

CORPORATION OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF BILLINGS

AGENDA

July 19th, 2021 7:30 p.m.

Electronic Meeting

1. OPEN
2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
3. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST
4. ADOPTION OF MINUTES
 - a) June 30, 2021 Special Council Meeting Minutes
 - b) July 6, 2021 Regular Council Meeting Minutes
5. DELEGATIONS
 - a) Bill Touzel, Oakville Enterprises Corporation (OEC)
 - b) Expertise for Municipalities (E4M) Representative
6. COMMITTEE REPORTS
 - a) Museum Special Committee Report – June 22, 2021
 - b) Museum Committee Report – July 5, 2021
7. OLD BUSINESS
 - a) Main Street Hill Construction Update
 - b) Broadband Update
8. NEW BUSINESS
 - a) COVID-19 Update
 - b) FedNor Funding
 - c) Proposed Consent to Sever Application, File No's. B14-21, B15-21 and B16-21
 - d) 2021-28 Enforcement By-Law
 - e) Exotic Animals By-Law

- f) Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) Approval
- g) Plaque Text Use Request
- h) Trailer Exemption Request

9. CORRESPONDANCE

- a) H&M COFI Broadband Internet Update 6

10. INFORMATION

- a) Parks, Recreation and Wellness Committee Minutes – June 28, 2021
- b) Museum Committee Minutes – July 5, 2021
- c) Kitchener – Bill C-313 Banning Symbols of Hate Act
- d) Kitchener – Cost of Building Materials
- e) Updating Environmental Assessment Requirements for Transmission Lines
- f) Green Stream of the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program (ICIP)

11. ACCOUNTS FOR PAYMENT

12. CLOSED SESSION

- a) Section 239(2)(d) re: Labour Relations or Employee Negotiations

13. CONFIRMING BY-LAW

14. ADJOURNMENT

Memorandum

To: Mayor, Council
cc: Staff, Public
From: Staff
Date: July 15, 2021
RE: **July 19, 2021 Council Meeting**

4. Minutes

- a) June 30, 2021 Special Council Meeting Minutes

Please review the amended minutes for approval.

- b) July 6, 2021 Regular Council Meeting Minutes

Please review the minutes for approval.

5. Delegations

- a) Bill Touzel, Oakville Enterprises Corporation (OEC), will be discussing the Kagawong Generating Station lease between OEC and Billings Township.
- b) Expertise for Municipalities (E4M) Representative. A member of E4M will be presenting the Integrity Commissioner Report. The report will not be made available to Council, Staff or the Public until the Council Meeting.

6. Committee Reports

- a) Museum Special Committee Report – June 22, 2021

Report presented by Michael Hunt.

- b) Museum Committee Report – July 5, 2021

Report presented by Michael Hunt.

7. Old Business

- a) Main Street Construction Update

The project remains well ahead of schedule, with substantial completion expected by end of July, as opposed to the end of September, as per the original schedule:

- All concrete work (curb and gutter and sidewalk) is complete, or very close to it.
- The asphalt contractor will be returning next week (week of July 19 to July 23), to finish paving.
- Line painting remains to be done.
- There will be pedestrian barrier (handrail) and/or parking curb stones installed on all the retaining walls. This work will not be completed until later in the summer, because materials are back-ordered.

Upon project completion, staff will have a debriefing session internally, and with the project engineers. Council may want to consider a dedicated Town Hall de-brief with the public. We will have more

infrastructure projects in the future, so a follow-up town hall session, is an opportunity for communication and learning.

As always, the EDO is prepared to take questions from Council.

b) Broadband Update

The latest letter from the H&M COFI initiative is attached. Staff have no specific comment, other than the recommendation that Council stays the course and advocates for broadband improvement through Blue Sky Network stands.

The Manitoulin Broadband Committee met again, virtually, on Wednesday July 14th. Blue Sky Networks had good response to their Request for Information (RFI), receiving feedback from several Internet Service Providers (ISP). However, Susan Church, executive director of Blue Sky Networks was disappointed that they did not receive a response from two of the major providers in our area, Bell Canada and Eastlink. The EDO will be receiving more detailed info on the RFI results in the near future.

As always, the EDO is prepared to take questions from Council.

8. New Business

a) COVID 19 Update

Council to review documents in the package as sent by Megan Bonenfant, CEMC.

b) FedNor Funding

Recommendation:

That Council directs staff to apply to the FedNor Canada Community Revitalization Fund for the outdoor rink.

The Canada Community Revitalization Fund (CCRF) aims to help communities across Canada build and improve community infrastructure projects so they can rebound from the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic. With a national investment of \$500 million over two years, the Fund's purpose is to support not-for-profit organizations, municipalities and other community groups, as well as Indigenous communities:

- build new community infrastructure and revitalize existing assets
- bring people back to public spaces safely as health measures ease
- create jobs and stimulate local economies

The four priorities of the funding are:

1. Downtown Core and Main Streets
2. Outdoor Space
3. Green Projects
4. Accessibility

Other priorities will be given to shovel ready projects, projects that bring in other partners to leverage project funding (priority may be given to those projects that require a federal contribution of only 50 percent), projects of a smaller scope where the project will be completed within the required timeframe (completion date of March 2024) to ensure that the program benefits will be shared broadly, projects requesting funds under \$500K, projects that will help communities rebound from

the effects of the pandemic and contribute to the reanimation of communities, towns and cities and projects that demonstrate measurable direct or indirect social-economic benefits.

After discussing the funding requirements with a local FedNor representative the best fit for this funding would be the development of our outdoor rink. We can claim any money spent on this project from April 2021 moving forward. We are suggesting that we request funding for the professional rink boards, retaining wall work, new player benches and stairs, lighting and a soft cover. This project is shovel ready, the rink boards have been ordered and work on the retaining wall is scheduled to start in August 2021 by H&R Noble Construction.

Max contribution rate for eligible projects costs shall not normally exceed 75%. The application deadline is July 23, 2021 for the first phase application. The project completion deadline is March 2023.

Questions, comments and suggestions are always welcome and I am prepared to take questions from Council.

Tiana Mills, Deputy Clerk

c) Proposed Consent to Sever Application, File No's B14-21, B15-21 and B16-21

Recommendation:

That Council does not recommend consent be granted for Applications B14-21, B15-21, B16-21, for the following reasons:

1. The property is in a low-lying area which may see significant flooding - A significant portion of the property is below the 700 ft. level. We are currently in the process of approving a climate action plan, which speaks to the need to consider the climate change implications for, and of, development activity, including such things as more extreme/frequent flood events, and the impact of development on the natural assets that are so important in buffering climate change impacts.
2. Issuing Building permits will result in the need for significant fill to be brought in, redirecting water to other properties, causing drainage issues, such as water being redirected to neighbouring properties.
3. There is no municipal water service to this location so water will need to be drawn from the river, which could be as much as 400 ft + on lot B14-21,

If this recommendation is accepted by Council, I would suggest, at a minimum, the applicant be requested to meet the following conditions:

1. That the area below the 700' contour line be re-zoned as Conservation Zone.
2. That a drainage plan be submitted, preferably to be completed at the building permit stage.
3. That drilled wells be considered for domestic water supply, rather than drawing water from the river, over a swampy area.
4. That the applicant considers providing access to the proposed lots using the currently unopened municipal road allowance, rather than the proposed right-of-way. This would give the lots and additional 43 feet of useable area above the 700 ft contour line.

Background/Explanation

- The mapping indicates that the area has a conservation/low area identified part way up the lots. Any building activity would need to be done towards Yonge Street, not near the river. Climate change consideration such as increased risk of flooding due to significant rain must be considered. When I first visited the property in May there were numerous water pockets.
- The requested condition regarding the re-zoning would provide a further flood zone buffer restricting building in the flood zone. There is some conservation zoning in this area, but it does not appear to go right to the 700 ft contour.

- As for consideration of the alternative access road, there may be concerns on the part of the Ministry of Transportation given the way that the township road allowance intersects with the highway. However, this should be investigated by the applicant. Opening and maintaining the road allowance for this use would be the sole responsibility of the applicant, but that is also the case with the proposed access method.
- Also, to build on these lots, a significant amount of fill would be required. I would suggest that a drainage plan would be extremely important to determine safe building envelopes. It may be best to have this done at the building permit stage because driveways, culverts and hauling in fill have the potential to affect the drainage.
- There will be no municipal water service at this location. Consideration needs to be given to the fact that the length of a waterline into the river, over wetland, could potentially be more than 400 ft. Individual wells may be a better solution.

d) 2021-28 Enforcement By-Law

Recommendation:

That by-law 2021-28 be given second and third reading and enacted.

Please review the amended by-law. The by-law has been revised in accordance with Council's direction during the June 8th, 2021 and June 30th, 2021 Special Council Meetings. The amendments have been highlighted for ease of review.

e) 2021-31 Exotic Animals By-Law

Recommendation:

That by-law 2021-28 be first reading.

Please review the amended by-law. The by-law has been revised in accordance with Council's direction during the June 8th, 2021 and June 30th, 2021 Special Council Meetings. The amendments have been highlighted for ease of review.

f) Community Energy Emissions Plan (CEEP) Approval

Recommendation #1:

The Billings Climate Action Committee (CAC) recommends Council accept the draft Township of Billings Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) as presented by the committee.

Recommendation #2:

The Billings Climate Action Committee (CAC) recommends that Council create a standing Climate Action Committee, with committee Terms of Reference (TOR) and committee membership subject to the approval of Council.

Background

The draft presented should be considered an *advanced* draft, with the content essentially finalized.

The document requires some structural work and final formatting before presentation to the funders and for publication. The recommendation for creating a standing (as opposed to Ad Hoc) committee is vital to CEEP implementation, with a standing committee working on behalf of, and under the direction of, Council, to implement the action items outlined in the CEEP.

As always, the EDO is prepared to take questions from Council.

g) Plaque Text Use Request

Recommendation:

That Council allow staff to share the text from the Billings Connections Trail plaques with Sophie Edwards and Alan Corbiere.

Please review the email sent by Sophie Edwards on behalf over herself and Alan Corbiere to use the text from the Billings Connection Trail plaques.

h) Trailer Exemption Request

Recommendation:

That Council either approve or reject the exemption request to by-law 2017-44 submitted by Mallory Wilson.

Please review the attached request for an exemption to the by-law 2017-44 to restrict the location and use of travel trailers outside of tent and trailer parks submitted by Mallory Wilson at 531 Maple Point Road.

Arthur Moran, By Law Enforcement Officer has provided to following information:

Your Worship and Councillors: I was forwarded a copy of a bylaw exemption request from the Wilson family at 531 Maple Point Road requesting an exemption so that they may locate and use their recreational trailer on their property for the rest of summer and fall season on weekends.

I would like to offer an opinion in regards to this request as I have had issues with the Wilsons in previous years where they had been using their trailer on their vacant lot. I have sent 3 courtesy letters to the Wilsons requesting that they abide by the Township bylaw, they were sent in July 2019, July 2020 and in June of this year. On a bylaw patrol in June of this year when I stopped and spoke with Mrs. Wilson, there were actually 3 trailers on the property.

In my opinion there are 3 reasons why I feel that this exemption should not be allowed:

1. Previous disregard for the Township Trailer Bylaws.
2. With the number of active Covid cases that there actually are in Sudbury District Health Unit area and where the re-opening of Ontario stages is at right now, I do not believe that we should not be accepting that reasoning for an exemption.
3. I believe that by doing this that there could be a proliferation of requests that will make the enforcement of the trailer bylaw extremely difficult as others could easily see the trailers and then feel that it is okay to put their trailer on their property.

In closing, I do understand the concept of compassionate requests based on individual merits, but I feel that due to the circumstances in this request that the request be denied.

9. Correspondence

a) H&M COFI Broadband Internet Update 6

Please review the email received by Georges Bilodeau, Chairperson H&M COFI.

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) Parks, Recreation and Wellness Committee Minutes – June 28, 2021
- b) Museum Committee Minutes – July 5, 2021
- c) Kitchener – Bill C-313 Banning Symbols of Hate Act
- d) Kitchener – Cost of Building Materials
- e) Updating Environmental Assessment Requirements for Transmission Lines
- f) Green Stream of the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program (ICIP)

12. Closed Session

- a) Section 239(2)(d) re: Labour Relations or Employee Negotiations

The Corporation of the
Township of Billings
Special Council Meeting

June 30th, 2021 7:00 p.m.

Electronic Meeting

Present: Mayor Anderson, Councillors Sharon Alkenbrack, Bryan Barker, Michael Hunt and Sharon Jackson

Staff: Kathy McDonald, CAO/Clerk; Tiana Mills, Deputy Clerk; Arthur Moran, By Law Officer; Todd Gordon, EDO
Members of the General Public

1. OPEN

2021-216 Hunt - Barker

BE IT RESOLVED that this special meeting of Council be opened with a quorum present at 7:00 p.m. with Mayor Anderson presiding.

Carried

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

2021-217 Alkenbrack – Jackson

BE IT RESOLVED that the agenda for the June 30th, 2021 special meeting of Council be accepted as presented.

Carried

3. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST

I, Councillor Bryan Barker, declare a direct pecuniary interest in Agenda Item No. 8(b) Domestic and Exotic Animals By-Law for the following reason: I am a bee keeper and have bee hives on my property and live within the Township of Billings.

4. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

None.

5. DELEGATIONS

None

6. COMMITTEE REPORTS

None.

7. OLD BUSINESS

None.

8. NEW BUSINESS

a) By Law Discussion

a. Domestic and Exotic Animal By Law

Arthur Moran, By Law Officer, presented memo and proposed bylaw. Mayor and Council had a question and comment session while going through the by-law.

b. Trailer By Law

Arthur Moran, By Law Officer, presented memo and proposed bylaw. Mayor and Council had a question and comment session while going through the by-law. This discussion will be continued at a later date.

9. CORRESPONDENCE

None.

10. INFORMATION

None.

11. ACCOUNTS FOR PAYMENT

None.

12. CLOSED SESSION

None.

13. CONFIRMING BY-LAW

2021-218 Alkenbrack - Jackson

BE IT RESOLVED that By-law 2021-27, being a by-law to confirm the proceedings of Council be given first, second, third reading and enacted.

Carried

14. ADJOURNMENT

2021-219 Barker - Hunt

BE IT RESOLVED that this regular meeting of Council be adjourned at 9:02 p.m.

Carried

Ian Anderson, Mayor

Kathy McDonald, CAO/Clerk

The Corporation of the
Township of Billings
Regular Meeting

July 6th, 2021 7:30 p.m.

Electronic Meeting

Present: Mayor Anderson, Councillors Sharon Alkenbrack, Bryan Barker, Michael Hunt and Sharon Jackson

Staff: Todd Gordon, Economic Development Officer; Kathy McDonald, CAO/Clerk; Arthur Moran, By Law Officer; Tiana Mills, Deputy Clerk

Media: Tom Sasvari

Members of the General Public

1. OPEN

2021-220 Barker - Hunt

BE IT RESOLVED that this regular meeting of Council be opened with a quorum present at 7:32 p.m. with Mayor Anderson presiding.

Carried

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

2021-221 Alkenbrack - Jackson

BE IT RESOLVED that the agenda for the July 6th, 2021 regular meeting of Council be accepted as presented.

Carried

3. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST

None.

4. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

a) June 8th, 2021

2021-222 Barker - Alkenbrack

BE IT RESOLVED that the minutes for the June 8th, 2021 special meeting of Council be accepted as amended.

Carried

b) June 21st, 2021

2021-223 Hunt - Alkenbrack

BE IT RESOLVED that the minutes for the June 21st, 2021 regular meeting of Council be accepted as presented.

Carried

5. DELEGATIONS

a) Corey Houle – Township Auditor

Council received report from Corey Houle on the 2020 Financial Statements.

6. COMMITTEE REPORTS

a) Library Board Committee Report

Council received report.

b) Parks, Recreation and Wellness Committee Report

Council received report.

7. OLD BUSINESS

a) Main Street Construction Update

Council received update.

2021-224 Barker - Alkenbrack

BE IT RESOLVED that Council authorize the expenditure of \$222,236.00, plus HST, for sheet piling and associated work at the Aus Hunt Marina (AHM), and authorize the CAO to enter into a contract with Denis Gratton Construction, Ltd., to complete the work.

Defeated

2021-225 Barker - Hunt

BE IT RESOLVED that Council authorize the sheet piling work at the Aus Hunt marina (AHM) leaving the boat launch in place and authorize the CAO to enter into a contract with Denis Gratton Construction, Ltd., to complete the work.

Carried

8. NEW BUSINESS

a) COVID-19 Update

Council received update.

b) Financial Statement Acceptance

2021-226 Barker - Alkenbrack

BE IT RESOLVED that Council approve the 2020 Financial Statements as presented by Corey Houle.

Carried

c) IICIP COVID Stream Funding Announcement

Council received update.

d) Outdoor Rink Board Purchase

2021-227 Alkenbrack-Jackson

BE IT RESOLVED that council authorize the purchase of the rink boards from Permafib including delivery and installation as recommended by the Parks, Recreation and Wellness Committee.

Carried

e) 2021-28 Enforcement By-Law

2021-228 Barker - Alkenbrack

BE IT RESOLVED that by-law 2021-28 be given first reading and amended as per the June 30th, 2021 special meeting suggestions.

Carried

f) Fire Fighter Application

2021- 229 Hunt - Jackson

BE IT RESOLVED that Council accept Amber Dyck's application to the Billings Volunteer Fire Department.

Carried

g) 2021-29 Capital Works Borrowing By-Law

2021-230 Hunt - Barker

BE IT RESOLVED that By-Law 2021-29, being a by-law for capital works borrowing be given first, second and third reading and enacted.

Carried

h) Trailer Exemption Request

2021-231 Alkenbrack - Jackson

BE IT RESOLVED that Council approves the exemption request to by-law 2017-44 submitted By Nicole and Andre Frescura.

Carried

i) Bridal Veil Variety – Permission to Sell Alcoholic Beverages on Holidays

2021-232 Barker - Alkenbrack

BE IT RESOLVED that Council permit Bridal Veil Variety to sell alcoholic beverages on Victoria Day, Canada Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Family Day and request that Staff send this approval to Bridal Veil Variety in writing.

Carried

9. CORRESPONDENCE

a) How It All Began Printing

2021-234 Hunt - Barker

BE IT RESOLVED that Council loan the Library and Museum Board \$2,300 for the initial printing of the “How it All Began” publication.

Carried

10. INFORMATION

a) Centennial Manor Financial Report May 2021

Council received report.

b) Library Board Minutes Feb 2021

Council received report.

c) Library Board Minutes March 2021

Council received report.

d) Library Board Minutes April 2021

Council received report.

e) Library Board Minutes May 2021

Council received report.

f) Board of Health Sudbury District 2020 Financial Statements

Council received report.

11. ACCOUNTS FOR PAYMENT

2021-235 Alkenbrack - Jackson

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council Authorizes the following accounts for payment:

General Accounts \$1,097,356.06

and that cheques numbered 6808 to 6828 be authorized for signing as described in the attached register.

Carried

12. CLOSED SESSION

None.

13. CONFIRMING BY-LAW

2021-236 Alkenbrack - Jackson

BE IT RESOLVED that By-law 2021-30, being a by-law to confirm the proceedings of Council be given first, second, third reading and enacted.

Carried

14. ADJOURNMENT

2021-237 Barker - Hunt

BE IT RESOLVED that this regular meeting of Council be adjourned at 9:00 p.m.

Carried

Ian Anderson, Mayor

Kathy McDonald, CAO/Clerk



June 28, 2021

Billings Township
15 Old Mill Road
P.O. Box 34
Kagawong, ON
POP 1J0

Attention: Kathy McDonald, Clerk / CAO

**Re: Kagawong Generating Station
Lease between OEC and Billings Township**

Dear Ms. McDonald:

I am writing to you today to formally request that Oakville Enterprises Corporation (OEC) and Billings Township enter into negotiations to amend the end date of the Lease which forms the basis of the business arrangement between us. It is our understanding that any such revised agreement would have to be approved by Billings Township Council.

As you know, Oakville Enterprises Corporation (OEC) acquired the right to operate the business known as the Kagawong Generating Station, from a third party, in 2013.

Inherent in that business structure is a Lease between OEC and Billings Township wherein OEC has the right to operate the generating station owned by Billings in return for a royalty-type lease payment of 23.5% of gross revenue. Unless extended, that Lease will expire on December 31, 2029.

The Lease specifies that OEC bears all the risk associated with operating costs, including responsibility for all maintenance and repairs necessary for the operation of the generating station during the term of the Lease. It is apparent that the powerhouse equipment is aging and becoming less reliable as time passes. Over the past few years, the maintenance and repair costs absorbed by OEC have become quite significant.

Our records show that Billings Township has received approximately \$464,000 in royalties over the past eight years (an average of roughly \$58,000 per year). During this timeframe, OEC has received net operating revenues of approximately \$622,000 before deducting our costs of financing the purchase of the business. As of December 31, 2020, OEC's Net Cash Inflow before taxes was a total of approximately \$45,000, an average of \$5,600 per annum.

Oakville Enterprises
861 Redwood Square
Oakville, ON, L6L 6R6

T (905) 825-6372
E contact@oecorp.ca
W www.oecorp.ca

While this rate of return on our investment is considerably lower than we strive for based on our operation risks, the most unfortunate trend that we see in the data is that the costs of operation and maintenance are climbing in recent years.

We have analyzed the condition of the generating station equipment (supported by external technical professionals), and we have concluded that several very significant components of the generating station are nearing the end of their service lives. We believe that a substantial investment in refurbishment and/or replacement of parts is required shortly, such as the turbine bearings, electrical protection & control systems, transformer, hydraulic power unit, gearbox, and generator. Overall, we expect that the station may require as much as \$750,000 of investment over the next decade, in addition to the expected costs of ongoing operation and maintenance, assuming that continued operation past the end of the current lease period is desired.

We also note that the current power purchase agreement (PPA) with the Province will expire on January 1, 2030. While we expect that the Province will offer to continue buying energy from Kagawong GS afterward, there is no certainty beyond that date regarding the energy price or purchase arrangements that the Province may offer. Furthermore, the current provincial government has made no secret that it does not like long-term contracts for renewable energy. Therefore, if the current agreement were to expire today, the Province might be offering less than the current price for the power without a long-term commitment.

Given the uncertainties surrounding the business of the Kagawong GS, OEC is forced to critically assess the future refurbishment and maintenance costs that we can afford to incur. To position the business to be able to qualify for a (hopefully) renewed provincial PPA in 2030, a significant investment is required over the next few years, and OEC is reluctant to commit to such expenditures given that our business arrangement (the Lease) could expire at the end of 2029.

We respectfully request that Billings Township engages with OEC to discuss these matters, intending to negotiate an extension to the current Lease to the extent that would allow OEC to manage the noted risks, invest in the future of the generating station, and have a chance over a more extended period of years to recoup our past and future investments. OEC is also happy to discuss Federal programs such as the Green and Inclusive Community Buildings program that will help the Township reach its Greenhouse Gas reduction goals.

Thank you for your kind consideration, and we would be pleased to discuss this with municipal staff and with Council at your convenience.

Yours truly,



Patrick W. Gillette BA, MES, MPA
Vice President OEC Generation

Township of Billings
Council Committee Report

Report To: Council

Date of Meeting: June 22/2021

Report By: MICHAEL HUNT

Committee: Billings Museum
Committee

Special Meeting

Highlights/Matters of Interest:

New Business

Request for Additional display

Jane Hubbard works for the Legacy of Hope and offered to loan the heritage centre a residential school display. Everyone was in favour of the display but recognized that the heritage centre did not have room for the display and that with the short period of time to put it up the heritage centre could not give the display the attention that it deserves. Rick Nelson would ask Jane if she could assist in setting up the display, sometime in the future.

Township of Billings
Council Committee Report

Report To: Council

Date of Meeting: July 5/2021

Report By: Michael Hunt

Committee: Billings Museum
Committee

Highlights/Matters of Interest:

The opening of the Museum has been moved forward from July 25th to July 16th.

On July 5th Hanako Hubbard-Radulovich started working putting labels on items and multi-tasking different jobs within the Museum.

A wooden display case was donated by Doug Clark.

More Display cases from the Museum of History are coming either this year or 2022.

Valued at \$15,000 but sold to the museum for \$1,500.

The Museum will extend their hours of operation due to the lockdown from 10-4pm to 10-5pm.

Public Health Sudbury & Districts Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Epidemiology Update

All information in this report is based on data available from Public Health Sudbury & Districts as of 4:00 PM July 11, 2021, unless otherwise specified.

Highlights

Active COVID-19 Cases and Outbreaks

Public Health Sudbury & Districts is currently reporting:

- **2** active cases of COVID-19, of which **1 (50.0%)** has screened positive for a COVID-19 variant of concern (VOC)
 - **0** active cases (**0.0%**) are linked to an outbreak
 - **0** active cases (**0.0%**) have no known epidemiological link (unknown exposure)
- **0** new hospitalizations due to COVID-19 in the past 7 days, with **0** cases in hospital at some point during that time.
- **0** active outbreaks declared in local hospitals, long-term care homes and retirement homes
- **0** active outbreaks declared in local schools and licensed daycares
- **0** active outbreaks declared in other community settings

Total COVID-19 Cases and Outbreaks

Since the beginning of the pandemic, Public Health Sudbury & Districts has reported:

- **2,171** cases of COVID-19, of which **985 (45.4%)** have screened positive for a COVID-19 variant of concern (VOC)
 - **517** cases (**23.8%**) were 19 years old or younger
 - **396** cases (**18.2%**) were 60 years old or older
 - **504** cases (**23.2%**) are linked to an outbreak
 - **321** cases (**14.8%**) have no known epidemiological link (unknown exposure)
- **152** hospitalizations due to COVID-19
- **31** deaths due to COVID-19. The local *case fatality rate* is **1.4%** (i.e., $Total\ Deaths / Total\ Cases \times 100\%$)
- **32** outbreaks declared in local hospitals, long-term care homes and retirement homes
- **26** outbreaks declared in local schools and licensed daycares
- **39** outbreaks declared in other community settings

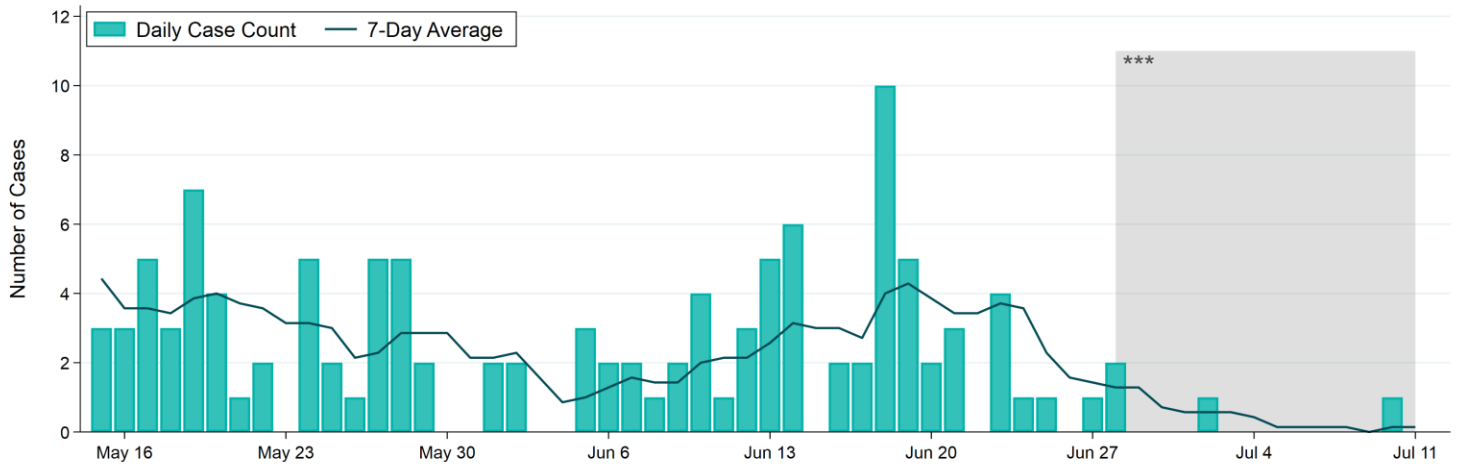
Epidemiology – Sudbury and Districts

Current Status

Public Health Sudbury & Districts has reported **2,171** cases of COVID-19 since the start of the pandemic. Of these, **2** cases (**0.1%**) are currently active, and **31** (**1.4%**) cases have died from COVID-19.

The current 7-day average rate of new COVID-19 cases is **0.1** cases per day.

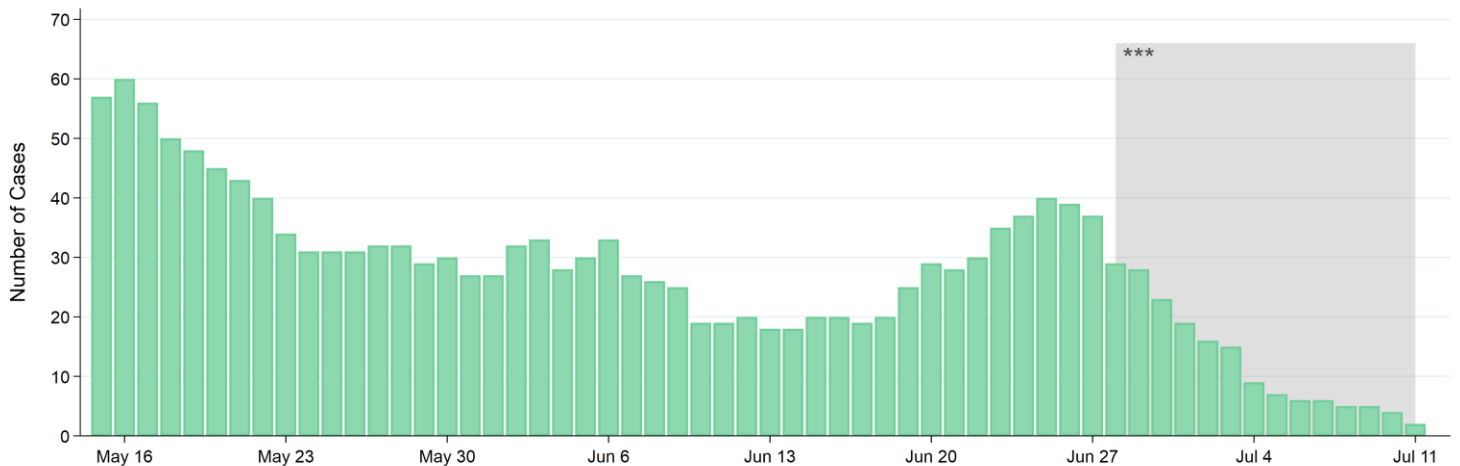
FIGURE 1. Daily confirmed COVID-19 cases and rolling 7-day average, past 8 weeks, Sudbury and districts



Dates are the earliest of the following: the case's date of symptom onset, their date of testing, or the date the case was reported to public health.

*** Infections occurring during this period may not yet be detected and/or reported. Data Source: Ontario Treasury Board Secretariat, Data Catalogue, Confirmed positive cases of COVID-19 in Ontario. <https://data.ontario.ca/dataset/confirmed-positive-cases-of-covid-19-in-ontario> (Access Date: July 12, 2021)

FIGURE 2. Daily active COVID-19 cases, past 8 weeks, Sudbury and districts

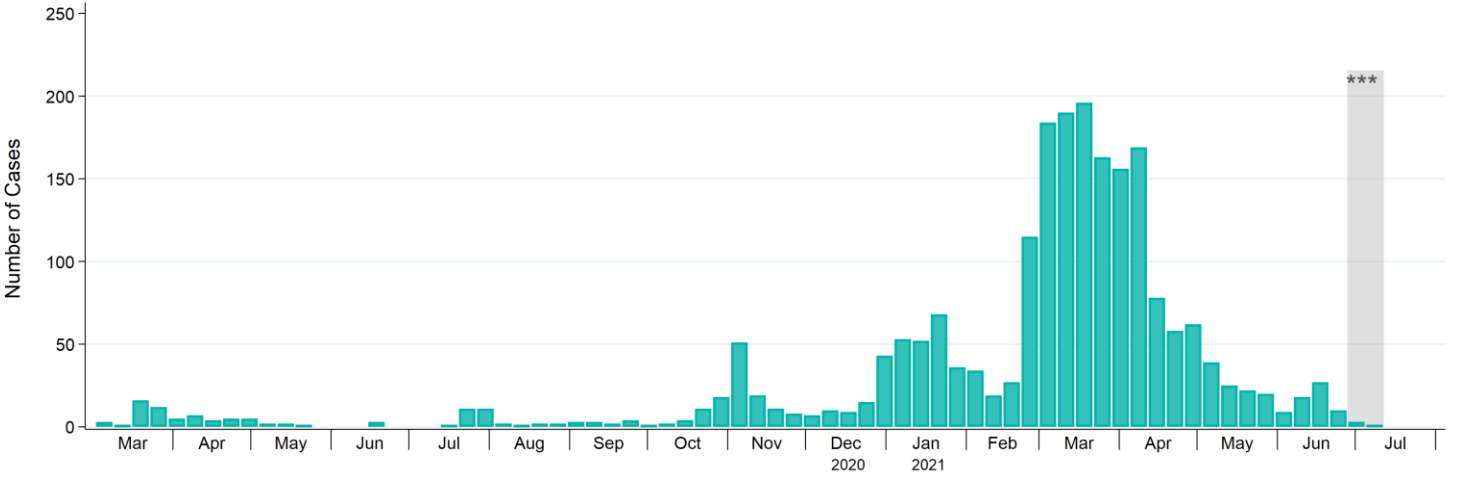


*** Infections occurring during this period may not yet be detected and/or reported. Data Source: Ontario Treasury Board Secretariat, Data Catalogue, Confirmed positive cases of COVID-19 in Ontario. <https://data.ontario.ca/dataset/confirmed-positive-cases-of-covid-19-in-ontario> (Access Date: July 12, 2021)

Case Counts by Week

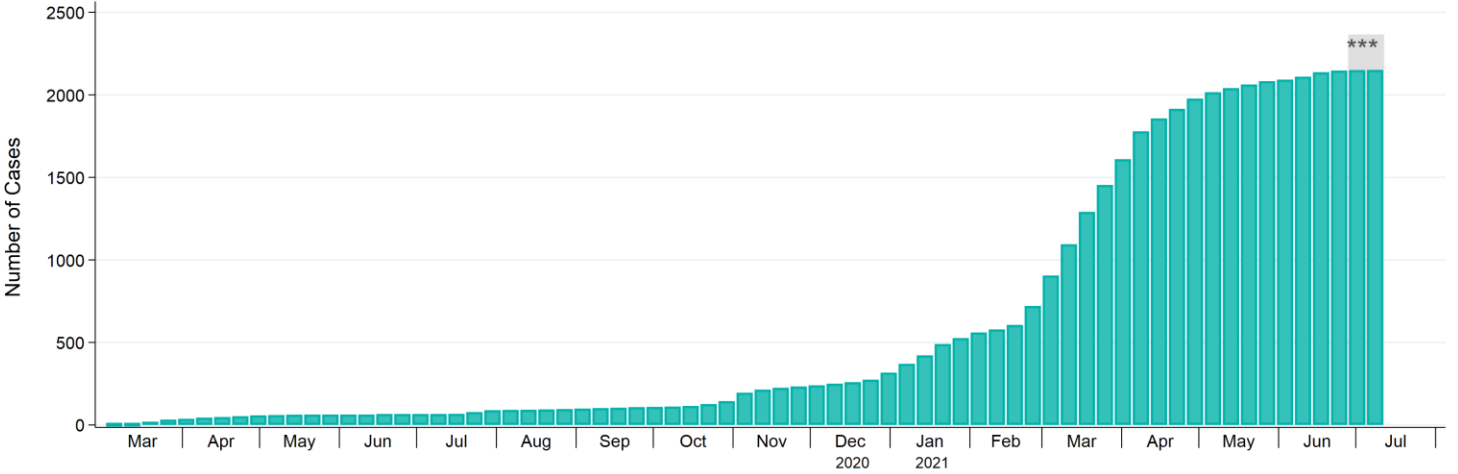
The following graphs show weekly COVID-19 case counts in Sudbury and districts since the first case was reported locally (Figure 3), and the cumulative weekly case count (Figure 4).

FIGURE 3. Confirmed COVID-19 cases, by week, Sudbury and districts



Weeks start on Monday and are the earliest of the following: the case's date of symptom onset, their date of testing, or the date the case was reported to public health. *** Infections occurring during this period may not yet be detected and/or reported. Data Source: Ontario Treasury Board Secretariat, Data Catalogue, Confirmed positive cases of COVID-19 in Ontario. <https://data.ontario.ca/dataset/confirmed-positive-cases-of-covid-19-in-ontario> (Access Date: July 12, 2021)

FIGURE 4. Cumulative confirmed COVID-19 cases, by week, Sudbury and districts



Weeks start on Monday and are the earliest of the following: the case's date of symptom onset, their date of testing, or the date the case was reported to public health. *** Infections occurring during this period may not yet be detected and/or reported. Data Source: Ontario Treasury Board Secretariat, Data Catalogue, Confirmed positive cases of COVID-19 in Ontario. <https://data.ontario.ca/dataset/confirmed-positive-cases-of-covid-19-in-ontario> (Access Date: July 12, 2021)

Case Characteristics

Table 1, below, summarizes the number and percentage of total and active COVID-19 cases in Sudbury and districts by various characteristics, including age, sex, location and whether they have screened positive for a variant of concern (VOC).

TABLE 1. Number and Percentage of Cases, by Various Characteristics

Characteristic	Total Cases	Percentage (%)	Active Cases	Percentage (%)
Numbers of Cases	2,171	100%	2	100%
Change from 7 days ago	0	0.0%*	-7	-77.8%*
Cases screening positive for a variant of concern (VOC)	985	45.4%	1	50.0%
Sex: Male	803	37.0%	0	0.0%
Sex: Female	853	39.3%	0	50.0%
Sex: Not specified**	515	23.7%	2	50.0%
Ages: 19 and under	517	23.8%	0	50.0%
Ages: 20-39	713	32.8%	0	0.0%
Ages: 40-59	545	25.1%	0	50.0%
Ages: 60-79	302	13.9%	0	0.0%
Ages: 80 and over	94	4.3%	0	0.0%
Ages: Not specified**	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
Area: Greater Sudbury	2,018	93.0%	2	100.0%
Area: Manitoulin District	40	1.8%	0	0.0%
Area: Sudbury District, North	12	0.6%	0	0.0%
Area: Sudbury District, West	65	3.0%	0	0.0%
Area: Sudbury District, East	36	1.7%	0	0.0%

*Percent change represents the degree of change over time, calculated: (New-Original)/Original

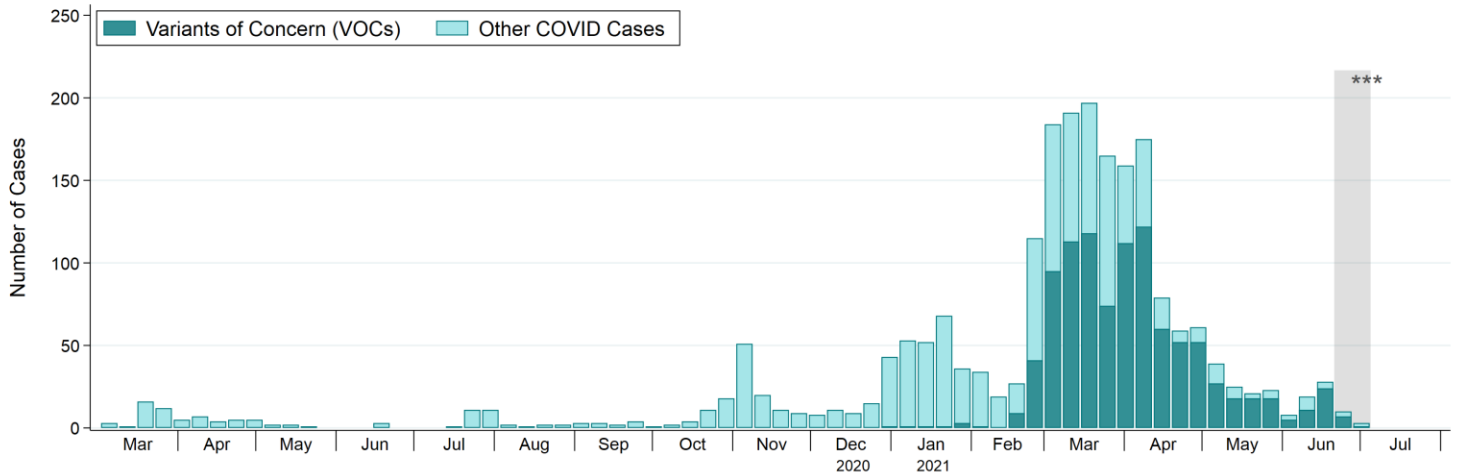
**Data on sex and age groups are listed as unspecified until there are sufficient numbers to allow them to be assigned to the appropriate categories. This ensures that individual cases cannot be identified. Sex is not specified for cases aged 19 years and under. Data source: Public Health Sudbury & Districts

Variants of Concern (VOCs)

COVID-19 variants of concern (VOC) are genetic mutations to the virus that may result in the infection being more easily transmissible, cause more severe illness, or both. In total, **985** cases have screened positive for a VOC in Sudbury and districts, of which **1** are currently active.

Figure 5, below, shows weekly counts of VOCs in Sudbury and districts, in comparison to the original strain of the virus.

FIGURE 5. Variants of concern (VOCs) and other COVID-19 cases, by week, Sudbury and districts



Weeks start on Monday and are the earliest of the following: the case's date of symptom onset, their date of testing, or the date the case was reported to public health. *** Infections occurring during this period may not yet be detected and/or reported. Data source: Public Health Sudbury & Districts

Probable Exposure

Table 2, below, summarizes how local COVID-19 cases are thought to have acquired their COVID-19 infection. Both total and active cases are presented. Exposure categories are assigned using the hierarchy shown in the table for prioritization. This means that if a case might have acquired their infection in multiple different ways, the exposure classification shown higher in the table below will be assigned.

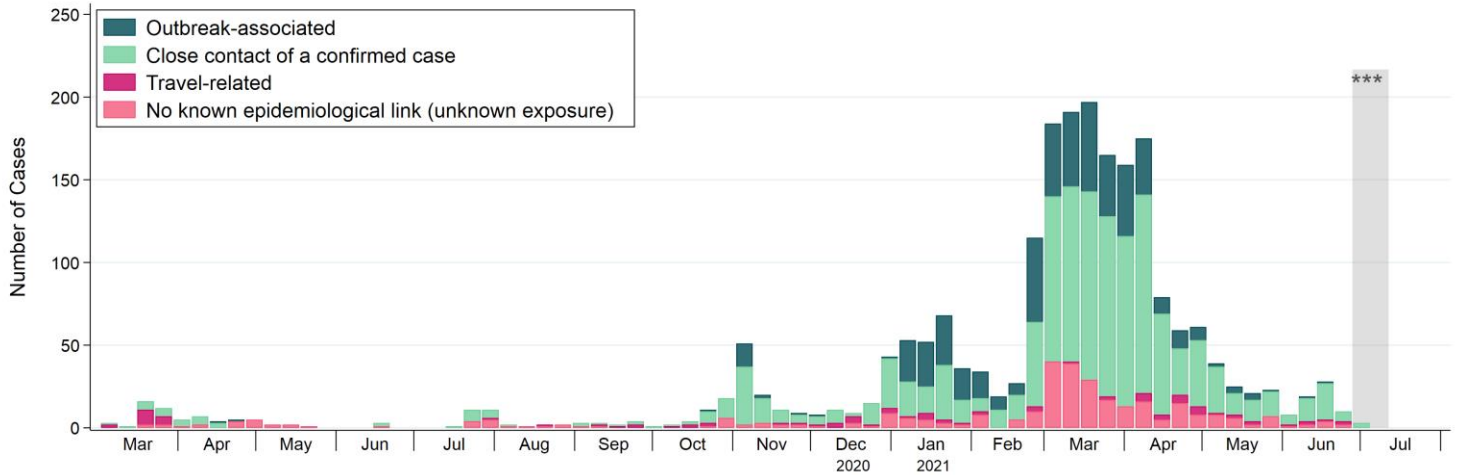
TABLE 2. Cases, by probable exposure, Sudbury and districts

Exposure	Total Cases	Percentage (%)	Active Cases	Percentage (%)
Outbreak-associated	504	23.2%	0	0.0%
Close contact of a confirmed case	1,260	58.0%	1	50.0%
Travel-related	86	4.0%	1	50.0%
No known epidemiological link (unknown exposure)	321	14.8%	0	0.0%
Under investigation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Data Source: Public Health Sudbury & Districts

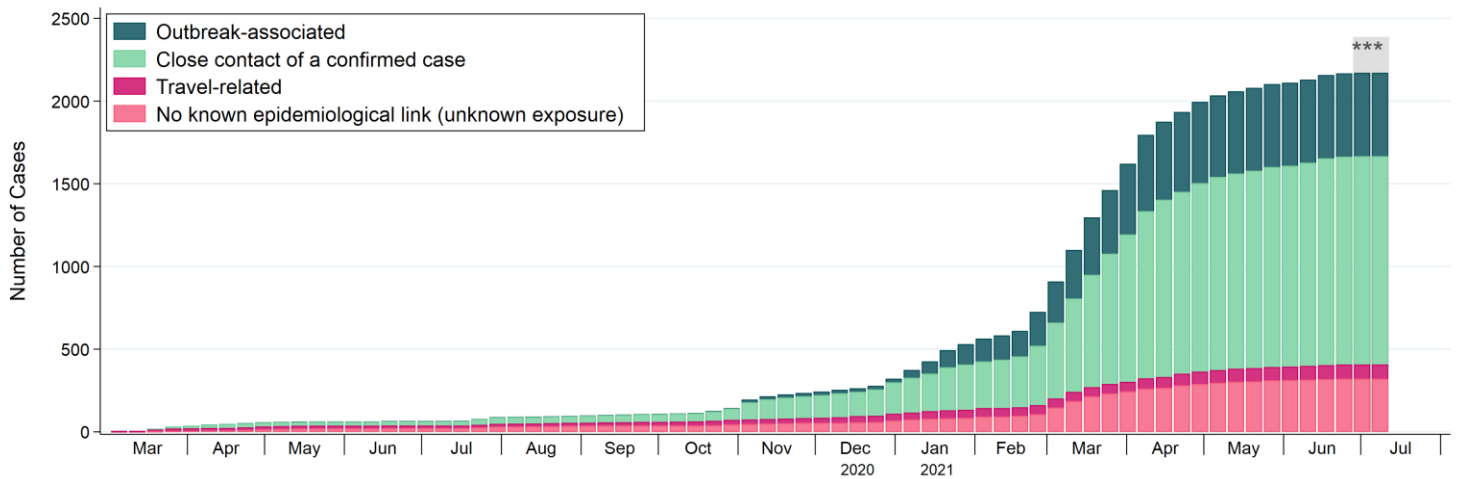
Figures 6 and 7, below, summarize the weekly and cumulative weekly COVID-19 case counts by the cases' probable exposure, respectively. The bars in the graph are stacked to illustrate the proportion of total cases each week that each exposure category represents.

FIGURE 6. COVID-19 cases, by week and probable exposure, Sudbury and districts



Weeks start on Monday and are the earliest of the following: the case's date of symptom onset, their date of testing, or the date the case was reported to public health. *** Infections occurring during this period may not yet be detected and/or reported. Cases for which the probable exposure is currently under investigation have been excluded. Data source: Public Health Sudbury & Districts.

FIGURE 7. Cumulative COVID-19 cases, by week and probable exposure, Sudbury and districts

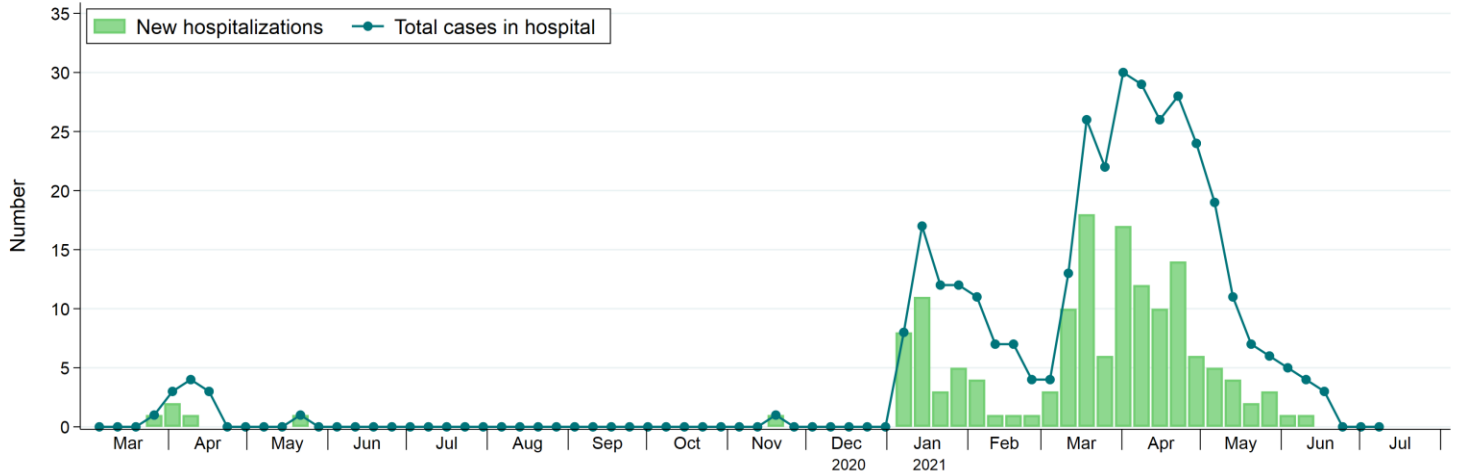


Weeks start on Monday and are the earliest of the following: the case's date of symptom onset, their date of testing, or the date the case was reported to public health. *** Infections occurring during this period may not yet be detected and/or reported. Cases for which the probable exposure is currently under investigation have been excluded. Data source: Public Health Sudbury & Districts.

Hospitalizations

In total there have been **152** hospitalizations due to COVID-19 among cases in Sudbury and districts. Figure 8, below, shows the number of new hospitalizations each week, along with the total number of patients in hospital due to COVID-19 at any point during that week.

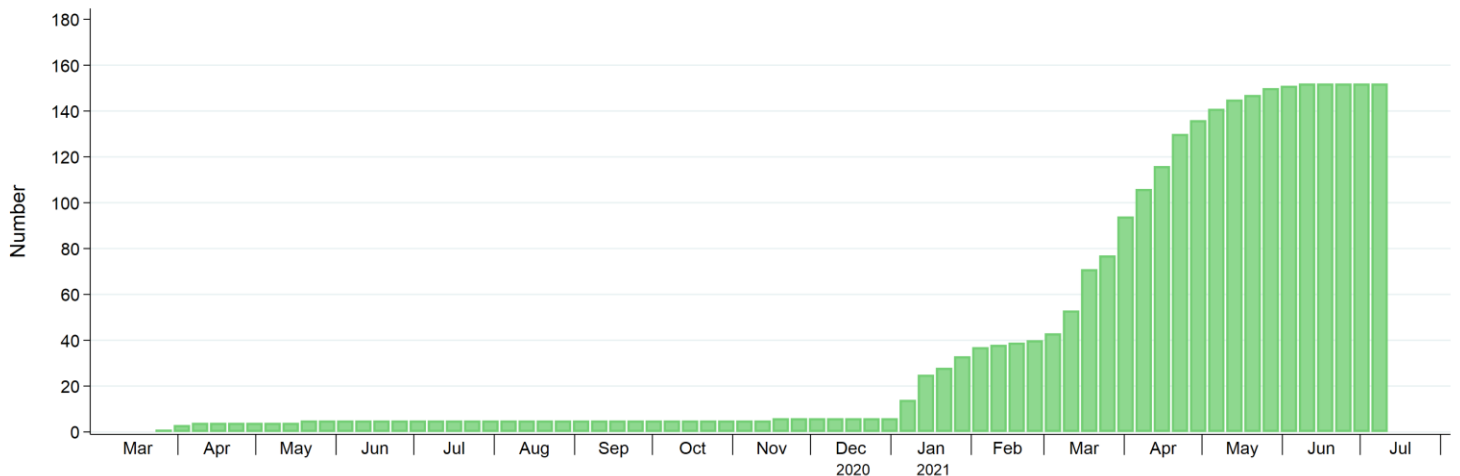
FIGURE 8. New and total COVID-19 cases in hospital, by week, Sudbury and districts



Weeks start on Monday. Cases hospitalized prior to acquiring their infection are counted only when they became an active case of COVID-19. Cases remaining in hospital following resolution of their infection are not counted once released from public health follow-up. These data exclude residents of other geographic regions receiving treatment at local hospitals unless their case is being managed by Public Health Sudbury & District. Data source: Public Health Sudbury & Districts.

Figure 9 presents the cumulative count of new hospitalizations for COVID-19, by week.

FIGURE 9. Cumulative hospitalizations among COVID-19 cases, by week, Sudbury and districts



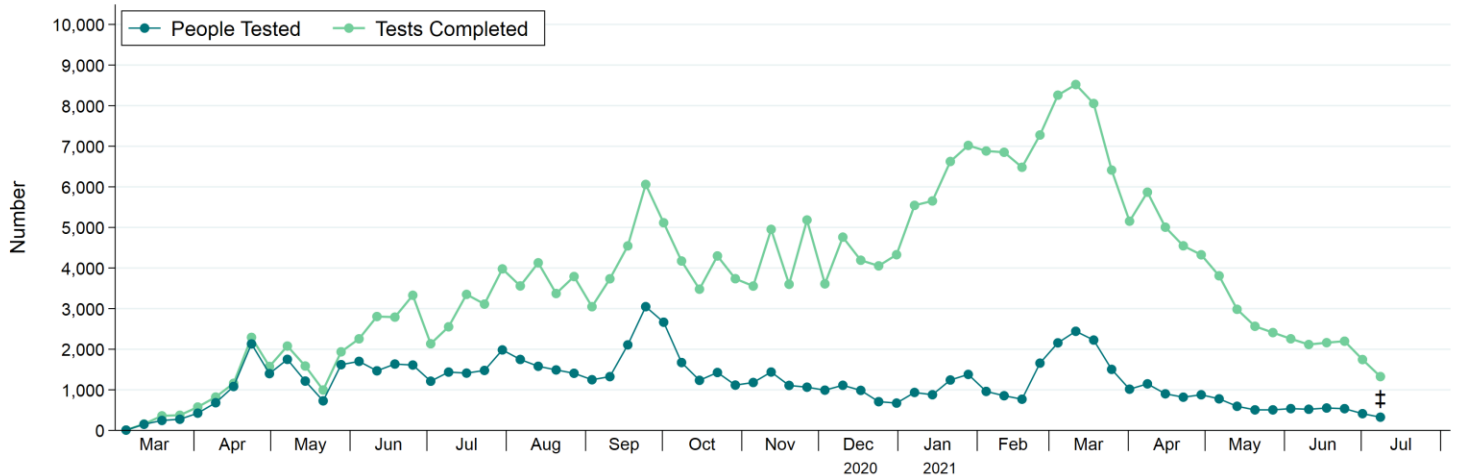
Weeks start on Monday. Cases hospitalized prior to acquiring their infection are counted only when they became an active case of COVID-19. These data exclude residents of other geographic regions receiving treatment at local hospitals unless their case is being managed by Public Health Sudbury & District. Data source: Public Health Sudbury & Districts.

Testing

As of July 10, 2021, there have been **264,016** test for COVID-19 among residents of Sudbury and districts. This includes preliminary counts of tests completed in the previous 6 days. Note that an individual can be tested on multiple occasions, and that samples collected on each such occasion may undergo multiple laboratory tests, which are counted separately.

Figure 10 shows the number of tests completed each week, as well as the number of individual people tested.

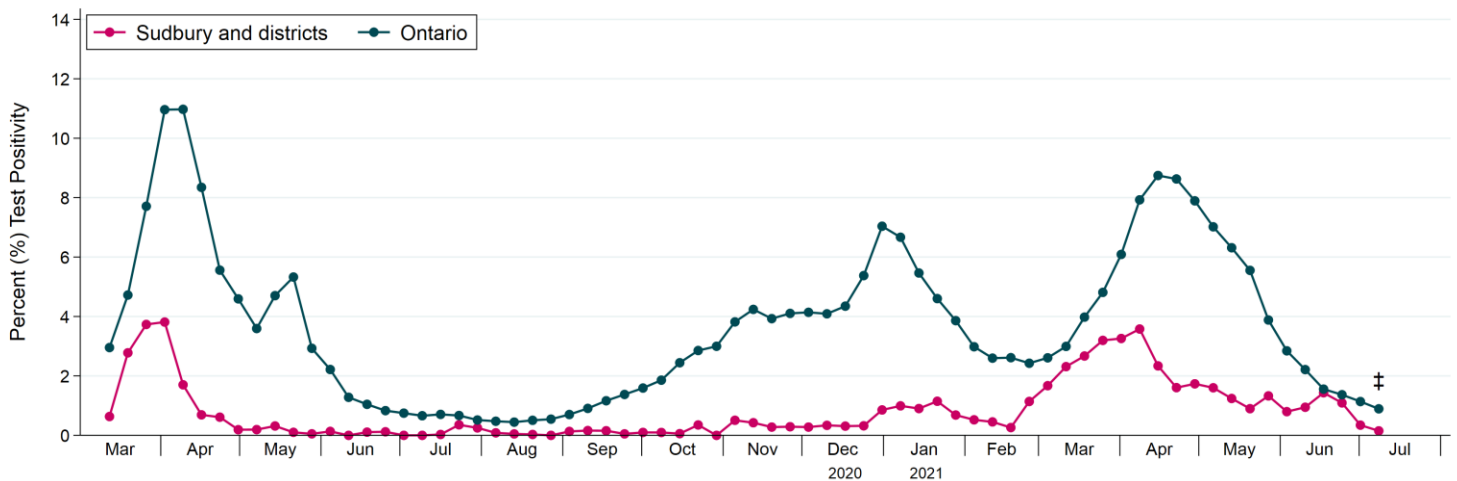
FIGURE 10. Number of tests and people tested, by week, Sudbury and districts



‡ Preliminary data. Weeks start on Monday. An individual may be tested on multiple occasions, and the samples collected may undergo multiple tests, each counted separately. Data source: COVID-19 Testing Report (SAS Visual Analytics), Ministry of Health, July 12, 2021

Figure 11, below, shows the percent test positivity in both Sudbury and districts and in Ontario overall. This is the percentage of all laboratory tests completed that are positive for COVID-19. A high rate of test positivity (for example, 5% or above) can mean rates of transmission are high, rates of testing are too low, or both. Either way, it indicates that there are likely more people in the community who are positive for COVID-19 but haven't been tested yet.

FIGURE 11. Percent positivity of COVID-19 tests, by week and geographic region



‡ Preliminary data. Weeks start on Monday. Samples collected may undergo multiple tests, each counted separately. Data source: COVID-19 Testing Report (SAS Visual Analytics), Ministry of Health, July 12, 2021

Outbreaks in Hospitals, Long-term Care and Retirement Homes

An outbreak in a hospital will be declared if there are two or more cases of COVID-19 in a 14-day period that have some link with each other, and with evidence that infection occurred at the hospital. In long-term care or retirement homes, an outbreak may be declared with a single case among staff or residents. Public Health assesses each unique situation in determining if an outbreak should be declared, including, for example, occupation, exposures in the home, symptoms of the case, specific risk factors, and local epidemiology.

- In total there have been **32** COVID-19 outbreaks in local hospitals, long-term care homes and retirement homes.
- All outbreaks have now been declared over.

The table below provides a summary of outbreaks that have been active within the past 7 days.

TABLE 3. Summary of recent outbreaks in hospitals, long-term care and retirement homes, Sudbury and districts

There have been no active outbreaks in the past 7 days.

Data Source: Public Health Sudbury & Districts

Outbreaks in Schools and Licensed Daycares

An outbreak in a school or daycare will be declared if there are two or more cases of COVID-19 in a 14-day period that have some link with each other, and with evidence that infection occurred at the school.

- In total there have been **26** COVID-19 outbreaks in area schools and licensed daycares.
- All outbreaks have now been declared over.

The table below provides a summary of outbreaks that have been active within the past 7 days.

TABLE 4. Summary of recent outbreaks in schools and licensed daycares, Sudbury and districts

Name of School	School Type	Status	Date Active	Date Declared Over
Discovery Early Learning and Care Holy Trinity Site	Daycare	Over	June 25	July 8

Data Source: Public Health Sudbury & Districts

Outbreaks in Other Community Settings

An outbreak in a community setting may be declared if there are two or more cases of COVID-19 in a 14-day period that have some link with each other, and with evidence that infection occurred in that setting.

- In total there have been **39** COVID-19 outbreaks in community settings.
- All outbreaks have now been declared over.

The table below provides a summary of outbreaks that have been active within the past 7 days.

TABLE 5. Summary of recent outbreaks in community settings, Sudbury and districts

There have been no active outbreaks in the past 7 days.

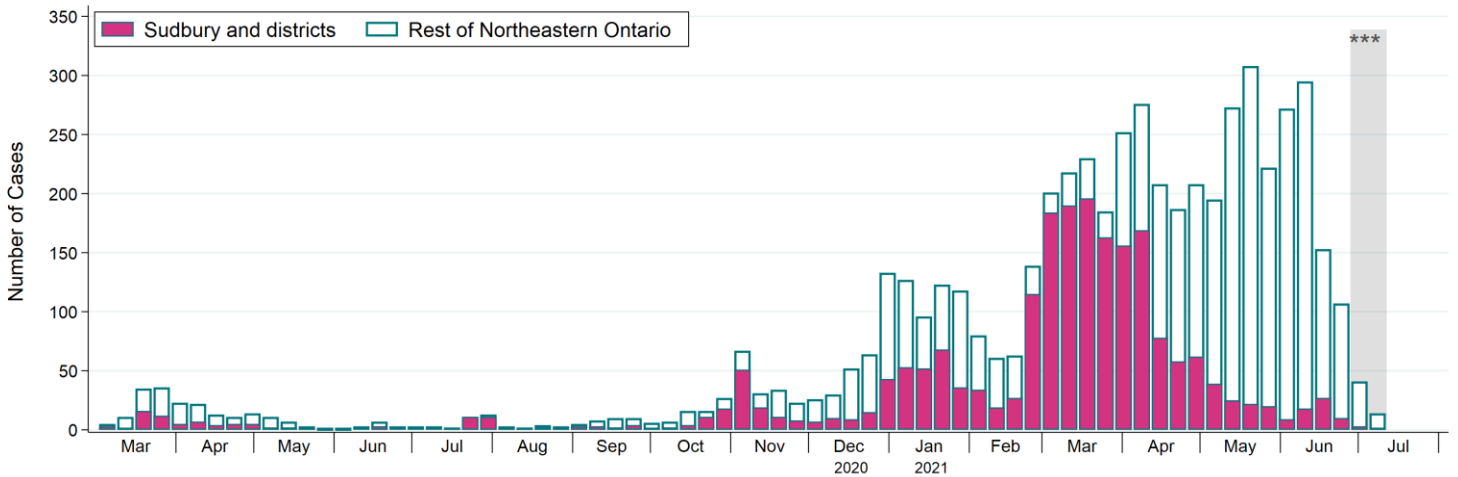
Data Source: Public Health Sudbury & Districts

Regional Context

Case Counts by Week

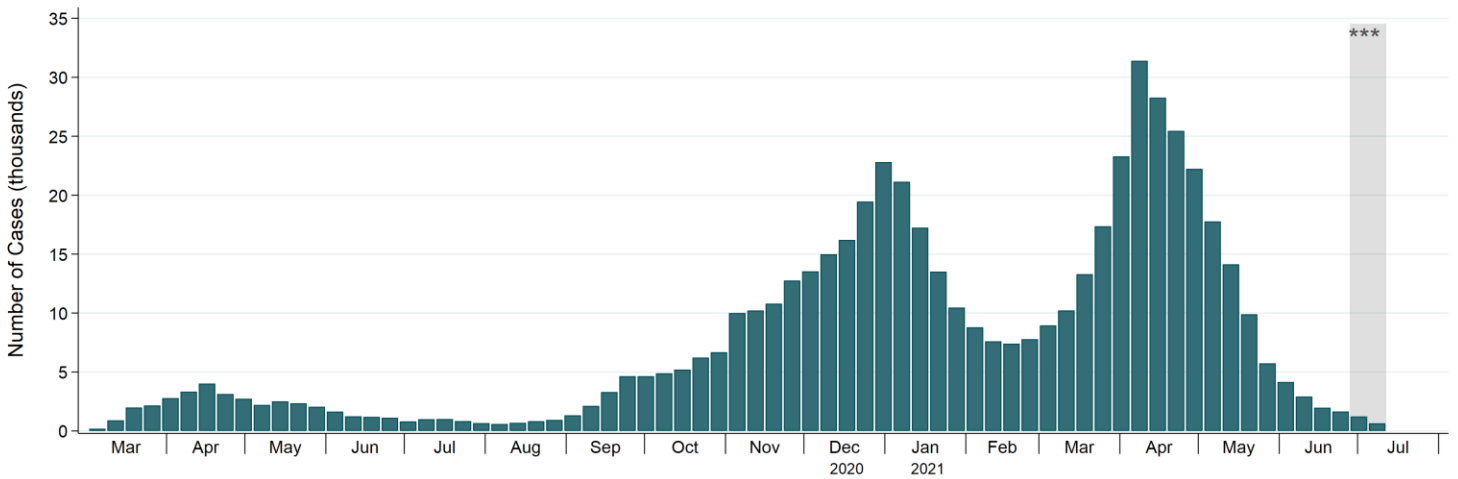
Figure 12, below, shows the number of new COVID-19 cases by week in both Sudbury and districts and Northeastern Ontario. Figure 13 shows the weekly count in Ontario overall. Note that the vertical axis in the Ontario graph is very different, since provincial case counts are much higher than local counts.

FIGURE 12. Confirmed COVID-19 cases, by week, Sudbury and districts and Northeastern Ontario



Weeks start on Monday and are the earliest of the following: the case's date of symptom onset, their date of testing, or the date the case was reported to public health. *** Infections occurring during this period may not yet be detected and/or reported. Data Source: Ontario Treasury Board Secretariat, Data Catalogue, Confirmed positive cases of COVID-19 in Ontario. <https://data.ontario.ca/dataset/confirmed-positive-cases-of-covid-19-in-ontario> (Access Date: July 12, 2021)

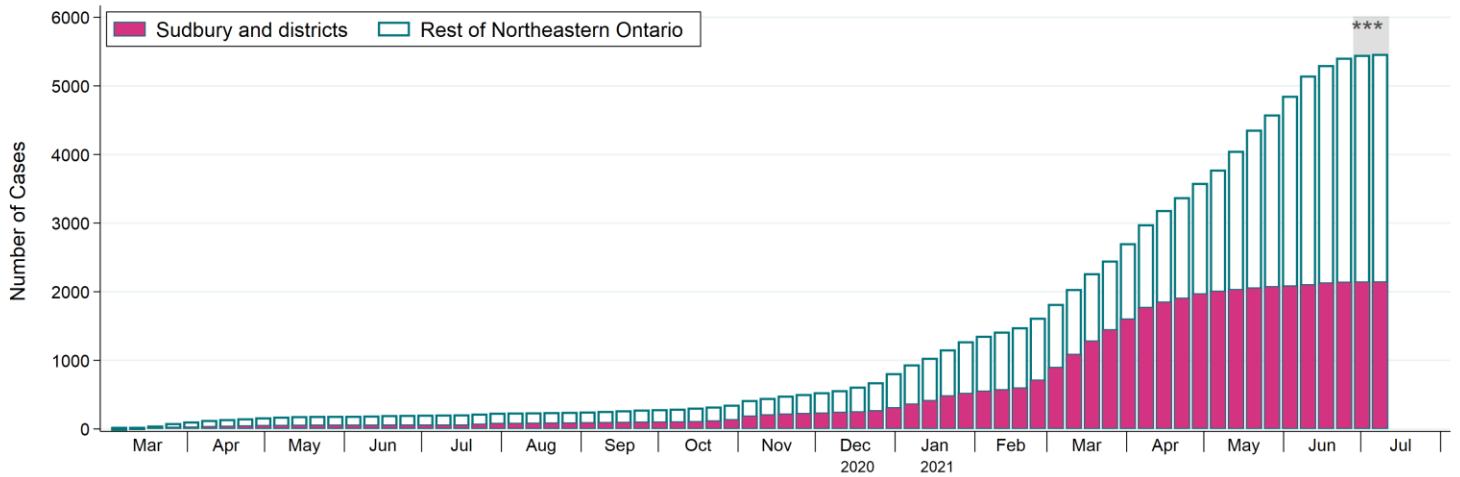
FIGURE 13. Confirmed COVID-19 cases, by week, Ontario



Weeks start on Monday and are the earliest of the following: the case's date of symptom onset, their date of testing, or the date the case was reported to public health. *** Infections occurring during this period may not yet be detected and/or reported. Data Source: Ontario Treasury Board Secretariat, Data Catalogue, Confirmed positive cases of COVID-19 in Ontario. <https://data.ontario.ca/dataset/confirmed-positive-cases-of-covid-19-in-ontario> (Access Date: July 12, 2021)

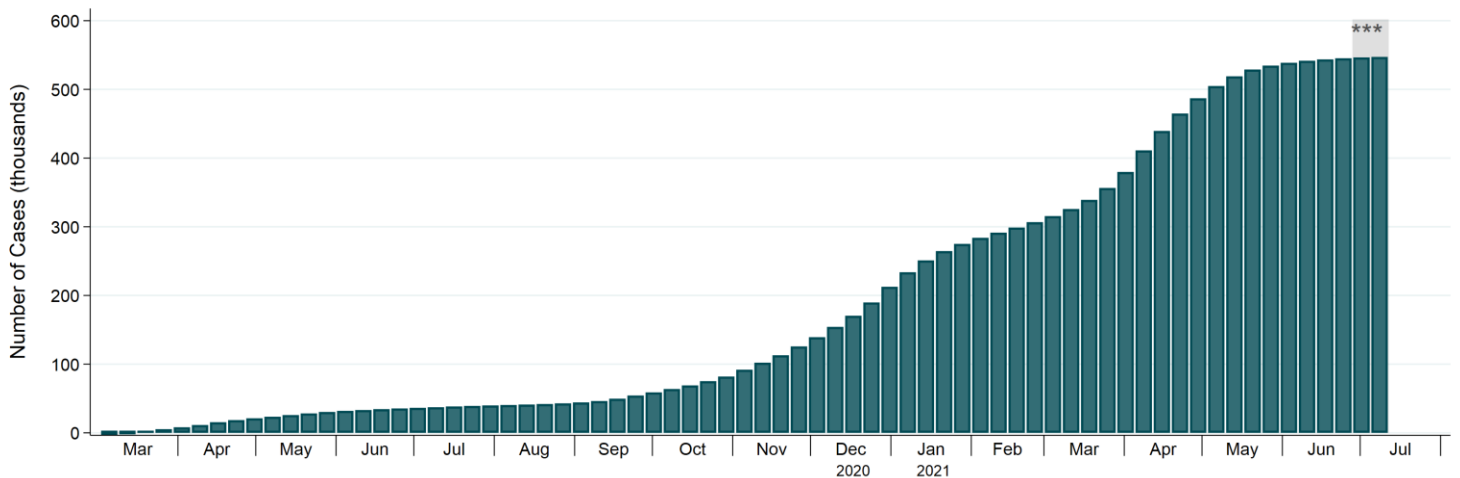
Figures 14 and 15 present a comparison of cumulative weekly case counts by region. Again, note the difference in the vertical axis for the Ontario graph.

FIGURE 14. Cumulative confirmed COVID-19 cases, by week, Sudbury and districts and Northeastern Ontario



Weeks start on Monday and are the earliest of the following: the case's date of symptom onset, their date of testing, or the date the case was reported to public health. *** Infections occurring during this period may not yet be detected and/or reported. Data Source: Ontario Treasury Board Secretariat, Data Catalogue, Confirmed positive cases of COVID-19 in Ontario. <https://data.ontario.ca/dataset/confirmed-positive-cases-of-covid-19-in-ontario> (Access Date: July 12, 2021)

FIGURE 15. Cumulative confirmed COVID-19 cases, by week, Ontario

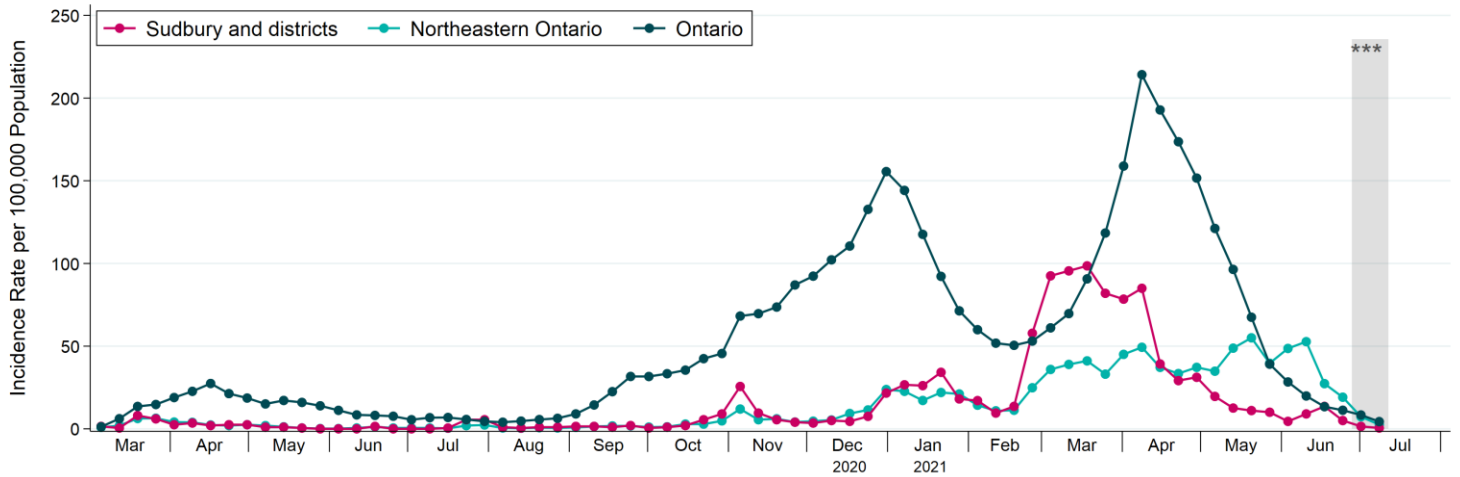


Weeks start on Monday and are the earliest of the following: the case's date of symptom onset, their date of testing, or the date the case was reported to public health. *** Infections occurring during this period may not yet be detected and/or reported. Data Source: Ontario Treasury Board Secretariat, Data Catalogue, Confirmed positive cases of COVID-19 in Ontario. <https://data.ontario.ca/dataset/confirmed-positive-cases-of-covid-19-in-ontario> (Access Date: July 12, 2021)

Incidence Rates by Week

Figure 16, below, presents weekly COVID-19 incidence rates by geographic region. These rates are the number of new cases of COVID-19 each week per 100,000 people in the population.

FIGURE 16. Incidence rate of COVID-19 per 100,000 population, by week and geographic region



Weeks start on Monday and are the earliest of the following: the case's date of symptom onset, their date of testing, or the date the case was reported to public health. *** Infections occurring during this period may not yet be detected and/or reported. Data Source: Ontario Treasury Board Secretariat, Data Catalogue, Confirmed positive cases of COVID-19 in Ontario. <https://data.ontario.ca/dataset/confirmed-positive-cases-of-covid-19-in-ontario> (Access Date: July 12, 2021) and Population Projections 2020, Ontario Ministry of Health, IntelliHEALTH Ontario, Access Date: April 21, 2021

Regional Case and Testing Summary

Tables 6 and 7 (next page) present an overall summary of COVID-19 cases and testing by geographic region including Canada, Ontario, Northern Ontario, Northeastern Ontario and Sudbury and districts.

TABLE 6. Regional COVID-19 case summary

Geographic Area	Cases	Cumulative incidence per 100,000*	Active Cases	Prevalence per 100,000**	Resolved Cases	Resolved Rate	Deceased	Case Fatality Rate	Data Availability†
Canada	1,420,531	3,779.1	5,299	14.1	1,415,232	99.6%	26,436	1.9%	July 11
Ontario	547,263	3,733.0	1,610	11.0	545,653	99.7%	9,251	1.7%	July 11
Northern Ontario	9,920	1,244.8	63	7.9	9,857	99.4%	145	1.5%	July 9
Northeastern Ontario	5,487	980.9	57	10.2	5,430	99.0%	74	1.3%	July 9
Public Health Sudbury & Districts	2,171	1,091.8	2	1.0	2,169	99.9%	31	1.4%	July 11

* Cumulative incidence is the rate at which new cases have occurred since the beginning of the pandemic. ** Prevalence is the current rate of active (unresolved) cases in the population

† This report is based on the most currently available information at date and time of production.

Data source: Statistics Canada, Government of Canada COVID-19 Update, Ontario MOH COVID-19 Update, integrated Public Health Information System (iPHIS) database, Northwestern Health Unit, Thunder Bay District Health Unit, Algoma Public Health, North Bay Parry Sound District Health Unit, Public Health Sudbury & Districts, Porcupine Health Unit, Timiskaming Health Unit.

TABLE 7. Regional COVID-19 testing summary

Geographic Area	Tests Completed	Tests per 100,000	% Tests that were Positive*	People Tested	People Tested per 100,000	% People Tested who were Positive**	Data Availability†
Canada	37,332,815	99,317	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	July 11
Ontario	14,316,498	97,656	3.8%	5,410,563	36,906	10.1%	July 10
Northern Ontario	683,536	85,773	0.9%	212,568	26,674	4.7%	July 10
Northeastern Ontario	683,536	122,189	0.9%	212,568	37,999	2.6%	July 10
Public Health Sudbury & Districts	264,016	132,770	0.9%	84,246	42,366	2.6%	July 10

* This is calculated using the following formula: Total Positive Tests / Total Tests x 100%. Note: an individual person may be tested on multiple different occasions. Samples collected on each such occasion may undergo multiple tests, and thus may yield multiple positive tests. The number of positive tests will therefore exceed the number of confirmed cases within an area.

** This is calculated using the following formula: Total Confirmed Cases / Total People Tested x 100%

† This report is based on the most currently available information at date and time of production.

Data source: Statistics Canada, Government of Canada COVID-19 Update; COVID-19 Testing Report (SAS Visual Analytics), Ontario Ministry of Health, July 12, 2021

Public Health Sudbury & Districts' detailed COVID-19 vaccination report

The information presented in this update are based on data available from Public Health Sudbury & Districts as of 4 p.m. on July 12, 2021. It includes all vaccinations delivered by Public Health Sudbury & Districts and its primary care partners. Pharmacy vaccinations are not included in our administration efforts but are represented in the population coverage graphs, below.

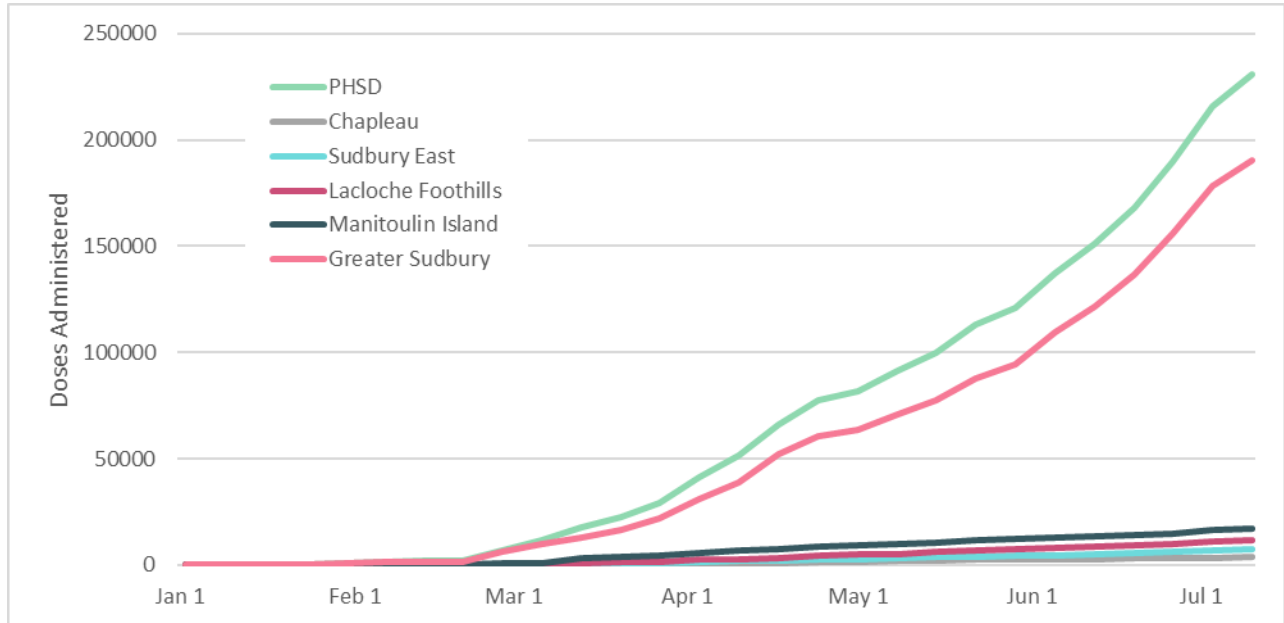
Vaccine administration

- > Total doses received **223 456**.
- > Total doses administered **212 298**.
 - > 136 627 of Pfizer
 - > 75 208 of Moderna
 - > 563 of AstraZeneca
- > 127 247 people have received their first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine and 85 051 people have been fully immunized.
 - > 78.5% of residents (12+) have received their first dose and 57.3% are fully immunized.
 - > Provincially, these figures are 78.0% and 54.7%, respectively.
- > 755 vaccination events¹ have taken place in Sudbury and districts since January 1, 2021.
 - > 30 in the Chapleau area
 - > 40 in Sudbury East
 - > 69 in the Lacloche Foothills (Espanola) area
 - > 90 on Manitoulin Island
 - > 526 in the Greater Sudbury area
- > 229 adverse events following immunization (AEFI) have been reported.
 - > 112 for Moderna
 - > 105 for Pfizer
 - > 12 for AstraZeneca
- > 221 doses of COVID-19 vaccine have been reported as waste.
 - > This waste represents 0.10% of the overall doses administered.

¹ Three different approaches are used for vaccination events: mass clinics (led by either Public Health Sudbury & Districts or practice-based partner agency such as a Hospital or Health Centre), mobile clinics (held in specific settings where people live or congregate, such as long-term care homes or shelters as well as reaching those individuals who are homebound), and practice clinics (for example, primary care, pharmacies).

Vaccinations over time

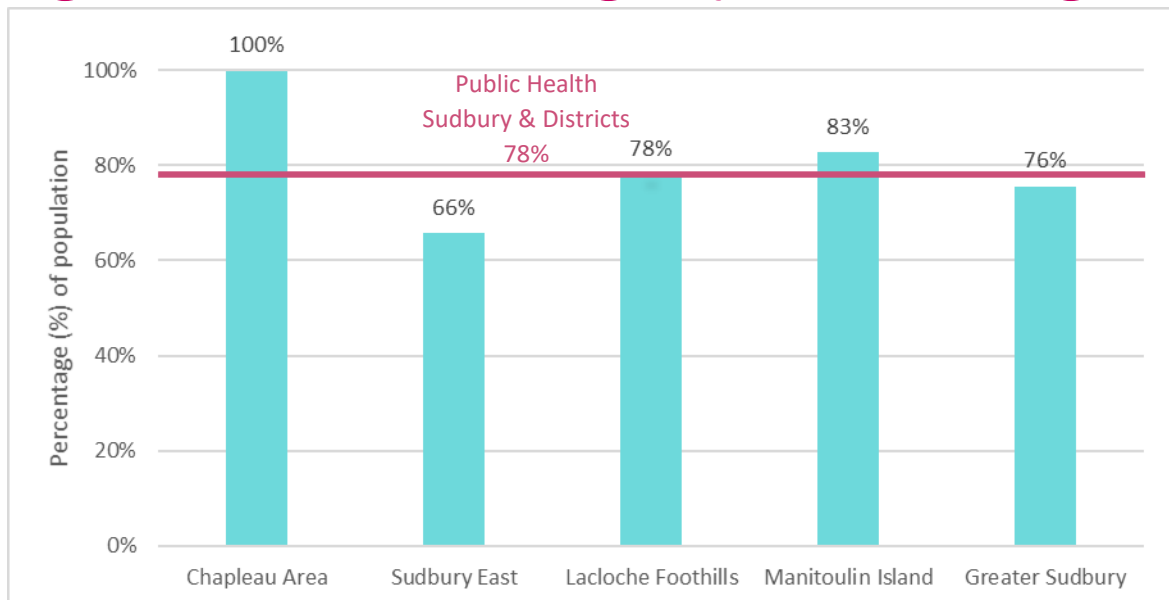
Figure 1. Cumulative doses received, by residence



Data sources: 1) COVAX data: IntelliHEALTH Ontario, Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2021, 2) COVID-19 Tracking Database, Public Health Sudbury & Districts

Vaccine coverage

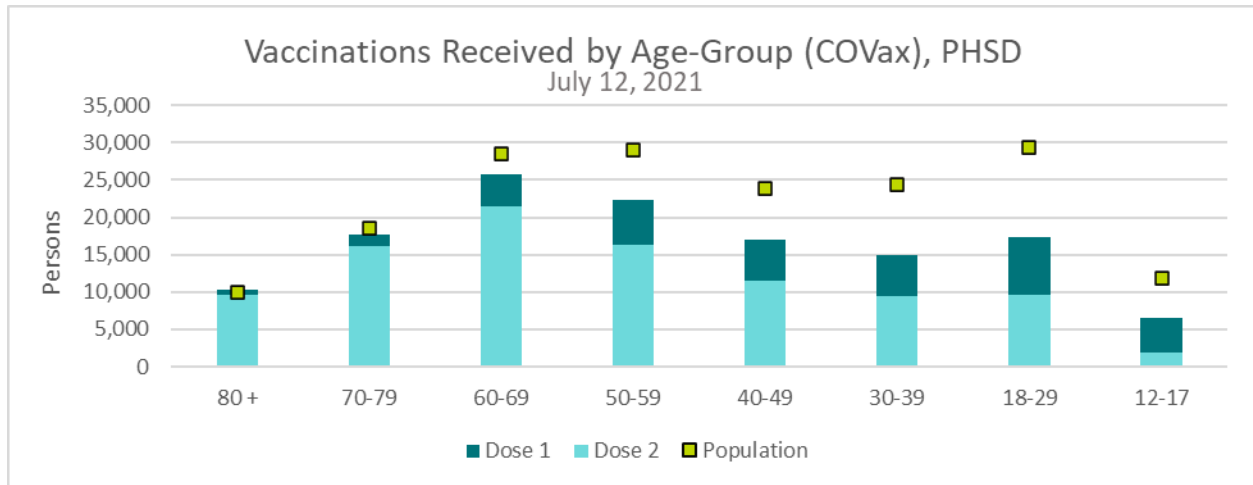
Figure 2. Dose 1 coverage, by residence, age 12+



Data sources: 1) COVAX data: IntelliHEALTH Ontario, Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2021, 2) COVID-19 Tracking Database, Public Health Sudbury & Districts

Vaccinations by age groups

Figure 3. Vaccinations received, by age groups, Sudbury and districts



COVAX data: IntelliHEALTH Ontario, Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2021

Age group	Dose 1 % coverage	Dose 2 % coverage
80 +	100.0%	95.3%
70-79	95.0%	87.4%
60-69	90.4%	75.1%
50-59	76.9%	56.3%
40-49	70.8%	48.3%
30-39	61.1%	38.5%
18-29	58.8%	33.0%
12-17	54.4%	15.6%



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Canada Community Revitalization Fund

The Canada Community Revitalization Fund (CCRF) aims to help communities across Canada build and improve community infrastructure projects so they can rebound from the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic. With a national investment of \$500 million over two years, the Fund's purpose is to support not-for-profit organizations, municipalities and other community groups, as well as Indigenous communities:

- build new community infrastructure and revitalize existing assets
- bring people back to public spaces safely as health measures ease
- create jobs and stimulate local economies

Indigenous applicants

Indigenous applicants are invited to apply through the process described below for projects of all types and sizes. Under the Fund, FedNor can contribute up to 100% funding for projects with Indigenous groups.

Indigenous applicants to the Canada Community Revitalization Fund (CCRF) may request additional time to submit applications, taking into account that the CCRF (Canada Community Revitalization Fund) is a time-limited initiative ending March 31, 2023. For more information, Indigenous applicants are asked to contact their respective FedNor Program Officer as early as possible prior to July 23, 2021.

Eligible Recipients

- Not-for-profit organizations;
- Co-operatives and business improvement areas (BIAs);
- Municipal or regional government established by or under provincial or territorial statute;
- Local Service Districts, regional districts or similar types of entities that are established as unincorporated units of governance;
- Rural communities that are incorporated but considered non-municipal bodies;
- A public-sector body that is established by or under provincial or territorial statute or by regulation or is wholly owned by province, territory, municipal or regional government and that provides municipal-type infrastructure services to communities; and
- An Indigenous organization such as Indigenous-led not-for-profits and organizations which include but are not limited to First Nations as represented by their Chief and Council, Tribal Councils, Indigenous Representative Organizations, Métis and Inuit organizations and Settlements as well as Indigenous/First Nation/Métis Settlement owned organizations.

Ineligible Recipients

Individuals, businesses and provincial or territorial governments are **not** eligible to apply to the CCRF.

What type of activities are eligible?

The Fund will provide support for the following project types:

- Adapting and reimagining/re-envisioning community spaces and maintaining accessibility standards so that they may safely be used by

communities in accordance with social distancing and local public health guidelines to help revitalize areas and support future planning efforts. Projects could include community transformation infrastructure to help rejuvenate communities, downtown cores, main streets, and shared spaces.

Examples include projects such as farmers markets, community centres, community museums, cultural centres, parks, community gardens, green houses, recreational trails and facilities, bike paths, outdoor sport facilities, libraries, waterfront spaces and tourism facilities.

- Building (i.e. the construction of) or improving community infrastructure through the expansion, improvement or creation of community spaces to encourage Canadians to re-engage in and explore their communities and regions.

Examples include supporting economic growth by investing in infrastructure for existing community assets for public benefit that have a local community impact, multi-purpose centres, co-working spaces and other similar spaces while ensuring that post COVID-19 health and safety requirements are addressed.

What are the priorities?

Four priorities have been identified for the CCRF. The priorities are listed in order of importance:

1. **Downtown core and main street**

- Core: The dissemination areas encompassing the highest job density based on the place of work information.

- Downtown neighbourhood: Area composed of the downtown core, and encompassing one-kilometre adjacent area surrounding the core (based on the Census classification).
- Main street: Includes not only the highest job density areas, but also important commercial areas.

2. **Outdoor space**

- Includes open-air facility or space (e.g. anything without doors or windows). In addition to parks, sport facilities (e.g., outdoor ball fields, rinks), and recreational trails, open air markets like farmers markets that aren't fully enclosed/roofed may qualify.

3. **Green projects**

- Projects that support a clean growth economy and decreasing greenhouse gas emissions. This could include, for example, projects to mobilize communities that want to reduce their carbon footprint (e.g. support for the development of a green local development plan, support to local businesses for local circular economy projects, support for the construction of community greenhouses), with a special focus on Indigenous communities.
- Projects that make the community space more energy efficient (e.g., encouraging new build to net zero standards), lower carbon (e.g., electrification), more resilient (e.g., more resistance to extreme climate events like floods), and higher performing (i.e., better results with same or fewer resources resulting in less inputs and/or waste).

4. **Accessibility**

- Projects that intend to improve accessibility, as well as all new builds, that will meet or exceed the highest published accessibility standard as defined by the requirements in the Canadian Standards Association's Technical Standard Accessible Design for

the Built Environment (CAN/CSA B651-18) or the most recent standard, in addition to provincial or territorial building codes, and relevant municipal by-law.

Should your project not fall within one of the priorities outlined above, it may still be considered for funding.

Other priorities include:

- Shovel ready: describes projects that are considered to be at an advanced stage of development for which activities are set to begin promptly. Priority may be given to those projects that can demonstrate an increased capacity of the applicant to be able to complete their project within the required timeframe;
- Bringing in other partners to leverage project funding (priority may be given to those projects that require a federal contribution of only 50 percent);
- Of a smaller scope where the project will be completed within the required timeframe to ensure that the program benefits will be shared broadly;
- Requesting funds under \$500K;
- Helping communities rebound from the effects of the pandemic and contribute to the reanimation of communities, towns and cities; and/or
- Demonstrate measurable direct or indirect social-economic benefits.
- Priority may be given to projects that encourage the participation of under-represented groups.

Eligible costs

- Eligible costs include those already eligible under current program authorities and include all costs deemed reasonable and necessary for

carrying out eligible projects that contribute to achieving the Fund's objective. Eligible costs include items such as:

- Costs associated with the constructions, enhancements, alterations, restoration and/or
 - the undertaking of leasehold improvements;
 - Incremental fees paid to professional, technical personnel, consultants and contractors;
 - Purchase of equipment or machinery directly related to or necessary for the project;
 - Costs associated with the enhancement, improvement and/or development of a site or infrastructure;
 - Direct materials and supplies related to the project;
 - Incremental salaries and benefits for individuals employed for the project
- Costs may be eligible on a retroactive basis up to 12 months prior to the receipt of a project application, but no earlier than April 19, 2021.

Ineligible costs

- Costs associated with maintenance and operational activities that typically need to be undertaken on a recurring/annual basis;
- Motorized vehicles;
- The purchase of a building; and
- Land.

Percentage of eligible costs

- Max contribution rate for eligible projects costs shall not normally exceed 75%.

- For assistance provided to an Indigenous not-for-profit organization or a band, the maximum contribution rate for eligible costs may go up to 100%.

Stacking limit (all assistance provided through government funding)

- Stacking limit may be up to 100%.

Financial assistance

- Financial assistance will be non-repayable contributions.

Maximum amount per project

- The maximum contribution amount per project shall not exceed \$750K
- The actual contribution amount will be based on the minimum amount required to carry out the project.

How will projects be screened?

Projects will be screened based on the following criteria:

1. **Eligibility:** The extent to which the applicant meets the criteria of who can apply.
2. **Alignment:** The extent to which the applicant demonstrates how their project aligns with the following:
 - objective of the fund
 - priority areas (i.e. 1) downtown cores and main street, 2) outdoor spaces, 3) green projects and 4) accessibility)
3. **State of readiness:** The extent to which the project is ready to begin.

4. **Other funding:** The extent to which the applicant has secured project funding from other sources.
5. **Inclusive growth:** The extent to which the project benefits or encourages the inclusion of under-represented groups.

Disbursement of Funding

You can expect to receive an email including a contribution agreement and additional forms that will be required to be completed by you. Following the execution of a contribution agreement signed by both parties, an initial Advance Payment will be issued based on your cost forecast. An initial advance payment letter will follow and include the final claim reporting package for your completion and submission. The final claim will be required to reconcile the advance payment and to allow release of the balance of funds, as required.

Application Process

A one-time special scheduled intake will focus on eligible projects that are ready to proceed. Initial screening will begin during the four-week period. Assessment of applications will begin on July 23, 2021. Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit their applications by this date.

Should there be remaining funding after the scheduled intake period, applications will continue to be accepted and funded on a continuous intake basis over the next two years or until such a time as the allocated funding is fully distributed.

FedNor has a Two-phase application process that is used across all programs.

Refer to the [Application Guide](#) for instructions on how to complete FedNor's Phase One Application for Financial Assistance. Applicants are strongly encouraged to review the Application Guide in conjunction with these programming guidelines.

Applicants are strongly encouraged to contact a [FedNor Program Officer](#) prior to submitting an application.

Assessment Process

FedNor will review Phase One applications as they are received.

All applications will be screened initially for completeness.

Complete applications are those that include all prescribed documentation containing all information needed for FedNor to complete the review.

Information should be accurate, verifiable, relevant and consistent.

Phase Two Detailed Application

Upon initial review of the Phase 1 Application for Financial Assistance, applicants will be invited to submit a Phase Two Detailed Application, Annex and provide supporting documentation. The information required and instructions on how to proceed will be provided to applicants.

Phase Two Detailed Application Review:

Phase Two Detailed Applications will be evaluated on their ability to support the objectives of the program and meet the following criteria:

- Applicant can demonstrate it has an established track record in the delivery of projects;

- Applicant has the expertise and the resources required to complete the proposed project;
- Applicants have established a clear project governance structure and decision-making process;
- The project addresses a need identified by end users and will not duplicate existing efforts or projects;
- Accountability mechanisms are in place to ensure due diligence in administering public funds and the ability to report on performance measures; and
- Identification of a person and position responsible for project delivery and management along with key officers that have signing authority.

Confidentiality

All proprietary data, commercially sensitive information and potentially valuable results or ideas will be protected from unauthorized, inadvertent or untimely disclosure. This information will be treated in accordance with the [Access to Information Act](#) and the [Privacy Act](#).

These laws govern, protect and limit the collection, use and disclosure of personal and confidential information by federal government departments and agencies. Beyond the parties already mentioned above, confidential commercial information will not be shared without the applicant's consent.

Reporting Requirements

Successful applicants will be required to report to FedNor on project expenditures and activities, the results/outcomes of the project, and achievement of performance indicators as identified in contribution agreements.

Visibility and Communications Requirements

Recipients must agree to participate in a public announcement and other promotional activities linked to the Contribution, as outlined in the [Communications requirements](#) section of FedNor's website.

Service Standards

FedNor is committed to providing quality service to all applicants and funding recipients in the official language of their choice.

Our goal is to:

- acknowledge receipt of an application within three (3) working days; and,
- provide a decision on applications within eighty (80) working days of receipt of a fully completed application.

Other

Where applicable, FedNor requires that:

- Capital projects respect Canada's obligation to consult and, where appropriate, accommodate Indigenous communities;
- Applicants use a fair, competitive and transparent procurement process to ensure the best value for money when supplies, equipment and services are purchased or personnel hired; and
- An appropriate authority or regulatory body endorses the project.

If you decide to accept public funding, depending on the nature of your project and the targeted clientele, you may be asked to assume [official languages obligations](#) among other obligations outlined in your

contribution agreement.

FedNor requires that all projects conform to requirements set out in the Canadian Impact Assessment Act 2019 (IAA 2019). The *Impact Assessment Act* (IAA) and its regulations establish the legislative basis for the federal impact assessment process.

Regulations define the types of projects subject to IAA that may require an impact assessment, the information to be provided in project descriptions, Agency deliverables provided to proponents, circumstances of when the Minister may suspend the legislated timelines, and what costs can be recovered from proponents.

Contact Us

Applicants are strongly encouraged to contact FedNor to discuss their project with a FedNor Program Officer, who will also explore other government programs that may be applicable, or begin your application process.

For more information on FedNor's programs, visit Our Programs, or call 1-877-333-6673. TTY (for hearing-impaired): 1-866-694-8389.

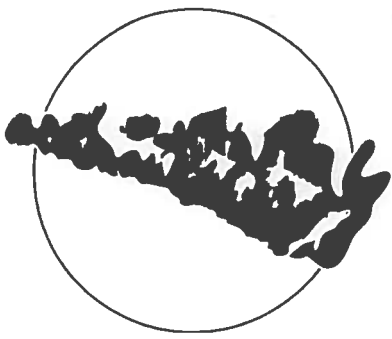
Note:

- A complete Application for Financial Assistance must first be submitted to determine your project's eligibility.
- Electronic or Written confirmation that an application may proceed to a Phase Two Detailed Application should not be interpreted as FedNor's approval of the proposed project or authorization to start with the proposed activities.

- Applicants cannot presume that financial support will be provided toward their project until written approval is obtained through a signed contribution agreement.

Date modified:

2021-07-09



MANITOULIN PLANNING BOARD

40 WATER STREET - UNIT 1 - P.O. BOX 240 - GORE BAY - ONTARIO - P0P 1H0

☎ 705-282-2237 📠 705-282-3142

July 12, 2021

Kathy McDonald, Clerk-Treasurer
The Corporation of the Township of Billings
P.O. Box 34
Kagawong ON POP 1JO

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CONSENT

File No's. B14-21, B15-21 and B16-21
Owner: Frederick and Nancy Gilbert
Location: Part Lot 30, Conc. XIV
Surveyed as Part 1, Plan 31R-3371
Township of Billings
Municipality of Billings and Allan East
District of Manitoulin

Purpose and Effect: To provide for the creation of three (3) new lots together with right-of-way.

In order that the application may be properly considered in accordance with requirements set out in Sections 50 and 53 of the Planning Act, would you please fill out the attached questionnaire, returning one to us and keeping the other for your records.

If your Council have any suggestions, information, or conditions to add to the questionnaire form, please send them out in an attached letter.

Last Day for Receiving Comments: July 26th, 2021.

Additional information, if required, may be available by contacting the Planning Board Office.

Decision and Appeal

If you wish to be notified of the Decision of Planning Board in respect of the proposed consent, you must make a written request to the Planning Board at the address of the Planning Board Office as stated above.

Any person or public body may, not later than 20 days after the giving of the notice of decision, appeal the decision or any condition imposed by Planning Board or appeal both the decision and any condition to the Ontario Land Tribunal (OLT) or appeal both the decision and any condition to the Ontario Land Tribunal by filing with the Secretary-Treasurer of the Planning Board a notice of appeal setting out the reasons for the appeal, accompanied by the prescribed fee prescribed under the Ontario Land Tribunal Act, 2021.

If a person or public body that files an appeal of a decision of the Manitoulin Planning Board in respect of the proposed consent does not make written submission to the Manitoulin Planning Board before it gives or refuses to give a provisional consent, the Ontario Land Tribunal (OLT) may dismiss the appeal.

Dated at the Town of Gore Bay this 12th Day of July, 2021.

**Please Complete This Form and Return to:
The Manitoulin Planning Board
P. O. Box 240
Gore Bay, Ontario - POP 1H0**

File No's: B14-21, B15-21 and B16-21
 Owners: Frederick and Nancy Gilbert
 Location: Part Lot 30, Conc. XIV
 Surveyed as Part 1, Plan 31R-3371
 Township of Billings
 Municipality of Billings and Allan East
 District of Manitoulin

Return of this form and any additional comments in support of or in objection to this proposal is requested by **July 26th, 2021**. If there is insufficient space on this form to fully express councils position please attach a separate letter in addition.

<u>MUNICIPAL CONTROLS</u>	Enter Yes or No
Is this proposal in conformity with the Official Plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is this proposal in conformity with the Zoning By-law.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is this proposal in conformity with the Provincial Policy Statement 2020?	<input type="checkbox"/>
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Which of these services will be available to this land?	
Hydro	<input type="checkbox"/>
School Bus	<input type="checkbox"/>
Municipal Water	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sanitary Sewers	<input type="checkbox"/>
Garbage Collection	<input type="checkbox"/>
Municipal Drains	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do the lots concerned have frontage on a maintained Public Road?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is this public road snow plowed in the winter?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do the lots have legal right-of-way to a maintained public road?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the location of the access cause any safety concerns?	<input type="checkbox"/>
What is the surrounding land presently used for? To the North - _____ To the East - _____ To the South - _____ To the West - _____	
If this application results in a new building lot, does Council consider the location to be conducive to surrounding development, etc.?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does Council foresee any new demands for municipal services as a result of this kind of application?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does Council intend to provide any new municipal services as a result of this application?	<input type="checkbox"/>
RECOMMENDATIONS:	
Has Council passed a By-law that land be set aside for public purpose under Section 42(1) of The Planning Act?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Or, alternatively, does Council wish to require cash-in-lieu of conveyance under Section 42(6) of the Act?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Having regard to the matters noted in the attached application, does Council recommend consent be given?	<input type="checkbox"/>
If not, why? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
Should consent be granted, would Council wish to recommend any specific conditions? If so, please set out, with reasons, on a separate letter.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Date: _____ Signed: _____

Title: _____

Municipality/Township of _____

Please Complete This Form and Return to:
The Manitoulin Planning Board
P. O. Box 240
Gore Bay, Ontario - POP 1H0

File No's. B14-21, B15-21 and B16-21
 Owners: Frederick and Nancy Gilbert
 Location: Part Lot 30, Conc. XIV
 Surveyed as Part 1, Plan 31R-3371
 Township of Billings
 Municipality of Billings and Allan East
 District of Manitoulin

Return of this form and any additional comments in support of or in objection to this proposal is requested by **July 26th, 2021**. If there is insufficient space on this form to fully express councils position please attach a separate letter in addition.

MUNICIPAL CONTROLS	Enter Yes or No
Is this proposal in conformity with the Official Plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is this proposal in conformity with the Zoning By-law.	Yes
Is this proposal in conformity with the Provincial Policy Statement 2020?	<input type="checkbox"/>
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Which of these services will be available to this land?	
Hydro	Yes
School Bus	Yes
Municipal Water	No
Sanitary Sewers	No
Garbage Collection	No
Municipal Drains	No
Do the lots concerned have frontage on a maintained Public Road?	Lot 1 yes, 2,3 No
Is this public road snow plowed in the winter?	Yes
Do the lots have legal right-of-way to a maintained public road?	Lot 1 yes, 2,3 No
Does the location of the access cause any safety concerns?	No
What is the surrounding land presently used for? To the North - <u>Vonge St</u> To the East - <u>Kagawong River</u> To the South - <u>Kagawong River</u> To the West - <u>Beach St. South</u>	
If this application results in a new building lot, does Council consider the location to be conducive to surrounding development, etc.?	Yes
Does Council foresee any new demands for municipal services as a result of this kind of application?	No
Does Council intend to provide any new municipal services as a result of this application?	No
RECOMMENDATIONS:	
Has Council passed a By-law that land be set aside for public purpose under Section 42(1) of The Planning Act?	No
Or, alternatively, does Council wish to require cash-in-lieu of conveyance under Section 42(6) of the Act?	No
Having regard to the matters noted in the attached application, does Council recommend consent be given?	<input type="checkbox"/>
If not, why? _____	
Should consent be granted, would Council wish to recommend any specific conditions? If so, please set out, with reasons, on a separate letter.	

Date: _____ Signed: _____

Title: _____

Municipality/Township of _____

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) Frederick & Nancy Gilbert		Home Telephone No. 519 856 4017	Business Telephone No.
Address 5129 Eramash/Erin Trail RRY Roc Island ON K0B2K0		Cell No.	E-mail &/or Fax frednancygilbert@gmail.com
1.2 Name of Agent/Applicant Hugh McLaughlin		Home Telephone No. 705 282 7705	Business Telephone No.
Address Box 181 Gore Bay ON P0P1H0		Cell No.	E-mail &/or Fax hugh@manitoulinreal-estate.ca
1.3 Name of Contact Person Hugh McLaughlin			

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

2.1 Township/Municipality/ Billings Township		Property Identification No.	
Concession Number(s) 14	Geographic Lot Number(s) 30	Name of Street/Road Beach Road South	House No./911 No.
Survey Plan No. 31R3371	Survey Part/Lot Number(s) 1	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 a new lot Addition to a lot Easement/Right-of-way
- Other: A charge A lease A correction of title

Three new lots to be right of way over retained land & S/T ROW

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

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)

RECEIVED

MAY 11 2021

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

4.1 Description		Severed #1	Severed #2	#3	Retained
Frontage (m.)		45.7	45.7	45.7	377.11 m + 415.7 m
Depth (m.)		248.9 & 200.3	200.3	174.0	Average 101.8 m
Area (ha.)	as corrected July 12, 2021	0.66 0.71	0.71	0.73	5.9 Hec
4.2 Use of Property					
Existing		vacant	vacant	vacant	vacant
Proposed		Seasonal Residential	Seasonal Residential	Seasonal Residential	Seasonal Residential
4.3 Buildings or Structures					
Existing		None	None	None	None
Proposed		SR	SR	SR	SR
4.4 Access					
(Check appropriate space)	Provincial Highway				
	Municipal Road, Maintained All Year	✓			
	Municipal Road, Seasonally Maintained				
	Other Public Road				
	Right of way	yes	T/W ✓	T/W ✓	✓ S/T
	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	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Other means				
4.6 Sewage Disposal					
(Check appropriate space)	Publicly owned & operated sanitary sewage system				
	Privately owned & operated individual septic tank ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓
	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.

ROW owned by Retained Parcel and is S/T. The severed parcels are T/W All parcel owners share

5. Land Use road maintenance as needed

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

Rural District

5.2 What is the zoning of the subject land?

O2 Conservation & R 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	OZ ✓	Opposite side of river
A significant wildlife habitat and/or habitat of endangered species and threatened species		
Fish Habitat	OZ ✓	Opposite side of river
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?

Yes

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.

7.2 Past Land Uses -

Hay removal only known use

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.

Notice the 700 foot contour providing building envelope in the northern portion of the severed parcels

10. AFFIDAVIT OR SWORN DECLARATION

I/We, Hugh McLaughlin of the Town of Gore Bay
in the District of Manitoulin 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 Town of Gore Bay
in the District of Manitoulin
this 11th day of May 2021

Theresa A Carlisle
Commissioner of Oaths

**THERESA ANNE CARLISLE, a Commissioner, etc.,
District of Manitoulin, for Manitoulin Planning Board.
Expires February 13, 2024.**

Hugh McLaughlin
Owner(s) or Authorized Agent/Applicant

Owner(s) or Authorized Agent/Applicant

11. AUTHORIZED AGENT

Authorization of Owner for Agent to Make the Application

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

Date

Signature of Owner(s)

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.

Date

Signature of the Owner(s)

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	- 3 copies of the sketch?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	- The required fee, payable to the Manitoulin Planning Board?	<input checked="" 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.

10. AFFIDAVIT OR SWORN DECLARATION

We, Hugh McLaughlin of the Town of Gore Bay
in the District of Manitoulin 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 _____

in the _____

this _____ day of _____ 20____

Commissioner of Oaths

Owner(s) or Authorized Agent/Applicant

Owner(s) or Authorized Agent/Applicant

11. AUTHORIZED AGENT

Authorization of Owner for Agent to Make the Application

We, Frederick and Nancy Gilbert certify the registered owner(s) of the subject lands for which this application is to apply. We do hereby grant authorization to Hugh McLaughlin to act on my/our behalf in regard to this application.

x April 11/21

Date

x April 11/21

Date

x Nancy Gilbert

Signature of Owner(s)

x Fred Gilbert

Signature of Owner(s)

12. PERMISSION TO ENTER

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.

x April 11/21

Date

x April 11/21

Date

x Nancy Gilbert

Signature of the Owner(s)

x Fred Gilbert

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

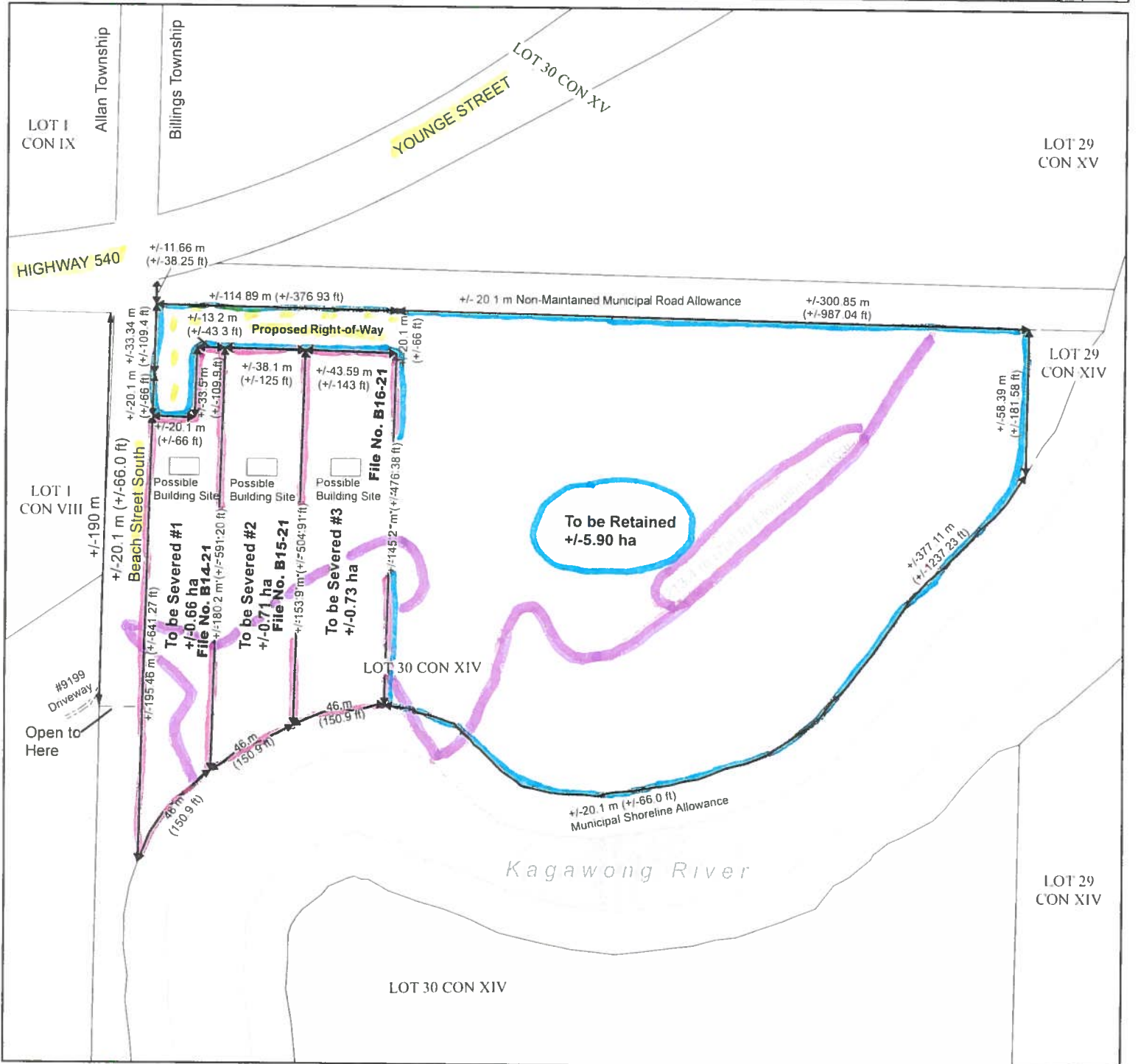
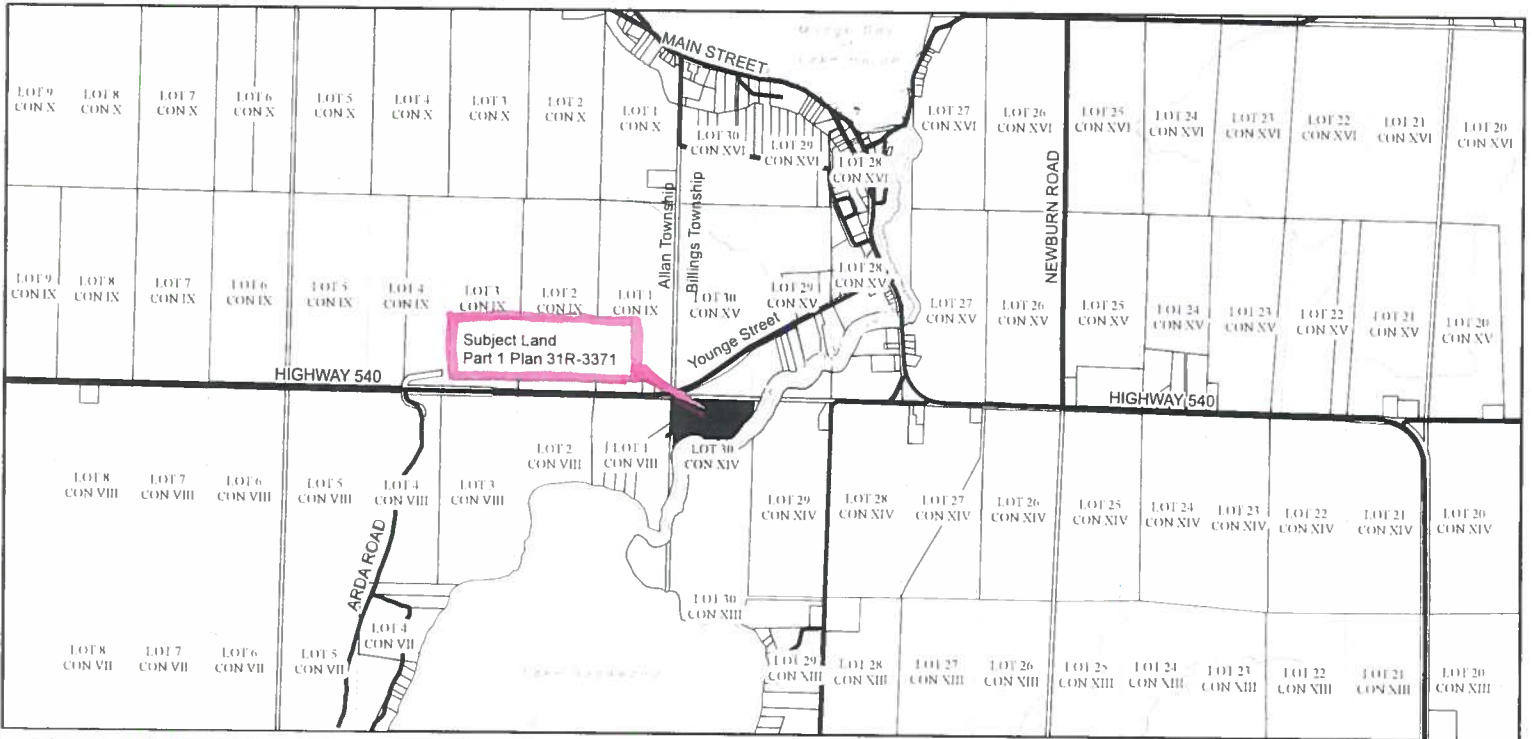
The Application shall be accompanied by a sketch showing the following, in metric units:

- (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, alleyway, 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 30 Concession XIV
 Being Part 1 Plan 31R-3371
 Township of Billings
 Municipality of Billings and Allan East
 District of Manitoulin

FILE NO's. B14-21, B15-21 and B16-21





THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BILLINGS

BYLAW 2021-28

Being a bylaw to regulate the enforcement of The Bylaws of Billings Township, The Ontario Building Code Act, The Fire Protection and Prevention Act and The Ontario Municipal Act by bylaw appointed Township Officers

Whereas Section 8, of the Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. c. 25, as amended provides that the powers of a municipality should be interpreted broadly so as to confer broad authority on the municipality to enable the municipality to govern its affairs as it considers appropriate and to enhance the municipality's ability to respond to municipal issues.

Whereas Section 10 (2) subsection (8) of the Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. c. 25 as amended states that a municipality may pass bylaws respecting protection of persons, property including consumer protection.

Whereas Section 436 of the Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. c. 25 provides a municipality power to pass a bylaw providing that the municipality may enter on land at any reasonable time for the purpose of carrying out an inspection; and,

Whereas Sections 435, 437 and 438 of the Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. c. 25, set out additional powers and restrictions in regards to entry; and,

Whereas This bylaw applies to any Township of Billings Bylaw without the power of entry provisions passed pursuant to the Act or its predecessors; and,

Whereas Section 19 of the Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997, S.O. c. 4 states that an **Inspector**, upon producing proper identification may, without warrant, enter and inspect land and premises for the purposes of fire safety; and,

Whereas Section 15.2 of the Ontario Building Code Act, 1992, S.O. 1992, c.23 states that a building inspector, upon producing proper identification, may enter onto any property at any reasonable time without a warrant for the purpose of inspecting the property to determine whether the property conforms with standards prescribed in the bylaw or whether an order has been complied with.

Whereas the Township of Billings wishes to pass a bylaw allowing for Staff, the Bylaw Enforcement Officer, the Building Inspector and the Fire Chief to enter on property to enforce the provisions of the appropriate bylaws and regulations associated with their respective duties or to perform maintenance or repairs on behalf of the Township; and,

Whereas the Township of Billings wishes pass a bylaw that respects the Charter of Rights and Freedoms Section 8 regarding search and seizure of Township residents when appointed officers are performing the responsibilities of their respective positions.

NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BILLINGS HEREBY ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1.0 Definitions

- 1.1 "Building" means any structure consisting of a roof supported by walls or columns which is used or intended to be used for the shelter, accommodation or enclosure of persons, animals, goods, chattels or equipment and includes a carport.
- 1.2 "Building Code Act" means the Building Code Act, 1992, S.O. 1992, c. 23 as amended.
- 1.3 "Building Inspector" is a person who is duly appointed by the Township of Billings Council to enforce the Building Code Act and the Property Standards Act.
- 1.4 "Bylaw Enforcement Officer" means a person duly appointed by the Township of Billings Council to enforce its bylaws.
- 1.5 "Council" means the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Billings.
- 1.6 "**Dwelling**" means a Building or structure or part of a Building or structure, occupied or capable of being occupied in whole or in part for the purpose of human habitation.

- 1.7 “Fire Chief” means a person who is duly appointed to manage and organize the members of the Billings Township Volunteer Fire Department and its equipment and to enforce the provisions of the Fire Prevention and Protection Act.
- 1.8 “Fire Prevention and Protection Act” means the Fire Prevention and Protection Act 1997, S.O. 1997 c. 4 as amended.
- 1.9 “Land” means any private property, premises, grounds, yards or vacant lots and any building or structure thereon not actually used as a Dwelling.
- 1.10 “Inspector” means the Fire Marshall, assistant to the Fire Marshall or a Fire Chief or designate.
- 1.11 “Municipal Act” means the Ontario Municipal Act 2001, S.O 2001, c. 25 as amended.
- 1.12 “Occupant” means a person who resides or is present in a house, vehicle, seat, space etc. at any given time.
- 1.13 “Officer” means an officer of the O.P.P., a conservation officer of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, a Bylaw Enforcement Officer, a Building Inspector or a Fire Chief or designate.
- 1.14 “Place” means a portion of space available or designated for or being used by someone and/or a particular position or a point in space.
- 1.15 “Power of Entry Policy” See Schedule “B” of this Bylaw.
- 1.16 “Property Owner” means the person or company that has owner’s rights to a property such as a block of land or a building and who is responsible for paying of any rates or taxes that may arise.
- 1.17 “Tenant” means a person who occupies land or a building that is rented from a property owner.
- 1.18 “Township” means the Corporation of the Township of Billings.

2.0 Application

- 2.1 This Bylaw applies to all Billing Township bylaws passed under the authority of the Municipal Act.

3.0 Entry and Inspection

- 3.1 Persons who have been appointed by the Township to enforce the Townships bylaws shall be allowed to exercise their duties as identified in the Municipal Act subject to the provisions of the Township of Billings Power of Entry and Enforcement Policy (see Schedule “B”), unless the provisions of section 438 of the Municipal Act are required to be invoked or in circumstances where there is a bylaw contravention actively occurring or when there is an immediate need concerning public health and safety or property damage.
- 3.2 Persons who have been appointed by the Township to enforce the provisions of the Building Code Act or the Property Standards Bylaw on behalf of the Township shall be allowed to exercise their duties as identified in the Building Code Act.
- 3.3 Persons who have been appointed by the Township to enforce the provisions of the Fire Prevention and Protection Act shall be allowed to exercise their duties as identified in the Fire Prevention and Protection Act.
- 3.4 That staff/persons performing maintenance or property standards bylaw work on behalf of the Township shall be allowed to perform their duties subject to the Township of Billings Power of Entry and Enforcement Policy unless there is an immediate threat to public health and safety or property damage.
- 3.5 for the purposes of an inspection, an Officer may:
- 3.5.1 Require the production of documents or things relevant to the inspection;
 - 3.5.2 Inspect and remove documents or things relevant to the inspection for the purpose of making extracts;
 - 3.5.3 Require information from any person concerning a matter related to the inspection; and
 - 3.5.4 Alone or in conjunction with a person possessing special or expert knowledge, make examinations or take tests, samples or photographs necessary for the purpose of inspection.
- 3.6 A sample taken under section 3.5.4 shall be divided into parts, and one part shall be delivered to the person from whom the sample was taken, if the person so requests at the time the sample is taken and provides the necessary facilities.
- 3.7 If a sample is taken under section 3.5.4 and the sample has not been divided in two parts, a copy of any report on the sample shall be given to the person from who the sample was taken.

- 3.8 A receipt shall be provided for any document or thing removed under section 3.5.2 and the document or thing shall be promptly returned after the copies of the extracts are made.
- 3.9 Copies of extracts from documents or things removed under Section 3 and certified as being true copies of extracts from the originals by the person who made them admissible in evidence to the same extent as, and have the same evidentiary value as the originals.
- 3.10 The Township shall restore the Land/Dwelling to its original condition insofar as is practicable, shall provide compensation for any damages caused by the entry or by anything done on the Land/Dwelling except where entry is under Section 466 of the Municipal Act or is under Part XI of the Municipal Act, if under that Part, the treasurer registers a notice of vesting, in the name of the Township, in respect of the Land and/or the Dwelling.

4.0 Enforcement

- 4.1 Provisions of the Township of Billings Power of Entry Enforcement identified in Schedule "B" shall be utilized as a guideline for enforcement.
- 4.2 No person shall attempt to hinder or obstruct or hinder or obstruct an Officer who is exercising a power or performing a duty under this bylaw.

5.0 Penalty

- 5.1 Any person who contravenes a provision of this Bylaw is guilty of an offence and upon conviction is liable to pay a fine as provided for in In the Provincial Offences Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. p.33 as per Schedule "A" of this bylaw.
- 5.2 Upon conviction, in addition to any other remedy and to any penalty imposed by this bylaw, the court in which the conviction has been entered and any court of competent jurisdiction thereafter may make an order prohibiting the continuation or repetition of the offence by the person convicted.
- 5.3 Where a person fails to do a matter or thing as directed or required by an Officer or other person, pursuant to this Bylaw or other Township of Billing's bylaws or the Municipal Act, the matter or thing may be done by the Township at that person's expense which associated costs may be added to the tax roll of the person to be collected the same as property taxes.

6.0 Severability

- 6.1 If a court of competent jurisdiction should declare any section or part of a section of this bylaw to be invalid, such section or part of a section shall not be construed as having persuaded or influenced Council to pass the remainder of this bylaw and it is hereby declared that the remainder of this bylaw shall be valid and remain in force.

7.0 Conflicts

- 7.1 This Bylaw shall apply in addition to the provisions of any other Township of Billings Bylaw and the Municipal Act, provided that in event of conflict, the provisions of any other Township Bylaw or the Municipal Act shall be paramount over this bylaw, provided such provisions are not contrary to law.
- 7.2 Nothing in this Bylaw shall limit any other statutory or common law rights of the Township or any Officer entering onto Land or a Dwelling.

8.0 Short Title

- 8.1 This Bylaw shall be cited as the Enforcement of Acts, Bylaw and Regulations.

9.0 Enactment

- 9.1 This bylaw shall come into force and effect upon the final passing thereof.

Read for the first, second and third time and enacted this _____ day of _____ 2021.

Ian Anderson, Mayor

Kathy McDonald CAO/Clerk



Schedule "A"
Set Fines Schedule
The Corporation of the Township of Billings
Bylaw 2021-28
Bylaw to Regulate the Enforcement of Bylaw, Acts and Regulations
Part 1 Provincial Offences Act

ITEM	Short Form Wording	Provision Creating or Defining Offence	Set Fine
1	Attempt to obstruct or hinder an Officer	4.2	\$500.00
2	Hinder or obstruct an Officer	4.2	\$500.00

NOTE: The penalty provision for the offences indicated above is section 4.1 of the Bylaw 2021-21, a certified copy of which has been filed.

DRAFT



Schedule "B"
Corporation of the Township of Billings
Bylaw 2021-28
Bylaw to Regulate the Enforcement of Bylaw, Acts and Regulations
Power of Entry and Enforcement Policy

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to identify the procedures to be followed by the various persons and staff who are appointed by Council to enforce bylaws or provincial acts or regulations or by persons hired by the Township to perform work when entry onto land or entry into a dwelling is required.

The objective is to ensure that Township bylaws and Provincial Acts and Regulations are enforced in a manner that encourages voluntary compliance when violations are reported or identified and that enforcement proceedings are only utilized when there is a wilful non-compliance or ambivalence towards compliance.

Process

- 1) The process of activating an investigation will be based off of the following:
- 2) Verified complaint.
- 3) Officer observation.
- 4) Regulatory requirement.

Responsibilities

Building Inspector, Bylaw Enforcement Officer, Fire Chief/Designate

- 1) Shall provide 24-hour notice (when reasonably possible) via telephone, text, email or letter to a property owner/tenant when entry onto Land is required to provide educational information, inspect or gather evidence, discuss potential violations or to issue orders or citation.
- 2) Shall provide identification to the property owner/tenant upon entering onto Land.
- 3) Shall, when possible, provide written/electronic information pertaining to the purpose of entering onto Land.
- 4) Shall, when possible, notify the property owner/tenant of additional appointed officials or police accompaniment.
- 5) Shall perform courtesy or enforcement visits to property owners/tenants between the hours of 8:00 AM and 9 PM.
- 6) Shall only enter into a dwelling or other structure with verbal permission from the property owner/tenant or when exercising a warrant issued under the Municipal Act or as prescribed in the Building Code Act or the Fire Prevention and Preservation Act
- 7) Shall enter onto Land without notice when there is an active contravention of a provision Township bylaw occurring or when there is an active contravention of a provision of an Act or Regulation is occurring.
- 8) Shall enter onto a Land without notice when there is an immediate threat to public health and safety and/or property damage.

Township Employees

- 1) Shall provide 24-hour notice (when reasonably possible) via telephone, text, email or letter to a property owner/tenant when entry onto Land is required to perform repairs to Township infrastructure or if there is a need to discuss issues relating to Township business.
- 2) Shall only enter into a Dwelling upon receiving consent from the Property Owner/Tenant.
- 3) Entry onto a property shall be done between the hours of 8:00 AM and 9:00 PM whenever possible.
- 4) Shall enter onto Land without notice when there is an immediate threat to public health and safety and/or property damage.

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BILLINGS

BYLAW 2021-31

Being a Bylaw to Regulate the Keeping and Feeding of Domestic Animals and Exotic Animals or Wildlife Other Than Cats or Dogs

WHEREAS The *Ontario Municipal Act 2001, c. 25 section 8* provides that a municipality interpret this Act broadly so as to confer broad authority on the municipality to enable the municipality to govern its own affairs as it considers appropriate and to enhance the municipality's ability to respond to municipal issues; and

WHEREAS The *Ontario Municipal Act 2001, c. 25 section 10 (2) (9)* provides that a municipality may pass bylaws respecting matters including animals: and

WHEREAS The *Ontario Municipal Act, 2001, c. 25 section 10 (2) (6)* provides that a municipality may pass bylaws respecting the health, safety and well being of persons;

WHEREAS The *Ontario Municipal Act 2001, c. 25 section 425 (1)* provides that a municipality may pass bylaws providing that a person who contravenes a bylaw of the municipality passed under the Act is guilty of an offence; and

WHEREAS The *Ontario Municipal Act, 2001, c. 25 section 8 (3)* provides that a municipality may pass bylaws providing for a system of licensing respecting matters.

WHEREAS The Council of the Township of Billings deems it desirable, for the health, safety and well being of the public, to enact a bylaw to regulate the keeping of exotic animals and other domestic animals, other than dogs, within the Township of Billings;

NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BILLINGS ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1.0 Definitions

1.1 "Animal" means any non-human vertebrate or invertebrate, and includes but is not limited to reptiles, arachnids, domestic animal including but not limited to canines and felines, domestic fowl, an animal raised for commercial purposes, an animal kept for working purposes or for hobby purposes such as breeding, showing or sporting, a household pet, an exotic animal, livestock, pigeons, wild animals and birds, but excludes duck, geese, swans or other animals that naturally inhabit park areas, protected land or open space.

1.2 "Apiary" means a place where bees and bee keeping equipment are kept.

1.3 "At Large" means to be found in any place other than the premises of the owner of the animal and not under the control of a person in such a manner as to prevent escape; except where the owner permits the animal to be on his or her property.

1.4 "Bee Keeping Equipment" means hives, parts of hives and the utensils for keeping bees.

1.5 "Bees" means insects known as *Apis Mellifera*.

1.6 "Cat" means a male or female feline of any breed of domesticated cat or crossbreed of domesticated cat.

1.7 "Control" means care and custody of an animal.

1.8 "Council" means the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Billings.

1.9 "Coop" means a fully enclosed weatherproof building where hens are kept and which includes nest boxes, perches and food and water containers.

1.10 "Domestic Animal" means an animal that has been tamed to live with humans that are kept for economic purposes such as meats, dairy products, wool, leather, or for working and sporting purposes. Domestic Animals would include, but not be limited to horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, llamas or alpacas.

1.11 "Domestic Fowl" means any feathered vertebrate animal living in or near the habitation of humans and not being wild; shall include but not be limited to chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons but shall not include, song birds or vertebrates commonly kept as domestic pets including domestic cardinals, finches, budgies, bulbuls, canaries, tanagers, amazons, cockatoos, onures, macaws, lorikeets, touracos, toucans, orioles, mynahs, magpies, barbets, ascaris, pied homebills or cock of the rocks.

1.12 "Domestic Pet" means a domestic animal, such as a dog or cat kept for pleasure rather than utility purposes.

1.13 "Dwelling" means a Building or structure or part of a Building or structure, occupied or capable of being occupied in whole or in part for the purpose of human habitation.

1.14 "Endangered Species" means an animal or plant existing in such small numbers that they are in danger of becoming extinct from either natural or human causes.

1.15 "Escape Proof Enclosure"

1.16 "Feed or Feeding" means the intentional act of giving, exposing, depositing, distributing or scattering any edible material with the intention of feeding, attracting or enticing any animal but does not include baiting during in any legal activities or in any attempt to confine any dog, cat or animal for the purpose of causing it to be impounded.

1.17 "Feral Cat" means a cat found in the town that has no owner, is not socialized and is extremely fearful or resistant to humans.

1.18 "Hen" means a domesticated female chicken that is at least 4 months old.

1.19 "Hen Run" means an enclosure that allows hens to access the outdoors.

1.20 "Keeps" means to own, keep, harbour, maintain or feed an animal.

1.21 "License" means a license issued by the Town, for a fee, to own, harbour or possess an exotic animal identified in schedule "A".

1.22 "Officer" means an officer of the OPP or the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal or an Animal Control Officer or Bylaw Enforcement Officer appointed by the Council to enforce bylaws.

1.23 "Owner" means any person who keeps, possesses, harbours an animal or allows the animal to remain on their premises, and for the purpose of this Bylaw shall include any person who fosters an animal from a recognized animal shelter or rescue; and where the owner is a minor, the person responsible for the custody of the minor and "owns" has a corresponding meaning.

1.24 "Pet" means a domestic animal kept for pleasure rather than utility purposes.

1.25 "Physically Disabled Person" means a person with any degree of any mental disability or physical disability, infirmity, malformation, or disfigurement that is caused by bodily injury, birth defect or illness and, without limiting the generality of the forgoing, includes brain injury, paralysis, amputation, lack of physical coordination, blindness, visual impediment or any other condition that is medically diagnosed by a physician.

1.26 "Premises" means the entire lot on which a single dwelling unit building or multi-dwelling unit building is situated.

1.27 "Public Property" means all lands owned by the Township, any local boards, any corporations owned or controlled by the Township and includes all Crown lands.

1.28 "Recognized Animal Shelter or Rescue" means a not-for-profit or charitable organization, whose mandate and practices are predominantly the rescue and placement of animals and facilitating the spaying or neutering of animals or for animal welfare purposes.

1.29 "Therapy Animal" means an animal that is recognized by a physician, that provides a therapeutic or comfort value, or emotional support to the physically disabled owner of the animal.

1.30 "Township" means the Corporation of the Township of Billings.

1.31 "Wildlife" means any animal which is wild by nature and not normally domesticated.

2.0 Prohibitions

2.1 No person shall own, harbour, possess, Keep, sell or offer to sell any Animal listed in Schedule "A", as a Pet or for any other purpose or for any period of time:

2.1.1 Unless the identified type of animal that is being kept (as per Schedule 1) is kept at a permanent residence of the Pet Owner that is located in an area that is zoned as Rural or Agricultural as identified in the Billings Township Zoning Bylaw (1980-11).

2.2 No person shall intentionally feed, cause to be fed or provide or make available food, attractants or other similar substances for the consumption by wildlife on Township property.

3.0 Additional Conditions

3.1 Any Owner who keeps, harbours, owns or possesses the following Animals shall comply by the following conditions:

3.1.1 Bees

a) Any Owner Keeping Bees within in the Township shall register with the Provincial Apiarist and abide by the *Ontario Bees Act R.R.O 1990, Regulation 57 and R.S.O 1990, Chapter B.6.*

b) Any Owner who Keeps Bees within the Township shall obtain an Exotic Pet Permit from the Town office.

3.1.2 Household Birds

a) Any Owner shall keep household birds housed and in Escape-proof Enclosures.

3.1.3 Horses, Domestic Fowl, Cattle, Goats, Swine, Mink, Sheep and Mules.

a) No owner shall keep horses, Domestic Fowl, cattle, bison, goats, swine, mink, sheep, mules or similar livestock within the Township, unless the property is designated as Rural or Agricultural by the Township Zoning Bylaw 1980-11.

3.1.4 Rabbits

a) Any Owner of rabbit(s) will be allowed to keep a maximum of 2 rabbits in a Dwelling.

b) Any Owner of rabbit(s) shall ensure that rabbit(s) are kept in escape-proof enclosures when outside.

4.0 Exceptions

4.1 Section 2.1 shall not apply to the following:

4.1.1 Premises operated by the Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

4.1.2 A veterinary hospital under the control of a licensed veterinarian.

4.1.3 Any person holding a license under any statute of the Legislature of Ontario or the Government of Canada, which permits the keeping of animals, identified in Schedule "A", under stated conditions.

4.1.4 Any Animal being displayed or exhibited for a set period of time in a Town sanctioned event which is operated in accordance with all of the Town bylaws.

4.1.5 Any professional film production company producing a film in the **Township.**

5.0 Enforcement

5.1 Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this Bylaw is guilty of an offence and upon conviction is liable to a set fine as provided by the *Provincial Offences Act R.S.O. 1990, chapter P. 33.* As amended. **(See Schedule "B")**

5.2 No person shall hinder or obstruct or attempt to hinder or obstruct an Officer who is exercising a power or performing a duty under this Bylaw.

6.0 Severability

6.1 If any provision of this Bylaw is declared by any court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction to be illegal or inoperative, in whole or in part in particular circumstances, the balance of the bylaw or its application in other circumstances, shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect.

7.0 Administration

7.1 This Bylaw will come into effect upon the date that the Bylaw is passed and enacted.

7.2 This Bylaw shall be referred to as the Domestic Animal and Exotic Animal Bylaw.

7.3 This bylaw shall repeal Billings Township Bylaw 2015-03

READ FOR THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD TIME AND ENACTED THIS DAY OF ,2020

MAYOR

CLERK

SCHEDULE "A"

CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BILLINGS

BYLAW 2021-31

**BEING A BYLAW TO REGULATE THE KEEPING OF EXOTIC ANIMALS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
OTHER THAN DOGS OR CATS**

No person shall Own, Keep, harbour possess, sell or offer for sale any Animal listed below as a pet or for any other purpose or for any period of time.

- a) All non human primates i.e., gorillas, monkeys, gibbons etc.;
- b) All felids, except the domestic cat;
- c) All canids, except the domestic dog;
- d) All artiodactylous including goats, sheep, cattle, bison, llamas and alpaca except in areas identified in the current Zoning Bylaw 1980-11 as being Rural or as Agriculture.
- e) All Domestic Fowl means any feathered vertebrate animal living in or near the habitation of humans and not being wild; shall include but not be limited to chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons except in areas identified in the current Zoning Bylaw as being Rural or Agricultural.
- f) All mustelids, including but not limited to skunks, weasels, otters, badgers etc., but not including the domestic ferret;
- g) All marsupials including but not limited kangaroos and opossums;
- h) All Leporidae (rabbits) except in areas identified in the current Zoning Bylaw as being Rural or Agricultural.
- i) All bats;
- j) All ursids i.e., bears;
- k) All hyenas
- l) All snapping turtles;
- m) All elephants;
- n) All snakes of the families of Pythonidae or boaidae;
- o) All poisonous or venomous snakes;
- p) All poisonous or venomous arachnids including but not limited to spiders;
- q) All crocodilians including but not limited alligators or crocodiles;
- r) All poisonous or venomous lizards; or
- s) Any endangered species as defined by the Canadian Wildlife Service.

SCHEDULE "B"

CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BILLINGS

BYLAW 2021-31

**BEING A BYLAW TO REGULATE THE KEEPING OF EXOTIC ANIMALS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
OTHER THAN DOGS OR CATS**

SET FINES SCHEDULE

PROVINCIAL OFFENCES ACT

PART 1

ITEM	SHORT FORM WORDING	PROVISION CREATING OR DEFINING OFFENCE	SET FINE
1	Did keep a prohibited exotic pet	2.1	\$500.00
	Did feed wildlife on Township Property.	2.2	\$250.00
2	Failure to follow identified set conditions	3.1	\$500.00
3	Hinder or obstruct an officer	5.2	\$500.00
4	Attempt to hinder or obstruct an officer	5.2	\$500.00

Note: The penalty provision for the offences indicated above is section 5.1 of this Bylaw 2020-__ of which a certified copy has been filed.

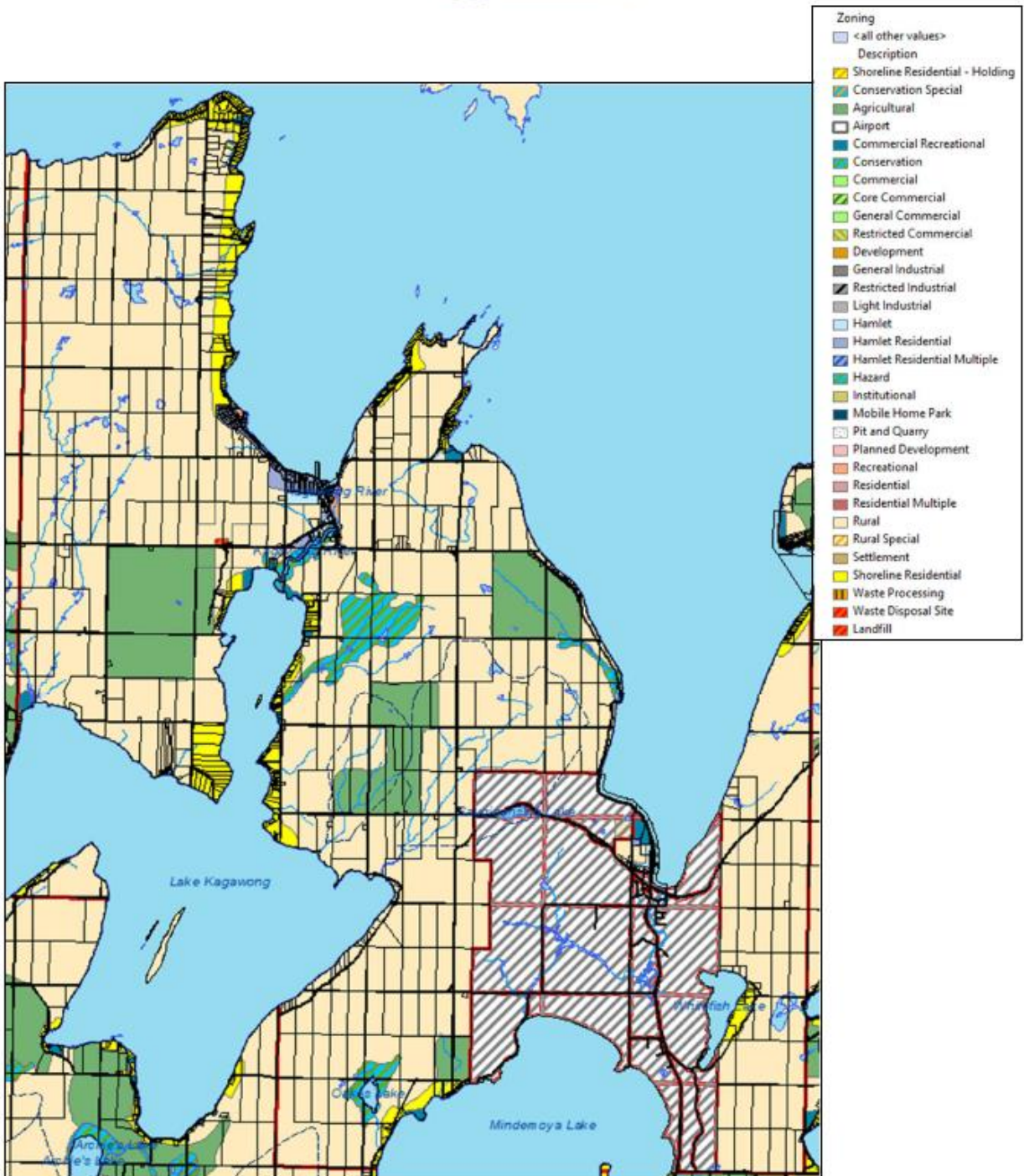
SCHEDULE "C"

CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BILLINGS

BYLAW 2021-31

BEING A BYLAW TO REGULATE THE KEEPING OF EXOTIC ANIMALS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
OTHER THAN DOGS OR CATS

ZONING MAP





Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP)
A Plan for Climate Action in the Township of Billings



A Message from the Mayor

On behalf of Billings Municipal Council and staff I would like to say a few words about our Community Energy and Emissions Planning Process. This plan has been a work in progress for several years as we collected data to support making wise and energy efficient changes and reduce green house gas emissions at both the municipal operations level and at the taxpayer level.

Many committed citizens have provided valuable ideas and feedback thus far, and these have had a direct influence on the action plan contained in this report. We all need to become better stewards of our environment as global climate change is indisputably here. There are many of areas of our daily lives where we can all make a difference if we focus and commit to making some changes.

Energy consumption is a significant cost to the municipality of Billings as well as its constituent businesses and households, and energy use is one of the largest drivers of climate change. Therefore, reducing our energy consumption must be a top priority as we all need to find ways to reduce our energy use. The township can play its part by ensuring that our public buildings and infrastructure are as energy efficient as possible and by encouraging our residents to do the same.

Something as simple as composting organic waste, as well as increasing our re-use and recycling, of products and materials, are small individual steps, but together they will make a measurable difference. We are so fortunate to live in a place with still clean waters, carbon capturing forests and world class natural attractions which all contribute to a better quality of life for us all.

Together, we have a collective obligation to ensure no further degradation of our environment for future generations to come. We can create a community where our energy consumption is significantly reduced and create a safe and cleaner environment. With your help today, we will!

Thank you,

Mayor Ian Anderson

A Message from the Billings Climate Action Committee (CAC)

The collective actions of our society, along with our daily choices, have had an impact of raising GHG levels and thereby causing climate change. In response this committee was created to help forward the charge to reduce GHG emissions in our community by 50% by the year 2030. We all call this beautiful island home, and it is with love for our home that we all volunteered as committee members to help maintain its health and beauty for future generations.

We are happy to submit this community energy and emissions plan as a guide to making real progress in the various areas identified, building on the community engagement achieved through the successful survey that was an integral part of the planning process. We are grateful for all the assistance of those involved in creating this rich and detailed document, especially the two Climate Change Coordinators who shouldered the bulk of the work and guided our committee process.

Now we look forward to implementing the many local ideas set forth in this plan and taking concrete steps to meeting the global challenge of climate change. It is our sincere hope that continued community engagement and collaboration with other groups around the island will lead to successful implementation of the actions this plan contains. There are some big challenges ahead, if we are to leave the planet in better shape for our grandchildren in 2051.

July 2021

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to everyone that participated in the development of the Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP). Strong leadership from Municipal Council and the Climate Action Committee (CAC) has helped to advance our community's response to climate change.

CLIMATE ACTION COMMITTEE (CAC)

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES

Bryan Barker
Deputy Mayor and Chair of CAC
Ian Anderson
Mayor

COMMUNITY MEMBER REPRESENTATIVES

Bob Clifford
Paul Darlaston
John Hoekstra
Chris Theijsmeijer

MUNICIPAL STAFF

Kim Neale
Kristen Koetsier
Kathy McDonald
Megan Bonenfant
Tiana Mills
Todd Gordon

Climate Change Coordinator (July 2020 - May 2021)
Climate Change Coordinator (May 2019 - June 2020)
CAO/Clerk, Deputy Treasurer
Deputy Clerk
Deputy Clerk
Economic Development Officer

LOCAL PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS

Manitoulin Streams
United Manitoulin Island Transit
Manitoulin Expositor & Recorder
Climate Risk Institute

Hydro One
Quest
Oakville Enterprises
ReThink Green

Manitoulin Secondary School
Mindemoya Public School
Alterum
Ethelo

This project was made possible by a two-year staff grant from the Government of Canada, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) and the Municipal Energy Program (MEP) through Ontario's Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (ENDM). This staff grant was shared with the Municipality of Central Manitoulin and was a major source of funding for the development of the Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) and related activities, including the development of a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory for corporate and community emissions, management of stakeholder/committee and community engagement initiatives, and research on local government climate change mitigation/adaptation best practices.

The Township of Billings would also like to acknowledge the significant contributions from citizens and partnership organizations that participated in this planning process. Over 250 members of our community contributed to these consultation efforts by attending events/committee meetings and participating in a community-wide educational engagement survey on climate change.

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INDIGENOUS LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

As we gather and create community climate change plans – we are reminded that the Township of Billings is situated on treaty land that is steeped in the rich Indigenous history of the Ojibwe, Odawa, and Potawatomi peoples. Mnídoo Mnising/Manitoulin Island is sacred to the Anishinaabe people and stewardship of the land and water that surrounds us is the thing that binds us.

Today and always the Township of Billings acknowledges the United Chiefs and Councils of Mnídoo Mnising (UCCMM) on whose traditional territory outlined by the 1862 Manitoulin Island Treaties and the unceded territory of Wiikwemkoong make up the land that is called Manitoulin Island and where we all call home.

May our collaborative efforts to prevent the impact of climate change on Manitoulin Island, protect and preserve our shared natural assets be led by the principles outlined in the 1990 Friendship Treaty, Maamwi Naadmaading Accord.

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PREFACE

A child growing up in a Canadian town after World War II would have witnessed community sirens installed in neighbourhoods. They may have practiced crawling under their desks to prevent injury from debris resulting from the potential detonation of an atomic bomb. Nuclear war was (and still is) a threat to human existence.

Children today are facing a new threat to their existence, one which was not considered when the threat and terror of total nuclear war haunted us. Humans are destabilizing the earth's ecology in many ways. We are taking more and more resources out of the environment while pumping back massive quantities of waste and poison, changing the very composition of the earth's soils, the water, and the atmosphere. Habitats become degraded, large numbers of plant and animal species are facing extinction or have already become so. Nuclear war is still a threat today, and for the foreseeable future, but a changing climate is a present reality, and its destructive impact for human existence is growing. There is scientific consensus that human activity, especially the generation and emission of what are collectively as greenhouse gases especially carbon dioxide, are causing the earth's climate to change.

“Hazards resulting from the increasing intensity and frequency of extreme weather events, such as abnormally heavy rainfall, prolonged droughts, abnormal extreme winds, environmental degradation, or sea-level rise and cyclones are already causing an average of more than 20 million people to leave their homes and move to other areas in their countries each year¹.”

Globally, people living along seacoasts and especially on islands are already feeling the effects of climate change. Forecast sea level rises and these environments will undoubtedly be disproportionately impacted by climate change. While the ecology is different – freshwater as opposed to salt water – Manitoulin is, in effect, an island in the centre of the vast inland sea complex of the Great Lakes. So, our island too faces the real possibility of experiencing disproportionate disruption from the increasing impacts of global climate change. However, there is opportunity for Manitoulin Islanders to learn from other island communities, be they in salt or fresh water, and begin planning a resilient and prosperous future that acknowledges the past can no longer predict. We must also acknowledge that the increased hazard and resulting stress on our infrastructure due to climate change must be factored into community planning and decision making.

Manitoulin Island has a beautiful but fragile ecology. It is the meeting place for Boreal, Carolinian, and even Atlantic seaside plants. It is on the great eastern North American migratory bird flyway and with four distinct seasons, offers natural beauty and processes which are unparalleled in most of the world. The Island sequesters more carbon than it produces, and we depend on large nations to come to climate change accords to attempt a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions. Our small population can seemingly do little to affect the huge scope of the problem globally. What we can do is develop and implement a plan for our community to become part of the climate change solution rather than continuing to contribute the problem.

Recognizing that this is the first planning period of what will be a 30-year challenge, we asked local students to project themselves "30 years into the future" and to report back to the present-day community revealing what they found – the conditions resulting from *deliberate, collaborative, and local* efforts to address climate change. What follows is their report.

¹ United Nations Refugee Agency: Climate Change and Disaster Displacement (retrieved May 2021) <https://www.unhcr.org/climate-change-and-disasters.html>

A LETTER FROM THE FUTURE – 2050

Dear Manitoulin Residents of 2021,

We just recently got together and took a trip around Manitoulin Island to experience where we all grew up and talked about all the improvements. Looking out through our self driving public transportation, it is clear that the land has been protected with the utmost care, and when our vehicle stopped to recharge, Lake Huron was wonderfully pristine. All the stewardship and care that has preserved the island over the last few decades was crucial to mitigate the effects of climate change, providing a sustainable role model for communities across Canada.

Within the local townships, we stopped to visit the familiar heritage buildings that had been retrofitted for efficiency while maintaining the Manitoulin charm. We were delighted to see rooftop gardens on many of the municipal buildings and businesses, consistently solar powered homes and offices, and a highly visible composting program. We are pleased that new housing projects have undergone rigorous environmental assessment for approval ensuring that new residents contribute to the green vision. This includes restrictions on household waste and net-zero energy consumption. The addition of tiny homes in the community was also very welcomed and provided great eco-friendly places for tourists to stay. Thanks to the climate action plan and the subsequent incentives, all residents have gladly supported the improvements.

After touring the communities, we re-lived our fond memories on Lake Manitou via the very popular paddle-share program, uncontaminated by pollution or invasive species. We returned to shore famished and quickly found one of the many organic community gardens. The youth greeting us shared that the organic garden was fully stocked by products from the co-operative farm and local suppliers. We learned that from their inception, these farms integrated the cultivation and harvesting of traditional foods and medicines in partnership with the Anishinabek on Manitoulin. These farms are both a source of food security for many locals, as well as a thriving Manitoulin attraction.

Investment and concerted sacrifice at the global level has mitigated so many potential catastrophes: including violent weather and heatwaves, increased skin cancer and disease rates, water scarcity and mass extinction. We hope efforts continue on Manitoulin and in communities across the world. Our tour around the island has reminded us that the vibrancy and beauty of Manitoulin is a product of its citizen's love. Manitoulin is a model that has moved past just surviving and is now focused on living harmoniously and graciously as stewards for future generations.

Jocelyn Kuntsi, 46
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The climate is changing – all over the world and in the Township of Billings. Past extreme weather, flooding and wildfire risks no longer provide adequate information to predict impacts and guide community planning efforts. Each community in Canada must develop community-specific plans to protect residents from climate change risk moving forward. A Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) will provide the Billings with a strategy to integrate climate risk considerations into to ensure that energy and emissions targets are fully integrated into all processes - both operational and planning.

This Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) is the culmination of over two years of joint community-based² study and consultation to investigate and articulate relevant climate change hazards and to assess the community’s current state of preparedness for eliminating, mitigating, or adapting to these hazards. The result is a unique climate action plan that includes corporate and broader community actions, with successful outcomes for many being dependent on collaboration with other local, provincial, federal, private and NGO supporting partners. In fact, it has been a key strategic goal to identify collaborative opportunities to share resources, minimize and avoid the duplication of effort in community action, while simultaneously considering the need for the municipality to adopt customized corporate climate change plans that are specific, ambitious, have wide-spread community support and are attainable.

Small and rural local governments all over Canada are making similar plans all over those that have gone before Billings have provided the Township of Billings with useful examples and best practices to assist our community in the pursuit of sound decision-making that explicitly considers environmental responsibility. The plan also employs the concept of climate policy co-benefits as further incentive for the various actions.³

Table 1: The Township of Billings mission statement in the context of the community co-benefits framework

MISSION STATEMENT				
TO CREATE A RESILIENT AND NET-ZERO COMMUNITY BY 2050 AND SET A PATHWAY FOR 50% ENERGY AND GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS BY 2030 THAT:				
HEALTH	NATURE	COMMUNITY BUILDING	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	INNOVATION
				
Enhances Health and well-being of community members	Preserves and enhances local biodiversity and natural systems	Builds community through inclusion	Fosters a prosperous and sustainable local economy	Promotes innovation and growth

² The Township of Billings shared a Climate Change Coordinator (CCC) position with the Municipality of Central Manitoulin. The two municipalities are quite distinct in size, profile, and resources but there are commonalities. These will show in the different outcomes of their CEEP Plans. As the plans are operationalized, common actions may be shared where it makes sense to do so.

³ Karlsson, Mikael; Alfredsson, Eva; & Westling, Nils, 2020. *Climate policy co-benefits: a review.*
<https://doi.org/10.1080/14693062.2020.1724070>

Table 2: The Township of Billings CEEP - vision statement in action

Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) Vision Statement in Action	
<p style="text-align: center;">Corporate (O) Actions</p> <p>Include actions that the local government has operational control over (example - fully owns an asset or has jurisdiction to implement operational services and programs to enhance health, safety, and environmental policies) and will lead climate action. The local government will endeavour include these actions in strategic planning and annual budgets, leveraging funding and collaborative opportunities whenever possible.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Community (Θ) Actions</p> <p>Include actions that are led by the community, as individuals or collectively, to reduce emissions within their local government boundary. Local government may have <i>influence</i> over these programs/services, but direct community involvement is critical to success of action. Community partners to take a leadership role and responsibility for action will be sought. Local government will play a leadership role and can provide financial assistance/incentive strategically, to support action.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Shared Natural Spaces</p> <p>Minimize (mitigate) impacts of climate change on community by taking action to protect, restore and enhance natural systems. Protect people and property from natural hazards and promote sustainability best practices in the local agricultural, forestry, tourism sectors.</p>	
<p>Corporate natural spaces or Greenspace includes - forests, community gardens, beaches, wetlands, waterways, trails, and roadside stormwater drainage <u>owned</u> and <u>operated</u> by the municipality.</p>	<p>Community natural spaces or Greenspace includes - forests, agricultural, beaches, wetlands, waterways, trails, hunt/nature/tourism camps <u>owned</u> by <u>private residents</u>, but influence community overall.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Buildings</p> <p>Reduce by 50%, below 2018 levels, by 2030 Actions will increase energy efficiency and the adoption of renewable energy and low carbon technologies and build climate resilience in new and existing buildings.</p>	
Municipal Buildings and Facilities	Community Homes and Buildings
<p style="text-align: center;">Transportation</p> <p>Reduce by 50%, below 2018, levels by 2030 Actions reduce vehicle trips, promote active and public transportation, and accelerate low carbon/GHG transportation options</p>	
Municipal Transportation	Community Transportation
<p style="text-align: center;">Waste Reduction</p> <p>Reduce by 50%, below 2018 levels before 2030 Reduce overall consumption by promoting circular economy concepts and increase waste diversion through <u>recycling rate increases</u> and <u>home composting program</u></p>	
Efficient and effective operation of the landfill; the promotion of community awareness regarding, waste (landfill and recycling) services in the municipality	Active community participation and engagement in the circular economy, waste reduction and diversion programs

1 A VISION FOR CLIMATE ACTION

The climate is changing – all over the world and in the Township of Billings. Each community in Canada will need to mitigate and adapt to climate change risk differently – this is the Township’s plan to integrate climate risk considerations into existing operations and help prepare our community for climate change.

1.1 TOWNSHIP OF BILLINGS – PROSPEROUS AND RESILIENT

As residents of the world’s largest freshwater island, tucked in between where Lake Superior runs into Lake Huron and Georgian Bay blooms into the North Channel – our community is remote and unique. For generations, our remoteness has contributed to the development of a unique culture – grounded in resilience and ingenuity, unquestionably connected to the land, and indisputably influenced by the land and waterscape. Currently, our main economic drivers are tourism and agriculture – huge, broadly encompassing sectors of economic activity. Building these sectors over generations is a testament to our collective home-grown resilience, our commitment to sustainability, and our acknowledgement that protecting our land, air and water for future generations are deeply rooted values. Many of our local economic, environmental, social, and cultural practices demonstrate practical leadership in sustainability and resilience. These community values are a strength – in fact, the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) study that was conducted as part of this project found that our community absorbs (sequesters) more carbon than we create through human activity. For the Township of Billings, this GHG emissions reality puts our municipality in a small sub-set of local governments in Canada and it is both our strength and a weakness. While most municipalities in Canada will find it challenging to increase carbon sequestration to help mitigate the impact of climate change, our challenge will be to *keep* it and protect it from climate change risk so our shared natural assets can continue to sustain our way of life.

Many of our local economic, environmental, social, and cultural practices demonstrate leadership in sustainability and resilience.

Global average temperatures continue to rise, worsening extreme weather events and endangering vital ecosystems. This means the things we value and depend upon for our very survival – human health, water, agriculture, energy, transportation, and the environment – are at great risk. Around the world the climate crisis is intensifying and the impact in the Township of Billings has already begun. Out of 77 eco-regions across southern Canada, the Manitoulin-Lake Simcoe eco-region was identified in the top nine most significant and threatened places for biodiversity. As one of the top nine crisis areas, this eco-region hosts 75 species that are included on the list of national Species-At Risk (SAR) and about 40 species of global concern⁴. Of greatest importance, however, is Manitoulin Island’s central location within the Great Lakes and how it connects this important eco-region with the rest of North America. This island is a key element of the Manitoulin-Lake Simcoe eco-region and just as indigenous peoples have used Manitoulin Island for centuries as a central meeting place for trade and socialization – the unique biodiversity hosted by this island continues to support human activity in Central North America. Reducing the GHG generation in Billings Township by a further 50% by 2030 will be a valuable contribution to ensuring the Government of Canada meets its GHG reduction commitments. As climate change continues to intensify our community is vulnerable – our reliance on natural assets to support our economy, in all its varied aspects, is at risk.

This reality makes the *global* climate change challenge a *local* challenge that *must* be addressed.

⁴ Nature Conservancy of Canada “Unique study pinpoints key places to stem biodiversity loss in Canada’s South” (March 3, 2021). Retrieved From: <https://www.natureconservancy.ca/en/who-we-are/news-room/in-the-news/unique-study-pinpoints-key.html>

Any vision for climate action must first acknowledge our strengths and vulnerabilities, as well as the unique challenges and climate risks that are not entirely within the Township’s control. Developing this Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) provides a set of actions for the Township of Billings, as a municipal corporation and a community, to mitigate and adapt to the impact of climate change over the next 30 years, building upon the uniqueness and resilience of our culture.

Small actions to protect, preserve and enhance natural spaces *locally* will make an impact *globally*.

1.2 THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION



Figure 1: Role of Local Governments in Climate Action.

As level of government in Canada closest to the everyday lives of citizens, Municipalities are in an ideal position to respond to climate change. According to the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM), municipalities have control of 44-50 percent of Canada’s GHG emissions⁵. Municipalities are also responsible for providing affordable and reliable services to residents that will be impacted by climate change risk. If our municipality (corporately and as a community) has influence over 44-50% of GHG emissions within our jurisdiction, it is safe to say that the other 50 to 56% will be influenced by people and organizations who live in elsewhere, but travel to our township for work or pleasure. Figure 1 shows how local

governments can influence the components of climate action⁶.

The Township of Billings is undertaking this climate change planning process because it will provide an explicit climate change perspective as the municipality continues to pursue environmental, social, and economic sustainability. This is the township’s initial CEEP, and the approach taken will:

- Primarily consider areas where the municipality has *direct* control and *direct* influence, per figure 1. If the municipality does not currently provide a service in an area where a local government can have direct control/influence – potential partners and collaborative opportunities will be explored.
- Where the municipality has indirect, or little control, comment in this plan will be high level with a focus on encouraging near-term partnership and collaboration to jump start community-based climate action.

⁵ Federation of Canadian Municipalities, Act Locally: The Municipal Role in Fighting Climate Change (2009). <https://fcm.ca/sites/default/files/documents/resources/report/act-locally-municipal-role-fighting-climate-change.pdf>

⁶ Dufferin Climate Action Plan “The Role of Local Governments p. 29” (April 2021).

1.3 THE CORPORATE-COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIP: TERMINOLOGY

For this report, and in keeping with commonly used practices to define the parameters for climate change mitigation planning, the land, services, and operational areas over which the municipality has direct control will be referred to as “corporate”. All other land, service or operational (living, lifestyle) areas will be referred

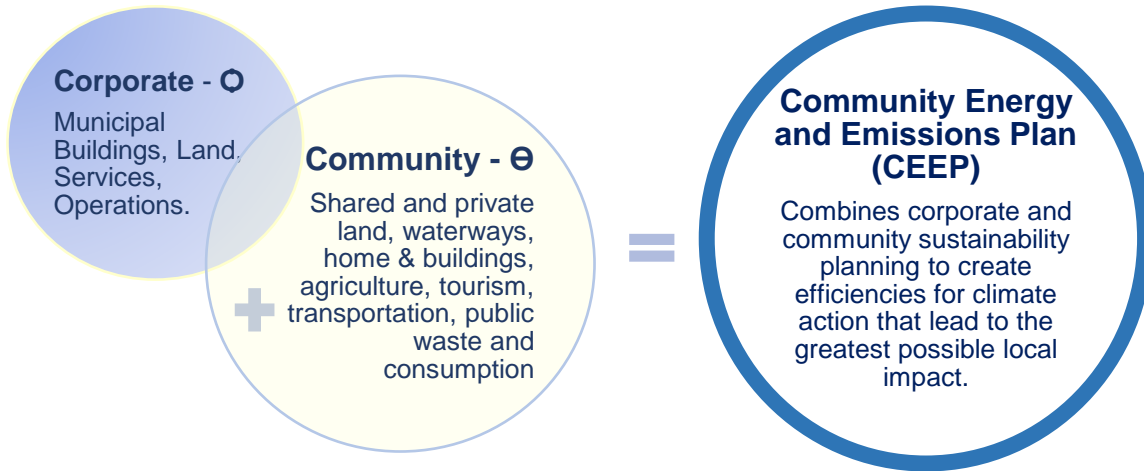


Figure 2 The relationship between corporate and community climate action planning.

to as “community”. This nomenclature is supported by the Partners in Climate Protection (PCP) program and the corporate and community categories are used to measure community carbon sequestration capacity,

energy and GHG's within a defined municipal boundary. Figure 2 outlines the commonly used structure in climate change planning that has been considered for the township's CEEP and can help define the difference between corporate and community emissions for measurement, management, and implementation of local climate action⁷. Using this structured approach, it becomes possible to begin identifying areas for priority action, collaboration, and further investigation.

This plan will also consider how the municipality will connect its other important planning processes to climate change to ensure critical services provided by the municipality continue to meet standards expected by the community as climate impacts increase and new opportunities emerge.

⁷ Partners in Climate Protection (PCP) Protocol, Local Governments for Sustainability and Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) (2014). Retrieved from: <https://fcm.ca/sites/default/files/documents/resources/report/protocol-canadian-supplement-pcp.pdf>

1.4 TOWNSHIP OF BILLINGS – STRATEGIC PLAN 2018 TO 2021

This year Billings will create a new strategic plan for the next 4yr planning cycle. The CEEP, on the other hand, has a planning horizon for the next 30yrs, setting GHG reduction targets for 2030 and 2050, with a specific focus on implementing climate action to meet the townships environmental goals. The township may change specific environmental goals over the next 5 to 30 years but a continued commitment to environmental responsibility will remain at the core of the township’s vision for the foreseeable future, and this needs to be acknowledged in future strategic planning cycles. Manitoulin Island’s main economic sectors, tourism, and agriculture, rely on the long-term protection and preservation of the environment and biodiversity. Our artistic and cultural diversity is fundamentally tied to the natural environment. This CEEP and any vision, mission and actions for this plan will provide a

Billings Township Strategic Plan 2018 to 2021 Vision Statement

The Township of Billings is a vibrant community where new people are excited to relocate and existing residents are happy to stay because of the sustainable economy, the artistic and cultural diversity, and the beauty of the environment. Guided by the vision of its citizens, Billings Township is a safe and progressive community that practices environmental responsibility, provides dependable services, and maintains its rich cultural heritage.

roadmap for the township to continuously pursue sound decision-making processes that consider environmental responsibility and the associated co-benefits. Codifying a sustainability strategy into existing processes will ensure that the township continuously seeks to improve upon its commitment to environmental stewardship in the long-term.

1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY – MITIGATION VS. ADAPTATION

In a finite system like planet earth, environmental responsibility is at the core of financial and social responsibility. If adequate planning and environmentally responsible policies and best practices are implemented by local government, it will ultimately lead to sound financial and social decision making. Billings has maintained a commitment to environmental responsibility throughout several long-term planning cycles. When the project to create a Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) was proposed – project coordinators sought to build upon the strong environmental approaches that Billings has been applying, which have included the following:

- Continuous maintenance of roads, stormwater, and other engineered community assets associated with roads and land-use
- Implementation of a streetlight replacement project (2019-2020)
- Deep Energy Retrofit (DER) measures to improve energy efficiency during the Old Mill municipal office renovation (2019/20)
- Energy efficiency improvements were incorporated in the Kagawong Water Treatment Facility upgrade (2018)
- A geothermal system was installed in the Kagawong Park Centre in 2009
- The Township has had an active Waste Management/Go Green committee working on environmental responsibility initiatives of Council for over a decade and this transitioned into the development of a new Climate Action Committee (CAC) to provide stewardship and drive community engagement activities for the CEEP Process
- A burgeoning energy conservation and management process for municipally owned buildings and facilities, based on building condition assessments conducted in 2018
- Continuous maintenance of parks and natural shared spaces like the Bridal Veil Falls trail network, the Billings Connection Trail, and the Kagawong municipal marinas that provide access to the North Channel

- An existing relationship with Manitoulin Streams to educate residents and visitors regarding the Kagawong River watershed, and promotion of sustainable use of the same, while implementing ecologically sound waterway restoration and maintenance projects

The purpose of this CEEP is to outline a vision for action to:

- Increase and improve environmental responsibility for the long-term
- Build on the excellent work that has been done by community members, municipal staff, and partners
- Provide Billings a corporate GHG reduction plan and;
- Apply a community-based collaborative approach for the implementation and monitoring of community GHG emission reductions and realization of the associated co-benefits.

The Township is committed to building upon its capacity to pursue best practices in environmental sustainability and has already approved the continuation of collaborative partnership with the Municipality of Central Manitoulin (and other municipalities and First Nation communities) to continue implementing the actions outlined in this CEEP.

In the current climate change context, municipal governments need to consider the reality that if the local government does not begin to increase its response to the impacts of climate change – the cost of inaction *now* will lead to unmanageable response costs *later*. These future costs will be large, and could take many forms, including carbon pricing costs, increased health costs, and costs associated with emergency response *after* a flood, wildfire, or similar extreme weather event. Thus, any vision for climate action must consider how environmental responsibility can be increased through proactive adaptation and mitigation actions (Figure 3) to respond to the impacts of climate change, while simultaneously considering the social and financial benefits which can accrue with adaptation and mitigation efforts.

Mitigation and adaptation actions lead to Low-Carbon Resilience (LCR), a concept which allows a community to apply a lens that coordinates adaptation and mitigation strategies in planning, policy, and implementation processes. LCR strategies have co-benefits for health, equity, biodiversity, and community livability. These co-benefits will be the foundational elements of this CEEP's mission and vision on a path to net-zero carbon by 2050.

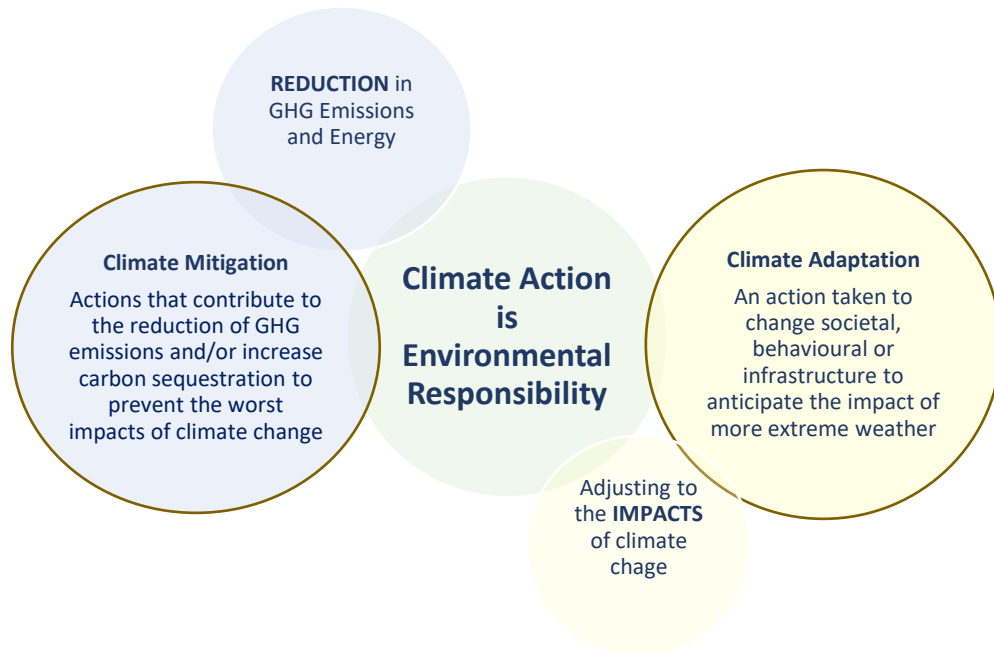


Figure 3 Environmental responsibility means recognizing climate change, its impacts on the community and local government operations, and enabling climate adaptation and mitigation action through projects, programs, partnerships, and services.

1.6 VISION AND TARGETS

Throughout this climate change planning project, the Township of Billings has engaged the public, municipal leadership, staff, and several community groups and businesses to collect ideas and synthesize a vision for the future of an environmentally responsible and resilient community. This includes a commitment to building upon current programs, services, and partnerships, as well as seeking new opportunities for collaboration.

Moving forward into the implementation, monitoring and adjustment phases of this plan, it will be helpful to align the vision, objectives, and actions into both Corporate (○) and Community (Θ) categories so there is a basis for determining what level of involvement the township will have in leading climate action. As the climate change survey results show (Appendix D), most community members are supportive of the municipality taking direct corporate climate action, as well as supporting community climate action. This Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) will recommend two primary approaches to mitigation: 1) carbon sequestration and energy/GHG reduction in the four main categories where the municipality has direct control and, 2) Exercising a positive influence on community actions. Table 3 provides a visual summary of the CEEP categories, goals and foundational objectives which will be extrapolated on in Section 4: "Taking Climate Action."






Table 3: The CEEP structure – the vision statement in action (with action categories)

Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) Vision Statement in Action	
<p>Corporate (O) Actions Include actions that the local government has operational control over (example - fully owns an asset or has jurisdiction to implement operational services and programs to enhance health, safety, and environmental policies) and will lead climate action. The local government will endeavour include these actions in strategic planning and annual budgets, leveraging funding and collaborative opportunities whenever possible.</p>	<p>Community (Θ) Actions Include actions that are led by the community, as individuals or collectively, to reduce emissions within their local government boundary. Local government may have <i>influence</i> over these programs/services, but direct community involvement is critical to success of action. Community partners to take a leadership role and responsibility for action will be sought. Local government will play a leadership role and can provide financial assistance/incentive strategically, to support action.</p>
<p>Shared Natural Spaces Minimize (mitigate) impacts of climate change on community by taking action to protect, restore and enhance natural systems. Protect people and property from natural hazards and promote sustainability best practices in the local agricultural, forestry, tourism sectors.</p>	
<p>Corporate natural spaces or Greenspace includes - forests, community gardens, beaches, wetlands, waterways, trails, and roadside stormwater drainage <u>owned</u> and <u>operated</u> by the municipality.</p>	<p>Community natural spaces or Greenspace includes - forests, agricultural, beaches, wetlands, waterways, trails, hunt/nature/tourism camps - <u>owned</u> by <u>private residents</u>, but the ecosystem benefits derived from these assets are shared by all.</p>
<p>Buildings Reduce by 50%, below 2018 levels, by 2030 Actions will increase energy efficiency and the adoption of renewable energy and low carbon technologies and build climate resilience in new and existing buildings.</p>	
Municipal Buildings and Facilities	Community Homes and Buildings
<p>Transportation Reduce by 50%, below 2018, levels by 2030 Actions reduce vehicle trips, promote active and public transportation, and accelerate low carbon/GHG transportation options</p>	
Municipal Transportation	Community Transportation
<p>Waste Reduction Reduce by 50%, below 2018 levels before 2030 Reduce overall consumption by promoting circular economy concepts and increase waste diversion through recycling rate increases and home composting program</p>	
Efficient and effective operation of the landfill; the promotion of community awareness regarding, waste (landfill and recycling) services in the municipality	Active community participation and engagement in the circular economy, waste reduction and diversion programs

1.7 CEEP MISSION STATEMENT AND CO-BENEFIT FRAMEWORK



The following CEEP mission statement was developed from the community survey responses and the municipality's commitment to climate action by linking carbon sequestration, energy and GHG emission

reduction actions to the important co-benefits that are the pillars of a resilient and future net-zero community⁸:




MISSION STATEMENT				
TO CREATE A RESILIENT AND NET-ZERO COMMUNITY BY 2050 AND SET A PATHWAY FOR 50% ENERGY AND GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS BY 2030 THAT:				
HEALTH	NATURE	COMMUNITY BUILDING	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	INNOVATION
				
Enhances Health and well-being of community members	Preserves and enhances local biodiversity and natural systems	Builds community through inclusion	Fosters a prosperous and sustainable local economy	Promotes innovation and growth

When the township and community come together to implement these targets – the co-benefits can often be measured and have greater impact on a community than the direct environmental benefits associated with carbon sequestration and energy consumption/GHG reductions. Table 2 provides an overview of these co-benefits. The infographics denoting co-benefits will be used throughout this planning report to identify how each climate action will create a positive impact on the community and serve as a reminder that key performance indicators regarding impact are often more than just the energy measured or the GHG emissions that are saved.

Table 4 CEEP – The Climate Action Co-Benefit Framework, with example community benefits

Co-Benefit (Symbol)	Example Community Co-Benefits
	Climate action enhances health and well-being of community members by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving air quality, reducing risk of illness and disease Addressing land-use based health inequities Supportive infrastructure that encourages an active lifestyle Reducing risk of injury and illness from extreme weather exposure Reduces risk to critical water, sanitation, and power infrastructure Reduces social isolation by providing pathways for everyone to participate
	Environmental responsibility is connected to climate action as described in Figure 4 and can also result in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved biodiversity Improved water retention and absorption, reducing flood risk Stable air quality and increasing natural carbon sequestration Creates and protects habitat

⁸ Karlsson, Mikael; Alfredsson, Eva; & Westling, Nils, 2020. *Climate policy co-benefits: a review.* <https://doi.org/10.1080/14693062.2020.1724070>

Co-Benefit (Symbol)	Example Community Co-Benefits
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improves water quality
	<p>Climate actions can result in building a stronger community by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing educational opportunities for all ages Increasing access to recreational parks, greenspace, and trails Building spaces, natural and engineered, that generate a sense of space Making accessibility and equity improvements to encourage everyone to participate Supports for local healthy food systems and security
	<p>Enhancing our local economy through climate action looks like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements to energy reliability and security, and a reduction in energy poverty Waste reduction and optimization of local resources Improves cost savings for businesses and residents Creates local jobs Growth in our local economy by incentivizing sustainable businesses and lifestyles
	<p>Enhancing innovation through climate action looks like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More community-based partnerships that result in the adoption of low GHG alternatives More supporting partnerships with local, provincial, and national public, private and non-profit organizations to accelerate energy and sustainability transition

2 PLANNING FOR CHANGE

2.1 APPLYING A GUIDING FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION

The Township of Billings is committed to a community-based, inclusive planning approach for climate action that considers climate risk and impacts. The GHG reduction targets in this CEEP are supported by the majority of those that participated in the community-wide climate engagement conducted in the winter of 2021. By conducting a community-wide survey, climate-change planning in the Township of Billings has achieved established that there is broad community support, thus providing municipal leadership and Climate Action Committee (CAC) members with the credible community feedback required to pursue ambitious and attainable climate action targets. Just like we adapted to COVID-19 and are mitigating the worst impacts of this virus – together we will confront climate change, learning from what our community has achieved by working together to manage this global pandemic.

The framework for creating the Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) is based on the Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) protocol, which relies heavily on community engagement through the entire planning process. The publication of this first Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) began when

the municipality passed the following motion in 2018 to join PCP and the Municipal Climate Innovation Program:

TOWNSHIP OF BILLINGS CLIMATE COMMITMENT

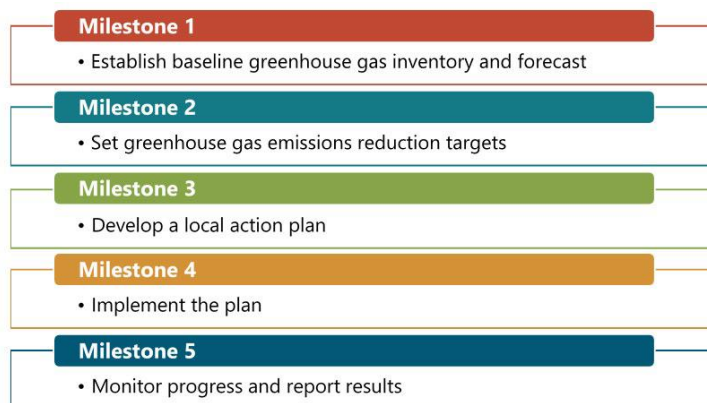


Figure 4: The Township of Billings CEEP process milestones

On March 18, 2019,⁹ the Township of Billings joined the Partners in Climate Protection Program administered by FCM and ICLEI. The Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) program, from ICLEI — Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI Canada) and FCM, is a framework useful in guiding the Township of Billings in doing its part to mitigate and adapt to climate change. It consists of a five-step Milestone Framework that has been, and will be, the guide for municipal staff to bring climate action to Billings. There are now over 350 municipalities across Canada who are members of the PCP network and have developed long-term plans to take climate action on both a corporate and community level.

Figure 5 Partners in Climate Protection (PCP) basic Community Energy and Emissions Planning (CEEP) framework, this frame accompanied by other FCM, and ICLEI resources were used to develop CEEP structure and approach

2.2 PLANNING TIMELINE AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Table 5: Key CEEP events, milestones, and progress to-date

Date/Period	Event, Milestone or Progress Made
May 2019	Central Manitoulin and Billings hire a Climate Change Coordinator to begin CEEP process Work begins on collecting corporate and community energy and GHG emissions data for Central Manitoulin and Billings.
June 2019	Municipal staff are surveyed on climate change and awareness of GHG emission reduction co-benefits
July-August 2019	The CCC attends the Kagawong market and Summerfest in Billings, to interact with residents and begin community engagement outreach activities.

⁹ 2019-082 Alkenbrack – Hunt

BE IT RESOLVED that the Township of Billings review the guidelines on Partners for Climate Protection member benefits and responsibilities and then communicate to FCM its participation in the PCP program and its commitment to achieving the milestones set out in the PCP five-milestone framework; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Township of Billings appoints the following persons to oversee implementation of the PCP milestones and be the points of contact for the PCP program within the municipality: Michael Hunt and Megan Bonenfant.

Carried

Date/Period	Event, Milestone or Progress Made
October-December 2019	Weekly columns are published in the Manitoulin Expositor leading up to a Climate Change Open Houses in Billings in December.
December 2019	Billings holds its open house with members of the public to discuss climate change planning on December 4 th . This event included key supporting partners such as the Share/Go Green Committee from Manitoulin Secondary School, Manitoulin Streams, Council, and municipal staff.
Jan-March 2020	Significant progress is made on GHG inventory for Central Manitoulin and Billings.
March 2020	<p>The CCC attends an educational event resulting from a collaboration between the Climate Risk Institute and the Northern Ontario Climate Change Network (NCCN)</p> <p>Billings Council finalizes a Terms of Reference (TOR) for a Climate Action Committees (CAC) of Council to begin working with the CCC on the CEEP.</p>
April 2020	The Billings CAC begins meeting with the CCC monthly to steward the planning process.
September 2020	<p>The Billings CAC review community GHG inventory and make a recommendation to Council to proceed with a community-wide climate change engagement survey to improve community GHG information and collect widespread community feedback on GHG targets and climate change actions.</p> <p>The CCC attends Northern Ontario Permaculture Research Institute (NOPRI) to receive feedback from local sustainable food system advocates on planning process</p>
October 2020	<p>The CAC and CCC organize a series of events for Waste Reduction week, stewarding community discussions about composting, producer responsibility legislation and glass recycling on Manitoulin Island – approximately 35 community members attend virtual events and participate in the climate change youth artwork contest.</p> <p>The CCC presents Collaborative Model idea for community climate action to the Manitoulin Island Municipal Association and discusses a regional Electric Vehicle Charging Network strategy and business plan.</p> <p>New LED Streetlights are installed in Billings, reducing monthly energy bills.</p>
February 2021	There are 4882 page views of the Climate Change Engagement survey to set community and corporate GHG emission targets and priorities – 188 people responded to the survey, more participated in other forms of community engagement.
May 2021	<p>With the assistance of Alterum, and using community survey data, the community GHG inventory is updated, and modelling completed.</p> <p>Since March 2018 - the start of this planning process – more than 50 articles have appeared in the Manitoulin Expositor about climate change and this count does not include articles about flooding, high water, and windstorms. 20% of local media has been related to this municipal project.</p>
June – July 2021	Final revisions to the CEEP report; Presentation to Council for acceptance and initialization of implementation. Further, CAC recommends that Council establish a standing CAC committee to guide CEEP implementation.

3 CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE TOWNSHIP OF BILLINGS

3.1 BY 2050 – LOCAL CLIMATE CHANGE RISK AND IMPACT

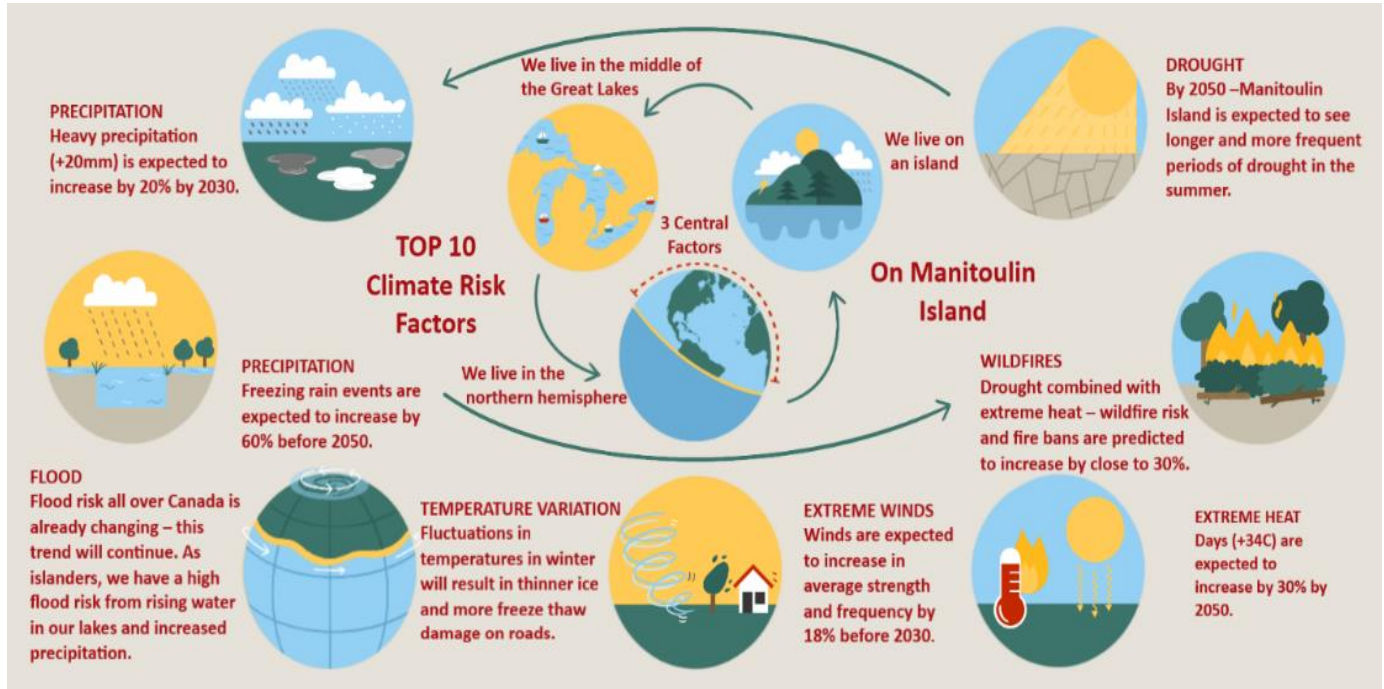


Figure 6: Interactions of climate risk and impacts

3.1.1.1 FACTORS IN CLIMATE RISK FOR MANITOULIN ISLAND¹⁰¹¹

3 Central Factors - make climate change risk unique for Manitoulin Island and impact all 10 of top risk factors for our island.

Great Lakes: Our location in the middle of the Great Lakes means that our climate is influenced by several weather streams that collide over this massive freshwater ecosystem. In turn, this means over time; our weather is becoming more unpredictable and extreme.

Northern Hemisphere: The northern hemisphere is warming faster than the southern hemisphere. Some people like this change but it is already starting to have significant impacts on growing seasons, infrastructure, and biodiversity.

Manitoulin Island: By now, you might be thinking the Great Lakes and the Northern hemisphere are not that unique. When you combine them with the fact that we live on the largest freshwater island in the world, it creates another layer of climate risk vulnerability that can exponentially influence how unpredictable, extreme weather will impact our communities. This means that living on an island in the middle of the great

¹⁰ Climate is different from weather. **Weather** reflects short-term conditions of the **atmosphere** while **climate** is the **average** daily **weather** for an extended period at a certain location.

¹¹ Data used for climate projections on Manitoulin Island was derived from several sources, including the Partners for Climate Protection (FCM), the Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction (ICLR) & Climate Risk Institute, as well as the Wind Energy Institute of Canada. A basic data grid can be found in the appendices.

lakes, in the Northern hemisphere, starts to compound the climate change implications for our island. Our climate change predictions are different than mainland Ontario - they show more extremes - much higher winds, longer more extreme precipitation events and when it gets hot, we are more susceptible to drought and wildfire than our mainland neighbours.

Drought: By 2050 – Manitoulin Island is expected to see longer and more frequent periods of drought in the summer.

Wildfire: Drought combined with extreme heat increase our risk of wildfire. Manitoulin Island has not experienced a significant wildfire for over 100 years. Sustainable forest management is practiced on the island, but it is not widespread. Wildfire risk and fire bans are predicted to increase by close to 30% by 2050 on our island without mitigation and management of our forested areas.

Extreme Heat: Days (+34C) are expected to increase by 30% by 2050.

Extreme Winds: Winds are expected to increase in average strength and frequency by 18% by 2030, resulting in more property damage and unsafe open water conditions.

Temperature Variation: Fluctuations in temperatures throughout the winter months will result in thinner ice cover on lakes and more freeze thaw damage on roads.

Precipitation: Freezing rain events are expected to increase by 60% before 2050. Heavy precipitation (+20mm in a single event) is expected to increase by 20% by 2030.

Flood: Flood risk all over Canada is changing, with risk increasing in many, but not all, areas of the country. This trend will continue. As islanders, we have a high flood risk from rising water in lakes. The key to understanding flood risk on Manitoulin Island will be to utilize Indigenous knowledge and increase scientific research - including using innovative mapping technics that will advance knowledge regarding how all our ecosystem characteristics influence flooding and allow us to enhance flood prevention and mitigation. Using innovative technology like Lidar – combined with on-the-ground field experience in water management and habit restoration will make a significant contribution to building a more flood resilient community by 2030.

3.2 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS UPDATE

As indicated in [Milestone 1](#) of the PCP program (above) is to create a GHG inventory for both corporate and community emissions in the municipality. This Milestone was completed in August 2020 However, once the Climate Action Committee began meeting and discussing how to use the GHG inventory, committee members and staff recognized that further investigation would be required to improve the accuracy of the community GHG inventory, particularly regarding the information for residential buildings and transportation. In addition, while GHG inventories can help inform decision making – setting targets requires community support and consensus. Therefore, in December 2020 the CAC recommended to Council that a community-wide survey would be useful in improving community GHG data and to seek input and build consensus on climate actions and energy consumption//GHG reduction targets.

After the community survey results became available, the CCC arranged for new data to be combined by a carbon modelling software firm called Alterum. Alterum’s carbon accounting software uses electricity intensity grid information, Statistics Canada, and other baseline data to building a community emissions profile. This data analysis can then be customized with the addition of specific community data, like Hydro One consumption information, survey responses, and other GHG data, resulting in a refinement of the community and corporate GHG inventory. The result is more accurate modelling and more reliable projections to help visualize target reduction goals and the impact of a combination of climate actions.

Results from the updated GHG inventory can be found in Appendix D. The community data collected from the survey has improved our overall understanding of energy used in residential buildings and community

transportation in Billings, and the application of the new information has been applied in section 5.4.1. In addition, Business as Usual (BAU) and other future emissions modelling projections have been included in Appendix D so that municipal staff and community organizations can use this information to track progress more easily moving forward.

4 TAKING CLIMATE ACTION

Taking action to prevent further climate change, as well as mitigate climate impacts occurring now and, in the future, and finally, adapting to climate change, are the ultimate goals of the CEEP process, to that end, this section outlines

4.1 SHARED NATURAL SPACES

CEEP VISION STATEMENT IN ACTION #1

SHARED NATURAL SPACES

Minimize (mitigate) impacts of climate change on community by taking actions to protect, restore and enhance natural systems, protect people and property from natural hazards and promote sustainability best practices for all local businesses with a focus on enhancing support for the agricultural, forestry, tourism sectors.

Within the boundaries of Billings Township, our community sequesters more carbon than we currently emit, absorbing 22 069 tCO₂e per year. Our forests, wetlands, grasslands, farmland, lakes, and streams are strongly connected to our cultural values, livelihoods, health, and wellbeing. The carbon that is sequestered here is already contributing positively to climate action.

Natural spaces are often referred to as natural assets for the purpose of planning. No matter who owns land, all our natural systems and assets are connected. When it rains – water moves through the soil and into our shared lakes, aquifers, and streams where we all obtain our drinking water. When a forest is removed, it impacts the air that we all breath. To describe the interconnectedness of natural assets, planning documents often go one step further and refer to these spaces as a natural heritage system. The Township of Billings has had a long-term commitment to maintaining Natural Heritage System features and areas. This

commitment is outlined in the District of Manitoulin Official Plan October 29, 2018:

“The Manitoulin Planning Board, and its member municipalities, are committed to maintaining and promoting a healthy natural environment and protecting its unique and special Natural Heritage Features for the present generation and all successive generations”¹²

As part of long-term planning policy – the District of Manitoulin Island Planning Board will undertake a consultation process within the next year to develop a Natural Heritage System Strategy. All community stakeholders interested in achieving climate action goals related to the protection, preservation and enhancement of Manitoulin Island’s shared natural spaces ought to participate in the development of this strategy. Moreover, this consultation process will provide all local governments party to Manitoulin Official Plan with the opportunity to accelerate the implementation of the goals articulated in the strategy. The planning board is responsible for shared planning policy, but it is the direct responsibility of the municipality to implement strategies within each community protect to preserve and enhance Natural Heritage System features. As part of the process, the Manitoulin Planning Board will also be seeking participation from indigenous communities to develop the Natural Heritage System Strategy, highlighting the importance of

¹² District of Manitoulin Official Plan D.6 Natural Heritage and Open Space Strategy pg. 148. Retrieved (July 2020): http://www.manitoulinplanning.ca/images/43/Manitoulin_OP_Approved_by_MMAH_October_29_2018_Reduced.pdf

integrating indigenous knowledge into our community's long-term strategy to care for our natural assets that interconnect.

Currently, the Township of Billings and other communities on Manitoulin Island play a key role in caring for natural assets, but data gaps, vulnerability assessments for natural hazards (like wildfire and flood) are insufficient to help inform local decision making. Municipal capacity, in terms of available staff, time for training, and oversight is stretched to a maximum. Many of the strategies listed in the District of Manitoulin Island Official Plan related to protection, preservation and enhancement of natural spaces are a challenge to implement for all communities. Adequate response to climate change will require collaborative action to preserve and enhance natural spaces. This will include the investment of resources by local island governments, AND cooperation and collaboration with individuals, and organizations at the local organizations, provincial, federal levels.

Adequate response to climate change will require collaborative action to preserve and enhance natural spaces. This will include the investment of resources by local island governments, AND cooperation and collaboration with individuals, and organizations at the local, provincial, federal levels

4.2 CHALLENGES AND THREATS

One challenge for the Township of Billings and all municipal governments on the island is the reality that local governance structure in Northern Ontario is single tier, unlike Southern Ontario, where a two-tier system exists: There are pros and cons to both structures. One draw-back of not having an upper district-wide tier, is the reality that there is no readily available executive or administrative structure to assist in finding shared solutions to challenges held in-common by many municipalities within the same geographic region. It is perhaps not surprising then, that with a few notable exceptions, we do not have a history of effective district-wide collaboration¹³. Resources, both human and fiscal, are stretched to the limit. Overcoming the barriers related to inadequate funding, limited technical expertise, and maxed-out staff capacity remains a series challenge. Given the structure and context within which they operate, it is inherently difficult for local island governments to embrace “the common good.”

4.2.1 HOW DO OTHER COMMUNITIES OVERCOME THESE BARRIERS?

To prevent floods, sequester more carbon and consider *natural* solutions in addition to *engineered* solutions many municipalities in Southern Ontario are grouped together through watersheds and local conservation authorities. These bodies have traditionally provided expert advice on how development activities in each water-shed based district impact the shared natural environment. The benefit of having a conservation authority in a regional district is that it brings together multiple local governments within the common watershed, which leads to a greater scientific understanding of how development activities in each local government impact the shared water resources regionally.

In addition to the presence of conservation authorities in Southern Ontario, many larger municipalities often have municipal staff who specialize in fields like stormwater management, land resources and parks. These departments work with conservation authorities and community stakeholders to mitigate flood, wildfire, and other natural hazard risks and this scientific understanding helps to inform long-term planning, permitting and natural asset management processes at the local level.

In Waterloo Region Ontario, a third-party non-for-profit called REEP Green Solutions that has been working with multiple municipalities, the University of Waterloo and other community members and organizations to address climate change impacts. This organization started in 1999 to help improve home energy efficiency

¹³ Fire protection mutual aid, the Manitoulin Municipal Association, and the Manitoulin Planning Board are examples of exception.

but has since expanded its community climate action work to include forest/tree stewardship, stormwater and water conservation, renewable energy, and electrification of transit.

In summary, this CEEP is not suggesting that a conservation authority should or must exist to adequately manage natural assets to achieve natural shared space climate goals. However, the identification of this potential environmental management and governance gap provides the opportunity to clearly outline one of the key barriers for Billings in implementing natural asset protection, preservation, and enhancement strategies. On a positive note, many of the environmental policy fundamentals that can lead Billings toward climate change solutions are already outlined in the District of Manitoulin Official Plan.

4.2.2 STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITY – CARBON CREDITS & DATA SHARING




Transform challenges into opportunity through innovative partnership

While conservation authorities offer benefits where collaborative activities between local governments result in cleaner water, air, and land, the absence of a collaborative organizational and governance structure to continuously steward climate action on Manitoulin Island presents an opportunity for local governments to consider innovative approaches. All local governments on Manitoulin Island could benefit from the enhancement of local scientific and indigenous knowledge of our natural environment.



Manitoulin Streams has played an important role on the Island in contributing to improved capacity to perform environmental, as have First Nations like Wiikwemkoong. This research capacity is required to adequately measure, monitor, and maintain the natural assets so vital to combating climate change. Manitoulin Streams is a local organizational asset that has demonstrated how careful and collaborative work in environmental protection can be implemented for widespread community benefit, including in Billings.

The benefits accruing from a collaborative approach to Natural Asset Management Planning can be outlined using the climate action co-benefits framework presented earlier in this document¹⁴:

Table 6: Planning natural asset management using the Co-Benefits Framework

Symbol	Explanation
 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature heals – the natural environment is a key determinant of healthy outcomes for any population. Increasing scientific research and utilizing indigenous knowledge will improve understanding of our island ecosystem, resulting in a healthier environment.
 Nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By joining together, the community can preserve, protect, and enhance more shared natural spaces and access more funding opportunities Enhancing essential eco-systems in the Manitoulin Lake-Simcoe eco-region to ensure they continue to provide habitat for people and wildlife.
 Community Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserving, enhancing, and increasing shared natural spaces for people to gather and socialize. Implementing community-based collaborative projects to protect, preserve and enhance our natural assets - building community connection and a “sense of place.” More events and community projects for the natural environment was in the top 3 actions supported in the community climate change survey

¹⁴ Karlsson, Mikael; Alfredsson, Eva; & Westling, Nils, 2020. Climate policy co-benefits: a review. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14693062.2020.1724070>

Symbol	Explanation
 Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural asset management can create more local jobs in forestry, agriculture, and other primary industries, as well as environmental science and technology. Preservation and protection of the land and water contributes directly to increased value in Manitoulin Islands largest economic sectors – Tourism – in all its diversity, and Agriculture.
 Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing natural asset, flood and water quality data will lead to a better overall understanding of scientific and indigenous knowledge in the community. Use the most innovative technology and methods (e.g., drone, GIS, and Lidar) to create a Natural Asset Inventory and flood maps. Build local knowledge of these technologies to ensure regular monitoring, mitigation and adaptation actions can be taken as climate change increases the vulnerability of local habitats.

Moreover, if combined, this data can be used to value land, discover interconnected waterways and eco-systems so that accurate economic and environmental contributions of natural assets to the community can be considered locally. Once natural spaces have adequate valuations one can conduct vulnerability assessments and the economic loss resulting from climate change induced extreme weather. Plans to protect, preserve, monitor, and enhance spaces can be executed. Finally, when data is made public – everyone in the community will benefit by having access to the environmental due diligence performed and this will provide every landowner in the district an understanding of the carbon sequestered on their land and how protecting and preserving natural assets can generate property income by selling carbon credits.

Advancing our scientific understanding and indigenous knowledge of our natural assets and most importantly sharing how to use this information to maintain and enhance our land, water and air will ultimately lead to positive community-wide outcomes, like:

- 1. Increased Resilience:** The community’s ability to bounce back and sustain increased extreme weather events with less recovery time.
- 2. Risk Avoidance:** Once community members have access to improved scientific understanding and indigenous knowledge about Manitoulin Island’s natural systems, our community will be able to identify key areas of concern that are more vulnerable to climate related impacts like flooding, wildfire, and drought. This data will help municipal leaders and property-owners/residents to prioritize adaptation or mitigation actions – like building away from a flood zone or managing high risk forests to reduce wildfire risk.

4.2.3 TAKING ACTION – SHARED NATURAL SPACES

In comparison with the other “Taking Action” sections in this plan, acting for our natural environment to increase carbon sequestration and mitigate climate change will require the greatest level of regional collaboration. By pooling information and resources, we can meet the increased capacity demand that will be required to support these activities. Key objectives (Table 3) are long-term goals while specific actions (Table 4) will provide a short to mid-term plan to jump start climate action for our shared natural spaces in pursuit of key objectives.

Table 7: Natural Shared Spaces – Key collaborative objectives for taking corporate and community climate action

Key Objective	#	Detail
Corporate – ○ Municipality leads development of project with supporting partners + Community – ⊖ Develops capacity and resources in partnership with NGOs/community partners, with support from the municipality.	N1	Increase local capacity, knowledge sharing, and educational opportunities by teaming up with local partners to deliver grant application support and services for local businesses to sequester more carbon and protect, preserve, and enhance natural spaces.
	N2	Create a valuation and protection system of stormwater and natural purification systems linked to drinking water sources in the community.
	N3	Continue and enhance the effective management, rehabilitation, and valuation of natural shared spaces to increase our climate mitigation and adaptation capacity in preparation for increased climate change impacts.

Table 8: Taking action to protect, restore, and enhance natural spaces, key actions, partners, roles, and resources - N1, capacity

N1				
Increase local capacity, knowledge sharing and educational opportunities by teaming up with local partners to deliver grant application support and services for local businesses to sequester more carbon and protect, preserve, and enhance natural spaces.				
Natural Asset Action	Action Detail	Local Government Role	Supporting Partners	Investment (Resources) Required
N1Θ1	Promote, educate, and incentivize the adoption of climate-friendly practices in the agricultural, forestry and sustainable tourism sectors	Support these community led actions by combining capacity/resources with other local governments and partners	Project lead (to be identified) leads a collaborative approach through an advisory panel which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local businesses in key sectors including agriculture, forestry, and tourism Other local governments: municipalities and First Nations. Local, regional, and provincial NGOs Academic partners and sector experts 	\$, Staff Time - Municipal \$\$ - Provincial \$ - Federal \$ - Community Pool together municipal, partner and community investment to leverage Provincial & Federal funding opportunities
N1Θ2	Encourage ecologically-regenerative agricultural practices that will increase cover crops to control run off and soil erosion, riparian zones, tile or controlled natural system drainage	CAC work collaboratively and directly with community partners and other local governments to coordinate joint grant submissions, governance, and on-the-ground implementation activities on a per grant/project basis		
N1O1	Encourage high energy efficiency, low-GHG facilities and operations	Consider the creation of Incentive based by-laws to encourage the protection, preservation, and enhancement of natural spaces in all property development and maintenance processes		
N1O2	Create the municipal organizational structure to support N1Θ1 and N1Θ2	Adjust municipal committee structure to support these community initiatives by: Appoint a staff person and CAC member(s) to work		

N1				
Increase local capacity, knowledge sharing and educational opportunities by teaming up with local partners to deliver grant application support and services for local businesses to sequester more carbon and protect, preserve, and enhance natural spaces.				
Natural Asset Action	Action Detail	Local Government Role	Supporting Partners	Investment (Resources) Required
		<p>directly with community partners and local governments to coordinate joint grant submissions, governance, and on-the-ground implementation activities on a per grant/project basis</p> <p>Appoint CAC members to relevant, existing Council committees</p> <p>CAC members and CAC staff-lead participate quarterly in joint collaborative meetings with partners</p>		

Table 9: Taking action to protect, restore and enhance natural spaces – key actions, partners, roles, and resources – N2, water

N2				
Create a valuation and protection system for stormwater and natural purification systems linked to drinking water sources in the community.				
Natural Asset Action	Action	Local Government Role	Supporting Partners	Investment Required
N2Θ3	Develop a source water monitoring program that can proactively identify areas of health and safety concern.	Support these community led actions by combining capacity/resources with other local governments and partners, as appropriate.	<p>Project lead (to be identified) leads a collaborative approach through an advisory panel which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local businesses in key sectors including agriculture, forestry, and tourism Other local governments: municipalities and First Nations. Local, regional, and provincial NGOs Academic partners and sector experts <p>Consider external advisors with a wide range of water resources credentials.</p> <p>Ministry of Natural Resources</p>	<p>\$ - Municipal \$\$ - Provincial \$\$ - Federal \$\$ - Private Sector</p> <p>\$ - Community</p>
N2Θ4	Combine, update, and manage a flood mapping and management system.	In collaboration with Manitoulin Planning Board and other local governments, Billings will need to consider where a project like this will fit into the organizational structure at the municipality.		<p>Pool together municipal and community investment to leverage Provincial & Federal and private funding opportunities.</p> <p>** Note: Flood mapping is insufficient (10m resolution) which means it is difficult to use this data to inform decision making or identify vulnerable areas.</p>

N2 Create a valuation and protection system for stormwater and natural purification systems linked to drinking water sources in the community.				
Natural Asset Action	Action	Local Government Role	Supporting Partners	Investment Required
			Manitoulin Streams (possible to integrate flood mapping into Natural Asset Inventory – see below)	
N2O3	Support water protection initiatives	<p>Update stormwater management plans and consider natural solutions whenever possible to manage stormwater.</p> <p>(e.g., Create or restore nearby wetlands rather than installing new culverts, dams or engineered flood management systems)</p> <p>Support these community-led actions by combining capacity/resources with other local governments and partners.</p> <p>Work directly with community partners and local governments to coordinate joint grant submissions, governance and on the ground implementation activities on a per grant/project basis.</p>	<p>With stable financial support from local governments, apply for grants to start and implement water monitoring program.</p> <p>Project lead (to be identified) leads a collaborative approach through an advisory panel which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local businesses in key sectors including agriculture, forestry, and tourism Other local governments: municipalities and First Nations. Local, regional, and provincial NGOs Academic partners and sector experts Manitoulin Planning Board Ministry of Natural Resources Manitoulin Streams (possible to integrate flood mapping into Natural Asset Inventory – see below) 	<p>\$ - Municipal \$\$ - Provincial \$\$ - Federal \$ - Community</p> <p>Pool together municipal and community investment to leverage Provincial & Federal and private funding opportunities.</p>

Table 10: Taking action to protect, restore and enhance natural spaces – key actions, partners, roles, and resources – N3, mitigation and adaptation

N3 Ensure the effective management, rehabilitation, valuation, and enhancement of natural shared spaces to increase our climate mitigation and adaptation capacity in preparation for increased climate change impacts.				
Natural Asset Action	Action	Local Government Role	Supporting Partners	Investment Required (Resources)
N3O1	Increase scientific understanding and utilize indigenous knowledge of current natural systems to protect and enhance	Support these community led actions by combining capacity/resources with other local governments and partners.	Project lead (to be identified) leads a collaborative approach through an advisory panel which includes:	\$ - Municipal \$\$ - Provincial \$\$ - Federal \$ - Community

N3 Ensure the effective management, rehabilitation, valuation, and enhancement of natural shared spaces to increase our climate mitigation and adaptation capacity in preparation for increased climate change impacts.				
Natural Asset Action	Action	Local Government Role	Supporting Partners	Investment Required (Resources)
	local shared natural spaces		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local businesses in key sectors including agriculture, forestry, and tourism Other local governments: municipalities and First Nations. Local, regional, and provincial NGOs Academic partners and sector experts 	Pool together municipal and community investment to leverage Provincial & Federal and private funding opportunities.
N3O1	Participate in community-based project N3O1: Create a Natural Asset Inventory and per O. Reg. 588/17 develop a Natural Asset Management Plan (NAMP) and integrate it into the corporate Asset Management Plan (AMP) by the regulatory deadline of July 1, 2023		<p>With stable financial support from local governments apply for grants to start and implement a Natural Asset Inventory for local governments and community natural assets. Once a Natural Asset Inventory is complete – the community can use this to make a Natural Asset Management Plan (NAMP) that will map future projects that require restoration, protection, or enhancement to reduce climate risk.</p>	
N3O2	Increase tree cover and protection	Consider development of a community-based collaborative tree, shrub, and plant supply program to increase climate resilient tree species and manage tree cover loss from climate related impacts.	<p>Project lead (to be identified) leads a collaborative approach through an advisory panel which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local businesses in key sectors including agriculture, forestry, and tourism Other local governments: municipalities and First Nations. Local, regional, and provincial NGOs Academic partners and sector experts <p>With stable financial support from local governments apply for grants to start and implement a tree, shrub, and plant cover program.</p>	

N3 Ensure the effective management, rehabilitation, valuation, and enhancement of natural shared spaces to increase our climate mitigation and adaptation capacity in preparation for increased climate change impacts.				
Natural Asset Action	Action	Local Government Role	Supporting Partners	Investment Required (Resources)
		Review municipal by-laws to encourage tree protection and preservation.	Consultation with Manitoulin Streams and other community groups.	\$ - Municipal \$ - Community Capacity
N3O2	Protect and enhance municipal owned and operated natural spaces.	Work with community partners to train outdoor municipal staff and volunteers to identify species at risk, invasive species and protect, restore, and effectively manage natural systems.	Training capacity delivered with CAC / community resources. Consultation with Manitoulin Streams and Western Manitoulin Community Garden and other local food sovereignty groups to: Facilitate training and create educational materials for natural system preventative maintenance programs on municipal owned land	\$ - Municipal \$\$ - Provincial \$\$ - Federal \$ - Community Pool together municipal and community investment to leverage Provincial & Federal and private funding opportunities.

4.3 BUILDINGS

CEEP VISION STATEMENT IN ACTION

Reduce GHG Emissions by 50%, below 2018 levels, in corporate and community buildings by 2030.

Actions will increase energy efficiency and the adoption of renewable energy and low carbon technologies, thereby building climate resilience in new and existing buildings.

By 2050 – all new buildings in Canada must meet more rigorous GHG emission standards. Heating and powering homes and community buildings accounts for about half of the GHG emissions created by Canadians. In Billings, homes, and community buildings account for 43% of GHG emissions. Next to protecting and enhancing natural assets to mitigate the impact of climate change, systematically upgrading the homes and buildings to improve energy efficiency and reduce overall energy costs, will create the greatest climate change mitigation impact in the township.

In the recent climate engagement survey – 50% of survey participants indicated they would be considering home renovations to improve energy efficiency within the next 5 years. Survey participants also supported setting a 50% GHG emissions reduction goal for community and corporate homes and buildings.

4.3.1 MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

To meet these ambitious and attainable goals, the township will need to consider general best practices for energy efficiency and net-zero planning every time a renovation or new building is considered in the asset management planning process. The townships current strategic plan states:

Continue to pursue rational, cost-effective, and efficient use of municipal property, buildings, and facilities, to maximize the availability of public space, in the context of the results of the structural condition assessment reports.¹⁵

4.3.1.1 OPPORTUNITY: COMMUNITY GREEN BUILDING PROGRAMS

GREEN MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS FEASIBILITY CHECKLIST

- Baseline information on current environmental performance – this means keeping GHG Inventory and energy consumption up to date, so it can be easily retrieved when a project is being considered
- A technical explanation of how the proposed project will meet or exceed the GMF environmental eligibility criteria, environmental criteria vary per building type and renovation
- Include contextual details for various project options.
- Describe the selection criteria and models that support expected environmental performance.
- Assess operational and maintenance costs – are staff trained and qualified to be maintaining new renewable energy equipment? Factor in capacity costs for on-going maintenance to ensure equipment is optimized building operation
- Describe key project risks, propose solutions, and offer risk management recommendations – include insurance and contractual risk transfer considerations
- Draft a project schedule.
- Produce a life-cycle analysis.
- Propose a financial plan

FCM's Green Municipal Fund (GMF) has operated for 20yrs to support innovative green building designs of community buildings. Since August 2020, discussions with GMF on potential projects on Manitoulin Island has resulted in the development of actions listed in Table 6.

To prepare for green building (aka, green construction) funding opportunities it is critical to have a CEEP that is integrated into the municipal Asset Management Plan. This way, when applying to any type of funding for municipal building upgrades, Billings can apply a standardized approach to evaluating the environmental, financial, service, usability and long-term maintenance and operational considerations on each project. FCM provides funding to complete feasibility studies for capital/renovation projects and capital grants/loans for construction of green municipal buildings. These municipal building funds are competitive, and every time Billings Council is considering renovations or capital construction to municipal buildings, the following best practices ought to be considered in conjunction with actions outlined in Table 6:

- If feasibility study funding is required, the municipality should plan for a multi-month grant response period. Therefore, it is ideal to have engineering, contractor and other renewable energy and building energy efficiency experts already selected through a preferred vendor RFP process. Selecting qualified engineering, contractors and renewable sector experts is essential to meeting environmental performance requirements for grant opportunities.
- The municipality can invest in Front End Engineering Design (FEED) for any project and skip applying for a feasibility study grant for renovation and capital grant project. However, in this situation, submissions still require all the elements that would be done in a feasibility study. The municipality will want to ensure that a feasibility study checklist is used every time a renovation or capital project is contemplated to understand the true costs of a building. Integrating the feasibility checklist into engineering design contracts will ensure that professional services completed on

1 ¹⁵ Priority Area: Municipal Infrastructure Maintenance and Improvement, Action Item #2, Appendix A: Priorities and Action Items: Detailed Implementation Process and Schedule, pg. 13, Township of Billings Strategic Plan 2018-2021.

FEED meet grant submission requirements. Ideally, all RFPs will be structured for FEEDs to ensure that projects have adequate information to qualify for multiple grants. Often, green building grants can be stacked with normal infrastructure or building accessibility grants – this gives a project a better overall business plan and higher score for innovation on grant applications.

4.3.1.2 STRENGTHS - RENEWABLE ENERGY

The Township of Billings owns a 750kW hydroelectric generating station that is currently leased until 2028 to Oakville Enterprises Corporation (OEC) Inc. and is separately incorporated as Kagawong Generating Station (KGS). The KGS typically generates more than 3000Mwh of electrical power each year.

In addition to the hydro generating station in Kagawong, Billings has a ground source heat pump at the Park Centre. Combined with the hydro station, these two renewable energy community building features demonstrate a strength and opportunity to provide education to residents on how these renewable energy sources help to reduce GHG emissions and energy costs. Some municipalities in Canada have begun organizing tours of community buildings that feature renewable energy to teach residents how to manage, maintain and optimize renewable energy systems. Working with local non-for-profits to deliver community tours of these renewable energy solutions already operating in the region could help improve community engagement and support for future renewable energy projects for municipal buildings.

4.3.2 TAKING ACTION: MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, FACILITIES

Table 11: Municipal Buildings - Key objectives, with detailed actions, notes and considerations

Municipal Buildings Action Sub-Component #	Objectives	Action Details and Notes
MB1O Improve organizational capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The corporate climate actions in the CEEP will replace the Conservation and Demand Management (CDM) plan, as it has more ambitious reduction targets and a specific implementation, monitoring and measurement strategy. • The municipality will hire a certified energy management professional (Certified Energy Manager (CEM) or Energy Advisor (EA) to advise on the establishment of an appropriate energy management system that can be updated monthly and track projects. This is an action that would potentially benefit from a <i>collaborative approach</i> with other local governments. • The municipality will Integrate energy data into the AMP, as this plan is developed, so it can be actively managed and reviewed regularly through existing organizational structures. • A municipal staff member will be trained on the basics of energy management and how to spot air leakage, moisture, and insulation issues in a municipal facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve municipal staff capacity to implement energy efficiency projects for buildings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Create an energy efficiency and reduction strategy ○ Integrate energy and emissions considerations into the municipal Asset Management Plan (AMP) ○ Update AMP and associated documents listed in Appendix C: Implementation Chart • Provide quarterly updates to Council and relevant Council committees on energy and emissions consumption and management to ensure the municipality is on target to meet reduction goals.
MB2O Energy Efficiency: Minor and major refits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve energy efficiency management, the municipality will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Create a sustainability policy and procedure manual, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider minor and major building envelope upgrades, building automation and lighting upgrades as

Municipal Buildings Action Sub-Component #	Objectives	Action Details and Notes
	<p>which will include checklists that Council, committees, and staff can use when evaluating energy efficiency components of a building during regular AMP review.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Set a standard for reporting to Council that facilitates effective decision-making. ○ Continue to modify the organizational structure to allow for consideration of current energy performance, regular maintenance time/costs, engineering life. 	<p>part of all municipal building renewal projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform energy audits on buildings when renovations are being considered, including blower door tests (pre/post project) to ensure the project can qualify for incentives. Do the energy audit at this same time as the pre-construction conditional assessment. • <u>Note:</u> While the municipality considers energy retrofit upgrades on renovation and new building projects it is not codified in any municipal policies, procedures, or AMP. This means the benefits of energy efficiency projects are not easily tracked.
MB3O Energy Efficiency: Preventative Maintenance and regular monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The municipality will include the maintenance, fill dates, and repair dates on all equipment associated with energy systems in AMP. • Ensure that the maintenance/regular monitoring details for assets are included with capital project proposals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider updating all municipal building maintenance procedures to optimize energy use. • Consider seasonal checks and updates to committee and Council with quarterly Energy Management Reports (EMRs).
MB4O Energy Efficiency Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow the CEEP to override the CDM for corporate energy efficiency targets. • Examine the best method of including rigorous building standards into asset mgmt. For example, this might be by establishing a by-law or including elements of the ISO 50001 standard into asset mgmt. policy and planning. • Identify specific capital and maintenance budget allocations that relate to achieving energy and emissions operational maintenance standards. • Set an energy efficiency capital expenditure budget target during the annual yearly budgeting process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate building envelope, automation and lighting upgrade standards and targets for municipal buildings/facilities renewal projects in a municipal by-law to create a plan to achieve ISO50001 standards. • <u>Note:</u> The Conservation and Demand Management Plan for 2019 to 2024 has several goals and objectives from an organizational perspective that require regular attention and oversight from Council committees.
MB5O Energy Efficiency – Deep Energy Retrofits and Achieving Net-Zero Emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For retained assets, conduct Front-End Engineering Designs (FEED) with DER and NZ lifecycle analysis in the context of AMP. • When considering building envelop, roofing or other major renovations – invest the time and energy required to apply for feasibility study grants to compare minor, major and deep energy retrofits, lifecycle costs and return on investment. • When considering any new municipal buildings – prepare the required feasibility studies to make these buildings net-zero ready. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a building/facility has a conditional assessment of poor or very poor, establish a feasibility study priority list. Feasibility scope should consider financial implications for Deep Energy Retrofit (DER) and Net-Zero (NZ) and accessibility standard upgrades to maintain service levels compared to repurposing and market conditions for consolidation of assets.

Municipal Buildings Action Sub-Component #	Objectives	Action Details and Notes
MB6O Energy Efficiency – Water Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once smart meters are installed at the Park Centre, start tracking water usage alongside energy usage for geothermal and hydro. Consider rain-water capture technologies whenever replacing roofs to offset water consumption where possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install smart water metering to major equipment at facilities to better understand water consumption trends and ensure that equipment is operating at optimal efficiency. <u>Note:</u> Billings does not measure or actively manage water consumption in any municipally owned buildings or facilities.

4.3.3 COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

When it comes to residential homes and community buildings the township can have indirect influence improving energy and emissions performance. However, in a small rural community like Billings, programs and help accessing provincial and federal grants can be delivered more effectively by working collaboratively with other partners to provide energy efficiency improvement services to people that live on Manitoulin Island.

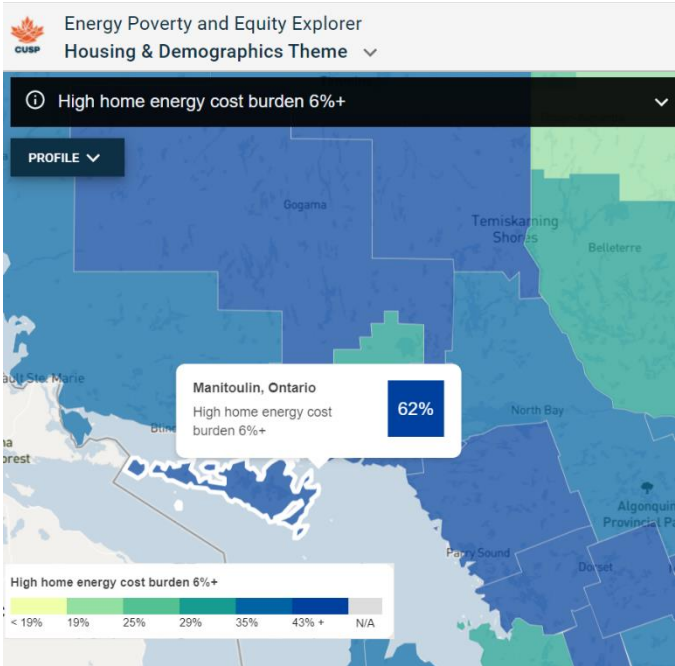


Figure 7: Manitoulin energy poverty cost burden

Energy is a significant cost in Canadian communities, seasonal fluctuations in temperature has great influence on our energy costs. Average annual energy spending can be as much as \$12 million in communities of less than 10,000 people¹⁶. With a population of a little more than 13,000 people¹⁷, islanders spend more of our annual income on energy than almost every Canadian. 62% percent of Manitoulin Island

¹⁶ Partners in Climate Protection: Small and Rural Communities Climate Action Guidebook: <https://www.pcp-ppc.ca/resources/guide-climate-action-in-small-and-rural-communities>)

¹⁷ This is the *district* population. Statistics Canada, 2016 Census.

residents spend over 6% of their annual income on energy costs¹⁸, which is the second highest energy burden rate in Canada. Terminology commonly used to describe high home energy cost burdens is *energy poverty*.

Energy poverty refers to the experience of households or communities that struggle to heat and cool their homes and power their lights and appliances. Those in this situation face multiple challenges and impacts, including:

- Discomfort from living in cold and drafty homes.
- Disruptions from abrupt utility shutoffs, such as inability to cook and spoiled food.
- Sacrificing other essentials such as groceries and medication to keep up with energy bills.
- Increased incidence of respiratory illness in children and infants
- Higher stress and poorer mental health outcomes for adults.
- Difficulty participating fully in community life¹⁹

Energy poverty also makes energy planning challenging at a local government level for several reasons. Prominent among those reasons, is the reality that there is no “typical” demographic that experiences energy poverty. The condition can impact people in variable income brackets, backgrounds, and geographical regions. Reviewing the energy poverty tool used to create Figure 7 above reveals that rural and northern Canadian communities have higher energy burdens.²⁰ The key demographic data impacting energy poverty on Manitoulin Island is the age of homes, median income and costs associated with having several home heating/energy sources because of unreliable hydro service.

Electricity from Ontario's power grid is the main source of energy for over 80% of Manitoulin's residents, and grid-supplied electricity is the cleanest source, next to renewably generated off-grid electricity. The cost of electricity from the Ontario grid is relatively expensive and can be a relative financial burden for some households. Traditionally²¹, wood heating is a relatively inexpensive on Manitoulin Island, although firewood prices have fluctuated during the pandemic²². Sustainable forestry practices exist in several communities, including a wood pellet manufacturing and home heating program in Wiikwemkoong.

The reality of the reliance on electricity for heating represents what might be viewed as “a double-edged sword” – on one side is the fact that Ontario has a low-carbon electricity grid, which means most residents are purchasing relatively clean energy already and using propane, wood, or oil as backup or supplemental supply for heating, cooling, or appliances. The downside is that the delivery charges and affordability of clean energy from Ontario's grid is the most *expensive* heating option. **The cost of energy from Hydro One has a significant influence on energy poverty for residents of Manitoulin, and influences consumer behaviour in terms of seeking alternatives such as firewood.** Moreover, power is delivered to Manitoulin Island via one transmission station in Little Current, referred to by Hydro One staff as Manitoulin TS. From the Manitoulin TS electricity is distributed throughout the island and the most prolonged outages are due to line disruptions between the Manitoulin TS and homes²³. While Hydro One has increased risk management mitigation effort by widening right of ways and increasing the frequency of removing vegetation growth surrounding these high-risk lines, projected increases in extreme weather events related to climate change

¹⁸ Canadian Urban Sustainability Practitioners (CUSP) Energy Poverty and Equity Explorer. Retrieved (February 2021): <https://energypoverty.ca/mappingtool/>

¹⁹ Canadian Urban Sustainability Practitioners. Retrieved (2021) from: <https://energypoverty.ca>

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ This is relative to electric heating, and there are indications that this is no longer the case – firewood prices have increased during the last few years. In addition, the relative cost of heating with wood is dependent on several factors, including the efficiency of the wood burning appliance in use.

²² The information regarding firewood cost fluctuations during the pandemic is anecdotal.

²³ Hydro One – Email inquiry by Climate Change Coordinator, March 6, 2020

may cancel out these increased preventative maintenance measures. This makes grid reliability an on-going consideration in building greater energy resilience on Manitoulin.






According to the community-wide survey that was completed for this CEEP, and can be found in the appendices, prolonged power outage is the number one worry from citizens when they think about the impact of climate change in our community. This finding was not surprising, given the one-transmission-line scenario. Despite the presence of renewable energy generation developments on Manitoulin, this energy is fed into the Hydro One grid and is therefore not available to islanders through a direct, parallel distribution system. When it comes to power outages, islanders are left to rely on alternative fuel and electricity sources to ensure adequate back-up in the event of a power outage – and many households and businesses have no, or inadequate, back-up electricity. Therefore, the Township of Billings maintains a designated emergency response centre (Kagawong Park Centre) with back-up power for the geothermal system provided by a propane-fuelled generator.

These research findings on energy poverty and reliance on electricity from Ontario's power grid in the community present unique challenge *and* opportunity for climate change and energy planning locally. By identifying weaknesses, it is possible to target action to build a more resilient and climate-friendly community that has sufficient back-up energy to prevent human health impacts in the event of prolonged power outages.

4.3.4 TAKING ACTION: BUILDING BUILDINGS ON OUR STRENGTHS

In developing the CEEP, the Township of Billings Climate Action Committee has considered several trends and has also explored opportunities to accelerate the development of community-wide support systems that can incentivize energy efficiency and low carbon energy generation. There has also been consideration given to the fact that, while local governments can directly influence positive behavioral changes in building efficiency, a community-wide effort will require provincial and federal financial support to enable local resource deployment and capacity development. There is a need for consistent advocacy to ensure small and rural communities can sustainably access an adequate level of support, and this represents a role for local government leadership.

Table 12: Community benefits from collaborative action on community buildings using the co-benefit framework

Co-Benefit	Broad Objectives and Considerations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease Energy Poverty • Decrease incidence of respiratory illness in children and infants • Lower stress and poor mental health outcomes for adults
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable, energy efficient and low carbon energy sources in community buildings help protect, preserve, and enhance the natural environment by significantly lower GHG emissions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the quality of community energy and emissions data so incentive and grant program engagement with community members can be custom tailored for Billings residents. • Share local expertise, knowledge and strengths in the construction and building-code sector.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximize and accelerate community-wide access to energy efficiency services and grants. • increase affordability and economic opportunity to create a more resilient and affordable community. • Build on local expertise, knowledge and strengths in the construction and building-code sector.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity required to provide sustainable professional support locally to deploy innovative energy efficiency and low carbon infrastructure. • Deliver innovative community-based energy auditing solutions that provide detailed quotes, return on investment, lifecycle analysis, engineering, contractor, and materials information for low carbon home energy solutions.

Sometimes to transform challenges into opportunities it is first important to look towards existing local strengths and successes in other Canadian communities to envision how these actions can come to life to reach the ambitious target of 50% energy and emissions reductions by 2030.

4.3.4.1 LOCAL STRENGTH #1: COMMUNITY SUPPORT

188 Billings residents responded to the community-wide climate change engagement survey that was completed as part of the CEEP process. These engagement results and participation are a community strength and provide data results that can help target programs, services, and assist is in reaching out goals. To meet a goal of 50% energy and emissions reductions by 2030 – residents in the municipality must update 11 pieces of fossil fuel burning equipment used to heat or power the home each year, over the next 30 years. [Table 7 and Appendix C \(the updated GHG Inventory\) provide the data supporting this assertion.](#)

Table 13: Residential heating equipment 2021 versus 2030 - based on the results of the GHG inventory (Appendix C)

Residential Home Heating Method	Year	
	2018	2030
Oil furnaces	32	16
Wood furnaces	177	89
Propane	111	56

However, with 50% of the survey participants also indicating that they were planning energy efficiency renovations or upgrades in the next 5 years, 11 equipment upgrades a year *is* attainable. By providing local expertise and grant support this target could be accelerated, but this will require increased educational, technical, and administrative expertise to maximize access to grant opportunities and technical development in the region.

4.3.4.2 LOCAL STRENGTH #2: LOCAL BUILDING EXPERTS

Municipal building officials play a key role in the implementation of property and buildings standards locally. They work directly with members of the public and while they spend a lot of time inspecting and enforcing local, provincial, and other building code standards, their in-depth knowledge, experience and understanding of buildings locally is important to advancing climate-action. Climate change plans ought to acknowledge that the municipal staff have direct contact, influence and expertise in construction and building more climate resilient structures. Building upon community strengths that allow municipal staff and local contracting/engineering experts to review current local policies to that encourage voluntary green buildings standards is a strategy that is working around the country. Moreover, collaborative voluntary green building projects can promote job creation, upskilling the workforce, sustainable development growth and innovation in the community.

4.3.4.3 LOCAL STRENGTH #3: SIZE MATTERS

In this case, Manitoulin Island’s small population size matters. With 739 households within the Township of Billings boundaries²⁴, working with the community to deploy energy efficiency retrofits and low carbon energy source upgrades, relatively small investments and household transitions have a big impact. Pair this with the fact that bureaucracy should technically be less of a barrier for implementation of non-financial incentive and green building standards, makes being small a strength.

More examples and case-studies on how other small and rural communities are implementing green building incentives and voluntary standards can be found by picking up almost any other community’s CEEP but the best practices and examples relied upon for this plan are as follows:

- Towards Low Carbon Communities: Creating Municipal Green Development Standards (An Implementation Toolkit for Municipal Staff) – Clean Air Partnership (Accessed October 2020) <https://www.cleanairpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/GDS-toolkit.pdf>
- Small and Rural Communities Climate Action Guidebook Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) Program (April 2021) <https://www.pcp-ppc.ca/resources/guide-climate-action-in-small-and-rural-communities>

²⁴ MPAC Household count for the Township of Billings – retrieved July 2019

Table 14: Taking action - reducing energy poverty while improving community resilience, housing, affordability, and creating healthy, comfortable homes

Table 15 Taking Action: Reducing energy poverty while improving community resilience, housing affordability and healthy comfortable homes				
Buildings (B)	Action	Local Government Role	Supporting Partners	Investment Required
B01	Conduct energy auditing, grant/incentive application support, educational and financing programs	<p>Support these community led actions by combining capacity/resources with other local governments and partners.</p> <p>Work collaboratively with community partners and other local governments to coordinate joint grant submissions, governance and on the ground implementation activities.</p>	<p>Lead: (to be determined)</p> <p>The lead will oversee the creation of an advisory panel, comprised of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local energy advisors, contractors, and qualified persons to conduct home energy upgrades. • Academic Partners and Sector experts. • Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Neighbours and local governments. 	<p>\$ Municipal</p> <p>\$\$ Provincial</p> <p>\$\$ Federal</p>

4.4 TRANSPORTATION

Transportation is the second largest source of GHG emissions on Manitoulin Island. About 85% of people living on Manitoulin Island own a vehicle. According to survey respondents, most commute for work *irregularly* which is may be correlated to the proportion of the population who are retired. An increase in the ability of people to work remotely, recently spurred by the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic is another trend contributing to reduced personal vehicle use.

14 internal combustion powered vehicles will need to be replaced by electric vehicles in the township, each year, to reach 2030 and 2050 GHG reduction goals. This section will focus primarily on the community actions that can be pursued to reach these goals, with only brief comment on recommendations for the township to consider for electrifying the municipal fleet.

4.4.1 TAKING ACTION: THE MUNICIPAL FLEET

On a corporate level, the municipality is committed to reviewing low carbon transportation opportunities for the municipal fleet and has incorporated fuel efficiency considerations into heavy truck RFP's. This practice must continue from now until 2050. Electrification of heavy vehicles and other utility trucks that the municipality relies on for operations is dependent on projected industry advancements and cost reductions of electrifying heavy vehicles. This is likely to begin accelerating in the next 10yrs. Each time the municipality tenders for a new vehicle in our small fleet in the next 30yrs, the market conditions will have changed and RFP's need to review each time to ensure that electrification opportunities are not missed. In the meantime, the municipality should continue staff training practices that promote climate-friendly and fuel-efficient driving habits. When it comes to municipal staff and driver safety – Billings is best in class, and this is a strength that will need to continue as electrification of the municipal fleet is considered.

Immediate opportunities, while the municipality waits for the inevitable market changes and electrification innovations in the heavy vehicle sector – investing in smaller, road certified utility vehicles to perform outdoor maintenance activities-has been discussed throughout the CEEP process. Investing in one or two road certified utility vehicles is a viable option to replace older trucks than cannot access parks, trails, and other natural spaces that municipal staff must access for maintenance. Investment in an electric utility

vehicle would also mean that the municipality could install EV chargers at municipal garages so that when heavy vehicles are feasible to transition, the infrastructure is ready for charging.

4.4.2 TAKING ACTION: COMMUNITY OWNED TRANSIT




During the development of this project, a new cooperative, non-for-profit transit organization named United Manitoulin Island Transit (UMIT) was founded. This transit organization is currently operating because of an administrative relationship with Central Manitoulin, allowing them to access a transit-oriented grant that is only available to municipalities. In the absence of any local governments taking on the responsibility for stewarding public transit on the island, the collaborative community-based approach designed by UMIT has begun to fill the gap.



Since beginning a bus route operation in the Spring of 2020 – a route that does not currently service the Township of Billings - UMIT has accumulated a significant amount of transportation data that has allowed them to analyze their operations and adjust services. In December 2020, after the release of several new federal government programs to support the expansion of electric vehicle charging networks all over Canada, UMIT began discussing transportation electrification opportunities with the Climate Change Coordinator from Central/Billings. UMIT has an ideal community-based corporate structure to deliver a regional electrified transit system on Manitoulin Island and armed with data from this project and their own consistent data collection on usage the future of rural transit solutions will require:

- The creation of innovative business plans that can adapt to fluctuating seasonal usage.
- The electrification of ride-share fleets to realize marginal revenue gains while paying drivers fairly.
- The collection and use of applied, real-time usage data to coordinate transit and maximize system efficiencies

Electrified public transit systems offer and host of potential community co-benefits, some of which are outlined in table 16:

Table 16: Community co-benefits from increased ride sharing and an electrified transit system for Manitoulin

Co-Benefit Category	Potential Community Benefits
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation is one of the largest stressors for modern families. Shared transportation can alleviate some of this stress and lead to better health outcomes • Shared transportation helps facilitate safe travel and keeps traffic levels low on our highways and could lead to less instances of impaired driving.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving EV infrastructure facilitates the transition to electric vehicles for everyone, and helps us reach GHG reduction more quickly protecting the environment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared transportation options can improve inter and intra community relationships and reduce isolation for individuals.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared transportation options allow significant cost savings for families that will not have to purchase and maintain additional vehicles. Incorporating online apps and data sharing for transportation sharing can involve financial opportunities for local entrepreneurs New economic opportunities arise with the introduction of ridesharing and less reliance on personal vehicles for all transportation needs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared transportation options will assist in tracking GHG emissions by facilitating data collection relating to transportation trends.

RURAL TRANSIT CASE STUDY: REGIM

REGIM is a transit system comprised of partner municipalities in small, rural, island communities responsible for organizing transit in the territory of Gaspésie-Les Îles, in Quebec. This community has strikingly similar demographics, geography, and a slightly larger population than Manitoulin Island. Looking at the way they have structured a unique electric ride-share program that also supports the expansion of community EV charging stations for members of the public to use is like looking at Manitoulin Island’s future transit system.

Over time, and with minimal financial burden on local municipalities, this organization has leveraged relatively small community and municipal investments to secure significant federal and provincial grants. This funding has contributed to fleet expansion and the installation of EV charging stations. This transit service provides an array of options for users, bike share, electric vehicle car sharing services, ridesharing/carpooling apps for smartphones and a small bus system²⁵.

Table 17: Taking action – Reducing transportation costs and developing a connected, safe community

Transit (T)	Action	Local Government Role	Supporting Partners	Investment Required
T01	Work with local government partners to expand low and zero emission vehicle uptake and charging networks	Identify and collaborate with local partners	Lead: (to be determined – possibly UMIT?) Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Neighbours and local governments Angel Bus Network?	\$ Municipal \$\$\$ Provincial \$\$\$ Federal \$ Community \$ Private
T02	Expand public transit, ridesharing, and support fleet electrification			
T03	Increase public awareness of climate-friendly travel modes. Educate and disseminate knowledge regarding these modes			

²⁵ RÉGÎM (Retrieved January 2021) <https://regim.info/en/about-the-regim/the-regie/>

4.5 WASTE

CEEP VISION STATEMENT IN ACTION # 4

Reduce overall consumption by promoting circular economy concepts and increase waste diversion through recycling rate increases and home composting program

For well over a decade, Manitoulin Island local governments have known that our landfills are filling up too fast and the cost to ship our waste off-island will be prohibitive. About 10yrs ago, several local governments worked together to have a waste audit and report completed for the island. The report was supposed to help create a collaborative waste management approach to deal with over 10 aging landfills on the island. The ultimate recommendation was to ship household waste to Dodge Landfill, and

this was not the collaborative solution local governments could agree with. In the absence of a collaborative approach, each municipality opted to manage recycling contracts and landfill/waste management independently.

In 2018, Billings had 64 tons of recycling hauled to Blind River and 576 tons of household waste went into the Billings landfill. The GHG emissions from all waste activities in Billings community, after recycling is hauled away (16tCO₂e) and household garbage is about 800tCO₂e. This is about 5% of the overall GHG emissions produced in Billings. The environmental impact of community waste on the environment is not just measured in GHG emissions and these GHG emission calculations do not consider the GHG emissions from private citizens that burn or bury waste, which is a common practice in the community.

4.5.1 CHALLENGES AND THREATS

4.5.1.1 OLD LANDFILLS, FRACTURED BED ROCK AND REGULATORY RISKS:

As mentioned in Shared Natural Spaces section, Manitoulin Island has unique geology. It is called carbonate bedrock and is composed mainly of limestone and dolostone. Take a stroll on the famous Cup and Saucer trail or look closely at the rocks surrounding Bridal Veil Falls and anyone can see the uniqueness of these rock formations and how they can form large visible cracks. Throughout time, the weather and surface water enlarge these cracks – eventually forming karst, grikes and underground caves that interconnect to streams, rivers and lakes that supply drinking water²⁶. Across most of Manitoulin, including the Billings landfill location these subterranean bedrock formations are extensive and while the landfill is located reasonably far from settlement areas, hazardous waste from the landfill could still cause ground water contamination because many cracks, karsts and grikes interconnect and are a mere 1.25km distance below ground from the Kagawong River. Thankfully, the landfill site does have some monitoring stations, and landfilling methods continue to improve. However, there is no way of knowing the true risk of interconnected cracks in the bedrock, unless detailed Lidar mapping, hydrogeology, and field studies, as suggested in the Shared Natural Spaces section (4.2), are completed for the region. This makes the data collected for natural spaces additionally useful in protecting human health and drinking water from potential future landfill contamination.

Leaky landfills designed on top of fractured bedrock would not be approved by the province today without liners and collection systems to capture the methane gas and hazardous substances that seep out of landfills, called hazardous leachate. The province may approve the expansion of these landfills because the original design pre-exists hazardous leachate and methane gas collection requirements but there is undoubtedly risk that these sites are a potential threat to groundwater. This makes leaking landfills a known and manageable risk that requires community investment to prevent further migration of contaminants into drinking water sources. Since we now know that sites with fractured bedrock are not a good choice for

²⁶ M. Coniglio, P, Karrow, P Russell, Manitoulin Rocks! Rocks, Fossils and Landforms of Manitoulin Island (Earth Sciences Museum, University of Waterloo in partnership with the Geological Association of Canada and the Gore Bay Museum, 2006)

landfill location, public health and groundwater impact will continue to need consideration for ongoing operation, and especially expansion, of existing sites.

4.5.1.2 REGULATORY NEW PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY RECYCLING SYSTEM IN ONTARIO:

Right now, every local government on the island procures recycling haulage services from a third-party to haul recycling off-island. In Ontario, municipalities under 5000 are not required to recycle glass – so the third-party recycling contractor stopped picking up glass and glass started filling up island landfills. Small and rural communities that individually procure recycling services will always be at a disadvantage and subject to private sector and provincial regulatory risk. A good example of this is that Billings indicated that it would be willing to move over to the new producer responsibility recycling system as early as 2023 but was pushed to 2025. Either way, by 2025 producer responsibility legislation in Ontario will require producer to be fully responsible for Blue Box services provincewide²⁷. While some policy experts state that this will save taxpayer dollars, give producers incentive to redesign products and make them easier to recycle – it is inevitable that this will have an impact on small and rural communities that may transition to this new system more slowly or may see an increase in recyclable materials on the municipally operated landfills if producers refuse to pick up all recyclable items for communities under 5000, like they have done for glass recycling on the island.

4.5.2 STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND SHARED PROCUREMENT Food Waste – An Overlooked Climate Mitigation Measure

42% of the GHG emissions created from the food we eat are created during the production, processing, transportation, and disposal phase²⁸. Approximately, one third of Canada's food is never eaten producing unnecessary emissions throughout the entire food system, as well as methane when it is disposed of in the landfill²⁹. It is estimated that close to 40% of the waste deposited in the Billings landfill is food waste. By reducing food waste in the landfill, Billings could realize GHG emissions reductions, save tax dollars due to lower volumes of waste in the landfill and reduce the potential for hazardous leaching.

Although Billings has implemented a composting program in the past, close to 50% of the residents that participated in the climate change survey did not know about the program. Only 5% said they would not want to compost from home – indicating that home composting could be the most cost efficient and easiest way for Billings to reduce GHG emissions from waste, especially if consistent education and engagement is pursued as part of an integrated waste diversion approach.

4.5.3 TAKING ACTION: MUNICIPAL AND COMMUNITY WASTE REDUCTION

Based on the challenges, threats, strengths, and opportunities for safe and improved waste reduction in Billings – climate actions will focus on steps that can be taken by the municipality (corporately) and in the community by residents in collaboration with the municipality, other local governments, and organizational partners.

²⁷ Producer Responsibility for Ontario waste diversion programs. Retrieved from

<https://www.ontario.ca/page/producer-responsibility-ontarios-waste-diversion-programs>

²⁸ US Environmental Protection Agency, Opportunities to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Materials and Land Management Practices (2009) Retrieved from <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-08/documents/ghg-land-materials-management.pdf>

²⁹ National Zero Waste Council, Reducing Food Waste and Cutting Canada's Emissions: Policies for Reaping the Environmental, Economic, and Social Benefits (2016). Retrieved from <http://www.nzwc.ca/Documents/NZWCSubmissionOnPan-CanadianFrameworkForCombatingClimateChange.pdf>

Table 18: Community co-benefits from waste reduction, using the co-benefits framework






Co-Benefit Category	Potential Community Benefits
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing leachate and methane gas coming from the landfill helps ensure long-term access to safe drinking water sources in the community.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing leachate and methane gas coming from the landfill helps ensure a clean environment. Converting brush into chip waste will assist with composting this waste, increase soil quality in our environment and reducing GHG emissions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing of tools and other items, as well as other circular economy events, helps promote interaction in the community and facilitate positive relationships Additional community events like a composting program or circular economy activities facilitate data collection relating to GHG emissions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing of tools and other items helps save money for households but providing a low-cost alternative to investing in these items themselves Maintaining a clean environment such as the Kagawong River helps maintain the tourist industry for our community as the river and the falls a prime destination for tourists. Methane gas collection at the landfill can be used as an energy source, reducing municipal energy usage, and saving money. Increasing household composting can reduce the need for purchasing commercial fertilizers for home gardens, saving money.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having no power sources at the landfill now presents opportunity for innovative applications of renewable energy, waste to energy technologies and gas capture systems.

Table 19: Taking Action – waste management - reducing overall consumption and landfilling

Waste (W)	Action	Local Government Role	Potential Supporting Partners	Investment (Resources) Required
W01	Re-institute an in-home composting support program	Partial financial contribution to the composting program and;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector School Board (note that Manitoulin Secondary School is in Billings, and is 	Municipal \$/Staff time
W02	Track composter use, waste, and GHG emission reductions from	Promotion – communication through website, social media		Other investment should be secured through the private sector, provincial & federal grants, and community fundraising efforts (e.g., to

Waste (W)	Action	Local Government Role	Potential Supporting Partners	Investment (Resources) Required
	community-based composting program	with other waste management information	a significant waste generator for the municipality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alterum (as a possibility) for data management of program and resulting GHG savings 	begin the community owned and operated tool share library and reuse centre)
W03	Create local circular economy opportunities – organize reuse and repurposing events, repair seminars and eventually consider a permanent tool share library and reuse centre.	Communications and advertising through website, social media with other waste management information sharing.		
WO1	Integrate leachate and methane gas collection systems into Kagawong sequential fill design	Create a committee of Council to improve waste management oversight and operations.	External expertise can provide technical, cost, GHG savings, joint compactor procurement and grant application support to secure compactors and woodchippers at landfill site.	\$\$ - Municipal \$\$ - Provincial \$\$- Federal
WO2	Install a power source at the landfill – hydro or renewable to operate more compaction and wood chipping equipment	Start setting aside a larger percentage of tax revenue annually to meet future infrastructure needs at landfill sites.		
WO2	Increase municipal staff support at the landfill to improve covering, chip clean yard waste instead of burning and operate recycling compaction equipment.			
WO4	Integrate tourism advertisements with waste diversion and management messaging	Every time the municipality advertises tourism digitally or in print, include messaging about keeping natural tourism attractions clean and waste free.	Local businesses to create advertisements that encourage waste free tourism	\$ - Municipal
WO5	Continue to grow the Kagawong Market to increase access to local food. Encourage re-use type vendors at the market	Economic Development Committee work more effectively with the market management	Local food producers	Municipal \$, plus capacity and volunteer time of organizing community members

5 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 RECOGNITION OF THE VALUE OF COLLABORATION

This plan presents an inspiring but challenging list of actions to make significant progress against climate change in our municipality. The sheer length of this document and the depth of detail can make it seem

daunting, as climate change is certainly the most wide-ranging crisis of this century. One of the main challenges in implementing this plan is finding and allocating the resources (human and financial) to undertake the actions. The following list is a summary of some of the major considerations in proceeding with implementation:

- Actions need to be prioritized with a mind to timing, logistics, dependencies (i.e., are some actions dependent on the implementation of others?) and the level of financial and staff-time resources required.
- Which actions require what type of collaborative engagement, and with whom?
- Which actions are the “quick wins,” those that can feed and maintain momentum by demonstrating progress?
- Developing a local and partnered plans to go forward to implement each action
- What processes and mechanisms could/should be used to monitor implementation and assess performance?

Reviewing this list makes it clear that there is a significant amount of work needed to move forward with implementation of the CEEP. The municipality will need to dedicate adequate human and financial resources, over time, to ensure the success of the plan. This implementation challenge should not be underestimated, given the already existing reality that municipal administrative responsibility has grown significantly and rapidly over the past few years. The increased administrative burden of implementing the CEEP is further reason for the municipality to ensure that adequate human resources are in place to meet our administrative responsibilities.

It is also clear that partnering with other local governments and NGOs (on potentially varied scales – local, regional, and provincial) will be vital to plan implementation and ensuring its ultimate success. Climate change is a world-wide challenge and working together is essential to be able to meet this crisis. A collaborative approach is required to implement the community (Θ) actions in this plan and once established, this collaborative approach can begin to provide capacity and support if needed to implement corporate (○) actions.

Since the inception of this CEEP planning process, it has been acknowledged by both the Township of Billings and the Municipality of Central Manitoulin that sharing staff resources and collaborating on plan development processes, has been beneficial. Earlier this year, both municipalities expressed their intent to continue working collaboratively on CEEP implementation. For Billings this took the form of a motion at the March 15, 2021, Regular Meeting of Council, as follows:

2021 – 110 Motion: Barker – Jackson

That Council approves the continuation of the Central Manitoulin/Billings climate change planning and implementation partnership, once the current FCM/MEP grant has concluded and further, that Council approves the continuation of the Central Manitoulin/Billings climate change partnership resources including but not limited to sharing a staff resource (job title, hours etc. to be determined) and maintaining Council Climate Action Committee (s) once the current FCM/MEP grant has concluded provided that Billings also approves..... Carried

There is strong support from both Councils to continue this work and share resources. However, at the time of writing climate change related staffing details have not yet been finalized.

Table 20: Examples of successful climate-change-related collaborations

Collaborative Successes Case-Study Samples	Evidence in Support of CEEP Implementation	Measurable Implementation Outcomes
<p>Hazardous Waste Days - Manitoulin Island (Local)</p> <p>A 17-year partnership between local Manitoulin Island municipalities to jointly procure and organize hazardous waste pick-up and safe disposal of residential hazardous waste.</p>	<p>Shared service between multiple municipalities on Manitoulin Island is possible</p> <p>Collaborative waste management procurement, programs and services is sustainable and manageable in the District of Manitoulin Island.</p>	<p>Decreased service and administrative fees for each partner</p> <p>Reduction of hazardous waste materials and environmental reduced contamination risk</p>
<p>Manitoulin Streams (Local)</p>	<p>Collaborating on natural solutions for the protection, conservation and enhancement of shared natural spaces is possible on Manitoulin Island.</p> <p>This non-profit has worked on natural asset protection, preservation, and conservation projects all over Manitoulin Island – project partners have included First Nations, municipal governments, agricultural small businesses, and educational institutions.</p>	<p>Flood management and protection of public and private property</p> <p>Habitat enhancement and restoration</p> <p>Biodiversity protection and conservation</p> <p>Enhanced carbon sequestration</p>
<p>Local Food Manitoulin – Community Gardens (Local)</p>	<p>Island-wide projects that provide customized and tailored community solutions is possible in Manitoulin Island.</p> <p>Community gardens that received initial financial support and on-going staff support from local governments were able to continue operating with less risk once grant funds for start up costs were exhausted.</p>	<p>Malnutrition in the community is decreased.</p> <p>Local jobs, volunteer and learning opportunities are created.</p> <p>Sustainable and sovereign food systems are created to building resiliency.</p> <p>Local food becomes more affordable and accessible.</p> <p>GHG emissions from the overall food system are decreased</p>
<p>Reep Green Solutions (Ontario – Waterloo Region)</p> <p>A collaborative non-profit that pairs academic research with practical action in the community and includes multiple municipal</p>	<p>Multi-municipal partnerships to implement climate action, particularly in service areas that are not generally offered by municipal governments have existed for over a decade in Ontario.</p>	<p>Provides organizational structure to deliver climate action programs and services that local governments do not have the resources to provide.</p> <p>Increases residents' access and success in obtaining provincial</p>

Collaborative Successes Case-Study Samples	Evidence in Support of CEEP Implementation	Measurable Implementation Outcomes
<p>governments as stakeholders.</p> <p>Projects that could apply here on Manitoulin Island: Home Energy Efficiency, Healthy Yards and Neighborhoods (backyard tree planting, home flood and wildfire protective services)</p> <p>https://reepgreen.ca/</p>	<p>REEP is just one highly successful model that started with community energy efficiency and has expanded its community climate action services over a 20yr period.</p> <p>Municipal governments have a role to play in the organization, but they are not ultimately responsible for it and can choose to opt-in in programs that are most appropriate for their community.</p>	<p>and federal grants to plant trees or improve home energy efficiency.</p>
<p>Our Energy Guelph</p> <p>https://www.ourenergyguelph.ca/</p>	<p>With an initial 5yr funding commitment from the municipal government, this non-for-profit will be financially independent within the first 4yrs of operation and will be responsible for delivering community energy efficiency services, expanding electric vehicle charging station infrastructure, leveraging initial capital to secure grants and providing technical and sustainability consulting services with the local community that helps the municipality reach and monitor community GHG emission goals.</p>	<p>Mobilization of local grass roots community action that starts with municipal led support for the start-up phase of the non-for-profit.</p> <p>By year 5, non-for-profit self-sustaining, reinvesting any profits back into the expansion of services and programs.</p>

6 CONCLUSION

Climate change is real – it is a threat to current and future generations. The Township of Billings recognized this and has played a leadership role in the community by beginning to tackle this through creation of the CEEP. This leadership was demonstrated by joining the PCP program, completing the climate change engagement survey, and approving the CEEP. This CEEP is the start – we must now all continue building on the relationships and collaborative opportunities, on various scales, that have presented themselves throughout this planning process to implement and monitor climate change actions in this plan.

Municipalities need not tackle climate action alone; many allies can and have been found in the local community. Other municipalities on Manitoulin Island have already expressed interest in sharing costs and resources that will benefit all communities involved. Establishing partnerships with existing and new community groups to drive community climate action is a key component of success. This success has already been realized through the establishment of collaborative partnerships like those illustrated in Table 10 on the island. Council’s commitment to the CEEP will ensure that the work of climate action continues, hopefully guided, on Council’s behalf, through a continuation of the Billings Climate Action Committee.

7 GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

The Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) uses several key terms and acronyms that are consistent within climate change conversations and literature. Whenever possible, plain language is used to describe scientific or economic concepts related to climate change. Many definitions outlined below have been adjusted into plain language descriptions that can be found in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Partners in Climate Protection Protocol (Canadian Supplement).

Definitions and Acronyms	
Adaptation	An action taken to change societal, behavioural or infrastructure to anticipate the impact of more extreme weather due to climate change
Asset Management Plan AMP	A tactical plan for managing municipal infrastructure (buildings, roads, parks) to deliver a standard of service agreed upon by the community for this infrastructure
Capacity	The combined strengths, attributes, and resources available to an individual, community, organization and/or local government that can be used to achieve established goals.
Carbon Dioxide Equivalent CO₂e	A metric used to compare emissions from various greenhouse gases. The global warming potential of any greenhouse gas can be converted to this carbon dioxide metric so that emissions can be represented using a common factor.
Carbon Sequestration	A natural or artificial process by which carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere and held in a solid (including biomass) or liquid form.
Carbon Sink	Anything that absorbs more carbon dioxide from the atmosphere than it releases.
Climate Action Committee CAC	The Council appointed committee responsible for the creation, oversight, recommendations, and future implementation of climate actions included in this Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) for the Township of Billings.
Climate Change	A change in average weather patterns that persist over long periods – at least 30 years or more. For this document – climate change refers specifically to human-caused changes in long term weather patterns that have occurred since the Industrial Era.
Climate-friendly	An action that is not harmful to the environment because it is not contributing to making climate change worse by burning/consuming carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases.
Conservation and Demand Management Plan CDM	A regulatory reporting and management requirement for all public sector organizations under the Province of Ontario Energy Act, 2009 (O. Reg 397/11). A tactical plan for managing energy and emissions to meet community and/or organizational environmental responsibility goals and objectives.
Decarbonization	The reduction of greenhouse gas emissions using low or lower carbon power sources that achieve a lower output of greenhouse gasses into the atmosphere.
Deep Energy Retrofit DER	Energy conservation measure taken to minimize energy use for an existing building (usually by 50% or more) compared to baseline energy use.
Energy Poverty	The experience of households or communities that struggle financially to heat and/or cool their homes and power their lights and appliance.
Federation of Canadian Municipalities FCM	A national organization that brings together more than 2000 municipalities in Canada and represents over 90% of Canadians.
Greenhouse Gas Emissions GHGs	Gases in the atmosphere that absorb and emit infrared radiation contributing to the greenhouse effect.

Definitions and Acronyms	
Independent Electricity Service Operator IESO	Operates the Ontario power system in real time, ensuring reliability of the provinces power, balancing the supply of and demand for electricity on a second-by second basis and directing its flow across high-voltage transmissions lines to Ontarians.
Impacts	Impacts in the context of this report shall refer to the consequences from climate change, good and/or bad, expected and realized on human and natural systems.
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change IPCC	An international body established under the United Nation to assess the science, impacts and response options to climate change
Key Performance Indicator KPI	A quantifiable measure used to evaluate the success of an organization, individual or process in achieving a goal.
Low-Carbon Resilience LCR	Strategic alignment of climate adaptation and mitigation actions that simultaneously reduce enterprise/organizational risk, and produce health, economic, ecological, and social benefits.
Low Carbon	Power that is produced with substantially less greenhouse gas emissions than traditional fossil fuel/coal power generation.
Mitigation	Actions that contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions and/or increase carbon sequestration to prevent the worst impacts of climate change.
Major Retrofits	Modifications to an existing building that reduce energy or water consumption but require a larger investment – replacing window glazing and doors, updating inefficient heating, cooling systems, installing smart meters or other devices to help manage consumption.
Minor Retrofits	Modifications to an existing building that are low cost, easy to implement and offer good value for money and effort to reduce energy or water consumption – could include, sealing with caulking or spray foam, adding insulation, or upgrading lighting systems.
Net-Zero NZ	A target that completely negates the amount of greenhouse gases produce by human activity – generally achieved by reducing emissions and implementing methods to absorb greenhouse gases from the atmosphere.
Natural Asset and Natural Asset Inventory	Soil, air, water, flora, fauna which can deliver valuable services such as timber, fish, solar energy, erosion control, flood protection, drinking water, air purification. A natural asset inventory is a practice that measures and values these assets based on services they provide in a defined jurisdiction.
Partners in Climate Protection Protocol PCP	Partners in Climate Protection is a national network of over 400 municipalities with a shared goal of acting against climate change. The protocol, developed by PCP, is a set of detailed accounting and quantification guidelines for greenhouse gas emissions in a local government boundary.
Resilience	The capacity to recover quickly from difficulties.

8 APPENDIXES

A. CLIMATE ACTION COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCE

B. LOCAL CLIMATE PROJECTIONS

Detailed climate atlas data and other sources used to make climate predictions for Manitoulin Island

C. UPDATED GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY

Attach updated GHG inventory from Alterum

D. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT SURVEY RESULTS

Attach Ethelo report in this section

E. FOODCYCLER COMPOSTING PROGRAM PROPOSAL AND COST BREAKDOWN

Tiana Mills

To: Kathy McDonald
Subject: RE: plaque text use permission

From: Sophie Anne Edwards <sophieanneedwards@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, July 09, 2021 7:34 PM
To: Kathy McDonald <kmcdonald@billingswp.ca>; 4echair <chair@4elementslivingarts.org>
Cc: shelly pearen <shellpear@hotmail.com>; Alan Corbiere <alcorbiere@gmail.com>
Subject: plaque text use permission

Hi Susan and Kathy,

I'm writing on behalf of both me and Alan Corbiere. We are both requesting permission to use the historical plaques text.

I'm not sure who 'owns' the text, but we are asking Billings and 4e for permission.

Alan would like the texts to be broadly available, for students, teachers, and community members to use the text as a tool for learning the language within the context of the area. I am working on a book about the Kagawong River and similarly want to use the plaque text (English and Anishinaabemowin versions).

Alan is happy for me to use the translations and the research he contributed to help write the plaques.

These uses will be a lovely way for the project and the work of Al, Shelley Pearen, the translation team, and the committee to continue having an impact.

Thanks so much,

Sophie Anne Edwards
environmental artist. geopoet. consultant
field works. creative inquiries.
consulting to artists, and the cultural sector

www.sophieanneedwards.blogspot.com
geog.queensu.ca/grads/edwards.asp

Twitter: sophieanneedwa1

Instagram: sophie anne edwards

Tiana Mills

Subject: FW: Trailer exemption

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

From: mallory w <mallory_mclean08@hotmail.com>

Sent: July 14, 2021 2:56 PM

To: Tiana Mills <tmills@billingsstp.ca>

Subject: Trailer exemption

Dear Mayor Anderson and Council

I am writing this letter to apply for an exemption to the current trailer bylaw for lot 531 Maple Point road for the duration of the 2021 season. I have a number of reason for my request and are as listed below.

Financial- My husband and I had every intention of applying for a building permit this summer, unfortunately the strike at Vale has put us in a financial situation that has made it impossible for us to afford, we continue to hope for a quick resolution to the work stoppage so we can proceed with our plans to build a habitable residence on our property.

Health and Safety- Covid 19 has been difficult on everyone in the last year and a half and my children are no exception, unfortunately being isolated from friends and family have had a negative impact on the mental health of both of my children especially my 8 year old son Lukas. Being able to go to our property and be around family and enjoy nature and the water would do a world of good for all of us, while still being able to avoid large crowds of strangers typical of trailer park beaches.

We will not leave the trailer parked on the property, it will only be there on some weekends throughout the summer. I would like to provide specific dates however with the strike and volunteer fire fighting schedules not populated at this time I am not able to determine exactly what weekends we will be using the property.

I am a health care worker and my husband is a volunteer fire fighter as mentioned already, we are good community people, we work very hard to give back to our communities and would like to be part of the Billings community in our retirement.

Sincerely

Mallory, Darcy, Lukas and Ethan Wilson

Sent from my iPhone

H&M COFI Broadband/Internet Update

12 July 2021

Chiefs, Mayors and Agency Leaders

This letter is the 6th update I have provided with respect to the H&M COFI (Huron Shore and Manitoulin Island Community Owned Fiber Infrastructure) project sponsored by the Municipality of Huron Shores and its partner Whitefish River First Nation. We are moving forward and are cautiously optimistic regarding any ICON (Provincial) and UBF (Federal) announcements in support of our broadband project.

Since creating the H&M COFI Non-Profit Corporation, the founding board has been preparing documentation of its bylaws and a collaboration document for the municipalities, and First Nations and Agencies in the catchment area. These documents indicate the relationship of the members that join the H&M COFI Corporation. We have also sought out advisors and organizations that will support us going forward, in particular, Wishart LLP for legal services, KPMG for taxation and auditing services and investing advice, Northern Credit Union (NCU) for banking services, and ELNOS (Elliot Lake and North Shore) Corporation for Business Development for economic development advice. Together with our design, build and operating partner ROCK Networks Inc., we will proceed should a favourable funding announcement be made.

The next phase for Municipalities, First Nations and Agencies is to determine the capacity to invest financially in the project. We have raised the Private Equity capital to design, build and operate a Fibre to the Home (FTTH) capability for all residences, businesses and institutions in the catchment area to ensure the project will proceed - a "Backstop," so to speak, in the event of no community investment. However, for this initiative to indeed be a community owned project, we require investment from our community partners.

The project is costed at \$150 million. We have submitted grant applications for \$75 million. The board members and our advisors felt that the appetite to raise \$75 million was not there, but working within a Public, Private Partnership (P3) structure, we could raise \$25 million. Going it alone would provide access to 100% of the net revenues, but raising a third of the cost, \$25 million, would allow us to access up to 50% of the net revenues along with a nearly 50% equity stake in the project. Hence at this time, the H&M COFI Board is recommending that we seek to determine the level of investment interest within your community. We are in discussions with KPMG to create an investment package that they will present to community members. We have also discussed the project with NCU and other lending agencies that are willing to work on a case-by-case basis to discuss the availability of funds for investment of any community.

The opportunity will be a once-in-a-generation chance to invest in a project financially supported in part by the Federal and Provincial Governments, which are currently funding rural broadband projects. If we are selected, there will be a short period to align all interested partners and raise our share of the required capital. Recall, this is a direct regional investment into a project that will provide real highspeed

broadband to 100% of our region and provide us with a return on that investment, which can be invested back into the participating communities. It is not an expenditure.

Therefore, the board requests that your community consider its desire to invest and at what level. As a guide or a starting point, we have provided in an Appendix to this letter, the prorated investment amount based on the number of dwellings in your respective communities. These values only serve as a guide in helping us reach the \$25 million required. The Appendix also includes an amount to reach \$75 million. Please advise as to whether either amount is too difficult to raise. There will likely be room for those communities willing to invest more and receive a higher percentage of the returns.

H&M COFI is requesting that all Municipalities, First Nations and Agencies examine their potential to invest in this ground-breaking project. Broadband/Internet services will enhance the area's economic capabilities and bring us into the 21st century. Businesses, education facilities, health centres, hospitals and individuals will benefit from receiving the excellent communication services that we all deserve. In turn, your investment will enable you to generate another revenue stream for your community and those underfunded community projects.

H&M COFI will be contacting every partner, municipality and First Nation to explain how they can become participating members of the Corporation and benefit financially. If you are interested in speaking with NCU, contact us, and we will connect you. Please share this information with your Council or Board members at a future meeting.

Georges Bilodeau
Chairperson
H&M COFI
geobilo25@gmail.com

Enclosed: Appendix

Appendix A

District	Community	% Owned Based on Homes	Option 1 \$75M	Option 2 \$25M
Algoma First Nations	Mississauga First Nation	0.59%	\$ 444,811	\$ 148,270
	Garden River First Nation	1.40%	\$ 1,053,121	\$ 351,040
	Sagamok Anishinabek First Nation	1.29%	\$ 964,159	\$ 321,386
	Serpent River First Nation	0.50%	\$ 377,489	\$ 125,830
	Thessalon First Nation	0.20%	\$ 151,476	\$ 50,492
Manitoulin First Nations	Aundeck Omni Kaning First Nation (Sucker Cree	0.46%	\$ 346,232	\$ 115,411
	M'Chigeeng First Nation	1.55%	\$ 1,166,127	\$ 388,709
	Sheguiandah First Nation	0.21%	\$ 158,689	\$ 52,896
	Sheshegwaning First Nation	0.23%	\$ 170,711	\$ 56,904
	Whitefish River First Nation	0.82%	\$ 615,523	\$ 205,174
	Wikwemikong Unceded First Nation	3.51%	\$ 2,635,207	\$ 878,402
	Zhiibaahaasing First Nation (on Cockburn Island)	0.07%	\$ 50,492	\$ 16,831
ALGOMA	Blind River, Town of	7.11%	\$ 5,335,332	\$ 1,778,444
	Bruce Mines, Town of	0.96%	\$ 718,911	\$ 239,637
	Elliot Lake, City of	20.07%	\$ 15,049,049	\$ 5,016,350
	Hilton Beach, Village of	0.41%	\$ 307,761	\$ 102,587
	Hilton Township	1.02%	\$ 762,190	\$ 254,063
	Huron Shores, Municipality of	4.02%	\$ 3,012,695	\$ 1,004,232
	Jocelyn Township	1.09%	\$ 817,491	\$ 272,497
	Johnson Township	1.67%	\$ 1,252,685	\$ 417,562
	Laird Township	1.69%	\$ 1,267,111	\$ 422,370
	Macdonald, Meredith and Aberdeen Add'l, Towns	2.76%	\$ 2,067,772	\$ 689,257
	Plummer Additional, The Township of	1.65%	\$ 1,238,259	\$ 412,753
	Spanish, Town of	1.40%	\$ 1,050,717	\$ 350,239
	St. Joseph, The Township of	2.73%	\$ 2,050,941	\$ 683,647
	Tarbutt & Tarbutt Additional Township	1.28%	\$ 961,754	\$ 320,585
	The North Shore, Township of	1.18%	\$ 882,410	\$ 294,137
Thessalon, Town of	2.00%	\$ 1,500,337	\$ 500,112	
MANITOULIN	Assiginack, Township of	2.34%	\$ 1,755,201	\$ 585,067
	Billings, Township of	2.34%	\$ 1,757,606	\$ 585,869
	Burpee and Mills, The Township of	0.88%	\$ 658,802	\$ 219,601
	Central Manitoulin, Municipality of	5.22%	\$ 3,916,744	\$ 1,305,581
	Cockburn Island (Pronounce Couburn)	0.28%	\$ 206,777	\$ 68,926
	Gordon/Barrie Island, Municipality of	1.68%	\$ 1,257,494	\$ 419,165
	Gore Bay, Town of	1.43%	\$ 1,074,760	\$ 358,253
	Meldrum Bay, Unincorporated	1.06%	\$ 798,256	\$ 266,085
	Northeastern Manitoulin and The Islands, Town of	7.42%	\$ 5,561,344	\$ 1,853,781
	Tehkummah, Township	1.07%	\$ 800,660	\$ 266,887
SUDBURY	Baldwin, Township of	0.89%	\$ 666,015	\$ 222,005
	Espanola, Town of	7.54%	\$ 5,652,711	\$ 1,884,237
	Greater Sudbury SW Unorganized Area	0.00%	\$ -	\$ -
	Nairn and Hyman, The Township of	0.61%	\$ 456,833	\$ 152,278
	Sables-Spanish Rivers, Township of	5.37%	\$ 4,027,346	\$ 1,342,449

TOWNSHIP OF BILLINGS
Parks, Recreation and Wellness Committee
MINUTES

June 28, 2021

Electronic Meeting

Present: Sharon Jackson, Sharon Alkenbrack, Diane Larocque, Deb Flaxman, Tiana Mills (staff), Andrew Preyde, Shannon Smith

1. Opening

Motion by Sharon Alkenbrack, seconded by Andrew Preyde
That the meeting be called to order at 7 p.m. with Chair Jackson presiding.
Carried

2. Approval of the Agenda

Motion by Sharon Alkenbrack, seconded by Andrew Preyde
That the agenda for the June 28th, 2021 meeting be accepted as amended.
Carried

3. Declaration of Pecuniary Interest

None

4. Adoption of Minutes

Motion by Andrew Preyde, seconded by Shannon Smith
That the minutes for the May 25th, 2021 meeting be accepted as presented.
Carried

5. Delegations

None

6. Council Report

May 27th, 2021 – Senior of the Year Nominated, Jim Chambers
June 1st, 2021 – Main Street Construction is well ahead of schedule, SCB open with a waiting list
June 8th, 2021 – By Law Special Council Meeting, continuation is scheduled for June 30, 2021
June 21st, 2021 – RFQ – Call to Artists delayed until spring 2022

7. Financial Report

None

8. Old Business

a) Outdoor Rink Update

Randy Noble to start work on the break wall in the upcoming weeks, construction material must be relocated for him to begin his work
Work required in the corners by Public Works or Andrew Preyde
Donations received to date: \$5,325.00.
Reviewed quote from Permafib out of Quebec for professional boards and installation. Quote is \$53,444.54 (installation included).
Council approved \$40,000 to be placed in the draft budget for outdoor rink renovations at their March 2nd Regular Council Meeting.

Motion by Sharon Jackson, seconded by Andrew Preyde
That a recommendation be made to Council to allow staff to purchase the professional rink boards from Permafib at a price of \$53,444.54 (includes installation).

Carried

9. New Business

a) Community Engagement Survey Questions

Committee decided to postpone until winter 2021.

b) July Newsletter Content

Rink Fundraising

Upcoming work to the rink, Randy Noble to start work in the upcoming weeks

Add the same list of amenities that are open as posted in the June newsletter

Businesses new and existing are reopening, come check out lower Kagawong!

10. Correspondence

None.

11. Information

None

12. Notice of Motion

Noted above

13. Closed Session

None

14. Next Regular Committee Meeting Monday July 26th, 2021

15. Adjournment

Motion by Diane Larocque, seconded by Andrew Preyde

That this meeting be adjourned at 8:01 p.m.

Carried

Billings Museum Committee
Minutes

July 5, 2021

Electronic Meeting

Present: Barb Edwards, Dianne Fraser, Sabine Huege, Michael Hunt (Chair), Brad MacKay, Kathy McDonald (staff) and Rick Nelson (staff).

Regrets: Deb Flaxman, Diane Larocque

1. Open

The meeting was called to order at 7:12 by Michael Hunt

2. Approval of the Agenda

Motion by Barb Edwards, seconded by Sabine Huege

That the agenda for the July 5, 2021, meeting be accepted as presented.

Carried

3. Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest

None

4. Adoption of the Minutes

Motion by Dianne Fraser, seconded by Barb Edwards

That the minutes of the June 7, 2021, meeting be amended as follows:

Under 6. Old Business, Museum Opening add that all sales of Guys souvenirs will be given to the museum and change the last sentence to read: Deb will be picking up 8 cases of 12 jars of hawberry jelly when the museum is ready to open.

Under 6. Old Business Donor Wall remove the last sentence.

Carried

Motion by Brad MacKay, seconded by Dianne Fraser

That the minutes of the June 22, 2021, meeting be accepted as presented.

Carried

5. Financial Report

Motion by Barb Edwards, seconded by Sabine Huege

That the financial report be accepted as presented.

Carried

6. Old Business

a) Museum Opening

The museum opening is still scheduled for around July 25. The museum is ready to open as soon as the province enters Stage three of its reopening plan.

b) Exhibit Case

Doug Clark has made an exhibit case.

The Canadian Museum of History is going to give the museum an extension on the Empress of Ireland display, until the end of the 2022 season. Guy has also agreed to leave his artifacts

in the museum for the 2022 display. Rick advised that the funders had been contacted and are also on board.

The museum is getting some new display cases from the Art Zone. They will hold onto them for the heritage centre until fall 2022.

Rick requested an extension of museum hours to 5 p.m. due to the short season. All agreed the hours could be extended from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. for this season.

c) Donor Wall

Diane has taken on working with Beacon Images and is waiting for the mock-up of the donor wall and for the status of the other three signs.

d) Sign

Once the roadwork is completed in the area of the sign at the top of the hill will be painted white and the banner placed on it.

7. New Business

a) Council developments

Councillor Hunt updated the committee on Council developments.

8. Next Meeting

August 9, 2021, 7 p.m.

9. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 7:40 p.m. on a motion by Brad Mackay



CHRISTINE TARLING
Director of Legislated Services & City Clerk
Corporate Services Department
Kitchener City Hall, 2nd Floor
200 King Street West, P.O. Box 1118
Kitchener, ON N2G 4G7
Phone: 519.741.2200 x 7809 Fax: 519.741.2705
christine.tarling@kitchener.ca
TTY: 519-741-2385

July 12, 2021

Right Honourable Justin Trudeau
Prime Minister of Canada
Office of the Prime Minister
80 Wellington Street
Ottawa ON K1A 0A2

Dear Prime Minister Trudeau:

This is to advise that City Council, at a meeting held on Monday June 28, 2021, passed the following resolution with respect to Motion M-84 Anti-Hate Crimes and Incidents and private member's bill Bill-C 313 Banning Symbols of Hate Act:

"WHEREAS racism and hate crimes in Kitchener have been on the rise since the start of the global pandemic; and,

WHEREAS the City of Kitchener continues to seek opportunities to dismantle systemic racism; and,

WHEREAS the City's Strategic Plan has identified Caring Community as a priority, and the proposed motion M-84 Anti-hate crimes and incidents and private member's bill Bill-C 313 Banning Symbols of Hate Act supports several of the bodies of work currently being moved forward under this strategic goal; and,

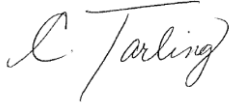
WHEREAS MP Peter Julian's motion M-84 Anti-hate crimes and incidents and private member's bill Bill-C 313 Banning Symbols of Hate Act is an opportunity to make all Canadians feel safer in the communities that they live;

THEREFORE IT BE RESOLVED that the City of Kitchener endorses MP Peter Julian's private member's motion, Motion M-84 Anti-Hate Crimes and Incidents and his private member's bill Bill-C 313 Banning Symbols of Hate Act; and,

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Right Honourable Justin Trudeau, Minister of Municipal Affairs Steve Clark, Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism Parm Gill, to the local

MP's and MPP's, to the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, to the Association of Municipalities Ontario, and all other municipalities in Ontario.”

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "C. Tarling".

C. Tarling
Director of Legislated Services
& City Clerk

c: Hon. Minister Steve Clark
Hon. Minister Parm Gill
Mike Harris (Kitchener Conestoga), MPP
Amy Fee (Kitchener South-Hespeler), MPP
Laura Mae Lindo (Kitchener Centre), MPP
Catherine Fife (Waterloo), MPP
Raj Saini (Kitchener Centre), MP
Tim Louis (Kitchener Conestoga), MP
Bardish Chagger (Waterloo), MP
Marwan Tabbara (Kitchener South-Hespeler), MP
Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO)
Ontario Municipalities



CHRISTINE TARLING
Director of Legislated Services & City Clerk
Corporate Services Department
Kitchener City Hall, 2nd Floor
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Kitchener, ON N2G 4G7
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christine.tarling@kitchener.ca
TTY: 519-741-2385

July 12, 2021

Right Honourable Justin Trudeau
Prime Minister of Canada
Office of the Prime Minister
80 Wellington Street
Ottawa ON K1A 0A2

Dear Prime Minister Trudeau:

This is to advise that City Council, at a meeting held on Monday June 28, 2021, passed the following resolution with respect to the rising cost of building materials:

“WHEREAS the prices for construction materials have seen dramatic increases during the pandemic; and,

WHEREAS reports by Statistics Canada noted that the price of lumber increased by 68 percent between March 2020 and March 2021, while fabricated metal products and construction material rose by 9 percent; and,

WHEREAS the Province of Ontario has seen an accelerated overall increase in demands for construction; and,

WHEREAS the Province of Ontario has deemed residential construction as essential activity during province-wide emergency declarations and stay-at-home orders; and,

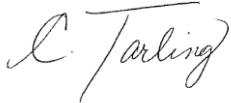
WHEREAS Kitchener City Council considers it a matter of public interest as the increase in rates and demand could result in unsustainable costs on the local construction industry;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED the City of Kitchener advocate to the Federal and Provincial Governments to review actions that could be taken to help mitigate or offset the impacts related to the rising cost of building materials; and;

THEREFORE BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Right Honourable Justin Trudeau; Honourable Doug Ford,

Premier Ontario; Honourable Peter Bethlenfalvy, Minister of Finance; Honourable Hon. Victor Fedeli, Minister of Economic Development, Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs; Job Creation and Trade; local MP's and MPP's, to the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, Association of Municipalities of Ontario, and all other municipalities in Ontario.”

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'C. Tarling'.

C. Tarling
Director of Legislated Services
& City Clerk

c: Hon. Premiere Doug Ford
Hon. Minister Peter Bethlenfalvy
Hon. Minister Victor Fedeli
Hon. Minister Steve Clark
Federation of Canadian Municipalities
Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO)
Ontario Municipalities

Tiana Mills

To: Kathy McDonald
Subject: RE: Updating environmental assessment requirements for transmission lines

From: EA Modernization (MECP) <EAModernization.MECP@ontario.ca>
Sent: Monday, July 05, 2021 5:43 PM
To: EA Modernization (MECP) <EAModernization.MECP@ontario.ca>
Cc: EA Modernization (MECP) <EAModernization.MECP@ontario.ca>
Subject: Updating environmental assessment requirements for transmission lines

Hello,

The Ontario government is updating the almost 50-year-old environmental assessment (EA) program to support building safer and stronger communities, while maintaining strong environmental oversight.

That's why, over the past two years, the government has been working to build a strong environmental assessment program that considers the input of local communities and focuses on projects that have the highest impact to the environment. As part of this plan, we are developing sensible, practical changes that would ensure environmental protection while reducing delays on infrastructure projects that matter most to Ontario communities.

As you may be aware, the ministry has been consulting on a proposed list of projects which would be subject to the comprehensive environmental assessment requirements in Part II.3 of the *Environmental Assessment Act* (to be proclaimed). The notice can be found at: <https://ero.ontario.ca/notice/019-2377>.

I am writing today to share some information with you on the ministry's new proposal to update the environmental assessment requirements for establishing electricity transmission line projects. These proposed changes, if approved, will update EA requirements for critical transmission infrastructure to support expanded access to lower carbon energy sources from Ontario's electricity grid, promote regional economic development and shorten-times for building critical infrastructure projects across the province.

The proposed changes, if made, would update the thresholds that determine which projects are required to undergo an individual (comprehensive) EA process. This would align the thresholds with those used by the federal government for international electrical transmission lines to help streamline the approvals process for critical transmission infrastructure.

We are proposing that transmission lines 75 km or more in length and 345 kV or greater in voltage would be required to complete an individual environmental assessment. We are also proposing that establishing other transmission lines that are more than 2 km in length and with a nominal voltage of 115 kV or more would follow the Class Environmental Assessment for Minor Transmission Facilities (Class EA), as amended from time to time.

Details of our policy proposal, including the proposed thresholds for transmission line projects are available on the Environmental Registry of Ontario here: <https://ero.ontario.ca/notice/019-3937>.

How you can provide input

The ministry is looking for your feedback on our proposal to update the environmental assessment requirements for transmission line projects.

Please review the proposal and submit your comments via the Environmental Registry of Ontario here or directly by e-mail to EAmmodernization.mecp@ontario.ca by **September 3, 2021**.

Please do not hesitate to contact the ministry at EAmmodernization.mecp@ontario.ca with any questions you may have at any time.

Sincerely,

Annamaria Cross
Director, Environmental Assessment Modernization
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks

Township of Billings
ACCOUNTS FOR PAYMENT from Jul 05, 2021 to Jul 16, 2021

<u>Cheque No.</u>	<u>Cheque Date</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Amount</u>
6829	Jul 16, 2021	Armtec Inc.	6,170.69
6830	Jul 16, 2021	Beckett, Dennis	100.00
6831	Jul 16, 2021	Berry Boats	13.50
6832	Jul 16, 2021	Brendan Addison Mobile Mechanical	826.52
6833	Jul 16, 2021	Bridal Veil Variety	329.39
6834	Jul 16, 2021	Farquhars Dairy	584.10
6835	Jul 16, 2021	Grand & Toy Ltd.	238.72
6836	Jul 16, 2021	Island Promotional Products	672.87
6837	Jul 16, 2021	James Panamick	565.00
6838	Jul 16, 2021	Kendra Edwards Graphic Design	960.00
6839	Jul 16, 2021	Kiviaho, Connie	189.84
6840	Jul 16, 2021	Laurentian Business Product	100.50
6841	Jul 16, 2021	Manitoulin Fuels	3,960.66
6842	Jul 16, 2021	Massey Wholesale Ltd	176.76
6843	Jul 16, 2021	Pioneer Construction	3,961.66
6844	Jul 16, 2021	Steele's Home Hardware	34.46
6845	Jul 16, 2021	Strongco	284.03
6846	Jul 16, 2021	The Manitoulin Expositor	347.24
PREAUTHORIZED PAYMENTS			
DS	Jul 07, 2021	Payroll	17,558.59
DS	Jul 07, 2021	Canada Life-RSP	1,352.74
DS	Jul 12, 2021	BMO Mastercard Auto Pay	1,416.84
DS	Jul 12, 2021	Manulife-Benefits	2,245.68
DS	Jul 12, 2021	OCWA-Contract	9,486.58
DS	Jul 15, 2021	Payroll Remittance	13,838.62
DS	Jul 15, 2021	WSIB-Quarterly Remittance	3,807.11
DS	Jul 16, 2021	GFLK Environmental	6,272.32
		Total	75,494.42