

From: AMO Communications <Communicate@amo.on.ca>
Sent: Thursday, August 19, 2021 1:37 PM
To: Cindy Pigeau
Subject: AMO Policy Update - MTO Regulatory Amendments, Changes to Municipal Act 2001, Rowan's Law Timing

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August 19, 2021

AMO Policy Update – MTO Regulatory Amendments, Changes to *Municipal Act, 2001* and *Rowan's Law* Timing

Changes to *Municipal Act, 2001* to Come into Force on September 19th, 2021

Legislative changes enacted through [Bill 215, Main Street Recovery Act, 2020](#) are scheduled to come into force on September 19, 2021. These amendments to the *Municipal Act, 2001* and *City of Toronto Act, 2006* are intended to help support economic recovery on main streets across Ontario and help important goods continue to be delivered to businesses as efficiently as possible.

From September 19, 2021 onwards, municipal governments will not be able to regulate noise related to the delivery of goods to the following destinations:

1. retail business establishments;
2. restaurants, including cafes and bars;
3. hotels and motels; and
4. goods distribution facilities.

Municipal councils may wish to review any applicable by-laws prior to these amendments coming into force and consider whether any changes are necessary to align with the new framework.

Ministry of Transportation Announces Regulatory Amendments to the Low-Speed Vehicle Pilot Program

The Ministry of Transportation (MTO) has made regulatory amendments to encourage wider participation in the [low-speed vehicle \(LSV\) pilot program](#) launched in 2017.

As a result, effective July 30, 2021, the following four amendments have been made to the existing [low-speed vehicle \(LSV\) pilot regulations](#):

- allow LSVs to cross a controlled intersection (where there is a traffic control signal, stop sign and/or other traffic control devices (e.g., yield signs) that control traffic in all directions) with a speed limit not greater than 80 km/h;
- remove the requirement to have doors on LSVs;
- remove the limit on the number of occupants allowed in an LSV if there are the required number of seating positions; and,
- lower the insurance requirements for LSVs to align more closely with those of a passenger car to a minimum of \$1 million in third-party liability insurance, and accident benefits coverage of \$65,000 for non-catastrophic injuries and \$1 million for catastrophic injuries.

Municipalities must pass by-laws to allow the use of LSVs on municipal roads. The MTO has developed [a best practices document](#) to support municipalities in developing the LSV pilot in a safe environment.

Rowan's Law Section 4 Proclamation Postponed

In recognition of the continued impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the sport and recreation sectors, the provincial government is once again postponing the effective date of Phase 2 of *Rowan's Law* from July 1, 2021, to January 1, 2022. This deferral will give sport organizations, as well as municipalities, post-secondary institutions, community centres and private sport clubs or sport entities, additional time to establish and implement Removal-from-Sport and Return-to-Sport protocols for their athletes.

Only the effective date of Phase 2 implementation is being changed, all requirements related to the protocols in the legislation and regulation will remain the same. Any work already completed by your organization will assist in meeting obligations under *Rowan's Law* by January 1, 2022, and sport organizations are welcome to implement the protocols in advance on a voluntary basis.

Resources to assist organizations are available at www.ontario.ca/concussions where you can also find a sample protocol template. Additional questions can be directed to Sport@Ontario.ca.

AMO's [COVID-19 Resources](#) page is being updated continually so you can find critical information in one place. Please send any of your municipally related pandemic questions to covid19@amo.on.ca.



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

Chief Administrative Officer
Direct Line: 705-474-0626, ext. 2325
Toll Free: 1-800-465-1882
david.euler@northbay.ca

August 19, 2021

VIA e-mail nancy.matthews@ontario.ca
& Regular Mail

Ministry of Long-Term Care
Office of the Deputy Minister
400 University Avenue, 6th Floor
Toronto, ON M5G 1S5

**ATTENTION: Ms. Nancy Matthews
Deputy Minister of Long-Term Care**

**Re: LTC Development Agreement - Cassellholme Project (PROJ 479)
Board of Management for the District of Nipissing East**

Dear Ms. Matthews:

The Council of The Corporation of the City of North Bay (the “City”) has directed me to write to you with respect to the Cassellholme Redevelopment, East Nipissing Home for the Aged (the “Project”). The City is only one of nine member municipalities of The Board of Management for the District of East Nipissing (the “Board of Management”) but is by far the largest stakeholder in this Project with a municipal levy apportionment of approximately 80%. While the City is committed to the redevelopment of Cassellholme, there are critical concerns about the Project that I wish to bring to your attention and they are as follows.

Lack of Budget & Project Cost Escalation

Council is very concerned with the management of the design of the Project and the fact that the Board of Management has never established a budget in relation to it and consequently the cost of the Project has risen substantially. When Provincial support was announced for the Project in June of 2019, the cost estimate for the redevelopment was approximately \$64 million. By its memo of November 30, 2020, the Board of Management advised municipalities that a “hypothetical” cost estimate had been determined and the cost was expected to be \$90 million. Currently, the total cost of the Project has escalated to approximately \$122 million. The Board of Management publicly announced the current cost of the Project on June 3, 2021. Although the provincial grants and funding have increased somewhat, the vast majority of the increase in costs must be borne by the City and the other supporting municipalities. The Long-Term Care

Homes Act's provisions granting the Board of Management the authority to apportion capital costs to each municipality is tantamount to granting it a blank cheque. As with other supporting municipalities, the Project has become unaffordable for the City as we all struggle to keep up with our asset management plans for traditional core infrastructure.

Competitive Bid Process & LTC Development Agreement

We take note of Article 5, "Acquisition of Goods and Services" of the LTC Development Agreement as between Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Ontario as represented by the Minister of Long-Term Care and the Board of Management for the District of East Nipissing, dated September 8, 2020 (the "LTC Development Agreement") which requires the Board of Management to acquire goods and services for the purpose of carrying out the Project through a process that promotes the best value for money and that the acquisition of services to carry out the construction is done in accordance with Schedule B thereof.

The Board of Management decided to move forward with a Request for Proposal ("RFP") bid process rather than a traditional contractor pre-qualification and tender process. The methodology that was chosen by the Board of Management caused significant push back from the Ontario General Contractors Association (the "Association"). The Association, which represents over 200 general contractors in Ontario, received multiple concerns from its members and resulted in a letter to Cassellholme dated October 26, 2020. The concerns raised by the Association seemingly caused significant concerns among contractors, which we believe, resulted in a lack of competitive submissions.

Despite the Association's concerns, the Board of Management proceeded with its chosen procurement method which resulted in just two proposals, only one of which was a qualified bid for the Project. Schedule B, subparagraph 9(d)(i) of the LTC Development Agreement specifically requires the Board of Management to submit not only the bid that it intends to select as the successful bid but also "two other bids which the Operator would otherwise select as alternative successful bids;". Clearly the Board of Management is not in compliance with this requirement regardless of any opinion that the Board of Management has received as to the bid price being "reasonable considering the size, type, complexity and location of the project".

Lastly, in this regard, Council is also concerned that the Board of Management did not utilize a competitive tender process for awarding any of the professional services for development of the design, project management, communications and financing proposals.

Project Financing

The provincial government is making a significant contribution towards the Project with the key components being a development grant of \$6.58 million, payable at the time of occupancy as well as the ongoing 25 year construction subsidy payments with an estimated net present value of \$39 million, but the balance of the funding, approximately \$76.37 million, falls to the supporting municipalities. Since none of the provincial funding for the Project is provided upfront, the Board of Management requested that the municipalities not only support their apportionment of the \$76.37 million in debt, but also provide a guarantee for the \$39 million provincial funding. This proposal was rejected by City Council as well as most other member municipalities. Although the provincial funding arrangement works for the majority of the municipal long-term care homes in the province, our unique structure as a district home for the aged would result in a significant burden being placed on the local taxpayer. Council is also concerned that the City's financial indicators would be negatively impacted and the City's credit rating would decline. These circumstances raise long term financial sustainability and significantly reduce the City's ability to invest in core traditional infrastructure assets well into the future.

Since Council's rejection of the Cassellholme financing proposal, the Board of Management passed a resolution on July 22, 2021 in relation to the Project with the operative part of it being "...The Board of Management resolves to levy those municipalities that have rejected the preferred financing and borrow for those that support the financing option through Infrastructure Ontario." The Board of Management is to consist of seven members but currently has one position vacant. It should be noted that the vote in this significant matter proceeded and resulted in a 3 to 0 vote despite the fact that of the six members eligible to vote, three members wanted to seek legal advice on the matter and did not vote.

We believe that forcing municipalities, including the City, to pay for this Project by way of levy is not at all appropriate. Alternative options have been proposed for reducing costs of the Project and creating a more competitive tendering process but to date and to the best of our knowledge have not been considered.

Further, we note that while the Board of Management may borrow money for capital costs, it may only do so according to the regulation that provides, in part, that every supporting municipality has passed a resolution that supports such borrowing by the board. To date the City has not passed any such borrowing resolution.

In closing, this Project must be accomplished in a manner that is prudent and sustainable for all. Council does not agree with or support the current cost, the procurement methodology chosen by the Board of Management or the manner in which the Project is being financed. The Corporation of the City of North Bay strongly recommends that the Ministry approval of this Project be withheld until a more cost effective project can be achieved.

We welcome further dialog to provide more details with respect to the City's concerns raised herein with the Project as it is currently being proposed. We would be pleased to consider any other suggestions that the province may have to move the Project forward.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Euler', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

David Euler, P.Eng., PMP
Chief Administrative Officer
City of North Bay

cc: Al McDonald, Mayor, City of North Bay
Vic Fedeli, MPP Nipissing
Kate Manson-Smith - Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing
Town of Mattawa
Township of Chisholm
Township of Bonfield
Municipality of East Ferris
Municipality of Mattawan
Municipality of Calvin
Township of Papineau Cameron
Township of South Algonquin
North Bay City Council
Chris Mayne, Chair, Cassellholme

Redevelopment of Cassellholme Plan July 21, 2021

Background: It is clear that all municipalities want to see the redevelopment of Cassellholme move forward with model that is economical and sustainable. It was stated, the redevelopment was a priority for most if not all municipalities.

Some of the exiting municipalities did not agree with the proposed draft of the exit agreement.

The communities of North Bay, East Ferris, Mattawa, Papineau-Cameron and Chisholm councils rejected the finance plan that was recommended to them as they may have viewed it as too expensive and unsustainable.

The 5 communities that rejected the proposal make up over 90% of the member communities share of the financial contribution to the redevelopment.

Each municipality has many of their own capital projects that will need to be financed for years to come and many recognize this will be a barrier to their own infrastructure projects, credit ratings, increased interest costs for their tax payers and may impact their ARLs and FIRs.

Municipalities were caught off guard at the price (\$30 Million over the previously stated amount of 90 million)

Municipalities are concerned about the tendering process used that produced only one qualified bidder.

Further, Municipalities were told that if they didn't agree to the proposed financing plan, they would simply be levied.

It was raised but mostly not addressed, was that an approx 5 year construction project would be extremely disruptive to residents living at Cassellholme, the staff of Cassellholme and families visiting their loved ones as it would be an active construction site.

The complexity and extra costs associated with the current phased project as proposed meant that the exiting municipalities must remain longer than they felt necessary and financially impacted all the member municipalities

Goals:

*To be shovel ready by April 2021 with no reduction in the current proposed number of beds.

*To have the new facility open more than 2 years sooner than the current proposed plan.

*To have the 4 municipalities exit sooner than the current 5 years

*To reduce overall capital budget pressures for all municipalities.

*To bring together all the municipalities and councils for the redevelopment and in a spirit of co-operation.

Action Plan:

For the Cassellholme Board to appoint a Redevelopment Group (RDG) to manage the process. For the Board to instruct the RDG to commence necessary work immediately to meet the goal of an April 2022 ground breaking. Time is of the essence.

The RDG to be made up of:

Mayor of City of North Bay – Chair: Al McDonald

Mayor of East Ferris - Vice Chair: Pauline Rochefort

Mayor of Mattawa: Dean Backer

Chair of the Cassellholme Board - ex-officio: Chris Mayne

CAO North Bay: David Euler

CAO East Ferris: Jason Trottier

CAO from the current municipal members to be named.

Resources required by RDG.

CAO & CFO from Cassellholme,

CFO and staff engineers from City of North Bay,

Project manager from Cassellholme: Dave Smits

Legal counsel from Cassellholme

Additional, a staff member from Cassellholme to take minutes, set up meeting dates/time etc.

All RDG meetings will be open for all board members to attend and observe. The RDG will update the Board and area municipalities monthly.

The RDG will start in motion the 5 critical planks simultaneously.

- 1) Review alternative sites which should reduce construction timelines. (Action required by: David Euler to work with Dave Smits and staff to identify and compare costs of potential sites for the Board's approval)
- 2) A financing plan that will be distributed to all municipalities in advance for feedback from their CAOs, CFOs and Councils. (Action required by RDG CAOs, CFO North Bay, CFO Cassellholme)
- 3) The completion of an exiting agreement for the 4 municipalities that want to exit. The selection of a new site will improve the exiting municipality's timelines and reduced capital costs for all municipal partners. (Action required, RDG group, CFO North Bay, CFO Cassellholme, legal council)
- 4) The review of project, engineering, scope and new procurement documents. (Action required by CAOs, CFOs, Dave Smits and other resources)
- 5) Meet with all major stakeholders (9 municipalities, Cassellholme Family Council, etc.) on a regular basis to maintain clear communication channels. (Action by RDG elected officials and CAO of Cassellholme).

The RDG would submit their finalized proposed plan to the Cassellholme Board by December 2021 for their review and possible approval. If approved by the Cassellholme Board, the Board would submit the necessary application process to Ministry of Long Term Care for their review and possible approval.

From: [ES_OEE_Info_Bulletin / SE_OEE_Info_Bulletin \(NRCan/RNCan\)](#)
Subject: Efficient HVAC Operation during a Pandemic // Exploitation efficace du CVC en cas de pandémie
Date: Thursday, August 26, 2021 4:52:31 PM



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Efficient HVAC Operation during a Pandemic: Self-evaluation Tool and Guide

Natural Resources Canada has developed a voluntary, self-assessment tool to provide feedback on the impact of your HVAC strategies during and after pandemics. It highlights key areas and best practices for efficient HVAC operation during these times and help your operations team to respond with greater confidence. More specifically, the tool can provide an assessment and guidance that will:

1. Highlight where HVAC operation can be improved to meet energy efficiency best practices without compromising current pandemic HVAC operations guidelines.
2. Provide resources and references that can help guide you in determining an enhanced HVAC operations strategy and plan during a pandemic.
3. Emphasize the Existing Building Commissioning (EBCx) approach and its application to help owners undertake HVAC operation changes. NRCan's four-phase EBCx process can often achieve savings of 10 to 15%, as well as other non-energy benefits.

You can download the tool from our Natural Resources Canada's website at: [HVAC Self-evaluation Tool and Guide](#)

Natural Resources Canada would like to thank Energy@Work Inc. and Technosim for their assistance in developing the tool, as well as numerous other organizations that provided guidance and suggestions.

Thank you,
Office of Energy Efficiency //
Low Carbon Energy Sector //
Natural Resources Canada // Ressources naturelles Canada
www.nrcan.gc.ca // www.rncan.gc.ca
nrcan.buildings-batiments.nrcan@canada.ca

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Exploitation efficace du CVC en cas de pandémie : Outil et guide d'auto-évaluation

Ressources naturelles Canada a élaboré un outil d'auto-évaluation à participation volontaire pour fournir des commentaires sur les répercussions de vos stratégies d'exploitation du CVC pendant et après les pandémies.

L'outil met en évidence les éléments clés et les pratiques exemplaires pour une exploitation efficace du CVC pendant ces périodes et permettra à votre équipe d'exploitation à réagir avec plus de confiance. Plus spécifiquement, l'outil peut fournir une évaluation et une orientation permettant de faire ce qui suit :

1. Mettre en évidence les points où l'exploitation du système de CVC peut être améliorée pour respecter les pratiques exemplaires en matière d'efficacité énergétique sans compromettre les lignes directrices actuelles sur l'exploitation du système de CVC en cas de pandémie.
2. Fournir des ressources et des références qui peuvent aider à déterminer une stratégie et un plan d'exploitation améliorés en matière de CVC pendant une pandémie.
3. Mettre l'accent sur l'approche de commissioning des bâtiments existants (CxBE) et son application pour aider les propriétaires à apporter des changements à l'exploitation du CVC. Le processus de CxBE en quatre phases de RNCan permet souvent de réaliser des économies de 10 à 15 %, ainsi que d'autres avantages non énergétiques.

Vous pouvez télécharger l'outil à partir du site Web de Ressources naturelles Canada à : [Outil et guide d'auto-évaluation CVC](#)

Ressources naturelles Canada tient à remercier Energy@Work Inc. et Technosim inc. pour leur aide dans l'élaboration de cet outil, et aussi les nombreux autres organismes qui ont fourni des conseils et des suggestions.

Nous vous remercions.
Office de l'efficacité énergétique//
Secteur de l'Énergie à faibles émissions de carbone//
Ressources naturelles Canada//Natural Resources Canada
www.rncan.gc.ca // www.nrcan.gc.ca
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DIVISION DES BÂTIMENTS ET DE L'INDUSTRIE
1-877-360-5500 | rncan.buildings-batiments.rncan@canada.ca | rncan.gc.ca

Cindy Pigeau

From: Bryasmit@oxford.net
Sent: Sunday, August 22, 2021 2:08 PM
To: Bryasmit@oxford.net
Subject: Land Use Compatibility Guideline
Attachments: GWO Response to ERO 019-2785.pdf; LUG Report - Updated Mark Dorfman.pdf

Dear Mayor and Council,

Land Use Compatibility is a significant concern for municipalities engaged in the planning of their communities. When the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks posted a consultation, ERO 019 – 2785 in May, there was an early July date for responses, later extended to early August.

Gravel Watch Ontario is sharing our response to the document for your information. We are also attaching the commentary by professional planner Mark Dorfman, with his permission.

Gravel Watch Ontario's view is that the guideline, as it currently stands, instead of simplifying the work of municipalities will instead have potential to

- increase confusion, and conflict over land use planning in particular between 'sensitive receptors' and 'major facilities'
- add to the burden of municipalities in managing those conflicting parties, recording and responding to 'spills' into the environment
- increase costs for municipalities in providing the required reports around land use compatibility.

While aware that the consultation is now closed, Gravel Watch knows that municipalities can continue to engage in dialogue with both staff and elected officials at the provincial level. Your reading of our response as relates to aggregate, as well as of those by AMO and other municipalities, by provincial and Canada-wide organizations may have already led you to similar conclusions.

Gravel Watch Ontario's mandate is to be vigilant, to education and to advocate. We know you do this in your own community and hope the documents will assist you.

Sincerely,

Bryan Smith, President



August 4, 2021

Sanjay Coelho
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks - Environmental Policy Branch
40 St Clair Avenue West, Floor 10
Toronto, ON M4V1M2
mecp.landpolicy@ontario.ca

RE: ERO 019-2785

Dear Mr. Coelho

The following is the submission from Gravel Watch Ontario (GWO; gravelwatch.org) in response to the request for comments on the Proposed Land Use Compatibility Guideline, Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (March 2021) ERO 019-2785.

About Gravel Watch Ontario

Gravel Watch Ontario is a province-wide coalition of citizen groups and individuals that acts in the interests of residents and communities to protect the health, safety, quality of life of Ontarians and the natural environment in matters that relate to aggregate resources.

GWO recognizes the obligation to protect agricultural lands, water resources and the natural environment, all of which are essential for building a climate-resilient Ontario for future generations. GWO works with and on behalf of our members and communities throughout the province to advocate that policies regulating aggregate extraction not result in permanent loss of farmland or rural landscape amenities and do not damage the integrity of the water resources supplied by the rural landscape. Gravel Watch Ontario has commented on government planning and aggregate policies for over 15 years.

We understand that ERO notice 019-2785 links to four separate compliance initiatives. GWO's submission focuses on aggregate resources as it pertains to these draft Land Use Compatibility Guidelines. In general, GWO found the information regarding aggregate to be scattered throughout various sections of the document, often unclear or contradictory, making it particularly onerous on the reviewer to sift through and sort out the intent and nature of land use compatibility as it relates to aggregate operations. The ensuing discussion has *italicized and indented* the instructions identified in the Guideline with GWO's comments following thereafter for ease of reference.

1. INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT

1.1 Overview

GWO Concern/Issue – Preferential Treatment of Aggregate Class 3 Major Facilities over Sensitive Land Uses

*The objective of the current EPA D-6 Guideline is to “prevent or minimize the encroachment of sensitive land use upon industrial land and **vice versa**, as these two types of land uses are normally incompatible due to possible adverse effects on sensitive land use created by industrial operations.”*

The overview of the Land Use Compatibility Guideline states that “the Guideline is to be applied to achieve and maintain land use compatibility between major facilities and sensitive land uses when a planning approval under the Planning Act is needed in the following circumstances:

- *A new or expanding sensitive land use is proposed near an existing or planned major facility, **or***
- *A new or expanding major facility is proposed near an existing or planned sensitive land use.”*

Although the Compatibility Guideline requires equal application by both a major facility and a sensitive land use, they are not treated equally throughout the document. For example, Section 2.8 of the Guideline, demonstration of need is to be carried out by proponents of sensitive land uses only. In Appendix D, the Area of Influence (AOI) and the Minimum Distance Separation (MDS) for are not applicable to land use decisions for new or expanding aggregate operations.

The Guideline also identifies aggregates as a sector which has had a history of ongoing and frequent complaints. Situating aggregate operations near sensitive land uses under exempted and exclusive rules does not achieve compatibility.

GWO Recommendation #1

- Apply the Guideline in the same manner for new or expanding aggregate operations as for sensitive land uses.

1.2 General Approach to Planning for Land Use Compatibility

GWO Concern/Issue -- Co-existence and Compatibility Not Conceptually Related

“Land Use compatibility is achieved when major facilities and sensitive land uses can co-exist and thrive for the long-term within a community through planning that recognizes the locational needs of both.”

The terms compatibility and co-existence are not conceptually the same. Compatibility denotes relations that are well-suited, friendly and harmonious. Co-existence, on the other hand, denotes tolerance and forbearance. Inferring these terms are correlated sets the stage for further conflict, lengthy appeals and increased costs for all parties.

In Section 3.8, the concept of co-existence as meaning tolerance is confirmed.

“.....after a major facility has obtained its necessary planning approvals to be located in an area that may be close to a sensitive land use (e.g. a residential development), or vice versa..... the tools available to the Ministry (MECP) to deal with contaminants from the facility as well as technical solutions may be limited..... which may result in a situation where the sensitive land use has to co-exist with ‘minor impacts’ from the major facility over the long term..... and subsequent complaints about adverse affects (noise, dust and odour) may be directed to the municipality”.

Minor impacts are not defined but the sensitive land use is expected to tolerate the resulting adverse effects for the long term. Long term consequences can result in societal costs associated with health and safety or environmental degradation. It’s an unfair practice to expect the public to tolerate long term consequences.

Use of the term co-existence does not align with federal international agreements regarding sustainable development and climate change which strive for a balance between the various sectors of society. This balance is also reflected in Ontario’s environment, climate change and planning frameworks.

GWO Recommendation #2:

- Maintain the conceptual distinction between compatibility and co-existence.
- Distinguish between minor and major impacts.
- Ensure the MECP Guideline aligns with national and international agreements as well as the provinces’ social, environmental and climate change responsibilities.

1.3 Guiding Hierarchy for Land Use Compatibility Planning

GWO Concerns/Issues – The PPS not being read in its’ entirety.

“Separation of incompatible land uses is the preferred approach to avoiding land use compatibility issues. The Guideline state that this approach is consistent with PPS 1.1.5.6”

The PPS speaks to the incompatibility of sensitive residential land use with existing aggregate operations. GWO believes that the reverse is also true as per Case Law - Capital Paving v Wellington (County) 2010 Carswell Ont. Paragraph 6....

“it is fair to say the PPS speaks to incompatibility of sensitive residential use with earlier operations, and the reverse is also true, that a proposed pit may be incompatible with prior residential use”.

Although the Guideline in Section 1.7.1 generally supports fulfillment of provincial interests identified in the PPS, missing throughout the document is identification to the pertinent PPS clauses which direct consideration for development to (1) consider social and environmental impacts, and (2) only permit development once potential impacts have been addressed.

GWO Recommendation #3:

- Apply the same requirement for new or expanding major facilities near established and planned sensitive land uses as for sensitive land uses being proposed near major facilities.
- Consistently apply all relevant PPS clauses.

GWO Concern/Issue – Ambiguous Terminology and Lack of Meaningful Public Involvement

“When avoidance (i.e. separation) alone is not possible, minimizing and mitigating potential impacts may provide a basis for a proposal. If minimization is not viable, the proposed incompatible land use should not be enabled, and related planning or development applications should not be approved”

GWO supports this Guideline. The term ‘should’, however, is indefinite and subject to interpretation and ambiguity.

GWO Recommendation #4:

- Change the word ‘should’ to ‘shall’ to provide clear direction to ensure incompatible uses are not enabled nor approved.

“Planning authorities, proponents and the surrounding communities ‘should work together’ to achieve land use compatibility”.

Working together is a viable approach to achieving compatibility. ‘Should work together’ implies relationship building, collaboration and compromise. Appendix C, however, outlines best practices for relationship building as merely communicating with members of the public. Communication relates to the informing stage of planning engagement conventions as depicted on Step 3 of the Arnstein’s Ladder of Public Participation (<https://www.citizenshandbook.org/arnsteinsladder.html>.) ‘Informing’ is generally a one-way communication strategy that rarely results in even minor adjustments. Informing does not denote, nor reflect the concept of ‘working together’. Society’s legal and institutional framework that sanctions planning decisions has increasingly recognized the benefit of various engagement measures for practical deliberations that include various perspectives and encourages dialogue to promote understanding among stakeholders’ values and interests. The role of the public to bring forth community values is critical. It is also critical to consider the concept of ‘working together’ as relationship building and collaboration in regards to the Duty to Consult with Indigenous Peoples.

GWO Recommendation #5:

- Change ‘should work together’ to ‘shall work together’.
- Enable collaboration to achieve the desired outcome of compatibility.
- Clearly identify the government’s responsibility for the Duty to Consult with Indigenous Peoples and ensure it is implemented at the outset of development when changes in land use are being considered.

1.6 Roles and Responsibilities

1.6.1 Planning Authorities

Planning authorities must not approve development proposals where there are irreconcilable incompatibilities (i.e. adverse effects with no feasible required mitigation measures). Land use planning decisions that result in incompatibility may create ongoing issues for all parties, including municipalities to address noise and odour complaints and other impacts.

GWO supports the above guideline.

GWO Concern/Issue – Increased responsibility on the planning authorities

Planning authorities also undertake planning exercises which must address land use compatibility, such as comprehensive reviews of OPs, development of secondary plans and reviews of zoning by-laws. To address land use compatibility, OP policies and land use designations....must be up-to-date and in accordance with this Guideline.

Updating OPs and zoning by-laws is a daunting task which puts pressure on planning authorities' capacity requirements and ultimately for increasing property taxes. Although mandated under the same Planning Act as municipalities, Local Planning Authorities in rural and unorganized territories do not have the corresponding human and financial resources to carry out basic planning functions, let alone up-dates to OPs and zoning by-laws in regards to this Guideline.

GWO Recommendation #6:

- Do not overburden planning authorities' capacity and planning budgets.
- Review the viability and effectiveness of Local Planning Boards to carry out high level planning functions.

2. TOOLS TO ASSESS LAND USE COMPATIBILITY

2.1.1-3 Areas of Influence and Minimum Set Back Distances

GWO Concern/Issue – Preferential Treatment Given to Aggregate Operations

An influence area approach to minimize land use conflicts for aggregate resource extraction has long been recognized. The 1986 Guideline on Implementation of the Mineral Aggregate Resources Policy Statement (Ministry of Natural Resources) states that:

“An influence area is the area surrounding a pit or quarry where the impacts of the operation may be felt on the environment, nearby residents and land uses. The influence area concept is intended to protect existing or designated sensitive land uses from proposed pits or quarries and existing or designated pits or quarries from encroachment by sensitive uses ...”

Guideline Section 1.2 recognizes that sensitive land uses located too close to a major facility could experience environmental impacts as well as risks to public health and safety. Similarly, Section 2.1.3 states that:

“proposals should not result in sensitive land uses being located in MSDs as adverse effects are highly likely to occur.”

While a planning authority may determine that an Area of Influence may be smaller (based on supporting studies), it must never be smaller than the MSD in the Guideline. However, while recognizing that some above-ground equipment such as crushers, ready-mix concrete plants and asphalt plants may require ECA’s, the Guideline states:

The AOI and MSD in the Guideline are not applicable to land use decisions for new or expanding aggregate operations proposed near sensitive land use.

And, Section 2.2 states:

Aggregate Operations (Aggregate extraction, Resource Extraction, Other mineral quarries) identified as Class 3 (AOI 1,000 m/MSD 500 m) AOI and MSD only applies to new or expanding sensitive land use proposals near major facility aggregate operations.

In addition, the Aggregate Resources Ontario Provincial Standards (AROPS) refers to measurement of separation as the distances to sensitive receptors, not to the property boundary of a sensitive land use as recommended in Section 2.4 and in relation to Section 3.3 “At-receptor mitigation is not recognized by the Ministry to mitigate odour and dust impacts” and in Appendix B.1 “the Ministry-developed AOIs in this Guideline should address both noise and vibration...separation distances for noise are larger than vibration so covering noise impacts will cover vibration impacts” which fails to account for any future expansions of the aggregate operation or changes to the site plan.

Although Guideline Section 4 recommends planning mechanisms to assist in the implementation of land use compatibility, Section 66 of the ARA is highly restrictive of municipal authority such as municipal site plan controls and development permits. Both the PPS (Section 2.5.2.4) as well as the ARA (Section 12.1 (1.1) prohibit municipalities from issuing zoning by-laws to restrict the depth of extraction while Guideline Section 4.1 recommends adverse impacts on sensitive land uses to be considered at the Official Plan (OP) and zoning stage. Section 13 of the ARA, however, allows the Minister, at any time, to rescind or vary a condition of a licence, amend a licence or require a licensee to amend the site plan. A licensee may also make the same requests of the Minister at any time. These unknown operational impacts cannot be adequately assessed or determined at the planning/approval stage. The question then becomes...how can a planning authority be responsible for approvals of an industrial extractive zoning when site plans can be changed at the licensing stage and throughout the life of the license for which the planning authority has no control?

GWO Recommendation #7:

- For new or expanding aggregate operations:
 - Apply the prescribed AOI and MSD required for Class 3 Major Industrial Facilities proposed near Sensitive Land Uses,
 - Measure separation distances (AOI and MSD) from the property boundary of the proposed aggregate operation (Class 3 Major facility) and from the property boundary of the existing sensitive land use to accommodate future expansions of the major facility,

- Adhere to the Guideline for a Class 3 Major Facility (as identified in Section 2.2 Table 1) with the understanding that some aggregate operations may cause adverse effects beyond the MSD of 500 M and in some cases, beyond the AOI of 1000 M
- Be subject to the steps in Section 2.5 for a proposed or expanding major facility that is within the AOI or MSD of an existing or planned sensitive land use.
- Recognize Section 2.9 of the Decision Tree for Land Use Compatibility that may result in a proposed Major Facility not going ahead if expected adverse effects cannot be minimized and/or mitigated to the level of no adverse effects.

2.8 Demonstration of Need

GWO Concern/Issue – Preferential Treatment Given to Aggregate Producers – no balance

The demonstration of need.....is only required by proponents of sensitive land uses.

When considering new sensitive land uses near mineral aggregate areas, planning authorities must consider active aggregate operations, zoning which permits future aggregate operations and, where provincial information is available, deposits of mineral aggregate resources.

The concern in this Section is the nature and regional distribution of aggregate since there are areas throughout the province where distribution of aggregate is ubiquitous. “Freezing” land has the potential to restrict settlement to narrow confines. This situation does not take into consideration future generations, which is antithetical to the United Nations concepts and definitions pertaining to ‘development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations’¹. Freezing land also creates the risk for mega-quarry development that can lead to long term and irreversible impacts. There is little data available regarding aggregate reserves yet the focus is to open up new lands closer to market as a means to reduce transportation costs for the producer. Lands nearest to market are also lands nearest or adjacent to residential or farm lands which places the risk of long term and irreversible impacts onto the sensitive land use.

An unbalanced approach to demonstration of need will perpetuate conflict, constrained relations, and more appeals, thereby increasing costs for government, the proponent and the general public which is contradictory to the stated purpose of this Guideline.

GWO Recommendation #8

- Apply the same requirement for Demonstration of Need in the same manner to new or expanding major facilities as for sensitive land uses being proposed near major facilities.
- Ensure compatibility is a two way process.

The Guideline further states:

Compatibility studies should be prepared by the proponent.....the planning authority is responsible to review compatibility....If in house expertise is not available, the planning authority should consider having a peer review of studies at the expense of the proponent.

¹ World Commission on Environment and Development. Our Common Future, Oxford, UK. Oxford. University Press. 1987.

GWO Recommendation #9

- Should a planning authority conduct a review of a proponent's compatibility study with in-house expertise, the expense should be borne by the proponent.

3. COMPLIANCE

GWO Concern/Issue – The public is expected to tolerate impacts for the long term Increased municipal responsibility to deal with complaints

“Per its compliance framework, the Ministry may refer incidents related to compatibility issues that stem from planning decision to a more appropriate level of government or agency (e.g. municipality).....after a major facility has obtained its necessary planning approvals to be located in an area that may be close to a sensitive land use (e.g. a residential development), or vice versa..... the tools available to the Ministry (MECP) to deal with contaminants from the facility as well as technical solutions may be limited..... may result in a situation where the sensitive land use has to co-exist with ‘minor impacts’ from the major facility over the long term..... and subsequent complaints about adverse affects (noise, dust and odour) may be directed to the municipality”.

Conceptual alignment regarding co-existence as being compatible is applicable here. Refer to Section 1 regarding terminology. Co-existence and compatibility are not conceptually the same and compatibility is a two-way process.

Refer to page 3 regarding the discussion pertaining to Section 1.2 and the lack of distinction between minor and major impacts. Shifting EPA compliance to the planning authority puts pressure on municipal capacity requirements which ultimately puts pressure on increasing municipal property taxes thereby shifting the financial responsibility to the public. In areas outside municipal boundaries, the role of Local Planning Boards is not mentioned and the public in these areas have no avenue available to have their concerns or complaints dealt with appropriately given the capacity limitations of Planning Boards. Similar to Section 2, how can planning authorities be responsible for compliance issues when site plans can be changed at the licensing stage and throughout the life of the aggregate operations which is outside the planning authorities' jurisdiction?

GWO Recommendation #10

- Ensure compatibility goes both ways.
- Do not overburden planning authorities with EPA compliance issues.
- Review the viability and effectiveness of Local Planning Boards to deal with EPA complaints and compliance issues.

4.0 IMPLEMENTATION AND PLANNING TOOLS

4.3.1 Municipal By-laws

GWO Concern/Issue

- **Increased workload for planning authorities and risk of increasing property tax burden**
- **Lack of reference to fly rock as a contaminant**

Onus is on the municipality to enforce by-laws that would prevent and respond to land use compatibility issues.

Development and enforcement of by-laws regarding EPA compatibility issues puts further pressure on planning authorities' capacity requirements and risk of increase to local property taxes. As stated above, once the license has been approved, the planning authorities' oversight is limited by the PPS and the ARA. In addition, Local Planning Boards do not have the capacity for by-law enforcement. The public in these areas must rely on the good will of the self-reporting aggregate producers to comply with compatibility issues.

GWO Recommendation #11:

- Do not overburden planning authorities' capacity and planning budgets.
- The province needs to review the viability and effectiveness of Local Planning Boards to not only develop by-laws but to carry out their enforcement.

GWO Recommendation #12:

- MECP to take responsibility for monitoring and compliance regarding their mandate for the environment as it relates to major facilities.

APPENDIX - D – SECTOR SPECIFIC RELATED TO AGGREGATES

GWO Concern/Issue

- **Preferential Treatment of Aggregate Industry**
- **PPS not being referred to in its entirety**
- **Recognition of the differences between planning and licensing stages**

Overall, aggregate operations are depicted as having priority over sensitive land uses. This imbalance includes the following:

- AOIs and MSDs are not applicable to land use decisions for new or expanding aggregate operations proposed near sensitive land uses,
- Not requiring demonstration of need,
- PPS clauses are not being applied consistently, and
- Grey areas exist between the planning and licensing functions.

The PPS favours a balanced approach regarding the potential for social and environmental impacts. Pertinent PPS clauses that consider the EPA state that development is to only be permitted when public health & safety, air quality and climate change have been addressed. Incompatibility in terms of noise, air, contaminants and vibration relate to public health and safety or environmental degradation and

although they are potential impacts of aggregate operations, they are not fully addressed by this Guideline.

Within this section, the planning authority is to consider compatibility as per the PPS and the ARA.

Planning authorities....should also take into consideration that through the licensing process under the Aggregate Resource Act (ARA), MNRF also has requirements to assess potential impacts on existing nearby land uses and whether it is feasible to mitigate potential impacts through that process.

The ARA is not a feasible mechanism to address compatibility because it is proponent driven. Although addressing public concerns regarding potential impacts from operations are the proponent's responsibility under the ARA, the purposes of the ARA are to manage, control and regulate aggregate resources and operations to "minimize" the adverse impact on the environment. Compatibility between land uses is a government planning function and a responsibility that relates to public interest and community well-being. As a business, the proponent's corporate responsibility is to their shareholders and business profitability. The ARA and accompanying AROPS are not planning but operational documents and focus on the merits of the proposed pit's operations.

GWO Recommendation #13

- Be explicit regarding all compatibility requirements.
- Clearly identify that the PPS is to be read in its' entirety.
- Aggregate operations should not take precedence over municipal planning.
- Recognize the difference between the planning and licensing functions.

GWO Concern/Issue – Preferential Treatment of Aggregate Operations

"Planning authorities must consider the potential for adverse effects from aggregate operations (including existing, planned and potential future operation), such as traffic to and from the facilities, and noise and dust from blasting, crushing or other operations, for proposals that require a planning approval."

The Guideline also requires planning authorities to consider impacts for future aggregate operations where zoning is approved, deposits of mineral aggregate resources where provincial information is available, as well as dormant, licenced pits and quarries and un-rehabilitated "legacy" sites. Although the surficial geology maps identify location and extent of aggregates, quality is not always well defined, only the range and nature of the deposit. Determining quality requires further testing through bore holes and analysis of the material. Under this Guideline aggregate operations can freeze land for potential (not predicted) development even though the operation may not be permitted or even feasible given the quality or quantity of the material in particular locations. Freezing land would be detrimental to a cohesive society, compatible relations and future generations.

GWO Recommendation #14:

- Consider equity and the balance of land uses and opportunities for future generations.

Appendix D does not consider other potential adverse effects from aggregate operations such as the potential for groundwater and surface water contamination. Since these adverse effects on sensitive

land uses are not specified in the Guidelines, there may be confusion for planning authorities when considering approvals for rezoning of aggregate operations.

GWO Recommendation #15:

- Clearly indicate that MECP Guidelines relate to noise, dust, odour and vibrations only.
- Clearly indicate that planning authorities need to consider all adverse effects when considering planning proposals.

WHAT'S MISSING IN THE GUIDELINES

1. Fly Rock

The Guideline does not include fly rock as a discharge from quarry blasting and the adverse effect on sensitive land uses. Ontario Regulation 244/97 under the ARA which pertains to fly rock was approved on November 2020 and should be addressed in the Guideline.

2. Cumulative Effects

Aggregate extraction is often described as a temporary or interim use even though aggregate licenses are granted with no end date (in perpetuity) and gravel pits and quarries can lie dormant for decades. It is the local property owners, residents and communities which are in the location for the long term and will have to live with the consequences. MNRF's siloed approach to assessing aggregate operations and pit licenses is maladaptive to deal with the long term consequences that can result from the expansion of aggregate operations. A project specific lens is not adequate to determine the incremental effects from past, present and future human actions. It is misleading to not consider the full potential of social and environmental impacts from all development occurring in a region, not merely from one operation but how that operation relates within the locational context.

GWO Recommendation #16:

- Include land use compatibility provisions to protect sensitive land uses and the environment from the adverse impacts of fly rock.
- Consider the cumulative effects of past, current and future developments before there are unsightly and irreversible effects.

CONCLUSION

The long standing recognition of the inherent incompatibility between sensitive land uses and industrial lands goes back in history to when land use activities that generated noise, smell, unsanitary or hazardous conditions were walled off from civic activities and living spaces as a means to regulate compatibility. Whether a sensitive land use proposes to expand near an existing aggregate operation, or whether an aggregate operation proposes to expand near an existing sensitive land use, the effects will be the same. Planning was and is the mechanism to provide guidance to reduce the risk for social and environmental impacts and/or conflicts associated with land use decisions.

Compatibility is a two-way process and must be reflected throughout the document. Aggregate extraction, by its very nature, is not a renewable resource and therefore cannot be considered a

sustainable resource. The Guideline should align with global concepts of sustainable development and the underlying tenants of corporate social responsibility and adherence to good planning. The Guideline should be applied by the municipality when considering planning applications for new and expanding pits and quarries near sensitive land uses where the effects on and of climate change and the health and safety of communities and future generations can be considered. The ARA proponent-driven, site-specific studies of the aggregate licencing process should not be substituted for good planning. Unless the Guideline is applied to aggregate operations as Class III industrial facilities without exemption, and planning authorities are given the tools and human and financial resources to carry out the expectations in this Guideline, land use compatibility and the potential for conflict with nearby sensitive land uses cannot be resolved.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

GWO Recommendation #1

- Apply the Guideline in the same manner for new or expanding aggregate operations as for sensitive land uses.

GWO Recommendation #2:

- Maintain the conceptual distinction between compatibility and co-existence.
- Distinguish between minor and major impacts.
- Ensure the MECP Guideline aligns with national and international agreements as well as the provinces' social, environmental and climate change responsibilities.

GWO Recommendation #3:

- Apply the same requirement for new or expanding major facilities near established and planned sensitive land uses as for sensitive land uses being proposed near major facilities.
- Consistently apply all relevant PPS clauses.

GWO Recommendation #4:

- Change the word 'should' to 'shall' to provide clear direction to ensure incompatible uses are not enabled nor approved.

GWO Recommendation #5:

- Change 'should work together' to 'shall work together'.
- Enable collaboration to achieve the desired outcome of compatibility.
- Clearly identify the government's responsibility for the Duty to Consult with Indigenous Peoples and ensure it is implemented at the outset of development when changes in land use are being considered.

GWO Recommendation #6:

- Do not overburden planning authorities' capacity and planning budgets.
- Review the viability and effectiveness of Local Planning Boards to carry out high level planning functions.

GWO Recommendation #7

- That new or expanding aggregate operations:
 - Apply the prescribed AOI and MSD required for Class 3 Major Industrial Facilities proposed near Sensitive Land Uses,
 - Measure separation distances (AOI and MSD) from the property boundary of the proposed aggregate operation (Class 3 Major facility) and from the property boundary of the existing sensitive land use to accommodate future expansions of the major facility,
 - Adhere to the Guideline for a Class 3 Major Facility (as identified in Section 2.2 Table 1) with the understanding that some aggregate operations may cause adverse effects beyond the MSD of 500 M and in some cases, beyond the AOI of 1000 M
 - Be subject to the steps in Section 2.5 for a proposed or expanding major facility that is within the AOI or MSD of an existing or planned sensitive land use.
 - Recognize Section 2.9 of the Decision Tree for Land Use Compatibility that may result in a proposed Major Facility not going ahead if expected adverse effects cannot be minimized and/or mitigated to the level of no adverse effects.

GWO Recommendation #8

- Apply the same requirement for Demonstration of Need in the same manner to new or expanding major facilities as for sensitive land uses being proposed near major facilities.
- Ensure compatibility is a two way process.

GWO Recommendation #9

- Should a planning authority conduct a review of a proponent's compatibility study with in-house expertise, the expense should be borne by the proponent.

GWO Recommendation #10

- Ensure compatibility goes both ways.
- Do not overburden planning authorities with EPA compliance issues.
- Review the viability and effectiveness of Local Planning Boards to deal with EPA complaints and compliance issues.

GWO Recommendation #11:

- Do not overburdening planning authorities' capacity and planning budgets.
- Review the viability and effectiveness of Local Planning Boards to not only develop by-laws but to carry out their enforcement.

GWO Recommendation #12:

- MECP to take responsibility for monitoring and compliance regarding their mandate for the environment as it relates to major facilities.

GWO Recommendation #13

- Be explicit regarding all compatibility requirements.
- Clearly identify that the PPS is to be read in its' entirety.
- Aggregate operations should not take precedence over municipal planning.
- Recognize the difference between the planning and licensing functions.

GWO Recommendation #14:

- Consider equity and the balance of land uses as well as opportunities for future generations.

GWO Recommendation #15:

- Clearly indicate that MECP Guidelines relate to noise, dust, odour and vibrations only.
- Clearly indicate that planning authorities need to consider all adverse effects when considering planning proposals.

GWO Recommendation #16:

- Include land use compatibility provisions to protect sensitive land uses and the environment from the adverse impacts of fly rock.
- Consider the cumulative effects of past, current and future developments before there are unsightly and irreversible effects.

REFERENCES:

Arnstein's Ladder of Public Participation, found at:

(<https://www.citizenshandbook.org/arnsteinsladder.html>.)

EPA D-Series Guidelines

- D-1 Land Use and Compatibility
- D-1-1 Land Use Compatibility: Procedure for Implementation
- D-1-2 Land Use Compatibility: Specific Applications
- D-1-3 Land Use Compatibility: Definitions
- D-6 Compatibility between Industrial Facilities
- D-6-1 Industrial Categorization Criteria
- D-6-3 Separation Distances

Government Documents:

- Aggregate Resources Act Regulations, Amendments 2020
- Aggregate Resources of Ontario Provincial Standards, Amendments 2020
- Provincial Policy Statement 2020
- Ontario Planning Act
- Mineral Aggregate Resources Policy Statement and Guideline on Implementation
- Ontario Environmental Protection Act (EPA)

World Commission on Environment and Development. Our Common Future, Oxford, UK. Oxford. University Press. 1987.

Mark L. Dorfman, Planner Inc.

219 - 50 Westmount Road North, Waterloo, ON, N2L 2R5
Telephone: 519-888-6570 ~ Facsimilie: 519-888-6382 ~ E-mail: dmark@mldpi.ca

June 21, 2021

Report to: Township of Ramara Committee of the Whole
Subject: Proposed Land Use Compatibility Guideline
Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)

Recommendations

1. That the Committee of the Whole receive the Report, 'Proposed Land Use Compatibility Guideline', dated June 21, 2021, as presented by Mark Dorfman; and
2. The Township of Ramara shall submit this Report and Recommendations to the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks under Environmental Registry of Ontario Number 019-2785, prior to July 3, 2021, to mecp.landpolicy@ontario.ca

At its meeting held on June 7, 2021, the Committee of the Whole passed a motion requesting "A report regarding the Aggregate sections of the proposed Land Use Compatibility Guidelines".

On May 4, 2021, MECP published the proposed Guidelines for public consultation. This is one of four initiatives that were issued at the same time. These initiatives are intended "to strengthen compliance tools that hold polluters accountable and create consistent guidelines to prevent and address noise and odour issues."

Submissions to MECP are to be made on or before July 3, 2021.

EXISTING D-SERIES GUIDELINES

The MECP intends to update and replace the D-Series Guidelines related to land use compatibility that has existed since July 1995. The existing Guideline D-6, "Compatibility Between Industrial Facilities and Sensitive land uses" applies to the land use planning process "to prevent or minimize future land use problems due to the encroachment of sensitive land uses and industrial land uses on one another".

The D-6 Guideline does not apply to pits and quarries if there are site specific studies related to an aggregate application. Otherwise, as I understand, when an official plan/ amendment and zoning bylaw/amendment are considered for new sensitive land uses encroaching on an existing pit or quarry, the D-6 Guideline should be used by the municipality. Although not clearly enunciated in the D-6 Guideline, I believe that the D-6 Guideline should be used when the municipality is considering planning applications for new and expanding pits and quarries.



THE PROPOSED LAND USE COMPATIBILITY GUIDELINE

Overview

The proposed Guideline focuses on official plan and zoning bylaw updates; applications to amend the official plan, the zoning bylaw, site plan applications, and plan of subdivision applications. It is clearly stated that the municipality should use the Guideline where a new or expanding sensitive land use is proposed near an existing or planned major facility and where a new or expanding major facility is proposed near and existing or planned sensitive land use.

A **Major Facility** includes Resource Extraction Activities. A **Sensitive Land Use** is a building, amenity area or outdoor space, such as dwellings, day care centres, health and education facilities, public parks, harbours.

The Guideline is used to enable certain land uses to coexist in the long-term. Compatibility is two ways: it means that adverse effects such as noise, dust, odour and vibration from Major Facilities on Sensitive Land uses can be achieved, and that complaints from nearby Sensitive Land Uses do not add costs to Major Facilities for mitigation after the fact.

COMPATIBILITY METHODOLOGY

- (a) Municipalities are guided to determine **Areas of Influence ("AOIs")** and **Minimum Separation Distances ("MSDs")** surrounding existing or planned Major Facilities that are established by the Province. The AOI for Aggregate Operations is 1,000 metres. The MSD for Aggregate Operations is 500 metres. **The AOI and the MSD only apply to new or expanding Sensitive Land Use proposals near a Major Facility aggregate operation.** (See Table 1, pages 23 to 25).
- (b) The Municipality is directed to undertake a **Compatibility Study** if a development proposal is in an AOI of 1,000 metres. The Compatibility Study assesses where potential noise, dust, odour and vibration adverse effects are very likely to occur and incompatible development should not normally take place in the minimum 500 metre MSD.
- (c) A **Demonstration of Need Study** is required by the municipality to determine whether there is an identified need for the proposed Sensitive Land Use in the proposed location in the AOI, and if alternative locations outside the AOI have been evaluated and there are no reasonable alternative locations. Mitigation Measures would be needed to ensure no adverse effects or potential impacts and no Sensitive Land Use in the MSD.

The Township of Ramara recommends:

1. **that the Land Use Compatibility Guideline should apply to new or expanding Aggregate Operations that are near existing and planned Sensitive Land Uses, as well as new or expanding Sensitive Land Uses.**



2. that the Minimum AOIs and the Minimum MSD should apply where there are new or expanding Aggregate Operations near existing or planned Sensitive Land Uses, as well as new or expanding Sensitive Land Uses.
3. that if the Municipality is required to undertake a Compatibility Study, the Municipality should not be required to pay for the total cost of a Compatibility Study where there are planning applications for new or expanding Aggregate Operations and new or expanding Sensitive Land Uses.
4. that if the Municipality is required to undertake a Demonstration of Need Study, the Municipality should not be required to pay for the total cost of a Demonstration of Need Study for proposed Sensitive Land Uses in the AOI and MSD of the existing Aggregate Operations.
5. that if the Municipality is required to pay for the required Compatibility and Need Studies, it is appropriate that the Municipality may deny the acceptability of planning applications.
6. that the Land Use Compatibility Guideline shall be used by the Municipality to assess the appropriateness of licence and planning applications under the *Aggregate Resources Act* and the *Planning Act* and approve or deny according to good planning, conformity and consistency.

AGGREGATE SECTOR CONSIDERATIONS (APPENDIX D)

In the existing Ramara Official Plan, Schedule "D" identifies in the order of 12,560 hectares of land as "High Potential Mineral Aggregate Resource Areas" (HPMARAS). This represents 30% of the Ramara's total land area. The total HPMARA consists of predominately bedrock resources. The HPMARA excludes designated Settlement Areas. The boundary of the HPMARA is located a minimum of 1,000 metres from existing and planned Sensitive Land Uses such as designated Settlement Areas, designated Shoreline Residential Areas, First Nation Reserve lands, and Provincially Significant Wetlands. The HPMARA is consistent with the spirit of the D-6 Guideline.

There are 14 licenced Quarries and 8 licenced Pits in Ramara that annually produce in the order of 3 million tonnes of aggregate on 1,660 hectares. Ramara is one of the top 10 producers in the provincial Growth Plan Area.

In Ramara, 13 of the 14 licenced quarries are located within the identified HPMARAs, thereby achieving the objective of land use compatibility with designated residential sensitive land use areas. The only quarry that is not within an HPMARA is currently proposing to expand its aggregate operation within the 1,000 metre AOI and the 500 metre MSD. This matter is scheduled to be heard by the Ontario Land Tribunal.



Following from the above recommendations, the following issues arising from Appendix D - Aggregate Sector Considerations raise several issues and recommendations for improvements to the proposed Land Use Compatibility Guideline.

Issues Regarding Noise, Dust and Odour Emissions and Other Adverse Effects

- (a) On page 77, it is suggested that municipalities “will also need to consider other potential *adverse effects*, such as the potential for groundwater and surface water contamination, which are not discussed specifically in this section”. This statement is very general and applies to all Major Facilities proposed in a municipality. Ramara understands that there are other adverse effects or impacts on Sensitive Land Uses and that these are not included as considerations in these proposed Guidelines. This raises confusion when considering Major Facilities in general and Aggregate Operations specifically.

7. The Township of Ramara recommends that the second paragraph on page 77 should be deleted.

- (b) On page 79, there is a caution addressed to municipalities when considering Aggregate Operations:

It is important to plan land uses surrounding aggregate resources in a way that both prevents adverse impacts to *sensitive land uses* and ensures the long-term protection of aggregate resources.

The Township of Ramara Official Plan policies implement this approach by keeping Aggregate Operations away from settlement areas, shoreline residential areas and First Nation Reserves and provides opportunities within the identified HPMARAs for continued Aggregate Operations in the long-term.

8. The Township of Ramara agrees with this caution and recommends that the proposed Guideline include the Ramara Official Plan case as one successful example for achieving this land use objective.

- (c) On page 79, the second sentence in the first paragraph, as stated, raises a major concern for the Township of Ramara:

Planning authorities must consider the potential for *adverse effects* from aggregate operations (including existing, planned and potential future operations), such as traffic to and from the facilities, and noise and dust from blasting, crushing or other operations, for properties that require a planning approval.

I interpret this to mean that the Municipality is directed when assessing a planning application for Sensitive Land Uses, such as residential, that the Municipality is responsible for determining adverse effects as defined in the *Environmental Protection Act*. It is evident from this statement that the province expects that existing, planned and potential Aggregate Operations should have priority over Sensitive Land Uses. The



direction to the Municipality is onerous since it implies that an environmental impact assessment is required for any planning approval including a consent, minor variance or even one dwelling.

9. The Township of Ramara disagrees that the Aggregate Operations should take precedence in municipal planning. Since the Aggregate Operation is the potential source of adverse effects, the adverse effect assessment must be undertaken by the aggregate proponent whether an Aggregate Operation is new or it is expanding near Sensitive Land Uses.

- (d) On page 79, the second paragraph reiterates the provincial interest in Provincial Policy Statement 2020. In particular, policy 1.2.6.1 in PPS2020 sets out the provincial interest to balance the planning and development of Major Facilities and Sensitive Land Uses in order to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects of Major Facilities. The effects are broader and include contaminants other than odour and noise and also the policy is to minimize risk to public health and safety, and to always ensure economic viability of Major Facilities.

Policies 2.5.2.4 and 2.5.2.5 in PPS2020 direct Municipalities to protect *mineral aggregate operations* and under certain "requirements" allow development and activities within identified mineral aggregate resource areas. These provincial policies are well understood. The paragraph continues with the caution that "these requirements are in addition to what is recommended in this Guideline."

This is interpreted to always mean that Aggregate Operations and Aggregate Resource protection take precedence over development of sensitive uses.

10. The Township of Ramara reiterates that Aggregate Operations should not take precedence in municipal planning. Ramara has realized the balance between land uses and provides 12,560 hectares for protected Mineral Aggregate Resources.

- (e) On page 79, paragraph 3 confirms that the onus is on the Municipality to demonstrate that new or expanding Sensitive Land Uses conform with the provincial AOIs and MSDs for existing or planned Aggregate Operations. This implies that if the Municipality has identified protected provincial Mineral Aggregate Resources required for planned Aggregate Operations, these areas essentially are unavailable for other development such as residential.

In many Municipal Official Plans, Mineral Aggregate Resources are identified as an overlay of existing designated settlement areas and built-up areas. This Guideline should be clear that to avoid potential adverse effects, the Ramara Official Plan model should be encouraged in all Municipalities



11. The Township of Ramara recommends that paragraph 3 on page 79 should be modified to add an option that municipalities should identify protected Mineral Aggregate Resources in appropriate areas beyond designated settlement areas and residential clusters in order to avoid potential adverse effects and land use incompatibility.

(f) On pages 79 and 80, the first sentence in paragraph 4 clearly enunciates the provincial objective:

The AOI and MSD in the Guideline are not applicable to land use decisions for new or expanding aggregate operations proposed near *sensitive land uses*. *Planning authorities* are required to address land use compatibility with respect to new or expanding operations, as required by the PPS.

This means that when a Municipality receives a planning application to amend the Official Plan and/or the Zoning Bylaw for an Aggregate site, the Municipality cannot use the AOIs and MSDs to separate the new or expanding aggregate operation from existing residential areas. Simply stated, the new or expanding aggregate operation can locate within 1,000 metres or even 500 metres, or less from an existing stable residential area.

In Ramara's experience, this direction is not acceptable and this municipality has already made the planning decision when identifying Mineral Aggregate Resource Areas, that aggregate operations are not appropriate within 1,000 metres of existing and planned residential areas.

12. The Township of Ramara strongly disagrees with the provincial direction that existing and expanding aggregate operations are not required to consider land use compatibility and may locate within 1,000 metres of existing and planned residential areas that are sensitive land uses.

(g) On page 80, reference is made to the role of the MNR "to assess potential impacts on existing nearby land uses and whether it is feasible to mitigate potential impacts through that process". Under the *Aggregate Resources Act* and the aggregate regulation and standards, the proponent for a licence is only required to consider an area of 120 metres surrounding the proposed licenced area for most impacts.

13. The Township of Ramara disagrees that there should never be a distinction between land use compatibility addressed in the *Aggregate Resources Act* and under the *Planning Act*. The AOIs and MSDs should be applied in both directions.



- (h) The proposed Land Use Compatibility Guideline does not include an important contaminant emanating from Aggregate Quarries. The contaminant is fly rock. On January 1, 2022, Rule 22 of subsection 0.13 in Ontario Regulation 244/97 under the *Aggregate Resources Act*, comes into effect. It stipulates that an aggregate licensee shall ensure that the quarry is in compliance with the Rule as follows:

a licensee shall take all reasonable measures to prevent fly rock from leaving the site during blasting if a sensitive receptor is located within 500 metres of the boundary of the site.

Fly Rock discharge from a quarry blasting is a contaminant and it is likely to cause an adverse effect under the *Environmental Protection Act*. The Act requires that the licensee must report forthwith to the MECP if the contaminant may likely cause an adverse effect. The Ministry may issue an order for remediation and preventative measures. Currently, there is no provincial policy, regulation or guideline that protects the environment, people, property and natural heritage features on land and in the air and water from the discharge of fly rock from a quarry.

- 14. The Township of Ramara recommends that the MECP should modify the proposed Guideline to include land use compatibility provisions to adequately protect the environment beyond quarry sites from the possible adverse impacts of fly rock during blasting operations.**

Respectfully submitted,



Mark L. Dorfman, F.C.I.P., R.P.P.



ServiceOntario

Office of the Registrar
General

P.O. Box 4600
189 Red River Road
Thunder Bay ON P7B 6L8

Toll free: 800 461-2156
Telephone: 416 325-8305
TTY: 416 325-3408

ServiceOntario

Bureau du registraire général de
l'état civil

C.P. 4600
189, Red River Road
Thunder Bay ON P7B 6L8

Sans Frais: 800 461-2156
Téléphone: 416 325-8305
ATS : 416 325-3408



Memorandum

To: Ontario Division Registrars

From: Alexandra Schmidt
Deputy Registrar General

Date: August 23, 2021

Re: Coroner investigators' permanent authority to sign and copy MCODs

I am writing to inform you that effective August 18, 2021, changes to Regulation 1094 of the *Vital Statistics Act* will permanently authorize active registered nurses and nurse practitioners appointed as coroner investigators under section 16.1 of the Coroner's Act, to complete, sign and copy Medical Certificates of Death (MCODs), including electronic Medical Certificates of Death (eMCODs).

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, an emergency order was made in May 2020 to temporarily grant registered nurses and nurse practitioners appointed as coroner investigators as of May 1, 2020, with the authority to complete, sign, and copy MCODs. Permanently expanding this authority will maintain operational efficiencies gained under the temporary authority and reduce strain and burden on coroners, physicians, and authorized nurse practitioners.

As such, the fillable PDF and paper versions of the MCOd have been updated to include additional information in the instructions, and field 27 of the form now includes a separate box for Coroner Investigators. No changes have been made to the eMCOD as this form will continue to be used until the electronic death registration initiative is implemented. Coroner investigators may continue completing this form.

The regulatory changes also clarify that:

- coroner investigators are permitted to sign MCODs and eMCODs for deaths that they investigate;
- only coroners can sign MCODs and eMCODs for deaths that were investigated by a coroner; and
- copying MCODs and eMCODs will also be allowed when death registrations are completed as a result of family-led death care instead of the families using a funeral home.

Thank you again for your continued support. If you have any questions or require clarification regarding the above, please do not hesitate to contact the dedicated division registrar helpline at (807) 343-7431.

Sincerely,



Alexandra Schmidt
Deputy Registrar General / (A) Assistant Deputy Minister, Central Services Division
ServiceOntario

- c. Monika Turner, Association of Municipalities of Ontario
 David Arbuckle, Association of Municipal Managers, Clerks and Treasurers of Ontario
 Kelly McCarthy, City of Toronto
 Allan Thompson, Rural Ontario Municipal Association
 Marc Gagnon, L'Association française des municipalités de l'Ontario
 Carey Smith, Bereavement Authority of Ontario



August 27, 2021

Federation of Canadian Municipalities

Sent via email: resolutions@fcm.ca

To Whom it May Concern:

Please be advised that the Council of the Corporation of the City of Brantford adopted the following resolution at its City Council meeting held on August 24, 2021:

12.2.14 Year of the Garden 2022

WHEREAS the City of Brantford is committed to being a Garden Friendly City, supporting the development of its garden culture; and

WHEREAS the City has a rich tradition of horticultural excellence with more than 180 floral gardens in municipal parks and along City streets, unique mosaic and carpet bed displays as well as annual plantings that enhance public art and historic monuments throughout the community and within the Downtown; and

WHEREAS Equal Grounds Community Gardens coordinates and supports more than 20 active community gardens throughout the City- an initiative that is maintained fully by community residents and volunteers, to provide places for growing local, healthy and nutritious fruits and vegetables in urban neighbourhoods; and

WHEREAS the City is proud to be home to landscapes that demonstrate a growing commitment to environmental sustainability and climate action including an emphasis on water conservation, and the use of native plants and species providing food and habitat for bees and other pollinators; and

WHEREAS gardens and gardening contribute to the quality of life of our municipality and create safe and healthy places where people can come together, and the entire Country is being asked to proclaim 2022 as the "Year of the Garden";

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

- A. THAT, the City of Brantford actively PARTICIPATE in the "Year of the Garden" by promoting beautification initiatives, enhancing plantings city wide, encouraging resident engagement and creating a supporting media campaign, and
- B. THAT Staff BE DIRECTED to prepare a plan for 2022 that highlights Brantford's gardening excellence and commitment to environmental sustainability, along with the required budget to be submitted to the

Estimates Committee for consideration through the 2022 budget process,
and

- C. THAT this resolution BE SHARED with the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, the Association of Municipalities of Ontario, The Member of Parliament and Member of Provincial Parliament for Brantford-Brant, the County of Brant, and all Ontario municipalities.

I trust this information is of assistance.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tanya Daniels', with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

Tanya Daniels
City Clerk
tdaniels@brantford.ca

Copy to: Association of Municipalities of Ontario
Phil McColeman, MP Brantford-Brant
Will Bouma, MPP Brantford-Brant
The County of Brant
All Ontario Municipalities

**Ministry of Heritage,
Sport, Tourism and
Culture Industries**

Office of the Deputy Minister

6th Floor
438 University Avenue
Toronto ON M7A 2A5
Tel. 416-326-9326
Fax: 416-314-7854

**Ministère des Industries du
patrimoine, du sport, du
tourisme et de la culture**

Bureau du sous-ministre

6^e étage
438, Avenue University
Toronto (Ontario) M7A 2A5
Tél. : 416-326-9326
Télééc. : 416-314-7854



September 9, 2021

Subject: The Ontario Public Library Service Awards

Dear library partners,

I hope that this finds you well.

First of all, I want to take this opportunity to acknowledge your incredible work throughout the pandemic. Under challenging circumstances, you have found ways to continue providing new and ongoing library services to your communities. My staff and I are deeply impressed by your dedication and innovation.

As you know, at this time of year, the Ministry and peer jury would normally be reviewing submissions for the Ontario Public Library Service Awards (PLSAs), which include the Angus Mowat Award of Excellence and the Minister's Award for Innovation.

I am writing to inform you that we will not hold the awards in 2021. We know that many of you are re-opening your doors to the public after months of closures. At this time, your effort to safely reopen is a key priority and we do not wish to take anyone away from that critical work.

I want to assure all of you that we intend for the PLSAs to return in 2022. Next year, we encourage you to nominate your peers or submit your most outstanding projects, whether COVID-related or not, for a Ministry award.

With hope, we will be back together in-person at the 2023 OLA Super Conference Public Library Awards Gala where we can pay tribute to the outstanding work you have done over the past couple of years.

In the meantime, stay safe.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Kevin Finnerty".

Kevin Finnerty
Deputy Minister

**Ministry of
Municipal Affairs
and Housing**

Office of the Minister
777 Bay Street, 17th Floor
Toronto ON M7A 2J3
Tel.: 416 585-7000

**Ministère des
Affaires municipales
et du Logement**

Bureau du ministre
777, rue Bay, 17^e étage
Toronto ON M7A 2J3
Tél. : 416 585-7000



234-2021-4132

September 9, 2021

Dear Head of Council:

Our government believes everyone deserves a safe and affordable place to call home. Inadequate supply and high housing costs have made housing unattainable for too many people in Ontario. We want to reduce red tape and streamline development approvals so that we can help 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 this [Site Plan Control Guide](#). This guide provides an overview of site plan control and shares best practices from some communities across Ontario which municipalities may consider implementing to make the site plan process more efficient.

The Site Plan Control Guide also works to support The Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 and other recent changes to the land use planning system – including changes to the *Planning Act* through Bill 108, the *More Homes, More Choice Act, 2019* and to *A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe*. Collectively, these changes support key government priorities of increasing housing supply, supporting job creation and reducing red tape – while continuing to protect Ontarians' health and safety and the environment, including the Greenbelt.

If you have any questions about the Site Plan Control Guide, please email the Ministry at provincialplanning@ontario.ca.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steve Clark".

Steve Clark
Minister

c: Chief Administrative Officer



760 Peterborough County Road 36, Trent Lakes, ON K0M 1A0 Tel 705-738-3800 Fax 705-738-3801

September 9, 2021

Via email only

To: Premier Doug Ford – doug.fordco@pc.ola.org
Ontario Minister of Health Christine Elliott – christine.elliott@pc.ola.org
Dave Smith, MPP Peterborough-Kawartha – dave.smith@pc.ola.org
David Piccini, MPP Northumberland-Peterborough South –
david.piccini@pc.ola.org
Laurie Scott, MPP Haliburton-Kawartha Lakes-Brock – laurie.scott@pc.ola.org
Ontario Association of Optometrists – oaoinfo@optom.on.ca

Re: OHIP Eye Care Resolution R2021-593

Please be advised that during their Regular Council meeting held September 7, 2021, Council passed the following resolution:

Resolution No. **R2021-425**

Moved by Councillor Lambshead
Seconded by Councillor Franzen

Whereas routine eye care is critical in early detection of eye diseases like glaucoma, cataracts, and macular degeneration, and the health of eyes is critical to overall health and quality of life; and

Whereas conditions that may be detected with an annual eye exam include Diabetes mellitus, Glaucoma, Cataract, Retinal disease, Amblyopia (lazy eye), Visual field defects (loss of part of the usual field of vision), Corneal disease, Strabismus (crosses eyes), Recurrent uveitis (an inflammation of the uvea, the middle layer of the eye that consists of the iris, ciliary body and choroid), Optic pathway disease; and

Whereas payments from OHIP have only increased 9% over the last 30 years, which has not come close to matching inflation of costs (which include rent, staff, utilities, equipment, taxes and supplies); and

Whereas the lack of funding makes it difficult to invest in modern technology, and newer technology means earlier detection of eye disease; and

Whereas the Provincial government's refusal to formally negotiate with Optometrists for more than 30 years has forced the Optometrists to absorb approximately 173 Million dollars annually in the cost to deliver eye care to Ontarians; and

Whereas the 2021 Ontario Budget did not address OHIP-insured eye care, Ontario Optometrists took action and voted to withdraw OHIP services starting

September 1, 2021, unless the government agrees to legally-binding negotiations to fund these services at least to the cost of delivery; and

Whereas this job action will jeopardize good eyecare for those who need the care of an optometrist the most and will have the greatest impact on the most vulnerable groups. Children, who's lifetime ability to learn and develop depends on good vision and to the elderly, who are at the greatest risk for vision-threatening ocular diseases;

Now Therefore, be it resolved that the Municipality of Trent Lakes requests that the Provincial government recognize the value that access to quality eye care brings to all Ontarians and act now to protect it; and further

That the Provincial government address the OHIP-insured eye care immediately and enter into legally-binding negotiations with Ontario Optometrists to fund these services at least to the cost of delivery, prior to any job action taking place; and further

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Premier Ford, Ontario Minister of Health Christine Elliot, MPP Dave Smith, MPP David Piccini, MPP Laurie Scott, to the Ontario Association of Optometrists, and to all municipalities in Ontario.

Carried.

Sincerely,



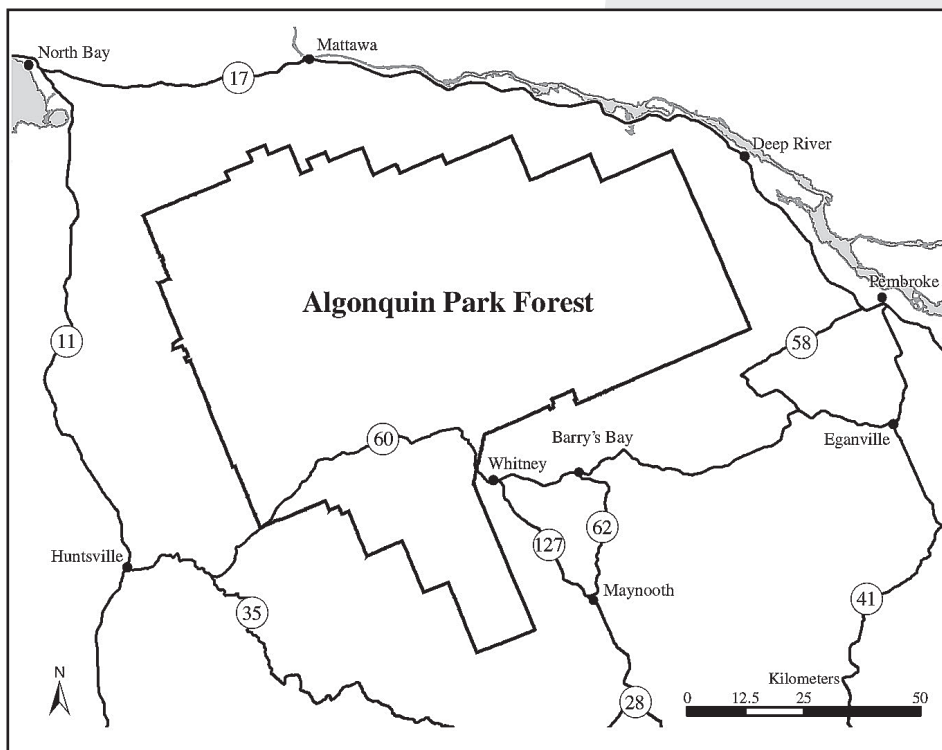
Jessie Clark, Director of Corporate Services/Clerk

cc: Ontario Municipalities

INSPECTION

Inspection of the 2021-2022 Annual Work Schedule - Algonquin Park Forest

The **September 27, 2021 – March 31, 2022** Annual Work Schedule (AWS) for the **Algonquin Park Forest** is available electronically for public viewing by contacting the **Algonquin Forestry Authority (AFA)** during normal business hours and on the Natural Resources Information Portal – <https://nrp.mnr.gov.on.ca/s/fmp-online> beginning **September 8, 2021** and for the duration of the AWS. This AWS coincides with the approved 2021-2031 Forest Management Plan.



Scheduled Forest Management Operations

The AWS describes forest operations such as road construction, maintenance and decommissioning, forestry aggregate pits, harvest, site preparation, tree planting and tending that are scheduled to occur during the year.

Tree Planting and Fuelwood

The AFA is responsible for tree planting on the Algonquin Park Forest. Please contact the Area Forester, AFA Pembroke Office (see address below) for information regarding tree planting job opportunities or for obtaining fuelwood.

More Information

For more information on the AWS, to arrange a remote meeting with NDMNRF staff to discuss the AWS or to request AWS summary information, please contact the NDMNRF contact below:

Joe Yaraskavitch, R.P.F.

Ministry of Northern Development, Mines,
Natural Resources and Forestry
31 Riverside Drive
Pembroke, ON K8A 8R6
tel: 613-401-4167
e-mail: joe.yaraskavitch@ontario.ca

Gord Cumming, R.P.F.

Plan Author
Algonquin Forestry Authority
Huntsville Office
8 Crescent Road, Unit B3-1
Huntsville, ON P1H 0B3
tel: 705-789-9647, ext. 130
e-mail: gord.cumming@algonquinforestry.on.ca

Tom Dolan, R.P.F.

Forester
Algonquin Forestry Authority
Pembroke Office
84 Isabella Street
Pembroke, ON K8A 5S5
tel: 613-735-0173, ext. 225

Stay Involved

Further information on how to get involved in forest management planning and to better understand the stages of public consultation please visit:

<https://www.ontario.ca/document/participate-forest-management-ontario/how-get-involved-forest-management>

Renseignements en français : Elizabeth Holmes au tél. : 613 258-8210 ou courriel : elizabeth.holmes@ontario.ca.

INSPECTION

NDMNR- Approved Forest Management Plan Inspection Algonquin Park Forest 2021-2031 Forest Management Plan

The Ontario **Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry (NDMNR)**, **Algonquin Forestry Authority (AFA)** and the **Algonquin Park Local Citizens' Committee (LCC)** would like to advise you that the 2021 – 2031 Forest Management Plan (FMP) for the **Algonquin Park Forest** has been approved by the NDMNR Regional Director and is available for inspection.

The Planning Process

The FMP takes approximately three years to complete. During this time, five formal opportunities for public and First Nation and Métis community involvement are provided. The fourth opportunity (Stage Four) for this FMP occurred on March 12, 2021 to May 11, 2021 when the public and First Nation and Métis communities were invited to review and comment on the draft FMP.

This **'Stage Five'** notice is to advise you that the NDMNR-approved FMP, including the supplementary documentation, and FMP summary are available electronically for inspection for the 10-year duration of the FMP through the office of the Algonquin Forestry Authority and on the Natural Resources Information Portal at <https://nrip.mnr.gov.on.ca/s/fmp-online>.

Interested and affected persons and organizations can arrange a remote meeting with NDMNR staff with the Pembroke District Office to discuss the approved FMP.

For further information, please contact:

Joe Yaraskavitch, R.P.F.
Management Forester
Ministry of Northern Development,
Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry
tel: 613-401-4167
e-mail: joe.yaraskavitch@ontario.ca

Gordon Cumming, R.P.F.
Algonquin Forestry Authority
tel: 705-789-9647 ext. 130
e-mail:
gord.cumming@algonquinforestry.on.ca

Tom Ballantine
Algonquin Park Forest
LCC Chairman
e-mail: tomb@bell.net

The approved FMP will be available for the 10-year period of the FMP at the same locations listed above.

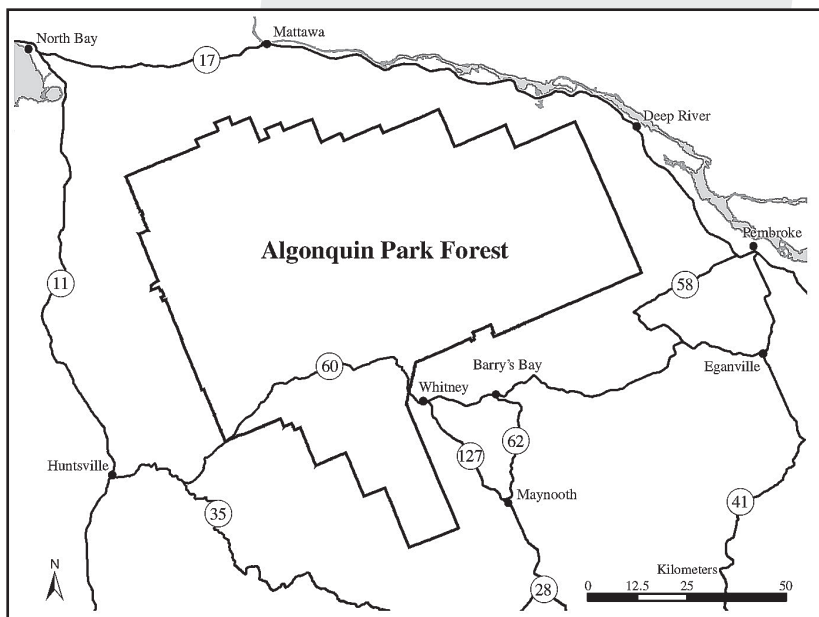
Stay Involved

Further information on how to get involved in forest management planning and to better understand the stages of public consultation please visit:

<https://www.ontario.ca/document/participate-forest-management-ontario/how-get-involved-forest-management>

Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry (NDMNR) is collecting your personal information and comments under the authority provided by the Forest Management Planning Manual, 2020 approved by regulation under Section 68 of the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act*, 1994. Any personal information you provide (home and/or email address, name, telephone number, etc.) may be used and shared between NDMNR and/or the sustainable forest licensee to contact you regarding comments submitted. Your comments will become part of the public consultation process and may be shared with the general public. Your personal information may also be used by the NDMNR to send you further information related to this forest management planning exercise. If you have questions about the use of your personal information, please contact Shari MacDonald, NDMNR, Regional Information Manager, by e-mail: shari.macdonald@ontario.ca.

Renseignements en français: Elizabeth Holmes au tél. : 613 302-3768 courriel : elizabeth.holmes@ontario.ca



From: [Ministry of Health](#)
To: [Cindy Pigeau](#)
Subject: Connected Care Update - September 7, 2021
Date: Tuesday, September 7, 2021 3:02:25 PM

[View this email in your browser](#) | [Lire ce message en français](#)

Connected Care Update | Ministry of Health



September 7, 2021

Health System Integration Update:

Enhancing Delivery of Home Care Services for Children and Youth in Champlain Region

As part of the Ontario government's plan to better connect care for all Ontarians, the Honorable Christine Elliott, Deputy Premier and Minister of Health, has [issued a transfer order](#) under the *Connecting Care Act, 2019*, transferring pediatric home care capacity from Home and Community Care Support Services Champlain to CHEO, a pediatric health care and research centre in Ottawa.

This planned transfer, the first of its kind in Ontario, moves pediatric home care out of administrative siloes and embeds it with providers across the continuum of care. The transfer will take effect on September 20, 2021 and is part the government's comprehensive plan to better connect care for patients, including the youngest.

Families in the region have asked for integrated care in acute and home care services through consultations over a number of years. This model to deliver home care services for children in the Champlain region was approved in December 2019, and the transfer will enable an innovative local approach to integrate pediatric home care with other services, simplifying the health care journey for children and youth in need of services such as short-term nursing visits or ongoing care at home and school.

With this integration, home care will be embedded with pediatric-focussed partners, including those at CHEO, and become part of a network of services around children that can quickly be accessed based on a patient's needs. This transfer is an important step towards ensuring that each child will have one patient record and one care plan that follows them throughout their health care journey so that specialists at CHEO, members of the child's home care team and other health care professionals can quickly access the same information and work together to support the child and their family.

This transfer will better connect care for approximately 1,800 current home care clients who require an estimated 121,000 visits or hours of care. This will

not impact patients who don't require pediatric services.

As a pediatric hospital, children's treatment centre, regional autism provider and mental health agency, CHEO is uniquely positioned to enhance the quality of care and services across the spectrum of the patient's needs. Services will be offered through [Kids Come First/Les enfants avant tout](#), an innovative model of child and youth wellness that is focused on enhancing the delivery of a full continuum of care for children across Eastern Ontario.

Ensuring continuity of care is a top priority. During the transition, children, youth and families will continue to access the same services through the same care coordinators they have come to know and trust.

Progress on Modernization: Continuing to Recognize the Vital Role of Home and Community Care

Over the past year, Ontarians have seen how important it is for health service providers to work together as one integrated team to deliver high-quality care to patients all across Ontario. This is especially true of home and community care providers, whose tireless efforts help to ensure that patients receive the exceptional care they need and deserve in the most appropriate setting.

Home and community care are vital to keeping people safe and healthy and have been critical in supporting Ontario's COVID-19 response. The province continues to move forward with thoughtful, incremental changes to modernize home and community care as part of the government's plan to build an integrated health care system focused on the needs of patients.

The Ministry of Health is continuing to engage with a wide array of stakeholders on regulations related to the delivery of home and community care as part of the *Connecting People to Home and Community Care Act*, which was passed in 2020 but has not yet been proclaimed. Once finalized, the regulations would come into effect and the legislation would be proclaimed, in combination to form the enhanced framework for home and community care.

On [April 1, 2021](#), Ontario's Local Health Integration Networks began operating

under the name Home and Community Care Support Services, reflecting a focused mandate to deliver home care and long-term care home placement services, as well as facilitating access to important community care services. This will facilitate stability and improvements to the delivery of home care as part of the government's plan to better connect care for patients, including the youngest.

As of July 1, 2021, Home and Community Care Support Services has welcomed its standalone board of directors with Joe Parker as the new Board Chair and an Interim Chief Executive Officer, Donna Cripps, to lead Ontario's Home and Community Care Support Services organizations. These appointments ensure strong leadership to support continuity of high-quality home care services and ongoing partnership in modernizing home and community care.

The ministry will continue to work with Home and Community Care Support Services and our health sector partners by bringing them to work as one coordinated team in alignment with Ontario's efforts to modernize the health system.



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Ministry of Health
438 University Avenue
8th floor
Toronto, On M5G 2K8
Canada

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