AGENDA
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MEETING
June 22, 2021 at 7:00 p.m.

CALL TO ORDER:

INTRODUCTION OF LATE ITEMS:	-	Resolution required to add late items, if any
ADOPTION OF AGENDA:	-	Resolution to adopt the Agenda for the June 22, 2021, Committee of the Whole Meeting.
ADOPTION OF MINUTES	-	Resolution to adopt the Minutes of the Committee of the Whole Meeting held May 25, 2021

NEW BUSINESS:

House of Joyful Tidings	-	Presentation and discussion regarding potential relocation of "House of Joyful Tidings"
RDCK Draft Resource Recovery Plan	-	Presentation and discussion regarding the draft RDCK Resource Recovery Plan
Poverty Reduction Strategy	-	Presentation and discussion regarding the Poverty Reduction Strategy recommendations.
2020 Annual Report	-	Presentation of 2020 Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements for the period ending December 31, 2020

ADJOURNMENT:

- Resolution to adjourn the meeting at ___ p.m.

MINUTES
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MEETING

DATE: May 25, 2021
TIME: 7:00 p.m.
PLACE: Council Chambers

PRESENT:

- Mayor Leonard Casley
  Councillor John Fyke
  Councillor Vern Gustafson
  Councillor Colin Moss
  Councillor Gerald Wagner
  Darrell Garceau, Acting Corporate Officer

CALL TO ORDER:

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

INTRODUCTION OF LATE ITEMS:

- Nil

ADOPTION OF AGENDA:

RESOLUTION #237

- Moved by Councillor Fyke and seconded that the agenda for the May 25, 2021 Committee of the Whole Meeting be adopted as presented.
  CARRIED

NEW BUSINESS:

Committee of the Whole Discussion

Silvery Slocan Historical Society

- Council reviewed and discussed the proposed landscaping plan for the boulevard adjacent to the Museum. Council supports in principle the proposed layout and plan and acknowledges that work would be undertaken subject to grant funding received by the Society for the said purpose. In addition, Council instructed staff to explore the possibility of installing an exterior water connection on the Museum on the west side to facilitate the Societies ability to water the landscape area. In addition, Council supports and instructs staff to undertake to mow the courtyard area of the Museum as a part of the turf management operations of the Village.

Parcel A, Plan 18649A

- Council reviewed and gave consideration to leasing Parcel A, Plan 18649A, the proponent has indicated a desire to relocate his business to New Denver and has

enquired as to the availability of the subject lands for this purpose. Council instructed staff to contact the proponent to state that the Village would entertain discussions regarding a lease of the subject lands for the purpose of establishing a log home building operation.

Kohan Gardens

Council reviewed and discussed a request from the Slocan Lake Gardeners Society for assistance in maintaining the open grass space within Kohan Gardens. Disc used by Council that they support the efforts of the Society and instruct staff to work with the Society in undertaking to mow the grass open spaces of Kohan Gardens within the turf management operations of the Village.

ADJOURNMENT:

RESOLUTION #238 - Moved by Councillor Wagner and seconded that the meeting be adjourned at 8:36 p.m.

CARRIED

MAYOR CASLEY

CORPORATE OFFICER

Background to Presentation by "Friends of the Orchard" to New Denver Council
June 22, 2021
Robert Inwood & Phil Whitfield

Introduction: Presenters' backgrounds & who the "Friends of the Orchard" are

Objectives of the presentation:

1) Generally, to seek Council's support for raising the profile of the Village's heritage features, outstanding examples of which exist in the Orchard; and
2) Specifically, consistent with 1), to seek Council's approval to explore, between now and September, detailed logistics and issues around moving the "House of Joyful Tidings" (307 Kildare Street) to preserve it and put it to functional and interpretive community use within Centennial Park.
    - The intent is to develop, with Village administration cooperation, a subsequent submission with specific detailed information presenting preferred option(s) and a recommendation for Council's consideration.

Heritage context of the Orchard

- It is the only wartime Japanese-Canadian internment camp not to have been demolished after the war ended. While the Nikkei Centre is a designated National Historic Site, the neighbourhood surrounding it retains so many elements of the original camp that it is also nationally unique.
- By accident rather than design, the Orchard retains much of the scale and character of the rearranged 1957 neighbourhood owing to the preservation of many of the original huts, most with slight expansions and modifications.
    - In the short term, many occupants were former internees whose possessions had been confiscated and they lacked the resources to move away or rebuild;
    - In the longer term, the internment huts represented low-cost housing in an area of generally low incomes, so neither landlords nor renters were interested in much improvement or replacement.
- As the community continues to evolve, Village planning must consider whether this neighbourhood character and heritage elements can or should be maintained, as they could be considered either an asset or a liability.

Heritage potential for resident quality of life and community economic benefit

- A current architectural survey (using BC Assessment dating and house-by-house observations) indicates that 51% of structures in the Orchard today are derived from 1942 internment camp structures *(see preliminary colour-coded map - Attachment 1)*.
- The initial intent of the inventory is to develop a walking tour handout and/or a downloadable pdf that would encourage locals and visitors to appreciate the extensive heritage features which contribute significantly to the character and uniqueness of the Orchard and the New Denver community. This would supplement the messages delivered through the Nikkei Centre
- More strategically, the inventory can encourage recognition, retention and reproduction of architectural features that define neighbourhood scale and character and contribute to quality of life for residents and economic benefits from tourism appeal.
- Maintaining tangible links with the Orchard's internment camp history can be tied into a theme (or vision) that New Denver is a small, supportive community in a superb natural setting that prides itself on continuing its history of evolving inclusiveness, respect and cooperation - miners & loggers, Doukhobors, Nikkei, draft/dodgers & back to the landers (and currently, perhaps, retiring urban refugees!).

The "House of Joyful Tidings" - "HJT" *(see April handout for additional background - Attachment 2)*

- Of the Orchard features, 6 of the original 107 Orchard lots contain internment era structures with the most obvious authenticity:
    - the Nikkei Centre at 306 Josephine (3 lots)
    - the internment camp water tower behind 313 1st Avenue (original site)
    - the "House of Joyful Tidings"/United Church at 307 Kildare

- the house at 322 1st Avenue, virtually "frozen in time" from the 1950s and 1960s.

- Other than the water tower, the 307 Kildare structure is unique among the internment era structures on private property in that it was used by many elements of the community rather than for private purposes. *(See Bob Inwood's Statement of Significance - Attachment 3)*
- The present owner of 307 Kildare requires the lot for building, possibly starting in September 2021, but supports its preservation somewhere off the property.
- Why save it?
  - It is one of very few remaining examples of an early post-war Orchard camp structure in near-original form.
  - It is a symbol of the community's sharing of modest resources (a 28x14' hut adapted for meetings and other shared uses) and a point of departure for reinforcing a "New Denver Vision"
  - With removal of the deteriorating lean-to structures on the back and north end, it is sufficiently structurally sound to be moved and put to a practical use besides its value as a heritage artifact.
- Considerations:
  - Moving the building out of the Orchard would reduce its heritage significance as an Orchard artifact.
  - Renovating the building for private use (if viable) would probably sacrifice its present visual authenticity, eliminating one of very few remaining camp structures harking back to the postwar era.
  - Maintaining the building on private land for public appreciation or use has both property tax and insurance cost implications and is impractical for individuals.
  - There is no private organization or sponsor in the community to provide a location and take on all costs of maintaining the building for public appreciation and use.
  - There is support among the "Friends of the Orchard" for raising the funds necessary to relocate the building.
  - If the building is to become a Village asset, costs of any ongoing maintenance could be justified by some functional value beyond simply presenting the exterior of the structure as an artifact.

Relocation Options *(see map derived from Centennial Park Master Plan Concept 2 - Attachment 4)*

- In all options, preserving the building within the Orchard retains a key visual architectural history feature, complementing the Nikkei Centre and other original camp elements. Interpretation of the role of the structure as a widely shared, post-internment community meeting place reinforces the theme of New Denver as a culturally diverse, inclusive and supportive community.
- As a community heritage asset, the HJT would be most appropriately relocated to a location in Centennial Park and several optional locations have been suggested to the current Master Planning team for consideration.

Option 1 - As a combined tool shed and multi-purpose activity space on the west side of the Kohan Garden beside the boat launch access road.

- A June 7th on-site meeting with Slocan Lake Garden Society Board members discussed this option and concluded that the idea of preserving the HJT as a complement to the Reflection Garden has sufficient merit to warrant closer investigation.
- The building would replace the present tool shed (8x10') providing the Garden with ~9x14' of storage and ~19x14' of meeting or activity area additional to the present open Tea House.
- The front of the building with 20x4' porch facing into the Garden would "frame" the west side of the garden and improve sound and visual screening of the Reflection Garden from the boat launch area.
- Location beside the paved road to the boat ramp would enable a single move of the building, convenient installation and rapid renovation to functionality, with no need for temporary storage of the building.
- While the north, east and south walls of the building would be restored to post-internment appearance, the back of the building facing the boat launch access road could be less authentic and could be used for posting boat launch and park information, notices, etc.

- The edge of the Garden would have to be modified by lowering an existing mound and removing a sprinkler line, several conifers and screening shrubs.
- *Note, incidentally, that there should be a public washroom somewhere at the south end of Centennial Park to serve both the boat launch area and the Kohan Garden.*

Option 2 - As a possible "Green Room" complementing the open-air stage proposed for the present South Campground area.

- Some kind of changing/storage structure supporting the conceptual open-air stage would be functional and the building would continue to serve a community use.
- Uncertainties around timing and precise location of any proposed Centennial Park redevelopments would probably create a problem of temporary storage for the heritage building.
- Combining the heritage structure with an open stage could create a visually obtrusive feature in a shoreline location, disrupting views of the lake from the park field.

Option 3 - As an interpretive feature and community meeting/activity facility along the proposed trail linking the Nikkei Centre and the Kohan Garden.

- Location along the proposed trail linking the Nikkei Centre with the Kohan Garden would enhance the trail and emphasize the message that heritage architectural features can be found throughout the Orchard neighbourhood.
- Location somewhere in the present open field could enable a single move of the building, although detailed planning for the precise trail location and landscaping remains to be done.

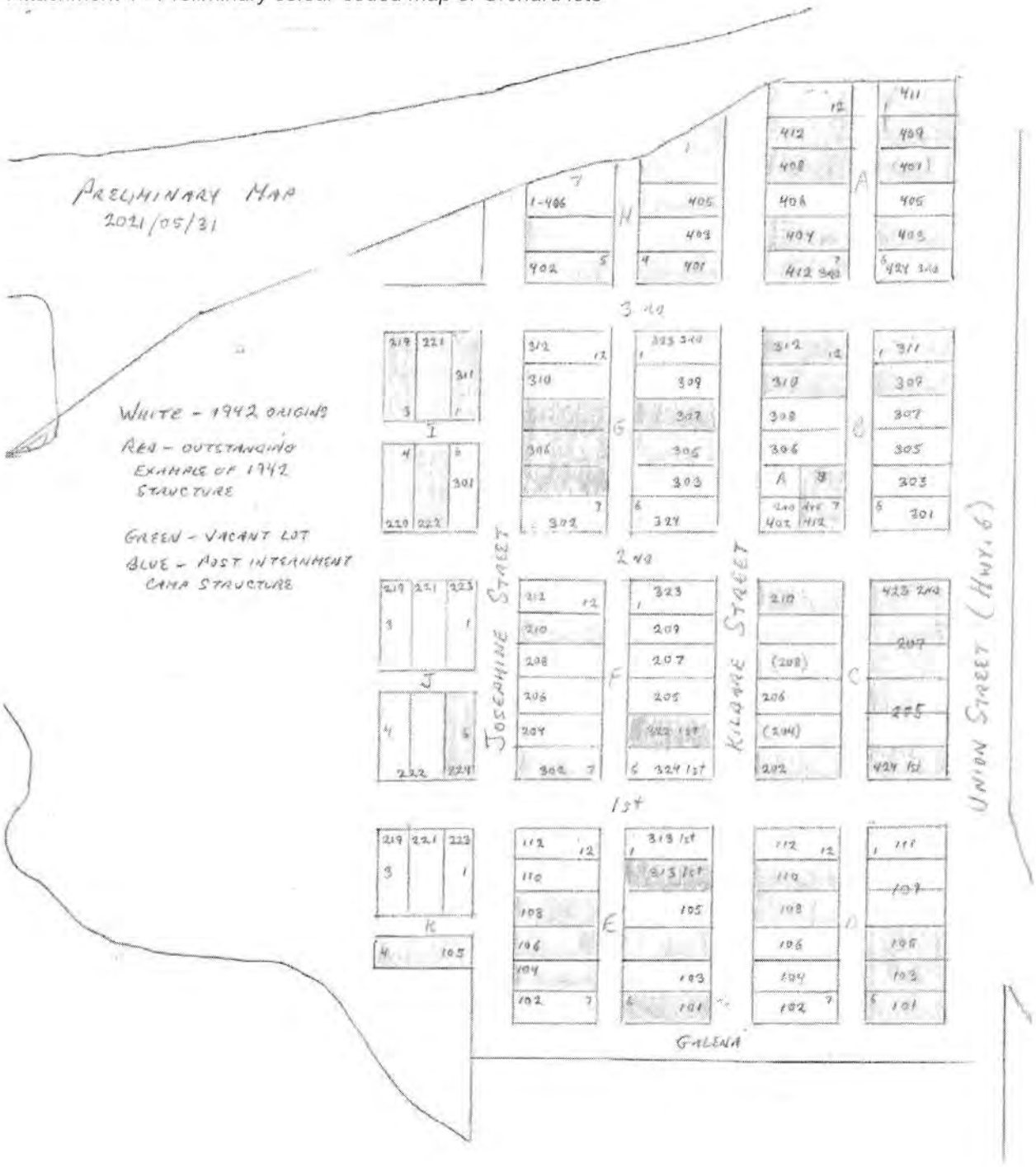
Proposed Follow-up Actions

- Council will consider relocation of the "House of Joyful Tidings" into Centennial Park as a heritage and community use asset, subject to presentation of more specific information on logistics, costs, funding, restoration and maintenance options, etc.
- The Friends of the Orchard will continue to work with the SLGS, Village staff, the Park Master Planning team and others to assemble the necessary information for a proposal to Council before any deadline for removal of the HJT from 307 Kildare Street.

Attachments:

1. *Preliminary colour-coded map of Orchard lots*
2. *April handout, "House of Joyful Tidings"*
3. *Photographs & Statement of Significance*
4. *Relocation option locations on map derived from Centennial Park Master Plan Concept 2*

Attachment 1 - *Preliminary colour-coded map of Orchard lots*



Attachment 2 - *April handout, "House of Joyful Tidings" (corrected from "House of Glad Tidings"*

The House of Glad Tidings (307 Kildare)

PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE

INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE

WHAT: This building was used for religious and community gathering purposes during WWII internment days. This is an invitation to join a conversation about preserving this unique heritage asset and possibly re-purposing it. Funds have been secured from Heritage BC and RDCK to support initial planning for this.

WHY: If nothing is done, this building is slated for demolition in summer 2021 – but the current landowners are willing to work with us to help document and preserve it. What if it could be revived, possibly as part of the Centennial Park redevelopment planning – what would your ideas be?

WHEN: At **1PM on Wednesday APRIL 7th**, in the **gazebo in Centennial Park**, we would like to gather for a discussion and brainstorming about the past, present and future of this building. If weather is inclement on that day, an alternate location will be determined.

WHO: A diverse group of Orchard residents has been invited – those who live close to this building, have resided in the Orchard for varying lengths of time, and have an interest in this conversation. Robert Inwood (heritage consultant from Winlaw) will lead the discussion.

(Below is a letter that was submitted to the Village)

COMMUNITY INPUT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MASTER PLAN FOR NEW DENVER CENTENNIAL PARK PROJECT

Project: THE HOUSE OF GLAD TIDINGS - 307 Kildare St

The House of Glad Tidings represents a structure of unusual historic and cultural significance and a unique heritage asset and one of the few remaining original buildings remaining in the Orchard. Historically, this building was open and used for cross cultural religious and community meeting place for all the people of New Denver. We feel that this theme of "uniting all people" is important to preserve as we contemplate how best to bring visitors and residents together through the Centennial Park redevelopment planning.

A project is underway to document the historical value of this valuable heritage asset and think about how going forward, we might retain a visual reminder of the origin of the "Land of Little Japan" during internment. As an example, a salvageable portion of this historical building could be reused (or the building style be replicated) and built into an appropriate structure as a feature and theme for the new Centennial Park.

The Orchard is officially designated part of the Japanese Canadian Historic Places by the Provincial Government and historically the lakeshore properties were donated by the Orchard residents to the Village of New Denver to bring together all peoples to use.

Currently, our project has:

- secured monetary funding from the Heritage BC Legacy Fund and the Regional District of Central Kootenay, working under Slocan Solutions Society
- engaged the principal heritage consultant, Mr. Robert Inwood who has a history and involvement with the Village of New Denver
- acquired verbal support and interest from diverse group of Orchard people to further discuss this project

We, the Friends of the Orchard sincerely hope that Centennial Park could in some way utilize a portion of the existing heritage building to continue with the Orchard's historical identity.

Please contact the undersigned for further information:

Ms. Junko Ida, Representative

Friends of the Orchard

250-358-7797

idajunko@telus.net

"HOUSE OF JOYFUL TIDINGS"
JAPANESE INTERNMENT BUILDING · NEW DENVER, B.C.

In support of the proposal to preserve and re-locate the structure noted above - please find the following information. This page contains 2 images of the subject building, as found, at 307 Kildare Street. The Statement of Significance (SOS) that has been provided is the official format for recognizing historic resources as stipulated in the National: *Standards & Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada.*

HOUSE OF JOYFUL TIDINGS Front View (ABOVE) Rear View (BELOW)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

NAME: "HOUSE OF JOYFUL TIDINGS" · JAPANESE INTERNMENT STRUCTURE

HISTORIC PLACE DESCRIPTION:

The subject building is/was, historically, located in the so-called Orchard area of New Denver, British Columbia. This is a small residential area to the South of the Village commercial centre and across the Carpenter Creek. The building sits on the East edge of a lot on a property with the street address: 307 Kildare Street. During WW II thousands of Japanese Canadians were relocated to the BC interior for purported security reasons. In 1942 the New Denver Orchard area became the site for the construction of numerous internment buildings to house the displaced Japanese citizens. The buildings were originally aligned in a grid pattern with a numbering system for the housing units. After the war many of the original internment buildings were left in place in the Orchard to be inhabited, initially, by Japanese Canadians who did not wish to leave the area, and, later, by non-Japanese individuals who purchased, and renovated, the buildings for use as residences. The road system within the Orchard was, later, re-aligned to its' current configuration.

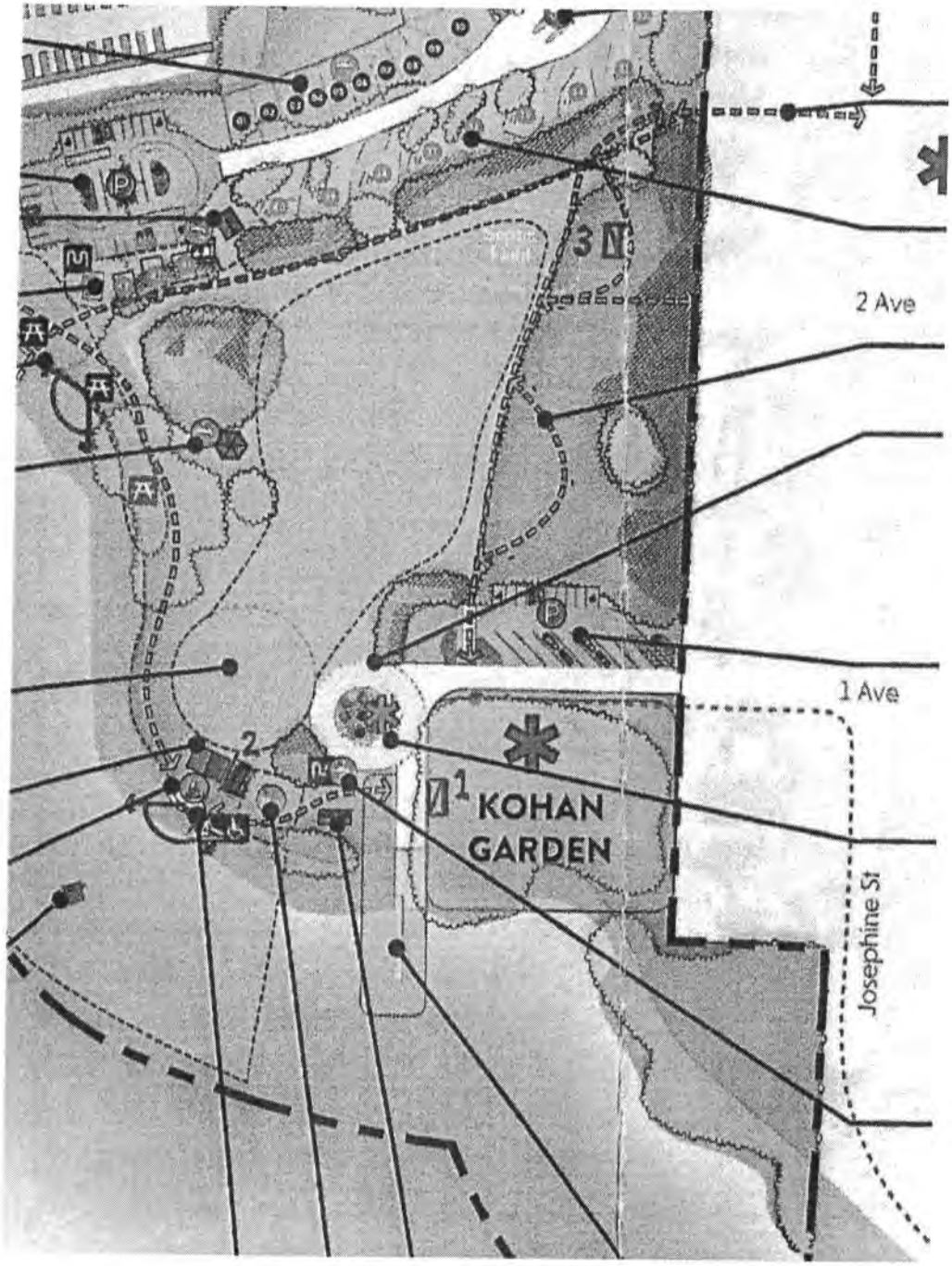
HERITAGE VALUE:

This internment building is one of only a few such structures remaining in ALL of North America – as the majority of these buildings were destroyed immediately after the end of the war in both Canada and the United States - where such detainment facilities had been instituted. Beyond its rarity as a well preserved example of the original nature of these unique structures, this particular internment shack had a special significance as a local centre for cross-cultural spiritual and community functions. The building acted as an arts & crafts centre and scout hall for youth, and by serving as a meeting place for the United Church – welcoming both Japanese and non-Japanese members to its congregation – it functioned as a hub for both 'communities' and earned the moniker of: "The House of Joyful Tidings" – serving New Denver residents into the 1950's – promoting harmony within its modest walls.

CHARACTER DEFINING ELEMENTS:

The "House of Joyful Tidings" represents a well preserved example of the typical style of building, and construction methods employed in creating the internment camp dwellings. It exhibits the rectilinear form and proportions (14ft wide X 28ft long) - with a simple gable style pitched roof – government specified as the 'standard 2 family house' for the internees. Over time there were 2 small shed roofed rooms added to: the North end wall and South West corner of the rear wall (a kitchen). The frontal façade is symmetrical – with a central door flanked by two 6 paned windows on either side. The exterior finish is 1" X 6" shiplap siding with a covering of large hand-split cedar shingles – the roof is finished with tar-paper roll roofing. Unique features include: home-made sliding windows with a protective grill, and rustic refrigeration boxes attached to the outside walls with screen venting and access from the interior via a hinged door. The foundation & floor structure of the building are formed from full dimension fir 2" X 8" - raised off of the ground 18 inches & set on wood posts The basic core interior of the house is partitioned into 'thirds' – with a central 'common' area & the 2 end sections for the individual family units. The interior finish materials are (painted) fibre-board & kraft paper applied over I" X 6" sheathing.

Attachment 4 - *Relocation option locations on map derived from Centennial Park Master Plan Concept*



Less is more

Services + Solutions for Reducing Waste

Draft Resource Recovery Plan
West Sub-Region
Municipal Presentation
June 2021

What is a Resource Recovery Plan?

- Long term vision of the regional solid waste management system
- Considers 10 year financial and administrative implications
- Adopts Pollution Prevention Hierarchy

The Project Planning Team

- City of Vancouver's first recycling coordinator
- 7 years at RDN
- Consultant since 2000
- Specializing in long-range planning and zero waste program design
- Participated in over 18 plans

Maura Walker

- Formerly Manager of Solid Waste at RDN – 24 years
- Led development of award winning RDN Zero Waste Program
- Consultant since 2013 specializing in planning and zero waste program design
- Participated in over 10 plans

Carey McIver

- Resource Recovery Staff
- Resource Recovery Plan Advisory Committee (RRPAC)
- Joint Resource Recovery Committee (JRRC)

RDCK

Process to Update the Plan

Phase1
(2017)

- Establish RRP Advisory Committee
- Assess existing system
  Community Survey
  RRP Web Page

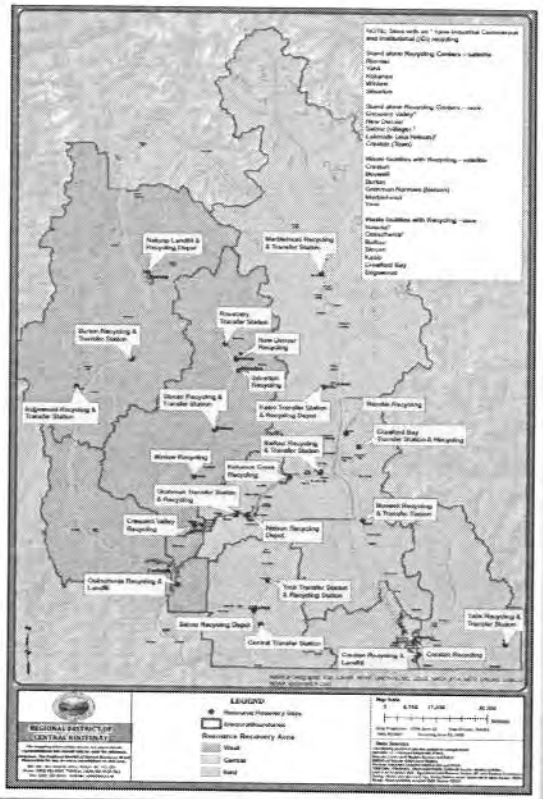
Phase 2
(2018-21)

- Consider options for the future:
  - Waste Diversion
  - Residual waste
  - Policy & Regulations
  - Financing
- Establish tools for community access and input

Phase 3
(2021)

- Obtain community feedback on preferred options
- Finalize RRP

RDCK Facilities at a Glance



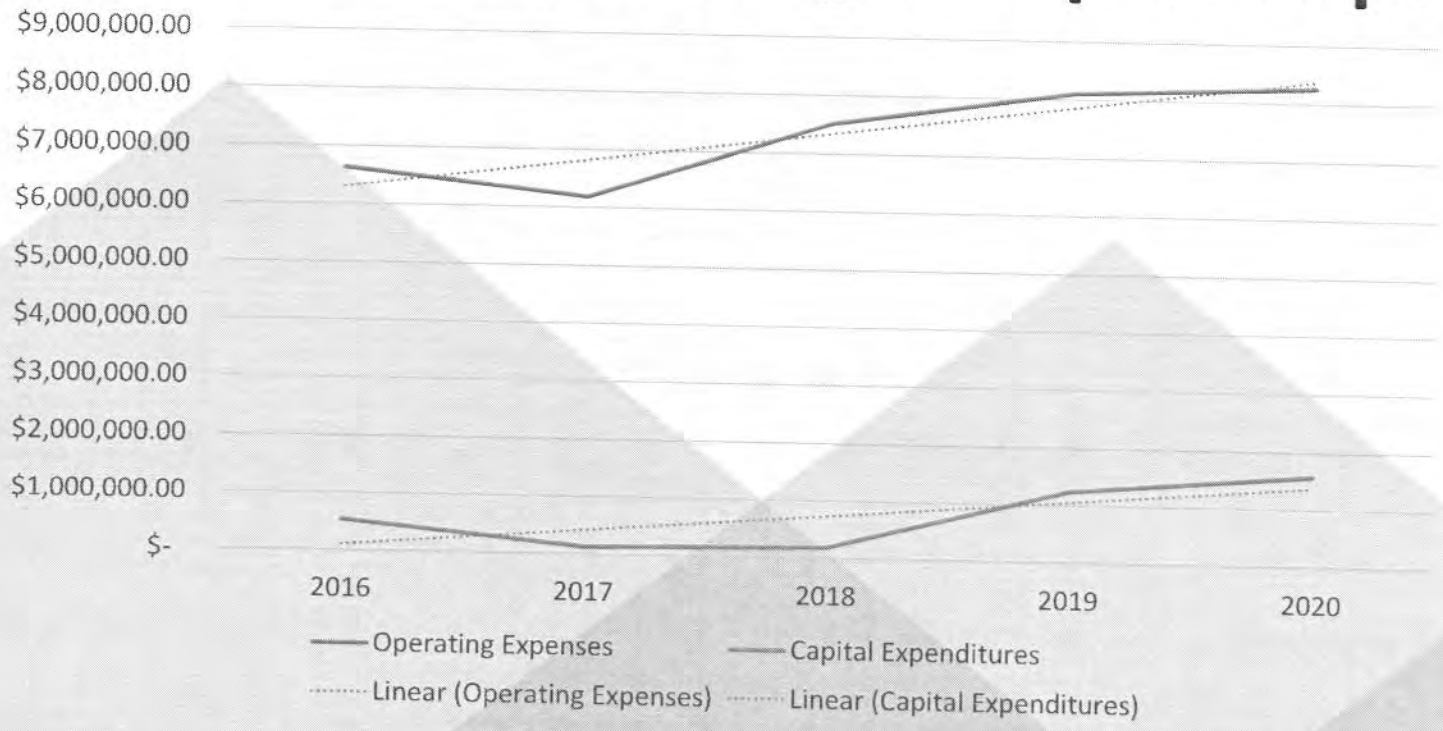
3
- **Active Landfills**

13
- **Waste Transfer Stations**

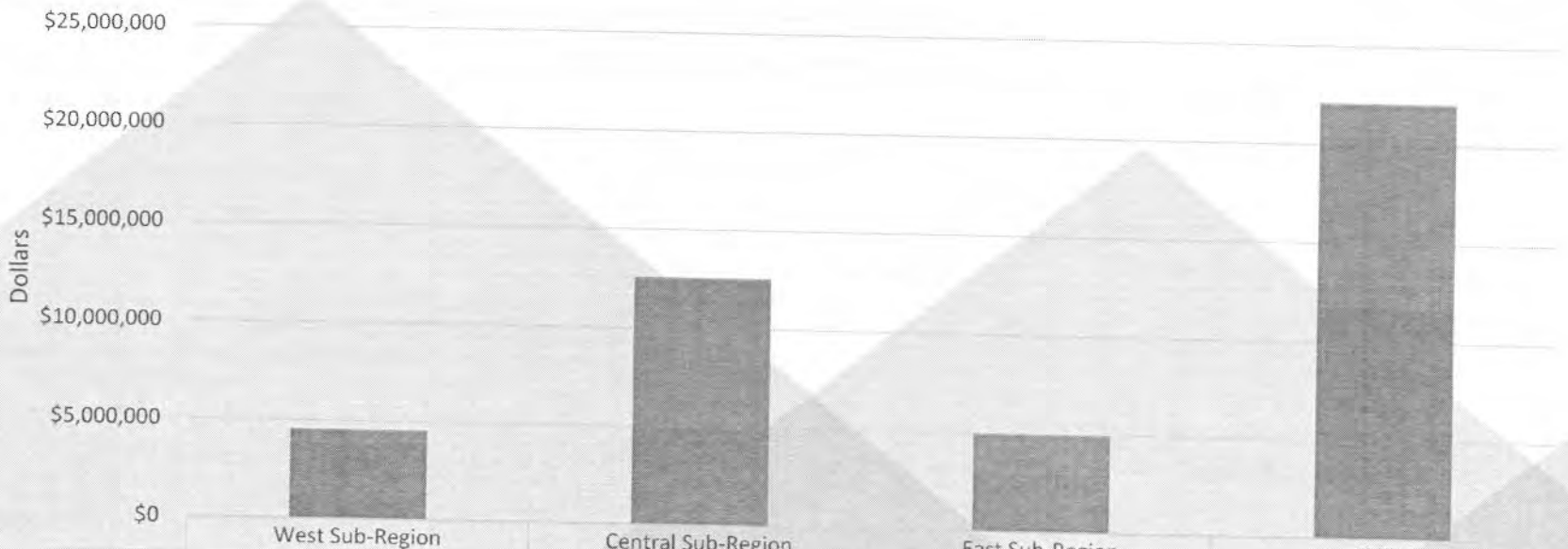
23
- **Recycling Depots**

2
- **Composting Facilities** (u/c)

5 Year Trend – Operating & Capital Expense



Resource Recovery System Costs - 2021



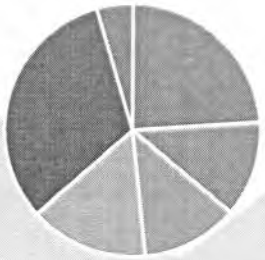
	West Sub-Region	Central Sub-Region	East Sub-Region	Total
Capital	$671,963	$7,649,680	$2,013,103	$10,334,746
Operating	$3,882,760	$4,933,722	$2,974,731	$11,791,213

Cost Recovery - Revenues 2021

West Sub-Region
$4.5 Million

Taxation Tip Fees Grants
Borrowing Reserves Other

Central Sub-Region
$12.6 Million



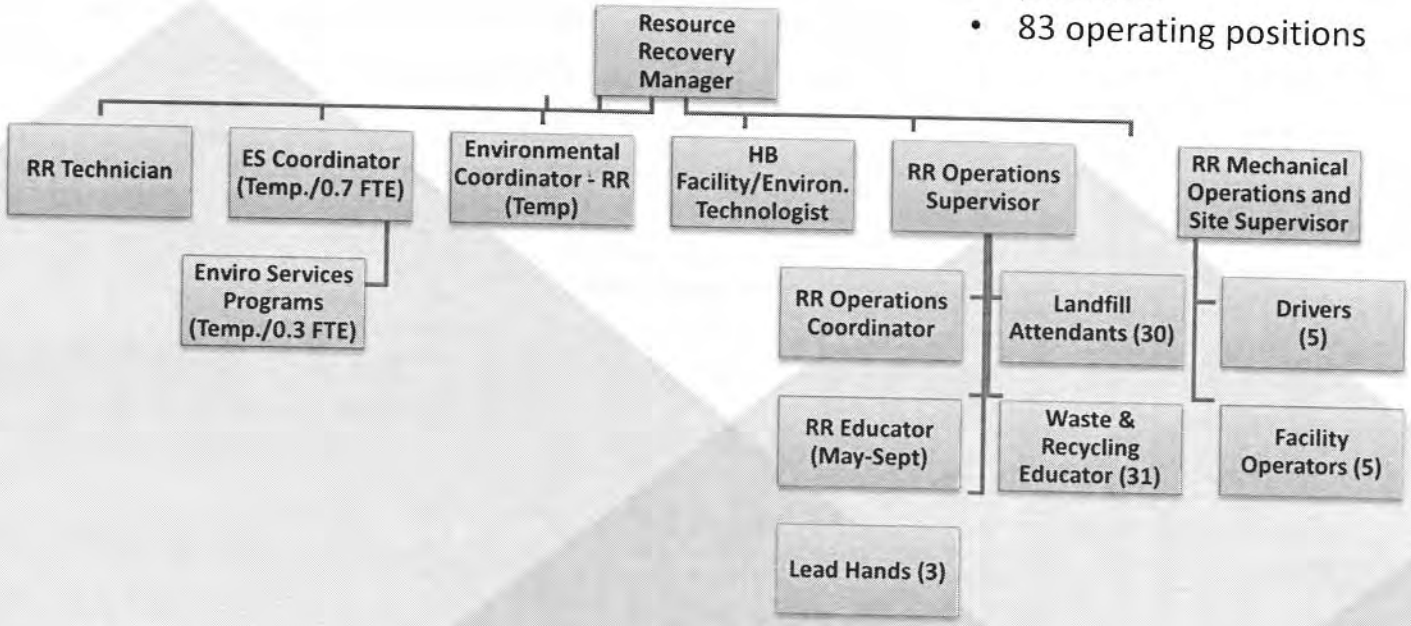
Taxation Tip Fees Grants
Borrowing Reserves Other

East Sub-Region
$5 Million

Taxation Tip Fees Grants
Borrowing Reserves Other

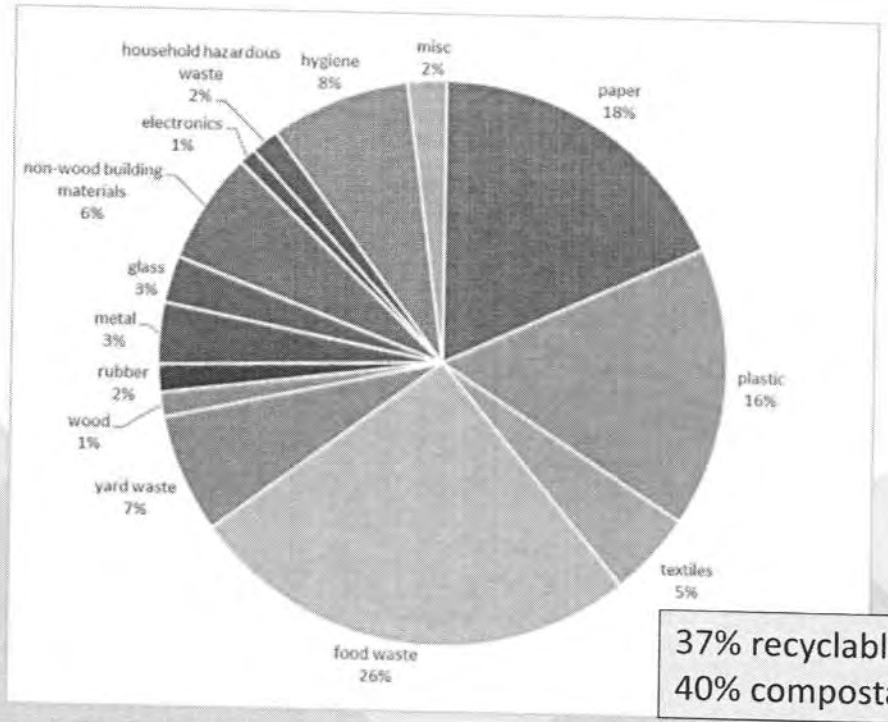
Staffing Requirements

- 7 managerial, technical or supervisory positions
- 83 operating positions



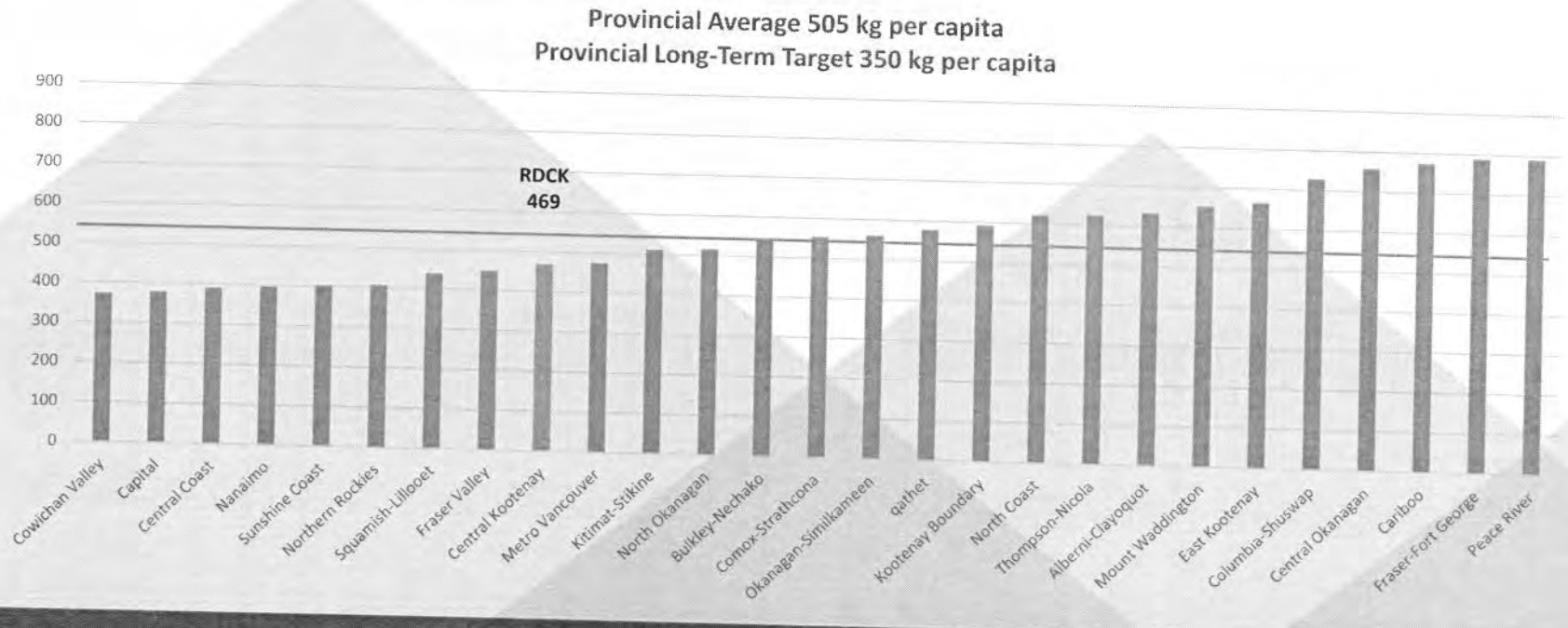
2020 System Performance

Disposal	31,097 tonnes
Disposal Rate	490 kilograms per capita



37% recyclable
40% compostable

2018 Regional District Disposal Rates



Key Issues

Food waste largest component of waste stream @26%

Only 42% of households have curbside collection

Recycling depot system not well funded by Recycle BC

Resource recovery system is complex and expensive with many moving parts

Cost recovery needs to be fair and equitable while incentivizing diversion

Less is
more>

Services + Solutions for Reducing Waste

Strategies & Actions

Draft Resource Recovery Plan

rdck.ca

Three Main Strategies

Zero Waste	• Reducing what we send to landfill
Residual Waste	• Securing landfill capacity for the long-term and meeting regulatory requirements
Financial & Administrative	• Supporting the actions in the plan

Strategy 1: The Path to Zero Waste

1

Events and campaigns that encourage waste reduction and reuse

New Operating: $5,000

New Staffing: 0.3 FTE

2

Organic waste diversion to reduce GHG emissions and save landfill capacity

New Capital: $6.345 Million

New Operating:$528,500

New Staffing: 3 FTE Permanent

2 FTE Term

3

Increase participation in recycling by residents

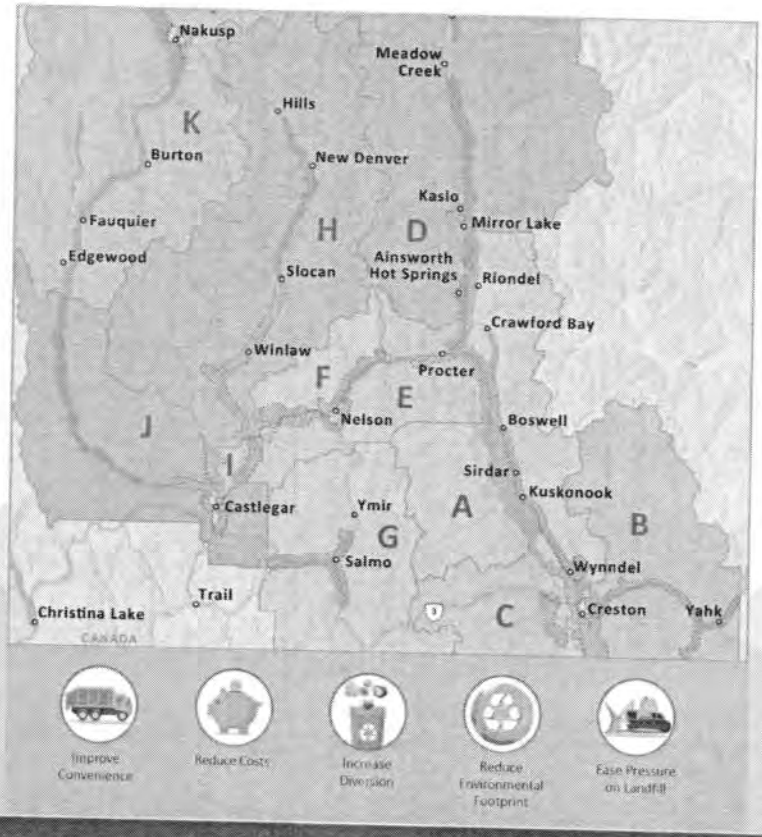
No New Costs

Optimize Organic Diversion – Expand Curbside Collection

Creston Food Waste Composting Facility - 2021

Salmo Food Waste Composting Facility - 2021

Curbside collection in Creston, Nelson and Castlegar - 2022



Strategy 1: The Path to Zero Waste

4

Encourage our businesses and institutions to maximize their participation in recycling and waste reduction

No New Costs

5

Encourage and support the diversion and highest end use of construction, demolition and renovation waste

New Operating: $5,000

New Staff: 0.1 FTE (1 yr)

6

Encourage broad availability of EPR in the RDCK and support expansion of EPR programs

No New Costs

Strategy 1: The Path to Zero Waste

7

Support the establishment of a circular economy

No New Costs

8

Continue education and outreach

New Operating: $10,000

New Staffing: 0.2 FTE

Strategy 2: Residual Waste - Landfills

Creston

- 30 year lifespan
- Continued used dependent on provincial approval
- Need additional land for buffer

Nakusp

- Reduce costs by closing landfill in few years
- Will be replaced with a transfer station

Ootischenia

- Optimize use of site with minimal change to final appearance
- New design will double lifespan and lower cost per cubic meter of landfill space

Historic

- Some sites need additional closure to ensure long-term protection of the environment
- Sites will be assessed in next few years then final closure

Estimated Costs for West Sub-Region Landfills and Transfer Stations

	Description	Cost	Year
Estimated Capital Costs	Nakusp Landfill closure works	$1,000,000	2024
	Rosebery Transfer Station Upgrades	$108,144	2023
	Slocan Transfer Station Upgrades	$1,626,808	2023
	Nakusp Transfer Station Construction	$1,195,402	2023
	Ootischenia Landfill Expansion	$9,082,268	2026
	Proposed Legacy landfills closures (Burton, Edgewood, Rosebery, Slocan)	$4,000,000	2027
	Subtotal of estimated capital costs	$17,012,622	
Other Estimated Costs	Ootischenia Landfill DOCP Update	$80,000	2021/22
	Nakusp Landfill closure plan	$100,000	2022
	Legacy landfills assessments (4)	300,000	2022
	Subtotal of other estimated costs	$480,000	
Estimated New Staffing Requirements	Project Management / Technical	1 FTE	2022-2027

Strategy 2 - Residual Waste

Hazardous Materials Assessments for Demolition and Renovation Projects

Greater awareness of potential for exposure to hazardous materials such as asbestos from demolition and renovation projects

To ensure safety it's recommended that a hazardous materials assessment be required prior to disposal of demolition and renovation waste at RDCK facilities

Other Components –Illegal Dumping

Annual Operating: $1,000
New Staffing: 0.1-.025 FTE

- Lobby the Province
- Develop a regional, inter-agency illegal dumping strategy
- On-going clean-up of problem sites
- Support community based initiatives
- Establish a reporting mechanism

Less is more>

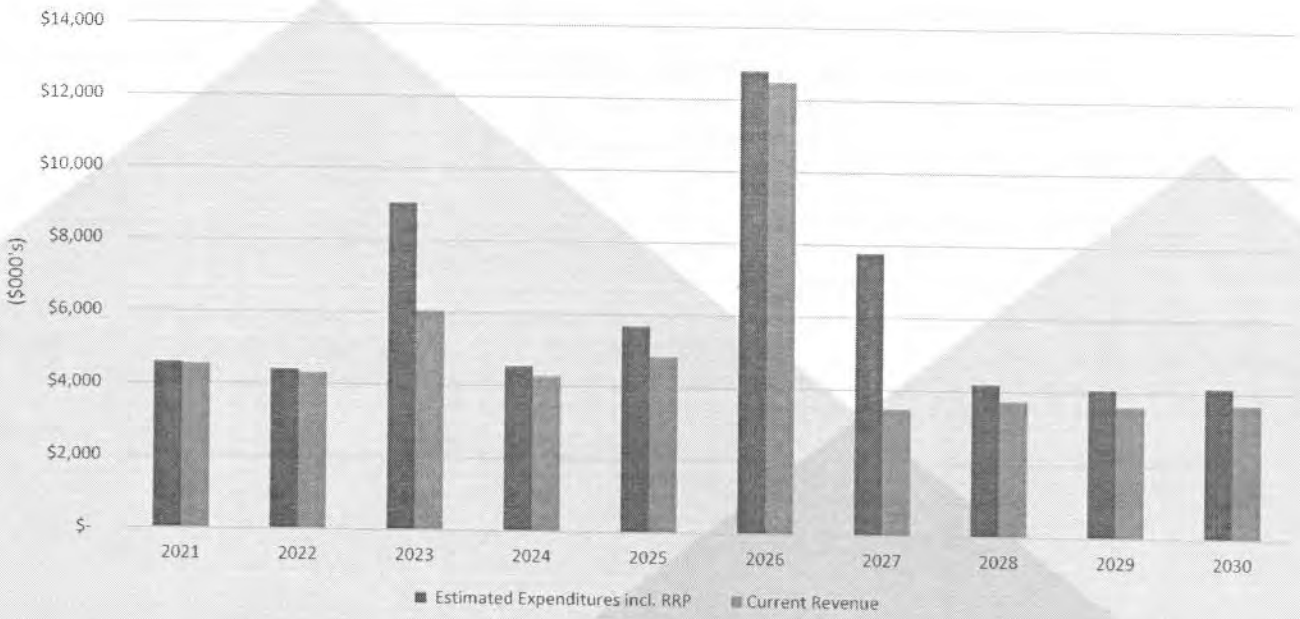
Services + Solutions for Reducing Waste

Finance & Administration

Draft Resource Recovery Plan

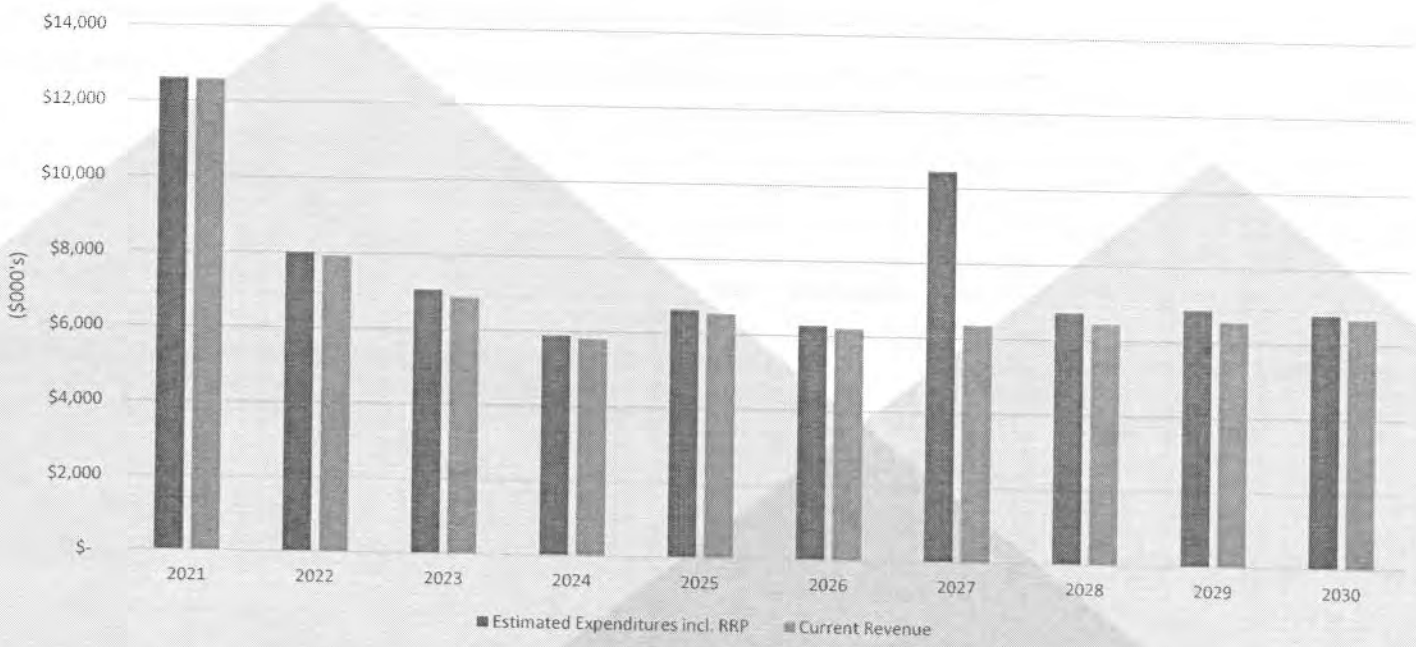
rdck.ca

West Sub-Region 10 Year Financial Plan



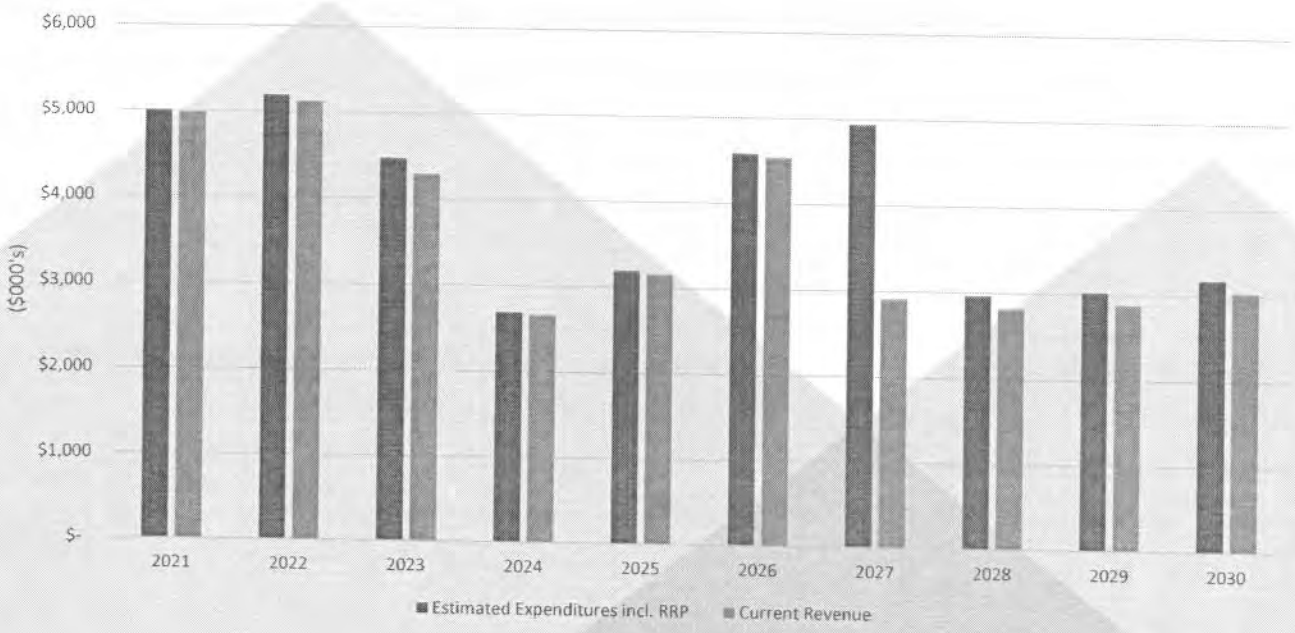
Year	Operating Increase
2021	0.6%
2022	1.9%
2023	7.5%
2024	7.7%
2025	9.9%
2026	8.9%
2027	8.8%
2028	12.6%
2029	12.4%
2030	12.2%

Central Sub-Region 10 Year Financial Plan



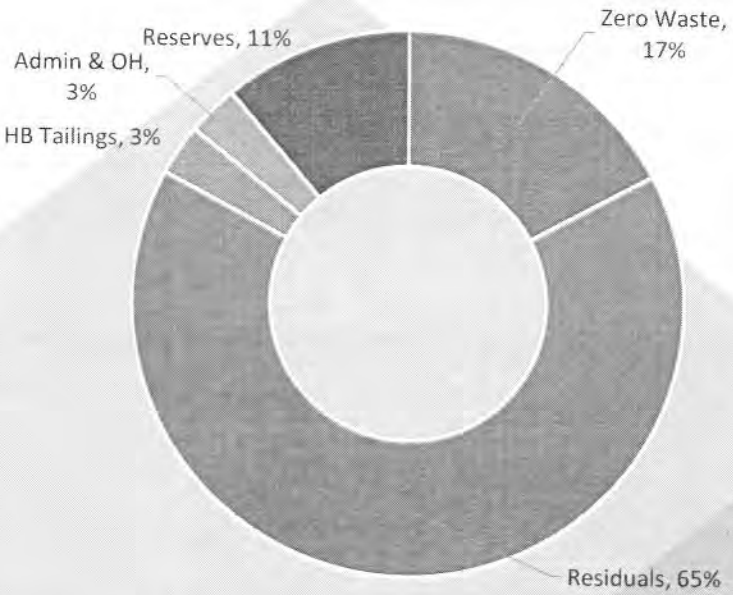
Year	Operating Increase
2021	0.6%
2022	1.4%
2023	1.2%
2024	1.2%
2025	1.5%
2026	1.1%
2027	1.4%
2028	4.8%
2029	5.0%
2030	4.5%

East Sub-Region 10 Year Financial Plan



Year	Operating Increase
2021	0.5%
2022	2.8%
2023	1.1%
2024	1.0%
2025	1.6%
2026	1.8%
2027	1.0%
2028	5.3%
2029	5.1%
2030	5.0%

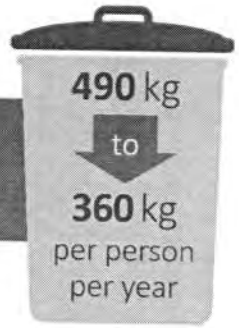
Strategy 3: Financial Sustainability



1. Consider an alternative administrative model for the Resource Recovery System
2. Undertake a system efficiency study and identify options to improve cost effectiveness and equitability
3. Review the subsidization of waste diversion services at resource recovery facilities
4. Implement Asset Management Plans at resource recovery facilities

New Disposal Targets – 28% Reduction

Our Goal is to **reduce disposal**



- 1% • Reduction & Reuse
- 11% • Organic Waste Diversion
- 2% • Residential Recycling
- 6% • ICI/EPR/HHW Diversion
- 3% • Const/Demo/Renovation Diversion
- 5% • Circular Economy

Less is
more>

Services + Solutions for Reducing Waste

Thank You

For more information and to fill out the feedback survey, go to rdck.ca/RRP

Have questions?

Call us: 250.352.1576

Email us: RRP@rdck.ca

File No. 12-6210-20

June 10, 2021

Catherine Allaway
Chief Administrative Officer
Village of New Denver
cao@newdenver.ca

Dear Catherine Allaway:

RE: RDCK DRAFT RESOURCE RECOVERY PLAN

We recently drafted an update to our Resource Recovery Plan (the Plan) which will guide how we reduce, reuse, recycle, compost and dispose of our garbage in this region. We would like an opportunity to present the Plan to your Council and get your feedback, in particular on those proposed actions that require municipal involvement. The presentation would provide an overview of the Plan and would focus on the proposed actions in which the municipalities have a role. The length of the presentation is approximately 15 minutes and can be done via an internet-based service.

A summary of the draft Plan is attached to this letter and a full copy of the draft Plan can be found on our website at www.rdck.ca/RRP.

In British Columbia, all regional districts are required to prepare solid waste management plans, which are long-term visions of how solid waste will be managed. The draft Plan was prepared with input from a multi-stakeholder advisory committee that included representation from private industry, local government and the general public.

The Focus of the Plan

The Plan, to be implemented over the next ten years, focuses on:

- Increasing awareness of waste reduction and reuse.
- Proactively addressing the climate change emergency through reducing the amount of organic waste landfilled.
- Securing landfill capacity for the long-term future and maintaining compliance with increasing regulatory requirements.
- Completing the final closure works at legacy landfills (landfills that are no longer operating)
- Improving septage management.
- Identifying opportunities for increasing operational efficiencies.

- Establishing a fair and sustainable cost recovery system, while incentivizing waste minimization and diversion.

The implementation of the Plan's proposed strategies and actions over a 10-year timeframe is expected to reduce the region's per capita disposal rate by 30% and help address the climate emergency.

Request to Present to Council

During the month of June, we will be consulting on the Plan with the general public and key stakeholders, like your municipality. We would appreciate the opportunity to present the Plan to Council and to highlight items that may affect your municipality. We intend to use the feedback received from Council to help us finalize the Plan.

Please let us know if you are able to fit us into a June meeting of Council. If you have any questions about the presentation or the Plan, please email Todd Johnston at TJohnston@rdck.bc.ca or call him at 250.354.9781.

Thank you for considering our request.

Sincerely,

Amy Wilson, B.Sc., AScT
Resource Recovery Manager

AW/sme

Attachment: Summary of the Draft Resource Recovery Plan

Summary of the *Draft* Resource Recovery Plan

In British Columbia, regional districts develop Solid Waste Management Plans (referred to as a Resource Recovery Plan in the RDCK) under the provincial *Environmental Management Act* that are long-term visions of how the regional district would like to manage its solid waste. This draft plan is an update of the Regional District of Central Kootenay's 2010 Resource Recovery Plan (RRP).

From 1996 to Now

Since the RDCK prepared its first Resource Recovery Plan in 1996, there has been significant improvements to how solid waste is managed in the region. This includes:

- User fees were introduced for materials brought to RDCK facilities.
- Community dump sites were closed and many were replaced with transfer stations.
- Remaining landfills were properly engineered and received appropriate authorizations from the Province.
- Environmental monitoring programs were established at open and legacy landfills.
- The open burning of waste was eliminated at all RDCK facilities.
- Reasonable access to recycling depots was provided region wide.
- Curbside collection programs were introduced in larger municipalities.
- The RDCK established several waste reduction outreach and education initiatives.

Resource Recovery services are delivered through three established sub-regional service areas. Each sub-region is operated as a completely independent service with separate waste transfer and disposal facilities, recycling programs, and a mix of contracted and in-house service provisions. Annual budgets and tax requisitions are entirely separate for each sub-region and governance is provided by three sub-regional Resource Recovery Committees.

Today the RDCK system includes three active landfills, thirteen waste transfer stations, twenty-three recycling depots and two organics composting facilities (to be constructed in 2021).

This system services a population of almost 60,000 people who lives in an area of long, mountainous valleys. Approximately 48% of the population live within municipalities and 52% live in the electoral areas.

Since beginning the process to update this plan in 2017, the RDCK has moved forward with an Organic Waste Diversion Strategy. Specifically, the RDCK will be constructing two composting facilities in 2021 (as noted above), and the municipalities of Castlegar, Creston and Nelson will begin curbside collection of organics in 2022. Commercial and institutional generators are also expected to contribute organic waste to these new composting facilities.

Another major shift that has occurred since 2017 is the RDCK's participation in the Recycle BC EPR program for packaging and paper products. This shift was necessitated by the demise of the global marketplace for recyclables, which affected the value of recyclables collected at RDCK recycling depots; the program allows

RDCK to continue to offer recycling to residents but has increased the operating costs for the recycling depots and decreased access to recycling by RDCK businesses.

As regulatory requirements for disposal facilities have become more stringent and recycling has become a larger feature of the RDCK's waste management system, the costs to manage the RDCK resource recovery system have increased substantially. This year (2021), the annual Resource Recovery budget is $22 million. These costs are largely covered by tipping fees and taxes, although financial reserves, borrowing and grants are also used to pay for capital works.

In 2020, RDCK disposed of 490 kg per capita of waste, less than the provincial average of 505 kg per capita. It is estimated that 48% of the waste disposed comes from commercial and institutional sources, 11% comes from residential curbside collections programs and 41% is self-hauled (delivered directly from an individual's home or business).

A New Resource Recovery Plan

This draft RRP, to be implemented over the next ten years, is largely focused on:

- Increasing awareness of waste reduction and reuse.
- Proactively addressing the climate change emergency through reducing the amount of organic waste landfilled.
- Securing landfill capacity for the long-term future and maintaining compliance with increasing regulatory requirements.
- Completing the final closure works at legacy landfills (landfills that are no longer operating)
- Improving the septage management system.
- Identifying opportunities to increase the efficiency of the RDCK resource recovery system.
- Establishing a cost recovery system that is fair and sustainable, while also incentivizing waste minimization and diversion.

Proposed Strategies in Pursuit of Zero Waste

This draft RRP proposes several strategies, listed below, to drive the reduction of RDCK's per capital disposal rate from 490 kg per capita to 350 kg per capita. Each of these strategies is supported by a list of actions that are presented in the body of the plan.

1. Build opportunities for and awareness of reduction and reuse through events and campaigns that encourage behaviors that minimize waste.
2. Optimize organic waste diversion to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and save landfill capacity.
3. Increase resident participation in recycling while reducing direct costs to the RDCK.
4. Encourage businesses and institutions to maximize their participation in recycling and waste reduction.
5. Encourage and support the diversion and highest end use of construction, demolition and renovation waste.

6. Continue to ensure that EPR collection services are available in the RDCK and to support the expansion of EPR programs.
7. Support the establishment of a circular economy.
8. Support all aspects of the resource recovery system through effective and efficient application of education and outreach.

Proposed Strategies for Residual Waste Management

This plan also presents strategies associated with the management of residual waste (the waste remaining after application of reduction, reuse and recycling initiatives).

1. To be open to the application of future recovery technologies and to monitor opportunities that could contribute positively to RDCK's resource recovery system.
2. Ensure that the RDCK's waste transfer and disposal system is efficient, meets regulatory requirements and ensures the protection of the environment now and into the future.

To support the strategies, there are dozens of actions proposed. An overview of the key proposed actions is provided below.

Key Zero Waste Actions

The key zero waste actions, in addition to the construction of composting facilities and curbside organics collection described above, include:

- Consider the establishment of a regional curbside garbage and food waste collection service for electoral areas (and organics collection in municipalities that request the service).
- Assess the cost/benefit of establishing a composting facility in Nakusp following the closure of the landfill.
- Facilitate the reduction and self-management of organic waste by RDCK residents.
- Assess the potential to expand residential curbside recycling.
- Lobby to have ICI Recyclables as an EPR program.
- Establish additional Eco Depots (one-stop locations for a broad range of EPR programs)
- Provide seed funding for local circular economy projects in concert with other community partners.
- Encourage high rates of effective participation and long-term behavior changes; collaborate with community partners in community-based social marketing projects.

Key Residual Waste Actions

The key residual waste actions are presented below by sub-region.

West Sub-region:

- The RDCK has identified a landfill design for the Ootischenia Landfill, referred to as "the optimized footprint" that will provide an estimated 94 years of life (beyond 2021) at this landfill. The design

approximately doubles the lifespan and capacity of the landfill and represents the lower cost per cubic metre of landfill airspace relative to the current design. To achieve this, RDCK will need to acquire some adjacent land to ensure that the landfill remains well-buffered from surrounding land uses. The final design height of the optimized footprint design is 2 metres higher than the current design's final height and stays within the current landfill operating boundaries.

- The Nakusp landfill will be closed, and a transfer station will be constructed.
- The Nakusp, Rosebery and Slocan Transfer Stations will be upgraded with stationary compactors and roll-off bins.
- Closure planning will occur for four legacy landfills. Final closure works at each of these sites is planned.

Central Sub-region:

- The Nelson legacy landfill will undergo final closure works.
- Closure planning will occur for four other legacy landfills. Final closure works at each of these sites is planned.

East Sub-region

- The RDCK wishes to request an exemption from BC's landfill criteria for the Creston Landfill. Under current Provincial landfill criteria, a footprint expansion of this site would require the installation of a liner and leachate collection system with an estimated $9 million capital cost; considered prohibitive for the scale of the landfill and the community it serves.
- The RDCK has applied for additional lands surrounding the Creston Landfill for adequate buffer lands.
- Closure planning will occur for two legacy landfills. Final closure works at each of these sites is planned.

Financial Implications and Recommended Actions

The strategies, actions and costs associated with this updated RRP represent significant changes and improvements to the resource recovery system in the RDCK. The cost implications are as follows:

- To implement and support these actions on an on-going basis, the RDCK will need to hire roughly four additional permanent full-time equivalent (FTE) positions over the next five years, 1.2 short-term temporary FTEs, and 2.75 long-term temporary FTEs to implement new or expanded RRP strategies.
- For the ten-year period of the Plan, the increase in operating expenditures for the West Sub-Region is significant, ranging from 0.6% in 2021 to 11.9% in 2025 and 14.3% in 2030. The West Sub-Region will need to consider increasing revenues to build reserves and lessen borrowing costs in the future.
- For the Central Sub-Region, the increase in operating expenditures is not significant, averaging less than 1.2% from 2021 to 2027. However, this increases to 4.8%, 5.0% and 4.5% for 2028, 2029 and 2030 respectively and will require an increase in revenues at that time.
- For the East Sub-Region, the increase in operating expenditures over the plan period is not significant, averaging less than 1.5% from 2021 to 2027. However, this increases to 5.3%, 5.1% and 5% for 2028, 2029 and 2030 respectively and will require an increase in revenues at that time.

To address these financial implications the Plan recommends the following key actions:

- **Consider an alternative administrative model for the Resource Recovery system.** The operation of three distinct sub-regional resource recovery services within the RDCK can pose economic and administrative challenges to optimal service delivery. Unlike most regional districts in BC that have regionalized solid waste management services, the RDCK, with its three separate sub-regional service areas and associated committees, operates almost like three separate regional districts. The plan recommends that RDCK staff assess the cost-benefit of regionalization vs. the current sub-region model. Minimally, the following services should be assessed for regional delivery: organics diversion, recycling, and septage management.

- **Undertake a resource recovery system efficiency study and identify options to improve its cost effectiveness and equitability.** This would entail benchmarking system costs in comparable regional districts to determine whether service levels in the RDCK are adequate and identify potential areas for cost efficiencies. This would also include a review of transfer station and recycling depot requirements if curbside collection services are expanded to portions of electoral areas that are beyond municipal boundaries. The cost recovery models in each sub-region should also be assessed. Starting with the measurement of cost recovery through tipping fees the RDCK can ensure that the balance between taxation and tipping fees remains fair and equitable.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Poverty compromises the health and well-being of not only those experiencing it, but of everyone surrounding it. It is essential to plan for ways to support citizens experiencing poverty through policy changes, program implementation, and social services. Change and support are created first through understanding and discussing. Poverty can affect the lives of residents in the Village of New Denver in numerous ways, creating barriers to them accessing their full potential and engaging socially in their home community.

Understanding the state of poverty in New Denver is an important first step in taking action to reduce poverty. This poverty reduction research project is the necessary first step to understand poverty on a local level and to discuss the topic of poverty with local leaders. The project provides New Denver with an optimal foundation of data for use in creating the best approach, most appropriate to poverty, unique to the community, and based on their needs, existing resources, partnerships, and priorities.

Funding through the Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM) on behalf of the British Columbia (BC) Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction made this poverty reduction project possible.[1] The Village of New Denver received this funding, and a research project was established in partnership with the Columbia Basin Rural Development Institute (RDI) at Selkirk College. Additional funds through the MITACS Accelerate program were received to fund a student research intern to lead this research.

As the Village of New Denver has limited capacity to implement poverty reduction actions due to its size, this plan does not recommend specific detailed initiatives. Rather it provides an overview of the state of poverty in New Denver, including highlighting assets available and service gaps, and provides some next steps in the form of decision-making tools and recommended actions for the full community, not just the local government.

This research focuses on indicators in the following areas: employment and income, children and families, housing, food security, transportation, education and training, and access to services. The key decision-making tool to drive future poverty reduction in the community is an active and engaged Poverty Reduction Steering Committee. This project lays the foundation for further poverty reduction actions by preparing the community to take advantage of poverty reduction opportunities as they arise, building off existing community strengths and the priorities specific to local needs and concerns.

SECTION 1: PROJECT SETTING AND BACKGROUND

Project Overview and Context

New Denver is a small, rural community within the Kootenay region of BC. Along with many places in the region, New Denver is a desirable location to live, surrounded by natural beauty and opportunities for recreation. Just like other communities across the province, New Denver is facing poverty related challenges.

Despite the positive efforts in poverty reduction across communities, provinces, and nation, the work of reducing poverty is far from finished. The effects of COVID-19 are further illuminating areas of concern regarding people living in poverty. Therefore, dedication to efforts surrounding poverty reduction is

essential to help prevent previous poverty reduction work from being undone and prevent more families falling into poverty.[2,3]

The purpose of this project is to develop a comprehensive quantitative and qualitative understanding of the state of poverty in the community. Furthermore, this project aims to provide recommendations to guide poverty reduction initiatives in New Denver. This work is informed by research on best practices, municipal case studies, participation in relevant networks, a local steering committee, and data from various datasets and community members, which includes interviews, surveys, and a focus group.

The goals of this project are: (1) to assess the state of poverty in the Village of New Denver, and (2) to develop a strategy to guide poverty reduction initiatives in the community.[4] Analysis of poverty-related statistics is a common first step in assessing community-level poverty and planning for poverty reduction.[5] The poverty indicators highlighted are: employment and income, child and family support, housing, food security, transportation, education and training, and access to services.

Since New Denver is a small community with only a few municipal employees, there is limited capacity and resources available. Therefore, this research assists the Village in poverty reduction work by acting as a roadmap to poverty reduction, providing the data for evidence-based decision-making, and recommending next steps that help the Village act on poverty reduction opportunities as they arise.

Defining Poverty

As the experience of poverty is a mosaic of compounding and intersecting factors, there are many accepted definitions. Employment and Social Development Canada describes poverty as a condition where a person is deprived of resources, choices and opportunities that enable them to secure and maintain a basic standard of living and engage in societal cohesiveness.[6] Poverty has also been explained as a lack of wealth, where wealth is considered to include resources that create access to opportunity and can further one's development, education, inclusion, and significance.[7] In the current 2018 BC poverty reduction strategy *TogetherBC*, the Minister of Social Development and Poverty Reduction states that "[Poverty is] not just about a lack of financial resources. It is about not having the same opportunities as other people. It is about feeling invisible, diminished, and devalued by society. It is about being forced to make impossible choices, like whether to pay rent or buy food. It's about the constant struggle that keeps people trapped, striving for a life that, too often, they can't quite reach."[8]

Within Canada, there are various methods for defining poverty using poverty indicators and comparing income to different measured poverty thresholds. These include Low-Income Cut Off (LICO), Low-Income Measure (LIM) and Market Basket Measure (MBM).[9] More information on these indicators is included within *Section 3: New Denver Community Profile*. These measurement tools help researchers, policymakers, and governments to more accurately gauge the level and depth of deprivation felt by individuals experiencing poverty.[10]

With so many descriptions of poverty and what life in poverty might look or feel like, one of the questions in this research is to determine how New Denver residents describe poverty in their community. See *Section 4: Results* for more information on how New Denver residents define poverty.

Methodology

The methods and activities that guide this research include a literature review of poverty reduction strategies and best practices, collaborating with a network of poverty reduction professionals at the Tamarack Institute, creating a New Denver poverty reduction steering committee, and performing local data collection and analysis.[11] A breakdown of these methodologies is provided below.

Literature Review

As a first step, a literature review on poverty reduction strategies and best practices was conducted to broaden the knowledge and understanding of poverty contexts within a rural town in British Columbia. A variety of academic and grey literature was sourced, including Tamarack Institute community tools and resources, peer reviewed journal articles, and various related project reports. This provided insight into the importance of collective community engagement and collaborative leadership, giving key inclusions for the success and sustainability of a poverty reduction strategy specific to the needs and priorities of New Denver citizens.

Themes in the literature on poverty indicators also suggest that diverse understandings and perspectives are required to tackle poverty reduction.[12] Poverty is multifaceted and requires engagement from a multiplicity of resources and agencies to develop collective impact.[13] These themes included the importance of having a diverse steering committee that includes members from various backgrounds within the community such as private businesses, government employees, school district/ education members, village council, and people with lived experience of poverty.[14] Other key findings in the literature were approaching a poverty reduction plan using a strengths-based approach and fostering community participation.[15]

Poverty Reduction Network

Much learning for this research came from participating in the Tamarack Institute's *Communities Ending Poverty* network. For over 20 years, the Tamarack Institute has developed a multitude of poverty reduction and community change resources, including educational webinars, resource documents, and an online community alliance ending poverty network. This network is inclusive for all participants working towards poverty reduction in communities across Canada.[16] The Village of New Denver and members of the New Denver Poverty Reduction Steering Committee have joined this network for the duration of this project and beyond. The value of the *Communities Ending Poverty* network involvement is observing and discussing successful strategies and common barriers that other municipalities have faced in their poverty reduction initiatives. The approaches used by Tamarack's *Communities Ending Poverty* network are inclusive of the unique needs and priorities for each community and offer a framework that is professionally researched and respected.[17]

During this research, in May 2021, some of the members of the New Denver Poverty Reduction Steering Committee, including researchers and village staff, attended the 2-day national virtual event hosted by Tamarack Institute - *End of Poverty Summit*. This learning opportunity provided ideas and information that contributed to the recommendations in this report.

SECTIONS 5: NEXT STEPS

This section outlines next steps in the poverty reduction journey for New Denver, including decision-making tools and recommended actions that will help guide the community as resources become available. These next steps are based on the quantitative and qualitative data collected, steering committee, and network participation reported on above. As the capacity of the village to plan and implement its own poverty reduction interventions is limited, and poverty is an extraordinarily complex issue, the solutions towards reducing poverty will require collective actions from diverse stakeholders, including all levels of government, social service organizations, and community residents. Due to the recognition that the local government capacity is limited, recommending specific and detailed initiatives is out-of-scope for this report. Rather the decision-making tools and recommended actions listed help guide the entire community (not just the local government) on steps that could be taken to keep the momentum going. Specific and detailed poverty reduction initiatives can be developed in subsequent phases of this work as further funding becomes available (ex: UBCM poverty reduction funding).

Decision-Making Tools

The following are suggested decision-making tools the Village of New Denver can use to support the next steps of poverty reduction planning in the community.

Decision-making Tools	Details
New Denver Poverty Reduction Steering Committee – helps advise and prioritize poverty reduction actions as they arise.	• Host meetings at regular intervals to keep momentum going (suggest every two months or as needed). • Source funding to allow this committee to continue to meet (consider honorariums to reduce barriers to participation) • Ensure committee is made up of diverse community members, including those with lived or living experience of poverty. Consider including a youth voice as well. • Confirm goals of this committee. Goal suggestions: 1) strengthen community relationships with the poverty reduction lens, 2) advise on evolving poverty reduction priorities and next steps, and 3) support and become involved in taking needed actions. • Review the findings of this research and establish guiding principles and goals within each poverty reduction indicator theme area. (See **Figure 64**).
Tamarack Institute – helps inform and guide poverty reductions opportunities.	• Participate in Communities Ending Poverty Network, including webinars • Encourage steering committee members to attend webinars

	• Check-in with Jill Zacharias, BC Manager of Growth and Impact for Cities Ending Poverty at Tamarack Institute on a regular basis as needed to review process, progress, and status of poverty reduction actions to receive her feedback and advice.
Annual Municipal Priorities – helps prioritize poverty reductions actions in the short-term.	• Determine an overall poverty reduction objective within the next annual priorities list that will prioritize achievable steps towards poverty reduction as outlined in this report and is within the capacity of the Village over the short-term.
Official Community Plan (OCP) – helps prioritize poverty reduction actions in the long-term.	• Include poverty reduction lens in OCP when it is next reviewed. Consider how planning decisions will impact the poverty indicators highlighted in this report. • Consider justice, equity, diversity and inclusion principles in OCP review.
Poverty Indicator Data – helps provide information for evidence-based decision-making	• Measure progress over time by re-visiting and re-evaluating key poverty indicators included in this report (with support from Columbia Basin Rural Development Institute).
Relationships with organizations working to address poverty reduction in the region - helps increase opportunities for collaboration and increase capacity by sharing limited resources.	• Continue partnership with Interior Health Authority's Healthy Communities Team (Kady Hunter) to stay up-to-date on related work happening in the region. • Build relationships with organizations that can help address poverty reduction. (Ex: Kootenay Career and Development Society and Arrow and Slocan Lakes Community Services.)

Recommended Actions

The following recommended actions are based on the community data collection (survey, interviews, focus group) and steering committee discussions. These recommendations are actions various organizations in the community of New Denver can take towards poverty reduction. These are not limited to the responsibility of the local government. These actions can be driven by various stakeholders, including the Poverty Reduction Steering Committee, local businesses, social service organizations, and community members. These recommendations are intended to help guide and inform decision-making related to the various poverty reduction themes in order to take advantage of poverty reduction opportunities as they arise. With the limited capacity within the local government, for these actions to be taken, collaboration by many different participants is necessary. Each recommendation includes who could participate in the specific action. Leadership on each action will depend on capacity and resources; level of involvement will also vary, from being as limited as advocacy, or as extensive as project management. 'Various Community' refers to the community-at-large and includes social service organizations, businesses and residents.

Employment and Income	Participate in Action		
	Local Government	Steering Committee	Various Community
Attract skilled workers to live in the community (ex: develop employment attraction marketing materials and communicate broadband service once it exists) This will help improve economic resilience, increase potential for further job creation and support a larger population of year-round residents.	✔	✔	✔
Commit to buy and support local	✔	✔	✔
Support initiatives that contribute to adequate and stable income for residents, as they arise (ex: living wage and universal basic income.)	✔	✔	✔
Address barriers to employment, continuing education, and job skills training opportunities, such as child care, transportation, and housing needs.	✔	✔	✔
Develop and implement strategies that target business and industry retention, expansion, and attraction.	✔	✔	✔

Children and Families	Participate in Action		
	Local Government	Steering Committee	Various Community
Check-in with childcare stakeholders occasionally to review and determine if there is a need for more childcare spaces. If shortage, advocate for more spaces.	✔	✔	✔
Support and advocate universal child care system as opportunities arise.	✔	✔	✔
Increase access to subsidized, no- or low-cost, recreational opportunities, learning /developmental programs, and community events for children and their families.	✔	✔	✔
Improve availability of and access to services and supports (ex. health, recreational, social, educational).	✔	✔	✔

Housing	Participate in Action		
	Local Government	Steering Committee	Various Community
Explore and pursue opportunities and collaborations for improving the supply of affordable housing in New Denver (ex. New Denver Housing Society, BC Housing, Columbia Basin Trust, Indigenous organizations)	✔	✔	✔
Investigate options to create incentives for homeowners to offer rentals and for developers to create rental and/or affordable housing; implement options that will work well in the New Denver context.	✔		
Review and update bylaws, as needed, to support affordable housing options, including higher density or tiny homes.	✔		
Connect with other communities successful with affordable housing solutions to learn from their experience (Ex: Shuswap Indian Band).	✔		
Identify and track specific housing needs and plan for a range of housing options; consider the needs of different demographic groups such as seniors, Indigenous people, people with developmental disabilities, children and youth, LGBTQ youth, women, immigrants and refugees, and more.	✔	✔	✔
Support, promote, and advocate for housing supports and benefits such as BC Housing's Rental Assistance Program, Shelter Aid for Residents, BC Rebate for Accessible Home Adaptations, and Affordable Home Ownership Program.	✔	✔	✔
Support the RDCK's Regional Energy Efficiency Program initiatives and work to reduce energy poverty related to home heating.	✔	✔	✔

Food Security	Participate in Action		
	Local Government	Steering Committee	Various Community
Maintain and expand support for local food hamper / food bank program	✔	✔	✔
Maintain support for Friday Market Food Coupons	✔	✔	✔
Engage with the community groups (Ex: Silverton Community Food and Co-work Centre or Healthy Communities Society) to determine opportunities to collaborate and support innovative community food security initiatives and programs (ex. support grant applications to give residents improved access to supplies needed to preserve food).	✔	✔	
Establish a community garden to increase access to garden space for those who would like to grow some of their own food.	✔	✔	✔

Increase access to affordable, nutritious, and culturally appropriate food.	✔	✔	✔

Transportation	Participate in Action		
	Local Government	Steering Committee	Various Community
Engage with the Kootenay Car Share Co-op to encourage them to increase their marketing within the community, so residents are aware of the services they provide. Explore opportunity for increasing the presence of the co-op in New Denver and area.	✔	✔	✔
Engage with BC Transit to explore options to improve service to meet residents' needs.	✔		
Implement strategies identified in the Village's new Active Transportation Network Plan.	✔	✔	✔

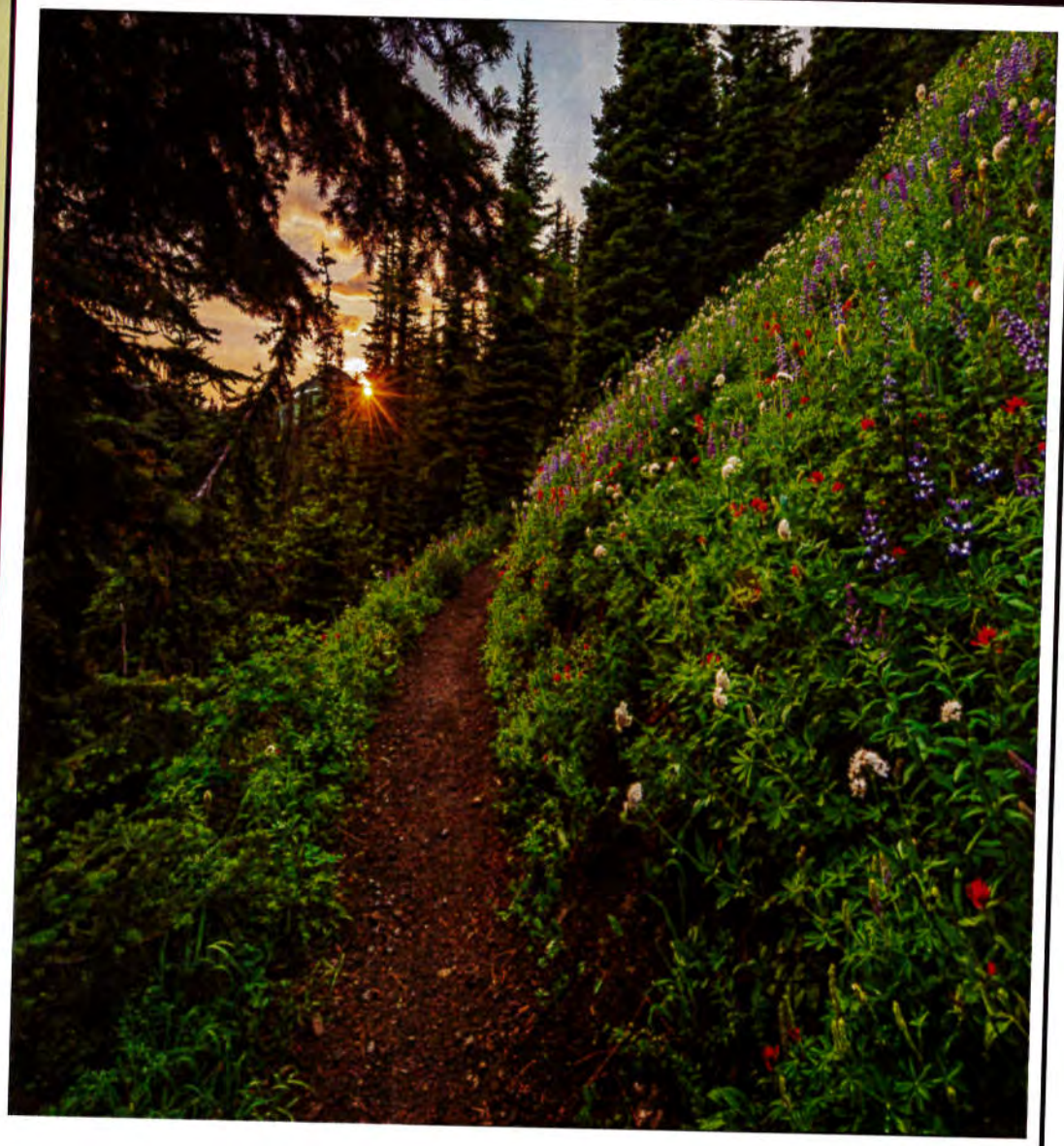
Education and Training	Participate in Action		
	Local Government	Steering Committee	Various Community
Engage with the local organizations (Kootenay Career and Development Society, Arrow and Slocan Lakes Community Services) to explore opportunities to improve access to career and training support opportunities for the vulnerable population in New Denver.	✔	✔	✔
Advocate for broadband internet throughout the community. Engage with Columbia Basin Broadband Corporation to determine steps to get affordable broadband internet to all homes in New Denver. Connect with Sarah Breen, Regional Innovation Chair at Selkirk College to review to discuss possible steps to support increased broadband service.	✔	✔	✔
Promote where Broadband is available, once it is available (Knox Hall/Reading Centre).	✔	✔	✔
Offer programming at the new technology centre in the New Denver Reading Centre	✔	✔	✔
Continue supporting free access to computers and internet at the Youth Centre.	✔	✔	✔

Social Supports	Participate in Action		
	Local Government	Steering Committee	Various Community
Establish a community navigator position (ex: welcome wagon) to help existing and new residents navigate the different services and employers in the community. Source funds to sustain this role.	✔	✔	✔
Ensure community activities are inclusive - welcoming and accessible to the diversity of residents.	✔	✔	✔

Access to Services	Participate in Action		
	Local Government	Steering Committee	Various Community
Engage with Arrow and Slocan Lakes Community Services to review counselling and mental health supports and how to improve access, including possible funding sources to support improved access.	✔	✔	✔
Share results of this research with New Denver businesses, bringing attention to items otherwise purchased out-of-town (ex: pet food, toilet paper, baking supplies, bulk food) and encouraging these businesses to stock these items.	✔	✔	✔
Regularly advertise availability of services (ex: StrongStart, seniors' activities) through multiple communication channels(posters, newspaper, social media).		✔	✔
Improve library access in New Denver. Determine specific library needs for the community and options to address those needs, including funding sources.	✔	✔	✔
Share New Denver Asset Map (*Appendix D*) with residents. Review and update once a year.	✔	✔	✔
Investigate options to re-open a laundromat. What locations are available with the necessary infrastructure? If no locations exist, determine needed steps to develop a location with the necessary infrastructure.		✔	✔

Village of New Denver 2020 Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements

Life is Better in New Denver



FOR THE PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2020

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Council 2018—2022

Councillor John Fyke
Councillor Colin Moss
Mayor Leonard Casley
Councillor Vern Gustafson
Councillor Gerald Wagner

Message from the Mayor

On behalf of Council, it is my pleasure to present to you the 2020 Annual Report. As we all know 2020 was a year unlike any other in our lifetime. We started the year strong, our staff secured funding for a number of capital, social and infrastructure projects.

Then the Covid 19 pandemic hit, immediately impacting almost everything, facilities were closed, operations needed to be adjusted and the way we do governance changed in a way we had never experienced.

Our core responsibility, to provide services that ensure and enhance the welfare of residents, remained the primary focus of our decision making. Despite the public health emergency, the Village succeeded in getting several capital projects and Council priorities completed or substantially so, in 2020.

Significant work had been undertaking in developing strategies and master plans for the renovation and repair of Knox Hall, the commencement of a strategic master planning exercise for the re-development of Centennial Park, strategic planning for the completion of a Poverty Reduction Strategy and an Active Transportation Network Plan to name a few. The objectives are to establish the framework for successful completion of an active transportation network that enhances the municipal transportation system, provides safe access, connectivity and a walkable community. The boundary expansion to include Denver Siding is vital for the continued growth and development of New Denver. Our proposed water system upgrade will enhance the existing system and provide a sustainable water utility for the community and address the challenges in the Denver Siding area.

The pandemic placed an incredible burden on our residents and business community. Steps and initiatives are being developed to address poverty reduction, inclusive communities, resident attraction and retention, business attraction and retention. These were key areas of focus in 2020 for Council and staff and we will be in a position to celebrate our successes in 2021.

New Denver is such a strong, vibrant and progressive community. Everyone is committed to the values and strong sense of community we have in ensuring the viability and sustainability of New Denver. We are excited about the future and we look forward to 2021 and new challenges to overcome.

Leonard Casley, Mayor

Corporate Values

New Denver is a vibrant, progressive community at the heart of the Slocan Valley. We are committed to principles of economic, social, cultural and environmental sustainability. The Village provides and maintains environmentally responsible services that meet our current and future needs.

We are an attractive, progressive, and enjoyable community that embraces and celebrates its natural, historical and cultural resources. We are committed to creating a safe and healthy community that provides safe accessible facilities and high quality municipal services and programs for the enjoyment and well being of our citizens.

The Village encourages and supports economic development and the creation of a diversified economy, through active promotion of the Village and partnerships with a wide range of stakeholders. The Village is business friendly and ensures policies and bylaws support a diversified economy including entrepreneurial activity, small business and tourism.

The Village is committed to being fiscally responsible and to creating a climate for investment and involvement by its citizens.

Citizens have access to all public information and participate in decisions that affect their well being and quality of life. The Village includes economic, social, cultural and environmental factors in their decision making processes.

We strive to recognize and appreciate effort and achievement, we value creativety, innovation, collaboration, trust and foster an entrepreneurial spirit.

The purpose of Council and staff of New Denver is to exemplify collaborative governance and sound management through the provision of high quality facilities and services that provide opportunities for continued improvement to the quality of life for people of all ages that we serve.

Financial Services

The financial services department is responsible for and committed to sound financial management of the Village's financial operations by delivering the following services:

- Financial Planning, Operational and Capital Budgeting
- Financial Reporting and Analysis
- Accounts Payable and Receivable
- Property Taxation and Utility Billing
- Payroll

It is the objective of the department to operate efficiently, maintaining a sound financial framework and continuance of sound fiscal management.

Key 2020 Financial Facts

The Village entered into a contractual relationship with the City of Nelson for Financial Management of municipal operations and appointment of Chief Financial Officer position. Colin McClure is the CFO for the City of Nelson and holds this important position for the Village of New Denver.

Financial Services specializes in the development of a financial framework for budgetary process, short and long term financial planning and a solid foundation for Village staff to fulfill their objectives and goals within the financial services department for the betterment of the community.

Community Services

The Village is committed to providing a wide range of opportunities to promote health and wellness, sustain cultural heritage and facilities and to enhance the quality of life for the residents of New Denver.

Community Services manages and sustains heritage buildings, cultural venues and programs, recreational facilities, outdoor parks, open spaces, trail development and activities.

New Denver is blessed with an abundance of natural capital to be explored, enjoyed and protected. There are numerous municipal facilities that are sustained for the benefit of the community and visitors to the region.

Key 2020 Community Services Facts

Nikkei Internment Memorial Centre:

- Received $385,000 CERIP grants to revitalize the NIMC, which includes garden restoration work, repair building envelopes and the construction of a small archives building.
- Received over $18,000 in federal funding for student employment subsidies through the Young Canada Works and Canada Summer Jobs programs, 4 students were hired to help staff the NIMC during the 2020 season.
- Received $10,000 from the federal government's COVID-19 Emergency Support
- Succeeded in opening the Centre in mid- June of 2020 despite COVID challenges and restrictions.
- This year, staff worked with contractors to publish a 76-page book titled: ***Kyowakai: Memory and Healing in New Denver***. Published and released on December 2nd, the book was written by local author Anne Champagne and designed by John Endo Greenaway. The book tells the story of Japanese Canadian internment in New Denver, the creation of the Nikkei Internment Memorial Centre (NIMC) by the Kyowakai Society, and the healing it inspired.

The goal of the book project was to honour and record the important work of the Kyowakai Society and their role in creating the NIMC. The book will also be available as a resource for visitors and staff.

Knox Hall:

The Village of New Denver received a $ 210,694 CBT Built Heritage grant in 2018 to renovate the 100 year old heritage building. The project was completed in 2020 and throughout the project, character defining elements of the built heritage asset were identified and enhanced:

- Replicas of the original arched windows were reinstalled
- Multiple false ceilings were removed to restore the space to its original proportions
- The original wood floors were uncovered and refinished
- The building's characteristic exterior form remains unchanged

While heritage elements were preserved where possible, some changes were required in order to meet modern needs:

- The building's bowed walls were straightened and a new truss system was installed to adequately support the roof
- Deteriorated wooden siding was replaced with fiber cement material of similar appearance but far superior resistance to wildfire
- Hazardous material was removed from the building by qualified professionals and disposed of appropriately
- Electrical and lighting systems were upgraded for greater safety
- Insulation was added to the walls for improved energy efficiency
- HVAC systems were updated for better operation and radon mitigation equipment was installed
- Electrical and lighting systems were upgraded for greater safety
- Insulation was added to the walls for improved energy efficiency
- HVAC systems were updated for better operation and radon mitigation equipment was installed
- Fire separations were created between the spaces as required by the BC Building Code
- An updated kitchen including a refrigerator makes it easier for healthy snacks to accompany events held in the hall

• Wider doors, grab bars and change tables make washrooms accessible to more people
• New high speed fibre optic internet connections make it easier for people to connect digitally
• Audio visual connections throughout the building equip it for a modern audience

The Knox Hall is an important landmark that has stood in New Denver for over 100 years. After all this time in use, the overall condition of the building had deteriorated and was showing its age. Now, thanks to work funded in part by the Columbia Basin Trust and Heritage BC through the Built Heritage Grants program, it has been successfully revitalized and is ready to serve the community for another century.

Silvery Slocan Museum:
The Village of New Denver received funding from the Columbia Basin Trust Built Heritage grant program in 2019 to undertake emergency repairs to the Silvery Slocan Museum. The project total was approximately $55,000 and the CBT/ Heritage BC provided over $48,000 of the cost. The Silvery Slocan Museum Emergency Stabilization project was completed in 2020 under the supervision of Village of New Denver Facilities Manager Greg McTaggart, with engineering oversight provided by Warren Vaile. During the course of the repairs, additional discoveries were made, including finding fire damage within existing walls.

In the end, the following work was performed:
• Stabilize foundation to adequately support load bearing walls
• Remove rotten components and rebuild wall structure on the main floor
• Install flashing and concrete drainage to prevent water intrusion around vault
• Improve crawl space mechanical venting
• Install new fire suppression system and alarm system
• Replace awnings to protect entrances

Kohan Reflection Garden
- Major pruning and tree work completed in 2020
- Significant shore clean up by Public Works after spring freshet

Environmental Services

Environmental Services provides a number of essential services and maintains the Village's infrastructure. This includes roads, parks operations, cemetery operations, building maintenance, water utility and solid waste collection.

The Village has a dedicated team of employees who work diligently to ensure that the all municipal infrastructure is well maintained and processes are in place to ensure timely repair and maintenance is undertaken for the long term sustainability and viability of operations and service delivery models.

The municipal water system consists of a ground water source, 2 deep wells with a combined rate capacity of 1070 US gallons per minute and a combined pumping capacity of 700 US gallons per minute. The water storage reservoir has a storage capacity of 355,000 US gallons.

The water distribution system consists of 9,115 meters of water mains, 110 mainline valves, 24 fire hydrants, 370 residential water service connections, 50 non-residential water service connections.

The Village maintains 14 kilometers of paved roadways and 15 kilometers of unpaved roadways.

The Village has an extensive inventory of open green spaces, public parks and outdoor recreational facilities.

Key 2020 Environmental Services Facts

- 6 water service connection replacements
- Installation of a temporary bypass mainline under the bridge over Carpenter Creek
- Swim floats replaced at Centennial Park
- Asphalt replacement valued at $30,000
- Hazardous tree removal
- Wildfire fuel mitigation work at Centennial Park Campground

Development Services

Working with Village Council, investors, land owners and community organizations, staff in Development Services oversees a number of functions including community planning, development review, site servicing, subdivision approval, land use policy development, mapping, and coordination of civil engineering.

Staff work with community groups and service agencies to support social and economic adaptation when facing new challenges in the community. Some of this work includes fostering relationships with community service agencies, and senior levels of government as well as managing change within the community.

Some vital planning processes include zoning amendments, Official Community Plan amendments, and development proposals.

Key 2020 Development Services Facts

- The Village of New Denver Boundary Extension takes into consideration the Denver Siding area, the application consisted of 6 major statutory components. The first 3 steps were completed in 2020, Proposal Development and Referrals, Proposal Submission and Ministry Review.
- The Centennial Park Master Plan was successfully funded under a grant application with Columbia Basin Trust in the amount of $15,000.
- The Active Transportation Network Plan (including active transportation infrastructure design work) was successfully funded under a grant application with the Province of BC in the amount of $31,780.
- The Poverty Reduction Strategy was successfully funded under a grant application with the Union of British Columbia Municipalities in the amount of $16,885 and Mitacs in the amount of $7,500.

2020 MUNICIPAL PRIORITIES

OBJECTIVE	MEASURES/STRATEGIES	ACHIEVEMENTS/OUTCOMES
ADMINISTRATION		
Improved HR practices	Develop employment contracts and performance monitoring processes	Employment contracts in place and scheduled performance reviews for all staff
Obtain short-term control of Lots 1-12, Block 50	Seek Licence of Occupation from Crown for recycling facility purposes	Licence of Occupation over Crown Lands issued to the Village
IT equipment that meets business needs	Work with consultant to review existing equipment, purchase new as required, optimize configurations	Updated hardware and software installed and connected to network
Increase Asset Management Activities	Work with consultant to seek funding for asset management work	Funding in place to develop municipal asset management program
COMMUNITY SERVICES		
Silvery Slocan Museum Stabilization	Hire contractors and spend grant funding to stabilize Silvery Slocan Museum	Museum building stabilized and available for public use
Knox Hall Renovations	Hire contractors and spend grant funding to improve Knox Hall for community use	Renovated hall available for public use
Centennial Park Master Plan	Hire consultant to engage with public and develop plan to guide future amenity development	Park Master Plan presented to Council
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES		
Boundary Expansion	Extend municipal boundaries to include Denver Siding	New letters patent for municipality
Modernize development processes	Hire consultant to establish development servicing standards, providing clarity to potential investors	Servicing standards bylaw adopted by Council
Denver Siding boundary extension	Obtain provincial consent to extend municipal boundaries to include Denver Siding	New Letters Patent for the municipality

2020 MUNICIPAL PRIORITIES CONTINUED

Objective	Measures/Strategies	Achievements/Outcomes
PROTECTIVE SERVICES		
Set Fire Department Service Levels	Council to set Service Level for Fire Department response as required by provincial regulation	Service Levels set by Council and forwarded to the Office of the Fire Commissioner
Modernized Fire Department bylaw	Review and update bylaw to clarify services provided by the Fire Department	Council adoption of updated Fire Department Bylaw
PUBLIC WORKS		
Improve water pressure to Orchard	Develop plan for the upgrade of water mains crossing Carpenter Creek	Issue tender for replacement of lines or directional drilling work
Improved management of water system	Develop model of water system and master plan for improvements	Presentation of final report to Council
Improved maintenance of public spaces	Hire additional summer staff to assist with grounds maintenance and vegetation removal	Reduced fire hazard and greater civic pride

2021 MUNICIPAL PRIORITIES

OBJECTIVE	MEASURES/STRATEGIES	ACHIEVEMENTS/OUTCOMES
ADMINISTRATION		
Evaluate financial sustainability of specific municipal services	Review municipal service fees and costs to determine if revenues cover expenses	Report to Council regarding financial sustainability of municipal services
Improve access to municipal documents and information	Develop retention and management policies for paper and digital records	Adoption of policy by Council
COMMUNITY SERVICES		
Nikkei Internment Memorial Centre boardwalk repairs	Secure grant funding to replace boardwalk structure	New boardwalk available for public use
Improve amenities in Centennial Park	Seek grant funding for priority amenities identified in Master Plan	Construction underway for new amenities
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES		
Update Official Community Plan (OCP) & Zoning Bylaw	Review and update OCP/Zoning in consultation with the community	Council adoption of updated OCP & Zoning bylaws
Create Active Transportation Network Plan (ATNP)	Develop ATNP in consultation with the community	Council adoption of ATNP
PROTECTIVE SERVICES		
Modernize Fire Department policies	Review and update Fire Department policies	Council adoption of updated Fire Department policies
Modernize Emergency Program	Hire consultant to update Emergency Program documentation	Updated Emergency Program presented to Council
PUBLIC WORKS		
Improve water pressure to Orchard	Install new water mains to serve the Orchard	New water mains installed and operational
Fewer dead-end water lines	Install hydrants, stand-pipes or loops as needed	Hydrants or stand pipes installed at dead-ends
Upgrade Denver Siding Water System	Expend grant funds to upgrade Denver Siding water system and connect to existing municipal system	Denver Siding water system connected to Village wells

THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW DENVER

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2020

THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW DENVER
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For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

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Schedule B - Schedule of Segmented Information

Exhibit 1- Province of BC COVID-19 Restart Grant (Unaudited)

THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW DENVER
MANAGEMENT REPORT
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for the preparation of the accompanying financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles disclosed in Note 1 to the financial statements and include amounts that are based on estimates and judgments. Management believes that the financial statements fairly present The Corporation of the Village of New Denver's financial position and results of operations. The integrity of the information presented in the financial statements, including estimates and judgments relating to matters not concluded by fiscal year-end, is the responsibility of management. The financial statements have been approved by Council.

Management has established and maintained appropriate systems of internal control including policies and procedures, which are designed to provide reasonable assurance that The Corporation of the Village of New Denver's assets are safeguarded and that reliable financial records are maintained to form a proper basis for preparation of the financial statements.

The independent external auditors, Grant Thornton LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, have been appointed by Council to express an opinion as to whether the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, The Corporation of the Village of New Denver's financial position, results of operations, and changes in financial position in conformity with the accounting principles disclosed in Note 1 to the financial statements. The report of Grant Thornton LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, follows and outlines the scope of their examination and their opinion on the financial statements.

Colin McClure, CPA, CA
Chief Financial Officer

Grant Thornton

Independent Auditor's Report

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To the Mayor and Council of
The Corporation of the Village of New Denver

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Corporation of the Village of New Denver, (the "Village") which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, and the statements of operations, changes in net financial assets, cash flows, and schedules A and B for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Village as at December 31, 2020, and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Village in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other matter

Our audit was conducted for the purposes of forming an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. Exhibit 1 is presented for purposes of additional information and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion thereon.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Village's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Village or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Village's financial reporting process.

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Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Village's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Village's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Village to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Grant Thornton LLP

Trail, Canada
May 20, 2021

Chartered Professional Accountants

THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW DENVER
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at December 31, 2020

	2020	2019
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	$ 1,601,437	$ 1,379,908
Accounts receivable (Note 3)	222,932	40,849
	1,824,369	1,420,757
Financial Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 5)	203,107	75,726
Deferred revenue (Note 6)	46,478	149,568
Debt (Note 7)	274,070	302,225
	523,655	527,519
Net Financial Assets	1,300,714	893,238
Non-Financial Assets		
Tangible capital assets (Note 8)	4,263,384	3,942,428
Prepaid expenses	18,997	15,900
	4,282,381	3,958,328
Accumulated Surplus (Note 9)	$ 5,583,095	$ 4,851,566

Commitments and Contingencies (Note 13)

Len Casley
Mayor

Colin McClure, CPA, CA
Chief Financial Officer

THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW DENVER
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND ACCUMULATED SURPLUS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	2020 Budget (Note 14)	2020	2019
Revenue			
Taxes	$ 298,698	$ 299,799	$ 297,145
Sale of services	171,458	187,399	199,960
Other revenue from own sources	57,050	63,925	77,963
Investment income	5,500	16,372	19,761
Grants - unconditional	347,616	357,636	347,616
Grants - conditional	745,874	897,092	259,119
Water user fees	160,320	157,660	157,660
	1,786,516	1,979,883	1,359,224
Expenses			
General government	498,268	378,799	298,137
Protective services	131,723	94,397	84,330
Transportation services	284,424	235,376	217,771
Environmental health services	56,368	51,187	56,658
Public health and welfare services	11,000	15,708	10,652
Parks, recreation and cultural services	171,150	192,552	227,213
Interest and other debt charges	15,255	10,868	15,255
Water utility operations	177,600	122,161	75,897
Amortization	148,481	147,306	136,375
	1,494,269	1,248,354	1,122,288
Annual surplus	292,247	731,529	236,936
Accumulated surplus, beginning of the year	4,851,566	4,851,566	4,614,630
Accumulated surplus, end of the year	$ 5,143,813	$ 5,583,095	$ 4,851,566

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW DENVER
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	2020 Budget	2020	2019
Annual surplus	$ 292,247	$ 731,529	$ 236,936
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(606,000)	(468,262)	(127,621)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	148,481	147,306	136,375
	(165,272)	410,573	245,690
Consumption (acquisition) of prepaid expenses	-	(3,097)	122,315
Increase (decrease) in net financial assets	(165,272)	407,476	368,005
Net financial assets, beginning of year	893,238	893,238	525,233
Net financial assets, end of the year	$ 727,966	$ 1,300,714	$ 893,238

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW DENVER
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	2020	2019
Cash Provided by (Used In)		
Operating Activities		
Annual surplus	$ 731,529	$ 236,936
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization of tangible capital assets	147,306	136,375
Actuarial adjustments	(7,791)	(6,728)
	871,044	366,583
Increase (decrease) in non-cash operating items:		
Accounts receivable	(182,083)	148,813
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	127,381	13,621
Deferred revenue	(103,090)	58,097
Prepaid expenses	(3,097)	122,315
	710,155	709,429
Financing Activities		
Debt repayment	(20,364)	(20,364)
Capital Activities		
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(468,262)	(127,621)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	221,529	561,444
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,379,908	818,464
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 1,601,437	$ 1,379,908

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

1. Significant Accounting Policies

The Corporation of the Village of New Denver (the "Village") is a local government in the Province of British Columbia. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

The following is a summary of the Village's significant accounting policies:

(a) Basis of Presentation

The Village's resources and operations are segregated into General, Water funds and Statutory and Non-statutory reserve funds and Reserves for future capital expenditures for accounting and financial reporting purposes. These financial statements include the accounts of all the funds of the Village. Inter-fund transactions and balances have been eliminated.

(b) Revenue Recognition

Sources of revenue are recorded on the accrual basis and include revenue in the period in which the transactions or events occurred that give rise to the revenues. Taxation revenues are recognized at the time of issuing the property tax notices for the fiscal year. Sale of services and user fee revenues are recognized when the service or product is rendered by the Village.
Grant revenues are recognized when the funding becomes receivable. Revenue unearned in the current period is recorded as deferred revenue.

(c) Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue represents funds received for specific purposes which are externally restricted by legislation, regulation or agreement and are not available for general municipal purposes as well as licenses, permits, other fees and grants which have been collected, but for which the related services have not been performed and or projects have not been constructed. These amounts will be recognized as revenues in the fiscal year in which it is used for the specified purpose, the services are performed and or the projects are constructed.

(d) Government Transfers

Government transfers are recognized in the financial statements as revenue in the period in which events giving rise to the transfer occur, providing the transfers are authorized, any eligibility criteria have been met and reasonable estimates can be made.

(e) Financial Instruments

The Village's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and debt. It is management's opinion that the Village is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values.

(f) Interest and Actuarial Gains on Long Term Debt

The Village records interest expense on long-term debt on an accrual basis and actuarial gains when realized as a reduction of the principal balance.

1. **Significant Accounting Policies** (continued)

(g) Tangible Capital Assets

Tangible capital assets, comprised of capital assets and capital assets under construction, are recorded at cost and are classified according to their functional use. Amortization is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset commencing the year the asset is put in to service. Donated tangible capital assets are reported at fair value at the time of donation. Estimated useful lives are as follows:

Land Improvements	15 to 20 years
Buildings	40 to 75 years
Fixtures, Furniture, Equipment and Vehicles	5 to 15 years
Roads and Paving	40 years
Bridges and Other Transportation Structures	10 to 100 years
Water Infrastructure	10 to 100 years

(h) Statutory Reserves

Statutory reserves are funds that have been restricted by council. Formal establishing bylaws have been adopted pursuant to the Community Charter, which define how these reserves are to be used.

(i) Liability for Contaminated Sites

Contaminated sites are a result of contamination being introduced into air, soil, water or sediment of a chemical, organic, or radioactive material or live organism that exceeds an environmental standard. The liability is recorded net of any expected recoveries. A liability for remediation of contaminated sites is recognized when a site is not in productive use and all of the following criteria are met:

- an environmental standard exists;
- contamination exceeds the environmental standard;
- the Village is directly responsible, or accepts responsibility;
- it is expected that a future economic benefit will be given up; and
- a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made.

The liability is recognized as management's estimate of the cost of post-remediation including operation, maintenance, and monitoring that are an integral part of the remediation strategy for a contaminated site.

There are no liabilities to be recorded as at December 31, 2020.

(j) Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with with Canadian public sector accounting standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant areas requiring estimates include the useful lives of tangible capital assets for amortization, future employee benefits, allowance for doubtful accounts and provision for contingencies. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates as additional information becomes available in the future.

(k) Budget

Budget data presented in these financial statements is based on the Village's Five Year Financial Plan for the years 2020-2024, adopted by Council on May 12, 2020.

2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position are comprised of:

	2020	2019
Cash	$ 1,572,922	$ 1,351,632
MFA bond and money market funds	28,515	28,276
	$ 1,601,437	$ 1,379,908

Municipal Finance Authority (MFA) pooled investment funds are considered equivalent to cash because of their liquidity.

3. Accounts Receivable

	2020	2019
Property taxes	$ 19,547	$ 19,461
Utility billings	8,250	11,382
Other governments	60,688	9,356
Trade and other receivables	134,447	650
	$ 222,932	$ 40,849

4. Municipal Finance Authority Debt Reserve Fund

The Municipal Finance Authority of British Columbia (MFA) provides capital financing for regional districts and their member municipalities. The MFA is required to establish a Debt Reserve Fund. The MFA must then use this fund if at any time there are insufficient funds to meet payments on its obligations. If this occurs the regional districts may be called upon to restore the fund.

Each regional district, through its member municipalities who share in the proceeds of a debt issue, is required to pay into the Debt Reserve Fund certain amounts set out in the financing agreements. The interest earned on the Debt Reserve Fund, less administrative expenses, becomes an obligation of the MFA to the regional districts.

Upon maturity of a debt issue, the unused portion of the Debt Reserve Fund established for that issue will be discharged to the Municipality. The proceeds from these discharges will be credited to income in the year they are received. As at December 31, 2020, the total of the Debt Reserve Fund was comprised of:

	2020 Cash Deposit	2020 Demand Note	2020 Total	2019 Total
General fund	$ 5,901	$ 18,586	$ 24,487	$ 24,368

5. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

	2020	2019
Trades payable	$ 159,155	$ 41,098
Accrued wages and benefits	39,197	25,486
Accrued interest	4,755	9,142
	$ 203,107	$ 75,726

6. Deferred Revenue

	Opening Balance	Contributions Received	Revenue Recognized	Ending Balance
Grants	$ 149,568	$ 278,314	$ 381,404	$ 46,478

7. Debt

Debt Bylaw #	Purpose of Bylaw	Interest rate %	Year of Maturity	Original Issue	2020 Balance	2019 Balance
General Purposes:						
577	Paving	5%	2025	220,000	76,430	89,603
696	Fire truck	5%	2031	255,000	197,640	212,622
	Total Debt			475,000	274,070	302,225

Principal payments, including actuarial additions, for the next 5 years and thereafter are as follows:

	Total
2021	$ 29,263
2022	30,418
2023	31,621
2024	32,874
2025	34,181
Thereafter	115,713
	$ 274,070

8. Tangible Capital Assets

	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	2020 Net Book Value	2019 Net Book Value
Land	$ 1,221,201	$ -	$ 1,221,201	$ 1,221,201
Buildings	1,531,478	520,464	1,011,014	618,494
Vehicles, equipment & furniture	1,506,421	722,383	784,038	837,425
Engineering structures	268,647	128,295	140,352	151,442
Transportation infrastructure	722,139	303,582	418,557	411,159
Water machinery & equipment	55,459	49,738	5,721	3,240
Water infrastructure	1,459,572	777,071	682,501	699,467
	$ 6,764,917	$ 2,501,533	$ 4,263,384	$ 3,942,428

See Schedule A - Schedule of tangible capital assets for more information.

9. Accumulated Surplus

	2020	2019
Reserves		
Community works fund	$ 392,580	$ 511,380
Fire department equipment	109,984	48,572
Heritage preservation, maintenance & restoration	103,887	108,644
Machinery & equipment	100,509	179,768
Water capital	358,084	354,633
	1,065,044	1,202,997
Operating surplus		
General	274,457	(197,534)
Capital	7,340	7,340
Water	246,940	198,560
	528,737	8,366
Invested in tangible capital assets	3,989,314	3,640,203
Total Accumulated Surplus	$ 5,583,095	$ 4,851,566

10. Trust Funds

The Cemetery Care Trust Fund is not reported in these financial statements. The following is a summary of Trust Fund transactions for the year:

	2020	2019
Balances, beginning of year	$ 12,084	$ 11,529
Contributions received	245	365
Interest earned	141	190
Balances, end of year	$ 12,470	$ 12,084

11. Taxes Levied For Other Paid Authorities

In addition to taxes levied for municipal purposes, the Village is legally obligated to collect and remit taxes levied for the following authorities. These collections and remittances are not recorded as revenue and expenses.

	2020	2019
Provincial Government - School taxes	$ 198,520	$ 193,381
Provincial Government - Police taxes	26,366	23,574
Regional District of Central Kootenay	100,046	89,191
West Kootenay Boundary Hospital District	22,438	23,413
British Columbia Assessment Authority	3,962	3,728
Municipal Finance Authority	18	18
	$ 351,350	$ 333,305

12. Pension Plan

The Village of New Denver and its employees contribute to the Municipal Pension Plan (a jointly trusteed pension plan). The board of trustees, representing plan members and employers, is responsible for administering the plan, including investment of assets and administration of benefits. The plan is a multi-employer defined benefit pension plan. Basic pension benefits provided are based on a formula. As at December 31, 2019, the plan has about 213,000 active members and approximately 106,000 retired members. Active members include approximately 41,000 contributors from local governments.

Every three years, an actuarial valuation is performed to assess the financial position of the plan and adequacy of plan funding. The actuary determines an appropriate combined employer and member contribution rate to fund the plan. The actuary's calculated contribution rate is based on the entry-age normal cost method, which produces the long-term rate of member and employer contributions sufficient to provide benefits for average future entrants to the plan. This rate may be adjusted for the amortization of any unfunded actuarial liability.

The most recent valuation of the Municipal Pension Plan at December 31, 2018, indicated a $2,866 million funding surplus for basic pension benefits on a going concern basis.

The next valuation will be as at December 31, 2021 with results available in 2022.

Employers participating in the plan record their pension expense as the amount of employer contributions made during the fiscal year (defined contribution pension plan accounting). This is because the plan records accrued liabilities and accrued assets for the plan in aggregate, resulting in no consistent and reliable basis for allocating the obligation, assets and cost to individual employers participating in the plan.

The Village of New Denver paid $22,954 (2019 - $29,095) for employer contributions to the plan in fiscal 2020.

13. Commitments and Contingencies

Regional District Debt

Regional District debt is under the provisions of the Community Charter of BC a direct, joint and several liability of the District and each member municipality within the District including the Village of New Denver.

Claims for Damages

In the normal course of a year the Village is faced with lawsuits and claims for damages of a diverse nature. The outcome of these claims cannot be reasonably determined at this time.

13. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Reciprocal Insurance Exchange Agreement

The Village is a subscribed member of the Municipal Insurance Association of British Columbia (The "Exchange") as provided by Section 3.02 of the Insurance Act of British Columbia. The main purpose of the Exchange is to pool the risks of liability so as to lessen the impact upon any subscriber. Under the Reciprocal Insurance Exchange agreement, the Municipality is assessed a premium and specific deductible based on population and claims experience. The obligation of the Municipality with respect to the Exchange and/or contracts and obligations entered into by the Exchange on behalf of its subscribers in connection with the Exchange are in every case several and not joint and several. The Village irrevocably and unconditionally undertakes and agrees to indemnify and save harmless the other subscribers against liability losses and costs which the other Subscriber may suffer.

14. Budget Data

The reconciliation of the approved budget for the current year to the budget figures reported in these financial statement is as follows:

		2020
Budget surplus per Statement of Operations	$	292,247
Less: Tangible capital expenditures		606,000
Debt principal repayments		20,364
Budgeted transfers to surplus and reserves		168,684
Add: Budgeted transfers from reserves		354,320
Amortization		148,481
Net annual budget	$	-

15. COVID 19

On March 11, 2020, the the World health Organization officially declared COVID-19 as a pandemic. The pandemic has forced governments to implement extraordinary measures to slow the progress of infections and to stabilize disrupted economies and financial markets. The Village has put measures in place in an attempt to protect the health and safety for both staff and the community & limit the effect and spread of the virus. Staff will continue to monitor and assess the situation and react accordingly.

THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW DENVER
SCHEDULE A - SCHEDULE OF TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Tangible Capital Assets	Opening Balance	Additions & reallocation of assets under Construction	Disposals	Closing Balance	Accumulated Amortization Opening balance	Amortization Expense	Reduction on Disposals	Accumulated Amortization Closing Balance	Net Carrying Amount End of year
Land	$ 1,221,201	$ -	$ -	$ 1,221,201	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,221,201
Buildings	1,105,088	426,390	-	1,531,478	486,594	33,870	-	520,464	1,011,014
Vehicles, equipment & furniture	1,494,127	12,294	-	1,506,421	656,702	65,681	-	722,383	784,038
Engineering structures	268,647	-	-	268,647	117,205	11,090	-	128,295	140,352
Transportation infrastructure	697,002	25,137	-	722,139	285,843	17,739	-	303,582	418,557
Water machinery & equipment	51,018	4,441	-	55,459	47,778	1,960	-	49,738	5,721
Water infrastructure	1,459,572	-	-	1,459,572	760,105	16,966	-	777,071	682,501
Total	$ 6,296,655	$ 468,262	$ -	$ 6,764,917	$ 2,354,227	$ 147,306	$ -	$ 2,501,533	$ 4,263,384

THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW DENVER
SCHEDULE B - SCHEDULE OF SEGMENTED INFORMATION
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	General Government	Protective Services	Transportation Services	Environmental Health Services	Public Health Services	Parks & Recreation	Water Utility	2020 Total
Revenues								
Taxes	$ 299,799	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 299,799
Sales of Service	-	-	-	75,395	1,095	109,511	1,398	187,399
Other revenue from own services	22,732	-	-	-	-	41,193	-	63,925
Investment income	13,061	-	-	-	-	-	3,311	16,372
Grants - unconditional	357,636	-	-	-	-	-	-	357,636
Grants - conditional	446,216	110,419	2,051	-	16,000	306,590	15,816	897,092
Water user fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	157,660	157,660
	1,139,444	110,419	2,051	75,395	17,095	457,294	178,185	1,979,883
Expenditures								
Wages and benefits	210,154	23,859	134,575	23,510	12,207	82,476	69,769	556,550
Supplies and services	168,645	70,538	100,801	27,677	3,501	110,076	52,392	533,630
Interest and other debt charges	-	5,513	5,355	-	-	-	-	10,868
Amortization	15,400	40,990	39,815	8,508	-	23,667	18,926	147,306
	394,199	140,900	280,546	59,695	15,708	216,219	141,087	1,248,354
Annual Surplus (Deficit)	$ 745,245	$ (30,481)	$ (278,495)	$ 15,700	$ 1,387	$ 241,075	$ 37,098	$ 731,529

THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW DENVER
EXHIBIT 1 - COVID-19 PROVINCE OF BC RESTART GRANT (UNAUDITED)
December 31, 2020

Province of BC Restart Grant reconciliation

		2020
COVID-19 Restart Grant received	$	323,000
Less grant recognition:		
Revenue shortfalls		38,307
Facility reopening & operating costs		31,521
Remaining grant	$	253,172

The Corporation of the Village of New Denver

2020 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Statement of Financial Information (SOFI)

THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW DENVER

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

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Documents are arranged in the following order:

1. Statement of Financial Information Approval
2. Management Report
3. Audited Financial Statements
4. Schedule of Debt
5. Schedule of Guarantee and Indemnity Agreements
6. Statement of Severance Agreements
7. Explanation of differences to Audited Financial Statements
8. Schedule of Remuneration and Expenses
9. Schedule of Payments for the Provision of Goods and Services

Statement of Financial Information (SOFI)

THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW DENVER

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION APPROVAL

We, the undersigned, approve the attached statements and schedules included in this Statement of Financial Information, produced under the Financial Information Act.

_____

Len Casley
Mayor

_____

Colin McClure, CPA, CA
Chief Financial Officer

Prepared as required by *Financial Information Regulation,* Schedule 1, section 9

Statement of Financial Information (SOFI)

THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW DENVER

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

MANAGEMENT REPORT

The Financial Statements contained in this Statement of Financial Information under the *Financial Information Act* have been prepared by management in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and the integrity and objectivity of these statements are management's responsibility.

Management is also responsible for all other schedules of financial information and for ensuring this information is consistent, where appropriate, with the information contained in the financial statements and for implementing and maintaining a system of internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that reliable financial information is produced.

The Mayor and Council are responsible for ensuring that management fulfils its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal control and for approving the financial information included in the Statement of Financial Information.

The external auditors, Grant Thornton, Chartered Professional Accountants, conduct an independent examination, in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and express their opinion on the financial statements. Their examination does not relate to the other schedules of financial information required by the *Financial Information Act.* Their examination includes a review and evaluation of the Village's system of internal control and appropriate tests and procedures to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements are presented fairly.

On behalf of The Corporation of the Village of New Denver.

Colin McClure, CPA, CA
Chief Financial Officer
June 22, 2021

Prepared as required by *Financial Information Regulation,* Schedule 1, section 9

Statement of Financial Information (SOFI)

THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW DENVER

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

SCHEDULE OF DEBT

Information on all long term debt is included in the Audited Financial Statements of The Corporation of the Village of New Denver.

Prepared as required by *Financial Information Regulation,* Schedule 1, section 4

Statement of Financial Information (SOFI)

THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW DENVER

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

SCHEDULE OF GUARANTEE AND INDEMNITY AGREEMENTS

The Corporation of the Village of New Denver has not given any guarantees or indemnities under the Guarantees and Indemnities Regulation.

Prepared under the Financial Information Regulation, Schedule 1, section 5

Statement of Financial Information (SOFI)

THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW DENVER

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

STATEMENT OF SEVERANCE AGREEMENTS

There were no severance agreements made between The Corporation of the Village of New Denver and its non-unionized employees during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020.

Prepared under the Financial Information Regulation, Schedule 1, subsection 6(8)

THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW DENVER

PAYMENT TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT RECONCILIATION

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

S.O.F.I. Report Scheduled Payments

Remuneration	$ 506,363	
Employee Expenses	5,166	
Employer CPP/EI	30,081	$ 541,610
Payments for Goods and Services		1,024,607
Total of Scheduled Payments		**$ 1,566,217**
Total of Financial Statement Expenditures		**$ 1,248,354**

The difference between the Total of Scheduled Payments and the Total Financial Statements Expenditures are due to:

- Adjustments to account for the difference between payments made on a cash basis, and the audited financial statements reporting expenditures on an accrual basis of accounting. This would include adjustments for opening and closing balances of inventories, prepaid expenses, and accrued liabilities.
- List of payments to suppliers include 100% GST while the expenditures in the financial statements are net of the applicable GST rebate.
- Capital expenditures are shown as payments to the vendor in this report. However, the total financial statement expenditures do not reflect these payments as they report amortization of all the capital assets.
- The Schedule of Payments of Goods and Services includes payments made on behalf of third parties, which are recovered from these parties and the expense is excluded from the Financial Statements.
- Payments to some suppliers are reported directly to the Balance Sheet and therefore are not reported as expenditures

Prepared under the Financial Information Regulation, Schedule 1, subsection 6(2d) and subsection 7(1b)

THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW DENVER
SCHEDULE OF REMUNERATION AND EXPENSE
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

NAME		REMUNERATION	EXPENSE
ELECTED OFFICIALS	**POSITION**		
Casley, Leonard	Mayor	$ 5,444	$ -
Fyke, John	Councillor	2,995	-
Gustafson, Vern	Councillor	2,995	-
Moss, Colin	Councillor	2,995	-
Wagner, Gerald	Councillor	2,995	-
TOTAL ELECTED OFFICIALS		17,424	-
DETAILED EMPLOYEES > $75,000			
Allaway, Catherine		$ 95,737	$ 2,711
TOTAL EMPLOYEES <= $75,000		393,202	2,455
		488,939	5,166
TOTAL		$ 506,363	$ 5,166
TOTAL EMPLOYER PREMIUM FOR CPP/EI			$ 30,081

Prepared under the Financial Information Regulation, Schedule 1, section 6 to subsection 6(6)

THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW DENVER
SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS TO SUPPLIERS OF GOODS AND SERVICES
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

DETAILED SUPPLIERS >$25,000

SUPPLIER NAME		EXPENSE
BC Hydro	$	50,422
CDE Enterprises		168,988
City of Nelson		28,481
Municipal Finance Authority of BC		35,619
Regional District of Central Kootenay		27,125
Selkirk Paving		33,209
Tracy Brown		48,753
True Consulting		26,003
Wilson Creek Woodworking		32,517
TOTAL DETAILED SUPPLIERS >$25,000		451,117
TOTAL SUPPLIERS <= $25,000		573,490
TOTAL SUPPLIERS		1,024,607
GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS >$25,000		-
TOTAL PAYMENTS, GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	$	1,024,607

Prepared under the Financial Information Regulation, Schedule 1, section 7(1) and (2)