

Finance & Audit Committee Resolution

Committee Meeting Date: July 6, 2021
Agenda Item: 9b
Resolution Number: 2021-07-06-465
Moved by: R. Crake
Seconded by: W. Cane
Council Meeting Date: July 21, 2021

“That the Finance and Audit Committee, having considered Report 2021-115, ‘Municipal Court Managers’ Association / POA Advocacy’ recommend that County Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to halt the proclamation of the Early Resolution reforms included in Bill 177 Stronger Fairer Ontario Act and take immediate action to streamline and modernize this section of the legislation by making it easier and more convenient for the public and prosecutors to engage in resolution discussions, and by making it more effective and efficient to administer early resolution proceedings for Part I and Part II offences in the Provincial Offences Court; and

Further That the Committee recommend that County Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to enact changes to the Provincial Offences Act and any related regulations to permit the prosecutor and defendant or legal representative to agree, at any stage of a proceeding, to a resolution in writing for proceedings commenced under Part I or Part II of the POA, and to permit the Clerk of the Court to register the court outcome immediately upon receipt of the written agreement without requiring an appearance before a justice of the peace; and

Further That the Committee recommend that County Council request the Ministry of Transportation in consultation with Municipalities consider suspending (temporarily) the imposition of demerit points for persons who pay their ticket in cases where they have no previous relevant convictions; and

Further That the Committee recommend that County Council direct staff to forward a copy of this resolution to the Ministry of the Attorney General, MPP David Piccini (Northumberland – Peterborough South), and all Ontario municipalities.”

Carried 
Committee Chair's Signature

Defeated _____
Committee Chair's Signature

Deferred _____
Committee Chair's Signature

Council Resolution

Moved By J. Henderson

Seconded By S. Arthur

Agenda
Item 10

Resolution Number
2021-07-21-491

Council Date: July 21, 2021

"That County Council adopt all recommendations from the five Standing Committees, as contained within the Committees' Minutes (July 5, 6, 7, 2021 meetings), with the exception of any items identified by Members, which Council has/will consider separately, including Item 9f of this agenda, the 'Thompson Bridge Closure'."

Recorded Vote
Requested by _____
Councillor's Name

Deferred _____
Warden's Signature

Carried 
Warden's Signature

Defeated _____
Warden's Signature

If you require this information in an alternate format, please contact the Accessibility Coordinator at accessibility@northumberlandcounty.ca or 1-800-354-7050 ext. 2327



Report 2021-115

Report Title: Municipal Court Managers' Association / POA Advocacy

Committee Name: Finance and Audit Committee

Committee Meeting Date: July 3, 2021

Prepared by: Randy Horne, Court Services Manager

Reviewed by: Glenn Dees, Director of Finance/Treasurer

Approved by: Jennifer Moore, CAO

Council Meeting Date: July 21, 2021

Strategic Plan Priorities: Leadership in Change

Recommendation

That the Finance and Audit Committee, having considered Report 2021-115, 'Municipal Court Managers' Association / POA Advocacy' recommend that County Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to halt the proclamation of the Early Resolution reforms included in Bill 177 Stronger Fairer Ontario Act and take immediate action to streamline and modernize this section of the legislation by making it easier and more convenient for the public and prosecutors to engage in resolution discussions and by making it more effective and efficient to administer early resolution proceedings for Part I and Part II offences in the Provincial Offences Court; and

Further That the Committee recommend that County Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to enact changes to the Provincial Offences Act and any related regulations to permit the prosecutor and defendant or legal representative to agree, at any stage of a proceeding, to a resolution in writing for proceedings commenced under Part I or Part II of the POA and to permit the Clerk of the Court to register the court outcome immediately upon receipt of the written agreement without requiring an appearance before a justice of the peace; and

Further That the Committee recommend that County Council request the Ministry of Transportation in consultation with Municipalities consider suspending (temporarily) the imposition of demerit points for persons who pay their ticket in cases where they have no previous relevant convictions; and

Further That the Committee recommend that County Council direct staff to forward a copy of this resolution to the Ministry of the Attorney General, MPP David Piccini (Northumberland – Peterborough South), and all Ontario municipalities.”

Purpose

Immediate regulatory and legislative changes are critical to delivering services to the public by putting in place the most modern, efficient, and effective justice system attainable.

The proposed Early Resolution reforms in Bill 177 Stronger, Fairer Ontario Act do not fully support the objectives of the Ministry of the Attorney General pertaining to creating a modernized and efficient justice system. These changes create procedural barriers that prevent reasonable and effective access to court procedures by replacing a simplified process currently in place with a complex lengthy process.

Background

Northumberland County is not currently opted into the formal Early Resolution process as provided for in the Provincial Offences Act (POA). Early Resolution discussions occur informally, scheduled with the Prosecution Team for all defendants (or their agents) who indicate option 3 (Trial) in response to a Part I (or Part II) charge.

The existing Early Resolution legislation (formal process) provides persons charged with minor offences under Part I (or Part II) of the POA with an option to meet with the prosecutor to resolve matters without the necessity of a trial proceeding. The informal early resolution regime has largely been successful in Northumberland County; providing timely access to justice and being the first POA proceedings to resume during the COVID -19 emergency. The number of Part I matters processed through the early resolution option is approximately 25% of all new charges filed annually and the resolution rate (pre-Trial) is approximately 90%. Approximately 20% of charges Fail to Respond and are convicted in absentia, while 55% of charge fines are paid without a Resolution Meeting or Trial.

The level of public participation in exercising an Early Resolution option in Northumberland County is a clear indication that whether opted into the formal Early Resolution process, or not, the rules under the existing Early Resolution section of the POA are easy for the public to understand and provides access to the justice system for minor offences.

Consultations

The Municipal Court Managers Association (MCMA) has conducted a detailed review of the impact the proposed changes will have on administrative processes and resources. The Bill

177 changes to the formal Early Resolution section of the POA will increase processing steps from the existing 15 administrative processes to over 70 processes. This represents an increase in processes of over 400%. Although Northumberland County has digitized and modernized administrative processes to permit the defendant to file their request digitally, the POA court remains dependent upon the Province's antiquated adjudicative case management system (ICON). Given the lack of a modern adjudicative case management system, the impact of the additional and complex legislative processes under the proposed changes to the Early Resolution section of the POA would likely require additional full time Court Clerks to administer the proposed lengthy and complex early resolution process, should Northumberland County choose to opt into the formal Early Resolution process to take advantage of proposed efficiencies in the legislation.

Simplifying the POA to provide for a more efficient, effective justice system with more convenience and proportionate options to the public for minor offences under Part I of the POA, should not require an increase in processes. Permitting any (formal or informal) early resolution meeting to be held in writing and permitting the filing of written agreements between the prosecutor and defendant to be registered administratively as a court outcome by the Court Clerk immediately provides an accessible streamlined efficient and modern court system to the public.

Legislative Authority/Risk Considerations

The current legislative framework for formal (opted-in) Early Resolution consists of one (1) section with 27 subsections or paragraphs supported by approximately 15 administrative processes. This legislative framework permits a defendant to request a meeting with the prosecutor, request a change to the appointment date once, attend a meeting with the prosecutor and have the outcome of the early resolution meeting recorded by the court on the same day as the meeting.

The proposed changes to the Early Resolution section of the POA under Bill 177 creates a more complex legislative framework for formal Early Resolution process, with five (5) sections and 43 subsections, paragraphs or subparagraphs. This represents an approximate 60% increase to the number of rules.

Discussion/Options

Operational pressures that existed prior to the pandemic have become more pronounced and need to be met with legislative reforms to enable timely recovery of Provincial Offences Courts

POA Courts has long advocated for legislative reforms streamlining and modernizing Provincial Offences Courts in support of equitable and timely access to justice. Immediate regulatory and legislative changes are critical to delivering services to the public by putting in place the most modern, efficient, and effective justice system attainable. The attached MCMA request seeks to align and validate the POA courts position on the following legislative barriers:

1. Halting the proclamation of the Early Resolution reforms included in Bill 177 and requesting to take immediate action to streamline and modernize this section of the

legislation. Under the proposed amendment, complex time periods and rules will be introduced including a redundant abandonment period, and delay in recoding of court outcomes which will result in multiple defendant appearances.

2. Enact changes to the *Provincial Offences Act* and any related regulations to permit the prosecutor and defendant or legal representative to agree, at any stage of a proceeding, to a resolution in writing. By so conserving court time and judicial resources.
3. Ministry of Transportation in consultation with municipalities consider suspending (temporarily) the imposition of demerit points for persons who pay their ticket in cases where they have no previous relevant convictions.

Throughout 2020, three separate orders were issued by the Ontario Court of Justice and the Province adjourning all court matters, suspending all *Provincial Offences Act* timelines and later extending these timelines into 2021.

The Chief Justice of Ontario and the Province of Ontario issued separate emergency orders in response to the pandemic throughout 2020 directly impacting Court Services operations.

A set of orders issued by the Chief Justice of Ontario and the Province built on each other and affected the legislative timelines under the *Provincial Offences Act*, meaning that the typical timeframe to respond to a ticket or other court matters governed by the *Provincial Offences Act* no longer applied. The orders extended timelines from March 16, 2020 through to and including February 26, 2021.

Simultaneously, the Chief Justice of Ontario also issued a set of orders that adjourned all court matters from March 16, 2020 until January 25, 2021. This resulted in postponing of over 2,000 trial matters until 2021, at the earliest. As part of court recovery, the Chief Justice advised Provincial Offence Courts that non-trial matters could go ahead by audio hearings by September 28, 2020 and that the resumption of remote trials could go forward as early as January 25, 2021, dependent on local judicial approval and court readiness. In-person trials would continue to be adjourned until the court schedule is approved by the Regional Senior Justice of the Peace, and all health and safety measures have been implemented.

The recovery of Provincial Offence courts was impeded by lack of timely direction from the Province concerning the resumption of services. While the provincial objective was to provide a consistent approach to the resumption of Provincial Offences Courts, priority was given to resuming Criminal Court operations. This often resulted in changing timelines and direction. Coupled with the existing issue of limited judicial resources which was intensified throughout the pandemic, Court Services could not effectively respond to the growing volume of pending cases which directly impacted the public's access to justice.

Bill 177 aims to modernize and streamline the Provincial Offences Courts

Legislative amendments to the *Provincial Offences Act* were passed by the Ontario Legislature in December 2017 under Schedule 35 of Bill 177 *Stronger, Fairer Ontario Act*. These amendments include reforming of the Early Resolution process, improving the collection of default fines, and expanding the powers of the clerk of the court. However, the proposed Early

Resolution reforms came short as they do not fully support the objectives of the Ministry of the Attorney General pertaining to creating a modernized and efficient justice system.

In December 2019, the Ministry of the Attorney General advised that it intends to implement Bill 177 amendments through a phased approach. To date the Attorney General has only proclaimed and implemented section 48.1 allowing for use of certified evidence for all Part I proceedings. The rest of Bill 177 amendments are scheduled to be proclaimed later in 2021.

Bill 177 reforms to the legislated Early Resolution process will prevent reasonable and effective access to court procedures by creating a complex and lengthy process

Early Resolution is an optional program Provincial Offences Courts can offer allowing defendants who opt to dispute their charges to request a meeting with a prosecutor to resolve the charges prior to a trial.

Under the proposed amendment, when a defendant attends a meeting with the prosecutor, the outcome is not recorded by the court immediately and there is a myriad of rules to navigate that result in a court outcome. For example, depending on the agreement, a defendant may have to appear before a Justice of the Peace to register the agreement and there are potential additional appearances required by the defendant and the prosecutor before an outcome is registered by the court. In addition, there are multiple complex time periods and myriad of rules including a redundant abandonment period before an outcome is registered. The inclusion of a proposed abandonment period is redundant as fairness and administrative of justice principles already exist in other sections of the *Provincial Offences Act* including the right to appeal a conviction or a sentence. The complexity of the numerous additional rules will not be easily understood by the public and will hinder access to justice.

Early Resolution process could aid in municipal Provincial Offences Court recovery if the section amendments were edited to make it easy and more convenient for the public and prosecutors to engage in resolution discussions. Northumberland County Court Services would reconsider offering a formal Early Resolution option if the Ministry of the Attorney General were to make it more effective and efficient to administer Early Resolution proceedings.

Closure of courts due to the pandemic resulted in a decrease in fine payments and increased pending caseload

The extension of *Provincial Offences Act* timelines, along with the continued closure of court hearings impacted many of Court Services operational drivers. While court front counters were reopened in 2020 to provide essential administrative services, the ability to process charges and to address pending caseload was greatly impeded.

In turn, court revenue was impacted by operational instabilities such as, extension of the requirement to pay and defaulting of a fine. It is important to note that this is considered a deferred revenue as all outstanding fines are debt to the Crown owed in perpetuity and never forgiven. The ability to collect on debt diminishes the older a fine becomes.

There is an understanding that defendants request trials to seek resolutions that reduce demerit points. If demerit points were suspended for a period for those acknowledging their guilt and

paying the ticket, it may encourage defendants to pay their traffic ticket, thus reducing trial requests and pressures faced by trial courts. Details such as the time period for offences to which this would apply, what to do if a person receives multiple tickets, as well as determining whether a person without any convictions within 3 or 5 years of payment is to be treated as a first offender could be determined by the ministry.

Financial Impact

The recommendations contained in this report have no financial impact.

Member Municipality Impacts

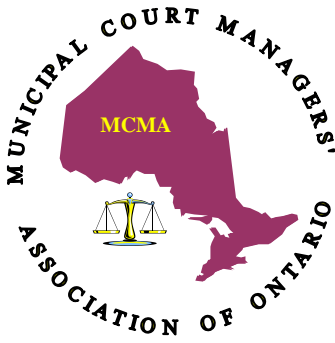
Legislative change allowing any (formal or informal) early Resolution Meeting to be held in writing and permitting the filing of written agreements between the prosecutor and defendant to be registered administratively as a court outcome by the Court Clerk would benefit Member Municipalities in their Part II/Bi-Law proceedings in alignment with County Part I and II Early Resolution Proceedings.

Conclusion/Outcomes

In response to a the MCMA request for Joint Advocacy on behalf of all Ontario Municipal POA Courts, staff request that the Committee recommends that County Council pass a resolution in support for the listed MCMA recommendations.

Attachments

1. Letter: MCMA Request for Joint Advocacy



Municipal Court Managers' Association of Ontario

c/o Seat of the President
Regional Municipality of York
17150 Yonge St
Newmarket ON L3Y 8V3

May 6, 2021

Dear Members,

Re: POA Streamlining and Modernization

In response to the increased pressures resulting from COVID 19, MCMA is seeking the support of POA Courts to actively lobby the Province for immediate regulatory and legislative changes. As you know, our ability to respond to Increasing caseload and declining fine revenue is limited. These proposed changes will enable flexibility for municipalities to respond to local pressures.

It is important that we leverage this opportunity to create a modern, efficient, and sustainable justice system that meets the needs of court users. The proposed changes include:

1. Halting the proclamation of the Early Resolution reforms included in Bill 177 Stronger Fairer Ontario Act and take immediate action to streamline and modernize this section of the legislation.
2. Enacting changes to the Provincial Offences Act and any related regulations to permit the prosecutor and defendant or legal representative to agree, at any stage of a proceeding, to a resolution in writing for proceedings.
3. Requesting the Ministry of Transportation in consultation with Municipalities, consider suspending the imposition of demerit points for persons who pay their ticket in cases where they have no previous relevant convictions.
4. Make regulatory changes to allow for camera-based offences to be administered through the administrative monetary penalties.

The MCMA board has prepared some templated documents to assist in your efforts. Attached you will find: Draft Council Resolution, draft council report for ER Courts and some key messages to support discussion. We understand that support for one or all may vary depending on individual priorities and appreciate your consideration.

Should you have any questions or would like to discuss further please feel free to reach out to any member of the MCMA board.

Lisa Brooks
MCMA President

“Excellence in Court Administration”



John D. Elvidge
City Clerk

City Clerk's Office

Secretariat
Marilyn Toft
Council Secretariat Support
City Hall, 12th Floor, West
100 Queen Street West
Toronto, Ontario M5H 2N2

Tel: 416-392-7032
Fax: 416-392-2980
e-mail: Marilyn.Toft@toronto.ca
web: www.toronto.ca

In reply please quote:
Ref.: 21-GL23.3

RECEIVED

AUG - 3 2021

TOWNSHIP OF HURON-KINLOSS

June 24, 2021

ONTARIO MUNICIPAL AND REGIONAL COUNCILS:

**Subject: General Government and Licensing Committee Item 23.3
Report on Bill 177 Stronger Fairer Ontario Act Changes to Provincial
Offences Act (Ward All)**

City Council on June 8 and 9, 2021, adopted the following resolution and has circulated it to all Municipal City Councils and Regional Councils in Ontario for support:

1. City Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to halt the proclamation of the Early Resolution reforms included in Bill 177, Stronger, Fairer Ontario Act.
2. City Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to review the Early Resolution provisions of the Provincial Offences Act and take action to streamline and modernize this section with a view to making it easier for the public and prosecutors to engage in resolution discussions, and to administer early resolution proceedings in Provincial Offences Court.
3. City Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to enact changes to the Provincial Offences Act and any related regulations, to permit the prosecutor and defendant or legal representative to agree, at any stage of a proceeding, to a resolution in writing for proceedings commenced under Part I of the Provincial Offences Act and to permit the Clerk of the Court to register the court outcome immediately upon receipt of the written agreement without requiring an appearance before a Justice of the Peace.



for City Clerk

M. Toft/wg

Attachment

c. City Manager

RECEIVED

APR 1 1954

TOWNSHIP OF BRACKENBURY

General Government and Licensing Committee

GL23.3		Adopted on Consent		Ward: All
--------	--	-----------------------	--	-----------

Report on Bill 177 Stronger Fairer Ontario Act Changes to Provincial Offences Act

City Council Decision

City Council on June 8 and 9, 2021, adopted the following:

1. City Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to halt the proclamation of the Early Resolution reforms included in Bill 177, Stronger, Fairer Ontario Act.
2. City Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to review the Early Resolution provisions of the Provincial Offences Act and take action to streamline and modernize this section with a view to making it easier for the public and prosecutors to engage in resolution discussions, and to administer early resolution proceedings in Provincial Offences Court.
3. City Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to enact changes to the Provincial Offences Act and any related regulations, to permit the prosecutor and defendant or legal representative to agree, at any stage of a proceeding, to a resolution in writing for proceedings commenced under Part I of the Provincial Offences Act and to permit the Clerk of the Court to register the court outcome immediately upon receipt of the written agreement without requiring an appearance before a Justice of the Peace.
4. City Council direct that this resolution be circulated to the all Municipal City Councils and Regional Councils in Ontario for support.

Committee Recommendations

The General Government and Licensing Committee recommend that:

1. City Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to halt the proclamation of the Early Resolution reforms included in Bill 177, Stronger, Fairer Ontario Act.
2. City Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to review the Early Resolution provisions of the Provincial Offences Act and take action to streamline and modernize this section with a view to making it easier for the public and prosecutors to engage in resolution discussions, and to administer early resolution proceedings in Provincial Offences Court.
3. City Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to enact changes to the Provincial Offences Act and any related regulations, to permit the prosecutor and defendant or legal

representative to agree, at any stage of a proceeding, to a resolution in writing for proceedings commenced under Part I of the Provincial Offences Act and to permit the Clerk of the Court to register the court outcome immediately upon receipt of the written agreement without requiring an appearance before a Justice of the Peace.

4. City Council direct that this resolution be circulated to the all Municipal City Councils and Regional Councils in Ontario for support.

Origin

(May 7, 2021) Report from the City Solicitor and the Director, Court Services

Summary

This report responds to the changes to the Provincial Offences Act under Bill 177 Stronger, Fairer Ontario Act for City Council to review and consider taking action on the staff recommendations contained herein.

Background Information (Committee)

(May 7, 2021) Report from the City Solicitor and the Director, Court Services on Report on Bill 177 Stronger Fairer Ontario Act Changes to Provincial Offences Act

<http://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2021/ql/bqrd/backgroundfile-166871.pdf>

Attachment 1 - Bill 177 Changes to section 5.1 of Provincial Offences Act as enacted and not proclaimed

<http://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2021/ql/bqrd/backgroundfile-166872.pdf>



The Corporation of the Township of Huron-Kinloss

P.O. Box 130
21 Queen St.
Ripley, Ontario
N0G2R0

Phone: (519) 395-3735

Fax: (519) 395-4107

E-mail: info@huronkinloss.com

Website: <http://www.huronkinloss.com>

Ministry of the Attorney General
McMurtry-Scott Building
720 Bay Street, 11th floor
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 2S9

September 21, 2021

Via Email attorneygeneral@ontario.ca

Re: Copy of Resolution #651

Motion No.: 651

Moved by: Don Murray Seconded by: Lillian Abbott

THAT the Township of Huron-Kinloss Committee of the Whole hereby supports Northumberland County and the City of Toronto in their plea to include in Bill 177 Stronger Fairer Ontario Act and take immediate action to streamline and modernize this section of the legislation by making it easier and more convenient for the public and prosecutors to engage in resolution discussions and by making it more effective and efficient to administer early resolution proceedings for Part I and Part II offences in the Provincial Offences Court AND directs staff to distribute as they see fit

Carried

Sincerely,

Kelly Lush
Deputy Clerk

c.c all Ontario Municipalities



MEMORANDUM

TO: ARB Stakeholders
Counsel of the Assessment Bar
Property Tax Representatives
Municipal Property Assessment Corporation
Municipalities

FROM: Ken Bednarek, Associate Chair and Kelly Triantafilou, Registrar, Assessment Review Board

DATE: September 13, 2021

SUBJECT: National Day for Truth and Reconciliation September 30, 2021

Recently the federal government passed legislation that designated September 30 as a National Day for Truth and Reconciliation to commemorate the history and legacy of Residential Schools in Canada.

The Ontario government will be observing September 30, 2021 as a day of commemoration to reflect on the tragic history and ongoing legacy of Residential Schools.

In order to properly honour the day at Tribunals Ontario, all tribunals, including the Assessment Review Board and Tribunals Ontario offices will be closed on September 30, 2021, providing an opportunity for staff and adjudicators to learn about and reflect on the history of Residential Schools and to honour the lives lost.

Those parties who have hearings and case conferences scheduled for September 30 will be notified and we will reschedule these matters as soon as possible. We apologize for any inconvenience caused.

In case you have questions, please contact us at ARB.Registrar@ontario.ca.

Sincerely,

Ken Bednarek
Associate Chair

Kelly Triantafilou
Registrar



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF HAMILTON

August 20, 2021

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

Dear Premier Ford:

City Council, at its meeting held on August 13, 2021, approved Item 13 of Planning Committee Report 21-012 which reads as follows:

13. Noise Concerns and Request for Expiry of Extended Construction Hours

WHEREAS, municipalities have the authority under the *Municipal Act, 2001* to pass a Noise By-law to regulate and prohibit with respect to noise;

WHEREAS, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ontario government sought to accelerate construction projects in municipalities;

WHEREAS, the Ontario government passed O.Reg 131/20, under the *Municipal Act, 2001* ("O.Reg 131/20") allowing for extended construction hours for projects associated with the healthcare sector to 24 hours a day and any other construction activity in a municipality between the hours of 6am and 10pm;

WHEREAS, O.Reg 131/20 limits a municipality's authority and enforcement through Section 451.1 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* from prohibiting and regulating noise with respect to after-hour noise from construction sites;

WHEREAS, there has been an increase in complaints as a result of after-hour noise caused by construction sites impacting the quiet enjoyment of the residents of Hamilton; and,

WHEREAS, O.Reg 131/20 is set to expire on October 7, 2021;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

- (a) That the Mayor contact the Premier of Ontario, and local Members of Parliament to ask that the Province to promptly expediate the expiry of O.Reg 131/20, the COVID exemption for after-hours noise from construction sites.

- (b) That the Mayor contact the Premier of Ontario, and local Members of Parliament to request that the Province not make the temporary regulations of O.Reg 131/20, or any similar restrictions, permanent through an amendment to the *Municipal Act, 2001*.
- (c) That the request be sent to other municipalities in Ontario, including the Association of Municipalities of Ontario for their endorsement.

Your consideration of Council's request is appreciated. We would ask that you reference File #C21-014 when responding to this correspondence.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Fred Eisenberger". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Fred Eisenberger
Mayor

File #C21-014

- c.c. Hon. Andrea Horwath, Leader of the Official Opposition, MPP, Hamilton Centre
- Hon. Donna Skelly, MPP, Flamborough-Glanbrook
- Hon. Paul Miller, MPP, Hamilton East-Stoney Creek
- Hon. Monique Taylor, MPP, Hamilton Mountain
- Hon. Sandy Shaw, MPP, Hamilton West-Ancaster-Dundas
- Association of Municipalities of Ontario
- All Ontario Municipalities (by email)

September 17, 2021

MEMORANDUM TO: Municipal Chief Administrative Officers and Clerks

SUBJECT: Ontario Proof of Vaccination Guidance for Businesses and Organizations

As the province continues to respond to the fourth wave of the pandemic driven by the highly transmissible Delta variant, the government is further protecting Ontarians through continued actions that encourage every eligible person to get vaccinated and help stop the spread of COVID-19.

On September 14, 2021 the government released [the regulations](#) under the *Reopening Ontario (A Flexible Response to COVID-19) Act* (ROA) and [guidance for businesses and organizations](#) to support them in implementing proof of vaccination requirements, which take effect on September 22, 2021. Requiring proof of vaccination will help increase vaccination rates, protect individuals in higher-risk indoor settings, and keep businesses open.

This requirement focuses on higher-risk indoor (unless otherwise stated) public settings:

- Indoor areas of restaurants, bars, and other food and drink establishments without dance facilities
- Indoor and outdoor areas of food or drink establishments with dance facilities, including nightclubs and restaurants, clubs and other similar establishments
- Indoor areas of meeting and event spaces
- Indoor areas of facilities used for sports and recreational fitness activities, including waterparks, and personal physical fitness training with limited exemptions
 - Includes gyms, fitness/sporting/recreational facilities, pools, leagues, sporting events, waterparks, and indoor areas of facilities where spectators watch events
- Indoor areas of casinos, bingo halls, and other gaming establishments
- Indoor areas of concert venues, theatres, and cinemas
- Indoor areas of bathhouses, sex clubs and strip clubs
- Indoor areas of horse racing tracks, car racing tracks and other similar venues
- Indoor areas where commercial film and TV productions take place with studio audiences

In addition to the guidance, there is a [questions and answers document](#) to help clarify the requirements for businesses and organizations.

Businesses can contact Stop the Spread information line at 1-888-444-3659 if they have any questions about the guidance.

Compliance and Enforcement

Businesses and organizations are responsible for ensuring they meet the requirements regarding proof of vaccination outlined in the ROA, [O. Reg. 364/20](#) (Step 3).

Patrons are required to ensure that any information provided to the business or organization to demonstrate proof of vaccination or proof of identification is complete and accurate.

Failure of a business or organization or a patron to comply with the requirements in [O. Reg. 364/20](#) is an offence under the [Reopening Ontario \(A Flexible Response to COVID-19\) Act, 2020](#).

As a reminder, for offences under the ROA, police and other provincial offences officers, including First Nation Constables, special constables, and municipal by-law officers, have discretion to either issue tickets to individuals for set fine amounts or issue a summons under Part I of the Provincial Offences Act (POA) or to proceed under Part III of the POA by laying an information.

The 1-800 Enforcement Support Line (1-866-389-7638) and dedicated enforcement email address (EssentialWorkplacesSupport.SolGen@ontario.ca) are intended to provide guidance to policing personnel and other enforcement personnel in relation to the enforcement of provincial orders.

I strongly encourage our municipal partners to work closely with provincial enforcement officers and public health officers to coordinate compliance activities in your communities. To identify opportunities for and to plan coordinated compliance activities in your community, please email Stephen Wilson at: Stephen.J.Wilson@ontario.ca.

Thank you for your support and for joining our shared commitment to work together to protect the health and well-being of Ontarians.

Sincerely,



Kate Manson-Smith
Deputy Minister

From: [Ontario Human Rights Commission | Commission ontarienne des droits de la personne](#)
To: [Cindy Pincus](#)
Subject: OHRC policy statement on COVID-19 vaccine mandates and proof of vaccine certificates | Énoncé de politique de la CODP sur l'exigence de vaccination
Date: Wednesday, September 22, 2021 8:07:57 AM
Attachments: [OHRC Logo Masthead.png](#)



**Ontario
Human Rights Commission**
**Commission ontarienne des
droits de la personne**

To view this newsletter in a browser, [click here](#).

To ensure that this newsletter is delivered to your inbox, add communications@ohrc.on.ca to your address book.

September 22, 2021

OHRC policy statement on COVID-19 vaccine mandates and proof of vaccine certificates

On September 1, 2021, the Ontario government announced that starting September 22, Ontarians will need to be fully vaccinated (two doses plus 14 days) and provide proof of vaccination along with photo ID to access certain public settings and facilities. By October 22, Ontario plans to develop and implement an enhanced digital vaccine certificate with unique QR (Quick Response) code that will verify vaccination status when scanned. A paper version of the certificate will be available for download or can be printed from the COVID-19 [vaccination provincial portal](#).

The proof of vaccine regime currently applies to certain [higher-risk indoor public settings](#) where face coverings cannot always be worn. In addition to these settings, over the last few months many other organizations have begun to mandate vaccines for employees and service users.

Vaccination requirements generally permissible

While receiving a COVID-19 vaccine remains voluntary, the OHRC takes the position that mandating and requiring proof of vaccination to protect people at work or when receiving services is generally permissible under the *Human Rights Code* (Code) as long as protections are put in place to make sure people who are unable to be vaccinated for Code-related reasons are reasonably accommodated. This applies to all organizations.

Upholding individual human rights while trying to collectively protect the general public has been a challenge throughout the pandemic. Organizations must attempt to balance the rights of people who have not been vaccinated due to a Code-protected ground, such as disability, while ensuring individual and collective rights to health and safety.

Duty to accommodate for medical reasons

Some people are not able to receive the COVID-19 vaccine for medical or disability-related reasons. Under the *Code*, organizations have a duty to accommodate them, unless it would significantly interfere with people's health and safety

Consistent with the duty to accommodate, the provincial proof of vaccine regime says that people who are unable to receive the vaccine must provide a [written document](#), supplied by a physician (MD) or by a registered nurse extended class [RN(EC)] or nurse practitioner (NP) stating they are exempt for a medical reason from being fully vaccinated and how long this would apply. The OHRC's position is that exempting individuals with a documented medical inability to receive the vaccine is a reasonable accommodation within the meaning of the *Code*.

Organizations that are not included in the list of settings but wish to mandate vaccines are encouraged to use the provincial proof of vaccine certificate with the written documentation showing medical inability to receive the vaccine as their way of meeting the duty to accommodate where needed.

The OHRC also stresses the need to make sure digital proof of vaccine certificates are designed to be fully accessible to adaptive technology, including for smart phone users with disabilities, in accordance with Accessibility for *Ontarians with Disabilities Act* regulations.

COVID testing as an alternative to vaccine requirements

Many organizations are not included in the list of settings. Organizations with a proven need for COVID-related health and safety requirements might also put COVID testing in place as an alternative to mandatory vaccinations or as an option for accommodating people who are unable to receive a vaccine for medical reasons. Organizations should cover the costs of COVID testing as part of the duty to accommodate.

Time limited requirements, privacy protection

The provincial proof of vaccine regime does not propose to limit access to any services for people who are unable to be vaccinated for medical reasons.

Proof of vaccine and vaccine mandate policies, or any COVID testing alternatives that result in people being denied equal access to employment or services on *Code* grounds, should only be used for the shortest possible length of time. Such policies might only be justifiable during a pandemic. They should regularly be reviewed and updated to match the most current pandemic conditions, and to reflect up-to-date evidence and public health guidance.

Policies should also include rights-based legal safeguards for the appropriate use and handling of personal health information.

Barriers in accessing COVID vaccines and testing

While the vaccine may be readily available across Ontario, barriers persist in equitable vaccine access and COVID testing. Some examples of barriers to vaccine access may include:

- Language barriers or lack of access to a compatible phone or Internet connection make it harder for some *Code*-protected groups to find information about vaccination or testing
- Older people or people living with disabilities may have difficulty booking or going to their vaccine or testing appointment, or may need extra supports to be vaccinated or undergo testing (such as a caregiver, communication supports, etc.)
- Low-wage workers with multiple jobs and caregiving responsibilities may lack the time or resources to prioritize visiting a vaccination site or taking a COVID test
- Undocumented people and people experiencing homelessness face a variety of barriers relating to the lack of government-issued ID, fear of revealing immigration status, and mental health and addiction disabilities
- Individuals and groups who have faced discrimination or traumatic experiences while receiving health-care services may not trust vaccines or testing.

Ensuring access to vaccines and testing for vulnerable Ontarians is a necessary element of any vaccine mandate or proof of vaccination regime.

Enforcement

Under the provincial regime, organizations are responsible for making sure they meet the required proofs of identification and vaccination as outlined in the [regulation](#). Service users must make sure any information they provide to the organization to show proof of vaccination (or proof of qualifying for an exemption like a doctor's note) and if identification is complete and accurate. There are fines for both individuals and organizations that fail to comply.

As with any regulatory regime requiring enforcement, providing law enforcement or any organization with discretionary powers to assess proof of identification and vaccination may result in disproportionate application and impact on members of marginalized and vulnerable communities. Any regime that requires service users to present government-issued documents may also create barriers for people experiencing homelessness or who are undocumented.

The OHRC urges governments and organizations to take proactive steps to make sure any enforcement of vaccine mandates or proof of vaccination policies does not disproportionately target or criminalize Indigenous peoples, Black and other racialized communities, people who are experiencing homelessness, or with mental health disabilities and/or addictions.

Personal preferences and singular beliefs not protected

The OHRC and relevant human rights laws recognize the importance of balancing people's right to non-discrimination and civil liberties with public health and safety, including the need to address evidence-based risks associated with COVID-19.

Receiving a COVID-19 vaccine is voluntary. At the same time, the OHRC's position

is that a person who chooses not to be vaccinated based on personal preference does not have the right to accommodation under the *Code*. The OHRC is not aware of any tribunal or court decision that found a singular belief against vaccinations or masks amounted to a creed within the meaning of the *Code*.

While the *Code* prohibits discrimination based on creed, personal preferences or singular beliefs do not amount to a creed for the purposes of the *Code*.

Even if a person could show they were denied a service or employment because of a creed-based belief against vaccinations, the duty to accommodate does not necessarily require they be exempted from vaccine mandates, certification or COVID testing requirements. The duty to accommodate can be limited if it would significantly compromise health and safety amounting to undue hardship – such as during a pandemic.

Read the OHRCs [Policy on preventing discrimination based on creed](#) for full explanation of creed-based discrimination and the duty to accommodate.

Le 22 septembre 2021

Énoncé de politique de la CODP sur l'exigence de vaccination et de preuve de vaccination

Le 1^{er} septembre 2021, le gouvernement de l'Ontario a annoncé qu'à compter du 22 septembre, les Ontariens et Ontariennes devront être entièrement vaccinés (14 jours se sont écoulés après l'administration de la deuxième dose d'un vaccin) et présenter la preuve du fait qu'ils sont vaccinés et une pièce d'identité avec photo pour accéder à certains lieux et installations publics. D'ici le 22 octobre l'Ontario a l'intention de mettre en place un certificat de vaccination numérique amélioré contenant un code QR individuel, qui confirmera le statut de vaccination de la personne lorsqu'il est scanné. Une version papier du certificat pourra être téléchargée ou imprimée du [portail provincial de vaccination contre la COVID-19](#).

L'exigence de preuve de vaccination s'applique actuellement à certains [lieux publics intérieurs présentant des risques élevés](#) où un couvre-visage ne peut pas toujours être porté. Outre ces lieux, ces derniers mois, un grand nombre d'autres organismes ont commencé à imposer la vaccination à leurs employés et aux utilisateurs de leurs services.

Les exigences liées à la vaccination sont permises en règle générale

Bien que la décision de se faire vacciner contre la COVID-19 demeure volontaire, la CODP est d'avis qu'exiger la vaccination et la présentation d'une preuve de vaccination afin de protéger les travailleurs dans un lieu de travail ou les personnes qui reçoivent des services est permis en règle générale en vertu du *Code des droits de la personne* (le « Code »), pour autant que des protections soient mises en place pour veiller à ce que les personnes qui ne peuvent pas se faire vacciner pour des raisons protégées par le Code puissent obtenir une mesure d'adaptation raisonnable. Cela s'applique à tous les organismes.

Respecter les droits de la personne individuels tout en s'efforçant de protéger le grand public demeure un défi de taille depuis le début de la pandémie. Les organismes doivent viser à établir un bon équilibre entre les droits des personnes qui ne sont pas vaccinées pour une raison prévue par le Code, comme un handicap, et le respect des droits individuels et collectifs à la protection de la santé et de la sécurité.

Obligation d'accommodement pour des raisons médicales

Certaines personnes ne peuvent pas recevoir le vaccin contre la COVID-19 pour des raisons médicales ou pour des raisons liées à un handicap. En vertu du Code, les organisations ont l'obligation de leur offrir une mesure d'adaptation, sauf si cela porterait considérablement atteinte à la santé et à la sécurité d'autrui.

Conformément à cette obligation d'« accommodement », la politique provinciale de présentation d'une preuve de vaccination prévoit que la personne qui ne peut pas se faire vacciner doit présenter un [document écrit](#), préparé par un médecin (MD) ou un(e) infirmier(ère) autorisé(e) de la catégorie spécialisée [IA (cat. spéc.)] ou un(e) infirmier(ère) praticien(ne), déclarant qu'elle est exemptée pour une raison médicale de l'obligation d'être entièrement vaccinée et précisant la durée de l'exemption. La CODP est d'avis que permettre aux personnes qui ne peuvent pas se faire vacciner pour une raison médicale d'obtenir une exemption écrite constitue une mesure d'adaptation raisonnable au sens du Code.

Les organismes qui ne figurent pas sur la liste des endroits visés par la politique, mais qui souhaitent imposer l'obligation de vaccination, sont encouragés à exiger la preuve provinciale de vaccination accompagnée d'un document écrit attestant de l'incapacité de la personne de recevoir le vaccin pour une raison médicale comme façon de s'acquitter de l'obligation d'accommodement, au besoin.

La CODP souligne également le besoin de veiller à ce que le certificat numérique de vaccination soit conçu de façon à être compatible avec la technologie d'adaptation, y compris pour les personnes handicapées qui utilisent des téléphones intelligents, conformément aux règlements pris en vertu de la *Loi de 2005 sur l'accessibilité pour les personnes handicapées de l'Ontario*.

Test de dépistage de la COVID-19 comme mesure de rechange à l'exigence de vaccination

De nombreux organismes ne figurent pas sur la liste des endroits qui exigeront une preuve de vaccination. Les organismes qui ont un besoin prouvé d'imposer des exigences sanitaires liées à la COVID-19 peuvent aussi instituer un système de test de dépistage de la COVID-19 comme mesure de rechange à l'obligation de vaccination ou comme option offerte aux personnes qui ne peuvent pas recevoir le vaccin pour des raisons médicales. Les organismes devraient prendre en charge le coût des tests de dépistage de la COVID-19 dans le cadre de leur obligation d'accommodement.

Exigences pour une période déterminée, protection de la vie privée

La politique provinciale sur la preuve de vaccination ne prévoit pas de limiter l'accès à des services pour les personnes qui ne peuvent pas recevoir le vaccin

pour des raisons médicales.

Les politiques sur la preuve de vaccination et l'obligation de vaccination ou l'option de faire subir des tests de dépistage de la COVID-19 à titre de solution de rechange qui peuvent aboutir au refus de fournir des services ou d'assurer un accès égal à l'emploi pour des motifs protégés par le Code ne devraient être suivies que pour une très courte période. Ces politiques ne peuvent se justifier que pendant une pandémie. Elles devraient être régulièrement examinées et actualisées en fonction des conditions les plus récentes de la pandémie et refléter les dernières preuves et les conseils récents des autorités de santé publique.

Les politiques devraient aussi comprendre des protections juridiques fondées sur les droits pour assurer le traitement approprié des renseignements personnels sur la santé.

Obstacles à l'accès aux vaccins contre la COVID-19 et aux tests de dépistage de la COVID-19

Même si les vaccins contre la COVID-19 sont facilement accessibles dans tout l'Ontario, il y a encore des obstacles à l'accès équitable à la vaccination et aux tests de dépistage de la COVID-19. Exemples d'obstacles à l'accès à la vaccination :

- Des obstacles linguistiques ou le manque d'accès à un téléphone compatible ou à une connexion Internet peuvent empêcher des groupes protégés par le Code de trouver des renseignements sur la vaccination ou les tests de dépistage.
- Les personnes âgées ou les personnes en situation de handicap ont plus de peine à prendre rendez-vous pour se faire vacciner ou à se rendre au lieu de vaccination ou de test, ou peuvent avoir besoin d'aide pour se faire vacciner ou subir un test (comme le soutien d'un soignant ou des aides à la communication, etc.).
- Les travailleurs à faible revenu qui ont plus d'un emploi et des responsabilités de fournisseurs de soins ont moins de temps ou de ressources pour se rendre à un lieu de vaccination ou subir un test de dépistage de la COVID-19.
- Les sans-papiers et les sans-abri font face à divers obstacles liés au fait qu'ils n'ont pas de pièce d'identité délivrée par le gouvernement, qu'ils ont peur de révéler leur statut d'immigration ou qu'ils ont des problèmes de santé mentale ou de dépendances.
- Des particuliers et des groupes qui ont été victimes de discrimination ou qui ont eu une expérience traumatisante lorsqu'ils recevaient des soins de santé risquent de ne pas avoir confiance dans les vaccins ou les tests de dépistage.

Assurer l'accès aux vaccins et aux tests de dépistage pour les Ontariens et Ontariennes vulnérables est un aspect nécessaire de toute politique imposant la vaccination ou exigeant une preuve de vaccination.

Exécution

En vertu du régime provincial, les organismes doivent s'assurer qu'ils exigent des gens une preuve d'identité et du fait qu'ils sont entièrement vaccinés

conformément au [Règlement](#). Les utilisateurs des services doivent présenter à l'organisme la preuve du fait qu'ils sont vaccinés (ou la preuve qu'ils ont droit à une exemption, comme un document écrit d'un médecin) et une preuve d'identité qui contiennent des renseignements complets et exacts. Les particuliers et organismes qui ne respectent pas les exigences sont passibles d'une amende.

Comme pour tout régime réglementaire qui nécessite des mesures d'exécution, octroyer aux services d'application de la loi ou à un organisme le pouvoir discrétionnaire d'évaluer une preuve d'identité et de vaccination risque d'aboutir à des cas d'application disproportionnée et de causer un préjudice aux membres de groupes vulnérables et marginalisés. Tout régime qui exige des utilisateurs de services qu'ils présentent des documents délivrés par le gouvernement va créer des obstacles pour les sans-abri ou les sans-papiers.

La CODP appelle instamment les gouvernements et les organismes à prendre des dispositions proactives pour veiller à ce que toute mesure d'exécution des politiques en matière de vaccination obligatoire ou de preuve de vaccination ne cible pas ou ne criminalise pas disproportionnellement les Autochtones, les Noirs et les membres d'autres communautés racialisées, les sans-abri ou les personnes ayant des troubles mentaux ou des dépendances.

Préférences personnelles et croyances particulières pas protégées

La CODP et les lois pertinentes en matière de protection des droits de la personne reconnaissent l'importance d'établir un juste équilibre entre le droit d'une personne de vivre à l'abri de la discrimination et les libertés civiles à l'égard de la santé et de la sécurité publiques, y compris le besoin de tenir compte des risques prouvés liés à la COVID-19.

Se faire vacciner contre la COVID-19 est un acte volontaire. Toutefois, la CODP estime qu'une personne qui choisit de ne pas se faire vacciner pour une raison de préférence personnelle n'a pas droit à une mesure d'adaptation en vertu du Code. La CODP ne connaît pas un tribunal administratif ou judiciaire qui a rendu une décision jugeant qu'une croyance particulière contre la vaccination ou le port du masque constituait une croyance au sens du Code.

Bien que le Code interdise la discrimination fondée sur la croyance, des préférences personnelles ou des croyances particulières ne constituent pas une croyance aux fins du Code.

Même si une personne pouvait démontrer qu'on lui a refusé un service ou un emploi en raison d'une croyance au sens du Code contre la vaccination, l'obligation d'accommodement n'exige pas nécessairement que cette personne soit exemptée de l'obligation de vaccination, de l'exigence de présenter une preuve de vaccination ou de l'exigence de subir un test de dépistage de la COVID-19. L'obligation d'accommodement peut être limitée si elle se traduit par une atteinte grave à la santé et à la sécurité d'autrui au point de constituer un préjudice injustifié, comme c'est le cas pendant une pandémie.

Lire la [Politique sur la prévention de la discrimination fondée sur la croyance](#) de la CODP pour bien comprendre la discrimination fondée sur la croyance et

l'obligation d'accommodement.

The Ontario Human Rights Commission promotes and enforces human rights
to create a culture of human rights accountability.

*La Commission ontarienne des droits de la personne promeut et met en œuvre les droits de la personne,
afin de créer une culture de responsabilité en matière de droits de la personne.*

You are subscribed to the Ontario Human Rights Commission's newsletter.
If this message was forwarded to you, you can subscribe to the Ontario Human Rights Commission's newsletter [here](#).

Ontario Human Rights Commission

180 Dundas Street West, 9th Floor
Toronto, ON M7A 2G5

Phone: 1-800-387-9080, Email: communication@ohrc.on.ca, Web: www.ohrc.on.ca

All personal information we hold is governed by the [Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act](#)



THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF SARNIA
City Clerk's Department

255 Christina Street N. PO Box 3018
Sarnia ON Canada N7T 7N2
519-332-0330 (phone) 519-332-3995 (fax)
519-332-2664 (TTY)
www.sarnia.ca clerks@sarnia.ca

September 17, 2021

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

Dear Premier,

RE: Renovictions

At its meeting held on September 13, 2021, Sarnia City Council adopted the following resolution with respect to "Renovictions":

*That Sarnia City Council request that the Government of Ontario take additional and meaningful steps to address the ever increasing problem of **"Renovictions" in The Province of Ontario. Citizens and communities are hurt by these unscrupulous practices which can and does directly impact the affordable housing crisis, as well as inflict damage (both financially and mentally) particularly on our most vulnerable citizens; and***

That this correspondence also be sent to other Municipalities in Ontario for their consideration and possible endorsement.

Your consideration of this matter is respectfully requested.

Yours sincerely,

Amy Burkhart
City Clerk

Cc: The Honourable Doug Downey, Attorney General
Bob Bailey, MPP
All Ontario Municipalities



September 17, 2021

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

sent via email: premier@ontario.ca

Re: Structure Inventory and Inspections

Dear Premier:

At the last regular General Purpose and Administration Committee meeting held September 13, 2021 the above captioned matter was discussed.

I wish to advise that the following resolution was passed which will be going forward for ratification at the September 27, 2021 Township of Scugog Council meeting:

THAT Report PWIS-2021-027, 2021 Structure Inventory and Inspections, be received;

THAT the Township of Scugog 2021 Ontario Structure Inspection Manual Inventory and Inspection Summary Report, prepared by Planmac Engineering Inc., be received;

THAT as part of the annual budget process, the Township continue to increase the amount of funding available for bridges and culverts through the continuation of Roads and Other Infrastructure Levy;

THAT as part of the annual budget process, the Township continue to increase the investment in bridge and culvert maintenance and repair through other means including identifying efficiencies and cost savings and applying for grants through other levels of government for major bridge and culvert replacements;

THAT the Township follow the principles of Asset Management and prioritize preventative maintenance such as waterproofing decks, repaving decks, repair concrete soffits, parapet walls, abutments and wingwalls, etc.

THAT the Province of Ontario and the Government of Canada be encouraged to provide more funding to rural municipalities to support infrastructure projects related to major bridge and culvert replacements; and

THAT a copy of the staff report and resolution be forwarded to the Premier of Ontario, Provincial Minister of Finance, Federal Finance Minister, MP Erin O'Toole, MPP Lindsey Park, AMO, Durham Region and all Ontario municipalities."

Should you require anything further in this regard, please do not hesitate to contact Kevin Arsenault, Capital Projects Technologist at 905-985-7346 ext. 138.

Yours truly,



Becky Jamieson
Director of Corporate Services/Municipal Clerk
Encl.

cc:

Kevin Arsenault, Capital Projects Technologist	karsenault@scugog.ca
Honourable Chrystia Freeland, Federal Minister of Finance	chrystia.freeland@fin.gc.ca
Honourable Peter Bethenfalvy, Ontario Minister of Finance	Minister.fin@ontario.ca
Lindsey Park, MPP, Durham	Lindsey.park@pc.ola.org
Erin O'Toole, MP	Erin.OTOole@parl.gc.ca
Ralph Walton, Regional Clerk, The Regional Municipality of Durham	clerks@durham.ca
Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO)	amo@amo.on.ca
All Ontario Municipalities	



ANISHINABEK NATION

MEMORANDUM

To: Municipalities, Public Health Units, Chambers of Commerce

From: Grand Council Chief Reg Niganobe
Travis Boissoneau, Regional Deputy Grand Council Chief
Mel Hardy, Regional Deputy Grand Council Chief
James Marsden, Regional Deputy Grand Council Chief
Joe Miskokomon, Regional Deputy Grand Council Chief
Tim Ominika, Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory Representative

CC: Anishinabek Nation's First Nation Chiefs, Band Administrators/Directors of Operations, and Health Directors
Province of Ontario
Minister Greg Rickford, Indigenous Affairs of Ontario
Deputy Minister Shawn Batise, Indigenous Affairs of Ontario

Date: September 22, 2021

Re: Proof of Identification for Vaccination Passports & COVaxON

Effective today, September 22, 2021, proof of vaccination status is required to access certain businesses and settings in the province of Ontario. This memo is intended to advise and inform organizations and businesses that the Province of Ontario has assured Anishinabek Nation that ***First Nation Status Cards (secure, unsecure, or expired) will be accepted widely and without interference or refusal***, provided the name on the card corresponds with the name on the proof of vaccination.

We, in turn, have assured the Anishinabek Nation communities of the following:

- Indian Status Cards (secure, unsecure, or expired) will be accepted as a valid form of Identification.
- The only information required is a proof of photo identification, and documentation receipt (2 doses plus 14 days from the date of the second dose). This proof can be obtained either from the provincial COVaxON system or from the First Nation organization that administered the vaccinations.
- Paper or downloaded proof of vaccination on a mobile device are both acceptable.
- No community member will be denied medical attention or service at any institution regardless of their vaccination status.

We trust that this information will be shared widely to avoid any confusion or disruption to your processes.



IMPROVE LOCAL TOURISM, JOIN

CAMPING IN ONTARIO

CAMPING IN ONTARIO OFFERS EXCLUSIVE BENEFITS TO MUNICIPALITIES AIMING TO INCREASE THEIR LOCAL TOURISM.

3,000+

daily users across the province use Camping In Ontario's platforms. Camping In Ontario's reach touches international borders and spans both time zones of the province. Camping In Ontario encompasses the broad tourism sector at every level, they represent all types of campgrounds: small to large, public to private, seasonal to year-round, all types of camping is represented and ensured success through Camping In Ontario's means.

Exclusive Opportunities

Camping In Ontario offers exclusive access to suppliers, marketing, and access to new target audiences.

Whether it is the new **CampON** mobile app or the easily accessible website, campers are able to access over 400 campgrounds across the province on one single platform.

Access to

- 2,000+ users on the CampON mobile app
 - Places your campgrounds on accessible app map
- Federal & Provincial Advocacy
- Discounts to suppliers
- Industry updates
- Advertisement/marketing space
- 3000+ online users daily
- Educational seminars/webinars

To learn how to join, visit our website

www.campinginontario.ca



**Camping
In Ontario**

*Create memories
... go camping!*

ABOUT CAMPING IN ONTARIO

Camping In Ontario, also known as Ontario Private Campground Association (OPCA), is a member-based Association, comprised of privately and publicly owned small businesses located throughout the Province of Ontario. Our Association was started in 1969 by a group of campground owners that wanted to improve their businesses. While the way we do things has changed over the years, our mandate remains the same:

Membership Makeup

- 400+ campgrounds spanning every region of Ontario
- 40+ corporate
- 350+ owner/operator
- 4 municipal campgrounds

Benefits

- Launch of new supplier program
- Access to the rapidly growing **CampON** mobile app
 - 200+ new users weekly
 - Opportunity to extend visits by highlighting member campgrounds and additional businesses.
 - Improve accessibility and awareness of your additional tourist sites.

To learn how to join, visit our website

www.campinginontario.ca



Camping
In Ontario

*Create memories
... go camping!*

September 23, 2021

Corporation of the Municipality of Calvin
1355 Peddlers Dr.
Mattawa, ON
POH 1V0

To Calvin Council [Mayor Ian Pennell, Councillors Sandy Cross, Daniel Maxwell, Heather Olmstead, and Christine Shippam],

The National Farmers Union – Ontario (NFU-O) is an accredited general farm organization in the province of Ontario. The NFU-O is following closely the dispute between the Grant family (NFU-O Members) and the Municipality of Calvin in regards to the winter maintenance of the “seasonal” Stewarts Road.

The Grants’ long-term, year-round residence is legally recognized by the municipality, and hence they should not be restricted from using Stewarts Road year-round for personal and farm operation/business use. The question is one of winter maintenance, including cost and responsibility, and health and safety. As citizens of Calvin, the Grants deserve to have the opportunity to engage in meaningful dialogue with Calvin Council to reach an amicable solution on the issue of winter maintenance of Stewarts Road.

We hope that all parties will engage in polite and civil communication to resolve this situation in such a way that the Grants (and other tax-paying families who live year-round on Stewarts Road properties) can continue to live and work from their home/property, including year-round road-use that arises from family requirements and regular farming operations.

Sincerely,



Don Ciparis,
President, National Farmers Union – Ontario

I am writing this letter today because of the comments and accusations that were willfully stated in the public council meeting held on August 10, 2021

There seemed to be a great concern about excavator tracks that were present on Stewarts road and in front of my property from multiple members of council. I would like to bring some light to this and explain how and why they got there.

I asked my neighbor if he could help me dig the footings for my deck and he graciously agreed to do so. The mini excavator traveled to my lawn way once that day not 5 or 6 times as stated by councilor Shippam. I'm not sure where councilor Shippam obtained her information from.

Also, I noticed that most of the councilors drove down Stewarts road that day, yet only 1 decided to stop and introduce themselves. If asked I would have been happy to explain why the tracks were on the road and leading into my driveway.

In closing, what I witnessed was a request from a concerned tax payer and resident of Calvin Township asking for some gravel to be spread on a well-used road and the possibility of having it plowed. This doesn't mean that the road has to be upgraded.

Cheers

DanMacKinnon

848 Homestead Rd.