

## AGENDA

**Regular Council Meeting**  
**Tuesday, September 3, 2024, at 6:30 p.m.**  
**Powassan Council Chambers**  
**252 Clark Street, Powassan, ON**

**1. CALL TO ORDER**

**2. LAND ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

"We respectfully acknowledge that we are on the traditional territory of the Anishinaabe Peoples, in the Robinson-Huron and Williams Treaties areas. We wish to acknowledge the long history of First Nations and Métis Peoples in Ontario and show respect to the neighbouring Indigenous communities. We offer our gratitude for their care of, and teachings about, our earth and our relations. May we continue to honour these teachings."

**3. ROLL CALL**

**4. DISCLOSURE OF MONETARY INTEREST AND GENERAL NATURE THEREOF**

**5. APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA**

**6. DELEGATIONS TO COUNCIL**

6.1 Jim Bruce – Voodooos Contract

**7. ADOPTION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS OPEN SESSION MEETINGS OF COUNCIL**

7.1 Regular Council Meeting of August 13, 2024

**8. MINUTES AND REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL**

**9. MINUTES AND REPORTS FROM APPOINTED BOARDS**

9.1 The Golden Sunshine Non-Profit Housing Corporation minutes of June 18, 2024

9.2 District of Parry Sound Social Services Administration Board CAO report for July and August 2024

9.3 North Bay Mattawa Conservation Authority minutes of June 26, 2024

**10. STAFF REPORTS**

10.1 Treasurer/Director of Corporate Services, B. Robinson – Playground Renovation Project Updates

10.2 Deputy Clerk, K. Bester - Community Emergency Preparedness Grant

10.3 Deputy Clerk, K. Bester - Government of Canada – New Horizons for Senior Program – Community Based Projects

10.4 Deputy Clerk, K. Bester – Community Sport and Recreation Infrastructure Fund

10.5 Deputy Clerk, K. Bester – Ministry for Seniors and Accessibility – Seniors Active Living Centres – Program Expansion

- 10.6 Manager of Operations and Facilities, Fred Schmeltz – Nuisance Beaver Dam Bylaw
- 10.7 Manager of Operations and Facilities, Fred Schmeltz – Trees on Main Street
- 10.8 Manager of Operations and Facilities, Fred Schmeltz – Trout Creek Community Centre

**11. BY-LAWS**

- 11.1 Bylaw 2024-19 Zoning Bylaw Amendment (18 McCharles Line)

**12. UNFINISHED BUSINESS**

- 12.1 Northern Ontario Heritage Fund Community Enhancement Program – Rural Enhancement Funding
- 12.2 Crossing Warning System Agreement between Canadian National Railway Company and the Corporation of the Municipality of Powassan
- 12.3 Community Safety and Well-Being Plan Regional Report – August 2024

**13. NEW BUSINESS**

- 13.1 Provincial Planning Statement, 2024 – Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing

**14. CORRESPONDENCE**

- 14.1 Rail Safety Week/Operation Lifesaver - CN Rail

**15. ADDENDUM**

**16. NOTICE OF SCHEDULE OF COUNCIL AND BOARD MEETINGS**

**17. CLOSED SESSION**

**18. MOTION TO ADJOURN**

**Regular Council Meeting**  
**Tuesday, August 13, 2024, at 6:30 pm**  
**Powassan Council Chambers**

**Present:** Markus Wand, Deputy Mayor  
Randy Hall, Councillor  
Dave Britton, Councillor

**Staff:** Brayden Robinson, Treasurer/Director of Corporate Services  
Kim Bester, Deputy Clerk

**Absent,**  
**With regrets:** Leo Patey, Councillor  
Peter McIsaac, Mayor

**Presentations:** Marta Hughes-Bernard – Cat Bylaw  
Danny Davis, Kelsey Ellis – Sportsplex Ballfield

**Disclosure of Monetary Interest and General Nature Thereof:** None.

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**2024-246**

Moved by: R. Hall                      Seconded by: D. Britton

That the agenda of the Regular Council Meeting of August 13, 2024, be approved with the addition of closed session item:

75.1 – Negotiations - Section 239(2)(k) of the Municipal Act and under Section 9(4)(k) of the Procedural Bylaw – matters regarding negotiations to be carried on by the Municipality;

And that Item 12.1 be deferred for discussion after closed session.

**Carried**

**2024-247**

Moved by: R. Hall                      Seconded by: D. Britton

That the minutes of the Regular meeting of Council of July 16, 2024, be adopted.

**Carried**

**2024-248**

Moved by: D. Britton                      Seconded by: R. Hall

That the memo from Treasurer/Director of Corporate Services, B. Robinson, regarding the 2024 Fish Derby Financial Statement, be received.

**Carried**

**2024-249**

Moved by: D. Britton                      Seconded by: R. Hall

That the memo from Treasurer/Director of Corporate Services, B. Robinson, regarding the Playground Renovation Project Updates be received, for information purposes.

**Carried**

**2024-250**

Moved by: R. Hall                      Seconded by: D. Britton

That the memo from Protective Services Official, B. Mousseau, regarding Animal Control, be received; and,

THAT Council directs staff to develop a new Animal Control Bylaw that shall regulate dogs, cats and exotic animals; and,

THAT the municipality return to an annual licencing fee structure for dog and cat tags; and,

FURTHER that Council authorize staff to seek alternative animal control solutions with a broader scope of services. **Carried**

**2024-251** Moved by: R. Hall Seconded by: D. Britton  
That the planning report dated August 8, 2024, regarding 18 McChalres Line (Lewis) Zoning Bylaw Amendment Application, as prepared by Planscape, be received. **Carried**

**2024-252** Moved by: R. Hall Seconded by: D. Britton  
That the Municipality of Powassan supports the NOHFC Application under the Community Enhancement stream for the Glendale Hall Remediation which includes the repair of an exterior wall and the installation of 'hands free' door elements, and the installation of an incline lift at the 250 Clark community hub. The Municipality commits to cover any cost overruns which might arise for this project, which will be funded through the 2025 budget. **Carried**

**2024-253** Moved by: D. Britton Seconded by: R. Hall  
That the memo from Deputy Clerk, K. Bester, regarding the Ontario Trillium Foundation's Capital Program Funding for the Municipal Pool, be received; and,  
  
FURTHER THAT Council direct staff to move forward with the necessary repairs as set out in the successful funding application for the amount of \$170,500.00. **Carried**

**2024-254** Moved by: D. Britton Seconded by: R. Hall  
That the memo from Clerk, A. Quinn, Regarding Council Meeting Attendance for 2023, be received for information purposes. **Carried**

**2024-255** Moved by: R. Hall Seconded by: D. Britton  
That the memo from Manager of Operations and Facilities, Fred Schmeltz, regarding Facility Safety and Maintenance, be received; and,  
  
FURTHER THAT staff be directed to order an immediate structural investigation of the Trout Creek Community Centre and the Public Works building, expedite repairs of all immediate safety concerns listed in the Tatham Engineering Report, and divert budgeted funds, as per the Treasurer recommendation, to make needed repairs. **Carried**

**2024-256** Moved by: D. Britton Seconded by: R. Hall  
That Bylaw 2024-19 being a Bylaw to amend Bylaw 2003-38, as amended, the Zoning Bylaw for the Municipality of Powassan with respect to lands described as PCL 10849 NS, Par Lot 15, concession 15 (18 McCharles Line) in the Municipality of Powassan,  
  
Be READ a FIRST and SECOND time on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of August 2024 and to be READ a THIRD and FINAL time and considered passed in open Council on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of September 2024. **Carried**

**2024-257** Moved by: D. Britton Seconded by: R. Hall  
That the correspondence from the Municipal Policing Bureau regarding 2025 Municipal Policing costs, be received. **Carried**



**2024-258**

Moved by: D. Britton                      Seconded by: R. Hall  
That the Ontario Clean Water Agency's Powassan Water and Wastewater Systems Quarterly Operations Report dated April 1 – June 30, 2024, be received.

**Recorded Vote requested by: R. Hall**

Councillor Hall:        Yea

Councillor Britton:    Yea

Deputy Mayor Wand: Yea

**Carried**

**2024-259**

Moved by: R. Hall                      Seconded by: D. Britton  
That the report from Councillor Hall regarding shopping local, be received.

**Carried**

**2024-260**

Moved by: D. Britton                      Seconded by: R. Hall  
That Council now adjourns to Closed Session at 7:41 p.m. to discuss:  
17.1 Negotiations - Section 239(2)(k) of the Municipal Act and under Section 9(4)(k) of the Procedural Bylaw – matters regarding negotiations to be carried on by the Municipality.

**Carried**

**2024-261**

Moved by: R. Hall                      Seconded by: D. Britton  
That Council now reconvenes to Regular Session at 8:34 p.m.

**Carried**

**2024-262**

Moved by: R. Hall                      Seconded by: D. Britton  
That the Renewal Agreement between the Municipality of Powassan and the Powassan Voodoo Hockey Club be received; and,

FURTHER that the Mayor and Director of Corporate Services be given the authority to execture the agreement, with he following amendments, as listed:

Municipality of Powassan Obligations:

14. (first paragraph) – removal of “at the Municipality of Powassan expense” and replace with – “at a cost of \$30/hour plus equipment cost (if required);

14. (fourth paragraph) – removal of “at the absolute discretion of the Powassan Voodoos”;

17. Replace “The Municipality of Powassan ‘will’ operate a bar at the Voodoos Home Games” with “The Municipality of Powassan ‘may’ operate a bar at the Voodoos Home Games.

Voodoos Obligations:

Add:

15. The Powassan Voodoos agree to cover all costs associated with the installation of their logo on the ice surface.

**Carried**

**2024-263**

Moved by: R. Hall                      Seconded by: D. Britton  
That Council now adjourns at 8:35 p.m.

**Carried**

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Mayor

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Clerk

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The Golden Sunshine Municipal Non-Profit Housing Corporation  
Minutes of the Board of Directors Meeting  
2024- 07

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Tuesday June 18, 2024

A regular meeting of the Golden Sunshine Municipal Non-Profit Housing Corporation board was held on Tuesday June 18, 2024

Present: Bernadette Kerr, Mieke Krause, Leo Patey, Tom Piper, Nancy McFadden, Dave Britton, Calvin Young & Amber McIsaac, Property Manager.

1. Call to order

**Resolution No. 2024-44**– Moved by Tom, seconded by Calvin that the meeting was called to order at 9:50 am. Carried

2. Additions to Agenda – none

3. Conflict of interest disclosure- Leo Patey, employer listed on Managers Report

4. Approval of the Agenda

**Resolution No. 2024-45**– Moved by Nancy seconded by Tom that the agenda be adopted as presented.

5. Approval of the Minutes from the May 21, 2024 board meeting

**Resolution No. 2024-46**– Moved by Calvin seconded by Nancy that the minutes from the board meeting on May 21, 2024 were adopted as presented.

6. Business arising

a) **Patio Plans**

Presentation of first draft plans from Mitchell Martyn, Mitchell Jensen Architects.

**Resolution No. 2024-47**– Moved by Leo seconded by Tom, that the GSMNP approves to proceed with completing the plans for exterior patios with concrete material and composite fencing.

**Resolution No. 2024-48**– Moved by Dave seconded by Leo, that the GSMNP approves Sands Surveying to complete the topographical survey for unit #214 in the amount of \$1880.00

## **b) Rent Increase**

New tenants will be moving into apartment 214 and the apartment is set to be renovated. Amber presented comparable rents for similar apartment in the area. Board discussed that our current rents are lower than the average.

**Resolution No. 2024-49**— Moved by Dave seconded by Leo, that the GSMNP approves the following changes to the market rental rates if lease is dated after June 18, 2024.

1 Bedroom- \$900.00

2 Bedroom- \$1025.00

## **c) DSSAB Contract**

A discussion took place regarding the details and wish list for the contract renewal. The DSAAB will meet with the board at the September meeting. Further discussion will take place at the August meeting.

## **c) Pines 2 Report**

Kalvin discussed the progress with the committee and that they will be meeting later this month with Anthony Rota.

## **7. Correspondences**

### **a) Managers Report**

Update given on OHPI 5 projects. The pines water meter is set to be replace.

### **b) Financials**

**Resolution No. 2024-50** Moved by Nancy seconded by Calvin that the board approves the May 2024 transaction statement as presented. Carried

**Resolution No. 2024-51** Moved by Dave seconded by Calvin that the board approves the May 2024 income statement as presented. Carried

## **8. Next Board Meeting – August 13 @9:30**

**9. Adjournment - Resolution No. 2024-52**— Moved by Dave, seconded by Leo that the board meeting be adjourned at 10:52 am. Carried

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
President, Bernadette Kerr

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Property Manager, Amber McIsaac




# **Chief Administrative Officer's Report**

**July / August 2024**

## **Mission Statement**

**To foster healthier communities by economically providing caring human services that empower and enable the people we serve to improve their quality of life.**



## **District of Parry Sound Child Care Application Portal - NEW!**

We are pleased to announce the launch of a new Child Care Application Portal. Designed to help families find and apply for licensed and otherwise approved childcare by matching specific preferences to available child care services, families will now be able to simply create an account online and apply to multiple licensed child care programs at the same time, rather than the current process of submitting separate applications to each program.

Not only does this new portal improve the experience for families searching for care for their children, it will now provide more accurate, unduplicated data to paint a clear picture of the actual child care needs across our district, giving us the tools we need to advocate to all levels of government for support.



From the portal, families will now be able to research programs supported by the Canada-Wide Early Learning & Child Care (CWELCC) Program, map locations of programs closest to their home or work, and receive information about fee subsidy and special needs resources.

## **NOSDA Annual General Meeting**

The Northern Ontario Service Deliverers Association (NOSDA) held their AGM in Greater Sudbury from June 25-27. Several members of the Management Team, and the DSSAB Chair and Vice-Chair attended this meeting hosted by the Manitoulin-Sudbury District Services Board. With over 180 participants in attendance, NOSDA passed several resolutions which will be included in the next board meeting package under correspondence.

NOSDA brings together 11 Service Managers in Northern Ontario, responsible for the local planning, coordination and delivery of Ontario Works, Children's Services, Community Housing, Paramedics, Community Paramedicine and Homelessness Prevention programs. These services represent a significant portion of the social infrastructure of Northern Ontario municipalities. NOSDA was formed to develop a co-operative and collaborative approach with municipalities and municipal organizations. The organization is intended to create a political forum for reviewing and advising on both policies and program delivery issues from a Northern perspective.

## **Value for Money Audit**

The District of Parry Sound Services Board recently engaged MNP to conduct a Value-For-Money Audit on their direct delivery of child care services as per the directive from the Ministry of Education. The primary objective of the audit is to determine whether federal and provincial funding is being used efficiently and effectively, and whether child care services could be offered more efficiently by a third party provider.

## Third Party Fundraiser for Esprit

Esprit Place Family Resource Centre would like to thank the organizers, participants, sponsors and donors of the fundraising event held on Saturday, July 27th. The event, a sixties dance party featuring Shark Sandwich and special guests, was held this year at the Jolly Roger in Seguin Township.

Third party events are a fantastic way to help support Esprit Place Family Resource Centre. They are community fundraisers created and managed by businesses, organizations or individual volunteers.

Community fundraisers can be as simple as a bake sale or as intricate as a fundraising dinner, and demonstrate that our community has a strong belief in the services and programs we offer to the women and children experiencing violence across the District of Parry Sound. Funds raised from these events go straight to the shelter and our outreach programs.

For more information, please visit our website <https://www.espritplace.ca/host-an-event/>

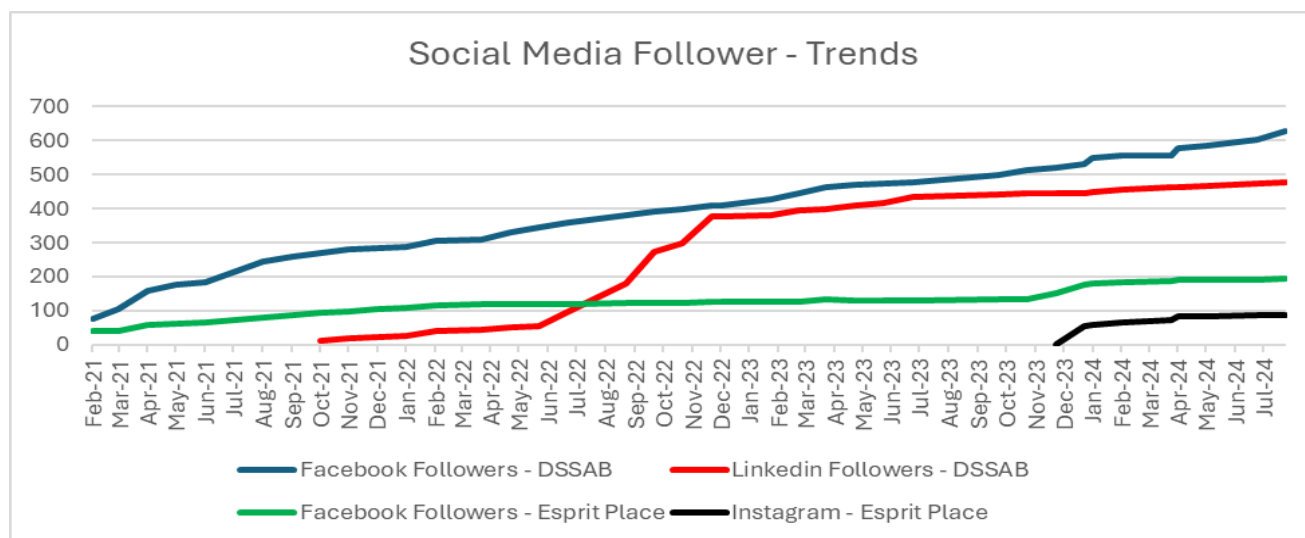


## Facebook Pages



A friendly reminder to follow our Social Media Pages

- ◆ [FACEBOOK - District of Parry Sound Social Services Administration Board](#)
- ◆ [FACEBOOK - Esprit Place Family Resource Centre](#)
- ◆ [FACEBOOK—EarlyON Child and Family Centres in the District of Parry Sound](#)
- ◆ [LINKEDIN—District of Parry Sound Social Services Administration Board](#)
- ◆ [INSTAGRAM—Esprit Place Family Resource Centre](#)



## Social Media

### Facebook Stats

<b>District of Parry Sound Social Services Administration Board</b>	<b>FEB 2024</b>	<b>MAR 2024</b>	<b>APR 2024</b>	<b>MAY 2024</b>	<b>JUNE 2024</b>	<b>JULY 2024</b>
Total Page Followers	556	556	579	585	601	626
Post Reach this Period (# of people who saw post)	4,003	3324	5,647	5024	5213	5510
Post Engagement this Period (# of reactions, comments, shares)	392	413	724	621	599	609

<b>Esprit Place Family Resource Centre</b>	<b>FEB 2024</b>	<b>MAR 2024</b>	<b>APR 2024</b>	<b>MAY 2024</b>	<b>JUNE 2024</b>	<b>JULY 2024</b>
Total Page Followers	183	186	190	192	192	193
Post Reach this Period (# of people who saw post)	214	241	310	299	421	526
Post Engagement this Period (# of reactions, comments, shares)	3	127	43	67	102	26

<b>DSSAB LinkedIN Stats</b> <a href="https://bit.ly/2YyFHIE">https://bit.ly/2YyFHIE</a>	<b>FEB 2024</b>	<b>MAR 2024</b>	<b>APR 2024</b>	<b>MAY 2024</b>	<b>JUNE 2024</b>	<b>JULY 2024</b>
Total Followers	456	462	464	467	474	478
Search Appearances (in last 7 days)	69	68	102	125	178	226
Total Page Views	40	54	30	56	26	26
Post Impressions	575	697	846	773	1089	1251
Total Unique Visitors	21	25	12	22	15	11

<b>NEW! Instagram - Esprit Place Family Resource Centre</b> <a href="https://www.instagram.com/espritplace/">https://www.instagram.com/espritplace/</a>	<b>FEB 2024</b>	<b>MAR 2024</b>	<b>APR 2024</b>	<b>MAY 2024</b>	<b>JUNE 2024</b>	<b>JULY 2024</b>
Total Followers	64	74	83	85	86	88
# of accumulated posts	21	23	25	27	29	33



## Licensed Child Care Programs—May 2024

### Total Children Utilizing Directly Operated Child Care in the District May 2024

Age Group	Fairview ELCC	First Steps ELCC	Highlands ELCC	Waubeeek ELCC	HCCP	Total
Infant (0-18M)	0	1	0	2	21	24
Toddler (18-30M)	13	7	15	14	19	68
Preschool (30M-4Y)	17	12	20	38	59	146
# of Active Children	30	20	35	54	99	238

Waubeeek ELCCC has begun the process of moving all the groups of children under one roof at 66A Waubeeek Street with the anticipation that the transition will be completed early summer.

The four Early Learning and Child Care Centres are operating at capacity for the staffing they have been able to secure. All the centres have had staffing challenges at all positions since January and are working at stabilizing the current staff turnover as many vacancies in all the Directly Operated Child Care Programs have had an impact.

## Licensed Child Care Programs—June 2024

### Total Children Utilizing Directly Operated Child Care in the District June 2024

Age Group	Fairview ELCC	First Steps ELCC	Highlands ELCC	Waubeeek ELCC	HCCP	Total
Infant (0-18M)	1	1	0	3	15	20
Toddler (18-30M)	13	7	15	10	25	70
Preschool (30M-4Y)	17	12	20	43	47	139
# of Active Children	31	20	35	56	87	229

June is typically a month of transitions for the child care programs as children move to the next age groupings and some older children are withdrawn from care for the summer in preparation for school in September. Supervisors of these programs are in the process of calling families on the waitlist to fill vacant spaces as they become available.

## School Age Programs May 2024

Location	Enrollment	Primary Waitlist	Secondary Waitlist
Mapleridge After School	26	7	11
Mapleridge Before School	8	0	0
Mapleridge Summer Program	N/A	11	0
Sundridge Centennial After School	13	9	3
Home Child Care	27	6	2
# of Active Children	74	22	16

The School Age Programs at Mapleridge and Sundridge Centennial schools continue to operate at capacity. Families are starting to enroll children for September. The Summer School Age Program at Mapleridge in Powassan opened July 2<sup>nd</sup>, and was at capacity again this year. The staff have been working on program planning with the focus being on outdoor activities where children will be exposed to hands on exploratory experiences.

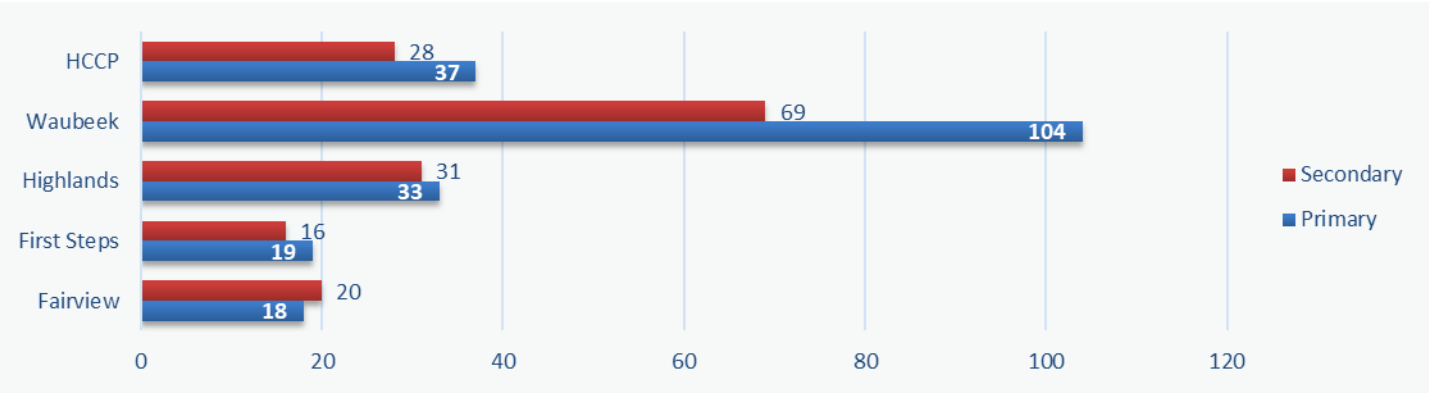
## School Age Programs June 2024

Location	Enrollment	Primary Wait-list	Second-ary Wait-list
Mapleridge After School	26	7	10
Mapleridge Before School	8	0	0
Mapleridge Summer Program	N/A	12 enrollments	
Sundridge Centennial After School	13	9	3
Home Child Care	37	6	0
# of Active Children	84	22	16

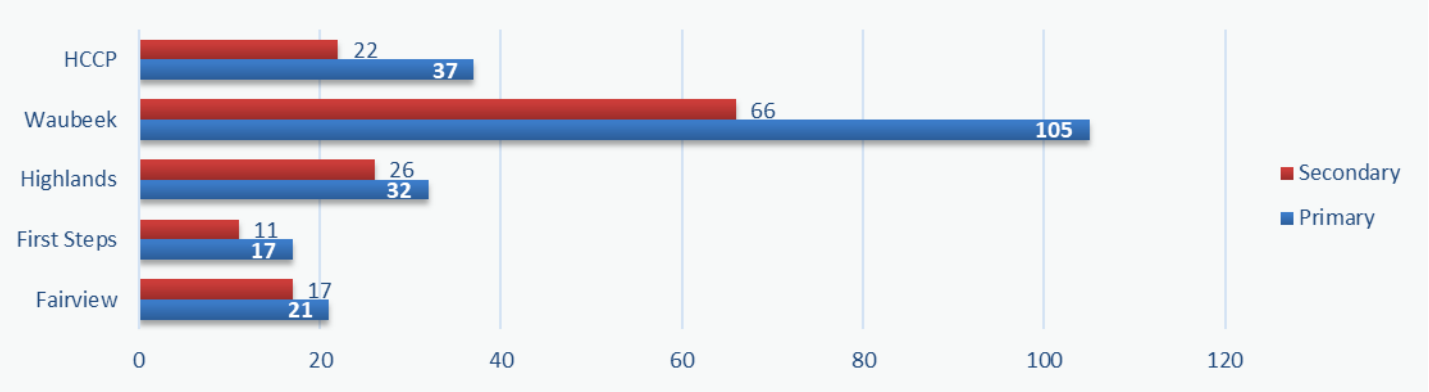
Several children in the Home Child Care Program have aged up to the School Age grouping and will be attending school in September.

Directly Operated Child Care Waitlist by Program

May 2024



June 2024



The blue bar indicates the current number of children currently needing care that cannot be accommodated. The red bar shows the number of children that will be needing care in future months.

These waitlist numbers are not reflective of the actual need in the district and are duplications as most families apply to more than one licensed child care program.

The Directly Operated Child Care Programs have worked with the Child Care Service Management team to pilot the new District of Parry Sound Child Care Application Portal this summer. This program will help to streamline our current waitlist process and provide programs with an unduplicated number of families waiting for care.

## Inclusion Support Services May 2024

Age Group	EarlyON	Licensed ELCC's	Monthly Total	YTD Total	Waitlist	New Referrals	Discharges
Infant (0-18M)	0	1	1	2	1	2	0
Toddler (18-30M)	0	5	5	11	0	0	1
Preschool (30M-4Y)	5	32	37	43	1	1	0
School Age (4Y+)	4	26	30	24	1	2	2
Monthly Total	9	64	73	-	3	5	3
YTD Total	10	60	-	80	21	14	10

## Inclusion Support Services June 2024

Age Group	EarlyON	Licensed ELCC's	Monthly Total	YTD Total	Waitlist	New Referrals	Discharges
Infant (0-18M)	0	3	3	4	1	1	0
Toddler (18-30M)	1	2	3	12	0	4	0
Preschool (30M-4Y)	5	34	39	43	1	3	0
School Age (4Y+)	6	27	33	26	2	3	0
Monthly Total	12	66	78	-	4	11	0
YTD Total	13	62	-	85	22	25	10

The ISS team has been working closely with the EarlyON Child and Family Centres to introduce the program to families that may not be attending a licensed child care program but are in need of additional supports. This effort has resulted in new referrals to the ISS program.

ISS Resource Consultants have been participating in the Near North District School Board School Transition meetings during the month of June to assist in the coordination of services for children with higher needs that may require additional supports once they start in the kindergarten program.

## EarlyON Child and Family Programs

### May / June 2024

Activity	May 2024	June 2024	YTD
Number of Children Attending	1,137	1,028	6,171
Number of New Children Attending	33	43	223
Number of Adults Attending	818	762	4,996
Number of Virtual Programming Events	9	13	61
Number of Engagements through Social Media	668	395	3,119
Number of Views through Social Media	14,825	11,039	74,137

The EarlyON program facilitators have been coordinating special events with the community partners. These have included: Earth Day hosted by the Town of Parry Sound and World Maternal Mental Health Day with the Community Mental Health Association and the North Bay Parry Sound District Health Unit.

The first EarlyON French language program held at Ecole publique aux Quatre-Vents was open on May 22<sup>nd</sup> and again offered June 19<sup>th</sup> and both were well attended. The program will continue to partner with the school to provide a French language program monthly starting in September when the school reopens for the 2024-2025 school year.

Shawanaga First Nation Early Years Program invited the EarlyON Literacy Facilitator and an EarlyON Resource Facilitator to attend a language workshop. This was an excellent opportunity for the two programs to share information and create a partnership.

The EarlyOn program has created free Kindergarten Readiness Packages for families that contain resources and activities to assist with preparing their children with the necessary independence skills they will need as they head off to school for the first time. In addition to these kits, the summer EarlyON programs operating out of Parry Sound Community Hub and the South River Hub will be offering a Kindergarten prep program in August.

## Funding Sources for District Wide Childcare Spaces June 2024

\*CWELCC – Canada-Wide Early Learning  
Child Care; eligible for children 0 - 6

Active	# of Children	# of Families
CWELCC*	84	79
CWELCC Full Fee	207	204
Extended Day Fee Subsidy	1	1
Fee Subsidy	34	24
Full Fee	21	19
Ontario Works	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>329</b>

Exits	# of Children	# of Families
CWELCC	5	5
Fee Subsidy	6	5
CWELCC Full Fee	6	6
Full Fee	16	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>

Funding Source - New	# of Children	# of Families
CWELCC	6	5
CWELCC Full Fee	2	2
Fee Subsidy	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>

## Directed Growth

Under the Canada Wide Early Learning and Child Care Agreement, that was introduced in April 2022, Ontario committed to increasing the net number of licensed child care spaces for children under age six to support the creation of 86,000 new child care spaces by December 31, 2026. The District of Parry Sound was allocated 131 spaces to create between 2022 – 2026. We are pleased to share that we have achieved 36% of our allocation.

CWELCC Spaces Opened	Year	Location	Home Child Care or Centre Based
1	2002	Town of Parry Sound	Centre Based
16	2023-24	Town of Parry Sound	Centre Based—Committed for expansion in 2024
18	2024	South East Parry Sound	Home Child Care (1)
		North East Parry Sound	Home Child Care (1)
		West Parry Sound	Home Child Care (1)
Approved—opening soon			
12	2024	West Parry Sound	Home Child Care (1)
	2024	West Parry Sound	Home Child Care (1)

## **Quality Assurance—Child Care Service Management**

With the arrival of summer, quality assurance supervisor has been actively performing all annual quality assurance visits to the District of Parry Sound's summer recreational programs. The focus will continue to be on supporting surrounding operators and partners in delivering high quality programs to children and families in our district. Through annual visits and ongoing assessments, we can monitor and support educators and programs in their professional development as well as evaluate the quality of the early learning environment and curriculum delivery.

Professional development for Early Childhood Educators remains to be an important component in ensuring a high-quality early learning environment. Therefore, professional development opportunities throughout 2024 continue to be a priority. This fall the PSDSSAB, Inclusion Support Staff will be implementing a training session (RIRO) for all educators in the district, offering sessions on both the east and west side of the district to meet the ongoing staffing restraints in our child care programs. The RIRO- Reaching In, Reaching Out training offers an evidence based- resiliency skills training to strengthen the well-being and resilience in adults and children through role modelling and relationships. The training will help teach educators resiliency skills as well as how best to support the children in their care.

In addition, the directly operated child care centres will be supported in the "Seeds of Empathy" training and recertification process for 16-20 early childhood educators. This training is designed for the early learning setting and helps to foster empathy, social and emotional competence and early literacy skills for 3–5-year-olds, while providing professional development for Early Childhood Educators.

The quality assurance supervisor continues to work closely with the NOSDA group to find new ways to recruit staff, provide professional development and seek new early learning resources and strategies to empower educators and enhance the early learning environment. The QA will attend a in-person conference in Muskoka this fall with the NOSDA group.

This spring the ministry allocated Emerging Issues funding for all licensed programs in the district. The purpose of the funding was to address non-discretionary cost pressures for operators. The funding has been distributed and programs are beginning to submit reports to identify expenditures. We will continue to assess the pressures and support licensees to ensure safe and healthy early learning environments for the children and families in care.

## Income Support & Stability Divisional Update

**MMAH Virtual Forum May 28th** – Some Income Support & Stability staff attended the MMAH Northern Ontario Housing & Homelessness Virtual Forum. It was a full day of interesting topics related to Homelessness and Housing. Some of the Topics were: Innovative Approaches to Creating More Housing, Increasing Supply Through Municipal Tools, Creating and Sustaining Housing Together: Indigenous Engagement and Collaboration in Housing, Federal Housing Initiatives. Many Northern Housing projects were highlighted through out the day.

**OMSSA** – Several members of the DSSAB's management team attended the OMSSA Exchange in May. The main hot topics were homelessness, housing crisis, affects of EST and the Common assessment that Ontario Works staff are required to administer with new clients. Some of the breakout sessions included:

Evidence-Based Policy Moves to Shift from Addressing Homelessness to Ending Homelessness  
Using Data to Drive Continuous System Improvement to Advance Reductions in Homelessness  
Innovative Supportive Housing Solutions – Setting the Standard for Ontario

Networking and collaboration were abundant, and our team always comes away with new ideas and connections.

**MOU Community Paramedicine** - A new MOU has been signed between Parry Sound District Emergency Medical Services and PSDSSAB for the 2024-2025 year. Community Paramedicine will continue to acknowledge referrals within 24-48 hours and respond based on urgency. They will communicate and coordinate case conferences with PSDSSAB Staff and case coordination with other services and supports as deemed necessary. The intended outcome is to improve the quality of health of our clients and provide them with access to health care supports.

**Centralized Intake** - Centralized Intake through MCCSS continues to process most of our local applications. Supervisors & Program Leads for the East and West attend regular meetings for the Centralized Intake Collaborative & Strategic Table. The C.I team encourages municipalities to report any issues through their Intermunicipal management form so that items do not get lost. They have rolled out a new bundle of options for offices that contain required Consents and Rights and Responsibilities all in one. They are continuing to look for ways to enhance processes for evidence clean up and match and merge issues.



## **Income Support & Stability Divisional Update—Continued...**

**Elizabeth Fry** – A new MOU was signed with Elizabeth Fry Society in March for the 2024-2025 year. The objective of this program is to provide trusteeship services for youth ages 16 & 17 years old receiving Ontario Works, who are no longer living with a parent or guardian, and may be experiencing homelessness or at risk of experiencing homelessness. Income Support & Stability has supported a youth through the transition from 17-18 with the help of the Elizabeth Fry Society and is continuing to be supported through our program on the West.

**Community Kitchen Dunchurch –June 27** - Women's Own Resource hosted another highly successful community kitchen day from 10-3pm in Dunchurch. This location aimed to target the folks in the middle of our District that are not able to make it into South River area. Income Support & Stability staff provided outreach and support at this event and spent the day assisting in preparing, cooking and cleaning with clients. They cook a meal together to enjoy and then prepare 3 more meals to take home. The day was completely booked, and many participants learned some basic cooking skills and had meals to take home.

**Transitional Units Broadway** - The Transitional Program in East Parry Sound have successfully opened. One individual has moved in and are settling into their new accommodations comfortably. This is a significant step for this individual and is a shift of living in an unstable situation for a long time to a more secure living situation. A variety of community partners are connected and providing supports, and check ins happen weekly our staff to ensure progress is being made on their Action Plan. This is crucial to ensure success and transition to more permanent housing stability. Another client is set to move into another unit in July. We are staging move ins slowly until we reach capacity to ensure our processes are working effectively to support participants.

**Employment Service Transformation (EST)** - EST rollout in Ontario Works continues to phase in to Income Support and Stability. Dedicated staff meet regularly after every new phase of implementation to discuss the impacts locally and on staff. A review of May 14<sup>th</sup> MCCSS Working Group meeting was discussed and agreed that we will disseminate information and pass it on to frontline staff as needed. EST is now a recurring item on monthly staff meeting agendas and a local working group will be established by the Supervisors. MCCSS has confirmed that we will be getting access to the Common Assessment December 1<sup>st</sup> to support prioritizing referrals to Employment Ontario. Direction has been given for staff to review the Person Centred Supports Policy Guide and to focus on providing 'person centred supports' as it aligns with the case management approach we have been building over the last few years.

## Income Support & Stability Divisional Update—Continued...

**Communication Skills 101** - IS&S Staff facilitated a successful Life Skills workshop on Communication Skills with clients in Ontario Works, ODSP, Low Income, and seniors.

The topics of the workshop were:

- What is communication?
- Verbal vs Non-Verbal Communication
- Communication styles
- Listening skills
- Digital Communication

We received 11 referrals for the program and had 8 participants attend and complete the training. Ongoing sessions on budgeting and housing stability are planned for later this year.

**Food Banks—Outreach**—Income Support & Stability staff continue to do outreach with food banks across the district to build relationships to identify those that may need additional support or not accessing services and supports. Foodbank stats are now provided to staff to show where the most need is and gives our staff an idea of where our clients are accessing foodbank services in order to determine where outreach is most needed.

**Bridges Lens Training – Coaching for Life Stabilization**—Along with staff from other DSSAB programs, our Income Support & Stability team attended their last training with Suzie Johnson titled Coaching for Life Stabilization in May. This training was very well received, and included some of our local community partners. It focused on creating a coaching relationship such as transactional “fixing approach vs transformational “coaching approach.” The philosophy is that if you put the relationship first you will achieve greater outcomes for the client and the program.

## Income Support & Stability Divisional Update—continued...

**Seniors Connect Event** – Staff attended 2 Senior Connects events, May 30th in Nobel and June 4<sup>th</sup> in Rosseau.

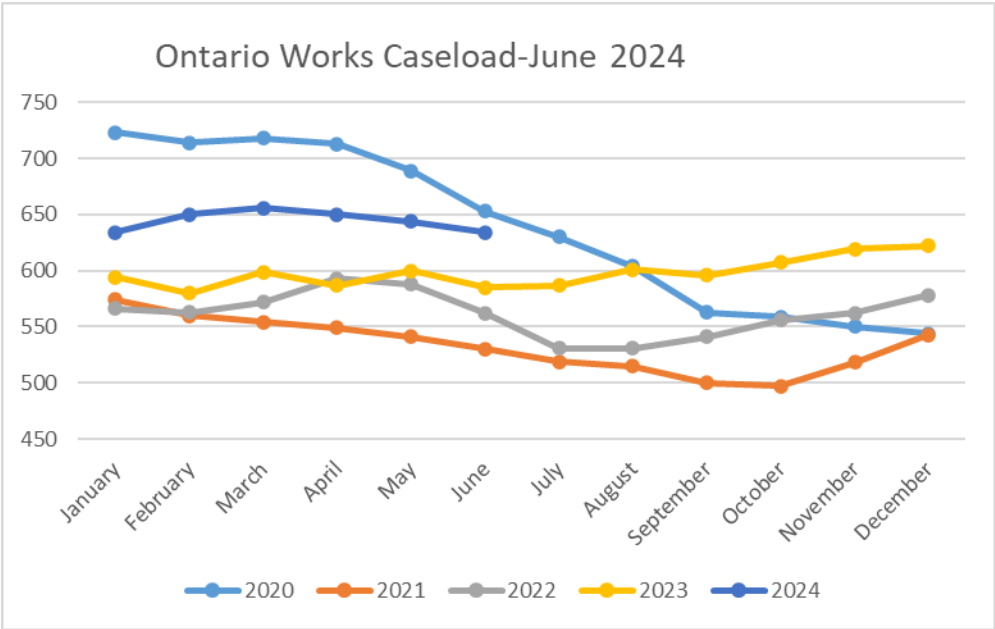
The Nobel event was hosted by Community Supports and Services. This was an opportunity for Income Support and Stability to share during a light lunch what services and supports may be available for seniors who are facing housing stability challenges. This event was attended by over 15 seniors from the Nobel/Carling area.

The event in Rosseau was the first ever Seguin Health Fair (co-hosted by Seguin Township and the WPSHC Rural NPLC). This event goal was to connect with older adults and their families to ensure they are aware of local OHIP-covered or free services available to support functional recovery, reduce illness burden, enhance quality of life, and support healthy, active, independent living.

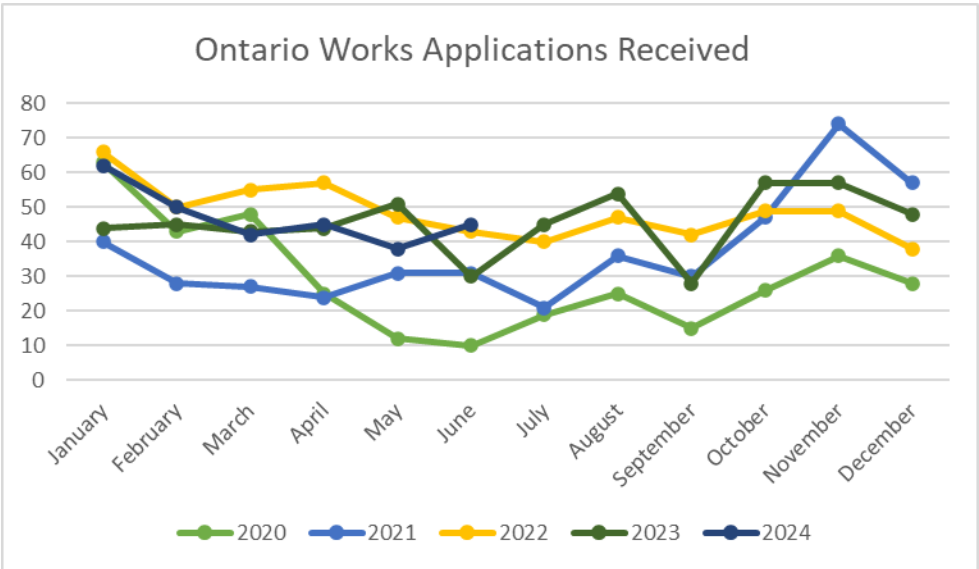
The following community partners participated in the event located at the Rosseau Memorial Hall.

1. Hospice West Parry Sound
2. Ontario Provincial Police: Mobile Crisis Response Team
3. North Bay Parry Sound District Health Unit
  - a. Ontario Dental Care
  - b. Fall Prevention, and Healthy Aging programs
4. Canadian Mental Health Association - Muskoka Parry Sound
5. WPSHC Auxiliary and Volunteer Services
6. WPSHC Mental Health Hub
  - a. WPSHC Social Worker, Indigenous Navigator
  - b. WPSHC Safe Justice Bed Program, Mental Health Nurse
  - c. WPSHC Rapid Access Addiction Medicine Clinic Program, Departmental Assistant and Patient Navigator
7. WPSHC Rural Nurse Practitioner Led Clinic
  - a. Rosseau NPLC Site
  - b. Community Enhanced Geriatric Team
8. District of Parry Sound Social Services Administration Board – Income Support and Stability
9. Community Support Services
  - a. transportation
  - b. meals on wheels
  - c. friendly visiting

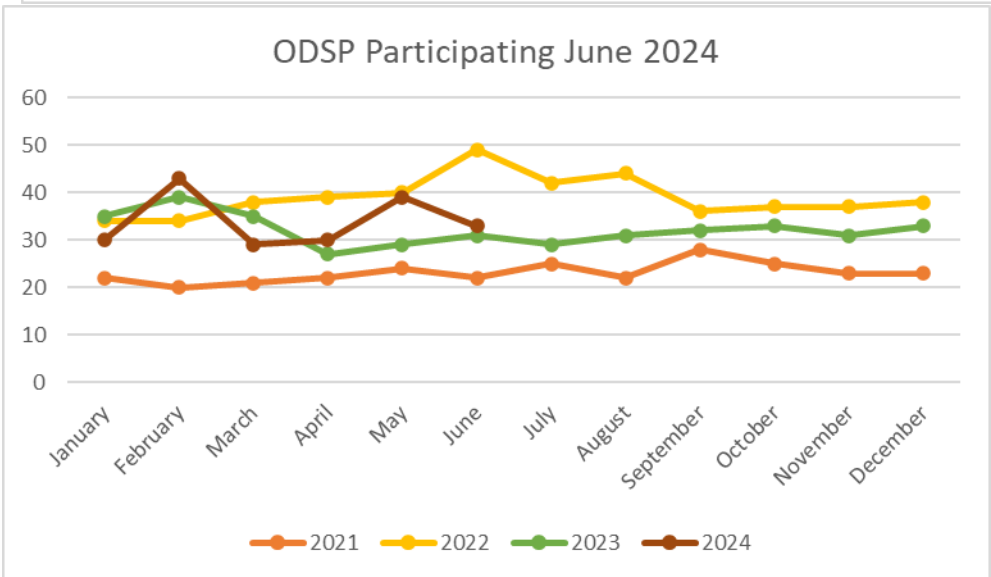
This event was well attended with over 100 people connecting with community partners.



**Ontario Works Intake -  
Social Assistance Digital  
Application (SADA) &  
Local Office  
Ontario Works  
Applications Received**

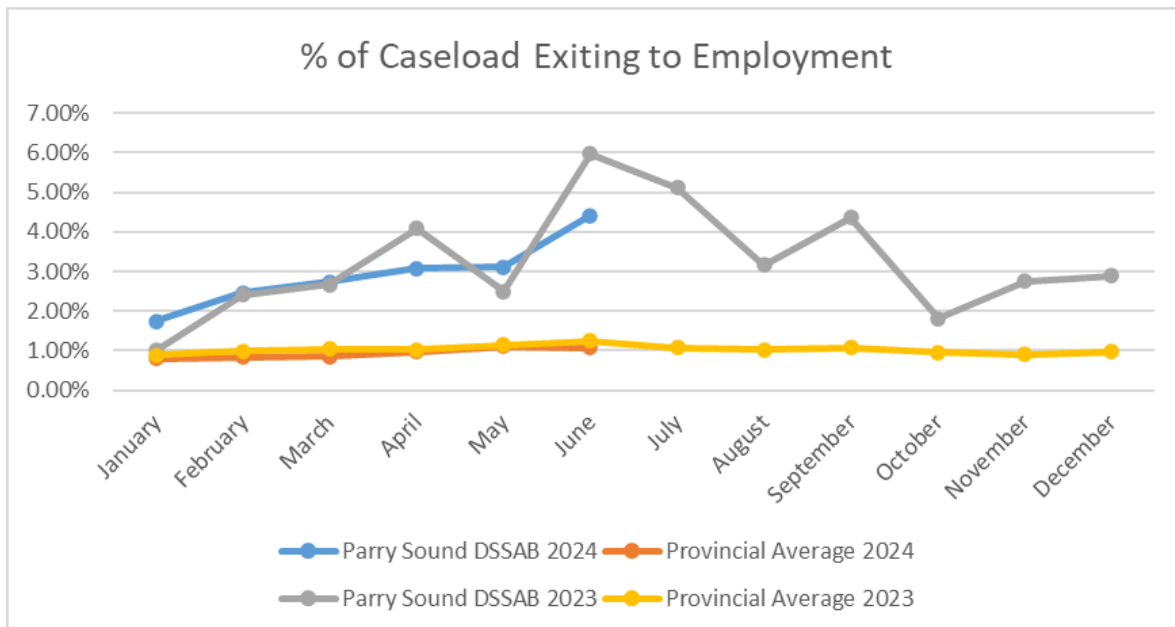
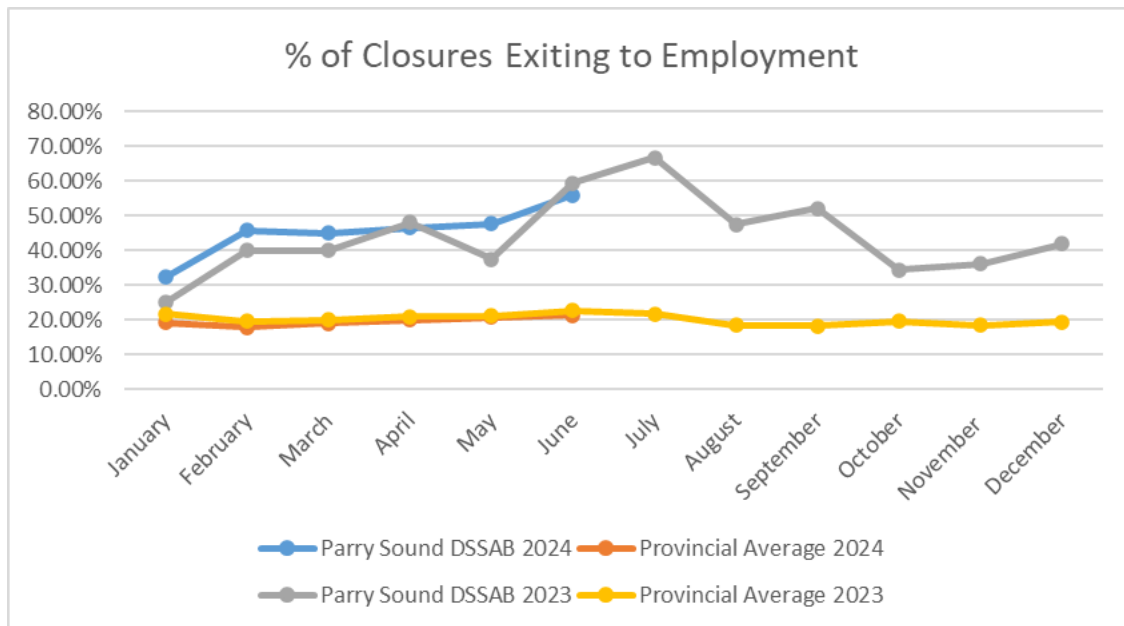


**ODSP Participants in  
Ontario Works  
Employment Assistance**



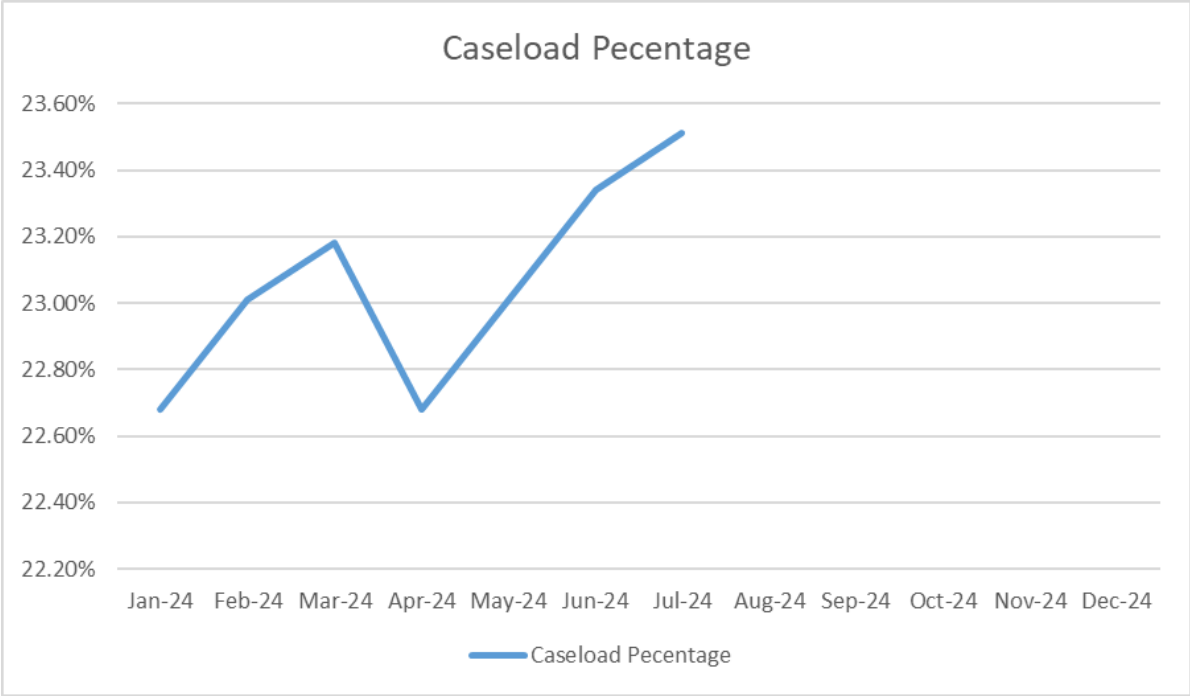
The OW Caseload continues to trend down to **634** as is typical as we get into the summer months and more folks exit to seasonal employment opportunities. We are supporting **33** ODSP participants in our Employment Assistance program. We also have **62** Temporary Care Assistance cases. We received **45** Ontario Works Applications, 33 (73%) of which were online through SADA and managed through IBAU in the month of June.

### Employment Assistance & Performance Outcomes

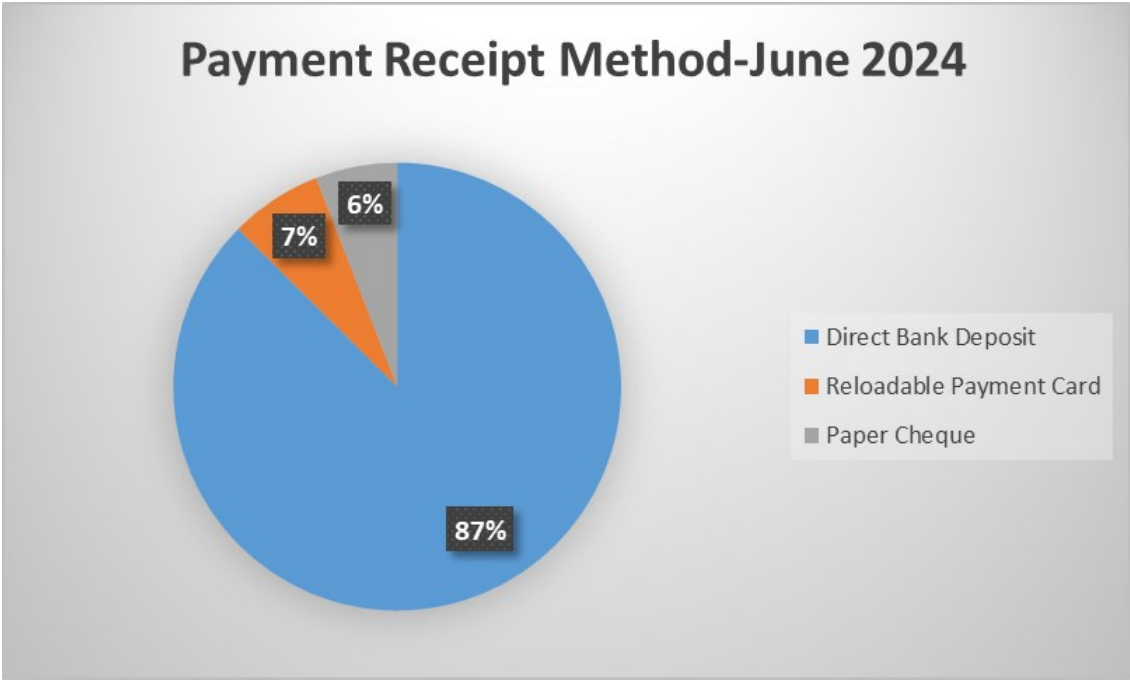


Our Employment Outcomes performance are at or near our 2023 performance at the end of June, despite a year over year decrease in job postings in the district, according to the Labour Market Group. Additionally, 7.9% of the caseload exited the program for any reason in June.

MyBenefits Enrollment 2024



DBD Enrollment



## Housing Stability Program - Community Relations Workers—MAY 2024

### Support

All services performed, provided, or arranged by the Homelessness Prevention Program staff to promote, improve, sustain, or restore appropriate housing for individuals active within the Homelessness Prevention Program, periodically within the month, not requiring intense case management.

### Intense Case Management

Intense Case Management involves the coordination of appropriate services and the provision of consistent and on-going weekly supports, required by the individual to obtain, and sustain housing stability.

### Contact/Referrals

May 2024	East	West	YTD
Homeless	3	2	25
At Risk	4	4	39
<b>Program Total</b>			
<i>Esprit in Shelter Clients calculated in Homelessness Numbers</i>			<b>64</b>
Esprit in Shelter	1		3
Esprit Outreach Homeless	0	0	0
Esprit Outreach At Risk	0	0	0

May 2024 Income Source	East	West
Senior	12	14
ODSP	12	26
Ontario Works	5	15
Low Income	23	31

May 2024 Income Source	East	West
Senior	12	18
ODSP	16	14
Ontario Works	8	15
Low Income	9	41

### Short Term Housing Allowance

	Active	YTD
May 2024	4	9

### Housing Stability: Household Income Sources and Issuance from HPP:

May 2024 Income Source	Total	HPP
Senior	1	\$214.68
ODSP	2	\$535.00
Ontario Works	3	\$2,423.5

May 2024 Reason for Issue	Total
Utilities/Firewood	\$2,000.00
Food/Household/Misc	\$749.68
Emergency Housing	\$423.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,173.43</b>

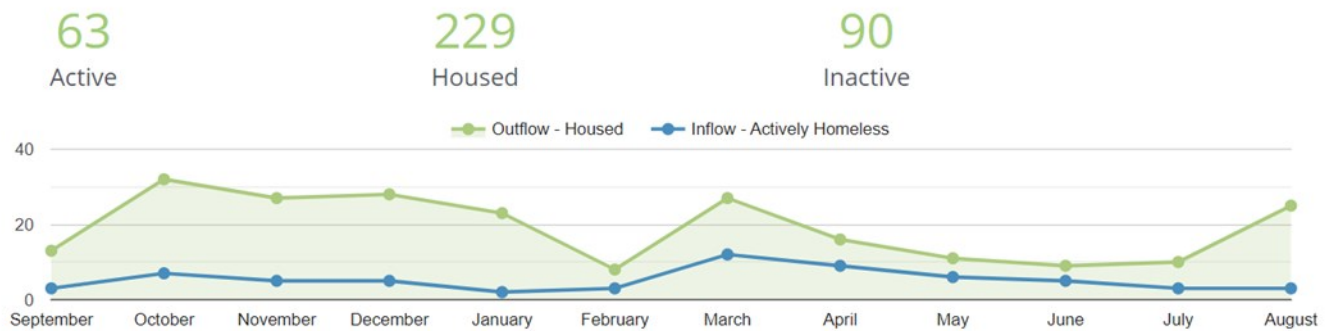
## Ontario Works: Household Income Sources and Issuance from HPP

May 2024 Income Source	Total	HPP
ODSP	6	\$4,100.00
Ontario Works	15	\$10,618.44
Low Income	3	\$895.90

May 2024 Reason for Issue	Total
Rental Arrears	\$4,679.26
Utilities/Firewood	\$1,268.29
Transportation	\$45.31
Food/Household/Misc.	\$9,265.53
Emergency Housing	\$355.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15,614.34</b>

### By-Name List Data

September 1, 2021– May 30, 2024





## Housing Stability Program - Community Relations Workers—JUNE 2024

### Support

All services performed, provided, or arranged by the Homelessness Prevention Program staff to promote, improve, sustain, or restore appropriate housing for individuals active within the Homelessness Prevention Program, periodically within the month, not requiring intense case management.

### Intense Case Management

Intense Case Management involves the coordination of appropriate services and the provision of consistent and on-going weekly supports, required by the individual to obtain, and sustain housing stability.

### Contact/Referrals

June 2024	East	West	YTD
Homeless	1	0	26
At Risk	7	4	50
<b>Program Total</b>			
<i>Esprit in Shelter Clients calculated in Homelessness Numbers</i>			<b>76</b>
Esprit in Shelter	1		3
Esprit Outreach Homeless	0	0	0
Esprit Outreach At Risk	0	0	0

June 2024 Income Source	East	West
Senior	12	14
ODSP	12	26
Ontario Works	5	20
Low Income	23	31

June 2024 Income Source	East	West
Senior	12	18
ODSP	18	14
Ontario Works	8	15
Low Income	9	49

### Short Term Housing Allowance

	Active	YTD
June 2024	6	11

### Housing Stability: Household Income Sources and Issuance from HPP:

June 2024 Income Source	Total	HPP
Senior	6	\$1,882.62
ODSP	8	\$6,931.82
Ontario Works	3	\$2,329.15
Low Income	4	\$2,563.90

June 2024 Reason for Issue	Total
Transportation	\$104.70
Food/Household/Misc	\$11,221.88
Emergency Housing	\$2,380.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$13,707.49</b>

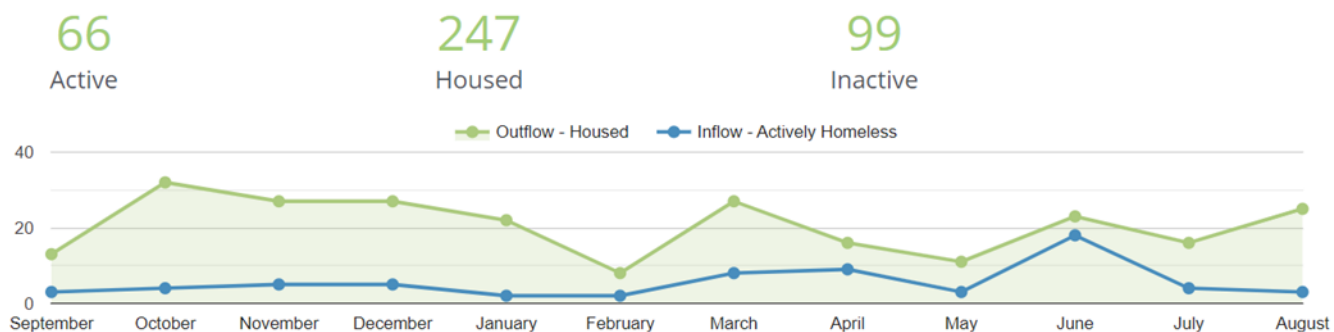
## Ontario Works: Household Income Sources and Issuance from HPP

June 2024 Income Source	Total	HPP
Senior	1	\$264.20
ODSP	5	\$1,819.47
Ontario Works	10	\$6,924.73
Low Income	2	\$499.92

June 2024 Reason for Issue	Total
Rental Arrears	\$2,100.00
Utilities/Firewood	\$1,846.24
Transportation	\$919.84
Food/Household/Misc.	\$4,295.74
Emergency Housing	\$346.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,508.32</b>

### By-Name List Data

September 1, 2021– June 30, 2024



## Housing Programs

### Social Housing Centralized Waitlist Report June 2024

	East Parry Sound	West Parry Sound	Total
Seniors	53	144	197
Families	116	462	578
Individuals	558	193	751
Total	727	799	1526
Total Waitlist Unduplicated			445

-Housing Programs had one new application in the month of June  
 -Three applicants were housed from the centralized waitlist  
 -Fifteen applications were cancelled – nine requested to be cancelled, one was deceased, two had income in excess, one moved in with an existing tenant, and two could not be contacted.

### Social Housing Centralized Waitlist (CWL) 2023 - 2024 Comparison Applications and Households Housing from the CWL

Month 2023	New App.	New SPP	Cancelled	Housed	SPP Housing	Month 2024	New App.	New SPP	Cancelled	Housed	SPP Housing
Jan	5	1	13			Jan	3		2	1	
Feb	5	1	10			Feb	5		11	1	
Mar	6		35			Mar	7		3	3	
Apr	11		17	6		Apr	10	1	7		
May	13	2	9	2		May	4	1	5	1	
June	9	1	2	1		June	1		15	3	
July	5	1	5	1		July					
Aug	14	1	3	1		Aug					
Sept	12		4			Sept					
Oct	8	1	1	4	2	Oct					
Nov	12		3			Nov					
Dec	1		2	3	3	Dec					
Total	101	8	104	18	5	Total	30	2	43	9	

SPP = Special Priority Applicant

## **Housing Programs Update**

Housing Programs has continued to work on a centralized waitlist update throughout the second quarter of 2024. We are completing this update at the same time as a mailout regarding a new unit waitlist on the east side of our District. These units are in Burks Falls and have added a new 1-bedroom list for applicants to select when applying for Rent Geared to Income housing. To date, we have seen 45 applicants add this unit to their waitlist selections.

On May 28<sup>th</sup>, the Federal and Provincial housing ministers released a joint statement that an agreement had been reached on a revised action plan from Ontario that will unlock \$357 million of federal funding under the National Housing Strategy. This agreement will allow us to proceed with allocating our 2024 – 2025 COHB funding (Canada Ontario Housing Benefit), as well as COCHI (Canada Ontario Community Housing Initiative), and OPHI funds (Ontario Priority Housing Initiative). Housing Programs receive numerous calls weekly from residents of the District of Parry Sound inquiring about funds to assist with housing costs, so this news very exciting to receive.

Year 5 of COCHI and OPHI projects is well underway. We have seen our housing providers start various projects including window replacement, new patios, upgrades to bathrooms, and upgrades to electrical. These projects are due to be finished later this fall/early winter. We were pleased to have been able to provide this funding to all 4 of our non-profit providers for the 2023-2024 year.

Housing Programs will be commencing a review of our Housing and Homelessness plan in the coming months. Under the Housing Services Act, 2011 (HSA), Service Managers are required to review their local housing and homelessness plans at least once every five years. In addition to this, we have just completed our update to the current housing and homelessness plan, which can be found on the DPSSSAB's website – [www.psdssab.org](http://www.psdssab.org).

In the month of May, Housing Programs saw four new approved applications to the Centralized Waiting List, with one of them being an approved Special Priority Applicant. Five applications were cancelled in May. Two were due to no contact, two were deceased, and one applicant is no longer over housed in their current Rent Geared to Income unit. One applicant was housed in May.

**Parry Sound District Housing Corporation**  
**May/June 2024**

Activity for Tenant and Maintenance Services

	May	June	YTD
Move outs	2	4	23
Move in	7	5	20
L1/L2 forms	0	0	4
N4 - notice of eviction for non payment of rent	1	0	2
N5 - notice of eviction disturbing the quiet enjoyment of the other occupants	0	0	2
N6 - notice of eviction for illegal acts or misrepresenting income for RGI housing	0	0	0
N7 - notice of eviction for willful damage to unit	0	0	1
Repayment agreements	7	4	44
No Trespass Order	1		4
Tenant Home Visits	27	39	179
Mediation/Negotiation/Referrals	13	8	98
Tenant Engagements/Education	12	10	25

## **Update from Tenant Services**

This quarter in Tenant Services, we've added 2 new team members: 1 more Community Relations Worker to care for family unit tenancies across the district, along with spearheading our educational efforts with all tenants. This year we are engaged with a pilot project to have our Community Relations Worker assist Parry Sound Non-Profit Housing in educationals. Plans are underway for summer educationals for all.

The other new team member is a support worker which is shared between Maintenance and Tenant Services, completing support duties for both. This has been very exciting because they are both very busy programs, and more help is truly appreciated and put to good use!

Tenant Services has been working to launch a Tenant Portal. This creates an easier way for tenants to pay rent, view their ledgers, and make maintenance requests. We have also been involved in some of the set up and development of other Yardi modules like Maintenance IQ and Procure to Pay as well as Pay Scan. We will continue our work to make these as seamless for our tenants as possible, providing support and education along the way.

Tenant Services have also been participating in the annual Maintenance inspections this quarter – This is particularly important to identify supportive needs the tenant may have. The Tenant Services Community Relations Workers foster a supportive rapport with the tenants and will follow up where behaviour/lifestyle changes are warranted (for example, with issues of hoarding or life skills/cleaning practices, ensuring referrals are made).

Although there remains an approximate 6-12 month wait time for hearings, the Landlord and Tenant Board proceedings have been successful in receiving court ordered repayments of arrears, and several important evictions. Evictions are difficult, but sometimes removal is necessary to create peace and safety for the remaining tenants in the buildings. Since the Tenant Services/Maintenance Department was restructured to become 2 separate entities with 2 Supervisors within the same division (fall of 2022), we have been successful in LTB-L2 hearings for seeking 5 evictions, and 4 LTB-L1 hearings seeking court ordered repayment agreements. The important factor in a court ordered repayment agreement is that they contain a built-in clause, section 78 clause, which allows the landlord to seek eviction without a hearing if the court order is breached. The turnaround time on those is approximately 11 days from the date the subsequent eviction order is sent out.

With increased Tenant Services personnel, we feel confident we can mitigate many potential issues leading to an eviction.

## Property Maintenance

### June 2024

Pest Control		3 buildings are currently being inspected monthly for bedbugs; 3 units have been treated
Vacant Units	15	one-bedroom (12); multiple bedroom (3) available (asbestos abatement and significant repair contributes to longer vacancy times).
Vacant Units - The Meadow View	6	May: 5 one-bedroom market units available, 1 studio vacant June: 5 one-bedroom market units available, 1 studio vacant
After Hours Calls	9	After hours for May: 8 calls- Fire Supervisory Signal trouble reset required, odd smell, death of a tenant in hospital, fallen and could not get up, sink clogged, elevator not working, smoke from extinguished garbage fire in the building,  After hours calls for June: 9 calls- Fire Supervisory Signal trouble reset, power outage in unit, fridge not working, alarm monitoring disruption, wellness check, hot water tank trouble
Work Orders	94	On Call Contracted to outside service provider  Work orders were created for maintenance work and related materials
DSSAB Ticket	38	Month of May: 35 DSSAB Tickets are logged for maintenance or repairs required for any of the DSSAB buildings (separate from the Housing Stock)
Fire Inspections	5	Within the month of May: 2 – 12 Unit Building, 1-51 Unit Building, 1-20 Unit Building, and a 6 Plex, with the presence of the Fire Prevention Officer
Annual Inspections	1	One apartment building
Incident reports	1	Unserious in nature

## Update from Property Maintenance & Capital Projects

The spring kicked off with the tendering for the replacement of windows for a 6-storey apartment complex. Tender closed April 3<sup>rd</sup>, and the evaluation of the bids was completed April 22<sup>nd</sup>. Tender Award Recommendation was approved by the Board and awarded to the successful bidder the week of May 6<sup>th</sup>. Kick-off meeting occurred June 11<sup>th</sup>. Due to the supply ordering backlog, an unanticipated delivery of materials a delivery date was determined to be 10-12 weeks. The project is anticipated to begin August 2024.

Also, this spring the Tender Award Recommendation for the Esprit Renovation was approved by the board, April 11, 2024. The kick-off was held April 19<sup>th</sup>. Most of the external work was completed over the months of May and June while awaiting permits from the Town of Parry Sound. This project is progressing and is on track to be completed by December 2024.

An emergency repair Award Recommendation was approved by the board, June 13<sup>th</sup>, 2024, for an elevator modernization. There was a 6 week wait for delivery of required materials. The repair is scheduled to start on Monday, July 29<sup>th</sup>. The project is on schedule.

The following are other projects completed or in progress:

**Family Home Drainage Issues Repaired:** The repair work successfully addressed the moisture penetration on the interior foundation wall. We removed the backfill against the concrete foundation wall and installed Blueskin and dimpled membrane against the concrete. Additionally, we installed weeping tile, 12" of gravel, and filter cloth at the base of the footing. The dirty fill with larger aggregate was removed off-site, and clean fill was provided. An aggregate depository was installed on the perimeter of the property with a weeping tile directed towards the curbside drainage ditch.

**Building Watermain Replacement:** The asphalt serving the lower parking lot was removed, and we excavated 5 feet down. A new pipe was installed from the town disconnect to the interior of our mechanical room. Extensive investigation was conducted to ensure the leak has been resolved. Asphalt is yet to be replaced as we await direction from the engineers regarding the deteriorating retaining wall serving the upper parking lot.

### Asbestos/Mould Remediations:

- Family Home: Full abatement of stippled texture ceiling coat and flooring was completed and reinstated.
- Family Home: Full abatement of all gypsum and flooring was completed and reinstated.
- Family Home: Full abatement is complete, but interior finishes have not yet been reinstated.



**Building Walkway Replacement:** We are in the process of obtaining three quotes and determining the desired and most cost-effective specification.

**Walkway/Patio Replacement:** We are in the process of obtaining three quotes. No scope has been awarded, and the schedule is to be determined.

**Main Office Front Entrance Retaining Wall:** The old/deteriorated wall was removed and disposed of, and a new granite armor stone retaining wall was installed.

**Main Office Courtyard Fencing:** The deteriorated/temporary fencing was removed, and a new wood fence was installed to match the existing.

**Main Office Masonry Repair:** All deteriorated masonry throughout the building was removed and reinstated to match the existing color, both interior and exterior.

**Child Care Drainage Repair:** We rerouted roof drainage to grade at the exterior of the building, removed hardscaped material to allow for underground drainage piping, and reinstated hardscaping.

**Child Care Ministry Requirements:** We removed an interior partition wall and reinstated the suspended ceiling tile and laminate strip flooring to match the existing. We also installed a concrete pad and gazebo within the playground. Waiting on sign off from the building department.



## Esprit Place Family Resource Centre

### May/June 2024

Emergency Shelter Services	May 2024	June 2024	YTD
Number of women who stayed in shelter this month	2	1	30
Number of children who stayed in the shelter this month	2	2	14
Number of hours of direct service to women (shelter and counselling)	64	89	1007
Number of days at capacity	0	0	0
Number of days over capacity	0	0	0
Overall capacity %			
Resident bed nights (women & children)			
Phone interactions (crisis/support)	22	33	177

Transitional Support	May 2024	June 2024	YTD
Number of women served this month	3	4	14
Number of NEW women registered in the program	3	2	11
Number of public ed/groups offered			0

Child Witness Program	May 2024	June 2024	YTD
Number of children/women served this month	3	2	12
Number of NEW clients (mothers and children) registered in the program	1	2	7
Number of public ed/groups offered	1		2

### Esprit Place Family Resource Centre Update

Esprit Place renovations are well underway, however, programming and support for clients in the community continues. Esprit Place staff, in collaboration with our shelter partners in Muskoka continue to manage our crisis line 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Outreach and Children's Voices programming is ongoing. We have also enhanced our transitional housing supports by temporarily securing two housing units to house families fleeing violence.

**North Bay-Mattawa Conservation Authority  
Members Meeting for June 26, 2024  
at 4:00 pm IN PERSON  
NBMCA's Natural Classroom, 15 Janey Avenue, North Bay, Ontario  
AMENDED AGENDA**

**Procedural Matters**

1. Acknowledgement of Indigenous Traditional and Treaty Lands
2. Approval of the Agenda
3. Declaration of Pecuniary Interest
4. Delegations
5. Adoption of Previous Minutes from May 8, 2024
6. Appointment of Deputy CAO as Chair for the purpose of conducting election of Vice Chair
7. Election of Vice Chair
8. Correspondence
  - Drinking Water testing
  - ABC Presentation – City of North Bay

**Presentations**

9. DWSP – Public Consultation

**Business Reports**

10. Section 28 Designation (Report #1)
11. Section 28 Permits (Report #2)
12. On-Site Sewage System Second Quarter Review 2024 (Report #3)

**Other Business**

13. New Business
14. Adjournment

**NORTH BAY-MATTAWA CONSERVATION AUTHORITY  
MINUTES  
of the**

**SIXTH** meeting of the North Bay-Mattawa Conservation Authority held at 4:00 p.m. on June 26, 2024 in the NBMCA's Natural Classroom, 15 Janey Avenue, North Bay Ontario.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:**

Bonfield, Township of	-	Steve Featherstone
Calvin, Township of	-	Bill Moreton
Chisholm, Township of	-	Nunzio Scarfone
East Ferris, Municipality of	-	Steve Trahan
Mattawa, Town of	-	Loren Mick
Mattawan, Municipality of	-	Michelle Lahaye
North Bay, City of	-	Peter Chirico
North Bay, City of	-	Chris Mayne
Papineau-Cameron, Township of	-	Shelley Belanger
Powassan, Municipality of	-	Dave Britton
Papineau-Cameron, Township of	-	Shelley Belanger

**MEMBER(S) ABSENT:**

Callander, Municipality of	-	Grant McMartin
North Bay, City of	-	Lana Mitchell

**ALSO PRESENT:**

Rebecca Morrow, Human Resources Coordinator/Executive Assistant/Deputy CAO  
Kevin Taylor, Senior Manager, Planning & Water Resources  
Angela Mills, Water Resources Specialist  
Ella Bird, Deputy Chief Building Official, On-Site Sewage System Inspector  
Amanda Savage, Building Official, On-Site Sewage System Inspector  
Kris Rivard, Building Official, On-Site Sewage System Inspector

**1. Acknowledgement of Indigenous Traditional and Treaty Lands**

Michelle Lahaye read a statement acknowledging Indigenous and Treaty Lands.

**2. Approval of the Agenda**

Michelle Lahaye Chaired the meeting. After discussion the following resolution was presented:

Resolution No.75-24, Britton-Scarfone

**THAT** the agenda be approved as amended.

**Carried Unanimously**

**3. Declaration of Pecuniary Interest**

None declared.

#### **4. Delegations**

None

#### **5. Adoption of Previous Minutes of May 8, 2024**

After discussion the following resolution was presented:

Resolution No. 76-24, Chirico-Featherstone

**THAT** the minutes of the meeting held May 8, 2024 be adopted as written.

**Carried Unanimously**

#### **6. Appointment of Deputy CAO as Chair for the purpose of conducting election of Vice Chair**

Dave Britton thanked Shelley for her dedication and service as Chair. After discussion the following resolutions were presented:

Resolution No. 77-24, Trahan-Chirico

**THAT** the members receive with regret the resignation of Shelley Belanger as Chair of the North Bay-Mattawa Conservation Authority.

**AND THAT** Michelle Lahaye be appointed to the position of Chair of the North Bay-Mattawa Conservation Authority for the remainder of the year or until the next Annual General meeting.

**Carried Unanimously**

Resolution No. 78-24, Britton-Mick

**THAT** the Deputy Chief Administrative Officer be appointed as Acting Chair for the purpose of conducting the election of Conservation Authority Vice Chair.

**Carried Unanimously**

Resolution No. 79-24, Featherstone-Trahan

**THAT** Kevin Taylor and Ella Bird be appointed as scrutineers for the election of Vice Chair.

**Carried Unanimously**

#### **7. Election of Vice Chair**

Rebecca Morrow called for nomination for the position of Vice Chair.

Michelle Lahaye nominated Dave Britton. Dave Britton declined.

Michelle Lahaye nominated Loren Mick.

After two more calls for nominations and seeing none Rebecca asked Loren if he would accept the position. Loren accepted.

After Loren accepted the nomination he was congratulated by the members and the following

resolution was presented:

Resolution No.80-24, Featherstone-Belanger

**THAT** nominations for the position of Chair are closed.

**Carried Unanimously**

Michelle Lahaye resumed the position of Chair at this point in the meeting.

**8. Correspondence**

- Drinking Water testing – Kettle Creek Conservation Authority
- ABC Presentation – City of North Bay

After discussion, the following resolution was presented:

Resolution No. 81-24, Scarfone-Featherstone

**THAT** we support a letter from Kettle Creek Conservation Authority's Board of Directors to the Ministry of Health regarding the recommended phase-out of free well water testing in the 2023 Auditor Generals Report and to forward same to all of our municipality's clerks.

**Carried Unanimously**

**9. DWSP – Public Consultation**

Kevin Taylor presented to members an update on the Drinking Water Source Protection Public Consultation and explained to members that an extension was granted from the Ministry of Environment Conservation and Parks regarding the comments received during public consultation. After discussion the Members thanked Kevin for his presentation.

**10. Section 28 Designation**

Kevin Taylor and Rebecca Morrow explained to members that Githan Kattera has been assisting in Section 28 permit and is in the process of receiving training for this position. After discussion the following resolution was presented:

Resolution No. 82-24, Mayne-Featherstone

**THAT** the Board of Directors of the North Bay-Mattawa Conservation Authority formally acknowledges the designation of Githan Kattera as a Section 28-Regulations Officer;

**AND THAT** the Board endorses the steps taken to ensure effective management and redundancy in the NBMCA's regulatory functions through the appointment of an additional Regulations Officer and supports Githan Kattera's ongoing training and development in his new role;

**AND THAT** this report be received and appended to the minutes of this meeting.

**Carried Unanimously**

**11. Section 28 Permits**

Kevin Taylor presented the report to the Members. After discussion, the Members thanked Kevin and the following resolution was presented:

Resolution No. 83-24, Belanger-Moreton

**THAT** the Prohibited Activities, Exemptions and Permits report is received and appended to the minutes of this meeting.

**Carried Unanimously**

**12. On-Site Sewage System Second Quarter Review 2024**

Ella Bird presented the On-Site Sewage System Second Quarter Review 2024. After discussion the members thanked Ella and the following resolution was presented:

Resolution No. 84-24, Mick-Mayne

**THAT** the On-Site Sewage System Second Quarter 2024 report dated June 19, 2024 be received and appended to the minutes of this meeting.

**Carried Unanimously**

**13. New Business**

Two new items of new business was discussed:

- Mandatory Maintenance Inspection Fees – Concerns about the costs of the program to residents.
- Correspondence from media.

After discussion the following resolution was presented:

Resolution No. 85-24, Belanger-Chirico

**THAT** the NBMCA request that our legal representation draft a letter with instructions to media on how to contact the organization directly.

**Carried Unanimously**

**14. Adjournment (5:03 p.m.)**

As there was no further new business, the following resolution was presented:

Resolution No. 86-23, Mick-Scarfone

**THAT** the meeting be adjourned, and the next meeting be held at 4:00pm on August 14, 2024 or the call of the Chair.

**Carried Unanimously**



Michelle Lahaye, Chair



Rebecca Morrow, Human Resources  
Coordinator/ Executive Assistant/ Deputy CAO



**From:** Elizabeth VanHooren  
**To:** Dana McLachlan; Abbie Gutteridge (ABCA); Adriana Birza (Halton); Anna Morgan (information@ltc.on.ca); Ashley Fletcher (SCRCA); Brandi Boardman (CLOCA); Debbie Tomas (SSMRCA); Donna Campbell (CRCA); Eowyn Spencer (Grand River); Erica Magee (Maitland); Gina Shaule (NPCA); Irene Bradnam (NPCA); Jamie Tillier (Hamilton); Janice Hagan (SVCA); Jennifer Bonsall (MRCA); Jessica Kirschner; Angela Coleman; Kristin Bristow; Josianne Sabourin (RRCA); Julie Verge (GRCA); Kally Casier (LTVCA); Kerry Jenkins (NVCA); Kim Duke (ORCA); Leena Eappen (TRCA); Marissa Grondin (RVCA); Melanie Dolamore (KRCA); Melanie O'Riley (Lakehead); Melanie Venne (NDCA); Michelle Sirizzotti (TRCA); Michelle Vigliantim (UTRCA); Nicole Kupnicki (ERCA); Rachel Clouthier (Mississippi); Rebecca Morrow; Ronda Boutz (SNC); Susan Simmons (CCCA); Tamara Chipperfield (CVC); Tammy Smith (Quinte); Trish Barnett (LSRCA); Valerie Coleman (GSCA); Brad McNevin (Quinte); Brian Horner (Ausable); Carl Bickerdike (SNC); Carl Jorgensen (NDCA); Chandra Sharma (NPCA); Chithra Gowda; Chris Darling (CLOCA); Corrina Barrett (SSMRCA); David Vallier (MRCA); Doug Hevenor (NVCA); Chris Wilkinson; Erik Downing (SVCA); Hassaan Basit (Halton); Janette Loveys Smith (ORCA); Jennifer Stephens (SVCA); John Mackenzie (TRCA); Judy Maxwell; Ken Phillips (SCRCA); Linda Laliberte (GRCA); Lisa Burnside (Hamilton); Mark Majchrowski (Kawartha); Mark Peacock (LTVCA); Phil Beard (Maitland); Quentin Hanchard (CVC); Rhonda Bateman (LTC); Richard Pilon (RRCA); Rob Baldwin (LSRCA); Sally MacIntyre (MVCA); Samantha Lawson (GRCA); dellingwood@crca.ca; Sommer Casgrain-Robertson (RVCA); Tammy Cook (Lakehead); Tim Byrne (ERCA); Tim Lanthier (GSCA); Tim Pidduck (CVCA); Tracy Annett (UTRCA)  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL]Recommended phase-out of free well water testing in the 2023 Auditor's General's Report  
**Date:** May 16, 2024 4:39:21 PM  
**Attachments:** Minister of Health Well Testing 051624.pdf

**CAUTION:** This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you validate the sender and know the content is safe. Please forward this email to infosec@northbay.ca if you believe this email is suspicious.

**To: CAOs/General Managers**  
**Cc: CA Administrative Staff**

Please see the attached letter from Kettle Creek Conservation Authority's Board of Directors to the Minister of Health regarding the recommended phase-out of free well water testing in the 2023 Auditor General's Report.

Thank you,  
Elizabeth VanHooren

General Manager/Secretary Treasurer

Kettle Creek Conservation Authority  
Tel: (519) 631-1270 ext.222  
Fax: (519) 631-5026  
[www.kettlecreekconservation.on.ca](http://www.kettlecreekconservation.on.ca)

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<The contents of this e-mail and any attachments are intended for the named recipient(s). This e-mail may contain information that is privileged, confidential and/or exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If you have received this message in error, are not the named recipient(s), or believe that you are not the intended recipient immediately notify the sender and permanently delete this message without reviewing, copying, forwarding, disclosing or otherwise using it or any part of it in any form whatsoever.>



May 16, 2024

The Honourable Sylvia Jones  
Minister of Health  
5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
777 Bay St.  
Toronto, ON M7A 2J3  
[sylvia.jones@ontario.ca](mailto:sylvia.jones@ontario.ca)

Sent by Email

**Re: Recommended phase-out of free well-water testing in the 2023 Auditor General's Report**

Dear Minister Jones,

The Kettle Creek Conservation Authority (KCCA) is concerned with Public Health Ontario's recommendation of phasing out free water testing.

While you have indicated that the Ministry has not made any decisions about changes to the provincial well water testing program and that individuals will continue to be able to get their private well water tested, members wanted to express their resolve in ensuring testing will continue and will continue to be free.

Consequently, at the May 15, 2024 Full Authority meeting, the following motion was passed:

**FA78/2024**

**Moved By: Lori Baldwin-Sands**

**Seconded By: Todd Noble**

**WHEREAS:** private water systems (e.g., wells) are not protected through legislated requirements under The Safe Drinking Water Act 2002 and The Clean Water Act 2006, but are more likely to contribute to cases of gastrointestinal illness than municipal systems;

**AND WHEREAS:** the 2023 Ontario Auditor General's value-for-money audit of Public Health Ontario (PHO) recommended that PHO, in conjunction with the Ontario Ministry of Health, begin the gradual discontinuance of free private drinking water testing;

**AND WHEREAS:** in the jurisdiction of KCCA, many households do not receive water from municipal systems, with many relying on a private drinking water system, including wells;

**AND WHEREAS:** the Walkerton Inquiry Report Part II, concluded the privatization of laboratory testing of drinking water samples contributed directly to the E. coli outbreak in Walkerton, Ontario in May 2000;

**AND WHEREAS:** all Ontarians deserve safe, clean water, and free well-water testing is a way to help ensure that residents on private wells continue to have barrier-free access to well water testing.

**THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:** the Board of Directors calls on the Province to not phase out free well-water testing as part of the proposed streamlining efforts of public health laboratory operations in the province;

**AND FURTHER THAT:** this resolution be circulated to the Hon. Sylvia Jones, Minister of Health; Hon. Lisa Thompson, Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs; Hon. Andrea Khanjin, Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks; local MPPs; and Conservation Ontario and Ontario's conservation authorities.

**Carried**

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Grant Jones', with a stylized, flowing script.

Grant Jones  
Chair

**CC:**

*The Honourable Lisa Thompson, Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs*  
*The Honourable Andrea Khanjin, Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks*  
*Mr. Rob Flack, Member of Provincial Parliament, Elgin - Middlesex - London*  
*Conservation Ontario*  
*Ontario's 36 Conservation Authorities*



The Corporation of the  
City of North Bay  
200 McIntyre St. East  
North Bay, ON P1B 8V6

Chief Administrative Officer  
Direct Line: 705-474-0626, ext. 2517  
Toll Free: 1-800-465-1882  
john.severino@northbay.ca

June 18<sup>th</sup>, 2024

Via e-mail: [shelley\\_belanger@outlook.com](mailto:shelley_belanger@outlook.com)

North Bay-Mattawa Conservation Authority  
15 Janey Avenue  
North Bay, ON P1C 1N1

**Attention: Shelly Belanger, Chair**

Dear Shelly:

North Bay City Council has requested that representatives of several of the City of North Bay's Agencies, Boards and Commissions make a presentation to Council.

The presentations are intended to provide the Agency, Board or Commission an opportunity:

1. To share their strategic objectives and how they support the City's Strategic Plan, discuss how they contribute to making the City of North Bay a vibrant and healthy community,
2. To provide an update of any legislative or operational changes that may impact delivery of their service, it's potential impact on the municipal levy and impact on the community, and
3. Share initiatives that are being planned or that have been undertaken to better deliver their services to meet the needs and expectations of the community.

The presentations are scheduled for a Special Committee Meeting of Council. The meeting will be public. It is formatted to allow your Agency, Board or Commission to make a brief presentation outlined above and for Councillors to ask questions on the information presented for clarification if necessary or about the important services you deliver to service the needs of the community. Each Agency, Board or Commission has been allocated 30 minutes for the presentation and follow-up questions.

The Special Committee Meeting of Council has been scheduled for September 16<sup>th</sup>, 2024 beginning at 5:30 pm. Once you have confirmed your availability, time slots will be scheduled and shared through the City Clerk.

North Bay City Council looks forward to your public presentation to learn more about the important services you deliver for our community.

If you have any questions do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Severino".

John Severino, P.Eng., FEC, M.B.A.

Chief Administrative Officer

JS/lc

c.c. Rebecca Morrow – [Rebecca.morrow@nbmca.ca](mailto:Rebecca.morrow@nbmca.ca)

c.c. Karen McIsaac, City Clerk



**TO:** The Chairperson and Members  
of the Board of Directors,  
North Bay-Mattawa Conservation Authority

**ORIGIN:** Robin Allen, Interim CAO-Secretary Treasurer/CBCO  
Kevin Taylor, Senior Manager Planning & Water Resources

**DATE:** June 20, 2024

**SUBJECT:** Designation of Githan Kattera as New Regulations Officer.

**Background:**

Githan Kattera is currently serving as the Water Resources Coordinator at the North Bay-Mattawa Conservation Authority (NBMCA). He holds a Bachelor's and Master of Engineering in Water Resources from the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario. In his role at NBMCA, Githan leads all engineering projects and handles the engineering components of the Section 28 regulations and associated O. Reg. 41/24: Prohibited Activities, Exemptions and Permits process of the Conservation Authorities Act (CAA). Additionally, he conducts site visits and fulfills the duties of the Flood Duty Officer. Given his extensive experience and qualifications, Githan has been designated as the new Section 28-Regulations Officer for the NBMCA.

**Analysis:**

Githan Kattera's transition to Section 28-Regulations Officer role is a logical step forward, considering his comprehensive involvement and proficiency in the technical and engineering dimensions of the NBMCA's regulatory processes. Alongside his new role, Githan will maintain his responsibilities in water resources management, including acting as the Flood Duty Officer, overseeing floodplain mapping, managing Water and Erosion Control Infrastructure (WECI) projects, and leading all engineering projects.

To ensure operational redundancy and uphold the integrity of NBMCA's legislated program areas, a separate Regulations Officer position is being filled. This measure will bolster the organization's capacity to manage its regulatory functions effectively and ensure continuity.

Furthermore, Githan is receiving training from the Nickel District Conservation Authority and will complete the Provincial Offences Officer Training, Level I. This will provide him with the necessary competencies to perform his duties efficiently and uphold regulatory standards.

**Recommendation:**

It is recommended that the Board of Directors formally recognize Githan Kattera's appointment as a Section 28-Regulations Officer to support a seamless transition and effective regulatory management.

**Recommended Resolution:**

Be it resolved that the Board of Directors of the North Bay-Mattawa Conservation Authority formally acknowledges the designation of Githan Kattera as a Section 28-Regulations Officer. The Board endorses the steps taken to ensure effective management and redundancy in the NBMCA's regulatory functions through the appointment of an additional Regulations Officer. The Board also supports Githan Kattera's ongoing training and development in his new role, and requests that this report be received and appended to the minutes of this meeting.

**Submitted by:**

Kevin Taylor, Senior Manager Planning & Water Resources

**Reviewed by:**

Robin Allen, Interim CAO-Secretary Treasurer/CBCO



**TO:** The Chairperson and Members  
of the Board of Directors,  
North Bay-Mattawa Conservation Authority

**ORIGIN:** Githan Kattera, Regulations Officer/Water Resources Coordinator

**DATE:** June 20, 2024

**SUBJECT:** Report on O. Reg. 41/24: Prohibited Activities, Exemptions and Permits (Ontario Regulation 41/24)

**Background:**

Section 28 of the *Conservation Authorities Act* empowers each Conservation Authority to prevent the loss of life and property due to flooding and erosion, and to conserve and enhance natural resources. On April 1, 2024, the *Conservation Authorities Act* was amended, and Ontario Regulation 41/24 (Prohibited Activities, Exemptions and Permits) was enacted. This regulation continues to be used as the tool by which the NBMCA manages issues related to development in natural hazard areas, including areas with floodplains, wetlands and steep slopes. Within this regulation, an Authority may issue a permit to a person to engage in an activity specified in the permit that would otherwise be prohibited by section 28, if, in the opinion of the authority,

- (a) The activity is not likely to affect the control of flooding, erosion, dynamic beaches or unstable soil or bedrock;
- (b) The activity is not likely to create conditions or circumstances that, in the event of a natural hazard, might jeopardize the health or safety of persons or result in the damage or destruction of property; and
- (c) Any other requirements that may be prescribed by the regulations are met. 2017, c. 23, Sched. 4, s. 25; 2022, c. 21. Sched.2, s. 9 (1)

On March 28, 2024, the Chief Administrative Officer, Secretary-Treasurer received delegation from the Board of Directors to issue permits under the amended Ontario Regulation 41/24.

As such, this Board Report is being presented to the NBMCA Board of Directors for information purposes.



**Analysis:**

Eleven new permits have been issued by the Conservation Authority since the previously approved minutes. A table summarizing the details of these permits is attached to this report.

Of the newly issued permits, two were issued for additions to existing dwellings, two for the reconstruction of docks, one for the reconstruction of a new fence, one for the demolition of an existing cottage and site grading, one for site grading and the placement of a new food truck, one for replacing retaining walls and updating landscaping, one for the reconstruction of a deck, and two for the construction of sunrooms (one 4-season and one 3-season).

**Recommendation:**

**THAT** the members receive and approve the Prohibited Activities, Exemptions and Permits report as presented.

**Recommended Resolution:**

**THAT** the Prohibited Activities, Exemptions and Permits report is received and appended to the minutes of this meeting.



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**Githan Kattera, Regulations Officer/ Water Resources Coordinator**

**PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES, EXEMPTIONS AND PERMITS**

**FOR NBMCA BOARD INFORMATION ON:** June 20, 2024      **PERMIT YEAR:** 2024

File No.	Name of Applicant	Municipality	Legal Description/ Address	Name of Regulated Feature	Nature of Work	Date Complete Application Received	Development, Interference with Wetlands and Alterations to Shorelines and Watercourses
							Permit No./Date of Issuance
<b>REF-24-03</b>	Dan Alexander	East Ferris	Lot 15 Part 3 Plan NR-8 Parcel 6989 WF	Lake Nosbonsing	To construct an addition to an existing dwelling	May 02, 2024	<b>#26-24</b> April 17, 2024
<b>RNB-24-17</b>	Rosanne McLachlan	North Bay	Lot 9 PCL 11320 WF 15 Shore Acres Blvd	Lake Nipissing	To reconstruct a new fence	March 29, 2024	<b>#27-24</b> April 17, 2024
<b>REF-24-05</b>	Todd Burlington	East Ferris	966 Hemlock Island	Trout Lake	To construct a dock/deck	May 02, 2024	<b>#28-24</b> May 8, 2024
<b>REF-24-04</b>	Jessica Farmer	East Ferris	34 Marina Road	Lake Nosbonsing	To construct an addition to an existing dwelling	May 02, 2024	<b>#29-24</b> May 8, 2024
<b>RNB-24-18</b>	Marcus Popp	North Bay	955C Northshore Road	Trout Lake	To demo existing cottage, level and grade and trench for new water line	May 16, 2024	<b>#30-24</b> May 8, 2024

DEVELOPMENT, INTERFERENCE WITH WETLANDS AND ALTERATIONS TO SHORELINES AND WATERCOURSES

FOR NBMCA BOARD INFORMATION ON: June 20, 2024

PERMIT YEAR: 2024

<b>RMATT-24-02</b>	Sherry Erskine - Enbridge	Mattawa	Road Right of way - Mattawa River Bridge	Mattawa River	To reconstruct deck	April 30, 2024	<b>#31-24</b> May 9, 2024
<b>RMATT-24-03</b>	Ian Foster - Sid Turcotte Park	Mattawa	PLAN 7 LOT 116,117,119 LOTS 130 TO 152 154 TO 157 PT 120 PLAN 1 PT LOTS 1,2 RANGE K L.U.P 43-695 (WATER LOTS) INC. RP36R10313 PART	Mattawa River	To place fill, to grade, to place a new food truck and to complete site servicing	May 6, 2024	<b>#32-24</b> May 9, 2024
<b>RPA-24-01</b>	Craig Tremblay	Papineau-Cameron	5 Moores Lane	Lac Chant Plein	Reconstruct dock	May 13, 2024	<b>#33-24</b> May 15, 2024
<b>RNB-24-19</b>	Gilles Bouchard	North Bay	85 Wild Cherry Lane	Trout Lake	To replace existing wooden retaining walls and update landscaping	May 16, 2024	<b>#34-24</b> June 19, 2024
<b>RNB-24-20</b>	Kandiah Vijayakanthan and Vijayalakmi	North Bay	27 Kenreta Drive	Chippawa Creek	Construct 4- Season Sunroom and Extend Roof	June 12, 2024	<b>#35-24</b> June 19, 2024

PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES, EXEMPTIONS AND PERMITS

FOR NBMCA BOARD INFORMATION ON: June 20, 2024 PERMIT YEAR: 2024

REF-24-07	David Mechefske	East Ferris	757 Nosbonsing Park Road	Lake Nosbonsing	Construct 3-Season Sunroom	June 10, 2024	#36-24 June 20, 2024



**TO:** The Chairperson and Members  
of the Board of Directors,  
North Bay-Mattawa Conservation Authority

**ORIGIN:** Ella Bird, DCBO - SS, Acting Manager On-Site Sewage System Program

**DATE:** June 19, 2024

**SUBJECT:** On-Site Sewage System Second Quarter Review 2024

**OSS Analysis:**

Applications and File Reviews continue to be received at a steady pace – so far File Reviews seem to be about equal to previous years and we have had more applications in the first 2 quarters compared to 2023. It is projected that we may have an increase in permit numbers for 2024. Second/substantial inspections are up for the first 2 quarters as well this year, which is to be expected after the last 4 years of higher than average (prior to COVID) volume of applications/permits issued. Substantial completion inspections are expected to increase with installations taking place prior to school being out / cottage season beginning, and will continue throughout the summer months with the usual spike in September after school is back in and people have vacated their cottages. Two septic inspection staff members have been made full time permanent staff. A MMI inspector has been hired and has sent out all of the letters to the properties to be inspected in 2024. There are 105 projected MMI inspections to be done this year. The MMI inspector also prepared the discretionary letters (43 properties, 12 in East Ferris and 31 in North Bay) to members of the Trout Creek reinspection program. The 43 properties identified have never had inspections since the program began. The discretionary letters have not yet been sent as we are waiting on mailing lists. The MMI inspections are set to start at the beginning of next week. A new front desk staff has been hired for the CA in North Bay office, she has spent 2 days in the Parry Sound office and is continuing to train in North Bay. With the higher inspection/application volumes, it will be difficult for this position to be maintained by one individual. Duties may need to be revisited and tasks adjusted – alternate solutions such as switching the phone to going directly to a switchboard may need to be entertained. An OSS staff member continues to be on leave and singing is still being carried out in the Parry Sound office. The OSS Manager is Interim CAO but has still been available for all staff questions and concerns during this time.

NBMCA - OSS Program	Data								
					2024				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOTAL
Permits received	848	1119	910	770	50	232			
Complaints/ concerns addressed	19	24	12	19	0	4			

<b>Legal inquiry responses</b>	223	355	383	235	59	76			
<b>Expansion/renovation files reviewed</b>	146	175	158	177	36	37			
<b>Inspections (firsts)</b>	828	1087	880	775	40	213			
<b>Inspections (seconds)</b>	745	880	815	768	10	100			
<b>Inspections (thirds)</b>	586	819	854	996	49	108			
<b>Inspections (Mandatory Maintenance)</b>	0	202	110	96	0	0			
<b>OSS Planning letters + Lands to be developed + OBC Clearance</b>	32	82	80	86	49*	18**			

\*This number includes all PC/P files for North Bay & Parry Sound for the first quarter, but not all of them received letters or site inspection (this is higher than normal because of that). Some of these did not have our application filled out and no payment but have been added to database any how – moving forward this has been dealt with. Typically, the planner would differentiate whether these had OSS for the North Bay files, but because this position is in transition a total was provided. Changes are being implemented in the North Bay office which will show a more accurate reflection for next reporting cycle.

\*\*This number is more representative of an accurate quarter as only paid applications / applications for member municipalities with formally filled out applications have been input into the database.

Submitted by:



Ella Bird

DCBO - SS, Acting Manager On-Site Sewage System Program

Reviewed by:

Robin Allen, Interim Chief Administrative Officer, Secretary Treasurer



## STAFF REPORT

To: Council  
From: Treasurer/Director of Corporate Services  
Re: Playground Renovation Project Updates

---

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

Received for information purposes.

### **ANALYSIS:**

At the Council meeting of August 13, 2024, Council was notified that staff had procured replacement playground equipment for the Powassan Lion's Park and Trout Creek Community Centre Park and were seeking additional funding to be allocated towards the TCCC site.

The installation of the equipment at the Powassan Lion's Park will begin on Monday September 9, 2024, and is anticipated to take three days. Staff will be posting public notice for a temporary playground closure later on the week of September 3, to allow for time to Public Works to complete the necessary site preparation work. We are anticipating the park will reopen on Thursday September 12, 2024.

In addition, our funding proposal at the Trout Creek site was approved by the grantor, which opens up approximately an additional \$115,000 for playground renovations there. Staff will be completing the necessary background work to have that equipment designed and procured over the winter and will schedule installation for as early as possible in 2025.



## COUNCIL MEMO

To: Council  
From: K. Bester, Deputy Clerk  
Re: Community Emergency Preparedness Grant  
Date: August 20, 2024

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### **RECOMMENDATION:**

That Council discuss and provide staff with direction as to what this emergency preparedness funding opportunity might be best suited for.

### **BACKGROUND:**

The Community Emergency Preparedness Grant (CEPG) provides funding to help communities purchase emergency supplies, equipment and services, such as:

- chain saws
- generators
- sandbag machines
- training delivery and education
- exercise planning and coordination

**The grant funds supplies, equipment and services that range from \$5,000 to \$50,000. The program will launch in late September 2024. There is no information available yet as to the deadline for submissions.**



**Treasury Board Secretariat****Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor**

Office of the Associate  
Minister of Emergency  
Preparedness and  
Response

Bureau du ministre associé de la  
Protection civile et des  
interventions d'urgence

Whitney Block, Room 4320  
99 Wellesley Street West  
Toronto ON M7A 1W3

Édifice Whitney, bureau 4320  
99, rue Wellesley Ouest  
Toronto ON M7A 1W3



**DATE:** August 16, 2024

**MEMORANDUM TO:** Heads of Council

**SUBJECT:** Community Emergency Preparedness Grant Round 2  
launching in September 2024

Dear Head of Council,

I am pleased to share that the Ontario government will be launching another round of the [Community Emergency Preparedness Grant](#). This second investment of \$5 million will continue to increase local resilience and provide communities and organizations across the province with the resources and equipment they need to prepare for natural disasters and emergencies.

The application period is expected to begin late September 2024. Similar to Round 1, small- and medium-sized municipalities, local services boards, First Nations communities, Indigenous organizations and non-governmental organizations will be eligible to apply to purchase critical supplies and equipment, and deliver training and services to improve local emergency preparation and response. Please note, recipients who received funding as part of Round 1 will be ineligible to apply. This rule will allow even more communities and organizations from across Ontario to benefit from this program.

Once the application window opens, the ministry will host information sessions to help guide applicants through the process. More information will be communicated in the coming weeks.

The Community Emergency Preparedness Grant is part of the government's \$110 million commitment to strengthen emergency preparedness in Ontario. These targeted

investments are another step the government is taking to provide communities with the resources they need to stay safe, practiced, and prepared.

I look forward to continuing our work together as partners in emergency management for the communities we serve.

Sincerely,

*Original signed by*

Trevor Jones  
Associate Minister of Emergency Preparedness and Response  
Treasury Board Secretariat

**Treasury Board Secretariat      Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor**

Office of the Associate  
Minister of Emergency  
Preparedness and  
Response

Bureau du ministre associé de la  
Protection civile et des  
interventions d'urgence



Whitney Block, Room 4320  
99 Wellesley Street West  
Toronto ON M7A 1W3

Édifice Whitney, bureau 4320  
99, rue Wellesley Ouest  
Toronto (Ontario) M7A 1W3

**DATE :** 16 août 2024

**NOTE DE SERVICE  
DESTINATAIRES :** Présidences du conseil

**OBJET :** Lancement du deuxième cycle de la Subvention pour les  
projets communautaires de protection civile en septembre  
2024

Chères présidences du conseil,

J'ai l'honneur de vous annoncer que le gouvernement de l'Ontario lancera un autre cycle de la [Subvention pour les projets communautaires de protection civile](#). Ce deuxième investissement de 5 millions de dollars permettra de continuer à accroître la résilience locale et à fournir aux communautés et aux organisations de la province les ressources et le matériel dont elles ont besoin pour se préparer pour les catastrophes naturelles et les situations d'urgence.

La période de demande devrait commencer à la fin du mois de septembre 2024. Comme pour le premier cycle, les municipalités de petite et moyenne taille, les régies locales de services, les communautés des Premières Nations, les organisations autochtones et les organisations non gouvernementales pourront présenter une demande pour acheter des fournitures et du matériel essentiels, et dispenser des formations et des services pour améliorer la préparation et l'intervention en cas de situation d'urgence à l'échelle locale. Veuillez noter que les bénéficiaires qui ont reçu un financement dans le cadre du premier cycle ne pourront pas présenter de demande. Cette règle permettra à un plus grand nombre de communautés et d'organisations de tout l'Ontario de bénéficier de ce programme.

Une fois la période de demande lancée, le ministère tiendra des séances d'information pour aider les demandeurs à s'orienter dans le processus. De plus amples renseignements seront communiqués dans les semaines à venir.

La Subvention pour les projets communautaires de protection civile s'inscrit dans le cadre de l'engagement pris par le gouvernement de consacrer 110 millions de dollars au renforcement de la protection civile en Ontario. Ces investissements ciblés sont une autre mesure prise par le gouvernement pour fournir aux communautés les ressources dont elles ont besoin pour rester en sécurité, s'entraîner et se préparer.

Je me réjouis de poursuivre notre collaboration comme partenaires dans la gestion des situations d'urgence pour les communautés que nous servons.

Cordialement,

*Original signé par*

Trevor Jones

Ministre associé de la Protection civile et de l'Intervention en cas d'urgence  
Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor



## COUNCIL MEMO

To: Council  
From: K. Bester, Deputy Clerk  
Re: Government of Canada – New Horizons for Senior Program – Community Based Projects  
Date: August 27, 2024

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### **RECOMMENDATION:**

That the Municipal Council provide support for a funding application to be submitted to refurbish the existing pickleball courts in Trout Creek, by passing a resolution supporting the funding application and committing to cover any cost overruns if required.

### **BACKGROUND:**

**This funding program will provide up to \$25,000.**

**Project costs must be tied to projects that are designed by seniors and/or delivered by seniors. These costs must empower seniors in their communities and contribute to improving their health and well-being.**

### **Program objectives**

Projects submitted for this grant (up to \$25,000) must meet at least 1 of the following program objectives:

- promoting volunteerism among seniors and other generations
- engaging seniors in the community through the mentoring of others
- expanding awareness of elder abuse, including financial abuse
- *supporting the social participation and inclusion of seniors*
- *providing [capital assistance](#) for new and existing community projects and/or programs for seniors*

## COUNCIL MEMO

To: Council  
From: K. Bester, Deputy Clerk  
Re: Community Sport and Recreation Infrastructure Fund  
Date: August 20, 2024

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### RECOMMENDATION:

That Council discuss and provide staff with direction as to what these recreational funding opportunities might be best suited for. The Community Sport and Recreation Infrastructure Fund (CSRIF) announced on April 18, 2024 provides funding to municipalities, Indigenous communities, non-profit organizations and (for new builds only) for-profit organizations through two program streams for projects that:

1. [repair or upgrade existing sport and recreation facilities \(Stream 1\)](#)

Examples of eligible projects include:

- critical facility repairs (for example, repairing roofs, fixing structural defects)
- installing heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems
- resurfacing playing fields
- installing new arena boards and glass
- pool repairs
- expanding/retrofitting change rooms to accommodate programming
- replacing playground equipment for safety or accessibility

**The deadline for Stream 1 applications is October 29, 2024 –Funding to be awarded will be between \$150,000 - \$1,000,000. Municipalities are to cover 50% of costs. There may be an opportunity to apply for up to 70% of costs IF “unique and special circumstances” can be identified.**

2. [build new and transformative sport and recreation facilities \(Stream 2\)](#)

The CSRIF is a cost-shared program launched as part of the [2024 Budget: Building a Better Ontario](#) to:

- foster healthier and more active lifestyle for families
- make sport more accessible
- help more communities across the province host local, national and international sporting events and competitions

**Stream 2 applications will be accepted on an on going basis until all monies have been allocated. Funding to be awarded can be up to \$10,000,000 per project. Municipalities are to cover 50% of costs.**

**Municipalities MAY submit an application to EACH of the Streams.**



## COUNCIL MEMO

To: Council  
From: K. Bester, Deputy Clerk  
Re: Ministry for Seniors and Accessibility – Seniors Active Living Centres – Program Expansion  
Date: August 29, 2024

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### **RECOMMENDATION:**

That the Municipal Council provide support for a funding application to be submitted to create a Seniors Active Living Centre at the 250 Clark community hub. Funding in the amount of \$30,000 is being requested for the 2025-26 year. The municipality would be required to provide 20% of the total funding being requested \$6000 consisting of both 'in-kind' (use of municipal spaces, etc) and budgeted dollars.

### **BACKGROUND:**

**This funding program will provide up to \$50,000 for the 2025-26 term.**

The ministry currently supports approximately 316 SALC programs that help older adults improve their health and well-being through social, cultural, educational and recreational programming.

Ontario will be expanding the SALC Program in 2024-25. We are inviting organizations to submit proposals to launch a new SALC program in a geographic area (municipality, First Nation or Local Service Board) that does not already have an existing SALC program operating within it, and/or supports a specific underserved population that is not currently being served by an existing SALC program in the area.

There will be an opportunity to re-apply at the end of the 2026 programming term, if this application is successful, so that we can to continue the Active Living Centre, for the following and subsequent years.



## STAFF REPORT

To: Council  
From: Manager of Operations  
Re: Nuisance Beaver Bylaw

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### **RECOMMENDATION:**

Operations would ask council to consider adopting a Nuisance Beaver Dam bylaw.

### **ANALYSIS:**

Beaver dam failure can cause extensive damage to roads and localized flooding of surrounding property. The attached bylaw sets out actions and recommendations for landowners to prevent damage. Additionally, the bylaw explains the liability landowners can be exposed to if a dam fails. The bylaw sets out a course of action to inform all concerned parties of potential hazards and required actions by Municipal staff and property owners.



THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF POWASSAN

BYLAW NO. 2024-XX

Being a Bylaw for prohibiting, regulating and remediating public nuisances caused by uncontrolled beaver dams.

**WHEREAS** it is the responsibility of the Municipality to keep in repair public roads within the Municipality to permit the safe movement of persons and materials under Section 44 of the Municipal Act;

**AND WHEREAS** the Municipality has broad authority to enact bylaws to protect public safety and property by enacting bylaws in the sphere of jurisdiction of drainage and flood control under Sections 9, 11, 96 and 97 of the Municipal Act;

**AND WHEREAS** Council has authority to define, prohibit and regulate public nuisances and situations which could become a public nuisance under Section 128 of the Municipal Act, and the opinion of Council, if arrived at in good faith, is not subject to review by any court;

**AND WHEREAS** where the Municipality has authority to direct or require by bylaw or otherwise that a thing be done, the Municipality may also direct under Section 427 of the Municipal Act that, in default of it being done by the person directed or required to do it, such matter or thing shall be done at the person's expense; that the municipality may enter onto the person's land to do it; and may recover its costs of doing it by, *inter alia*, adding the cost to the tax roll and collecting in the same manner as taxes.

**AND WHEREAS** the existence of nuisance beaver dams on private property causes danger to members of the public using public roads and substantial costs to general ratepayers of the Municipality of Powassan.

**NOW THEREFORE**, the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Powassan hereby enacts as follows:

1. **SHORT TITLE:**

This Bylaw shall be known as "**NUISANCE BEAVER CONTROL BYLAW**".

2. **DEFINITIONS:**

In this Bylaw the following words and phrases have the following meanings:

**"COUNCIL"** means the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Powassan.

**"MUNICIPALITY"** means The Corporation of the Municipality of Powassan.

**"NUISANCE BEAVER"** means any animal that has built or is maintaining a Nuisance Beaver Dam.

**"NUISANCE BEAVER DAM"** means a blockage of any permanent or intermittent stream or natural drainage constructed by an animal of any combination of natural features, branches and earth to which one or more of the following apply:

- (a) The dam impounds sufficient water behind it to cover the traveled surface of a Public Road located up stream of the dam with water; OR
- (b) The dam impounds sufficient water to undermine the bed or earth under a Public Road located up stream of the dam by causing it to become waterlogged to the extent that the roadbed sinks, or damage is caused to the road bed or its traveled surface; OR

- (c) The dam impounds sufficient water upstream of a Public Road to create a danger that in the event the dam suddenly bursts water will cover the traveled surface of a Public Road or do damage to the surface or bed of a Public Road; OR
- (d) The dam has been identified in a resolution of the Council of the Municipality as a Nuisance Beaver Dam; OR
- (e) The dam is located at approximately the same location where a previous dam to which any of (a), (b), (c) or (d) above applied.

“**PUBLIC ROAD**” has the meaning assigned to that term in the Municipal Act and includes any road which is maintained on a seasonal or year-round basis by the Municipality whether located on a municipally owned road allowance or not.

### **3. PUBLIC NUISANCE: DUTIES OF LANDOWNER**

A Nuisance Beaver Dam is hereby declared by Council to be a Public Nuisance within the meaning of the Municipal Act. Every owner of land is hereby directed and required to control, destroy and prevent the creation of Nuisance Beaver Dams on their property by the following means:

- (a) Trapping or otherwise removing the animals which build or maintain Nuisance Beaver Dams or entering into an agreement with a licensed trapper to do so on a regular basis.
- (b) Breaking or destroying any Nuisance Beaver Dam located on the property.
- (c) Installing culverts or other drainage mechanisms to control the amount of water that can be impounded behind a dam to prevent it from becoming a Nuisance Beaver Dam.
- (d) Regularly inspecting the property after the existence of a Nuisance Beaver Dam is called to the attention of the landowner by the Municipality to ensure that the problem does not recur.

### **4. RESPONSIBILITIES OF MUNICIPAL STAFF**

- (a) The Manager of Operations of the Municipality is responsible for locating and calling to the attention of Council and the Clerk Nuisance Beaver Dams.
- (b) The Municipality shall send to the person or persons shown as the assessed owner on the Municipal Tax Roll of any property on which a Nuisance Beaver Dam is located a notice, substantially in the form of Schedule A annexed hereto and forming part of this bylaw, together with a copy of this bylaw. A copy and record of this notice shall be kept in the Municipal property file for that land.
- (c) If the Nuisance Beaver Dam has already interfered with a Public Road as set out in subsections (a) or (b) of the definition of “Nuisance Beaver Dam” in Section 2 above, or if the Manager of Operations forms the opinion a dam poses an imminent danger under (a), (b) or (c) of the same definition, the Manager of Operations shall call the situation to the attention of the Council as soon as possible.
- (d) The Manager of Operations and other Municipal staff shall carry out the directions of Council as set out in any resolution under Sections 5 and 6 of this Bylaw.
- (e) The Clerk shall keep a record of the location of any lands on which a Nuisance Beaver Dam has been identified by the Manager of Operations or resolution of Council and any costs incurred by the Municipality for:

-Remedial action directed by Council under Section 6 of this Bylaw

-Repairing damage to a Public Road resulting from any of (a), (b) or (c) in the definition of a Nuisance Beaver Dam in Section 3 above

-Closing a Public Road for the protection of the public resulting from any of (a), (b) or (c) in the definition of a Nuisance Beaver Dam in Section 3 above.

-Such costs shall include, but not be limited to, the time of municipal staff including supervisors at their hourly rate; materials at their cost price; and payments to contractors.

## **5. ACTIONS BY COUNCIL**

- (a) Upon being advised of the existence of a Nuisance Beaver Dam by the Manager of Operations, and if satisfied that the Nuisance Beaver Dam has resulted in any of (a), (b) or (c) in the definition of a Nuisance Beaver Dam in Section 3 above OR poses and imminent danger of the same, Council may pass a formal resolution defining a particular dam at a particular location as a Nuisance Beaver Dam. A copy of the resolution of Council together with a notice substantially in the form of that set out in Schedule B annexed to and forming part of this Bylaw shall be mailed forthwith to each assessed owner of the property at the address appearing on the Municipal Tax roll.
- (b) Once a particular dam on a particular property has been identified by resolution of Council as a Nuisance Beaver Dam, Council MAY, in the same or a subsequent resolution direct any of the following:
  - (i) Direct that further notice be given to the owner by any means including a deadline by which the owner must complete any or all of the requirements of Section 3 of this Bylaw, or Council will direct remedial action on its own.
  - (ii) Direct that municipal staff and/or contractors in the employ of the Municipality shall take remedial action in accordance with Section 6 of this Bylaw, with or without giving any further notice or deadline under (a) immediately above.
  - (iii) Where Council has directed that a notice with a deadline under (a) be given, remedial work by or on behalf of the municipality shall not commence until the deadline has expired, PROVIDED THAT if Council determines that due to a change in circumstances a Public Road must be closed or users of a Public Road are endangered, it may direct that remedial work commence immediately and prior to the expiry of the deadline.
  - (iv) Direct that all or a specified portion of the costs recorded by the Clerk under Section 4(e) of this Bylaw be billed to the owner(s) of the property on which a Nuisance Beaver Dam is or was located. Where the landowner(s) have entered into an agreement pursuant to Section 7 of this Bylaw, the amounts charged shall be limited to those set out in the municipality's User Fee Bylaw and shall not include any costs of inspection or road repair.
  - (v) Direct that, in the event of non-payment by the owner of amounts owing and billed to a landowner under (iv) immediately above, that the municipal solicitor be consulted as to the best method of collecting the amount owing which may include:

-adding such amounts to the tax roll and collecting them in the same manner as taxes.

-court action against the landowner.

## **6. REMEDIAL ACTION**

Where Council has identified a particular dam on a particular property as a Nuisance Beaver Dam by resolution under Section 5 of this Bylaw, it may direct the following remedial actions be taken to reduce or remove the public nuisance resulting from the Nuisance Beaver Dam pursuant to Section 427 of the Municipal Act:

- (a) Authorize municipal staff or a contractor employed by the Municipality to enter onto the lands on which the Nuisance Beaver Dam is or was previously located for purposes of inspecting the lands and taking other remedial action permitted under this Section of the Bylaw. The notices provided under Sections 4(b) and 5(a) of this Bylaw shall constitute the notices required by Section 431 of the Municipal Act; and the destruction of a Nuisance Beaver Dam shall be “restoration of the land to its original condition” as required by that section.
- (b) Taking any action which the landowner is required or directed to do by Section 3 of this Bylaw:
  - (i) Trapping or otherwise removing the animals which build or maintain Nuisance Beaver Dams or entering into an agreement with a licensed trapper to do so.
  - (ii) Breaking or destroying any Nuisance Beaver Dam located on the Property.
  - (iii) Installing culverts or other drainage mechanisms to control the amount of water that can be impounded behind a dam to prevent it from becoming a Nuisance Beaver Dam.
  - (iv) Regularly inspecting the property after the existence of a Nuisance Beaver Dam is called to the attention of the landowner by the Municipality to ensure that the problem does not recur.

## **7. CONTRACTUAL MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS**

Council may enter into agreements with the owners of lands on which Nuisance Beaver Dams have been located in the past or are presently located for the management and control of Nuisance Beaver Dams on their property. Such agreements shall be substantially in the form set out in Schedule C to this Bylaw and provide, *inter alia*,

- (a) That the Municipality, its staff, contractors and agents, may enter the property at reasonable times for purposes of the agreement.
- (b) That the Municipality will inspect and monitor potential Nuisance Beaver Dams on the property and the owner(s) will be relieved of that duty under the Bylaw. No fee will be charged for this service.
- (c) That the Municipality may contract with a licensed trapper or hunter to remove beaver(s) engaged in the building or maintenance of a Nuisance Beaver Dam. The landowner will agree to pay a fixed fee per beaver removed for this service as set out in the Municipality’s User Fee Bylaw.
- (d) That Municipal Staff or contractors in the employ of the Municipality may enter onto the lands and break or remove a Nuisance Beaver Dam when the Manager of Operations deems that necessary to protect a Public Road. The landowner will agree to pay a fixed fee per entry for this service as set out in the Municipality’s User Fees Bylaw.

- (e) That during the term of the agreement, the landowner shall not be liable for any other costs as set out in Section 4(e) of this Bylaw.
- (f) That any party may terminate the agreement at any time by notice in writing.

8. **REPEAL, VALIDITY AND EFFECTIVE DATE**

- (a) If any section, clause, or provision of this Bylaw is for any reason declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of the Bylaw as a whole or any part thereof other than that section, clause, or provision so declared to be invalid and it is hereby declared to be the intention that all remaining sections, clauses or provisions of the Bylaw shall remain in full force and effect until repealed, notwithstanding that one or more provisions thereof shall have been declared to be invalid.
- (b) The Clerk of the Municipality of Powassan is hereby authorized to make any minor modifications or corrections of an administrative, numeric, grammatic, semantic or descriptive nature or kind to the Bylaw and schedule(s) as may be deemed necessary after the passage of this Bylaw, where such modifications or corrections do not alter the intent of the Bylaw.
- (c) This Bylaw repeals any other Bylaws heretofore passed that are in contravention of this Bylaw.
- (d) This Bylaw shall come into effect upon the date of passage.

**READ** a **FIRST** and **SECOND** time on the \_\_\_ day of September 2024 and to be **READ** a **THIRD** and **FINAL** time and considered passed in open Council on the \_\_\_ day of September 2024.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk

SCHEDULE A TO BYLAW NO. 2024-XX

The Corporation of Municipality of Powassan

NOTICE

Nuisance Beaver Bylaw

TAKE NOTICE that municipal staff have identified the presence of one or more Nuisance Beaver Dams on your property at

LOT: \_\_\_\_\_

CONCESSION: \_\_\_\_\_

This Notice is given pursuant to Section 4 of the Municipality's Nuisance Beaver Bylaw, a copy of which is attached. A Nuisance Beaver Dam is one, which is or potentially may close or damage a public road maintained by Powassan by either:

- Washing out or flooding the road should it suddenly let go in a heavy storm; or,
- Flood or undermine the roadbed of a road located upstream of the dam.

Each year the Municipality spends precious road budget dollars dealing with the damage nuisance beavers do to our roads. When a road floods it also endangers users of the road and could create potential legal liability for the landowner who permits a nuisance to escape from their property and cause danger to others.

The enclosed bylaw makes it the responsibility of the landowner(s) where a Nuisance Beaver Dam is located to resolve the problem. If the landowner(s) fail to do so, the Municipality may enter onto your lands itself; remove nuisance beaver and break their dams; **and charge you the cost of doing so as well as the cost of repairing any damage caused to a public road by a Nuisance Beaver Dam.** Nuisance Beaver also tends to be a recurring problem at certain locations. Regular inspection is necessary to ensure the problem does not return.

Please feel free to consult with Municipal staff about strategies to deal with Nuisance Beaver. The Municipality also offers a program under which you can contract to allow it to deal with nuisance beaver. Under this program, suitable for non-resident owners and others who find it difficult to personally inspect and fix the problem,

- Periodic Inspections of your property are free
- Removal of nuisance beavers and dams will be done for fixed fees (although these fees can be reviewed and changed); and
- The Municipality agrees not to hold you responsible for damage done to its roads by a Nuisance Beaver Dam on your property.

SCHEDULE B TO BYLAW NO. 2024-XX

The Corporation of the Municipality of Powassan

FINAL NOTICE

Nuisance Beaver Bylaw

TAKE NOTICE that the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL has passed a resolution declaring the presence of one or more Nuisance Beaver Dams on your property at

LOT: \_\_\_\_\_

CONCESSION: \_\_\_\_\_

This Notice is given pursuant to Section 5 of the Municipality's Nuisance Beaver Bylaw, a copy of which is attached. A Nuisance Beaver Dam is one, which is or potentially may close or damage a public road maintained by Powassan by either:

- Washing out or flooding the road should it suddenly let go in a heavy storm; or
- Flood or undermine the roadbed of a road located upstream of the dam.

Each year the Municipality spends precious road budget dollars of you and your neighbours dealing with the damage nuisance beavers do to our roads. When a road floods it also endangers users of the road and could create potential legal liability for the landowner who permits a nuisance to escape from their property and cause danger to others.

The enclosed bylaw makes it the responsibility of the landowner(s) where a Nuisance Beaver Dam is located to resolve the problem. If the landowner(s) fail to do so, the Municipality may enter onto your lands itself; remove nuisance beaver and break their dams; **and charge you the cost of doing so as well as the cost of repairing any damage caused to a public road by a Nuisance Beaver Dam.** Council's resolution provides that its representatives may now take action either: (check one or both)

- ☐ Without further notice if the Manager of Operations deems it necessary; OR
- ☐ At any time after \_\_\_\_\_.(Time given to landowner to act)

Please feel free to consult with Municipality staff about strategies to deal with Nuisance Beaver. The Municipality also offers a program under which you can contract to allow it to deal with nuisance beaver.

**SCHEDULE C TO BYLAW NO. 2024-XX**

**THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY  
OF POWASSAN**

AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO  
THE MUNICIPALITY OF POWASSAN  
NUISANCE BEAVER CONTROL BYLAW NO. 2024-XX

BETWEEN:

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF POWASSAN  
(Hereinafter called "The Municipality")

-and-

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Hereinafter called "The Landowner(s)")

WHEREAS The Municipality has identified one or more Nuisance Beaver Dams located on the property of "The Landowners" at: (short legal description including Lot & Concession)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

being Assessment Roll No. (if available)

\_\_\_\_\_

(Hereinafter called "The Property"); and The Landowners and The Municipality have agreed to enter into this agreement as a means of fulfilling the responsibility of The Landowners to control nuisance beaver on The Property;

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that in consideration of the mutual covenants set out herein, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

1. That the Municipality, its staff, contractors and agents may enter the property at reasonable times for purposes of the agreement.
2. That The Municipality will inspect and monitor potential Nuisance Beaver Dams on The Property (but not any other property of The Landowner(s) within The Municipality). The Landowner(s) will be relieved of that duty under the Nuisance Beaver Control Bylaw. No fee will be charged to The Landowner(s) for this service.
3. That the Municipality may use its own staff, or contract with a licensed trapper or hunter to remove beaver engaged in the building or maintenance of any beaver dam on The Property. The Landowner(s) consent to the trapping or shooting of beaver on The Property and to the killing of any other animal that may be unintentionally destroyed on The Property. The Landowner(s) agree to pay a fixed fee per beaver removed for this service as set out from time to time in the Municipality's User Fee Bylaw and acknowledge that if



such fee is not paid when billed it may be added to the municipal tax roll for The Property and collected in the same manner as taxes.

4. That Municipal Staff or contractors in the employ of the Municipality may enter onto The Property and break or remove any beaver dam when the Manager of Operations deems that necessary to protect a Public Road. The opinion of the Manager of Operations shall be conclusive as to whether or not a particular beaver dam needs to be broken or removed. The Landowner(s) agree to pay a fixed fee per dam broken and for each occasion on which a dam is broken for this service as set out from time to time in the Municipality's User Fee Bylaw and acknowledge that if such fee is not paid when billed it may be added to the municipal tax roll for The Property and collected in the same manner as taxes. The Municipality agrees that it will endeavour to carry out the purpose of this agreement---to protect public roads from flooding or the danger of flooding---by the least expensive method and will give preference to the removal of beaver under the previous paragraph, when possible. The Landowner(s) recognize that it will not always be possible to avoid breaking an existing dam.

5. The Municipality agrees that it will not charge The Landowner(s) any amount during the currency of this agreement except those fixed fees mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this agreement and prescribed in The Municipality's User Fee Bylaw at the time the service was provided. For greater certainty, The Municipality will not claim any amount for maintenance or repair of roads as a result of any damage that occurs during the currency of this agreement resulting from a Nuisance Beaver Dam on The Property.

6. Any Party to this agreement may terminate it at any time by notice in writing effective as of the date of delivery of same. Notice by The Municipality may be sent by ordinary mail to the address shown for The Property on the municipal tax roll at the time and shall be deemed to have been delivered on the seventh day after mailing. Notice by The Landowner(s) may be mailed to The Municipality at RR#1, Burks Falls, Ontario P0A 1C0 and shall be deemed to have been delivered on the seventh day after mailing. Notice delivered by one Landowner shall be deemed to be notice from all Landowners. The Landowner(s) acknowledge that The Municipality may retain the right to enter onto The Property under provisions of the Municipal Act of Ontario and The Municipality's Nuisance Beaver Control Bylaw after termination.

7. Where a person signing below as a "Landowner" is not the sole registered or beneficial owner of The Property, they represent and warrants that they are the authorized representative of all Landowner(s) of The Property with the authority to bind them to the terms of this agreement. Each person signing below represents that they received a copy of this agreement at the time it was signed either personally or by an authorized representative.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties have hereunder set their hands by the signatures of their duly authorized signing officers in that regard.

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF POWASSAN

Per:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk or other authorized representative

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Landowner)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Landowner)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Landowner)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Landowner)

DRAFT



## STAFF REPORT

To: Council  
From: Operations / Public Works  
Re: Trees on Main Street

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### **RECOMMENDATION:**

Operations and Public works would ask council to consider the removal of the two trees located at the Home Hardware Building Center on Main Street.

### **ANALYSIS:**

The two trees located at the front of the Home Hardware have grown to the point they are pushing up the interlocking bricks around their trunks. The elevated bricks are at a height they can cause a trip and fall incident. Additionally, the bricks create an obstacle for our winter snow removal operations. Public works recommends removal of the trees and stump grinding afterwards.



## STAFF REPORT

To: Council  
From: Operations  
Re : Trout Creek Community Centre

---

### RECOMMENDATION :

Operations is asking Council to consider the path forward for the Trout Creek Community Centre.

### ANALYSIS:

At the last council meeting, Council approved \$40,000 to allow a structural study at the TCCC and complete other repairs to our Municipal buildings. This was approved after receipt of the building assessment report, completed by Tatham Engineering, which indicated the potential for differential settlement of the TCCC's building's timber posts and insufficient strength of the concrete slab to support the post loads.

The Municipality received a quote from Tatham Engineering at \$37,800 for the structural study. This quote was for engineering services only, and all physical work would need to be completed by a contractor at additional expense. The contractor would need to do exterior site excavation and cut the concrete slab in the bleacher areas. Once the openings in the outer grade and inner concrete have been investigated, repairs would need to be completed at the Municipality's expense. The costs for the excavations and removal of the concrete to investigate, coupled with the repairs, would more than double the allotted funds for the study. To cover these additional costs, the amount allocated to complete the investigation would need to be approximately \$100,000.

As per the building assessment report, required repairs are currently estimated at \$1,608,500. If the structural investigation were to find that other retrofits are required to stabilize the facility, costs could be further increased substantially.

As an alternative option, Operations contacted two contractors to get a per square-foot price for commercial building replacement. Estimates came back between \$350 and \$500 per square foot, which would make total replacement cost of the Community Centre portion roughly \$1.25 to \$2 million. Adding a pavilion-covered outdoor rink was estimated at less than \$500,000, based on comparable projects at other area municipalities. This arena setup would also reduce operating costs considerably.

Operations would like to make clear that the study may interfere with our ability to open the arena on time or at all this season. Additionally, Operations recommends not opening the arena until the above study has been completed and the results evaluated. It should be noted that the cost to repair and retrofit the existing site appear equal to, or greater than, the cost to explore a new building model. On that basis, and with the recent announcement of funding under NOHFC's Community Sport and Recreation Infrastructure Fund, Operations would like Council to determine if it is fiscally responsible to repair the Trout Creek Arena, or preferable to explore options for a new community centre build with a covered outdoor arena, or some variation thereof.

File 224503

August 25, 2024

Fred Schmeltz  
Manager of Operations and Facilities  
Municipality of Powassan  
250 Clark Street  
Powassan, Ontario P0H 1Z0  
f schmeltz@powassan.net

Re: Trout Creek Community Center, 181 Main Street West, Municipality of Powassan  
Proposal for Detailed Structural Investigation

Dear Fred:

Tatham Engineering Limited (Tatham) is pleased to present this proposal for professional engineering services related to a detailed structural investigation for the Trout Creek Community Center facility located at 181 Main Street in Powassan.

Tatham was retained to perform a visual building assessment of the Trout Creek Community Center. We issued our Building Assessment report on June 20, 2024.

The primary purpose of this assessment was to review and document the existing condition of the building and to identify and quantify major defects which may require significant investment for repair. Our inspection was limited to observations made from visual evidence. No dismantling of any architectural finishes was performed. No destructive or non-destructive testing was undertaken. No calculations were completed to verify the suitability of the original design or existing conditions.

We were also provided with previous structural assessment reports to serve as background information for our use:

- Building Condition Assessment by TSH Engineers, Architects, Planners dated October 2007; and
- Draft Building Condition Assessment by Tulloch Engineering dated October 2020.

#### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The original structure was an outdoor arena with a canopy roof built of timber construction. The structure and foundations were constructed as a pole barn. We have assumed the timber support columns are embedded into concrete piers augured into native soils in accordance with standard pole barn construction. Walls were later constructed beyond the canopy to extend and enclose the arena along each

side. The exterior wood-framed walls are supported on shallow concrete grade beams between the outer column support piers. Large steel brackets have been installed to reinforce the base of each of the interior wood posts. No information has been provided as to the design of these steel brackets, however we assume the encased timber posts are deteriorating below grade and are relying on the steel reinforcement brackets to transfer vertical and horizontal loads to the slab-on-grade of unknown depth. We observed cracks in the slab-on-grade around the timber posts. We are concerned this is likely the result of differential settlement of the timber posts or the slab is of insufficient strength or thickness to support the post loads.

This proposal specifically further develops the structural investigation to achieve the following primary goals:

- Conduct intrusive testing at representative interior and exterior timber support columns to obtain the sub-surface conditions and the historical as-built reinforcement details
- Complete a structural analysis under the design loads to determine horizontal and vertical reactions at the bases of the column supports.
- Recommend a suitable retrofit that can be implemented throughout the arena for each post location as may be required.
- Additionally, we observed several structural modifications and/or alterations for which no engineering records have been provided. Among these modifications, various posts appear to be inadequately supported. We will review and analyse these various modifications to ensure they meet current Ontario Building Code requirements.

## WORK PLAN

In order to complete the structural investigation as described above in the Project Description, we will complete the following scope of work:

### Background Review

- Review all relevant background documentation related to the proposed scope of work, including all past reports and records of past work.
- As part of our review, Tatham will meet with Municipality of Powassan representatives to review any specific areas of concern.

### On-site Review Assessment

We expect the on-site review will require up to three visits to the facility by our staff, in addition to work completed by a geotechnical engineering subconsultant under our direction. We anticipate the following work will be required:



- Site visit to identify and conduct detailed measurements in areas of concern (as identified in our assessment report).
- To review representative areas of the framing throughout the building, we will require access to the conditions below grade/slab and other finishes. We will first conduct a thorough surface review of the building during our initial site visit to identify key areas in need of more detailed investigation. We will then advise a recommended plan for openings. We assume the Town will retain a contractor to open and excavate select areas to access the framing for assessment. We coordinate on behalf of the Town for this process and can provide recommendations for suitable contractors if required.
- Conduct a partial measure-up as well as intrusive testing at representative interior and exterior timber support columns to obtain the sub-surface conditions and the historical as-built reinforcement details. We will retain a geotechnical subconsultant to perform the required subgrade/materials testing under a cash allowance.

We assume the Town will also provide any necessary access equipment for Tatham, including retaining a contractor to cut openings in the concrete slab and excavate as required to expose the subgrade conditions in select areas. On this basis we have not included costs associated with access equipment/work in our fees.

#### **Structural Analysis**

Complete a structural analysis under the intended design loads to determine horizontal and vertical reactions at the bases of the column supports and recommend a suitable column/foundation retrofit that can be implemented throughout the arena or for each post location as may be required.

#### **Investigation Report**

The final report will include a description of our findings and the results of our analysis; provide recommendations and conceptual design for reinforcing components of the building as necessary for safe occupancy; prioritize the recommendations (immediate, short term, or long term), and provide a summary of anticipated costs. We will utilize photographs to document any observations made as well as the use of drawings to describe any structural recommendations.

#### **FEES**

Our estimated fee (excluding expenses and taxes) to complete this Scope of Work is summarized in the table below. If retained, we will bill monthly based on work completed. Each invoice will be accompanied by a summary of work completed during the billing period. We require payment of invoices within 28 days.



TASK DESCRIPTION	TOTAL ESTIMATED FEES
Background Review	\$2,500
Site work: Detailed Measure, Review Assessment and Intrusive Testing	\$9,700
Material Sampling and Testing (3 <sup>rd</sup> Party Allowance)	\$10,000
Structural Analysis	\$10,800
Investigation Report	\$4,800
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$37,800</b>

Specific tasks not included in the above noted work program are as follows:

- access equipment and removals for access;
- meetings or site visits beyond those noted above;
- detailed repair design;
- CAD drawings for permit and construction; and
- construction services.

No additional work will be completed unless absolutely necessary and only with your approval. We will provide a separate work plan and fee estimate for additional work when the scope can be defined and submit that to you for approval.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit this work plan and fee estimate. We would be pleased to discuss our work plan and respond to any questions you may have.

Yours truly,

**Tatham Engineering Limited**



Madeleine Smith, B.Eng., M.A.Sc., P.Eng.  
Project Manager, Senior Engineer  
MT/MPS:mps





# THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF POWASSAN

## BYLAW NO. 2024 -19

### (LEWIS)

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**Being a Bylaw to amend Bylaw No. 2003-38, as amended, the Zoning Bylaw for the Municipality of Powassan with respect to lands described as PCL 10849 NS, Part Lot 15, Concession 15, (18 McCharles Line) in the Municipality of Powassan.**

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WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Powassan is empowered to pass By-laws to regulate the use of land pursuant to Section 34 of the Planning Act, 1990;

AND WHEREAS the owners of the subject lands have filed an application with the Municipality of Powassan to amend Bylaw No. 2003-38, as amended;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Powassan deems it advisable to amend Bylaw 2003-38, as amended;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Powassan enacts as follows:

1. Schedule 'B' to Zoning By-law No. 2003-38 as amended, is hereby further amended by re-zoning affected lands described as PCL 10849 NS, Part Lot 15, Concession 15, (18 McCharles Line), Municipality of Powassan from Rural (RU) to Rural Exception Fifteen (RU-15) as shown hatched on Schedule 'A-1' attached hereto and forming part of this By-law.
2. Section 4.4.3 of Zoning By-law No. 2003-38 is hereby further amended by the addition of the following subsection:

#### **4.4.3.15 Rural Exception Fifteen (RU -15) Zone**

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Rural (RU) Zone, on lands described as PCL 10849 NS, Part Lot 15, Concession 15, (municipally known as 18 McCharles Line) in the Municipality of Powassan, the following accessory uses and provisions shall be permitted and apply:

- i) A 'Motorcycle Repair Shop' with a maximum floor area of 223 m<sup>2</sup> (2400 ft<sup>2</sup>)
- ii) A 'Sleeping Cabin' defined as "a recreational building or structure used for sleeping that does not contain a kitchen" with a maximum floor area of 19 m<sup>2</sup>
- iii) An interior side yard setback of 4.6 m for the single detached dwelling
- iv) A minimum lot area of 0.7 ha
- v) A minimum front yard setback of 22.3 m.

In all other respects, the provisions of Bylaw 2003-38 shall apply.

3. This Bylaw shall come into effect upon the date of passage hereof, subject to the provisions of Section 34 (30) and (31) of the Planning Act, 1990.

**READ** a **FIRST** and **SECOND** time on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of August 2024 and to be **READ** a **THIRD** and **FINAL** time and considered passed in open Council on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of September 2024.

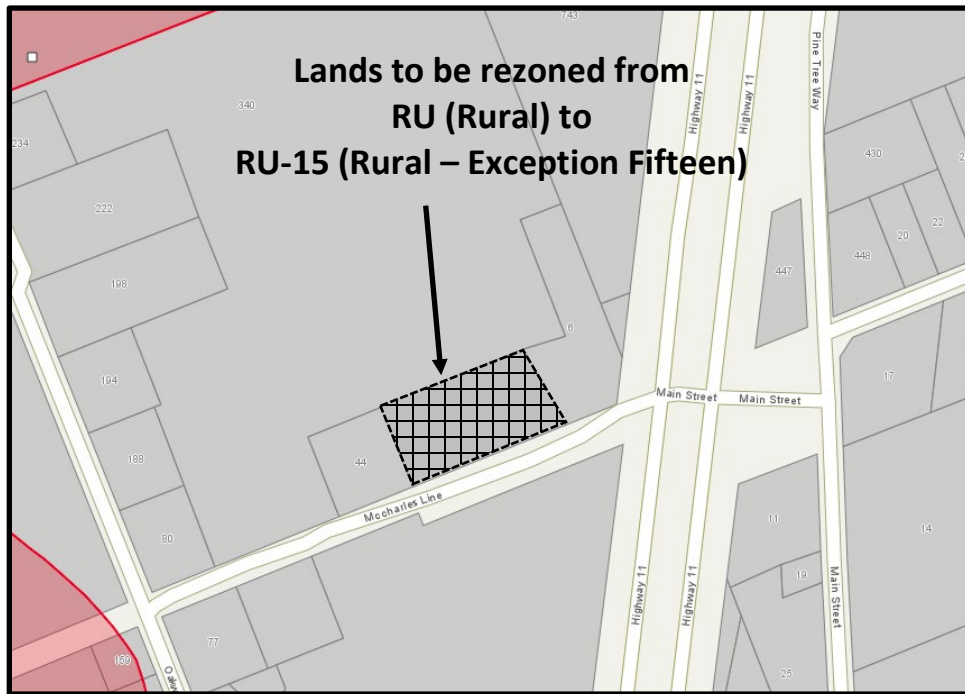
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Mayor

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Clerk

## Schedule 'A-1'





Resolution no. 2024 - \_\_\_\_\_

Date: September 3, 2024

Moved by:

Seconded by:

That the Municipality of Powassan approves the application to the NOHFC for the Community Enhancement Program – Rural Enhancement Funding for the funding amount of \$167,001.00.

Further, the Municipality of Powassan confirms our commitment to cover our contribution towards the project in that amount of \$22,367.00 which will be budgeted for during the budget process and that we will cover any project cost overruns should they occur.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Carried

\_\_\_\_\_  
Defeated

\_\_\_\_\_  
Deferred

\_\_\_\_\_  
Lost

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

Recorded Vote: Requested by \_\_\_\_\_

Name	Yeas	Nays	Name	Yeas	Nays
Councillor Randy Hall			Mayor Peter McIsaac		
Councillor Markus Wand					
Councillor Dave Britton					
Councillor Leo Patey					

## CROSSING WARNING SYSTEM MODIFICATION AGREEMENT

**THIS AGREEMENT** effective as of the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024. ("**Agreement**").

**BETWEEN:** **CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY**, a corporation  
having its head office at 935 de La Gauchetière Street West,  
Montréal, Québec H3B 2M9  
  
(hereinafter the "**Railway**")

**AND:** **MUNICIPALITY OF POWASSAN**  
250 Clark Street  
P.O. Box 250  
Powassan, ON P0H 1Z0  
(hereinafter the "**Road Authority**")

**WHEREAS** the parties are contemplating the installation of a crossing warning system with addition of gates, at the grade crossing of Hills siding Road, at Mileage 213.02, on the Newmarket Subdivision, in the Municipality of Powassan, in the Province of Ontario. (hereinafter the "**Crossing**").

**NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSES THAT**, in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements herein and subject to the terms and conditions set out in this Agreement, the parties agree as follows:

1. The Railway, as the party proposing to undertake the work, will file an application pursuant to the Railway Safety Act ("**Act**"), for a grant in respect of the cost of this proposed railway work as defined in the Act.
2. The parties agree that the Railway will carry out the proposed railway work irrespective of funding approval. The parties acknowledge that the Minister's funding is discretionary and as such the Minister may decide not to fund some of the costs established under the Agency's Guide to Railway Charges for Crossing Maintenance and Construction such as overhead rates. For further information on those costs which have been established under the Agency's Guide but which may not be fully funded by Transport Canada, reference may be made to the RSIP-ITR Applicant's Guide, published by Transport Canada. The determination by the Minister not to fund certain costs under the Rail Safety Improvement Program shall not relieve the parties of their respective payment obligations hereunder.
3. Fifty percent (50%) of the total cost of the Crossing Warning System installation (as determined pursuant to clause 5) shall be paid by the Road Authority. An estimate of the total cost is attached hereto as Appendix I. Should the Minister make any contribution to the proposed railway works, the contributions of the Railway and of the Road Authority shall each be reduced by an amount equal to one-half of such contribution by the Minister.

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Initials:

Page 1

Railway \_\_\_\_\_

Road Authority \_\_\_\_\_

4. The cost of maintaining the crossing warning system shall be paid 50% by the Road Authority and 50% by the Railway (as determined pursuant to clause 5).
5. The Railway shall prepare all accounts for work performed by the Railway for both installation and maintenance using rates as stipulated in the latest Guide to Railway Charges for Crossing Maintenance and Construction as issued by the Canadian Transportation Agency (the “**Agency**”). In the event that the Agency should discontinue publishing same, the accounts shall be based on the Railway’s costs including overheads.
6. For greater certainty, the Road Authority’s financial responsibility associated with the Crossing Warning System shall include the cost of flagging, which shall be calculated in accordance with the latest Guide to Railway Charges for Crossing Maintenance and Construction or, as agreed to by the Parties in the work permit.
7. If at any time during the continuance of this Agreement the parties agree on the requirement for modification to the Crossing Warning System, the terms associated with the modifications will be agreed to by the parties in a separate agreement.
8. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Province of Ontario and all applicable federal laws and regulations.
9. This Agreement is not assignable without the prior written consent of both parties, which consent will not be unreasonably withheld. Notwithstanding the above, in the event of the transfer of its line for continued operations, the Railway will have the right to assign this Agreement to any subsequent owner. The Road Authority will also have the right to assign responsibility for the highway to another road authority on condition that the highway maintains its public status.
10. This Agreement shall become effective on the date appearing on page 1 of this Agreement and shall continue until either the Railway discontinues its operations at this location or, the Road Authority closes the highway at this location or, upon the written consent of both parties.
11. Upon termination of the Agreement pursuant to clause 10, the Railway shall be responsible for dismantling the crossing warning system at the Railway’s cost.
12. The parties agree to settle disputes by way of negotiations. Should negotiations fail, either party may make an application to the Agency for matters within the Agency’s jurisdiction. For matters not within the Agency’s jurisdiction, either party may refer the matter to a court of competent jurisdiction.
13. Upon execution, the Railway may file this Agreement with the Agency.
14. Subject to clause 13, this Agreement is confidential and the Agreement or any of its terms and conditions shall not be disclosed to any third party, person or association except and to the extent as may be required by law or upon the prior written consent of all parties hereto.
15. The preamble to this Agreement forms an integral part of the Agreement.

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Initials:

Page 2

Railway \_\_\_\_\_

Road Authority \_\_\_\_\_

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the parties have caused the Agreement to be executed by their respective representatives hereunto duly authorized, as of the date first above written.

**CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY**

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Signature

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Name [please print]

---

Title [please print]

---

Date

**MUNICIPALITY OF POWASSAN**

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Signature

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Name [please print]

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Title [please print]

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Date

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Initials:

Page 3

Railway \_\_\_\_\_

Road Authority \_\_\_\_\_

**APPENDIX I-ESTIMATE**

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Initials:

Page 4

Railway \_\_\_\_\_

Road Authority \_\_\_\_\_

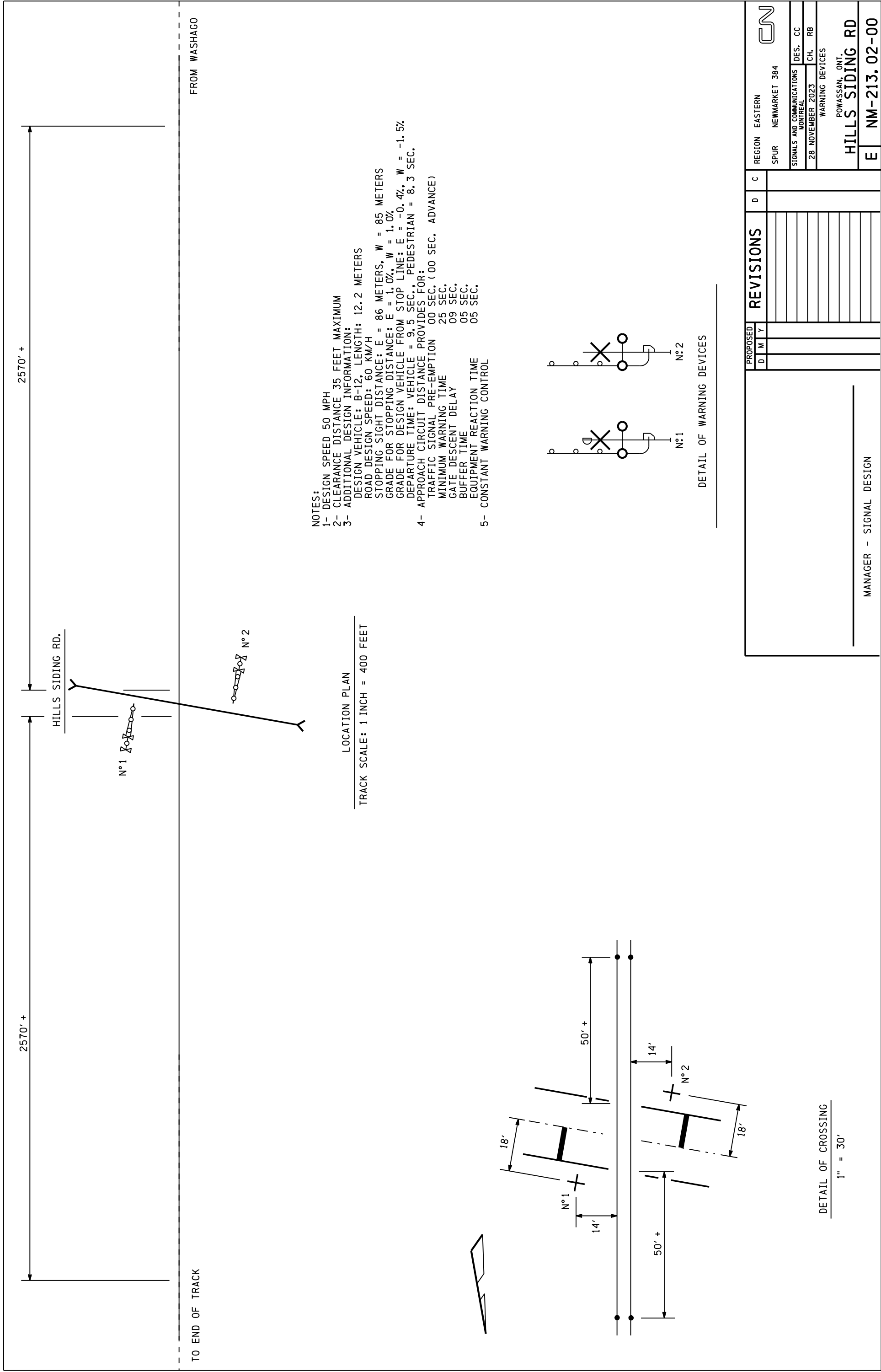




<b>Total</b>	\$	922,049
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# Community Safety and Well-Being Plan Regional Report

**Including:**

**Municipality of Powassan**

**Municipality of Callander**

**Township of Nipissing**

**Township of Chisholm**



**AUGUST 2024**

**(Original June 2021)**

**Prepared by:**

**Ben Mousseau  
Protective Services  
Municipality of Powassan**

**Ashley Bilodeau, M.PL RPP MCIP  
Senior Municipal Director  
Municipality of Callander**

**Taylor Craig B.A. Hons.  
Planning Administrator  
Municipality of Callander**

**Kris Croskery-Hodgins  
Municipal Administrator-Clerk-Treasurer  
Township of Nipissing**

**Jennistine (Jenny) Leblond  
CAO Clerk-Treasurer  
Township of Chisholm**

## Message from the Mayors

The Regional Community Safety and Well-Being (CSWB) Plan is an action plan which will support our region in adapting and responding to the current and emerging needs within our communities. This plan supports enhanced collaboration among our communities and various sectors within our communities.

It supports a better understanding of risks that our communities face as well as vulnerable groups within our communities then addresses how we can collectively work together to support these needs. It ensures that individuals with complex needs can receive appropriate services in a timely and efficient manner. This plan provides our communities with an increased awareness of services, better access to these services and improved coordination of services. It is a proactive and cost-effective approach to supporting those within our communities.

We can no longer be working in silos, but rather, all sectors need to work together towards the common goal, meeting the needs of our people. We are looking forward to working collaboratively with Powassan, Callander and Nipissing, along with the broader communities, to ensure the safety, security, care and welfare of all, keeping our residents safe and our communities strong and thriving.

**Gail Degagne, Mayor  
Township of Chisholm**



The Municipality of Powassan is pleased to present the Community Safety and Well-Being Plan. This Plan has been achieved through partnerships with our neighbours in Callander, Nipissing and Chisholm with the effort and contributions from many people and agencies in the region. The Plan provides a summation of our challenges related to community safety and well-being and also opportunities for improvement.

The municipality and our surrounding area is a fantastic and safe place to live, raise a family, and retire. We have developed The Plan to keep it safe and to continue to strive to make it a better place to live. This has been an exciting opportunity to work with a wide range of stakeholders to try to tackle challenges such as mental health and crime prevention. Citizen input was also key in this process. I am confident that with the strategies developed in this planning process, together we can make our community a safer, healthier place to live.

**Peter McIsaac, Mayor  
Municipality of Powassan**



The Township of Nipissing is happy to participate with our neighbouring municipalities in the preparation of the Community Safety and Well-Being Plan. This plan will help our municipalities and regional care partners to identify priorities and work together to provide the most effective ways to meet the needs of our communities.

The Township of Nipissing has worked collaboratively with the Municipalities of Powassan and Callander and the Township of Chisholm on several projects because we all face similar challenges and have interactive communities. Working together allows us to provide the most comprehensive and cost-effective support to our residents.

Looking forward, this Plan will provide an outline of issues that are of the greatest concern to our residents and help create a network to address the current mental health, crime prevention and access to services challenges we face.

**Tom Piper, Mayor  
Township of Nipissing**



In the Municipality of Callander, building safe, healthy communities is a priority for all of Council. As a result, our Council has partnered with other regional municipalities, including Powassan, Nipissing and Chisholm, to come together to develop an action plan that will support our residents, resulting in a better quality of life for everyone; a Community Safety and Well-Being Plan.

This Plan supports collaboration among service providers to address servicing gaps and improve accessibility. This approach has been proven to be more cost-effective than the typical reactive approach. We are hopeful that by identifying the challenges, and implementing social development approaches, we will be successful in achieving greater community safety and well-being.

**Robb Noon, Mayor  
Municipality of Callander**





All municipalities within Ontario are required to develop and adopt a community safety and well-being (CSWB) plan working in partnership with a multi-sectoral advisory committee comprised of representation from the police services board and other local service providers in health/mental health, education, community/social services and children youth services. This plan is to be complete by July 1, 2021.

In the fall of 2019, the Municipalities of Powassan and Callander reached out to the Township of Nipissing to inquire about working together on the CSWB plan. These three municipalities have similar demographics as well as sharing services within the District of Parry Sound and bordering on the District of Nipissing. A working committee was put together in late 2019. The Township of Chisholm joined the group in early 2020, tying the District of Nipissing into the plan and providing a similar voice to the group. Therefore, the Municipalities of Powassan and Callander together with the Townships of Nipissing and Chisholm (hereafter referred to as PCNC) decided to create a regional CSWB plan.

The working committee consisted of at least one staff member from each municipality. Bi-weekly meetings were held with duties and action items being split between them.

The committee met virtually between March and July, 2024, to review plan and discuss updates.

## Benefits of a Community Safety and Well-being Plan

Through the ministry's engagement with communities that are developing a plan, local partners identified the benefits they are seeing, or expect to see, as a result of their work. The following benefits are wide-ranging, and impact individuals, the broader community, and participating partner agencies and organizations:

- enhanced communication and collaboration among sectors, agencies and organizations
- stronger families and improved opportunities for healthy child development
- healthier, more productive individuals that positively contribute to the community
- increased understanding of and focus on priority risks, vulnerable groups and neighbourhoods
- transformation of service delivery, including realignment of resources and responsibilities to better respond to priority risks and needs
- increased engagement of community groups, residents and the private sector in local initiatives and networks
- enhanced feelings of safety and being cared for, creating an environment that will encourage newcomers to the community
- increased awareness, coordination of and access to services for community members and vulnerable groups
- more effective, seamless service delivery for individuals with complex needs





- new opportunities to share multi-sectoral data and evidence to better understand the community through identifying trends, gaps, priorities and successes
- reduced investment in and reliance on incident response.<sup>1</sup>

## Social Determinants of Health

According to the World Health Organization there are conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live and age that contribute to their overall health. These conditions are referred to as the social determinants of health (SDH) and are considered the non-medical factors that influence health outcomes.



The SDH have an important influence on health inequities - the unfair and avoidable

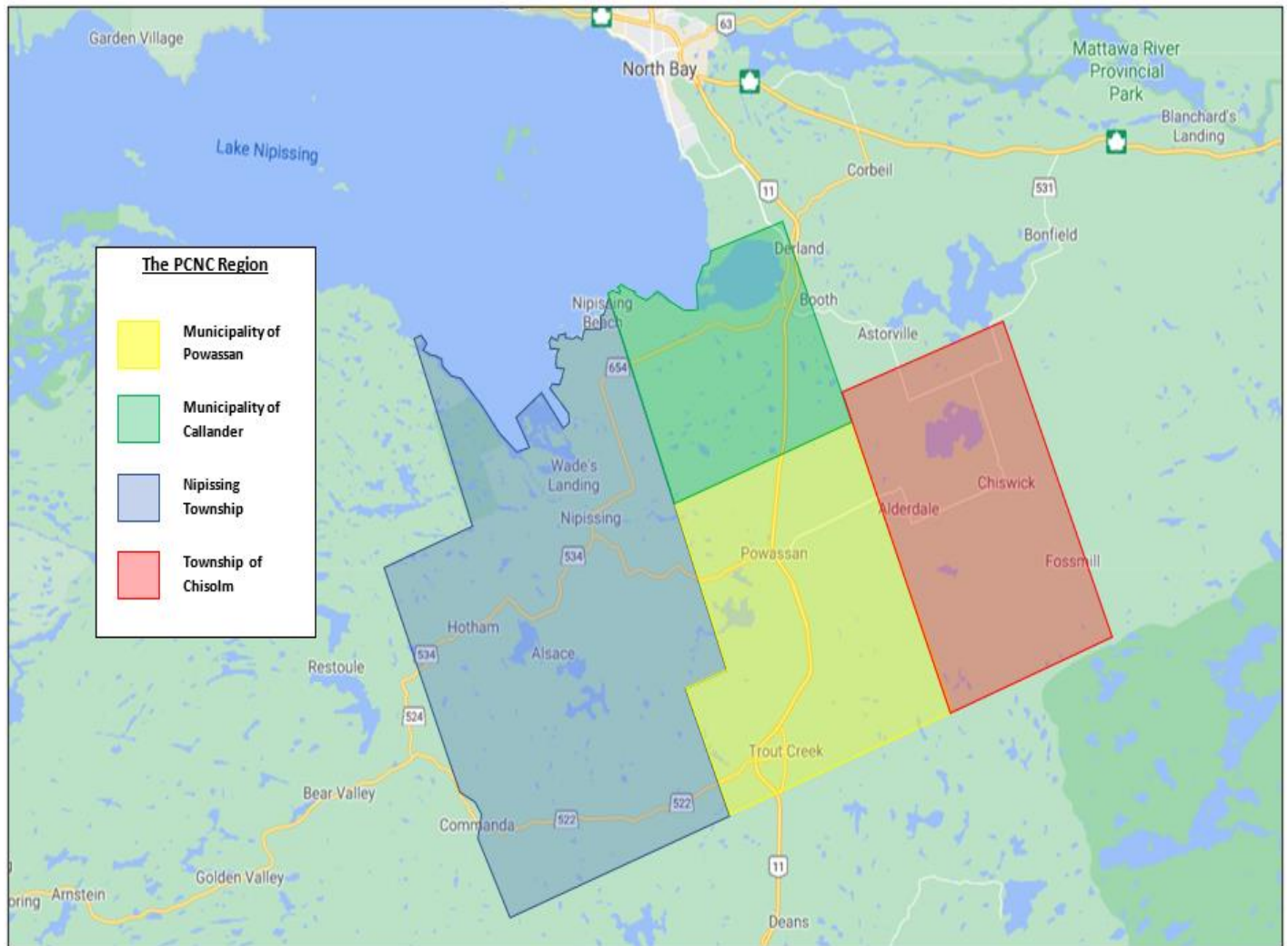
differences in health status seen within and between countries. In countries at all levels of income, health and illness follow a social gradient: the lower the socioeconomic position, the worse the health.

The following list provides examples of the social determinants of health, which can influence health equity in positive and negative ways:

- Income and social protection
- Education
- Unemployment and job insecurity
- Working life conditions
- Food insecurity
- Housing, basic amenities and the environment
- Early childhood development
- Social inclusion and non-discrimination
- Structural conflict
- Access to affordable health services of decent quality.<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics

The PCNC region is located on the Highway 11 corridor about 3.5 hours north of Toronto and just south of North Bay. The map below depicts the area of the four participating municipalities. The area is mostly rural with permanent and seasonal residences, farms, provincial and private parks and camp grounds.



The population of the region is majority adult aged 15-64 at 60% with 15% children aged 0-14 and 25% 65 and older. There is a decrease in 15-64 year olds and an increase of 65 and older when comparing the 2016 Census to the 2021 Census data. The children aged 0-14 remained the same. See Figure 1.1

As a result of COVID, a large population shift was experienced in our communities. Families, individuals and investors make up a large portion of this change. With a population shift, a change in service delivery expectations is experienced and all areas are working to address those challenges.

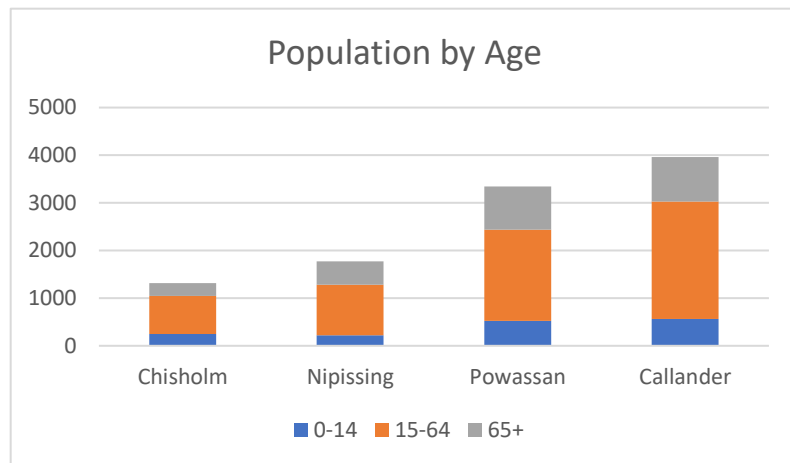


Figure 1.1 - 2021 Census Data

The area is continuing to see an increase of retirees and families moving to the area from southern Ontario, for a more peaceful, slower paced way of living.

Most of the PCNC region is considered a 'bedroom community' for the larger City of North Bay. The area has many home-based businesses, retail businesses, such as grocery stores, gas stations, pharmacies, and restaurants, plus automotive garages, agriculture businesses and other retail stores.

The area is rich in agriculture with cow/calf, dairy and sheep operations across the region. The number of farm stands have increased over the last couple of years, especially due to COVID 19 pandemic. There is a push of increasing local buying and supporting local small business. Farm stands are selling fresh produce, baked goods, meats, jams and jellies, and artisan products.

The region is not an overly rich population with 46% (52% in 2016 Census) of individuals making \$39,999 or less per year. The cohort with the most individuals (1350) is income between \$20,000 and \$29,999. Individuals making \$40,000 to \$79,999 make up 33% of the region and only 21% of individuals make over \$80,000. See Figure 1.2.

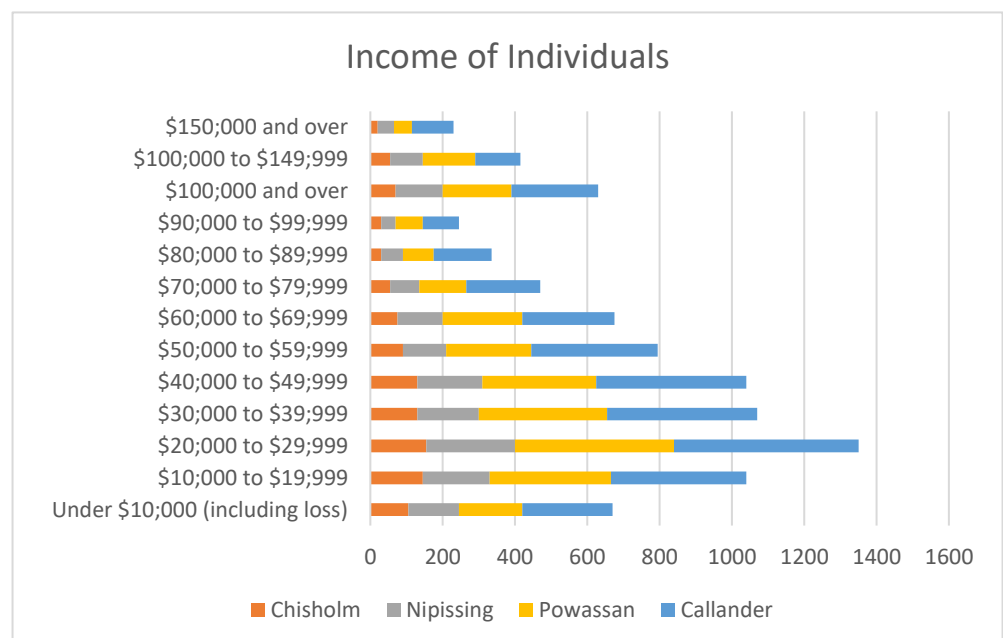


Figure 1.2 – 2021 Census Data

The Government of Canada has the unemployment rate for Northern Ontario at 8% for the period of April 9 to May 6 2023. See further labour information in Appendix A Labour Market Group Newsletter March 2023 publication. The unemployment rate is on par but was considerably higher at 13.1% in April 2021 as a result of the pandemic. For reference, the unemployment rate for March 2020 and March 2019 was 8.0% and 6.3% respectively.

There is a direct correlation between income and education. Majority of the individuals within the PCNC region do have some post secondary education but 1470 individuals have no certificate, diploma or degree. Thirty-one percent of the individuals have a secondary school diploma or less, while only 10% have a university degree at a bachelor level or higher. See Figure 1.3.

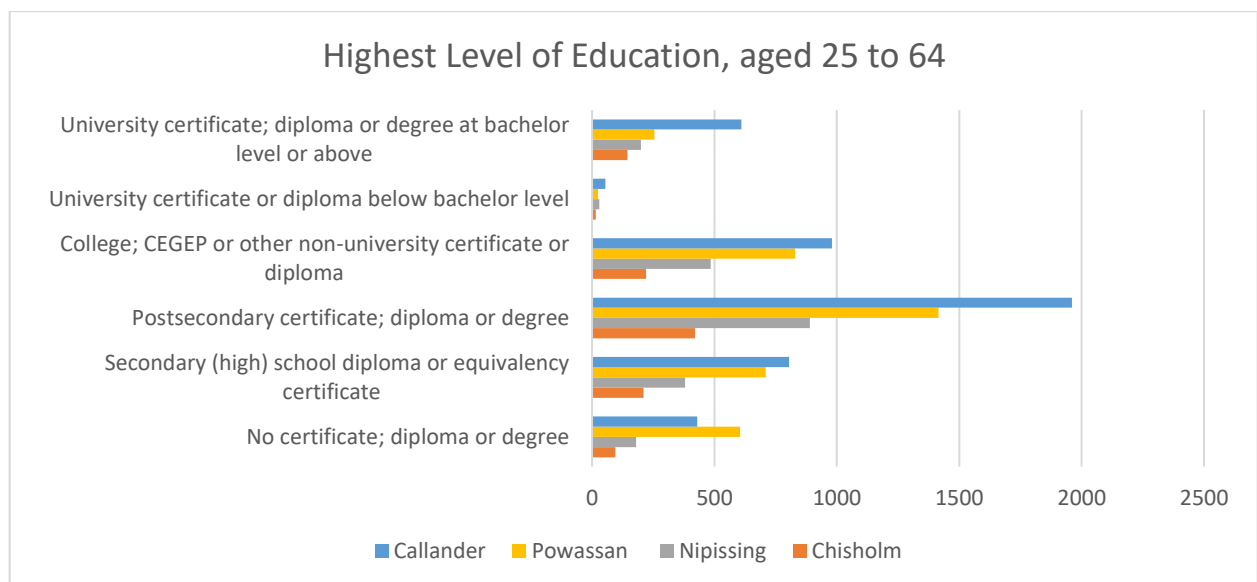


Figure 1.3 – 2021 Census Data

## Community Engagement

Due to the large geographic area and the communities' services belonging to separate districts, there were challenges in getting an Advisory Committee together. Some of the service providers main offices were out of North Bay and others from the Town of Parry Sound. If you were driving your car between these two towns it would take you about an hour and 44 minutes.

Because of the challenges, the Community Engagement process happened with two separate initiatives: 1) Community Survey and 2) Meeting with Service Providers and Community Stakeholders.

The Community survey was launched in late February 2021 and kept open until March 31, 2021. We had 88 participants from the region participate, of which 51.1% were from the Municipality of Powassan. Majority of the respondents identified as married females, with 49% of all respondents answering that they were satisfied with their personal safety.

The Community survey was circulated again from June to July of 2024. We had 80 participants from the region participate of which 66% were from the Municipality of

Powassan. Majority of the respondents identified as married females, and 49% of all respondents answered that they were satisfied with their personal safety. These stats have remained similar to 2021.

Of the respondents, 42.5% agreed that there is adequate policing in our area vs 16.1% disagreeing. When asked if your community's crime rate was high; 80.7% replied No and 19.3% replied Yes.

The 2024 results provide a response of 54% agreeing that there is adequate policing in our area vs. 26% disagreeing. The question about the community crime rate being high resulted in 68% disagreeing with the statement and 12% responding that it is high.

The top 5 important safety and well-being priorities identified in the survey were:

- 1) Crime Prevention (44.3%)
- 2) Access to Service (34.1%)
- 3) Mental Health (33%)
- 4) Physical Health, access to healthcare (31.8%)
- 5) Community belonging (30.7%)

2024 top 5 important safety and well-being priorities identified in the survey were:

- 1) Physical health/access to healthcare (45%)
- 2) Crime Prevention (41%)
- 3) Traffic safety on roads (37%)
- 4) Adequate and affordable housing (29%)
- 5) Access to Service (28%)

*See Appendix B for full Community Survey Results from 2021 and 2024*

On March 24<sup>th</sup> 2021, an online meeting with service providers and community stakeholders was had. The following organizations/agencies (Advisory Committee) were represented at the meeting:

Almaguin Highland Community Living, Powassan	St Theresa School	Children's Aid Society Nipissing/Parry Sound
Parry Sound Social Services Administration Board	North Bay Police Service	Ontario Provincial Police
North Bay Parry Sound Catholic School Board	MT Davidson School	Council of Municipality of Powassan
Council of Municipality of Callander	Council of Township of Chisholm	Powassan and Area Family Health Team

\* For organizations that could not be in attendance of the meeting, individual conversations were had with the working committee.

Both initiatives produced very similar results with mental health and access to services being the top priorities. As a result, the identified priorities that the PCNC working committee dedicated to working on are Mental Health, Access to Service and Crime Prevention.

## Identified Priorities

### Mental Health

#### Context

##### Description

Mental Health and Cognitive issues can be broadly defined as problems with psychological and emotional well-being or intellectual functioning. This includes diagnosed problems, grief, self-harm and suicide.

Cognitive issues include reduced intellectual functioning that may have existed since birth, as a result of an injury, or through the normal course of aging.

The underlying causes of mental health are similar to those associated with substance abuse, such as intergenerational trauma, social isolation, poverty etc. Many individuals experience both mental health and substance abuse issues, combining for complex needs.

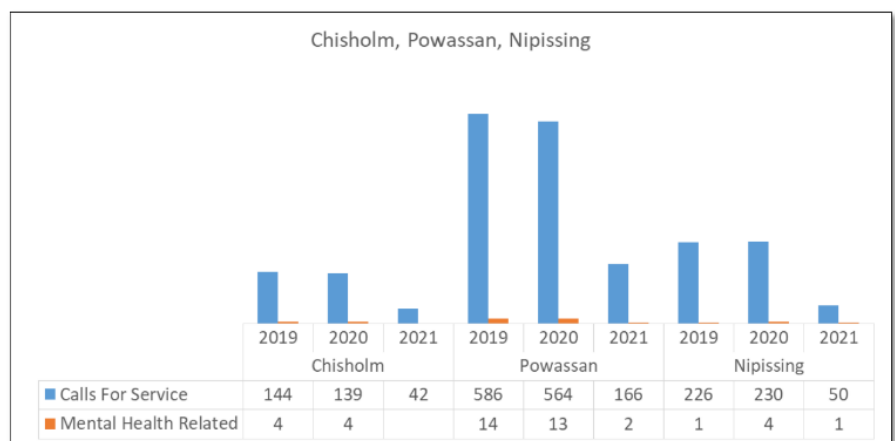
##### Current State & Supporting Statistics

Issues relating to mental health were identified by nearly all panel members during advisory committee consultations as a leading cause for concern in the service area.

The Nipissing –Parry Sound District Health Unit (NBPSDHU), including the PCNC area, experience rates of E.R. visits and hospitalization due to mental health issues that are within the average range in Ontario as a whole.

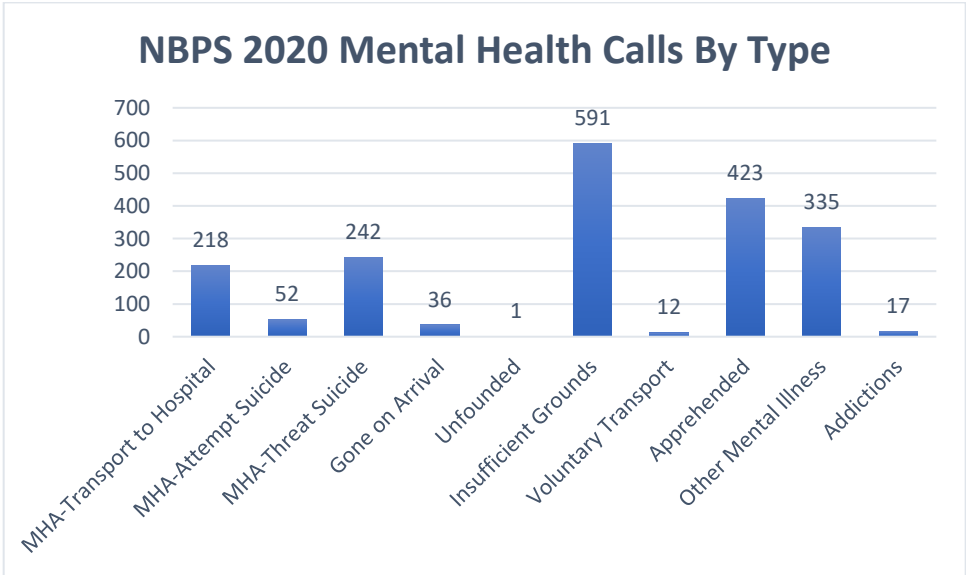
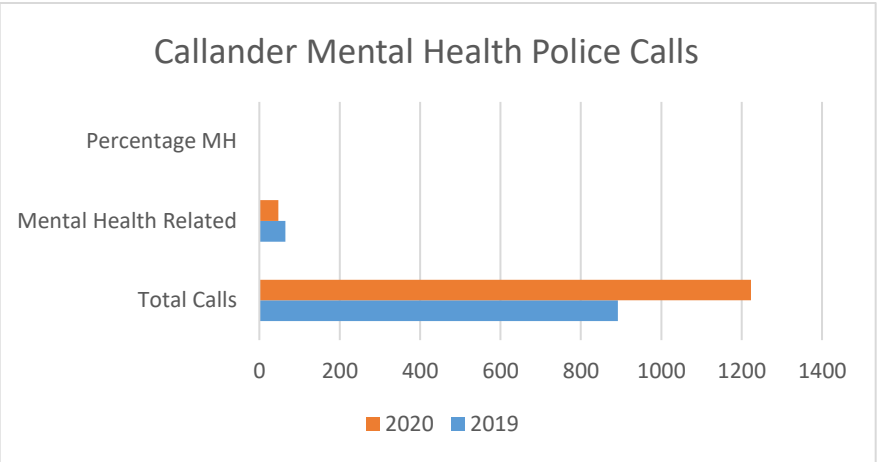
Child and youth mental

health outcomes are also a concern the NBPSDHU. The Centre for Addictions and Mental Health (CAMH) reported in 2016 that youth in Canada aged 15-24 are more likely than any other age group to experience mental illness and/or substance abuse disorder. This greatly affects development, success in school and ability to live a fulfilling and productive life.



With an increase in the regional population over 65 projected between 2016 and 2025, demand for supports for dementia and independent living are expected to increase.

*Mental Health was identified as the third highest priority risk factor by community survey respondents.*



North Bay Police Service’s mental health call type distribution is thought to mirror the region on the whole.

**Vulnerable Groups**

Mental Health impacts people in different ways throughout their lives, everyone from children to seniors are potentially vulnerable. Survivors of abuse, or with a history of involvement with the Child Welfare System are particularly vulnerable.

Over the last five years of operation, the North Bay Gateway Hub identified Mental Health as the number one risk priority facing their clients. See Appendix C for further information.

**Existing Programs & Services**

The communities in the PCNC area offer programs and services that address issues relating to mental health. These programs are offered through local, regional, and national service providers. The following table outlines the existing programs and

services as inventoried through interviews and focus groups with the Advisory Committee and key stakeholders.



Organization	Major Programs and Services	Population Served
<b>Almaguin Highlands Community Living</b>	provides services and support to people who have an intellectual disability	-youth and adults affected by mental health disability
<b>Local Health Integration Network</b>	Care Coordinators –connect individual with other service providers	Community at large
<b>Canadian Mental Health Association</b>	Assessment / screening Counselling / therapy / interventions Care and treatment planning / referral / advocacy Community outreach	Children, adults, seniors
<b>Gateway Hub</b>	-17 local partners and agencies involved, the collaborative meets to discuss situations of acute risk, and then collaborating on pro-active solutions and supports for individuals and families.	High risk individuals, community at large
<b>North Bay Regional Health Centre</b>	-acute inpatient psychiatry unit, acute mental health services, substance abuse/withdrawal management, Assertive Community Teams, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Unit, Safe Beds, etc..	Community at large
<b>Nipissing Mental Health Housing and Support Services</b>	Support, advocacy and housing for those who have serious and persistent mental health illness	Adults
<b>Community Counseling Centre of Nipissing</b>	mental health and addictions services	Adults

## Contributing Factors

### Risk Factors

Risk Factors influencing the PCNC area are:

- Substance use
- Adverse childhood experiences, trauma
- Contact with child welfare system
- Stigma associated with accessing help in a small community
- Isolation (seniors) – and generally relating to COVID 19
- Lack of affordable housing

In a 1-year period (April 20, 2020 – April 18, 2021, a total of 666 overdoses were reported in the NBPSDHU. 37 of resulted in death.



- Lack of community relationships, education / employment
- Access to services (getting there)

### **Protective Factors**

The following elements have been identified as important to support mental health in Red Lake and Ear Falls.

- Schools, childcare centres
  - Structure and eyes on early identification
- Gateway Hub
  - Opportunity for a coordinated response
- Outreach and supportive person-oriented programs
  - Home visits
  - Help getting to doctor appointments
  - Supports oriented to healthier lifestyles
  - Programs and support that help people

where they are, focus on overall well-being, and build trust

- Housing, education / employment supports
- Community relationships, and connections
- Access to nationwide resources and expertise (e.g. Canadian Medical Association (CMA) connections)
- Trauma informed staff, boards, organizations

### **Gaps & Barriers**

Key gaps and barriers identified that impact the ability of community members to meet their needs in relation to addressing Mental Health:

- Psychiatric and psychological services not readily available locally which is partially related to recruitment and retention challenges
- Shortage of homecare / personal support workers
- There is a wait list for mental health counselling services (2 to 3 weeks)
- Regional shortage of complex care beds
- Stigma attached to asking for help with mental health
- Lack of youth hub / drop-in space for recreation / connections

### **Associated Ministry Risk Factors**

- Mental Health – diagnosed, suspected or self-reported problem
- Grief
- Mental health problem in the home
- Not following prescribed treatment
- Witnessed traumatic event
- Self-harm – threatened or engaged in
- Suicide – affected by, current or previous risk

### **Ministry Protective Factors**

- Accessing resources/services
- Adaptability
- Personal coping strategies
- Self-esteem & self-efficacy
- Taking prescribed medications

## Objectives

Objectives were identified in a planning session with the Advisory Committee. Priority objectives are items that were deemed essential – requiring immediate attention.

Objectives	Description	Target Completion
<b>Gateway Hub Representation</b>	Ensure representation for at risk residents on the Gateway Hub	2021
<b>Increase Service Awareness</b>	Engage in a collaborative public awareness across the four municipalities to educate at risk individuals about the resources already in place to support them.	2021

## Target Outcomes

The target outcomes for the mental health pillar are:

Short-term	Intermediate	Long-term
- Increased awareness of services available	- Quicker connection to mental health services	- Reduced number of calls for emergency services
- Increased local availability of mental health supports	- Increased engagement with mental health programs	- Decrease in emergency room visits related to mental health
	- Increased engagement with other social supports	- Decrease in incidents of self harm

## Access to Services

### Context

#### Description

Access to services may refer to program availability or the ability to physically gain access to available services.

Services can be defined as medical and health care including long-term care, mental health and disease prevention and treatment; family support including early learning centres for children, respite care for a variety of home care situations or child care assistance; food security including food banks and access to grocery stores.

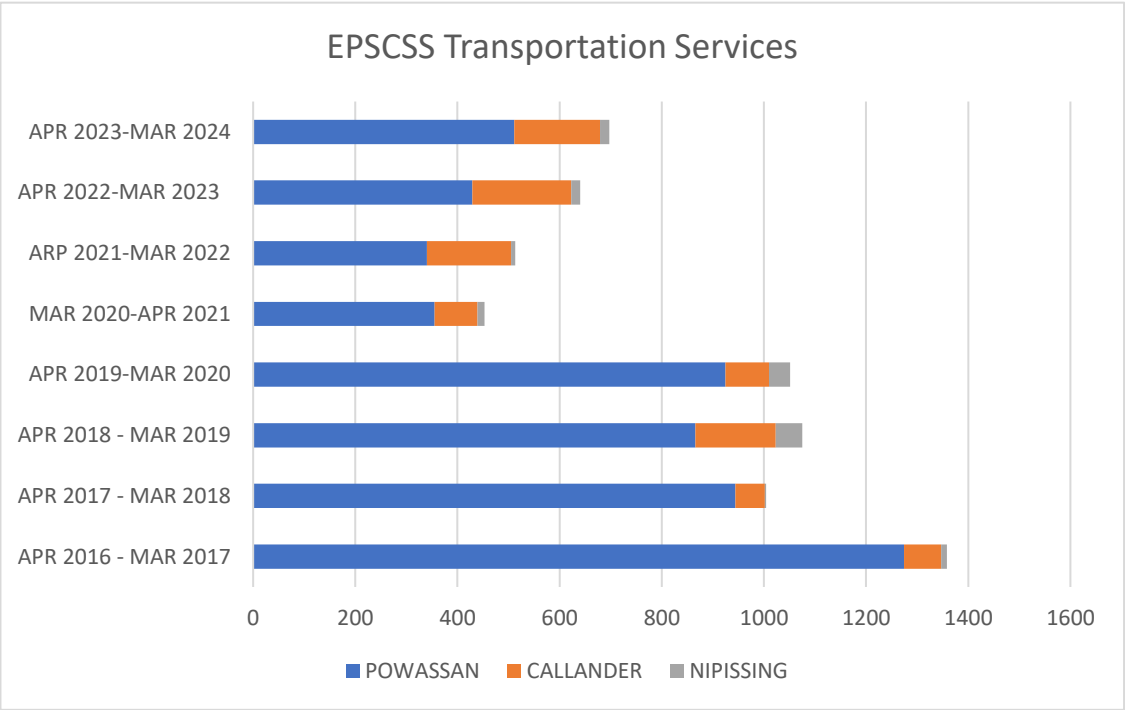
As the population ages and economic circumstances change, the ability to access services and the variety of services required will change and the importance of community programming support is heightened. Access to services impacts general health care, mental health and family stability.

#### Current State & Supporting Statistics

Access to services has different implications to different people in a large, rural region which describes the areas covered by this document.

Distance to services and transportation are concerns for those living in rural areas without localized services such as Nipissing and Chisholm. Powassan and Callander have urban centres which contain doctors, nurse practitioners, additional health services such as dental, physiotherapy and massage therapy as well as food banks and service clubs such as Legions.

Living in a rural setting requires alternate modes of transportation as public transportation is not available in any of the participating municipalities. Not all residents own a reliable vehicle, and in some cases, residents are not able to drive for a number of possible reasons. The East Parry



Sound Community Support Services (EPSCSS) uses volunteer drivers, using their own vehicle, to take clients to medical and other related appointments.

Some medical services can only be accessed in North Bay or in larger cities. There is an increased demand on services for mental health, certain diagnostic procedures and outpatient services overall in the area and this may be a delay in access to services.

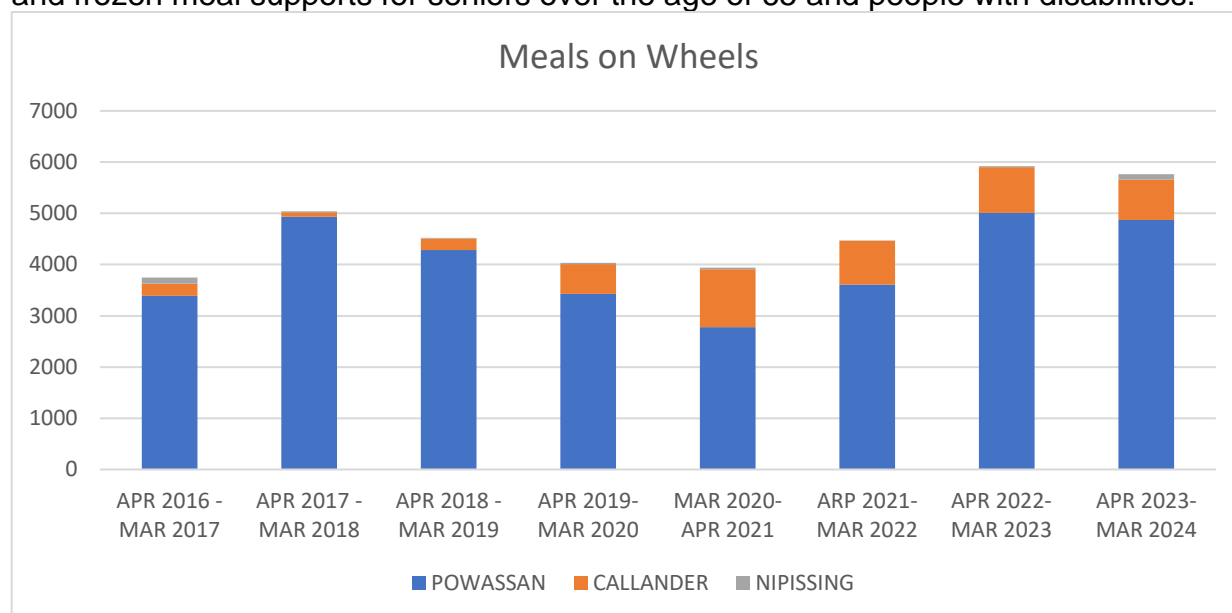
In response to concerns about limited services and access to services, two new programs have been launched. One in North Bay administered by the North Bay Regional Health Centre called the Geriatric Community Outreach Program and one in the Parry Sound District called Community Paramedicine supported by the District of Parry Sound EMS. These programs bring care to patient’s homes and are implemented by discharge planning from hospital care and family practitioners.

## Food

Food Banks are established in the Municipality of Callander and the Municipality of Powassan, serving areas around the municipal boundaries including the Township of Chisholm and the Township of Nipissing.

The North Bay Parry Sound District Health Unit has identified food insecurity related to financial constraints as a community concern requiring action by the Provincial government. Councils received information packages on this issue and continues to provide education materials.

The East Parry Sound Community Support Services Program supports Meals on Wheels and frozen meal supports for seniors over the age of 65 and people with disabilities.



## Medical and Health

There is a Health Centre located in Callander which hosts the Callander Lakeside Medical Clinic, dental, chiropractic and has a drug store within the group. Powassan has the Powassan & Area Family Health Team which includes a number of services including family doctors, nurse practitioner, nurse and social worker on staff.

There is a wait list in Northern Ontario for a family physician. The doctor shortage in this area has been a concern for a number of years. Those looking for a doctor may sign up using the Provincially hosted Health Care Connect and wait for an availability nearby. Otherwise, care is provided using the Emergency Department at the North Bay Regional Health Centre when required.

There are programs available to assist people with disabilities and/or 65+. These programs are supported by the East Parry Sound Community Support Services and administered under Eastholme Home for the Aged, located in Powassan.

### Family/Child Programs

District of Parry Sound Social Services Administration Board covers Callander, Powassan

and Nipissing whereas the District of Nipissing Social Services Administration Board covers Chisholm.

Child Care assistance and Early Childhood programs are supported by each DSSAB.

## Mental Health

There is a Mobile Crisis Team supported through the North Bay Regional Health Centre and the North Bay Police Services, this covers the Municipality of Callander. The OPP also works with a crisis team and covers the Powassan, Nipissing and Chisholm catchment area.

## Vulnerable Groups

The groups impacted by limited access to services can be identified as:

Physical access to services (transportation services concerns)

- Seniors
- Low to limited income earners

Accessing services where there is limited programming available

- All demographic groups

## Existing Programs & Services

The communities in the PCNC area offer programs and services that assist in accessing services including transportation, food security and medical/health care. The following table outlines the existing programs and services as inventoried through interviews and focus groups with the Advisory Committee and key stakeholders.

Program Name & Description	Contact Information
<b>Powassan &amp; District Food Bank</b> Serves Powassan, Nipissing, Chisholm and unincorporated areas in proximity.	705-724-3015 250 Clark Street Powassan, ON P0H 1Z0 Hours: Wednesday 11 am to 5 pm
<b>Callander and area Food Bank</b> Serves Callander, Corbeil and Astorville.	705-752-4819 78 Lansdowne Street Callander, ON P0H 1H0 Hours: Tuesday 9 am to 12 pm (noon)
<b>Powassan &amp; Area Family Health Team</b> Family Doctors Nurse Practitioner Nurse Social Worker Serves Powassan and Area	705-724-1020 Powassan Medical Centre 507 Main Street Powassan ON P0H 1Z0 Hours: Mon to Thurs 9 am to 3 pm Friday 8 am to 12 pm (noon)
<b>Callander Health Centre</b> Lakeside Medical Clinic Callander Dental Chiropractic Serves Callander and Area	705-752-1004 Medical 705-752-1510 Dental 705-752-4572 Chiropractic 299 Main Street North Callander, ON P0H 1H0

<b>East Parry Sound Community Support Services Program</b> Serves Powassan, Callander, Chisholm, Nipissing and unincorporated areas in proximity. Meals on Wheels, Frozen Meals Transportation Services for those over 65 years of age or with a disability to medical and necessary appointments.	705-724-6028 P.O. Box 400 62 Big Bend Avenue Powassan, ON P0H 1Z0
<b>District of Nipissing Social Services Administration Board</b> Serves the District of Nipissing. Children's Services Ontario Works Housing Services	877-829-5121 toll free 705-474-2151 (North Bay) 200 McIntyre Street East North Bay, ON P1B 8J8 Mon to Fri 8:30 am to 4:30 pm
<b>District of Parry Sound Social Services Administration Board</b> Serves the District of Parry Sound Children's Services Ontario Works Housing Services Women's Shelter	800-461-4464 toll free 705-746-7777 (Parry Sound) 1 Beechwood Drive Parry Sound, ON P2A 1J2

### Gaps & Barriers

Key gaps and barriers identified that impact the ability of community members to access services:

- Medical and health care services located in urban centres or larger cities requiring travel and possible hotel costs, loss of support community during the event.
- Shortage of Doctors and Health Care Professionals in the area, access to medical care may be limited to Emergency Room visits and results in a lack of continuation of care.
- Services closest to the municipalities are located in the District of Nipissing however some municipalities are designated as District of Parry Sound.

### Objectives

Objectives were identified in a planning session with the Advisory Committee. Priority objectives are items that were deemed essential – requiring immediate attention.

Objectives	Description	Target Completion
<b>Promote Awareness of Service Programs</b>	Ensure information is promoted throughout all available channels in all municipalities. Ensure Staff of municipalities are aware and provided the information to supply to residents when inquiries are received.	2021
<b>Council Support for Health Care professional recruitment strategies in the local municipalities.</b>	Engage local Health Care services to provide local Council support and awareness at all levels of government for the recruitment of health care professionals in local	2021

### Target Outcomes

The target outcomes for the access to services pillar are:

Short-term	Intermediate	Long-term
- Increased awareness of services available	- Maintain updated program information and collaborate on programming needs	- All residents have access to a family physician, have access to all levels of care
- Encourage continued community feedback on programming needs	- Increased engagement with community and program providers	- Decrease in emergency room visits for routine health matters, reduced crisis intervention requirements as program needs meet immediate life needs

# Crime Prevention

## Context

### Description

Crime prevention speaks to a desire to circumvent a crime before it occurs. Extensive research has been done in defining crime prevention. The definition guiding crime prevention in Ontario reads as follows:

*“The anticipation, recognition and appraisal of a crime risk and the actions taken – including the integrated community leadership required – to remove or reduce it”.* This category includes animal cruelty, arson, break and enter, child abuse, drug trafficking, elder abuse, homicide, human trafficking, intimate partner or domestic violence, physical assault, theft, sexual assault, and threats.

Although it is difficult to get a clear picture of police crime statistics for the PCNC region as a whole because of the differences in reporting between the OPP detachments and the North Bay Police Department, individual statistics are available for the OPP detachment and Police Service, and a review of this information will be of utmost importance as action planning in this area begins.

Community safety is one of the concerns most frequently expressed by Ontarians and a factor that became clear through our community survey. Although statistics point to overall falling crime rates, Ontario’s citizens want assurances that they are safe in their own communities.

The Ontario government is dedicated to making Ontarians safer in their communities by being tough on crime through effective enforcement and crime prevention. The key to enhancing personal and community security through crime prevention is to actively address the risk factors associated with crime.

Provincially, the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services (MCSCS) has a strong commitment to preventing crime. MCSCS continuously delivers services and sets standards, policies and guidelines in policing, corrections and public safety to keep Ontario’s communities safe. This is evident through the extensive work undertaken in partnership with various municipal police services, the Ontario Provincial Police (O.P.P.), all levels of government and community agencies in promoting crime prevention through community policing and community mobilization throughout the province.

In addition, a number of ministries are involved in the support and delivery of community well-being and social development related programs that contribute to crime prevention. Strong legislative, policy and program ground work has been laid throughout the province and communities across Ontario have built varying degrees of local crime prevention capacity.



## Current State & Supporting Statistics

	Chisholm						Nipissing				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Drugs	1	2	0	1	0		3	0	0	0	0
Operational Crime	75	58	51	65	59		84	115	86	100	74
Other Criminal Code Violations	4	5	2	3	1		2	3	6	2	9
Property Crime	8	8	9	16	10		15	24	16	11	10
Mental Health/Landlord Tenant Calls	5	8	9	6	3		12	7	11	17	23
Traffic	16	20	14	9	8		12	10	14	18	12
Violent Crime	2	4	1	5	9		7	7	14	7	9
Total	111	105	86	105	90		135	166	147	155	137

Powassan						Callander			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		2019	2022	
Drugs	2	2	0	1	2		4	5	
Operational Crime	229	265	223	250	202		618	472	
Other Criminal Code Violations	5	13	13	9	20		0	88	
Property Crime	40	38	54	49	42		14	37	
Mental Health/Landlord Tenant Calls	30	33	24	59	29		0	16	
Traffic	30	35	21	30	38		86	314	
Violent Crime	28	21	14	18	21		10	10	
<b>Total</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>354</b>		<b>732</b>	<b>942</b>	

## Vulnerable Groups

- Low income earners (includes recipients of Ontario Works income support,
- Ontario Disability Support Program /employed in other than resource industry
- Indigenous persons
- Youth
- Women
- Single parents

## Existing Programs & Services

The communities in the PCNC area offer programs associated with crime prevention. These programs are offered through local, regional, and national service providers. The following table outlines the existing programs and services as inventoried through interviews and focus groups with the Advisory Committee and key stakeholders.

Organization	Major Programs and Services	Population Served
<b>Rural Communities throughout the PCNC Region</b>	Rural Watch	Community at Large
<b>Community Organizing</b>	Neighbourhood Watch	Callander Downtown Core
<b>North Bay Police</b>	Boots on the Ground Initiative	Callander Downtown Core
<b>Ontario Provincial Police</b>	Crime Stoppers	Provincial/Federal
<b>Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services</b>	Ontario's Anti-Human Trafficking Strategy	Provincial
<b>Poverty Reduction Strategy</b>	Ontario Government	Provincial
<b>Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services</b>	Child Welfare Redesign	Provincial/Indigenous Population
<b>Ministry of Health</b>	Roadmap to Wellness: A plan to build Ontario's Mental Health and Addictions system	Provincial

## Contributing Factors

### Risk Factors

Risk factors are the negative characteristics and/ or conditions present in individuals, families, communities or society that may increase the presence of crime or fear of crime in a community. These factors may also increase the likelihood that individuals engage in crime and/or become victims. It is important to note that these risk factors are multi-dimensional and overlap with each other.

Risk Factors			
Individual	Family/Peers	Community	Society
Behavioural Problems Poor educational	Abuse Few economic	Crime in area Few social services	Cultural norms supporting violence

achievement Poor mental health Prior criminal behaviour Racism/Marginalization Victimization/Abuse	resources Neglect Negative parenting Poor peer influences Parent/sibling criminality	High poverty concentration Poor housing	Social disorganization Negative media messaging
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### Protective Factors

Protective factors are positive elements that can mediate or moderate the effect of being exposed to risk factors and can help to foster healthier individuals, families and communities thereby increasing the safety of a community.

Protective Factors			
Individual	Family/Peers	Community	Society
Personal coping strategies Strong attachment to adult Positive school experience Self-esteem Self-efficacy Sense of responsibility	Adequate parental supervision Parent(s) engaged in child's life Positive peer influences	Housing in close proximity to services Cohesive communities' Recreational facilities for youth	Low social tolerance of violence High awareness of the determinants of well-being

### Gaps & Barriers

The legitimization of crime prevention, recognition of the importance of data and evidence, multi-sectoral approaches are among major successes identified with crime prevention. As rural communities, our vastness and lack of ability to provide equal service across large swaths of land are among the many challenges, barriers and gaps can be identified. Other examples include:

- funding and programming
- more inclusiveness and broader, ongoing engagement.
- the need for sharing data and best practices.
- accessing appropriate services and programs

### Emerging Issues

- The need for youth engagement, youth employment
- Engagement with marginalized communities, availability of social services and diversion from the justice system
- The need to address racism and hate crimes
- Cyberbullying

### Objectives

- Strengthen sense of safety in communities across the PCNC Region.
- Bring together various levels of government, police, community agencies, individual community members, business, educators and health care professionals to create an integrated approach to crime prevention.
- Ensure federal/provincial/municipal initiatives are complementary and aligned.

- Enhance community level involvement, ownership and control in the development and implementation of crime prevention activities.
- Identify priority areas and vulnerable groups affected by crime and target the socio-economic risk factors of crime and reduce the opportunity to commit crime.
- Encourage outreach and education to garner support for crime prevention, community safety and well-being;

## Target Outcomes

### Target Outcomes

The target outcomes for the crime prevention pillar are:

Short-term	Intermediate	Long-term
- Increased awareness of crime prevention programs	- Consider other Crime Prevention strategies within the Province	- Implement new Crime Prevention strategies
- Educate communities on how to protect their personal property	- Engage with communities on crime prevention	-Reduction of crime and victimization

## Implementation of the Plan

- The PCNC working committee will agree to meet annually.
  - In 2022 the committee will meet in September for an in depth review of the plan.
  - From 2023 going forward, the committee will meet no later than the end of March to update and review statistics.
- Changes in Objectives, Target Outcomes and Risk Factors
  - Identify new outcomes, if applicable
  - Create a progress report for Councils
- The Advisory Committee will meet annually to review priorities and discuss changes within the identified priorities.
- Councils for each municipality will discuss annually and also use the CSWB plan report in decision making and planning going forward.

## Evaluation of the Plan

It is important that the plan be evaluated. Each of the priorities have short-, intermediate- and long-term outcomes that are measurable. Having measurable outcomes provides for both accountability and learning.

An annual progress report will be created by the PCNC working committee and presented to each council in each May starting in year 2023. This will also allow for Councils to contribute to the evolution of the CSWB plan.

Consultation for 2024 started on schedule however was the final report was later than anticipated due to outside factors. The final plan was delivered to Councils of all partners in August.

## **Resources/End Notes**

1. Community Safety and Well-Being Plan Planning Framework, A shared Commitment in Ontario, Booklet 3 version 2
2. [https://www.who.int/health-topics/social-determinants-of-health#tab=tab\\_1](https://www.who.int/health-topics/social-determinants-of-health#tab=tab_1)

# APPENDIX A – Labour Market Group Newsletter March 2023

March 2023

# LABOURFOCUS

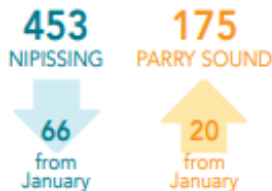
  
The Labour Market Group

## IN THIS EDITION

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
JOB VACANCY DATA

### JOBS REPORT FEBRUARY 2023

TOTAL NUMBER OF JOB POSTINGS



TOP INDUSTRY WITH VACANCIES

**NIPISSING**  
Health Care & Social Assistance (22.3%)

**PARRY SOUND**  
Retail Trade (24%)

To view the full report, visit our website  
[www.thelabourmarketgroup.ca](http://www.thelabourmarketgroup.ca)  
[readysethired.ca](http://readysethired.ca)

Questions or concerns?  
Feel free to contact us at  
[info@thelabourmarketgroup.ca](mailto:info@thelabourmarketgroup.ca)

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Suite 103, North Bay, ON  
P1B 3B9

The Labour Market Group is funded by:

**Ontario** 

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



This table presents the educational attainment data for select age groups for 2021 and compares it to the 2016 numbers, for **ONTARIO**, **PARRY SOUND** and **NIPISSING**.



In **ONTARIO**, the trend between 2016 and 2021 has been towards an increase in university-level education, at the expense of all other categories of educational attainment.


This has been especially pronounced among those aged 25 to 44 years old.



Among those aged 15 to 24 years old, there has been less change, simply because within that age bracket, there will be a relatively constant proportion of educational attainment up to 18 years of age.

After that, only a certain percentage will obtain their post-secondary certificate before the age of 24 years old.



2016				2021		
ONTARIO	PARRY SOUND	NIPISSING		ONTARIO	PARRY SOUND	NIPISSING
15 TO 24 YEARS OLD						
33%	40%	40%	No certificate, diploma or degree	32%	42%	37%
42%	38%	36%	High school certificate or equivalent	43%	41%	39%
2%	3%	3%	Apprenticeship certificate or equivalent	1%	2%	3%
10%	14%	14%	College certificate or diploma	10%	9%	13%
12%	5%	7%	University certificate, diploma or degree	14%	6%	8%
25 TO 44 YEARS OLD						
8%	11%	10%	No certificate, diploma or degree	7%	9%	9%
22%	29%	24%	High school certificate or equivalent	21%	31%	24%
5%	10%	7%	Apprenticeship certificate or equivalent	4%	9%	6%
25%	32%	35%	College certificate or diploma	23%	31%	36%
40%	19%	23%	University certificate, diploma or degree	46%	21%	25%
45 TO 64 YEARS OLD						
13%	15%	14%	No certificate, diploma or degree	11%	13%	13%
27%	30%	26%	High school certificate or equivalent	26%	32%	27%
7%	12%	10%	Apprenticeship certificate or equivalent	6%	10%	7%
24%	28%	33%	College certificate or diploma	24%	30%	34%
29%	14%	16%	University certificate, diploma or degree	33%	16%	18%

Educational Attainment, Nipissing, Parry Sound and Ontario CONTINUED

Sources: Statistics Canada

  [www.thelabourmarketgroup.ca](http://www.thelabourmarketgroup.ca)



**COMING SOON!**  
LOCAL LABOUR MARKET  
PLAN 2023

**2023**  
**WORKFORCE**  
**WEEK**

**APRIL 24-28, 2023**  
STAY TUNED FOR A FULL  
WEEK OF EVENTS!

Questions or concerns?  
Feel free to contact us at  
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Educational Attainment CONTINUED

THERE IS A CONSISTENT PATTERN FOR BOTH **PARRY SOUND**  
AND **NIPISSING** ACROSS ALL AGE GROUPS

In general, residents in **PARRY SOUND**  
and **NIPISSING** are considerably:



More likely to  
have a college  
education.



Less likely to  
have a university  
degree.

(compared to the provincial average.)

They are also slightly more likely  
to have either **NO** certificate,  
a high school diploma or an  
apprenticeship certificate than  
the provincial average.



Comparing the two areas to each other,  
residents of **PARRY SOUND** are slightly  
more likely to have either **NO**  
certificate, a high school diploma  
or an apprenticeship certificate.



Residents of **NIPISSING**  
are slightly more likely to  
have a college diploma or  
a university degree.



Compared to the educational  
attainment profile in 2016, residents of both  
**PARRY SOUND** and **NIPISSING** across all three  
age groups were slightly more likely to have  
obtained a university education.

## JOB VACANCY DATA

The chart below illustrates job vacancy data from  
StatCan's Job Vacancy and Wage Survey, for the period  
January 1, 2018, to September 30, 2022. In terms of time  
frames, the data is reported by quarters and, in terms of  
geography, by economic region. Both **PARRY SOUND**  
and **NIPISSING** fall within the **Northeast Ontario** economic region  
(NE ONT). Rest of Ontario reflects the data for Ontario minus  
the Toronto Region. (Data collection was suspended for the second  
and third quarters of 2020.)



JOB VACANCY RATE, NORTHEAST ONTARIO AND REST OF ONTARIO,  
Q1 2018 TO Q3 2022



Throughout 2018 and  
2019, the job vacancy rate  
in **Northeast Ontario** very  
closely tracked a relatively  
stable trend for the Rest of  
Ontario, hovering between  
2.7% and 3.6%.



With the resumption of data  
collection in Q4 2020, the  
job vacancy rate started  
climbing significantly,  
peaking in Q2 2022 at 6.2%  
in **Northeast Ontario** and  
5.8% in the Rest of Ontario.



In the subsequent and last  
reported quarter, the rate has  
declined slightly. The data  
clearly illustrates the recent  
greater challenges that  
employers have in recruiting  
new workers.

Sources: Statistics Canada

[www.thelabourmarketgroup.ca](https://www.thelabourmarketgroup.ca)

## APPENDIX B – Community Survey Results



3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

# Community Safety and Well Being Survey

88 responses

## **Where do you live?**

Municipality of Powassan 51.1%

Township of Chisholm 25.0%

Municipality of Callander 15.9%

Township of Nipissing 8.0%

out of 88 answered

3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

## **What is your age?**

36-55 years old 42.0%

56-65 years old 29.5%

26-35 years old 13.6%

66-75 years old 11.4%

> 75 years old 2.3%

20-25 years old 1.1%

16-19 years old 0.0%

<16 0.0%

out of 88 answered

3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

## **Gender: How do you identify?**

Female 80.7%

Male 18.2%

Prefer to self describe 1.1%

Non-binary 0.0%

out of 88 answered

3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

## **What is your marital status?**

Married/common law 78.4%

Single 11.4%

Divorced 4.5%

Widow/er 3.4%

Family 1.1%

Single Parent 1.1%

out of 88 answered

3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

## **Are you a permanent or seasonal resident?**

Permanent 97.7%

Seasonal 2.3%

**How do you feel about your personal safety?**

Satisfied 48.9%

Very satisfied 40.9%

Neutral 10.2%

Dissatisfied 0.0%

Very Dissatisfied 0.0%

out of 88 answered

3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

**Have you ever felt unsafe due to any of the following?**

Not applicable 79.1%

Gender or sexual identity 15.1%

Disability 4.7%

socioeconomic status 1.2%

Race 0.0%

out of 88 answered

3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

**I feel my community has adequate policing.**

Agree 42.5%

Neutral 33.3%

Disagree 16.1%

Strongly agree 5.7%

Strongly disagree 2.3%

**I feel like my community's crime rate is high.**

No 80.7%

Yes 19.3%

out of 88 answered

3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

**What are the 5 most important safety and well being priorities to you?**

Crime prevention 44.3%

Access to service 34.1%

Mental health 33.0%

Physical health, access to healthcare 31.8%

Community belonging 30.7%

Employment opportunities 30.7%

Adequate and affordable housing 27.3%

Personal and overall safety and security 26.1%

Traffic safety on roads 26.1%

Healthy childhood development 25.0%

Support programs for seniors 23.9%

Physical activities 20.5%

Food security 19.3%

Community pride 18.2%

Addictions and substance abuse 17.0%

Accessibility for persons with disabilities 15.9%

Youth initiatives 15.9%

Safe and well maintained walking areas with adequate lighting 12.5%

Support programs for youth 12.5%

Domestic violence 8.0%

Transportation barriers 8.0%  
Poverty and income 5.7%  
Discrimination 4.5%  
Human trafficking 3.4%  
Traffic safety on trails 3.4%  
Skills and development for employment 1.1%  
Victim services - lack thereof 1.1%  
3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

**Overall, my physical health is:**

Very good 52.3%  
Good 31.8%  
Excellent 9.1%  
Fair 4.5%  
Poor 2.3%  
out of 88 answered  
3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

**I feel I can access adequate healthcare in my community, including supports for physical health and well being,**

Agree 36.4%  
Neutral 25.0%  
Disagree 22.7%  
Strongly agree 10.2%  
Strongly disagree 5.7%  
out of 88 answered  
3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

**Overall my mental health is:**

Very good 54.5%  
Good 28.4%  
Excellent 11.4%  
Fair 4.5%  
Poor 1.1%

**Do you have access to healthcare benefits for physical or mental health supports?**

Yes 74.7%  
No 25.3%  
out of 88 answered  
out of 88 answered  
3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

**In the past 12 months, have you experienced negative impacts (emotional, physical, financial) due to any of the following:**

I have not experienced any negative impacts 41.4%

family members mental health 28.7%

own mental health 24.1%

someone else's mental health 5.7%

out of 88 answered

3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

The following factors have impacted my ability to receive proper physical or mental health supports:

I have not required supports 50.0%

Cost/affordability 18.2%

Other 11.4%

Program/clinic accessibility 9.1%

program/clinic location 6.8%

Felling unwelcome/judged in a program 2.3%

Lack of transportation to a program 2.3%

Hours of operation 0.0%

out of 88 answered

3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

**In the past 12 months did drinking alcohol negatively impact any of the following?**

Not applicable 87.4%

Physical health 6.9%

Mental health 3.4%

Personal relationship 2.3%

Living situation 1.1%

Employment 0.0%

out of 88 answered

3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

**In the past 12 months did the use of drugs or other substances negatively impact any of the following:**

Not applicable 95.5%

Mental health 2.3%

Living situation 1.1%

Personal relationships 1.1%

Physical health 1.1%

Employment 0.0%

out of 88 answered

3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

**Part 1: In the past 12 months have you experienced negative impacts due to any of the following:**

Not applicable 84.1%

Someone else's substance abuse 6.8%

Family member's substance abuse 4.5%

Own substance abuse 4.5%

out of 88 answered

3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

**Part 2: If you have experienced negative impacts relating to substance abuse, which substance caused these impacts?**

Not applicable 80.5%

Alcohol 13.8%  
Cannabis 4.6%  
Opioids (heroin, fentanyl, etc.) 2.3%  
Stimulants (cocaine, methamphetamine, etc.) 2.3%  
Tobacco 2.3%  
Prescription drugs 1.1%  
out of 88 answered  
3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

**Overall I feel I have family and friends I can rely on.**

Yes 95.5%  
No 4.5%

**How do you prefer to socialize?**

In person 1:1 61.4%  
Out in public 26.1%  
Online 4.5%  
Telephone 4.5%  
Social media 3.4%  
out of 88 answered  
3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

**Are there any programs, supports, services you wish were available in your area for:**

Not applicable 51.2%  
Social engagement 25.6%  
Friendship 19.8%  
Inclusiveness 3.5%  
out of 88 answered  
3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

**Do any of the following factors affect your ability to participate in recreation and leisure activities within your community?**

I have not been impacted by these factors 40.7%  
I have not sought out these programs 16.3%  
Cost/affordability 11.6%  
Hours of operation 9.3%  
Feeling of being unwelcome 8.1%  
Location 5.8%  
Program/event accessibility 4.7%  
Lack of transportation 3.5%  
out of 88 answered  
3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

**Have you ever avoided seeking help or obtaining support in your community for any of the following due to embarrassment, fear or presumed stigma?**

None 75.9%  
Emotional supports 17.2%  
Mental health supports 12.6%  
Physical health supports 6.9%  
Financial supports 5.7%  
Disability support 3.4%  
Substance abuse 2.3%  
Abuse 0.0%  
Educational supports 0.0%

out of 88 answered

3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

**Which of the following best describes your work situation (prior to COVID-19)**

Work full time 43.2%  
Retired 23.9%  
Self-employed 9.1%  
Work part-time 8.0%  
Casual work 4.5%  
Disability 3.4%  
Unemployed looking for work 3.4%  
Seasonal work 2.3%  
Multiple jobs 1.1%  
Unemployed, not looking for work 1.1%  
Student 0.0%

**I feel as though my job/work is stable and reliable.**

Agree 29.9%  
Strongly agree 29.9%  
Neutral 26.4%  
Disagree 9.2%  
Strongly disagree 4.6%

out of 88 answered

3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

**If you currently are or have ever been unemployed in your community, what factors prevented you from getting a job?**

Not applicable 77.0%  
Other 6.9%  
Childcare availability 4.6%  
Location 3.4%  
Skill set compatibility 3.4%  
Hours of operations/shifts 2.3%  
Lack of transportation 2.3%  
Lack of education 0.0%  
Not accessible 0.0%

out of 88 answered

3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

**Total income annually for your household**

\$100,000-\$149,999 28.9%  
\$75,000-\$99,999 20.5%

\$50,000-\$74,999 15.7%

\$150,000+ 13.3%

\$35,000-\$49,999 9.6%

\$20,000-\$34,999 8.4%

<\$20,000 3.6%

out of 88 answered

3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

**Overall, how do you feel about your personal finances?**

Moderate stress 41.4%

Minimum stress 40.2%

No stress 12.6%

Overwhelming Stress 3.4%

High stress 2.3%

out of 88 answered

3/31/2021 Community Safety and Well Being Survey

**If your community, or a regional program were to set up, would you support/participate in any of the following to improve well-being for yourself or the community in general?**

Increase number of low cost recreation activities 56.6%

Develop and establish opportunities for community members to connect and gather for activities 48.2%

Increase awareness, accessibility and navigation of community services. 42.2%

Create and implement an online volunteer hub 36.1%

Create cost effective public transportation between communities 31.3%

Promote continued youth and adult education 25.3%

Provide more caregiver supports 20.5%

Prevent duplication of services and coordinate better care of community 18.1%

Increase coordination and efforts to address issues associated with housing and homelessness 13.3%

Increase advocacy for changes within personalized social services 12.0%

**What would your top solutions be for a safer community?**

Revive neighbourhood watch programs 65.5%

Build community pride and foster personal accountability and responsivity 51.7%

Increase police presence 43.7%

Offering more education and awareness on needed topics 29.9%

Examine property standards to improve poor housing conditions 9.2%

# 2024 Community Survey Results

## Community Safety and Well-being Survey 2024

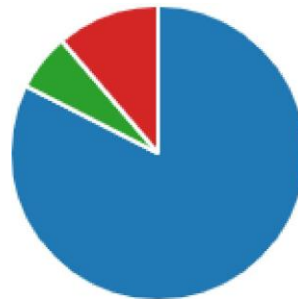
**80** Responses

**07:09** Average time to complete

**Active** Status

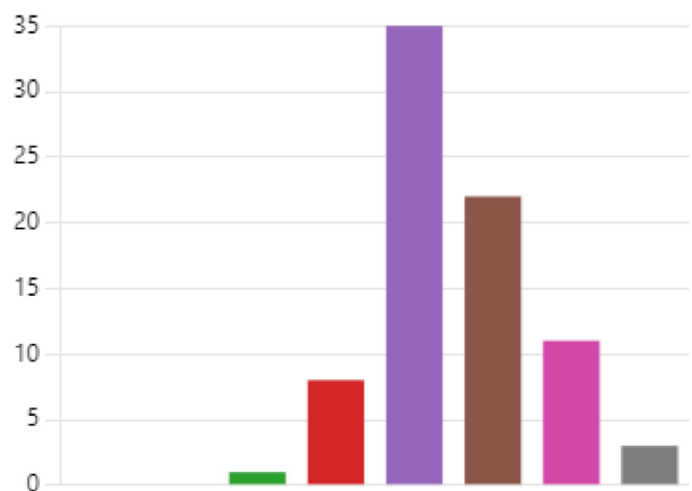
1. Where do you live>

<span style="color: blue;">●</span> Municipality of Powassan	66
<span style="color: orange;">●</span> Municipality of Callander	0
<span style="color: green;">●</span> Township of Chisholm	5
<span style="color: red;">●</span> Nipissing Township	9



2. What is your age?

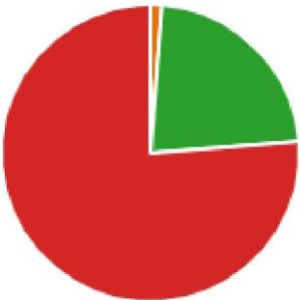
<span style="color: blue;">●</span> Under16	0
<span style="color: orange;">●</span> 16-19	0
<span style="color: purple;">●</span> 20-25	35
<span style="color: green;">●</span> 26-35	8
<span style="color: brown;">●</span> 36-55	22
<span style="color: red;">●</span> 56-65	11
<span style="color: pink;">●</span> 66-75	3
<span style="color: grey;">●</span> 75 +	3



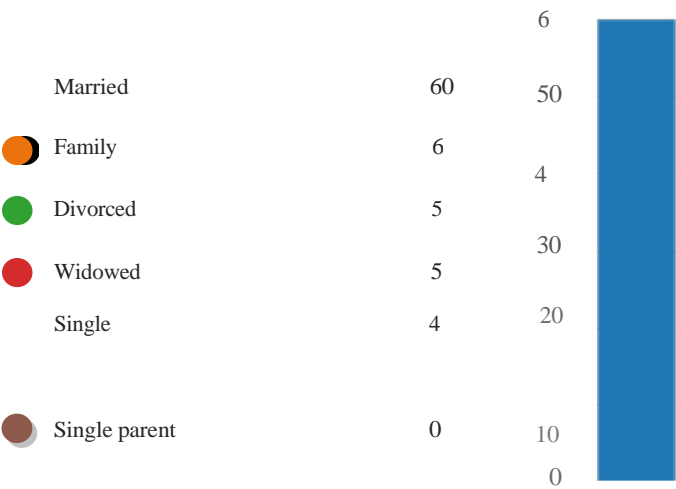


3. Gender: How do you identify?

Non-binary	0
Prefer not to say	
Male	18
Female	61

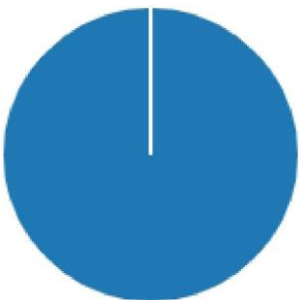


4. Marital status:



5. Are you a permanent or seasonal resident?

Permanent	80
Seasonal	0



### 6. How do you feel about your personal safety?

	Very satisfied	49
●	Somewhat satisfied	23
	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	7
	Somewhat dissatisfied	
●	Very dissatisfied	0



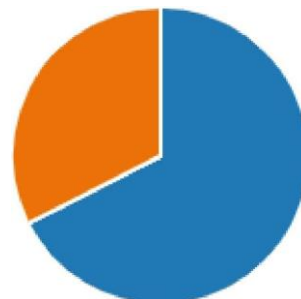
### 7. Have you ever felt unsafe due to any of the following?

	Race	0
●	Gender or sexual identity	7
	Disability	0
	Socioeconomic status	0
●	Not applicable	69



### 8. I feel my community has adequate policing.

•	Yes	54
•	No	26



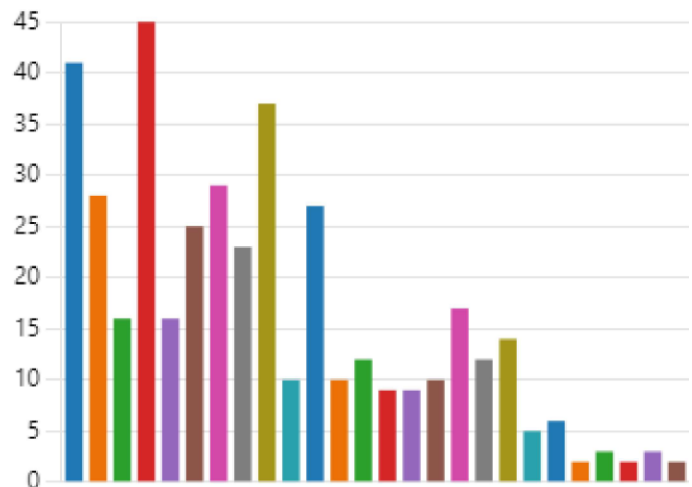
9. I feel my community's crime rate is high.

•	Yes	12
•	No	68

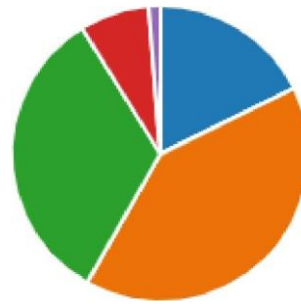
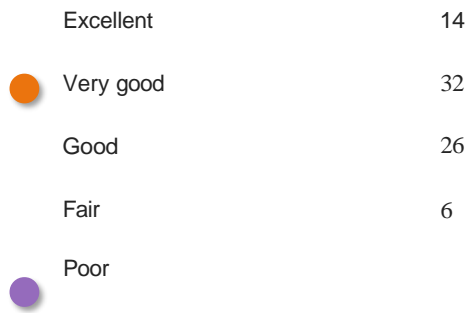


# 10. What are the 5 most important safety and well being priorities to you?

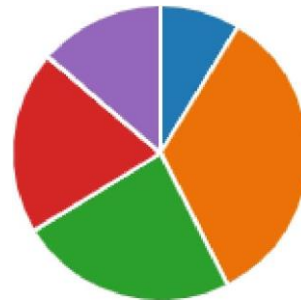
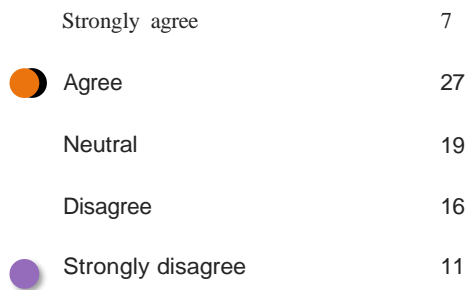
● Crime prevention	41
● Access to service	28
● Mental health	16
● Physical health/access to health...	45
● Community belonging	16
● Employment opportunities	25
● Adequate and affordable housing	29
● Personal and overall safety and ...	23
● Traffic safety on roads	37
● Healthy childhood development	10
● Support programs for seniors	27
● Physical activities	10
● Food security	12
● Community pride	9
● Addictions and substance abuse	9
● Accessibility for persons with dis...	10
● Youth initiatives	17
● Safe and well maintained walkin...	12
● Support programs for youth	14
● Domestic violence	5
● Transportation barriers	6
● Discrimination	2
● Human trafficking	3
● Traffic saftey on trails	2
● Skills and development for empl...	3
● Victim services - lack thereof	2



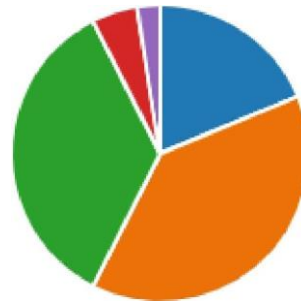
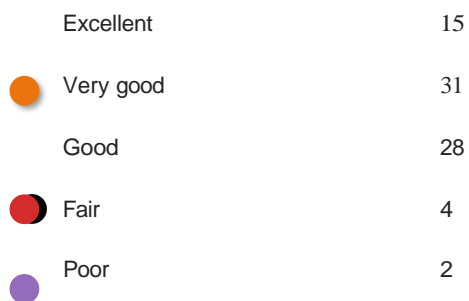
11. Overall my physical health is:



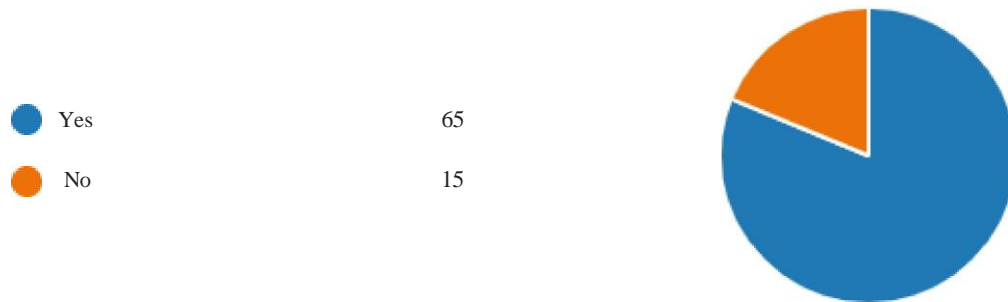
12. I feel I can access adequate healthcare in my community, including supports for physical health and well being.



13. Overall my mental health is:



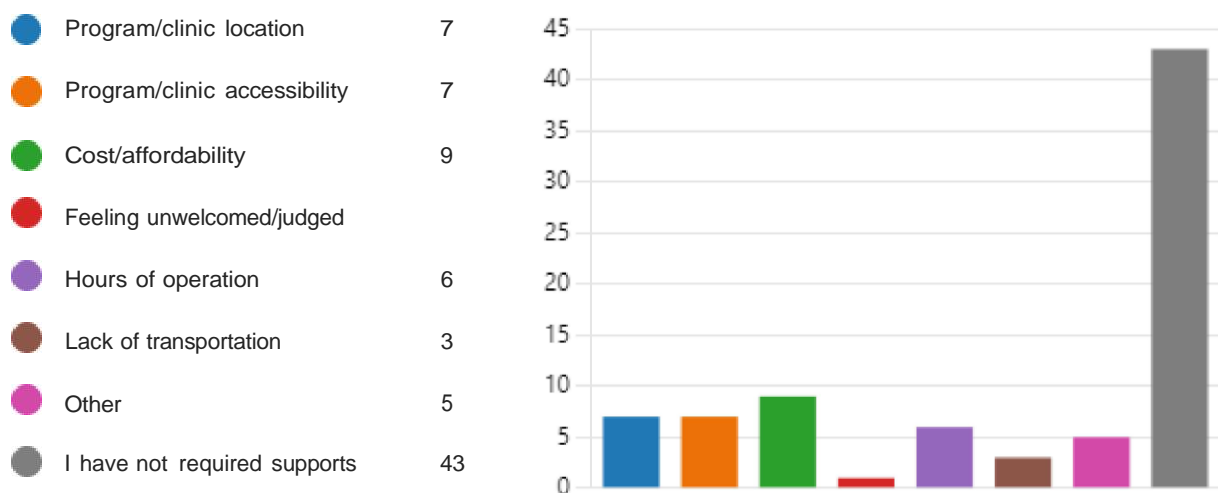
14. Do you have access to healthcare benefits for physical or mental health supports?



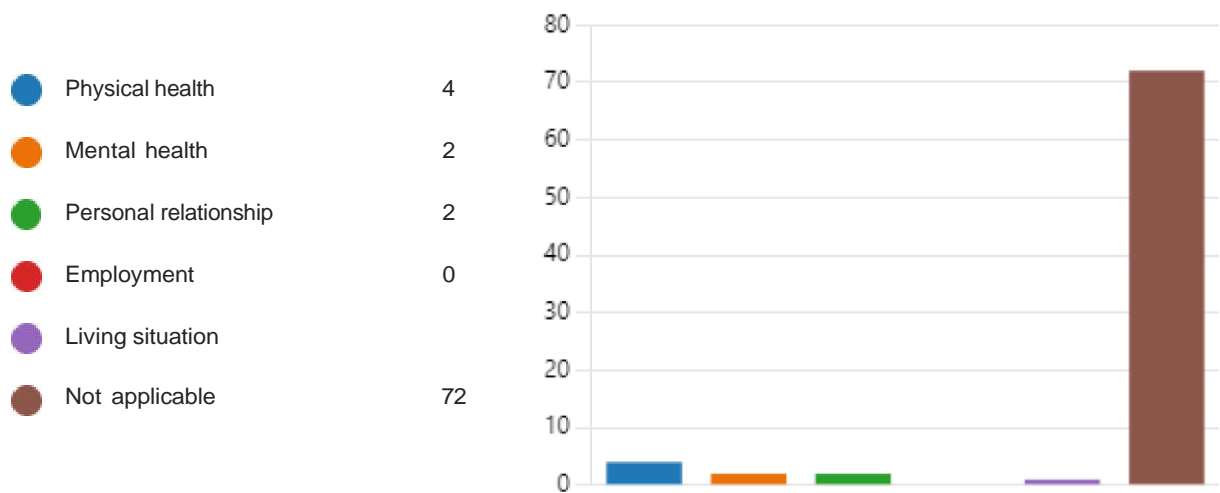
15. In the past 12 months, have you experienced negative impacts (emotional, physical, financial) due to any of the following:



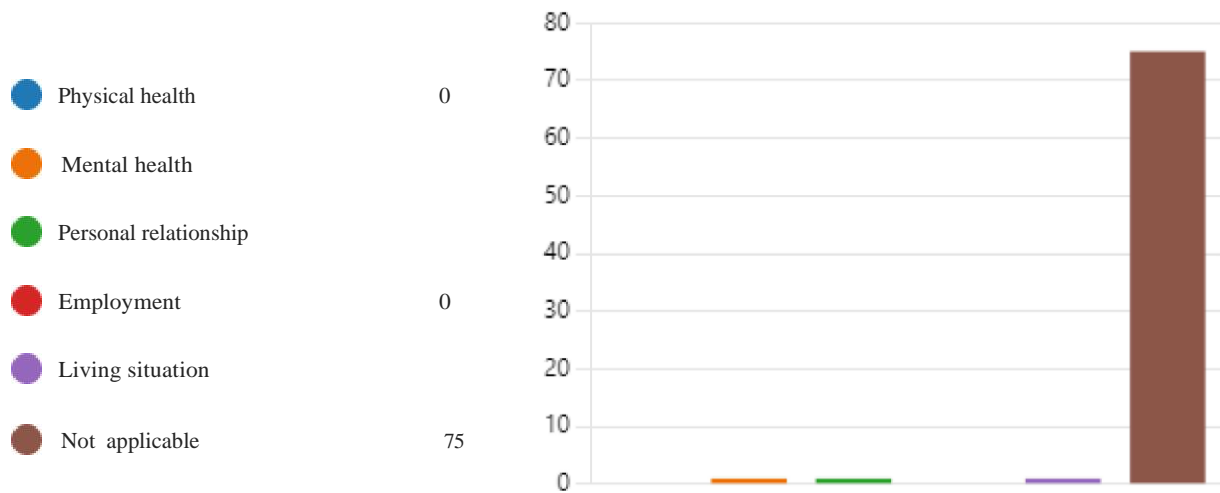
16. The following factors have impacted my ability to receive proper mental or physical health supports:



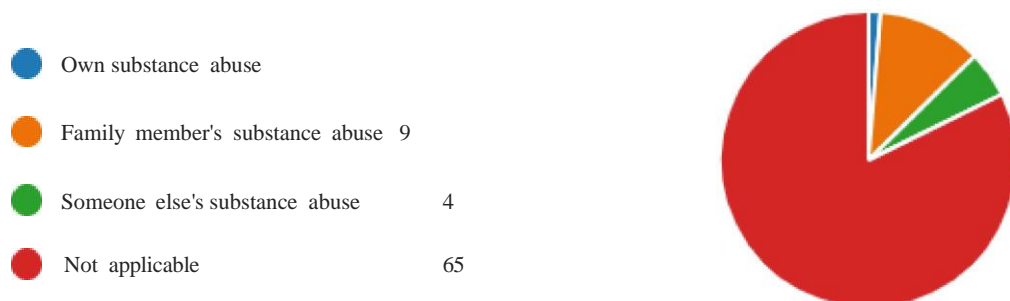
17. In the past 12 months did drinking alcohol negatively impact any of the following?



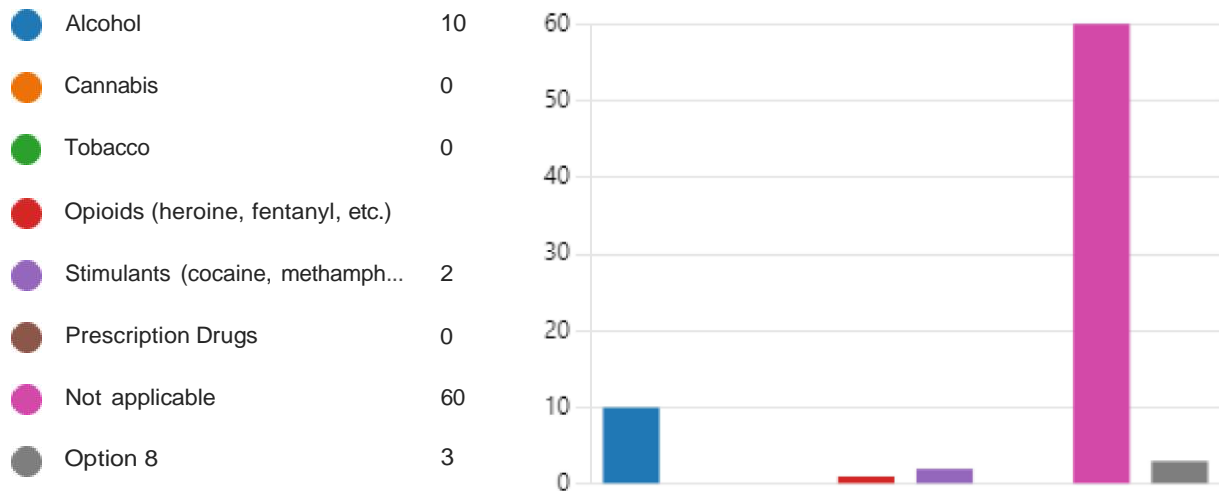
18. In the past 12 months did the use of drugs or other substances negatively impact any of the following?



19. Part 1: In the past 12 months have you experienced negative impacts due to any of the following:



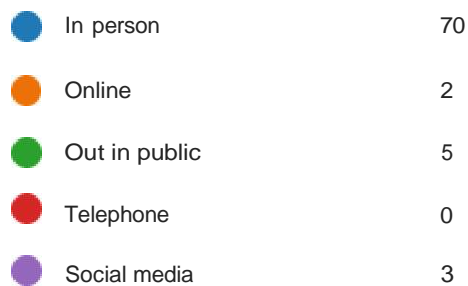
20. Part 2: If you have experienced negative impacts relating to substance abuse, which substance caused these impacts?



21. Overall! feel I have family and friends I can rely on.

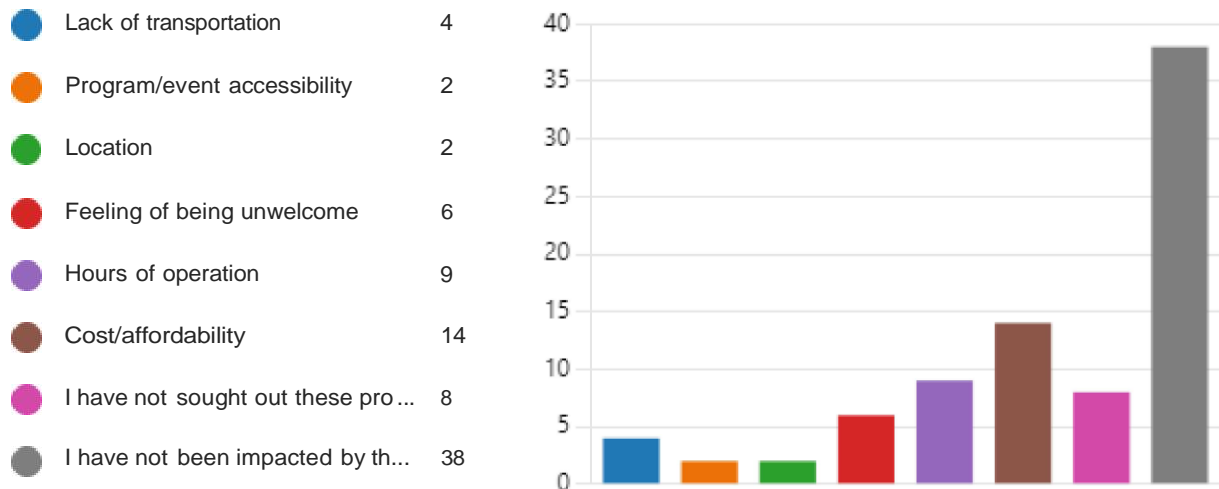


22. How do you prefer to socialize.

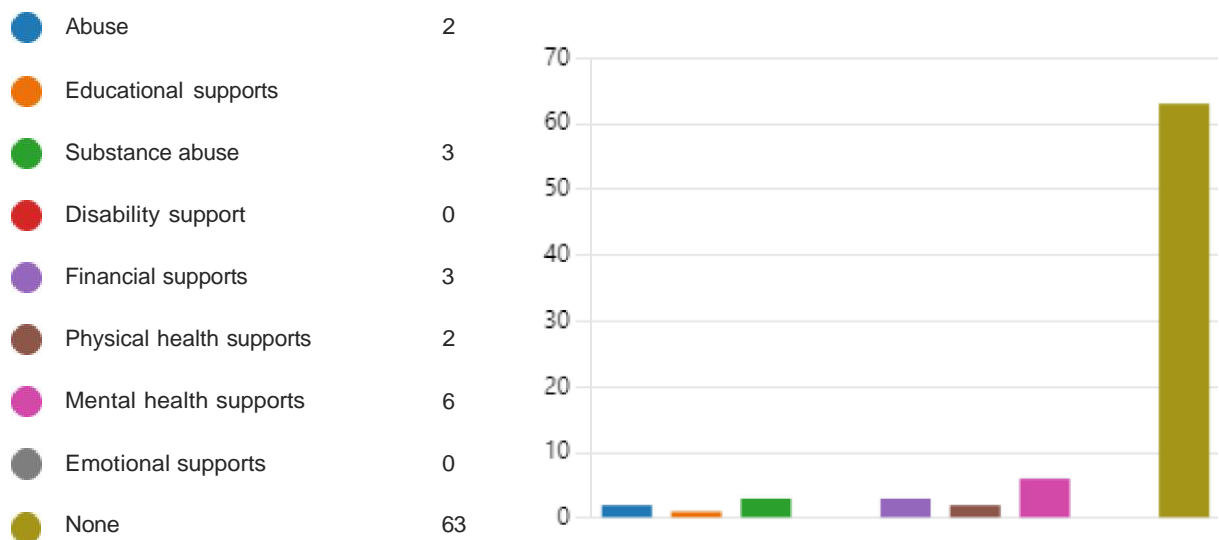




23. Do any of the following factors affect your ability to participate in recreation and leisure activities within your community?

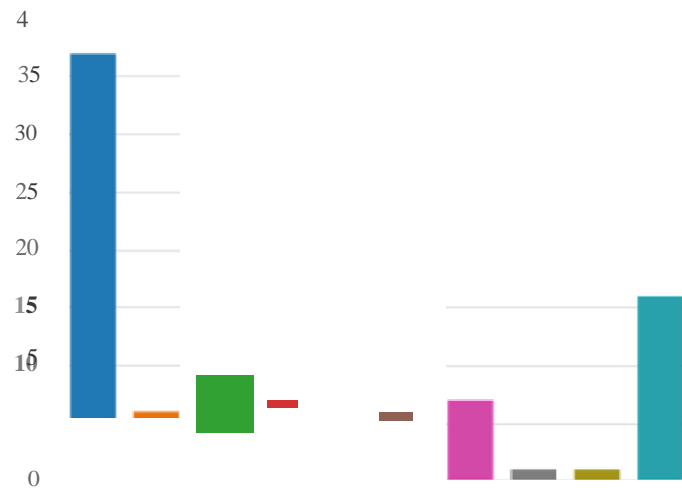


24. Have you ever avoided seeking help or obtaining support in your community for any of the following due to embarrassment, fear or presumed stigma?



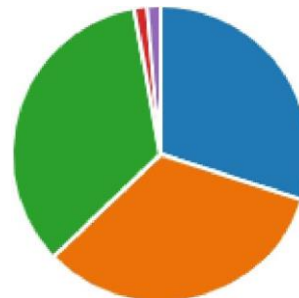
25. Which of the following best describes your work situation?

Work full-time	37
Work Part-time	6
Self-employed	5
Casually employed	2
Disability	2
Unemployed looking for work	7
Unemployed, not looking for w .....	7
Seasonal work	
Multiple jobs	
Retired	16

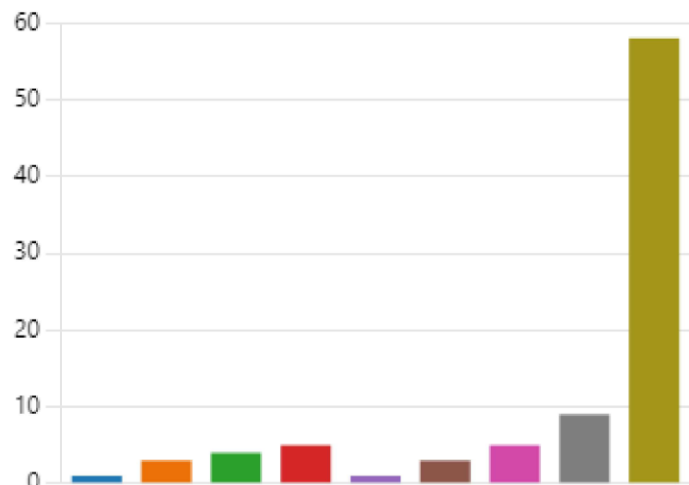
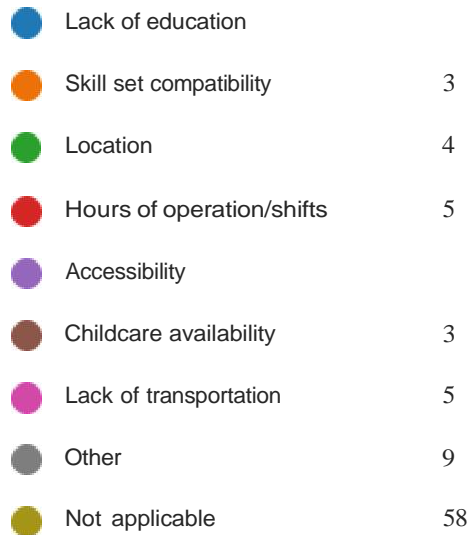


26. I feel as though my job is stable.

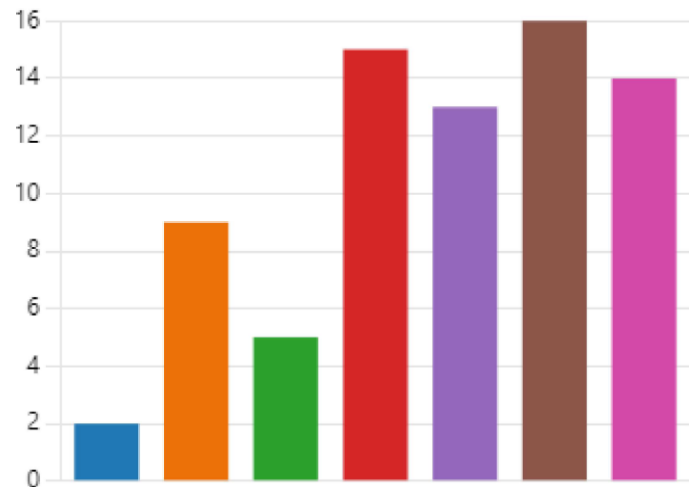
Strongly agree	21
Agree	23
Neutral	24
Disagree	
Strongly disagree	



27. If you currently are or have ever been unemployed in your community, what factors prevented you from getting a job?

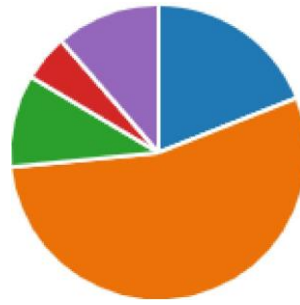


28. Total annual household income.



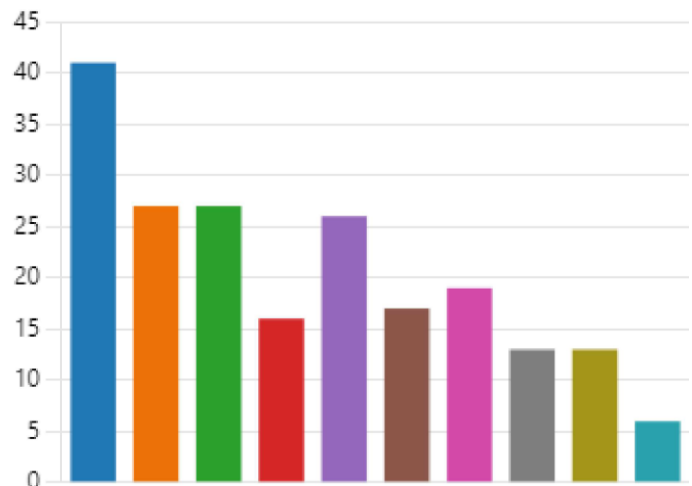
29. Overall, how do you feel about your personal finances?

Minimum stress	15
Moderate stress	43
High Stress	8
Overwhelming stress	4
No stress	9

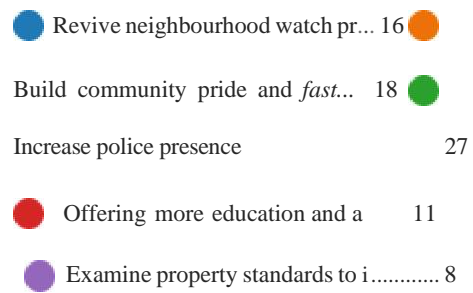


30. If your community, or a regional program were to set up, would you support/participate in any of the following to improve well-being for yourself or the community in general?

Increase number of low cost rec...	41
Develop and establish opportun...	27
Increase awareness, accessibility ...	27
Create and implement an online...	16
Create cost effective public tran...	26
Promote continued youth and a...	17
Provide more caregiver supports	19
Prevent duplication of services a...	13
Increase coordination and effort...	13
Increase advocacy for changes ...	6



31. What would your top solutions be for a safer community?



# **PROVINCIAL PLANNING STATEMENT, 2024**

Under the *Planning Act*

# PROVINCIAL PLANNING STATEMENT, 2024

Approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, Order in Council No. 1099/2024

The Provincial Planning Statement was issued under section 3 of the *Planning Act* and came into effect October 20, 2024. It replaces the Provincial Policy Statement that came into effect on May 1, 2020.

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## Chapter 1: Introduction

### Vision

Ontario is a vast, fast-growing province that is home to many urban, rural and northern communities distinguished by different populations, economic activity, pace of growth, and physical and natural conditions. More than anything, a prosperous Ontario will see the building of more homes for all Ontarians. This is why the province has set a goal of getting at least 1.5 million homes built by 2031.

Ontario will increase the supply and mix of *housing options*, addressing the full range of housing affordability needs. Every community will build homes that respond to changing market needs and local demand. Providing a sufficient supply with the necessary mix of *housing options* will support a diverse and growing population and workforce, now and for many years to come.

A prosperous and successful Ontario will also support a strong and competitive economy that is investment-ready and recognized for its influence, innovation and diversity. Ontario's economy will continue to mature into a centre of industry and commerce of global significance. Central to this success will be the people who live and work in this province.

Ontario's land use planning framework, and the decisions that are made, shape how our communities grow and prosper. Prioritizing compact and *transit-supportive* design, where locally appropriate, and optimizing investments in *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* will support convenient access to housing, quality employment, services and recreation for all Ontarians. Cultural heritage and archaeology in Ontario will provide people with a sense of place. And while many Ontarians still face a complex range of challenges, municipalities will work with the Province to support the long term prosperity and well-being of residents through the design of communities responsive to the needs of all Ontarians.

Ontario's vibrant agricultural sector and sensitive areas will continue to form part of the province's economic prosperity and overall identity. Growth and development will be prioritized within urban and rural settlements that will, in turn, support and protect the long-term viability of *rural areas*, local food production, and the *agri-food network*. In addition, resources, including natural areas, water, aggregates and agricultural lands will be protected. Potential risks to public health or safety or of property damage from natural hazards and human-made hazards, including the risks associated with the impacts of climate change will be mitigated.

Ontario will continue to recognize the unique role Indigenous communities have in land use planning and development, and the contribution of Indigenous communities' perspectives and traditional knowledge to land use planning decisions. Meaningful early engagement and constructive, cooperative relationship-building between planning authorities and Indigenous communities will facilitate knowledge-sharing and inform decision-making in land use planning.

Above all, Ontario will continue to be a great place to live, work and visit where all Ontarians enjoy a high standard of living and an exceptional quality of life.

## Role of the Provincial Planning Statement

The Provincial Planning Statement provides policy direction on matters of provincial interest related to land use planning and development. As a key part of Ontario's policy-led planning system, the Provincial Planning Statement sets the policy foundation for regulating the development and use of land province-wide, helping achieve the provincial goal of meeting the needs of a fast-growing province while enhancing the quality of life for all Ontarians.

Municipal official plans are the most important vehicle for implementation of the Provincial Planning Statement and for achieving comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning. Official plans should coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial outcomes.

Zoning and development permit by-laws are also important for the implementation of the Provincial Planning Statement. Zoning and development permit by-laws should be forward-looking and facilitate opportunities for an appropriate range and mix of *housing options* for all Ontarians.

Land use planning is only one of the tools for implementing provincial interests. A wide range of legislation, regulations, policies and programs may apply to decisions with respect to *Planning Act* applications, affect planning matters, and assist in implementing these interests.

The Province's rich cultural diversity is one of its distinctive and defining features. Indigenous communities have a unique relationship with the land and its resources, which continues to shape the history and economy of the Province today. Ontario recognizes the unique role Indigenous communities have in land use planning and development, and the contribution of Indigenous communities' perspectives and traditional knowledge to land use planning decisions. The Province recognizes the importance of consulting with Aboriginal communities on planning matters that may affect their section 35 Aboriginal or treaty rights.

## Legislative Authority

The Provincial Planning Statement is a policy statement issued under the authority of section 3 of the *Planning Act* and came into effect on October 20, 2024. The Provincial Planning Statement applies to all decisions in respect of the exercise of any authority that affects a planning matter made on or after October 20, 2024.

In respect of the exercise of any authority that affects a planning matter, section 3 of the *Planning Act* requires that decisions affecting planning matters shall be consistent with policy statements issued under the Act.

Comments, submissions or advice that affect a planning matter that are provided by the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board, a minister or ministry, board, commission or agency of the government shall be consistent with the Provincial Planning Statement.

## How to Read the Provincial Planning Statement

The provincial policy-led planning system recognizes and addresses the complex inter-relationships among environmental, economic, health and social factors in land use planning. The Provincial Planning Statement supports a comprehensive, integrated and long-term approach to planning, and recognizes linkages among policy areas.

The Provincial Planning Statement is more than a set of individual policies. It is to be read in its entirety and the relevant policies are to be applied to each situation. When more than one policy is relevant, a decision-maker should consider all of the relevant policies to understand how they work together. The language of each policy, including the Implementation and Interpretation policies, will assist decision-makers in understanding how the policies are to be implemented.

There is no implied priority in the order in which the policies appear. While specific policies sometimes refer to other policies for ease of use, these cross-references do not take away from the need to read the Provincial Planning Statement as a whole.

### Consider Specific Policy Language

When applying the Provincial Planning Statement it is important to consider the specific language of the policies. Each policy provides direction on how it is to be implemented, how it is situated within the broader Provincial Planning Statement, and how it relates to other policies.

Some policies set out positive directives, such as “settlement areas shall be the focus of growth and development.” Other policies set out limitations and prohibitions, such as “development and site alteration shall not be permitted.” Other policies use enabling or supportive language, such as “should,” “promote,” and “encourage.”

The choice of language is intended to distinguish between the types of policies and the nature of implementation. There is some discretion when applying a policy with enabling or supportive language in contrast to a policy with a directive, limitation or prohibition.

### Geographic Scale of Policies

The Provincial Planning Statement recognizes the diversity of Ontario and that local context is important. Policies are outcome-oriented, and some policies provide flexibility in their implementation provided that provincial interests are upheld.

While the Provincial Planning Statement is to be read as a whole, not all policies will be applicable to every site, feature or area. The Provincial Planning Statement applies at a range of geographic scales.

Some of the policies refer to specific areas or features and can only be applied where these features or areas exist. Other policies refer to planning objectives that need to be considered in the context of the municipality or planning area as a whole, and are not necessarily applicable to a specific site or development proposal.

Within the Great Lakes –St. Lawrence River Basin, there may be circumstances where planning authorities should consider agreements related to the protection or restoration of the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River Basin. Examples of these agreements include Great Lakes agreements between Ontario and Canada, between Ontario and Quebec and the Great Lakes States of the United States of America, and between Canada and the United States of America.

### **Policies Represent Minimum Standards**

The policies of the Provincial Planning Statement represent minimum standards.

Within the framework of the provincial policy-led planning system, planning authorities and decision-makers may go beyond these minimum standards to address matters of importance to a specific community, unless doing so would conflict with any policy of the Provincial Planning Statement.

### **Defined Terms and Meanings**

Except for references to legislation which are italicized, other italicized terms in the Provincial Planning Statement are defined in the Definitions chapter. For non-italicized terms, the normal meaning of the word applies. Terms may be italicized only in specific policies; for these terms, the defined meaning applies where they are italicized and the normal meaning applies where they are not italicized. Defined terms in the Definitions chapter are intended to capture both singular and plural forms of these terms in the policies.

### **Provincial Guidance**

Provincial guidance, including guidance material, guidelines and technical criteria may be issued from time to time to assist planning authorities and decision-makers with implementing the policies of the Provincial Planning Statement. Information, technical criteria and approaches outlined in provincial guidance are meant to support implementation but not add to or detract from the policies of this Provincial Planning Statement.

### **Relationship with Provincial Plans**

The Provincial Planning Statement provides overall policy directions on matters of provincial interest related to land use planning and development in Ontario, and applies province-wide, except where this Provincial Planning Statement or another provincial plan provides otherwise.

Provincial plans, such as the Greenbelt Plan and the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan, build upon the policy foundation provided by the Provincial Planning Statement. They provide additional land use planning policies to address issues facing specific geographic areas in Ontario.

Provincial plans are to be read in conjunction with the Provincial Planning Statement. They take precedence over the policies of the Provincial Planning Statement to the extent of any conflict, except where the relevant legislation provides otherwise.

Where the policies of provincial plans address the same, similar, related, or overlapping matters as the policies of the Provincial Planning Statement, applying the more specific policies of the provincial plan satisfies the more general requirements of the Provincial Planning Statement. In contrast, where matters addressed in the Provincial Planning Statement do not overlap with policies in provincial plans, the policies in the Provincial Planning Statement must be independently satisfied.

Land use planning decisions made by municipalities, planning boards, the Province, or a commission or agency of the government must be consistent with the Provincial Planning Statement. Where provincial plans are in effect, planning decisions must conform or not conflict with them, as the case may be.

## Chapter 2: Building Homes, Sustaining Strong and Competitive Communities

### 2.1 Planning for People and Homes

1. As informed by provincial guidance, planning authorities shall base population and employment growth forecasts on Ontario Population Projections published by the Ministry of Finance and may modify, as appropriate.
2. Notwithstanding policy 2.1.1, municipalities may continue to forecast growth using population and employment forecasts previously issued by the Province for the purposes of land use planning.
3. At the time of creating a new official plan and each official plan update, sufficient land shall be made available to accommodate an appropriate range and mix of land uses to meet projected needs for a time horizon of at least 20 years, but not more than 30 years, informed by provincial guidance. Planning for *infrastructure, public service facilities, strategic growth areas* and *employment areas* may extend beyond this time horizon.

Where the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing has made a zoning order, the resulting development potential shall be in addition to projected needs over the planning horizon established in the official plan. At the time of the municipality's next official plan update, this additional growth shall be incorporated into the official plan and related infrastructure plans.

4. To provide for an appropriate range and mix of *housing options* and densities required to meet projected requirements of current and future residents of the *regional market area*, planning authorities shall:
  - a) maintain at all times the ability to accommodate residential growth for a minimum of 15 years through lands which are *designated and available* for residential development; and
  - b) maintain at all times where new development is to occur, land with servicing capacity sufficient to provide at least a three-year supply of residential units available through lands suitably zoned, including units in draft approved or registered plans.
5. Where planning is conducted by an upper-tier municipality, the land and unit supply maintained by the lower-tier municipality identified in policy 2.1.4 shall be based on and reflect the allocation of population and units by the upper-tier municipality.

6. Planning authorities should support the achievement of *complete communities* by:
- a) accommodating an appropriate range and mix of land uses, *housing options*, transportation options with *multimodal* access, employment, *public service facilities* and other institutional uses (including schools and associated child care facilities, long-term care facilities, places of worship and cemeteries), recreation, parks and open space, and other uses to meet long-term needs;
  - b) improving accessibility for people of all ages and abilities by addressing land use barriers which restrict their full participation in society; and
  - c) improving social equity and overall quality of life for people of all ages, abilities, and incomes, including equity-deserving groups.

## 2.2 Housing

1. Planning authorities shall provide for an appropriate range and mix of *housing options* and densities to meet projected needs of current and future residents of the *regional market area* by:
- a) establishing and implementing minimum targets for the provision of housing that is *affordable* to *low and moderate income households*, and coordinating land use planning and planning for housing with Service Managers to address the full range of *housing options* including *affordable* housing needs;
  - b) permitting and facilitating:
    - 1. all *housing options* required to meet the social, health, economic and well-being requirements of current and future residents, including *additional needs housing* and needs arising from demographic changes and employment opportunities; and
    - 2. all types of residential *intensification*, including the *development* and *redevelopment* of underutilized commercial and institutional sites (e.g., shopping malls and plazas) for residential use, development and introduction of new *housing options* within previously developed areas, and *redevelopment*, which results in a net increase in residential units in accordance with policy 2.3.1.3;
  - c) promoting densities for new housing which efficiently use land, resources, *infrastructure* and *public service facilities*, and support the use of *active transportation*; and
  - d) requiring *transit-supportive* development and prioritizing *intensification*, including potential air rights development, in proximity to transit, including corridors and stations.

## 2.3 Settlement Areas and Settlement Area Boundary Expansions

### 2.3.1 General Policies for Settlement Areas

1. *Settlement areas* shall be the focus of growth and development. Within *settlement areas*, growth should be focused in, where applicable, *strategic growth areas*, including *major transit station areas*.
2. Land use patterns within *settlement areas* should be based on densities and a mix of land uses which:
  - a) efficiently use land and resources;
  - b) optimize existing and planned *infrastructure* and *public service facilities*;
  - c) support *active transportation*;
  - d) are *transit-supportive*, as appropriate; and
  - e) are *freight-supportive*.
3. Planning authorities shall support general *intensification* and *redevelopment* to support the achievement of *complete communities*, including by planning for a range and mix of *housing options* and prioritizing planning and investment in the necessary *infrastructure* and *public service facilities*.
4. Planning authorities shall establish and implement minimum targets for *intensification* and *redevelopment* within built-up areas, based on local conditions.
5. Planning authorities are encouraged to establish density targets for *designated growth areas*, based on local conditions. *Large and fast-growing municipalities* are encouraged to plan for a target of 50 residents and jobs per gross hectare in *designated growth areas*.
6. Planning authorities should establish and implement phasing policies, where appropriate, to ensure that development within *designated growth areas* is orderly and aligns with the timely provision of the *infrastructure* and *public service facilities*.



### 2.3.2 New Settlement Areas and Settlement Area Boundary Expansions

1. In identifying a new *settlement area* or allowing a *settlement area* boundary expansion, planning authorities shall consider the following:
  - a) the need to designate and plan for additional land to accommodate an appropriate range and mix of land uses;
  - b) if there is sufficient capacity in existing or planned *infrastructure* and *public service facilities*;
  - c) whether the applicable lands comprise *specialty crop areas*;
  - d) the evaluation of alternative locations which avoid *prime agricultural areas* and, where avoidance is not possible, consider reasonable alternatives on lower priority agricultural lands in *prime agricultural areas*;
  - e) whether the new or expanded *settlement area* complies with the *minimum distance separation formulae*;
  - f) whether impacts on the *agricultural system* are avoided, or where avoidance is not possible, minimized and mitigated to the extent feasible as determined through an *agricultural impact assessment* or equivalent analysis, based on provincial guidance; and
  - g) the new or expanded *settlement area* provides for the phased progression of urban development.
2. Notwithstanding policy 2.3.2.1.b), planning authorities may identify a new *settlement area* only where it has been demonstrated that the *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* to support development are planned or available.

## 2.4 Strategic Growth Areas

### 2.4.1 General Policies for Strategic Growth Areas

1. Planning authorities are encouraged to identify and focus growth and development in *strategic growth areas*.
2. To support the achievement of *complete communities*, a range and mix of *housing options*, *intensification* and more mixed-use development, *strategic growth areas* should be planned:
  - a) to accommodate significant population and employment growth;
  - b) as focal areas for education, commercial, recreational, and cultural uses;
  - c) to accommodate and support the transit network and provide connection points for inter- and intra-regional transit; and
  - d) to support *affordable*, accessible, and equitable housing.

3. Planning authorities should:

- a) prioritize planning and investment for *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* in *strategic growth areas*;
- b) identify the appropriate type and scale of development in *strategic growth areas* and the transition of built form to adjacent areas;
- c) permit *development* and *intensification* in *strategic growth areas* to support the achievement of *complete communities* and a *compact built form*;
- d) consider a student housing strategy when planning for *strategic growth areas*; and
- e) support *redevelopment* of commercially-designated retail lands (e.g., underutilized shopping malls and plazas), to support mixed-use residential.

#### 2.4.2 Major Transit Station Areas

1. Planning authorities shall delineate the boundaries of *major transit station areas* on *higher order transit* corridors through a new official plan or official plan amendment adopted under section 26 of the *Planning Act*. The delineation shall define an area within an approximately 500 to 800-metre radius of a transit station and that maximizes the number of potential transit users that are within walking distance of the station.
2. Within *major transit station areas* on *higher order transit* corridors, planning authorities shall plan for a minimum density target of:
  - a) 200 residents and jobs combined per hectare for those that are served by subways;
  - b) 160 residents and jobs combined per hectare for those that are served by light rail or bus rapid transit; or
  - c) 150 residents and jobs combined per hectare for those that are served by commuter or regional rail.
3. Planning authorities are encouraged to promote *development* and *intensification* within *major transit station areas*, where appropriate, by:
  - a) planning for land uses and built form that supports the achievement of minimum density targets; and
  - b) supporting the *redevelopment* of surface parking lots within *major transit station areas*, including commuter parking lots, to be *transit-supportive* and promote *complete communities*.
4. For any particular *major transit station area*, planning authorities may request the Minister to approve an official plan or official plan amendment with a target that is lower than the applicable target established in policy 2.4.2.2, where it has been demonstrated that this target cannot be achieved because:
  - a) *development* is prohibited by provincial policy or severely restricted on a significant portion of the lands within the delineated area; or
  - b) there are a limited number of residents and jobs associated with the built form, but a *major trip generator* or feeder service will sustain high ridership at the station or stop.

5. Planning authorities may plan for *major transit station areas* that are not on *higher order transit corridors* by delineating boundaries and establishing minimum density targets.
6. All *major transit station areas* should be planned and designed to be *transit-supportive* and to achieve *multimodal* access to stations and connections to nearby *major trip generators* by providing, where feasible:
  - a) connections to local and regional transit services to support *transit service integration*;
  - b) *infrastructure* that accommodates a range of mobility needs and supports *active transportation*, including sidewalks, bicycle lanes, and secure bicycle parking; and
  - c) commuter pick-up/drop-off areas.

### 2.4.3 Frequent Transit Corridors

1. Planning authorities shall plan for *intensification* on lands that are adjacent to existing and planned *frequent transit corridors*, where appropriate.

## 2.5 Rural Areas in Municipalities

1. Healthy, integrated and viable *rural areas* should be supported by:
  - a) building upon rural character, and leveraging rural amenities and assets;
  - b) promoting regeneration, including the *redevelopment of brownfield sites*;
  - c) accommodating an appropriate range and mix of housing in rural *settlement areas*;
  - d) using rural *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* efficiently;
  - e) promoting diversification of the economic base and employment opportunities through goods and services, including value-added products and the sustainable management or use of resources;
  - f) providing opportunities for sustainable and diversified tourism, including leveraging historical, cultural, and natural assets;
  - g) conserving biodiversity and considering the ecological benefits provided by nature; and
  - h) providing opportunities for economic activities in *prime agricultural areas*, in accordance with policy 4.3.
2. In *rural areas*, rural *settlement areas* shall be the focus of growth and development and their vitality and regeneration shall be promoted.
3. When directing development in rural *settlement areas* in accordance with policy 2.3, planning authorities shall give consideration to locally appropriate rural characteristics, the scale of development and the provision of appropriate service levels.

Growth and development may be directed to *rural lands* in accordance with policy 2.6, including where a municipality does not have a *settlement area*.

## 2.6 Rural Lands in Municipalities

1. On *rural lands* located in municipalities, permitted uses are:
  - a) the management or use of resources;
  - b) resource-based recreational uses (including recreational dwellings not intended as permanent residences);
  - c) residential development, including lot creation, where site conditions are suitable for the provision of appropriate *sewage and water services*;
  - d) *agricultural uses, agriculture-related uses, on-farm diversified uses and normal farm practices*, in accordance with provincial standards;
  - e) home occupations and home industries;
  - f) cemeteries; and
  - g) other rural land uses.
2. Development that can be sustained by rural service levels should be promoted.
3. Development shall be appropriate to the *infrastructure* which is planned or available, and avoid the need for the uneconomical expansion of this *infrastructure*.
4. Planning authorities should support a diversified rural economy by protecting agricultural and other resource-related uses and directing non-related development to areas where it will minimize constraints on these uses.
5. New land uses, including the creation of lots, and new or expanding livestock facilities, shall comply with the *minimum distance separation formulae*.

## 2.7 Territory Without Municipal Organization

1. On *rural lands* located in territory without municipal organization, the focus of development activity shall be related to the sustainable management or use of resources and resource-based recreational uses (including recreational dwellings not intended as permanent residences).
2. Development shall be appropriate to the *infrastructure* which is planned or available, and avoid the need for the unjustified and/or uneconomical expansion of this *infrastructure*.
3. The establishment of new permanent townsites shall not be permitted.

4. In areas adjacent to and surrounding municipalities, only development that is related to the sustainable management or use of resources and resource-based recreational uses (including recreational dwellings not intended as permanent residences) shall be permitted. Other uses may only be permitted if:
  - a) the area forms part of a planning area;
  - b) the necessary *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* are planned or available to support the development and are financially viable over their life cycle; and
  - c) it has been determined that the impacts of development will not place an undue strain on the *public service facilities* and *infrastructure* provided by adjacent municipalities, regions and/or the Province.

## 2.8 Employment

### 2.8.1 Supporting a Modern Economy

1. Planning authorities shall promote economic development and competitiveness by:
  - a) providing for an appropriate mix and range of employment, institutional, and broader mixed uses to meet long-term needs;
  - b) providing opportunities for a diversified economic base, including maintaining a range and choice of suitable sites for employment uses which support a wide range of economic activities and ancillary uses, and take into account the needs of existing and future businesses;
  - c) identifying strategic sites for investment, monitoring the availability and suitability of employment sites, including market-ready sites, and seeking to address potential barriers to investment;
  - d) encouraging *intensification* of employment uses and compatible, compact, mixed-use development to support the achievement of *complete communities*; and
  - e) addressing land use compatibility adjacent to *employment areas* by providing an appropriate transition to *sensitive land uses*.
2. Industrial, manufacturing and small-scale warehousing uses that could be located adjacent to *sensitive land uses* without *adverse effects* are encouraged in *strategic growth areas* and other mixed-use areas where *frequent transit* service is available, outside of *employment areas*.
3. In addition to policy 3.5, on lands within 300 metres of *employment areas*, *development* shall avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize and mitigate potential impacts on the long-term economic viability of employment uses within existing or planned *employment areas*, in accordance with provincial guidelines.
4. Major office and major institutional development should be directed to *major transit station areas* or other *strategic growth areas* where *frequent transit* service is available.

### 2.8.2 Employment Areas

1. Planning authorities shall plan for, protect and preserve *employment areas* for current and future uses, and ensure that the necessary *infrastructure* is provided to support current and projected needs.
2. Planning authorities shall protect *employment areas* that are located in proximity to *major goods movement facilities and corridors*, including facilities and corridors identified in provincial transportation plans, for the *employment area* uses that require those locations.
3. Planning authorities shall designate, protect and plan for all *employment areas* in *settlement areas* by:
  - a) planning for *employment area* uses over the long-term that require those locations including manufacturing, research and development in connection with manufacturing, warehousing and goods movement, and associated retail and office uses and ancillary facilities;
  - b) prohibiting residential uses, commercial uses, *public service facilities* and other institutional uses;
  - c) prohibiting retail and office uses that are not associated with the primary employment use;
  - d) prohibiting other *sensitive land uses* that are not ancillary to uses permitted in the *employment area*; and
  - e) including an appropriate transition to adjacent non-*employment areas* to ensure land use compatibility and economic viability.
4. Planning authorities shall assess and update *employment areas* identified in official plans to ensure that this designation is appropriate to the planned function of *employment areas*. In planning for *employment areas*, planning authorities shall maintain land use compatibility between *sensitive land uses* and *employment areas* in accordance with policy 3.5 to maintain the long-term operational and economic viability of the planned uses and function of these areas.

5. Planning authorities may remove lands from *employment areas* only where it has been demonstrated that:
  - a) there is an identified need for the removal and the land is not required for *employment area* uses over the long term;
  - b) the proposed uses would not negatively impact the overall viability of the *employment area* by:
    1. avoiding, or where avoidance is not possible, minimizing and mitigating potential impacts to existing or planned *employment area* uses in accordance with policy 3.5;
    2. maintaining access to *major goods movement facilities and corridors*;
  - c) existing or planned *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* are available to accommodate the proposed uses; and
  - d) the municipality has sufficient employment lands to accommodate projected employment growth to the horizon of the approved official plan.

## 2.9 Energy Conservation, Air Quality and Climate Change

1. Planning authorities shall plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and prepare for the *impacts of a changing climate* through approaches that:
  - a) support the achievement of compact, *transit-supportive*, and *complete communities*;
  - b) incorporate climate change considerations in planning for and the development of *infrastructure*, including stormwater management systems, and *public service facilities*;
  - c) support energy conservation and efficiency;
  - d) promote *green infrastructure*, *low impact development*, and *active transportation*, protect the environment and improve air quality; and
  - e) take into consideration any additional approaches that help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and build community resilience to the *impacts of a changing climate*.

## Chapter 3: Infrastructure and Facilities

### 3.1 General Policies for Infrastructure and Public Service Facilities

1. *Infrastructure and public service facilities* shall be provided in an efficient manner while accommodating projected needs.

Planning for *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* shall be coordinated and integrated with land use planning and growth management so that they:

- a) are financially viable over their life cycle, which may be demonstrated through asset management planning;
  - b) leverage the capacity of development proponents, where appropriate; and
  - c) are available to meet current and projected needs.
2. Before consideration is given to developing new *infrastructure* and *public service facilities*:
    - a) the use of existing *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* should be optimized; and
    - b) opportunities for adaptive re-use should be considered, wherever feasible.
  3. *Infrastructure and public service facilities* should be strategically located to support the effective and efficient delivery of emergency management services, and to ensure the protection of public health and safety in accordance with the policies in Chapter 5: Protecting Public Health and Safety.
  4. *Public service facilities* should be planned and co-located with one another, along with parks and open space where appropriate, to promote cost-effectiveness and facilitate service integration, access to transit and *active transportation*.
  5. Planning authorities, in collaboration with school boards, should consider and encourage innovative approaches in the design of schools and associated child care facilities, such as schools integrated in high-rise developments, in *strategic growth areas*, and other areas with a *compact built form*.

### 3.2 Transportation Systems

1. *Transportation systems* should be provided which are safe, energy efficient, facilitate the movement of people and goods, are appropriate to address projected needs, and support the use of zero- and low- emission vehicles.
2. Efficient use should be made of existing and planned *infrastructure*, including through the use of *transportation demand management* strategies, where feasible.



3. As part of a *multimodal transportation system*, connectivity within and among *transportation systems* and modes should be planned for, maintained and, where possible, improved, including connections which cross jurisdictional boundaries.

### 3.3 Transportation and Infrastructure Corridors

1. Planning authorities shall plan for and protect corridors and rights-of-way for *infrastructure*, including transportation, transit, and electricity generation facilities and transmission systems to meet current and projected needs.
2. *Major goods movement facilities and corridors* shall be protected for the long term.
3. Planning authorities shall not permit *development* in *planned corridors* that could preclude or negatively affect the use of the corridor for the purpose(s) for which it was identified.

New *development* proposed on *adjacent lands* to existing or *planned corridors* and transportation facilities should be compatible with, and supportive of, the long-term purposes of the corridor and should be designed to avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize and mitigate *negative impacts* on and *adverse effects* from the corridor and transportation facilities.

4. The preservation and reuse of abandoned corridors for purposes that maintain the corridor's integrity and continuous linear characteristics should be encouraged, wherever feasible.
5. The co-location of linear *infrastructure* should be promoted, where appropriate.

### 3.4 Airports, Rail and Marine Facilities

1. Planning for land uses in the vicinity of *airports*, *rail facilities* and *marine facilities* shall be undertaken so that:
  - a) their long-term operation and economic role is protected; and
  - b) *airports*, *rail facilities* and *marine facilities*, and *sensitive land uses* are appropriately designed, buffered and/or separated from each other, in accordance with policy 3.5.
2. *Airports* shall be protected from incompatible land uses and development by:
  - a) prohibiting new residential *development* and other *sensitive land uses* in areas near *airports* above 30 NEF/NEP;
  - b) considering redevelopment of existing residential uses and other sensitive land uses or infilling of residential and other sensitive land uses in areas above 30 NEF/NEP only if it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the long-term function of the *airport*; and
  - c) prohibiting land uses which may cause a potential aviation safety hazard.

### 3.5 Land Use Compatibility

1. *Major facilities* and *sensitive land uses* shall be planned and developed to avoid, or if avoidance is not possible, minimize and mitigate any potential *adverse effects* from odour, noise and other contaminants, minimize risk to public health and safety, and to ensure the long-term operational and economic viability of *major facilities* in accordance with provincial guidelines, standards and procedures.
2. Where avoidance is not possible in accordance with policy 3.5.1, planning authorities shall protect the long-term viability of existing or planned industrial, manufacturing or other *major facilities* that are vulnerable to encroachment by ensuring that the planning and *development* of proposed adjacent *sensitive land uses* is only permitted if potential *adverse affects* to the proposed *sensitive land use* are minimized and mitigated, and potential impacts to industrial, manufacturing or other *major facilities* are minimized and mitigated in accordance with provincial guidelines, standards and procedures.

### 3.6 Sewage, Water and Stormwater

1. Planning for *sewage and water services* shall:
  - a) accommodate forecasted growth in a timely manner that promotes the efficient use and optimization of existing *municipal sewage services* and *municipal water services* and existing *private communal sewage services* and *private communal water services*;
  - b) ensure that these services are provided in a manner that:
    1. can be sustained by the water resources upon which such services rely;
    2. is feasible and financially viable over their life cycle;
    3. protects human health and safety, and the natural environment, including the *quality and quantity of water*; and
    4. aligns with comprehensive municipal planning for these services, where applicable.
  - c) promote water and energy conservation and efficiency;
  - d) integrate servicing and land use considerations at all stages of the planning process;
  - e) consider opportunities to allocate, and re-allocate if necessary, the unused system capacity of *municipal water services* and *municipal sewage services* to support efficient use of these services to meet current and projected needs for increased housing supply; and
  - f) be in accordance with the servicing options outlined through policies 3.6.2, 3.6.3, 3.6.4 and 3.6.5.
2. *Municipal sewage services* and *municipal water services* are the preferred form of servicing for *settlement areas* to support protection of the environment and minimize potential risks to human health and safety. For clarity, *municipal sewage services* and *municipal water services* include both centralized servicing systems and decentralized servicing systems.

3. Where *municipal sewage services* and *municipal water services* are not available, planned or feasible, *private communal sewage services* and *private communal water services* are the preferred form of servicing for multi-unit/lot *development* to support protection of the environment and minimize potential risks to human health and safety.
4. Where *municipal sewage services* and *municipal water services* or *private communal sewage services* and *private communal water services* are not available, planned or feasible, *individual on-site sewage services* and *individual on-site water services* may be used provided that site conditions are suitable for the long-term provision of such services with no *negative impacts*.

At the time of the official plan review or update, planning authorities should assess the long-term impacts of *individual on-site sewage services* and *individual on-site water services* on environmental health and the financial viability or feasibility of other forms of servicing set out in policies 3.6.2 and 3.6.3.

5. *Partial services* shall only be permitted in the following circumstances:
  - a) where they are necessary to address failed *individual on-site sewage services* and *individual on-site water services* in existing development;
  - b) within *settlement areas*, to allow for infilling and minor rounding out of existing development on *partial services* provided that site conditions are suitable for the long-term provision of such services with no *negative impacts*; or
  - c) within rural *settlement areas* where new development will be serviced by *individual on-site water services* in combination with *municipal sewage services* or *private communal sewage services*.
6. In rural areas, where *partial services* have been provided to address failed services in accordance with policy 3.6.5.a), infilling on existing lots of record may be permitted where this would represent a logical and financially viable connection to the existing *partial service* and provided that site conditions are suitable for the long-term provision of such services with no *negative impacts*.
7. Planning authorities may allow lot creation where there is confirmation of sufficient *reserve sewage system capacity* and *reserve water system capacity*.

8. Planning for stormwater management shall:

- a) be integrated with planning for *sewage and water services* and ensure that systems are optimized, retrofitted as appropriate, feasible and financially viable over their full life cycle;
- b) minimize, or, where possible, prevent or reduce increases in stormwater volumes and contaminant loads;
- c) minimize erosion and changes in water balance including through the use of *green infrastructure*;
- d) mitigate risks to human health, safety, property and the environment;
- e) maximize the extent and function of vegetative and pervious surfaces;
- f) promote best practices, including stormwater attenuation and re-use, water conservation and efficiency, and *low impact development*; and
- g) align with any comprehensive municipal plans for stormwater management that consider cumulative impacts of stormwater from development on a *watershed* scale.

### 3.7 Waste Management

- 1. *Waste management systems* need to be planned for and provided that are of an appropriate size, type, and location to accommodate present and future requirements, and facilitate integrated waste management.

### 3.8 Energy Supply

- 1. Planning authorities should provide opportunities for the development of energy supply including electricity generation facilities and transmission and distribution systems, *energy storage systems*, district energy, *renewable energy systems*, and *alternative energy systems*, to accommodate current and projected needs.

### 3.9 Public Spaces, Recreation, Parks, Trails and Open Space

- 1. Healthy, active, and inclusive communities should be promoted by:
  - a) planning public streets, spaces and facilities to be safe, meet the needs of persons of all ages and abilities, including pedestrians, foster social interaction and facilitate *active transportation* and community connectivity;
  - b) planning and providing for the needs of persons of all ages and abilities in the distribution of a full range of publicly-accessible built and natural settings for recreation, including facilities, parklands, public spaces, open space areas, trails and linkages, and, where practical, water-based resources;
  - c) providing opportunities for public access to shorelines; and
  - d) recognizing provincial parks, conservation reserves, and other protected areas, and minimizing negative impacts on these areas.

## Chapter 4: Wise Use and Management of Resources

### 4.1 Natural Heritage

1. Natural features and areas shall be protected for the long term.
2. The diversity and connectivity of natural features in an area, and the long-term *ecological function* and biodiversity of *natural heritage systems*, should be maintained, restored or, where possible, improved, recognizing linkages between and among *natural heritage features and areas*, *surface water features* and *ground water features*.
3. *Natural heritage systems* shall be identified in Ecoregions 6E & 7E<sup>1</sup>, recognizing that *natural heritage systems* will vary in size and form in *settlement areas*, *rural areas*, and *prime agricultural areas*.
4. *Development* and *site alteration* shall not be permitted in:
  - a) *significant wetlands* in Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E<sup>1</sup>; and
  - b) *significant coastal wetlands*.
5. *Development* and *site alteration* shall not be permitted in:
  - a) *significant wetlands* in the Canadian Shield north of Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E<sup>1</sup>;
  - b) *significant woodlands* in Ecoregions 6E and 7E (excluding islands in Lake Huron and the St. Marys River)<sup>1</sup>;
  - c) *significant valleylands* in Ecoregions 6E and 7E (excluding islands in Lake Huron and the St. Marys River)<sup>1</sup>;
  - d) *significant wildlife habitat*;
  - e) *significant areas of natural and scientific interest*; and
  - f) *coastal wetlands* in Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E<sup>1</sup> that are not subject to policy 4.1.4.b), unless it has been demonstrated that there will be no *negative impacts* on the natural features or their *ecological functions*.
6. *Development* and *site alteration* shall not be permitted in *fish habitat* except in accordance with *provincial and federal requirements*.
7. *Development* and *site alteration* shall not be permitted in *habitat of endangered species and threatened species*, except in accordance with *provincial and federal requirements*.

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<sup>1</sup> Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E are shown on Figure 1.

8. *Development and site alteration* shall not be permitted on *adjacent lands* to the *natural heritage features and areas* identified in policies 4.1.4, 4.1.5, and 4.1.6 unless the *ecological function* of the *adjacent lands* has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that there will be no *negative impacts* on the natural features or on their *ecological functions*.
9. Nothing in policy 4.1 is intended to limit the ability of *agricultural uses* to continue.

## 4.2 Water

1. Planning authorities shall protect, improve or restore the *quality and quantity of water* by:
  - a) using the *watershed* as the ecologically meaningful scale for integrated and long-term planning, which can be a foundation for considering cumulative impacts of development;
  - b) minimizing potential *negative impacts*, including cross-jurisdictional and cross-*watershed* impacts;
  - c) identifying *water resource systems*;
  - d) maintaining linkages and functions of *water resource systems*;
  - e) implementing necessary restrictions on *development and site alteration* to:
    1. protect all municipal drinking water supplies and *designated vulnerable areas*; and
    2. protect, improve or restore *vulnerable* surface and ground water, and their *hydrologic functions*;
  - f) planning for efficient and sustainable use of water resources, through practices for water conservation and sustaining water quality; and
  - g) ensuring consideration of environmental lake capacity, where applicable.
2. *Development and site alteration* shall be restricted in or near *sensitive surface water features* and *sensitive ground water features* such that these features and their related *hydrologic functions* will be protected, improved or restored, which may require mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches.
3. Municipalities are encouraged to undertake, and *large and fast-growing municipalities* shall undertake *watershed planning* to inform planning for *sewage and water services* and stormwater management, including *low impact development*, and the protection, improvement or restoration of the *quality and quantity of water*.
4. Despite policy 4.2.3, where planning is conducted by an upper-tier municipality that includes one or more lower-tier *large and fast-growing municipalities*, the upper-tier municipality shall undertake *watershed planning* in partnership with lower-tier municipalities, including lower-tier *large and fast-growing municipalities*.
5. All municipalities undertaking *watershed planning* are encouraged to collaborate with applicable conservation authorities.

## 4.3 Agriculture

### 4.3.1 General Policies for Agriculture

1. Planning authorities are required to use an *agricultural system* approach, based on provincial guidance, to maintain and enhance a geographically continuous agricultural land base and support and foster the long-term economic prosperity and productive capacity of the *agri-food network*.
2. As part of the agricultural land base, *prime agricultural areas*, including *specialty crop areas*, shall be designated and protected for long-term use for agriculture.
3. *Specialty crop areas* shall be given the highest priority for protection, followed by Canada Land Inventory Class 1, 2, and 3 lands, and any associated Class 4 through 7 lands within the *prime agricultural area*, in this order of priority.

### 4.3.2 Permitted Uses

1. In *prime agricultural areas*, permitted uses and activities are: *agricultural uses*, *agriculture-related uses* and *on-farm diversified uses* based on provincial guidance.

Proposed *agriculture-related uses* and *on-farm diversified uses* shall be compatible with, and shall not hinder, surrounding agricultural operations. Criteria for these uses may be based on provincial guidance or municipal approaches, as set out in municipal planning documents, which achieve the same objectives.

2. In *prime agricultural areas*, all types, sizes and intensities of *agricultural uses* and *normal farm practices* shall be promoted and protected in accordance with provincial standards.
3. New land uses in *prime agricultural areas*, including the creation of lots and new or expanding livestock facilities, shall comply with the *minimum distance separation formulae*.
4. A principal dwelling associated with an agricultural operation shall be permitted in *prime agricultural areas* as an *agricultural use*, in accordance with provincial guidance, except where prohibited in accordance with policy 4.3.3.1.c).

5. Where a residential dwelling is permitted on a lot in a *prime agricultural area*, up to two additional residential units shall be permitted in accordance with provincial guidance, provided that, where two additional residential units are proposed, at least one of these additional residential units is located within or attached to the principal dwelling, and any additional residential units:
  - a) comply with the *minimum distance separation formulae*;
  - b) are compatible with, and would not hinder, surrounding agricultural operations;
  - c) have appropriate *sewage and water services*;
  - d) address any public health and safety concerns;
  - e) are of limited scale and are located within, attached, or in close proximity to the principal dwelling or farm building cluster; and
  - f) minimize land taken out of agricultural production.

Lots with additional residential units may only be severed in accordance with policy 4.3.3.1.c).

6. For greater certainty, the two additional residential units that are permitted on a lot in a *prime agricultural area* in accordance with policy 4.3.2.5 are in addition to farm worker housing permitted as an *agricultural use*.

#### 4.3.3 Lot Creation and Lot Adjustments

1. Lot creation in *prime agricultural areas* is discouraged and may only be permitted in accordance with provincial guidance for:
  - a) *agricultural uses*, provided that the lots are of a size appropriate for the type of *agricultural use(s)* common in the area and are sufficiently large to maintain flexibility for future changes in the type or size of agricultural operations;
  - b) *agriculture-related uses*, provided that any new lot will be limited to a minimum size needed to accommodate the use and appropriate *sewage and water services*;
  - c) one new residential lot per farm consolidation for a *residence surplus to an agricultural operation*, provided that:
    1. the new lot will be limited to a minimum size needed to accommodate the use and appropriate *sewage and water services*; and
    2. the planning authority ensures that new dwellings and additional residential units are prohibited on any remnant parcel of farmland created by the severance. The approach used to ensure that no new dwellings or additional residential units are permitted on the remnant parcel may be recommended by the Province, or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objective; and
  - d) *infrastructure*, where the facility or corridor cannot be accommodated through the use of easements or rights-of-way.
2. Lot adjustments in *prime agricultural areas* may be permitted for *legal or technical reasons*.



3. The creation of new residential lots in *prime agricultural areas* shall not be permitted, except in accordance with policy 4.3.3.1.c).

#### 4.3.4 Removal of Land from Prime Agricultural Areas

1. Planning authorities may only exclude land from *prime agricultural areas* for expansions of or identification of *settlement areas* in accordance with policy 2.3.2.

#### 4.3.5 Non-Agricultural Uses in Prime Agricultural Areas

1. Planning authorities may only permit non-agricultural uses in *prime agricultural areas* for:
  - a) extraction of *minerals, petroleum resources* and *mineral aggregate resources*; or
  - b) limited non-residential uses, provided that all of the following are demonstrated:
    1. the land does not comprise a *specialty crop area*;
    2. the proposed use complies with the *minimum distance separation formulae*;
    3. there is an identified need within the planning horizon identified in the official plan as provided for in policy 2.1.3 for additional land to accommodate the proposed use; and
    4. alternative locations have been evaluated, and
      - i. there are no reasonable alternative locations which avoid *prime agricultural areas*; and
      - ii. there are no reasonable alternative locations in *prime agricultural areas* with lower priority agricultural lands.
2. Impacts from any new or expanding non-agricultural uses on the *agricultural system* are to be avoided, or where avoidance is not possible, minimized and mitigated as determined through an *agricultural impact assessment* or equivalent analysis, based on provincial guidance.

#### 4.3.6 Supporting Local Food and the Agri-food Network

1. Planning authorities are encouraged to support local food, facilitate near-urban and *urban agriculture*, and foster a robust *agri-food network*.

### 4.4 Minerals and Petroleum

#### 4.4.1 General Policies for Minerals and Petroleum

1. *Minerals* and *petroleum resources* shall be protected for long-term use.

#### 4.4.2 Protection of Long-Term Resource Supply

1. *Mineral mining operations* and *petroleum resource operations* shall be identified and protected from *development* and activities that would preclude or hinder their expansion or continued use or which would be incompatible for reasons of public health, public safety or environmental impact.

2. Known *mineral deposits*, known *petroleum resources* and *significant areas of mineral potential* shall be identified, and *development* and activities in these resources or on *adjacent lands* which would preclude or hinder the establishment of new operations or access to the resources shall only be permitted if:
  - a) resource use would not be feasible; or
  - b) the proposed land use or development serves a greater long-term public interest; and
  - c) issues of public health, public safety and environmental impact are addressed.

#### **4.4.3 Rehabilitation**

1. Rehabilitation to accommodate subsequent land uses shall be required after extraction and other related activities have ceased. Progressive rehabilitation should be undertaken wherever feasible.

#### **4.4.4 Extraction in Prime Agricultural Areas**

1. Extraction of *minerals* and *petroleum resources* is permitted in *prime agricultural areas* provided that the site will be rehabilitated.

### **4.5 Mineral Aggregate Resources**

#### **4.5.1 General Policies for Mineral Aggregate Resources**

1. *Mineral aggregate resources* shall be protected for long-term use and, where provincial information is available, *deposits of mineral aggregate resources* shall be identified.

#### **4.5.2 Protection of Long-Term Resource Supply**

1. As much of the *mineral aggregate resources* as is realistically possible shall be made available as close to markets as possible.

Demonstration of need for *mineral aggregate resources*, including any type of supply/demand analysis, shall not be required, notwithstanding the availability, designation or licensing for extraction of *mineral aggregate resources* locally or elsewhere.

2. Extraction shall be undertaken in a manner which minimizes social, economic and environmental impacts.
3. *Mineral aggregate resource conservation* shall be undertaken, including through the use of accessory aggregate recycling facilities within operations, wherever feasible.

4. *Mineral aggregate operations* shall be protected from *development* and activities that would preclude or hinder their expansion or continued use or which would be incompatible for reasons of public health, public safety or environmental impact. Existing *mineral aggregate operations* shall be permitted to continue without the need for official plan amendment, rezoning or development permit under the *Planning Act*. Where the *Aggregate Resources Act* applies, only processes under the *Aggregate Resources Act* shall address the depth of extraction of new or existing *mineral aggregate operations*. When a license for extraction or operation ceases to exist, policy 4.5.2.5 continues to apply.
5. In known *deposits of mineral aggregate resources* and on *adjacent lands*, *development* and activities which would preclude or hinder the establishment of new operations or access to the resources shall only be permitted if:
  - a) resource use would not be feasible; or
  - b) the proposed land use or development serves a greater long-term public interest; and
  - c) issues of public health, public safety and environmental impact are addressed.

#### 4.5.3 Rehabilitation

1. Progressive and final rehabilitation shall be required to accommodate subsequent land uses, to promote land use compatibility, to recognize the interim nature of extraction, and to mitigate negative impacts to the extent possible. Final rehabilitation shall take surrounding land use and approved land use designations into consideration.
2. *Comprehensive rehabilitation* planning is encouraged where there is a concentration of mineral aggregate operations.
3. In parts of the Province not designated under the *Aggregate Resources Act*, rehabilitation standards that are compatible with those under the Act should be adopted for extraction operations on private lands.

#### 4.5.4 Extraction in Prime Agricultural Areas

1. In *prime agricultural areas*, on *prime agricultural land*, extraction of *mineral aggregate resources* is permitted as an interim use provided that:
  - a) impacts to the *prime agricultural areas* are addressed, in accordance with policy 4.3.5.2; and
  - b) the site will be rehabilitated back to an *agricultural condition*.
2. Despite policy 4.5.4.1.b), complete rehabilitation to an *agricultural condition* is not required if:
  - a) the depth of planned extraction makes restoration of pre-extraction agricultural capability unfeasible; and
  - b) agricultural rehabilitation in remaining areas is maximized.

#### 4.5.5 Wayside Pits and Quarries, Portable Asphalt Plants and Portable Concrete Plants

1. *Wayside pits and quarries, portable asphalt plants and portable concrete plants* used on public authority contracts shall be permitted, without the need for an official plan amendment, rezoning, or development permit under the *Planning Act* in all areas, except those areas of existing development or particular environmental sensitivity which have been determined to be incompatible with extraction and associated activities.

### 4.6 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

1. *Protected heritage property*, which may contain *built heritage resources* or *cultural heritage landscapes*, shall be *conserved*.
2. Planning authorities shall not permit *development* and *site alteration* on lands containing *archaeological resources* or *areas of archaeological potential* unless the *significant archaeological resources* have been *conserved*.
3. Planning authorities shall not permit *development* and *site alteration* on *adjacent lands* to *protected heritage property* unless the *heritage attributes* of the *protected heritage property* will be *conserved*.
4. Planning authorities are encouraged to develop and implement:
  - a) archaeological management plans for conserving *archaeological resources*; and
  - b) proactive strategies for conserving *significant built heritage resources* and *cultural heritage landscapes*.
5. Planning authorities shall engage early with Indigenous communities and ensure their interests are considered when identifying, protecting and managing *archaeological resources, built heritage resources* and *cultural heritage landscapes*.

## Chapter 5: Protecting Public Health and Safety

### 5.1 General Policies for Natural and Human-Made Hazards

1. Development shall be directed away from areas of natural or human-made hazards where there is an unacceptable risk to public health or safety or of property damage, and not create new or aggravate existing hazards.

### 5.2 Natural Hazards

1. Planning authorities shall, in collaboration with conservation authorities where they exist, identify *hazardous lands* and *hazardous sites* and manage development in these areas, in accordance with provincial guidance.
2. Development shall generally be directed to areas outside of:
  - a) *hazardous lands* adjacent to the shorelines of the *Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System* and *large inland lakes* which are impacted by *flooding hazards*, *erosion hazards* and/or *dynamic beach hazards*;
  - b) *hazardous lands* adjacent to *river, stream and small inland lake systems* which are impacted by *flooding hazards* and/or *erosion hazards*; and
  - c) *hazardous sites*.
3. *Development* and *site alteration* shall not be permitted within:
  - a) the *dynamic beach hazard*;
  - b) *defined portions of the flooding hazard along connecting channels* (the St. Marys, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers);
  - c) areas that would be rendered inaccessible to people and vehicles during times of *flooding hazards*, *erosion hazards* and/or *dynamic beach hazards*, unless it has been demonstrated that the site has safe access appropriate for the nature of the *development* and the natural hazard; and
  - d) a *floodway* regardless of whether the area of inundation contains high points of land not subject to flooding.
4. Planning authorities shall prepare for the *impacts of a changing climate* that may increase the risk associated with natural hazards.

5. Despite policy 5.2.3, *development* and *site alteration* may be permitted in certain areas associated with the *floodings hazard* along *river, stream and small inland lake systems*:
  - a) in those exceptional situations where a *Special Policy Area* has been approved. The designation of a *Special Policy Area*, and any change or modification to the official plan policies, land use designations or boundaries applying to *Special Policy Area* lands, must be approved by the Ministers of Municipal Affairs and Housing and Natural Resources and Forestry prior to the approval authority approving such changes or modifications; or
  - b) where the *development* is limited to uses which by their nature must locate within the *floodway*, including flood and/or erosion control works or minor additions or passive non-structural uses which do not affect flood flows.
6. *Development* shall not be permitted to locate in *hazardous lands* and *hazardous sites* where the use is:
  - a) an *institutional use* including hospitals, long-term care homes, retirement homes, pre-schools, school nurseries, day cares and schools;
  - b) an *essential emergency service* such as that provided by fire, police, and ambulance stations and electrical substations; or
  - c) uses associated with the disposal, manufacture, treatment or storage of *hazardous substances*.
7. Where the *two zone concept* for *flood plains* is applied, *development* and *site alteration* may be permitted in the *flood fringe*, subject to appropriate floodproofing to the *floodings hazard* elevation or another *floodings hazard* standard approved by the Minister of Natural Resources and Forestry.
8. Further to policy 5.2.7, and except as prohibited in policies 5.2.3 and 5.2.6, *development* and *site alteration* may be permitted in those portions of *hazardous lands* and *hazardous sites* where the effects and risk to public safety are minor, could be mitigated in accordance with provincial standards, and where all of the following are demonstrated and achieved:
  - a) *development and site alteration* is carried out in accordance with *floodproofing standards, protection works standards, and access standards*;
  - b) vehicles and people have a way of safely entering and exiting the area during times of flooding, erosion and other emergencies;
  - c) new hazards are not created and existing hazards are not aggravated; and
  - d) no adverse environmental impacts will result.
9. *Development* shall generally be directed to areas outside of lands that are unsafe for development due to the presence of *hazardous forest types for wildland fire*.

*Development* may however be permitted in lands with *hazardous forest types for wildland fire* where the risk is mitigated in accordance with *wildland fire assessment and mitigation standards*.

## 5.3 Human-Made Hazards

1. Development on, abutting or adjacent to lands affected by *mine hazards; oil, gas and salt hazards; or former mineral mining operations, mineral aggregate operations or petroleum resource operations* may be permitted only if rehabilitation or other measures to address and mitigate known or suspected hazards are under way or have been completed.
2. Sites with contaminants in land or water shall be assessed and remediated as necessary prior to any activity on the site associated with the proposed use such that there will be no *adverse effects*.

## Chapter 6: Implementation and Interpretation

### 6.1 General Policies for Implementation and Interpretation

1. The Provincial Planning Statement shall be read in its entirety and all relevant policies are to be applied to each situation.
2. The Provincial Planning Statement shall be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the recognition and affirmation of existing Aboriginal and treaty rights in section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.
3. The Provincial Planning Statement shall be implemented in a manner that is consistent with *Ontario Human Rights Code* and the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.
4. When implementing the Provincial Planning Statement, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may make decisions that take into account other considerations to balance government priorities.
5. Official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies. Official plans shall provide clear, reasonable and attainable policies to protect provincial interests and facilitate development in suitable areas.

In order to protect provincial interests, planning authorities shall keep their official plans up-to-date with the Provincial Planning Statement. The policies of the Provincial Planning Statement continue to apply after adoption and approval of an official plan.

6. Planning authorities shall keep their zoning and development permit by-laws up-to-date with their official plans and the Provincial Planning Statement by establishing permitted uses, minimum densities, heights and other development standards to accommodate growth and development.
7. Where a planning authority must decide on a planning matter before their official plan has been updated to be consistent with the Provincial Planning Statement, or before other applicable planning instruments have been updated accordingly, it must still make a decision that is consistent with the Provincial Planning Statement.
8. In addition to land use approvals under the *Planning Act*, *infrastructure* may also have requirements under other legislation and regulations. For example, an environmental assessment process may be required for new *infrastructure* and modifications to existing *infrastructure* under applicable legislation.

Wherever possible and practical, approvals under the *Planning Act* and other legislation or regulations should be integrated provided the intent and requirements of both processes are met.



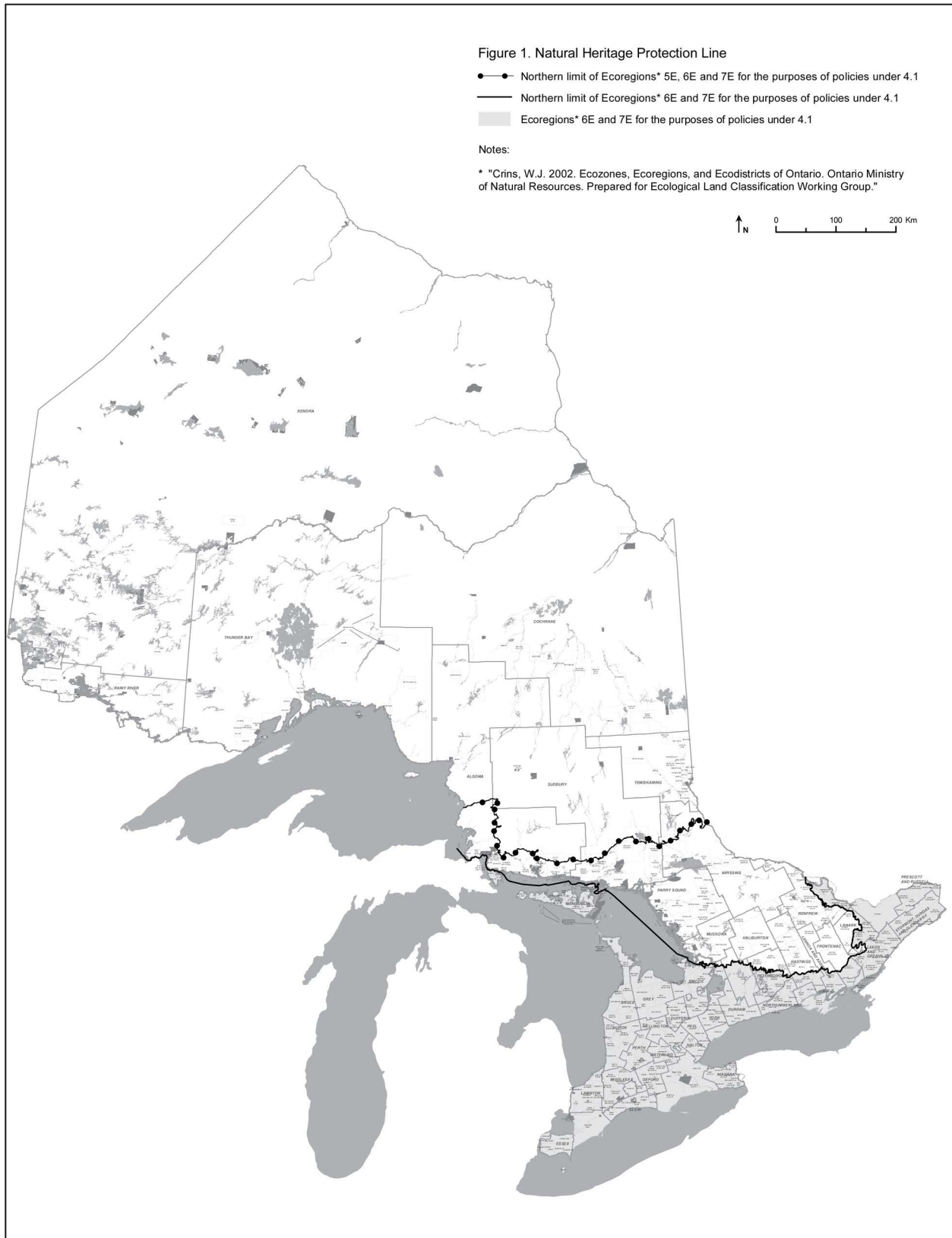
9. To assess progress on implementation of the Provincial Planning Statement, the Province may:
  - a) identify key indicators to measure the outcomes, relevance and efficiency of the policies in the Provincial Planning Statement in consultation with municipalities, Indigenous communities, other public bodies and stakeholders;
  - b) monitor and assess the implementation of the Provincial Planning Statement through the collection and analysis of data under each indicator; and
  - c) consider the resulting assessment in each review of the Provincial Planning Statement.
10. Municipalities are encouraged to monitor and report on the implementation of the policies in their official plans, in accordance with any requirements for reporting planning information to the Province, data standards, and including through any other guidelines that may be issued by the Minister.
11. *Strategic growth areas* and *designated growth areas* are not land use designations and their delineation does not confer any new land use designations, nor alter existing land use designations. Any development on lands within the boundary of these identified areas is still subject to the relevant provincial and municipal land use planning policies and approval processes.
12. Density targets represent minimum standards and planning authorities are encouraged to go beyond these minimum targets, where appropriate, except where doing so would conflict with any policy of the Provincial Planning Statement or any other provincial plan.
13. Minimum density targets will be revisited at the time of each official plan update to ensure the target is appropriate.

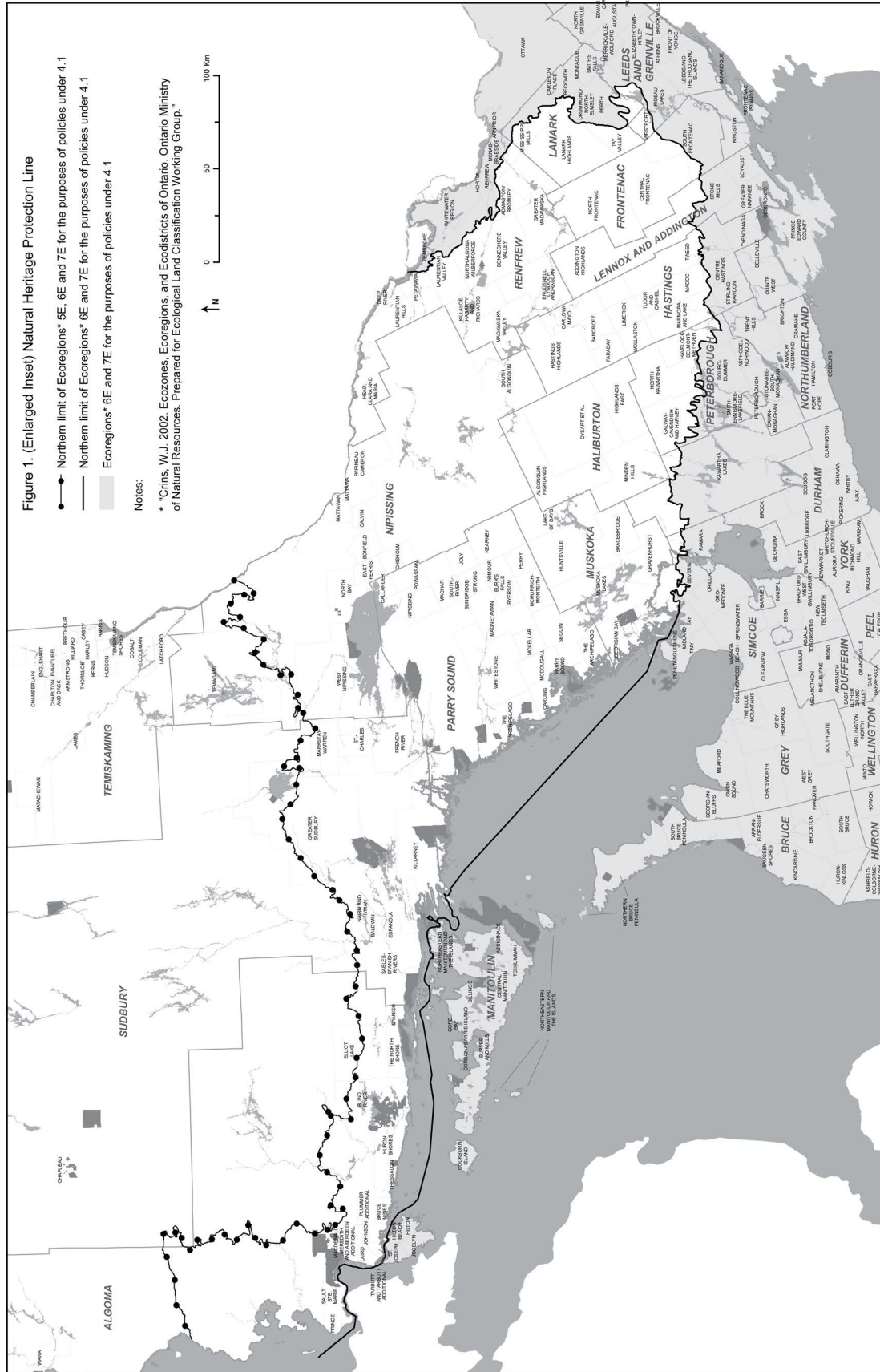
## 6.2 Coordination

1. A coordinated, integrated and comprehensive approach should be used when dealing with planning matters within municipalities, across lower, single and/or upper-tier municipal boundaries, and with other orders of government, agencies, boards, and Service Managers including:
  - a) managing and/or promoting growth and development that is integrated with planning for *infrastructure* and *public service facilities*, including schools and associated child care facilities;
  - b) economic development strategies;
  - c) managing natural heritage, water, agricultural, mineral, and cultural heritage and archaeological resources;
  - d) *infrastructure, multimodal transportation systems, public service facilities and waste management systems*;
  - e) ecosystem, shoreline, watershed, and Great Lakes related issues;
  - f) natural and human-made hazards;
  - g) population, housing and employment projections, based on *regional market areas*, as appropriate; and
  - h) addressing housing needs in accordance with provincial housing policies and plans, including those that address homelessness.
2. Planning authorities shall undertake early engagement with Indigenous communities and coordinate on land use planning matters to facilitate knowledge-sharing, support consideration of Indigenous interests in land use decision-making and support the identification of potential impacts of decisions on the exercise of Aboriginal or treaty rights.
3. Planning authorities are encouraged to engage the public and stakeholders early in local efforts to implement the Provincial Planning Statement, and to provide the necessary information to ensure the informed involvement of local citizens, including equity-deserving groups.
4. Planning authorities and school boards shall collaborate to facilitate early and integrated planning for schools and associated child care facilities to meet current and future needs.
5. Planning authorities shall collaborate with publicly-assisted post-secondary institutions, where they exist, to facilitate early and integrated planning for student housing that considers the full range of *housing options* near existing and planned post-secondary institutions to meet current and future needs.
6. Further to policy 6.2.5, planning authorities should collaborate with publicly-assisted post-secondary institutions on the development of a student housing strategy that includes consideration of off-campus housing targeted to students.

7. Planning authorities should coordinate emergency management and other economic, environmental and social planning considerations to support efficient and resilient communities.
8. Municipalities, the Province, and other appropriate stakeholders are encouraged to undertake a coordinated approach to planning for large areas with high concentrations of employment uses that cross municipal boundaries.
9. Where planning is conducted by an upper-tier municipality, the upper-tier municipality in consultation with lower-tier municipalities shall:
  - a) identify and allocate population, housing and employment projections for lower-tier municipalities;
  - b) identify areas where growth and development will be focused, including *strategic growth areas*, and establish any applicable minimum density targets;
  - c) identify minimum density targets for growth and development taking place in new or expanded *settlement areas*, where applicable; and
  - d) provide policy direction for the lower-tier municipalities on matters that cross municipal boundaries.
10. Where there is no upper-tier municipality or where planning is not conducted by an upper-tier municipality, planning authorities shall ensure that policy 6.2.9 is addressed as part of the planning process, and should coordinate these matters with adjacent planning authorities.

## 7: Figure 1 – Natural Heritage Protection Line





## 8: Definitions

**Access standards:** means methods or procedures to ensure safe vehicular and pedestrian movement, and access for the maintenance and repair of protection works, during times of *flooding hazards, erosion hazards and/or other water-related hazards*.

**Active transportation:** means human-powered travel, including but not limited to, walking, cycling, inline skating and travel with the use of mobility aids, including motorized wheelchairs and other power-assisted devices moving at a comparable speed.

**Additional needs housing:** means any housing, including dedicated facilities, in whole or in part, that is used by people who have specific needs beyond economic needs, including but not limited to, needs such as mobility requirements or support functions required for daily living. Examples of *additional needs housing* may include, but are not limited to long-term care homes, adaptable and accessible housing, and housing for persons with disabilities such as physical, sensory or mental health disabilities, and housing for older persons.

**Adjacent lands:** means

- a) for the purposes of policy 3.3.3, those lands contiguous to existing or *planned corridors* and transportation facilities where *development* would have a negative impact on the corridor or facility. The extent of the *adjacent lands* may be recommended in provincial guidance or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives;
- b) for the purposes of policy 4.1.8, those lands contiguous to a specific *natural heritage feature or area* where it is likely that *development or site alteration* would have a *negative impact* on the feature or area. The extent of the *adjacent lands* may be recommended by the Province or based on municipal approaches which achieve the same objectives;

- c) for the purposes of policies 4.4.2.2 and 4.5.2.5, those lands contiguous to lands on the surface of known *petroleum resources, mineral deposits, or deposits of mineral aggregate resources* where it is likely that *development* would constrain future access to the resources. The extent of the *adjacent lands* may be recommended by the Province; and
- d) for the purposes of policy 4.6.3, those lands contiguous to a *protected heritage property* or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan.

**Adverse effect:** as defined in the *Environmental Protection Act*, means one or more of:

- a) impairment of the quality of the natural environment for any use that can be made of it;
- b) injury or damage to property or plant or animal life;
- c) harm or material discomfort to any person;
- d) an adverse effect on the health of any person;
- e) impairment of the safety of any person;
- f) rendering any property or plant or animal life unfit for human use;
- g) loss of enjoyment of normal use of property; and
- h) interference with normal conduct of business.

**Affordable:** means

- a) in the case of ownership housing, the least expensive of:
  - 1. housing for which the purchase price results in annual accommodation costs which do not exceed 30 percent of gross annual household income for *low and moderate income households*; or
  - 2. housing for which the purchase price is at least 10 percent below the average purchase price of a resale unit in the municipality;
- b) in the case of rental housing, the least expensive of:
  - 1. a unit for which the rent does not exceed 30 percent of gross annual household income for *low and moderate income households*; or
  - 2. a unit for which the rent is at or below the average market rent of a unit in the municipality.

**Agricultural condition:** means

- a) in regard to *specialty crop areas*, a condition in which substantially the same areas and same average soil capability for agriculture are restored, the same range and productivity of specialty crops common in the area can be achieved, and, where applicable, the microclimate on which the site and surrounding area may be dependent for specialty crop production will be maintained, restored or enhanced; and
- b) in regard to *prime agricultural land* outside of *specialty crop areas*, a condition in which substantially the same areas and same average soil capability for agriculture will be maintained, restored or enhanced.

**Agricultural impact assessment:** means the evaluation of potential impacts of non-agricultural uses on the *agricultural system*. An assessment recommends ways to avoid or if avoidance is not possible, minimize and mitigate adverse impacts.

**Agricultural system:** means a system comprised of a group of inter-connected elements that collectively create a viable, thriving agri-food sector. It has two components:

- a) An agricultural land base comprised of *prime agricultural areas*, including *specialty crop areas*. It may also include *rural lands* that help to create a continuous productive land base for agriculture; and
- b) An *agri-food network* which includes agricultural operations, *infrastructure*, services, and assets important to the viability of the agri-food sector.

**Agricultural uses:** means the growing of crops, including nursery, biomass, and horticultural crops; raising of livestock; raising of other animals for food, fur or fibre, including poultry and fish; aquaculture; apiaries; agro-forestry; maple syrup production; and associated on-farm buildings and structures, including, but not limited to livestock facilities, manure storages, value-retaining facilities, and housing for farm workers, when the size and nature of the operation requires additional employment.

**Agri-food network:** Within the *agricultural system*, a network that includes elements important to the viability of the agri-food sector such as regional *infrastructure* and transportation networks; agricultural operations including on-farm buildings and primary processing; infrastructure; agricultural services, farm markets, and distributors; and vibrant, agriculture-supportive communities.

**Agri-tourism uses:** means those farm-related tourism uses, including limited accommodation such as a bed and breakfast, that promote the enjoyment, education or activities related to the farm operation.

**Agriculture-related uses:** means those farm-related commercial and farm-related industrial uses that are directly related to farm operations in the area, support agriculture, benefit from being in close proximity to farm operations, and provide direct products and/or services to farm operations as a primary activity.

**Airports:** means all Ontario airports, including designated lands for future airports, with Noise Exposure Forecast (NEF)/Noise Exposure Projection (NEP) mapping.

**Alternative energy system:** means a system that uses sources of energy or energy conversion processes to produce power, heat and/or cooling that significantly reduces the amount of harmful emissions to the environment (air, earth and water) when compared to conventional energy systems.

**Archaeological resources:** includes artifacts, archaeological sites and marine archaeological sites, as defined under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The identification and evaluation of such resources are based upon archaeological assessments carried out by archaeologists licensed under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

**Areas of archaeological potential:** means areas with the likelihood to contain *archaeological resources*, as evaluated using the processes and criteria that are established under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

**Areas of mineral potential:** means areas favourable to the discovery of *mineral deposits* due to geology, the presence of known *mineral deposits* or other technical evidence.

**Areas of natural and scientific interest:** means areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features that have been identified as having life science or earth science values related to protection, scientific study or education.

**Brownfield sites:** means undeveloped or previously developed properties that may be contaminated. They are usually, but not exclusively, former industrial or commercial properties that may be underutilized, derelict or vacant.

**Built heritage resource:** means a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community.

**Coastal wetland:** means

- a) any *wetland* that is located on one of the Great Lakes or their connecting channels (Lake St. Clair, St. Marys, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers); or
- b) any other *wetland* that is on a tributary to any of the above-specified water bodies and lies, either wholly or in part, downstream of a line located 2 kilometres upstream of the 1:100 year floodline (plus wave run-up) of the large water body to which the tributary is connected.

**Compact built form:** means a land use pattern that encourages the efficient use of land, walkable neighbourhoods, mixed land uses (residential, retail, workplace, and institutional) all within one neighbourhood, proximity to transit and reduced need for *infrastructure*. *Compact built form* can include detached and semi-detached houses on small lots as well as townhouses, duplexes, triplexes and walk-up apartments, multi-storey commercial developments, and apartments or offices above retail. Walkable neighbourhoods can be characterized by roads laid out in a well-connected network, destinations that are easily accessible by transit and *active transportation*, sidewalks with minimal interruptions for vehicle access, and a pedestrian-friendly environment along roads.

**Comprehensive rehabilitation:** means rehabilitation of land from which *mineral aggregate resources* have been extracted that is coordinated and complementary, to the extent possible, with the rehabilitation of other sites in an area where there is a high concentration of *mineral aggregate operations*.



**Complete communities:** means places such as mixed-use neighbourhoods or other areas within cities, towns, and *settlement areas* that offer and support opportunities for equitable access to many necessities for daily living for people of all ages and abilities, including an appropriate mix of jobs, a full range of housing, transportation options, *public service facilities*, local stores and services. *Complete communities* are inclusive and may take different shapes and forms appropriate to their contexts to meet the diverse needs of their populations.

**Conserved:** means the identification, protection, management and use of *built heritage resources*, *cultural heritage landscapes* and *archaeological resources* in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment that has been approved, accepted or adopted by the relevant planning authority and/or decision-maker. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches should be included in these plans and assessments.

**Cultural heritage landscape:** means a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association.

**Defined portions of the flooding hazard along connecting channels:** means those areas which are critical to the conveyance of the flows associated with the *one hundred year flood level* along the St. Marys, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers, where *development* or *site alteration* will create *flooding hazards*, cause updrift and/or downdrift impacts and/or cause adverse environmental impacts.

**Deposits of mineral aggregate resources:** means an area of identified *mineral aggregate resources*, as delineated in Aggregate Resource Inventory Papers or comprehensive studies prepared using provincial guidance for surficial and bedrock resources, as amended from time to time, that has a sufficient quantity and quality to warrant present or future extraction.

**Designated and available:** means lands designated in the official plan for urban residential use. For municipalities where more detailed official plan policies (e.g., secondary plans) are required before development applications can be considered for approval, only lands that have commenced the more detailed planning process are considered to be *designated and available* for the purposes of this definition.

**Designated growth areas:** means lands within *settlement areas* designated for growth or lands added to *settlement areas* that have not yet been fully developed. *Designated growth areas* include lands which are *designated and available* for residential growth in accordance with policy 2.1.4.a), as well as lands required for employment and other uses.

**Designated vulnerable area:** means areas defined as vulnerable, in accordance with provincial standards, by virtue of their importance as a drinking water source.

**Development:** means the creation of a new lot, a change in land use, or the construction of buildings and structures requiring approval under the *Planning Act*, but does not include:

- a) activities that create or maintain *infrastructure* authorized under an environmental assessment process or identified in provincial standards; or
- b) works subject to the *Drainage Act*; or
- c) for the purposes of policy 4.1.4.a), underground or surface mining of *minerals* or advanced exploration on mining lands in *significant areas of mineral potential* in Ecoregion 5E, where advanced exploration has the same meaning as under the *Mining Act*. Instead, those matters shall be subject to policy 4.1.5.a).

**Dynamic beach hazard:** means areas of inherently unstable accumulations of shoreline sediments along the *Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System* and *large inland lakes*, as identified by provincial standards, as amended from time to time. The *dynamic beach hazard* limit consists of the *flood hazard* limit plus a dynamic beach allowance.

**Ecological function:** means the natural processes, products or services that living and non-living environments provide or perform within or between species, ecosystems and landscapes. These may include biological, physical and socio-economic interactions.

**Employment area:** means those areas designated in an official plan for clusters of business and economic activities including manufacturing, research and development in connection with manufacturing, warehousing, goods movement, associated retail and office, and ancillary facilities. An *employment area* also includes areas of land described by subsection 1(1.1) of the *Planning Act*. Uses that are excluded from *employment areas* are institutional and commercial, including retail and office not associated with the primary employment use listed above.

**Endangered species:** means a species that is classified as “Endangered Species” on the Species at Risk in Ontario List, as updated and amended from time to time.

**Energy storage system:** means a system or facility that captures energy produced at one time for use at a later time to reduce imbalances between energy demand and energy production, including for example, flywheels, pumped hydro storage, hydrogen storage, fuels storage, compressed air storage, and battery storage.

**Erosion hazard:** means the loss of land, due to human or natural processes, that poses a threat to life and property. The *erosion hazard* limit is determined using considerations that include the 100 year erosion rate (the average annual rate of recession extended over a one hundred year time span), an allowance for slope stability, and an erosion/erosion access allowance.

**Essential emergency service:** means services which would be impaired during an emergency as a result of flooding, the failure of floodproofing measures and/or protection works, and/or erosion.

**Fish:** means fish, which as defined in the *Fisheries Act*, includes fish, shellfish, crustaceans, and marine animals, at all stages of their life cycles.

**Fish habitat:** as defined in the *Fisheries Act*, means water frequented by *fish* and any other areas on which *fish* depend directly or indirectly to carry out their life processes, including spawning grounds and nursery, rearing, food supply, and migration areas.

**Flood fringe:** for *river, stream and small inland lake systems*, means the outer portion of the *flood plain* between the *floodway* and the *flood hazard* limit. Depths and velocities of flooding are generally less severe in the *flood fringe* than those experienced in the *floodway*.

**Flood plain:** for *river, stream and small inland lake systems*, means the area, usually low lands adjoining a watercourse, which has been or may be subject to *flood hazards*.

**Flooding hazard:** means the inundation, under the conditions specified below, of areas adjacent to a shoreline or a river or stream system and not ordinarily covered by water:

- a) along the shorelines of the *Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System* and *large inland lakes*, the *flooding hazard* limit is based on the *one hundred year flood level* plus an allowance for *wave effects* and *other water-related hazards*;
- b) along *river, stream and small inland lake systems*, the *flooding hazard* limit is the greater of:
  1. the flood resulting from the rainfall actually experienced during a major storm such as the Hurricane Hazel storm (1954) or the Timmins storm (1961), transposed over a specific watershed and combined with the local conditions, where evidence suggests that the storm event could have potentially occurred over watersheds in the general area;
  2. the *one hundred year flood*; and
  3. a flood which is greater than 1. or 2. which was actually experienced in a particular watershed or portion thereof, for example, as a result of ice jams and which has been approved as the standard for that specific area by the Minister of Natural Resources and Forestry;

except where the use of the *one hundred year flood* or the actually experienced event has been approved by the Minister of Natural Resources and Forestry as the standard for a specific watershed (where the past history of flooding supports the lowering of the standard).

**Floodproofing standard:** means the combination of measures incorporated into the basic design and/or construction of buildings, structures, or properties to reduce or eliminate *flooding hazards*, *wave effects* and *other water-related hazards* along the shorelines of the *Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System* and *large inland lakes*, and *flooding hazards* along *river, stream and small inland lake systems*.

**Floodway:** for *river, stream and small inland lake systems*, means the portion of the *flood plain* where *development* and *site alteration* would cause a danger to public health and safety or property damage.

Where the one zone concept is applied, the *floodway* is the entire contiguous *flood plain*.

Where the *two zone concept* is applied, the *floodway* is the contiguous inner portion of the *flood plain*, representing that area required for the safe passage of flood flow and/or that area where flood depths and/or velocities are considered to be such that they pose a potential threat to life and/or property damage. Where the *two zone concept* applies, the outer portion of the *flood plain* is called the *flood fringe*.

**Freight-supportive:** in regard to land use patterns, means transportation systems and facilities that facilitate the movement of goods. This includes policies or programs intended to support efficient freight movement through the planning, design and operation of land use and transportation systems. Approaches may be recommended in provincial guidance or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives.

**Frequent transit:** means a public transit service that runs at least every 15 minutes in both directions throughout the day and into the evening every day of the week.

**Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System:** means the major water system consisting of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario and their connecting channels, and the St. Lawrence River within the boundaries of the Province of Ontario.

**Green infrastructure:** means natural and human-made elements that provide ecological and hydrological functions and processes. *Green infrastructure* can include components such as natural heritage features and systems, parklands, stormwater management systems, street trees, urban forests, natural channels, permeable surfaces, and green roofs.

**Ground water feature:** means water-related features in the earth's subsurface, including recharge/discharge areas, water tables, aquifers and unsaturated zones that can be defined by surface and subsurface hydrogeologic investigations.

**Habitat of endangered species and threatened species:** means habitat within the meaning of section 2 of the *Endangered Species Act, 2007*.

**Hazardous forest types for wildland fire:** means forest types assessed as being associated with the risk of high to extreme wildland fire using risk assessment tools established by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, as amended from time to time.

**Hazardous lands:** means property or lands that could be unsafe for development due to naturally occurring processes. Along the shorelines of the *Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System*, this means the land, including that covered by water, between the international boundary, where applicable, and the furthest landward limit of the *flooding hazard, erosion hazard or dynamic beach hazard* limits. Along the shorelines of *large inland lakes*, this means the land, including that covered by water, between a defined offshore distance or depth and the furthest landward limit of the *flooding hazard, erosion hazard or dynamic beach hazard* limits. Along *river, stream and small inland lake systems*, this means the land, including that covered by water, to the furthest landward limit of the *flooding hazard or erosion hazard* limits.

**Hazardous sites:** means property or lands that could be unsafe for *development* and *site alteration* due to naturally occurring hazards. These may include unstable soils (sensitive marine clays [leda], organic soils) or unstable bedrock (karst topography).

**Hazardous substances:** means substances which, individually, or in combination with other substances, are normally considered to pose a danger to public health, safety and the environment. These substances generally include

a wide array of materials that are toxic, ignitable, corrosive, reactive, radioactive or pathological.

**Heritage attributes:** means, as defined under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, in relation to real property, and to the buildings and structures on the real property, the attributes of the property, buildings and structures that contribute to their cultural heritage value or interest.

**Higher order transit:** means transit that generally operates in partially or completely dedicated rights-of-way, outside of mixed traffic, and therefore can achieve levels of speed and reliability greater than mixed-traffic transit. *Higher order transit* can include heavy rail (such as subways, elevated or surface rail, and commuter rail), light rail, and buses in dedicated rights-of-way.

**Housing options:** means a range of housing types such as, but not limited to single-detached, semi-detached, rowhouses, townhouses, stacked townhouses, multiplexes, additional residential units, tiny homes, laneway housing, garden suites, rooming houses and multi-residential buildings, including low- and mid-rise apartments. The term can also refer to a variety of housing arrangements and forms such as, but not limited to, life lease housing, co-ownership housing, co-operative housing, community land trusts, land lease community homes, *affordable housing, additional needs housing*, multi-generational housing, student housing, farm worker housing, culturally appropriate housing, supportive, community and transitional housing and housing related to employment, educational, or *institutional uses*, such as long-term care homes.

**Hydrologic function:** means the functions of the hydrological cycle that include the occurrence, circulation, distribution and chemical and physical properties of water on the surface of the land, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere, and water's interaction with the environment including its relation to living things.

**Impacts of a changing climate:** means the present and future consequences from changes in weather patterns at local and regional levels including extreme weather events and increased climate variability.

**Individual on-site sewage services:** means sewage systems, as defined in O. Reg. 332/12 under the *Building Code Act, 1992*, that are owned, operated and managed by the owner of the property upon which the system is located.

**Individual on-site water services:** means individual, autonomous water supply systems that are owned, operated and managed by the owner of the property upon which the system is located.

**Infrastructure:** means physical structures (facilities and corridors) that form the foundation for development. *Infrastructure* includes: sewage and water systems, septage treatment systems, stormwater management systems, *waste management systems*, electricity generation facilities, electricity transmission and distribution systems, communications/telecommunications including broadband, transit and transportation corridors and facilities, *active transportation* systems, oil and gas pipelines and associated facilities.

**Institutional use:** for the purposes of policy 5.2.6, means land uses where there is a threat to the safe evacuation of vulnerable populations such as older persons, persons with disabilities, and those who are sick or young, during an emergency as a result of flooding, failure of floodproofing measures or protection works, or erosion.

**Intensification:** means the development of a property, site or area at a higher density than currently exists through:

- a) *redevelopment*, including the reuse of *brownfield sites* and underutilized shopping malls and plazas;
- b) the development of vacant and/or underutilized lots within previously developed areas;

- c) infill development; and
- d) the expansion or conversion of existing buildings.

**Large and fast-growing municipalities:** means municipalities identified in Schedule 1.

**Large inland lakes:** means those waterbodies having a surface area of equal to or greater than 100 square kilometres where there is not a measurable or predictable response to a single runoff event.

**Legal or technical reasons:** means severances for purposes such as easements, corrections of deeds, quit claims, and minor boundary adjustments, which do not result in the creation of a new lot.

**Low and moderate income households:** means

- a) in the case of ownership housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 percent of the income distribution for the municipality; or
- b) In the case of rental housing, household with incomes in the lowest 60 percent of the income distribution for renter households for the municipality.

**Low impact development:** means an approach to stormwater management that seeks to manage rain and other precipitation as close as possible to where it falls to mitigate the impacts of increased runoff and stormwater pollution. It typically includes a set of site design strategies and distributed, small-scale structural practices to mimic the natural hydrology to the greatest extent possible through infiltration, evapotranspiration, harvesting, filtration, and detention of stormwater. *Low impact development* can include, for example: bio-swales, vegetated areas at the edge of paved surfaces, permeable pavement, rain gardens, green roofs, and exfiltration systems.

**Major facilities:** means facilities which may require separation from *sensitive land uses*, including but not limited to airports, manufacturing uses, transportation *infrastructure* and corridors, *rail facilities*, *marine facilities*, sewage treatment facilities, *waste management systems*, oil and gas pipelines, industries, energy generation facilities and transmission systems, and resource extraction activities.

**Major goods movement facilities and corridors:** means transportation facilities, corridors and networks associated with the inter- and intra-provincial movement of goods. Examples include: inter-modal facilities, ports, *airports*, *rail facilities*, truck terminals, freight corridors, freight facilities, and haul routes, primary transportation corridors used for the movement of goods and those identified in provincial transportation plans. Approaches that are *freight-supportive* may be recommended in provincial guidance or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives.

**Major transit station area:** means the area including and around any existing or planned *higher order transit* station or stop within a *settlement area*; or the area including and around a major bus depot in an urban core. *Major transit station areas* generally are defined as the area within an approximate 500 to 800-metre radius of a transit station.

**Major trip generators:** means origins and destinations with high population densities or concentrated activities which generate many trips (e.g., *strategic growth areas*, major office and office parks, major retail, *employment areas*, community hubs, large parks and recreational destinations, *public service facilities*, and other mixed-use areas).

**Marine facilities:** means ferries, harbours, ports, ferry terminals, canals and associated uses, including designated lands for future *marine facilities*.

**Mine hazard:** means any feature of a mine as defined under the *Mining Act*, or any related disturbance of the ground that has not been rehabilitated.

**Minerals:** means metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals as herein defined, but does not include *mineral aggregate resources* or *petroleum resources*.

Metallic minerals means those minerals from which metals (e.g., copper, nickel, gold) are derived.

Non-metallic minerals means those minerals that are of value for intrinsic properties of the minerals themselves and not as a source of metal. They are generally synonymous with industrial minerals (e.g., graphite, kyanite, mica, nepheline syenite, salt, talc, and wollastonite).

Critical minerals are a subset of raw materials that have specific industrial, technological or strategic applications for which there are a few viable substitutes.

**Mineral aggregate operation:** means

- a) lands under license or permit, other than for *wayside pits and quarries*, issued in accordance with the *Aggregate Resources Act*;
- b) for lands not designated under the *Aggregate Resources Act*, established pits and quarries that are not in contravention of municipal zoning by-laws and including adjacent land under agreement with or owned by the operator, to permit continuation of the operation; and
- c) associated facilities used in extraction, transport, beneficiation, processing or recycling of *mineral aggregate resources* and derived products such as asphalt and concrete, or the production of secondary related products.

**Mineral aggregate resources:** means gravel, sand, clay, earth, shale, stone, limestone, dolostone, sandstone, marble, granite, rock or other material prescribed under the *Aggregate Resources Act* suitable for construction, industrial, manufacturing and maintenance purposes but does not include metallic ores, asbestos, graphite, kyanite, mica, nepheline syenite, salt, talc, wollastonite, mine tailings or other material prescribed under the *Mining Act*.

**Mineral aggregate resource conservation:** means

- a) the recovery and recycling of manufactured materials derived from mineral aggregates (e.g., glass, porcelain, brick, concrete, asphalt, slag, etc.), for re-use in construction, manufacturing, industrial or maintenance projects as a substitute for new mineral aggregates; and
- b) the wise use of mineral aggregates including utilization or extraction of on-site *mineral aggregate resources* prior to development occurring.

**Mineral deposits:** means areas of identified *minerals* that have sufficient quantity and quality based on specific geological evidence to warrant present or future extraction.

**Mineral mining operation:** means mining operations and associated facilities, or, past producing mines with remaining mineral development potential that have not been permanently rehabilitated to another use.

**Minimum distance separation formulae:** means formulae and guidelines developed by the Province, as amended from time to time, to separate uses so as to reduce incompatibility concerns about odour from livestock facilities.

**Multimodal:** means relating to the availability or use of more than one form of transportation, such as automobiles, walking, cycling, buses, rapid transit, *higher order transit*, rail (such as freight), trucks, air, and marine.

**Municipal sewage services:** means a sewage works within the meaning of section 1 of the *Ontario Water Resources Act* that is owned or operated by a municipality.

**Municipal water services:** means a municipal drinking-water system within the meaning of section 2 of the *Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002*.

**Natural heritage features and areas:** means features and areas, including *significant wetlands, significant coastal wetlands*, other *coastal wetlands* in Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E, *fish habitat, significant woodlands and significant valleylands* in Ecoregions 6E and 7E (excluding islands in Lake Huron and the St. Marys River), *habitat of endangered species and threatened species, significant wildlife habitat*, and *significant areas of natural and scientific interest*, which are important for their environmental and social values as a legacy of the natural landscapes of an area.

**Natural heritage system:** means a system made up of *natural heritage features and areas*, and linkages intended to provide connectivity (at the regional or site level) and support natural processes which are necessary to maintain biological and geological diversity, natural functions, viable populations of indigenous species, and ecosystems. These systems can include *natural heritage features and areas*, federal and provincial parks and conservation reserves, other natural heritage features, lands that have been restored or have the potential to be restored to a natural state, areas that support hydrologic functions, and working landscapes that enable ecological functions to continue. The Province has a recommended approach for identifying *natural heritage systems*, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used.

**Negative impacts:** means

- a) in regard to policy 3.6.4 and 3.6.5, potential risks to human health and safety and degradation to the *quality and quantity of water, sensitive surface water features and sensitive ground water features*, and their related *hydrologic functions*, due to single, multiple or successive *development*. *Negative impacts* should be assessed through environmental studies including hydrogeological or water quality impact assessments, in accordance with provincial standards;
- b) in regard to *fish habitat*, any harmful alteration, disruption or destruction of *fish habitat*, except where an exemption to the prohibition has been authorized under the *Fisheries Act*;
- c) in regard to other *natural heritage features and areas*, degradation that threatens the health and integrity of the natural features or *ecological functions* for which an area is identified due to single, multiple or successive *development* or *site alteration* activities.
- d) in regard to policy 4.2, degradation to the *quality and quantity of water, sensitive surface water features and sensitive ground water features*, and their *related hydrologic functions*, due to single, multiple or successive *development* or *site alteration* activities; and
- e) in regard to policy 3.3.3, any *development* or *site alteration* that would compromise or conflict with the planned or existing function, capacity to accommodate future needs, and cost of implementation of the corridor.

**Normal farm practices:** means a practice, as defined in the *Farming and Food Production Protection Act, 1998*, that is conducted in a manner consistent with proper and acceptable customs and standards as established and followed by similar agricultural operations under similar circumstances; or makes use of innovative technology in a manner consistent with proper advanced farm management practices. *Normal farm practices* shall be consistent with the *Nutrient Management Act, 2002* and regulations made under that Act.

**Oil, gas and salt hazards:** means any feature of a well or work as defined under the *Oil, Gas and Salt Resources Act*, or any related disturbance of the ground that has not been rehabilitated.

**On-farm diversified uses:** means uses that are secondary to the principal *agricultural use* of the property, and are limited in area. *On-farm diversified uses* include, but are not limited to, home occupations, home industries, *agri-tourism uses*, uses that produce value-added agricultural products, and electricity generation facilities and transmission systems, and *energy storage systems*.

**One hundred year flood:** for *river, stream and small inland lake systems*, means that flood, based on an analysis of precipitation, snow melt, or a combination thereof, having a return period of 100 years on average, or having a 1% chance of occurring or being exceeded in any given year.

**One hundred year flood level:** means

- a) for the shorelines of the Great Lakes, the peak instantaneous stillwater level, resulting from combinations of mean monthly lake levels and wind setups, which has a 1% chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year;
- b) in the connecting channels (St. Marys, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers), the peak instantaneous stillwater level which has a 1% chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year; and
- c) for *large inland lakes*, lake levels and wind setups that have a 1% chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year, except that, where sufficient water level records do not exist, the *one hundred year flood level* is based on the highest known water level and wind setups.

**Other water-related hazards:** means water-associated phenomena other than *flooding hazards* and *wave effects* which act on shorelines. This includes, but is not limited to ship-generated waves, ice piling and ice jamming.



**Partial services:** means

- a) *municipal sewage services or private communal sewage services combined with individual on-site water services; or*
- b) *municipal water services or private communal water services combined with individual on-site sewage services.*

**Petroleum resource operations:** means oil, gas and salt wells and associated facilities and other drilling operations, oil field fluid disposal wells and associated facilities, and wells and facilities for the underground storage of natural gas, other hydrocarbons, and compressed air energy storage.

**Petroleum resources:** means oil, gas, and salt (extracted by solution mining method) and formation water resources which have been identified through exploration and verified by preliminary drilling or other forms of investigation. This may include sites of former operations where resources are still present or former sites that may be converted to underground storage for natural gas, other hydrocarbons, or compressed air energy storage.

**Planned corridors:** means corridors or future corridors which are required to meet projected needs, and are identified through provincial transportation plans, preferred alignment(s) determined through the *Environmental Assessment Act* process, or identified through planning studies where the Ontario Ministry of Transportation, Metrolinx, Ontario Ministry of Energy and Electrification, Ontario Northland, Ministry of Northern Development or Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) or any successor to those ministries or entities is actively pursuing, or has completed, the identification of a corridor.

Approaches for the identification and protection of *planned corridors* may be recommended in guidelines developed by the Province.

**Portable asphalt plant:** means a facility

- a) with equipment designed to heat and dry aggregate and to mix aggregate with bituminous asphalt to produce asphalt paving material, and includes stockpiling and storage of bulk materials used in the process; and
- b) which is not of permanent construction, but which is to be dismantled at the completion of the construction project.

**Portable concrete plant:** means a building or structure

- a) with equipment designed to mix cementing materials, aggregate, water and admixtures to produce concrete, and includes stockpiling and storage of bulk materials used in the process; and
- b) which is not of permanent construction, but which is designed to be dismantled at the completion of the construction project.

**Prime agricultural area:** means areas where *prime agricultural lands* predominate. This includes areas of *prime agricultural lands* and associated Canada Land Inventory Class 4 through 7 lands, and additional areas with a local concentration of farms which exhibit characteristics of ongoing agriculture. *Prime agricultural areas* may be identified by a planning authority based on provincial guidance or informed by mapping obtained from the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Agribusiness and the Ontario Ministry of Rural Affairs or any successor to those ministries.

**Prime agricultural land:** means *specialty crop areas* and/or Canada Land Inventory Class 1, 2, and 3 lands, as amended from time to time, in this order of priority for protection.

**Private communal sewage services:** means a sewage works within the meaning of section 1 of the *Ontario Water Resources Act* that serves six or more lots or private residences and is not owned by a municipality.

**Private communal water services:** means a non-municipal drinking-water system within the meaning of section 2 of the *Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002* that serves six or more lots or private residences.

**Protected heritage property:** means property designated under Part IV or VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; property included in an area designated as a heritage conservation district under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; property subject to a heritage conservation easement or covenant under Part II or IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; property identified by a provincial ministry or a prescribed public body as a property having cultural heritage value or interest under the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties; property protected under federal heritage legislation; and UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

**Protection works standards:** means the combination of non-structural or structural works and allowances for slope stability and flooding/erosion to reduce the damage caused by *flooding hazards, erosion hazards* and *other water-related hazards*, and to allow access for their maintenance and repair.

**Provincial and federal requirements:** means

- a) in regard to policy 4.1.6, legislation and policies administered by the federal or provincial governments for the purpose of fisheries protection (including *fish* and *fish habitat*), and related, scientifically established standards such as water quality criteria for protecting lake trout populations; and
- b) in regard to policy 4.1.7, legislation and policies administered by the provincial government or federal government, where applicable, for the purpose of protecting species at risk and their habitat.

**Public service facilities:** means land, buildings and structures, including but not limited to schools, hospitals and community recreation facilities, for the provision of programs and services provided or subsidized by a government or other body, such as social assistance, recreation, police and fire protection, health, child care and educational programs, including elementary, secondary, post-secondary, long-term care services, and cultural services.

*Public service facilities* do not include *infrastructure*.

**Quality and quantity of water:** is measured by indicators associated with *hydrologic function* such as minimum base flow, depth to water table, aquifer pressure, oxygen levels, suspended solids, temperature, bacteria, nutrients and hazardous contaminants, and hydrologic regime.

**Rail facilities:** means rail corridors, rail sidings, train stations, inter-modal facilities, rail yards and associated uses, including designated lands for future *rail facilities*.

**Redevelopment:** means the creation of new units, uses or lots on previously developed land in existing communities, including *brownfield sites*.

**Regional market area:** refers to an area that has a high degree of social and economic interaction. The upper or single-tier municipality, or planning area, will normally serve as the *regional market area*. However, where a *regional market area* extends significantly beyond these boundaries, then the *regional market area* may be based on the larger market area. Where *regional market areas* are very large and sparsely populated, a smaller area, if defined in an official plan, may be utilized.

**Renewable energy source:** means an energy source that is renewed by natural processes and includes wind, water, biomass, biogas, biofuel, solar energy, geothermal energy and tidal forces.

**Renewable energy system:** means a system that generates electricity, heat and/or cooling from a *renewable energy source*.

**Reserve sewage system capacity:** means design or planned capacity in a waste water treatment facility, within *municipal sewage services* or *private communal sewage services*, which is not yet committed to existing or approved development. For lot creation using *private communal sewage services* and *individual on-site sewage services*, *reserve sewage system capacity* includes approved capacity to treat and land-apply, treat and dispose of, or dispose of, hauled sewage in accordance with applicable legislation but not by land-applying untreated, hauled sewage. Treatment of hauled sewage can include, for example, a sewage treatment plant, anaerobic digestion, composting or other waste processing.

**Reserve water system capacity:** means design or planned capacity in a water treatment facility which is not yet committed to existing or approved development. *Reserve water system capacity* applies to *municipal water services* or *private communal water services*, and not *individual on-site water services*.

**Residence surplus to an agricultural operation:** means one existing habitable detached dwelling, including any associated additional residential units, that are rendered surplus as a result of farm consolidation (the acquisition of additional farm parcels to be operated as one farm operation).

**River, stream and small inland lake systems:** means all watercourses, rivers, streams, and small inland lakes or waterbodies that have a measurable or predictable response to a single runoff event.

**Rural areas:** means a system of lands within municipalities that may include *rural settlement areas*, *rural lands*, *prime agricultural areas*, *natural heritage features and areas*, and resource areas.

**Rural lands:** means lands which are located outside *settlement areas* and which are outside *prime agricultural areas*.

**Sensitive:** in regard to *surface water features* and *ground water features*, means features that are particularly susceptible to impacts from activities or events including, but not limited to, water withdrawals, and additions of pollutants.

**Sensitive land uses:** means buildings, amenity areas, or outdoor spaces where routine or normal activities occurring at reasonably expected times would experience one or more *adverse effects* from contaminant discharges generated by a nearby *major facility*. *Sensitive land uses* may be a part of the natural or built environment. Examples may include, but are not limited to: residences, day care centres, and educational and health facilities.

**Settlement areas:** means urban areas and rural settlement areas within municipalities (such as cities, towns, villages and hamlets). Ontario's *settlement areas* vary significantly in terms of size, density, population, economic activity, diversity and intensity of land uses, service levels, and types of infrastructure available.

*Settlement areas* are:

- a) built-up areas where development is concentrated and which have a mix of land uses; and
- b) lands which have been designated in an official plan for development over the long term.

**Sewage and water services:** includes *municipal sewage services* and *municipal water services*, *private communal sewage services* and *private communal water services*, *individual on-site sewage services* and *individual on-site water services*, and *partial services*.

**Significant:** means

- a) in regard to *wetlands, coastal wetlands* and *areas of natural and scientific interest*, an area identified as provincially significant using evaluation criteria and procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time;
- b) in regard to *woodlands*, an area which is ecologically important in terms of features such as species composition, age of trees and stand history; functionally important due to its contribution to the broader landscape because of its location, size or due to the amount of forest cover in the planning area; or economically important due to site quality, species composition, or past management history. These are to be identified using criteria and procedures established by the Province;
- c) in regard to other features and areas in policy 4.1, ecologically important in terms of features, functions, representation or amount, and contributing to the quality and diversity of an identifiable geographic area or *natural heritage system*; and
- d) in regard to *mineral potential*, an area identified as provincially significant through provincial guidance, such as the Provincially Significant Mineral Potential Index.
- e) in regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Criteria for determining significance for the resources identified in section c) - d) are provided in provincial guidance, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used.

While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation.

**Site alteration:** means activities, such as grading, excavation and the placement of fill that would change the landform and natural vegetative characteristics of a site.

For the purposes of policy 4.1.4.a), *site alteration* does not include underground or surface mining of *minerals* or advanced exploration on mining lands in *significant areas of mineral potential* in Ecoregion 5E, where advanced exploration has the same meaning as in the *Mining Act*. Instead, those matters shall be subject to policy 4.1.5.a).

**Special Policy Area:** means an area within a community that has historically existed in the *flood plain* and where site-specific policies, approved by both the Ministers of Natural Resources and Forestry and Municipal Affairs and Housing, are intended to provide for the continued viability of existing uses (which are generally on a small scale) and address the significant social and economic hardships to the community that would result from strict adherence to provincial policies concerning *development*. The criteria for designation and procedures for approval are established by the Province.

A *Special Policy Area* is not intended to allow for new or intensified *development* and *site alteration*, if a community has feasible opportunities for *development* outside the *flood plain*.

**Specialty crop area:** means areas within the agricultural land base designated based on provincial guidance. In these areas, specialty crops are predominantly grown such as tender fruits (peaches, cherries, plums), grapes, other fruit crops, vegetable crops, greenhouse crops, and crops from agriculturally developed organic soil, usually resulting from:

- a) soils that have suitability to produce specialty crops, or lands that are subject to special climatic conditions, or a combination of both;
- b) farmers skilled in the production of specialty crops; and
- c) a long-term investment of capital in areas such as crops, drainage, infrastructure and related facilities and services to produce, store, or process specialty crops.

**Strategic growth areas:** means within *settlement areas*, nodes, corridors, and other areas that have been identified by municipalities to be the focus for accommodating *intensification* and higher-density mixed uses in a more *compact built form*.

*Strategic growth areas* include *major transit station areas*, existing and emerging downtowns, lands in close proximity to publicly-assisted post-secondary institutions and other areas where growth or development will be focused, that may include infill, *redevelopment* (e.g., underutilized shopping malls and plazas), *brownfield sites*, the expansion or conversion of existing buildings, or greyfields. Lands along major roads, arterials, or other areas with existing or planned *frequent transit service* or *higher order transit corridors* may also be identified as *strategic growth areas*.

**Surface water feature:** means water-related features on the earth's surface, including headwaters, rivers, permanent and intermittent streams, inland lakes, seepage areas, recharge/discharge areas, springs, wetlands, and associated riparian lands that can be defined by their soil moisture, soil type, vegetation or topographic characteristics.

**Threatened species:** means a species that is classified as "Threatened Species" on the Species at Risk in Ontario List, as updated and amended from time to time.

**Transit service integration:** means the coordinated planning or operation of transit service between two or more agencies or services that contributes to the goal of seamless service for riders and could include considerations of service schedules, service routes, information, fare policy, and fare payment.

**Transit-supportive:** in regard to land use patterns, means development that makes transit viable, optimizes investments in transit infrastructure, and improves the quality of the experience of using transit. It often refers to compact, mixed-use development that has a high level of employment and residential densities, including air rights development, in proximity to transit stations, corridors and associated elements within the *transportation system*.

Approaches may be recommended in guidelines developed by the Province or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives.

**Transportation demand management:** means a set of strategies that result in more efficient use of the *transportation system* by influencing travel behaviour by mode, time of day, frequency, trip length, regulation, route, or cost.

**Transportation system:** means a system consisting of facilities, corridors and rights-of-way for the movement of people and goods, and associated transportation facilities including transit stops and stations, sidewalks, cycle lanes, bus lanes, high occupancy vehicle lanes, *rail facilities*, parking facilities, park'n'ride lots, service centres, rest stops, vehicle inspection stations, inter-modal facilities, harbours, *airports*, *marine facilities*, ferries, canals and associated facilities such as storage and maintenance.

**Two zone concept:** means an approach to *flood plain* management where the *flood plain* is differentiated in two parts: the *floodway* and the *flood fringe*.

**Urban agriculture:** means food production in *settlement areas*, whether it is for personal consumption, commercial sale, education, or therapy. Examples include, but are not limited to, vertical agriculture facilities, community gardens, greenhouses, and rooftop gardens.

**Valleylands:** means a natural area that occurs in a valley or other landform depression that has water flowing through or standing for some period of the year.

**Vulnerable:** means surface and/or ground water that can be easily changed or impacted.

**Waste management system:** means sites and facilities to accommodate waste from one or more municipalities and includes recycling facilities, transfer stations, processing sites and disposal sites.

**Watershed:** means an area that is drained by a river and its tributaries.

**Watershed planning:** means planning that provides a framework for establishing comprehensive and integrated goals, objectives, and direction for the protection, enhancement, or restoration of water resources, including the *quality and quantity of water*, within a *watershed* and for the assessment of cumulative, cross-jurisdictional, and cross-*watershed* impacts. *Watershed planning* evaluates and considers the *impacts of a changing climate on water resource systems* and is undertaken at many scales. It may inform the identification of *water resource systems*.

**Water resource systems:** means a system consisting of *ground water features* and areas, *surface water features* (including shoreline areas), *natural heritage features and areas*, and *hydrologic functions*, which are necessary for the ecological and hydrological integrity of the *watershed*.

**Wave effects:** means the movement of water up onto a shoreline or structure following the breaking of a wave, including wave uprush, wave set up and water overtopping or spray; the limit of *wave effects* is the point of furthest landward horizontal movement of water onto the shoreline.

**Wayside pits and quarries:** means a temporary pit or quarry opened and used by or for a public authority solely for the purpose of a particular project or contract of road construction and not located on the road right-of-way.

**Wetlands:** means lands that are seasonally or permanently covered by shallow water, as well as lands where the water table is close to or at the surface. In either case the presence of abundant water has caused the formation of hydric soils and has favoured the dominance of either hydrophytic plants or water tolerant plants. The four major types of *wetlands* are swamps, marshes, bogs and fens.

Periodically soaked or wet lands being used for agricultural purposes which no longer exhibit wetland characteristics are not considered to be wetlands for the purposes of this definition.

**Wildland fire assessment and mitigation standards:** means the combination of risk assessment tools and environmentally appropriate mitigation measures identified by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources to be incorporated into the design, construction and/or modification of buildings, structures, properties and/or communities to reduce the risk to public safety, infrastructure and property from wildland fire.

**Wildlife habitat:** means areas where plants, animals and other organisms live, and find adequate amounts of food, water, shelter and space needed to sustain their populations. Specific wildlife habitats of concern may include areas where species concentrate at a vulnerable point in their annual or life cycle; and areas which are important to migratory or non-migratory species.

**Woodlands:** means treed areas that provide environmental and economic benefits to both the private landowner and the general public, such as erosion prevention, hydrological and nutrient cycling, provision of clean air and the long-term storage of carbon, provision of wildlife habitat, outdoor recreational opportunities, and the sustainable harvest of a wide range of woodland products. *Woodlands* include treed areas, woodlots or forested areas and vary in their level of significance at the local, regional and provincial levels. *Woodlands* may be delineated according to the *Forestry Act* definition or the Province's Ecological Land Classification system definition for "forest."

## 9: Appendix – Schedule 1: List of Large and Fast-Growing Municipalities

Town of Ajax	City of Mississauga
City of Barrie	Town of Newmarket
City of Brampton	City of Niagara Falls
City of Brantford	Town of Oakville
City of Burlington	City of Oshawa
Town of Caledon	City of Ottawa
City of Cambridge	City of Pickering
Municipality of Clarington	City of Richmond Hill
City of Guelph	City of St. Catharines
City of Hamilton	City of Toronto
City of Kingston	City of Vaughan
City of Kitchener	City of Waterloo
City of London	Town of Whitby
City of Markham	City of Windsor
Town of Milton	



## **Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing**

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**To:** Peter McIsaac <[pmcisaac@powassan.net](mailto:pmcisaac@powassan.net)>  
**Subject:** Rail Safety Week 2024 | Proclamation request

Dear Mayor McIsaac,

As neighbours and partners in our shared commitment to rail safety, we are inviting you to join us in raising awareness for this important issue by adopting this proposed [proclamation](#). This proclamation helps communities like yours officially recognize Rail Safety Week 2024 and its significance in your area.

Rail Safety Week will be held in Canada and the United States from September 23-29, 2024.

**Your council's leadership is key to increasing public awareness about the dangers around tracks and trains. We are asking for your support by signing the proclamation and taking the time to engage with your community about rail safety. We will be proud to recognize your commitment publicly.**



Rail safety is a shared responsibility and together, we can achieve our common goal of eliminating incidents and saving lives in the communities where we live, work and play.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Daniel Salvatore, your local CN Public Affairs representative, at [daniel.salvatore@cn.ca](mailto:daniel.salvatore@cn.ca).

For more information:

- Questions or concerns about rail safety in your community, contact our Public Inquiry Line at 1-888-888-5909
- For additional information about Rail Safety Week 2024 visit [cn.ca/railsafety](https://cn.ca/railsafety) or [operationlifesaver.ca](https://operationlifesaver.ca)
- Let us know how you promote rail safety in your community by visiting [cn.ca/RSW2024](https://cn.ca/RSW2024)
- For any questions about this proclamation, please email [RSW@cn.ca](mailto:RSW@cn.ca)

Thank you in advance for your support.

Janet Drysdale  
CN Senior Vice-President and  
Chief Stakeholder Relations Officer

Stephen Covey  
CN Chief of Police and  
Chief Security Officer

Chris Day  
Operation Lifesaver  
Interim National Director



Date: September 3, 2024

Moved by:

Seconded by:

**WHEREAS Rail Safety Week** is to be held across Canada from September 23 to 29, 2024;

**WHEREAS**, 229 railway crossing and trespassing incidents occurred in Canada in 2023; resulting in 66 avoidable fatalities and 39 avoidable serious injuries;

**WHEREAS**, educating and informing the public about rail safety (reminding the public that railway rights-of-way are private property, enhancing public awareness of the dangers associated with highway rail grade crossings, ensuring pedestrians and motorists are looking and listening while near railways, and obeying established traffic laws) will reduce the number of avoidable fatalities and injuries cause by incidents involving trains and citizens; and

**WHEREAS** Operation Lifesaver is a public/private partnership whose aim is to work with the public, rail industry, governments, police services, media and others to raise rail safety awareness;

**WHEREAS** CN and Operation Lifesaver have requested the Council of the Municipality of Powassan adopt this resolution in support of its ongoing efforts to raise awareness, save lives and prevent injuries in communities, including our municipality;

**AND** be it hereby **RESOLVED** that Council supports national Rail Safety Week to be held from September 23 to 29, 2024, in the Municipality of Powassan.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Carried

\_\_\_\_\_  
Defeated

\_\_\_\_\_  
Deferred

\_\_\_\_\_  
Lost

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

Recorded Vote: Requested by \_\_\_\_\_

Name	Yeas	Nays	Name	Yeas	Nays
Councillor Randy Hall			Mayor Peter McIsaac		
Councillor Markus Wand					
Councillor Dave Britton					
Councillor Leo Patey					

# September 2024

September 2024							October 2024						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	27	28	29	30	31		

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Sep 1	2 Labour Day - Office Closed	3 Council	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12 DSSAB	13	14
15	16 Library Board Meeting	17 Council GSMNP	18 Eastholme Board MAPLE SYRUP FESTIVAL	19	20 PSB	21
22	23	24	25 NBMCA	26	27	28
29	30 Day of Truth and Reconciliation - Office Closed	Oct 1	2	3	4	5