

CORPORATION OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF BILLINGS

AGENDA

March 21st, 2022 7:30 p.m.

Electronic

1. OPEN
2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
3. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST
4. ADOPTION OF MINUTES
 - a) Regular Council Minutes – February 22, 2022
5. DELEGATIONS
6. COMMITTEE REPORTS
 - a) Lake Kagawong Resource Committee Report – Feb 3, 2022
 - b) POA Committee Report – Feb 16, 2022
 - c) Climate Action Committee Report – Jan 26, 2022
 - d) Climate Action Committee Report – Feb 23, 2022
 - e) Parks, Recreation and Wellness Committee Report – Feb 28, 2022
7. OLD BUSINESS
 - a) Broadband Update
8. NEW BUSINESS
 - a) 2022-12 Cemetery By-Law
 - b) 2022-13 Vote by Mail By-Law
 - c) Economic Development Committee Recommendation

- d) Manitoulin Planning Board Request for Comments
- e) Museum Committee Member Resignation
- f) Provincial Offences Act 2022 Deficit
- g) Provincial Offences Act Resolution
- h) 2021 Annual Report – Ontario Clean Water Agency
- i) 2022 Kagawong Market
- j) Dissolving the Ontario Land Tribunal
- k) Telecom Enterprises Review
- l) Climate Change Implementation Coordinator
- m) Mothers Against Drunk Driving Support Request
- n) Community Emergency Management Coordinator

9. CORRESPONDENCE

- a) 10th Anniversary Passage Ride

10. INFORMATION

- a) Lake Kagawong Resource Committee Minutes – February 3, 2022
- b) 2022 Farmland Forum
- c) Dissolution of the Ontario Land Tribunal
- d) Expansion of the Northern Ontario School of Medicine
- e) Proposed Firefighter Certification Regulation
- f) POA Board of Management February 16 2022- Minutes

- g) 2021 Council Remuneration
- h) District Services Board Fourth Quarter Report
- i) Pandemic Recovery Plan
- j) Parks, Recreation and Wellness Committee Minutes – Feb 28, 2022
- k) Municipal Accommodation Tax and Crown Campgrounds
- l) Floating Accommodations on Waterways
- m) Ontario Housing Affordability Task Force
- n) Getting Ontario Connected Act, 2022
- o) Mental Health Supports
- p) Support for Ukraine
- q) Health and Safety Report January – March 2022
- r) By-Law Report January – March 2022

- 11. ACCOUNTS FOR PAYMENT
- 12. CLOSED SESSION
- 13. CONFIRMING BY-LAW
- 14. ADJOURNMENT

Memorandum

To: Mayor, Council
cc: Staff, Public
From: Staff
Date: March 17th, 2022
RE: **March 21st, 2022 Council Meeting**

4. Minutes

- a) Regular Council Meeting Minutes – February 22, 2022

Please review the minutes for approval.

5. Delegations

None.

6. Committee Reports

- a) Lake Kagawong Resource Committee Report – February 3, 2022

Councillor Bryan Barker to deliver report to Council.

- b) POA Committee Report – Feb 16, 2022

Councillor Bryan Barker to deliver report to Council.

- c) Climate Action Committee Report – Jan 26, 2022

Councillor Bryan Barker to deliver report to Council.

- d) Climate Action Committee Report – Feb 23, 2022

Councillor Bryan Barker to deliver report to Council.

- e) Parks, Recreation and Wellness Committee Report – Feb 28, 2022

Councillor Sharon Jackson to deliver report to Council.

7. Old Business

- a) Broadband Update

Please refer to the separate Broadband Specific Memo from Todd Gordon, Municipal Project Manager.

8. New Business

- a) 2022-12 Cemetery By-Law

Recommendation:

That Council give the 2022-12 Cemetery By-Law, being a By-Law to update and consolidate cemetery regulations for the Kagawong Cedars Cemetery, first, second, third reading and enacted.

This By-Law has been re-written to include the cost increases received from the Cemetery Care and Maintenance Fund which were effective January 1, 2022.

Staff will share this By-Law with all local Funeral Homes and Monument Installers.

b) 2022-13 Vote by Mail

Recommendation:

That Council give the 2022-14 Vote by Mail By-Law, being a By-Law to authorize voting by mail for Municipal Elections, first, second, third reading and enacted.

The 2022 Municipal Election will be on October 24, 2022. Council needs to determine whether the election will be conducted by traditional paper ballots, vote by mail, telephone voting or internet voting by May 1, 2022.

In 2018 we had 1,512 eligible voters and had a 53% voter turnout. According to AMO the 2018 average voter turnout (421 municipalities submitting data), was 38.29%.

The Voters list will again be prepared by MPAC. In 2018 we were extremely disappointed with the voters list, so this year we will have additional checks put in place in an attempt to improve the data.

a) **Paper Ballot Method:**

With municipalities and communities embracing technology the paper ballot method is decreasing in popularity.

Benefits of Traditional Paper Ballots

- Voter confidence with a traditional paper ballot
- Paper ballots, if properly designed, are easy to understand
- Verified by the voter as the voter marks the ballot directly
- No threat of technical issues

Challenges of Traditional Paper Ballots

- Limits the use for disabled voters in that they may not be able to independently cast their vote
- With over 50% of our voters being seasonal residents this limits the number of voters able to vote. In 2018 it is estimated that only 40% of our eligible voters were local.

b) **Vote by Mail**

Vote by Mail is a non-electronic voting method which uses a paper ballot. This form of voting has been used for a number of years, mostly by smaller municipalities and cottage areas. Eligible electors are mailed a ballot with instructions on how to complete the ballot and return it in the addressed, prepaid envelope. This is the method that Billings Township used in 2014 and 2018. I believe that this is probably the easiest method for the demographic that we have.

Benefits of Vote by Mail

- Cost effective for small, rural municipalities
- Convenient for voters, therefore possibility of increased voter turnout – 50% + of Billings Township voters are not local
- No extensive voter staff training
- No voting place required

- Beneficial for voters with mobility or transportation issues
- Eliminates advance vote and proxy voting

Challenges of Vote by Mail

- Reliance on the postal system and service
- Error in mail distribution
- Inaccurate voters list challenges (as with all voting types)

c) Telephone Voting:

The telephone voting process allows electors to vote from anywhere during the defined voting period using a telephone. Qualified voters receive a voter information package, by mail, that contains instructions on how to access the system and how to navigate an audio ballot. This system relies on the voter to interact with the audio ballot using their telephone keypad.

Benefits of Telephone Voting

- Provides accessible election as voters with disabilities can vote independently and privately
- Compatible with assistive devices
- Increased opportunity for voters who are elderly or disabled
- Accessible to voters who do not have internet access
- Voters can cast ballots independently

Challenges of Telephone Voting

- Can take a significant amount of time to navigate and complete audio ballot
- Lengthy ballot with multiple races can confuse voters
- Clean pronunciation of candidate names depending on call quality
- Costs can fluctuate based on system design and backup system; and
- Voter authentication

d) Internet Voting:

Remote internet voting allows an elector to cast an electronic ballot from their computer, tablet or smartphone provided they have internet connection. Unique pin codes are mailed to the electors in individual packages. The PIN code, in conjunction with a personal piece of information (such as birth date) would be required for voters to log in and vote.

Benefits

- Designed to encourage voter participation as voters don't have to go to a physical location to cast their ballot
- Accessibility and privacy for disabled voters
- Faster results due to electronic tabulation
- Provides electors with flexibility and convenience
- Eliminates proxy voting

Challenges

- Risk due to technological malfunctions, bandwidth load demands, security threats and privacy concerns
- No proof that it increases voter turnout
- Currently there are no standards for system security
- Areas where internet connections are slow, difficult or non-existent.
- Errors and inaccuracies with the voters' list

- Voter authentication

e) **Touch Screen Voting**

Touch Screen Voting is a method that uses direct-recording electronic machines that record votes by a ballot display and can be activated by the owner.

Benefits

- Voters can use a touchscreen or audio ballot with an accessible touch screen voting machine
- Early election night results
- No paper ballots required

Challenges

- Units can be expensive
- Perception is that there may not be a proper paper trail
- Need to have backup machines or other voting options if the machines become inoperable
- Requires additional pre-voting day preparations (testing)

c) Economic Development Committee Recommendation

Recommendation:

That Council approves the expenditure of up to \$400 for new boxes to replace those previously used in the Economic Development Committee's poetry/art box project around the Hamlet of Kagawong.

During the February 9, 2022 Economic Development Committee Meeting, EDC made the following resolution:

Motion by Diane Larocque, seconded by Suzanne Darlaston

That the EDC recommends that Council approve the expenditure of up to \$400 for new boxes to replace those previously used in the EDC's poetry/art box project around the Hamlet of Kagawong.

Council approved a similar expenditure last year but it was not acted on. No new boxes were purchased.

d) Manitoulin Planning Board Request for Comments

Recommendation:

That Council consider/discuss concerns regarding the application to create two additional lots at 657 Mud Creek Road as presented by the Manitoulin Planning Board.

As part of the pre-consultation process the Manitoulin Planning Board, prior to formal circulation, has asked the municipality to submit any comments or concerns on the proposed application for Consent to Sever for property located at 657 Mud Creek Road.

This proposal for consent for additional lots should be carefully considered. These severances would create additional severances per lot than is normally acceptable. Consideration should be given as the road is a seasonal road, in poor condition with substandard widths and engineering standards. The last Bridge condition assessment that was done on the bridge recommended a 5-tonne limit for the bridge until a new bridge was installed (the bridge may be able to be replaced by summer of 2023 at the earliest). Until a new bridge is installed, site preparation for a building would not be advisable as most trucks haul over 5 tonnes of material and any heavy equipment may also be over

that weight. If the Planning Board considers the application a condition should be made that no further severances be permitted on the subject land.

Council may want to consider comments made by the Ministry to the Planning Board in 2019. The following was taken from a newspaper article published in September 2019:

The Ministry of the Environment Conservation and Parks suggested there is “limited water quality data available from Lake Kagawong, but the data available suggests that there are existing water quality issues with the lake. Therefore, the ministry recommends that a cautious approach be taken towards any additional development on Lake Kagawong.”

e) Museum Committee Member Resignation

Recommendation:

That Council accepts Sabine Huege’s resignation from the Museum Committee.

Sabine Huege has resigned from the Museum Committee (see attached letter) as she is no longer a resident of Billings.

f) Provincial Offences Act 2022 Deficit

Recommendation:

That Council directs the CAO to issue payment for \$1,251.87, which represents the Billings share of the 2022 cash shortage deficit, to the POA.

g) Provincial Offences Act Resolution

Recommendation:

That Council supports the Provincial Offences Act resolution as passed by Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands.

h) 2021 Annual Report – Ontario Clean Water Agency

Recommendation:

That Council acknowledges receipt of the 2021 Summary Report and Annual Report.

i) 2022 Kagawong Market

Recommendation:

That Council accepts the request for the 2022 Kagawong Market to start on June 1st, 2022.

Ethel Newburn, Volunteer Coordinator of the Kagawong Market, requested that the first market date be June 1st, 2022. She has had interest from all existing vendors, as well as new vendors, that this date is suitable.

Staff will work with Ethel to develop a plan for parking and vendor set up locations for this year’s Market.

j) Dissolving the Ontario Land Tribunal

Recommendation:

That Council supports the resolution, as amended by the York Region, to dissolve the Ontario Land Tribunal.

k) Telecom Enterprises Review

Recommendation:

That Council directs staff to enter into a review of costs/services with Telecom Enterprises.

The Township has had this review completed in the past and cost savings were found for the Municipal Office telephone system.

l) Climate Change Implementation Coordinator

Recommendation:

That Council directs staff to re-write the Climate Change Implementation Coordinator job description to be shared with Council upon completion.

The Climate Change Implementation Coordinator position, originally to be shared with the Municipality of Central Manitoulin, was recently posted with no success. The Municipality of Central Manitoulin is interested in a shared position for one year but the Township of Billings is interested in a full-time permanent position. To proceed with this position, the Township of Billings would be better off to write a new job description including additional responsibilities to allow for one full-time position in Billings only. Once a job description is finalized it will be shared with Council at an upcoming meeting.

m) Mothers Against Drunk Driving Support Request

Recommendation:

That Council directs staff to purchase an Honour Roll listing for the Township of Billings to be published in the Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) Message Yearbook.

The Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) Message Yearbook is a publication designed to raise awareness and funds for the many programs MADD Canada provides, including powerful educational seminars in schools for new, young drivers. The publication is made available to the public free of charge in high traffic locations, recognizing that there is value in reaching the community with messaging focused on reducing the impact of impaired driving.

The rate for a three-line Honour Roll listing which includes the company name, address (or web address) and phone number, is \$169 for the year. Placing an ad in the publication demonstrates support for stopping impaired driving while publicly promoting commitment to the cause.

n) Community Emergency Management Coordinator

Recommendation:

That Council direct the CAO/Clerk to hire Arthur Moran as the Community Emergency Management Coordinator effective April 1, 2022, with a yearly salary of \$4000, paid quarterly and that Council appoint Cheryl McCulligh as the Back up Community Emergency Management Coordinator.

The CAO/Clerk conducted interviews with all those interested in the CEMC position following the February 22, 2022 Regular Council Meeting as recommended by Council.

9. Correspondence

a) 10th Anniversary Passage Ride

Recommendation:

That Council directs staff to issue a letter of acknowledgement to the Manitoulin Island Cycling Advocates (MICA) for the 10th Anniversary Passage Ride.

10. Information

There are a number of items attached for Council's information. Council may move any of these items to new business during the agenda approval for discussion at this meeting, or request that an item(s) be included on a future agenda for discussion.

- a) Lake Kagawong Resource Committee Minutes – February 3, 2022
- b) 2022 Farmland Forum
- c) Dissolution of the Ontario Land Tribunal
- d) Expansion of the Northern Ontario School of Medicine
- e) Proposed Firefighter Certification Regulation
- f) POA Board of Management February 16 2022- Minutes
- g) 2021 Council Remuneration
- h) District Services Board Fourth Quarter Report
- i) Pandemic Recovery Plan
- j) Parks, Recreation and Wellness Committee Minutes – Feb 28, 2022
- k) Municipal Accommodation Tax and Crown Campgrounds
- l) Floating Accommodations on Waterways
- m) Ontario Housing Affordability Task Force
- n) Getting Ontario Connected Act, 2022
- o) Mental Health Supports
- p) Support for Ukraine
- q) Health and Safety Report January – March 2022
- r) By-Law Report January – March 2022

12. Closed Session

None.

COMMITTEE REPORT
LAKE KAGAWONG RESOURCE COMMITTEE

03 February 2022 7:00 pm.

VIRTUAL (ZOOM)

Meeting was called to order by the chair at 7:00 pm. with a quorum present.

PRESENT: Bryan Barker (Chair), Sharon Jackson (Councillor), Bob Clifford, Stan Pierce, Steve Weber, Kathy McDonald (CAO/Clerk, staff liaison)

REGRETS: John Hoekstra

OLD BUSINESS

- I. **Report on Water Levels** – Brian Foreshew was unable to gain access to the gauge due to due snow and ice. Indicated that snow had not been removed. Felt it was unsafe to go onto the ice. Staff to check with OEC regarding their protocol for winter readings.
- II. **Report on OEC Website** – Stan Pierce reported that the OEC website was not up to date. Last reading 19 December 2021. Staff to check with OEC regarding the status on OEC's website.

NEW BUSINESS

I. **OEC – Discussion Regarding Extension of OEC Contract**

Discussion regarding suggestions for any changes or additions to the lease agreement. Numerous topics were discussed as outlined in the minutes. As a result, there were two recommendations to be presented to council for approval. Wording of the recommendations outlined the basis of the issue and if approved by council forwarded to legal for appropriate wording.

CORRESPONDENCE

None

INFORMATION

None

CLOSED SESSION

None

RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL

Moved by Brian Foreshew, seconded by Bob Clifford

That the Committee recommends the following to be included as part of lease agreement: That any contravention of terms of the lease may result in a review of the lease.

And

Subject to a mandatory five-year evaluation of the existing lease for purposes of legal review, example changes made by the lessee or lessor, or outside agencies, environmental impacts and climate change.

NEXT MEETING

24 March, 7:00 pm (virtual)

MEETING ADJOURNED

8:45 pm.

Submitted by

Councillor Bryan Barker (Chair LKRC)

COMMITTEE REPORT
POA BOARD of Management Meeting
16 February 2022 7:00 pm.
VIRTUAL (ZOOM)

Meeting was called to order by the chair at 7:00 pm. with a quorum present.

PRESENT: Derek Stephens (Chair), Christianna Jones, Martin Ainslie, Jack Bould, Dan Osborne, Mike Erskine, Bryan Barker, Rick Gordon, Pam Fogal, Michael Lalonde

REGRETS: Brent St. Denis

NEW BUSINESS

I. Financial Update

The POA manager advised the board that there was a cash flow shortage and further that the reserves as originally reported were incorrect and in fact the reserves were in a deficit state. The PAO Manager had Gore Bay's treasurer to investigate and concluded that the reserves had been set up incorrectly. When set up in 2002 they were set up as working reserves and treated as retained earnings and that revenues collected in 2021 were used to offset the loss in 2020. As a result, discussion ensued, and the following was discussed.

What funds were available, for how long and what could the board do to help with cash flow?

Treasurer advised that there was enough cash flow to cover the next two payrolls. The POA Manager advised that now the Covid restrictions had been lifted on collections, that will assist with additional cash flow.

A suggestion was made to opt out of POA as there is no sense continuing with a service that is costing the townships money. Discussion continued regarding having the ability to prosecute by laws rather than not enforce the by laws. The treasurer suggested that the board continue for another 18 months and reassess at that time.

The POA Manager advised the board that it is not easy to terminate the agreement. There is an audit that would have to be conducted and another jurisdiction found to take over the service.

Discussion regarding the early resolution process, which is costly. The POA Manger advised that the board has the option to discontinue the Early Resolution process and return to walk in guilty. A resolution was put forward and carried by the board "That staff investigate other options to resolve matters and process to discontinue early resolution court.

Discussion continued regarding short term cash flow and a resolution was put forward and carried

THAT each municipality pay their portion of the projected \$14,780.00 deficit for 2022.

FURTHER Pam Fogal, POA Manager supply the respective councils with the breakdown and current financial information.

Billings projected deficit payments portion is \$1251.87

CORRESPONDENCE

None

INFORMATION

None

CLOSED SESSION

None

RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL

THAT each municipality pay their portion of the projected \$14,780.00 deficit for 2022.

FURTHER Pam Fogal, POA Manager supply the respective councils with the breakdown and current financial information.

NEXT MEETING

30 March, 10:00 am (virtual)

MEETING ADJOURNED

8:08 pm.

Submitted by

Councillor Bryan Barker

COMMITTEE REPORT
CLIMATE ACTION COMMITTEE

26 January 2022 7:00 pm.

VIRTUAL

Meeting was called to order by the chair at 7:02 pm. By the chair.

PRESENT: Bryan Barker (Chair), Bob Clifford, Paul Darlaston, John Hoekstra, Chris Theijsmeijer, Todd Gordon (EDO)

OLD BUSINESS

i. Climate Change Implementation Coordinator Position – Update

MPM advised that the CCIC position had been re-advertised through GoodWorks.ca. There had been approx. 15 applications that had been received as of the job posting close of 21 January. Billings and Central Manitoulin CAO's will be conducting interviews.

NEW BUSINESS

i. Priorities Moving Forward with the CEEP – Discussion

Discussion regarding steps moving forward with the CEEP. Several points were discussed as to whether the committee could begin to make progress in contributing to actions on specific items from the CEEP such as:

- Collaboration with other local governments, community partners, etc. (the possibility of joint meetings with Central, as an example)
- Helping to strengthen governance structures in relation to climate action (and what this might look like)
- Following up on a possible composting program of some description
- Tree cover (tree planting and looking at the tree cover by-law were discussed)
- Dealing with wood waste at the landfill
- Billing's wetlands – preservation as important natural assets – carbon "sinks." Potential use of the township's updated aerial imagery (when it is available) in this regard was discussed.
- Reducing vehicle idling – particularly in the summer (but not limited to) – there was discussion around this in terms of an education/awareness/prompting approach versus

an enforcement approach. There was also discussion of a proposed corporate anti-idling policy and municipal by-law from 2017 (Go Green Committee)

ii. Climate Action Committee – TOR

A copy of the final CAC TOR was provided to the committee. The TOR will be reported to council at the 01 Feb 2022 regular council meeting. Changes were made to the TOR as discussed by CAC at the previous meeting. Sec. 2 “Committee Role” to capture important climate action information sharing, promotion and awareness. CAC requested an adjustment to subsection 1) items iii), to read.

Provide forums for dialogue and information sharing (for example, public events or workshops related to the CEEP, climate action and related environmental

iii. Communication – Blog

Discussion regarding the importance of communication and the need to get information on climate action, the work of the CAC and the objectives of the CEEP, to the community is critically important. Chris Theijsmeijer agreed to have a look at the old Go Green blog and see if the blog could be transitioned into a blog for the CAC.

iv. Spring Public Events

Discussion regarding the holding of a spring public event and the timelines involved in organizing an event between now and the spring. Typically, planning would start in the fall. The importance of holding an event was discussed and it was decided that rather than not having an event that a smaller 1-day event be planned, time permitting for Earth Day 2022.

v. Status and Progress of Climate Action – Communication/Township Web Site

Paul Darlaston was to present a synopsis of COP 26 and the importance of presenting a brief overview as part of CAC communication. Time did not allow for discussion, and it was agreed that this item would be deferred to the next CAC meeting

CORRESPONDENCE

None

INFORMATION

None

CLOSED SESSION

None

RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL

None

NEXT MEETING

23 February 2022, 7:00 pm (virtual)

MEETING ADJOURNED

8:39 pm.

Submitted by

Councillor Bryan Barker (Chair CAC)

COMMITTEE REPORT
CLIMATE ACTION COMMITTEE

23 February 2022 7:00 pm.

VIRTUAL

Meeting was called to order by the chair at 7:01 pm. By the chair.

PRESENT: Bryan Barker (Chair), Bob Clifford, Paul Darlaston, John Hoekstra, Chris Theijsmeijer, Todd Gordon (MPM)

OLD BUSINESS

i. Communication – Website and Blog

Discussion regarding the importance of community information sharing and communication and the role of the CAC as it relates, to environmental sustainability, climate change and climate change actions. Some tools already available to the committee are the Billings webpage and Billings Facebook page. Discussion on whether to resurrect the Go Green blog or start fresh with a CAC blog. Decision to start fresh was decided. Chris Theijsmeijer presented four examples of blog page designs. One of the designs was chosen by consensus. Chris to work with that design and bring it back to the committee for final comments. Topics, number of tabs etc.

Billings Climate Action webpage does need some re-structuring. Some suggestions for content were:

- CEEP appendices into one document.
- Current GHG inventory update.
- Annual energy reports need fixing.
- Synopsis of the COP26 and it's implications to Billings Township.

ii. Climate Change Implementation Coordinator – Update

CCIC has not been hired. There were 15 applicants and Billings and Central Manitoulin offered 4 shortlist interviews. Of the 4 interviews; 2 declined, 2 were interviewed and 1 was considered for the position. During the process it came to light that Billings saw the position as a permanent position, shared between the two municipalities where Central Manitoulin saw it as a one-year only contract. At the time of the meeting the role remains unfilled. Our CAO to discuss the next steps with council.

iii. **Municipal Office Renovation - Energy Analysis**

Discussion regarding the Municipal office as it relates to the CEEP and that the renovation is referred to in the CEEP under Environmental Responsibility – Mitigation vs. Adaptation where there is a statement that Deep Energy Retrofit (DER) measures (were taken) to improve energy efficiency during the Old Mill municipal office renovation (2019/20). This statement is wrong and was overlooked when the CEEP was being completed by staff and the CAC committee and could be interpreted as misleading. The Old mill renovation was conducted prior to the CEEP and was conducted for the purposes of health and safety as in mold remediation and hydrocarbon contamination. At the time council decided that due to the extent of the renovation that the opportunity presented itself to make the building as energy efficient as possible at the time.

There is an opportunity to still do some form of analysis on energy efficiency as it relates to the township office. Recommendation from the committee to council that an analysis be undertaken for that purpose. The committee formulated a recommendation to council.

Recommendation:

That Council direct staff to review the municipal building energy data and reporting for 2015 – 2021, and report back to the CAC on data availability and recommendations for further energy analysis and reporting.

Motion by Paul Darlaston; Seconded by Bob Clifford.

Carried.

iv. **Spring Event**

Discussion regarding the CAC hosting a spring event, this coming spring. Some topics for the event included:

- Agriculture
- General Climate Change Education
- Home Heating
- Steps Forward Make a Difference

Paul Darlaston suggested promotion of the concept of tree planting, possibly including Manitoulin Streams. Waste management as it relates to glass recycling. The possibility of finding glass recyclers or crushing our own glass, for reuse and to keep glass out of the land fill. Consensus from the committee was that time was not on our site and perhaps we should consider one main theme. Discussion regarding a small trade show format with guest speaker from the presenters. Spring event to take place on Earth Day 2022.

A suggestion made, due to time constraints that a special meeting be held in two weeks specifically to discuss/plan the spring event.

Recommendation:

That Council support a one-day Earth Day event, hosted by the CAC and with a climate action related theme, on Saturday, April 23rd, 2022.

Motion by Paul Darlaston; Seconded by John Hoekstra.

Carried.

NEW BUSINESS

i. CAC – Budget

Due to time committee members were asked give some thought to potential budget items, for the committee moving forward including the Spring Event. This item was deferred to the special CAC meeting in two weeks.

CORRESPONDENCE

None

INFORMATION

None

CLOSED SESSION

None

RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL

That Council direct staff to review the municipal building energy data and reporting for 2015 – 2021, and report back to the CAC on data availability and recommendations for further energy analysis and reporting.

That Council support a one-day Earth Day event, hosted by the CAC and with a climate action related theme, on Saturday, April 23rd, 2022

NEXT MEETING

08 March 2022, 7:00 pm (virtual)

MEETING ADJOURNED

8:39 pm.

Submitted by

Councillor Bryan Barker (Chair CAC)

**TOWNSHIP OF BILLINGS
COUNCIL COMMITTEE REPORT**

Report to: Council & Staff
Report by: Sharon Jackson

Date of meeting: February 28, 2022
Committee: Parks, Recreation & Wellness

Highlights/Matters of Interest:

Guest delegation: Seija Deshenes from *Manitoulin Streams* made a presentation covering several topics: Trail improvement, tree planting, tackle share/fishing library, Island wide garbage cleanup, 2023 Outdoor Angling Trade Fair and angling platform and educational signage. She shared the presentation via email with Tiana and it is included in the Parks, Recreation and Wellness minutes for the February 28, 2022 meeting, under "Information" in the Agenda package.

Financial update: \$5,535.40 as of December 31, 2021. This balance does not include expenses incurred from the Santa meet n greet in December or the Family Day skate n slide held last month.

Outdoor rink update: Fundraising/advertising - Current total raised is \$22,398.42 which includes 17 sponsored rink boards, a hockey net (a big shout out of thanks to Kathy McDonald and Tiana Mills) and snowblower (thank you Deborah Flaxman) and Doug Clark for the new change room bench. Members of the public have been so generous. Thank you everyone! **Next steps** - Our Project manager Todd Gordon and Deputy Clerk Tiana Mills are working on the RFP for the cover over the rink.

Family Day skate n slide update - very successful, kids had a blast. We had donations of cookies and cupcakes, along with 53 treat bags from Boo Bau Lou Candy Corner, and pizzas from Bridal Veil Variety. Members of the Fire Department brought the fire truck down and had a warming station set up. Thank you so much to our community members and businesses for their continued support and generosity.

Budget for 2022 - Family Day Skate n slide and Easter egg hunt \$300.00 per event, Hallowe'en and Santa meet n greet \$400.00 per event.

Objectives for 2022 - Discussion about installing a (gravel packed) track around the dog park.

Reminder - we are still seeking a fifth member for the Committee; only seven months until the municipal election, so it would be a limited time commitment.

Next meeting will be held virtually on March 28, 2022 at 7 pm or call of the Chair.

Memorandum

To: Mayor and Council

cc: CAO/Clerk, Deputy Clerk

From: Todd Gordon, Municipal Project Manager

Date: 03.15.2022

RE: Broadband Update

The last broadband update was in October 2021

At that time, I shared the results of the Blue Sky Networks Request for Information (RFI) that had been distributed to Internet Service Providers (ISPs). Just as a reminder, the key highlights from the findings of that research are as follows (as written by Blue Sky Networks):

Conclusion/Highlights:

Listed below are a number of points that should be highlighted as they represent important points raised by respondents, or points that were repeated frequently:

- All were interested in some level of participation in a Manitoulin Island wide broadband infrastructure project.
- All were interested in starting a dialogue between themselves and community representatives of Manitoulin Island.
- Several respondents identified the importance of community representatives/leaders to advocate for the communities' need for a better broadband service.
- With respect to the above a unified voice amongst communities and first nations would be most helpful.
- When working with a ISP/Vendor, enthusiastic support is needed.
- Suggested to adopt a long-term broadband strategy. Below are some points to consider with such a strategy:
 - Several respondents identified that consistency amongst communities in permitting (for tower siting, access to utility right of ways as examples) would be helpful.
 - Implement a "Dig Once" policy across the Island, especially with respect to roads.
 - Ensure key end goals and objectives are clearly communicated and understood.

You'll also remember that in the autumn of 2021, the Susan Church from Blue Sky Networks presented to the MMA, as various Manitoulin communities were pondering support/involvement in the H&M COFI project. The MMA was supposed to make enquiries of the province regarding funding, and specifically the relationship between the approved H&M COFI project and the appearance that Manitoulin was still open as "block" for potential project bidding under the new provincial scheme with the *Building Broadband Faster Act, 2021*

I don't have any recent news on the H&M COFI project.

As for the *Building Broadband Faster Act, 2021*, I attended a Ministry of Infrastructure sponsored "Ontario Connects" webinar in late January, which was essentially about what was happening with this act, and what was coming up, including the amendments attached here.

Meantime, Blue Sky Networks surveyed municipalities within their coverage area about some of these "features" of the act – the One Window approach, and the service standards, etc. The survey results were as expected. That is to say, smaller, rural municipalities – the kinds of places in Ontario that are supposed to/expected to benefit from broadband expansion – are poorly positioned to comply with the process "streamlining" envisioned by the province in the amendments. There is opportunity, as a municipality, to comment on the amendments (see the comment

deadlines). Do I think this will have impact? No. In any case, *if* The Township of Billings *is* approached by project proponents involved in improving broadband for the community and/or the island generally, it is very likely that administrative staff would make maximum effort to support Council in supporting the initiative, whether or not the province's data and service standards could actually be met. I also don't see any way to anticipate the costs of complying with requests in one of these processes, because the municipality has yet to be involved in one.

I still recommend that Council read the relevant section of the Act, and the amendments.

Respectfully submitted.

Todd Gordon, Municipal Project Manager

Excerpts from the:

Building Broadband Faster Act, 2021, S.O. 2021, c. 2, Sched. 1

Section 1: Purpose of the Act

The purpose of the Act is to expedite the delivery of broadband projects of provincial significance by removing barriers and streamlining processes related to infrastructure that may result in delays to the timely completion of these broadband projects, while enhancing co-ordination and engagement with and being fair to public and private sector stakeholders.

Sections 11 Through 20: (Relating to) Municipal Service and Right of Way Access

Need for municipal service and right of way access

11 The Minister may determine that,

(a) the construction of a designated broadband project requires municipal service and right of way access in the form of the use, occupation, modification or temporary closure of a municipal highway, a municipal right of way or real property or an interest in real property that is under municipal ownership or control; or

(b) the construction or operation of a designated broadband project requires municipal service and right of way access in the form of the use of, access to or modification of,

(i) a municipal highway, a municipal right of way or real property or an interest in real property that is under municipal ownership or control,

(ii) infrastructure that is under municipal ownership or control, and

(iii) municipal services related to that infrastructure.

Notice that municipal service and right of way access required

12 The Minister may notify a municipality that municipal service and right of way access is required.

Contents of notice

13 The notice shall be in writing and include the following information:

1. The particulars of what municipal service and right of way access is required.
2. The date that the municipal service and right of way access is required by.

Negotiation

14 After the municipality receives the notice, the proponent of the designated broadband project and the municipality shall enter reasonably promptly into negotiations to agree on terms for the municipal service and right of way access.

If negotiation fails

15 If, in the Minister’s opinion, the proponent and the municipality will not be able to agree on terms for the municipal service and right of way access even though the proponent made reasonable efforts to reach an agreement, the Minister may at any time develop a municipal service and right of way access order as follows:

1. The Minister shall consult with the proponent and the municipality.
2. The consultation shall occur in the manner that, in the Minister’s opinion, is appropriate.
3. The Minister may require the proponent and the municipality to produce information that, in the Minister’s opinion, the Minister requires to develop the order.
4. The Minister may obtain technical or other advice on the development of the municipal service and right of way access order.

Municipal service and right of way access order

16

(1) The Minister may make a municipal service and right of way access order developed under section 15 requiring the municipal service and right of way access, and the proponent and the municipality shall comply with it.

Terms

(2) The order may require the municipality to provide the municipal service and right of way access set out in the order, and set terms governing the proponent and the municipality in respect of the municipal service and right of way access, which may include the following:

1. Implementation of adequate measures to mitigate the impact on the public of the municipal service and right of way access. As an option, the measures may include notification to the municipality and the public of matters concerning the municipal service and right of way access.
2. Provision of resources and compensation to address the impact on the municipality of the municipal service and right of way access.
3. Measures to address potential municipal liability arising from the municipal service and right of way access.
4. Technical standards that must be met to support the municipal service and right of way access.
5. Dispute resolution provisions.
6. Other terms.

Revising or cancelling order

17

(1) The Minister may determine that a municipal service and right of way access order needs to be revised or cancelled.

Notice that revising or cancelling required

(2) If the Minister determines that the order needs to be revised or cancelled, the Minister shall notify the proponent and the municipality.

Contents

(3) The notice shall be in writing and shall include the following information:

1. The particulars of why the order needs to be revised or cancelled, and if revision is required, what sort of revision is required.
2. The date that the revision or cancellation is to take effect.

Negotiation, development and terms

(4) Sections 14 to 16 apply, with necessary modifications, to the revision or cancellation of the order.

Compensation

18

(1) A municipality shall compensate the proponent for a loss or expense incurred because the municipality failed to comply with section 14 or with a municipal service and right of way access order. 2021, c. 2, Sched. 1, s. 18 (1).

Agreement as to compensation

(2) The proponent and the municipality may agree upon the compensation. 2021, c. 2, Sched. 1, s. 18 (2).

If no agreement

(3) If no agreement is reached, the Minister shall offer non-binding mediation to the proponent and the municipality. 2021, c. 2, Sched. 1, s. 18 (3).

If mediation unsuccessful

(4) If mediation does not occur or is unsuccessful, a claim for compensation under this section shall be determined by the Ontario Land Tribunal on application by the proponent. 2021, c. 2, Sched. 1, ss. 18 (4), 28 (4).

Amounts not compensable

(5) The compensation that the proponent is entitled to under subsection (1) does not include costs apportioned to the proponent under the municipal service and right of way access order. 2021, c. 2, Sched. 1, s. 18 (5).

Section Amendments with date in force (d/m/y)

Authorization to do municipality's work

19 (1) If a municipality fails to comply with a municipal service and right of way access order, the Minister may authorize a person to do the work the municipality was required to do under the order. 2021, c. 2, Sched. 1, s. 19 (1).

Compensation

(2) The municipality shall compensate the Minister for the costs incurred by the Minister relating to the authorization of a person under subsection (1). 2021, c. 2, Sched. 1, s. 19 (2).

Agreement as to compensation

(3) The Minister and the municipality may agree upon the compensation. 2021, c. 2, Sched. 1, s. 19 (3).

If no agreement

(4) If no agreement is reached, a claim for compensation under subsection (2) shall be determined by the Ontario Land Tribunal on application by the Minister. 2021, c. 2, Sched. 1, ss. 19 (4), 28 (5).

Amounts not compensable

(5) The compensation that the Minister is entitled to under subsection (2) does not include costs apportioned to the proponent under the municipal service and right of way access order. 2021, c. 2, Sched. 1, s. 19 (5).

Section Amendments with date in force (d/m/y)

Enforcement through court

20 A municipal service and right of way access order may be filed in the Superior Court of Justice and then may be enforced as if it were an order of that court.

Location of Underground Infrastructure

Proposed legislative amendments to the Building Broadband Faster Act, 2021 included in the Getting Ontario Connected Act, 2022

Regulation Number(s): N/A

Instrument Type: Act

Bill or Act: Building Broadband Faster Act, 2021

Summary of Proposal:

The government committed to connecting every region in Ontario to reliable, high-speed internet by the end of 2025. Part of this commitment included nearly \$4 billion in funding for existing programs, such as the Improving Connectivity for Ontario (ICON) program, the Southwestern Integrated Fibre Technology (SWIFT) project, and a reverse auction aimed to connect the unserved and underserved areas in Ontario.

To help remove barriers and support a more streamlined approach to the deployment of high-speed broadband infrastructure, in April 2021 the Building Broadband Faster Act was enacted, through the passage of the Supporting Broadband and Infrastructure Expansion Act, 2021 (SBIEA).

In November 2021, the Ministry of Infrastructure released the Building Broadband Faster Act Guideline (Guideline). A Statement of Intent was included as part of the Guideline outlining proposed legislative, regulatory, and non-legislative tools to remove barriers to broadband deployment, and to help ensure the projects are delivered on time.

In line with the Statement of Intent, the government is proposing legislative amendments to the BBFA. The Getting Ontario Connected Act, 2022 proposes to reduce barriers and more quickly bring high-speed internet infrastructure to communities across the province.

The proposed legislative amendments to the BBFA would, if passed:

- Require municipalities to meet timelines to respond to right of way permit applications. Municipalities would respond to permit applications using the Broadband One Window (BOW), a digital platform for permit applications they receive through the BOW.
- The proposed timelines are 10 business days to respond to right of way permits by proponents with projects totaling up to 30 kilometers, and 15 business days to respond for proponents with projects totaling 30 kilometers or more.
- Require utility infrastructure owners to share, with the ministry within 15 business days, data in the requested format regarding infrastructure within 10 meters of a designated broadband project (an online platform called Broadband One Window is being created to facilitate information sharing between parties). When requested, this could apply to the following persons or entities that own infrastructure:
 - Every municipality in Ontario
 - Hydro One Inc.
 - Ontario Power Generation
 - Every gas distributor and gas transmitter
 - Every electricity distribution system operator
 - Every entity regulated under the Oil, Gas and Salt Resources Act
 - Every person or entity that owns or operates underground infrastructure that crosses a public right of way.

In addition, the government is proposing consequential amendments to the BBFA to align with other legislation and regulations. In particular, the proposed consequential amendments to BBFA would align with the new dedicated locator regime proposed under the Ontario Underground Infrastructure Notification System Act, 2012 to support more efficient locates for broadband projects. Per the Statement of Intent, the Minister's authority to issue notices would also be amended to ensure alignment between the BBFA and a proposed regulation under the Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998 (OEBA) that would, among other things, facilitate hydroelectric pole attachment requests.

Together, the proposed amendments to the BBFA under the Getting Ontario Connected Act, 2022 would, if approved by the Legislature, reduce barriers and support smooth implementation for designated broadband projects.

Analysis of Regulatory Impact:

The proposed legislative amendments to the BBFA would only apply to designated broadband projects who are seeking approvals from local authorities or who require infrastructure data from other parties. As such, they are expected to have a limited impact on regulated entities, including municipalities, and Internet Service Providers (ISPs), Ontario One Call members and electric utilities. They would also be time-limited as they are anticipated to last until the end of 2025 when all designated broadband projects are expected to be complete.

The proposed amendments to the BBFA are expected to have minimal compliance and administrative costs. Affected parties may be required to become familiar with requirements, the Broadband One Window platform, and meet the service standard timeline. However, a Technical Assistance Team (TAT) is being established to support municipalities and other sectors to help meet these new requirements.

There would also be significant benefits. Faster access to connectivity for households and businesses across Ontario would benefit all sectors and populations, and support the government's goal of achieving 100 per cent connectivity by the end of 2025. As well, the Ministry of Infrastructure is continuing to work with stakeholder groups and Infrastructure Ontario to develop the TAT for spring 2022. The TAT would be established to provide support to broadband stakeholders.

The Ministry of Infrastructure is requesting that if applicable, stakeholders submit their estimated costs that would be associated with complying with the new requirements in the proposed legislative amendments to the BBFA under the Getting Ontario Connected Act, 2022. Stakeholder submissions including estimated costs would be used to inform the regulatory impact assessment.

Further Information:

 [Bill 93, Getting Ontario Connected Act, 2022](#)

 [Building Broadband Faster Act, 2021](#)

 [Building Broadband Faster in Ontario: Provincial Statement of Intent and a Guideline to support acce](#)

Proposal Number: 22-MOI001

Posting Date: March 8, 2022

Comments Due Date: April 7, 2022

Contact Address:

Ministry of Infrastructure

Strategic Policy and Analytics Branch College Park 777 Bay St 4th Flr Suite 425 Toronto ON M5G 2E5 Attention: Irene Lai, Senior Policy Analyst

Proposal for an Administrative Penalties Regulation under the Building Broadband Faster Act, 2021

Regulation Number(s): N/A

Instrument Type: Proposal

Bill or Act: Building Broadband Faster Act, 2021

Summary of Proposal:

The Building Broadband Faster Act, 2021 (BBFA) gives authority to the Minister of Infrastructure to reduce barriers to the deployment of broadband-related infrastructure.

Under the Act, the minister may impose administrative penalties for non-compliance or contravention of the Act and its regulations. These penalties are part of a staged approach to the BBFA serving as a deterrent to non-compliance that could inhibit completion of provincially-designated broadband projects by the end of 2025.

The proposed regulation is expected to improve compliance with prescribed provisions of the Act and its regulations and help prevent a person or entity from deriving any economic benefit from contravening the prescribed provisions.

Feedback from this posting will inform further policy development on the proposed regulation. A more detailed summary would be posted for additional feedback prior to the approval process.

Components of the proposed administrative penalties regulation.

The proposed administrative penalties regulation would consist of the following components:

- **Application** - establishes that an administrative penalty may be issued for non-compliance of BBFA provisions.
- **Limitation** - establishes that an administrative penalty may only be imposed within 60 days from when the contravention occurred.
- **Penalty amount and consideration** - establishes that, when considering the amount of an administrative penalty, the Minister of Infrastructure may consider the following factors:
 - Compliance history and any previous contravention.
 - The impact of the contravention.
 - Whether actions have been implemented to remedy the contravention.
 - Costs that the person avoided by failing to comply with the provision.
 - Costs that the person delayed incurring by delaying compliance with the provision.
 - Gains that the person has accrued by failing to comply with the provision.
- **Content of penalty order** - establishes that an order imposing an administrative penalty must include, at a minimum, the following information:
 - A description of the contravention and the provision of the BBFA that was contravened.
 - The day or days or the parts of the day or days on which the contravention occurred.
 - The amount of penalty payable.
 - Information about the right to review under subsection 24 (7) of the BBFA.
 - Review - establishes that a person who receives an order that imposes an administrative penalty on them may apply to the Ontario Land Tribunal for a review of the order within 15 days from the day the order is served.

Analysis of Regulatory Impact:

Feedback from this posting will inform further the analysis of regulatory impact.

Further Information:

 [Building Broadband Faster Act, 2021](#)

 [Building Broadband Faster in Ontario: Provincial Statement of Intent and a Guideline](#)

Proposal Number: 22-MOI002

Posting Date: March 8, 2022

Comments Due Date: April 22, 2022

Contact Address:

Ministry of Infrastructure

Strategic Policy and Analytics Branch College Park 777 Bay St 4th Flr Suite 425 Toronto ON M5G 2E5

Attention: Suhail Iqbal, Senior Policy Analyst

**The Corporation of The
Township Of Billings**

By-Law 2022-12

**Being a by-law to update and consolidate cemetery regulations for Kagawong Cedars
Cemetery**

Kagawong Cedars Cemetery, located at Billings Concession 16 Lot 28 RP 31R410 part 1 is entirely owned by Township of Billings, and is not under the jurisdiction of any religious or private agency.

WHEREAS THE Corporation of the Township of Billings has established the Kagawong Cedars Cemetery upon described as Billings Concession 16 Lot 28 RP 31R410 part 1 is entirely owned by Township of Billings, and is operated as a municipal cemetery.

WHEREAS it is desirable and expedient to make provisions for the care and control of the said cemetery; and

WHEREAS Section 150 of the Funeral Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002 provides that the owner of every cemetery may pass by-laws affecting the operations of the cemetery and

WHEREAS no such by-law comes into force or takes effect until it is filed with, and approved by the Registrar under the Funeral Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, Section 151 and

WHEREAS, Section 8 of the Municipal Act S.O. 2001, Chap. C.25 provides that the Council of every municipal corporation may pass by-laws providing for the use by the public of lands which the corporation is the owner and for the regulation of such use and the protection of such lands.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Billings enacts as follows:

1. POLICIES

Interment Fees described in Schedule "A" attached to this by-law.

Interment Rights Contract in Schedule "B" attached to this by-law.

- a) Interment rights may be sold only by Kagawong Cemetery Board, and the Clerk is authorized as agent to sell interment rights on behalf of the Cemetery Board.
- b) A transfer of ownership of interment rights is not binding upon the Cemetery until a duly executer transfer has been deposited with the Clerk or Cemetery Board.
- c) The Township shall provide each interment rights holder (owner) at the time of sale upon full payment:
 - a. copy of the contract of Internment Rights
 - b. copy of the Cemetery By-law
- d) No interment may be made without the purchase of Interment Rights, including payment in full and signing of the Contract For The Purchase of Interment Rights.
- e) No interment of someone other than the interment rights holder shall be made without the written permission of the Rights holder or his/her agent or authorized representative.
- f) Notice of each interment shall be given to the Cemetery Board or Clerk at least 48 hours before each interment. The actual position of the interment plot shall be determined by the Cemetery Attendant. Kagawong Cemetery Board reserves the right to substitute or relocate a plot as extenuating circumstances dictate. The location of interred remains, plots purchased, and plots offered for use shall be deemed to be in the locations indicated by the wall map in the Municipal Office. The size of cemetery plots offered for use shall be 4 feet by 10 feet in size.
- g) Interred non-cremated remains shall be enclosed in a concrete vault.
- h) Only one upright memorial marker is permitted on a single plot.
- i) No permanent ornamentation, except mounted on the memorial marker, shall be permitted, and if such is placed it may be removed by the maintenance attendant. The maintenance attendant, the Kagawong Cemetery Board, and the Municipality of Billings shall not be responsible for the care and preservation of such items.

- j) No barricades, fences, stone or gravel grave coverings or any other items may be permitted without the express written permission of the Cemetery Board, as they damage grass cutting equipment. If such are erected without permission, they shall be removed by the Kagawong Cemetery Board. The Kagawong Cemetery Board and the Township of Billings is no liable for loss or damage to plantings or memorial objects placed upon a grave site.
- k) Monuments must be placed on a concrete pad. The footing shall have a minimum thickness of 4 inches and the concrete used in the foundation shall have a compressive strength of 20 MPa or greater. Concrete footing pads are to be flush with ground level and four inches wider than the monument base on all sides, except in the case of markers 18 in high or more, where the pad must be six inches wider on all sides.
- l) Placement of Monuments shall be within the plot centered at the western border, or in the case of adjacent family plots exactly centered between the two. Irregular placing of monuments may be made only with express written permission of Kagawong Cemetery Board.
- m) If a marker in the cemetery presents a risk to public safety because it is unstable, the Cemetery Board shall do whatever is necessary by way of repairing, resetting or laying down the marker or monument so as to remove the risk.
- n) Interments will not be carried out from November 1st until May 1st.
- o) Trees, branches and roots, and other plants which, in the opinion of Kagawong Cemetery Board, interfere with the effective maintenance of said cemetery, will be removed or trimmed by the Municipality. The party who placed such plantings shall have no recourse.
- p) All contractors working within the boundaries of the Kagawong Cedars cemetery are governed by the following regulations:
 - a. a contractor refers to anyone performing a service of transfer, vault installation, construction of base or foundation placing of memorial markers or monuments, or excavation of burial sites.
 - b. work will not commence without the written permission of the agent or Cemetery Board and of the interment rights holder in the form of the Installation Permit.
 - c. the contractor must carry sufficient insurance and compensation coverage in case of damage incurrent during the performance of duties.
 - d. no person shall cause or commit a nuisance in the cemetery or willfully and unlawfully disturb persons assembled for the purpose interring human remains in the cemetery.

2. MAINTENANCE OF THE CEMETERY

- a) The grass cutting and trimming of the cemetery shall be performed by the Township of Billings, or an agent contracted by the Municipality, and the expense so allocated from Municipal funds.
- b) Other maintenance projects and improvements shall be decided on and performed by the Kagawong Cemetery Board, and paid for from the Cemetery Memorial Fund, unless the Council of the Township of Billings specifically agrees by Resolution of financial support.
- c) Only specific projects allowed by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Cemeteries Regulation Unit may be funded by the Cemetery Perpetual Care bank account, following a decision by the Kagawong Cemetery Board.
- d) This By-law nullifies and supersedes any contradictory terms and conditions in By-law 1996-09, 1993-01, 1992-16, 2004-22, 2004-23 and 2013-49.

READ A FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD TIME AND ENACTED this ____ day of _____, 2022.

Ian Anderson, Mayor

Kathy McDonald, CAO/Clerk

**The Corporation of The
Township Of Billings**

By-Law 2022-12

Being a by-law to update and consolidate cemetery regulations for Kagawong cedars cemetery

**SCHEDULE A: FEES AND DISTRIBUTION
Kagawong Cedars Cemetery
Billings Concession 16 Lot 28 RP 31R301 Part 1**

Burial Plot, known as "Contract for Purchase of Interment Rights:" \$390 plus hst, to be distributed as \$290 to a Care and Maintenance Fund as prescribed by the Ministry of Consumer Services, to be known as the Cemetery Perpetual Care Bank Account, and \$100 to the general ledger Cemetery Revenue.

Casket Internment: \$400 + hst, to be distributed within the Township in this manner:

1. Direct Payment to the Attendant \$100
2. Allocation to General Ledger revenues Public Works \$200 for machinery use and \$100 Administration revenue.

Cremation Internment: \$170 + hst to be distributed within the Township in this manner:

1. Payment to the Attendant \$70
2. Administration revenue \$100

Flat Marker measuring less than 1,116.23 cm squared	\$0
Flat Marker measuring at least 1,116.23cm squared	\$100
Upright marker measuring 1.22 m (4 ft) or less in heights and 1.22 m (4ft) or less in length, including the base	\$200
Upright marker measuring more than 1.22 m (4 ft) in either height or length, including the base	\$400

These costs are distributed in its entirety to Cemetery Perpetual Care Bank Account.

The Corporation of The
Township Of Billings

By-Law 2022-12

SCHEDULE B: CONTRACT FOR INTERMENT PURCHASE FORM

Purchaser Name:

Surname, First name(s)

Purchaser Address:

Purchaser Telephone Number:

Name & Contact Information for Purchaser's Agent or Family Member (optional)

Date of Purchase:

Plot User Name(s):

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

NOTE: that cremains may be interred on top of a casket, but not casket on top of cremains. If the plot is to be occupied by cremains, write in ALL persons to be buried (8 maximum).

If plot to be occupied immediately by a deceased person, indicate that person's name, place of death and Funeral Director firm name.

PLOT PURCHASED Column _____ Plot _____ Purchaser's Initial _____

I, the purchaser, confirm that the plot indicated by letter and number above is the one I have selected AND that I will abide by all regulations of Billings Cemetery By-law 2013-49, made in accordance with the Ontario Regulations 30/11, and that a copy of this By-Law has been given to me.

Date: _____ Signature: _____

Date: _____ Witness Signature: _____

The Cemeteries Act requires that Billings Township must repurchase any unused plot if the purchaser so requests, and reimburse the full purchase price.

Price of Interment Rights for this plot \$390 & HST (portion to Municipal Care and Maintenance Fund \$290, prescribed by Ministry of Consumer Services).

Other fees applicable in future:

1. Interment Fee open and close grave for casket \$400 + HST or for cremains \$170 + HST.
2. Marker Installation Permits, dependent on size are either \$200 or \$400 + HST for upright markers, and \$100 + HST for flat markers.

The information stated on this form and information required on the form are in compliance with the Cemetery Care and Maintenance Fund effective January 1, 2022.

The Corporation of The
Township Of Billings

By-Law 2022-12

SCHEDULE C: MARKER INSTALLATION PERMIT

To be completed prior to the installation of any marker, memorial, monument or other permanent above-ground structure at the Kagawong Cedars Cemetery.

Interment Rights Holder: _____

Name(s) to be Placed on Marker: _____

Plot Letter and Number: _____

If double plot, indicate both numbers _____ for one stone between two plots.

Headstones are placed on the west edge of a plot. Flat markers may be at west or east edge.

Only one headstone may be placed on a single plot. Flat markers may be placed as the only marker OR in addition to a headstone.

All headstones, including natural uncut rock headstones, must be placed on a concrete base adequate to stabilize them. Maximum height of headstone including base is 30 inches. Monuments plus base must not have width on west dimension of more than 40 inches. Billings Township is not responsible for the maintenance and repair of headstones. Billings Township may lay flat and/or relocate any unstable headstone if, in the judgment of cemetery maintenance staff, it creates a hazard.

Flat Marker measuring less than 1,116.23 cm squared	\$0
Flat Marker measuring at least 1,116.23cm squared	\$100
Upright marker measuring 1.22 m (4 ft) or less in heights and 1.22 m (4ft) or less in length, including the base	\$200
Upright marker measuring more than 1.22 m (4 ft) in either height or length, including the base	\$400

Contractor _____

Work to be performed _____

I, _____ contractor, hereby attest that I hold full and complete insurance coverage that will cover any damage of any kind that may occur in connection with my work on the property of the Kagawong Cedars Cemetery and I hereby accept responsibility for any such damage.

Date: _____ Signature: _____

Insurance Company Name: _____ Policy No. _____

**The Corporation of The
Township Of Billings**

By-Law 2022-13

Being a by-law to authorize voting by mail for Municipal Elections

WHEREAS Section 42 of the Municipal Elections Act, 1996 provides that a municipal council may pass a by-law authorizing an alternative voting method;

AND WHEREAS council deems it appropriate and in the public interest to conduct the Municipal Election using a vote by mail method.

NOW THEREFORE THE Council of the Corporation of the Township of Billings hereby enacts as follows:

1. WHEREAS the alternative voting method of "Vote By Mail" is hereby authorized for the Municipal Election.
2. WHEREAS a Vote by Mail Kit will be provided for every person who qualifies as an elector. The Kit will either be mailed or directly provided to each qualified elector.
3. WHEREAS the Vote by Mail Kit shall consist of:
 - A voting instruction sheet
 - A composite ballot
 - An inner ballot envelope
 - A security slip
 - An outer return envelope
 - Such other necessary material as the Municipal Clerk determines
4. WHEREAS a Ballot Return Station shall be established at the Municipal Office during Office Hours (Monday to Thursday 8:30 to 4 p.m. and Friday 8:30 until noon) and ending on election day.
5. WHEREAS a Ballot Return Station means a voting place under the supervision of a Deputy Returning Officer where electors, who prefer to deliver or have delivered their completed ballots, may deposit the ballots directly into the care of the Municipal Clerk rather than forwarding their ballots by mail.
6. WHEREAS every elector has the responsibility of completing the ballots in accordance with the Municipal Elections Act, 1996, and the procedures authorized by this By-law and returning the completed ballots to the Municipal Clerk by mail or by deposit at a Ballot Return Station on or before 8:00 p.m. on Voting Day.
7. WHEREAS no proxy voting provisions or advance voting provision other than Ballot Return Stations are applicable at Municipal Elections conducted in accordance with this by-law.
8. WHEREAS the Municipal Clerk shall prepare procedures and rules for the vote by mail municipal election.
9. WHEREAS any person, corporation or trade union guilty of corrupt practices or contravening the provisions of the Municipal Elections Act, 1996 or the procedures and rules as established in paragraph 8 of this by-law may be prosecuted pursuant to the provisions of the Municipal Elections Act, 1996.
10. WHEREAS this By-law shall take effect on the date of final passing thereof.
11. WHEREAS any by-law inconsistent with this by-law is hereby repealed.

READ A FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD TIME AND ENACTED this 21st day of March, 2022.

Ian Anderson, Mayor

Kathy McDonald, CAO/Clerk

COPY 1

MANITOULIN PLANNING BOARD

FOR OFFICE USE
FILE NO: _____

APPLICATION FOR CONSENT UNDER SECTION 53 OF THE PLANNING ACT

Note to Applicants: This application form is to be used if the Manitoulin Planning Board is the consent granting authority. In this form the term "subject" land means the land to be severed and the land to be retained.

Completeness of the Application

The information in this form that **must** be provided by the applicant is prescribed by the Planning Act, Schedule to Ontario Regulation 197/96, as amended. The mandatory information must be provided with the appropriate fee. If the mandatory information and fee are not provided, the Manitoulin Planning Board will return the application or refuse to further consider the application until the information and fee have been provided.

The application form also sets out other information that will assist the Manitoulin Planning Board and others in their planning evaluation of the consent application. To ensure the quickest and most complete review, this information should be submitted at the time of application. In the absence of this information, it may not be possible to do a complete review within the legislated time frame for making a decision. As a result, the application may be refused.

Submission of the Application

- A fee of \$725.00 for each parcel/consent proposed must accompany the application.
- A certification fee of \$125.00 to be submitted prior to the Certificate of the Secretary-Treasurer.
- The original and 3 copies of the completed application form and 3 copies of the sketch are required by the Manitoulin Planning Board. The copies will be used to consult with other ministries or agencies that may have an interest in the application.

Measurements are preferred in metric units.

For Help

To help you understand the consent process and information needed to make a planning decision on the application, refer to the "Application Guide Q & A" or contact the Manitoulin Planning Board Office at 705-282-2237 or e-mail mpbcarlisle@bellnet.ca

WHO MUST SIGN THE APPLICATION

- 1) All registered owners, or an owner with written authorization of all of the owner(s); or
- 2) An agent or solicitor appointed by all registered owners of the property with the submission of written authorization of all registered owners; or
- 3) If the registered owner is a corporation, an officer who has the authority to bind the corporation.

Please Print and Complete or (✓) Appropriate Box(es)

1. Applicant Information

An owner's authorization is required in Section 11.1, if the applicant/agent is not the owner.

1.1 Name of Owner(s) <i>MARTORIE BURNS</i>	Home Telephone No. <i>705-855-2969</i> Cell No.	Business Telephone No.
Address <i>91 IDA CRESCENT, BOX 427, DOWLING, ONTARIO POMIRO</i>		E-mail &/or Fax
1.2 Name of Agent/Applicant <i>TIM BURNS</i>	Home Telephone No. <i>705-855-5027</i> Cell No.	Business Telephone No.
Address <i>44 BELL STREET, BOX 827, DOWLING, ONTARIO POMIRO</i>		E-mail &/or Fax <i>timburns62@hotmail.com</i>
1.3 Name of Contact Person <i>TIM BURNS</i>		

2. Location of the Subject Land (Complete applicable boxes in 2.1)

2.1 Township/Municipality/ <i>BILLINGS TOWNSHIP</i>			Property Identification No.
Concession Number(s) <i>6</i>	Geographic Lot Number(s) <i>24 & 25</i>	Name of Street/Road <i>MUD CREEK ROAD</i>	House No./911 No. <i>657A.</i>
Survey Plan No. <i>31R-1792</i>	Survey Part/Lot Number(s) <i>Pt. of PART 1 and Pt. of PART 2</i>	Island No./Name	Section/Mining Loc. No.

2.2 Are there any easements or restrictive covenants affecting the subject land?
 No Yes If Yes, describe the easement or covenant and its effect.

3. Purpose of this Application

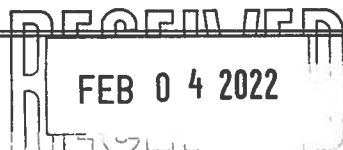
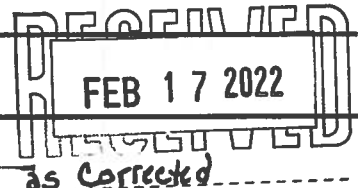
3.1 Type and Purpose of proposed transaction (check appropriate box)

- Transfer: Creation of ² new lot(s) Addition to a lot Easement/Right-of-way
- Other: A charge A lease A correction of title

3.2 Name of person(s), if known, to whom land or interest in land is to be transferred, leased or charged

TIM BURNS DEB ELFORD.

3.3 If a lot addition, describe the lands to which the parcel will be consolidated with and the current land use. (Also to be identified on sketch)



4. Description of Subject Land and Servicing Information (Complete each subsection.)

4.1 Description		Severed #1	Severed #2	Retained
Frontage (m.)	LAKE/ROAD	100.58m/205.25m	100.58m/205.25m	304.8 m / 134.98 m
Depth (m.)		AVE - 108.33m	AVE - 131.13m	AVE - 153.36m
Area (ha.)		1.29 ha	1.38 ha	2.79 ha.
4.2 Use of Property	Existing	NONE	NONE	SEASONAL RESIDENTIAL
	Proposed	—	—	—
4.3 Buildings or Structures	Existing	NONE	NONE	COTTAGE, SLEEP CAMP QUONSET, 9 SHEDS
	Proposed	—	—	—
4.4 Access (Check appropriate space)	Provincial Highway	—	—	—
	Municipal Road, Maintained All Year	—	—	—
	Municipal Road, Seasonally Maintained	MUD CREEK ROAD	MUD CREEK ROAD	MUD CREEK ROAD
	Other Public Road	—	—	—
	Right of way	—	—	—
	Water Access	—	—	—

Describe in section 9, the parking and docking facilities to be used and the approximate distance of these facilities from the subject land and the nearest public road.

4.5 Water Supply (Check appropriate space)	Publicly owned/operated piped water system	—	—	—
	Privately owned/operated individual well	—	—	—
	Privately owned/operated communal well	—	—	—
	Lake or other water body	KAGAWONG LAKE	KAGAWONG LAKE	KAGAWONG LAKE
	Other means	—	—	—
4.6 Sewage Disposal (Check appropriate space)	Publicly owned & operated sanitary sewage system	—	—	—
	Privately owned & operated individual septic tank ¹	—	—	PRIVATE SEPTIC TANK & FIELD BED
	Privately owned & operated communal septic system	—	—	—
	Privy	✓	✓	✓
	Other means	—	—	—

¹ A certificate of approval from the local Health Unit or Ministry of the Environment and Energy submitted with this application will facilitate the review.

4.7 Other Services	Electricity	—	—	—
	School Bussing	—	—	—
	Waste Collection/Disposal	—	—	—

4.8 If access to the subject land is by private road, or if "other public road" or "right of way" was indicated in section 4.4, indicate who owns the land or road, who is responsible for its maintenance and whether it is publicly maintained seasonally or all year.

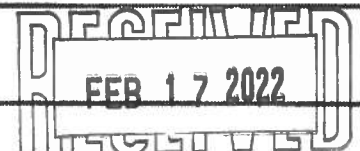
5. Land Use

5.1 What is the existing official plan designation(s) of the subject land?

RURAL

5.2 What is the zoning of the subject land?

RURAL



5.3 Are any of the following uses or features on the subject land or within 500 metres of the subject land?
Please check the appropriate boxes, if any apply.

Use or Feature	On the Subject Land	Within 500 Metres of Subject Land, unless otherwise specified (indicate approximate distance)
An agricultural operation, including livestock facility or stockyard.		
Utility Corridor		
A landfill, closed or active		
A sewage treatment plant or waste stabilization plant (lagoon)		
A provincially significant wetland or significant coastal wetland		
A significant wildlife habitat and/or habitat of endangered species and threatened species		
Fish Habitat		
Flood plain		
An active or rehabilitated or abandoned mine site or mine hazards		
An active mine site or aggregates operation site within 1 km of the subject land		
A contaminated site or a gas station or petroleum/fuel storage		
An industrial or commercial use, and specify the use(s)		
Known archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential		
A municipal or federal airport		

6. Is the application consistent with Provincial Policy Statements issued under subsection 3(1) of The Planning Act?

UNKNOWN

7. History of the Subject Land

7.1 Has the subject land ever been the subject of any other planning applications, i.e. Official Plan or Zoning By-law Amendment, Plan of Subdivision, Consent, Site Plan, under the Planning Act?
 Yes No If Yes and if known, provide the application file number and the decision made on the application.

1987 - CONSENT TO SEVER - B70-87 - 2 LOTS CREATED

2010 - CONSENT - B44-10 & B45-10 - 2 LOTS CREATED, 1 RETAINED FROM 2ND LOT CREATED, FILE #B70-87

7.2 Past Land Uses -

SEASONAL RESIDENTIAL, RECREATIONAL

8. Current Applications

Is the subject land currently the subject of an application for an Official Plan and/or Zoning By-law amendment minor variance, consent or a plan of subdivision that has been submitted for approval?
 Yes No Unknown If Yes, and if Known, specify the appropriate file number and status of the application

9. Other Information

Is there any other information that you think may be useful to the Planning Board or other agencies in reviewing this application?
If so, explain below or attach on a separate page.

PRE CONSULTED WITH PLANNING BOARD OFFICE ON AUGUST 26, 2021 (EMAIL)

ROAD CONVEYED TO MUNICIPALITY IN 2010.

10. AFFIDAVIT OR SWORN DECLARATION

I/We, MARJORIE BURNS of the CITY OF GREATER SUDBURY,

in the PROVINCE OF ONTARIO make oath and say (or solemnly declare) that the information contained

in this application is true and that the information contained in the documents that accompany this application is true.

Sworn (or declared) before me

at the CITY OF GREATER SUDBURY

in the PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

this 8 day of DEC 2021

Commissioner of Oaths
Gerald E. Guimond

Marjorie Burns
Owner(s) or Authorized Agent/Applicant
Burns
Owner(s) or Authorized Agent/Applicant

11. AUTHORIZED AGENT

Authorization of Owner for Agent to Make the Application

I/We, MARJORIE BURNS am/are the registered owner(s) of the subject lands for which this application is to apply. I/We do hereby grant authorization to Timothy Burns to act on my/our behalf in regard to this application.

DEC 8/21
Date

Marjorie Burns
Signature of Owner(s)

Date

Signature of Owner(s)

12. PERMISSION TO ENTER

I/We hereby authorize the members of the staff of the Manitoulin Planning Board to enter upon the subject lands and premises for the limited purpose of evaluating the merits of this application. This is their authority for doing so.

DEC 8/21
Date

Marjorie Burns
Signature of the Owner(s)

Date

Signature of the Owner(s)

The Planning Board will assign a File Number for complete applications and this should be used in all communications.

Applicant's Checklist:	Have you remembered to attach:	Yes
	- 3 copies of the completed application form?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	- 3 copies of the sketch?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	- The required fee, payable to the Manitoulin Planning Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>

Forward to: The Manitoulin Planning Board
40 Water Street, Unit 1, P. O. Box 240
GORE BAY, Ontario POP 1H0

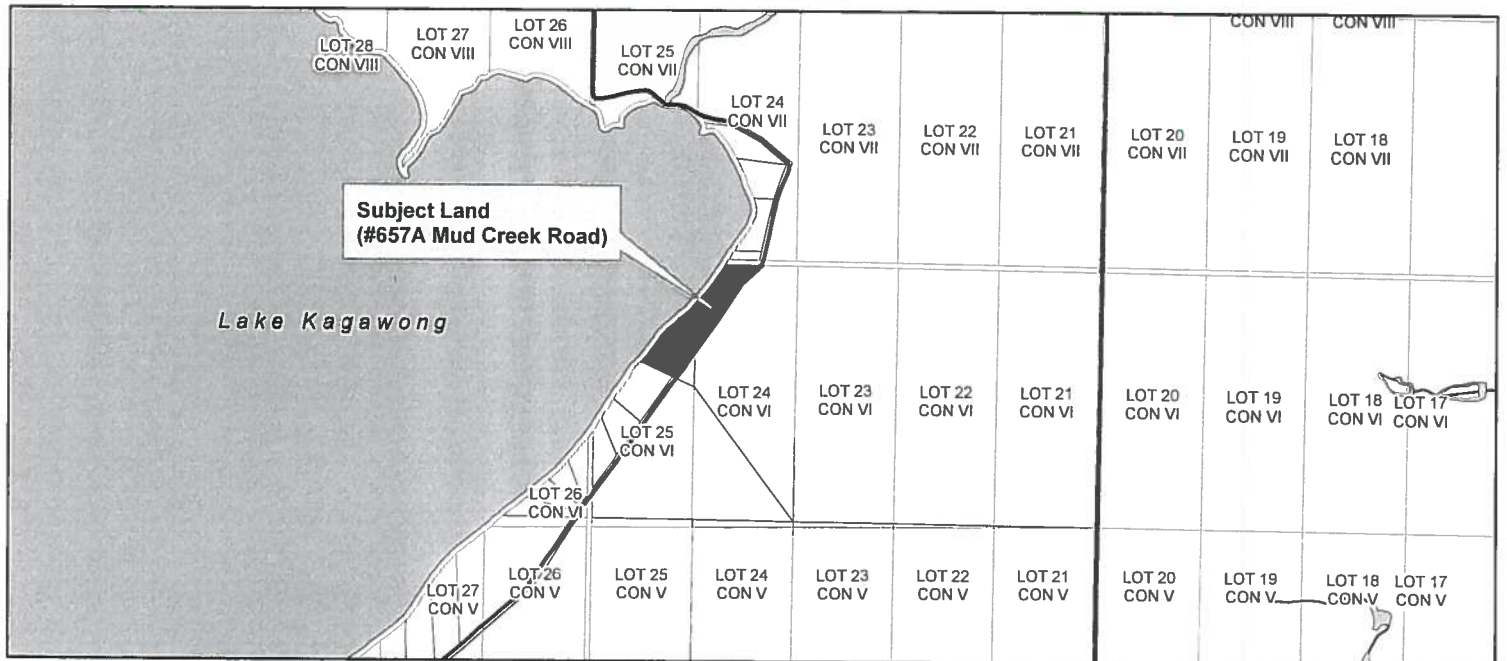
Sketch Required

The Application shall be accompanied by a sketch showing the following, in metric units:

- (a) the boundaries and dimensions of any land abutting the subject land that is owned by the owner of the subject land;
- (b) the approximate distance between the subject land and the nearest township lot line or landmark such as a bridge or railway crossing;
- (c) the boundaries and dimensions of the subject land, the part that is intended to be severed and the part that is intended to be retained and, in the case of a lot addition, the lands the addition is to be consolidated with;
- (d) the location of all land previously severed from the parcel originally acquired by the current owner of the subject land;
- (e) the approximate location of all natural and artificial features (for example, buildings, railways, roads, watercourses, drainage ditches, banks of rivers or streams, wetlands, wooded areas, wells and septic tanks) that,
 - (i) are located on the subject land and on land that is adjacent to it, and
 - (ii) in the applicant's opinion, may affect the application;
- (f) the current uses of land that is adjacent to the subject land (for example, residential, agricultural or commercial);
- (g) the location, width and name of any roads within or abutting the subject land, indicating whether it is an unopened road allowance, a public travelled road, a private road or a right of way;
- (h) if access to the subject land will be by water only, the location of the parking and boat docking facilities to be used; and
- (i) the location and nature of any easement affecting the subject land.

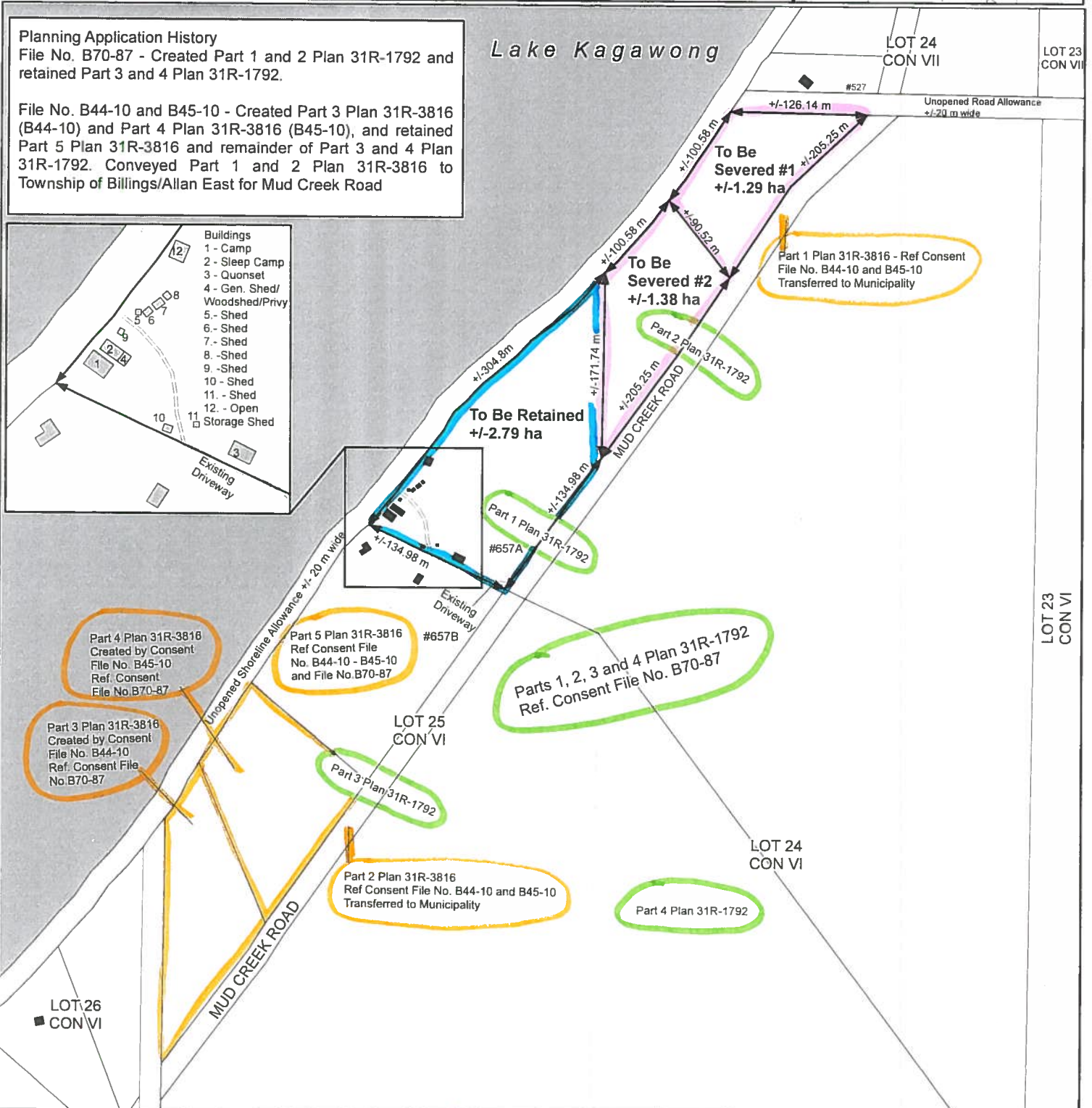
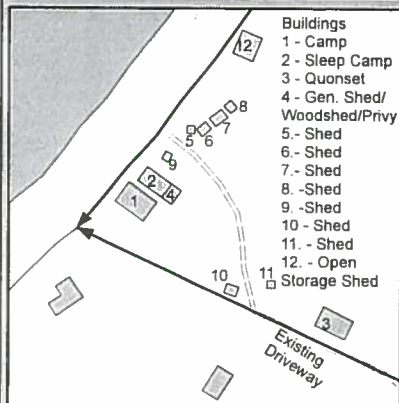
The preferred size is on paper no larger than 8.5" by 14", larger plans will be accepted provided a reduction for circulation purposes is provided.

**Part Lot 24 and Part Lot 25 Concession VI
 Part of Part 1 and Part of Part 2 Plan 31R-1792
 (#657A Mud Creek Road)
 Township of Billings
 Municipality of Billings/Allan East
 District of Manitoulin**



Planning Application History
 File No. B70-87 - Created Part 1 and 2 Plan 31R-1792 and retained Part 3 and 4 Plan 31R-1792.

File No. B44-10 and B45-10 - Created Part 3 Plan 31R-3816 (B44-10) and Part 4 Plan 31R-3816 (B45-10), and retained Part 5 Plan 31R-3816 and remainder of Part 3 and 4 Plan 31R-1792. Conveyed Part 1 and 2 Plan 31R-3816 to Township of Billings/Allan East for Mud Creek Road



Kathy McDonald

February 21, 2022

Clerk/CAO

Township of Billings

Kagawong, Ontario

Dear Kathy:

This email is to advise you that effective March 1/22 I will be resigning from the Museum Committee of the Old Mill Heritage Centre as I will be moving off Island.

Over the past 10 years, it has been my pleasure to be involved with the Museum Committee and to work on so many exciting and successful projects. I have appreciated the Committee's dedication and hard work put into the OMHC year after year, as well as the support from Council and Township staff.

For myself, it has been a rewarding 10 years as a Committee member.

With Best Regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sabine Huege". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned below the "With Best Regards," text.

Sabine Huege

Municipal Office
15 Water Street
Telephone (705) 282-2420
Fax (705) 282-3076

Postal Box 590
Gore Bay, Ontario
POB 180



Office of the

POA Manager

February 18, 2022

Dear Mayor and Councillors,

Re: POA Cash Shortage

At our recent POA Board of Management meeting held on February 16, 2022, the board was advised of a cash flow shortage that the office was experiencing. Further the board was advise that the reserve they had previously been informed of was not an actual reserve that was accessible for them. The reserve had actually been setup as a working reserve and treated as retained earnings.

A presentation was presented to the board to help explain the financial situation over the past several years. The data goes back to 2011. A copy is attached. The presentation goes on to show the amounts that have been paid out to the municipalities over the years and the revenue and expenses for the last two years. The expenses for last year were substantially higher due to the fact that POA had to undergo the Court Recovery process set out by the Ministry of the Attorney General. The POA office did not receive COVID funding from municipalities or from the Provincial government.

The following motion was passed.

Moved by Martin Ainslie

Second by Rick Gordon

THAT each represented municipality pay their portion of the projected \$14780.00 deficit for 2022.

FURTHER Pam Fogal, POA manager supply the respective councils with the breakdown and current financial information.

Carried

Please see below the chart for the breakdown of amount to cover the expected deficit.

Municipality	Percentage	Amount
Assiginack	11.34%	\$1676.05
Billings	8.47%	\$1251.87
Burpee/Mills	4.3%	\$635.54
Central Manitoulin	25.1% ⁴	\$3715.69
Gordon/Barrie Island	6.9%	\$1019.82
Gore Bay	9.09%	\$1343.50
N.E.M.I	29.7%	\$4389.66
Tehkummah	5.06%	\$747.87
TOTAL	100%	\$14780.00

Should you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Regards,



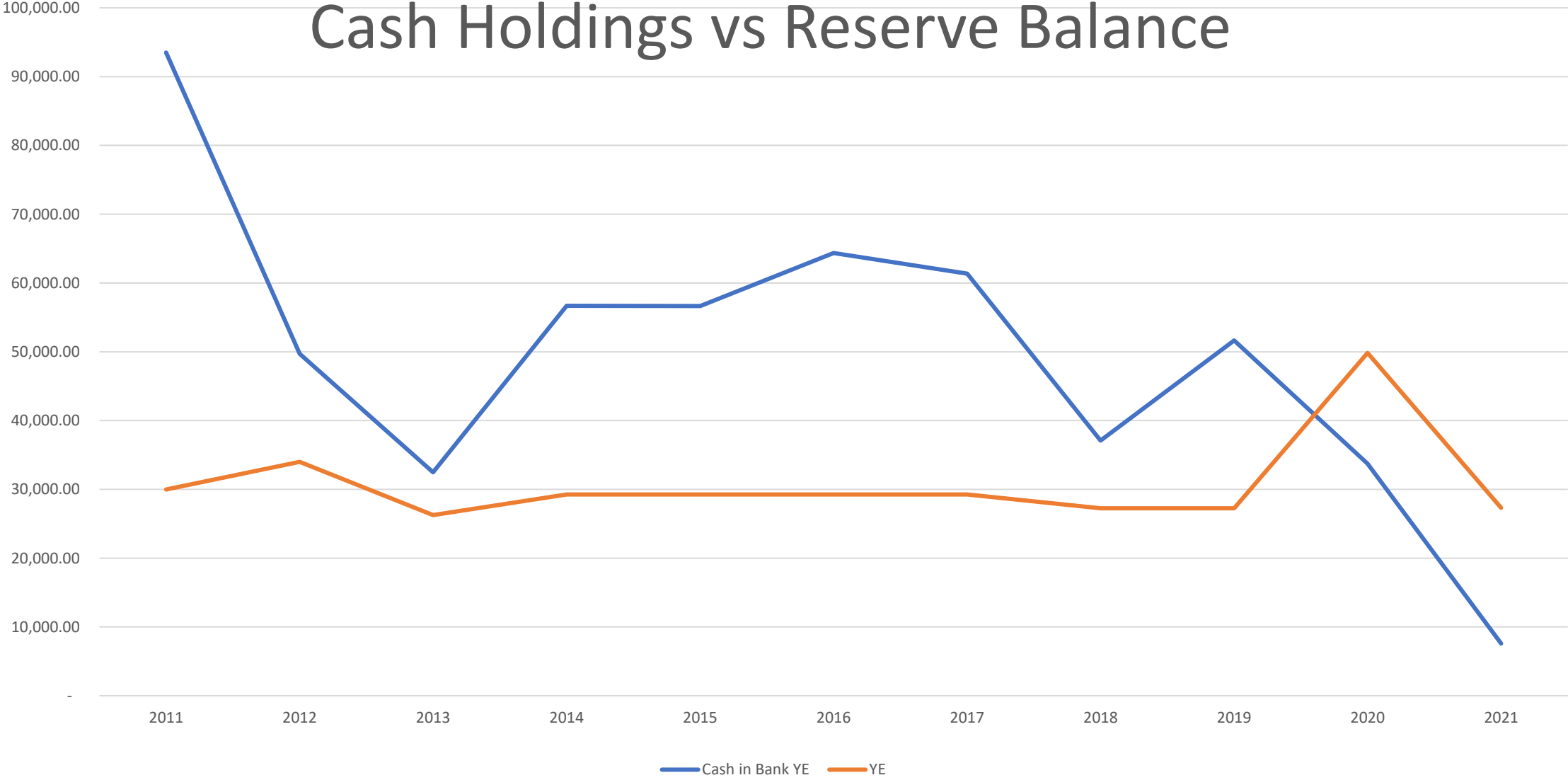
Pam Fogal,
POA Manager

POA Presentation

Revenues Vs Expenses (Based on Actual Cash)



Cash Holdings vs Reserve Balance



Cash Vs Reserve

	Cash in Bank YE	Reserve YE
2011	93,501.20	30,000.00
2012	49,713.09	34,000.00
2013	32,488.89	26,247.09
2014	56,675.74	29,247.09
2015	56,644.04	29,247.09
2016	64,361.41	29,246.79
2017	61,349.90	29,246.79
2018	37,106.22	27,244.32
2019	51,656.49	27,244.32
2020	33,723.54	49,849.20
2021	7,589.20	3,888.29

Surpluses Paid Out to Municipalities

Township	2011	2012	2013	2014 & 2015	2016	Total
Assignack	\$9,544.34	\$5,949.37	\$877.86	\$2,522.00	\$1,653.00	\$20,546.57
Billings	\$5,633.94	\$3,511.89	\$518.20	\$1,488.00	\$976.00	\$12,128.03
Burpee Mills	\$3,438.71	\$2,143.48	\$316.28	\$909.00	\$596.00	\$7,403.47
Central	\$20,297.81	\$12,652.43	\$1,866.94	\$5,363.00	\$3,516.00	\$43,696.18
Cockburn Island	\$102.91	\$64.15	\$9.47	\$26.00	\$18.00	\$220.53
Gordon Barrie/Island	\$4,793.61	\$2,988.05	\$440.90	\$1,266.00	\$830.00	\$10,318.56
Gore Bay	\$9,647.24	\$6,013.51	\$887.33	\$2,549.00	\$1,671.00	\$20,768.08
NEMI	\$28,307.16	\$17,644.98	\$2,603.62	\$7,479.00	\$4,903.00	\$60,937.76
Tehkummah	\$3,987.53	\$2,485.59	\$366.76	\$1,054.00	\$691.00	\$8,584.88
Total	\$85,753.25	\$53,453.45	\$7,887.36	\$22,656.00	\$14,854.00	\$184,604.06

Revenue

	2021	2020
REVENUE		
PROV FINES HWY TRAFFIC	79,097.50	57,284.84
REVENUE - OLD TICKETS	-22,270.78	23,425.43
PROV - VFS FINES	23,400.82	18,914.11
FINES OTHER	21,150.49	24,268.00
Other Court Collected	9,871.06	10,025.32
LOCAL FINES OTHER	0.00	78.75
FEDERAL - LIQUOR	2,995.00	4,551.58
OVERPAYMENT	47.50	7.93
OTHER	5.00	0.00
INTEREST EARNED	99.09	0.00
DEDICATED	9,635.00	11,126.00
collect cost recovered	10,244.28	10,893.42
TOTAL REVENUE	134,274.96	160,575.38

Expenses (2 columns)

EXPENSES	2021	2020		2021	2020
POA CLERK	49,658.38	46,934.19	Court Room Security	637.00	539.00
BENEFITS	2,945.49	1,501.02	COURT RELATED COSTS	7,255.81	244.28
EI Expense	1,235.33	1,100.80	ICON CHARGES	1,852.50	1,641.90
CPP Expense	2,740.07	2,499.53	ADJUDICATOR CHARGES	11,862.00	5,775.00
WSIB Expense	1,435.27	1,278.95	TECHNOLOGY	1,401.99	2,065.99
EHT Expense	1,089.02	970.38	SUPERVISING MANAGER	11,010.77	4,640.00
Revenue Paid to Municipal Partners	10,554.34	23,849.40	FINANCIAL MANAGER	2,600.00	2,480.01
BANK CHARGES	3,684.34	2,680.09	AUDIT	4,093.00	3,857.00
PROSECUTOR	15,113.56	12,493.86	GST Expenditure	270.47	505.02
COURT REPORTER	3,689.85	2,979.91	OFFICE RENT	2,650.00	2,649.99
Mileage	0.00	32.20	COURTROOM RENT	2,492.00	1,930.77
MCMA membership	0.00	204.00	ADMIN POSTAGE	45.55	12.32
COLLECTION AGENCY FEE	4,184.99	4,836.79	ADMIN INSURANCE	2,200.00	2,200.00
MAILING CHARGES	1,579.20	1,156.39	VFS FINES	23,400.82	18,954.11
SUPPLIES	1,420.87	2,839.95	DEDICATED FINES	9,635.00	10,971.00
OFFICE EXPENSE	-501.75	1,630.88	TOTAL EXPENSE	180,235.87	165,504.73
Public Relations	0.00	50.00			

Financial Summary

	2021 (unaudited)	2020
Revenue	134,274.96	160,575.38
Expense	180,235.87	165,504.73
Net Surplus (Deficit)	-45,960.91	-4,929.35



Box 608, Little Current, Ontario, P0P 1K0
705-368-3500

Resolution No. 66-03-2022

Moved by: M. Erskine

Seconded by: A. Boyd

Whereas the Town of Gore Bay on behalf of the Board of Management known as the District of Manitoulin Provincial Offences Act (POA) Management Board has entered into an agreement with the Attorney General of Ontario to oversee the administration and prosecution relating to proceedings commenced under Parts I and II of the POA Act and the administration of Part III;

And whereas the cost of providing the service has outpaced the revenue generated from the services provided;

And whereas downward trends occurring in the balance between revenue and expenses stem from ongoing systemic issues in the tickets and court processes that were becoming evident prior to the advent of COVID-19 issues;

And whereas the administration and prosecution of Provincial Offences is a Provincial responsibility that should not be subsidized by the municipalities through local property taxation;

Now therefore be it resolved that the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands petitions the Province of Ontario to adequately fund the operation the POA and reimburse the Board of Management for current and past deficits.

Carried



February 24, 2022

Kathy McDonald, Clerk-Treasurer/CAO
The Corporation of the Township of Billings
15 Old Mill Road, Box 34
Kagawong, Ontario
POP 1J0

Re: O. Reg. 170 Section 11 & Schedule 22 Annual Reporting under SDWA
O. Reg 387 Section 9 Annual Reporting under OWRA
For the Kagawong Water Treatment Plant
Waterworks No.: 210003084

Dear Ms. McDonald;

Attached are the [2021](#) Annual and Summary Reports for the Kagawong Water System. The Reports are based on information provided by Operators as of [February 18, 2022](#) in accordance with Section 11 and Schedule 22 of O. Reg. 170/03, under the Safe Drinking Water Act. A confirmation of submission of the PTTW reporting, as required by O.Reg 387, is included as part of the report.

Please note that any Orders that you have received directly from the MOE or any major expense incurred by the Municipality which is not listed should be reviewed and added to the report.

As per Schedule 22 of O. Reg. 170/03, this Summary Report is to be provided to the members of the municipal council no later than March 31, [2022](#). Please ensure this distribution.

Section 12 of O. Reg. 170/03, requires both the Summary Report and the Annual Report be made available for inspection by any member of the public during normal business hours, without charge. The reports should be made available for inspection at the office of the municipality or at a location that is reasonably convenient to the users of the water system.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sarah Beaulieu".

Sarah Beaulieu
Process & Compliance Technician
Ontario Clean Water Agency

Kagawong Water Treatment

Large Municipal Residential Drinking Water System

January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2021

O.Reg 170/03 Schedule 22 Summary Report

O.Reg 170/03 Section 11 Annual Report

&

O.Reg 387/04 Annual Record of Water Taking

Prepared by the Ontario Clean Water Agency
For The Corporation of the Township of Billings



Ontario Clean Water Agency
Agence Ontarienne Des Eaux



Drinking-Water System Number: 220003084
Drinking-Water System Name: KAGAWONG DRINKING WATER SYSTEM
Drinking-Water System Owner: The Corporation of the Township of Billings
Drinking-Water System Category: Large Municipal Residential

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

This document is prepared in accordance with Section 11 and Schedule 22 of O.Reg.170/03 under the Safe Drinking Water Act and with Section 9 of O.Reg.387/04 under the Ontario Water Resources Act. The reports are prepared by the Ontario Clean Water Agency. Acronyms and definitions can be found at the end of the report.

A copy of the Summary Report must be provided to the members of the municipal council by March 31, [2022](#).

SECTION 2: REQUIREMENTS OF THE REPORTS

Schedule 22 Report

The report must list the requirements of the Act, the regulations, the system's approval and any order that the system **failed to meet** at any time during the period covered by the report. It must also specify the duration of the failure, and for each failure referred to, describe the measures that were taken to correct the failure.

For the purpose of enabling the owner of the system to assess the rated capability of their system to meet existing and future planned water uses, the following information is required to be included in this report:

- A summary of the quantities and flow rates of the water supplied during the period covered by the report, including monthly average and maximum daily flows.
- A comparison of the summary to the rated capacity and flow rates approved in the systems approval.

Section 11 Report

The annual report must contain the following:

- A brief description of the drinking water system and a list of chemicals used by the system.
- A description of any major expenses incurred during the period covered by the report to install, repair or replace required equipment.
- A summary of all adverse water quality incidents (AWQI) reported to the Ministry
- A summary of corrective actions taken in response all AWQIs
- A summary of all test results required under the regulation, under an approval, municipal drinking water licence or order, including an OWRA order.
- A statement of where a Schedule 22 report will be available for inspection.

The report must be prepared not later than February 28 of the following year.

Regulation 387 Report

On or before March 31 in every year, every holder of a permit to take water (PTTW) shall submit to a Director the data collected and recorded for the previous year.

A record of annual water taking can be found in [Appendix A](#).



SECTION 3: SCHEDULE 22 REPORT

Flows - Treated

In accordance with the Municipal Drinking Water License (MDWL), the Kagawong WTP shall not be operated to exceed a maximum daily volume of 1002 m³/d to the distribution system.

In The daily treated water maximum flow was 536 m³ in January and represents 53% of capacity. In 2021, the total volume of water sent to the distribution system was 87,814.1 m³

The quantity of treated water supplied during the reporting period **did not** exceed the rated maximum capacity.

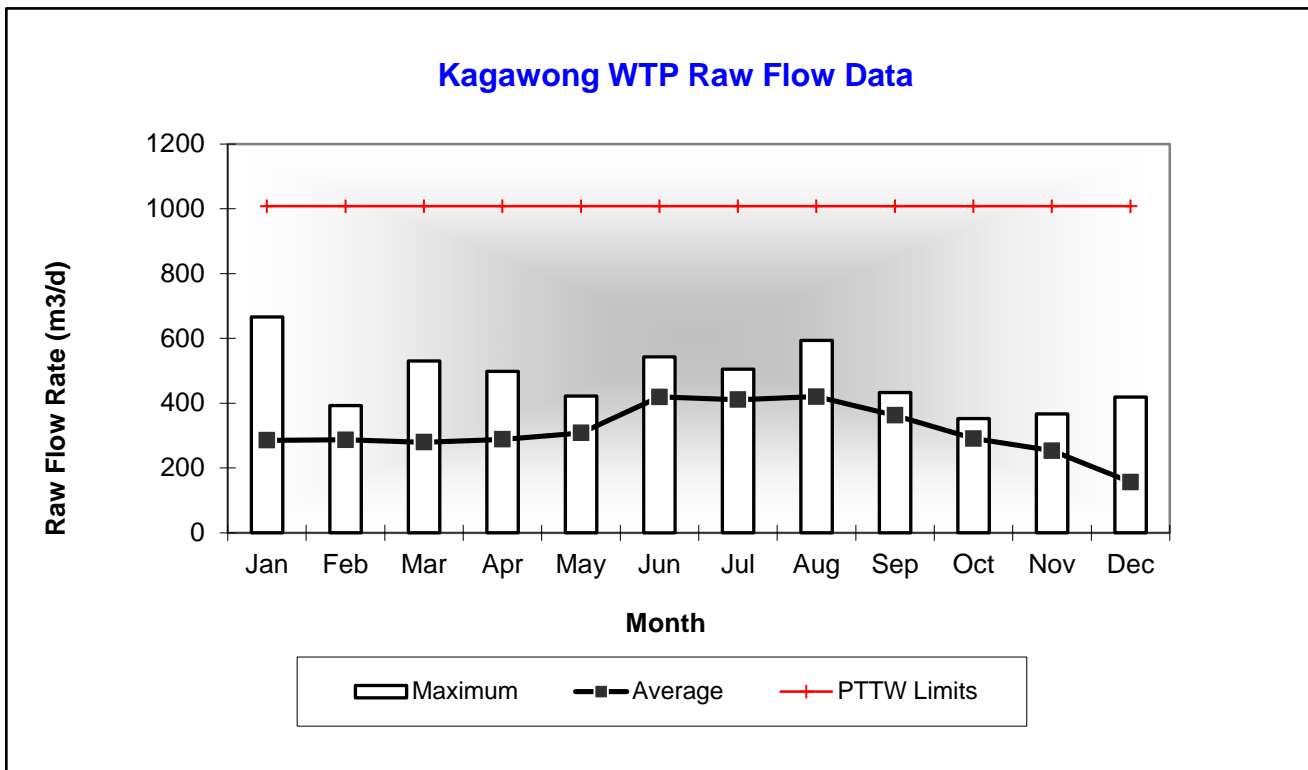
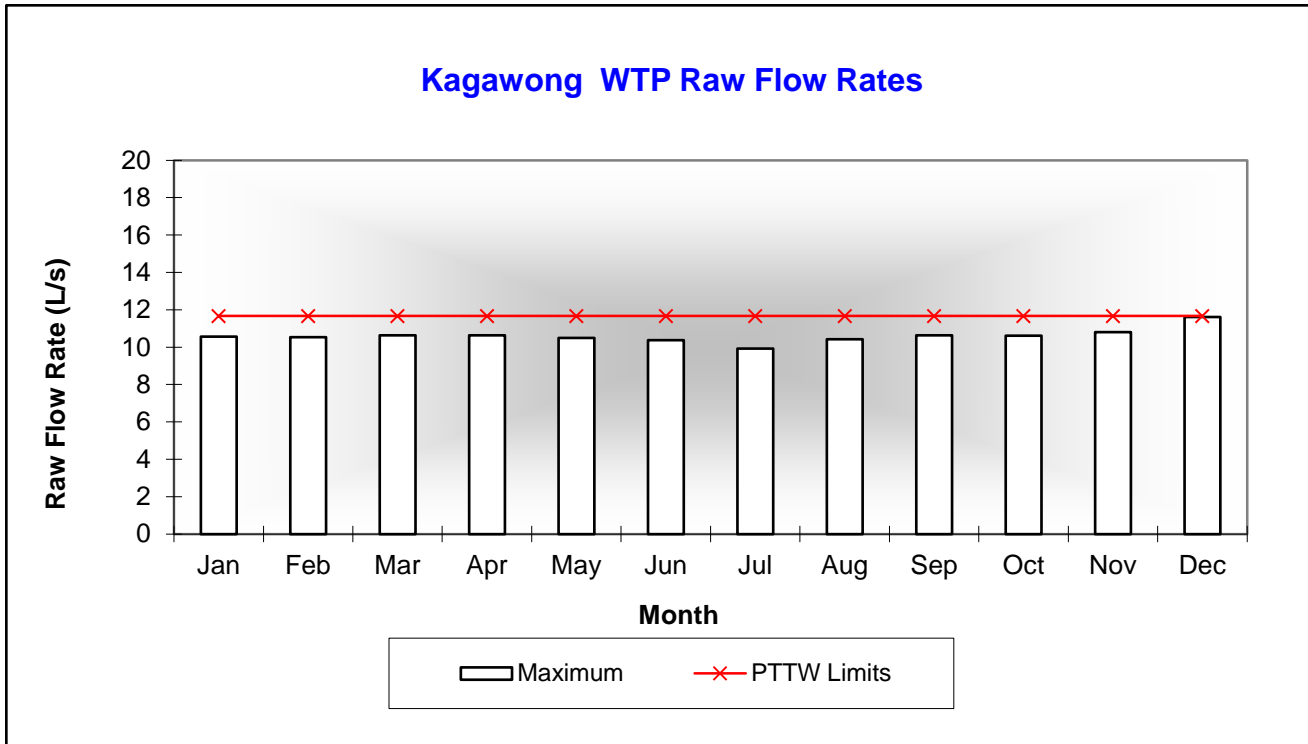
Flows - Raw

Daily raw maximum instantaneous flow is stated in the PTTW at a maximum rate of flow of 11.67 L/s and a maximum daily volume of 1008 m³/d.

The average monthly raw water flow for this reporting period was 313.5 m³/d. The maximum daily flow was 666.1 m³/d representing 66% of water taking limits. In 2021, the total volume of water taken from the environment was 114,412.2 m³

The quantity of raw water taken **did not** exceed any limits stipulated within the PTTW based on the information available.

<i>RAW WATER FLOW DATA - TOTAL ALL SOURCES</i>						
Month	Total Monthly Flow (m ³)	Average Flow (m ³ /d)	Maximum Flow (m ³ /d)	Maximum Flow Rate (L/s)	Limits	
					L/s (PTTW)	m ³ /d (PTTW)
January	8,845	285.32	666.1	10.57	11.67	1,008
February	8,033	286.89	392.6	10.54	11.67	1,008
March	8,655.6	279.21	530.2	10.64	11.67	1,008
April	8,652.4	288.41	498.1	10.64	11.67	1,008
May	9,549.6	308.05	422	10.5	11.67	1,008
June	12,569	418.97	542.9	10.38	11.67	1,008
July	12,739	410.94	504.9	9.93	11.67	1,008
August	13,024.9	420.16	593.7	10.43	11.67	1,008
September	10,874.3	362.48	432.8	10.64	11.67	1,008
October	9,012.8	290.74	352.5	10.62	11.67	1,008
November	7,600.6	253.35	366.8	10.81	11.67	1,008
December	4,856	156.65	418.9	11.62	11.67	1,008
Total	114,412.2					
Average		313.46				
Maximum			666.1	11.62	11.67	1,008





Annual Raw Water Review

Raw Water Taking	Total Taking m3/d	Average Day m3/d	Max Day m3/d	Max Day % of PTTW allowable 1008 m3/d
2021	114,412.2	313.46	666.1	66%
2020	101,698.2	277.86	609.8	60%
2019	103,973.1	284.86	695.7	69%
2018	118,478.1	324.6	812.1	80.6%

System Failures and Corrective Actions

The following non-compliance occurred during 2021.

72 hour reviews of trends were done 2 hours and 11 minutes later than required by the operator, Jeff Tuerk. Reviews were done on April 1 at 1119 and again on April 4 at 1330. The operator had alarming issues at another facility and was late getting onsite for reviews.

The latest inspection of the drinking water facility took place on [September 6, 2021](#). The facility scored [22/489](#) providing a rating of [95.5%](#).

The following non-compliances were identified in the inspection report:

Question ID MRDW1075000: Do all operators possess the required certification? All operators did not possess the required certification.

DWI notes: An operator attending the site and acting as OIC on August 2nd, 2021, and, acting as ORO on August 3rd and 4th, 2021, did not have the required licence.

The operating authority notified the Ministry of this situation on August 6, 2021, indicating that operator's licence had expired on July 31, 2021, and though operator had made attempts the renewal did not occur until August 6, 2021. This situation may well have been the result of the pandemic.

OCWA indicates new procedures are in place. As of August 2021, training and licencing will be a regular topic at all cluster meetings and training reports are being prepared and presented quarterly to management detailing staff's current licencing and training needs. In addition, OCWA has begun providing monthly updates to Management and Compliance based on OWWCO's valid licenced operator reports. Furthermore, management will take a more direct approach when dealing with operators who have let their licences lapse. Direction will be given to staff detailing their responsibilities while an operator awaits renewal of their licence.

Question ID MRDW1115000: In the event that an issue of non-compliance outside the scope of this inspection protocol is identified, a "No" response may be used if further actions are deemed necessary (and approved by the DW Supervisor) to facilitate compliance.

DWI notes: Regarding the Lead sampling program: This system qualifies for the exempt stage of Lead sampling, thus every third year a minimum of one Lead sample is required in the winter and the summer - to be taken in the distribution system. Also every year, pH and alkalinity sampling are required in the distribution system.



During review period:

February 9, 2021, Lead in distribution sample result 0.03ug/l, with pH and alkalinity. July 12, 2021, Lead in distribution sample result 0.59ug/l with alkalinity but no pH results. Operating authority is aware of this oversight.

Question ID MRDW1088000: Are all nitrate/nitrite water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation conducted within the required frequency for the DWS? All nitrate/nitrite water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation were not conducted within the required frequency for the DWS.

DWI notes: The operating authority pursues sampling a minimum of once every 3 months however the October 5th, 2020, sample was missed. The operating authority is aware of this oversight.

AWQIs reported to the Ministry

Incident Date	Parameter	Result	Unit of Measure	Corrective Action	Corrective Action Date
17-May-21	Pressure	0	Psi	AWQI#154069 – Loss of pressure in a section of the distribution due to relocating a fire hydrant and installing a new shutoff valve. After work was complete, system was flushed and two sets of bacti samples were collected.	20-May-21

SECTION 4: SECTION 11 REPORT

Information to be provided

Population Served	300
Does your Drinking-Water System serve more than 10,000 people?	No
Is your annual report available to the public at no charge on a web site on the Internet?	Yes
Location where Summary Report required under O. Reg. 170/03 Schedule 22 will be available for inspection.	Township of Billings, Township Office 15 Old Mill Road Kagawong, Ontario POP 1J0
Number of Designated Facilities served:	0
Did you provide a copy of your annual report to all Designated Facilities you serve?	NA
Number of Interested Authorities you report to:	0
Did you provide a copy of your annual report to all Interested Authorities you report to for each Designated Facility?	NA
List all Drinking-Water Systems (if any), and their DWS Number which receive all of their drinking water from your system:	N/A
Did you provide a copy of your annual report to all Drinking-Water System owners that are connected to you and to whom you provide all of its drinking water?	N/A



Indicate how you notified system users that your annual report is available, and is free of charge. <i>Public access/notice via newspaper</i>
Indicate if you notified system users that your annual report is available and is free of charge using an alternate method <i>Yes</i>

The Kagawong Water treatment facility consists of a low lift pumping station with three submersible pumps. The low lift pumping station includes a zebra mussel control system utilizing sodium hypochlorite.

Prior to Aug 27, 2015, treatment consisted of membrane filtration comprised of two concrete tanks each having six ultrafiltration units. Each unit contained 12 modules with a filtering area of 23.23 m². There were three permeate pumps used to push the water to the chlorine contact chamber.

An upgrade to the membrane system was completed in 2015. The membrane system now consists of 2 ultrafiltration zeebox package units. By August 2nd, 1 unit was online and providing water to the distribution while the second unit was online by November 2nd.

The contact chamber maintains a constant volume of 162 m³. Following the chlorine contact chamber there are two clear wells, each having a storage volume of 749.8 m³. The high lift pumping consists of four centrifugal high lift pumps, with two pumps having a capacity of 57.87 L/s and two pumps having a capacity of 28.94 L/s. The process back pulse & reject water from the plant is de-chlorinated and discharged back to the North Channel.

Chemicals Used

Sodium Hypochlorite (12%)	Disinfection and clean-in-place
Sodium Hydroxide	Neutralization of wastewater
Citric Acid	Clean-in-place
Calcium Thiosulphate (Captor)	Dechlorination of reject water & wastewater

Significant Expenses

Significant expenses incurred to

- Install required equipment
- Repair required equipment
- Replace required equipment

Work Order	Completion Date	Comment
1918449	07-May-21	<i>Low lift building generator exhaust fan – \$11,792</i>
2405540	15-Oct-21	<i>High lift pump 2 repairs – \$2588</i>



Adverse Water Quality Incidents

Provide details on the notices submitted in accordance with subsection 18(1) of the Safe Drinking-Water Act or section 16-4 of Schedule 16 of O.Reg.170/03 and reported to Spills Action Centre

Incident Date	Parameter	Result	Unit of Measure	Comment / Corrective Action	Corrective Action Date
17-May-21	Pressure	0	Psi	AWQI#154069 – Loss of pressure in a section of the distribution due to relocating a fire hydrant and installing a new shutoff valve. After work was complete, system was flushed and two sets of bacti samples were collected.	20-May-21

Microbiological testing done under the Schedule 10, 11 or 12 of Regulation 170/03.

	No. of Samples Collected	Range of E.Coli		Range of Total Coliform Results		Number of HPC Samples	Range of HPC Results	
		Min #	Max #	Min #	Max #		Min #	Max #
Raw Water	53	0	1	0	40	N/A	N/A	N/A
Treated Water	53	0	0	0	0	53	0	2
Distribution	131	0	0	0	0	53	0	400

Operational testing done under Schedule 7, 8 or 9 of Regulation 170/03

	No. of Samples Collected	Range of Results		Units of Measure
		Minimum	Maximum	
Turbidity – Filter 1	8760	0	2	(NTU)
Turbidity – Filter 2	8760	0	1	(NTU)
Free Chlorine Residual – TW	8760	0	3.22	(mg/L)
Free Chlorine Residual, Distribution Location 1	103	0.35	1.86	(mg/L)
Free Chlorine Residual, Distribution Location 2	103	0.65	1.70	(mg/L)
Free Chlorine Residual, Distribution Location 3	103	0.54	1.89	(mg/L)
Free Chlorine Residual, Distribution Location 4	54	0.28	1.78	(mg/L)

Summary of additional testing and sampling carried out in accordance with the requirement of an approval, order or other legal instrument.

Date of legal instrument issued	Parameter and limits	Month Sampled	Day Sampled	Result	Unit of Measure
255-101 Issue 1 Issue Date: November 23, 2021 Expiry Date: November 22, 2026	Point of discharge from the backwash reservoir Total Suspended Solids 25 mg/L (annual average)	Jan	18	2	mg/L
		Feb	1	2	mg/L
		Mar	1	2	mg/L
		Apr	6	2	mg/L
		May	3	2	mg/L
		Jun	7	7	mg/L
		Jul	12	2	mg/L
		Aug	3	4	mg/L
		Sep	7	6	mg/L
		Oct	6	9	mg/L



	Nov	1	3	mg/L
	Dec	6	4	mg/L
	Annual Average		3.75	mg/L

Summary of Inorganic parameters tested during this reporting period or the most recent sample results

TREATED WATER	Sample Date (yyyy/mm/dd)	Sample Result	MAC	No. of Exceedances	
				MAC	1/2 MAC
Antimony: Sb (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.9	6.0	No	No
Arsenic: As (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	0.3	10.0	No	No
Barium: Ba (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	12.9	1000.0	No	No
Boron: B (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	30.0	5000.0	No	No
Cadmium: Cd (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.003	5.0	No	No
Chromium: Cr (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	0.11	50.0	No	No
Mercury: Hg (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.01	1.0	No	No
Selenium: Se (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	0.21	50.0	No	No
Uranium: U (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	0.137	20.0	No	No

TREATED WATER	Sample Date (yyyy/mm/dd)	Sample Result	MAC	No. of Exceedances	
				MAC	1/2 MAC
Fluoride (mg/L) - TW	2021/01/18	0.1	1.5	No	No
Nitrite (mg/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.003	1.0	No	No
Nitrite (mg/L) - TW	2021/04/06	<MDL 0.003	1.0	No	No
Nitrite (mg/L) - TW	2021/07/12	<MDL 0.003	1.0	No	No
Nitrite (mg/L) - TW	2021/10/12	<MDL 0.003	1.0	No	No
Nitrate (mg/L) - TW	2021/01/18	0.212	10.0	No	No
Nitrate (mg/L) - TW	2021/04/06	0.207	10.0	No	No
Nitrate (mg/L) - TW	2021/07/12	0.187	10.0	No	No
Nitrate (mg/L) - TW	2021/10/12	0.15	10.0	No	No
Sodium: Na (mg/L) - TW	2021/01/18	5.84	20*	No	No

*There is no "MAC" for Sodium. The aesthetic objective for sodium in drinking water is 200 mg/L. The local Medical Officer of Health should be notified when the sodium concentration exceeds 20 mg/L so that this information may be communicated to local physicians for their use with patients on sodium restricted diets.

Summary of Lead testing under Schedule 15.1 during this reporting period

Location Type	Number of Samples	Range of Results		MAC (ug/L)	Number of Exceedances
		Minimum	Maximum		
Distribution - Lead Results (ug/L)	2	0.03	0.59	10	N/A
Distribution - Alkalinity (mg/L)	2	61	64	N/A	N/A
Distribution - pH In-House	1	7.61	7.61	N/A	N/A

*One alkalinity sample was missing field pH



Summary of Organic parameters sampled during this reporting period or the most recent results

TREATED WATER	Sample Date (yyyy/mm/dd)	Sample Result	MAC	Number of Exceedances	
				MAC	1/2 MAC
Alachlor (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.02	5.0	No	No
Atrazine + N-dealkylated metabolites (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	0.01	5.0	No	No
Azinphos-methyl (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.05	20.0	No	No
Benzene (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.32	1.0	No	No
Benzo(a)pyrene (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.004	0.01	No	No
Bromoxynil (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.33	5.0	No	No
Carbaryl (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.05	90.0	No	No
Carbofuran (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.01	90.0	No	No
Carbon Tetrachloride (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.17	2.0	No	No
Chlorpyrifos (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.02	90.0	No	No
Diazinon (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.02	20.0	No	No
Dicamba (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.2	120.0	No	No
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.41	200.0	No	No
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.36	5.0	No	No
1,2-Dichloroethane (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.35	5.0	No	No
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.33	14.0	No	No
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride) (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.35	50.0	No	No
2,4-Dichlorophenol (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.15	900.0	No	No
2,4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2,4-D) (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.19	100.0	No	No
Diclofop-methyl (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.4	9.0	No	No
Dimethoate (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.06	20.0	No	No
Diquat (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 1.0	70.0	No	No
Diuron (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.03	150.0	No	No
Glyphosate (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 1.0	280.0	No	No
Malathion (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.02	190.0	No	No
Metolachlor (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.01	50.0	No	No
Metribuzin (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.02	80.0	No	No
Monochlorobenzene (Chlorobenzene) (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.3	80.0	No	No
Paraquat (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 1.0	10.0	No	No
PCB (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.04	3.0	No	No
Pentachlorophenol (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.15	60.0	No	No
Phorate (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.01	2.0	No	No
Picloram (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 1.0	190.0	No	No
Prometryne (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.03	1.0	No	No
Simazine (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.01	10.0	No	No
Terbufos (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.01	1.0	No	No
Tetrachloroethylene (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.35	10.0	No	No
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.2	100.0	No	No
Triallate (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.01	230.0	No	No
Trichloroethylene (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.44	5.0	No	No



2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.25	5.0	No	No
2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA) (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.12	100.0	No	No
Trifluralin (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.02	45.0	No	No
Vinyl Chloride (ug/L) - TW	2021/01/18	<MDL 0.17	1.0	No	No
DISTRIBUTION WATER					
Trihalomethane: Total (ug/L) Annual Average – DW1	2021/12/31	55.25	100.00	No	Yes
HAA Total (ug/L) Annual Average – DW1	2021/12/31	35.45	80.0	No	No

SECTION 5: RAW WATER SUBMISSIONS

Raw water flows were submitted to the Ministry on [February 3, 2022](#).

The screenshot shows a confirmation page from the Ontario government website. At the top left is the Ontario logo. Below it, the location is identified as 'WTRS / WT DATA / Input WT Record' and the record ID is 'WTRS-WT-008'. A green-bordered box contains the message 'Water Taking Data submitted successfully.' Below this is a 'Confirmation:' section with a blue border. The text reads: 'Thank you for submitting your water taking data online. Permit Number: 8607-BB3LLK. Permit Holder: THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BILLINGS. Received on: Feb 3, 2022 8:46 AM. This confirmation indicates that your data has been received by the Ministry, but should not be construed as acceptance of this data if it differs from that specified on the Permit Number, assigned to the Permit Holder stated above.' A 'Return to Main Page' button is centered below the text. At the bottom right, it says 'TOWN2 BILLINGS2 | 2022/02/03 version: v4.5.0.21 (build#: 22) Last modified: 2018/09/18'. At the bottom left, it says 'Ontario This site maintained by the Government of Ontario'. At the bottom right, it says '©2022 Queen's Printer for Ontario'.

SECTION 6: CONCLUSION

The Kagawong WTP delivers water that, in all its treated and distribution samples, indicates the water to be free of bacteriological contamination.

Based on the information available for the 2021 operating year, the [Kagawong WTP](#) was able to meet the demand of water use without exceeding the PTTW or the MDWL based on information available.



List of Acronyms and Definitions

Alkalinity	The capacity of water for neutralizing an acid solution
AWQI	Adverse Water Quality Incident- when a water sample test result exceeds the Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards
Backwash	Water pumped backwards to clean filters
BWA	Boil Water Advisory; Issued when risk of contamination is possible in drinking water
CFU	Colony Forming Units
Chlorine Residual	A low level of chlorine remaining in water after disinfection occurs
DW	Distribution Water
DWA	Drinking Water Advisory; Issued when water cannot be consumed by any means
DWWP	Drinking Water Works Permit - provides a description of the overall system
E.Coli	Bacteria used as indicators to measure the degree of pollution and sanitary quality of water
GUDI 170/03	Groundwater Under Direct Influence – Considered to be surface water under O.Reg
HPC	Heterotrophic Plant Count
L/s	Litres per Second
m ³ /d	Cubic Metres per Day
MAC	Maximum Acceptable Concentration
MDL	Minimum Detection Level
MDWL requirements	Municipal Drinking Water Licence - relates to the operation and performance requirements
mg/L	Miligrams per Litre
Ministry	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change
MOECC	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change
O.Reg	Ontario Regulation
PTTW water	Permit to Take Water – Permit which allows water taking from groundwater or surface water
RW	Raw Water
TC	Total Coliforms
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
Turbidity	Cloudiness or haziness of water
TW	Treated Water



Appendix A

Raw Water Flows

Ontario Clean Water Agency
Annual Water Taking and Transfer Report
 From 01/01/2021 To 12/31/2021

Facility: KAGAWONG DRINKING WATER SYSTEM-1010
 Tag: Raw Flow: Sum (m3/d)
 Tag Group: Raw Water

Permit#: 8607-BB3LLK
 Source Name: Lake Huron (North Channel, Mudge Bay)
 Source: Lake
 Type:
 Purpose: Municipal

Coordinate Zone: 17
 Easting: 401405
 Northing: 5085124
 Method deter: Metered

Date Measured	Value (m³/d)	Value (Litres)
01/01/2021	191.9000	191899.9939
02/01/2021	250.0000	250000.0000
03/01/2021	364.3000	364299.9878
04/01/2021	327.3000	327299.9878
05/01/2021	327.7000	327700.0122
06/01/2021	307.9000	307899.9939
07/01/2021	264.9000	264899.9939
08/01/2021	251.0000	251000.0000
09/01/2021	265.1000	265100.0061
10/01/2021	272.6000	272600.0061
11/01/2021	260.9000	260899.9939
12/01/2021	240.4000	240399.9939
13/01/2021	239.1000	239100.0061
14/01/2021	53.6000	53599.9985
15/01/2021	666.1000	666099.9756
16/01/2021	292.6000	292600.0061
17/01/2021	287.1000	287100.0061
18/01/2021	274.1000	274100.0061
19/01/2021	264.8000	264799.9878
20/01/2021	264.5000	264500.0000
21/01/2021	265.8000	265799.9878
22/01/2021	269.9000	269899.9939
23/01/2021	304.4000	304399.9939
24/01/2021	294.6000	294600.0061
25/01/2021	284.3000	284299.9878
26/01/2021	279.2000	279200.0122
27/01/2021	283.3000	283299.9878
28/01/2021	330.5000	330500.0000
29/01/2021	278.3000	278299.9878
30/01/2021	287.7000	287700.0122
31/01/2021	301.1000	301100.0061
01/02/2021	283.1000	283100.0061
02/02/2021	273.3000	273299.9878
03/02/2021	282.7000	282700.0122
04/02/2021	284.1000	284100.0061
05/02/2021	294.4000	294399.9939
06/02/2021	286.6000	286600.0061
07/02/2021	294.2000	294200.0122
08/02/2021	287.2000	287200.0122
09/02/2021	292.8000	292799.9878
10/02/2021	233.9000	233899.9939
11/02/2021	229.1000	229100.0061

12/02/2021	392.6000	392600.0061
13/02/2021	217.0000	217000.0000
14/02/2021	325.1000	325100.0061
15/02/2021	287.3000	287299.9878
16/02/2021	228.7000	228699.9969
17/02/2021	385.8000	385799.9878
18/02/2021	203.2000	203199.9969
19/02/2021	381.5000	381500.0000
20/02/2021	253.3000	253300.0031
21/02/2021	289.7000	289700.0122
22/02/2021	319.2000	319200.0122
23/02/2021	252.6000	252600.0061
24/02/2021	347.9000	347899.9939
25/02/2021	209.6000	209600.0061
26/02/2021	380.1000	380100.0061
27/02/2021	249.1000	249100.0061
28/02/2021	268.9000	268899.9939
01/03/2021	309.2000	309200.0122
02/03/2021	241.3000	241300.0031
03/03/2021	336.2000	336200.0122
04/03/2021	248.5000	248500.0000
05/03/2021	355.6000	355600.0061
06/03/2021	218.8000	218800.0031
07/03/2021	371.6000	371600.0061
08/03/2021	265.1000	265100.0061
09/03/2021	302.6000	302600.0061
10/03/2021	311.7000	311700.0122
11/03/2021	291.9000	291899.9939
12/03/2021	119.3000	119300.0031
13/03/2021	163.6000	163600.0061
14/03/2021	530.2000	530200.0122
15/03/2021	4.8000	4800.0002
16/03/2021	302.6000	302600.0061
17/03/2021	317.5000	317500.0000
18/03/2021	128.6000	128600.0061
19/03/2021	362.3000	362299.9878
20/03/2021	366.0000	366000.0000
21/03/2021	284.4000	284399.9939
22/03/2021	312.2000	312200.0122
23/03/2021	249.2000	249199.9969
24/03/2021	223.6000	223600.0061
25/03/2021	386.6000	386600.0061
26/03/2021	251.6000	251600.0061
27/03/2021	247.6000	247600.0061
28/03/2021	391.7000	391700.0122
29/03/2021	167.8000	167800.0031
30/03/2021	318.1000	318100.0061
31/03/2021	275.4000	275399.9939
01/04/2021	306.9000	306899.9939
02/04/2021	3.8000	3800.0000
03/04/2021	303.0000	303000.0000
04/04/2021	229.8000	229800.0031
05/04/2021	498.1000	498100.0061
06/04/2021	481.1000	481100.0061
07/04/2021	309.9000	309899.9939
08/04/2021	258.6000	258600.0061
09/04/2021	278.3000	278299.9878
10/04/2021	208.9000	208899.9939
11/04/2021	284.0000	284000.0000
12/04/2021	352.4000	352399.9939
13/04/2021	280.1000	280100.0061

14/04/2021	247.9000	247899.9939
15/04/2021	286.9000	286899.9939
16/04/2021	236.0000	236000.0000
17/04/2021	307.7000	307700.0122
18/04/2021	379.5000	379500.0000
19/04/2021	274.9000	274899.9939
20/04/2021	280.8000	280799.9878
21/04/2021	262.0000	262000.0000
22/04/2021	326.5000	326500.0000
23/04/2021	193.2000	193199.9969
24/04/2021	303.0000	303000.0000
25/04/2021	298.8000	298799.9878
26/04/2021	286.9000	286899.9939
27/04/2021	330.7000	330700.0122
28/04/2021	324.9000	324899.9939
29/04/2021	215.1000	215100.0061
30/04/2021	302.7000	302700.0122
01/05/2021	284.7000	284700.0122
02/05/2021	302.9000	302899.9939
03/05/2021	310.5000	310500.0000
04/05/2021	332.5000	332500.0000
05/05/2021	377.0000	377000.0000
06/05/2021	294.7000	294700.0122
07/05/2021	313.2000	313200.0122
08/05/2021	238.5000	238500.0000
09/05/2021	386.5000	386500.0000
10/05/2021	211.9000	211899.9939
11/05/2021	289.8000	289799.9878
12/05/2021	320.2000	320200.0122
13/05/2021	213.5000	213500.0000
14/05/2021	397.0000	397000.0000
15/05/2021	261.6000	261600.0061
16/05/2021	334.2000	334200.0122
17/05/2021	325.5000	325500.0000
18/05/2021	324.6000	324600.0061
19/05/2021	340.5000	340500.0000
20/05/2021	310.2000	310200.0122
21/05/2021	246.9000	246899.9939
22/05/2021	422.0000	422000.0000
23/05/2021	261.5000	261500.0000
24/05/2021	338.6000	338600.0061
25/05/2021	260.4000	260399.9939
26/05/2021	406.7000	406700.0122
27/05/2021	240.8000	240800.0031
28/05/2021	322.9000	322899.9939
29/05/2021	349.7000	349700.0122
30/05/2021	321.6000	321600.0061
31/05/2021	209.0000	209000.0000
01/06/2021	533.8000	533799.9878
02/06/2021	473.4000	473399.9939
03/06/2021	433.4000	433399.9939
04/06/2021	455.1000	455100.0061
05/06/2021	283.1000	283100.0061
06/06/2021	445.2000	445200.0122
07/06/2021	444.7000	444700.0122
08/06/2021	430.5000	430500.0000
09/06/2021	542.9000	542900.0244
10/06/2021	475.3000	475299.9878
11/06/2021	290.6000	290600.0061
12/06/2021	504.5000	504500.0000
13/06/2021	454.3000	454299.9878

14/06/2021	302.8000	302799.9878
15/06/2021	478.9000	478899.9939
16/06/2021	492.6000	492600.0061
17/06/2021	401.8000	401799.9878
18/06/2021	468.9000	468899.9939
19/06/2021	391.0000	391000.0000
20/06/2021	414.9000	414899.9939
21/06/2021	366.4000	366399.9939
22/06/2021	481.6000	481600.0061
23/06/2021	348.5000	348500.0000
24/06/2021	391.4000	391399.9939
25/06/2021	322.9000	322899.9939
26/06/2021	338.0000	338000.0000
27/06/2021	338.1000	338100.0061
28/06/2021	478.8000	478799.9878
29/06/2021	447.7000	447700.0122
30/06/2021	337.9000	337899.9939
01/07/2021	392.6000	392600.0061
02/07/2021	473.0000	473000.0000
03/07/2021	393.8000	393799.9878
04/07/2021	504.9000	504899.9939
05/07/2021	332.6000	332600.0061
06/07/2021	452.1000	452100.0061
07/07/2021	369.8000	369799.9878
08/07/2021	358.7000	358700.0122
09/07/2021	351.6000	351600.0061
10/07/2021	496.0000	496000.0000
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13/07/2021	393.9000	393899.9939
14/07/2021	454.1000	454100.0061
15/07/2021	334.8000	334799.9878
16/07/2021	404.6000	404600.0061
17/07/2021	474.3000	474299.9878
18/07/2021	391.6000	391600.0061
19/07/2021	403.9000	403899.9939
20/07/2021	432.8000	432799.9878
21/07/2021	359.2000	359200.0122
22/07/2021	490.2000	490200.0122
23/07/2021	393.1000	393100.0061
24/07/2021	491.3000	491299.9878
25/07/2021	329.9000	329899.9939
26/07/2021	483.3000	483299.9878
27/07/2021	389.4000	389399.9939
28/07/2021	437.4000	437399.9939
29/07/2021	370.8000	370799.9878
30/07/2021	466.5000	466500.0000
31/07/2021	345.7000	345700.0122
01/08/2021	488.3000	488299.9878
02/08/2021	315.0000	315000.0000
03/08/2021	404.9000	404899.9939
04/08/2021	408.4000	408399.9939
05/08/2021	498.1000	498100.0061
06/08/2021	319.6000	319600.0061
07/08/2021	475.8000	475799.9878
08/08/2021	383.9000	383899.9939
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23/08/2021	483.4000	483399.9939
24/08/2021	265.8000	265799.9878
25/08/2021	593.7000	593700.0122
26/08/2021	469.2000	469200.0122
27/08/2021	390.9000	390899.9939
28/08/2021	316.0000	316000.0000
29/08/2021	363.0000	363000.0000
30/08/2021	511.0000	511000.0000
31/08/2021	417.8000	417799.9878
01/09/2021	234.2000	234199.9969
02/09/2021	413.6000	413600.0061
03/09/2021	388.1000	388100.0061
04/09/2021	409.2000	409200.0122
05/09/2021	411.4000	411399.9939
06/09/2021	387.3000	387299.9878
07/09/2021	355.1000	355100.0061
08/09/2021	339.0000	339000.0000
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13/09/2021	397.7000	397700.0122
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15/09/2021	432.8000	432799.9878
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17/09/2021	367.9000	367899.9939
18/09/2021	428.1000	428100.0061
19/09/2021	305.3000	305299.9878
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21/09/2021	417.2000	417200.0122
22/09/2021	338.4000	338399.9939
23/09/2021	311.7000	311700.0122
24/09/2021	408.4000	408399.9939
25/09/2021	344.1000	344100.0061
26/09/2021	316.9000	316899.9939
27/09/2021	400.2000	400200.0122
28/09/2021	290.9000	290899.9939
29/09/2021	329.4000	329399.9939
30/09/2021	396.7000	396700.0122
01/10/2021	301.9000	301899.9939
02/10/2021	326.5000	326500.0000
03/10/2021	338.1000	338100.0061
04/10/2021	352.5000	352500.0000
05/10/2021	331.8000	331799.9878
06/10/2021	321.3000	321299.9878
07/10/2021	334.5000	334500.0000
08/10/2021	339.9000	339899.9939
09/10/2021	335.6000	335600.0061
10/10/2021	351.5000	351500.0000
11/10/2021	345.4000	345399.9939
12/10/2021	333.1000	333100.0061
13/10/2021	295.6000	295600.0061

14/10/2021	305.3000	305299.9878
15/10/2021	304.9000	304899.9939
16/10/2021	198.5000	198500.0000
17/10/2021	315.5000	315500.0000
18/10/2021	286.8000	286799.9878
19/10/2021	260.9000	260899.9939
20/10/2021	284.6000	284600.0061
21/10/2021	208.4000	208399.9939
22/10/2021	244.7000	244699.9969
23/10/2021	296.1000	296100.0061
24/10/2021	280.9000	280899.9939
25/10/2021	197.0000	197000.0000
26/10/2021	267.6000	267600.0061
27/10/2021	223.8000	223800.0031
28/10/2021	254.2000	254199.9969
29/10/2021	212.2000	212199.9969
30/10/2021	297.6000	297600.0061
31/10/2021	266.1000	266100.0061
01/11/2021	249.7000	249699.9969
02/11/2021	296.5000	296500.0000
03/11/2021	304.5000	304500.0000
04/11/2021	331.5000	331500.0000
05/11/2021	285.2000	285200.0122
06/11/2021	315.6000	315600.0061
07/11/2021	302.9000	302899.9939
08/11/2021	209.3000	209300.0031
09/11/2021	248.0000	248000.0000
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11/11/2021	108.8000	108800.0031
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13/11/2021	324.3000	324299.9878
14/11/2021	323.5000	323500.0000
15/11/2021	303.3000	303299.9878
16/11/2021	306.2000	306200.0122
17/11/2021	189.9000	189899.9939
18/11/2021	270.5000	270500.0000
19/11/2021	308.7000	308700.0122
20/11/2021	273.1000	273100.0061
21/11/2021	217.3000	217300.0031
22/11/2021	69.5000	69500.0000
23/11/2021	366.8000	366799.9878
24/11/2021	295.2000	295200.0122
25/11/2021	192.6000	192600.0061
26/11/2021	193.4000	193399.9939
27/11/2021	252.8000	252800.0031
28/11/2021	179.6000	179600.0061
29/11/2021	262.9000	262899.9939
30/11/2021	195.0000	195000.0000
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02/12/2021	182.5000	182500.0000
03/12/2021	401.3000	401299.9878
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05/12/2021	119.7000	119699.9969
06/12/2021	138.9000	138899.9939
07/12/2021	188.1000	188100.0061
08/12/2021	208.2000	208199.9969
09/12/2021	166.0000	166000.0000
10/12/2021	86.0000	86000.0000
11/12/2021	97.0000	97000.0000
12/12/2021	0.0000	0.0000
13/12/2021	418.9000	418899.9939

14/12/2021	178.6000	178600.0061
15/12/2021	173.3000	173300.0031
16/12/2021	111.8000	111800.0031
17/12/2021	174.5000	174500.0000
18/12/2021	179.0000	179000.0000
19/12/2021	131.3000	131300.0031
20/12/2021	123.1000	123099.9985
21/12/2021	164.9000	164899.9939
22/12/2021	178.3000	178300.0031
23/12/2021	113.7000	113699.9969
24/12/2021	71.3000	71300.0031
25/12/2021	205.6000	205600.0061
26/12/2021	193.9000	193899.9939
27/12/2021	83.6000	83599.9985
28/12/2021	141.8000	141800.0031
29/12/2021	188.5000	188500.0000
30/12/2021	3.4000	3400.0001
31/12/2021	321.9000	321899.9939

Tiana Mills

To: Kathy McDonald
Subject: RE: Regional Council Decision - Town of Aurora Resolution - Request to Dissolve Ontario Land Tribunal (OLT)

From: Switzer, Barbara <Barbara.Switzer@york.ca> **On Behalf Of** Regional Clerk
Sent: Wednesday, March 02, 2022 3:29 PM
Subject: Regional Council Decision - Town of Aurora Resolution - Request to Dissolve Ontario Land Tribunal (OLT)

On February 24, 2022 Regional Council received the communication from the Town of Aurora dated February 22, 2022 and supported the motion, *amended as follows*:

WHEREAS Municipalities across this province collectively spend millions of dollars of taxpayer money and municipal resources developing Official Plans that meet current Provincial Planning Policy; and

WHEREAS an Official Plan is developed through months of public consultation to ensure, “that future planning and development will meet the specific needs of (our) community”; and

WHEREAS our Official Plan includes provisions that encourage development of the “missing middle” or “gentle density” to meet the need for attainable housing in our community; and

WHEREAS our Official Plan is ultimately approved by the province; and

WHEREAS it is within the legislative purview of Municipal Council to approve Official Plan amendments or Zoning By-law changes that better the community or fit within the vision of the Town of Aurora Official Plan; and

WHEREAS it is also within the legislative purview of Municipal Council to deny Official Plan amendments or Zoning By-law changes that do not better the community or do not fit within the vision of the Town of Aurora Official Plan; and

WHEREAS municipal planning decisions may be appealed to the Ontario Land Tribunal (OLT; formerly the Ontario Municipal Board or “OMB”), an unelected, appointed body that is not accountable to the residents of Aurora; and

WHEREAS the OLT has the authority to make a final decision on planning matters based on a “best planning outcome” and not whether the proposed development is in compliance with municipal Official Plans; and

WHEREAS all decisions - save planning decisions - made by Municipal Council are only subject to appeal by judicial review and such appeals are limited to questions of law and or process; and

WHEREAS Ontario is the only province in Canada that empowers a separate adjudicative tribunal to review and overrule local decisions applying provincially approved plans; and

WHEREAS towns and cities across this Province are repeatedly forced to spend millions of dollars defending Official Plans that have already been approved by the province in expensive, time consuming and ultimately futile OLT hearings; and

WHEREAS lengthy, costly OLT hearings add years to the development approval process and acts as a barrier to the development of attainable housing;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that *the Government of Ontario be requested to immediately engage municipalities to determine an alternative land use planning appeals process in order to dissolve the OLT and eliminate* one of the most significant sources of red tape delaying the development of more attainable housing in Ontario; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED That a copy of this Motion be sent to the Honourable Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, the Leader of the Opposition, the Leaders of the Liberal and Green Party, all MPPs in the Province of Ontario; the Large Urban Mayors' Caucus of Ontario, the Small Urban GTHA Mayors and Regional Chairs of Ontario; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED That a copy of this Motion be sent to the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) and all Ontario municipalities for consideration.

Regards,

Christopher Raynor | Regional Clerk, Regional Clerk's Office, Corporate Services

The Regional Municipality of York | 17250 Yonge Street | Newmarket, ON L3Y 6Z1
O: 1-877-464-9675 ext. 71300 | christopher.raynor@york.ca | york.ca

Our Mission: **Working together to serve our thriving communities – today and tomorrow**



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866-808-9069 or 705-429-8323
Fax: 877-429-8428
www.telcomenterprises.com
telcom@telcomenterprises.com
1391009 Ontario Limited

Notes for use in preparing Report to Council

Telcom Enterprises has been successfully assisting municipal and non-profit organizations control and reduce their telecommunication costs since 1991. Savings generally range between 20 and 40% of current costs and we've never failed to obtain savings in any of our audits.

Our fees are strictly based on the verified savings achieved. **If we can't find savings, there is no cost to you whatsoever** and you know that you're receiving the most optimized pricing within the marketplace today for the services in your area.

As part of our services we examine ALL your current telecommunication costs including the following:

- Telephone lines for all your locations in the organization.
- Long distance, toll free and calling card services.
- Cellular costs including reimbursement for personal cell usage.
- Internet costs (data Networking)
- Maintenance agreements.
- Telephone systems (rentals, leases etc.)
- After hours and emergency services costs.
- Ongoing Pager system costs.
- Any other telecommunication related costs and contracts.

The procedure is as follows:

- Client agrees to proceed with our review – a signed Letter of Agency (LOA) and an Agreement of Terms and Conditions are submitted to Telcom Enterprises (standard forms attached) and client chooses a payment option (see Agreement).
- Municipal staff collect and submit photocopies of one month's billings for all of the above items (annual contracts – rental contracts – maintenance agreements - where applicable).

- Telcom Enterprises analyzes information and collects data from current suppliers, investigates alternative suppliers for your region, vets them for reliability etc., collects price quotations as needed and then **prepares a professional proposal with full financial summaries**. In most cases several options for savings and improving telecommunication services will be offered (allow 4 to 6 weeks to complete).
- Telcom Enterprises meets or has an audio conference with staff to present our proposal.
- Client selects their choice of savings options and signs an Authority to Proceed that allows us to proceed with implementing the selected changes.
- Telcom Enterprises arranges for all the necessary changes to be implemented. (allow approximately 1 month).
- Approximately one month after all the changes have been implemented, Telcom Enterprises audits all the new service billings to ensure that the savings quoted are in place.
- Telcom Enterprises invoices the client based on the verified savings.

One of the most common concerns voiced by a new client is in regard to the amount of time involvement for yourself and the staff. As you can see from the above, the actual time spent by the client is nominal, especially when considering the savings vs. time commitment. Aside from presenting the matter to council and obtaining their approval to proceed, staff time is limited to putting together the package of current supplier invoices and setting aside a copy of the new billings as received from suppliers' post implementation. The meeting/audio conference to receive the proposal is normally 45 minutes to 1 hours in length.

In addition, Telcom is available for the duration of the term selected (18, 24 or 36 months) to assist with any moves, adds or changes to your telecommunication services. If you select the 24-month option, during the 2nd year (21st month) Telcom Enterprises will complete a second no charge audit of all services included in the initial review to ensure usage based elements such as long distance and wireless data usage actuals are in line with initial projected savings or for the 36-month option, During the 3rd year (31st month) Telcom Enterprises will complete a second no charge audit. This is included in our fee. We also continually monitor the telecommunication industry for any price changes that would be of interest to you, advise you of same and implement as needed.

Thanks again,

Cheryl Cantin

Director of Sales / Administration Services

Government & Broader Public Sector

Telcom Enterprises

Tel: 1-705-429-8323 x 21

TF: 1-866-808-9069 x 21

Fax: 1-877-429-8428

cheryl@telcomenterprises.com

www.telcomenterprises.com

485 telecommunication reviews completed with annualized savings totaling \$4.5 Million



Manitoulin Island Cycling Advocates (MICA)
PO Box 292
Mindemoya ON
POP1S0
705 377 4471

March 3, 2022

Municipalities of Manitoulin Island;

Letter of Acknowledgment request

June 4 & 5, 2022 will be the **10th Anniversary Manitoulin Passage Ride**.

Commencing in Little Current and proceeding through the Townships of NEMI, Assiginack, Central Manitoulin, Billings, Sheguiandah, Aundeck Omni Kaning and M'Chigeeng First Nation.

Please find more information on our website www.manitoulincycling.com

At the time of this letter 200 riders are already signed up for this weekend event and we are expecting about 250 riders to attend this popular ride.

This event is insured through our Insurance provider with the required \$5,000,000 coverage. MICA will include your municipality details on our insurance for your protection during this event, thus protecting the Township from liability.

MICA is requesting that you provide us with a Letter Acknowledgment for this event and return it to us as soon as possible.

If more information is required please feel free to call 705 377 4471

Thank You

Guy Nielen

MICA

The Township of Billings
Lake Kagawong Resource Committee
February 3, 2022

PRESENT (electronically): Bryan Barker (Chair), Bob Clifford, Brian Foreshew, Sharon Jackson, Kathy McDonald (staff), Stan Pierce and Steve Webber
Regrets: John Hoekstra

1. Opening

Motion by Stan Pierce, seconded by Bob Clifford

That this meeting of Lake Kagawong Resource Committee be opened at 7:00 p.m. with Chair Bryan Barker presiding.

Carried

2. Additions to the Agenda

None

3. Approval of the Agenda

Motion by Bob Clifford, seconded by Stan Pierce

That the agenda for the February 3, 2022 meeting be accepted as presented.

Carried

4. Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest

None

5. Adoption of the Minutes – January 20, 2022

Motion by Steve Webber, seconded by Brian Foreshew

That the minutes of the January 20, 2022, meeting be accepted as presented.

Carried

6. Delegations

None

7. Old Business

a) Report on Water Levels at the dam

Brian Foreshew was unable to gain access to the gauge to read the level as he felt the ice looked unsafe.

Kathy to Check with OCEC to see what their winter protocol is.

b) Report on the status of OEC Website – Stan Pierce

Stan Pierce reported that the Website is not up-to-date. The website only goes up to December 19, 2021.

Kathy to check on the status of the webpage.

8. New Business

a) OEC-Update regarding extension of OEC Contract

Discussion regarding suggestions for changes to the lease agreement

- When the water levels are down the operator should take immediate action
- This should apply to the upper limit as well. They are quicker to respond when the water level is up
- Discussion as to what was part of the lease agreement and what was part of the Water Management Plan
- This is a good opportunity to sit at the table with the operator and discuss the Water Management Plan
- Bryan Barker suggested that OEC may entertain any concerns and incorporate into the lease as a Memorandum of Understanding
- Possibly invite Bill Touzel to attend the next meeting
- Current lease has no accountability to either party
- There are no outstanding Ministry of Labour orders
- Other concerns may be addressed by a guide that people can look at so they know the ins and outs of the operation

9. Correspondence

None

10. Information

None

11. Closed Session

None

12. Recommendations to Council

Moved by Brian Foreshow, seconded by Bob Clifford

That the Committee recommends the following to be included as part of lease agreement:

That any convention of terms of the lease may result in a review of the lease.

And

Subject to a mandatory five-year evaluation of the existing lease for purposes of legal review, example changes made by the lessee or lessor, or outside agencies, environmental impacts and climate change.

13. Next Meeting

February 3, 2022

14. Adjournment

Motion by Stan Pierce, seconded by Bob Clifford

That the meeting be adjourned at 8:45 p.m.

Carried

2022 Farmland Forum

THE FUTURE OF FARMLAND DIVERSIFICATION



March 24, 2022

Registration: 8:45 a.m.
Forum: 9:00 a.m. to 1:45 p.m.
ONLINE CONFERENCE



Cost
\$50 per person
\$25 for students
(Use discount code: Student)



Who should attend?

- Farmers
- Land Use Planners
- Researchers
- Environmentalists
- Provincial Policy Makers
- Municipal Councillors
- Land Conservation Enthusiasts

Keynote Speakers:

- **David Phillips**, CM, Senior Climatologist, Environment and Climate Change Canada
- **Evan Fraser**, PhD, Director, Arrell Food Institute & Professor of Geography, University of Guelph
- **Philly Markowitz**, RPP, Economic Development Officer, Grey County



Tickets:
To purchase your ticket, visit
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Thank you to our 2022 Farmland Forum Supporters:





February 18, 2022

Hon. Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario
Premier's Office
Room 281
Legislative Building, Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2J3

Sent via email: doug.fordco@pc.ola.org

Re: Dissolution of the Ontario Land Tribunal, Town of Gravenhurst

Dear Premier Ford

At the Town of Gravenhurst Council meeting of Tuesday February 15, 2022, Council passed the following motion:

WHEREAS Municipalities across this province collectively spend millions of dollars of taxpayer money and municipal resources developing Official Plans that meet current Provincial Planning Policy;

AND WHEREAS an Official Plan is developed through months of public consultation to ensure, "that future planning and development will meet the specific needs of (our) community";

AND WHEREAS our Official Plan includes provisions that encourage developments to meet the need for attainable housing in our community;

AND WHEREAS our Official Plan includes provisions that encourage developments to meet certain environmental standards which are voided by the Provincial Policy Statement;

AND WHEREAS our Official Plan is ultimately approved by the District of Muskoka, as delegated from the Province, in accordance with the Planning Act;

AND WHEREAS it is within the legislative purview of Municipal Council to adopt Official Plan amendments or approve Zoning By-law changes that better the community or fit within the vision of the Town of Gravenhurst Official Plan;



AND WHEREAS it is also within the legislative purview of Municipal Council to deny Official Plan amendments or Zoning By-law changes that do not better the community or do not fit within the vision of the Town of Gravenhurst Official Plan;

AND WHEREAS municipal planning decisions may be appealed to the Ontario Land Tribunal (OLT; formerly the Ontario Municipal Board or “OMB”), an unelected, appointed body that is not accountable to the residents of the Town of Gravenhurst;

AND WHEREAS the OLT has the authority to make a final decision on planning matters based on a “best planning outcome” and not whether the proposed development is in conformity with municipal Official Plans and consistent with Provincial Planning Policy;

AND WHEREAS all decisions—save planning decisions—made by Municipal Councils are only subject to appeal by judicial review and such appeals are limited to questions of law and or process;

AND WHEREAS Ontario is the only province in Canada that empowers a separate adjudicative tribunal to review and overrule local decisions applying provincially approved plans;

AND WHEREAS municipalities across this Province are repeatedly forced to spend millions of dollars defending Official Plans that have already been approved by the province or their designate in expensive, time consuming and ultimately futile OLT hearings;

AND WHEREAS lengthy, costly OLT hearings act as a barrier to the development of attainable housing;

AND WHEREAS the existence of the OLT acts as a barrier that restricts municipalities from protecting the environment from development that is uncharacteristic of its community;



NOW THEREFOR BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Town of Gravenhurst requests the Government of Ontario dissolve the OLT immediately thereby eliminating one of the most significant sources of red tape delaying the development of more attainable housing, and restricting a municipality's ability to enforce self-determined environmentally-friendly development policies in Ontario;
2. A copy of this Motion be sent to the Honourable Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, the Leader of the Opposition, the Leaders of the Liberal and Green Party, all MPPs in the Province of Ontario; the Large Urban Mayors' Caucus of Ontario, the Small Urban GTHA Mayors and Regional Chairs of Ontario; and,
3. A copy of this Motion be sent to the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) and all Ontario municipalities for their consideration.
4. A suitable alternative appeal process be investigated by the Province utilizing an elected board of appeal

Sincerely,

Kayla Thibeault
Director of Legislative Services / Clerk
Town of Gravenhurst
KT/ds

cc.

Hon. Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing steve.clark@pc.ola.org

Andrea Horwath, Leader of the Official Opposition horwatha-qp@ndp.on.ca

Mike Schreiner, Leader of the Ontario Green Party Mschreiner@ola.org

Steven Del Duca, Leader of the Ontario Liberal Party info.leader@ontarioliberal.ca

Ontario Members of Provincial Parliament

Large Urban Mayor's Caucus of Ontario info@ontariobigcitymayors.ca

Small Urban GTHA Mayors of Ontario

Regional Chairs of Ontario

Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) resolutions@amo.on.ca

All Ontario Municipalities



MUNICIPALITY OF SHUNIAH

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Resolution No.: 44-22

Date: Feb 8, 2022

Moved By: DONNA BLUNT

Seconded By: DON SMITH

THAT Council hereby supports the resolution from Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association (NOMA) regarding supporting the expansion of Northern Ontario School of Medicine (NOSM) to address the urgent need for physicians in Northern Ontario; and

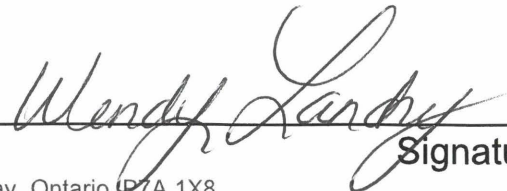
BE IT RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be forwarded Premier Doug Ford, Minister of Colleges and Universities Jill Dunlop, Minister of Health Christine Elliot, Minister of Economic Development, Job Creation & Trade Victor Fedeli, local MP's and MPP's, Ontario Medical Association, Northern School of Medicine, Northern Ontario Academic Medicine Association, Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO), the Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities (FONOM), all Ontario Municipalities.

Carried

Defeated

Amended

Deferred


Signature

Municipality of Shuniah, 420 Leslie Avenue, Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7A 1X8

Proposed Firefighter Certification Regulation

Presented to: Municipal Representatives

Date: February 18, 2022

Purpose

1. To provide an overview of the proposed Firefighter Certification regulation, which is currently available for review and comment on the [Ontario Regulatory Registry](#) until February 28, 2022; and,
2. To address questions related to the proposed regulation.

Firefighter Training and Certification: Current State

- The *Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997* (FPPA) does not set minimum standards for firefighter training and certification (See Appendix A). Municipalities, as the employer, are required to provide information, instruction and supervision to protect the health and safety of workers under Section 25(2)(a) of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1990*.
 - **Ontario Regulation 379/18: Firefighter Certification**, which established mandatory National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) certification requirements for firefighters in ten specific roles, was revoked in 2018 prior to coming into force.
- Training practices vary across fire departments in municipalities and territories without municipal organization in Ontario.
- Ontario provides certification testing for 45 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) levels of certification and is accredited through the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) and the Pro Board.
- There is a lack of flexibility in NFPA testing practices.
 - Prerequisites under the current model do not allow for flexibility or customization of training to local needs and service levels, resulting in training pressures on volunteer fire services.

Goal: To develop a standardized approach to firefighter training, which **protects firefighters and increases public safety** while providing flexibility for the local needs and service levels of municipalities across Ontario.



Key Considerations for Firefighter Certification



Protecting the Health and Safety of Firefighters

In the absence of provincial regulations specific to firefighters, they might not have the appropriate level of training to meet risks associated with service levels established in their municipality.



Level of Service

Stakeholders have raised concerns about minimum standards that would require training beyond the level of service being delivered, as well as exposure to liability if all firefighters are not certified to the minimum standard.



Addressing Legacy Provisions

Proposal would enable current fire service personnel to be certified to their current level and consider any time required for municipalities to adhere to the regulation.



Modernization of Firefighter Training

Proposal would create opportunities to better support training delivery and certification including the option to certify firefighters to higher standards.

Overview of the Proposed Regulation

The Ministry of the Solicitor General is proposing to file a regulation under the FPPA to establish mandatory certification requirements for fire protection services.

Mandatory Certification	Exceptions	Transition (Legacy Provisions)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipalities would ensure that a firefighter is certified to the prescribed NFPA job performance requirements to perform certain fire protection services (e.g., firefighter exterior attack). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The certification must be provided by the Fire Marshal, or an accreditation from the International Fire Safety Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) or a Pro Board seal for full NFPA standards. ○ The prescribed compliance deadline for most fire protection services is July 1, 2026 (e.g., firefighter exterior attack) and July 1, 2028 for technical rescue services (e.g., rope rescue operations). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are proposed exceptions for new firefighters (< 24 months) who are operating under the supervision of a firefighter certified to the required standard for a prescribed fire protection service as well as for firefighters who are temporarily assigned to perform a different fire protection service and are operating under the supervision of a firefighter certified to the standard for that service. ▪ Firefighters would not be required to automatically re-certify if the corresponding certification requirements are subsequently updated or changed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There would be a time-limited opportunity (until September 30, 2023) for fire departments to apply for a letter of compliance based on existing firefighters' previously completed training and existing skills and knowledge. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This process would only be available for fire protection services that do not require full NFPA certification and to firefighters who have been providing those services for a minimum number of years (2-4 years, depending on the service). ○ The Office of the Fire Marshal would set out the required information for fire departments to submit.

Overview of the Proposed Approach

Level of Training	NFPA Standard	Minimum Level for Full-Service Departments	Additional Level Available via OFM ASE	Ontario-Specific Standard	
Firefighter	NFPA 1001	Level II	N/A	Exterior Firefighter	Interior Firefighter
Fire Officer	NFPA 1021	Level I	Level II, III and IV	Team Lead – Exterior	Team Lead - Interior
Pump Operators	NFPA 1002	Chapter 5	N/A	Pump Operator	
Hazardous Materials	NFPA 1072	Operations	Awareness, Technician and Mission Specific	Haz Mat Operations added to Exterior/Interior	
Auto Extrication	For Ontario-Specific Standard Only			Auto Ex (FFII JPRs) added to Exterior/Interior	
Senior Fire Officer	Optional Certification (not in Regulation)			Senior Fire Officer I	Senior Fire Officer II

Level of Training	NFPA Standard	Minimum Level	Additional Level Available via OFM ASE	Notes
Fire Inspector	NFPA 1031	Level I	Level II and III	For Section 2 - Fire Department must certify staff that work in these roles on a regular/expected basis (e.g. normal job assignment) to the minimum level AND increase to additional levels based on job roles and responsibilities. For Example: Live Fire requires lead instructor to be trained to NFPA 1041 Level II Inspections of Flammable/Combustible liquids properties requires NFPA 1031 Level II Calltaker/Dispatcher requires NFPA 1061 Level II
Fire Investigator	NFPA 1033	Chapter 4	N/A	
Fire Life Safety Educator	NFPA 1035	Educator I	Educator II and PIO	
Training Officer	NFPA 1041	Level I	Level II and III	
Emergency Communicators	NFPA 1061	Level I	Level II	
Incident Safety Officer	NFPA 1521	Chapter 5	N/A	

Overview of the Proposed Approach, cont.

Level of Training	NFPA Standard	Minimum Level		Additional Level Available via OFM ASE	Section 3 Notes
Common Passenger Vehicle Rescue	NFPA 1006	Awareness	Training only, not required to Certify (see Section 3 Note)	Operations and Technician	<p>For Section 3 – Any Fire Department that expects to respond to any technical rescue emergency calls should train their firefighters to minimum of Awareness Level (however, they do not have to certify via ASE).</p> <p>Additionally, any firefighters that operate at a higher level at these calls would be required to be certified to the applicable level (operations or technician based on response levels)</p> <p>This includes NFPA 1072 – Haz Mat as well (although it is listed in Section 1 for clarity)</p>
Heavy Vehicle Rescue	NFPA 1006	Awareness		Operations and Technician	
Surface Water	NFPA 1006	Awareness		Operations and Technician	
Swift Water	NFPA 1006	Awareness		Operations and Technician	
Ice Water	NFPA 1006	Awareness		Operations and Technician	
Trench Rescue	NFPA 1006	Awareness		Operations and Technician	
Confined Space	NFPA 1006	Awareness		Operations and Technician	
Structural Collapse	NFPA 1006	Awareness		Operations and Technician	
Rope Rescue	NFPA 1006	Awareness		Operations and Technician	

Implementation Considerations

Input from municipal and fire safety stakeholders (see Appendix B) informed the proposed regulation, including the implementation considerations.

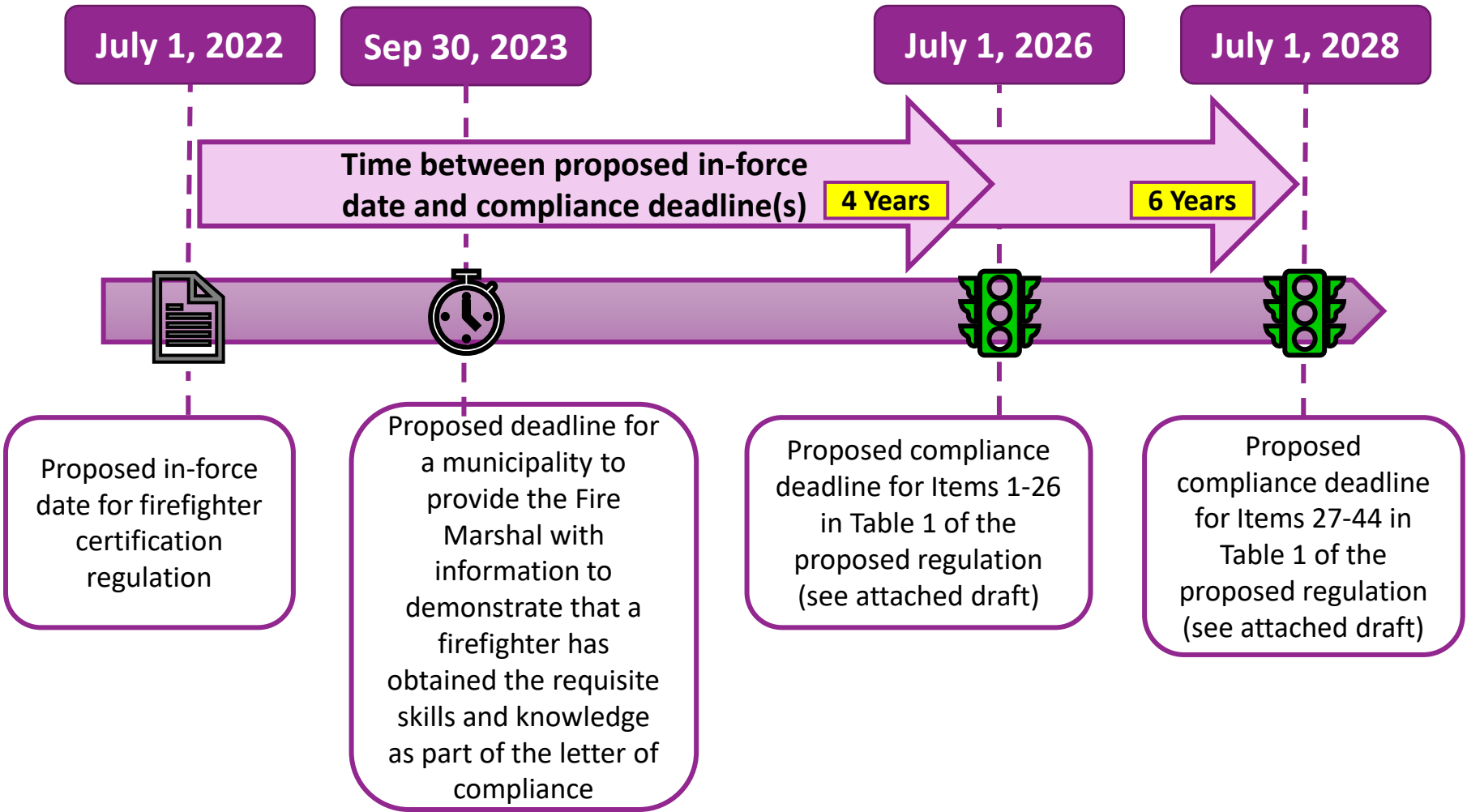
Flexibility	Training
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The proposed approach would provide flexibility to meet local training needs based on the level of fire protection service set by municipal council.▪ If the local level of service exceeds the minimum standard set out in the proposed regulation, the Office of the Fire Marshal would continue to provide certification to full NFPA standards at no cost.▪ Municipalities that require assistance in reviewing their Establishing and Regulating bylaw and level of service are encouraged to contact their Fire Protection Adviser at the Office of the Fire Marshal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Many fire departments already train to a higher standard than the proposed minimum certification requirements.▪ Fire departments would continue to train according to the local level of fire protection service.

Implementation Considerations, cont.

Compliance	Administration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Staggered timelines are proposed to help ensure fire departments have sufficient time to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Certify new firefighters (2026 for most fire protection services; 2028 for technical rescue). ○ Submit “legacy” applications for eligible firefighters (would be able to apply until September 2023). ▪ To meet the new requirements in the proposed regulation, municipalities and their fire departments are encouraged to plan out the next four to six years of training. ▪ The FM has the power to monitor, review and advise municipalities respecting the provision of fire protection services. This includes designated OFM sections monitoring/reviewing the requirements of minimum certification. ▪ The OFM would take a phased approach to enforcement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Review concerns with the Fire Chief, ○ Address concerns with the CAO, ○ Failing the above points, the FM would consider additional options to communicate to the public. ▪ The Fire Marshal reserves the right to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use enforcement measures available under the FPPA ○ Refer the issue to the MLTSD given the potential impact to firefighter health and safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some administrative costs are estimated based on the potential value of time it may take municipal fire departments to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Familiarize themselves with the regulation. ○ Maintain training records. ○ Complete one-time legacy applications (estimated one hour per application). ▪ The estimated range (between \$290 to \$1400 per fire department) would depend on the size of the department and number of legacy applications for eligible firefighters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This estimated cost range does not capture any associated training costs which are expected to be minimal as most fire departments are anticipated to already be training to the service level established by their municipality.

The Office of the Fire Marshal is developing resources to support implementation.

Timeline for Proposed Regulation



Next Steps

- The Office of the Fire Marshal to review feedback received through multiple technical briefings (i.e., All Fire Chief Town Hall sessions) with municipal Fire Chiefs and continue to address any comments/questions received about the proposed regulation.
- Ministry to review and incorporate feedback on the proposed Firefighter Certification regulation received through the Ontario Regulatory Registry.

Questions and Discussion

Minutes of the POA Board of Management Meeting

Held on Wednesday, February 16, 2022, 7:00 p.m.

Meeting Conducted Via Zoom

Present: Derek Stephens, Chairperson, Central Manitoulin
Christianna Jones, Assiginack
Martin Ainslie, Burpee and Mills
Jack Bould, Gordon/Barrie Island
Dan Osborne, Gore Bay
Mike Erskine, Little Current
Bryan Barker, Billings
Rick Gordon, Tehkummah
Pam Fogal, POA Manager
Michael Lalonde, Gore Bay Treasurer

Absent: Brent St. Denis, Cockburn Island

1. Adoption of the February 16, 2022 Agenda

Moved by Bryan Baker

Seconded by Mike Erskine

THAT the February 16, 2022 Agenda be adopted as presented.

Carried

2. Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest – none declared

3. Adoption of the December 20, 2021, Minutes

Moved by Rick Gordon

Seconded by Martin Ainslie

THAT the minutes of the December 20, 2021,
POA Board of Management Meeting be adopted as presented.

Carried

4. Business Arising out of the Minutes- none

5. New Business

i) Financial Update

Pam advised the board that the POA was in financial difficulties and there was a cash flow shortage. Pam further advised the board that the reserves that were believed to be available were

in fact not. She advised the board that she has asked Michael Lalonde to investigate the past financials. Michael advised the board that when the reserves were set up in 2002, they were set up as a working reserve and treated as retained earnings. Michael explained the payouts of surpluses to the municipalities over the past years. He further explained that there have been years in the past that revenue had declined. Michael explained that the past auditors used revenue collected in 2021 to offset the loss in 2020, thus making 2021 appear worse than it was. Discussion continued.

Mike Erskine asked what was available and for how long with funds and how the board could help with cash flow?

Michael Lalonde advised that there was enough cash flow currently to cover 2 payroll runs. Pam explained that all restrictions of collections have now been lifted and she has advised Dayna that all fail to responds are to be completed and suspensions are to be issued. This will allow for additional cash flow.

Jack Bould suggested getting out of POA. Stating that there is no point in continuing with a service that is losing money. Discussion continued with regards to discontinuing POA. Many of the board members agreed. Bryan Barker feels that it is very important for municipalities to be able to prosecute by-laws. Michael Lalonde suggested that the board continue for 18 months and re-evaluate at that time.

Pam advised the board that is not easy to terminate the agreement. There is an audit that would have to be conducted and would require to find another location to take on the service area.

Michael Erskine asked if there was anything that could be done with regards to the Early Resolution process or other means to proceed. Pam advised we could discontinue the Early resolution process and return to walk in guilty.

Moved by Michael Erskine

Second by Bryan Barker

WHEREAS the Gore Bay Provincial Offences conducts early resolution courts on a regular basis to allow individuals an opportunity to resolve their matters without having to go to a trial;

AND WHEREAS recently there have been very few matters resolved at early resolution resulting in more trials;

AND WHEREAS trials cost a significant amount more;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT staff investigate other options to resolve matters and the process to discontinue earl resolution court.

Carried

Discussion continued further on what could be done in the short term. Dan Osborne recommended that the board ask their respective councils to pay their portion of the 2022 projected deficit in the interim but to investigate what is required to terminate the agreement.

Moved by Martin Ainslie

Second by Rick Gordon

THAT each represented municipality pay their portion of the projected \$14780.00 deficit for 2022.

FURTHER Pam Fogal, POA manager supply the respective councils with the breakdown and current financial information.

Carried

Adjournment

Moved by Michael Erskine

That we adjourn at 8:08 p.m.

We meet again March 30, 2022, at 10 a.m.

Carried

To: Mayor and Council

RE; 2021 Remunerations Paid to all Councillors

Section 284.(1) of the Municipal Act, 2001, S.O.25 states that the Treasurer of a municipality shall in each year on or before March 31 provide to the council of the municipality an itemized statement of remuneration and expenses paid in the previous year to:

- a) Each member of council in respect to his or her services as a member of council or any other body, including a local board, to which the member has been appointed to by council or on which the member holds office by virtue of being a member of council;
- b) Each member of council in respect of his or her services as an officer or employee of the municipality or other body described in clause (a); and
- c) Each person, other than a member of council, appointed by the municipality to serve as a member of any body including a local board, in respect of his or her services as a member of the body.

Stipend, Remuneration and Expense Rates paid to council members are as per By-Law 2020-39. Planning Board and District Service Board rates paid by the individual board are as set up by their by-laws.

Remuneration and Expenses Paid to Councillors

	STIPEND	MEETINGS	CONFERENCES	BOARDS	EXPENSES	TOTAL
Ian Anderson- Mayor	\$ 5,100.00	\$ 3,995.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 560.00		\$ 10,255.00
Bryan Barker-Councillor	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 6,975.00	\$ 1,255.00	\$ -		\$ 11,830.00
Michael Hunt-Councillor	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 1,125.00		\$ -		\$ 4,725.00
Sharon Alkenbrack-Councillor	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 1,050.00		\$ -		\$ 4,650.00
Sharon Jackson-Councillor	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 1,050.00	\$ 400.00	\$ -		\$ 5,050.00



2021 Fourth Quarter Activity Report February 24, 2022

The following is the most recent consolidated Quarterly Report that the DSB will be sending to member municipalities and posting on the public website. Expect Quarterly Reports in February, May, September, and November of each year.

The program statistics are provided separately and updated monthly. They are available on the website by clicking the following link: [Monthly Program Statistics](#)

CAO Overview

The DSB 2021 Fourth Quarter (Unaudited) Financial Report was presented to the Board and projects a year-end municipal **surplus of \$848,241**. Children's Services and Ontario Works is forecasted to be on budget. Community Housing is forecasted to be under budget by \$724,242. Paramedic Services is forecasted to be under budget by \$149,673. Interest revenue on non-reserve accounts is forecasted to be \$25,673 less than budgeted.

The DSB quarterly financial reports are available on the DSB website by clicking the following link: [Quarterly Financial Reports](#)

Paramedic Services

COVID-19 Pandemic Response

Paramedic services continues to be an integral participant in home bound vaccination and testing in our communities. With the advent of the Omicron variant, staffing pressures are ongoing due to isolation requirements post exposures but we have managed to maintain service levels as per our Deployment Plan throughout. Access to Rapid Antigen Test kits continue to be a challenge and we have prioritized our current inventory for our unvaccinated staff (who are exempted) and for those who qualify for an at-work self-isolation process. Due to our staffing pressures, Paramedic Services have unfortunately scaled back our presence at the Manitoulin Health Centre Assessment Centres.

Community Paramedicine for Long-Term Care (CPLTC)

Our Community Paramedicine team continues to roster patients and provide vital services to our most vulnerable and marginalized populations. The Team is looking at enhancing their capacity by deploying a Remote Patient Monitoring (RPM) program that will permit greater agility for planning visits and resource allocation. The Team anticipates the full RPM program to be operational by the first week in February 2022.

Fall Training sessions

Paramedic Services were fortunately able to resume in-class training for the 2021 Fall sessions. 10 face-to-face sessions were held in Sudbury and Espanola where 137 Paramedics received essential training and re-certification in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR). Paramedics were also fit tested to a new N95 mask as a measure to deal with global Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) shortages and discontinued products.

Influenza Vaccination

Through the Community Paramedicine Program, we have engaged with Public Health Sudbury and Districts and participated in the 2021-22 Influenza Vaccination campaign. For the first time, Paramedics were able to get their influenza vaccine “in house”. Our Community Paramedicine Team were available at all 10 fall training sessions and provided influenza vaccines to a total 66 staff members which was a significant achievement. Additionally, our Community Paramedics administered a number of flu shots to home bound clients which was also a first.

Children’s Services

2022 Early Years and Child Care Funding Approach

In 2022, the [Ministry of Education](#) will be investing more than \$2 billion in child care and early years programs. New funding has been invested for the Canada-Ontario Early Childhood and Workforce Agreement, for the retention and recruitment of high-quality child care and early years workforce. Also included is an additional \$36.4M from the renewed Canada-Ontario Early Learning and Child Care Agreement (ELCC), to support child care and early years program delivery. An additional investment amount provided in 2022 stems from the renewed ELCC Agreement with the federal government for 4 additional years.

The Ministry will provide a one-time transitional grant of \$85.5M to help offset and assist with the new 5% administration threshold, effective January 1, 2022, and to continue to help offset a portion of the 50/50 administration cost share that was introduced in 2021. This one-time grant may also be used to assist with the provision of child care programs and services as well as other COVID-19 related operating costs such as, but not limited to support for reduced capacity, enhanced cleaning and PPE.

CMSMs/DSSABs will continue to cost share Expansion Plan operating funding at a rate of 80/20 provincial/municipal.

Ministry of Education Updated Health and Safety Guidance

The ministry, based on advice from the Ontario Chief Medical Officer of Health (OCMHO), will be implementing additional health and safety measures in child care programs effective January 2022. These measures will supplement and build on the existing health and safety measures to ensure as safe and healthy environment as possible, as outlined in the *Operational [Guidance for Child Care During COVID-19 Outbreak](#)*.

Reporting of COVID-19 Cases - In light of the Omicron variant of concern and how quickly it is spreading, the COVID-19 case, [contact and outbreak management approach](#) is being updated across all sectors, as directed by the Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health (OCMOH). As a result, cohort-based dismissals may not occur in schools and child care settings.

Given recent changes to case and contact management by the Ministry of Health and OCMOH, the ministry will suspend reporting of [COVID-19 cases in child care](#). Further information will be shared shortly with reporting expectations of absences in and program closures due to COVID-19. Child Care Licensees will continue to submit serious occurrences when a child, staff, student, home child care provider has a confirmed case of COVID-19 (positive test result).

Supports for Staff Absences to Minimize Operation Child Care Centre Closures – In anticipation of increased in staff absences, child care centres are permitted to add staff and children to different groups to better accommodate staffing needs and minimize program closures for operational reasons. Licensees must ensure ratios and maximum group size requirements are met at all times and must maintain clear documentation.

Ontario Works

Ontario Works Caseload

In the fourth quarter of 2021, the Ontario Works/Temporary Care caseload average was 486. Compared to last year at this time, the caseload has decreased 3%.

Canada Recovery Benefit- Outreach Strategy

A [memo](#) was sent to all Employment Ontario Delivery Partners on December 1, 2021 to advise agencies of the strategies being put in place to connect individuals previously receiving the Canada Recovery Benefit (CRB) to Employment Ontario supports. The CRB wound down on October 23, 2021 and had approximately 350,000 beneficiaries receiving the benefit.

A phased approach to CRB outreach is being used to connect clients to the appropriate supports. Phase one involved outreach by mail or email from November 22- December 6th. Phase two is to begin in early January and involves phone calls by EO delivery

partners to former CRB beneficiaries without email addresses or home addresses on file. To assist with this work, the ministry will share contact lists with regions and regional staff will provide EO service providers with the contact lists of former CRB recipients in their area. EO providers will have until January 31, 2022 to contact the individuals on their calling list. As an EO provider in Sudbury North, we have been advised there are no clients for us to contact.

In addition to this, partnerships with MCCSS will be created and information will be provided to Ontario Works Caseworkers to help identify how to connect social assistance clients with EO supports and services. Resources are being provided to staff to support this work.

Community Housing

Work Orders

During the quarter (October – December 2021) a total of 276 Work Orders were generated: 195 for Community Housing; 17 for Administration Offices, and 64 for Paramedic Services. There was a total of 149 Work Orders closed or resolved during that time. Work orders are closed if the work is done in-house, or when the invoice is paid if from an outside source.

During the period, a total of 13, unit turnovers were started or completed which is more than average.

Projects Underway

Webbwood – Well drilling completed

Well drilling in Webbwood has been completed and water testing continues. Due to some concerns, the well hook up has been delayed to the New Year. Ontario Clean Water in concert with The Water Guys are spearheading the progress of this work and have made some suggestions for equipment modifications to allow the isolation of water supply at various points to make system maintenance easier in the future.

Sudbury East – Windows – sealant and Overhead Doors

Window replacement in St.-Charles is underway and going well. The Contractor has provided a schedule of completion and is on par to complete the work on schedule.

The Overhead doors that are scheduled for installation in St.-Charles and Noëlville are delayed and thus these replacement components are yet to begin.

LaCloche:

Marguerite Street – Sanitary Drain Lines

The successful proponent to the Sanitary Drain line replacement has been awarded and planning for this work has begun. The Contractor will begin work in the Spring in conjunction with the Town of Espanola to replace the unit sanitary drain lines in the units. This work will fix issues experienced with back-flow into the units.

Balcony Studies – multiple locations

The balcony studies are now complete, and the design work is being completed by the proponent. We anticipate having this by the end of January. Once the design specs are completed, we will have a better understanding of the scope of work, and estimations for cost and potential timelines.

Canada-Ontario Community Housing Initiative (COCHI)

Funding for Year 3 COCHI has been fully committed with projects funded in LaCloche, Manitoulin and Sudbury East as follows:

- Espanola Municipal Non-Profit Housing – funding for water main repairs and for replacement closet and pantry doors
- Little Current Place – Windows and Doors
- Native People of Sudbury Development Corporation – Foundation Skirt Insulation
- Gore Bay Non-Profit Housing – bath tub cut-outs for accessibility
- Manitoulin-Sudbury – St. Charles window project

Ontario Priorities Housing Initiative (OPHI)

The planned new building in Little Current has received Board endorsement to move ahead with construction of 12 Seniors' units in the community. These units will be the first housing capital construction project for the organization. The 3-Year OPHI funding allocated to the organization was pooled to the last funding year, specifically to be allocated towards a proposed build.

Waiting list (Applicants)

Total applications at end of quarter 4 is 593. The applicant breakdown is as follows:

1 Bedroom	462 (+28)	2 Bedroom	58 (+7)
3 Bedroom	46 (+9)	4 bedroom	27(+1)

Direct Shelter Subsidy (DSS)

Staff continue to identify and complete the application process with eligible applicants for the DSS program. All applicants receiving the benefit are deemed housed. As of the end of this quarter there were 220 active DSS recipients.

Income Mixing

Per DSB Policy, every effort is being made where the waitlist allows, to mix the Community Housing Buildings with RGI, Affordable and Market Rent Tenants. As of the end of this quarter we have successfully secured 10 market rent tenants and 79 affordable rent tenants.

Smoke Free Housing – Unit Count-down

As of the end of the 3rd quarter of 2021, 175/275 of the portfolio's units are designated as Smoke-free. This represents **63.64%** of the full portfolio currently. Units are designated as turn-over occurs.

2021 Homelessness Enumeration

In April of this year Service Managers were required to enumerate homelessness in 2021, using a Point-in-Time Count to provide a snapshot of homelessness in their communities. The Point-in-Time Count includes collecting demographic information about people experiencing homelessness using a set of 17 common questions that align with the enumeration approach used by the federal Reaching Home program.

Additionally, Service Managers are expected to begin developing their By-Name List (BNL) in April 2021 and have it operational by January 1, 2022. The By-Name List must include people experiencing homelessness across the entire Service Manager area, who consent to be on the list.

The results from the enumeration will be used to assist program planning with respect to homelessness prevention. The BNL will help connect people to services and work to prioritize their needs and obtain stable housing, in addition to providing opportunities for agencies to evaluate the overlap of care.

In total, 22 surveys were submitted, with 4 surveys screened out for a total of 18 completed surveys. Of those 18 surveys, 15 participants agreed to register on the BNL. Participants were screened out if they responded they had already answered the survey, to avoid duplication of responses, if they were unwilling to participate in the survey, and if they had somewhere to stay the night of the PiT Count date that was permanent and/or safe.

Of the 18 completed surveys completed 8 individuals reside in LaCloche, 6 on Manitoulin Island and 4 in Sudbury East.

The enumeration data shows there is a struggle to find affordable housing options or shelter options, as well as more support needed for the health challenges faced by those experiencing homelessness. With this information, as well as the results from the 2018 enumeration, there is an opportunity to engage with community partners and service providers to work together to create a more robust By Names List and to reduce homelessness in the Manitoulin-Sudbury DSB area.

The Manitoulin-Sudbury DSB will create a network which involves community partners in planning for wrap around supports for the homeless population and will serve as the committee to spearhead any other enumeration work required in future.

The full report can be viewed [here](#).

Canadian Mental Health Association (CMHA) Housing Case Manager Annual Report

When the Ontario Government declared a State of Emergency in March 2020 due to the ongoing risk posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the way CMHA conducted services was impacted.

The Manitoulin-Sudbury DSB implemented precautionary measures to protect the wellbeing of its tenants and closed all common rooms within our buildings. This resulted in the suspension of in person groups and brief services offered in these buildings, including the suspension of Community Paramedicine Clinics.

Despite limitations to In-Person services the program managed to provide the services needed. Including:

- Providing case management services to 23 individuals
- 206 direct contacts we made with individuals on the caseload
- 49 direct contacts with individuals in other CMHA programs
- 66.6% of referrals with “at risk” tenancies were preserved
- 3,180 brief services were offered

During the year the Housing Cases Managers provided support to the following special projects

- Food Basket deliveries
- Cookie basket delivery
- Virtual check ins
- Flu shot clinics
- Income tax clinics
- Crime Stoppers groups

There were several partnerships created to reflect the needs of the community. Including Manitoulin Family Resources, Better Beginnings Better Futures, and Victorian Order of Nurses to provide food supplies to tenants in the Manitoulin, LaCloche, and Sudbury East areas. A partnership was also formed with Sudbury Crime Stoppers to conduct a Crime Stoppers Group in Gore Bay, Little Current, Mindemoya, and Manitowaning.

A total of 328 referrals were made to community agencies this fiscal year. There is a growing body of evidence reporting on the impact that COVID-19 has had on the mental health of individuals. Due to several lockdowns, Stay at Home Orders, and a general fear around the virus, people have been isolated in their units and unable to go about their daily life as usual. This change in routine, excessive loneliness, and feeling of not knowing what the future holds could contribute to poor mental health and increased substance use, ultimately resulting in calls to emergency services.

We note, in some locations, Espanola in particular, a significant increase in police calls and resident complaints. These increases have a direct relation to the COVID-19 restrictions. Many of the complaints were behaviour related and neighbour disputes.

Police calls were generally placed for illegal activity, noise complaints and unwanted guests.

The year we also note an increase in paramedic calls, this increase is connected to the cancellation of Paramedicine clinics due to COVID-19.

The full report can be viewed [here](#).

Summary

The DSB had a very busy quarter. If municipal Councils have any questions or would like DSB staff to attend a municipal Council meeting, please feel free to contact me directly.

Fern Dominelli

Chief Administrative Officer
Manitoulin-Sudbury District Services Board
Phone: 705-222-7777
E mail: fern.dominelli@msdsb.net
Website: www.msdsb.net



Total Municipal 2022 Apportionment

Municipality	Land Ambulance	% of EMS Apport.	Social Housing	% of Social Housing Apport.	Ontario Works	% of Ontario Works Apport.	Child Care	% of Child Care Apport.	2022 Municipal Apportionment	Power Dam Apport.	Total 2022 Municipal Apportionment	% of Total
	\$		\$		\$		\$				\$	
Assiginack	247,574	3.56%	81,799	3.56%	33,586	3.56%	23,771	3.56%	386,730		386,730	3.56%
Gordon & Barrie Island	190,387	2.74%	62,904	2.74%	25,829	2.74%	18,280	2.74%	297,400		297,400	2.74%
Cockburn Island	14,862	0.21%	4,910	0.21%	2,016	0.21%	1,427	0.21%	23,215		23,215	0.21%
Billings	234,652	3.37%	77,529	3.37%	31,833	3.37%	22,530	3.37%	366,544		366,544	3.37%
Central Manitoulin	523,429	7.52%	172,941	7.52%	71,009	7.52%	50,258	7.52%	817,637		817,637	7.52%
Burpee & Mills	98,499	1.42%	32,544	1.42%	13,362	1.42%	9,457	1.42%	153,862		153,862	1.42%
Tehkummah	102,457	1.47%	33,852	1.47%	13,899	1.47%	9,838	1.47%	160,046		160,046	1.47%
NEMI	701,634	10.08%	231,820	10.08%	95,184	10.08%	67,368	10.08%	1,096,006		1,096,006	10.08%
Gore Bay	92,859	1.33%	30,681	1.33%	12,597	1.33%	8,916	1.33%	145,053		145,053	1.33%
Killarney	429,726	6.18%	141,982	6.18%	58,297	6.18%	41,261	6.18%	671,266		671,266	6.18%
Baldwin	80,411	1.16%	26,568	1.16%	10,909	1.16%	7,721	1.16%	125,609		125,609	1.16%
Chapleau	128,769	1.85%	42,546	1.85%	17,469	1.85%	12,364	1.85%	201,148		201,148	1.85%
Espanola	665,753	11.15%	219,965	11.15%	90,317	11.15%	63,923	11.15%	1,039,958	171,795	1,211,753	11.15%
French River	776,240	11.16%	256,470	11.16%	105,306	11.16%	74,532	11.16%	1,212,548		1,212,548	11.16%
Markstay-Warren	379,230	5.45%	125,298	5.45%	51,447	5.45%	36,412	5.45%	592,387		592,387	5.45%
Nairn & Hyman	92,276	1.44%	30,488	1.44%	12,518	1.44%	8,860	1.44%	144,142	11,999	156,141	1.44%
Sables-Spanish Rivers	434,855	6.33%	143,676	6.33%	58,993	6.33%	41,753	6.33%	679,277	8,314	687,591	6.33%
St Charles	256,394	3.69%	84,713	3.69%	34,783	3.69%	24,618	3.69%	400,508		400,508	3.69%
Total Organized Municipalities	5,450,007	80.10%	1,800,686	80.10%	739,354	80.10%	523,289	80.10%	8,513,336	192,108	8,705,444	80.10%
			0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0		0	0.00%
TWOMO	1,384,550	19.90%	457,456	19.90%	187,830	19.90%	132,940	19.90%	2,162,776		2,162,776	19.90%
Total Municipal Share Budget	6,834,557	100.00%	2,258,142	100.00%	927,184	100.00%	656,229	100.00%	10,676,112	192,108	10,868,220	100.00%



**2022 Municipal Weighted Assessment
 Compared to 2021 Municipal Weighted Assessment
 with 2022 Apportionment**

Municipality	2022 Weighted Assessment		2021 Weighted Assessment		% change	2022 Apportionment	
	\$	%	\$	%		\$	%
Assiginack	190,312,354	4.54%	189,394,624	4.55%	-0.01%	386,730	3.56%
Gordon & Barrie Island	146,352,665	3.49%	144,396,265	3.47%	0.02%	297,400	2.74%
Cockburn Island	11,424,250	0.27%	11,650,750	0.28%	-0.01%	23,215	0.21%
Billings	180,379,300	4.31%	178,484,600	4.29%	0.02%	366,544	3.37%
Central Manitoulin	402,365,231	9.60%	400,166,122	9.62%	-0.02%	817,637	7.52%
Burpee & Mills	75,716,924	1.81%	74,636,709	1.79%	0.01%	153,862	1.42%
Tehkummah	78,759,633	1.88%	78,059,223	1.88%	0.00%	160,046	1.47%
NEMI	539,352,971	12.87%	534,986,650	12.86%	0.01%	1,096,006	10.08%
Gore Bay	71,381,295	1.70%	69,757,890	1.68%	0.03%	145,053	1.33%
Killarney	330,334,805	7.88%	329,007,905	7.91%	-0.02%	671,266	6.18%
Baldwin	61,813,106	1.48%	61,627,606	1.48%	-0.01%	125,609	1.16%
Chapleau	98,986,415	2.36%	98,106,759	2.36%	0.00%	201,148	1.85%
Espanola	511,771,264	12.22%	509,268,090	12.24%	-0.03%	1,211,753	11.15%
French River	596,703,557	14.24%	593,434,159	14.27%	-0.02%	1,212,548	11.16%
Markstay-Warren	291,518,056	6.96%	289,502,065	6.96%	0.00%	592,387	5.45%
Nairn & Hyman	70,933,823	1.69%	70,758,754	1.70%	-0.01%	156,141	1.44%
Sables-Spanish Rivers	334,277,706	7.98%	331,165,986	7.96%	0.02%	687,591	6.33%
St Charles	197,092,921	4.70%	195,608,302	4.70%	0.00%	400,508	3.69%
Total Organized Municipalities	4,189,476,278	100.00%	4,160,012,460	100.00%	0.00%	8,705,444	80.10%
TWOMO						2,162,776	19.90%
Total Municipal Share Budget						10,868,220	100.00%

Manitoulin-Sudbury DSB						
4th Quarter Report (Unaudited)						
AS AT 12/31/2021						
<u>Total Gross Budget</u>				<u>Municipal Share Budget</u>		
	YTD ACTUAL	OVER(UNDER) BUDGET	ANNUAL BUDGET	MUNICIPAL SHARE	MUNICIPAL SHARE BUDGET	Over(Under) Budget Forecast
Ontario Works	\$ 2,461,629	\$ (97)	\$ 2,461,726	\$ 1,047,426	\$ 1,047,426	\$ -
100% Funded	\$ 8,383,057	\$ 1,631,986	\$ 6,751,071			
Child Care	\$ 9,955,310	\$ 301,052	\$ 9,654,258	\$ 668,038	\$ 668,038	\$ -
Community Housing	\$ 2,450,532	\$ (519,420)	\$ 2,969,952	\$ 1,530,436	\$ 2,254,678	\$ (724,242)
100% Funded	\$ 794,288	\$ 392,165	\$ 402,123			
Paramedic Services	\$ 14,992,735	\$ (554,418)	\$ 15,547,153	\$ 6,643,709	\$ 6,793,382	\$ (149,673)
100% Funded	\$ 3,160,800	\$ 595,672	\$ 2,565,128			
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 42,198,351	\$ 1,846,940	\$ 40,351,411	\$ 9,889,609	\$ 10,763,524	\$ (873,915)
Interest Revenue	\$ (73,490)	\$ 25,673	\$ (99,163)	\$ (73,490)	\$ (99,163)	\$ 25,673
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 42,124,861	\$ 1,872,613	\$ 40,252,248	\$ 9,816,120	\$ 10,664,361	\$ (848,241)

Variance Analysis December 31, 2021		
Actual to Budget	NET Municipal Variance	Explanation of Unaudited Municipal Share
Ontario Works	\$ -	Municipal share of administration expenses are on budget.
Child Care	\$ -	Municipal share of Child Care expenses is on budget.
Community Housing	\$ (724,242)	<p>(\$91,035) + (\$469,218) + (\$222,654) + \$58,665 = (\$724,242) surplus</p> <p>Federal Funding is (\$91,035) more than budgeted.</p> <p>Direct operated rev & exp and program support allocation is (\$469,218) under budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rental Revenues are (\$167,675) more than budgeted. - Direct operating expenses are (\$301,543) under budget due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> utilities (\$5,673) under budget, salaries & benefits for custodians (\$5,401) under budget, maintenance expenses over budget \$146,786, other administrative expenses under budget (\$16,938), administration wages & benefits are (\$308,421) under budget due to onetime administration funding available from 100% funded programs. - Program Support Allocation is (\$111,896) under budget. - Direct Shelter Subsidy is (\$222,654) under budget due to expenses reallocated to 100% funding. <p>Non-Profit, Rent Supp, and Urban Native expenses are \$58,665 over budget.</p>
Paramedic Services	\$ (149,673)	<p>Paramedic Services is \$47,519 + (\$197,192) = (\$149,673) under budget.</p> <p>The MOHLTC funding is less than budgeted by \$47,519 deficit.</p> <p>Medic Staffing is (\$44,140) under budget:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular Wages are under budget by (\$144,227); Other and Replacement Wages are over budget by \$218,773 - Benefits are under budget by (\$118,686); WSIB is under by (\$137,336); CPP, EI and EHT are under by (\$4,605); Other Benefits, OMERS and In Lieu are over by \$23,255; <p>Administration Wages and Benefits are (\$315,058) under budget, due to reallocations to 100% funded programs.</p> <p>Non Wages are over budget by \$162,006.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transportation & Communication is (\$38,065) under budget - Vehicle repairs and maintenance is by \$78,439 - Building repairs and maintenance, grounds and utilities are \$10,901 over budget - Mal Practice insurance was not budgeted; it is \$31,347 over budget - Supplies are \$79,384 over budget.
Interest Revenue	\$ 25,673	Interest Revenue is \$25,673 less than budgeted which results in a municipal deficit.
	\$ (848,241)	



Public Health
Santé publique
SUDBURY & DISTRICTS

February 25, 2022

VIA EMAIL

Dear Public Health partner:

Re: COVID-19 Response – Reporting and Accountability Monitoring

I am pleased to share the Public Health Sudbury & Districts (Public Health) [2021 COVID-19 Response by the numbers](#) report. This report was produced as a means of maintaining accountability and transparency to both the Ministry of Health and the communities we serve.

Since the declaration of a global pandemic by the World Health Organization in March 2020, Ontario's public health units and agencies have been at the forefront of pandemic response. In collaboration with provincial and local partners, response activities ultimately aimed to control and reduce transmission of the virus, prevent infections, outbreaks, and severe disease and hospitalization. These response efforts were supported by an ongoing assessment and management of local risks, administration of vaccines, as well as an ongoing assessment of evidence and epidemiology of the COVID-19 virus and subsequent communications and education strategies on measures to prevent infection and further transmission.

Locally, Public Health has provided leadership and essential services and support to guide Greater Sudbury and the Sudbury and Manitoulin districts over the past two years. These extraordinary COVID-19 response activities have required the redirection of almost 80% of Public Health resources, which resulted in the vast majority of other public health programs and services being stopped or radically reduced.

Public Health's [2021 COVID-19 Response by the numbers](#) outlines the COVID-19 response activities between January 1 to December 31, 2021. Organized into four categories – Health and human resource capacity and financial

Sudbury

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f: 705.677.9611

Sudbury East / Sudbury-Est

1 rue King Street
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St.-Charles ON P0M 2W0
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f: 705.867.0474

Espanola

800 rue Centre Street
Unit / Unité 100 C
Espanola ON P5E 1J3
t: 705.222.9202
f: 705.869.5583

Île Manitoulin Island

6163 Highway / Route 542
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f: 705.377.5580

Chapleau

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Public Health partner

February 25, 2022

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impact; Overall COVID-19 program supports; Case, contact, and outbreak management; and COVID-19 Vaccine Program – this report details the tremendous efforts and dedication of Public Health staffs to protecting the health of Sudbury and Manitoulin districts' residents during this ongoing public health emergency.

At its meeting on February 17, 2022, the Board of Health carried the following resolution #06-22:

THAT the Board of Health for Public Health Sudbury & Districts receive the 2021 COVID-19 Response – Reporting and Accountability briefing note and associated infographic and support the broad dissemination of the infographic with the public and with local and provincial partners.

We ask that you please share and broadly disseminate our report with others in your organization and networks to further showcase the local COVID-19 response efforts led by Public Health Sudbury & Districts and to highlight the critical role local public health units play in the protection and promotion of health and well-being for the residents and communities that we serve.

Sincerely,



Penny Sutcliffe, MD, MHSc, FRCPC
Medical Officer of Health and Chief Executive Officer



Public Health
Santé publique
SUDBURY & DISTRICTS

February 25, 2022

VIA EMAIL

Dear Public Health partner:

Re: Public Health Sudbury & Districts COVID-19 Pandemic, risk to resilience

I am pleased shared the Public Health Sudbury & Districts (Public Health) plan for pandemic recovery: [Public Health Sudbury & Districts and the COVID-19 pandemic: From risk to recovery and resilience.](#)

Responding to the COVID-19 pandemic locally has required the redirection of almost 80% of Public Health Sudbury & Districts' (Public Health) resources including most of its staff. The extraordinary public health activities to support COVID-19 safety measures have had negative repercussions on Public Health's ability to offer other public health programs and services in the Sudbury and Manitoulin districts, which has resulted in a growing backlog of services and unmet community needs that have emerged or worsened as a result of the pandemic or the pandemic safety measures.

Informed by an assessment of health impacts observed locally, combined with knowledge of community strengths to be leveraged and gaps to be bridged, Public Health identified an initial set of recovery priorities to guide the actions of Public Health to reduce the backlog of services and unmet local community needs. Priority programs and services include a focus on actions that will have the greatest impact for individuals and groups facing the greater disadvantage and fewer opportunities for health.

At its meeting February 17, 2022, the Board of Health carried the following resolution #07-22:

WHEREAS the redeployment of public health resources to the COVID-19 pandemic response has required Public Health Sudbury & Districts to stop or radically reduce many of its public health programs and services over the last two years, creating a significant and growing backlog of services and unmet needs across communities; and

Sudbury

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WHEREAS Public Health Sudbury & Districts is preparing for pandemic recovery, assessing and addressing the ongoing and emerging health needs that require public health intervention; and

WHEREAS Public Health Sudbury & Districts has identified the following immediate priorities for public health recovery: Getting children back on track; Levelling up opportunities for health; Fostering mental health gains; and Supporting safe spaces; and

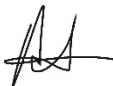
WHEREAS the Ministry of Health is recognizing recovery as a priority for local public health and providing boards of health, through the Annual Service Plan and Budget submission, the opportunity to request financial support through one-time funding for the recovery and resumption of public health programs and services; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Health for Public Health Sudbury & Districts receive the report entitled Public Health Sudbury & Districts and the COVID-19 pandemic: From risk to recovery and resilience and support its broad dissemination to the public and to local and provincial partners; and further,

THAT the Board of Health for Public Health Sudbury & Districts endorse the recovery priorities and their inclusion in the 2022 Annual Service Plan and Budget submission.

Members of the Board of Health for Public Health Sudbury & Districts recognized the tremendous efforts undertaken by Public Health staff in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the negative repercussions the redirection of public health resources has had on the ability to deliver traditional public health programs and services. The [Public Health Sudbury & Districts and the COVID-19 pandemic: From risk to recovery and resilience](#) report is a signal of optimism and hope for a brighter future in which COVID-19 response activities will no longer be the sole focus of public health actions and we can once again return to the core business of public health and creating healthier communities for all. We ask that you please share and broadly disseminate our report with others in your organization and networks.

Sincerely,



Penny Sutcliffe, MD, MHSc, FRCPC
Medical Officer of Health and Chief Executive Officer

TOWNSHIP OF BILLINGS
Parks, Recreation & Wellness Committee
Minutes

February 28, 2022

ZOOM

Present: Sharon Jackson (Chair), Tiana Mills (staff), Sharon Alkenbrack, Andrew Preyde and Shannon Smith

Regrets: Catherine Joyce

Delegation: Seija Deschenes, Manitoulin Streams

1. Opening

Motion by Andrew, seconded by Shannon

THAT the meeting be called to order at 7:02 p.m. with Chair Jackson presiding.

Carried

2. Approval of Agenda

Motion by Sharon A, seconded by Shannon

THAT the agenda be accepted as presented.

Carried

3. Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest

None

4. Adoption of Minutes

Motion by Andrew Preyde, seconded by Shannon

THAT the minutes of the January 24th, 2022 meeting be accepted as presented.

Carried

5. Delegation

a) Seija Deschenes from Manitoulin Streams brought forward some potential collaboration between Manitoulin Streams and the Parks, Recreation and Wellness Committee:

- Educational Signage:

- Included in this project to be installed on the break wall or on the angling platform or both
- Seija is seeking information from the committee to display on the educational signage (history of the fishery in the area, spawning cycle of salmon, learning to fish and information on fishing gear, aquatic species in the area, and information on water/Bridal Veil Falls)

- Volunteers for Trail Improvements:

- Volunteer Day to work on the trails
- Money received for trail improvements as well (Central Manitoulin spent about \$9,000 on 0.5 km of trail work) and would like the committee's assistance with ground truthing, seeing where the improvements need to take place, volunteer component to the funding, letter of support would be beneficial from the PRW committee too Manitoulin Streams

- Tackle Share:

- Brian Ramako, owner of Ramako's source for adventure, brought up a tackle share, 6 rods, 6 tackle boxes, stored at the Aus Hunt Marina, someone would give a credit card and sign out a package and bring it to the angling platform
- Fishing Rods and Tackle would/could be provided by Ramakos if a local business is not interested in sponsoring the initiative
- 2023 Outdoor/Trades Show for the Fishing Sector
 - Highlight charters, accommodations, fish stores, tackle stores, boat shops, local fishing guides as guest speakers, highlight marinas
 - Hosted at the Park Centre with an outdoor component as well, showcasing boats for example.
 - A casting demonstration at the outdoor rink. Boost tourism, boost local businesses on Manitoulin Island. Reach out to different businesses to be included/contribute
- Community Clean Up (Island Wide Initiative)
 - Include High School students
 - Sort through garbage to determine how much plastics are found/recovered from the water

6. Council Update

Sharon Jackson provided the committee with a Council update.

7. Financial Report

Discussed under Old Business – Outdoor Rink Updates

Discussed under New Business – Budget

8. Old Business

a) Outdoor Rink Updates

a. Fundraising

To date \$22,398.42 has been collected in donations/advertising for the rink and a new snow blower.

Sharon J to pick-up receipts and add thank you notes

b. Advertising

19 advertisements have been purchased.

All designs have been submitted to Island Promotions.

Island Promotions has started to install advertisements on the boards.

There are still more advertisements to be installed (weather pending).

c. Next Steps

List: Netting, bench layout, move change room shed, shelving in snow blower shed, combination lock for shed, central location for volunteer paperwork (inspection paperwork), emergency contact sign to be installed (with Andrew's cell number listed)

Doug Clark is going to provide an additional bench in the change room as a donation.

Staff working on an RFP for the Outdoor Rink Structure

b) Family Day Event Update

Event overall was a great success
Sliding Hill was very well received by the public
Suggestions for Next Year: invite businesses to be included, include outdoor activities for the smaller kids, lids for the hot chocolate

9. New Business

a) Budget

The Committee discussed what to include in the 2022 Budget to be presented to Council.

Events such as cycling/running path signage, Family Day Event, Easter Egg Hunt, Halloween Event and a Santa Event totalling \$2,900.00 to be presented for the 2022 budget.

b) Prioritize Goals and Objectives for 2022

Sharon Jackson led the discussion; events planned by the committee have been included in the budget.

10. Correspondence

None.

11. Information

None.

12. Notices of Motion

None.

13. Closed Session

None.

14. Next Meeting – **March 28th, 2022**

15. Adjournment

Motion by Shannon, seconded by Andrew

That the Parks, Recreation and Wellness Committee meeting be adjourned at 8:32 p.m.

Carried

Recreational Committee Meeting - Notes

Angling Platform

- Angling Platform and educational signage.
 - Fisheries history – info from museum
 - Salmon lifecycle – what are spawning redds
 - Stream restoration techniques
 - Aquatic species in the area (fish species, invertebrates, turtles etc.)
 - Angling information – fly fishing, learn to fish, casting, down rigging
 - Information about waterfalls, water quality, velocity, hydro dams, geographic landforms?
 - Indigenous fishing history

Examples of signs in Providence Bay



This is a salmon on a stand that was installed for capturing pictures

Manitoulin Streams plans on conducting tours along the Kagawong River with school groups, tourists etc. There may be opportunities to partner with businesses where we conduct the tour and then bring groups to their businesses ie. Chocolate factory, Boo Bah Loo, etc.

Trail Improvements

- Need to ground truth and figure out how much trail we can fix up for approx. \$9000. Marcus said they did 0.5km for \$9000
- Information I received from Marcus Mohr about Waggs Woods trail.
 - 150 yard³ of screening x \$18/yard = \$2646
 - Volunteers helped with installing edge protection, 2 x 2 rough cedar stakes (200 LN FT) x 2 loads = \$228,
 - thick cedar slabs at 8 feet 100 of them total = \$300
 - plus labour and machinery (5)
- Could have a volunteer day to help but also have a contractor do most of the work.

Tree planting

- Would love to encourage volunteers to help with tree planting along the restoration site as it helps with our government grants showing community stewardship activities.

Tackle Share/ Fishing library

- 6 rods, reels, tackle boxes, net – sponsored by businesses on the island or community members interested in helping with fishing gear.
- Sign out with drivers' licence or credit card
- Stationed at the marina
- Use of angling platform
- Encourage families, grandparents, tourists, newcomers to Canada, to enjoy trying angling
- Platform will be accessible for anyone with mobility issues (ramps) – encourage people of all abilities to enjoy angling
- Require fishing licence (or they can fish on the weekends where there is family free fishing through Ministry of Natural Resources

Island Wide Garbage Cleanup

- Week long initiative to encourage people from across Manitoulin Island to participate in removing garbage and plastics away from our stream watersheds, ditches and roadsides.
- Involve schools across the island and get students from high school to participate and receive their community volunteer hours
- Sort, tally and recycle collected garbage to gain an inventory of what has been removed from impacting the water quality on the island.
- Manitoulin Streams will seek prizes from businesses that will be given out during a draw for all participants in the cleanup.
- Highlighted on Social media to spotlight our community heroes.

2023 Outdoor/Angling Trade Fair

- This Outdoor/Angling Trade Show would feature all business in the fishery/outdoor sector
- Businesses may include:
 - Build sell boats / docking systems
 - Kayaks, canoes etc.
 - Boating equipment
 - Boat safety gear
 - Charters
 - Accommodations packages
 - Fishing gear
 - Food – Fish Store, Purvis fishery, aquaculture
 - Fish Manitoulin, Fuel the Fire TV, Ontario Fishing Guys, Indigenous Tourism
 - Fish and Game Clubs – hatchery tours
 - Marinas – slips
- Parks Centre – vendors inside – selling products
- Parks Centre parking Lot – outdoor vendors – boats, larger selling items and food
- Billings Outdoor Rink – Casting demonstrations
- Guest Speakers – Could try and get a well know outdoor spokesman
- Guided Tours along the Kagawong River
- Angling Demonstrations at the angling Platform

Thank you for the opportunity to join your meeting! If the committee is willing a letter of support will always help us with achieving our goal in getting additional funding.

Looking forward to working together.

Seija



February 25, 2022

The Honourable David Piccini, Minister
Ministry of Environment Conservation and Parks
College Park 5th Floor, 777 Bay St.
Toronto, ON M7A 2J3

Re: Municipal Accommodation Tax and Crown Campgrounds

On January 1st, 2022, the Town of South Bruce Peninsula implemented a Municipal Accommodation Tax (MAT). The tax equates to a 4% fee Levied on short term accommodations including, hotels, motels, rooming houses, bed & breakfast, cottage rentals and campgrounds, for all bookings of 30 days or less.

The Town of South Bruce Peninsula is the first jurisdiction in Ontario to levy the MAT on campgrounds. There are approximately 14 campgrounds within the Town of South Bruce Peninsula. Of those, one is a municipally owned campground, and one is a provincially owned campground, known as the Sauble Falls Provincial Park.

The Town recently amended the MAT program to confirm that our Town owned campground will contribute to MAT in the same manner as all of our privately owned campgrounds.

The Municipal Act states that “the Crown, any agency of the Crown in right of Ontario or any authority.....” Is exempt from MAT. As such, the Sable Falls Provincial Park is not participating in the MAT program.

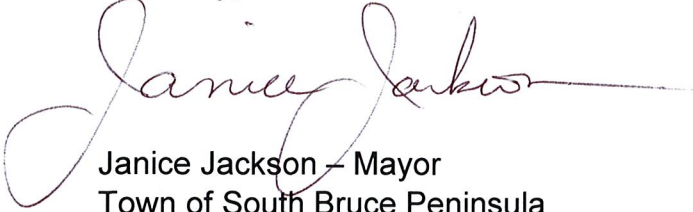
Several campground owners within the Town recently attended a Council meeting and stated their concerns and objections pertaining to the MAT exemption for the Sauble Falls Provincial Park. Town Council and private campground owners believe that this exemption creates an unfair competitive advantage for the provincially operated campground.

Council fully supports the position of our local campground owners and has passed the following resolution

“And further that the Town sends a letter to the Ministry of Environment Conservation and Parks as well as to MPP Bill Walker requesting the removal of the Municipal Accommodation Tax exemption for all Crown owned campgrounds and that this letter is sent to all Ontario municipalities to seek their support”

By way of this letter, we are asking the province to remove exemptions listed within section 400.1 (1) of the Municipal Act pertaining to Crown owned facilities, specifically campgrounds.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Janice Jackson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Janice Jackson – Mayor
Town of South Bruce Peninsula
Janice.jackson@southbrucepeninsula.com
519-534-1400 ext. 200

cc. MPP Bill Walker

Policy Division

Division de la politique

Director's Office
Crown Forests and Lands Policy Branch
70 Foster Drive, 3rd Floor
Sault Ste. Marie, ON P6A 6V5

Bureau du directeur
Direction des politiques relatives aux forêts et
aux terres de la Couronne
70, rue Foster, 3^e étage
Sault Sainte Marie, ON P6A 6V5

March 03, 2022

Re: Seeking input about the use of floating accommodations on waterways over Ontario's public lands

Greetings,

The Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry (NDMNRF) would like to make you aware of a Bulletin recently posted to the Environmental Registry of Ontario [<https://ero.ontario.ca/notice/019-5119>].

We are seeking to engage municipalities on potential ideas and approaches to manage “camping” and the use of floating accommodations on waterways over Ontario’s public lands. The ministry is seeing increased interest in the use of waterways by various types of vessels (i.e., watercrafts equipped for overnight accommodation). In some cases, the ministry has heard concerns relating to vessels that are primarily designed for accommodation and not navigation.

We are seeking input from the public, Indigenous communities, and municipal associations, and various stakeholders including your organization **by April 19, 2022**.

Input from this process will inform consideration of potential future changes intended to address growing concerns around the impacts of this activity on Ontario waterways and those who use them.

Please note, no regulatory changes are being proposed at this time. Any regulatory or policy changes that may be considered in the future would be posted on the Environmental Registry for consultation purposes.

If you have any questions, please reach out to Julie Reeder, Sr. Program Advisor, Crown Lands Policy Section at Julie.reeder@ontario.ca.

Sincerely,

Peter D. Henry, R.P.F.
Director
Crown Forests and Lands Policy Branch

- c. Pauline Desroches, Manager, Crown Lands Policy Section
Julie Reeder, Sr. Program Advisor, Crown Lands Policy Section



Staff Report

Planning & Development Services – Planning Division

Report To: Council
Meeting Date: February 28, 2022
Report Number: PDS.22.037
Title: Ontario Housing Affordability Task Force Report
Prepared by: Nathan Westendorp, Director of Planning & Development Services

A. Recommendations

THAT Council receive Staff Report PDS.22.037, entitled “Ontario Housing Affordability Task Force Recommendations – Information Report”;

AND THAT Council direct Town staff to monitor any provincial policy and legislative changes that may be proposed by the Province to address Housing and Affordability issues.

B. Overview

This is an Information report to Council regarding Town staff’s response to the Ontario Housing Affordability Task Force Report and additional suggestions Town staff provided to the Province.

C. Background

During its February 14, 2022 Council meeting, Town Council considered correspondence from the Minister of Municipal Affairs & Housing. Specifically, the Minister sent correspondence to all Heads of Council within the Province seeking feedback and suggestions regarding opportunities to increase the supply of housing and expand affordability. Staff also provided a high level verbal overview of the Ontario Housing Affordability Task Force Report that was attached to the Minister’s letter.

As background, the Provincial Government struck the Ontario Housing Affordability Task Force in late 2021 to look into the housing and affordability challenges that continue to impact many Ontarians. The Task Force’s process included consultation with various stakeholders involved in the planning, development and housing industries. For more information on the Task Force and its mandate, please refer to Attachment #1.

On February 8, 2022, the Task Force released a report containing fifty-five (55) recommendations for the Provincial government to consider as potential actions to help address housing supply and affordability issues that are very prevalent across the Province. The Minister’s letter to Heads of

Council provided the Town with an opportunity to give feedback on the Task Force Recommendations as well as to offer additional suggested solutions that could also be explored.

Given that the Minister requested municipal feedback to be submitted by Tuesday February 15, 2022, there was insufficient turnaround time for Town staff to provide a thorough analysis of the Task Force Report recommendations through a staff report that could be considered by Council prior to the Provincial deadline. Therefore, Town Council directed staff to prepare a comment letter to the Province on behalf of the Town, with a copy of the letter provided to Council. On February 15, 2022, Town staff provided a letter to the Province outlining primary feedback on the Task Force's recommendations as well as some additional ideas/suggestions for the Province to consider, please refer to Attachment 3.

D. Analysis

As Council is fully aware, the housing supply and affordability issues in the Province has reached dramatic levels exacerbated by several factors, and the Town is one of several municipal examples where the issues are very prevalent and impactful on current residents, future residents and the local economy. To be clear, there is no single "silver bullet" to address the issues that exist. To effectively address the issues requires a suite of changes to adjust the systems involved in planning, development, building, and financing homes. All levels of government have a role to play in facilitating change. However, because provincial legislation guides how municipalities function and the decisions they make regarding housing, it is critical that municipalities engage the province in constructive dialogue to drive change that municipalities can implement effectively.

The Province has indicated that it is committed to action and it is possible that the Province will move forward on some of the Task Force recommendation in the near future. However, it is important to note that the Task Force's Report is only the first step towards action. They are recommendations at this time and are not yet proposed policy or legislation. Town staff have no indication regarding which, if any, of the Task Force recommendations will be acted upon. As a next step, staff expect that the Province will take the recommendations that are considered actionable and then translate them into proposed policy and legislation. The true impact of the Task Force recommendations will be difficult to fully understand until draft policy and draft legislation is released for further review and comment. It will be critical for the Town to continue to monitor the Province's next actions and provide comments on proposed policy and/or legislation when released for consultation.

Looking ahead, Town staff expect a season of change in the near future which will very likely impact municipal planning documents, processes and possibly, municipal decision-making. The Town's Official Plan Review process naturally offers the opportunity (if needed) to integrate proposed changes in Provincial policy into an updated Official Plan in the future. As noted above shifts in provincial policy direction and legislation will need to be assessed in the future by Planning staff to fully understand how the Official Plan Review workplan and timelines could be impacted. Depending on the scale of the policy and/or legislation changes the Province brings forward, it is possible that Phase One of the Official Plan Review Project may not be complete before the municipal election in Fall of 2022. The Planning Division remains well

positioned to continue to evaluate the impacts of future Provincial actions, policies and legislation on the Town. Under the leadership of Trevor Houghton, Manager of Community Planning, alongside Shawn Postma, Senior Policy Planner, the Planning Division will monitor these matters and report back to Council accordingly.

E. Strategic Priorities

1. Communication and Engagement

We will enhance communications and engagement between Town Staff, Town residents and stakeholders

3. Community

We will protect and enhance the community feel and the character of the Town, while ensuring the responsible use of resources and restoration of nature.

F. Financial Impacts

There are no direct financial impacts on the Town as a result of this specific Staff Report. However, policy and/or legislative changes from the Province may have undetermined impacts on resources and projects in the future.

G. In Consultation With

Trevor Houghton, Manager of Community Planning

Shawn Postma, Senior Policy Planner

H. Public Engagement

The topic of this Staff Report has not been the subject of a Public Meeting and/or a Public Information Centre as neither a Public Meeting nor a Public Information Centre are required. However, any comments regarding this report should be submitted to Nathan Westendorp, directorplanningdevelopment@thebluemountains.ca

I. Attached

1. Attachment 1 – Provincial Task Force Overview
2. Attachment 2 – Ontario Housing Affordability Task Force Report
3. Attachment 3 – Town Comment Letter to Province

Respectfully submitted,

Nathan Westendorp, RPP MCIP
Director of Planning and Development Services

For more information, please contact:
directorplanningdevelopment@thebluemountains.ca
519-599-3131 extension 246

NEWS RELEASE

Ontario Appoints Housing Affordability Task Force

Task Force of experts to provide recommendations on further opportunities to address housing affordability

December 06, 2021

[Municipal Affairs and Housing](#)

TORONTO — Ontario has appointed nine members to a new Housing Affordability Task Force who will provide the government with recommendations on additional measures to address market housing supply and affordability.

“Young families, seniors and all hardworking Ontarians are desperate for housing that meets their needs and budget,” said Premier Doug Ford. “At a time when our government is hard at work building an economy that works for everyone, this Task Force will provide us with concrete, expert advice that will support our government as we make it easier for more Ontarians to realize the dream of home ownership.”

The mandate of the Housing Affordability Task Force is to explore measures to address housing affordability by:

- Increasing the supply of market rate rental and ownership housing;
- Building housing supply in complete communities;
- Reducing red tape and accelerating timelines;
- Encouraging innovation and digital modernization, such as in planning processes;
- Supporting economic recovery and job creation; and
- Balancing housing needs with protecting the environment.

The Task Force, chaired by Jake Lawrence, CEO and Group Head, Global Banking and Markets at Scotiabank, represents a diverse range of experts in not-for-profit housing, Indigenous housing, real estate, home builders, financial markets and economics. The chair’s report outlining the Task Force’s recommendations will be published in early 2022.

“Our government’s policies under the Housing Supply Action Plan are working to address affordability, but more needs to be done at all levels of government,” said Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing. “The Housing Affordability Task Force will help our government build on our progress by identifying more opportunities to increase the supply of all kinds of housing, especially the missing middle. Under Mr. Lawrence’s strong leadership, I am confident in the expertise and experiences of this Task Force, and I thank them for their commitment to help us address the housing crisis.”

“I’m honoured to have been appointed as the Chair of Ontario’s new Housing Affordability Task Force,” said Lawrence. “I’m proud to work with a diverse team of experts who are committed to ensuring improved housing affordability for current and future Ontarians. We are eager to begin our work to identify and recommend actionable solutions and policies to support the government’s efforts to address the province’s housing affordability crisis.”

“Having a safe, affordable place to call home is an important building block in the foundation of success, which is why addressing housing supply and affordability is a key priority for our government,” said Peter Bethlenfalvy, Minister of Finance. “We are creating a Task Force to examine innovative policy solutions in order to ensure that the dream of home ownership is in reach for families in every corner of Ontario.”

The Housing Affordability Task Force was first announced as part of [the 2021 Ontario Economic Outlook and Fiscal Review: Build Ontario](#).

Everyone has a role to play in fixing Ontario’s housing crisis. Ontario will continue to work with municipal partners to help them use the tools the province has provided to unlock housing and make finding a home more affordable for hardworking Ontarians. This includes working with municipalities through the upcoming Provincial-Municipal Housing Summit and a special session with rural municipalities leading up to the ROMA conference in January 2022.

Quick Facts

- The provincial government's housing policies under [More Homes, More Choice: Ontario's Housing Supply Action Plan](#) are working to make housing more affordable by increasing the supply of the full range of housing options, from single-family homes to midrise housing to apartment buildings.
 - In 2020, the year after More Homes, More Choice was implemented, Ontario saw the highest level of housing starts in a decade and the highest level of rental starts since 1992. Housing and rental starts in 2021 are on track to exceed these levels.
 - The province's ongoing work to address housing affordability complements our continued supports for affordable housing for our most vulnerable Ontarians. Through the [Community Housing Renewal Strategy](#) and Ontario's response to COVID-19, the province is providing more than \$3 billion in this fiscal year and last year. This includes over \$1 billion in flexible supports through the Social Services Relief Fund to municipal and Indigenous partners.
-

Additional Resources

- [Ontario Names Chair and Members of Housing Affordability Task Force](#)
-

Related Topics

Government

Learn about the government services available to you and how government works. [Learn more](#)

Home and Community

Information for families on major life events and care options, including marriage, births and child care. Also includes planning resources for municipalities. [Learn more](#)

Media Contacts

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Report of the
**Ontario Housing
Affordability Task Force**

February 8, 2022



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Letter to Minister Clark

Dear Minister Clark,

Hard-working Ontarians are facing a housing crisis. For many years, the province has not built enough housing to meet the needs of our growing population. While the affordability crisis began in our large cities, it has now spread to smaller towns and rural communities.

Efforts to cool the housing market have only provided temporary relief to home buyers. The long-term trend is clear: house prices are increasing much faster than Ontarian's incomes. The time for action is now.

When striking the Housing Affordability Task Force, you and Premier Ford were clear: you wanted actionable, concrete solutions to help Ontarians and there was no time to waste. You asked us to be bold and gave us the freedom and independence to develop our recommendations.

In the past two months, we have met municipal leaders, planners, unions, developers and builders, the financial sector, academics, think tanks and housing advocates. Time was short, but solutions emerged consistently around these themes:

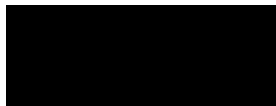
- More housing density across the province
- End exclusionary municipal rules that block or delay new housing
- Depoliticize the housing approvals process
- Prevent abuse of the housing appeals system
- Financial support to municipalities that build more housing

We present this report to you not as an “all or nothing” proposal, but rather as a list of options that the government has at its disposal to help address housing affordability for Ontarians and get more homes built. We propose an ambitious but achievable target: 1.5 million new homes built in the next ten years.

Parents and grandparents are worried that their children will not be able to afford a home when they start working or decide to start a family. Too many Ontarians are unable to live in their preferred city or town because they cannot afford to buy or rent.

The way housing is approved and built was designed for a different era when the province was less constrained by space and had fewer people. But it no longer meets the needs of Ontarians. The balance has swung too far in favour of lengthy consultations, bureaucratic red tape, and costly appeals. It is too easy to oppose new housing and too costly to build. We are in a housing crisis and that demands immediate and sweeping reforms.

It has been an honour to serve as Chair, and I am proud to submit this report on behalf of the entire Task Force.



Jake Lawrence

Chair, Housing Affordability Task Force

Chief Executive Officer and Group Head, Global Banking and Markets, Scotiabank

Executive summary and recommendations

House prices in Ontario have almost tripled in the past 10 years, growing much faster than incomes. This has home ownership beyond the reach of most first-time buyers across the province, even those with well-paying jobs. Housing has become too expensive for rental units and it has become too expensive in rural communities and small towns. The system is not working as it should.

For too long, we have focused on solutions to “cool” the housing market. It is now clear that we do not have enough homes to meet the needs of Ontarians today, and we are not building enough to meet the needs of our growing population. If this problem is not fixed – by creating more housing to meet the growing demand – housing prices will continue to rise. We need to build more housing in Ontario.

This report sets out recommendations that would set a bold goal and clear direction for the province, increase density, remove exclusionary rules that prevent housing growth, prevent abuse of the appeals process, and make sure municipalities are treated as partners in this process by incentivizing success.

Setting bold targets and making new housing the planning priority

Recommendations 1 and 2 urge Ontario to set a bold goal of adding 1.5 million homes over the next 10 years and update planning guidance to make this a priority.

The task force then recommends actions in five main areas to increase supply:

Require greater density

Land is not being used efficiently across Ontario. In too many neighbourhoods, municipal rules only allow single-family homes – not even a granny suite. Taxpayers have invested heavily in subway, light rail, bus and rail lines and highways, and the streets nearby are ideally suited for more mid- and high-rise housing. Underused or redundant commercial and industrial buildings are ripe to be redeveloped into housing or mixed commercial and residential use. New housing on undeveloped land should also be higher density than traditional suburbs, especially close to highways.

Adding density in all these locations makes better use of infrastructure and helps to save land outside urban boundaries. Implementing these recommendations will provide Ontarians with many more options for housing.

Recommendations 3 through 11 address how Ontario can quickly create more housing supply by allowing more housing in more locations “as of right” (without the need for municipal approval) and make better use of transportation investments.

Reduce and streamline urban design rules

Municipalities require numerous studies and set all kinds of rules for adding housing, many of which go well beyond the requirements of the provincial Planning Act. While some of this guidance has value for urban design, some rules appear to be arbitrary and not supported by evidence – for example, requiring condo buildings to include costly parking stalls even though many go unsold. These rules and requirements result in delays and extra costs that make housing either impossible to build or very expensive for the eventual home buyer or renter.

Recommendation 12 would set uniform provincial standards for urban design, including building shadows and setbacks, do away with rules that prioritize preservation of neighbourhood physical character over new housing, no longer require municipal approval of design matters like a building’s colour, texture, type of material or window details, and remove or reduce parking requirements.

Depoliticize the process and cut red tape

NIMBYism (not in my backyard) is a major obstacle to building housing. It drags out the approval process, pushes up costs, and keeps out new residents. Because local councillors depend on the votes of residents who want to keep the status quo, the planning process has become politicized. Municipalities allow far more public consultation than is required, often using formats that make it hard for working people and families with young children to take part. Too few technical decisions are delegated to municipal staff. Pressure to designate buildings with little or no heritage value as “heritage” if development is proposed and bulk listings of properties with “heritage potential” are also standing in the way of getting homes built. Dysfunction throughout the system, risk aversion and needless bureaucracy have resulted in a situation where Ontario lags the rest of Canada and the developed world in approval times. Ontarians have waited long enough.

Recommendations 13 through 25 would require municipalities to limit consultations to the legislated maximum, ensure people can take part digitally, mandate the delegation of technical decisions, prevent abuse of the heritage process and see property owners compensated for financial loss resulting from designation, restore the right of developers to appeal Official Plans and Municipal Comprehensive Reviews, legislate timelines for approvals and enact several other common sense changes that would allow housing to be built more quickly and affordably.

Fix the Ontario Land Tribunal

Largely because of the politicization of the planning process, many proponents look to the Tribunal, a quasi-judicial body, to give the go-ahead to projects that should have been approved by the municipality. Even when there is municipal approval, however, opponents appeal to the Tribunal – paying only a \$400 fee – knowing that this may well succeed in delaying a project to the point where it might no longer make economic sense. As a result, the Tribunal faces a backlog of more than 1,000 cases and is seriously under-resourced.

Recommendations 26 through 31 seek to weed out or prevent appeals aimed purely at delaying projects, allow adjudicators to award costs to proponents in more cases, including instances where a municipality has refused an approval to avoid missing a legislated deadline, reduce the time to issue decisions, increase funding, and encourage the Tribunal to prioritize cases that would increase housing supply quickly as it tackles the backlog.

Support municipalities that commit to transforming the system

Fixing the housing crisis needs everyone working together. Delivering 1.5 million homes will require the provincial and federal governments to invest in change. Municipalities that make the difficult but necessary choices to grow housing supply should be rewarded, and those that resist new housing should see funding reductions.

Recommendations 49 and 50 call for Ontario government to create a large “Ontario Housing Delivery Fund” and encourage the federal government to match funding, and suggest how the province should reward municipalities that support change and reduce funding for municipalities that do not.

This executive summary focuses on the actions that will get the most housing units approved and built in the shortest time. Other recommendations in the report deal with issues that are important but may take more time to resolve or may not directly increase supply (recommendation numbers are indicated in brackets): improving tax and municipal financing (**32-37, 39, 42-44**); encouraging new pathways to home ownership (**38, 40, 41**); and addressing labour shortages in the construction industry (**45-47**).

This is not the first attempt to “fix the housing system”. There have been efforts for years to tackle increasing housing prices and find solutions. This time must be different. **Recommendations 50-55** set out ways of helping to ensure real and concrete progress on providing the homes Ontarians need.

Introduction

Ontario is in a housing crisis. Prices are skyrocketing: the average price for a house across Ontario was \$923,000 at the end of 2021.^[1] Ten years ago, the average price was \$329,000.^[2] Over that period, average house prices have climbed 180% while average incomes have grown roughly 38%.^{[3][4]}

Not long ago, hard-working Ontarians – teachers, construction workers, small business owners – could afford the home they wanted. In small towns, it was reasonable to expect that you could afford a home in the neighbourhood you grew up in. Today, home ownership or finding a quality rental is now out of reach for too many Ontarians. The system is not working as it should be.

Housing has become too expensive for rental units and it has become too expensive in rural communities and small towns.

While people who were able to buy a home a decade or more ago have built considerable personal equity, the benefits of having a home aren't just financial. Having a place to call home connects people to their community, creates a gathering place for friends and family, and becomes a source of pride.

Today, the reality for an ever-increasing number of Ontarians is quite different. Everyone in Ontario knows people who are living with the personal and financial stress of not being able to find housing they can afford. The young family who can't buy a house within two hours of where they work. The tenant with a good job who worries about

where she'll find a new apartment she can afford if the owner decides to sell. The recent graduate who will have to stay at home for a few more years before he can afford to rent or buy.

While the crisis is widespread, it weighs more heavily on some groups than on others. Young people starting a family who need a larger home find themselves priced out of the market. Black, Indigenous and marginalized people face even greater challenges. As Ontarians, we have only recently begun to understand and address the reality of decades of systemic racism that has resulted in lower household incomes, making the housing affordability gap wider than average.

The high cost of housing has pushed minorities and lower income Ontarians further and further away from job markets. Black and Indigenous homeownership rates are less than half of the provincial average.^[5] And homelessness rates among Indigenous Peoples are 11 times the national average. When housing prevents an individual from reaching their full potential, this represents a loss to every Ontarian: lost creativity, productivity, and revenue. Lost prosperity for individuals and for the entire Ontario economy.



As much as we read about housing affordability being a challenge in major cities around the world, the depth of the challenge has become greater in Ontario and Canada than almost anywhere in the developed world.



Canada has the lowest amount of housing per population of any G7 country.

How did we get here? Why do we have this problem?

A major factor is that there just isn't enough housing. A 2021 Scotiabank study showed that Canada has the fewest housing units per population of any G7 country – and, our per capita housing supply has *dropped* in the past five years.^[6] An update to that study released in January 2022 found that two thirds of Canada's housing shortage is in Ontario.^[7] Today, Ontario is 1.2 million homes – rental or owned – short of the G7 average. With projected population growth, that huge gap is widening, and bridging it will take immediate, bold and purposeful effort. And to support population growth in the next decade, we will need one million more homes.

While governments across Canada have taken steps to “cool down” the housing market or provide help to first-time buyers, these demand-side solutions only work if there is enough supply. Shortages of supply in any market have a direct impact on affordability. Scarcity breeds price increases. Simply put, if we want more Ontarians to have housing, we need to build more housing in Ontario.

Ontario must build 1.5 million homes over the next 10 years to address the supply shortage

The housing crisis impacts all Ontarians. The ripple effect of the crisis also holds back Ontario reaching its full potential.

Economy

Businesses of all sizes are facing problems finding and retaining workers. Even high-paying jobs in technology and manufacturing are hard to fill because there's not enough housing nearby. This doesn't just dampen the economic growth of cities, it makes them less vibrant, diverse, and creative, and strains their ability to provide essential services.

Public services

Hospitals, school boards and other public service providers across Ontario report challenges attracting and retaining staff because of housing costs. One town told us that it

could no longer maintain a volunteer fire department, because volunteers couldn't afford to live within 10 minutes drive of the firehall.

Environment

Long commutes contribute to air pollution and carbon emissions. An international survey of 74 cities in 16 countries found that Toronto, at 96 minutes both ways, had the longest commute times in North America and was essentially tied with Bogota, Colombia, for the longest commute time worldwide.^[8] Increasing density in our cities and around major transit hubs helps reduce emissions to the benefit of everyone.

Ontario must build

1.5M

homes over the next 10 years
to address the supply shortage.



Our mandate and approach

Ontario's Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing tasked us with recommending ways to accelerate our progress in closing the housing supply gap to improve housing affordability.

Time is of the essence. Building housing now is exactly what our post-pandemic economy needs. Housing construction creates good-paying jobs that cannot be outsourced to other countries. Moreover, the pandemic gave rise to unprecedented levels of available capital that can be invested in housing – if we can just put it to work.

We represent a wide range of experience and perspectives that includes developing, financing and building homes, delivering affordable housing, and researching housing market trends, challenges and solutions. Our detailed biographies appear as [Appendix A](#).



We acknowledge that every house in Ontario is built on the traditional territory of Indigenous Peoples.



People in households that spend 30% or more of total household income on shelter expenses are defined as having a “housing affordability” problem. Shelter expenses include electricity, oil, gas, coal, wood or other fuels, water and other municipal services, monthly mortgage payments, property taxes, condominium fees, and rent.

Our mandate was to focus on how to increase market housing supply and affordability. By market housing, we are referring to homes that can be purchased or rented without government support.

Affordable housing (units provided at below-market rates with government support) was not part of our mandate.

The Minister and his cabinet colleagues are working on that issue. Nonetheless, almost every stakeholder we spoke with had ideas that will help deliver market housing and also make it easier to deliver affordable housing. However, affordable housing is a societal responsibility and will require intentional investments and strategies to bridge the significant affordable housing gap in this province. We have included a number of recommendations aimed at affordable housing in the body of this report, but have also included further thoughts in [Appendix B](#).

We note that government-owned land was also outside our mandate. Many stakeholders, however, stressed the value of surplus or underused public land and land associated with major transit investments in finding housing solutions. We agree and have set out some thoughts on that issue in [Appendix C](#).

How we did our work

Our Task Force was struck in December 2021 and mandated to deliver a final report to the Minister by the end of January 2022. We were able to work to that tight timeline because, in almost all cases, viewpoints and feasible solutions are well known. In addition, we benefited from insights gleaned from recent work to solve the problem in other jurisdictions.

During our deliberations, we met with and talked to over 140 organizations and individuals, including industry associations representing builders and developers, planners, architects, realtors and others; labour unions; social justice advocates; elected officials at the municipal level; academics and research groups; and municipal planners. We also received written submissions from many of these participants. In addition, we drew on the myriad public reports and papers listed in the [References](#).

We thank everyone who took part in sessions that were uniformly helpful in giving us a deeper understanding of the housing crisis and the way out of it. We also thank the staff of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing who provided logistical and other support, including technical briefings and background.

The way forward

The single unifying theme across all participants over the course of the Task Force's work has been the urgency to take decisive action. Today's housing challenges are incredibly complex. Moreover, developing land, obtaining approvals, and building homes takes years.

Some recommendations will produce immediate benefits, others will take years for the full impact.

This is why there is no time to waste. We urge the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing and his cabinet colleagues to continue measures they have already taken to accelerate housing supply and to move quickly in turning the recommendations in this report into decisive new actions.

The province must set an ambitious and bold goal to build 1.5 million homes over the next 10 years. If we build 1.5 million new homes over the next ten years, Ontario can fill the housing gap with more affordable choices, catch up to the rest of Canada and keep up with population growth.

By working together, we can resolve Ontario's housing crisis. In so doing, we can build a more prosperous future for everyone.

The balance of this report lays out our recommendations.

Focus on getting more homes built

Resolving a crisis requires intense focus and a clear goal. The province is responsible for the legislation and policy that establishes the planning, land use, and home building goals, which guide municipalities, land tribunals, and courts. Municipalities are then responsible for implementing provincial policy in a way that works for their communities. The province is uniquely positioned to lead by shining a spotlight on this issue, setting the tone, and creating a single, galvanizing goal around which federal support, provincial legislation, municipal policy, and the housing market can be aligned.

In 2020, Ontario built about 75,000 housing units.^[9] For this report, we define a housing unit (home) as a single dwelling (detached, semi-detached, or attached), apartment, suite, condominium or mobile home. Since 2018, housing completions have grown every year as a result of positive measures that the province and some municipalities have implemented to encourage more home building. But we are still 1.2 million homes short when compared to other G7 countries and our population is growing. The goal of 1.5 million homes feels daunting – but reflects both the need and what is possible. In fact, throughout the 1970s Ontario built more housing units each year than we do today.^[10]

The second recommendation is designed to address the growing complexity and volume of rules in the legislation, policy, plans and by-laws, and their competing priorities, by providing clear direction to provincial agencies, municipalities, tribunals, and courts on the overriding priorities for housing.

1. Set a goal of building 1.5 million new homes in ten years.
2. Amend the Planning Act, Provincial Policy Statement, and Growth Plans to set “growth in the full spectrum of housing supply” and “intensification within existing built-up areas” of municipalities as the most important residential housing priorities in the mandate and purpose.



The “missing middle” is often cited as an important part of the housing solution. We define the missing middle as mid-rise condo or rental housing, smaller houses on subdivided lots or in laneways and other additional units in existing houses.

Making land available to build

The Greater Toronto Area is bordered on one side by Lake Ontario and on the other by the protected Greenbelt. Similarly, the Ottawa River and another Greenbelt constrain land supply in Ottawa, the province's second-largest city.

But a shortage of land isn't the cause of the problem. Land is available, both inside the existing built-up areas and on undeveloped land outside greenbelts.

We need to make better use of land. Zoning defines what we can build and where we can build. If we want to make better use of land to create more housing, then we need to modernize our zoning rules. We heard from planners, municipal councillors, and developers that "as of right" zoning – the ability to by-pass long, drawn out consultations and zoning by-law amendments – is the most effective tool in the provincial toolkit. We agree.

Stop using exclusionary zoning that restricts more housing

Too much land inside cities is tied up by outdated rules. For example, it's estimated that 70% of land zoned for housing in Toronto is restricted to single-detached or semi-detached homes.^[11] This type of zoning prevents homeowners from adding additional suites to create housing for Ontarians and income for themselves. As one person said, "my neighbour can tear down what was there to build a monster home, but I'm not allowed to add a basement suite to my home."

It's estimated that

70%

of land zoned for housing in Toronto is restricted to **single-detached** or **semi-detached** homes.



While less analysis has been done in other Ontario communities, it's estimated that about half of all residential land in Ottawa is zoned for single-detached housing, meaning nothing else may be built on a lot without public consultation and an amendment to the zoning by-law. In some suburbs around Toronto, single unit zoning dominates residential land use, even close to GO Transit stations and major highways.

One result is that more growth is pushing past urban boundaries and turning farmland into housing. Undeveloped land inside and outside existing municipal boundaries must be part of the solution, particularly in northern and rural communities, but isn't nearly enough on its own. Most of the solution must come from densification. Greenbelts and other environmentally sensitive areas must be protected, and farms provide food and food security. Relying too heavily on undeveloped land would whittle away too much of the already small share of land devoted to agriculture.

Modernizing zoning would also open the door to more rental housing, which in turn would make communities more inclusive.

Allowing more gentle density also makes better use of roads, water and wastewater systems, transit and other public services that are already in place and have capacity, instead of having to be built in new areas.

The Ontario government took a positive step by allowing secondary suites (e.g., basement apartments) across the province in 2019. However, too many municipalities still place too many restrictions on implementation. For the last three years, the total number of secondary suites in Toronto has actually declined each year, as few units get permitted and owners convert two units into one.^[12]

These are the types of renovations and home construction performed by small businesses and local trades, providing them with a boost.

Underused and vacant commercial and industrial properties are another potential source of land for housing. It was suggested to us that one area ripe for redevelopment into a mix of commercial and residential uses is the strip mall, a leftover from the 1950s that runs along major suburban streets in most large Ontario cities.

“As of right” zoning allows more kinds of housing that are accessible to more kinds of people. It makes neighbourhoods stronger, richer, and fairer. And it will get more housing built in existing neighbourhoods more quickly than any other measure.

3. Limit exclusionary zoning in municipalities through binding provincial action:

- a) Allow “as of right” residential housing up to four units and up to four storeys on a single residential lot.
 - b) Modernize the Building Code and other policies to remove any barriers to affordable construction and to ensure meaningful implementation (e.g., allow single-staircase construction for up to four storeys, allow single egress, etc.).
- 4.** Permit “as of right” conversion of underutilized or redundant commercial properties to residential or mixed residential and commercial use.
- 5.** Permit “as of right” secondary suites, garden suites, and laneway houses province-wide.
- 6.** Permit “as of right” multi-tenant housing (renting rooms within a dwelling) province-wide.
- 7.** Encourage and incentivize municipalities to increase density in areas with excess school capacity to benefit families with children.

Align investments in roads and transit with growth

Governments have invested billions of dollars in highways, light rail, buses, subways and trains in Ontario. But without ensuring more people can live close to those transit routes, we’re not getting the best return on those infrastructure investments.

Access to transit is linked to making housing more affordable: when reliable transit options are nearby, people can get to work more easily. They can live further from the centre of the city in less expensive areas without the added cost of car ownership.

The impacts of expanding public transit go far beyond serving riders. These investments also spur economic growth and reduce traffic congestion and emissions. We all pay for the cost of transit spending, and we should all share in the benefits.

If municipalities achieve the right development near transit – a mix of housing at high- and medium-density, office space and retail – this would open the door to better ways of funding the costs. Other cities, like London, UK and Hong Kong, have captured the impacts of increased land value and business activity along new transit routes to help with their financing.

Ontario recently created requirements (residents/hectare) for municipalities to zone for higher density in transit corridors and “major transit station areas”,^[13a] ^[13b] These are areas surrounding subway and other rapid transit stations and hubs. However, we heard troubling reports that local opposition is blocking access to these neighbourhoods and to critical public transit stations. City staff, councillors, and the province need to stand up to these tactics and speak up for the Ontarians who need housing.

The Province is also building new highways in the Greater Golden Horseshoe, and it’s important to plan thoughtfully for the communities that will follow from these investments, to make sure they are compact and liveable.

8. Allow “as of right” zoning up to unlimited height and unlimited density in the immediate proximity of individual major transit stations within two years if municipal zoning remains insufficient to meet provincial density targets.
9. Allow “as of right” zoning of six to 11 storeys with no minimum parking requirements on any streets utilized by public transit (including streets on bus and streetcar routes).
10. Designate or rezone as mixed commercial and residential use all land along transit corridors and redesignate all Residential Apartment to mixed commercial and residential zoning in Toronto.
11. Support responsible housing growth on undeveloped land, including outside existing municipal boundaries, by building necessary infrastructure to support higher density housing and complete communities and applying the recommendations of this report to all undeveloped land.

Start saying “yes in my backyard”

Even where higher density is allowed in theory, the official plans of most cities in Ontario contain conflicting goals like maintaining “prevailing neighbourhood character”. This bias is reinforced by detailed guidance that often follows from the official plan. Although requirements are presented as “guidelines”, they are often treated as rules.

Examples include:

- Angular plane rules that require successively higher floors to be stepped further back, cutting the number of units that can be built by up to half and making many projects uneconomic
- Detailed rules around the shadows a building casts
- Guidelines around finishes, colours and other design details

One resident’s desire to prevent a shadow being cast in their backyard or a local park frequently prevails over concrete proposals to build more housing for multiple families. By-laws and guidelines that preserve “neighbourhood character” often prevent simple renovations to add new suites to existing homes. The people who suffer are mostly young, visible minorities, and marginalized people. It is the perfect

example of a policy that appears neutral on its surface but is discriminatory in its application.^[14]

Far too much time and money are spent reviewing and holding consultations for large projects which conform with the official plan or zoning by-law and small projects which would cause minimal disruption. The cost of needless delays is passed on to new home buyers and tenants.

Minimum parking requirements for each new unit are another example of outdated municipal requirements that increase the cost of housing and are increasingly less relevant with public transit and ride share services. Minimum parking requirements add as much as \$165,000 to the cost of a new housing unit, even as demand for parking spaces is falling: data from the Residential Construction Council of Ontario shows that in new condo projects, one in three parking stalls goes unsold. We applaud the recent vote by Toronto City Council to scrap most minimum parking requirements. We believe other cities should follow suit.

While true heritage sites are important, heritage preservation has also become a tool to block more housing. For example, some municipalities add thousands of properties at a time to a heritage register because they have “potential” heritage value. Even where a building isn’t heritage designated or registered, neighbours increasingly demand it be as soon as a development is proposed.

This brings us to the role of the “not in my backyard” or NIMBY sentiment in delaying or stopping more homes from being built.



New housing is often the last priority

A proposed building with market and affordable housing units would have increased the midday shadow by 6.5% on a nearby park at the fall and spring equinox, with no impact during the summer months. To conform to a policy that does not permit “new net shadow on specific parks”, seven floors of housing, including 26 affordable housing units, were sacrificed.

Multiple dry cleaners along a transit route were designated as heritage sites to prevent new housing being built. It is hard not to feel outrage when our laws are being used to prevent families from moving into neighbourhoods and into homes they can afford along transit routes.

NIMBY versus YIMBY

NIMBYism (not in my backyard) is a large and constant obstacle to providing housing everywhere. Neighbourhood pushback drags out the approval process, pushes up costs and discourages investment in housing. It also keeps out new residents. While building housing is very costly, opposing new housing costs almost nothing.

Unfortunately, there is a strong incentive for individual municipal councillors to fall in behind community opposition – it's existing residents who elect them, not future ones. The outcry of even a handful of constituents (helped by the rise of social media) has been enough, in far too many cases, to persuade their local councillor to vote against development even while admitting its merits in private. There is a sense among some that it's better to let the Ontario Land Tribunal approve the development on appeal, even if it causes long delays and large cost increases, then to take the political heat.

Mayors and councillors across the province are fed up and many have called for limits on public consultations and more “as of right” zoning. In fact, some have created a new term for NIMBYism: BANANAs – Build Absolutely Nothing Anywhere Near Anything, causing one mayor to comment “NIMBYism has gone BANANAs”. We agree. In a growing, thriving society, that approach is not just bad policy, it is exclusionary and wrong.

As a result, technical planning decisions have become politicized. One major city has delegated many decisions to senior staff, but an individual councillor can withdraw the delegation when there is local opposition and force a vote at Council. We heard that this situation is common across the province, creating an electoral incentive for a councillor to delay or stop a housing proposal, or forcing a councillor to pay the electoral cost of supporting it. Approvals of individual housing applications should be the role of professional staff, free from political interference.

The pressure to stop any development is now so intense that it has given rise to a counter-movement – YIMBYism, or “yes in my backyard,” led by millennials who recognize entrenched opposition to change as a huge obstacle to finding a home. They provide a voice at public consultations for young people, new immigrants and refugees, minority groups, and Ontarians struggling to access housing by connecting our ideals to the reality of housing. People who welcome immigrants to Canada should welcome them to the neighbourhood, fighting climate change means supporting higher-density housing, and “keeping the neighbourhood the way it is” means keeping it off-limits. While anti-housing voices can be loud,

a member of More Neighbours Toronto, a YIMBY group that regularly attends public consultations, has said that the most vocal opponents usually don't represent the majority in a neighbourhood. Survey data from the Ontario Real Estate Association backs that up, with almost 80% of Ontarians saying they are in favour of zoning in urban areas that would encourage more homes.

Ontarians want a solution to the housing crisis. We cannot allow opposition and politicization of individual housing projects to prevent us from meeting the needs of all Ontarians.

12. Create a more permissive land use, planning, and approvals system:

- a) Repeal or override municipal policies, zoning, or plans that prioritize the preservation of physical character of neighbourhood
- b) Exempt from site plan approval and public consultation all projects of 10 units or less that conform to the Official Plan and require only minor variances
- c) Establish province-wide zoning standards, or prohibitions, for minimum lot sizes, maximum building setbacks, minimum heights, angular planes, shadow rules, front doors, building depth, landscaping, floor space index, and heritage view cones, and planes; restore pre-2006 site plan exclusions (colour, texture, and type of materials, window details, etc.) to the Planning Act and reduce or eliminate minimum parking requirements; and
- d) Remove any floorplate restrictions to allow larger, more efficient high-density towers.

13. Limit municipalities from requesting or hosting additional public meetings beyond those that are required under the Planning Act.

14. Require that public consultations provide digital participation options.

15. Require mandatory delegation of site plan approvals and minor variances to staff or pre-approved qualified third-party technical consultants through a simplified review and approval process, without the ability to withdraw Council's delegation.

- 16.** Prevent abuse of the heritage preservation and designation process by:
 - a) Prohibiting the use of bulk listing on municipal heritage registers
 - b) Prohibiting reactive heritage designations after a Planning Act development application has been filed
- 17.** Requiring municipalities to compensate property owners for loss of property value as a result of heritage designations, based on the principle of best economic use of land.
- 18.** Restore the right of developers to appeal Official Plans and Municipal Comprehensive Reviews.

We have heard mixed feedback on Committees of Adjustment. While they are seen to be working well in some cities, in others they are seen to simply add another lengthy step in the process. We would urge the government to first implement our recommendation to delegate minor variances and site plan approvals to municipal staff and then assess whether Committees of Adjustment are necessary and an improvement over staff-level decision making.

Cut the red tape so we can build faster and reduce costs

One of the strongest signs that our approval process is not working: of 35 OECD countries, only the Slovak Republic takes longer than Canada to approve a building project. The UK and the US approve projects three times faster without sacrificing quality or safety. And they save home buyers and tenants money as a result, making housing more affordable.^[15]

A 2020 survey of development approval times in 23 Canadian cities shows Ontario seriously lagging: Hamilton (15th), Toronto (17th), Ottawa (21st) with approval times averaging between 20-24 months. These timelines do not include building permits, which take about two years for an apartment building in Toronto. Nor did they count the time it takes for undeveloped land to be designated for housing, which the study notes can take five to ten years.^[16]

Despite the good intentions of many people involved in the approvals and home-building process, decades of dysfunction in the system and needless bureaucracy have made it too difficult for housing approvals to keep up with the needs of Ontarians. There appear to be numerous reasons why Ontario performs so poorly against other Canadian cities and the rest of the developed world. We believe that the major problems can be summed up as:

- Too much complexity in the planning process, with the page count in legislation, regulation, policies, plans, and by-laws growing every year
- Too many studies, guidelines, meetings and other requirements of the type we outlined in the previous section, including many that go well beyond the scope of Ontario's Planning Act
- Reviews within municipalities and with outside agencies that are piecemeal, duplicative (although often with conflicting outcomes) and poorly coordinated
- Process flaws that include reliance on paper
- Some provincial policies that are more relevant to urban development but result in burdensome, irrelevant requirements when applied in some rural and northern communities.



All of this has contributed to widespread failure on the part of municipalities to meet required timelines. The provincial Planning Act sets out deadlines of 90 days for decisions on zoning by-law amendments, 120 days for plans of subdivision, and 30 days for site plan approval, but municipalities routinely miss these without penalty. For other processes, like site plan approval or provincial approvals, there are no timelines and delays drag on. The cost of delay falls on the ultimate homeowner or tenant.

The consequences for homeowners and renters are enormous. Ultimately, whatever cost a builder pays gets passed on to the buyer or renter. As one person said: "Process is the biggest project killer in Toronto because developers have to carry timeline risk."

Site plan control was often brought up as a frustration. Under the Planning Act, this is meant to be a technical review of the external features of a building. In practice, municipalities often expand on what is required and take too long to respond.

Then: In 1966, a draft plan of subdivision in a town in southwestern Ontario to provide 529 low-rise and mid-rise housing units, a school site, a shopping centre and parks was approved by way of a two-page letter setting out 10 conditions. It took seven months to clear conditions for final approval.

And now: In 2013, a builder started the approval process to build on a piece of serviced residential land in a seasonal resort town. Over the next seven years, 18 professional consultant reports were required, culminating in draft plan approval containing 50 clearance conditions. The second approval, issued by the Local Planning Appeals Board in 2020, ran to 23 pages. The developer estimates it will be almost 10 years before final approval is received.

An Ontario Association of Architects study calculating the cost of delays between site plan application and approval concluded that for a 100-unit condominium apartment building, each additional month of delay costs the applicant an estimated \$193,000, or \$1,930 a month for each unit.^[17]

A 2020 study done for the Building Industry and Land Development Association (BILD) looked at impacts of delay on low-rise construction, including single-detached homes. It estimated that every month an approval is delayed adds, on average, \$1.46 per square foot to the cost of a single home. A two-year delay, which is not unusual for this housing type, adds more than \$70,000 to the cost of a 2,000-square-foot house in the GTA.^[16]

Getting rid of so much unnecessary and unproductive additional work would significantly reduce the burden on staff.^[16b] It would help address the widespread shortages of planners and building officials. It would also bring a stronger sense among municipal staff that they are part of the housing solution and can take pride in helping cut approval times and lower the costs of delivering homes.

Adopt common sense approaches that save construction costs

Wood using “mass timber” – an engineer compressed wood, made for strength and weight-bearing – can provide a lower-cost alternative to reinforced concrete in many mid-rise projects, but Ontario’s Building Code is hampering its use. Building taller with wood offers advantages beyond cost:

- Wood is a renewable resource that naturally sequesters carbon, helping us reach our climate change goals

- Using wood supports Ontario’s forestry sector and creates jobs, including for Indigenous people

British Columbia’s and Quebec’s building codes allow woodframe construction up to 12 storeys, but Ontario limits it to six. By amending the Building Code to allow 12-storey woodframe construction, Ontario would encourage increased use of forestry products and reduce building costs.

Finally, we were told that a shift in how builders are required to guarantee their performance would free up billions of dollars to build more housing. Pay on demand surety bonds are a much less onerous option than letters of credit, and are already accepted in Hamilton, Pickering, Innisfil, Whitchurch-Stouffville and other Ontario municipalities. We outline the technical details in [Appendix D](#).

- 19.** Legislate timelines at each stage of the provincial and municipal review process, including site plan, minor variance, and provincial reviews, and deem an application approved if the legislated response time is exceeded.
- 20.** Fund the creation of “approvals facilitators” with the authority to quickly resolve conflicts among municipal and/or provincial authorities and ensure timelines are met.
- 21.** Require a pre-consultation with all relevant parties at which the municipality sets out a binding list that defines what constitutes a complete application; confirms the number of consultations established in the previous recommendations; and clarifies that if a member of a regulated profession such as a professional engineer has stamped an application, the municipality has no liability and no additional stamp is needed.
- 22.** Simplify planning legislation and policy documents.
- 23.** Create a common, province-wide definition of plan of subdivision and standard set of conditions which clarify which may be included; require the use of standard province-wide legal agreements and, where feasible, plans of subdivision.
- 24.** Allow wood construction of up to 12 storeys.
- 25.** Require municipalities to provide the option of pay on demand surety bonds and letters of credit.

Prevent abuse of the appeal process

Part of the challenge with housing approvals is that, by the time a project has been appealed to the Ontario Land Tribunal (the Tribunal), it has usually already faced delay and compromises have been made to reduce the size and scope of the proposal. When an approved project is appealed, the appellant – which could just be a single individual – may pay \$400 and tie up new housing for years.

The most recent published report showed 1,300 unresolved cases.^[18] While under-resourcing does contribute to delays, this caseload also reflects the low barrier to launching an appeal and the minimal risks if an appeal is unsuccessful:

- After a builder has spent time and money to ensure a proposal conforms with a municipality's requirements, the municipal council can still reject it – even if its own planning staff has given its support. Very often this is to appease local opponents.
- Unlike a court, costs are not automatically awarded to the successful party at the Tribunal. The winning side must bring a motion and prove that the party bringing the appeal was unreasonable, clearly trying to delay the project, and/or being vexatious or frivolous. Because the bar is set so high, the winning side seldom asks for costs in residential cases.

This has resulted in abuse of the Tribunal to delay new housing. Throughout our consultations, we heard from municipalities, not-for-profits, and developers that affordable housing was a particular target for appeals which, even if unsuccessful, can make projects too costly to build.

Clearly the Tribunal needs more resources to clear its backlog. But the bigger issue is the need for so many appeals: we believe it would better to have well-defined goals and rules for municipalities and builders to avoid this costly and time-consuming quasi-judicial process. Those who bring appeals aimed at stopping development that meets established criteria should pay the legal costs of the successful party and face the risk of a larger project being approved.

The solution is not more appeals, it's fixing the system. We have proposed a series of reforms that would ensure only meritorious appeals proceeded, that every participant faces some risk and cost of losing, and that abuse of the Tribunal will be penalized. We believe that if Ontario accepts our recommendations, the Tribunal will not face the same volume of appeals. But getting to that point will take time, and the Tribunal needs more resources and better tools now.

Recommendation 1 will provide legislative direction to adjudicators that they must prioritize housing growth and intensification over competing priorities contained in provincial and municipal policies. We further recommend the following:

- 26.** Require appellants to promptly seek permission (“leave to appeal”) of the Tribunal and demonstrate that an appeal has merit, relying on evidence and expert reports, before it is accepted.
- 27.** Prevent abuse of process:
 - a) Remove right of appeal for projects with at least 30% affordable housing in which units are guaranteed affordable for at least 40 years.
 - b) Require a \$10,000 filing fee for third-party appeals.
 - c) Provide discretion to adjudicators to award full costs to the successful party in any appeal brought by a third party or by a municipality where its council has overridden a recommended staff approval.
- 28.** Encourage greater use of oral decisions issued the day of the hearing, with written reasons to follow, and allow those decisions to become binding the day that they are issued.
- 29.** Where it is found that a municipality has refused an application simply to avoid a deemed approval for lack of decision, allow the Tribunal to award punitive damages.
- 30.** Provide funding to increase staffing (adjudicators and case managers), provide market-competitive salaries, outsource more matters to mediators, and set shorter time targets.
- 31.** In clearing the existing backlog, encourage the Tribunal to prioritize projects close to the finish line that will support housing growth and intensification, as well as regional water or utility infrastructure decisions that will unlock significant housing capacity.

Reduce the costs to build, buy and rent

The price you pay to buy or rent a home is driven directly by how much it costs to build a home. In Ontario, costs to build homes have dramatically increased at an unprecedented pace over the past decade. In most of our cities and towns, materials and labour only account for about half of the costs. The rest comes from land, which we have addressed in the previous section, and government fees.

A careful balance is required on government fees because, as much as we would like to see them lowered, governments need revenues from fees and taxes to build critically needed infrastructure and pay for all the other services that make Ontario work. So, it is a question of balance and of ensuring that our approach to government fees encourages rather than discourages developers to build the full range of housing we need in our Ontario communities.

Align government fees and charges with the goal of building more housing

Improve the municipal funding model

Housing requires more than just the land it is built on. It requires roads, sewers, parks, utilities and other infrastructure. The provincial government provides municipalities with a way to secure funding for this infrastructure through development charges, community benefit charges and parkland dedication (providing 5% of land for public parks or the cash equivalent).

These charges are founded on the belief that growth – not current taxpayers – should pay for growth. As a concept, it is compelling. In practice, it means that new home buyers pay the entire cost of sewers, parks, affordable housing, or colleges that will be around for generations and may not be located in their neighbourhood. And, although building

affordable housing is a societal responsibility, because affordable units pay all the same charges as a market unit, the cost is passed to new home buyers in the same building or the not-for-profit organization supporting the project. We do not believe that government fees should create a disincentive to affordable housing.

If you ask any developer of homes – whether they are for-profit or non-profit – they will tell you that development charges are a special pain point. In Ontario, they can be as much as \$135,000 per home. In some municipalities, development charges have increased as much as 900% in less than 20 years.^[20] As development charges go up, the prices of homes go up. And development charges on a modest semi-detached home are the same as on a luxury 6,000 square foot home, resulting in a disincentive to build housing that is more affordable. Timing is also a challenge as development charges have to be paid up front, before a shovel even goes into the ground.

To help relieve the pressure, the Ontario government passed recent legislation allowing builders to determine development charges earlier in the building process. But they must pay interest on the assessed development charge to the municipality until a building permit is issued, and there is no cap on the rate, which in one major city is 13% annually.

Cash payments to satisfy parkland dedication also significantly boost the costs of higher-density projects, adding on average \$17,000 to the cost of a high-rise condo across the GTA.^[21] We heard concerns not just about the amount of cash collected, but also about the money not being spent in the neighbourhood or possibly not being spent on parks at all. As an example, in 2019 the City of Toronto held \$644 million in parkland cash-in-lieu payments.^[22] Everyone can agree that we need to invest in parks as our communities grow, but if the funds are not being spent, perhaps it means that more money is being collected for parklands than is needed and we could lower the cost of housing if we adjusted these parkland fees.



A 2019 study carried out for BILD showed that in the Greater Toronto Area, development charges for low-rise housing are on average more than three times higher per unit than in six comparable US metropolitan areas, and roughly 1.75-times higher than in the other Canadian cities.

For high-rise developments the average per unit charges in the GTA are roughly 50% higher than in the US areas, and roughly 30% higher than in the other Canadian urban areas.^[19]

Modernizing HST Thresholds

Harmonized sales tax (HST) applies to all new housing – including purpose-built rental. Today, the federal component is 5% and provincial component is 8%. The federal and provincial government provide a partial HST rebate. Two decades ago, the maximum home price eligible for a rebate was set at \$450,000 federally and \$400,000 provincially, resulting in a maximum rebate of \$6,300 federally and \$24,000 provincially, less than half of today’s average home price. Buyers of new homes above this ceiling face a significant clawback. Indexing the rebate would immediately reduce the cost of building new homes, savings that can be passed on to Ontarians. When both levels of government agree that we are facing a housing crisis, they should not be adding over 10% to the cost of almost all new homes.

- 32.** Waive development charges and parkland cash-in-lieu and charge only modest connection fees for all infill residential projects up to 10 units or for any development where no new material infrastructure will be required.
- 33.** Waive development charges on all forms of affordable housing guaranteed to be affordable for 40 years.
- 34.** Prohibit interest rates on development charges higher than a municipality’s borrowing rate.
- 35.** Regarding cash in lieu of parkland, s.37, Community Benefit Charges, and development charges:
 - a) Provincial review of reserve levels, collections and drawdowns annually to ensure funds are being used in a timely fashion and for the intended purpose, and, where review points to a significant concern, do not allow further collection until the situation has been corrected.
 - b) Except where allocated towards municipality-wide infrastructure projects, require municipalities to spend funds in the neighbourhoods where they were collected. However, where there’s a significant community need in a priority area of the City, allow for specific ward-to-ward allocation of unspent and unallocated reserves.
- 36.** Recommend that the federal government and provincial governments update HST rebate to reflect current home prices and begin indexing the thresholds to housing prices, and that the federal government match the provincial 75% rebate and remove any clawback.

Government charges on a new single-detached home averaged roughly \$186,300, or almost 22% of the price, across six municipalities in southcentral Ontario. For a new condominium apartment, the average was almost \$123,000, or roughly 24% of a unit’s price.

Make it easier to build rental

In cities and towns across Ontario, it is increasingly hard to find a vacant rental unit, let alone a vacant rental unit at an affordable price. Today, 66% of all purpose-built rental units in the City of Toronto were built between 1960 and 1979. Less than 15% of Toronto’s purpose-built rentals were constructed over the ensuing 40 years in spite of the significant population growth during that time. In fact, between 2006 and 2016, growth in condo apartments increased by 186% while purpose-built rental only grew by 0.6%.^[22] In 2018, the Ontario government introduced positive changes that have created growth in purpose-built rental units – with last year seeing 18,000 units under construction and 93,000 proposed against a 5-year average prior to 2020 of 3,400 annually.^[23]

Long-term renters often now feel trapped in apartments that don’t make sense for them as their needs change. And because they can’t or don’t want to move up the housing ladder, many of the people coming up behind them who would gladly take those apartments are instead living in crowded spaces with family members or roommates. Others feel forced to commit to rental units at prices way beyond what they can afford. Others are trying their luck in getting on the wait list for an affordable unit or housing co-op – wait lists that are years long. Others are leaving Ontario altogether.

66%

of all purpose-built rental units
in the City of Toronto were
built between **1960** and **1979**.



A pattern in every community, and particularly large cities, is that the apartments and rented rooms that we do have are disappearing. Apartment buildings are being converted to condos or upgraded to much more expensive rental units. Duplexes get purchased and turned into larger single-family homes.

A major challenge in bridging the gap of rental supply is that, more often than not, purpose-built rental projects don't make economic sense for builders and investors. Ironically, there is no shortage of Canadian investor capital seeking housing investments, particularly large pension funds – but the economics of investing in purpose-built rental in Ontario just don't make sense. So, investments get made in apartment projects in other provinces or countries, or in condo projects that have a better and safer return-on-investment. What can governments do to get that investor capital pointed in the right direction so we can create jobs and get more of the housing we need built?

Some of our earlier recommendations will help, particularly indexing the HST rebate. So will actions by government to require purpose-built rental on surplus government land that is made available for sale. ([Appendix C](#))

Municipal property taxes on purpose-built rental can be as much as 2.5 times greater than property taxes for condominium or other ownership housing.^[24]

The Task Force recommends:

37. Align property taxes for purpose-built rental with those of condos and low-rise homes.

Make homeownership possible for hardworking Ontarians who want it

Home ownership has always been part of the Canadian dream. You don't have to look far back to find a time when the housing landscape was very different. The norm was for young people to rent an apartment in their twenties, work hard and save for a down payment, then buy their first home in their late twenties or early thirties. It was the same for many new Canadians: arrive, rent, work hard and buy. The house might be modest, but it brought a sense of ownership, stability and security. And after that first step onto the ownership ladder, there was always the possibility of selling and moving up. Home ownership felt like a real possibility for anyone who wanted it.

That's not how it works now. Too many young people who would like their own place are living with one or both parents well into adulthood.

The escalation of housing prices over the last decade has put the dream of homeownership out of reach of a growing number of aspiring first-time home buyers. While 73% of Canadians are homeowners, that drops to 48% for Black people, 47% for LGBTQ people^[5] (StatsCan is studying rates for other populations, including Indigenous People who are severely underhoused). This is also an issue for younger adults: a 2021 study showed only 24% of Torontonians aged 30 to 39 are homeowners.^[25]

In Canada, responsibility for Indigenous housing programs has historically been a shared between the federal and provincial governments. The federal government works closely with its provincial and territorial counterparts to improve access to housing for Indigenous peoples both on and off reserve. More than 85% of Indigenous people live in urban and rural areas, are 11 times more likely to experience homelessness and have incidence of housing need that is 52% greater than all Canadians. The Murdered and Missing Indigenous Women and Girls report mentions housing 299 times – the lack of which being a significant, contributing cause to violence and the provision of which as a significant, contributing solution. The Province of Ontario has made significant investments in Urban Indigenous Housing, but we need the Federal Government to re-engage as an active partner.

While measures to address supply will have an impact on housing prices, many aspiring homeowners will continue to face a gap that is simply too great to bridge through traditional methods.

The Task Force recognizes the need for caution about measures that would spur demand for housing before the supply bottleneck is fixed. At the same time, a growing number of organizations – both non-profit and for-profit are proposing a range of unique home equity models. Some of these organizations are aiming at households who have sufficient income to pay the mortgage but lack a sufficient down payment. Others are aiming at households who fall short in both income and down payment requirements for current market housing.

The Task Force heard about a range of models to help aspiring first-time home buyers, including:

- Shared equity models with a government, non-profit or for-profit lender holding a second “shared equity mortgage” payable at time of sale of the home
- Land lease models that allow residents to own their home but lease the land, reducing costs
- Rent-to-own approaches in which a portion of an occupant’s rent is used to build equity, which can be used as a down payment on their current unit or another market unit in the future
- Models where the equity gain is shared between the homeowner and the non-profit provider, such that the non-profit will always be able to buy the home back and sell it to another qualified buyer, thus retaining the home’s affordability from one homeowner to the next.

Proponents of these models identified barriers that thwart progress in implementing new solutions.

- The Planning Act limits land leases to a maximum of 21 years. This provision prevents home buyers from accessing the same type of mortgages from a bank or credit union that are available to them when they buy through traditional homeownership.
- The Perpetuities Act has a similar 21-year limit on any options placed on land. This limits innovative non-profit models from using equity formulas for re-sale and repurchase of homes.
- Land Transfer Tax (LTT) is charged each time a home is sold and is collected by the province; and in Toronto, this tax is also collected by the City. This creates a double-tax in rent-to-own/equity building models where LTT ends up being paid first by the home equity organization and then by the occupant when they are able to buy the unit.
- HST is charged based on the market value of the home. In shared equity models where the homeowner neither owns nor gains from the shared equity portion of their home, HST on the shared equity portion of the home simply reduces affordability.
- Residential mortgages are highly regulated by the federal government and reflective of traditional homeownership. Modifications in regulations may be required to adapt to new co-ownership and other models.

The Task Force encourages the Ontario government to devote further attention to avenues to support new homeownership options. As a starting point, the Task Force offers the following recommendations:

- 38.** Amend the Planning Act and Perpetuities Act to extend the maximum period for land leases and restrictive covenants on land to 40 or more years.
- 39.** Eliminate or reduce tax disincentives to housing growth.
- 40.** Call on the Federal Government to implement an Urban, Rural and Northern Indigenous Housing Strategy.
- 41.** Funding for pilot projects that create innovative pathways to homeownership, for Black, Indigenous, and marginalized people and first-generation homeowners.
- 42.** Provide provincial and federal loan guarantees for purpose-built rental, affordable rental and affordable ownership projects.

Support and incentivize scaling up housing supply

Our goal of building 1.5 million homes in ten years means doubling how many homes Ontario creates each year. As much as the Task Force’s recommendations will remove barriers to realizing this ambitious goal, we also need to ensure we have the capacity across Ontario’s communities to deliver this new housing supply. This includes capacity of our housing infrastructure, capacity within our municipal planning teams, and boots on the ground with the skills to build new homes.

There is much to be done and the price of failure for the people of Ontario is high. This is why the provincial government must make an unwavering commitment to keeping the spotlight on housing supply. This is also why the province must be dogged in its determination to galvanize and align efforts and incentives across all levels of government so that working together, we all can get the job done.

Our final set of recommendations turns to these issues of capacity to deliver, and the role the provincial government can play in putting the incentives and alignment in place to achieve the 1.5 million home goal.

Invest in municipal infrastructure

Housing can’t get built without water, sewage, and other infrastructure

When the Task Force met with municipal leaders, they emphasized how much future housing supply relies on having the water, storm water and wastewater systems, roads, sidewalks, fire stations, and all the other parts of community infrastructure to support new homes and new residents.

Infrastructure is essential where housing is being built for the first time. And, it can be a factor in intensification when added density exceeds the capacity of existing infrastructure, one of the reasons we urge new infrastructure in new developments to be designed for future capacity. In Ontario, there are multiple municipalities where the number one barrier to approving new housing projects is a lack of infrastructure to support them.

Municipalities face a myriad of challenges in getting this infrastructure in place. Often, infrastructure investments are required long before new projects are approved and funding must be secured. Notwithstanding the burden development charges place on the price of new housing, most municipalities report that development charges are still not enough to fully cover the costs of building new infrastructure and retrofitting existing infrastructure in neighbourhoods that are intensifying. Often infrastructure crosses municipal boundaries creating complicated and time-consuming “who pays?” questions. Municipal leaders also shared their frustrations with situations where new housing projects are approved and water, sewage and other infrastructure capacity is allocated to the project – only to have the developer land bank the project and put off building. Environmental considerations with new infrastructure add further cost and complexity. The Task Force recommends:

- 43. Enable municipalities, subject to adverse external economic events, to withdraw infrastructure allocations from any permitted projects where construction has not been initiated within three years of build permits being issued.**
- 44. Work with municipalities to develop and implement a municipal services corporation utility model for water and wastewater under which the municipal corporation would borrow and amortize costs among customers instead of using development charges.**

Create the Labour Force to meet the housing supply need

The labour force is shrinking in many segments of the market

You can't start to build housing without infrastructure. You can't build it without people – skilled trades people in every community who can build the homes we need.

The concern that we are already facing a shortage in skilled trades came through loud and clear in our consultations. We heard from many sources that our education system funnels young people to university rather than colleges or apprenticeships and creates the perception that careers in the skilled trades are of less value. Unions and builders are working to fill the pipeline domestically and recruit internationally, but mass retirements are making it challenging to maintain the workforce at its current level, let alone increase it.

Increased economic immigration could ease this bottleneck, but it appears difficult for a skilled labourer with no Canadian work experience to qualify under Ontario's rules. Moreover, Canada's immigration policies also favour university education over skills our economy and society desperately need. We ought to be welcoming immigrants with the skills needed to build roads and houses that will accommodate our growing population.

The shortage may be less acute, however, among smaller developers and contractors that could renovate and build new "missing middle" homes arising from the changes in neighbourhood zoning described earlier. These smaller companies tap into a different workforce from the one needed to build high rises and new subdivisions. Nonetheless, 1.5 million more homes will require a major investment in attracting and developing the skilled trades workforce to deliver this critically needed housing supply. We recommend:

45. Improve funding for colleges, trade schools, and apprenticeships; encourage and incentivize municipalities, unions and employers to provide more on-the-job training.
46. Undertake multi-stakeholder education program to promote skilled trades.
47. Recommend that the federal and provincial government prioritize skilled trades and adjust the immigration points system to strongly favour needed trades and expedite immigration status for these workers, and encourage the federal government to increase from 9,000 to 20,000 the number of immigrants admitted through Ontario's program.

Create a large Ontario Housing Delivery Fund to align efforts and incent new housing supply

Build alignment between governments to enable builders to deliver more homes than ever before

All levels of government play a role in housing.

The federal government sets immigration policy, which has a major impact on population growth and many tax policies. The province sets the framework for planning, approvals, and growth that municipalities rely upon, and is responsible for many other areas that touch on housing supply, like investing in highways and transit, training workers, the building code and protecting the environment. Municipalities are on the front lines, expected to translate the impacts of federal immigration policy, provincial guidance and other factors, some very localized, into official plans and the overall process through which homes are approved to be built.

The efficiency with which home builders can build, whether for-profit or non-profit, is influenced by policies and decisions at every level of government. In turn, how many home developers can deliver, and at what cost, translates directly into the availability of homes that Ontarians can afford.

Collectively, governments have not been sufficiently aligned in their efforts to provide the frameworks and incentives that meet the broad spectrum of housing needs in Ontario. Much action, though, has been taken in recent years.

- The Ontario government has taken several steps to make it easier to build additional suites in your own home: reduced disincentives to building rental housing, improved the appeal process, focused on density around transit stations, made upfront development charges more predictable, and provided options for municipalities to create community benefits through development.
- The federal government has launched the National Housing Strategy and committed over \$70 billion in funding.^[26] Most recently, it has announced a \$4 billion Housing Accelerator Fund aimed at helping municipalities remove barriers to building housing more quickly.^[27]
- Municipalities have been looking at ways to change outdated processes, rules, and ways of thinking that create delays and increases costs of delivering homes. Several municipalities have taken initial steps towards eliminating exclusionary zoning and addressing other barriers described in this report.

All governments agree that we are facing a housing crisis. Now we must turn the sense of urgency into action and alignment across governments.

Mirror policy changes with financial incentives aligned across governments

The policy recommendations in this report will go a long way to align efforts and position builders to deliver more homes.

Having the capacity in our communities to build these homes will take more than policy. It will take money. Rewarding municipalities that meet housing growth and approval timelines will help them to invest in system upgrades, hire additional staff, and invest in their communities. Similarly, municipalities that resist new housing, succumb to NIMBY pressure, and close off their neighbourhoods should see funding reductions. Fixing the housing crisis is a societal responsibility, and our limited tax dollars should be directed to those municipalities making the difficult but necessary choices to grow housing supply.

In late January 2022, the provincial government announced \$45 million for a new *Streamline Development Approval Fund* to “unlock housing supply by cutting red tape and improving processes for residential and industrial developments”.^[28] This is encouraging. More is needed.

Ontario should also receive its fair share of federal funding but today faces a shortfall of almost \$500 million,^[29] despite two thirds of the Canadian housing shortage being in Ontario. We call on the federal government to address this funding gap.

- 48.** The Ontario government should establish a large “Ontario Housing Delivery Fund” and encourage the federal government to match funding. This fund should reward:
 - a) Annual housing growth that meets or exceeds provincial targets
 - b) Reductions in total approval times for new housing
 - c) The speedy removal of exclusionary zoning practices
- 49.** Reductions in funding to municipalities that fail to meet provincial housing growth and approval timeline targets.

We believe that the province should consider partial grants to subsidize municipalities that waive development charges for affordable housing and for purpose-built rental.

Sustain focus, measure, monitor, improve

Digitize and modernize the approvals and planning process

Some large municipalities have moved to electronic tracking of development applications and/or electronic building permits (“e-permits”) and report promising results, but there is no consistency and many smaller places don’t have the capacity to make the change.

Municipalities, the provincial government and agencies use different systems to collect data and information relevant to housing approvals, which slows down processes and leaves much of the “big picture” blank. This could be addressed by ensuring uniform data architecture standards.

Improve the quality of our housing data to inform decision making

Having accurate data is key to understanding any challenge and making the best decisions in response. The Task Force heard from multiple housing experts that we are not always using the best data, and we do not always have the data we need.

Having good population forecasts is essential in each municipality as they develop plans to meet future land and housing needs. Yet, we heard many concerns about inconsistent approaches to population forecasts. In the Greater Golden Horseshoe, the forecast provided to municipalities by the province is updated only when the Growth Plan is updated, generally every seven years; but federal immigration policy, which is a key driver of growth, changes much more frequently. The provincial Ministry of Finance produces a population forecast on a more regular basis than the Growth Plan, but these are not used consistently across municipalities or even by other provincial ministries.

Population forecasts get translated into housing need in different ways across the province, and there is a lack of data about how (or whether) the need will be met. Others pointed to the inconsistent availability of land inventories. Another challenge is the lack of information on how much land is permitted and how much housing is actually getting built once permitted, and how fast. The Task Force also heard that, although the Provincial Policy Statement requires municipalities to maintain a three-year supply of short-term (build-ready) land and report it each year to the province, many municipalities are not meeting that requirement.^[30]

At a provincial and municipal level, we need better data on the housing we have today, housing needed to close the gap, consistent projections of what we need in the future, and data on how we are doing at keeping up. Improved data will help anticipate local and provincial supply bottlenecks and constraints, making it easier to determine the appropriate level and degree of response.

It will also be important to have better data to assess how much new housing stock is becoming available to groups that have been disproportionately excluded from home ownership and rental housing.

Put eyes on the crisis and change the conversation around housing

Ours is not the first attempt to “fix the housing system”. There have been efforts for years to tackle increasing housing prices and find solutions so everyone in Ontario can find and afford the housing they need. This time must be different.

The recommendations in this report must receive sustained attention, results must be monitored, significant financial investment by all levels of government must be made. And, the people of Ontario must embrace a housing landscape in which the housing needs of tomorrow’s citizens and those who have been left behind are given equal weight to the housing advantages of those who are already well established in homes that they own.

- 50.** Fund the adoption of consistent municipal e-permitting systems and encourage the federal government to match funding. Fund the development of common data architecture standards across municipalities and provincial agencies and require municipalities to provide their zoning bylaws with open data standards. Set an implementation goal of 2025 and make funding conditional on established targets.
- 51.** Require municipalities and the provincial government to use the Ministry of Finance population projections as the basis for housing need analysis and related land use requirements.
- 52.** Resume reporting on housing data and require consistent municipal reporting, enforcing compliance as a requirement for accessing programs under the Ontario Housing Delivery Fund.
- 53.** Report each year at the municipal and provincial level on any gap between demand and supply by housing type and location, and make underlying data freely available to the public.
- 54.** Empower the Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing to lead an all-of-government committee, including key provincial ministries and agencies, that meets weekly to ensure our remaining recommendations and any other productive ideas are implemented.
- 55.** Commit to evaluate these recommendations for the next three years with public reporting on progress.

Conclusion

We have set a bold goal for Ontario: building 1.5 million homes in the next 10 years.

We believe this can be done. What struck us was that everyone we talked to – builders, housing advocates, elected officials, planners – understands the need to act now. As one long-time industry participant said, “for the first time in memory, everyone is aligned, and we need to take advantage of that.”

Such unity of purpose is rare, but powerful.

To leverage that power, we offer solutions that are bold but workable, backed by evidence, and that position Ontario for the future.

Our recommendations focus on ramping up the supply of housing. Measures are already in place to try to cool demand, but they will not fill Ontario’s housing need. More supply is key. Building more homes will reduce the competition for our scarce supply of homes and will give Ontarians more housing choices. It will improve housing affordability across the board.

Everyone wants more Ontarians to have housing. So let’s get to work to build more housing in Ontario.

APPENDIX A:

Biographies of Task Force Members

Lalit Aggarwal is President of Manor Park Holdings, a real estate development and operating company active in Eastern Ontario. Previously, Lalit was an investor for institutional fund management firms, such as H.I.G. European Capital Partners, Soros Fund Management, and Goldman Sachs. He is a past fellow of the C.D. Howe Institute and a former Director of both Bridgepoint Health and the Centre for the Commercialization of Regenerative Medicine. Lalit holds degrees from the University of Oxford and the University of Pennsylvania. He is also a current Director of the Hospital for Sick Children Foundation, the Sterling Hall School and the Chair of the Alcohol & Gaming Commission of Ontario.

David Amborski is a professional Urban Planner, Professor at Ryerson University's School of Urban and Regional Planning and the founding Director of the Centre for Urban Research and Land Development (CUR). His research and consulting work explore topics where urban planning interfaces with economics, including land and housing markets. He is an academic advisor to the National Executive Forum on Public Property, and he is a member of Lambda Alpha (Honorary Land Economics Society). He has undertaken consulting for the Federal, Provincial and a range of municipal governments. Internationally, he has undertaken work for the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, and several other organizations in Eastern Europe, Latin America, South Africa, and Asia. He also serves on the editorial boards of several international academic journals.

Andrew Garrett is a real estate executive responsible for growing IMCO's \$11+ Billion Global Real Estate portfolio to secure public pensions and insurance for Ontario families. IMCO is the only Ontario fund manager purpose built to onboard public clients such as pensions, insurance, municipal reserve funds, and endowments. Andrew has significant non-profit sector experience founding a B Corp certified social enterprise called WeBuild to help incubate social purpose real estate projects. He currently volunteers on non-profit boards supporting social purpose real estate projects, youth programs and the visual arts at Art Gallery

of Ontario. Andrew sits on board advisory committees for private equity firms and holds a Global Executive MBA from Kellogg School Management and a Real Estate Development Certification from MIT Centre for Real Estate.

Tim Hudak is the CEO of the Ontario Real Estate Association (OREA). With a passion and voice for championing the dream of home ownership, Tim came to OREA following a distinguished 21-year career in politics, including five years as Leader of the Progressive Conservative Party of Ontario.

In his role, Tim has focused on transforming OREA into Ontario's most cutting-edge professional association at the forefront of advocacy on behalf of REALTORS® and consumers, and providing world-class conferences, standard forms, leadership training and professional guidance to its Members. As part of his work at OREA, Tim was named one of the most powerful people in North American residential real estate by Swanepoel Power 200 for the last five years. Tim is married to Deb Hutton, and together they have two daughters, Miller and Maitland. In his spare time, Tim enjoys trails less taken on his mountain bike or hiking shoes as well as grilling outdoors.

Jake Lawrence was appointed Chief Executive Officer and Group Head, Global Banking and Markets in January 2021. In this role, Jake is responsible for the Bank's Global Banking and Markets business line and strategy across its global footprint. Jake joined Scotiabank in 2002 and has held progressively senior roles in Finance, Group Treasury and Global Banking and Markets. From December 2018 to January 2021, Jake was Co-Group Head of Global Banking and Markets with specific responsibility for its Capital Markets businesses, focused on building alignment across product groups and priority markets to best serve our clients throughout our global footprint. Previously, Jake was Executive Vice President and Head of Global Banking and Markets in the U.S., providing overall strategic direction and execution of Scotiabank's U.S. businesses. Prior to moving into GBM, Jake served as Senior Vice President and Deputy Treasurer, responsible for Scotiabank's wholesale funding activities and liquidity management as well as Senior Vice President, Investor Relations.

Julie Di Lorenzo (GPLLM, University of Toronto 2020), is self-employed since 1982, operates one of the largest female-run Real Estate Development Companies in North America. She was instrumental in the Daniel Burnham award-winning Ontario Growth Management Plan (2004) as President of BILD. Julie served as the first female-owner President of GTHBA (BILD) and on the boards of the Ontario Science Centre, Harbourfront Toronto, Tarion (ONHWP), St. Michael's Hospital, NEXT36, Waterfront Toronto, Chair of IREC Committee WT, Havergal College (Co-Chair of Facilities), York School (interim Vice-Chair), and Canadian Civil Liberties Association Board. Julie has served various governments in advisory capacity on Women's issues, Economic Development, Innovation and Entrepreneurship. Awards include Lifetime Achievement BILD 2017, ICCO Business Excellence 2005 & ICCO Businesswoman of the Year 2021.

Justin Marchand (CIHCM, CPA, CMA, BComm) is Métis and was appointed Chief Executive Officer of Ontario Aboriginal Housing Services (OAHS) in 2018. Justin has over 20 years of progressive experience in a broad range of sectors, including two publicly listed corporations, a large accounting and consulting firm, and a major crown corporation, and holds numerous designations across financial, operations, and housing disciplines. He was most recently selected as Chair of the Canadian Housing and Renewal Association's (CHRA's) Indigenous Caucus Working Group and is also board member for CHRA. Justin is also an active board member for both the Coalition of Hamilton Indigenous Leadership (CHIL) as well as Shingwauk Kinoomaage Gamig, located in Bawaating. Justin believes that Housing is a fundamental human right and that when Indigenous people have access to safe, affordable, and culture-based Housing this provides the opportunity to improve other areas of their lives.

Ene Underwood is CEO of Habitat for Humanity Greater Toronto Area), a non-profit housing developer that helps working, lower income families build strength, stability and self-reliance through affordable homeownership. Homes are delivered through a combination of volunteer builds, contractor builds, and partnerships with non-profit and for-profit developers. Ene's career began in the private sector as a strategy consultant with McKinsey & Company before transitioning to not-for-profit sector leadership. Ene holds a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) from the University of Waterloo and a Master of Business Administration from Ivey Business School.

Dave Wilkes is the President and CEO of the Building Industry and Land Development Association of the GTA (BILD). The Association has 1,300 members and proudly represents builders, developers, professional renovators and those who support the industry.

Dave is committed to supporting volunteer boards and organizations. He has previously served on the George Brown College Board of Directors, Ontario Curling Association, and is currently engaged with Black North Initiative (Housing Committee) and R-Labs I+T Council.

Dave received his Bachelor of Arts (Applied Geography) from Ryerson.

APPENDIX B:

Affordable Housing

Ontario's affordable housing shortfall was raised in almost every conversation. With rapidly rising prices, more lower-priced market rental units are being converted into housing far out of reach of lower-income households. In parallel, higher costs to deliver housing and limited government funding have resulted in a net decrease in the number of affordable housing units run by non-profits. The result is untenable: more people need affordable housing after being displaced from the market at the very time that affordable supply is shrinking.

Throughout our consultations, we were reminded of the housing inequities experienced by Black, Indigenous and marginalized people. We also received submissions describing the unique challenges faced by off-reserve Indigenous Peoples both in the province's urban centres and in the north.

While many of the changes that will help deliver market housing will also help make it easier to deliver affordable housing, affordable housing is a societal responsibility. We cannot rely exclusively on for-profit developers nor on increases in the supply of market housing to fully solve the problem.

The non-profit housing sector faces all the same barriers, fees, risks and complexities outlined in this report as for-profit builders. Several participants from the non-profit sector referred to current or future partnerships with for-profit developers that tap into the development and construction expertise and efficiencies of the private sector. Successful examples of leveraging such partnerships were cited with Indigenous housing, supportive housing, and affordable homeownership.

We were also reminded by program participants that, while partnerships with for-profit developers can be very impactful, non-profit providers have unique competencies in the actual delivery of affordable housing. This includes confirming eligibility of affordable housing applicants, supporting independence of occupants of affordable housing, and ensuring affordable housing units remain affordable from one occupant to the next.

One avenue for delivering more affordable housing that has received much recent attention is inclusionary zoning. In simple terms, inclusionary zoning (IZ) requires developers to deliver a share of affordable units in new

housing developments in prescribed areas. The previous Ontario government passed legislation in April 2018 providing a framework within which municipalities could enact Inclusionary Zoning bylaws.

Ontario's first inclusionary zoning policy was introduced in fall 2021 by the City of Toronto and applies to major transit station areas. Internationally, inclusionary zoning has been used successfully to incentivize developers to create new affordable housing by providing density bonuses (more units than they would normally be allowed, if some are affordable) or reductions in government fees. Unfortunately, the City's approach did not include any incentives or bonuses. Instead, Toronto requires market-rate fees and charges for below-market affordable units. This absence of incentives together with lack of clarity on the overall density that will be approved for projects has led developers and some housing advocates to claim that these projects may be uneconomic and thus will not get financed or built. Municipalities shared with us their concerns regarding the restriction in the provincial IZ legislation that prohibits "cash in lieu" payments. Municipalities advised that having the option of accepting the equivalent value of IZ units in cash from the developer would enable even greater impact in some circumstances (for example, a luxury building in an expensive neighbourhood, where the cost of living is too high for a low-income resident).

Funding for affordable housing is the responsibility of all levels of government. The federal government has committed to large funding transfers to the provinces to support affordable housing. The Task Force heard, however, that Ontario's share of this funding does not reflect our proportionate affordable housing needs. This, in turn, creates further financial pressure on both the province and municipalities, which further exacerbates the affordable housing shortages in Ontario's communities.

Finally, many participants in Task Force consultations pointed to surplus government lands as an avenue for building more affordable housing and this is discussed in [Appendix C](#).

We have made recommendations throughout the report intended to have a positive impact on new affordable housing supply. We offer these additional recommendations specific to affordable housing:

- Call upon the federal government to provide equitable affordable housing funding to Ontario.
 - Develop and legislate a clear, province-wide definition of “affordable housing” to create certainty and predictability.
 - Create an Affordable Housing Trust from a portion of Land Transfer Tax Revenue (i.e., the windfall resulting from property price appreciation) to be used in partnership with developers, non-profits, and municipalities in the creation of more affordable housing units. This Trust should create incentives for projects serving and brought forward by Black- and Indigenous-led developers and marginalized groups.
- Amend legislation to:
 - Allow cash-in-lieu payments for Inclusive Zoning units at the discretion of the municipality.
 - Require that municipalities utilize density bonusing or other incentives in all Inclusionary Zoning and Affordable Housing policies that apply to market housing.
 - Permit municipalities that have not passed Inclusionary Zoning policies to offer incentives and bonuses for affordable housing units.
 - Encourage government to closely monitor the effectiveness of Inclusionary Zoning policy in creating new affordable housing and to explore alternative funding methods that are predictable, consistent and transparent as a more viable alternative option to Inclusionary Zoning policies in the provision of affordable housing.
 - Rebate MPAC market rate property tax assessment on below-market affordable homes.

APPENDIX C:

Government Surplus Land

Surplus government lands fell outside the mandate of the Task Force. However, this question came up repeatedly as a solution to housing supply. While we take no view on the disposition of specific parcels of land, several stakeholders raised issues that we believe merit consideration:

- Review surplus lands and accelerate the sale and development through RFP of surplus government land and surrounding land by provincially pre-zoning for density, affordable housing, and mixed or residential use.
- All future government land sales, whether commercial or residential, should have an affordable housing component of at least 20%.
- Purposefully upzone underdeveloped or underutilized Crown property (e.g., LCBO).
- Sell Crown land and reoccupy as a tenant in a higher density building or relocate services outside of major population centres where land is considerably less expensive.
- The policy priority of adding to the housing supply, including affordable units, should be reflected in the way surplus land is offered for sale, allowing bidders to structure their proposals accordingly.

APPENDIX D:

Surety Bonds

Moving to surety bonds would free up billions of dollars for building

When a development proposal goes ahead, the developer typically needs to make site improvements, such as installing common services. The development agreement details how the developer must perform to the municipality's satisfaction.

Up until the 1980s, it was common practice for Ontario municipalities to accept bonds as financial security for subdivision agreements and site plans. Today, however, they almost exclusively require letters of credit from a chartered bank. The problem with letters of credit is that developers are often required to collateralize the letter of credit dollar-for-dollar against the value of the municipal works they are performing.

Often this means developers can only afford to finance one or two housing projects at a time, constraining housing supply. The Ontario Home Builders' Association estimates that across Ontario, billions of dollars are tied up in collateral or borrowing capacity that could be used to advance more projects.

Modern "pay on demand surety bonds" are proven to provide the same benefits and security as a letter of credit, while not tying up private capital the way letters of credit do. Moving to this option would give municipalities across Ontario access to all the features of a letter of credit with the added benefit of professional underwriting, carried out by licensed bonding companies, ensuring that the developer is qualified to fulfill its obligations under the municipal agreement.

Most important from a municipal perspective, the financial obligation is secured. If a problem arises, the secure bond is fully payable by the bond company on demand. Surety companies, similar to banks, are regulated by Ontario's Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions to ensure they have sufficient funds in place to pay out bond claims.

More widespread use of this instrument could unlock billions of dollars of private sector financial liquidity that could be used to build new infrastructure and housing projects, provide for more units in each development and accelerate the delivery of housing of all types.

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Town of The Blue Mountains

32 Mill Street, Box 310
THORN BURY, ON N0H 2P0
<https://www.thebluemountains.ca>

Via Email (housingsupply@ontario.ca)

February 15, 2022

Hon. Steve Clark
Minister of Municipal Affairs & Housing
College Park 17th Floor, 777 Bay Street
Toronto, ON M7A2J3

**RE: Opportunities & Feedback to Increase the Supply & Affordability of Market Housing
Town of The Blue Mountains Submission**

Dear Minister Clark,

Thank you for your recent email correspondence to municipal Heads of Council on February 7, 2022 seeking further advice from municipalities regarding opportunities to increase the supply and affordability of market housing. Like many municipalities in Ontario, the Town of The Blue Mountains is experiencing significant growth, pressure to grow more, and market housing prices that have vastly outpaced the incomes of so many local residents.

We appreciate your willingness to ask tough questions regarding the current housing crisis and your openness to act swiftly on some of the answers you receive through your consultations. It should be noted that municipal staff and Councils would be better able to provide well-thought out, constructive comments and suggestions with additional time. It is concerning that some innovative thoughts, ideas, and potential needed changes to Ontario's Housing System may not be heard through an accelerated consultation period.

On behalf of the Town of The Blue Mountains, the following represents Town staff's suggested opportunities for the Province's consideration as well as comments pertaining to the Housing Task Force Report Recommendations:

General Comment – The Town supports the Province in setting a target for new dwellings to be built. Without a target, neither the Province, nor municipalities will know the magnitude of the goal or how each can do their part in achieving it.

General Comment – The Town supports a municipality's ability to deliver a range of housing options that both meet local context and serviceability, while pursuing achievement of provincial priorities, objectives, and policies. Definition of terms such as "missing middle" and "attainable" may assist municipalities in understanding and what we are collectively striving towards.

General Comment – The current Planning System in Ontario is multi-tiered, complex and lengthy. In rural and small urban communities, plans, policies, and bylaws can articulate a community’s vision of a sustainable yet prosperous future. However substantial amounts of information that guide development on the ground is left to landowners and applicants to provide for review. This “back-ending” of information to support development proposals results in time and money required for both preparation and review of those materials. The result: a land development process that is often consumed with ground-truthing, review, technical assessment, and professional debate. While detailed information is critical to good decision-making, the current reactive structure does not lend itself to accelerated delivery of market housing. Municipalities need to be equipped to identify and clearly delineate areas that are available for development at the Official Plan and Zoning Bylaw stage. Mandating the use of the Community Planning Permit System may assist in bringing clarity and expediency to the process.

Suggestion: Pursue Clarity & Predictability – A new Planning System in Ontario needs to be based on clarity and predictability. Properties that are designated and zoned for uses that are deemed appropriate through Official Plan and Zoning Bylaw processes should be able to realize the community’s vision without further draw-out processes. Similarly, community residents should have the confidence that lands that are designated and zoned for protection will stay that way until the next Official Plan Review and Zoning Bylaw Review without concern that technical evaluations will reveal opportunity for unexpected change.

Suggestion: Stable & Sufficient Resources to Plan Ahead – It is recommended that a portion of the Land Transfer Tax collected within a municipality be directed to fund municipal planning and development resources. This approach stabilizes funding for many smaller municipalities. This approach also ensures that municipalities with higher land sale volumes (a potential sign of growth) can benefit from that growth by investing in resources to manage it. Finally, this approach also lessens the burden of municipal planning resources on the tax levy, freeing up much needed tax income to be dedicated to other municipal services.

Suggestion: Non-primary dwelling surtax to fund Community Improvement Plans – Seasonal homes, second homes, vacation homes and short-term accommodation units make up a critical mass in the Provincial housing stock. Ontarians should always have the freedom to buy real estate. However, when not occupied as a principal residence by either the owner or a long-term tenant, this housing stock consumes land without helping satisfy the market’s demand for housing. It is recommended that the Province investigate a surtax or unit levy on dwellings that are not used as a principal residence by the owner or a long-term tenant. Legislation could be introduced to require the surtax revenues to support municipal Community Improvement Programs that support attainable housing.

Suggestion: Attainable Unit Density Offset – We recommend that the Province allow municipalities to require up to 10% of development proposals over 10 units to be attainable in exchange for a 10% increase in density. Effectively, bonus density can be provided for the attainable housing. This takes advantage of the critical mass/cost efficiency of a development that is already constructing market-priced dwellings.

Suggestion: Minimum Density Plans -- To help achieve a provincial goal of dwelling creation, each region and municipality must understand what their respective contribution of new dwellings needs to be in the next 10 years. We recommend that the Province work with planning authorities to identify what the regional and local municipal dwelling targets shall be. The minimum densities required to achieve these dwelling targets should be outlined in Minimum Density Plans for serviced settlement areas with no threat of appeal to the Ontario Land Tribunal. This will ensure the densities required to achieve dwelling targets are put into place in a timely manner and sites are pre-zoned for development.

Housing Task Force Report Recommendations 3 through 11 – Town staff generally support pursuit of “as-of-right” permissions. We support the Province furthering legislative change to permit two additional residential units on a lot, to a maximum of 3 units. However, we question the liveability of 4 units on a single residential lot. Issues related to amenity space, parking, and waste collection could be exacerbated, particularly in smaller communities with little to no access to transit or public parkland within walking distance. Also, we do not support Recommendation 11 in its entirety as it suggests supporting housing growth outside municipal boundaries and may lead to unnecessary sprawl and premature extension of costly municipal infrastructure.

Housing Task Force Report Recommendation 12 – We caution against a complete repeal or override of municipal documents that prioritize the preservation of physical character of neighbourhood. However, we acknowledge that character does not equate to “the same”. Municipalities that wish to address character should be required to develop community design standards how development should compliment existing character, albeit at a higher density.

Housing Task Force Report Recommendation 13 through 25 -- Blanket exemptions of developments <10 units may create unintended confusion regarding critical issues (i.e. infrastructure ownership, access, etc.) and may allow poor quality design. This concept should only be entertained if the Province identified strict requirements outlining the site level details that are typically dealt with through the site plan process. Also, we caution the Province in its consideration of restoring all rights of developers to appeals Official Plans and Municipal Comprehensive Reviews. This could result in additional appeals resulting in further time and money directed towards matters at the Tribunal rather than devoted to building communities.

We do not support automatic approvals of applications that exceed legislative timelines. Often lengthened timelines result from professional differences of opinion over policy interpretation or technical substance. Instead, we recommend the Province engage with professional associations involved in the development process (planners, engineers, etc.) to develop clear and comprehensive criteria for technical information associated with developments.

Thank you again for the opportunity to convey our suggestions and provide feedback. We look forward to further collaboration with the Province and remain available if you require additional information or clarity.

Sincerely,

The Town of The Blue Mountains



Nathan Westendorp, MCIP RPP
Director of Planning & Development Services

cc.	Council	Town of The Blue Mountains
	Shawn Everitt, CAO	Town of The Blue Mountains
	Randy Scherzer, Deputy CAO	County of Grey



**The Town of The Blue Mountains
Council Meeting**

Title: Ontario Housing Affordability Task Force Report, PDS.22.037
Date: Monday, February 28, 2022

Moved by: Councillor Matrosovs
Seconded by: Deputy Mayor Bordignon

THAT Council receive Staff Report PDS.22.037, entitled "Ontario Housing Affordability Task Force Recommendations – Information Report";
AND THAT Council direct Town staff to monitor any provincial policy and legislative changes that may be proposed by the Province to address Housing and Affordability issues.

The motion is Carried

Ministry of Infrastructure

Broadband Strategy Division

777 Bay Street, 4th Floor, Suite 425
Toronto, Ontario M5G 2E5

Ministère de l'Infrastructure

Division des stratégies pour l'accès à large bande

777, rue Bay, 4 étage, Suite 425
Toronto (Ontario) M5G 2E5



Getting Ontario Connected Act, 2022

I am pleased to reach out to you today, following the update that the Minister of Infrastructure, The Honourable Kinga Surma provided (March 7, 2022) to municipal heads of council.

The Government is committed to ensuring that all communities across Ontario have access to high-speed internet by committing nearly \$4 billion in funding-based opportunities for unserved and underserved communities. The *Building Broadband Faster Act* was enacted in April 2021 to help achieve this goal by the end of 2025. This legislation will help remove barriers or delays to broadband project construction and support a more streamlined approach to the deployment of high-speed internet infrastructure.

The Building Broadband Faster Act Guideline (Guideline) was then released in November 2021 to outline the standards for supporting broadband deployment. This was accompanied by a Statement of Intent that provided a roadmap for further legislative, regulatory, and policy tools to facilitate this work.

In line with the Statement of Intent, the Government of Ontario has introduced the *Getting Ontario Connected Act, 2022* which, if passed, would help achieve its high-speed internet goals by reducing construction delays and expediting collaboration among infrastructure owners.

The legislation, if passed, would amend the *Building Broadband Faster Act, 2021* (BBFA) to set required service standards to ensure municipalities provide timely responses to right-of-way permit requests. It would also require information and data sharing by municipalities, infrastructure owners and other stakeholders upon request in relation to designated broadband projects.

Infrastructure Ontario is concurrently developing an online platform called Broadband One Window that would provide municipalities and stakeholders with easy and secure access to datasets while helping to manage right of way access applications.

The legislation, if passed, would also amend the *Ontario Underground Infrastructure Notification System Act, 2012* to improve the process for locating underground infrastructure while enabling construction activities in the province to be completed faster and more efficiently, without compromising safety.

The government has worked with municipalities and other key stakeholders to communicate the impacts these measures would have in advancing broadband projects. To further support these efforts, I would appreciate your feedback on a proposal to be posted shortly on [Ontario's Regulatory Registry](#) related to these amendments, as well as a separate proposal for an administrative penalties framework under the BBFA, which will be developed in the coming months.

Thank you for your ongoing support and should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the Ministry at broadband@ontario.ca.

Yours sincerely,

Jill Vienneau
Assistant Deputy Minister
Broadband Strategy Division



THE TOWNSHIP OF
WOOLWICH

BOX 158, 24 CHURCH ST. W.
ELMIRA, ONTARIO N3B 2Z6
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March 8, 2022

Prime Minister of Canada
Hon. Justin Trudeau
Office of the Prime Minister
80 Wellington Street
Ottawa, ON
K1A 0A2

Premier of Ontario
Hon. Doug Ford
Legislative Building
Queen's Park
Toronto, ON
M7A 1A1

Honorable Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Ford:

RE: Resolution Passed by Woolwich Township Council – Mental Health Supports

This letter is to inform you that the Council of the Township of Woolwich endorsed the following resolution at their meeting held on March 7, 2022:

WHEREAS the Council of the Township of Woolwich (the "Township") has been an annual funding partner of Woolwich Counselling Centre to support local mental health counselling; and

WHEREAS Woolwich Counselling Centre is part of the broader Counselling Collaborative of Waterloo Region, a community-based partnership between six community counselling service providers within Waterloo Region; and

WHEREAS the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on individuals and families, both globally and locally, including immediate and ongoing mental health concerns; and

WHEREAS the Township is aware that there has been an average 39% increase in total client referrals, which includes a 71% increase in child and youth referrals, for government funded programs in 2021 across member organizations of the Counselling Collaborative of Waterloo Region, which has led to difficulty for the member organizations to keep up with the demand in terms of bringing on new qualified staff to support the substantial increase in local client needs; and

WHEREAS the Township believes local needs for mental health supports and difficulties in responding to this increased need is indicative of a broader issue across Ontario and is expected to continue in the future; and

WHEREAS the current provincial funding model for mental health support is fragmented across several ministries and programs;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Council of the Township of Woolwich requests that the Government of Canada ensure appropriate and sustained funding is transferred to provinces for mental health purposes in their 2022 budget; and

THAT the Council of the Township of Woolwich requests the Government of Ontario to provide stable, reliable and predictable funding for mental health organizations in their 2022 budget; and

THAT this resolution be forwarded to the Prime Minister, the Federal Minister of Finance, the local Member of Parliament, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM), the Premier of Ontario, the Ontario Minister of Finance, the local Member of Provincial Parliament, the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) and other municipalities in Ontario.

Should you have any questions, please contact Alex Smyth, by email at asmith@woolwich.ca or by phone at 519-669-6004.

Yours truly,



Jeff Smith
Municipal Clerk
Corporate Services
Township of Woolwich

cc. Chrystia Freeland, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance
Tim Louis, MP Kitchener-Conestogo
Federation of Canadian Municipalities
Peter Bethlenfalvy, Ontario Minister of Finance
Mike Harris, MPP Kitchener-Conestogo
Association of Municipalities in Ontario (AMO)
Municipalities in Ontario



March 11, 2022

Right Honourable Justin Trudeau
Prime Minister of Canada
Office of the Prime Minister
80 Wellington Street
Ottawa, ON K1A 0A2

Dear Right Honourable Justin Trudeau:

On March 8, 2022, Council for the Town of Mono passed the following resolution calling on the federal government to provide greater support to Ukraine in their fight against the invasion of their sovereign territory by Russia.

Resolution #9-5-2022

Moved by Ralph Manktelow, Seconded by Fred Nix

WHEREAS Russia made an unprovoked attack on the people of Ukraine on the 24th day of February and continues to wage war;

WHEREAS the Town of Mono is aghast at this aggression, and the carnage that is happening to the Ukrainian people and their land;

WHEREAS we are alarmed at the implications to world security;

WHEREAS we know that our efforts as a small municipality are slight, but that collectively the many voices of the world have great power and can exert meaningful pressure on President Putin to stop this war;

AND THAT the Town of Mono strongly condemns Russia's attack on Ukraine;

AND THAT by this motion and by flying the Ukrainian Flag at the Town Hall, the Town of Mono extends a strong gesture of support to the Ukrainian people,

AND THAT we call on the Canadian Government without delay to provide greater material support, to exert maximum sanctions and pressure on Russia and to use all diplomatic means possible to end this war.

"Carried"

Respectfully,

Fred Simpson
Clerk

cc: Hon. Anita Anand, Minister of National Defence
Hon. Kyle Seeback, MP Dufferin-Caledon
Hon. Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario
Hon. Sylvia Jones, Solicitor General & MPP Dufferin-Caledon
All Ontario Municipalities



Health and Safety Report January – March 2022

Due to the number of items that I was working on during the months of this report, I felt that it was going to be easier to present a report to Council on items that were ready for implementation instead of reporting on items that were in the developmental process.

Listed below are the health and safety activities that have taken place since the start of the new year.

JH&SC

- 1) The JH&SC had a meeting on January 13, 2022 via zoom. The following items were discussed:
 - a) Self – testing by unvaccinated workers.
 - b) Rapid test kits expiration date.
 - c) Workplace inspections
 - d) Revised Safe Operating Procedures
 - e) Revised Health and Safety Policy and Procedures
 - f) Pre-use inspection forms for the backhoe and road grader.
- 2) The next scheduled JH&SC meeting is scheduled for April 7, 2022.
- 3) The JH&SC met on March 10, 2022 and reviewed the revised Township Health and Safety Policies and Procedures.
 - a) The review identified a couple items requiring correction that will be made.
 - b) A motion to accept the H&S policy, as amended, was passed and it was agreed that the H&S Policy and Procedures shall be forwarded to Council.

H&S Policy and Procedures

- 1) The Township H&S Policy and Safety Policy and Procedures have been revised and reformatted, and that they have been reviewed by the JH&SC and forwarded to Council for their review and approval.
- 2) Work is proceeding on implementing the Employee Wellbeing policy. An introductory training session for managers and supervisors is now prepared and will be delivered when schedules permit.

Safe Operating Procedures (SOPs)

- 1) The SOPs were reviewed and revised, the revisions included the following:
 - a) A new section was added to each SOP that identifies specific hazards that may be encountered when performing identified high-risk tasks.
 - b) Yearly performance evaluations were added to SOPs where equipment such as the backhoe, road grader, lawn maintenance equipment and chainsaws.
 - c) SOPs are currently being produced for the Township building inspector and the bylaw enforcement officer.
 - d) The revised SOPs are currently being reviewed on an individual basis with the PW department to ensure that the SOPs will be workable/compatible with current work processes.

Vehicle & Equipment Maintenance Program

1)The reasonings for developing this program are:

a) Having a program that demonstrates and documents that there is a committed inspection and maintenance process in place where the vehicles and equipment maintenance is a priority in the event of any type of Ministry of Labour investigation or public liability incident.

b) Having a file that will be a quick reference for vehicle or equipment maintenance concerns.

2)Discussions have been held with the PW staff regarding the development of a documented vehicle and equipment maintenance plan that will set up a schedule of specific inspections to be performed by PW staff. The results of these inspections will be kept on an electronic file for future references.

3) The draft inspection schedule and checklists were reviewed and the suggested are being made.

4) The goal of having this program in place is April 15, 2022.

Township Job Descriptions

1)A review of the job descriptions for all of the Township work positions was performed and it was identified that health and safety responsibilities for the job positions required updating.

2) Draft amendments for the job description safety updates have been prepared and will be reviewed at the April 7, 2022 JH&SC meeting and then forwarded to Council for approval.

Covid

1)Due to the rapid changes by the provincial government in removing Covid related restrictions, I had a discussion with the CAO regarding how the removal of these restrictions will affect the Township Vaccination Policy. It was agreed that it would be best to wait until April to see what further changes the government will bring forward before any changes are made to the Township Vaccination Policy.

WSIB

1) The \$4000 premium rebate cheque for the approved WSIB Excellence Program submissions that were submitted last October was received.

2) Topical health and safety program selections will be reviewed and discussed in a March 17 zoom meeting with the WSIB and the WSPS to determine the next submissions that will be made under the WSIB premium rebate program.

3) A WSIB mailing indicated that due to the WSIBs excess funds in its unfunded liability account, the WSIB will be issuing a rebate. The rebate will be for approximately 30% of the premiums paid in 2019 or 2020, whichever is higher.

Respectfully

Arthur Moran



Bylaw Report January thru March

Listed below are the bylaw activities that have taken place since the start of the new year.

Bylaw Enforcement

- 1) Contact has been made with the property owners of the outstanding bylaw contacts from 2021.
 - a) Removal of a container.
 - b) Installation of a dog containment fence.
- 2) Documents have been produced for monitoring trailer usage and trailer permits as per the new Recreational Vehicle Bylaw that was passed.
- 3) Objectives for bylaw enforcement for this year are:
 - a) Continuing to utilize educational enforcement as the primary approach in dealing with new bylaw contact situations.
 - b) Issuing immediate citations to persons who have demonstrated willful disregard for Township bylaws.
 - c) Continuing with bylaw compliance patrols throughout the Township.
 - d) Performing walking courtesy patrols in the hamlet during peak tourist times.

Bylaw Development

- 1) The recommended changes that were brought forward at the November 22, 2021 "Special" Council meeting to review the Shoreline Road Allowance Bylaw were made and forwarded to Council.
- 2) Changes were also made to the bylaw for culvert installation and altering Township property, this bylaw was broken down into two separate bylaws.
- 3) The draft copy of the Light Control Bylaw has been completed and is awaiting to go to Council for review.

Respectfully

Arthur Moran
Bylaw Enforcement Officer

Township of Billings
Accounts for Payment March 16 2022

Ck #	Name	Total Due
7151	AKFIT Consultants Inc	\$80.21
7153	Association of Municipalities of Ontario	\$316.40
7154	Bridal Veil Variety	\$633.94
7155	Cheryl McCulligh	\$957.67
7156	Creighton Rock Drill Ltd	\$1,998.77
7157	Encompass IT	\$2,615.95
7158	EXP Services Inc.	\$10,829.96
7159	Fred Dean LLB	\$111.87
7160	Freelandt Caldwell Reilly	\$14,972.50
7161	G. Stephen Watt LLB	\$237.30
7162	Grand & Toy Ltd.	\$80.40
7163	H & M Mini Mart	\$210.00
7164	H & R Noble	\$8,000.40
7165	Henderson Electric Manitoulin Inc	\$191.28
7166	Hughes Supply Company	\$10.05
7167	Jackson, Sharon	\$280.97
7168	Jefkins, Harold	\$50.00
7169	Laurentian Business Product	\$103.43
7170	Linde Canada	\$487.99
7171	Lisa / Darren Hayden	\$1,512.00
7172	M.I.S. Municipal Insurance Services	\$61,850.40
7173	McDougall Energy Inc.	\$5,230.36
7174	McQuarrie Motor Products Inc	\$71.36
7175	Mindemoya Home Hardware	\$791.41
7176	Minister of Finance (Policing)	\$18,029.00
7177	Minister of Finance (EHT)	\$12,265.13
7178	Preyde, Andrew	\$31.97
7179	PSD Citywide Inc.	\$4,093.43
7180	Public Health Sudbury & Districts	\$2,308.00
7181	Randy Smith	\$23.83
7182	Steele's Home Hardware	\$56.49
7183	Strongco	\$4,914.53
7184	The Manitoulin Expositor	\$395.77
7185	Total Power Limited	\$1,868.46
7186	Wally's Septic Service & Portable Toilets	\$474.60
	Total Cheques	<u>\$156,085.83</u>
	Pre-Authorized Payments	
Feb 28 22	GFL Environmental	\$6,402.99
Mar 8 22	Manitoulin Sudbury District Services	\$61,781.23
Mar 10 22	Ontario Clean Water Agency	\$9,904.00
Mar 18 22	Superior Propane	\$7,468.85
Mar 18 22	LBPC Leasing	\$175.00
Mar 6 22	Vianet	\$67.80
	Total Pre-Authorized	<u>\$85,799.87</u>
	Total Accounts Payable	<u>\$241,885.70</u>