



Municipality of Mississippi Mills

COUNCIL AGENDA

**Tuesday, September 17, 2019
6:00 p.m.
Council Chambers, Municipal Office**

PLEASE REMEMBER TO SET YOUR CELL PHONE TO SILENT AND THAT NO RECORDING DEVICES ARE PERMITTED.

A. CALL TO ORDER (5:45 p.m.)

B. CONSIDERATION OF A CLOSED SESSION

1. Hire Fire Chief - personal matters about an identifiable individual, including municipal or local board employees (*Municipal Act s. 239 2(b)*)

C. O CANADA

D. ATTENDANCE

E. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

F. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST AND GENERAL NATURE THEREOF

G. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Council Minutes dated August 27, 2019

Pages 6-16

H. DELEGATION, DEPUTATIONS, AND PRESENTATIONS

1. Sherryl Smith, Chair Bridging Generations
Re: About Bridging Generations

Pages 17-21

Recommendation

That the delegation by Sherryl Smith, Chair Bridging Generation re: About Bridging Generations be received.

2. Stephanie Landers, Manager, Community Relations and Public Outreach Pages 22-26
Ontario Waterpower Association
Re: Water Power Day

Recommendation:

That the delegation by Stephanie Landers, Manager, Community Relations and Public Outreach, Ontario Waterpower Association re: Water Power Day be received.

3. Sally McIntyre, General Manager, MVCA To be circulated
Re: Impacts of Bill 108

Recommendation:

That the deputation by Sally McIntyre, General Manager, Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority (MVCA) re: Impacts of Bill 108 be received.

4. Justin Allen, President & CEO Ottawa River Power Corp (ORPC) To be circulated
Re: Zero Emissions Electric Vehicle Stations

Recommendation:

That the deputation by Justin Allen, President and CEO, ORPC re: Zero Emissions Electric Vehicle Stations be received.

I. PUBLIC MEETINGS

1. Zoning Amendment Z-12-19 Pages 27-31
Re: Melville & James, 4356 Appleton Side Road (Ramsay)

J. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Motion to resolve into Committee of the Whole.

(J.1) CONSENT ITEMS

Motion to receive:

- CAO's Report Pages 32-34
- Financial Report to August 31, 2019 Pages 35-45

Minutes

Motion to receive:

- Parks & Recreation – August 14, 2019 Pages 46-48
- AAC – August 21, 2019 Pages 49-50

(J.2) REPORTS

Public Works

- a. Almonte Downtown Revitalization** Pages 51-69

Recommendation:

That Council provide direction for Little Bridge St. redevelopment based on the options presented.

Building & Planning**b. Community Official Plan Update**

Pages 70-72

Recommendation:

That Council receive the Community Official Plan Update report for information.

c. Proposed Provincial Policy Statement 2019

Pages 73-146

Recommendation:

That Council receive the Proposed Provincial Policy Statement 2019 report for information.

Finance & Administration**d. Zero Emissions Electric Vehicle Stations**

Pages 147-150

Recommendation:

That Council direct staff to enter into negotiations with Ottawa River Power Corporation and its affiliates to apply for funding to install vehicle charger stations within Almonte at locations to be determined.

e. Strategic Planning Process

Pages 151-153

Recommendation:

That Council accept the information report on the process to be used to develop a Strategic Plan for Mississippi Mills for 2019 to 2022 as presented.

f. Administrative Expenditures 2018

Pages 154-156

Recommendation:

That Council accepts the staff report detailing administrative expenditures in 2018 as information.

(J.3) INFORMATION ITEMS

- Mayor's Report Page 157
- County Councillors' Report Pages 158-159
- Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority Report None
- Information List (*motion to receive*) Pages 160-191
- Meeting Calendars (*September/October*) Pages 192-193

Motion to return to Council Session.

K. RISE AND REPORT

Recommendation:

That the recommendations of the Committee of the Whole for the meeting of September 17, 2019 be adopted as resolutions of Council.

L. BY-LAWS

That By-laws 19-79 to 19-84 be taken as read, passed, signed and sealed in Open Council.

19-79 Part Lot Control Blocks 3, Plan 27M-43(Almonte Mews)	Page 194
19-80 Part Lot Control Blocks 14, Plan 27M-90 (Mill Run 4A)	Page 195
19-81 Part Lot Control Blocks 18, Plan 27M-90 (Mill Run 4A)	Page 196
19-82 Part Lot Control Part Blk 14, Plan 27M-90 (Mill Run 4A)	Page 197
19-83 ZBA Threader (154 McManus Side Road)	Pages 198-199
19-84 Appoint Fire Chief	Page 200

M. OTHER/NEW BUSINESS

1. Municipality of Bluewater – Request for Support Pages 201-202
Resolution re: Reducing Litter & Waste in Our Communities
(from Info list 14-19, item #6)

Recommendation:

That the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills endorse and supports the resolution of the Municipality of Bluewater calling upon the Province of Ontario, through the discussion paper entitled "Reducing Litter and Waste in our Communities", to review and implement a deposit/return program for all single use plastic, aluminum and metal drink containers;

And further that the Province of Ontario review current producer requirements and look for extended producer responsibility for all packaging;

And further that a copy of this motion be sent to the Premier of Ontario; the Minister of the Environment, Conservation, and Parks; the Minister of Municipal Affairs; the Association of Municipalities of Ontario; the County of Huron, and all municipalities in the Province of Ontario.

N. NOTICE OF MOTION

1. Support for Clayton Recreation Club and Union Hall Community Centre
Mayor Lowry Motion

Recommendation:

Whereas the Clayton Recreation Club and Union Hall Community Centre provide valuable community, cultural and recreational services to Mississippi Mills residents;

And whereas the Clayton Recreation Club and Union Hall Community Centre own facilities and provide services independent to the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills;

And whereas the Municipality has examples of successful funding models such as the Ramsay Reserve, which has since been depleted, and the Sustainable Museum Funding;

And whereas the Municipality can provide support to community organizations in a variety of ways including monetary, labour, tax and insurance coverage and grant writing guidance;

Now therefore be it resolved that Council directs the Treasurer, the Recreation Manager and the Community, Culture and Economic Development Coordinator to develop a formula for equitable and sustainable Municipal support that is available on an annual basis to the Clayton Recreation Club and Union Hall Community Centre,

And be it further resolved that an envelope of support be included for consideration in the 2020 Budget deliberations.

O. ANNOUNCEMENTS AND INVITATIONS**P. CONFIRMATORY BY-LAW – 19-85****Q. ADJOURNMENT**



The Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills

Council Meeting #26-19

MINUTES

A regular meeting of Council was held on Tuesday, August 27, 2019 at 6:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers.

A. CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Lowry called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m.

B. CONSIDERATION OF A CLOSED SESSION

[None]

C. O CANADA

The Council meeting was opened with the singing of O Canada.

D. ATTENDANCE

PRESENT:

Mayor Christa Lowry
Deputy Mayor Rickey Minnille
Councillor John Dalgity
Councillor Denzil Ferguson
Councillor Cynthia Guerard
Councillor Bev Holmes
Councillor Janet Maydan
Ken Kelly, Chief Administrative Officer
Jeanne Harfield, Acting Clerk
Niki Dwyer, Director of Planning
Rhonda Whitmarsh, Treasurer (left at 8:00 p.m.)

ABSENT:

E. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Resolution No. 452-19

Moved by Councillor Maydan

Seconded by Councillor Ferguson

THAT By-law 19-77 Appoint Interim Fire Chief be added to the agenda under L;

AND THAT the agenda be approved as amended.

CARRIED

F. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST AND GENERAL NATURE THEREOF

[None]

G. APPROVAL OF MINUTES**Resolution No. 453-19****Moved by Councillor Maydan****Seconded by Councillor Ferguson****THAT** the Council Minutes dated August 13, 2019 be approved as presented.**CARRIED****H. DELEGATION, DEPUTATIONS, AND PRESENTATIONS**

1. Mary Wilson-Trider, CEO Almonte General Hospital
Re: Update on Hospital Activities

Mary Wilson-Trider provided an overview of the AGH services; Mississippi River Health Alliance; the strategic plan; and work in process over the next few months and year.

Resolution No. 454-19**Moved by Deputy Mayor Minnille****Seconded by Councillor Dalgity****THAT** the deputation by Mary Wilson-Trider, CEO Almonte General Hospital, re: Update on Hospital Activities, be received.**CARRIED****I. PUBLIC MEETINGS**

1. Zoning Amendment Z-09-19
Re: Adams, Lots 59, 60 and 70 on PLAN 6262 (King and Argyle), Almonte

The Director of Planning provided an overview of the proposed amendments. The Chair invited members of the public to comment. The following members of the public spoke:

- Steve Maynard: Compliance with COP, PPS, and the *Planning Act*. Specifically: natural features, density/intensification, and affordable housing
- Tanya Rivard: opposed to the proposed development – traffic and noise
- Mike Jones: opposed to the proposed development - damage to their home due to construction on neighbouring lot, impact on road, sewer, hydro poles, dampening sound between, increase in traffic, timeframe for construction

Agent for Nathan Adams provided some additional information regarding the proposal including addressing concerns raised by members of the public such as: preservation of trees; change from R1 to R2 will permit semi-detached (does allow for more efficient use of the property and infrastructure), set-backs would remain the same with re-zoning; construction noise will remain the same regardless of the rezoning; impact on neighbouring buildings can be addressed during site plan stage

2. Zoning Amendment Z-11-19
Re: Timmins, Lot 11, Concession 11/12; being Part 2 27R9111, Pakenham

The Director of Planning provided an overview of the proposed amendments. The Chair invited members of the public to comment. The following member of the public spoke:

- David Humber: opposed to the proposed development - impact on water table

J. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Resolution No. 455-19

Moved by Councillor Ferguson

Seconded by Councillor Dalgity

THAT Council resolve into Committee of the Whole, with Deputy Mayor Minnille in the Chair.

CARRIED

J.1 CONSENT ITEMS

Resolution No. 456-19

Moved by Councillor Holmes

Seconded by Mayor Lowry

THAT the CAO's report – August 2019 and the Financial Report to July 31, 2019 be received.

CARRIED

Resolution No. 457-19

Moved by Councillor Maydan

Seconded by Councillor Ferguson

THAT the minutes of the following committees be received:

- Library Board – June 26, 2019
- CEDC – August 13, 2019
- Committee of Adjustment – August 14, 2019
- Heritage – August 16, 2019

CARRIED

CEDC

- a. OVRT Alameda

Resolution No. 458-19

Moved by Mayor Lowry

Seconded by Councillor Ferguson

THAT Council endorse the tree-lined path concept along the OVRT from Church St to Bridge St.

CARRIED

Heritage

- b. 77 Little Bridge Street

Resolution No. 459-19**Moved by Mayor Lowry****Seconded by Councillor Dalgity**

THAT Council approve the installation of vinyl arch windows at 77 Little Bridge Street as presented to the Heritage Committee.

CARRIED

- c. R. Tait McKenzie plaque at Almonte Old Town Hall

Resolution No. 460-19**Moved by Councillor Maydan****Seconded by Councillor Guerard**

THAT Council approve that the new R. Tait McKenzie plaque be mounted on the Old Town Hall at the base of the tower, on the façade of the building closest to the cenotaph.

CARRIED**J.2 STAFF REPORTS****Building and Planning**

- a. Site Plan Control – Diotte (Lot 44 and 62 on PLAN 550, Ramsay Ward)

Resolution No. 461-19**Moved by Councillor Maydan****Seconded by Councillor Holmes**

THAT Council approve the site plans for the property known municipally as 131 Norway Street, in the Village of Blakeney;

AND THAT the Mayor and Clerk be authorized to enter into a Site Plan Control Agreement for the proposed works.

CARRIED

- b. Zoning By-Law Amendment Z-10-19, 154 McManus Side Road, Pakenham Ward

Resolution No. 462-19**Moved by Councillor Ferguson****Seconded by Councillor Maydan**

THAT Council approve the Zoning By-law Amendment to change the zoning on the lands known Municipally as 154 McManus Side Road, Pakenham Ward, Municipality of Mississippi Mills from "Rural" (RU) to "Limited Service Residential" (LSR).

CARRIED

Finance and Administration

c. 2020 Budget Guidelines

Moved by Councillor Dalgity**Seconded by Councillor Holmes****THAT** Council direct staff to adhere to the Long Range Financial Plan for the development of the draft 2020 budget.*Motion to amend***Resolution No. 463-19****Moved by Councillor Maydan****Seconded by Councillor Guerard***Insert:* And that the 2020 draft budget be referred to the Finance and Policy Advisory Committee to provide comment to Council.**CARRIED***Motion as amended***Resolution No. 464-19****Moved by Councillor Holmes****Seconded by Councillor Dalgity****THAT** Council direct staff to adhere to the Long Range Financial Plan for the development of the draft 2020 budget;**AND THAT** the 2020 draft budget be referred to the Finance and Policy Advisory Committee to provide comment to Council.**CARRIED**d. By-Law for Sickness or Extreme Poverty Section 357 (1) (D.1) of *The Municipal Act***Resolution No. 465-19****Moved by Mayor Lowry****Seconded by Councillor Dalgity****THAT** Council pass a by-law authorizing the Assessment Review Board to exercise the powers and functions of Council under subsection 357 (1) (d.1) of the Municipal Act in respect of an application for the cancellation, reduction or refund of taxes where the applicant is unable to pay taxes because of sickness or extreme poverty.**CARRIED**

e. Website Redevelopment Options

Resolution No. 466-19**Moved by Councillor Dalgity****Seconded by Councillor Maydan****THAT** Council direct staff to proceed with Option 2: to upgrade the existing website through the issuing of a Request for Proposal.**CARRIED**

f. Procedural By-law Options

Resolution No. 467-19**Moved by Councillor Dalgity****Seconded by Councillor Maydan****THAT** the Procedural By-law Options report be received for information;**AND THAT** Council provide direction to Staff on the following options:

- i. Meeting Structure - That Council direct staff to proceed with Option 2 – to separate COW and Council but held on the same night;
- ii. Committee of the Whole Chair - That the COW Chair rotate on a six month basis;
- iii. Open Forum – That Council direct staff to include open forum as part of the revised Procedural By-law;
- iv. Additional Appendices – That Council direct staff to include the hierarchy of motions as an appendix to the Procedural by-law;
- v. Application (Section 3) – That Council direct staff to proceed with Option 2
- vi. Suspension of the Rules (Section 5) – That Council direct staff to proceed with Option 1;
- vii. Amendment to the Procedural By-law (Section 9-10) – That Council direct staff to proceed with Option 3;
- viii. Role of Mayor (Section 22) - That Council direct staff to proceed with Option 1 – mayor non-voting;
- ix. Role of Deputy Clerk (new section) - That Council direct staff to proceed with Option 2 to add in a new section;
- x. Decorum (section 30.e) - That Council direct staff to proceed with Option 3 – obtain a legal opinion;
- xi. Decorum (section 30.h) - That Council direct staff to proceed with Option 3 – permit for recording devices;
- xii. Live Streaming (new section) - That Council direct staff to proceed with Option 1 – direct staff to commence a bidding process for the live streaming of meetings
- xiii. Agenda (Section 45) - That Council direct staff to proceed with Option 3 – addition of moment of silence/reflection and dedication to First Nations;
- xiv. Pending List (Section 46-48) - That Council direct staff to proceed with Option 2 – more detailed Pending List;
- xv. Delegations (Sections 86-94) - That Council direct staff to proceed with Option 2 – with amendments as proposed;
- xvi. Notice of Motion (Section 109) - That Council direct staff to proceed with Options 1 and 2 (debating and allowing verbal motions);
- xvii. Adjournment (Sections 111-112) - That Council direct staff to proceed with Option 1- maintaining status quo;
- xviii. Striking Committee (Section 117) That Council direct staff to proceed with Option 2 – delete section;

AND THAT Staff be directed to provide the revised procedural by-law to the municipal solicitor for review;**AND THAT** Staff be directed to bring forward a revised Procedural By-law for consideration.**CARRIED**

J. 3 INFORMATION ITEMS

- **Mayor's Report** - Mayor has been invited to participate in round table regarding flooding with the province
- **County Councillors' Report** - None
- **Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority Report**
Highlights: Updates from the Province regarding changes to conservation authority's and a focus on core mandates.
- **Information List 14-19**

Resolution No. 468-19**Moved by Mayor Lowry****Seconded by Councillor Dalgity****THAT** Information List 14-19 be received.

AND THAT Council item 6 – Resolution re: Reducing Litter & Waste in Our Communities be brought forward for further consideration.

CARRIED

- **Meeting Calendars** – August/September
Amendments – September 16th AGM for MRPC, Fire Dept. Boot drive on September 1st in Pakenham

Resolution No. 469-19**Moved by Councillor Guerard****Seconded by Councillor Dalgity****THAT** Council cancel the September 3rd Council meeting.**CARRIED****Resolution No. 470-19****Moved by Councillor Dalgity****Seconded by Councillor Ferguson****THAT** the Committee rise and return to Council to receive the report on the proceedings of the Committee of the Whole.**CARRIED**

Council recessed at 9:41 p.m. and resumed at 9:46 p.m.

K. RISE AND REPORT**Resolution No. 471-19****Moved by Councillor Dalgity****Seconded by Councillor Ferguson****THAT** the recommendations of the Committee of the Whole for the meeting of August 27, 2019 be adopted as resolutions of Council;**CARRIED**

L. BY-LAWS**Resolution No. 472-19****Moved by Councillor Ferguson****Seconded by Councillor Holmes****THAT** By-laws 19-73 to 19-77 be taken as read, passed, signed and sealed in Open Council.**CARRIED**

By-Law 19-73

Resolution No. 473-19**THAT** By-law 19-73, being a by-law for the purpose of accepting a strip of land deeded to the Municipality for the purpose of development control into the municipal highway system. (Clayton Lake Road)**CARRIED**

By-Law 19-74

Resolution No. 474-19**THAT** By-law 19-74, being a by-law for the purpose of accepting a strip of land deeded to the Municipality for the purpose of development control into the municipal highway system. (Maple Ridge Road)**CARRIED**

By-Law 19-75

Resolution No. 475-19**THAT** By-law 19-75, being a by-law to to authorize the Assessment Review Board to exercise certain powers and function of the Council of the Corporation of Mississippi Mills with respect to tax applications due to sickness or extreme poverty.**CARRIED**

By-Law 19-76

Resolution No. 476-19**THAT** By-law 19-76, being a by-law to amend By-law 18-93 (to stop up, and sell part of the Maitland, William, Malcolm, Mary, James, John, Malloch, road allowances identified on PLAN 6262, Almonte Ward)**CARRIED**

By-law 19-77

Resolution No. 477-19**THAT** By-law 19-77, being a by-law to appoint an Interim Fire Chief for the Municipality of Mississippi Mills**CARRIED**

M. OTHER/NEW BUSINESS

1. Municipality of South Huron – Request for Support
Re: combine OGRA and ROMA Conference

Resolution No. 478-19**Moved by Councillor Holmes****Seconded by Councillor Maydan**

THAT Council support the South Huron Resolution regarding re-establishing of annual combined OGRA and ROMA Conference. This Council shares the same believes regarding the financial efficiencies and availability for participation of Council and staff to attend;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Council of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills support the original resolution passed at the OGRA AGM to re-establish a combined OGRA and ROMA Conference;

AND THEREFORE, THAT a letter be sent to the ROMA Board of Directors, outlining our support for a collaborative OGRA ROMA annual combined conference and that this letter of support be circulated to the Ontario Municipalities and the OGRA Board of Directors.

CARRIED

2. Almonte General Hospital – Acknowledge
Re: Accreditation with Exemplary Standing

Resolution No. 479-19**Moved by Deputy Mayor Minnille****Seconded by Councillor Dalgity**

THAT Council commend the exemplary accreditation of Almonte General Hospital;

AND THAT Mayor be directed to send a congratulatory letter to the Hospital on behalf of Council.

CARRIED

3. Township of Warwick – Request for Support
Re: Ensure Enforcement for Safety on Family Farms

Resolution No. 480-19**Moved by Councillor Ferguson****Seconded by Councillor Holmes**

THAT Council support the resolution from the Township of Warwick requesting that the Hon. Doug Downey work with his fellow MPP's and agricultural leaders to find a better way forward to ensure stronger enforcement of existing laws – or new legislation - to ensure the safety of Ontario's farm families, employees and animals for the very reasons cited in the Warwick Motion adopted at its Regular Meeting of June 17, 2019;

AND THAT this motion be circulated to Hon. Doug Downey, Ministry of the Attorney General; Hon. Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario; Hon. Sylvia Jones, Solicitor General; and Hon. Ernie Hardeman, Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs; and all Municipalities in the Province of Ontario, AMO, and ROMA.

CARRIED

4. College of Physician and Surgeons of Ontario
Re: CPSO Council Award

Resolution No. 481-19

Moved by Councillor Holmes

Seconded by Councillor Maydan

THAT staff be directed to promote the nomination and award on the municipal website and social media.

CARRIED

5. Big Brothers Big Sisters – Request for Support
Re: Paint the Town Purple

Resolution No. 482-19

Moved by Councillor Holmes

Seconded by Councillor Dalgity

THAT Council support the Big Brothers Big Sisters Lanark County Paint the Town Purple campaign to raise awareness for need to engage Mentoring volunteers, and the programs that Big Brothers Big Sisters offers for local children and youth through Lanark County;

AND THAT Council direct staff to light up Almonte Old Town Hall with purple lights for the week of September 18th

;

AND THAT Council direct staff to promote the campaign on social media;

AND THAT Council proclaim September as Big Brother Big Sister month.

CARRIED

6. Big Brothers Big Sisters – Request for Donation
Re: Funding Request

Resolution No. 483-19

Moved by Councillor Maydan

Seconded by Councillor Guerard

THAT Council consider the funding request during 2020 budget deliberations.

CARRIED

7. Proclamation: Child Care Worker & Early Childhood Educator Appreciation Day

Resolution No. 484-19

Moved by Councillor Holmes

Seconded by Councillor Dalgity

WHEREAS each year the Ontario Coalition for Better Childcare recognizes the commitment, hard work and education of Early Childhood Educators (ECEs) and all staff who work with young children through an appreciation day;

AND WHEREAS October 24th, 2019 is the 19th annual Child Care Worker & Early Childhood Educator Appreciation Day;

AND WHEREAS this year's theme is Champions for Children;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Council of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills hereby proclaim October 24th, 2019 as Child Care Worker & Early Childhood Educator Appreciation Day.

CARRIED

N. NOTICE OF MOTION (None)

O. ANNOUNCEMENTS AND INVITATIONS

- Councillors Dalgity and Maydan will be at the Library on Sept. 7 from 10:00 – 12:00

P. CONFIRMATORY BY-LAW

By-law 19-78

Resolution No. 485-19

Moved by Deputy Mayor Minnille

Seconded by Councillor Dalgity

THAT By-law 19-78 being a by-law to confirm the proceedings of the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills at its regular meeting held on the 27th day of August 2019, be read, passed, signed and sealed in Open Council this 27th day of August 2019.

CARRIED

Q. ADJOURNMENT

Resolution No. 486-19

Moved by Councillor Dalgity

Seconded by Councillor Holmes

THAT the meeting be adjourned at 10:00 p.m.

CARRIED

Christa Lowry
MAYOR

Jeanne Harfield
ACTING CLERK

Bridging Generations

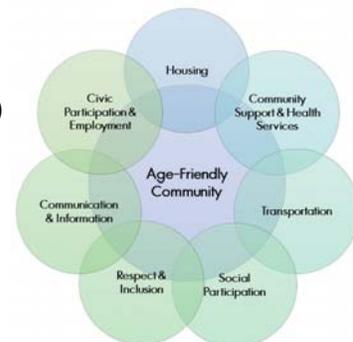
for a Healthy and Sustainable Pakenham



Who are We?

A group of Pakenham residents with a shared passion to see Pakenham thrive as a multi-generational, age-friendly community.

- ▶ Evolved from *Bridging Generations – an Age-Friendly Friendly Pakenham* forum – winter of 2016
- ▶ Based on the Age Friendly framework (WHO)



What we heard in 2016

(...just a snapshot of suggestions from the community)



➤ Recurring themes:

- *Affordable*
- *Accessible*
- *Reliable*
- *Senior-Friendly*

- health care professionals – situated or visiting
- senior – friendly housing
- affordable transportation
- delivery services for groceries, prescriptions, etc.
- reliable, consistent, cross-generational communications
- involvement in community decision making
- improved water/septic conditions in village
- increased access to school for senior, community & recreation functions
- leverage the river – keep it clean, navigable
- promote the community as a destination

But its not just about Seniors..

- Goal is to make Pakenham a great place to live and thrive for all ages – housing, water quality, health services, safety, inequities
- Based on latest research Optimal Aging (Mc Master University)
- Work to create opportunities to bridge generations – school garden project, workshop series at Library, safe road crossings and trails
- Essentially we are a community development ‘sparkplug’

How do we work ?

- ▶ Inclusive and collaborative – invite stakeholders with energy to work on issues
- ▶ Network to find support and influence – PPS School Council, Seniors Club, PBTA, Civitan Club, LLG Public Health, Pakenham Horticultural Society, MM Council
- ▶ Make citizens aware of issues impacting them– Facebook page, publication in Mills Newsletters, public forums, open meetings, pot luck dinner presentations
- ▶ Meet regularly and have a workplan to keep us on track (but no funds)

Simple Process – Strong Impact

- ✓ Provided 7 public forums/pot lucks and a 1 day educational *Water Ways* event to raise awareness on various issues in Pakenham
- ✓ Reactivated the local business and tourism association (PBTA)
- ✓ Presented at Teeny Town Summit –(OMAFRA) June 2018
- ✓ Facilitate *Feeling Good* speakers series at the new Pakenham branch Library
- ✓ Support for recreational trails and links to OVRT
- ✓ Influence health and community supports in the community e.g. Pharmacy in Pakenham, Lanark OHT, lack of community support services delivery

Impact continued

- ✓ Support to the local school Council e.g. closure of the school 2017/18, partnership with Trustee to plan a proactive forum (fall 2019)
- ✓ Advocate for safe road crossings in the village

Our plan for the future

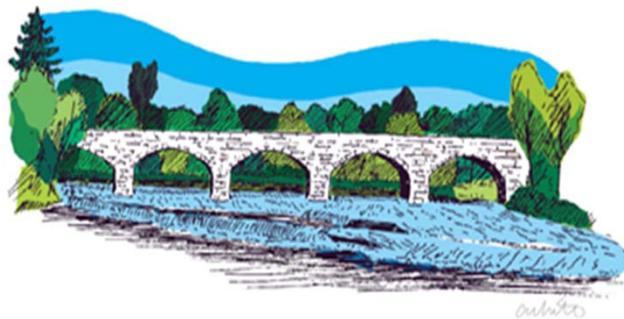
- ▶ Pakenham Public School
 - Access to PPS after hours
 - Adult vs child Trivia Night
 - Public Forum Fall 2019
- ▶ Housing & Development
 - Compilation of community 'key contact' list
 - Work /w MM planner to assist with future sessions related secondary COP (3rd quarter)
- ▶ Health/Community Services – System Changes
 - Advocate for Community Support Services
 - LL&G Public Health membership
 - Lanark OHT signatories
- ▶ PBTA
 - Signage
 - Lead for Pakenham Country Christmas
- ▶ Transportation
 - Crosswalks
 - Village Trail
 - Lanark Transportation Pilot
- ▶ Community engagement
 - *Feeling Good* Series @ Public Library

Thank you from Bridging Generations

▶ Members:

- Sherryl Smith, Chair – 613.800.1236
- Doris Rankin–Pakenham Civitan Club
- Melissa Wittenberg–PPS Council
- Vic Bode–PBTA
- Danielle Shewfelt– Municipal Liaison PHN, Leeds, Grenville and Lanark Health Unit
- Anne DaCerni–Pakenham Seniors Club
- Jennifer LaRocque – Communications
- Myrna Blair– Community Support Services

Questions ?





Ontario Waterpower
Association

Affordable • Reliable • Sustainable

380 Armour Road, Suite 264
Peterborough | ON K9H 7L7
Toll Free: 1-866-743-1500
Fax: 705-743-1570
www.owa.ca

Follow Us @ONWaterpower

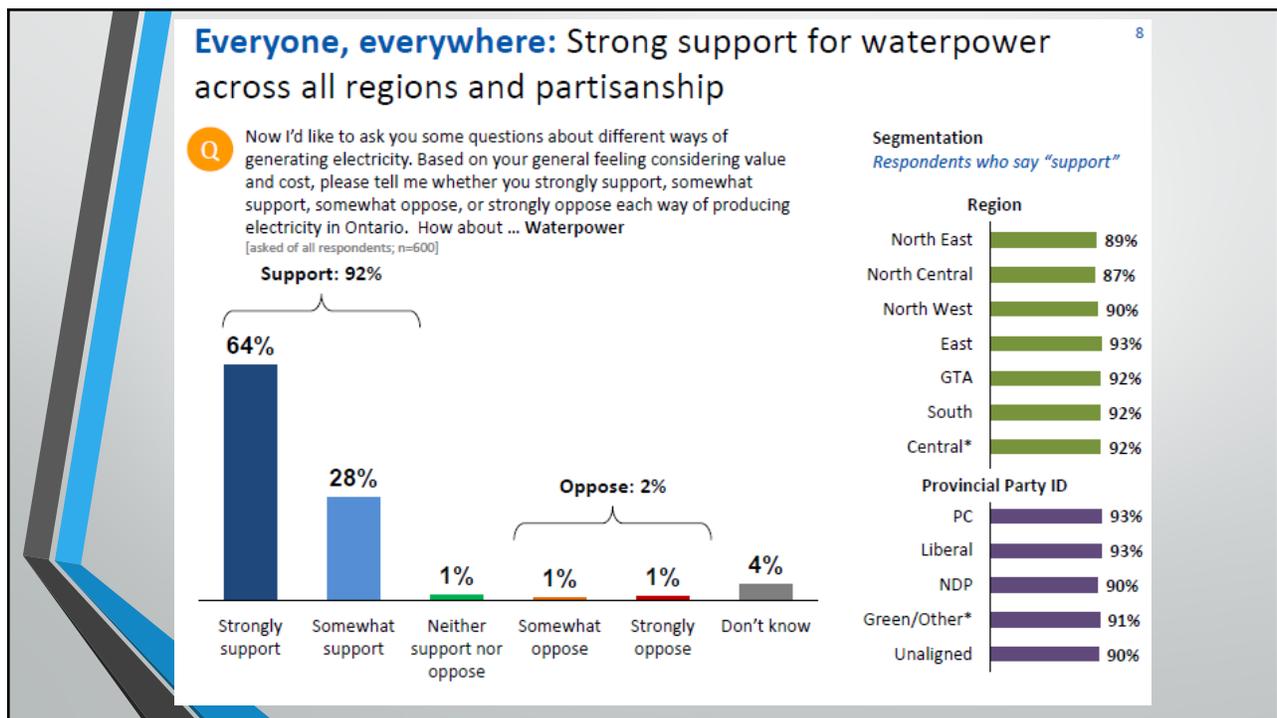
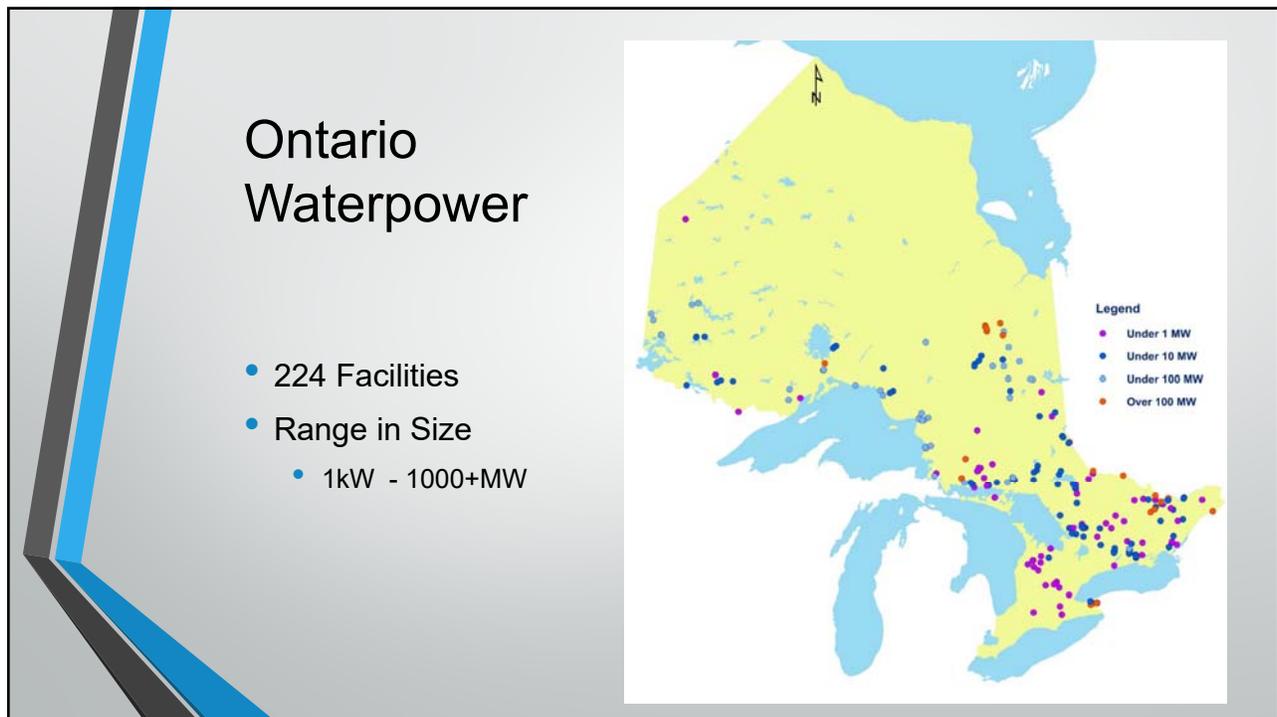


Continue to be a Waterpower Champion

1. Sign the **Ontario Waterpower Champions Charter**
2. Proclaim Waterpower Day on **June 20th**

Communities who have signed on to be Waterpower Champions

- City of Peterborough
- City of Quinte West
- City of Kawartha Lakes
- Municipality of Trent Hills
 - City of Kingston
 - City of Niagara Falls
- Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities (FONOM)



MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS

n = 3 waterpower facilities

Facility	Year Built	Owner	Capacity
APPLETON ECO POWER CENTRE GS	1994	TransAlta Energy Corporation	1.35
ALMONTE	1991	Mississippi River Power Corp	4.6
ALMONTE UPPER FALLS	1989	Enerdu Power Systems Limited	0.3

Changing Landscape

- Provincial Movement to Local Planning
- Opportunities to retrofit aging assets
 - Existing waterpower facilities
 - Dams that currently have alternative purposes
- Sustainable Communities



Ontario Waterpower Champions Charter

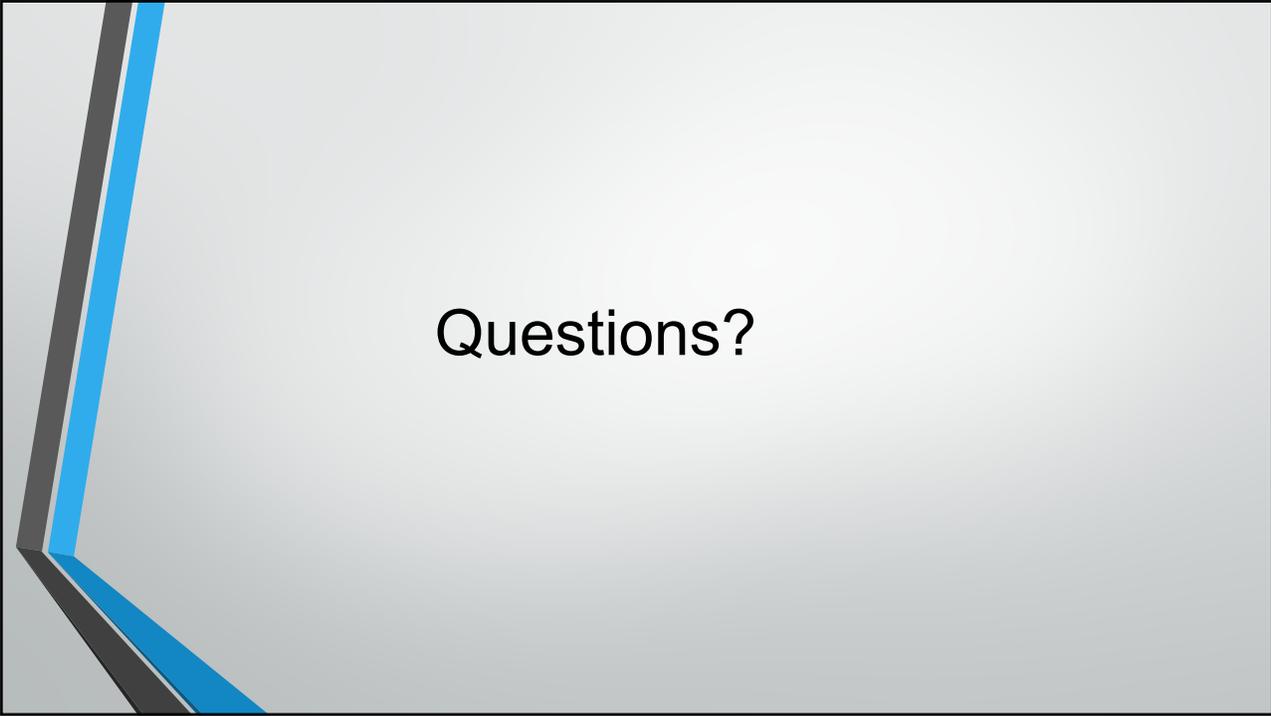
Framework for Council to demonstrate its commitment to integrating and balancing its socio-cultural, economic and environmental goals.

The Commitment of Waterpower Champions:

- We support the use and expansion of local waterpower;
- We support historical infrastructure and refurbishment opportunities;
- We conserve and enhance our man-made and natural environment;
- We value the voices – all of the voices - of our community; and
- We work with others collaboratively to create opportunities.

Video





THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS

BACKGROUND REPORT

DATE: September 17, 2019

TO: Committee of the Whole

FROM: Niki Dwyer, Director of Planning

SUBJECT: **BACKGROUND REPORT – ZONING BY-LAW AMENDMENT Z-12-19**
West Pt Lt 6, Concession 11 Ramsay
Ramsay Ward, Municipality of Mississippi Mills
Municipally known as 4356 Appleton Side Road

OWNER: Ray Melville and Kathryn James

BACKGROUND

Mr Melville and Ms James filed consent application B18-072 in the fall of 2018 to the County of Lanark to subdivide the parcel of land to recognize a surplus residential farm dwelling on the agricultural holding. The consent application was granted subject to the fulfilment of conditions set by the Municipality and the County. One of these conditions included the requirement that the vacant agricultural lands (known as the severed parcel) be rezoned to prohibit the construction of a dwelling. This condition is a regular requirement of the severance of surplus farm dwellings and is implemented based on the following *Community Official Plan* Policy:

“The [Municipality] shall impose a condition on the severance of the surplus farm dwelling which shall require a zoning by-law amendment prohibiting the construction of a new residential dwelling on the farm land parcel rendered vacant as a result of the severance.”

As a result, the zoning of the retained land must be amended from “Agricultural (A)” to “Agricultural Exception (A-x).”

The severed lands was also created to include existing livestock barns and a paddock on the parcel. The severance was conditional upon this parcel also being rezoned into an appropriate zoning classification for the use of “commercial equestrian establishment”. The applicant is seeking to rezone the severed lands to “Agricultural Commercial (C1)”.

PURPOSE AND EFFECT

The purpose and intent of the Zoning By-law Amendment is to change the zoning from Agriculture (A) to Agriculture Exception (A-x), and Agricultural (A) to Agricultural Commercial (C1) to fulfil a condition for the severance of a surplus farm-dwelling property. As per the Community Official Plan, the rezoned retained parcel – vacant agricultural land – would not be permitted to have a new dwelling constructed on it. The amendment would also address the existing lot size deficiency to legally permit an agricultural use.

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT LANDS

The subject property is located on the east side of Appleton Side Road, at the northeast corner of Appleton Side Road and Hamilton Side Road. All properties within the immediate area are zoned “Agricultural (A)”.

The original holding of land composed a parcel of approximately 40.35 ha of land. The severed land, composed of the original farm dwelling as well as the livestock barns and an adjacent paddock, represents an area of approximately 4.35ha, in the southwestern corner of the holding. The severed land is accessed by ± 250 m of frontage on Appleton Side Road. The severed lands will be rezoned the “Agricultural Commercial (C1)” to permit the residence and an existing equestrian establishment.

The retained land, being the agricultural holding, features approximately 650m of frontage on Appleton Side Road and represents ± 36 ha of land. The retained lands will be rezoned to “Agricultural (A)” to prohibit residential uses and to recognize a reduced minimum area of 36ha.

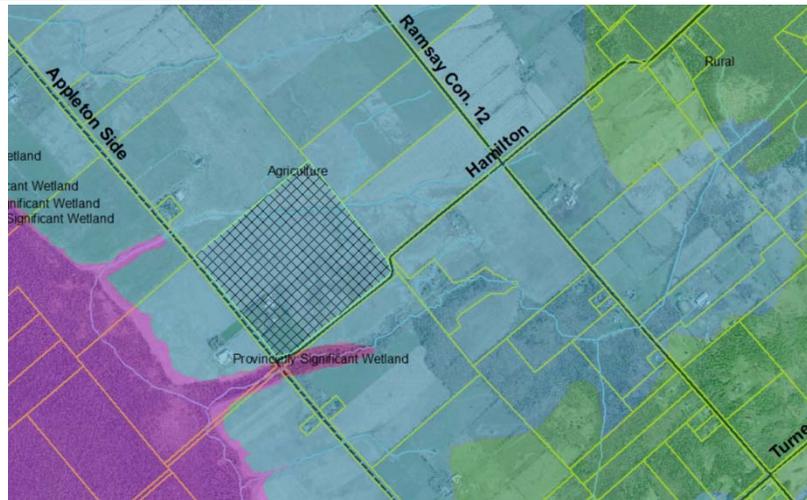
SERVICING & INFRASTRUCTURE

The properties, severed and retained, are exterior of the Almonte Ward’s municipal services boundary. Consequently, the farm dwelling utilizes private water and septic. The subject lands are accessed from Appleton Side Road, a municipally owned and maintained road.

COMMUNITY OFFICIAL PLAN (COP)

Both the retained and severed properties are, and will continue to be, designated as “Agriculture” under the Community Official Plan. Permitted uses include agriculture, agriculturally related businesses, forestry, a residential dwelling, and home-based businesses.

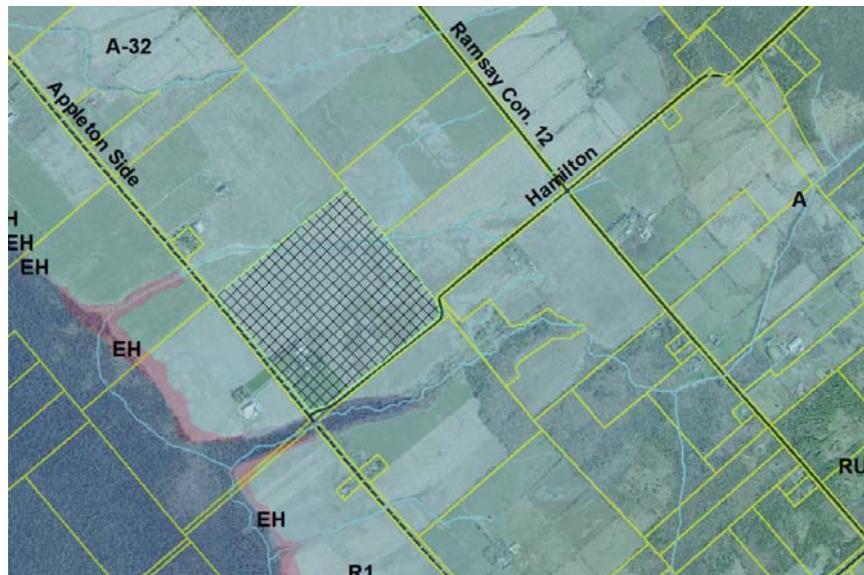
Figure 1 – Official Plan Schedule



ZONING BY-LAW #11-83

The subject lands are presently zoned “Agriculture (A)” within the Comprehensive Zoning By-law #11-83.

Figure 2 – Zoning Bylaw Schedule



As required by consent application B18/072, the severed lands will be zoned into the “Agricultural Commercial (C1)” designation and the vacant farm property must be rezoned to “Agriculture Special Exception (A-x)” to prohibit the construction of a dwelling, thereby ensuring that said property is used solely for agriculture. A draft by-law is as follows:

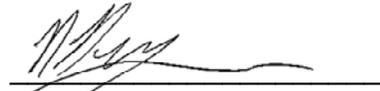
11.3 Special Provisions

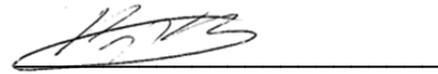
11.3.X Notwithstanding their 'A' Zoning designation, on those lands delineated as 'Ax' on Schedule 'A' to this By-law, may be used in compliance with the A zone provisions contained in this by-law, excepting however, that:

- i) all residential uses are prohibited; and*
- ii) that the Minimum Lot Area of the holding may be 36ha.*

All of which is respectfully submitted by,

Approved by,

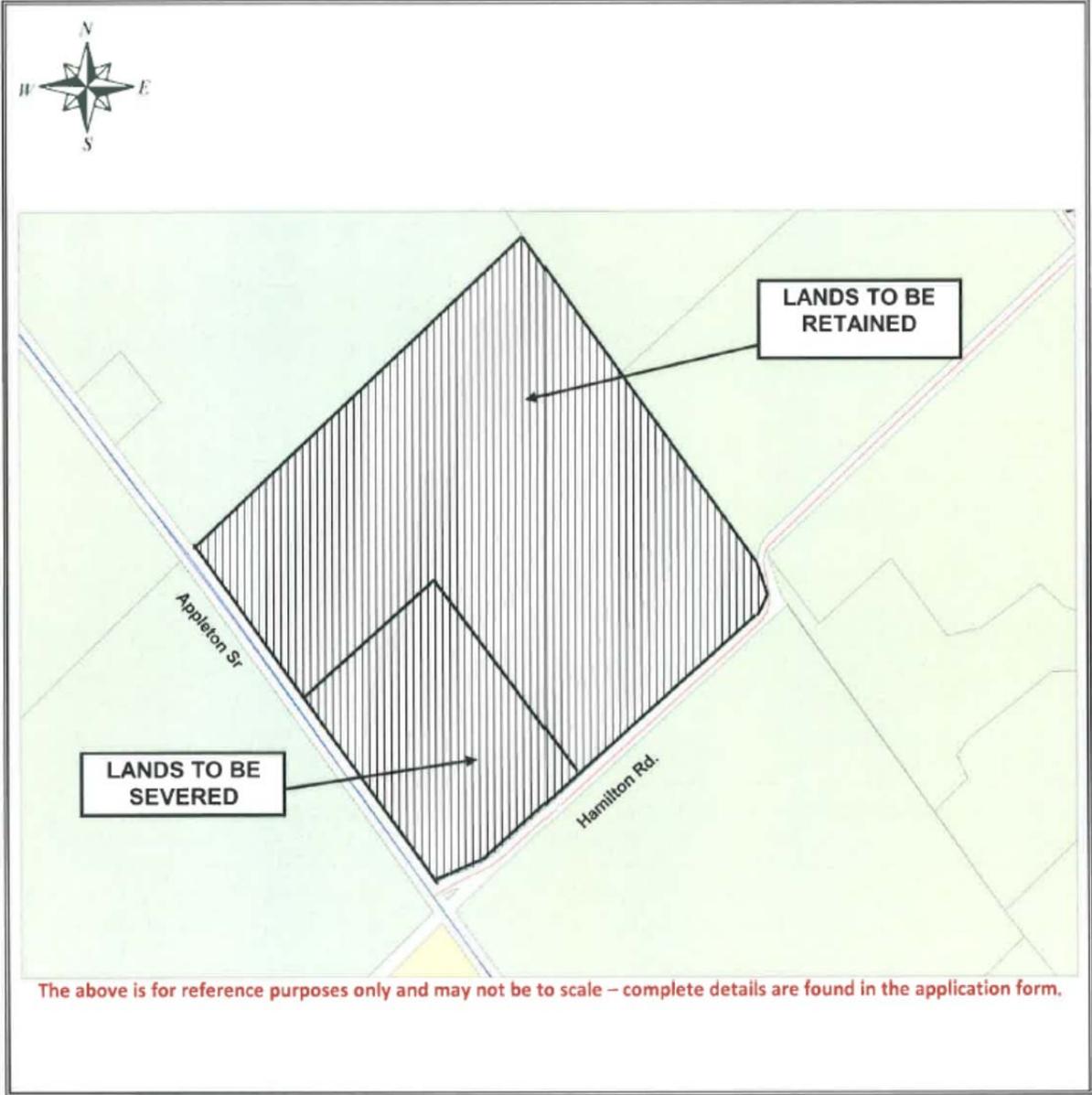

Niki Dwyer, RPP MCIP
Director of Planning


Ken Kelly,
Chief Administrative Officer

ATTACHMENTS:

Appendix A – Context Map of the Property (Provided by County of Lanark)

Appendix A – Context Map (Provided by County of Lanark)



THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS
INFORMATION REPORT

DATE: September 17, 2019
TO: Committee of the Whole
FROM: Ken Kelly, Chief Administrative Officer
SUBJECT: CAO's Report September 2019

The following information is an update on delegated authority items approved under By-law 13-18, namely for tenders, requests for proposals, and staff hiring.

Staffing
No new staffing actions have taken place under delegated authority.

Procurement	Award Amount	Approved Budget
There are no delegated authority items to report		

*All items awarded within budget. HST not included.
 **All quotes and tenders awarded to the lowest compliant bidder.
 ***Section IX 4b Procurement Policy for specialty services, no competitor in area or substitute available, extension of a pre-existing contract resulting in time and cost savings.

Department Updates:

The following is a list of current projects underway and planned items to come forward in the upcoming year (2019).

CAO / Clerk's		
Item	Comments	Completion
Procedural By-law	Options presented Aug 27 2019 draft bylaw to be presented October	Q3
Website Upgrade	Proceeding to procure professional services	Q4
Strategic Plan	Process report presented Sept 17, 2019	Q3 Plan – execute into Q4

Finance		
Item	Comments	Completion
Financial Plan	Update required	To be determined following strategic planning
Budget	Draft 2020	Q4

Roads and Public Works		
Item	Comments	Completion
Downtown Infrastructure Renewal	Public Information Centre held April 30 th Project Plan will be presented to Council Sept 17 2019.	Q4
Pakenham Crosswalks	Public Consultation held Sept 9 and staff report back to Council October 2019	Q4
Volunteer Policy	Follows from Health and Safety policy manual	Q4

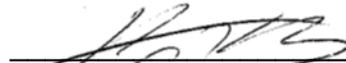
Building and Planning		
Item	Comments	Completion
Community Official Plan	Growth Strategy and Land Evaluation and Area Review – completed	Pending response by County of Lanark
By-law Review and Update	Property standards, site plan, signs	Q3
Community Official Plan	Consultation – pending approval of COP Amendment 21	Pending response by County of Lanark
Pakenham Secondary Growth Plan	Undertaking of early stakeholder identification research	Q3/Q4
Affordable Housing	Update – continued monitoring of housing market trends in community and background base line research	Q3/Q4
Parking Assessment	Underway – final report to come in September	Q3/Q4
Land Disposition Policy	Sale of Municipally owned land	Q4

Culture		
Item	Comments	Completion
Filming Policy	Valley Heartland involvement	Q4
Signage	Digital – tender closed no suitable options may need to reissue. Downtown and Business Park in development.	Q3/Q4
Almonte Old Town Hall Exterior Painting	Tender for work in progress	Q3

Recreation		
Item	Comments	Completion
Mill Run Park	Detailed Design	Q4
Stewart Community Centre Dasher Boards/Floor	Official opening ceremony Sept 14, 2019	Q3

Daycare		
Item	Comments	Completion
Daycare Expansion Holy Name of Mary School	Tentative schedule to open October. Funding from County received. Lease negotiation in progress.	Q4

Respectfully submitted,



 Ken Kelly,
 Chief Administrative Officer

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MLLS
STAFF REPORT

MEETING DATE: September 17, 2019
TO: Council
FROM: Rhonda Whitmarsh, Treasurer
SUBJECT: FINANCIAL REPORT TO AUGUST 31, 2019

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT Committee of the Whole accepts the financial report to August 31, 2019 as information.

BACKGROUND:

A financial report is prepared to advise Council of financial activities up to the most recent month end including any areas of concern.

DISCUSSION:

The total levy for 2019 is \$23,246,294. The following table represents the tax arrears at August 31, 2019:

	Taxes	Interest	Total	% of Total
3 Yrs & Prior	102,900	60,814	163,714	6.85
2 years	97,282	17,503	114,785	4.80
1 year	370,061	32,882	402,943	16.85
Current	1,517,126	18,964	1,536,090	64.24
NSF Charges	678		678	.03
O/S Invoices	56,889		56,889	2.38
Water Tsf to taxes	115,877		115,877	4.85
Total	2,260,813	130,163	2,390,976	100.00
% of Levy	9.73	.56	10.29	

2019 final tax bills were mailed in June. The first instalment was due on July 30, 2019 and the second instalment is due on September 27, 2019. Reminder notices are mailed after each due date and payment options continue to be promoted such as making payments online or signing up for the Municipality's pre-authorized payment plan.

Assets/Liabilities/Reserves

Assets:	Balance at August 31/19
Cash in Bank	7,388,152.21
Investments	9,139,846.73
Accounts Receivable	1,017,202.93
Taxes Receivable (above)	2,390,976.26
Due from MRPC	307,625.80
Inventories and Prepaids	89,745.97
Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	352,907.08
Taxes Paid in Advance	114,198.14
Accrued Landfill Closure Costs	831,179.00
Deferred Revenue	1,134,776.63
Bank Loans	16,721,460.30
Reserves/Equity:	
Reserves	9,228,846.09
Development Charges	3,176,150.42

Operating Expenditures

The following operational items will continue to be monitored:

- Winter control may be a concern later in the year as a result of the number of winter events experienced from January to the end of March. The Municipality has a winter control reserve if costs run over budget by year end.
- Flood control costs. Costs to address flooding in the Municipality (sand, sand bags, etc.) is \$42,939.79. The overage will be covered by any year end surplus or from contingency reserves if required.
- The Library has a deficit at the end of August as their annual Provincial funding of \$31,848 has not yet been received.

Capital Expenditures

There are no issues or concerns to bring to Council's attention at this time.

Attached please find details of financial results to August 31, 2019.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

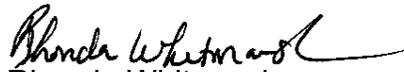
Unexpected expenditures/savings not included in the 2019 budget to date are as follows:

- OPP rebate for 2018 in the amount of \$12,407
- Sale of Business Park Lands for \$95,000 (By-law 19-20)
- Modernization Funding in the amount of \$625,994
- One time gas tax funding of \$394,474.08 to be used to pulverize Concession 11A, to patch Concession 12 and the balance to be carried over for work in 2020. (Resolution 363-19)

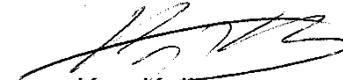
SUMMARY:

There are no items to bring to the Committee's attention at this time other than what is noted in this report.

Respectfully Submitted


Rhonda Whitmarsh,
Treasurer

Reviewed by


Ken Kelly,
CAO

**Municipality of Mississippi Mills
Statement of Operations
For the eight months ending August 31, 2019**

	<i>2019 Budget</i>	<i>YTD 2019</i>	<i>Bal Remaining YTD</i>	<i>Bal Remaining %</i>	<i>2018 YTD</i>
GENERAL FUND					
REVENUE					
General Taxation	\$21,822,347.00	\$21,656,269.00	\$166,078.00	0.76%	\$20,964,480.00
Federal Government Grants	0.00	0.00	\$0.00	0.00%	0.00
Provincial Government Grants	912,938.00	1,348,339.00	(\$435,401.00)	(47.69%)	700,916.00
Municipal Grants	26,700.00	18,104.00	\$8,596.00	32.19%	17,836.00
Fees & Service Charges	1,828,290.00	1,768,216.00	\$60,074.00	3.29%	1,737,168.00
Grant In Lieu	265,975.00	242,104.00	\$23,871.00	8.97%	134,414.00
Other Revenue	893,994.00	475,451.00	\$418,543.00	46.82%	1,053,344.00
Total General Revenue	25,750,244.00	25,508,483.00	241,761.00	0.94%	24,608,158.00

	<i>2019 Budget</i>	<i>YTD 2019</i>	<i>Bal Remaining YTD</i>	<i>Bal Remaining %</i>	<i>2018 YTD</i>
EXPENDITURES					
Council	227,450.00	121,846.00	\$105,604.00	46.43%	164,539.00
General Administration	1,349,667.00	914,713.00	\$434,954.00	32.23%	826,510.00
General Admin. Buildings	461,929.00	267,691.00	\$194,238.00	42.05%	273,667.00
Fire Department	870,151.00	420,296.00	\$449,855.00	51.70%	428,464.00
Police	1,885,672.00	943,585.00	\$942,087.00	49.96%	938,795.00
Protection to Persons/Property	278,611.00	198,895.00	\$79,716.00	28.61%	204,526.00
Transportation	4,915,376.00	2,546,875.00	\$2,368,501.00	48.19%	2,129,915.00
Environmental Services	1,654,380.00	829,241.00	\$825,139.00	49.88%	913,679.00
Septage	27,000.00	0.00	\$27,000.00	100.00%	0.00
Day Care	60,757.00	5,171.00	\$55,586.00	91.49%	9,058.00
Recreation	1,334,650.00	782,565.00	\$552,085.00	41.37%	766,275.00
Library	627,102.00	394,068.00	\$233,034.00	37.16%	363,716.00
Heritage Committee	39,750.00	11,633.00	\$28,117.00	70.73%	1,795.00
Other Cultural	31,400.00	32,110.00	(\$710.00)	(2.26%)	27,000.00
Planning and Zoning	272,507.00	155,631.00	\$116,876.00	42.89%	213,833.00

	<i>2019 Budget</i>	<i>YTD 2019</i>	<i>Bal Remaining YTD</i>	<i>Bal Remaining %</i>	<i>2018 YTD</i>
Economic Development	293,827.00	163,327.00	\$130,500.00	44.41%	167,021.00
Agriculture & Drainage	19,710.00	8,909.00	\$10,801.00	54.80%	10,074.00
County & School Requisitions	11,400,305.00	5,720,265.00	\$5,680,040.00	49.82%	5,615,971.00
Total General Expense	25,750,244.00	13,516,821.00	12,233,423.00	47.51%	13,054,838.00
BUILDING DEPARTMENT					
Building Dept. Revenues	446,030.00	364,807.00	\$81,223.00	18.21%	374,765.00
Building Dept. Expenses	446,030.00	244,978.00	\$201,052.00	45.08%	220,774.00
Net Building Dept.	0.00	119,829.00	(119,829.00)	0.00%	153,991.00
WATER & SEWER					
Water & Sewer Revenues	3,543,282.00	2,358,012.00	\$1,185,270.00	33.45%	2,464,644.00
Water & Sewer Expenses	3,543,282.00	1,607,154.00	\$1,936,128.00	54.64%	1,631,520.00
Net Water & Sewer	0.00	750,858.00	(750,858.00)	0.00%	833,124.00
Net General Fund	0.00	4,947,267.00			3,191,613.00

**Municipality of Mississippi Mills
Statement of Operations
For the eight months ending August 31, 2019**

	2019 Budget	YTD 2019	Bal Remaining YTD	Bal Remaining %	2018 YTD
CAPITAL FUND					
Council	\$35,000.00	\$0.00	\$35,000.00	100.00%	\$2,569.00
Administration	90,000.00	15,461.00	\$74,539.00	82.82%	90,838.00
Administration Buildings	91,000.00	0.00	\$91,000.00	100.00%	7,027.00
Fire Department	33,220.00	15,009.00	\$18,211.00	54.82%	536,557.00
Building Department	0.00	0.00	\$0.00	0.00%	28,220.00
Protection to Persons/Property	0.00	0.00	\$0.00	0.00%	14,740.00
Transportation	3,461,235.00	991,169.00	\$2,470,066.00	71.36%	3,438,475.00
Septage	74,500.00	0.00	\$74,500.00	100.00%	0.00
Waste Managment	117,100.00	32,049.00	\$85,051.00	72.63%	42,781.00
Daycare	280,000.00	6,100.00	\$273,900.00	97.82%	11,395.00
Recreation	1,775,600.00	824,320.00	\$951,280.00	53.58%	168,535.00
Library	130,500.00	26,597.00	\$103,903.00	79.62%	30,464.00
Planning and Zoning	0.00	0.00	\$0.00	0.00%	61,594.00
Community Economic Development	96,750.00	10,210.00	\$86,540.00	89.45%	21,556.00
Agricultural & Drainage	0.00	0.00	\$0.00	0.00%	0.00
Total Capital Fund	6,184,905.00	1,920,915.00	4,263,990.00	68.94%	4,454,751.00
=====					
WATER & SEWER CAPITAL					
Water & Sewer Capital	3,938,500.00	1,678,860.00	\$2,259,640.00	57.37%	683,663.00
Total Water & Sewer Capital	3,938,500.00	1,678,860.00	2,259,640.00	57.37%	683,663.00
=====					

**Municipality of Mississippi Mills
Statement of Operations
For the eight months ending August 31, 2019**

	2019 Budget	YTD 2019	Bal Remaining YTD	Bal Remaining %	2018 YTD
DAYCARE					
REVENUE					
Fees & Service Charges	\$2,138,617.00	\$1,220,422.00	\$918,195.00	42.93%	1,196,378.00
Municipal Grant	\$7,757.00	\$5,171.00	\$2,586.00	33.34%	9,058.00
TOTAL REVENUE	\$2,146,374.00	\$1,225,593.00	\$920,781.00	42.90%	1,205,436.00
EXPENDITURES					
Salaries & Benefits	1,935,294.00	1,112,595.00	\$822,699.00	42.51%	1,024,889.00
Supplies	131,750.00	69,153.00	\$62,597.00	47.51%	72,430.00
Service/Rent	79,330.00	25,892.00	\$53,438.00	67.36%	23,901.00
Total Daycare Expenses	2,146,374.00	1,207,640.00	938,734.00	43.74%	1,121,220.00
Net Daycare Fund	0.00	17,953.00	(17,953.00)	0.00%	84,216.00
=====					
LIBRARY					
REVENUE					
Federal Gov't Grants	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%	\$8,698.00
Provincial Gov't Grants	31,848.00	1,670.00	\$30,178.00	94.76%	11,691.00
Municipal Grants	626,502.00	394,068.00	\$232,434.00	37.10%	387,216.00
Fees & Service Charges	17,900.00	15,269.00	\$2,631.00	14.70%	13,969.00
Total Revenue	676,250.00	411,007.00	265,243.00	39.22%	421,574.00
=====					

	<i>2019 Budget</i>	<i>YTD 2019</i>	<i>Bal Remaining YTD</i>	<i>Bal Remaining %</i>	<i>2018 YTD</i>
EXPENDITURES					
Salaries & Benefits-Almonte	361,163.00	259,484.00	\$101,679.00	28.15%	260,273.00
Salaries & Benefits-Pakenham	107,701.00	58,519.00	\$49,182.00	45.67%	76,208.00
Administration-Almonte	24,245.00	18,243.00	\$6,002.00	24.76%	20,379.00
Administration-Pakenham	12,075.00	10,940.00	\$1,135.00	9.40%	5,017.00
Materials & Supplies-Almonte	47,300.00	28,627.00	\$18,673.00	39.48%	26,851.00
Materials & Supplies-Pakenham	19,633.00	12,497.00	\$7,136.00	36.35%	12,036.00
Building Operations-Almonte	21,800.00	10,853.00	\$10,947.00	50.22%	16,270.00
Building Operations-Pakenham	24,761.00	12,500.00	\$12,261.00	49.52%	11,249.00
Other Expenditures	57,572.00	27,311.00	\$30,261.00	52.56%	25,158.00
Total Library Expenses	676,250.00	438,974.00	237,276.00	35.09%	453,441.00
Net Library Fund	0.00	(27,967.00)	27,967.00	0.00%	(31,867.00)

**Municipality of Mississippi Mills
Statement of Operations
For the eight months ending August 31, 2019**

	2019 Budget	YTD 2019	Bal Remaining YTD	Bal Remaining %	2018 YTD
RECREATION FUND					
REVENUE					
Federal Gov't Grants	\$2,800.00	\$0.00	\$2,800.00	100.00%	\$0.00
Municipal Grants	1,175,647.00	782,565.00	\$393,082.00	33.44%	769,675.00
Fees & Service Charges	526,700.00	208,985.00	\$317,715.00	60.32%	231,567.00
Total Revenue	1,705,147.00	991,550.00	713,597.00	41.85%	1,001,242.00
EXPENDITURES					
SALARIES & BENEFITS					
Salaries-Recreation Management	167,000.00	102,331.00	\$64,669.00	38.72%	97,970.00
Other Payroll Expenses-F/T	214,700.00	132,688.00	\$82,012.00	38.20%	128,223.00
Other Payroll Expenses-P/T	25,000.00	12,144.00	\$12,856.00	51.42%	20,707.00
Total Expense	406,700.00	247,163.00	159,537.00	39.23%	246,900.00
GENERAL EXPENSES					
General Rec. Expenses	326,773.00	147,494.00	\$179,279.00	54.86%	117,507.00
Total General Expenses	326,773.00	147,494.00	179,279.00	54.86%	117,507.00
Almonte Arena Expenses	286,864.00	142,481.00	\$144,383.00	50.33%	166,153.00
SCC Arena Expenses	224,544.00	111,289.00	\$113,255.00	50.44%	118,981.00
Sports Fields & Parks	184,478.00	134,395.00	\$50,083.00	27.15%	109,523.00
Vehicles & Equipment	27,750.00	11,561.00	\$16,189.00	58.34%	16,407.00
Programs	23,025.00	9,775.00	\$13,250.00	57.55%	5,295.00
Events	59,050.00	36,328.00	\$22,722.00	38.48%	44,838.00
Other Recreation	150,223.00	135,654.00	\$14,569.00	9.70%	133,961.00
Total Expense	955,934.00	581,483.00	374,451.00	39.17%	595,158.00

Total Recreation Expense	1,689,407.00	976,140.00	713,267.00	42.22%	959,565.00
Net Recreation Fund	15,740.00	15,410.00	330.00	0.00%	41,677.00

**Municipality of Mississippi Mills
Statement of Operations
For the eight months ending August 31, 2019**

	2019 Budget	YTD 2019	Bal Remaining YTD	Bal Remaining %	2018 YTD
CURLING FUND					
FUNCTIONAL REVENUE					
Fees & Service Charges					
Beverage Sales	\$31,000.00	\$29,189.00	\$1,811.00	5.84%	\$29,156.00
Food Sales	3,500.00	0.00	\$3,500.00	100.00%	0.00
Curling Lounge Rental	2,500.00	246.00	\$2,254.00	90.16%	2,811.00
Curling Surface Rental	500.00	3,962.00	(\$3,462.00)	(692.40%)	0.00
Curling Surface Bar Proceeds	2,000.00	0.00	\$2,000.00	100.00%	0.00
Curling Ice Rental-Curling Club	32,254.00	16,127.00	\$16,127.00	50.00%	15,657.00
Curling Advertising	0.00	0.00	\$0.00	0.00%	0.00
Total Revenue	71,754.00	49,524.00	22,230.00	30.98%	47,624.00
EXPENDITURES					
Insurance	6,044.00	6,044.00	\$0.00	0.00%	5,242.00
Utilities	35,500.00	26,920.00	\$8,580.00	24.17%	23,753.00
Misc. Expense	500.00	116.00	\$384.00	76.80%	78.00
Ice Rental Lounge Maint.	8,500.00	10,573.00	(\$2,073.00)	(24.39%)	8,197.00
Ice Rental Locker Maint.	2,200.00	2,530.00	(\$330.00)	(15.00%)	1,764.00
Ice Rental Surface Maint.	4,250.00	250.00	\$4,000.00	94.12%	0.00
Equipment Maintenance- Ice Plant	5,100.00	378.00	\$4,722.00	92.59%	2,207.00
Equipment Maintenance-Ice Scraper	250.00	0.00	\$250.00	100.00%	0.00
Curling Bar	25,150.00	17,458.00	\$7,692.00	30.58%	20,298.00
Total Expense	87,494.00	64,269.00	23,225.00	26.54%	61,539.00
Net Curling Fund	(15,740.00)	(14,745.00)	(995.00)	6.32%	(13,915.00)

CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS
PARKS & RECREATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

August 14, 2019

3:00 P.m.

Municipal Office - Council Chambers

PRESENT: Rick Lotan (Chairperson)
Councilor Dalgity
Scott Newton
Terry Ainsworth
Sherryl Smith
Councilor Guerard (3:13)
Denny O'Connell

STAFF/OTHERS: Calvin Murphy- Recreation Manager
Bonnie Ostrom, Recording Secretary

REGRETS: Christine Anderson

Chairperson Rick Lotan called the meeting to order at 3:05 p.m.

A. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Moved by Denny O'Connell

Seconded by Councilor Dalgity

THAT the August 14, 2019 agenda be accepted as presented.

CARRIED

B. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST OR GENERAL NATURE THEREOF

None

C. DELEGATIONS/PRESENTATIONS/TOURS- None

D. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Moved by Councilor Dalgity

Seconded by Scott Newton

THAT the June 25, 2019 Parks & Recreation Advisory Committee minutes be accepted as presented.

CARRIED

E. BUSINESS ARISING OUT OF MINUTES

1. Grass cutting & grounds maintenance locations

The contractors list of grass cutting & ground maintenance locations were presented to the committee. The current contract is for two years ending 2019. It was suggested if a GPS system was implemented that an estimate of the amount of grass cutting requirements could be done in the future tenders.

2. Pakenham Trail

Questions were asked about; the amount of funding the various sponsors would be giving, accessibility requirements for the trail, agreement with the church regarding the access at the cemetery, have residents adjacent to the proposed trail been notified.

All things will be address but without support for the concept from the committee/council then the project would not move forward.

Moved by Denny O'Connell

Seconded by Sherryl Smith

THAT the Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee support the concept of the Pakenham Trail and recommends the working group make a presentation to Council.

CARRIED

F. ROUND TABLE

- Video Surveillance Policy – the policy was passed by Council on August 13. The cameras have been installed at the Gemmill Park splashpad washrooms. They will now be activated and training will follow for the assigned staff.
- Riverwalk Extension - extension to the Riverwalk by the ORPC has been completed. A bench will be installed shortly.
- 2020 Budget - first draft is due by September 16. There is a capital plan already in place for the next ten years.
- Stewart Community Centre – the dasher board project is now complete. A recognition event will take place on Saturday September 14 at 11:30am at the Stewart Community Centre.
- Cyclorace - The Recreation Manager confirmed the Cyclorace organizers decided to find an alternative location in future years.

G. REPORTS - None

H. INFORMATION/CORRESPONDENCE

- 1. Jane Young letter

This letter was received as information. The “Old Home Week” event raised funds and would also like to have a bench installed at Don Maynard Park. The Recreation Manager will forward this information on to Jane Young.

- 2. Terry Goodyear letter

Mr. Goodyear is looking to have a dog park within the Riverfront Estates subdivision. The Recreation Manager confirmed that they are currently working from the original plans approved by the previous Council, which currently does not include a dog park. It is estimated it will take at least another year to complete the project.

Mr. Goodyear’s letter will be presented to Council. Staff will await direction from Council.

I. OTHER/NEW BUSINESS

J. MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS :

Next meeting: Tuesday, September 24 at 3:00 p.m. in Council Chambers.

K. ADJOURNMENT

Moved by Councillor Dalgity

Seconded by Sherryl Smith

THAT the August 14, 2019 Parks & Recreation Advisory Committee meeting be adjourned at 4:09 p.m.

CARRIED

Bonnie Ostrom, Recording Secretary

A meeting of the **Mississippi Mills Accessibility Advisory Committee** was held on **Wednesday, August 21, 2019 at 3:00 p.m.** at the Municipal Office.

PRESENT:

Committee: Araina Clark
Betty Preston
Claire Marson
Jim Lowry
Kristen Cavanagh-Ray
Myrna Blair
Councillor Cynthia Guerard

Staff/Others: Jeanne Harfield, Deputy Clerk

Regrets: Paul Crozier

Chairperson Betty Preston called the meeting to order at 3:05 p.m.

A. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Moved by Araina Clark
Seconded by Claire Marson
THAT the agenda be accepted as presented.

CARRIED

B. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST OR GENERAL NATURE THEREOF

None

C. DELEGATIONS / PRESENTATIONS / TOURS

None

D. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Moved by Claire Marson
Seconded by Jim Lowry
THAT the minutes dated June 19, 2019 be approved as presented.

CARRIED

E. BUSINESS ARISING OUT OF MINUTES

1. Accessible Apps

The Committee reviewed the memo and opted to promote app. Promotion ideas include: highlighting at business breakfasts, include as part of National Access Awareness Week, add it as part of the Multi-Year Accessibility Plan – use of technology.

2. Multi-Year Accessibility Plan Outline

The Clerk presented the outline and members discussed options to include in the draft report, the Clerk will bring back a draft report for members to review and provide input.

F. ROUND TABLE

Cynthia – September 9th Pakenham bump-outs public meeting

Betty – role of AAC and review of roadwork

G. REPORTS

None

H. INFORMATION / CORRESPONDENCE

None

I. OTHER/NEW BUSINESS

None

J. MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

September 18, 2019 @ 3:00pm

K. ADJOURNMENT

Moved by Jim Lowry
Seconded by Councillor Guerard
THAT the meeting be adjourned.

CARRIED

The meeting adjourned at 3:55 p.m.

Jeanne Harfield, Acting Clerk
Recording Secretary

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS
ROADS AND PUBLIC WORKS REPORT

MEETING DATE: September 17th 2019
TO: Committee of the Whole
FROM: Guy Bourgon, P.Eng., Director of Roads and Public Works
SUBJECT: **Almonte Downtown Revitalization**

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council provide direction for Little Bridge St redevelopment based on the options presented.

BACKGROUND:

In 2015, the Municipality undertook an Environmental Assessment of the Almonte Downtown Core which was predicated on infrastructure, both above and below ground, having reached the end of its lifespan. Underground piping dates back to 1930, while above grade infrastructure such as sidewalks and road surface are in poor condition, and both are in need of replacement. Considerable public consultation occurred as part of this assignment undertaken by Parsons with respect to what the stakeholders wanted to see as part of a new Almonte Downtown, with the final concept plan presented focusing on the desires of the majority of businesses and members of the public involved in the process.

On August 24th, 2017, Council held a special meeting to provide final direction to staff in order to move ahead with a detailed design for the Almonte Downtown Revitalization. Council had previously requested staff look at efficiencies and opportunities to lower the cost of the project from the over \$20 million estimated by the EA consultant. Some of the direction provided by Council at the special meeting included limiting the assignment to the works northwest of Bridge Street (Mill Street, Little Bridge Street, Brae Street, High Street), deletion of unit pavers in favour of more cost effective surfaces, re-use of street lighting, maintaining bench numbers and pursuing the removal of the Little Bridge Street railway trestle in favour of an at-grade crossing with no height restrictions. The plan presented also included an improved pedestrian environment and additional landscaping. New accessible benches, bike racks and waste containers (garbage and recycling) were procured and installed in 2018 as a result of receiving the Main Street Revitalization grant in the amount of \$49,200.

On the basis of Council's direction, Jp2g Consultants were awarded the assignment for the detailed design which they commenced in 2018 and are looking to finalize in 2019. In order to do so, a reconfirmation of the previous direction of the former Council is appropriate as the drawings are now at the 60% design stage and further public consultation has taken place.

DISCUSSION:

A Public Information Center was held on April 30th, 2019, at the 60% design stage in accordance with the terms of reference of the assignment in order to gather input from the general public. Boards were displayed across the Almonte Old Town Hall auditorium for ease of viewing and a brief presentation was made by the consulting engineers. The meeting was attended by between 70 and 80 residents based on those persons who signed in and an approximation of those who did not. Several members of Council were also in attendance and expressed concerns regarding some of the design elements. Of the comments received, the more common concerns were parking, sidewalks, access during construction, access post construction, landscaping, and the removal of the Little Bridge Street railway trestle.

Due to the feedback received from the first meeting, Council directed staff to hold a second public meeting, with the addition of seating and an open microphone for questions and comments. The second meeting held on June 3rd, 2019, had equal attendance to that of the first, and generated additional comment submissions. All of the public comments received as part of both public meetings and from the on-line posting of the presentation have been previously sent to members of Council on June 17th, 2019. Of the comments heard and received through the consultation with the public, the greatest number of comments were in regard to the removal of the Little Bridge Street railway trestle. There were also safety concerns of inadequate railings both on the sidewalk side and on the retaining wall sides of Little Bridge Street, and large delivery vehicles striking the trestle due to inadequate clearance, and a suggestion to make Little Bridge Street fully one way post removal to increase parking opportunities.

The Little Bridge Street railway trestle is an older steel girder structure with little architectural or aesthetic value. The attached photos show the condition of the structure, abutments and retaining walls prior to the addition of the OVRT railings. While the structure and abutments are the responsibility of the County of Lanark, the roadway, sidewalk & railings, retaining walls and underground infrastructure are the responsibility of the Municipality.

At the end of the commenting period, 40 persons submitted comments in opposition to the trestle removal. Several people cited the trestle's historical value since the train station had already been removed in years past on the site now occupied by the Almonte Library. Others indicated their desire to take the removed trestle and place it

somewhere on municipal property as a monument to the former rail service which was a large part of Almonte's history (1859-1969).

Of further concern was the cost of the removal of the trestle as compared to keeping the trestle in place and the lack of information presented at the public meetings in this regard. Jp2g was subsequently tasked to complete a cost comparison of both options stemming from these concerns. What they determined was that the trestle removal option was marginally less expensive than keeping the trestle in place (\$510,000 versus \$535,000, not including HST). This does not factor in any costs which may be absorbed by the County of Lanark. The County has previously indicated that they would consider cost sharing on the removal of the trestle as it reduces their long term maintenance costs associated with the structure. A copy of the cost comparison is attached for Council's reference along with a rendering of what the streetscape would look like post-removal.

It should be noted that the OVRT would remain linear with grades complying with AODA requirements for recreational trails should the trestle be removed and the road be raised as per the 60% design (see attached drawing). Long term maintenance costs would also be reduced for the Municipality with the elimination of retaining walls, elevated sidewalks and railings, large vehicles would not have to contend with height restrictions and on-street parking would be able to be accommodated due to at-grade sidewalks.

Another concern indicated by the public was safety in crossing Little Bridge Street on the OVRT once the trestle is removed. There are presently two nearby uncontrolled crossings of the OVRT at Bridge Street and Main Street, with both of these streets being four lanes wide and having significant traffic volumes. Little Bridge Street is only two lanes and does not have high traffic volumes, and volume will go down further once the roadway is converted to one way traffic through the OVRT section with one travel lane and one parking lane. As per the rendering, sight lines looking up Little Bridge Street from the OVRT will be unobstructed, giving users the ability to determine an opportunity for a safe crossing. Should pedestrians wish to cross at a controlled intersection, they could choose to use the nearby Bridge Street/Little Bridge Street intersection.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

As indicated above, the removal of the trestle option is marginally less expensive than maintaining the current configuration of the roadway, and will have less long term maintenance costs for both the Municipality and the County of Lanark. Council has yet to undertake their Strategic Planning exercise which will likely consider whether the Almonte Downtown Revitalization will be a priority for this term of Council. Based on the direction provided by Council, our consultant will be working on finalizing their assignment in 2019. Construction of the first phase of the project could conceivably occur as soon as 2020 based on Council's direction, or could be delayed at the will of Council to give businesses adequate notice of pending construction disruptions.

Financing options would also need to be considered as well as any potential grant opportunities.

With respect to underground servicing, the Water and Wastewater Master Plan identifies only one section of sanitary sewer on Bridge Street between Little Bridge Street and Water Street as requiring replacement due to insufficient capacity within the next 5 years. The remaining infrastructure, while old and at the end of its service life, is not deficient from a capacity perspective, although recently completed flow monitoring has confirmed heavy inflow and infiltration this spring which is symptomatic of older leaking sewers and improper connections.

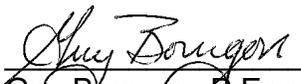
Project costing will be completed by the design consultant once the design has been finalized in 2019. This information will further assist Council in determining the timing and phasing of the Almonte Downtown Revitalization.

SUMMARY:

In order for the design consultant to complete their assignment Council will need to provide clear direction to Staff regarding the two options for Little Bridge Street railway trestle.

Respectfully submitted,

Reviewed by,



Guy Bourgon, P.Eng.
Director of Roads and Public Works



Ken Kelly, CAO







Raising of Little Bridge Street and Extent of grading on OVRT



July 12, 2019
Municipality of Mississippi Mills
3131 Old Perth Rd.
P.O. Box 400
Almonte, ON, K0A 1A0

Attention: Mr. Guy Bourgon, P,Eng.
Director of Public Works

**Re Costing of Options for Little Bridge Street
Almonte Downtown Core Infrastructure Renewal Project
Municipality of Mississippi Mills
Jp2g Project No. 17-5095A**

Dear Guy:

As requested, we have developed an opinion of probable cost for two options related to infrastructure renewal within Little Bridge Street at the former railway trestle. The costs are based on works included within the area noted on the attached figure.

Option #1 Remove Trestle and Regrade Roadway

This option includes; removal of the trestle, removal of the abutments to below grade, regrading the trail to provide for accessibility, renewal of underground infrastructure, raising the road at the trestle by approximately two metres, and new sidewalks.

Option #2 Maintain Trestle and Roadway

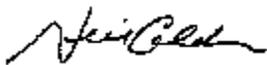
This option includes; maintain trestle and add stone dust surface, repair and resurface abutments and retaining walls, replace railing, renewal of underground infrastructure and roadway in near current locations, and new sidewalks.

The opinion of probable cost for each option is as follows:

Option #1	Remove Trestle and Regrade Roadway	\$510,000 Plus HST
Option #2	Maintain Trestle and Roadway	\$535,000 Plus HST

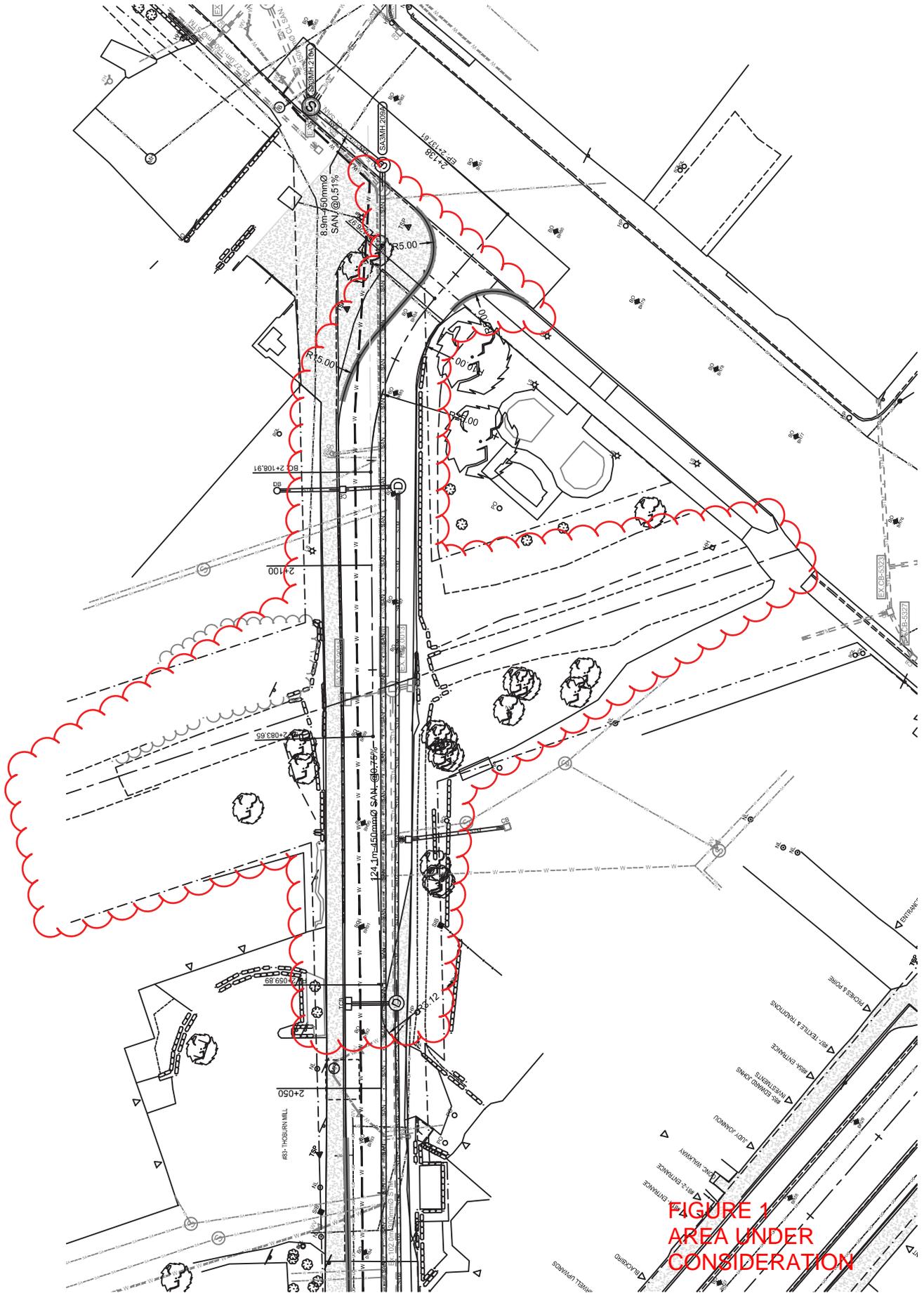
Please contact the undersigned if you require additional information or clarification.

Yours truly,
Jp2g Consultants Inc.
ENGINEERS • PLANNERS • PROJECT MANAGERS



Neil Caldwell, P.Eng PMP
Project Manager

Att. Figure 1 Area Under Consideration
Opinion of Probable Cost – Cost Breakdown



Cost Comparison - Little Bridge Street Options

Municipality of Mississippi Mills

DOWNTOWN CORE INFRASTRUCTURE RENEWAL - ALMONTE

TRESTLE REMAIN IN PLACE - MAINTAIN ROAD GRADE

Jp2g Reference: 17-5095A

ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1.00 ROAD CONSTRUCTION					
1.01	Clearing & Grubbing (Road Only)	l.s.	1.0	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
1.02	Earth Excavation (Road Grading)	l.s.	1.0	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
1.03	Rock Excavation (Road Grading) (Provisional)	m ³	10.0	\$ 75.00	\$ 750.00
1.04	Road Surface Course 40mm Depth (Hot Mix HL 3 or Superpave 12.5)	m ² (P)	515.0	\$ 16.00	\$ 8,240.00
1.05	Road Base Course 40mm Depth (Hot Mix HL 8 or Superpave 19)	m ² (P)	515.0	\$ 12.00	\$ 6,180.00
1.06	Tack Coating (Application Rate 0.2kg/m ²)	m ²	515.0	\$ 1.00	\$ 515.00
1.07	Granular "A" - Road (150mm)	m ² (P)	515.0	\$ 8.00	\$ 4,120.00
1.08	Granular "B" - Road (400mm)	m ² (P)	515.0	\$ 11.00	\$ 5,665.00
1.09	Woven Geotextile below Granular B	m ² (P)	515.0	\$ 2.50	\$ 1,287.50
1.10	Concrete Sidewalk	m ²	315.0	\$ 100.00	\$ 31,500.00
1.11	Handrail for Concrete Sidewalk	m	40.0	\$ 150.00	\$ 6,000.00
1.12	Concrete Retaining Wall under Concrete Sidewalk (allowance)	m	120.0	\$ 500.00	\$ 60,000.00
1.13	Tactile Walking Surface Indicators for Sidewalk Ramps	sets	2.0	\$ 600.00	\$ 1,200.00
1.14	Removal of Asphalt (Full Depth) (Roadway)	m ² (P)	515.0	\$ 6.00	\$ 3,090.00
1.15	Removal of Concrete Sidewalk (Inc. Handrail & sidewalk)	m ² (P)	315.0	\$ 150.00	\$ 47,250.00
1.16	Removal of Concrete Retaining Wall under Concrete Sidewalk	m (P)	120.0	\$ 100.00	\$ 12,000.00
1.17	Pavement Markings	l.s.	1.0	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00
1.18	Topsoil - Imported (100mm Depth)	m ²	50.0	\$ 7.00	\$ 350.00
1.19	Nursery Sod	m ²	50.0	\$ 12.00	\$ 600.00
SP - Special Provisional Item, PROV - Provisional Item, (P) - Plan Quantity					
1.00 - SUBTOTAL				\$	211,247.50

ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
2.00 SANITARY SEWERS AND APPURTENANCES					
2.01	450mmØ PVC SDR-35 Gravity Sanitary Sewer	m	85.0	\$ 750.00	\$ 63,750.00
2.02	125mmØ PVC SDR-28 Sanitary Service	ea	4.0	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 8,000.00
2.03	Rock Excavation for Sanitary Sewer Installation	m ³	20.0	\$ 75.00	\$ 1,500.00
2.04	Closed Circuit Television Inspection of Sanitary Sewer	m	85.0	\$ 10.00	\$ 850.00
2.05	Removal of Sanitary Sewers	m (P)	85.0	\$ 80.00	\$ 6,800.00
2.06	Removal of Sanitary Manholes	ea	1.0	\$ 650.00	\$ 650.00
2.07	Investigate Existing Sanitary Service	ea	4.0	\$ 350.00	\$ 1,400.00
2.08	Sanitary Sewer By-Pass Pumping	l.s.	1.0	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
SP - Special Provisional Item, PROV - Provisional Item, (P) - Plan Quantity					
2.00 - SUBTOTAL				\$	132,950.00

ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
3.00 STORM SEWERS AND APPURTENANCES					
3.01	New Twin Catch Basin (inc. Frames & Grates, 150mm Subdrain & 300mmØ Lead)	ea.	2.0	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 9,600.00
3.02	New 1200mmØ Storm Manhole (inc. Frames & Grates & 150mm Subdrain)	ea.	1.0	\$ 5,750.00	\$ 5,750.00
3.03	New 300mmØ Storm Sewer	m	32.0	\$ 285.00	\$ 9,120.00
3.04	New 300mmØ Storm Sewer Lead to existing Catchbasin #CB4709 (inc. Connection & Restoration)	l.s.	1.0	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00
3.05	Rock Excavation for Storm Sewer Installation	m ³	25.0	\$ 75.00	\$ 1,875.00
3.06	Closed Circuit Television Inspection of Storm Sewer	m (P)	32.0	\$ 10.00	\$ 320.00
3.07	Removal of Storm Sewers	m (P)	32.0	\$ 65.00	\$ 2,080.00
3.08	Removal of Storm MH	ea	1.0	\$ 425.00	\$ 425.00
3.09	Removal of Catchbasin's inc. leads (All Types)	ea	2.0	\$ 550.00	\$ 1,100.00
SP - Special Provisional Item, PROV - Provisional Item, (P) - Plan Quantity					
3.00 - SUBTOTAL				\$	42,270.00

ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
4.00 WATERMAIN AND APPURTENANCES					
4.01	150mmØ PVC Class150 DR18Watermain	m (P)	80.0	\$ 275.00	\$ 22,000.00
4.02	Rock Excavation for Watermain Installation	m ³	200.0	\$ 75.00	\$ 15,000.00
4.03	19mmØ Water Service (inc. Saddle and Curb Stop)	ea (P)	3.0	\$ 200.00	\$ 600.00
4.04	Testing of Watermains (Pressure Testing, Chlorine Residual Testing)	l.s.	1.0	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
4.05	Supplement Local Water Supply	l.s.	1.0	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
SP - Special Provisional Item, PROV - Provisional Item, (P) - Plan Quantity					
4.00 - SUBTOTAL				\$	57,600.00

ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
5.00 TRESTLE SPECIFIC WORK - REPAIR & RESURFACE					
5.01	Mobilization	l.s.	1	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
5.02	Disposal fees	load	1	\$ 800.00	\$ 800.00
Façade #1 (north abutment, with sidewalk)					
5.03	Hydrodemolition of concrete & cleaning	m ²	29	\$ 350.00	\$ 10,150.00
5.04	Wire mesh install, anchoring dowels	l.s.	1	\$ 2,800.00	\$ 2,800.00
5.05	Shotcrete (approx. 100mm layer applied)	m ²	29	\$ 400.00	\$ 11,600.00
5.06	Trowelling & finishing concrete surface	m ²	29	\$ 60.00	\$ 1,740.00
5.07	New joint at base of wall	m	13.4	\$ 250.00	\$ 3,350.00
Façade #2 (south abutment, without sidewalk)					
5.08	Hydrodemolition of concrete & cleaning	m ²	34	\$ 350.00	\$ 11,900.00
5.09	Wire mesh install, anchoring dowels	l.s.	1	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 3,200.00
5.10	Shotcrete (approx. 100mm layer applied)	m ²	34	\$ 400.00	\$ 13,600.00
5.11	Trowelling & finishing concrete surface	m ²	34	\$ 60.00	\$ 2,040.00
Retaining wall with large vertical crack (east side of south abutment)					
5.12	Excavate backfill material behind wall, excavator rental	m ³	9.3	\$ 400.00	\$ 3,720.00
5.13	Cut & demolish concrete around crack, half of wall thickness	m	2	\$ 600.00	\$ 1,200.00
5.14	Install dowels in concrete in both sides (drill & epoxy)	l.s.	1	\$ 1,280.00	\$ 1,280.00
5.15	Reform wall, formwork	l.s.	1	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
5.16	Mortar install	l.s.	1	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00
5.17	Install clean stone backfill	m ³	9.3	\$ 70.00	\$ 650.00
5.18	Reinstate topsoil & sod	l.s.	1	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00
Sidewalk repair at base of posts					
5.19	Cut and remove damaged concrete around guard rail post bases	post	10	\$ 200.00	\$ 2,000.00
5.20	Brush rebar, humidify surface	post	10	\$ 40.00	\$ 400.00
5.21	Apply corrosion inhibitor	post	10	\$ 45.00	\$ 450.00
5.22	Formwork around concrete	post	10	\$ 250.00	\$ 2,500.00
5.23	Repair mortar	post	10	\$ 230.00	\$ 2,300.00
SP - Special Provisional Item, PROV - Provisional Item, (P) - Plan Quantity					
5.00 - SUBTOTAL				\$	89,680.00

Cost Comparison - Little Bridge Street Options
Municipality of Mississippi Mills
DOWNTOWN CORE INFRASTRUCTURE RENEWAL - ALMONTE

TRESTLE REMAIN IN PLACE - MAINTAIN ROAD GRADE

SUMMARY

	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT
1.00	ROAD CONSTRUCTION	\$ 211,247.50
2.00	SANITARY SEWERS AND APPURTENANCES	\$ 132,950.00
3.00	STORM SEWERS AND APPURTENANCES	\$ 42,270.00
4.00	WATERMAIN AND APPURTENANCES	\$ 57,600.00
5.00	TRESTLE SPECIFIC WORK - REPAIR & RESURFACE	\$ 89,680.00
	SUB-TOTAL	\$ 533,747.50
	HST 13%	\$ 69,387.17
	TOTAL TENDERED AMOUNT	\$ 603,134.67

Note: This Opinion of Probable Cost contains a segment of Little Bridge Street only. It starts at just past the entrance to the Thoburn Mill Business Complex's Sign up to the edge of Bridge Street. It does not include any work along Bridge Street. Costs do not include Landscape Trees.

Cost Comparison - Little Bridge Street Options

Municipality of Mississippi Mills

DOWNTOWN CORE INFRASTRUCTURE RENEWAL - ALMONTE

TRESTLE REMOVED - RAISE ROAD GRADE

Jp2g Reference: 17-5095A

ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1.00 ROAD CONSTRUCTION					
1.01	Clearing & Grubbing (Road Only)	l.s.	1.0	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
1.02	Earth Excavation (Road Grading)	l.s.	1.0	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
1.03	Rock Excavation (Road Grading) (Provisional)	m ³			
1.04	Road Surface Course 40mm Depth (Hot Mix HL 3 or Superpave 12.5)	m ² (P)	515.0	\$ 16.00	\$ 8,240.00
1.05	Road Base Course 40mm Depth (Hot Mix HL 8 or Superpave 19)	m ² (P)	515.0	\$ 12.00	\$ 6,180.00
1.06	Tack Coating (Application Rate 0.2kg/m ²)	m ²	515.0	\$ 1.00	\$ 515.00
1.07	Granular "A" - Road (150mm)	m ² (P)	515.0	\$ 8.00	\$ 4,120.00
1.08	Granular "B" - Road (400mm)	m ² (P)	515.0	\$ 11.00	\$ 5,665.00
1.09	Woven Geotextile below Granular B	m ² (P)	515.0	\$ 2.50	\$ 1,287.50
1.10	Concrete Sidewalk	m ²	315.0	\$ 100.00	\$ 31,500.00
1.11	Handrail for Concrete Sidewalk	m			
1.12	Concrete Retaining Wall under Concrete Sidewalk	m			
1.13	Tactile Walking Surface Indicators for Sidewalk Ramps	sets	2.0	\$ 600.00	\$ 1,200.00
1.14	Removal of Asphalt (Full Depth) (Roadway)	m ² (P)	515.0	\$ 6.00	\$ 3,090.00
1.15	Removal of Concrete Sidewalk (Inc. Handrail & sidewalk)	m ² (P)	315.0	\$ 150.00	\$ 47,250.00
1.16	Removal of Concrete Retaining Wall under Concrete Sidewalk	m (P)	120.0	\$ 100.00	\$ 12,000.00
1.17	Pavement Markings	l.s.	1.0	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00
1.18	Topsoil - Imported (100mm Depth)	m ²	50.0	\$ 7.00	\$ 350.00
1.19	Nursery Sod	m ²	50.0	\$ 12.00	\$ 600.00
SP - Special Provisional Item, PROV - Provisional Item, (P) - Plan Quantity					
1.00 - SUBTOTAL				\$	145,497.50

ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
2.00 SANITARY SEWERS AND APPURTENANCES					
2.01	450mmØ PVC SDR-35 Gravity Sanitary Sewer	m	85.0	\$ 750.00	\$ 63,750.00
2.02	125mmØ PVC SDR-28 Sanitary Service	ea	4.0	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 8,000.00
2.03	Rock Excavation for Sanitary Sewer Installation	m ³	20.0	\$ 75.00	\$ 1,500.00
2.04	Closed Circuit Television Inspection of Sanitary Sewer	m	85.0	\$ 10.00	\$ 850.00
2.05	Removal of Sanitary Sewers	m (P)	85.0	\$ 80.00	\$ 6,800.00
2.06	Removal of Sanitary Manholes	ea	1.0	\$ 650.00	\$ 650.00
2.07	Investigate Existing Sanitary Service	ea	4.0	\$ 350.00	\$ 1,400.00
2.08	Sanitary Sewer By-Pass Pumping	l.s.	1.0	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
SP - Special Provisional Item, PROV - Provisional Item, (P) - Plan Quantity					
2.00 - SUBTOTAL				\$	132,950.00

ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
3.00 STORM SEWERS AND APPURTENANCES					
3.01	New Catch Basin (inc. Frames & Grates, 150mm Subdrain & 300mmØ)	ea.	2.0	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 9,600.00
3.02	New Twin Catch Basin (inc. Frames & Grates, 150mm Subdrain & 300mmØ)	ea.	1.0	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 4,800.00
3.03	New 1200mmØ Storm Manhole (inc. Frames & Grates & 150mm Subdrain)	ea.	2.0	\$ 5,750.00	\$ 11,500.00
3.04	New 300mmØ Drainage Basin (inc. Frames & Grates & 300mmØ Lead)	ea.	1.0	\$ 5,750.00	\$ 5,750.00
3.05	New 300mmØ Storm Sewer	m	32.0	\$ 285.00	\$ 9,120.00
3.06	New 300mmØ Storm Sewer Lead to existing Catchbasin #CB4709 (inc. connection)	l.s.	1.0	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 7,500.00
3.06	Rock Excavation for Storm Sewer Installation	m ³	25.0	\$ 75.00	\$ 1,875.00
3.07	Closed Circuit Television Inspection of Storm Sewer	m (P)	32.0	\$ 10.00	\$ 320.00
3.08	Removal of Storm Sewers	m (P)	32.0	\$ 65.00	\$ 2,080.00
3.09	Removal of Storm MH	ea	1.0	\$ 425.00	\$ 425.00
3.10	Removal of Catchbasin's inc. leads (All Types)	ea	2.0	\$ 550.00	\$ 1,100.00
SP - Special Provisional Item, PROV - Provisional Item, (P) - Plan Quantity					
3.00 - SUBTOTAL				\$	39,670.00

ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
4.00 WATERMAIN AND APPURTENANCES					
4.01	150mmØ PVC Class150 DR18Watermain	m (P)	80.0	\$ 275.00	\$ 22,000.00
4.02	Rock Excavation for Watermain	m ³	100.0	\$ 75.00	\$ 7,500.00
4.03	19mmØ Water Service (inc. Saddle and Curb Stop)	ea (P)	3.0	\$ 200.00	\$ 600.00
4.04	Testing of Watermains (Pressure Testing, Chlorine Residual Testing)	l.s.	1.0	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
4.05	Supplement Local Water Supply	l.s.	1.0	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
SP - Special Provisional Item, PROV - Provisional Item, (P) - Plan Quantity					
4.00 - SUBTOTAL				\$	50,100.00

ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
5.00 TRESTLE SPECIFIC WORK - REMOVE BRIDGE					
5.01	Clearing & Grubbing (Trestle Sides/Trail)	l.s.	1.0	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
5.02	Earth Excavation (Trestle Sides/Trail)	l.s.	1.0	\$ 17,500.00	\$ 17,500.00
5.03	Disposal of Contaminated Soils (Provisional)	l.s.	1.0	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00
5.04	Disposal fees for structural components	load	24.0	\$ 800.00	\$ 19,200.00
5.05	Mobilization	l.s.	1	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
5.06	Demolition of guards on bridge	l.s.	1	\$ 640.00	\$ 640.00
5.07	Demolition of bridge deck topping (gravel, base material, deck/plate surface)	l.s.	1	\$ 2,600.00	\$ 2,600.00
5.08	Disassembly & recycling of steel structure (beams & girders)	ton	10	\$ 2,040.00	\$ 20,400.00
5.09	Demolition of concrete abutments	m ³	40	\$ 500.00	\$ 20,000.00
5.10	Granular "M" (Trail-150mm Depth)	m ²	320.0	\$ 14.00	\$ 4,480.00
5.11	Crushed Stone Dust (Trail-25mm depth)	m ²	320.0	\$ 10.00	\$ 3,200.00
5.12	Handrail/Fence along top of slope (@The Georgia Peach) inc. concrete footing wall (200mm above grade)	m	30.0	\$ 100.00	\$ 3,000.00
5.13	Topsoil - Imported (100mm Depth)	m ²	1,000.0	\$ 7.00	\$ 7,000.00
5.14	Nursery Sod	m ²	1,000.0	\$ 12.00	\$ 12,000.00
					\$ -
SP - Special Provisional Item, PROV - Provisional Item, (P) - Plan Quantity					
5.00 - SUBTOTAL				\$	140,020.00

Cost Comparison - Little Bridge Street Options
Municipality of Mississippi Mills
DOWNTOWN CORE INFRASTRUCTURE RENEWAL - ALMONTE

TRESTLE REMOVED - RAISE ROAD GRADE

SUMMARY

	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL AMOUNT
1.00	ROAD CONSTRUCTION	\$ 145,497.50
2.00	SANITARY SEWERS AND APPURTENANCES	\$ 132,950.00
3.00	STORM SEWERS AND APPURTENANCES	\$ 39,670.00
4.00	WATERMAIN AND APPURTENANCES	\$ 50,100.00
5.00	TRESTLE SPECIFIC WORK - REMOVE BRIDGE	\$ 140,020.00
	SUB-TOTAL	\$ 508,237.50
	HST 13%	\$ 66,070.88
	TOTAL TENDERED AMOUNT	\$ 574,308.38

Note: This Opinion of Probable Cost contains a segment of Little Bridge Street only. It starts at just past the entrance to the Thoburn Mill Business Complex's Sign up to the edge of Bridge Street. It does not include any work along Bridge Street. Costs do not include Landscap Trees.

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS

STAFF REPORT

DATE: September 17, 2019
TO: Committee of the Whole
FROM: Niki Dwyer, Director of Planning
SUBJECT: **Community Official Plan Update**

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT Council receive the Community Official Plan Update report for information.

BACKGROUND:

The Municipality of Mississippi Mills adopted the current *Community Official Plan* (the COP) in December 2005 and received Ministry approval of the plan in August 2006. In accordance with Section 26(1) of the *Planning Act*, the Municipality shall undertake a conformity and consistency review of the COP every five (5) years. The 5 year review was initiated in 2009 to review and update existing land use policies and examine the consistency of development within the first four years of the plan with the projected growth targets.

On June 26th, 2018 Council passed Bylaw 18-66 adopting Amendment No. 21 which was provided to Lanark County (“the approval authority”) for approval. The application was deemed complete by the County on September 5, 2019 and circulated for review and analysis to the County’s planning consultant (JP2G Inc).

The County returned to the Municipality 75 draft modification to the plan, which Council was presented with for review and direction in March 2019. Staff responded per the direction of Council in April 2019, however the County countered with a response in late July 2019 that proved contrary to the direction desired by Council.

The County has suggested the following:

- That the Natural Heritage System approach favoured by Council was contrary to the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) and could not be supported. County suggests deferral of a decision respecting the Natural Heritage System policies and mapping.
- That the Agricultural lands mapping approach favoured by Council was contrary to the PPS and could not be supported. County suggested deferral of a decision respecting the Agricultural land mapping pending further analysis (ie. a LEAR).

- That a separate Official Plan Amendment and Sustainable Communities Official Plan Amendment be filed to propose an expansion of the Almonte Ward Settlement Boundary, pending the completion of a new Comprehensive Review in accordance with the PPS.

Staff have provided draft support for these three remaining items¹, as it was felt that there was little middle ground to be reached on the issue of Natural Heritage Systems at this time; that a LEAR was the most effective means of mapping our Agricultural lands and that more time was needed to complete the task; and that settlement on the resubmission of a separate OPA for the settlement boundary was the quickest path forward in furthering the Municipalities objective to expand Almonte ward.

The County will be providing formal modifications for review and resolution by Municipal Council before a final decision on OPA 21 is made. Staff were optimistic that such modifications would be provided before the end of third quarter, however the County has not confirmed a timeline for the response of modification.

The timeline for conclusion of OPA 21 remains unconfirmed by the County at the time of the drafting of this report.

In the meantime, staff have formally launched pre-submission research in order to update the Comprehensive Review and Planning Justification Report for the submission of OPA 22 (Almonte Settlement Boundary), however there are several changes to the PPS related to growth forecasting timelines and Comprehensive Review requirements that are pending. As a result, staff are reluctant to finalize and formally launch OPA 22 in public consultation until the new PPS is adopted.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

It is worth noting, that the Municipality bares the expense for the County's review of the OPA submission. This includes primarily the professional fees associated with JP2G's involvement on the file. To date the Municipality has been billed \$2,840.96 for the review, up to the end of 2018. Further costs are anticipated to be billed, however their value is unpredictable at this time. Staff believe however, that the costs can be absorbed within the professional fees anticipated for the department.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION:

Staff have provided an update on the status of the Almonte Ward Settlement Boundary to parties who made comment in the original circulation of OPA 21 regarding the delay in the approval of the proposed expansion. Staff will continue to work collaboratively with the parties, as well as any other participate in the new consultation process to advance the public interest.

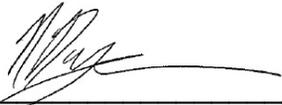
¹ Note: The remaining 73 modifications of the plan have been mutually agreed upon by County and Municipal staff and reflect the direction provided by Council in March 2019.

SUMMARY:

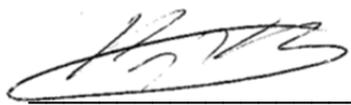
The purpose of this report is for information purposes and to formally update Council publically regarding the status of the file. Action and recommendations will come forward following the submission to final modifications by the County of Lanark prior to the conclusion of the file.

Respectfully submitted by,

Reviewed by:



Miki Dwyer, MCIP, RPP
Director of Planning



Ken Kelly
Chief Administrative Officer

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS

STAFF REPORT

DATE: September 17, 2019
TO: Committee of the Whole
FROM: Niki Dwyer, Director of Planning
SUBJECT: Proposed Provincial Policy Statement 2019

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT Council receive the Proposed Provincial Policy Statement 2019 report for information.

BACKGROUND:

Resulting from feedback received from the Most Homes, More Choice Action Plan released in May, 2019; the Province of Ontario launch a public consultation session on new proposed changes to the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) on July 22, 2019.

The PPS is the primary provincial land use policy document that sets out minimum requirements that apply across Ontario. All land use planning decisions by local approval authorities (ie. Mississippi Mills) “shall be consistent with” the PPS.

The PPS policies are intended to protect the public interest¹ and provide policy direction related to growth and development, the use and management of resources and the protection of the environment and public health and safety.

The current draft of the PPS was adopted by the former Liberal government in 2014.

DISCUSSION:

The PPS is proposed to see 5 key areas of change which have been summarized in Schedule A.

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing has indicated that the primary focus of the review of the PPS has been central to the issue of creating more housing, bringing a focus to climate change adaptation and reducing red tape.

¹ As defined by the Planning Act.

Key questions that should be considered in reviewing the draft PPS include the following:

- 1) Do the proposed policies effectively support goals related to increasing housing supply, creating and maintaining jobs, and red tape reduction while continuing to protect the environment, farmland, and public health and safety?
- 2) Do the proposed policies strike the right balance? Why or why not?
- 3) How do these policies take into consideration the views of Ontario communities?
- 4) Are there any other policy changes that are needed to support key priorities for housing, job creation, and streamlining of development approvals?
- 5) Are there other tools that are needed to help implement the proposed policies?

In general staff note that the proposed policy results in several substantial changes that Council should be aware of:

- There is a stark dichotomy between the provision of affordable housing and policies which mandate that new development will be based on a market-based need² approach;
- Policies have been proposed to permit flexibility to permit sewage and water services in rural settlement areas (this is not the same as *rural*) but there is no clarity regarding what “certain tests” have to be met to be permitted;
- Agricultural policies are proposed to permit the erection of ground-mount solar on specialty crop areas and agricultural lands;
- There are no proposed changes to Natural Heritage Systems policies;
- Municipalities may adopt a voluntary management approach to locally and regionally significant wetlands (which is consistent with the existing policies we have);
- Municipalities may undertake a voluntary approach to agricultural systems approaches to enhance agricultural protection (but note: this is a change to policy only, no changes are proposed to the previous mapping approaching)
- There are several noted changes in language of the PPS to change shall to should (or vice versa) which result in major interpretation changes;
- Policies are include to permit mineral aggregate operations to permit extraction in areas of natural heritage systems where no negative impacts (there is no clarity around how this would be possible);
- A significant number of policies are proposed to have “companion policies” by the Province, but there is no information about when these would be available or what they would specify;

² Note: “Market-based need” is not defined by the PPS.

- Policies are intended to recognize and promote engagement between municipalities and Indigenous communities on land use planning and issues identification;

PUBLIC CONSULTATION:

The Province is hosting public consultation on the PPS for 90 days, expiring on October 21, 2019. Any member of the public is welcome to submit comments in one of the following ways:

- Email comments directly to: planningconsultation@ontario.ca
- Submit comments through the ERO: www.ero.ontario.ca/notice/091-0279
- By mail: Planning Consultation
Provincial Planning Policy Branch
777 Bay Street
13th floor
Toronto, ON
M5G 2E5

SUMMARY:

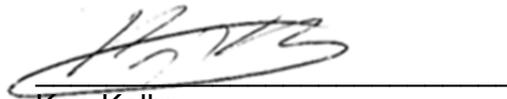
The purpose of this report is for information purposes and to formally update Council on the nature and scope of changes of the proposed PPS. Council is encouraged to review the material and provide commentary on the proposed changes.

Respectfully submitted by,

Reviewed by:



Miki Dwyer, MCIP, RPP
Director of Planning



Ken Kelly
Chief Administrative Officer

Appendix A – Proposed Changes to PPS (Provided by MMAH)

Appendix B – Track change copy of PPS (Provided by Osler Law)

Appendix A – Proposed Changes to the PPS (Provided by MMAH)



PROVINCIAL POLICY STATEMENT (PPS) REVIEW

A

Increasing Housing Supply & Mix

A stable housing market with sufficient supply will help make housing more attainable and affordable for the people of Ontario. It will also attract new investment and create investment-ready communities that are attractive to employers and provide workers with places to live.

The PPS draft policies would:

- Increase land supply requirements that municipalities must meet:
 - Increase planning horizon from 20 to 25 years (1.1.2)
 - Increase housing land supply from 10 to 12 years (1.4.1(a))
 - Allow higher minimum requirement for serviced residential land (5 years) for upper- and single-tier municipalities (1.4.1)
- Update provincial guidance to support land budgeting (i.e. Projection Methodology) (1.1.2, 1.2.4(x))
- Increase flexibility for municipalities related to the phasing of development (1.1.3.7) and compact form (1.1.3.6)
- Add flexibility to the process for settlement area boundary expansions (e.g. allow minor adjustments subject to specific tests, highlight that study requirements should be proportionate to the size/scale of development) (1.1.3.8, 1.1.3.9)
- Support the development of housing to meet current and future housing needs, and add reference to housing options and market-based needs (Vision, 1.4.1, 1.4.3, Definitions: "Housing options")
- Require transit-supportive development and prioritize intensification, including potential air rights development, in proximity to transit, including corridors and stations (1.4.3(e))
- Support municipalities in achieving affordable housing targets by requiring alignment with Housing and Homelessness Plans (1.4.3(a))
- Broaden PPS policies to enhance support for development of long-term care homes (1.4.3(b)(1), Definitions: "Special needs" & "Public service facilities")

B

Protecting the Environment & Public Safety

The Made-in-Ontario Environment Plan includes a commitment to review land use policies that are critical to managing the impacts of a changing climate. Planning for extreme weather events helps protect people and property and makes financial sense.

The PPS draft policies would:

- Enhance direction to prepare for impacts of a changing climate (Vision, 1.1.1(i), 1.1.3.2(d), 1.6.1, 1.6.6.1(b)(2), 1.6.6.7(c), 1.8.1, 2.2.1(c), 3.1.3, Definitions: "Impacts of a changing climate",)
- Enhance stormwater management policies to protect water and support climate resiliency (1.6.6.7(a), 1.6.6.7(c), 1.6.6.7(d))
- Promote the on-site local reuse of excess soil (3.2.3)
- Maintain current policies related to natural and human made hazards which directs development away from hazardous areas including flood-prone areas in order to protect public health and safety, while work by the Special Advisor on flooding is underway (3.1)
- Maintain current policies that require municipalities in southern Ontario to identify natural heritage systems, and provide flexibility as to how to achieve this outcome (2.1.3)
- Provide a new, voluntary management approach for managing local or regionally-significant wetlands (2.1.10)
- Maintain protections for the Greenbelt

C

Reducing Barriers & Costs

A streamlined land use planning and development process which protects what is important – while reducing barriers and costs – supports economic growth and investment and the continued prosperity of Ontarians.

The PPS draft policies would:

- Require municipalities to take action to fast-track development applications for certain proposals (e.g. housing) (4.7)
- Allow mineral aggregate operations to use rehabilitation plans to demonstrate that extraction will have no negative impacts (2.5.2.2)
- Align policies and definition of cultural heritage with recent changes to the Ontario Heritage Act (Definitions: "Cultural heritage landscape", various other definitions)
- Refocus PPS energy policies to support a broad range of energy types and opportunities for increased energy supply (1.6.11.1)
- Ground mounted solar would be permitted in prime agricultural and specialty crop areas as an on-farm diversified use (Definitions: "On-farm diversified uses")
- Make minor changes to streamline development approvals and support burden reduction

D

Supporting Rural, Northern & Indigenous Communities

Rural, northern and Indigenous communities are vital to Ontario's continued prosperity and overall well-being.

The PPS draft policies would:

- Allow flexibility for communities by clarifying perceived barriers to sewage and water servicing policies for lot creation and development in rural settlement areas (1.6.6)
- Enhance municipal engagement with Indigenous communities on land use planning to help inform decision-making, build relationships and address issues upfront in the approvals process (1.2.2, 2.6.5, Vision)
- Promote an agricultural systems approach to enhance agricultural protections to support critical food production and the agricultural sector as a significant economic driver (1.7.1(i), 2.3.2, 2.3.6.2, Definitions: "Agricultural system", "Agri-food network")

E

Supporting Certainty & Economic Growth

Economic opportunities and continued investment are vital to supporting jobs and the continued economic well-being of all Ontarians. Supporting jobs is a key priority of Ontario's Open for Business agenda.

The PPS draft policies would:

- Encourage municipalities to facilitate conditions for economic investment (1.3.1(c))
- At the time of official plan review or update, encourage municipalities to assess locally-identified employment areas to ensure designations are appropriate (1.3.2.2)
- Provide municipalities with greater control over employment area conversions to support the forms of development and job creation that suit the local context (current and future) (1.3.2.5)
- Provide enhanced direction for land use compatibility and stronger protection for major facilities such as manufacturing and industrial uses where non-employment uses are planned nearby (i.e. buffering uses from new sensitive uses) (1.2.6.1, 1.2.6.2, 1.3.2.1, Definitions: "Major facilities")

Part I: Preamble

The Provincial Policy 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 Policy Statement sets the policy foundation for regulating the development and use of land. It also supports the provincial goal to enhance the quality of life for all Ontarians.

The Provincial Policy Statement provides for appropriate development while protecting resources of provincial interest, public health and safety, and the quality of the natural and built environment. The Provincial Policy Statement supports improved land use planning and management, which contributes to a more effective and efficient land use planning system.

The policies of the Provincial Policy Statement may be complemented by provincial plans or by locally-generated policies regarding matters of municipal interest. Provincial plans and municipal official plans provide a framework for comprehensive, integrated, place-based and long-term planning that supports and integrates the principles of strong communities, a clean and healthy environment and economic growth, for the long term.

[Municipal official plans are the most important vehicle for implementation of this Provincial Policy Statement and for achieving comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning. Official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies.](#)

[Official plans should also coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial solutions. Official plans shall provide clear, reasonable and attainable policies to protect provincial interests and direct development to suitable areas. In order to protect provincial interests, planning authorities shall keep their official plans up-to-date with this Provincial Policy Statement.](#)

[Zoning and development permit by-laws are also important for implementation of this Provincial Policy Statement. Planning authorities shall keep their zoning and development permit by-laws up-to-date with their official plans and this Provincial Policy Statement.](#)

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

In some cases, a *Planning Act* proposal may also require approval under other legislation or regulation, and policies and plans issued under other legislation may also apply. In addition to land use approvals under the *Planning Act*, infrastructure may also require approval under other legislation and regulations. An environmental assessment process may be applied to new infrastructure and modifications to existing infrastructure under applicable legislation.

There may be circumstances where land use approvals under the *Planning Act* may be integrated with approvals under other legislation, for example, integrating the planning processes and approvals under the *Environmental Assessment Act* and the *Planning Act*, provided the intent and requirements of both Acts are met.

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.

Part II: Legislative Authority

The Provincial Policy Statement is issued under the authority of section 3 of the *Planning Act* and came into effect on ~~April 30, 2014~~ [<DATE>](#).

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” this Provincial Policy Statement.

Part III: How to Read the Provincial Policy Statement

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

Read the Entire Provincial Policy Statement

The Provincial Policy 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.

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 Policy Statement as a whole.

There is no implied priority in the order in which the policies appear.

Consider Specific Policy Language

When applying the Provincial Policy 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 Policy 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 Policy 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 Policy Statement is to be read as a whole, not all policies will be applicable to every site, feature or area. The Provincial Policy 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.

Policies Represent Minimum Standards

The policies of the Provincial Policy 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 Policy Statement.

Defined Terms and Meanings

Except for references to legislation which are italicized, other italicized terms in the Provincial Policy Statement are defined in the Definitions section. 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 section are intended to capture both singular and plural forms of these terms in the policies.

Guidance Material

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

Relationship with Provincial Plans

The Provincial Policy 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 policy statement or another provincial plan provides otherwise.

Provincial plans, such as the Greenbelt Plan, ~~the~~A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe and the Growth Plan for Northern Ontario, build upon the policy foundation provided by the Provincial Policy 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 Policy Statement. They take precedence over the policies of the Provincial Policy 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 Policy Statement, applying the more specific policies of the provincial plan satisfies the more general requirements of the Provincial Policy Statement. In contrast, where matters addressed in the Provincial Policy Statement do not overlap with policies in provincial plans, the policies in the Provincial Policy 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 Policy Statement. Where provincial plans are in effect, planning decisions must conform or not conflict with them, as the case may be.

Part IV: Vision for Ontario's Land Use Planning System

The long-term prosperity and social well-being of Ontario depends upon planning for strong, sustainable and resilient communities for people of all ages, a clean and healthy environment, and a strong and competitive economy.

Ontario is a vast province with diverse urban, rural and northern communities which may face different challenges related to diversity in population, economic activity, pace of growth and physical and natural conditions. Some areas face challenges related to maintaining population and diversifying their economy, while other areas face challenges related to accommodating and managing the development and population growth which is occurring, while protecting important resources and the quality of the natural environment.

~~Ontario~~The Province's rich cultural diversity is one of its distinctive and defining features. ~~The Provincial Policy Statement reflects Ontario's diversity~~Indigenous communities have a unique relationship with the land and its resources, which ~~includes~~continues to shape the historieshistory and ~~cultures~~economy of ~~Aboriginal peoples, and is based on good land use planning principles that apply in communities across Ontario~~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 ~~rights and interests~~section 35 Aboriginal or treaty rights. Planning authorities are encouraged to build constructive, cooperative relationships through meaningful engagement with Indigenous communities to facilitate knowledge-sharing in land use planning processes and inform decision-making.

The Provincial Policy Statement focuses growth and development within urban and rural settlement areas while supporting the viability of rural areas. It recognizes that the wise management of land use change may involve directing, promoting or sustaining development. Land use must be carefully managed to accommodate appropriate development to meet the full range of current and future needs, while achieving efficient development patterns and avoiding significant or sensitive resources and areas which may pose a risk to public health and safety. Planning authorities are encouraged to permit and facilitate a range of housing options, including new development as well as residential intensification, to respond to current and future needs.

Efficient development patterns optimize the use of land, resources and public investment in infrastructure and public service facilities. These land use patterns promote a mix of housing, including affordable housing, employment, recreation, parks and open spaces, and transportation choices that increase the use of active transportation and transit before other modes of travel. They ~~also~~ support the financial well-being of the Province and municipalities over the long term, and minimize the undesirable effects of development, including impacts on air, water and other resources. [They also permit better adaptation and response to the impacts of a changing climate, which will vary from region to region.](#) Strong, liveable and healthy communities promote and enhance human health and social well-being, are economically and environmentally sound, and are resilient to climate change.

The Province's natural heritage resources, water resources, including the Great Lakes, agricultural resources, mineral resources, and cultural heritage and archaeological resources provide important environmental, economic and social benefits. The wise use and management of these resources over the long term is a key provincial interest. The Province must ensure that its resources are managed in a sustainable way to conserve biodiversity, protect essential ecological processes and public health and safety, provide for the production of food and fibre, minimize environmental and social impacts, [provide for recreational opportunities \(e.g. fishing, hunting and hiking\)](#) and meet its long-term needs. It is equally important to protect the overall health and safety of the population. The Provincial Policy Statement directs development away from areas of natural and human-made hazards. This preventative approach supports provincial and municipal financial well-being over the long term, protects public health and safety, and minimizes cost, risk and social disruption.

Taking action to conserve land and resources avoids the need for costly remedial measures to correct problems and supports economic and environmental principles.

Strong communities, a clean and healthy environment and a strong economy are inextricably linked. Long-term prosperity, human and environmental health and social well-being should take precedence over short-term considerations.

The fundamental principles set out in the Provincial Policy Statement apply throughout Ontario. To support our collective well-being, now and in the future, all land use must be well managed.

Part V: Policies

1.0 Building Strong Healthy Communities

Ontario is a vast province with urban, rural, and northern communities with diversity in population, economic activities, pace of growth, service levels and physical and natural conditions. Ontario's long-term prosperity, environmental health and social well-being depend on wisely managing change and promoting efficient land use and development patterns. Efficient land use and development patterns support sustainability by promoting strong, liveable, healthy and resilient communities, protecting the environment and public health and safety, and facilitating economic growth.

Accordingly:

1.1 Managing and Directing Land Use to Achieve Efficient and Resilient Development and Land Use Patterns

1.1.1 Healthy, liveable and safe communities are sustained by:

- a) promoting efficient development and land use patterns which sustain the financial well-being of the Province and municipalities over the long term;
- b) accommodating an appropriate [market-based](#) range and mix of residential [types](#) (including ~~second~~[single-detached](#), [additional residential](#) units, [multi-unit housing](#), affordable housing and housing for older persons), employment (including industrial and commercial), institutional (including places of worship, cemeteries and long-term care homes), recreation, park and open space, and other uses to meet long-term needs;
- c) avoiding development and land use patterns which may cause environmental or public health and safety concerns;
- d) avoiding development and land use patterns that would prevent the efficient expansion of *settlement areas* in those areas which are adjacent or close to *settlement areas*;
- e) promoting [the integration of land use planning, growth management, transit-supportive development, intensification and infrastructure planning to achieve](#) cost-effective development patterns, [optimization of transit investments](#), and standards to minimize land consumption and servicing costs;

- f) improving accessibility for persons with disabilities and older persons by ~~identifying, preventing and removing~~addressing land use barriers which restrict their full participation in society;
- g) ensuring that necessary *infrastructure*, ~~electricity generation facilities and transmission and distribution systems~~, and *public service facilities* are or will be available to meet current and projected needs; ~~and~~
- h) promoting development and land use patterns that conserve biodiversity; and ~~consider~~
- i) preparing for the regional and local *impacts of a changing climate*.

1.1.2 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 up to ~~20~~25 years, informed by provincial guidelines. However, where an alternate time period has been established for specific areas of the Province as a result of a provincial planning exercise or a *provincial plan*, that time frame may be used for municipalities within the area.

Within *settlement areas*, sufficient land shall be made available through *intensification* and *redevelopment* and, if necessary, *designated growth areas*.

Nothing in policy 1.1.2 limits the planning for *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* and employment areas beyond a ~~20~~25-year time horizon.

1.1.3 Settlement Areas

Settlement areas are urban areas and rural settlement areas, and include 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.

The vitality and regeneration of settlement areas is critical to the long-term economic prosperity of our communities. Development pressures and land use change will vary across Ontario. It is in the interest of all communities to use land and resources wisely, to promote efficient development patterns, protect resources, promote green spaces, ensure effective use of infrastructure and public service facilities and minimize unnecessary public expenditures.

1.1.3.1 *Settlement areas* shall be the focus of growth and development, ~~and their vitality and regeneration shall be promoted~~.

11.3.2 Land use patterns within *settlement areas* shall be based on ~~a)~~ densities and a mix of land uses which:

- a) efficiently use land and resources;
- b) are appropriate for, and efficiently use, the *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* which are planned or available, and avoid the need for their unjustified and/or uneconomical expansion;
- c) minimize negative impacts to air quality and climate change, and promote energy efficiency;
- d) prepare for the *impacts of a changing climate*;
- e) support *active transportation*;
- f) are *transit-supportive*, where transit is planned, exists or may be developed; and
- g) are *freight-supportive*; ~~and,~~

~~b)~~ Land use patterns within *settlement areas* shall also be based on a range of uses and opportunities for *intensification* and *redevelopment* in accordance with the criteria in policy 1.1.3.3, where this can be accommodated.

11.3.3 Planning authorities shall identify appropriate locations and promote opportunities for *transit-supportive development, accommodating a significant supply and range of housing options through* *intensification* and *redevelopment* where this can be accommodated taking into account existing building stock or areas, including *brownfield sites*, and the availability of suitable existing or planned *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* required to accommodate projected needs.

~~*Intensification and redevelopment shall be directed in accordance with the policies of Section 2: Wise Use and Management of Resources and Section 3: Protecting Public Health and Safety.*~~

11.3.4 Appropriate development standards should be promoted which facilitate *intensification, redevelopment* and compact form, while avoiding or mitigating risks to public health and safety.

11.3.5 Planning authorities shall establish and implement minimum targets for *intensification* and *redevelopment* within built-up areas, based on local conditions. However, where provincial targets are established through *provincial plans*, the provincial target shall represent the minimum target for affected areas.

11.3.6 New development taking place in *designated growth areas* should occur adjacent to the existing built-up area and ~~shall~~should have a compact form, mix of uses and densities that allow for the efficient use of land, *infrastructure* and *public service facilities*.

11.3.7 Planning authorities ~~shall~~should establish and implement phasing policies to ensure:

- a) that specified targets for *intensification* and *redevelopment* are achieved prior to, or concurrent with, new development within *designated growth areas*; and
- b) the orderly progression of development within *designated growth areas* and the timely provision of the *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* required to meet current and projected needs.

11.3.8 A planning authority may identify a *settlement area* or allow the expansion of a *settlement area* boundary only at the time of a *comprehensive review* and only where it has been demonstrated that:

- a) sufficient opportunities ~~for~~to accommodate growth and to satisfy market demand are not available through *intensification*, *redevelopment* and *designated growth areas* to accommodate the projected needs over the identified planning horizon;
- b) the *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* which are planned or available are suitable for the development over the long term, are financially viable over their life cycle, and protect public health and safety and the natural environment;
- c) in *prime agricultural areas*:
 - 1. the lands do not comprise *specialty crop areas*;
 - 2. alternative locations have been evaluated, and
 - i. there are no reasonable alternatives which avoid *prime agricultural areas*; and
 - ii. there are no reasonable alternatives on lower priority agricultural lands in *prime agricultural areas*;
- d) the new or expanding *settlement area* is in compliance with the *minimum distance separation formulae*; and
- e) impacts from new or expanding *settlement areas* on agricultural operations which are adjacent or close to the *settlement area* are avoided, and where avoidance is not possible, impacts are minimized and mitigated to the extent feasible in accordance with provincial

guidelines. In undertaking a *comprehensive review* the level of detail of the assessment should correspond with the complexity and scale of the settlement boundary expansion or development proposal

~~In determining the most appropriate direction for expansions to the boundaries of *settlement areas* or the identification of a *settlement area* by a planning authority, a planning authority shall apply the policies of Section 2: Wise Use and Management of Resources and Section 3: Protecting Public Health and Safety.~~

1.1.3.9 Notwithstanding policy 1.1.3.8, municipalities may permit adjustments of *settlement area* boundaries outside a *comprehensive review* provided:

- a) there would be no net increase in land within the *settlement areas*:
- b) the adjustment would support the municipality's ability to meet *intensification and redevelopment* targets established by the municipality;
- c) *prime agricultural areas* are addressed in accordance with 1.1.3.8 (c), (d) and (e); and
- d) the *settlement area* to which lands would be added is appropriately serviced and there is sufficient reserve *infrastructure* capacity to service the lands.

1.1.4 Rural Areas in Municipalities

Rural areas are important to the economic success of the Province and our quality of life. Rural areas are a system of lands that may include rural settlement areas, rural lands, prime agricultural areas, natural heritage features and areas, and other resource areas. Rural areas and urban areas are interdependent in terms of markets, resources and amenities. It is important to leverage rural assets and amenities and protect the environment as a foundation for a sustainable economy.

Ontario's rural areas have diverse population levels, natural resources, geographies and physical characteristics, and economies. Across rural Ontario, local circumstances vary by region. For example, northern Ontario's natural environment and vast geography offer different opportunities than the predominately agricultural areas of southern regions of the Province.

1.1.4.1 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) encouraging the conservation and *redevelopment* of existing rural housing stock on *rural lands*;
- e) using rural *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* efficiently;
- f) 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;
- g) providing opportunities for sustainable and diversified tourism, including leveraging historical, cultural, and natural assets;
- h) conserving biodiversity and considering the ecological benefits provided by nature; and
- i) providing opportunities for economic activities in *prime agricultural areas*, in accordance with policy 2.3.

1.1.4.2 In *rural areas*, rural *settlement areas* shall be the focus of growth and development and their vitality and regeneration shall be promoted.

1.1.4.3 When directing development in rural *settlement areas* in accordance with policy 1.1.3, planning authorities shall give consideration to rural characteristics, the scale of development and the provision of appropriate service levels.

1.1.4.4 Growth and development may be directed to *rural lands* in accordance with policy 1.1.5, including where a municipality does not have a *settlement area*.

1.1.5 Rural Lands in Municipalities

1.1.5.1 When directing development on *rural lands*, a planning authority shall apply the relevant policies of Section 1: Building Strong Healthy Communities, as well as the policies of Section 2: Wise Use and Management of Resources and Section 3: Protecting Public Health and Safety.

1.1.5.2 On *rural lands* located in municipalities, permitted uses are:

- a) the management or use of resources;
- b) resource-based recreational uses (including recreational dwellings);
- c) limited residential development;

- d) home occupations and home industries;
- e) cemeteries; and
- f) other rural land uses.

Agricultural uses, agriculture-related uses, on-farm diversified uses and normal farm practices should be promoted and protected in accordance with provincial standards.

1.1.5.3 Recreational, tourism and other economic opportunities should be promoted.

1.1.5.4 Development that is compatible with the rural landscape and can be sustained by rural service levels should be promoted.

1.1.5.5 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*.

1.1.5.6 Opportunities should be retained to locate new or expanding land uses that require separation from other uses.

1.1.5.7 Opportunities to support a diversified rural economy should be promoted by protecting agricultural and other resource-related uses and directing non-related development to areas where it will minimize constraints on these uses.

~~1.1.5.8 — Agricultural uses, agriculture-related uses, on-farm diversified uses and normal farm practices should be promoted and protected in accordance with provincial standards.~~

1.1.5.8 New land uses, including the creation of lots, and new or expanding livestock facilities, shall comply with the *minimum distance separation formulae*.

1.1.6 Territory Without Municipal Organization

1.1.6.1 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).

1.1.6.2 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*.

- 1.1.6.3 The establishment of new permanent townsites shall not be permitted.
- 1.1.6.4 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) 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, as part of a *comprehensive review*, 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.

1.2 Coordination

121 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 and boards including:

- a) managing and/or promoting growth and development that is integrated with infrastructure planning;
- b) economic development strategies;
- c) managing natural heritage, water, agricultural, mineral, and cultural heritage and archaeological resources;
- d) ~~infrastructure, electricity generation facilities and transmission and distribution systems~~, *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*; and
- h) addressing housing needs in accordance with provincial policy statements such as the ~~Ontario Housing~~ Policy Statement: Service Manager Housing and Homelessness Plans.

- 122 Planning authorities ~~are encouraged to~~ shall engage with Indigenous communities and coordinate on land use planning matters ~~with- Aboriginal communities.~~
- 123 Planning authorities should coordinate emergency management and other economic, environmental and social planning considerations to support efficient and resilient communities.
- 124 Where planning is conducted by an upper-tier municipality, the upper-tier municipality in consultation with lower-tier municipalities shall:
- a) identify, ~~coordinate~~ and allocate population, housing and employment projections for lower-tier municipalities. Allocations and projections by upper-tier municipalities shall be based on and reflect *provincial plans* where these exist and informed by provincial guidelines;
 - b) identify areas where growth or development will be directed, including the identification of nodes and the corridors linking these nodes;
 - c) identify targets for *intensification* and *redevelopment* within all or any of the lower-tier municipalities, including minimum targets that should be met before expansion of the boundaries of *settlement areas* is permitted in accordance with policy 1.1.3.8;
 - d) where major transit corridors exist or are to be developed, identify density targets for areas adjacent or in proximity to these corridors and stations, including minimum targets that should be met before expansion of the boundaries of *settlement areas* is permitted in accordance with policy 1.1.3.8; and
 - e) ~~identify and~~ provide policy direction for the lower-tier municipalities on matters that cross municipal boundaries.
- 125 Where there is no upper-tier municipality, planning authorities shall ensure that policy 1.2.4 is addressed as part of the planning process, and should coordinate these matters with adjacent planning authorities.
- 126 Land Use Compatibility**
- 1.2.6.1 *Major facilities and sensitive land uses* ~~should~~ shall be planned ~~to ensure they are appropriately designed, buffered and/or separated from each other and~~ developed to ~~prevent~~ 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.

1.2.6.2 Where avoidance is not possible in accordance with policy 1.2.6.1, planning authorities shall ensure that the planning and *development of sensitive land uses* adjacent to existing or planned industrial, manufacturing, or other uses that are particularly vulnerable to encroachment are only permitted if:

- a) alternative locations for the proposed *sensitive land uses* have been evaluated and there are no reasonable alternative locations;
and
- b) potential impacts of these uses are minimized and mitigated in accordance with provincial guidelines, standards and procedures.

1.3 Employment

1.3.1 Planning authorities shall promote economic development and competitiveness by:

- a) providing for an appropriate mix and range of employment-~~and~~, institutional, and 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) facilitating the conditions for economic investment by 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 compact, mixed-use development that incorporates compatible employment uses to support liveable and resilient communities, with consideration of housing policy 1.4; and
- e) ensuring the necessary *infrastructure* is provided to support current and projected needs.

1.3.2 Employment Areas

1321 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.

1322 At the time of the official plan review or update, planning authorities should assess *employment areas* identified in local official plans to ensure that this designation is appropriate to the planned function of the *employment area*.

Employment areas planned for industrial and manufacturing uses shall provide for separation or mitigation from *sensitive land uses* to maintain the long-term operational and economic viability of the planned uses and function of these areas.

13.23 Within *employment areas* planned for industrial and manufacturing uses, planning authorities shall prohibit residential and institutional uses that are not ancillary to the primary employment uses in order to maintain land use compatibility.

Employment areas planned for industrial and manufacturing uses, should include an appropriate transition to adjacent non-*employment areas*.

13.24 Planning authorities may permit conversion of lands within *employment areas* to non-employment uses through a *comprehensive review*, only where it has been demonstrated that the land is not required for employment purposes over the long term and that there is a need for the conversion.

13.25 Notwithstanding policy 1.3.2.4, and until the official plan review or update in policy 1.3.2.4 is undertaken and completed, lands within existing *employment areas* may be converted to a designation that permits non-employment uses provided the area has not been identified as provincially significant through a provincial plan exercise or as regionally-significant by a regional economic development corporation working together with affected upper- and single- tier municipalities and subject to the following:

- a) there is an identified need for the conversion and the land is not required for employment purposes over the long term;
- b) the proposed uses would not adversely affect the overall viability of the *employment area*; and
- c) existing or planned *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* are available to accommodate the proposed uses.

13.26 Planning authorities shall protect *employment areas* in proximity to *major goods movement facilities and corridors* for employment uses that require those locations.

13.27 Planning authorities may plan beyond ~~20~~25 years for the long-term protection of employment areas provided lands are not designated beyond the planning horizon identified in policy 1.1.2.

1.4 Housing

1.4.1 To provide for an appropriate range and mix of *housing types*~~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 ~~10~~12 years through *residential intensification* and *redevelopment* and, if necessary, 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 to facilitate *residential intensification* and *redevelopment*, and land in draft approved and registered plans.

Upper-tier and single-tier municipalities may choose to maintain land with servicing capacity sufficient to provide at least a five-year supply of residential units available through lands suitably zoned to facilitate residential intensification and redevelopment, and land in draft approved and registered plans.

1.4.2 Where planning is conducted by an upper-tier municipality:

- a) the land and unit supply maintained by the lower-tier municipality identified in policy 1.4.1 shall be based on and reflect the allocation of population and units by the upper-tier municipality; and
- b) the allocation of population and units by the upper-tier municipality shall be based on and reflect *provincial plans* where these exist.

1.4.3 Planning authorities shall provide for an appropriate range and mix of *housing types*~~options~~ and densities to meet projected ~~requirements~~market-based needs of current and future residents of the *regional market area* by:

- a) establishing and implementing minimum targets for the provision of housing which is *affordable to low and moderate income households* and which aligns with applicable housing and homelessness plans. However, where planning is conducted by an upper-tier municipality, the upper-tier municipality in consultation with the lower-tier

municipalities may identify a higher target(s) which shall represent the minimum target(s) for these lower-tier municipalities;

- b) permitting and facilitating:
 - 1. all ~~forms of~~ *housing options* required to meet the social, health, economic and well-being requirements of current and future residents, including *special needs* requirements and needs arising from demographic changes and employment opportunities; and
 - 2. all ~~forms~~ types of *residential intensification*, including ~~second~~ additional residential units, and *redevelopment* in accordance with policy 1.1.3.3;
- c) directing the development of new housing towards locations where appropriate levels of *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* are or will be available to support current and projected needs;
- d) promoting densities for new housing which efficiently use land, resources, *infrastructure* and *public service facilities*, and support the use of *active transportation* and transit in areas where it exists or is to be developed;
- e) requiring transit-supportive development and prioritizing intensification, including potential air rights development, in proximity to transit, including corridors and stations; and
- f) establishing development standards for *residential intensification*, *redevelopment* and new residential development which minimize the cost of housing and facilitate compact form, while maintaining appropriate levels of public health and safety.

1.5 Public Spaces, Recreation, Parks, Trails, and Open Space

1.5.1 Healthy, active communities should be promoted by:

- a) planning public streets, spaces and facilities to be safe, meet the needs of pedestrians, foster social interaction and facilitate *active transportation* and community connectivity;
- b) planning and providing for a full range and equitable distribution 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.

1.6 Infrastructure and Public Service Facilities

1.6.1 ~~Infrastructure, electricity generation facilities and transmission and distribution systems,~~ and *public service facilities* shall be provided in a ~~coordinated,~~ an efficient ~~and cost-effective~~ manner that ~~considers~~ prepares for the impacts from ~~of a changing climate change~~ while accommodating projected needs.

Planning for ~~infrastructure, electricity generation facilities and transmission and distribution systems,~~ and *public service facilities* shall be coordinated and integrated with land use planning and growth management so that they are:

- a) financially viable over their life cycle, which may be demonstrated through asset management planning; and
- b) available to meet current and projected needs.

1.6.2 Planning authorities should promote *green infrastructure* to complement *infrastructure*.

1.6.3 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.

1.6.4 *Infrastructure* and *public service facilities* should be strategically located to support the effective and efficient delivery of emergency management services.

1.6.5 *Public service facilities* should be co-located in community hubs, where appropriate, to promote cost-effectiveness and facilitate service integration, access to transit and *active transportation*.

1.6.6 Sewage, Water and Stormwater

1.6.6.1 Planning for *sewage and water services* shall:

- a) ~~direct and~~ accommodate ~~expected~~ forecasted growth ~~or development~~ in a manner that promotes the efficient use and

optimization of existing:

1. *municipal sewage services and municipal water services*; and

2. *private communal sewage services and private communal water services*, where *municipal sewage services and municipal water services* are not available or feasible;

b) ensure that these systems are provided in a manner that:

1. can be sustained by the water resources upon which such services rely;

2. prepares for the impacts of a changing climate;

3. is feasible, and financially viable ~~and complies with all regulatory requirements over their lifecycle~~; and

4. protects human health and safety, and the natural environment;

c) promote water conservation and water use efficiency;

d) integrate servicing and land use considerations at all stages of the planning process; and

e) be in accordance with the servicing hierarchy outlined through policies 1.6.6.2, 1.6.6.3, 1.6.6.4 and 1.6.6.5. For clarity, where municipal sewage services and municipal water services are not available, planned or feasible, planning authorities have the ability to consider the use of the servicing options set out through policies 1.6.6.3, 1.6.6.4, and 1.6.6.5 provided that the specified conditions are met.

1.6.6.2 *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. ~~Intensification and redevelopment~~ Within *settlement areas* ~~on~~ with existing *municipal sewage services and municipal water services* ~~should~~ intensification and redevelopment shall be promoted, wherever feasible to optimize the use of the services.

1.6.6.3 Where *municipal sewage services and municipal water services* are not ~~provided~~ available, ~~municipalities may allow the use of~~ 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.

1.6.6.4 Where *municipal sewage services and municipal water services* or *private communal sewage services and private communal water services* are not-

~~provided~~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*. In *settlement areas*, ~~these~~*individual on-site sewage services and individual on-site water services* may ~~only~~ be used for infilling and minor rounding out of existing development.

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 the environmental health and the character of rural *settlement areas*. Where planning is conducted by an upper-tier municipality, the upper-tier municipality should work with lower-tier municipalities at the time of the official plan review or update to assess the long-term impacts of *individual on-site sewage services* and *individual on-site water services* on the environmental health and the desired character of rural *settlement areas* and the feasibility of other forms of servicing set out in policies 1.6.6.2 and 1.6.6.3.

1.6.6.5 *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; or
- 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*.

Where *partial services* have been provided to address failed services in accordance with subsection (a), infilling on existing lots of record in rural areas in municipalities 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*. In accordance with subsection (a), the extension of *partial services* into rural areas is only permitted to address failed *individual on-site sewage* and *individual on-site water services* for existing development.

1.6.6.6 Subject to the hierarchy of services provided in policies 1.6.6.2, 1.6.6.3, 1.6.6.4 and 1.6.6.5, planning authorities may allow lot creation only if there is confirmation of sufficient *reserve sewage system capacity* and *reserve*

water system capacity within municipal sewage services and municipal water services or private communal sewage services and private communal water services. The determination of sufficient reserve sewage system capacity shall include treatment capacity for hauled sewage from private communal sewage services and individual on-site sewage services.

1.6.6.7 Planning for stormwater management shall:

- a) be integrated with planning for sewage and water services and ensure that systems are optimized, feasible and financially viable over the long term;
- b) minimize, or, where possible, prevent increases in contaminant loads;
- c) minimize erosion and changes in water balance, and-
~~erosion~~ prepare for the impacts of a changing climate through the effective management of stormwater;
- d) ~~not increase~~ mitigate risks to human health ~~and,~~ safety ~~and,~~ property ~~damage~~ and the environment;
- e) maximize the extent and function of vegetative and pervious surfaces;
and
- f) promote stormwater management best practices, including stormwater attenuation and re-use, water conservation and efficiency, and low impact development.

1.6.7 Transportation Systems

1.6.7.1 *Transportation systems* should be provided which are safe, energy efficient, facilitate the movement of people and goods, and are appropriate to address projected needs.

1.6.7.2 Efficient use ~~shall~~ should be made of existing and planned *infrastructure*, including through the use of *transportation demand management* strategies, where feasible.

1.6.7.3 As part of a *multimodal transportation system*, connectivity within and among *transportation systems* and modes should be maintained and, where possible, improved including connections which cross jurisdictional boundaries.

1.6.7.4 A land use pattern, density and mix of uses should be promoted that minimize the length and number of vehicle trips and support current and future use of transit and *active transportation*.

~~1.6.7.5—Transportation and land use considerations shall be integrated at all stages of the planning process.~~

1.6.8 Transportation and Infrastructure Corridors

1.6.8.1 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.

1.6.8.2 *Major goods movement facilities and corridors* shall be protected for the long term.

1.6.8.3 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, mitigate or minimize negative impacts on and from the corridor and transportation facilities.

1.6.8.4 The preservation and reuse of abandoned corridors for purposes that maintain the corridor's integrity and continuous linear characteristics should be encouraged, wherever feasible.

1.6.8.5 [The co-location of linear *infrastructure* should be promoted, where appropriate.](#)

1.6.8.6 When planning for corridors and rights-of-way for significant transportation, electricity transmission, and *infrastructure* facilities, consideration will be given to the significant resources in Section 2: Wise Use and Management of Resources.

1.6.9 Airports, Rail and Marine Facilities

1.6.9.1 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 1.2.6.

1.6.9.2 *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) discouraging land uses which may cause a potential aviation safety hazard.

1.6.10 Waste Management

1.6.10.1 *Waste management systems* need to be provided that are of an appropriate size and type to accommodate present and future requirements, and facilitate, encourage and promote reduction, reuse and recycling objectives. ~~Planning authorities should consider the implications of development and land use patterns on waste generation, management and diversion.~~

Waste management systems shall be located and designed in accordance with provincial legislation and standards.

1.6.11 Energy Supply

1.6.11.1 Planning authorities should provide opportunities for the development of energy supply including electricity generation facilities and transmission and distribution systems, district energy, and renewable energy systems and alternative energy systems to accommodate current and projected needs.

1.6.11.2 ~~Planning authorities should promote renewable energy systems and alternative energy systems, where feasible, in accordance with provincial and federal requirements.~~

1.7 Long-Term Economic Prosperity

1.7.1 Long-term economic prosperity should be supported by:

- a) promoting opportunities for economic development and community investment-readiness;
- b) encouraging residential uses to respond to dynamic market-based needs and provide necessary housing supply and range of housing options for a diverse workforce;
- c) optimizing the long-term availability and use of land, resources, ~~infrastructure, electricity generation facilities and transmission and distribution systems,~~ and *public service facilities*;
- d) maintaining and, where possible, enhancing the vitality and viability of downtowns and mainstreets;
- e) encouraging a sense of place, by promoting well-designed builtform and cultural planning, and by conserving features that help define character, including *built heritage resources* and *cultural heritage landscapes*;
- f) promoting the redevelopment of *brownfield sites*;
- g) providing for an efficient, cost-effective, reliable *multimodal transportation system* that is integrated with adjacent systems and those of other jurisdictions, and is appropriate to address projected needs to support the movement of goods and people;
- h) providing opportunities for sustainable tourism development;
- i) sustaining and enhancing the viability of the agricultural system through protecting agricultural resources, minimizing land use conflicts, providing opportunities to support local food, and ~~promoting maintaining and improving the sustainability of agri-food network and agri-product businesses by protecting agricultural resources, and minimizing land use conflicts;~~
- j) promoting energy conservation and providing opportunities for ~~development of renewable~~ increased energy supply systems and ~~alternative energy systems, including district energy;~~
- k) minimizing negative impacts from a changing climate and considering the ecological benefits provided by nature; and
- l) encouraging efficient and coordinated communications and telecommunications infrastructure.

1.8 Energy Conservation, Air Quality and Climate Change

1.8.1 Planning authorities shall support energy conservation and efficiency, improved air quality, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and [preparing for impacts of a changing climate](#) ~~change-adaptation~~ through land use and development patterns which:

- a) promote compact form and a structure of nodes and corridors;
- b) promote the use of *active transportation* and transit in and between residential, employment (including commercial and industrial) and institutional uses and other areas;
- c) focus major employment, commercial and other travel-intensive land uses on sites which are well served by transit where this exists or is to be developed, or designing these to facilitate the establishment of transit in the future;
- d) focus freight-intensive land uses to areas well served by major highways, *airports, rail facilities and marine facilities*;
- e) [encourage transit-supportive development and intensification](#) to improve the mix of employment and housing uses to shorten commute journeys and decrease transportation congestion;
- f) promote design and orientation which: maximizes energy efficiency and conservation, and considers the mitigating [effects](#) of vegetation; and
 1. ~~maximizes opportunities for the use of renewable energy systems and alternative energy systems; and~~
- g) maximize vegetation within *settlement areas*, where feasible.

2.0 Wise Use and Management of Resources

Ontario's long-term prosperity, environmental health, and social well-being depend on conserving biodiversity, protecting the health of the Great Lakes, and protecting natural heritage, water, agricultural, mineral and cultural heritage and archaeological resources for their economic, environmental and social benefits.

Accordingly:

2.1 Natural Heritage

2.1.1 Natural features and areas shall be protected for the long term.

2.1.2 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*.

2.1.3 *Natural heritage systems* shall be identified in Ecoregions 6E & 7E¹, recognizing that *natural heritage systems* will vary in size and form in *settlement areas, rural areas, and prime agricultural areas*.

2.1.4 *Development and site alteration* shall not be permitted in:

- a) *significant wetlands* in Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E¹; and
- b) *significant coastal wetlands*.

2.1.5 *Development and site alteration* shall not be permitted in:

- a) *significant wetlands* in the Canadian Shield north of Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E¹;
- b) *significant woodlands* in Ecoregions 6E and 7E (excluding islands in Lake Huron and the St. Marys River)¹;
- c) *significant valleylands* in Ecoregions 6E and 7E (excluding islands in Lake Huron and the St. Marys River)¹;
- d) *significant wildlife habitat*;
- e) *significant areas of natural and scientific interest*; and

- f) *coastal wetlands* in Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E⁴ that are not subject to policy 2.1.4(b)

unless it has been demonstrated that there will be no *negative impacts* on the natural features or their *ecological functions*.

⁴ ~~Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E are shown on Figure 1.~~

- 2.1.6 *Development and site alteration* shall not be permitted in *fish habitat* except in accordance with *provincial and federal requirements*.
- 2.1.7 *Development and site alteration* shall not be permitted in *habitat of endangered species and threatened species*, except in accordance with *provincial and federal requirements*.
- 2.1.8 *Development and site alteration* shall not be permitted on *adjacent lands* to the *natural heritage features and areas* identified in policies 2.1.4, 2.1.5, and 2.1.6 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*.
- 2.1.9 Nothing in policy 2.1 is intended to limit the ability of *agricultural uses* to continue.
- 2.1.10 [Municipalities may choose to manage wetlands not subject to policy 2.1.4 and 2.1.5, in accordance with guidelines developed by the Province.](#)

2.2 **Water**

- 2.2.1 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) [*evaluating and preparing for the impacts of a changing climate to water resource systems at the watershed level;*](#)

¹ Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E are shown on Figure 1.

- d) identifying water resource systems consisting of *ground water features, hydrologic functions, natural heritage features and areas, and surface water features* including shoreline areas, which are necessary for the ecological and hydrological integrity of the *watershed*;
- e) maintaining linkages and related functions among *ground water features, hydrologic functions, natural heritage features and areas, and surface water features* including shoreline areas;
- f) 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, *sensitive surface water features* and *sensitive ground water features*, and their *hydrologic functions*;
- g) planning for efficient and sustainable use of water resources, through practices for water conservation and sustaining water quality;
- h) ensuring consideration of environmental lake capacity, where applicable; and
- i) ensuring stormwater management practices minimize stormwater volumes and contaminant loads, and maintain or increase the extent of vegetative and pervious surfaces.

2.2.2 *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.

Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches may be required in order to protect, improve or restore *sensitive surface water features, sensitive ground water features, and their hydrologic functions*.

2.3 **Agriculture**

2.3.1 *Prime agricultural areas* shall be protected for long-term use for agriculture.

Prime agricultural areas are areas where *prime agricultural lands* predominate. *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.

- 2.3.2 Planning authorities shall designate *prime agricultural areas* and *specialty crop areas* in accordance with guidelines developed by the Province, as amended from time to time.

[Planning authorities are encouraged to use an *agricultural system* approach to maintain and enhance the geographic continuity of the agricultural land base and the functional and economic connections to the *agri-food network*.](#)

2.3.3 Permitted Uses

- 2.3.3.1 In *prime agricultural areas*, permitted uses and activities are: *agricultural uses*, *agriculture-related uses* and *on-farm diversified uses*.

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 guidelines developed by the Province or municipal approaches, as set out in municipal planning documents, which achieve the same objectives.

- 2.3.3.2 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.

- 2.3.3.3 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*.

2.3.4 Lot Creation and Lot Adjustments

- 2.3.4.1 Lot creation in *prime agricultural areas* is discouraged and may only be permitted 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

for in policy 1.1.2 for additional land ~~to be designated~~ to accommodate the proposed use; and

3. 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.

2.3.6.2 Impacts from any new or expanding non-agricultural uses on surrounding agricultural operations and lands are to be avoided, and where avoidance is not possible, minimized and mitigated to the extent feasible and informed by provincial guidelines.

2.4 Minerals and Petroleum

24.1 *Minerals and petroleum resources* shall be protected for long-term use.

2.4.2 Protection of Long-Term Resource Supply

24.2.1 *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.

24.2.2 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.

2.4.3 Rehabilitation

24.3.1 Rehabilitation to accommodate subsequent land uses shall be required after extraction and other related activities have ceased. Progressive

rehabilitation should be undertaken wherever feasible.

24.4 Extraction in Prime Agricultural Areas

24.4.1 Extraction of *minerals* and *petroleum resources* is permitted in *prime agricultural areas* provided that the site will be rehabilitated.

2.5 Mineral Aggregate Resources

2.5.1 *Mineral aggregate resources* shall be protected for long-term use and, where provincial information is available, *deposits of mineral aggregate resources* shall be identified.

2.5.2 Protection of Long-Term Resource Supply

2.5.2.1 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.

2.5.2.2 Extraction shall be undertaken in a manner which minimizes social, economic and environmental impacts.

[Outside of the Greenbelt Area, extraction may be considered in the natural heritage features listed in section 2.1.5, 2.1.6 and 2.1.7, provided that the long-term rehabilitation can demonstrate no negative impacts on the natural features or their ecological functions.](#)

2.5.2.3 *Mineral aggregate resource conservation* shall be undertaken, including through the use of accessory aggregate recycling facilities within operations, wherever feasible.

2524 *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, processes under the *Aggregate Resources Act* shall address the depth of extraction of new or existing *mineral aggregate operations* or their expansions.](#) When a license for extraction or operation ceases to exist, policy 2.5.2.5 continues to apply.

2525 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.

2.5.3 Rehabilitation

2531 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.

2532 *Comprehensive rehabilitation* planning is encouraged where there is a concentration of mineral aggregate operations.

2533 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.

2.5.4 Extraction in Prime Agricultural Areas

2.5.4.1 In *prime agricultural areas*, on *prime agricultural land*, extraction of *mineral aggregate resources* is permitted as an interim use provided that the site will be rehabilitated back to an *agricultural condition*.

Complete rehabilitation to an *agricultural condition* is not required if:

- a) outside of a *specialty crop area*, there is a substantial quantity of *mineral aggregate resources* below the water table warranting extraction, or the depth of planned extraction in a quarry makes restoration of pre- extraction agricultural capability unfeasible;
- b) in a *specialty crop area*, there is a substantial quantity of *high quality mineral aggregate resources* below the water table warranting extraction, and the depth of planned extraction makes restoration of pre- extraction agricultural capability unfeasible;
- c) other alternatives have been considered by the applicant and found unsuitable. The consideration of other alternatives shall include resources in areas of Canada Land Inventory Class 4 through 7 lands, resources on lands identified as *designated growth areas*, and resources on *prime agricultural lands* where rehabilitation is feasible. Where no other alternatives are found, *prime agricultural lands* shall be protected in this order of priority: *specialty crop areas*, Canada Land Inventory Class 1, 2 and 3 lands; and
- d) agricultural rehabilitation in remaining areas is maximized.

2.5.5 ~~Wayside~~ Pits and Quarries, Portable Asphalt Plants and Portable Concrete Plants

2.5.5.1 *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.

2.6 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

- 261 *Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.*
- 262 *Development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.*
- 263 Planning authorities shall not permit *development and site alteration* on *adjacent lands to protected heritage property* except where the proposed *development and site alteration* has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the *heritage attributes* of the *protected heritage property* will be conserved.
- 264 Planning authorities should consider and promote archaeological management plans and cultural plans in conserving cultural heritage and archaeological resources.
- 265 Planning authorities shall engage with Indigenous communities and consider ~~the~~their interests ~~of Aboriginal communities in conserving~~when identifying, protecting and managing cultural heritage and archaeological resources.

3.0 Protecting Public Health and Safety

(Note: policies in this section related to natural hazards are subject to ongoing review by the Province's Special Advisor on flooding. Further changes may be considered as a result of this review)

Ontario's long-term prosperity, environmental health and social well-being depend on reducing the potential for public cost or risk to Ontario's residents from natural or human-made hazards.

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.

Accordingly:

3.1 Natural Hazards

3.1.1 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*.

3.1.2 *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.

- 3.1.3 Planning authorities shall ~~consider~~prepare for the ~~potential~~ impacts of a changing climate change that may increase the risk associated with natural hazards.
- 3.1.4 Despite policy 3.1.2, *development* and *site alteration* may be permitted in certain areas associated with the *flooding 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 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.
- 3.1.5 *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*.
- 3.1.6 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 *flooding hazard* elevation or another *flooding hazard* standard approved by the Minister of Natural Resources.
- 3.1.7 Further to policy 3.1.6, and except as prohibited in policies 3.1.2 and 3.1.5, *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.

3.1.8 *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*.

3.2 Human-Made Hazards

3.2.1 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.

3.2.2 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*.

3.2.3 [Planning authorities should support, where feasible, on-site and local re-use of excess soil through planning and development approvals while protecting human health and the environment.](#)

4.0 Implementation and Interpretation

4.1 This Provincial Policy Statement applies to all decisions in respect of the exercise of any authority that affects a planning matter made on or after ~~April 30, 2014~~ <DATE>.

4.2 ~~In accordance with section 3 of the *Planning Act*, a decision of the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board, a minister of the Crown and a ministry, board, commission or agency of the government, including the Municipal Board, in respect of the exercise of any authority that affects a planning matter, "shall be consistent with" this Provincial Policy Statement.~~ This Provincial Policy Statement shall be read in its entirety and all relevant policies are to be applied to each situation.

~~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" this Provincial Policy Statement.~~

4.3 This Provincial Policy 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*.

4.4 This Provincial Policy Statement shall be ~~read~~ implemented in its entirety and all relevant policies are to be applied to each situation a manner that is consistent with Ontario Human Rights Code and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

4.5 In implementing the Provincial Policy Statement, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may take into account other considerations when making decisions to support strong communities, a clean and healthy environment and the economic vitality of the Province.

~~4.6 This Provincial Policy Statement shall be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the Ontario Human Rights Code and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.~~

4.6 The official plan is the most important vehicle for implementation of this Provincial Policy Statement. Comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning is best achieved through official plans.

Official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land

use designations and policies. To determine the significance of some natural heritage features and other resources, evaluation may be required.

~~Official plans should also coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial solutions. Official plans shall provide clear, reasonable and attainable policies to protect provincial interests and direct development to suitable areas.~~

In order to protect provincial interests, planning authorities shall keep their official plans up-to-date with this Provincial Policy Statement. The policies of this Provincial Policy Statement continue to apply after adoption and approval of an official plan.

~~4.8 — Zoning and development permit by-laws are important for implementation of this Provincial Policy Statement. Planning authorities shall keep their zoning and development permit by-laws up-to-date with their official plans and this Provincial Policy Statement.~~

~~4.9 — The policies of this Provincial Policy Statement represent minimum standards. This Provincial Policy Statement does not prevent planning authorities and decision-makers from going beyond the minimum standards established in specific policies, unless doing so would conflict with any policy of this Provincial Policy Statement.~~

~~4.10 — A wide range of legislation, regulations, policies, and plans may apply to decisions with respect to *Planning Act* applications. In some cases, a *Planning Act* proposal may also require approval under other legislation or regulation, and policies and plans issued under other legislation may also apply.~~

~~4.11 — In addition to land use approvals under the *Planning Act*, infrastructure may also require approval under other legislation and regulations. An environmental assessment process may be applied to new infrastructure and modifications to existing infrastructure under applicable legislation.~~

~~There may be circumstances where land use approvals under the *Planning Act* may be integrated with approvals under other legislation, for example, integrating the planning processes and approvals under the *Environmental Assessment Act* and the *Planning Act*, provided the intent and requirements of both Acts are met.~~

~~4.12 — Provincial plans shall be read in conjunction with this Provincial Policy Statement and take precedence over policies in this Provincial Policy Statement to the extent of any conflict, except where legislation~~

~~establishing provincial plans provides otherwise. Examples of these are plans created under the Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act, the Ontario Planning and Development Act, 1994, the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Act, 2001, the Greenbelt Act, 2005 and the Places to Grow Act, 2005.~~

~~4.13 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, Quebec and the Great Lakes States of the United States of America, and between Canada and the United States of America.~~

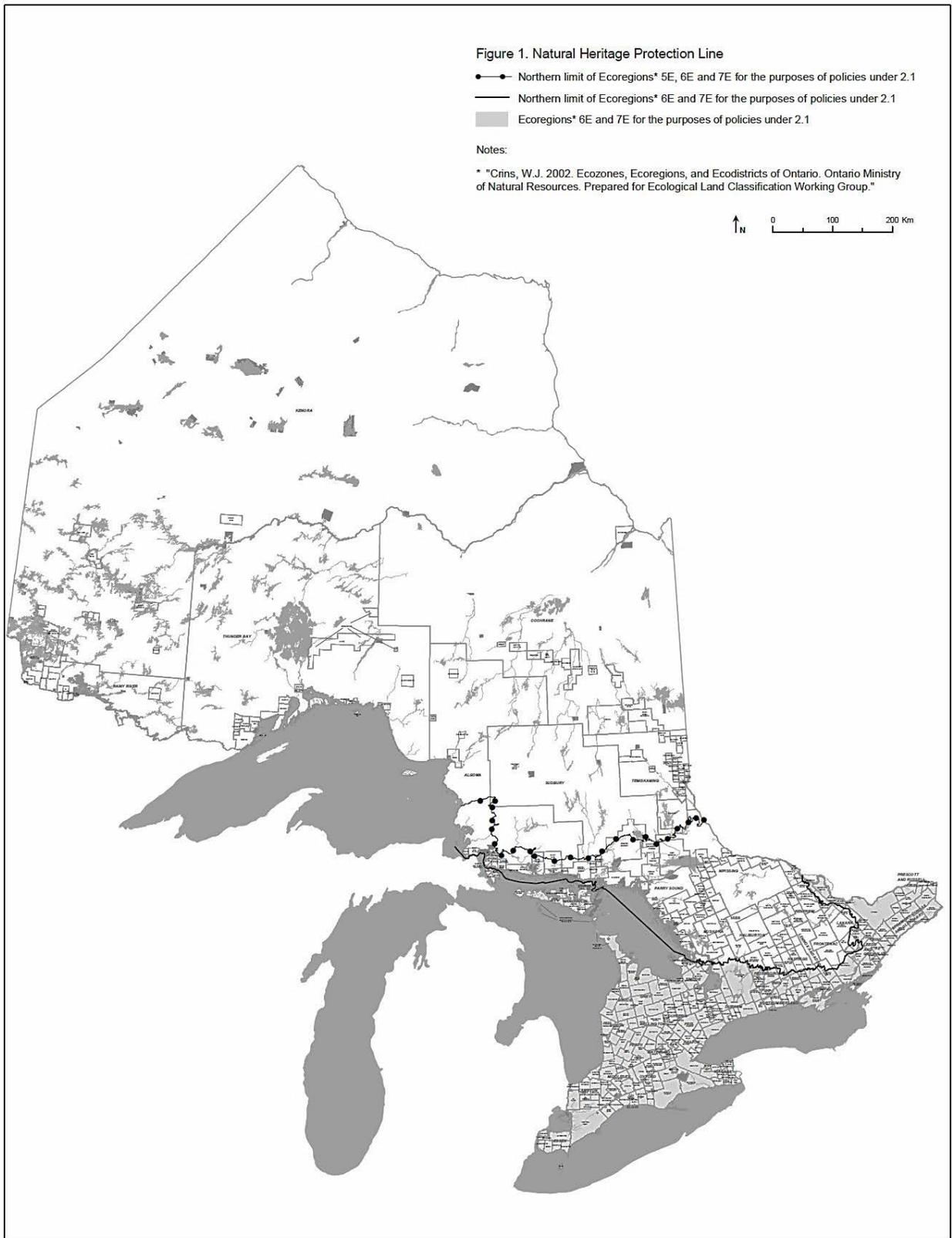
4.7 Planning authorities shall take action to support increased housing supply and facilitate a timely and streamlined process for local development by:

- a) identifying and fast-tracking priority applications which support housing and job-related growth and development; and
- b) reducing the time needed to process residential and priority applications to the extent practical.

4.8 The Province, in consultation with municipalities, other public bodies and stakeholders shall identify performance indicators for measuring the effectiveness of some or all of the policies. The Province shall monitor their implementation, including reviewing performance indicators concurrent with any review of this Provincial Policy Statement.

4.9 Municipalities are encouraged to ~~establish performance indicators to~~ monitor and report on the implementation of the policies in their official plans, in accordance with any reporting requirements, data standards and any other guidelines that may be issued by the Minister.

5.0 Figure 1



6.0 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.

Adjacent lands: means

- a) for the purposes of policy 1.6.8.3, 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 guidelines developed by the Province or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives;
- b) for the purposes of policy 2.1.8, 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 2.4.2.2 and 2.5.2.5, 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 2.6.3, those lands contiguous to a *protected heritage property* or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan.

Adverse effects: 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 *regional market area*;
- 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 *regional market area*.

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 or restored; 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 are restored.

Agricultural System: A system comprised of a group of inter-connected elements that collectively create a viable, thriving agricultural sector. It has two components:

- a) an agricultural land base comprised of prime agricultural areas, including specialty crop areas, and rural lands that together create a continuous productive land base for agriculture; and
- b) an agri-food network which includes 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 accommodation for full-time farm labour 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; on-farm buildings and infrastructure; agricultural services, farm markets, distributors, and primary processing; 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, marine archaeological sites, as defined under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The identification and evaluation of such resources are based upon archaeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Areas of archaeological potential: means areas with the likelihood to contain *archaeological resources*. ~~Methods~~Criteria to identify archaeological potential are established by the Province, ~~but municipal approaches which achieve the same objectives may also be used.~~ The *Ontario Heritage Act* requires archaeological potential to be confirmed by a licensed archaeologist through archaeological assessment and/or fieldwork.

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 (ANSI): 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 ~~Aboriginal~~Indigenous community. Most built heritage resources are generally located on property that has been designated under Parts IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or has been included on local, provincial, federal and/or ~~federal~~international registers.

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.

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*.

Comprehensive review: means

a) for the purposes of policies 1.1.3.8, 1.1.3.9 and 1.3.2.2, an official plan review which is initiated by a planning authority, or an official plan amendment which is initiated or adopted by a planning authority, which:

1. is based on a review of population and employment projections and which reflect projections and allocations by upper-tier municipalities and *provincial plans*, where applicable; considers alternative directions for growth or development; and determines how best to accommodate the development while protecting provincial interests;
2. utilizes opportunities to accommodate projected growth or development through *intensification* and *redevelopment*; and considers physical constraints to accommodating the proposed development within existing *settlement area* boundaries;
3. is integrated with planning for *infrastructure* and *public service facilities*, and considers financial viability over the life cycle of these assets, which may be demonstrated through asset management planning;

4. confirms sufficient water quality, quantity and assimilative capacity of receiving water are available to accommodate the proposed development;
 5. confirms that sewage and water services can be provided in accordance with policy 1.6.6; and
 - b) 6. considers cross-jurisdictional issues.
- for the purposes of policy 1.1.6, means a review undertaken by a planning authority or comparable body which:
1. addresses long-term population projections, *infrastructure* requirements and related matters;
 2. confirms that the lands to be developed do not comprise *specialty crop areas* in accordance with policy 2.3.2; and
 3. considers cross-jurisdictional issues.

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 ~~under the Ontario Heritage Act~~. 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 or adopted by the planning authority or decision-maker. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments.

In undertaking a *comprehensive review* the level of detail of the assessment should correspond with the complexity and scale of the settlement boundary or development proposal.

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 ~~Aboriginal~~Indigenous community. The area may ~~involve~~include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. ~~Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated~~Cultural heritage landscapes may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the Ontario Heritage Act- villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, viewsheds, natural areas and industrial complexes of heritage significance; and areas recognized by, or have been included on federal and/or international designation authorities (e.g. a National Historic Site or District designation, or a UNESCO World Heritage Site) registers, or protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms.;

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 evaluation procedures established by the Province 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 in an official plan for growth over the long-term planning horizon provided in policy 1.1.2, but which have not yet been fully developed. *Designated growth*

areas include lands which are *designated and available* for residential growth in accordance with policy 1.4.1(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;
- b) works subject to the *Drainage Act*; or
- c) for the purposes of policy 2.1.4(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 2.1.5(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 *flooding 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, but not limited to, manufacturing, warehousing, offices, and associated retail and ancillary facilities.

Endangered species:

means a species that is ~~listed or categorized~~classified as an “Endangered Species” on the ~~Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources’ official~~ Species at Risk in Ontario List, as updated and amended from time to time.

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 **spawning** grounds and any other areas, including nursery, rearing, food supply, and migration areas on which *fish* depend directly or indirectly in order to carry out their life processes.

Flood fringe: for *river, stream and small inland lake systems*, means the outer portion of the *flood plain* between the *floodway* and the *flooding 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 *flooding 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 uprush* 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 as a result of ice jams and which has been approved as the standard for that specific area by the Minister of Natural Resources;

except where the use of the *one hundred year flood* or the actually experienced event has been approved by the Minister of Natural Resources 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 uprush* 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 guidelines developed by the Province or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives.

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.

[Greenbelt Area:](#) means the area identified in [Ontario Regulation 59/05, as amended from time to time](#).

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](#)

- a) ~~with respect to a species listed on the Species at Risk in Ontario List as an endangered or threatened species for which a regulation made under clause 55(1)(a) is in force, the area prescribed by that regulation as the habitat of the species; or~~
- b) ~~with respect to any other species listed on the Species at Risk in Ontario List as an endangered or threatened species, an area on which the species depends, directly or indirectly, to carry on its life processes, including life processes such as reproduction, rearing, hibernation, migration or feeding, as approved by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources; and~~
~~places in the areas described in clause (a) or (b), whichever is applicable, that are used by members of the species as dens, nests, hibernacula or other residences.~~

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 the principal features or elements that contribute to a *protected heritage property's* cultural heritage value or interest, and [that must be retained](#). [Attributes](#) may include the property's built, [constructed](#), or manufactured elements, as well as natural landforms, vegetation, water features, and its visual setting ([including e.g. significant views or vistas to or from a protected heritage property](#))

High quality: means primary and secondary sand and gravel resources and bedrock resources as defined in the Aggregate Resource Inventory Papers (ARIP).

[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, multi-residential buildings and uses such as, but not limited to life lease housing, co-ownership housing, co-operative housing, community land trusts, affordable housing, housing for people with special needs, and housing related to employment, institutional or educational uses.](#)

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 potential for present and future consequences and opportunities 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, transit and transportation corridors and facilities, oil and gas pipelines and associated facilities.

Institutional use: for the purposes of policy 3.1.5, 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*;
- 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 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 *regional market area*; or
- b) in the case of rental housing,

households with incomes in the lowest 60 percent of the income distribution for renter households for the *regional market area*.

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 and corridors 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 and primary transportation corridors used for the movement of goods. Approaches that are *freight-supportive* may be recommended in guidelines developed by the Province or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives.

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. asbestos, graphite, kyanite, mica, nepheline syenite, salt, talc, and wollastonite).

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 transportation system: means a transportation system which may **include** several forms of transportation such as automobiles, walking, trucks, cycling, buses, rapid transit, rail (such as commuter and freight), 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, [including centralized and decentralized systems](#).

Municipal water services: means a municipal drinking-water system within the **meaning** of section 2 of the *Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002*, [including centralized and decentralized systems](#).

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 1.6.6.4 and 1.6.6.5, [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 policy 2.2, 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;
- c) in regard to *fish habitat*, any permanent alteration to, or destruction of *fish habitat*, except where, in conjunction with the appropriate authorities, it has been authorized under the *Fisheries Act*; and
- d) 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.

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*, and uses that produce value-added agricultural products. [Ground-mounted solar facilities are permitted in prime agricultural areas and specialty crop areas only as on-farm diversified uses.](#)

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 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.

Partial services: means

- a) *municipal sewage services or private communal sewage services* ~~and~~ [combined with individual on-site water services](#); or
- b) *municipal water services or private communal water services* ~~and~~ [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 and other hydrocarbons.

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 or other hydrocarbons

Planned corridors: means corridors or future corridors which are required to meet projected needs, and are identified through *provincial 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, Northern Development and Mines or Independent Electricity System Operator \(IESO\) or any successor to those ministries or entities](#) is actively pursuing the identification of a corridor. Approaches for the 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 where there is a local concentration of farms which exhibit characteristics of ongoing agriculture. *Prime agricultural areas* may be identified by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food using guidelines developed by the Province as amended from time to time. A *prime agricultural area* may also be identified through an alternative agricultural land evaluation system approved by the Province.

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 Parts IV, V or VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; property subject to a heritage conservation easement under Parts II or IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; property identified by the Province and prescribed public bodies as provincial heritage property under the Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties; property protected under federal 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 1.6.11.2, legislation, regulations, policies and standards administered by the federal or provincial governments for the purpose of protecting the environment from potential impacts associated with energy systems and ensuring that the necessary approvals are obtained;~~
- a) in regard to policy 2.1.6, 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 2.1.7, legislation and policies administered by the provincial government or federal government, where applicable, for the purpose of protecting species at risk and their habitat.

Provincial plan: means a provincial plan **within** the meaning of section 1 of the *Planning Act*.

Public service facilities: means land, buildings and structures 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 and educational programs, [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*.

Recreation: means leisure time activity undertaken in built or natural settings for purposes of physical activity, health benefits, sport participation and skill development, personal enjoyment, positive social interaction and the achievement of human potential.

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 centralized waste water treatment facility which is not yet committed to existing or approved development. For the purposes of policy 1.6.6.6, reserve capacity for *private communal sewage services* and *individual on-site sewage services* is considered sufficient if the hauled sewage from the development can be treated and land-applied on agricultural land under the *Nutrient Management Act*, or disposed of at sites **approved** under the *Environmental Protection Act* or the *Ontario Water Resources Act*, but not by land-applying untreated, hauled sewage.

Reserve water system capacity: means design or planned capacity in a centralized water treatment facility which is not yet committed to existing or approved development.

Residence surplus to a farming operation: means an existing habitable farm residence that is rendered surplus as a result of **farm** consolidation (the acquisition of additional farm parcels to be operated as one farm operation).

Residential intensification: means intensification of a property, site or area which results in a net increase in residential units or accommodation and includes: ;

- a) redevelopment, including the redevelopment

- of *brownfield sites*;
- b) the development of vacant or underutilized lots within previously developed areas;
- c) infill development;
- d) [development and introduction of new housing options within previously developed areas](#);
- e) the conversion or expansion of existing industrial, commercial and institutional buildings for residential use; and
- f) the conversion or expansion of existing residential buildings to create new residential units or accommodation, including accessory apartments, ~~second~~[additional residential units and, rooming houses, and other housing options](#).

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 areas 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) that 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 planning horizon provided for in policy 1.1.2. In cases where land in *designated growth areas* is not available, the *settlement area* may be no larger than the area where development is concentrated.

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 by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources using evaluation 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 established by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources;
- c) in regard to other features and areas in policy 2.1, 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*;

- d) in regard to *mineral* potential, an area identified as provincially significant through evaluation procedures developed by the Province, as amended from time to time, such as the Provincially Significant Mineral Potential Index; and
 - e) in regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. [Processes for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the Ontario Heritage Act. National and international criteria are established by the certifying bodies for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people](#)
- Criteria for determining significance for the resources identified in sections (c) ~~(d)-(e)~~ are recommended by the Province, 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 2.1.4(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 2.1.5(a).

Special needs: 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 *special 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.

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 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 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 designated using guidelines developed by the Province, as amended from time to time. 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.

Surface water feature: means water-related features on the earth's surface, including headwaters, rivers, stream channels, 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 ~~listed or categorized~~ [classified](#) as a "Threatened Species" on the ~~Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources' official~~ Species at Risk [in Ontario](#) List, as updated and amended from time to time.

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*.

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 solid 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.

Wave uprush: means the rush of water up onto a shoreline or structure following the breaking of a wave; the limit of wave uprush is the point of furthest landward rush 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

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MLLS

STAFF REPORT

MEETING DATE: September 17, 2019
TO: Council
FROM: Ken Kelly, Chief Administrative Officer
SUBJECT: Zero Emissions Electric Vehicle Stations

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT Council direct staff to enter into negotiations with Ottawa River Power Corporation and its affiliates to apply for funding to install vehicle charger stations within Almonte at locations to be determined.

BACKGROUND:

Natural Resources Canada has issued a call for applications for Zero-Emission Vehicle Infrastructure Program Grants. The first round of 50% funding is for public or private places, examples service stations, restaurants, arenas, library, medical offices etc.

The program is designed for applicants that can commit to installing a minimum of 20 chargers or more. It does envision that multiple groups could get together. Lanark County has gauged the level of interest of municipalities and if there was sufficient interest to reach the minimum.

There are currently 3 charging stations in Almonte located at Canadian Hydro Components with a total of six charging ports. Four of these charging ports are dedicated for employee use and two ports are public. The public charging ports have signage and were a collaborative effort of Mississippi Mills, Mississippi River Power Corporation and Canadian Hydro Components.

DISCUSSION:

Mississippi Mills has been approached by the County to participate in the application process. These would require the Municipality to commit to funding the 50% of the remaining cost and it would also require a firm commitment for funding and assisting in the overall procurement and installation process.

The Town of Perth recently went to market to procure a charging station and it had the most recent pricing information available. There are different levels of charging that can provide a full charge in varying lengths of time. A Level I charging station would be an 8 hour charge, a Level II Commercial would be 4 hours and a fast charging station could provide a charge in 10 -30 minutes. The cost ranged from \$11,000 for a Level I to \$30,500 for a Level II.

For most public installation purposes the focus is on Level II or higher charges. Therefore the Municipality would be committing to a minimum cost of \$15,000 per station and this would be a procurement process that might involve various installation scenarios to satisfy the multiple parties and increased procurement risk.

The Municipality in discussions with Ottawa River Energy Services (ORES - Ottawa River Power Corporation) learned that ORES could facilitate the installation and that it could work across multiple municipalities. The discussions evolved and ORES eventually came with an offer to manage the application process, conduct the technology selection / procurement process and complete the installation at no cost to Mississippi Mills.

This would allow the Municipality to install two charging stations with a total of four charging ports at no cost to taxpayers.

In managing charging stations there is a level of financial risk in that if there is insufficient use of the charging station there are costs that can be borne that are not offset by the revenue.

The offer from ORES would see them accept all liabilities for the operation and conversely also receive any profits from the installation.

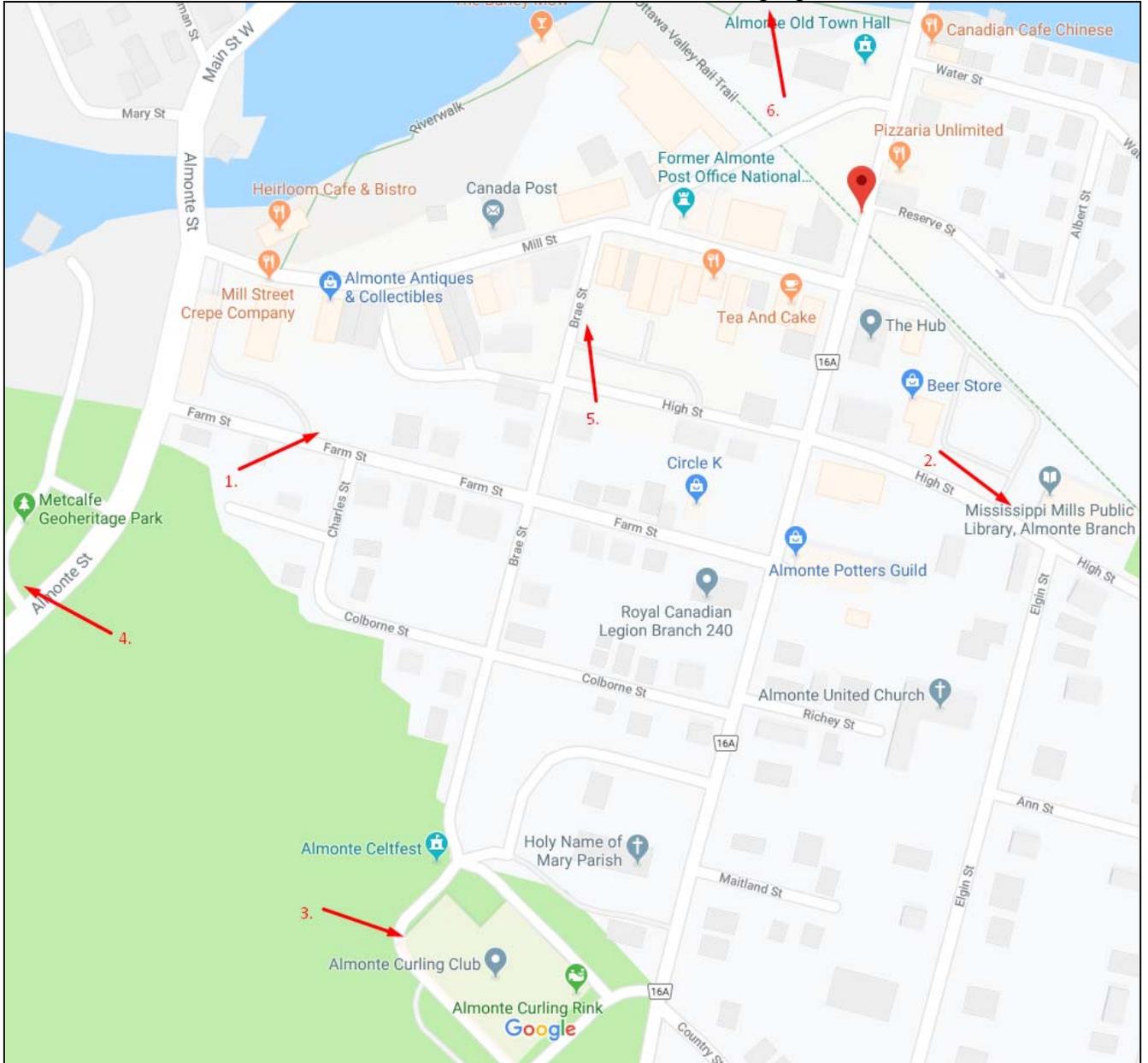
In order for ORES to demonstrate to NRCAN that they have the capacity to obtain access to the sites where the Project will be built, it will require a contact, lease or memorandum of understanding with the municipality. MRPC has also indicated its support and there are two possible sites that would involve MRPC.

Here are the possible sites identified in Almonte that are suitable for a dual charging station:

1. The back entrance to the MRPC/ORPC offices, two parking spots and two charging ports.
2. The back of the MM Library lot which faces Hight St., two parking spots and two charging ports.
3. The back of the Curling Rink, under the street light. Two parking spots and two charging ports.
4. Metcalf Geoheritage Park, two parking spots and two charging ports.
5. Market/ Parking lot, two parking spots and two charging ports.

6. Back lot of Almonte Old Town Hall, nearest the transformer on the walking path, two parking spots and two charging ports.

Picture 1 – Potential Locations for ORES Zero Emissions Charging Stations



ORES will need the Municipality to dedicate these spaces as electric vehicle spaces, enforce non electric vehicle usage, and provide winter and other maintenance. Operation of the charging station would be ORES responsibility.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

There are no financial implications of this action.

SUMMARY:

This approach will allow the Municipality to increase the opportunities for electric vehicle owners to travel to the area and charge their vehicles. The partnership with ORES allows the Municipality to work with a knowledge and professional electricity distributor to install and operate this public infrastructure. The partnership and any profits will also benefit the residents of Mississippi Mills through our partial ownership of Ottawa River Power Corporation.

Respectfully Submitted

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ken Kelly', written over a horizontal line.

Ken Kelly,
CAO

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MLLS

STAFF REPORT

MEETING DATE: September 17, 2019
TO: Council
FROM: Ken Kelly, Chief Administrative Officer
SUBJECT: Strategic Planning Process

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT Council accept the information report on the process to be used to develop a Strategic Plan for Mississippi Mills for 2019 to 2022 as presented.

BACKGROUND:

The Municipality has been without a strategic plan since 2016. In order to reflect the priorities and vision of this term of Council it is important that a new strategic plan be developed to provide clear long and short term goals and objectives for the municipality. In the spring of 2019, the Acting CAO received three different quotes from consultants to conduct a strategic plan. On May 2, 2019, prior to the commencement of the new CAO, the Acting CAO brought forward a report with a recommendation to have Nigel Bellchamber develop a strategic plan for the Municipality. After discussion Council voted to defer any decision regarding the strategic planning process until such time as the new CAO was established and could bring forward a preferred process for Council's consideration.

DISCUSSION:

One aspect of strategic planning that is often overlooked is the process of engagement and development which is as important as the actual output or plan. A strategic plan is a communication tool in that it is a shared collective direction and vision that has been articulated. Others will make decisions and take direction based on the goals, objectives, direction and vision contained in the plan. As such it will inform the many stakeholders of the community that are both internal and external including residents, businesses (both existing and new), developers, community groups, other municipalities and other levels of government. A plan that is not supported and championed will have little chance of success. In a worst case scenario it can cause people and organizations to make decisions or take actions that are in fact out of step with what is actually

happening. Therefore, every effort must be made to ensure that the strategic plan is realistic, achievable and correctly reflects the desire of the community.

The process that is proposed includes public consultation, municipal staff input and the guidance of Council.

This five phase process is outlined as follows:

- 1) Orientation with Council will provide Council with planning, demographic, infrastructure and servicing information. The purpose is to ensure that Council has the context and correct information as a basis for later stages of strategic visioning. This phase will include sessions in which staff present fact based materials and presentations to Council - essentially these are training sessions. Timeline: September
- 2) Public and stakeholder consultation is an important aspect in terms of understanding key viewpoints and issues in the community. Stakeholder groups and organizations will also have their own plans for the future that will feed into the overall environment of influencing factors for the development of pillars of the strategic plan. The public consultation may be in the form of town hall sessions or web based. Web based allows us to reach a broad number of people quickly and efficiently such as review a document and provide an opinion or answer a survey. Stakeholder consultation will likely involve review of plans or documents of other groups/organizations and possible consultative meetings with these groups. Timeline: October and November
- 3) Benchmarking and Analysis of information will be tools used to provide insight on issues that will move the conversations away from perception and focus on facts. This work will be completed mostly by staff in research topic areas or other municipalities and benchmarking of costs, services or approaches to problems. In some cases depending on the work load and budget some of this work may be outsourced to consultants. Timeline September to November
- 4) Strategic Planning Sessions with Council – setting priorities, mission statement, vision. As information is prepared and analysis completed this material will be presented to Council for review and direction. Planning sessions will be informed by this information and it will allow Council to have discussions about priorities and direction. These will be working sessions for Council that will engage and seek consensus on goals, objectives, vision and direction. These sessions may also identify issues that will need to be parked for later discussions. Timeline: October and November
- 5) Staff to outline projects to achieve goals and the first annual plan. As the overall direction starts to take shape we will start to see that some of the

issues, needs, projects, etc.... that were identified in earlier stages of the process start to take shape as natural components of the priorities, goals, objectives. These become the action items that will be completed or form the basis of the annual plans that will contribute to the attainment of the overall goal/objective/vision. For example, if the vision is a green community then one objective may be the reduction of waste going to landfill. The project or action item may be develop ways to reduce/reuse/recycle within the community which could be research projects and the implementation of new services i.e. organics collection. Timeline November and December

This will be an iterative process of draft, review, refinement. It is expected that a realistic timeline for completion of a strategic plan for Mississippi Mills would be late December or early January.

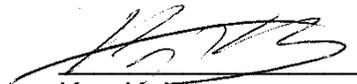
FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

There are no financial implications of this action at this time.

SUMMARY:

This is a five phase process to develop a strategic plan for Council that is based on staff working to complete the steps in the plan and facilitating discussions with the public, stakeholders and Council.

Respectfully Submitted


Ken Kelly,
CAO

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MLLS

STAFF REPORT

MEETING DATE: September 17, 2019
TO: Council
FROM: Ken Kelly, Chief Administrative Officer
SUBJECT: Administrative Expenditures 2018

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT Council accepts the staff report detailing administrative expenditures in 2018 as information.

BACKGROUND:

There has been considerable focus and concern amongst the public and some members of Council with regards to the difference between the 2018 budget for administrative expenditures and the actual year end totals.

DISCUSSION:

Total 2018 administration budget was \$1,202,045 with an actual of spend of \$2,121,177.90 which is a difference of \$919,132.90.

The administration department includes a number of variable line items that are difficult to estimate during budget preparation such as legal fees, land sales, contracted staff replacements, etc.

In Table 1 below there is a detailed breakdown of the line items included in the Administrative Department budget and some of the variables that impacted the budget for 2018.

Table 1 – Budget 2018 compared to Actuals

	2018 Budget	Actual	(Overspent)/ Underspent	Explanation
Salaries and Benefits	\$794,709	\$1,007,965.29	(\$213,256.29)	Staffing actions – acting CAO and Deputy Clerk, fulltime CAO hired, election support staff, contract Clerk.

General Office Expenses	\$194,125	\$173,894.72	\$20,230.28	Underspent-Includes advertising, office supplies, insurance, conferences, mileage, computer services, etc.
Special Circumstance Expense	\$5,000	\$6,526.44	(\$1,526.44)	For the installation of the fountain
Legal Fees	\$15,000	\$45,980.80	(\$30,980.80)	Various legal matters.
Audit Fees	\$24,000	\$24,320.63	(\$320.63)	Slightly over budget
Other Professional Fees	\$30,500	\$90,145.76	(\$59,645.76)	Consultant search for new CAO, Commissions and surveys sale of land
To reserves (mostly a flow through account of net general revenues going to reserves)	\$34,031	\$700,477.99	(\$666,446.99)	Includes net sale of land proceeds dividends received from MRPC cash in lieu of parkland
Capital Expenditures	\$44,680	\$28,137.98	\$16,542.02	Capital program was underspent
Election	\$60,000	\$43,728.29	\$16,271.71	Election did not cost as much as forecast
Total	\$1,202,045	\$2,121,177.90	(\$919,132.90)	

The majority reason for the difference between 2018 budget and actual is accounting for transfers to reserves for land sales, MRPC dividends and cash in lieu of parking.

If we took the approach of “netting” the revenues against the expenses the end of year picture would look different and the amount over budget would be approximately \$214,000 and the majority of this is related to staffing actions. See Table 2 below.

Table 2 – If revenues were netted against the expenditures

	2018 Budget	Actual	(Net expense) /Revenue	Explanation
Totals from admin. Budget above	\$1,202,045	\$2,121,177.90	(\$919,132.90)	See above chart

Net proceeds from the sale of land	0	(\$597,356.59)	\$597,356.59	Did not budget for the sale of land in business park. Net of all expenses transferred to reserves
MRPC dividend	0	(\$101,250.00)	\$101,250.00	Did not budget for this revenue. Transferred to reserves at year end.
Cash in lieu of Parkland	0	(\$6,827.00)	\$6,827.00	Did not budget for this revenue. Transferred to reserves at year end.
Net	\$1,202,045	\$1,415,744.31	(\$213,699.31)	

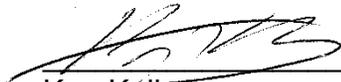
FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

There are no financial implications of this information and no action is required of Council.

SUMMARY:

The reporting of this information is intended to answer questions that have been raised about the difference in budget 2018 and actual expenditures. The majority of the difference can be attributed to accounting for the proceeds of land sales.

Respectfully Submitted



Ken Kelly,
CAO

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Mayor Christa Lowry



September 17, 2019

CHANGE IN DETACHMENT COMMANDER

Inspector Derek Needham, who has provided years of outstanding service to our community as Commander of the Lanark OPP Detachment, has been assigned a new role at the East Region Headquarters effective September 16, 2019.

Inspector Karuna Padiachi has been named the Interim Detachment Commander. He previously served in Lanark as an Operations Manager in 2015-2016. A competition will take place in the near future to appoint a permanent Commander.

My sincere thanks and appreciation to Inspector Needham and best wishes in his new position and future endeavours!

ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION WITH SPECIAL ADVISOR ON FLOODING

In response to concerns from those affected by recent flooding, the Government of Ontario appointed a Special Advisor on Flooding, Mr. Doug McNeil. Mr. McNeil has extensive experience in public service with the City of Winnipeg and Province of Manitoba and played key roles in the 1997 "Flood of the Century" on the Red River and also led the Floodway Expansion project for Winnipeg. Mr. McNeil will review Ontario's current flood mitigation strategies and advise the Minister of Natural Resources of Forestry on opportunities to improve the province's resilience to flooding.

I was invited to a round-table discussion on Thursday September 5th to provide firsthand experience about the impacts of recent flood events and ideas about how the province can be better prepared for flooding in the future. The discussion was hosted by Mr. McNeil and included municipal leaders and staff, local Conservation Authorities and representatives from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry. I was the only representative from Lanark County. Our discussions included feedback on:

- Disaster Recovery Assistance Program for Ontarians
- Support for resilience and mitigation tools vs recovery efforts alone
- Floodplain mapping updates
- 100 vs 350 year flood zones
- Support to smaller municipalities during flood events where staff resources can be limited

Mr. McNeil's will provide his report and recommendations to the Minister Yakabuski in October.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Christa Lowry".

Christa Lowry
Mayor of Missississipi Mills

Here are the highlights from the regular Lanark County Council meeting held Wednesday, Aug. 28.

- **Funds Presented to Local Hospitals:** On behalf of Lanark County Council, Warden Richard Kidd (Beckwith Reeve) presented cheques to three local hospitals to be used for capital equipment or major building renovations or to be placed into capital reserves for future capital projects. A total of \$350,000 was approved, with \$150,000 for the Perth and Smiths Falls sites, and \$100,000 each for Carleton Place and Almonte. In January, representatives from the Perth and Smiths Falls District Hospital made a presentation to the corporate services committee outlining the fact hospitals do not receive funding for capital equipment, and the need to maintain a state-of-the-art facility is outpacing the foundation's ability to fundraise. Having updated diagnostic and surgical equipment increases the hospitals' ability to attract high-level staff. "The importance of having well-funded, well-equipped local hospitals is important to all taxpayers," said Mr. Kidd. "Attracting top medical talent and providing a wide range of medical services locally is important to the county's economy and quality of life." Future funding from the county will be subject to the annual budget approval process. For more information, contact Kurt Greaves, CAO, at 1-888-9-LANARK, ext. 1101.

Presentation photos available at

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/j4cdcmd1dn3a3wh/AACm9z4S2zfaSh6O1YL92KHoa?dl=0>

- **Provincial Cuts Affect Long-Term Care Funding:** Council received a report that was presented earlier this month at the community services committee of the whole meeting, which updated the Lanark Lodge maintenance review. Interim Lanark Lodge Director Jennie Bingley outlined the status of the mechanical and engineering systems at the long-term care home and a presented a prioritized plan for required maintenance, repairs and upgrades. Ms. Bingley explained a thorough mechanical and engineering systems analysis was undertaken as part of the Redevelopment Feasibility Study that was completed in March, which confirmed many systems are well past their expected useful life. "It is important that preventive action be taken to ensure Lanark Lodge remains functional as we will remain in this building until at least 2025," she said. The plan for maintenance, repairs and upgrades takes Long-Term Care Act regulation into consideration. Items prioritized for 2020 include the fire alarm system, the air handling units and condensers, and plumbing work related to backflow prevention. Ms. Bingley said immediate repairs and upgrades relating to the electrical distribution switchboard can be completed within the 2019 capital budget for less than \$30,000. The remaining upgrades can be deferred to the 2020 budget deliberations, which begin this fall. The plan will be updated on an ongoing basis. For more information, contact Jennie Bingley, Interim Director of Long-Term Care, at 1-888-9-LANARK, ext. 7101.
- **Upcoming Meetings: County Council, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 5 p.m.;** Community Services, Sept. 4 (following County Council); Services, Sept.4 (following Community Services). **County Council, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 5 p.m.;** Public Works, Sept. 25 (following County Council); Economic Development, Sept. 25 (following Public Works). All meetings are in Council Chambers unless otherwise noted. For more information, contact 1-888-9-LANARK, ext. 1502. Like "LanarkCounty1" on Facebook and follow "@LanarkCounty1" on Twitter!

Here are the highlights from the regular Lanark County Council meeting held Wednesday, Sept. 4.

- **Remote-Control Mower to Help Combat Invasive Weeds:** Council approved an amendment to the public works department's fleet capital budget for 2019 in order to purchase a remote-control mower. At the committee meeting last week, Public Works Business Manager Janet Tysick reported all budgeted large capital fleet items have been purchased for this year except a chipper and a 3-tonne compactor. Director Terry McCann has recommended not proceeding with those two items and, instead, using the funds to purchase the mower. Ms. Tysick explained the existing chipper was satisfactorily refurbished and should remain in service for another five to six years, and there was no suitable compactor available at the budgeted amount. "With the increased focus on vegetation management, additional resources are required to complete roadside brushing, vegetation control behind guide rails and steel beams, along county trails and to assist with cutting of invasive and noxious weeds, such as phragmites and wild parsnip, in areas that are unmanageable with other equipment due to their location or terrain." She added it is crucial to control phragmites while cells are small, and the county currently does not have any equipment to assist with this in wet areas. This mower can work in wet areas and on steep slopes and uneven terrain where a regular mower or brushing unit cannot be used. Ms. Tysick said it can also be used in urban areas, such as McNeely Avenue in Carleton Place, where wild parsnip is becoming an increasing concern. The estimated cost for the mower is \$87,000, and funds not covered by the savings will come from the public works fleet reserve. Ms. Tysick added some local municipalities have expressed interest in having the county do specialized cutting for them with the mower on a cost-recovery basis. For more information, contact Janet Tysick, Public Works Business Manager, at 1-888-9-LANARK, ext. 3110.
- **Carleton Place Featured at Harvest Festival:** As it celebrates its 200th anniversary this year, the Town of Carleton Place will be the featured municipality at the 2019 Lanark County Harvest Festival, which takes place this Sunday, Sept. 8 from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. The festival is held at Beckwith Park (1319 9th Line, Beckwith), but a different Lanark County municipality is featured each year. The sixth annual event gives visitors a chance to "get fresh with a local farmer" and celebrates the bounty of the harvest, featuring local producers, food seminars, cooking demonstrations, children's activities, local musicians, historical displays and more. Carleton Place will showcase its people, products and projects in celebration of its 200th anniversary. "The Lanark County Harvest Festival is an opportunity for people to meet our local farmers and purchase local food and other locally made products. The county has a unique blend of producers, passions and food," said Warden Richard Kidd (Beckwith Reeve). The festival runs rain or shine. For details, visit www.harvestfestival.ca. For more information, contact Marie White, Tourism Manager, at 1-888-9-LANARK, ext. 1530.
- **Upcoming Meetings: County Council, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 5 p.m.;** Public Works, Sept. 25 (following County Council); Economic Development, Sept. 25 (following Public Works). **County Council, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 5 p.m.;** Community Services, Oct. 9 (following County Council); Services, Oct. 9 (following Community Services). All meetings are in Council Chambers unless otherwise noted. For more information, contact 1-888-9-LANARK, ext. 1502. Like "LanarkCounty1" on Facebook and follow "@LanarkCounty1" on Twitter!

INFORMATION LIST #15-19 September 17, 2019

The following is a list of information items received as of September 9, 2019.

Item #	Date	Originator	* Subject
1	June 26, 2019	Terry Goodyear	Request for Dog park in Riverfront Estates
2	Aug 26, 2019	Solicitor General	Repealed regulations under: Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997
3	Aug 27, 2019	MPAC	MPAC Board Chair Announcement
4	Aug 27, 2019	Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority	Impacts of Bill 108
5	Aug 27, 2019	Township of Lake of Bays	Resolution re: Amalgamation
6	Aug 29, 2019	Lanark County Museums Network	Support for Mill of Kintail Museums
7	Aug 29, 2019	Minister of Infrastructure	Canada Infrastructure Program
8	Sep 1, 2019	British Home Children Advocacy & Research Association	British Home Children and Child Migrants International Tribute
9	Sep 4, 2019	Carebridge Community Support	Announcement re: new name
10	Sep 4, 2019	Ontario Heritage Trust	Nominations for Lieutenant Governor's Heritage Awards
11	Sep 5, 2019	City of Kitchener	Resolution re: regulations related to consumer packaging on single-use wipes
12	Sep 5, 2019	Halton Region	Resolution re: Local Planning Appeal Tribunal
13	Sep 6, 2019	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing	More Homes More Choice Act
14	Sep 6, 2019	Carleton Place	Equitable Funding for Home Support Services

Mr. Calvin Murphy

June 26, 2019

Director, Parks and Recreation

Mississippi Mills

Dear Mr. Murphy

As requested by you during our recent telephone conversation, and on behalf of numerous dog owners in the Riverfront Estates Development, I am writing you and Council to request consideration and approval of an off-leash enclosed dog exercise park at your next council meeting in August.

Information from the Mississippi Mills bylaw enforcement staff confirm that there are a large number of dog licences issued, many of which are in the Riverfront Estates Development area adjacent and east of the Mississippi River between Spring Street and Patterson Road. Informal discussions with many dog owners in this area are strongly supportive of this request.

Currently, the central multi-use park with children's play structures and the walking path with river access/dock adjacent to the river are used for on-leash dog exercise and dog waste disposal. It should be noted that the waste containers are only

available between May and October whereas owners and dogs use these parks 365 days a year and most owners walk dogs at least twice a day.

Based on my experience in many towns and cities across Canada, I would suggest serious consideration of the following to achieve well behaved pets and owners.

- A fenced in area similar in size to the recently mowed area along the river behind the location of the banks of Post Office boxes between Jack Dalgity and Merrithew.
- Owner and dog access gates or passage ways at both ends of the enclosure and a wider gate at one end if municipal staff are able to mow grass with municipal equipment already used to mow adjacent park areas.
- Provision of a barrel with lid and doggy bag dispenser for pick up of excrement by owners as is currently done in other areas. Lids are preferred to keep out rain , snow and insects.
- No access from the fenced area to the river.
- While most owners walk dogs to the parks, provision of perhaps 6 angle parking spots to avoid parking along Spring Street. Parking slots similar to the parking available at the central park would be appreciated in any approved plan.

- Funding for purchase and installation of a chain link fence could be done through a portion of the current licencing fees for dogs or supported through contributions from local businesses (Home Hardware, Veterinary Clinics, dog Grooming) and pet owners.

Finally, area pet owners stand ready to meet with you or council to discuss this proposal further. We believe an off leash dog park can be an added benefit to the entire community . Better adjusted animals, separation of dog areas from public parks and children's play areas, and reduced complaints from non pet owners all contribute to a healthier, happier community.

Yours truly,

Terry Goodyear 

862 Jack Dalgity St

Almonte On K0A1A0

613-256-9756 or cell 819 429 1002

terrygoodyear123@gmail.com

Solicitor General

Office of the Solicitor General

25 Grosvenor Street, 18th Floor
Toronto ON M7A 1Y6
Tel: 416 325-0408
MCSCS.Feedback@Ontario.ca

Solliciteur général

Bureau de la solliciteure générale

25, rue Grosvenor, 18^e étage
Toronto ON M7A 1Y6
Tél.: 416 325-0408
MCSCS.Feedback@Ontario.ca



August 26, 2019

As you may be aware, the Public Reports Regulation (O. Reg. 377/18) under the *Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997*, was scheduled to come into force on January 1, 2020. The regulation was established to standardize the reporting of fire department response time data and make this information available to the public.

Our government has heard concerns about the Public Reports Regulation, including the system updates that would be required for operationalization and the scope of the reporting requirements. After hearing this feedback, our government has decided to repeal the regulation effective August 26, 2019.

Repealing the regulation will allow the ministry to work with stakeholders on a broader review of how fire service data is collected by the province. After this review is completed, we will develop balanced options and decide about the potential publication of fire service data, to best meet the needs of all our fire safety partners.

We are committed to listening to municipalities and our first responders as we work to create a public safety regime that puts people first and provides our frontline heroes with the tools and resources they need to keep communities safe.

Should you have any questions or comments, please contact SOLGENinput@ontario.ca.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sylvia Jones', written in a cursive style.

Sylvia Jones
Solicitor General

August 27, 2019

To: Heads of Council
All Ontario Municipalities

From: Dan Mathieson
Chair, MPAC Board of Directors

Subject: Board Chair Announcement

After serving three terms, my role as Board Chair of the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) comes to an end on August 31, and I would like to take this opportunity to reflect on the remarkable accomplishments MPAC has achieved in the last decade with your partnership and support.

I am extremely proud to have served as MPAC Board Chair and it has been my honour to work with my fellow members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Management Group on guiding the organization through transformational change over the last nine years.

There has been no shortage of challenges and successes during my term. In my first year on the Board, the Province introduced the four-year phase-in program to bring stability and predictability to property owners and municipalities. In my second year, and first as Chair, the Auditor General of Ontario made nine recommendations for MPAC to improve its operations. Then in 2013, we underwent the Special Purpose Business Property Assessment Review.

Some of the findings in these reviews were not easy to hear, but we have listened. Our commitment to building partnerships with municipalities has helped us to move forward and in the last 10 years, we have seen a significant decrease in Requests for Reconsideration and appeals, and a decrease in complaints to the Ombudsman.

We've also increased accreditation among our assessment and appraisal staff and implemented a Service Level Agreement, our commitment to you as our municipal partners. By disclosing our market analysis and outcomes we have become more transparent, and we are now a leader in cloud computing through the development of our patented cloud-based valuation software.

We've come a long way, and I'm confident that our transformation to become a transparent, accountable and customer-focused agency will only continue.

It is my pleasure to inform you that effective September 1, Alan Spacek will be the incoming Board Chair. Alan joined the MPAC Board in May of this year and brings a breadth of experience in the municipal sector. He was elected Mayor of Kapuskasing in 2006 and was acclaimed for two more terms, retiring in December 2018.

During his time as Mayor, Alan was a member of the Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities for 12 years, serving as President for eight years until August 2018. He has served on numerous boards and executives including Kapuskasing and District Chamber of Commerce, Northeastern Ontario Municipal Association (NOMA) and the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO). He is also a respected entrepreneur who has owned and operated a number of businesses, and Alan continues to serve as an active member of the Canadian Professional Sales Association (CPSA).

I know Alan will continue to emphasise the importance of MPAC's collaboration with municipalities, especially as we head into the 2020 Assessment Update and I will be on hand to support this transition. Our relationships with you are integral to our success.

It has been my pleasure to work with you and serve MPAC over the last nine years. Thank you for your friendship and support, and for your service to your communities and to the people of Ontario.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dan Mathieson". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Dan Mathieson
Chair, MPAC Board of Directors

Copy Municipal Chief Administrative Officers
MPAC Board of Directors
Nicole McNeill, President and Chief Administrative Officer, MPAC
Executive Management Group, MPAC

Jeanne Harfield

From: Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority <info@mvc.on.ca>
Sent: August 27, 2019 4:33 PM
To: Shawna Stone (MILLS)
Subject: Bill 108 Forces MVCA to Examine Non-Core Programs



Bill 108 Forces MVCA to Examine Non-Core Programs

~~August 27, 2019, Carleton Place~~ — Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority (MVCA) has begun to review programs and services in order to manage new funding constraints imposed by Provincial Bill 108 (*More Homes, More Choice Act*), passed in June 2019. The **legislation and a recent letter received from Minister Yurek emphasize the need for MVCA to focus on the following core areas: risk of natural hazards; conservation and management of CA owned or controlled lands; drinking water source protection; and other programs or services, as prescribed by regulation.**

Consequently, **staff are reconsidering the direction set out in the Draft Strategic Plan prepared earlier this year for the Mill of Kintail Museum.** “The regulation expected this fall will likely limit core funding to these types of museums,” said MVCA General Manager Sally McIntyre. “We need to discuss and agree on how we will keep this heritage building open for community use, and provide the community the opportunity to pursue other options and prepare an alternative business case for consideration by the MVCA Board. That discussion needs to occur now because the province will not release this year’s museum grant until the Strategic Plan “*containing long-*

A **staff report** to be tabled at the Policy & Priorities Committee on September 5 presents five options for consideration, **including transitioning the museum focus away from the R. Tait McKenzie and James Naismith collections to more closely align with the legislated mandate of conservation authorities.** The Committee's recommendation will be raised to the Board of Directors at its September 18th meeting, after which the draft Strategic Plan will be amended by staff as directed by the Board, and tabled for approval in October. All three meetings are open to the public.

"The Mill of Kintail building is a jewel in our portfolio. R. Tait McKenzie and James Naismith are persons of historical significance in the community, and the museum and its collection are highly regarded across the region. Staff's recommendation respect both these facts." says McIntyre.

MVCA is one of 36 Conservation Authorities in Ontario. Formed in 1968, the MVCA manages the watershed in partnership with its eleven member municipalities. For more information, visit www.mvc.on.ca, follow us on Twitter and like us on Facebook.

-30-

MEDIA CONTACT:

Shannon Gutoskie
Community Relations Coordinator
613-253-0006 ext. 225
sgutoskie@mvc.on.ca

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Thank you for joining our mailing list*

Our mailing address is:
Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority
10970 Highway 7
Carleton Place, On K7C 3P1

Canada

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Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority · 10970 Highway 7 · Carleton Place, On K7C 3P1 · Canada



**THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF LAKE OF BAYS
Council Meeting**

DATE: 20 Aug 2019

RESOLUTION: #7(b)/08/20/19

MOVED BY:

SECONDED BY:

Jacqueline Godard

Terry Glover

BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE Council of the Corporation of the Township of Lake of Bays supports the Township of McKellar's Resolution No. 19-355 dated July 15, 2019 (attached) with respect to Municipal Amalgamation;

AND FURTHER THAT a copy of this resolution be sent to Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario; Christine Elliott, Deputy Premier; Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs; Andrea Horwath, Leader of the New Democratic Party; and all MPP's in the Province of Ontario;

AND FURTHER THAT a copy of this resolution be sent to the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO), the Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association (NOMA), Rural Ontario Municipalities Association (ROMA), Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities (FONOM), the District of Parry Sound Municipal Association (DPSMA) and all Ontario Municipalities.

RECORDED VOTE

NAYS

YEAS

Councillor Mike Peppard

Councillor Robert Lacroix

Councillor Nancy Tapley

Councillor Rick Brooks

Councillor Jacqueline Godard

Mayor Terry Glover

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Carried	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Defeated	<input type="checkbox"/>	Postponed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lost	<input type="checkbox"/>
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MAYOR

Terry Glover

TOWNSHIP OF MCKELLAR

DATE: July 15, 2019

RESOLUTION No. 19- 355

Moved by: Marco Ancinelli
Don Carmichael
Morley Haskim
Mike Kekkonen

Seconded by: Marco Ancinelli
Don Carmichael
Morley Haskim
Mike Kekkonen

WHEREAS there are 444 municipalities in Ontario that are very efficient and well-governed, and who respond quickly to ratepayer's needs;

AND WHEREAS in the 1990's the Conservative Government forced many municipalities to amalgamate on the guise they would become more efficient, effective, save money, lower taxes and ultimately reduce the provincial deficit;

AND WHEREAS there has never been a valid evidence-based study that supported these outcomes;

AND WHEREAS forced amalgamation actually accomplished just the opposite: ill feelings, increased animosity and mistrust, job losses, rise in local taxes and an increase in the provincial deficit;

AND WHEREAS there are many positive examples of small rural and northern municipalities working together in a collaborate and cooperative manner via shared agreements that responds to local needs without amalgamation and provincial interference;

AND WHEREAS the Provincial Government has a large deficit due to their own decision-making;

AND WHEREAS recently the same Conservative Government recently reduced one large regional municipal government by 50%, without "consultation";

AND WHEREAS this same Conservative Government is presently reviewing other provincial regional governments through a purported "consultative" approach with a view to reduce or eliminate them;

AND WHEREAS the Provincial Government should investigate all other internal ways of reducing their deficit and becoming more fiscally responsible over time rather than downloading to the one level of government that is the most efficient, has the lowest cost and is closest to the electorate which will not put a dent in the provincial deficit;

substantially increase fines 

AND WHEREAS the Province could look at what other provinces have done to reduce the debt with one singular education system, organizing unorganized municipalities, controlling OPP costs, and find a way to collect millions and millions of dollars in unpaid fines and instead, invest in the north to create jobs and stimulate and enhance economic development;

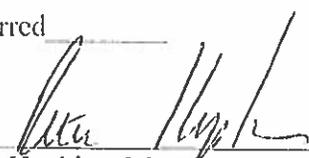
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that before the Provincial Government forces amalgamation in any of the 444 municipalities in Ontario, our AMO organization go beyond requesting "consultation" and "demand" that the Provincial Government do the following:

- 1) Hold a local referendum letting the citizens decide to amalgamate or not
- 2) Conduct an evidence-based study to show that amalgamation actually saves costs, jobs, lowers taxes and reduce the provincial deficit
- 3) Allow those municipalities to work out their own local collaborative agreement that best suit their local needs and to be permitted to do so on their own time line and volition
- 4) To ensure that there is absolutely no conflict of interest in this consultative process
- 5) To emphasize the political reality of forcing amalgamation on the many rural and northern municipalities across Ontario

AND FURTHER that a copy of this resolution be sent to Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario; Christine Elliott, Deputy Premier; Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs; Andrea Horwath, Leader of the New Democratic Party; and all MPPs in the Province of Ontario;

AND FURTHER that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO), the Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association (NOMA), Rural Ontario Municipalities Association (ROMA), Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities (FONOM), the District of Parry Sound Municipal Association (DPSMA) and all Ontario municipalities for their consideration.

Carried Defeated Deferred



 Peter Hopkins, Mayor

DIVISION VOTE

	YEA	NAY
Councillor Marco Ancinelli	_____	_____
Councillor Don Carmichael	_____	_____
Councillor Morley Haskim	_____	_____
Councillor Mike Kekkonen	_____	_____
Mayor Peter Hopkins	_____	_____

In Support of the Mill of Kintail Museums:

In light of recent news by the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority (MVCA) on the impact of Provincial Bill 108 (*More Homes, More Choice Act*), the Lanark County Museums Network was very shocked and disappointed to hear that the MVCA is considering transitioning away from the R. Tait McKenzie and James Naismith collections, and related programming at the Mill of Kintail Conservation Area.

The Mill of Kintail Museums, their collections, and their programmes serve an essential role in the communities of Mississippi Mills and Lanark County, drawing tourists to the area both locally and abroad. Should the museum close, countless programs would be lost, and thousands of people would be affected. This decision to be made by the MVCA will affect not only the Mill of Kintail Conservation Area and Mill of Kintail Museums but will also have a direct impact on tourism for the Municipality of Mississippi Mills and Lanark County. To lose these invaluable and irreplaceable collections would be a devastating loss to the County, and the MVCA.

On behalf of the Lanark County Museums Network, we hope that you will join us in supporting the Mill of Kintail Conservation Area, the Mill of Kintail museums, and their related collections and programming.

From: Minister of Infrastructure <Minister.MOI@ontario.ca>

Date: August 29, 2019 at 1:17:50 PM EDT

To: Undisclosed recipients;

Subject: A Message from the Minister of Infrastructure / Un message du Ministre de l'Infrastructure

Dear Mayor/Chief/Sir or Madam:

As Minister of Infrastructure, I am proud our government is investing in predictable, secure infrastructure funding to address community needs, while reducing the administrative burden on municipal partners and local government.

That is why I am pleased to announce that the Community, Culture and Recreation (CCR) stream of the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program (ICIP) will launch on **September 3, 2019**.

Municipalities, First Nations and off-reserve Indigenous communities, broader public sector and non-profit organizations are all eligible to apply.

To be eligible for funding, projects must be community-oriented, non-commercial and open to the public.

The province is anticipating extremely high demand for funding under this program. You are encouraged to review program guidelines carefully to ensure projects align with federal parameters and to submit project proposals that maximize federal and provincial dollars and achieve the best value for money.

You can find detailed information about the CCR stream as well as guidelines on the Transfer Payment Ontario (formerly Grants Ontario) website at: www.grants.gov.on.ca/GrantsPortal/en, by clicking on Grant Opportunities.

The application deadline is **November 12, 2019 at 11:59 pm EST**.

Thank you for your support as we continue to fund and build better infrastructure for the people, and make smarter infrastructure investments for municipalities, Indigenous communities, broader public sector and non-profit organizations across Ontario.

I look forward to working with you to invest in infrastructure across our province and in your community.

Sincerely,

[original signed by]

The Honourable Laurie Scott
Minister of Infrastructure

777 Bay Street
5th floor
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 2E1

About Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program (ICIP)

The Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program (ICIP) is a 10-year federal-provincial infrastructure program that will invest up to \$30 billion in combined federal, provincial, municipal and other partner funding for infrastructure.

ICIP supports community, culture and recreation, green, public transit, and rural and northern infrastructure investments. It is bringing major infrastructure investments to communities across Ontario. It is growing our economy and ensuring Ontario is open for business and open for jobs.

To date, the province has nominated over 350 priority projects to the federal government for funding under ICIP's Rural and Northern and Transit infrastructure streams, and some projects have already received federal approval to begin construction.

The province is also currently accepting applications for transit projects from 11 municipalities inside the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (GTHA) and continues to pursue expedited project approvals from the federal government.

British Home Children Advocacy & Research Association

Beacons of Light for British Home Children and Child Migrants International Tribute - press release

SEPTEMBER 1 · PUBLIC

From 1869 right up to 1948, over 100,000 children of all ages were emigrated right across Canada, from the United Kingdom, to be used as indentured farm workers and domestics. Believed by Canadians to be orphans, only two percent truly were. These children, known as the British Home Children (“BHC”) and Child Migrants, were sent to Canada by over 50 organizations including the well-known and still working charities: Barnardo’s, The Salvation Army, Quarrier’s and Fairbridge, to name a few. BHC are an integral part of the fabric of our nation - often, rightfully, called Canada’s Nation Builders. Their vast contributions to our country should never be forgotten.

Descendants of BHC, number in the millions in Canada alone!

The British Home Children Advocacy and Research Association (“BHCARA”) is a Canadian based not for profit organization dedicated to the story of Canada’s British Home Children (BHC). Founded in 2012 by Barrie, Ontario’s Lori Oschefski, the BHCARA now reaches thousands of people through their Facebook group of over 6,700 members and their mailing list of over 4,000 subscribers. Our website now has over 1 million hits and we have a high media presence. The mandate of the organization is to promote the story of the British Home Children, to advocate for those who no longer have a voice and to provide free research help to those seeking their family histories; often providing closure from painful pasts.

On November 8, 1869 the very first party of BHC arrived in Canada, making 2019 the 150th anniversary of this arrival. The date of September 28th has been chosen for a special international tribute as this date is commemorated nationally as British Home Child Day in Canada; a unanimous passage of MP Guy Lauzon’s private member’s motion M-133 in the House of Commons, Feb. 7, 2018. This initiative for this tribute started when BHCARA member Kim Crowder approached MS. Oschefski for support in the illumination of the High Level Bridge in her city of Edmonton, Alberta. Since then, many members have become involved reaching out in their communities for support.

BHCARA member Tracy Smithers contacted Her Majesty the Queen and received a prompt letter of support back from her!

The BHCARA is asking communities to participate in the “Beacons of Light for British Home Children and Child Migrants Tribute” by illuminating memorials, monuments, buildings, City Halls or other areas with the colours of the BHCARA; red, white and blue. Cities and towns are also participating by proclaiming this day as “British Home Child Day” in their community. Some cities are sharing this message on their digital billboards.

The tribute is a symbolic gesture showing these children, in their sesquicentennial year, are not forgotten. Many Canadian and UK cities have agreed to participate with over sixty-five supporters to date, including the iconic Niagara Falls, Toronto’s CN Tower, The Northern Lights Display in Vancouver and St. Andrews House - Head Quarters of the Scottish Government in Edinburgh, Scotland. The Town of Midland and Orillia are participating by proclaiming September 28th as BHC Day in their cities. A full listing of our supporters can be viewed at www.britishhomechildren.com.

The BHC are a critical part of our nation’s fabric, this country was built on the backs of these children. We would appreciate your support in sharing the news of this important and extraordinary tribute to Canada’s Nation Builders. A history of the British Home Children follows.

Very best regards

Lori Oschefski CEO BHCARA

info@britishhomechildren.com

[#beaconsflightBHC](https://twitter.com/beaconsflightBHC)

**A History of the British Home Children Schemes - by
Roberta Horrox**

The British Child Migration Scheme officially started in Canada, in 1869, when Maria Rye arrived with sixty-eight children from England. In Canada, the children from this scheme became known as British Home Children. Maria Rye's idea grew to over fifty organizations sending over 100,000 to Canada between 1869 and 1948. These children ranged from a few months to 18 years of age; being sent to Canada to work as indentured labourers and servants. The child migration scheme was supported by both British and Canadian governments which paid organizations for each child sent, additional bonus fees were paid for sending more children; however, no bonus was paid for children from workhouses. This scheme was viewed as a win-win situation, as Britain reduced the cost of caring for many poor destitute children; while Canada gained cheap labour for a country that was just starting to expand. While many believe the children were orphans this was not the case, as only 2% were true orphans; the majority were from single parent families, most often due to a parent dying or from families that were poor and destitute. Many factors led to Britain having so many poor, destitute people. These children through no fault of their own were caught up in this tragedy. As child migration to Canada came to a halt, it increased to Australia with approximately 7,000 children being sent there. Child migration to Australia ended in 1970s. The major difference was that children sent to Australia were most often institutionalized. New Zealand took in 549 child migrants, with fewer children being sent to Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Cape of Good Hope Colony in South Africa.

In Canada, while some of the children were treated well, most were seen as nothing more than cheap labour, some suffered abuse; some cases of horrific abuse resulted in death. Whether these children were treated well or abused one thing in common is the feeling of loss; loss of family, friends, country and culture. Some were sent to homes that didn't speak English. Often told by sending agencies that they were unwanted, uncared for, or that their parents had died, while their parent(s) were told they were adopted by good British families. If siblings arrived in Canada together they were more often than not separated once they got here. Although checks were suppose to take place on a regular basis, things fell short due to vast number of children, lack of enforcement, shortage of inspectors, the immense distance, and difficulty traveling to remote places in order to perform the checks on the children. When inspectors did visit, the children didn't necessary get to speak to, or even see, the inspector; and if they did it often

occurred with the master present. Therefore the children would hide the truth for fear of being reprimanded or further abuse.

Many British Home Children were stigmatized by members of the communities they came to live in, often being told they were street rats, guttersnipes and a multitude of other derogatory terms. If a British Home Child lived in a community and something bad happened, usually a British Home Child was blamed. They had no one to turn to, no one to stick up for them, they suffered in silence. As a survival mechanism they shut down, blocking memories; they became silent of their trauma, silent of any abuse; silent and ashamed of their past, and their lives as British Home Children. Most carried this stigmatism throughout their lives, refusing to tell even their immediate family where they had come from. Some children had their names changed or spelling of names became corrupted, while some were too young to know their correct names, birthday dates, or the names of their parents. These children were not given the necessary documents to prove who they were; this became an issue when they became older wanted to travel, or needed proof of identity such as applying for pension. The children were promised an education, the vast majority did not receive the education promised. Silently and unwittingly aspects of their traumatic experiences were often passed down to their children. For instance, as a corruption of their BHC experience, when they became older with families of their own they were unable to show love or affection for their own children. During WWI nearly every eligible British Home Boy voluntarily signed up for the Canadian Expedition Force; 1,000 Home Boys paid the ultimate sacrifice. The most common date of death was April 9, 1917, the first day of the Battle of Vimy Ridge.

In Nov 2009, then Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd, issued an apology for their role in the Child Migration Scheme; then in Feb 2010, British Prime Minister Gordon Brown issued an apology for Britain's role. In Canada, Canadian Parliament declared 2010 Year of the British Home Child. On Feb 16, 2017 the Canadian House of Commons issued an apology and on Feb 7, 2018 MP Guy Lauzon's private member's motion M-133 was unanimous passed making Sept 28th, National British Home Child Day in Canada. To date our prime minister has not issued an official apology on behalf of the government.



MEDIA RELEASE

September 4, 2019

New Name. Long History of Connections.

Today, Mills Community Support officially becomes Carebridge Community Support. The announcement was made at a presentation in the Country Street Solarium in Almonte.

“Caring connects us,” explains Carebridge CEO Robert Eves. “We have a vision of local communities across Lanark County where everyone feels welcome, connected, cared for and engaged. Our new name says it all.”

Carebridge fosters caring communities to support seniors, adults with developmental disabilities and those who need affordable housing. Building on a 40-year history, Carebridge is poised to do even more. This announcement signals that change.

Planning has been underway for more than a year, including conversations with the Board, staff, volunteers, community partners and clients. It was an opportunity to look back on four decades of caring, and to look forward and envision what more can be done to support local communities.

“Our landscape is changing and so must we. The needs of our local communities are increasing and it’s important that Carebridge is here to help – and that people in our local communities know that,” adds Carebridge Board Chair Bob McGaraughty. “We are open to and eager for discussion. We welcome and invite all partners to explore what the future could be.”

As part of today’s announcement, it was confirmed that Carebridge’s Country Street complex would be renamed ‘The Stan Mills Centre’, in recognition of his significant contributions. “As we move forward, we want to ensure that we never forget our history. There have been many contributors to our success, and in the case of Stan, we want to ensure they are visible in our identity,” adds Bob McGaraughty.

Caring Connects Us

carebridge.ca | T: (613) 256-1031 | F: (613) 256-1185 | 67 Industrial Drive, P.O. Box 610, Almonte, ON K0A 1A0



MEDIA RELEASE

Today, Carebridge also launches its new website - carebridge.ca. It provides information on services and programs, and shares client, staff and volunteer stories.

Carebridge is one of Lanark County's largest, most established non-profit agencies in the health care and social services sector and the region's largest affordable housing provider. It is also one of the largest employers in the county, providing jobs to more than 150 employees. More than 100 volunteers play a vital role in the delivery of our programs and services.

-30-

Contact:

Robert Eves
Chief Executive Officer
Carebridge Community Support
613.256.1031 ext. 226
reves@carebridge.ca

Caring Connects Us

carebridge.ca T: (613) 256-1031 | F: (613) 256-1185 | 67 Industrial Drive, P.O. Box 610, Almonte, ON K0A 1A0



Photo: 2017 recipients of Young Heritage Leaders with The Honourable Elizabeth Dowdeswell (Credit: Ian Crysler)

Nominations for Lieutenant Governor's Ontario Heritage Awards now open!

Help us recognize and celebrate the outstanding people and projects that have shown leadership, commitment and creativity in heritage conservation across Ontario this past year.

The Lieutenant Governor's Ontario Heritage Awards recognize individual, group, and project-based achievements in four categories:

- [Youth Achievement](#)
- [Community Leadership](#)
- [Lifetime Achievement](#)
- [Excellence in Conservation](#)

The top individual recipient of the award for Youth Achievement also receives a \$3,500 post-secondary scholarship funded by the Ontario Heritage Trust and

Young Heritage Leaders program sponsor Canada Life.

In addition to Youth Achievement, youth may be nominated for recognition through the Trust's Young Heritage Leaders program, which has recognized thousands of youth since the year 2000 for their efforts to identify, preserve, protect and promote Ontario's heritage.

Canada Life has partnered with the Trust for 19 years to recognize the excellent contributions of young people to heritage conservation.

**Nomination deadline:
October 18, 2019**

[Contact us](#) or visit our [website](#) for more information.





September 5, 2019

Dear Municipal Colleagues:

This is to advise that City Council, at a meeting held on August 26, 2019, passed the following resolution regarding single-use disposable wipes:

“WHEREAS in 2018 the City of Kitchener implemented a sustainable funding model Water Infrastructure Project (WIP) for the city’s water, sanitary and stormwater infrastructure to ensure the safe delivery of these valued utilities; and,

WHEREAS in 2018 a multi-year initiative approved through the WIP has already improved several key measures of water quality, and proactive maintenance has reduced the risk of flooding in high-risk areas; and,

WHEREAS in 2018 the City has already seen a number of impacts due to the implementation of the WIP including: 48% decrease in complaints related to discoloured water; Storm main repairs increased by 27 per cent; 300 metric tonnes of sediment removed from catch basins; and, 2,200 properties protected against backflow and cross-connection contamination; and,

WHEREAS Single-use wipes are a \$6-billion industry and growing, and are now being advertised as the clean alternative to toilet paper and are safe to flush; and,

WHEREAS there is no one standard for what the word “flushable” means; and,

WHEREAS Single-use wipes are in fact not safe to flush as they are buoyant; are not biodegradable; and, are unable to break down into small pieces quickly; and,

WHEREAS Single-use wipes accumulate in the sewer system and eventually clog the sanitary sewer system costing municipalities hundreds of millions of dollars in additional repairs and maintenance costs each year to municipal sewer systems across the country; and,

WHEREAS there is a lack of public awareness of the impact caused by non-flushable wipes being flushed down toilets and consumer education and outreach could play a large part in reducing the impact;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Kitchener lobby the Federal Government, to review regulations related to consumer packaging on single-use wipes to remove the word flushable; and,

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that this resolution be forwarded to the Right Honourable Prime Minister of Canada; the Honourable Premier of Ontario; the Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks; the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing; the Association of Municipalities of Ontario; the Local Members of Provincial Parliament; the Region of Waterloo; and, all Municipalities within the Province of Ontario.”

Yours truly,

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

C. Tarling
Director of Legislated Services
& City Clerk



Office of the Chair
Halton Region
1151 Bronte Road
Oakville ON L6M 3L1

August 29, 2019

The Honourable Doug Ford
Premier of Ontario
Legislative Building
Queen's Park
Toronto, ON M7A 1A1

Dear Premier Ford:

RE: Local Planning Appeal Tribunal (LPAT)

On behalf of Regional Council, I would like to bring an important issue to your attention. At our meeting on July 10th, Council discussed *Bill 108: More Homes, More Choice Act, 2019* which will have a significant impact on how Halton Region delivers its services. Regional Council discussed their concerns with the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal (LPAT) having the authority to make final planning decisions based on a subjective best planning outcome approach rather than compliance with municipal and provincially approved plans and policies. The LPAT adds cost and delays to the delivery of affordable housing by expensive, time consuming hearings, contrary to the intent of the *More Homes, More Choice Act, 2019*.

In the short-term, we hope you will consider restoring the amendments to the *Planning Act* and in the long-term, consider eliminating the LPAT entirely. Ontario is the only Province to have such a tribunal, and it is the position of Regional Council that it is an antiquated body that has outlived its purpose and does not contribute to the Provincial Government's goal of increasing housing supply.

In this regard, at its meeting on July 10th, 2019, Regional Council unanimously endorsed the following resolution regarding the LPAT:

WHEREAS The Government of Ontario, on June 6, 2019, passed the *More Homes, More Choice Act, 2019*, (Bill 108); and

WHEREAS the changes to the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal (LPAT), contained in Bill 108 will give LPAT the authority to make final planning decisions based on a subjective "best planning outcome" approach rather than compliance with municipal and provincially approved official plans and consistency with provincial plans and policy; and

WHEREAS Bill 108 restricts third party appeals of plans of subdivision only to the applicant, municipality, Minister, public body or prescribed list of persons; and

WHEREAS Bill 108 takes local planning decision-making out of the hands of democratically elected municipal councils and puts it into the hands of a non-elected, unaccountable tribunal; and

WHEREAS the LPAT adds cost and delays delivery of affordable housing by expensive, time consuming hearings, contrary to the intent of the *More Homes, More Choice Act, 2019*; and

WHEREAS Regional and City Councils have spent millions defending provincially approved plans at the OMB/LPAT, including more than \$5 million over the last three years;

WHEREAS the reverting back to *de novo* hearings adds delays and costs to the housing delivery, as planning decisions start from scratch requiring lawyers, experts and witnesses, repeating the planning analysis already done by local councils;

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

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

THAT in the short term, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing immediately restore the amendments to the *Planning Act* that mandated the evaluation of appeals on a consistency and conformity with Provincial policies and plans basis;

THAT in the long-term the Government of Ontario eliminate the LPAT entirely, as an antiquated body that slows delivery and adds costs to housing supply via expensive and drawn out tribunal hearings;

AND THAT this resolution be forwarded to the Premier, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Halton's Members of Provincial Parliament, Leaders of the New Democratic, Liberal and Green parties; the Association of Municipalities of Ontario, the Large Urban Mayors' Caucus of Ontario, Mayors and Regional Chairs of Ontario and Halton's local municipalities.

Thank you for your attention to this matter, I look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,



Gary Carr
Regional Chair

cc: The Honourable Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing
Andrea Horwath, Leader of the New Democratic Party
John Fraser, Interim Leader of the Liberal Party
Mike Schreiner, Leader of the Green Party

/3

cc.

Ted Arnott, MPP Wellington-Halton Hills
Stephen Crawford, MPP Oakville
Parm Gill, MPP Milton
Jane McKenna, MPP Burlington
Effie Triantafilopolous, MPP Oakville North-Burlington
Jamie McGarvey, President, the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO)
Cam Guthrie, Mayor, City of Guelph, Chair, the Large Urban Mayors' Caucus of Ontario (LUMCO)
Rick Bonnette, Mayor, Town of Halton Hills
Rob Burton, Mayor, Town of Oakville
Gordon Krantz, Mayor, Town of Milton
Marianne Meed Ward, Mayor, City of Burlington
All Mayors of Ontario
All Regional Chairs of Ontario

**Ministry of
Municipal Affairs
and Housing**

Office of the Minister

777 Bay Street, 17th Floor
Toronto ON M5G 2E5
Tel.: 416 585-7000

**Ministère des
Affaires municipales
et du Logement**

Bureau du ministre

777, rue Bay, 17^e étage
Toronto ON M5G 2E5
Tél. : 416 585-7000



19-4093

Dear Head of Council:

Our government believes everyone deserves a place to call home. Inadequate supply and high housing costs have made housing unattainable for too many people in Ontario. We want to put affordable home ownership in reach of more Ontario families, and provide more people with the opportunity to live closer to where they work.

That is why I am pleased to provide you with an update on the [More Homes, More Choice Act, 2019](#), which was passed by the Legislature on June 6, 2019.

In Effect Date

Schedule 12 of the *More Homes, More Choice Act, 2019* makes changes to the *Planning Act*. All changes, except for those related to community benefits charges, came into force on September 3, 2019, as specified by proclamation. This includes changes to:

- Broaden the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal’s jurisdiction over major land use planning matters (i.e., official plans and zoning by-laws) and give the Tribunal the authority to make a final decision on appeals of these matters based on the best planning outcome;
- Reduce timelines for municipalities to make planning decisions;
- Remove certain “third party” appeals;
- Authorize the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing to mandate the use of a community planning permit system in or around specific locations to promote intensification around transit;
- Require municipalities to authorize in their official plans and zoning by-laws additional residential units in both a primary dwelling and ancillary building or structure; and
- Promote the development of affordable housing near transit by focusing the use of inclusionary zoning.

Regulations

To help implement the *Planning Act* changes, amendments to existing regulations under the Act also came into force at the same time as the related legislative provisions.

These regulations were filed on August 29, 2019 and include changes to:

- Set out transition rules for planning matters that are in process;
- Remove or update certain redundant or out-dated provisions and references;
- Remove the ability to appeal (except by the province) the implementing by-law when a municipality is required to establish a community planning permit system through a Minister’s order; and

- Clarify that the new community benefits charge by-law will not apply in areas within a municipality where a community planning permit system is in effect.

A new regulation for additional residential units (ARUs) was also filed on August 29, 2019 and helps remove certain zoning barriers to the creation of additional residential units by establishing the following requirements and standards:

- One parking space for each ARU, which may be provided through tandem parking as defined;
- Where a municipal zoning by-law requires no parking spaces for the primary residential unit, no parking space would be required for the ARUs;
- Where a municipal zoning by-law is passed that sets a parking standard lower than a standard of one parking space for each ARU, the municipal zoning by-law parking standard would prevail;
- An ARU, where permitted in a zoning by-law, may be occupied by any person regardless of whether the primary residential unit is occupied by the owner of the property; and
- An ARU, where permitted in a zoning by-law, would be permitted without regard to the date of construction of the primary or ancillary building.

Our proposal for the new and amended regulations was posted on the [Environmental Registry of Ontario](#). All comments received were carefully considered.

You can view copies of the new and amending *Planning Act* regulations on Ontario's e-Laws:

- [New Ontario Regulation 299/19](#) – “Additional Residential Units”
- [Ontario Regulation 296/19](#) – amending Ontario Regulation 174/16 “Transitional Matters - General”
- [Ontario Regulation 297/19](#) – amending Ontario Regulation 543/06 “Official Plans and Plan Amendments”
- [Ontario Regulation 298/19](#) – amending Ontario Regulation 544/06 “Plans of Subdivision”
- [Ontario Regulation 301/19](#) – amending Ontario Regulation 173/16 “Community Planning Permits”
- [Ontario Regulation 300/19](#) – amending Ontario Regulation 232/18 “Inclusionary Zoning”

If you have any questions about the changes to the *Planning Act* and related regulations, please email PlanningConsultation@ontario.ca.

Sincerely,



Steve Clark
Minister

c: Chief Administrative Officer

**TOWN OF CARLETON PLACE
130th COUNCIL**

Motion No. 12-130-06

Communication: 130106

Moved by

Dean D.

SR

Seconded by

[Signature]

AT

WHEREAS Community Home Support Lanark County (CHSLC) has been providing support services to seniors in Carleton Place for many years with funding provided through the South-eastern Local Health Integration Network (LHIN);

AND WHEREAS 18.5% of the population (1,969 people) are seniors aged 65 years or older and according to Statistics Canada, 10.8% of the population in Lanark County aged 65 years or older are low-income based on the Low-Income Measure After Tax (LIM-AT)

AND WHEREAS Carleton Place receives very limited Assisted Living Services;

AND WHEREAS in 2018, CHSLC advised the Town in a letter of its intention to withdraw all services from Carleton Place and Pakenham by the end of March 2019;

AND WHEREAS the Mills Community Support Corporation (MCSC) currently provides home support services to Almonte and Ramsay areas of Mississippi Mills with funding provided through the Champlain LHIN;

AND WHEREAS due to the withdrawal of services in Carleton Place and Pakenham, the MCSC has been receiving an increased number of referrals/calls for service from these areas and do not have the financial or human resource capacity to absorb the clients left unserved by CHSLC;

AND WHEREAS MCSC is concerned by the lack of planning, coordination and communication regarding the withdrawal of services which is causing confusion at the service, community and client levels;

AND WHEREAS it is imperative that Carleton Place residents receive the same services as residents in other areas of the County of Lanark;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT a letter be forwarded to Hon. Christine Elliott, Minister of Health requesting equity, including funding, related to Home Support Services for Carleton Place residents; and

THAT a copy of this letter be forwarded to Premier Doug Ford and Mr. Randy Hillier, MPP, Lanark-Frontenac-Kingston.

Carried May 28, 2019

[Signature]

Doug Black, Mayor

COUNCIL CALENDAR

September 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2 Labour Day Office Closed	3	4	5	6	7
8	9 6pm Pub meeting (Pakenham)	10 9:30am CPAC	11 2:30pm Library ← OEMC →	12	13	14
15	16 7pm MRPC AGM	17 8am CEDC 6pm Council	18 3pm Accessibility 5:30 CoA	19 9am Fin & Pol ← OAPSB Zone 2 →	20	21
22	23	24 3pm Parks & Rec	25 5pm Heritage	26 7am Business breakfast	27	28
29	30 2:30pm PWAC					



COUNCIL CALENDAR

October 2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1 6pm Council	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14 Thanksgiving Office Closed	15 8am CEDC 6pm Council	16 3:00pm AAC 5:40 pm CoA	17 9am Fin & Pol	18	19
20	21	22 6pm Council (Budget)	23 5pm Heritage	24	25	26
27	28	29 3pm Parks & Rec	30	31		

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS

BY-LAW NO. 19-79

BEING a by-law to remove certain lands from the part-lot control provisions of the *Planning Act*, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter P.13 (the 'Act').

WHEREAS subsection 50(7) of the *Planning Act* states in part that the Council of a local municipality may by by-law provide that subsection (5) does not apply to land that is within such Registered Plan of Subdivision or parts thereof as is designated in the By-law, and where the By-law is approved by the County of Lanark, subsection (5) ceases to apply to such lands;

AND WHEREAS the Municipality of Mississippi Mills is in favour of the re-subdivision of the land in Block 3 Plan 27M-43, in order to accommodate the development of six (6) townhouse dwelling units;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills enacts as follows:

1. That subsection 50(5) of the Act, does not apply to the following lands within the Municipality of Mississippi Mills:
 - i) Registered Plan of Subdivision 27M-43, Block 3, described as Parts 1-6 on Reference Plan 27R-11270, Municipality of Mississippi Mills, County of Lanark.
2. This By-law shall come into full force and take effect after the requirements of subsection 50(7.1) have been complied with.
3. This By-law shall be automatically repealed on the 17th day of September, 2021, unless the Council of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills has provided an extension by amendment to this by-law prior to its expiry.

BY-LAW READ, passed, signed and sealed in open Council this 17th day of September, 2019.

Christa Lowry, Mayor

Jeanne Harfield, Acting Clerk

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS

BY-LAW NO. 19-80

BEING a by-law to remove certain lands from the part-lot control provisions of the *Planning Act*, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter P.13 (the 'Act').

WHEREAS subsection 50(7) of the *Planning Act* states in part that the Council of a local municipality may by by-law provide that subsection (5) does not apply to land that is within such Registered Plan of Subdivision or parts thereof as is designated in the By-law, and where the By-law is approved by the County of Lanark, subsection (5) ceases to apply to such lands;

AND WHEREAS the Municipality of Mississippi Mills is in favour of the re-subdivision of the land in Part of Block 14 Plan 27M-90, in order to accommodate the development of six (6) townhouse dwelling units;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills enacts as follows:

1. That subsection 50(5) of the Act, does not apply to the following lands within the Municipality of Mississippi Mills:
 - i) Registered Plan of Subdivision 27M-90, Part of Block 14, described as Parts 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11 on Reference Plan 27R-11307, Municipality of Mississippi Mills, County of Lanark.
2. This By-law shall come into full force and take effect after the requirements of subsection 50(7.1) have been complied with.
3. This By-law shall be automatically repealed on the 17th day of September, 2021, unless the Council of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills has provided an extension by amendment to this by-law prior to its expiry.

BY-LAW READ, passed, signed and sealed in open Council this 17th day of September, 2019.

Christa Lowry, Mayor

Jeanne Harfield, Acting Clerk

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS

BY-LAW NO. 19-81

BEING a by-law to remove certain lands from the part-lot control provisions of the *Planning Act*, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter P.13 (the 'Act').

WHEREAS subsection 50(7) of the *Planning Act* states in part that the Council of a local municipality may by by-law provide that subsection (5) does not apply to land that is within such Registered Plan of Subdivision or parts thereof as is designated in the By-law, and where the By-law is approved by the County of Lanark, subsection (5) ceases to apply to such lands;

AND WHEREAS the Municipality of Mississippi Mills is in favour of the re-subdivision of the land in Block 18 Plan 27M-90, in order to accommodate the development of six (6) townhouse dwelling units;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills enacts as follows:

1. That subsection 50(5) of the Act, does not apply to the following lands within the Municipality of Mississippi Mills:
 - i) Registered Plan of Subdivision 27M-90, Block 18, described as Parts 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11 on Reference Plan 27R-11306, Municipality of Mississippi Mills, County of Lanark.
2. This By-law shall come into full force and take effect after the requirements of subsection 50(7.1) have been complied with.
3. This By-law shall be automatically repealed on the 17th day of September, 2021, unless the Council of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills has provided an extension by amendment to this by-law prior to its expiry.

BY-LAW READ, passed, signed and sealed in open Council this 17th day of September, 2019.

Christa Lowry, Mayor

Jeanne Harfield, Acting Clerk

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS

BY-LAW NO. 19-82

BEING a by-law to remove certain lands from the part-lot control provisions of the *Planning Act*, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter P.13 (the 'Act').

WHEREAS subsection 50(7) of the *Planning Act* states in part that the Council of a local municipality may by by-law provide that subsection (5) does not apply to land that is within such Registered Plan of Subdivision or parts thereof as is designated in the By-law, and where the By-law is approved by the County of Lanark, subsection (5) ceases to apply to such lands;

AND WHEREAS the Municipality of Mississippi Mills is in favour of the re-subdivision of the land in Part of Block 14 Plan 27M-90, in order to accommodate the development of six (6) townhouse dwelling units;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills enacts as follows:

1. That subsection 50(5) of the Act, does not apply to the following lands within the Municipality of Mississippi Mills:
 - i) Registered Plan of Subdivision 27M-90, Part of Block 14, described as Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, and 11 on Reference Plan 27R-11305, Municipality of Mississippi Mills, County of Lanark.
2. This By-law shall come into full force and take effect after the requirements of subsection 50(7.1) have been complied with.
3. This By-law shall be automatically repealed on the 17th day of September, 2021, unless the Council of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills has provided an extension by amendment to this by-law prior to its expiry.

BY-LAW READ, passed, signed and sealed in open Council this 17th day of September, 2019.

Christa Lowry, Mayor

Jeanne Harfield, Acting Clerk

THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS

BY-LAW NO. 19-83

BEING a by-law to amend By-law No. 11-83 being the Zoning By-law for the Municipality of Mississippi Mills.

WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills passed Zoning Bylaw 11-83, known as the Zoning By-law, to regulate the development and use of lands within the Municipality;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills pursuant to Section 34 of the *Planning Act*, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter P.13, enacts as follows:

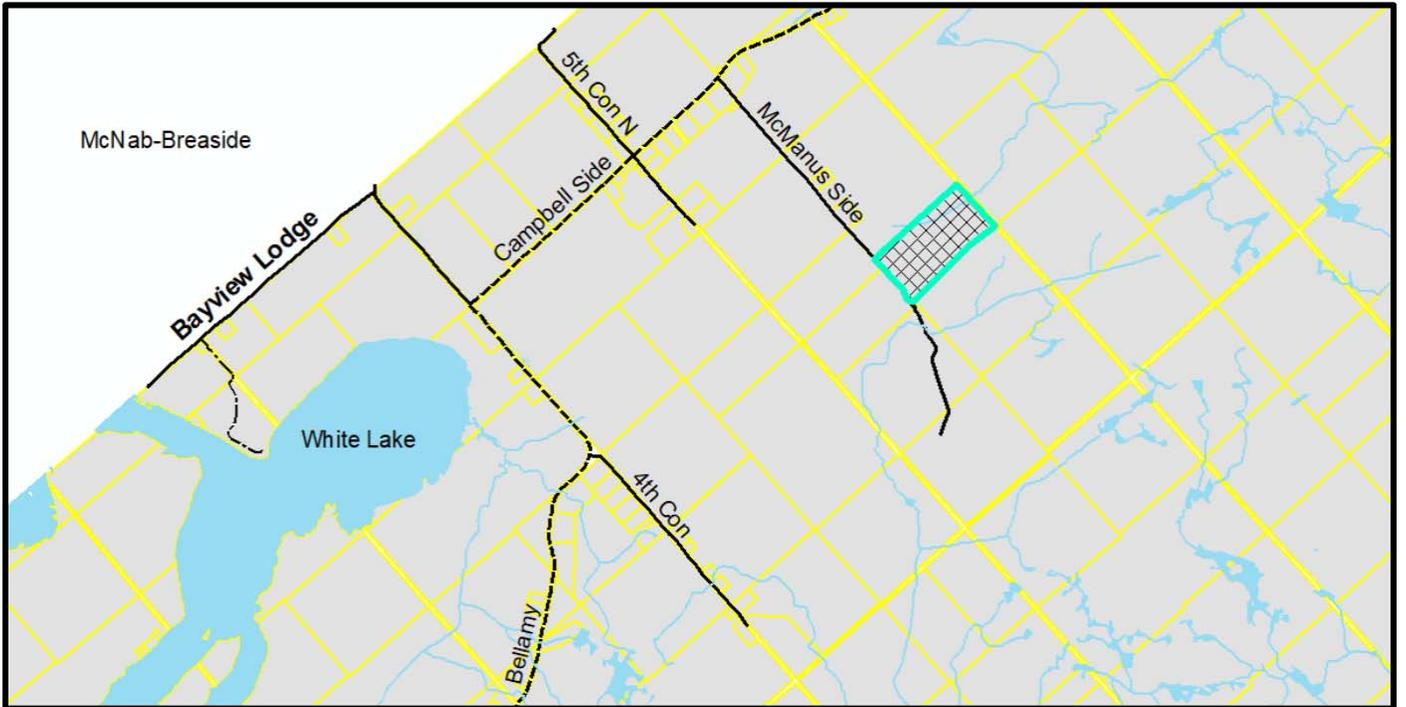
1. That Schedule 'B' to By-law No. 11-83, as amended, is hereby further amended by changing thereon from the "Rural (RU)" Zone to "Limited Service Residential (LSR)" Zone for the lands identified on the attached Schedule 'A', which are legally described as Part Lot 23, Concession 5 Pakenham, being Part 1 on Reference Plan 27R-9280, Pakenham Ward, Municipality of Mississippi Mills, known locally as 154 McManus Side Road.
2. This By-Law takes effect from the date of passage by Council and comes into force and effect pursuant to the provisions of the *Planning Act*, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter P.13.

BY-LAW read, passed, signed and sealed in open Council this 17th day of September, 2019.

Christa Lowry, Mayor

Jeanne Harfield, Acting Clerk

SCHEDULE 'A'
TO BY-LAW NO. 19-, '



THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MISSISSIPPI MILLS

BY-LAW NO. 19-84

BEING a by-law to appoint a Fire Chief for the Municipality of Mississippi Mills.

WHEREAS pursuant to Section 6(1) of the *Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997*, S.O. 1997, c. 4, as amended, the council of a municipality shall appoint a Fire Chief for the Fire Department;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Mississippi Mills enacts as follows:

1. **THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Section 6(1) of the *Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997*, as amended, _____ be appointed Fire Chief for the Municipality of Mississippi Mills.
2. **THAT** By-law 19-77 shall be and is hereby repealed effective September 17, 2019.
3. **THAT** this By-law shall come into force and effect on September 17, 2019.

BY-LAW READ, passed, signed and sealed in open Council this 18th day of September 2019.

Christa Lowry, Mayor

Jeanne Harfield, Acting Clerk

Municipality of
Bluewater

August 13, 2019

Transmitted VIA Email
doug.ford@pc.ola.org

Legislative Building
ATTN: Premier of Ontario
Queens Park
Toronto, ON
N7A 1A1

Dear Doug Ford:

Please be advised that the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Bluewater at its regular meeting on July 29, 2019 passed the following resolution:

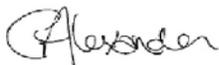
MOVED: Councillor Whetstone **SECONDED:** Councillor Harris

THAT the Corporation of the Municipality of Bluewater endorse and supports the resolution of the Town of Halton Hills calling upon the Province of Ontario, through the discussion paper entitled "Reducing Litter and Waste in our Communities", to review and implement a deposit/return program for all single use plastic, aluminum and metal drink containers;

AND FURTHER THAT the Province of Ontario review current producer requirements and look for extended producer responsibility for all packaging;

AND FURTHER THAT a copy of this motion be sent to the Premier of Ontario; the Minister of the Environment, Conservation, and Parks; the Minister of Municipal Affairs; the Association of Municipalities of Ontario; the County of Huron, and all municipalities in the Province of Ontario. **CARRIED.**

Sincerely,

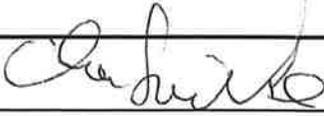


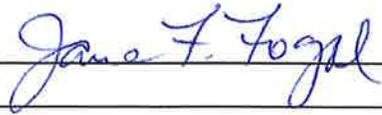
Chandra Alexander
Manager of Corporate Services



THE CORPORATION
OF
THE TOWN OF HALTON HILLS

2019-0141

Moved by:  Date: July 8, 2019
Councillor Clark Somerville

Seconded by:  Resolution No.: _____

WHEREAS the Province of Ontario, through the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks, has posted a discussion paper entitled "Reducing Litter and Waste in our Communities";

AN WHEREAS producer responsibility has not been adequately addressed by the Province of Ontario;

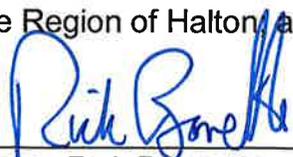
AND WHEREAS a successful deposit/return program for single use plastic, aluminum and metal drink containers has been in existence in other Provinces in Canada including Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia;

AND WHEREAS these successful program have eliminated many of these containers from the natural environment;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Council of the Town of Halton Hills call upon the Province of Ontario, through the discussion paper entitled "Reducing Litter and Waste in our Communities", to review and implement a deposit/return program for all single use plastic, aluminum and metal drink containers;

AND FURTHER THAT that the Province of Ontario review current producer requirements and look for extended producer responsibility for all packaging;

AND FURTHER THAT a copy of this motion be sent to the Premier of Ontario; the Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks; the Minister of Municipal Affairs; the Association of Municipalities of Ontario; the Region of Halton; and all municipalities in the Province of Ontario.


Mayor Rick Bonnette



Municipality of Mississippi Mills
PENDING LIST
September 17, 2019

Title	Department	Comments/Status	Report to Council (Date)
Community Official Plan (COP) Registry	Planning	Quarterly Updates	Every Quarter
Service Delivery Review	Administration	Staff to schedule a special meeting to review the final service delivery review report	Q4
Strategic Planning Exercise	CAO	CAO to report back to Council	17-Sep
Parking Study	Planning	Survey has been published, parking study underway. Final report to be presented to Council	15-Oct
Paterson St. Crossovers	Public Works	Staff to bring forward staff report as per Council direction provided on Aug 13, 2019 (Resolution No. 432-19)	Q3/Q4