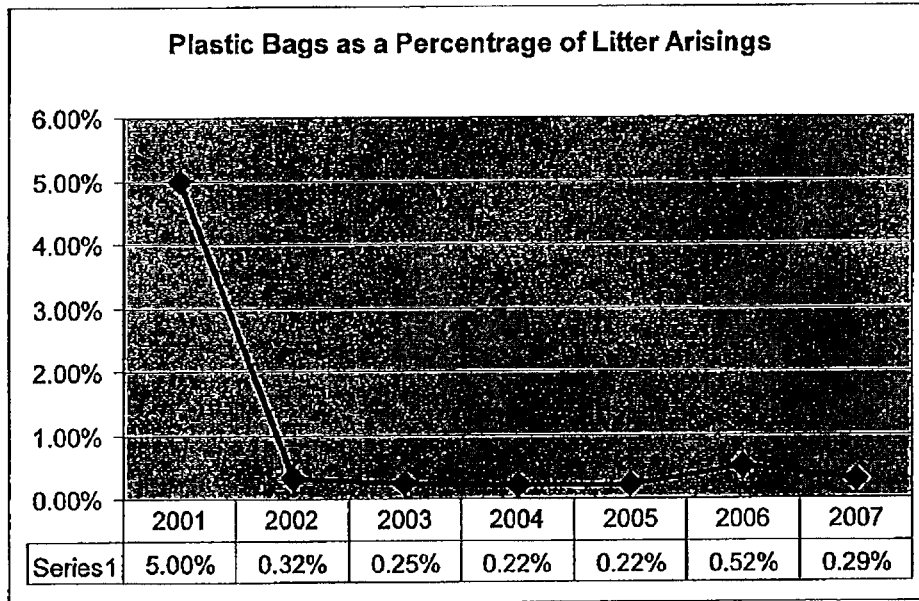
The primary purpose of the Plastic Bag Levy is to reduce the consumption of disposable plastic bags by influencing consumer behaviour. Since its introduction on the 4 March 2002 the levy has been an outstanding success. The fall in the consumption of plastic bags has been considerable with the reduction being estimated at over 90%, while receipts collected by the Revenue Commissioners to date have realised €111 million. But more importantly, as an awareness raising initiative and in influencing behavioural change by consumers, it has been invaluable.

All plastic Bag Levy receipts are paid into a ring fenced "Environment Fund". In general, the Fund may be used to support waste management, recycling and other environmental projects including waste reduction programmes, operation of waste recovery activities, promotion of environmentally friendly products, waste prevention initiatives, to assist implementation of aspects of local authority waste management plans, litter prevention, initiatives in relation to the protection of the environment and/or sustainable development, partnership environmental projects, environmental education and awareness initiatives.

Prior to the introduction of the levy an estimated 1.2 billion plastic bags were given away free by retailers. Prior to the levy the average number of plastic bags used per person was estimated at 328 bags. There was an immediate decrease to a figure of 21 bags per person when the levy was introduced. Since then, there had been a significant increase in both the value and volume of goods sold and it was estimated the usage of plastic bags increased to 30 bags per person during the course of 2006. For instance, the seasonally



adjusted volume of goods sold in July 2007 (the time of the levy increase) was 22.7% higher than in 2002. By July 2008, this had increased to 33% over 2002 estimates. Furthermore plastic bags used to account for 5% of our litter arisings. There was an immediate reduction in plastic bag litter – see chart below.

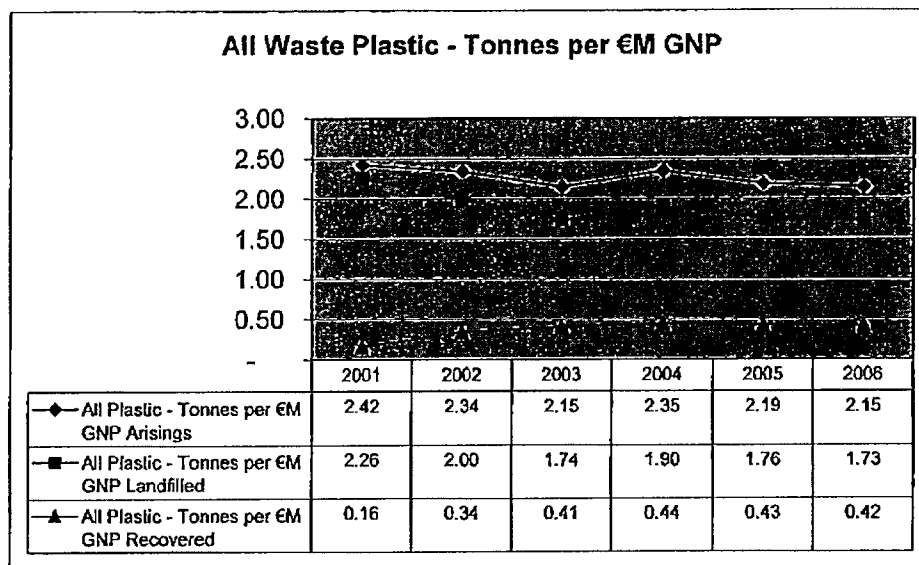


Litter arisings from plastic bags increased during 2006. The Minister was anxious to ensure that the levy's positive effect on our environment was maintained and that the increased level of litter activity be reversed. To that end the Minister decided to increase the levy from 15c to 22c with effect from 1 July 2007 in order to reduce the per-capita usage of plastic bags to a level comparable to that achieved when the levy was first introduced. Early indications indicate that per-capita usage has been reduced. A full year's receipts at the higher rate, however, have not been remitted to the Department. Consequently, it is too early to determine with any certainty whether a significant decrease in per-capita usage has been achieved. On the other hand, Ireland's National Litter Monitoring Body has recently reported that plastic bags accounted for 0.29% of litter arisings in 2007 compared to 0.52% in 2006.

With regard to claims that implementation of the Plastic Bag Levy has let to an increase in the amounts of plastic going to landfill; there is no evidence that this is the case. Whereas perusal of National Waste Reports published by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will confirm that arisings of waste plastic and the amounts of waste plastics going to landfill have increased; no breakdown of the constituent plastics (e.g. plastic bags, packaging, refuse sacks, rope, furniture, cutlery etc.) has ever been provided. Neither the Department nor the EPA have undertaken any such studies. Furthermore, the

Department is unaware of any studies that demonstrate that implementation of the Plastic Bag Levy in Ireland has caused any negative environmental impact. Whereas such claims have often been brought to the Department's attention, they have been ignored as they come from un-attributable sources and have never been substantiated. The Department does not pay any attention to heresy.

Furthermore, when analysing such data it is evident that that arisings of waste plastic and amounts of waste plastic going to landfill in proportion to Gross National Product show downward trends since introduction of the Plastic Bag Levy in 2002.



Alternatives to disposable plastic shopping bags, such as reusable boxes, paper and reusable bags are now available in many shops, and the consumer has, by and large, changed to using these alternatives. Irish firms involved in the plastic bag related industry were able to show great flexibility by providing reusable "long life" shopping bags which have largely been replaced disposable plastic bags in the grocery sector. Plastic shopping bags designed for re-use are exempt from the levy provided that the retailer charges at least 70 cent for the bag. The availability of a viable alternative was a key factor in public acceptance to the Levy.

A national survey on the Environment "Attitudes and Actions 2003", found that 91% of those surveyed believe the Plastic Bag Levy is a good idea. Among the many reasons given are that it is better for the environment, there are no plastic bags visible in the streets (it was also a rural problem with bags snagged in fences, hedgerows and trees) and that re-usable bags are more convenient for holding shopping. This is a major change in attitude as during the course of the previous survey 1999, 40% of those surveyed stated they

would not be willing to pay a levy. The 6% who did not believe that the levy was a good idea cited that they missed having plastic bags about the house and were also frustrated when they forgot to bring usable bags into the shop. Although the survey report does not say so, it is reasonable to assume that the remaining 4% of respondents had no opinion either way in the matter. The survey also indicated that 90% of shoppers use reusable/long life bags, 6% use cardboard boxes, 4% plastic bags and 1% other means.

I hope this information is of assistance to you

Yours sincerely



Sean O'Suilleabhain
Waste Policy: Prevention and Recovery

Phone: + 353 1 888 2741

Fax: + 353 1 888 2994

Email: sean_o'suilleabhain@environ.ie

Carol Horvat

From: John Dicecco
Sent: 07/04/2012 10:00 PM
To: Hazel McCallion
Subject: Plastic Bags

Hazel, i am a big supporter and live in Mississauga
to ban plastic bags, I do not want a repeat of Toronto's foolish error.
Sent from my iPad

Please do not vote

Sent from my iPad

RECEIVED

REGISTRY No.

DATE JUL 05 2012

FILE No.

MAYORS OFFICE

Carol Horvat

From: E. K.
 Sent: 07/04/2012 10:36 PM
 To: Hazel McCallion
 Subject: Madam Mayor - or more affectionately Hazel

I have a problem with your recent delving into the grocery bag issue. First of all, I am not in any industry where the supposed "tax" applies. I'm just a citizen. However, for the first time in 20 years that I have lived in this city, I finally have to disagree with you.

Here is the post(s) that I made at mississauga.com. To quote "I'm going to point out a few facts. (1) This whole issue was a result of the NDP in Toronto, where they initially instituted the 5 cent "tax" (used in quotations on purpose). (2) The day that the Toronto "tax" came into effect, Shell, Metro, Loblaws, No-Frills, Beer Store and others here in Miss. instantly decided to implement the "tax" themselves (ie greed). (3) When Toronto recinded the "tax", stores (major chains) are still charging it in Tor. and Miss. (4) As I found out today on Newstalk 1010, the bags cost about .02 cents per bag . . . decisions made by companies here in Miss. were of a profit nature only. (5) Businesses had already built the cost of bags into the cost of their products. (6) Ergo, the move that they made was for corporate greed only. (7) Here in Peel, plastic bags are already recyclable. All the bags I use, including Walmart bags, who by the way bags here in Miss. by unilaterally imposing this 5 cent "tax" on there own bottom line watch, go to recycling. (8) the rare bag that does go to the landfill is filled with garbage . . . no different than using the green garbage bags or the smaller "white" bags that simply go into green garbage bags. . . . Bottom line Madam Mayor, is that we don't need a plastic ban here in Miss. as they are already recyclable. What we need is the exact opposite. We need a ban on the profit gouging stores from charging the 5 cent bag "tax" in the first place. Toronto needs to do the same thing. Thank you." I then added "Point 7 should have indicated that Walmart, the company that everyone likes to hate, NEVER implemented this so-called "tax" here in Miss. They knew the right thing to do."

Madam Mayor, I love you to death, however, I do think that your take on the plastic bag issue is more about what Toronto did and what Toronto has now done. There are other ways to deal with the situation since all plastic bags are recyclable. Please consider my thoughts on the situation and reconsider your thoughts.

Thank you.

E. K.

RECEIVED

REGISTRY No. 2706

DATE JUL 05 2012

FILE No. A-04

MAYORS OFFICE

Carol Horvat

From: Dick Brady
Sent: 07/05/2012 10:02 AM
To: Hazel McCallion
Subject: Plastic Bags

Dear Mayor McCallion:

Here I thought the only sane and sensible area in all of the GTA was Mississauga and mostly because of your leadership. An now I hear that you are thinking of following the lead of those goofs, do heads, whatever, in Toronto, and doing away with plastic bags. Most bags are either re-used or recycled. When they are recycled, they are turned into all sorts of products from boards to fencing, whatever. When they are re-used, it saves us \$\$\$\$ by not having to purchase "GLAD" bags or whatever brand name you want to insert.

I thank my lucky stars everyday that I am away from this sort of thing having moved out of Toronto 15 years ago to Rural Ontario where the Councillors and Mayors tackle REAL issues like roads, water, waste disposal, public safety etc. not Moronic issues such as Toronto Councilors get into such as banning bags, banning handguns, banning bullets (I know the hoodlums will follow those laws), likely banning knives next.

However, I must admit that when I lived in Toronto, some idiotic Mayor (can't remember whom at this moment) banned nuclear weapons in Toronto and to the best of my knowledge, not one nuclear blast has occurred....so who knows, maybe they have a point.

Please, please, don't go "Toronto" on us folks that are on the outside but study the antics of the large cities with great amusement. We do like to see some sanity and reason to go along with our helpings of goofiness.

You have been a great Mayor, don't let down your common sense guard now.

Regards

Dick Brady

RECEIVED

REGISTRY No.

2763

DATE JUL 05 2012

FILE No.

A.04

MAYORS OFFICE

W7

Carol Horvat

From: Dan Suess
 Sent: 07/05/2012 4:13 PM
 To: Nando Iannicca; Hazel McCallion
 Cc: Barbara Johnstone; Frank Dale
 Subject: Plastic Bags - Please say NO to ban the bag.

Your Worship and Councillor Iannicca,
 Should Council have a motion before you to ban the plastic bag;
 I implore you to not support a ban on plastic bags in Mississauga.

Consider the total amount of plastic waste generated by other sources. Would you have them banned as well? If you choose to ban the plastic bags you MUST also ban all the other plastic packaging. The other plastic waste is far greater in volume and mass and contributes a greater burden on the waste system/environment. We moved from glass and steel bottles and cans to plastic bottles and aluminium cans. Are you to ban those? I think not. (and the cans are lined with plastic.. did you know that?)
 Please visit the local department and grocery stores to see the use of plastic throughout. Ask yourself the question, "Why not ban all these plastics?"

- The wrapping of all toilet paper and paper towels
- The wrapping around the 24-pack of bottled (plastic bottle) water
- Plastic wrap over the fresh ready to go meat products (raw and deli)
- Bags for bulk food self-packaging
- Bags for fruits and vegetables
- Bags used to pre-package many fresh food items
- Plastic bottles used in packaging from water to pharmaceuticals to beauty products
- Plastic used to package milk
- Plastic used to line paper based beverage and dairy containers

We all don't have the opportunity to conveniently have a cloth bag, just at the ready. Cloth bags harbour bacteria, fungus and cause cross contamination. Think of putting that (plastic & foam) package of raw pork, chicken or beef in the cloth bag. Next time that bag is used to carry the other grocery items and is now contaminated with coliform bacteria or worse. Yikes!

Let the consumer choose what they want to use. Even before the 5 cent fee, the consumer has been paying for the plastic bags. You think we are stupid and don't know the cost of the bags are not built into the price of goods?

The plastic shopping bags we use are reused to put our trash. That gets put into the dump. We know that! What do you think we are going to put our trash into once the plastic bags are banned? We are going to "buy" "PLASTIC WASTE BAGS" that are far thicker, heavier and don't break down as readily as the present "plastic bags" being used to carry away the bought goods from the store. It doesn't change the burden of plastic going to the waste stream, does it? If you ban plastic shopping bags, ban ALL plastic bags and plastic containers. That makes more sense. (Or does it??)

The type of ban at the level of the shopping bag is not realistic and also does not truly address the burden of plastic, if that is really what you are trying to address.

Dan Suess

RECEIVED

REGISTRY No.

DATE JUL 05 2012

FILE No.

A.04
MAYORS OFFICE

Carol Horvat

From: FMC
Sent: 07/05/2012 6:34 PM
To: Hazel McCallion
Subject: Plastic bags

I just saw on the news that you might consider adopting Toronto's idiotic ban on plastic bags. Please do not. Plastic bags are recyclable so what is the problem? Plastic bags cost far less to manufacture than paper or other types of bags. The ones people use over and over again were found to have ecoli and other bacteria in them so those aren't a good alternative. Toronto merchants are being forced to switch to paper or some other type of bag which will cost them a lot more to purchase. We the consumer will then be handed down the cost by merchants increasing their prices. It's absolutely idiotic. It just amazes me how some politicians try to justify their position by coming up with a dumb idea that costs more money for businesses and consumers.

RECEIVED

REGISTRY No.

DATE JUL 06 2012

FILE No.

A.04

MAYORS OFFICE

Carol Horvat

From: Mark & Stephanie Navickas
Sent: 07/05/2012 8:26 PM
To: Hazel McCallion
Subject: Plastic Bags

I see from CITY TV news that Mississauga is considering a ban on plastic bags.

Don't do that !!!!!!!

.....Mark Navickas.....

RECEIVED

REGISTRY No.

DATE JUL 06 2012

FILE No. A.04

MAYORS OFFICE

Carol Horvat

From: Jessica Barrett
Sent: 07/05/2012 11:10 PM
To: Hazel McCallion
Cc:
Subject: Plastic Bag Ban

Dear Ms. McCallion,

It was my intent to write a formal letter, but I thought that an email would probably suffice. Since the topic of this email is conservation and the reduction of waste, it makes sense to save the paper and save the trees.

As indicated by the subject of this email, I'm writing in regards to the recent decision to ban plastic bags in Toronto. As a responsible and concerned citizen (albeit of Mississauga) I fully support this ban. It is extremely easy to purchase a reusable bag for a modest amount; this diverts plastic bags from our landfills and from littering our streets and trees. As I'm sure you are aware, the ban has been quite successful in reducing the number of plastic bags that leave our supermarkets.

I recently read an article suggesting that you were considering following in the footsteps of Toronto. While my opinion is but one, I would like to encourage you to continue to pursue this. I believe that it would demonstrate the forward-thinking nature of our city, and I believe that there are many Mississauga residents out there who would fully support this move.

This is not to say that I don't have concerns. I am aware that many retailers would consider moving to paper bags, the obvious issue here being the increased destruction of trees to make these paper bags. I am a huge proponent of reusable bags and shopping bins as an alternative (I do practice what I preach, as the trunk of my car contains two baskets and about eight reusable bags - none of which we have had to replace in several years of heavy use).

I'd like to thank you for taking the time to read this email, and I do hope that you will consider that there are many residents who share my opinion and who would like to see a plastic bag-free Mississauga. I strive to be 'green' in my own life, and I would love to be able to be proud of my city for doing the same.

Warm regards,

Jessica Barrett

RECEIVED

REGISTRY No.

DATE JUL 06 2012

FILE No.

A.04
MAYORS OFFICE

Julie Lavertu

From: Carol Horvat
Sent: 2012/07/09 1:33 PM
To: Julie Lavertu
Subject: FW: plastic bag ban

Julie,

Please add this e-mail to the previous ones I sent to you.

Thanks.

Carol

From: Edward Chan
Sent: 07/07/2012 9:56 AM
To: Hazel McCallion
Subject: plastic bag ban

Dear Mayor,
I am a resident in Mississauga.
I would like you to know that I oppose the ban on plastic shopping bags.
Unless there is other better and cost effective alternatives such as paper bags available, the benefit of banning plastic bags, in my view, does not justify the inconvenience.
I should point out that we are using recycling bags most of the time.
However, occasionally we do need plastic bags when shop.
Banning plastic bags completely in my view is not a wise and impractical decision.
I hope you will reconsider the decision of banning plastic shopping bags.
Best regards,
Ed. Chan

Julie Lavertu

From: Carol Horvat
Sent: 2012/07/09 2:48 PM
To: Julie Lavertu
Subject: FW: Hello re: Plastic Ban

Another one....

Carol

From: tracy tran
Sent: 07/09/2012 2:33 PM
To: Hazel McCallion
Subject: Hello re: Plastic Ban

July 09, 2012

Dear Her Worship Mayor Hazel McCallion,

Re: Plastic Bag Ban

Hi Ms. Hazel McCallion, I completely agree with your insights and research further with the plastic bags ban before any final decisions are made.

I am interested in what the main focused of the environmentalist group idea regarding this matter, because I find it very ironic of how an environmentalist would think about saving the world by banning plastic bags.

My question would be:

1. Would the ban of plastic bags effect the decrease in trees, mother nature production for our environment ten years from now?

It just seems very odd for myself to think of the benefit of this Ban, which I feel has a complete opposite benefit to our environment.

More logical thinking would be an increase in recycling plastic, and more reusable cotton bags or stronger plastic bags that may be used over a number of times.

2. I do agree also for many business owners, and companies all over the world, that manufacture and supply plastic bags. The cause of this would affect income? employment? and bankruptcy? and who will assist these business owners financially?

I believe if something is necessary to be Ban to save the environment that is for the right reason than it would be correct to performed the decision.

Sometimes, things may seem good for now but would it be an advantage or disadvantage to our whole world in the future, environmentally and financially?

Hazel I am not a environmentalist or a huge company owner, but these ideas I felt are important to think about not for one or two years of our lives but for the rest of our lives.

Yours sincerely,

Tracy(Hong)Tran DD, Denturist

The Mississauga News

Bags are made here

Carol Hochu, Canadian Plastics Industry Assn.

July 10, 2012

Dear Editor:

Re: "City considers banning plastic bags," July 6 edition of *The News*.

On behalf of the 11,000 Ontarians who work directly in the manufacture of plastic shopping bags, it's important to set the record straight on where they are made.

Mayor (Hazel) McCallion has it wrong – 90 per cent of the plastic grocery bags used by Ontario retailers are made right here and not manufactured in far-off China.

These family-run businesses are the invisible players in the bag debate and the stakes could not be higher for them.

Why is it that key decision makers and politicians only look to retailers in this debate?

Do they not want to protect local jobs?

The Mississauga News

Bags are useful

mississauga.com | Jul 19th 2012 Carmine Veglia

Dear Editor:

Re: "City considers banning plastic bags," July 6 edition of *The News*.

The dreaded plastic bag rears its ugly head again!

Why pick on an item that can be used for so many things, such as storing soiled diapers, wet clothes, muddy boots and smelly or rotting garbage?

What about all the other items we purchase and use on a daily basis that are wrapped in cellophane or clear plastic packaging such as vegetables, fruit, poultry, fish, meat products to name a few? Are these exempt?

Perhaps the special interest groups who are solely targeting the elimination of these bags have a hidden agenda?

Perhaps a viable alternative would be increasing the production of corn-based bags made from PLA (polylactic acid), which decompose in our landfill sites.

The Mississauga News

Be pioneers

mississauga.com | Jul 26th 2012 Yu Ding

Dear Editor:

Re: "Council considers ban on plastic shopping bags" July 5-11 edition of *This Week*.

I have been using reusable bags for years. I'm always dismayed to see shoppers using disposable bags.

Considering the negative environmental impact of plastic shopping bags, people who choose to use them are being selfish and senseless. We need to change this.

I also hate the idea of providing reusable bags for free or at a discounted price. Why should they be free?

I use reusable bags I bought for less than \$1.

I encourage city councillors to make the right decision. I like to think of Mississauga as a pioneer when it comes to saving the environment.



Corporate Report

Clerk's Files

Originator's
FilesEnvironmental Advisory
Committee

SEP 04 2012

DATE: August 14, 2012

TO: Chair and Members of Environmental Advisory Committee
Meeting Date: September 4, 2012

FROM: Paul A. Mitcham, P.Eng., MBA
Commissioner of Community Services

SUBJECT: **Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
2012 Resolutions (Ward 1 and Ward 2)**

RECOMMENDATION: That the Environmental Advisory Committee recommends Council support the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative 2012 resolutions.

**REPORT
HIGHLIGHTS:**

- On June 27, 2012, at the Annual Members Meeting in Quebec City, the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative (GLSLCI) approved nine resolutions.
- City of Mississauga Ward 1 Councillor, Jim Tovey, attended the GLSLCI Annual Meeting and voted in support of each of the nine resolutions.
- Environmental Advisory Committee and City Council endorsement of the 2012 GLSLCI resolutions will strengthen the message to other levels of both Canadian and American governments.

BACKGROUND: The Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative (GLSLCI) is a binational coalition of mayors and other local officials that works actively with federal, state, and provincial governments to advance the

protection and restoration of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. GLSLCI is headquartered in Chicago.

The City of Mississauga became a member of the GLSLCI in 2011 and has sent representatives to both the 2011 and 2012 annual meetings and conferences.

PRESENT STATUS:

On June 27, 2012, at the Annual Members Meeting in Quebec City, the GLSLCI approved the following nine resolutions:

1. Shoreline Invasive Plant Species – *Submitted by the Municipality of Chatham-Kent*
2. Sediment Management – *Submitted by the Municipality of Chatham-Kent*
3. Proposed listing of Silver Lamprey as a species of “special concern” under the Species at Risk Act (SARA) – *Submitted by the Township of Nipigon*
4. Support for Urban and Rural Stormwater Management in the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Basin – *Submitted by the Town of Ajax and the Town of Goderich*
5. Sustainable Municipal Water Management
6. Development of Ontario’s Great Lakes Protection Act
7. Keeping Asian Carp Out of the Great Lakes
8. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement
9. Shale Gas Exploration, Extraction and Treatment Activities and the Role of Local Government

Appendix 1 provides the full version of each of the nine resolutions.

City of Mississauga Ward 1 Councillor, Jim Tovey, attended the GLSLCI Annual Meeting and voted in support of each of the nine resolutions.

COMMENTS:

Mississauga's waterfront along Lake Ontario is the subject of extensive work underway with our community on a shared vision that will benefit the community and families for generations.

The actions presented in each of the nine GLSLCI 2012 resolutions contribute to the overall wellbeing and health of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence, including Lake Ontario.

Resolution 1 calls for invasive plant species control and the sharing of information to coordinate efforts. Helps to address issues associated with invasive species and is considered positive.

Resolution 2 calls for improved coordination and streamlining of municipal requirements for sediment management approvals. Dredging work at the mouth of the Credit River is complicated by federal requirements. Work to streamline the process, making it easier and less costly, would benefit the City of Mississauga.

Resolution 3 resolves that no actions taken in the management of the Silver Lamprey (native to the lakes) negatively impact efforts to control the invasive Sea Lamprey.

Resolution 4 calls for senior levels of governments in Canada and the United States to commit financial and technical support for municipalities to develop stormwater management plans. The City of Mississauga is currently updating its city-wide stormwater plan, titled "Mississauga Storm Water Quality Control Strategy, 1996". Financial support from senior levels of government for the implementation of the proposed recommendations of the study update would help to improve the quality of stormwater runoff to the creeks and rivers in the City of Mississauga and to Lake Ontario.

Resolution 5 calls for GLSLCI members to use the Sustainable Municipal Water Management Scorecard and/or elements of it in public reporting on their progress towards achieving Sustainable

Municipal Water Management Principles. This resolution applies to the Region of Peel's areas of responsibility.

Resolution 6 endorses the development and implementation of a Great Lakes Protection Act and associated regulations by the Government of Ontario. Staff has forwarded comments on the draft Great Lakes Protection Strategy to the GLSLCI to be included in comments submitted to the Minister of the Environment on behalf of the GLSLCI membership.

Resolution 7 calls for keeping Asian Carp out of the Great Lakes. The Asian Carp poses one of the greatest threats to the integrity and wellbeing of the Great Lakes and preventing the invasive carp from entering the lakes needs to be approached with the greatest sense of urgency.

Resolution 8 welcomes the impending signing of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement between Canada and the United States, and the GLSLCI seeks a direct and formal role in the governance of the agreement.

Resolution 9 calls on the state, provincial and federal governments to provide integrated, effective and responsible management of the shale gas industry, which will ensure the protection of both the environment and residents, as well as respect the role and authority of municipalities.

STRATEGIC PLAN: Mississauga's Strategic Plan has a Living Green Pillar which outlines the importance of conserving, enhancing and connecting natural environments. Protecting and enhancing the quality of Lake Ontario supports the action (from the Action Plan) to "...acquire and/or enhance land along the waterfront and natural areas to maximize natural system connections and gain waterfront for public access and enjoyment."

FINANCIAL IMPACT: Not applicable.

CONCLUSION:

The actions presented in each of the nine GLSLCI 2012 resolutions contribute to the overall wellbeing and health of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence, including Lake Ontario, and are therefore relevant to the City of Mississauga.

Formal endorsement of these resolutions by Mississauga's Environmental Advisory Committee and Council will strengthen the message to other levels of both Canadian and American governments.

ATTACHMENTS:

Appendix 1: Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative 2012 Resolutions



Paul A. Mitcham, P.Eng., MBA
Commissioner of Community Services

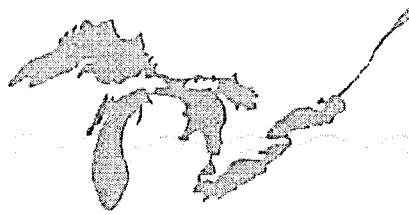
Prepared By: Brenda E. Osborne, Manager of Environment



Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
Alliance des villes des Grands Lacs et du Saint-Laurent

Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative **2012 Resolutions**

1. Shoreline Invasive Plant Species – *Submitted by the Municipality of Chatham-Kent*
2. Sediment Management – *Submitted by the Municipality of Chatham-Kent*
3. Proposed listing of Silver Lamprey as a species of “special concern” under the Species at Risk Act (SARA) – *Submitted by the Township of Nipigon*
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Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
Alliance des villes des Grands Lacs et du Saint-Laurent

GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE CITIES INITIATIVE
ALLIANCE DES VILLES DES GRANDS LACS ET DU SAINT-LAURENT

Resolution 1 - 2012M

Shoreline Invasive Plant Species

Submitted by: Municipality of Chatham-Kent

WHEREAS, the prevalence of non-native invasive plants such as Eurasian Milfoil and Phragmites create stands in the water and on shore, which, in most cases, leads to a decrease in biodiversity and a destruction of habitat for other species; and

WHEREAS, these invasive species can inhibit recreational activities such as swimming, boating and fishing, and therefore can have a direct economic impact on local Municipalities; and

WHEREAS, costly practices such as mechanical weed removal and chemical herbicide application have proven ineffective in controlling the rapid spread of infestations;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the GLSCI request that Canadian and American and state and provincial governments commit to a concentrated effort to control the spread of these and other invasive plant species that are harming the biodiversity of our shorelines and impacting our local tourism and recreational industries; and

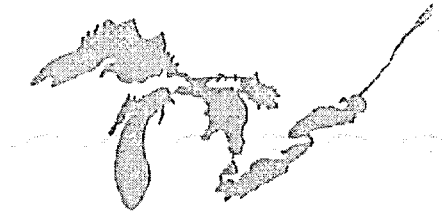
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that alternatives methods of control, such as the environmentally friendly Milfoil Weevil method, be considered in invasive species control programs, and where appropriate, be applied by provincial conservation officers; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the members of the GLSLCI request that Canadian, American and state and provincial authorities responsible for invasive plant species control share their information and experience with each other and with local municipalities, authorities, First Nations, Metis and Native Americans to learn more about invasive plant control in other parts of the Great Lakes basin, to anticipate the spread of these plants, and to coordinate efforts.

Signed this 27th day of June, 2012

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Brian McMullan".

Brian McMullan, Chair
Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
Mayor of St. Catharines



Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
Alliance des villes des Grands Lacs et du Saint-Laurent

GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE CITIES INITIATIVE
ALLIANCE DES VILLES DES GRANDS LACS ET DU SAINT-LAURENT

Resolution 2 - 2012M

Sediment Management

Submitted by: Municipality of Chatham-Kent

WHEREAS, sediment management, including shoreline dredging and drainage on agricultural and other lands, is of major importance to shoreline and agricultural communities along the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence; and

WHEREAS, municipalities recognize the importance of protecting endangered species and aquatic habitat, particularly for spawning and juvenile stage aquatic species development; and

WHEREAS, in both Canada and the United States, multiple agencies, pieces of legislation and approvals are involved in the protection of endangered species, including, in Canada, the Canadian *Species At Risk Act*, the Canadian *Fisheries Act*, the Ontario *Endangered Species Act*, the Quebec *Loi sur les espèces menacées ou vulnérables*; and in the United States the federal *Endangered Species Act*, for which each State may identify further needs for Endangered Species Protection through specific State legislation; and

WHEREAS, the application of multiple pieces of legislation, required approvals and in some cases special studies on local sediment management and drainage projects complicates local Municipalities' ability to conduct business and adds considerable cost and delay; and

WHEREAS, front line staff in these oversight authorities are often under-resourced, and are not able to keep pace with reviewing and approving projects, resulting in significant backlogs in processing applications, long delays and poor communication with local municipal staff; and

WHEREAS, these delays can have the effect of missing the timing window for works that must be undertaken in the spring and summer months, for example important drainage works before agricultural crops are planted and protective measures to protect shorelines during the summer; and

WHEREAS, it is the responsibility of federal and provincial and state authorities to properly resource their frontline staff who are responsible for processing applications for dredging and drainage works in order to both protect aquatic habitat and endangered species and best serve their rural municipal and agricultural clients; and



Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
Alliance des villes des Grands Lacs et du Saint Laurent

WHEREAS, the Cities Initiative is aware that the Canadian Federal Government has recently made changes to the Canadian Fisheries Act which are intended to address federal-provincial duplication as it relates to approvals under the Act, to streamline requirements under the Act for small local projects such as agricultural drainage works;

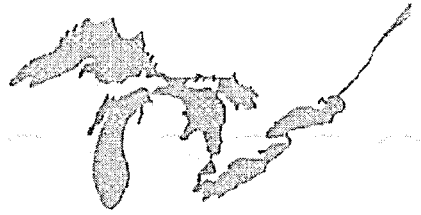
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the Cities Initiative call on the Federal, Provincial, State and other relevant regional conservation authorities in Canada and the US to conduct a review of the efficacy of their sediment management and drainage review and approvals process, including determining the appropriate level of resourcing required for front line staff to best serve their client base; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the members of the Cities Initiative request that where overlapping pieces of legislation and approvals exist, that these overlapping authorities jointly conduct a review with a view to improving coordination and streamlining their requirements of their municipal and agricultural clients, for example through a one-window approach to sediment management approvals.

Signed this 27th day of June, 2012

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Brian McMullan". The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a horizontal line.

Brian McMullan, Chair
Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
Mayor of St. Catharines



Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
Alliance des villes des Grands Lacs et du Saint-Laurent

GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE CITIES INITIATIVE
ALLIANCE DES VILLES DES GRANDS LACS ET DU SAINT-LAURENT

Resolution 3 – 2012M

Proposed listing of Silver Lamprey as a species of “special concern” under the Species at Risk Act (SARA)

Submitted by: Township of Nipigon

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative is a coalition of U.S. and Canadian mayors and other local officials working to advance the protection and restoration of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River; and

WHEREAS, one of the primary activities and purposes of the Corporation is to take the lead in bringing together other local governments, state and provincial governments, tribal governments, and the federal governments, along with business, agricultural, and environmental organizations to build and a stronger economy and a healthier ecosystem; and

WHEREAS, “Mayors of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative are a prominent voice in efforts to protect and restore the vitality of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River and improve the quality of life for the residents of the region. Through an integrated approach to environmental, social and economic agendas within their communities, U.S. and Canadian mayors of the Cities Initiative are leading a movement that will sustain our freshwater resources long into the future;” and

WHEREAS, the sport and recreational fishery of the Great lakes is considered to have an economic value of over \$7 billion; and

WHEREAS, the Cities Initiative view the Sea Lamprey, an invasive species, as a serious threat that devastated the fishing industry, wiping out both the recreational and commercial fisheries prior to the application of successful Sea Lamprey control practices, especially the use of lampricides and barriers; and

WHEREAS, the Government of Canada is considering a proposal to list the Silver Lamprey as a species of “special concern” under the Species at Risk Act (SARA); and

WHEREAS, lampricide and barriers have been identified as the top two threats to silver lampreys – as well as the two most effective tactics to control sea lampreys; and

WHEREAS, listing as a “*species of special concern*” requires the writing of a management plan by DFO to explicitly address how the species will be managed to avoid an elevated listing; and



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WHEREAS, DFO has recognized that “alternate methods for controlling Sea Lampreys (other than Lampricide and Barriers) are more costly and less effective”; and

WHEREAS, any reduction to current practices and control methods being used with the Sea Lamprey has the potential to have great negative impact on most if not all of the native fish species, putting them all back at risk; and

WHEREAS, if use of lampricides and barriers is denied, Great Lakes fish communities will be severely impaired, recreational and commercial fisheries will be depleted, family fishing traditions will be threatened, fishery dependent businesses will harmed, tourism and recreation will suffer, and worst of all – these losses may be irrecoverable;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Cities Initiative calls upon the Canadian Government to exercise prudence and due diligence in the development of any management plan – especially one whose provisions may jeopardize use of the only currently effective control tools; and

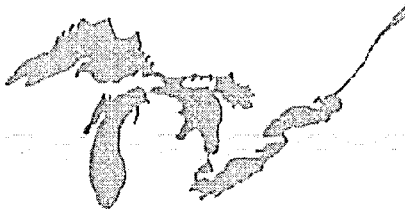
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that further science based research take place to identify effective alternate strategies in the efforts to combat the invasive Sea Lamprey; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that no actions be taken in the management of the Silver Lamprey that would in any way negatively impact the efforts to control the invasive sea lamprey.

Signed this 27th day of June, 2012

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Brian McMullan". The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a horizontal line.

Brian McMullan, Chair
Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
Mayor of St. Catharines



Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
Alliance des villes des Grands Lacs et du Saint-Laurent

GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE CITIES INITIATIVE
ALLIANCE DES VILLES DES GRANDS LACS ET DU SAINT-LAURENT

Resolution 4 – 2012M

Support for Urban and Rural Stormwater Management
in the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Basin

Submitted by: the Town of Ajax, ON and the Town of Goderich, ON

WHEREAS, stormwater has been recognized by the International Joint Commission (IJC) and Canadian and US regulatory authorities as the leading non-point source of pollutants to nearshore water quality in the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence; and

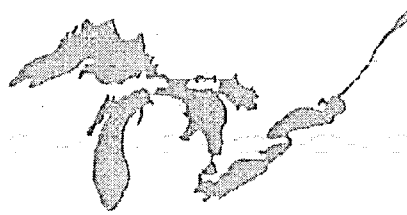
WHEREAS, the volume and frequency of untreated stormwater discharged to the nearshore can only be expected to increase in the foreseeable future - due to more severe and numerous weather events and climate change, compounded in urban areas by planned growth and intensification - unless more proactive stormwater planning and management is applied and implemented in urban and rural areas; and

WHEREAS, rural stormwater contributes to the flooding and erosion of agricultural and rural land, erosion and pollution along shorelines and development of gullies that directly conduct untreated stormwater into Great Lakes and St. Lawrence waters, and in extreme conditions, damages infrastructure and results in situations that may pose a threat to public safety; and

WHEREAS, rural stormwater management requires different approaches to urban stormwater management that involve increased storage of water on agricultural and rural land and shoreline erosion control through naturalized infrastructure, such as improved drainage and the use of systems that consist of grassed waterways, buffer strips, forest cover, gully erosion control, constructed or restored wetlands and constructed berms; and

WHEREAS, action to effectively manage rural stormwater run-off through the installation of naturalized infrastructure has multiple benefits including reducing non-point source pollution, reducing flooding and erosion, reducing loss of farmland and lakefront property from gully erosion thereby protecting municipal assessment and landowners natural assets(soil/nutrients) along the lakeshore and improving and protecting recreation/tourism along the lakeshore; and

WHEREAS, support for naturalized infrastructure in the management of rural stormwater run-off also helps landowners and municipalities adapt to the impacts of climate change in ways that help to mitigate climate change because natural infrastructure takes carbon out of the atmosphere and locks it up in plant material; and



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Alliance des villes des Grands Lacs et du Saint Laurent

WHEREAS, a number of stakeholders and local authorities along the Lake Huron Shoreline in Ontario have launched two important initiatives, including a Rural Stormwater Management Model that will result in a better understanding of how stormwater moves and is managed on rural and agricultural land, and will be valuable to farmers and other landowners in guiding their drainage management efforts, and the Lake Huron South East Shores initiative, a multi-stakeholder project with provincial support, to harness local collaboration to address sources of pollution along the shoreline; and

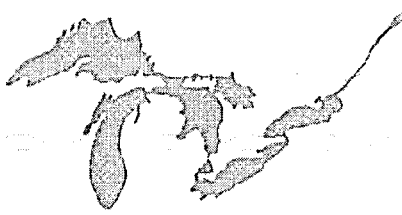
WHEREAS, many urban municipalities in Ontario and Quebec have fallen behind their US counterparts in stormwater management, in large part due to a lack of funding needed to complete municipal urban stormwater management plans and select stormwater infrastructure retrofits/projects; and

WHEREAS, some municipal governments have borne the expense of completing shoreline protection plans and stormwater retrofit studies and now know what projects need to be implemented, but supportive sources of funding from senior governments to implement effective projects and conduct monitoring and analyses to measure improvements in water quality have been lacking; and

WHEREAS, to support 'climate-ready', resilient communities, it is imperative that municipal stormwater management plans, retrofits and projects be designed to accommodate predicted impacts of climate change on planned urban areas in terms of both controlling water quantity and improving water quality), using means such as stormwater ponds, end-of-pipe treatment facilities and wetland restoration;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Cities Initiative calls on senior governments in Canada and the United States to commit to financial and technical support for municipalities via the anticipated revised Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, the US Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, the Saint Lawrence Plan, the anticipated renewed Canada-Ontario Agreement Respecting the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem and the anticipated Ontario *Great Lakes Protection Act* for the purpose of completing and implementing sustainable urban and rural stormwater management plans, green or naturalized stormwater infrastructure and retrofit projects, and public awareness programs, and supporting monitoring and regularly reporting on water quality to citizens, in the short, medium and long term; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the members of the Cities Initiative respectfully request provincial, state and federal authorities to support municipal efforts to become 'climate change resilient' communities, for example, by the sharing of satellite imagery and precipitation data, updating regulatory floodplain models and stormwater management models, downscaling climate change predictive modelling, and supporting infrastructure risk assessments; and



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Alliance des villes des Grands Lacs et du Saint Laurent

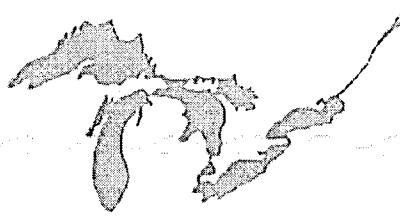
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Cities Initiative encourages relevant state, provincial and federal authorities and the Binational Executive Committee of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement to increase support for the development and implementation of naturalized infrastructure to more effectively manage rural stormwater run-off around the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence basin; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that members of the Cities Initiative express their support for the Lake Huron Shoreline Rural Stormwater Management Model and pledge to help in the dissemination of information from the project through webinars and other means to its full membership; and that the members of the Cities Initiative express their support for the creation of a Lake Huron South East Shores municipal group with Cities Initiative representation, to work with the existing Lake Huron South East Shores Executive Committee to advance shoreline restoration in the region.

Signed this 27th day of June, 2012

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brian McMullan". The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a horizontal line.

Brian McMullan, Chair
Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
Mayor of St. Catharines



Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
 Alliance des villes des Grands Lacs et du Saint-Laurent

GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE CITIES INITIATIVE
ALLIANCE DES VILLES DES GRANDS LACS ET DU SAINT-LAURENT

Resolution 5 – 2012M

Sustainable Municipal Water Management

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River system is a significant natural resource upon which we rely for our drinking water, the economic health and vitality of the region, energy production, and recreation; and

WHEREAS, despite great strides in protection and restoration efforts over the last thirty years, the system continues to face threats and challenges including from our daily use and management of the water; and

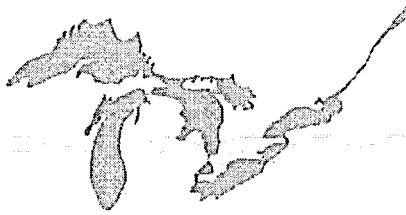
WHEREAS the public is becoming increasingly aware of the importance of responsible water stewardship and reporting publicly on corporate water management performance is quickly becoming as essential as reporting on greenhouse gas emissions among some major corporate water users; and

WHEREAS, municipalities as major water users and water managers are uniquely positioned to lead by example with respect to sustainable water management given their daily interaction with the system through a number of municipal operations and functions, including providing drinking water, managing and overseeing sewer systems and infrastructure, managing and developing shorelines and waterfronts, land use planning, and preparing and adapting their communities for the effects of climate change; and

WHEREAS, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence municipalities recognize the need to ensure these precious water resources are protected, restored, and managed in a sustainable manner to ensure the livelihood and well-being of the citizens of the region as well as the ecosystem of the basin; and

WHEREAS, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence municipalities recognize that progress and improvement can be made with respect to how municipalities, businesses, industry, institutions, and private citizens alike manage our water resources and that it must be a collaborative effort among all who use and benefit from the water; and

WHEREAS, by reporting publicly on their water management performance over time, municipalities will benefit from public feedback and can play an important role in encouraging other water users to reduce their water footprint and more sustainably manage their water use; can inform being more transparent in their reporting of municipal water management; and



Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
Alliance des villes des Grands Lacs et du Saint-Laurent

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative, through extensive input from member municipalities through the Green CiTTS (Cities Transforming Towards Sustainability) program, developed the *Sustainable Municipal Water Management Principles* which represent outcomes related to sustainable water management that all municipalities can strive towards, including the *Sustainable Municipal Water Management Scorecard* which is a means to report to the public on municipal water management; and

WHEREAS, the *Sustainable Municipal Water Management Principles* are as follows:

1. Water Conservation and Efficiency - *Conserve water to protect and sustain our water supply*
2. Shared Water Stewardship – *Promote shared responsibility for water protection*
3. Shoreline and Waterways Restoration – *Protect and restore healthy, natural shorelines and waterways*
4. Water Pollution Prevention – *Prevent the introduction of harmful substances into Great Lakes and St. Lawrence tributaries*
5. Water Protection Planning - *Integrate water protection and ecological features and functions into municipal and regional watershed planning*
6. Water Preparedness for Climate Change - *Prepare for water-related impacts triggered by climate change*

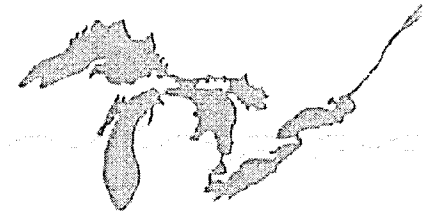
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative endorse the *Sustainable Municipal Water Management Principles* as an important declaration and measure of municipal water management performance; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that members of the Cities Initiative will endeavor to continuously improve their performance in each of the six areas identified in the principles, recognizing that each municipality is beginning at a different stage in each of the six areas and will may make progress at varying rates; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that members of the Cities Initiative will use the *Sustainable Municipal Water Management Scorecard* and/or incorporate elements of it into their ongoing reporting, in order to report publicly on their progress towards achieving *Sustainable Municipal Water Management Principles*, as appropriate.

Signed this 27th day of June, 2012

Brian McMullan, Chair
Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
Mayor of St. Catharines



Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
 Alliance des villes des Grands Lacs et du Saint-Laurent

GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE CITIES INITIATIVE
ALLIANCE DES VILLES DES GRANDS LACS ET DU SAINT-LAURENT

Resolution 6 – 2012M

Development of Ontario's Great Lakes Protection Act

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence are the world's largest supply of freshwater, the source of drinking water to over 40 million people, and provide important economic, environmental and social benefits to communities; and

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence are facing new challenges from increased urbanisation, population growth, climate change and invasive species, which add to the stress facing the Lakes; and Municipalities are on the front line of change, with increasing bills and complaints from basement flooding, erosion around critical roads and bridges, huge sudden volumes of stormwater, buildup of algae, new invasive plants taking over waterfronts, lower lake levels exposing water intake pipes and increasing dredging demands; and

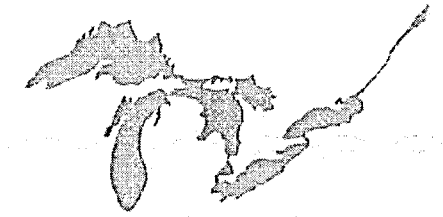
WHEREAS, leadership, coordination and sustained, dedicated funding at all levels of government is needed to protect and restore the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence, such as the Canada-US Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, the US Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, the St. Lawrence Plan and the Canada-Ontario Agreement Respecting the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem; and

WHEREAS, municipalities and local governments invest over \$15 billion a year in the protection and restoration of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence; and

WHEREAS, the Province of Ontario is considering new legislation to protect the Great Lakes, and many Mayors have been involved in discussions and supportive of its early development;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the Cities Initiative endorse the principle that leadership, coordination and sustained and dedicated funding is needed at all levels of government to protect and restore the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence, including direct municipal involvement and consultation in the development of commitments and in their implementation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the members of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative fully support the development and implementation of a Great Lakes Protection Act and associated regulations by the Government of Ontario, and that members call on the Government of Ontario to formally recognise municipalities as founding partners in the efforts to protect the nearshore and the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence; and



Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
Alliance des villes des Grands Lacs et du Saint-Laurent

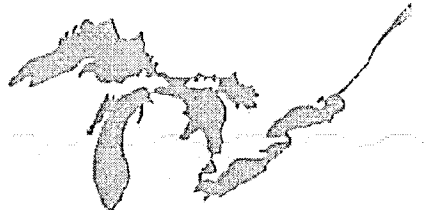
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the members of the Cities Initiative support increased funding for local projects as part of a Great Lakes Protection Act, including support for such initiatives as waterfront redevelopment, infrastructure (including green infrastructure), invasive species management, beaches, recreational trails and other waterfront improvements; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Cities Initiative continues to work collaboratively with the Government of Ontario, through the Memorandum of Cooperation, to help improve waterfronts and shorelines, reduce nuisance and toxic algae, reduce stormwater to the lakes, increase public awareness and outreach, work in an integrated manner to improve nearshore water quality, and explore ways to further integrate water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure planning and operations where appropriate.

Signed this 27th day of June, 2012

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brian McMullan". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent loop at the end.

Brian McMullan, Chair
Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
Mayor of St. Catharines



Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
 Alliance des villes des Grands Lacs et du Saint-Laurent

GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE CITIES INITIATIVE
ALLIANCE DES VILLES DES GRANDS LACS ET DU SAINT-LAURENT

Resolution 7 – 2012M

Keeping Asian Carp Out of the Great Lakes

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence represent the largest body of surface fresh water in the world and are a vibrant, diverse ecosystem that is critically important to the economic well-being and quality of life of the Canadian and U.S. populations in the basin; and

WHEREAS, over 180 invasive species have entered the ecosystem over the years and caused widespread damage and disruption to the natural balance of the system, as well as significant economic damage; and

WHEREAS, one of the most serious threats ever presented by invasive species currently comes from Asian carp, including silver, bighead, and black varieties; and

WHEREAS, these varieties of carp were introduced to the southern United States for use in fish farms for algae control in the 1970's and escaped into the Mississippi River system as a result of floods and other means over the years; and

WHEREAS, the invasive carp have migrated northward through the Mississippi River system over the years to a point where they are as far north as Wisconsin and Minnesota, and into Indiana and Ohio, as well; and

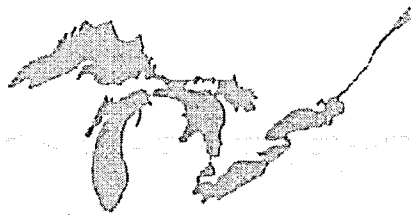
WHEREAS, the invasive carp have established dominant populations in many places in the river systems, reducing significantly or eliminating populations of the more desirable species of fish because of their voracious food consumption and prolific reproduction; and

WHEREAS, the invasive carp are threatening to enter the Great Lakes at a number of points across the basin, but none appear to present as great a threat as the Illinois River and Chicago Area Waterway System; and

WHEREAS, many federal, state, provincial, and local government agencies in the United States and Canada have worked diligently and expended tens of millions of dollars over the past 10 years on a variety of projects to stop the migration of the invasive carp and keep them out of the Great Lakes; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers constructed and currently operates an electric barrier near Romeoville Illinois on the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal that seems to have helped slow or stop the movement of the invasive carp toward Lake Michigan; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is conducting a multiyear, comprehensive study across the U.S. side of the Great Lakes basin called the "Great Lakes and



Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
Alliance des villes des Grands Lacs et du Saint-Laurent

Mississippi River Interbasin Study” (GLMRIS) that examines 19 separate locations where invasive carp could cross from the Mississippi River Basin to the Great Lakes Basin, and considers a large number of potential ways to stop the further migration; and

WHEREAS, including the invasive carp, there are 39 invasive species in the two basins that present a threat to cross over into the other basin in the near future; and

WHEREAS, once an invasive species establishes itself in an ecosystem, it is exceedingly difficult to eradicate it, and it often inflicts serious damage on the ecosystem and imposes major costs in the form of efforts to control it; and

WHEREAS, invasive species have already inflicted hundreds of millions in damage across the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence, and invasive carp pose a serious threat to the \$7 billion sport and commercial fishery that support the economy and help define the culture of the entire region; and

WHEREAS, Canadian and U.S. citizens across the basin have expressed serious concern about the invasive carp and other invasive species, and are demanding prompt action; and

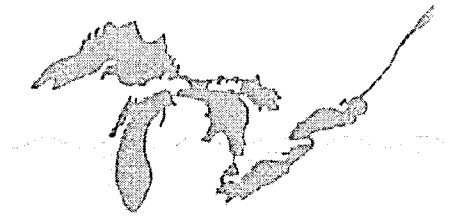
WHEREAS, the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities initiative has taken the position by resolution that physical separation of the Mississippi River and Great Lakes basins in the Chicago Area Waterway System provides the most effective means of keeping the invasive carp from reaching Lake Michigan; and

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative and Great Lakes Commission completed a report entitled “Restoring the Natural Divide” on January 31, 2012 that established the feasibility of physical separation of the two basins in the Chicago Area Waterway System that would also maintain or enhance water quality, flood control, and transportation in the System;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the invasive carp in the Mississippi River system pose one of the greatest threats to the integrity and well-being of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence ecosystem, including the 40 million Canadians and Americans who live there; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that preventing the invasive carp from entering the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence ecosystem needs to be approached with the greatest sense of urgency by all those responsible for dealing with this matter; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that physical separation is the most effective way to keep invasive carp from entering Lake Michigan through the Chicago Area Waterway System, and such barriers would also prevent the movement of many other invasive species from one basin to the other; and



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Alliance des villes des Grands Lacs et du Saint Laurent

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that physical separation is feasible and can be done in a way that maintains or enhances water quality, flood control, and transportation in the system; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers should take all necessary steps accelerate its process to complete its work on the Chicago Area Waterway System portion of the study no later than December 2013, and give fair and thorough consideration to the physical separation option; and

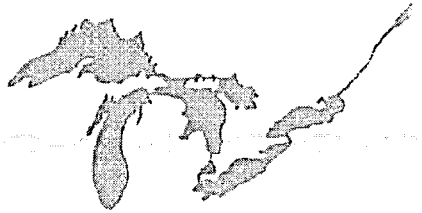
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and all cooperating U.S. and Canadian agencies continue operation of the electric barrier, intensive commercial fishing, and other methods to keep the invasive carp out of the Great Lakes while a long term solution is found and implemented; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that additional work should be undertaken immediately to develop more details of the "Restoring the Natural Divide," report, with a special emphasis on ways to finance the necessary infrastructure investments; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that once a preferred option is identified, all parties should move forward to implement the solution in an expedited fashion with the greatest sense of urgency.

Signed this 27th day of June, 2012

Brian McMullan, Chair
Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
Mayor of St. Catharines



Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
 Alliance des villes des Grands Lacs et du Saint-Laurent

GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE CITIES INITIATIVE
ALLIANCE DES VILLES DES GRANDS LACS ET DU SAINT-LAURENT

Resolution 8 – 2012M

Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement

WHEREAS, the Canadian and U.S. federal governments are nearing the end of their renegotiation of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (WQA), the principal agreement guiding Canadian and US collaboration for Great Lakes protection; and

WHEREAS, signing of the agreement by the two Parties could occur as early as mid-April. It is expected no later than the end of June, as that is when all attention on the US side will be directed to their fall Federal election; and

WHEREAS, a Cities Initiative representative participated on an Environment Canada WQA Advisory Panel over the last two years, and has provided comment on confidential information presented to the panel by Environment Canada staff throughout the negotiations; and

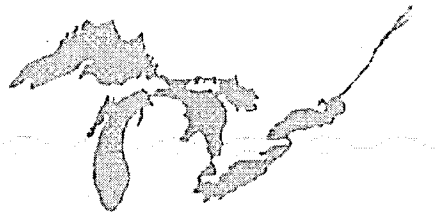
WHEREAS, based on public consultations to date, it is known that the agreement covers similar issues as previous versions, through its annexes on toxics, areas of concern, lake-wide areas management plans, nutrients, habitat and species, groundwater, and maritime shipping pollution from vessels, research and science. In addition, several new annexes are expected, including ones on aquatic invasive species, and climate change; and

WHEREAS, the Cities Initiative has pushed hard for a formal role for municipalities within the governance structure for the implementation of the agreement. Currently, the Cities Initiative is invited as an observer to the Canada-US Binational Executive Committee that oversees the implementation of the agreement for the two Parties;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the Cities Initiative welcome the impending signing of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement between Canada and the United States; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Cities Initiative continue to seek a direct, formal role in the governance of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, to provide cities with a strong voice at the WQA table, and is ready to meet with the Parties to discuss how to achieve this objective; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that both parties to the agreement, cooperating state, provincial, tribal, first nation, and local governments, along with the stakeholder community, put



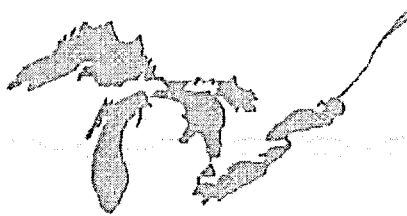
Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
Alliance des villes des Grands Lacs et du Saint-Laurent

strong emphasis and effort on full, effective, appropriately resourced and timely implementation of the WQA.

Signed this 27th day of June, 2012

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Brian McMullan".

Brian McMullan, Chair
Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
Mayor of St. Catharines



Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
 Alliance des villes des Grands Lacs et du Saint-Laurent

GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE CITIES INITIATIVE
ALLIANCE DES VILLES DES GRANDS LACS ET DU SAINT-LAURENT

Resolution 9 – 2012M

Shale Gas Exploration, Extraction and Treatment Activities and the Role of Local Government

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River are the largest freshwater ecosystem in the world, providing drinking water to over 40 million people and serving as the economic base for much of Canada and the United States; and

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence basin is a complex and fragile ecosystem, encompassing a wide range of human and natural habitat and activities; and

WHEREAS, shale gas activities, whether it be exploration, extraction or treatment, have increased significantly over the past few years across the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River basin, representing potential local investments, jobs creation and additional revenues from royalties and taxes; and

WHEREAS, there are current uncertainties about the environmental risks to water, air and soil associated with shale gas exploration, extraction and treatment, as well as the financial impacts on municipalities; and

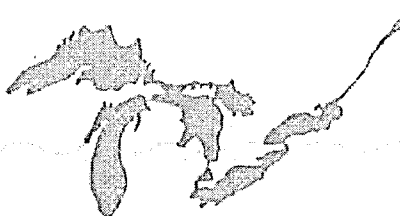
WHEREAS, proper casing and cementing of oil and gas wells is very important to protect water supplies and improve public safety, as well as the fact that there is currently little or no consistency between jurisdictions (Federal, Provincial, State) in regard to casing and cementing standards; and

WHEREAS, concerns persistent over the impacts of hydrofracking fluids on aquifers and shale gas' contribution to greenhouse gas emissions, and the use of undisclosed chemical constituents in several jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, the capability of municipal treatment plants to efficiently and safely process wastewater from the fracking process is questioned in some cases; and

WHEREAS, municipalities have both the duty and obligation to protect the health, safety, and welfare of their residents, especially in providing safe drinking water;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Cities Initiative calls on state, provincial and federal governments to provide integrated, effective and responsible management



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Alliance des villes des Grands Lacs et du Saint-Laurent

of the shale gas industry, which will ensure the protection of both the environment and residents, as well as respect the role and authority of municipalities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Cities Initiative calls for utmost transparency and disclosure from both state, provincial and federal governments and the shale gas industry, as well as continued information exchange with municipalities throughout all development stages; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Cities Initiative calls for the conduct of independent studies on the environmental, social and economic impact of shale gas exploration, extraction and treatment activities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Cities Initiative calls for consistency between any new legislation concerning shale gas exploration, extraction and treatment activities, and existing laws and regulations related to the environment, sustainable development and urban planning; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Cities Initiative calls on state, provincial and federal governments to allow municipalities to require public hearings on the local impacts of shale gas industry, including public safety issues and risks, preventative measures and response plans; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Cities Initiative requests state, provincial and federal governments to require companies engaged in shale gas extraction to provide the list of chemicals used, as well as details of their storage, handling, and disposal; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Cities Initiative asks for the creation of mitigation and compensation funds for municipalities, financed by fees paid by the shale gas industry, in the event of negative impacts within their territory as a result of exploration, extraction or treatment activities.

Signed this 27th day of June, 2012

Brian McMullan, Chair
Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative
Mayor of St. Catharines

GREEN ECONOMY SUMMIT Draft Agenda

- 9:00 – 9:30 am **WELCOMES** from City of Toronto and Province of Ontario
- 9:30 – 10:30 **BOB WILLARD**, author of *The New Sustainability Advantage* on the compelling business case for municipal sustainability strategies and green economic development
- 10:30 – 11:10 **PAMELA BLAIS**, author of *Perverse Cities: Hidden Subsidies, Wonky Policy and Urban Sprawl*, making the case for accurate pricing and better land use policy and how this is fundamental to achieving efficient, sustainable and livable communities all while spurring economic activity and addressing municipal fiscal challenges
- 11:10 – 11:40 **SONJA PERSRAM**, author of three reports on a municipal financing mechanism called *Property Assessed Payments for Energy Retrofits (PAPER)*, and leader of a multi-sector *PAPER collaboration*, on the capacity for local improvement charges to spur green economy opportunities associated with energy efficiency.
- 11:40 – 12:00 Announcement and Signing of 2012 Clean Air Council Inter-governmental Declaration on Clean Air and Climate Change
- 12:00 – 1:00 pm **LUNCH**
- 1:00 – 1:30 **RESULTS OF CLEAN AIR COUNCIL SURVEY/INTERVIEWS** on coordination between municipal sustainability/environmental policies/departments and economic development programs/departments.
- 1:30 – 2:00 **CASE STUDY OF GREEN ECONOMY REGIONAL COORDINATION EXPERIENCES AND RESULTS**
- 2:00 – 3:30 **AFTERNOON BREAK-OUT WORKING GROUPS:** Next Steps on Municipal Coordination and Cooperation between Sustainability and Economic Development Departments; and Green Economy Regional Coordination – Key Partners, Challenges, Opportunities & Workplan for Action.
- 3:30 – 4:00 **SUMMARY OF WORKING GROUP DISCUSSION AND NEXT STEPS & CLOSING REMARKS**

Friday October 26, 2012 9:00 am - 4:00 pm

Toronto City Hall Council Chambers

Registration: surveymonkey.com/s/cacgesummit

SEP 04 2012

Memorandum



TO: Environmental Advisory Committee
Meeting Date: September 4, 2012

FROM: Andrea J. McLeod, Environmental Specialist, Environmental Management
Section, Community Services Department

DATE: August 20, 2012

SUBJECT: **Clean Air Council's Green Economy Summit**

The Clean Air Council (CAC) is made up of 24 local and regional governments in the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area along with representatives from the Provincial and Federal Governments. The City of Mississauga is a member municipality. The CAC promotes the reduction of air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions and increased awareness of regional air quality and climate change issues in the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area through the collective efforts of all levels of government. Each year, the Clean Air Council reports on the progress being made on these issues.

The City of Toronto and the Clean Air Partnership have invited the Environmental Advisory Committee (see attached invitation) to attend the CAC's Green Economy Summit on Friday, October 26, 2012 from 9:00am to 4:00pm, at Toronto City Hall Council Chambers. The City of Mississauga has participated in CAC Summits (formerly known as Smog Summits) since 2000.

The October 26th Summit will bring together political leaders and municipal representatives from across the Region to hear presentations from:

- Bob Willard, author of "The New Sustainability Advantage" on the compelling business case for municipal sustainability strategies and green economic development;
- Pamela Blais, author of "Perverse Cities: Hidden Subsidies, Wonky Policy and Urban Sprawl", making the case for accurate pricing and better land use policy and how this is fundamental to achieving efficient, sustainable and livable communities all while spurring economic activity and addressing municipal fiscal challenges; and
- Sonja Persram, author of three reports on a municipal financing mechanism called *Property Assessed Payments for Energy Retrofits* (PAPER), and leader of a multi-sector PAPER collaboration, on the capacity for local improvement charges to spur green economy opportunities associated with energy efficiency.

In addition, the October 26th Green Economy Summit will:

- Announce the 2012 Clean Air Council Inter-governmental Declaration on Clean Air and Climate Change (along with signing ceremony);
- Present the Clean Air Council Green Economy Report on coordination between municipal sustainability/environmental policies/departments and economic development programs/departments;

- Share lessons learned from green economy regional coordination in other jurisdictions; and,
- Gather feedback from leading political leaders and municipal representatives via afternoon working groups on key strategic directions for regional coordination and green economic opportunities.

City staff from the Environmental Management Section and the Economic Development Office will be in attendance at the Summit. Additionally, Environmental Management staff will be drafting a separate Corporate Report to General Committee authorizing a political representative to sign the 2012 Clean Air Council Inter-governmental Declaration on Clean Air and Climate Change.

If you are interested and available to attend the Summit on October 26, please follow the registration instructions in the email invitation you received.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Andrea J. McLeod". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Andrea J. McLeod
Environmental Specialist
Environmental Management Section
Community Services Department

Andrea J McLeod

From: Andrea J McLeod
Sent: 2012/08/23 9:24 AM
To: Andrea J McLeod
Subject: FW: SAVE THE DATE: Help advance the Green Economy in the GTA. Participate in Clean Air Council's Green Economy Summit - Friday October 26th, 2012
Attachments: Oct 26 CAC Green Economy Summit.pdf

Hello EAC Members,

Please see invitation below and corresponding agenda attachment. The City of Mississauga is a member of the Clean Air Council and all of EAC is welcome to attend the summit as representatives of the City. The Mayor and all of our City Councillors have also been invited to attend the Summit.

If you have any questions, please contact Andrea McLeod at 905-615-3200, ext. 5229.

From: Gaby Kalapos [<mailto:gkalapos@cleanairpartnership.org>]
Sent: 2012/08/09 4:30 PM
To: Gaby Kalapos
Subject: SAVE THE DATE: Help advance the Green Economy in the GTA. Participate in Clean Air Council's Green Economy Summit - Friday October 26th, 2012

Dear Clean Air Council Representatives:

Please see below for the invitation to the October 26th Clean Air Council Green Economy Summit. Please forward this invitation on to folks within your municipality you think would be interested. If you have any questions please just let me know. thanks
Gaby

SAVE THE DATE: Help advance the Green Economy in the GTA Participate in Clean Air Council's Green Economy Summit - Friday October 26th, 2012

The City of Toronto and Clean Air Partnership are pleased to invite you to join other Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area municipal politicians and staff and others at the **Clean Air Council Green Economy Summit on Friday October 26th, 2012** from 9:00 am until 4:00 pm at Toronto City Hall Council Chambers (100 Queen Street West, Toronto)

The Clean Air Council, made up of 24 local and regional governments in the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area as well as the Provincial and Federal Government promotes the reduction of air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions and increased awareness of regional air quality and climate change issues through the collective efforts of all levels of government. Each year, the Clean Air Council reports on the progress being made on these issues. For more information on the **Clean Air Council**, please visit http://www.cleanairpartnership.org/gta_clean_air_council

Your municipality's participation in the Clean Air Council has helped to make Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area municipalities national leaders on collaboration and implementation of clean air and climate change actions.

The October 26th **Clean Air Council Green Economy Summit** will bring together political leaders from across the Region to hear presentations from:

- **Bob Willard**, author of The New Sustainability Advantage on the compelling business case for municipal sustainability strategies and green economic development;
- **Pamela Blais**, author of Perverse Cities: Hidden Subsidies, Wonky Policy and Urban Sprawl, making the case for accurate pricing and better land use policy and how this is fundamental to achieving efficient, sustainable and livable communities all while spurring economic activity and addressing municipal fiscal challenges; and
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- Announce the 2012 Clean Air Council Inter-governmental Declaration on Clean Air and Climate Change (along with signing ceremony);
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- Share lessons learned from green economy regional coordination in other jurisdictions; and
- Gather feedback from leading political leaders via afternoon working groups on key strategic directions for regional coordination and green economic opportunities.

I trust you will be able to participate in this important invitation-only (and free for CAC municipal staff) event and provide us with your insight.

Please see below for more information on the Green Economy Summit and the preliminary agenda and kindly confirm your attendance by registering. (<http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/cacgesummit>)

Hope to see you at the Clean Air Council Green Economy Summit on Friday October 26th, 2012.

Sincerely,
 Gabriella Kalapos
 Acting Executive Director, Clean Air Partnership
 Co-Chair of Clean Air Council

Green Economy Summit

Friday October 26th, Toronto City Hall, Council Chambers

The global "race to clean" has gained new urgency with numerous nations—the United States, China, Japan, and the United Kingdom—all having made new commitments to invest in the low-carbon and environmental goods sector as a source of quality jobs, exports, and industry growth. They are added to the national leaders

such as Denmark and Germany that are at the forefront of strong green economies. In order to build economic and environmental strength and resilience, Canada needs to ensure that we are contributors to the growing green economy and not simply consumers of other countries green economic bases.

Municipalities are on the front line of the green economy in Canada. Municipalities have shown leadership in protecting the environment by:

- Improving energy and water efficiency;
- Providing sustainable transportation options;
- Treating wastewater;
- Reducing and safely disposing of waste;
- Investing in green infrastructure;
- Limiting air pollution; and
- Planning communities that encourage mixed use and active transportation.

In 2009 the Greater Toronto Region Economic Summit released a *Choosing our Future* report with the key recommendation of regional coordination and “thinking, acting and marketing as a Region”.

In 2011, the Metropolitan Policy Program at Brookings released their *Sizing the Clean Economy* report that found that regional coordination and the support of green economy clusters at the Metropolitan level was a key indicator of a strong and resilient green economy base.

The possibility exists for the GTHA to be one of Canada’s key green economic bases, but regional coordination and cooperation and provincial and federal support will likely be necessary in order to realize local, regional, provincial and national economic and environmental goals.

The October 26th Clean Air Council Green Economy Summit will bring political leaders and municipal staff from across the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area together to review options and provide their insight for furthering the Region’s sustainability and green economy. The Summit will also provide Clean Air Council member municipalities the opportunity to interact with a variety of key partners and stakeholders instrumental in the development of a regional green economy strategy.

October 26th, 2012 Green Economy Summit Agenda

9:00 – 9:30 am	Welcomes
9:30 – 10:30	Bob Willard , author of <u>The New Sustainability Advantage</u> on the compelling business case for municipal sustainability strategies and green economic development
10:30 – 11:10	Pamela Blais , author of <u>Perverse Cities: Hidden Subsidies, Wonky Policy and Urban Sprawl</u> , making the case for accurate pricing and better land use policy and how this is fundamental to achieving efficient, sustainable and livable communities all while spurring economic activity and addressing municipal fiscal challenges
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11:40 – 12:00	Announcement and Signing of 2012 Clean Air Council Inter-governmental Declaration on Clean Air and Climate Change
12:00 – 1:00	Lunch

1:00 – 1:30 pm	Results of Clean Air Council Survey/Interviews on coordination between municipal sustainability/environmental policies/departments and economic development programs/departments.
1:30 – 2:00	Case Study of Green Economy Regional Coordination Experiences and Results
2:00 – 3:30	Afternoon Break-Out Working Groups: Next Steps on Municipal Coordination and Cooperation between Sustainability and Economic Development Departments; and Green Economy Regional Coordination – Key Partners, Challenges, Opportunities & Workplan for Action.
3:30 – 4:00	Summary of Working Groups, Next Steps & Closing

About the Clean Air Council

The Greater Toronto Area (GTA) and Southwestern Ontario (SWO) Clean Air Council (CAC) promotes the reduction of air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions and increased awareness of regional air quality and climate change issues through the collective efforts of all levels of government. The Council identifies and promotes effective initiatives to reduce the occurrence of air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions in the GTA and SWO, and their associated health risks. The Clean Air Councils works on the very simple premise that if one jurisdiction undertakes a clean air/climate change action that it makes sense to share their experience and lessons learned with other jurisdictions. In this way it helps to promote and raise the bar for the implementation of actions that will lead us to lower carbon and more healthy and livable communities.

There are many benefits to a collaborative approach to addressing air quality and climate change issues. Having multiple jurisdictions at the same table enhances networking and the exchange of resources and information. It ensures that no one group is working in isolation and that those efforts are not unnecessarily duplicated. Inter-governmental and inter-regional cooperation also provides an opportunity to leverage scarce resources for research, outreach and other air quality improvement initiatives. Bringing together multiple staff from different departments and municipalities across the air shed also helps break down silos that may exist within and amongst municipalities, and increases cooperation on air quality and climate change issues.

The work plan of the Clean Air Council is determined via the Inter-governmental Declaration on Clean Air and Climate Change. In the 2012 Declaration the Clean Air Council identified ***Increase coordination and cooperation between economic development and environment/sustainability departments*** as one of its priority Declaration actions.

Targets associated with this Declaration action include: Development of a Green Economic Development Actions Scan and the development of a Regional Green Economic Strategy.

About the Clean Air Partnership

Clean Air Partnership (CAP) is a registered charity that works in partnership to promote and coordinate actions to improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gases for healthy communities. Our applied research on municipal policies strives to broaden and improve access to public policy debate on air pollution and climate change issues. Our social marketing programs focus on energy conservation activities that motivate individuals, government, schools, utilities, businesses and communities to take action to clean the air. Clean Air Partnership's mission is to transform cities into sustainable, vibrant, resilient communities, where the air is clean to breathe and greenhouse gas emissions are minimized. Clean Air Partnership serves as the secretariat and co-chair of the Clean Air Council.

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CAP Twitter: @CleanAirGTA

AQHI Blog: <http://airqualityinthegtha.org/>
AQHI Twitter: @AirQualityGTHA



GREEN ECONOMY SUMMIT

The global "race to clean" has gained new urgency with numerous nations - the United States, China, Japan, and the United Kingdom - all having made new commitments to invest in the low-carbon and environmental goods sector as a source of quality jobs, exports, and industry growth. They are added to the national leaders such as Denmark and Germany that are at the forefront of strong green economies. In order to build economic and environmental strength and resilience, Canada needs to ensure that we are contributors to the growing green economy and not simply consumers of other countries green economic bases.

Municipalities are on the front line of the green economy in Canada. They have shown leadership in protecting the environment by:

- Improving energy and water efficiency
- Providing sustainable transportation options
- Treating wastewater
- Reducing and safely disposing of waste
- Investing in green infrastructure
- Limiting air pollution
- Planning communities to encourage mixed land uses and active transportation

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

BOB WILLARD Author of *The New Sustainability Advantage* on the compelling business case for municipal sustainability strategies and green economic development.

PAMELA BLAIS Author of *Perverse Cities: Hidden Subsidies, Wonky Policy and Urban Sprawl*, making the case for accurate pricing and better land use policy and how this is fundamental to achieving efficient, sustainable and livable communities all while spurring economic activity and addressing municipal fiscal challenges.

SONJA PERSRAM Author of three reports on a municipal financing mechanism called *Property Assessed Payments for Energy Retrofits (PAPER)*, and leader of a multi-sector *PAPER collaboration*, on the capacity for local improvement charges to spur green economy opportunities associated with energy efficiency.

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CLEAN AIR PARTNERSHIP (CAP) is a registered charity that works in partnership to promote and coordinate actions to improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gases for healthy communities. Our applied research on municipal policies strives to broaden and improve access to public policy debate on air pollution and climate change issues. Our social marketing programs focus on energy conservation activities that motivate individuals, government, schools, utilities, businesses and communities to take action to clean the air.

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Friday October 26, 2012 9:00 am - 4:00 pm

Toronto City Hall Council Chambers

Registration: surveymonkey.com/s/cacgesummit

Memorandum

Environmental Advisory
Committee

SEP 04 2012

TO: The Environmental Advisory Committee

FROM: Andy Wickens, Manager - Parks

DATE: August 22, 2012

SUBJECT: Potential Ban/Restriction on Fertilizer Use in the City of Mississauga

At the Environmental Advisory Committee Meeting of February 7, 2012, staff were asked to report back on the issue of fertilizer impacts and the potential to limit or ban its use in the City. The following provides some background information and an analysis of the mechanics and implications of any proposed ban or restriction.

What is Fertilizer?

As commonly used in agriculture, gardening and landscape maintenance, fertilizer is any organic or inorganic material which improves the growing capacity of soil, either through adding or replenishing needed elements. In general fertilizer contains nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus in varying ratios and may be sourced from naturally occurring, or synthetic sources.

Where is it Used?

Within the City of Mississauga, most fertilizer is used to enhance turf, in either commercial or residential settings. Fertilizer may also be used for horticultural or arboriculture applications. Because of Mississauga's degree of urbanization there would be little use of fertilizer within the City for agricultural purposes.

Mississauga Parks uses fertilizer primarily for application on major sports fields and for maintaining turf in some high profile locations. The use of fertilizer is part of an Integrated Pest Management/Plant Health Care program whereby the growth and development of turf is enhanced so as to crowd out weeds. Other tools used include topdressing and overseeding and aeration. This type of program has become more prominent because of the impacts of the Province's Cosmetic Pesticide Ban Act. For sports fields, control of weeds is a safety issue.

Impacts of Fertilization

The primary concern related to the use of fertilizer is the impact of nutrients which make their way into watercourses and lakes through storm water runoff. The major issue in this regard is the impact of phosphorous; this component promotes root growth in plants but also promotes the growth of algae and weeds in bodies of water. Most commercial fertilizers contain phosphorous although fertilizers have come onto the market which do not. A key issue with the use of fertilizers is application rates. Parks staff or other professionals will apply fertilizer at the recommended rate. This may not be the case for homeowners or other occasional users, which may exacerbate concerns with runoff.

Mitigation of Fertilizer Impacts

There are measures which can be taken to mitigate the undesirable impact of fertilizers on water courses and lakes. These include avoiding fertilizer application in direct proximity to watercourses, applying fertilizer at the recommended rate and avoiding periods during, or immediately before heavy rain; and creating vegetative buffers adjacent to lakes, ponds and watercourses.

The Legal Framework

There are a number of pieces of legislation that deal with fertilizers at the federal and Ontario level. The key pieces and brief description of each that is applicable is set out below:

Federal: The importation and sale of fertilizers in Canada is regulated under the *Fertilizers Act* and Regulations administered by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, which is a federal body. The legislation is aimed at ensuring that regulated fertilizers and supplement products are effective and safe for humans, plants, animals and the environment. The Agency works with provinces and municipalities to ensure that fertilizers meet the highest standards for safety and efficiency.

Ontario: There is no provincial legislation in Ontario regulating fertilizer use or sale because that is done at the federal level. Ontario does have the *Nutrient Management Act* and General Regulation 267/03 regulating land application; this is targeted toward farms. In addition, Ontario has other general environmental legislation that may apply in the event that fertilizer application may cause an adverse effect on the environment, including water. They are:

Ontario Water Resources Act (OWRA)-this is a broad based statute that, together with regulations, is aimed at protecting groundwater and surface water throughout Ontario. The Act prohibits the discharge of polluting materials that may impair water quality. It also empowers the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) to issue orders to various persons, if there is a discharge of material into water or a watercourse that may impair the quality of water. This gives the MOE broad jurisdiction to protect water quality.

Ontario Clean Water Act 2006 and source water protection regulations (*CWA*) - This statute and regulations are aimed at protecting drinking water from source to tap with a multi-barrier approach to stop contaminants from entering sources of drinking water-lakes, streams and aquifers. Source Protection Committees are required to assess existing and potential threats to their water and then develop actions to reduce or eliminate these threats. The Committee develops a source protection plan (through consultations with stakeholders and municipalities). If fertilizer use or application may pose a threat, it could be included in such plan. It appears that the City of Sudbury's fertilizer by-law (mentioned below) arose from a request made to Council by the Sudbury Drinking Water Source Protection Committee for a City wide-application.

Ontario Environmental Protection Act (EPA)-This is Ontario's main environmental statute for protection of the environment. It gives the MOE broad powers to deal with the discharge of contaminants which may cause adverse effects. Like the OWRA, it gives the MOE authority to issue orders to various persons where land, water, property, plant, animal life or human health is injured, damaged or endangered, or likely to be. If the use and application of fertilizers may cause such adverse effects, the MOE has jurisdiction to deal with it under its broad legislation.

The importance of the Ontario and federal legislation is in understanding that these levels of government have jurisdiction over certain aspects of fertilizers. A municipal by-law banning or restricting the use or application of fertilizers may not conflict with specific authorities found in other legislation such as the federal and Ontario laws noted above. A municipal by-law can supplement provincial legislation, for example, so long as it is not in conflict.

Municipal Act –The Act gives municipalities natural person powers and jurisdiction over certain spheres (areas) to administer their affairs and deliver services. It allows passage of by-laws respecting “health, safety and well-being of persons” and “economic, social and environmental well-being of the municipality”. These powers were cited in the City of Sudbury’s fertilizer by-law and can be used as the City’s authority to enact a similar by-law. Care needs to be taken to ensure that any by-law is in fact enacted for those purposes, is not over-reaching in its effect and does not conflict with other legislation.

Municipal

City of Mississauga Storm Sewer By-law 259-05-This by-law regulates discharge of various materials to the city’s storm sewer system. The materials currently include pesticides and herbicides or fungicides as well as a list of other substances.

Other Jurisdictions

There has been some legislation enacted in the United States to restrict or eliminate the use of fertilizers. Approximately fifty municipalities in Florida have banned or restricted the sale and use of fertilizers. This was out of concern for the proliferation of algae in estuaries and inland waterways. The Florida restrictions may be seasonal in nature, may restrict use before a heavy rainfall or may be restricted by proximity to water bodies. In addition New York State and Michigan have restricted the sale of fertilizers containing phosphorous.

In Canada, the City of Greater Sudbury passed by-law 2012-58 which restricts the application of a manufactured fertilizer to any surface (including but not restricted to residential lawns or grounds) subject to certain exemptions. Manufactured fertilizer means a substance or compound containing phosphorus that is manufactured, sold or for use as a plant nutrient or to aid plant growth. The by-law came into effect in April 2012. It limits the use of fertilizer that contains phosphorus and bans residents from using fertilizer on frozen ground, when it is raining or predicted to rain, within 15 metres of any water body and on impervious surfaces such as driveways and parking lots.

The Corporation of the Township of Georgian Bay also passed a by-law 2007-21 in April 2007 although that by-law deals not only with fertilizers but also herbicides and pesticides. It prohibits spreading, causing or permitting to be spread any pesticide, herbicide or fertilizer on any lot within the Township that abuts a water body or shore, subject to certain exemptions. The by-law specifically states that it is not intended to conflict with federal and Ontario laws.

Options for the City of Mississauga

If the City of Mississauga wishes to mitigate the impacts of fertilizer, in particular that of phosphorous, on water bodies, there are a number of different approaches it could take:

- education about impacts of fertilizer and the importance of correct application;
- restriction on phosphorous content in fertilizers sold in Mississauga;
- restriction of fertilizer application either by location, under certain conditions or altogether;

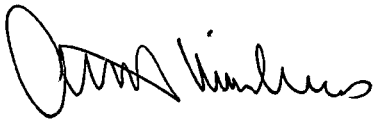
- regulation or restriction of land applications of fertilizers where fertilizers can be a significant threat to drinking water;
- restriction or prohibition of the sale of fertilizers in the City.

Each of these measures has advantages and disadvantages in terms of resource requirements, effectiveness, and issues of jurisdiction. In particular, with regard to restriction or regulation of application, and any restriction on sales, additional study would be required to determine jurisdiction and the City's ability to enforce any by-law.

Conclusion

Measures have been taken in some locations in North America to mitigate the undesirable impacts of fertilizer application. The legislation enacted has varied widely; at this point the actual impact of this legislation on water quality is not clear.

There are a variety of measures the City of Mississauga could choose to take to mitigate the impacts of fertilizer. The City can impose restrictions on use or sale, but these provisions may not conflict with the various relevant provincial and federal statutes and regulations. In addition, methods and the effectiveness of enforcement would need to be considered. As noted above, informed use of fertilizers should help to reduce negative impact, so education may be an alternative to regulation and enforcement.



Andy Wickens, Manager Parks
905 615-3200 x3357
andy.wickens@mississauga.ca

SEP 04 2012

Upcoming Agenda Items and Environmental Advisory Committee (EAC) Role

Legend: Potential Role for EAC	
Comments (Provide feedback for consideration.)	Leadership (Participate in event or lead external group participation.)
Community Engagement (Champion LGMP awareness campaign, promote Living Green blog, etc.)	Receive (For information.)
Direction (Provide direction to staff.)	Recommendation (To General Committee.)
Deputation (Present to General Committee, Council, other.)	Sub-committee (To further develop or research initiative.)

Month	Item	Description	Potential EAC Role
October	Stormwater Financing Study	An update on the progress of the study.	Receive
	City Committees of Council Structure Review	The purpose of this project is to review the administration, mandate and structure of existing (and potential) City of Mississauga Committees of Council, and to make specific recommendations regarding these committees for Council approval.	Receive
	Tree Permit By-law (Tentative)	An update on the results of public consultation around proposed amendments to the Tree Permit By-Law.	Receive
	Home Wood Stoves	A report back subsequent to the April 2012 EAC meeting where home wood stoves were discussed.	Direction
	Corporate Environmental Principles Policy Update	An update is planned to better align the policy with environmental principles in the Strategic Plan and LGMP.	Recommendation
November	Living Green Master Plan (LGMP) Update	A mid-year update on LGMP progress and indicators.	Receive
	Natural Heritage System Strategy	To present preliminary research findings.	Receive
	Sustainable Neighbourhood Retrofit Action Plan (SNAP) (Tentative)	SNAP brings various stakeholders together to develop an action plan for change that fits the needs of a particular neighbourhood.	Receive
	Quest 2013	Ontario Caucus Conference.	Receive
	Corporate and Community Greenhouse Gas (GHG) and Criteria Air Contaminant (CAC) Inventories	Updated GHG and CAC inventories' results will be presented and used to benchmark and prioritize future efforts to reduce local sources of emissions.	Recommendation
December	Stormwater Quality Control Strategy Update	Update of the City's strategy for managing and improving the quality of stormwater runoff.	Recommendation
	Let Your Green Show	Announcing Phase 1 results.	Receive

Other Anticipated Items	
Item	Description
Nuisance Weed and Tall Grass Control By-law	The City's Nuisance Weed and Tall Grass Control By-law is scheduled to be revised as per the LGMP.
Green Development Strategy (GDS)	An update on GDS implementation.
Waste Management	An update on various waste-related initiatives.
Drive-Throughs	An update on drive-throughs.
Air Quality By-law Evaluation	An updated evaluation of whether to pursue the development of a City of Mississauga air quality by-law.
Idling Update	An update on idling in Mississauga.
Transportation Strategy	Finalized version of interim strategy.
Smoke-Free Outdoor Spaces	Update to EAC subsequent to a deputation entitled "Smoke-Free Outdoor Spaces Policy Options" at the Committee's November 9, 2010 meeting.
Lake Ontario Integrated Shoreline Strategy (LOISS)	Update on potential position for an EAC representative on a LOISS advisory committee.
Corporate Energy Conservation Plans	The new Provincial <i>Green Energy Act</i> (2009) requires municipalities to provide corporate energy conservation plans for all municipally owned and operated buildings and to report annually on actual performance against plans. The first report will be due on July 1, 2013.

STATUS OF OUTSTANDING ISSUES FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (EAC)

Prepared by Julie Lavertu, Legislative Coordinator, for the September 4, 2012 EAC Agenda

EAC MEETING FIRST DISCUSSED	ISSUE	EAC RECOMMENDATION/DIRECTION	STATUS
Feb/12	Transportation Strategy Presentation	Michael DeWit, Vice-Chair, indicated that a presentation on the transportation strategy would be beneficial to the Committee.	May 1/12 EAC Meeting Update: Ms. Osborne added that she did not have a specific timeline for the transportation strategy at this time.
Feb/12	Use of Cosmetic Fertilizer for Residential or Commercial Lawns	Lucas Krist, PEYA, asked if the City can limit the use of cosmetic fertilizer for residential or commercial lawns ... Dr. Brad Bass, Citizen Member, asked if staff could clarify what the Committee's options are and what powers the Committee has under the <i>Municipal Act</i> . Brenda E. Osborne, Manager, indicated that they would report back on the issue with either a presentation or a report back with comments.	May 1/12 EAC Meeting Update: Ms. Osborne noted that the use of cosmetic fertilizers for residential/ commercial lawns would likely be considered at the Committee's June 2012 meeting, as staff is waiting to hear back from Legal staff. Please see Item 6 on the September 4, 2012 EAC Agenda.
Apr/12	Smoke from Home Wood Stoves	EAC-0018-2012 That the Memorandum dated March 13, 2012 from Mayor Hazel McCallion with respect to smoke from home wood stoves be received and referred to Environmental Management staff for further review and preparation of a draft by-law, in consultation with Legal staff, and a Corporate Report on short- and long-term policy options (including addressing the improper use of home wood stoves and regulation by the provincial government) for home wood stoves for consideration at a future Environmental Advisory Committee meeting.	May 1/12 EAC Meeting Update: Ms. Osborne noted that staff is working with Legal staff on the smoke from home wood stoves issue and that this matter was being targeted for the Committee's September or October 2012 meetings.

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Environmental Advisory Committee

EAC MEETING FIRST DISCUSSED	ISSUE	EAC RECOMMENDATION/DIRECTION	STATUS
Apr/12	Oakville-Clarkson Air Quality Advisory Committee Terms of Reference	Ms. Osborne provided a verbal update with respect to the Oakville-Clarkson Air Quality Advisory Committee Terms of Reference. She said that the Advisory Committee has been formed to examine air quality in the Oakville-Clarkson area, that a smaller Subcommittee drafted the Terms of Reference, and that the Terms of Reference would be shared with the Committee once they had been approved by the Advisory Committee.	<p>May 1/12 EAC Meeting Update: Ms. Osborne noted that that she hoped to have an update on the Oakville-Clarkson Air Quality Advisory Committee Terms of Reference at the Committee's June 2012 meeting.</p> <p>June 5/12 EAC Meeting Update: Ms. Osborne said that staff did not receive the Oakville-Clarkson Air Zone Management Advisory Committee's Terms of Reference in time for the Committee's agenda, that a Corporate Report regarding this matter would be considered by General Committee on June 13, 2012, and that she was requesting that Council appoint her to the Advisory Committee. Councillor Tovey suggested that the Committee pass a recommendation supporting her appointment.</p>

EAC MEETING FIRST DISCUSSED	ISSUE	EAC RECOMMENDATION/DIRECTION	STATUS
May/12	Committee's Off-Site Meeting in October 2012	Ms. Osborne said that the Committee could establish a Subcommittee to plan the Committee's off-site meeting in October 2012. The Chair suggested that Ms. Osborne meet with him to discuss potential options for the off-site meeting and that this matter be returned to the Committee's June or September 2012 meetings.	June 5/12 EAC Meeting Update: Committee members discussed the Committee's off-site meeting and the purpose, topics, and various possible venues for the meeting. Ms. Osborne said that Environment staff would continue to work on this matter and had not chosen a venue. She noted that Mr. Basit and Dr. Bass had suggested educational workshops for social media tools and innovative technologies and that Environment staff could pursue a combination of the potential topics. In response to a question from Ms. Ohori, Ms. Osborne discussed the purpose of this meeting and explained that it would occur for a half-day on a Saturday in October 2012.