

November 9, 2021

Via email: mbarnier@adelaidemetcalfe.on.ca

Township of Adelaide Metcalfe
Attention: Mike Barnier, Manager of Legislative Services/Clerk
2340 Egremont Drive
Strathroy, ON N7G 3H6

Dear Mr. Barnier:

**RE: Correspondence – Resolution requesting Support for Federal and Provincial
Funding of Rural Infrastructure Projects**

On behalf of the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Lake of Bays, please be advised that the above-noted correspondence was presented at the last regularly scheduled meeting on November 9, 2021, and the following resolution was passed:

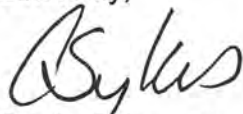
“Resolution #7(b)/11/09/21

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Lake of Bays hereby receives the correspondence from Mike Barnier, Manager of Legislative Services/Clerk for the Township of Adelaide Metcalfe and supports their request for the Federal and Provincial Government to provide more funding to rural municipalities to support infrastructure projects related to major bridge and culvert replacements, dated September 13, 2021.

AND FURTHER THAT this resolution be forwarded to the Premier of Ontario, Provincial Minister of Finance, Federal Finance Minister, AMO, and all Ontario municipalities.

Carried.”

Sincerely,



Carrie Sykes, *Dipl. M.A., CMO, AOMC*,
Director of Corporate Services/Clerk.

CS/cw

Copy to: Hon. Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario
Hon. Peter Bethlenfalvy, Provincial Minister of Finance
Hon. Chrystia Freeland, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance
Association of Municipalities of Ontario
All Ontario Municipalities



TOWNSHIP OF ADELAIDE METCALFE

2340 Egremont Drive, Strathroy, ON N7G 3H6

T: 519-247-3687 F: 519-247-3411

www.adelaidemetcalfe.on.ca

October 8, 2021

Township of Scugog
181 Perry Street
PO Box 780
Port Perry, ON
L9L 1A7

ATTENTION: BECKY JAMIESON, DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE SERVICES/MUNICIPAL CLERK

**RE: SUPPORT OF RESOLUTION – FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL FUNDING OF RURAL
INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS**

Please be advised that the Council of the Township of Adelaide Metcalfe, at the regular meeting of October 4, 2021, supported and passed The Township of Scugog resolution as follows.

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.

CARRIED.

Kind regards,

Mike Barnier
Manager of Legislative Services/Clerk

From: [Searle, Bryan \(MMAH\)](#)
To: [Cindy Pigeau](#)
Subject: 2021 FITs and Municipal Profile
Date: Wednesday, November 3, 2021 2:13:24 PM
Attachments: [FITC21_Calvin_Tp.pdf](#)
[MFP21_Calvin_Tp.pdf](#)

Good afternoon;

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing reviews each municipality's financial health through the use of key financial indicators in relation to established provincial thresholds. Please find attached the financial indicator template that has been calculated using your 2020 Financial Information Return data.

The Ministry reviews the indicators from time-to-time, to make sure they provide useful information. This year we have not made any changes to the indicators.

The formulas (SLC references and calculations) are included in the report for all indicators to provide you with the FIR schedule, line and column that we have drawn the data from.

For each Financial Indicator, medians and averages have been calculated for comparator groupings relevant to the municipality.

Although Financial Indicators may provide important information about a municipality's fiscal health, it is important to remember that they only provide a financial snapshot at a particular moment in time and should never be used in isolation but should be supported with other information and local knowledge.

Also enclosed with the FITs template is the Municipal Financial Profile for your Municipality. The profile spreadsheet contains data points from the Financial Information Returns (FIR), as well as a variety of calculations based on the FIR information. Other information comes from sources such as, the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC), Statistics Canada and the On-Line Property Tax Analysis (OPTA) system. Municipalities are required on an annual basis to complete a Financial Information Return (FIR) based mainly on the information from their audited financial statements.

For 2020, Calvin had two (2) indicators that were within the "moderate" level of risk: Debt Servicing Cost (6.1 % - low threshold is 5%) and Closing Amortization Balance (51.9% - low threshold is 50%).

If you have any questions or would like to review your indicators, please let me know.

Bryan Searle
Municipal Advisor
Municipal Services Office - North (Sudbury)
Ministry of Municipal Affairs
Ministry of Housing

705-564-6861

FINANCIAL INDICATOR REVIEW

(Based on 2020 Financial Information Return)

Calvin Tp

Date Prepared:	20-Oct-21
MSO Office:	Northeast
Prepared By:	Bryan Searle
Tier	ST

2020 Households:	284
2020 Population	481
2021 MFCI Index	8.2

Median Household Income:	48,768
Taxable Residential Assessment as a % of Total Taxable Assessment:	43.9%
Own Purpose Taxation:	1,250,661

SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS

Indicator	Ranges	Actuals	North - Population <= 1000		Level of Risk	
			Median	Average		
Total Taxes Receivable less Allowance for Uncollectibles as a % of Total Taxes Levied	Low: < 10% Mod: 10% to 15% High: > 15%	2016	8.6%	13.2%	19.7%	LOW
		2017	6.2%	13.0%	22.0%	LOW
		2018	5.3%	13.3%	17.1%	LOW
		2019	5.8%	11.6%	17.6%	LOW
		2020	9.5%	11.9%	13.9%	LOW
Net Financial Assets or Net Debt as % of Own Source Revenues	Low: > -50% Mod: -50% to -100% High: < -100%	2016	22.1%	52.9%	48.5%	LOW
		2017	16.7%	50.2%	50.6%	LOW
		2018	8.0%	54.6%	51.8%	LOW
		2019	1.7%	63.5%	68.6%	LOW
		2020	10.6%	85.9%	83.5%	LOW
Total Reserves and Discretionary Reserve Funds as a % of Municipal Expenses	Low: > 20% Mod: 10% to 20% High: < 10%	2016	36.3%	39.0%	43.9%	LOW
		2017	32.2%	42.2%	46.8%	LOW
		2018	29.6%	42.9%	49.7%	LOW
		2019	27.8%	54.0%	59.6%	LOW
		2020	41.5%	62.1%	67.6%	LOW
Cash Ratio (Total Cash and Cash Equivalents as a % of Current Liabilities)	Low: > 0.5:1 Mod: 0.5:1 to 0.25:1 High: < 0.25:1	2016	6.71:1	3.02:1	4.8:1	LOW
		2017	8.19:1	3.23:1	4.77:1	LOW
		2018	5.82:1	4.03:1	4.83:1	LOW
		2019	6.13:1	4.12:1	6.13:1	LOW
		2020	7.48:1	5.6:1	6.88:1	LOW

FLEXIBILITY INDICATORS

Debt Servicing Cost as a % of Total Revenues (Less Donated TCAs)	Low: < 5% Mod: 5% to 10% High: >10%	2016	4.9%	1.4%	2.6%	LOW
		2017	5.7%	1.6%	2.8%	MODERATE
		2018	3.4%	1.4%	2.7%	LOW
		2019	2.6%	1.7%	2.2%	LOW
		2020	6.1%	1.4%	2.3%	MODERATE
Closing Amortization Balance as a % of Total Cost of Capital Assets (Asset Consumption Ratio)	Low: < 50% Mod: 50% to 75% High: > 75%	2016	56.8%	51.5%	51.1%	MODERATE
		2017	55.3%	51.1%	51.7%	MODERATE
		2018	52.8%	52.2%	51.7%	MODERATE
		2019	49.4%	50.8%	50.8%	LOW
		2020	51.9%	52.7%	52.0%	MODERATE
Annual Surplus / (Deficit) as a % of Own Source Revenues	Low: > -1% Mod: -1% to -30% High: < -30%	2016	0.6%	4.9%	11.8%	LOW
		2017	3.2%	7.4%	16.0%	LOW
		2018	27.0%	10.2%	23.5%	LOW
		2019	33.7%	27.6%	50.9%	LOW
		2020	-0.1%	9.5%	26.8%	LOW

 The data and information contained in this document is for informational purposes only. It is not an opinion about a municipality and is not intended to be used on its own - it should be used in conjunction with other financial information and resources available. It may be used, for example, to support a variety of strategic and policy discussions.

FINANCIAL INDICATOR REVIEW

(Based on 2020 Financial Information Return)

Calvin Tp

NOTES

Financial Information Returns ("FIRs") are a standard set of year-end reports submitted by municipalities to the Province which capture certain financial information. On an annual basis, Ministry staff prepare certain financial indicators for each municipality, based on the information contained in the FIRs. It is important to remember that these financial indicators provide a snapshot at a particular moment in time and should not be considered in isolation, but supported with other relevant information sources. In keeping with our Financial Information Return review process and follow-up, Ministry staff may routinely contact and discuss this information with municipal officials.

Supplementary Indicators of Sustainability and Flexibility

The following is a summary, adapted from the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) 4.

- A government (including a municipality) may choose to report supplementary information on financial condition, to expand on and help explain the government's financial statements.
- Supplementary assessment of a government's financial condition needs to consider the elements of sustainability and flexibility.
- Sustainability in this context may be seen as the degree to which a municipality can maintain its existing financial obligations both in respect of its service commitments to the public and financial commitments to creditors, employees and others without inappropriately increasing the debt or tax burden relative to the economy within which it operates.
- Sustainability is an important element to include in an assessment of financial condition because it may help to describe a government's ability to manage its financial and service commitments and debt burden. It may also help to describe the impact that the level of debt could have on service provision.
- Flexibility is the degree to which a government can change its debt or tax level on the economy within which it operates to meet its existing financial obligations both in respect of its service commitments to the public and financial commitments to creditors, employees and others.
- Flexibility provides insights into how a government manages its finances. Increasing taxation or user fees may reduce a municipality's flexibility to respond when adverse circumstances develop if the municipality approaches the limit that citizens and businesses are willing to bear.
A municipality may temporarily use current borrowing, subject to the requirements set out in the Municipal Act to meet expenses and certain other amounts required in the year, until taxes are collected and other revenues are received. Municipal current borrowing cannot be carried over the long term or converted to long term borrowing except in very limited circumstances.
- For each element of financial condition, the report on indicators of financial condition should include municipality-specific indicators and municipality-related indicators. It may be useful to also include economy-wide information when discussing financial condition.

Additional Notes on what Financial Indicators may indicate:

Total Taxes Receivable less Allowance for Uncollectibles as a % of Total Taxes Levied - Shows how much of the taxes billed are not collected.

Net Financial Assets or Net Debt as % of Own Source Revenues - Indicates how much property tax and user fee revenue is servicing debt.

Reserves and Reserve Funds as a % of Municipal Expenses - Indicates how much money is set aside for future needs and contingencies.

Cash Ratio (Total Cash and Cash Equivalents as a % of Current Liabilities) - Indicates how much cash and liquid investments could be available to cover current obligations.

Debt Servicing Cost as a % of Total Revenues (Less Donated TCAs) - Indicates how much of each dollar raised in revenue is spent on paying down existing debt.

Closing Amortization Balance as a % of Total Cost of Capital Assets (Asset Consumption Ratio) - Indicates how much of the assets' life expectancy has been consumed.

Annual Surplus / (Deficit) (Less Donated TCAs) as a % of Own Source Revenues - Indicates the municipality's ability to cover its operational costs and have funds available for other purposes (e.g. reserves, debt repayment, etc.)

The Northern and Rural Municipal Fiscal Circumstances Index (MFICI) is used by the Ministry of Finance to calculate the "Northern and Rural Fiscal Circumstances Grant" aimed at northern as well as single and lower-tier rural municipalities. The index measures a municipality's fiscal circumstances. The MFICI is determined by six indicators: Weighted Assessment per Household, Median Household Income, Average Annual Change in Assessment (New Construction), Employment Rate, Ratio of Working Age to Dependent Population, and Per Cent of Population Above Low-Income Threshold. A lower MFICI corresponds to relatively positive fiscal circumstances, whereas a higher MFICI corresponds to more challenging fiscal circumstances. (Note: the MFICI index is only available for northern and rural municipalities)

FINANCIAL INDICATOR REVIEW

(Based on 2020 Financial Information Return)

Calvin Tp

CALCULATIONS

Total Taxes Rec. less Allowance for Uncollectibles as % of Total Taxes Levied	SLC 70 0699 01 / (SLC 26 9199 03 - SLC 72 2899 09)
Net Financial Assets or Net Debt as % of Own Source Revenues	SLC 70 9945 01 / (SLC 10 9910 01 - SLC 10 0699 01 - SLC 10 0899 01 - SLC 10 1098 01 - SLC 10 1099 01 - SLC 10 1811 01 - SLC 10 1812 01 - SLC 10 1813 01 - SLC 10 1814 01 - SLC 10 1830 01 - SLC 10 1831 01 - SLC 12 1850 04)
Total Reserves and Reserve Funds as a % of Municipal Expenses	(SLC 60 2099 02+SLC 60 2099 03)/(SLC 40 9910 11-SLC 12 9910 03-SLC 12 9910 07)
Cash Ratio (Total Cash and Cash Equivalents as a % of Current Liabilities)	SLC 70 0299 01 / (SLC 70 2099 01 + SLC 70 2299 01)
Debt Servicing Cost as a % of Total Revenues (Less Donated TCAs)	(SLC 74 3099 01 + SLC 74 3099 02) / (SLC 10 9910 01 - SLC 10 1831 01)
Closing Amortization Balance as a % or Total Cost of Capital Assets (Asset Consumption Ratio)	SLC 51 9910 10 / SLC 51 9910 06
Annual Surplus / (Deficit) (Less Donated TCAs) as a % of Own Source Revenues	(SLC 10 2099 01 - SLC 10 1831 01) / (SLC 10 9910 01 - SLC 10 0699 01 - SLC 10 0899 01 - SLC 10 1098 01 - SLC 10 1099 01 - SLC 10 1811 01 - SLC 10 1812 01 - SLC 10 1813 01 - SLC 10 1814 01 - SLC 10 1830 01 - SLC 10 1831 01 - SLC 12 1850 04)

MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL PROFILES

(Based on 2020 Financial Information Return)

Calvin Tp

Date Prepared:
 MSO Office:
 Prepared By:

2020 FIR Load Status:
 Last Updated:

2020 Households:
 2020 Population:
 2021 MFCI Index: ^{*8}

Median Household Income (2016) : ^{*4}
 2021 Annual Repayment Limit:
 Borrowing Capacity 7% over 10 yrs:

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020 AVERAGES FOR:		20/19 %	19/18 %	18/17 %	17/16 %
						North - Population ≤ 1000	PROVINCE				
Population ^{*3}	516	516	516	496	481	536	39,255	-3.0%	-3.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Households ^{*3}	251	251	205	287	284	479	15,833	-1.0%	40.0%	-18.3%	0.0%
Municipal Expenses ^{*7}	\$ 1,398,734	\$ 1,500,520	\$ 1,666,355	\$ 1,689,590	\$ 1,624,412	\$ 2,159,636	\$ 124,956,573	-3.9%	1.4%	11.1%	7.3%
Own Source Revenues	\$ 1,149,616	\$ 1,270,269	\$ 1,336,148	\$ 1,407,384	\$ 1,379,421	\$ 1,653,002	\$ 102,149,448	-2.0%	5.3%	5.2%	10.5%
Own Source Revenue per Household	\$ 4,580	\$ 5,061	\$ 6,518	\$ 4,904	\$ 4,857	\$ 3,869	\$ 3,626	-1.0%	-24.8%	28.8%	10.5%
Own Source Revenue as a % of Total Revenues (Less Donated TCAs)	81.7%	82.3%	65.8%	65.0%	85.0%	63.6%	73.3%	30.8%	-1.3%	-20.0%	0.8%
Total Revenues	\$ 1,416,831	\$ 1,544,340	\$ 2,030,108	\$ 2,165,674	\$ 1,623,667	\$ 2,632,162	\$ 150,110,454	-25.0%	6.7%	31.5%	9.0%
Annual Repayment Limit	\$ 279,973	\$ 260,423	\$ 256,048	\$ 268,704	\$ 303,461	\$ 434,962	\$ 20,293,485	12.9%	4.9%	-1.7%	-7.0%
Own Purpose Taxation	\$ 1,054,014	\$ 1,182,076	\$ 1,245,343	\$ 1,310,254	\$ 1,250,661	\$ 1,266,346	\$ 60,210,576	-4.5%	5.2%	5.4%	12.1%
Direct Water Billings as % of Gross Water Expenditures	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.9%	64.5%				
Taxable Res. Assessment as a % of Total Taxable Assessment	45.0%	41.8%	42.4%	42.8%	43.9%	78.7%	78.9%				

DISCOUNTED WEIGHTED ASSESSMENT ^{*1} (Source: Financial Information Return)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020 AVERAGES FOR:	
						North - Population ≤ 1000	PROVINCE
Taxable	104,126,180	111,647,343	115,797,759	119,596,055	125,031,277	140,372,354	8,914,212,976
PIL	2,706,124	2,779,356	2,871,908	2,964,456	2,993,201	4,538,597	117,574,306
Total	106,832,304	114,426,700	118,669,667	122,560,511	128,024,478	144,910,950	9,031,787,282

MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL PROFILES

(Based on 2020 Financial Information Return)

Calvin Tp

Date Prepared:	
MSO Office:	Northeast
Prepared By:	

2020 FIR Load Status:	Updated Under Review
Last Updated:	June 3, 2021

2020 Households:	284
2020 Population:	481
2021 MFCI Index: *8	8.2

Median Household Income (2016) : *4	48,768
2021 Annual Repayment Limit:	340,565
Borrowing Capacity 7% over 10 yrs:	2,391,984

RESIDENTIAL TAXES

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020 AVERAGES FOR:		20/19 %	19/18 %	18/17 %	17/16 %
						North - Population ≤ 1000	PROVINCE				
# of Residential Households	283	284	284	283	287	465	11,595	1.4%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.4%
Avg Municipal Property Taxes Per Avg Residential Household	\$ 1,432	\$ 1,445	\$ 1,554	\$ 1,651	\$ 1,603	\$ 1,722	\$ 2,477	-2.9%	6.2%	7.6%	0.9%
Avg Total Property Taxes per Avg Residential Household	\$ 1,697	\$ 1,691	\$ 1,801	\$ 1,895	\$ 1,850	\$ 1,957	\$ 2,861	-2.4%	5.2%	6.5%	-0.3%
Avg Total Property Taxes per Avg Residential Household as a % of Median Household Income (Tax Effort)	3.5%	3.5%	3.7%	3.9%	3.8%	3.1%	4.3%				
# of Residential Households Excluding Recreational Properties (Excl. RDUs)	250	251	252	248	252	269	11,127	1.6%	-1.6%	0.4%	0.4%
Avg Municipal Property Taxes Per Avg Residential Household (Excl. RDUs)	\$ 1,401	\$ 1,404	\$ 1,504	\$ 1,596	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,716	\$ 2,456	-3.0%	6.1%	7.1%	0.2%
Avg Total Property Taxes per Avg Residential Household (Excl. RDUs)	\$ 1,660	\$ 1,643	\$ 1,743	\$ 1,832	\$ 1,787	\$ 1,946	\$ 2,833	-2.5%	5.1%	6.0%	-1.0%
Avg Total Property Taxes per Avg Residential Household (Excl. RDUs) as a % of Median Household Income (Tax Effort)	3.4%	3.4%	3.6%	3.8%	3.7%	3.1%	4.3%				

RESIDENTIAL TAX RATES *2 (Source: Financial Information Return)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	20/19 %	19/18 %	18/17 %	17/16 %
Lower / Single-Tier General Rate	0.0101720	0.0105133	0.0107197	0.0108787	0.0099493	-8.5%	1.5%	2.0%	3.4%
Upper-Tier General Rate	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Education Rate	0.0018800	0.0017900	0.0017000	0.0016100	0.0015300	-5.0%	-5.3%	-5.0%	-4.8%

TAXES RECEIVABLE

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020 AVERAGES FOR:		20/19 %	19/18 %	18/17 %	17/16 %
						North - Population ≤ 1000	PROVINCE				
Total Taxes Receivable less Allowance for Uncollectibles	\$ 119,112	\$ 95,488	\$ 84,391	\$ 97,534	\$ 153,601	\$ 198,775	\$ 5,119,432	57.5%	15.6%	-11.6%	-19.8%
Total Taxes Rec. less Allowance for Uncollectibles as % of Total Taxes Levied	8.6%	6.2%	5.3%	5.8%	9.5%	13.9%	9.2%				
Current Year Taxes Receivable as % of Total Taxes Receivable	38.4%	44.7%	63.9%	58.9%	58.4%	57.6%	57.1%				
Working & Contingency Reserves and Discretionary Reserve Funds as % of Current Yr Taxes Rec.	184.8%	192.3%	215.8%	184.6%	257.2%	563.6%	310.5%				
Previous and Prior Years Taxes Receivable as % of Total Taxes Receivable	46.9%	43.7%	29.6%	33.1%	32.8%	32.7%	33.0%				

MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL PROFILES

(Based on 2020 Financial Information Return)

Calvin Tp

Date Prepared:
MSO Office: Northeast
Prepared By:

2020 FIR Load Status: Updated Under Review
Last Updated: June 3, 2021

2020 Households: 284
2020 Population: 481
2021 MFCI Index: *8 8.2

Median Household Income (2016) : *4 48,768
2021 Annual Repayment Limit: 340,565
Borrowing Capacity 7% over 10 yrs: 2,391,984

GRANTS

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020 AVERAGES FOR:		20/19 %	19/18 %	18/17 %	17/16 %
						North - Population ≤ 1000	PROVINCE				
Total Unconditional Grants	\$ 223,800	\$ 201,700	\$ 194,900	\$ 400,200	\$ 227,200	\$ 438,226	\$ 6,708,017	-43.2%	105.3%	-3.4%	-9.9%
Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund	\$ 223,800	\$ 201,700	\$ 194,900	\$ 193,400	\$ 192,500	\$ 377,783	\$ 1,207,573	-0.5%	-0.8%	-3.4%	-9.9%
As a % of Municipal Expenses	16.0%	13.4%	11.7%	11.4%	11.9%	18.9%	9.9%				
Other	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 206,800	\$ 34,700	\$ 60,442	\$ 5,500,443	-83.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Ontario Conditional Grants	\$ 34,934	\$ 43,554	\$ 483,970	\$ 187,798	\$ 18,749	\$ 298,616	\$ 23,733,008	-90.0%	-61.2%	1011.2%	24.7%
As a % of Municipal Expenses	2.5%	2.9%	29.0%	11.1%	1.2%	13.7%	10.3%				
Total Ontario Conditional and Unconditional Grants											
As a % of Municipal Expenses	18.5%	16.3%	40.7%	34.8%	15.1%	34.1%	24.4%				

TOTAL DEBT BURDEN

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020 AVERAGES FOR:		20/19 %	19/18 %	18/17 %	17/16 %
						North - Population ≤ 1000	PROVINCE				
Total Debt Burden	\$ 193,534	\$ 228,315	\$ 162,283	\$ 271,980	\$ 179,712	\$ 358,518	\$ 65,607,991	-33.9%	67.6%	-28.9%	18.0%
Per Household	\$ 771	\$ 910	\$ 792	\$ 948	\$ 633	\$ 894	\$ 1,370	-33.2%	19.7%	-13.0%	18.0%
Debt Servicing Cost	\$ 68,715	\$ 87,916	\$ 69,718	\$ 56,016	\$ 99,719	\$ 57,394	\$ 6,439,670	78.0%	-19.7%	-20.7%	27.9%
Per Household	\$ 274	\$ 350	\$ 340	\$ 195	\$ 351	\$ 146	\$ 182	79.9%	-42.6%	-2.9%	27.9%
As a % of Municipal Expenses	4.9%	5.9%	4.2%	3.3%	6.1%	2.6%	4.0%				
As a % of Own Purpose Taxation	6.5%	7.4%	5.6%	4.3%	8.0%	4.9%	7.4%				
As a % of Own Source Revenue	6.0%	6.9%	5.2%	4.0%	7.2%	3.6%	4.7%				
As a % of Total Revenues (Less Donated TCAs)	4.9%	5.7%	3.4%	2.6%	6.1%	2.3%	3.4%				
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (Target: Ratio >= 2)	2	2	10	13	3	22	50				

MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL PROFILES

(Based on 2020 Financial Information Return)

Calvin Tp

Date Prepared:	
MSO Office:	Northeast
Prepared By:	

2020 FIR Load Status:	Updated Under Review
Last Updated:	June 3, 2021

2020 Households:	284
2020 Population:	481
2021 MFCI Index: *8	8.2

Median Household Income (2016) : *4	48,768
2021 Annual Repayment Limit:	340,565
Borrowing Capacity 7% over 10 yrs:	2,391,984

LIABILITIES (Including Post-Employment Benefits)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020 AVERAGES FOR:		20/19 %	19/18 %	18/17 %	17/16 %
						North - Population ≤ 1000	PROVINCE				
Temp. Loans for Current Purposes as % of Municipal Expenses	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%				
Post-Employment Benefits	\$ 16,232	\$ 18,529	\$ 22,731	\$ 17,870	\$ 19,864	\$ 17,855	\$ 25,437,097	11.2%	-21.4%	22.7%	14.2%
Total Reserves and Reserve Funds for Post-Employment Benefits	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,710	\$ 4,666,802	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

RESERVES AND RESERVE FUNDS

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020 AVERAGES FOR:		20/19 %	19/18 %	18/17 %	17/16 %
						North - Population ≤ 1000	PROVINCE				
Total Reserves	\$ 505,237	\$ 482,787	\$ 493,275	\$ 470,546	\$ 673,906	\$ 1,191,655	\$ 31,982,452	43.2%	-4.6%	2.2%	-4.4%
Total Discretionary Reserve Funds	\$ 2,902	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 375,722	\$ 41,603,623	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Total Reserves and Discretionary Reserve Funds	\$ 508,139	\$ 482,787	\$ 493,275	\$ 470,546	\$ 673,906	\$ 1,567,376	\$ 73,586,076	43.2%	-4.6%	2.2%	-5.0%
Per Household	\$ 2,024	\$ 1,923	\$ 2,406	\$ 1,640	\$ 2,373	\$ 3,495	\$ 2,960	44.7%	-31.9%	25.1%	-5.0%
As a % of Total Taxes Receivable	350.2%	384.7%	571.0%	472.7%	433.1%	910.3%	1073.3%				
As a % of Municipal Expenses	36.3%	32.2%	29.6%	27.8%	41.5%	67.6%	72.8%				
As a % of Own Purpose Taxation	48.2%	40.8%	39.6%	35.9%	53.9%	123.3%	125.7%				

FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020 AVERAGES FOR:		20/19 %	19/18 %	18/17 %	17/16 %
						North - Population ≤ 1000	PROVINCE				
Net Financial Assets or Net Debt as a % of Total Revenues (Less Donated TCAs)	18.1%	13.8%	5.3%	1.1%	9.0%	50.2%	41.1%				
Net Financial Assets or Net Debt as % of Own Source Revenues	22.1%	16.7%	8.0%	1.7%	10.6%	83.5%	56.3%				
Net Working Capital as a % of Municipal Expenses	49.5%	54.1%	52.5%	51.4%	59.5%	74.5%	73.8%				
Net Book Value of Capital Assets as a % of Cost of Capital Assets	43.2%	44.8%	47.0%	50.5%	47.9%	49.2%	53.6%				
Asset Sustainability Ratio (Target: > 90%)	41.0%	149.2%	262.7%	306.3%	57.9%	135.5%	157.0%				
Closing Amortization Balance as a % of Total Cost of Capital Assets (Asset Consumption Ratio)	56.8%	55.3%	52.8%	49.4%	51.9%	52.0%	46.9%				

MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL PROFILES

(Based on 2020 Financial Information Return)

Calvin Tp

Date Prepared:
 MSO Office:
 Prepared By:

2020 FIR Load Status:
 Last Updated:

2020 Households:
 2020 Population:
 2021 MFCI Index: ^{*8}

Median Household Income (2016) : ^{*4}
 2021 Annual Repayment Limit:
 Borrowing Capacity 7% over 10 yrs:

SURPLUS / DEFICIT

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020 AVERAGES FOR:		20/19 %	19/18 %	18/17 %	17/16 %
						North - Population ≤ 1000	PROVINCE				
Annual Surplus / (Deficit) (Less Donated TCAs)	\$ 7,340	\$ 40,827	\$ 360,874	\$ 474,025	-\$ 1,261	\$ 436,754	\$ 20,058,052	-100.3%	31.4%	783.9%	456.2%
Annual Surplus / (Deficit) (Less Donated TCAs) Adjusted for Ontario Budget Reg. 284/09)	\$ 73,768	\$ 152,902	\$ 751,147	\$ 786,815	\$ 258,165	\$ 770,972	\$ 34,099,551	-67.2%	4.7%	391.3%	107.3%
Annual Surplus / (Deficit) (Less Donated TCAs) as a % of Own Source Revenues	0.6%	3.2%	27.0%	33.7%	-0.1%	26.8%	19.3%				
Current Ratio (Target: ≥ 100%)	879.5%	1064.3%	871.9%	905.1%	934.5%	1004.1%	683.6%				

OTHER INDICATORS

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020 AVERAGES FOR:	
						North - Population ≤ 1000	PROVINCE
Rates Coverage Ratio (Target: ≥40%)	76.8%	80.0%	75.8%	78.8%	78.7%	65.0%	76.0%
Cash Ratio (Total Cash and Cash Equivalents as a % of Current Liabilities)	6.71:1	8.19:1	5.82:1	6.13:1	7.48:1	6.88:1	5.07:1
Operating Balance as a % of Total Revenues (Less Donated TCAs) ^{*5}	1.2%	2.7%	17.8%	21.9%	0.0%	10.6%	14.0%
Cumulative Annual Growth Rate ^{*6}	-6.3%	4.0%	8.1%	8.7%	-0.9%	2.8%	1.7%
Interest Payments as a % of Total Revenues (Less Donated TCAs)	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%

MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL PROFILES

(Based on 2020 Financial Information Return)

Calvin Tp

Date Prepared:
MSO Office:
Prepared By:

2020 FIR Load Status:
Last Updated:

2020 Households:
2020 Population:
2021 MFCI Index: *8

Median Household Income (2016) : *4
2021 Annual Repayment Limit:
Borrowing Capacity 7% over 10 yrs:

VULNERABILITY MEASURES

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020 AVERAGES FOR:		30.8%	-1.3%	-20.0%	0.8%
						North - Population ≤ 1000	PROVINCE				
Own Source Revenue as a % of Total Revenues (Less Donated TCAs)	81.7%	82.3%	65.8%	65.0%	85.0%	63.6%	73.3%				
Own Source Revenue per Household	\$ 4,580	\$ 5,061	\$ 6,518	\$ 4,904	\$ 4,857	\$ 3,869	\$ 3,626	-1.0%	-24.8%	28.8%	10.5%
Avg Municipal Property Taxes Per Avg Residential Household	\$ 1,432	\$ 1,445	\$ 1,554	\$ 1,651	\$ 1,603	\$ 1,722	\$ 2,477	-2.9%	6.2%	7.6%	0.9%
as a % of Median Household Income (Tax Effort)	3.5%	3.5%	3.7%	3.9%	3.8%	3.1%	4.3%				

SUPPLEMENTARY INDICATORS OF SUSTAINABILITY, FLEXIBILITY AND VULNERABILITY

The following is a summary, adapted from the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) 4:

- A government (including a municipality) may choose to report supplementary information on financial condition, to expand on and help explain the government's financial statements.
- Supplementary assessment of a government's financial condition needs to consider, at a minimum, the elements of sustainability, flexibility and vulnerability.
- Vulnerability in this context may be seen as the degree to which a municipality is dependent on sources of funding outside its control or influence or is exposed to risks that could impair its ability to meet its existing financial obligations both in respect of its service commitments to the public and financial commitments to creditors, employees and others.
- Vulnerability is an important element of financial condition because it provides insights into a municipality's reliance on funding sources outside its direct control or influence and its exposure to risks. A municipality whose vulnerability is relatively low has greater control over its financial condition.
- For each element of financial condition, the report on indicators of financial condition should include municipality-specific indicators and municipality-related indicators. It may be useful to also include economy-wide information when discussing financial condition.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON WHAT FINANCIAL MEASURES MAY INDICATE:

Own Source Revenue as a % of Total Revenues (Less TCAs)

Indicates the extent to which a municipality has a high proportion of revenues for its own sources, reducing its impact to a change in transfers from other levels of government.

Own Source Revenue per Household

Indicates the demand for resources and the municipality's ability and willingness to provide resources.

Average Municipal Property Taxes per Average Residential Household

Indicates the level of taxes on residential households for municipal purposes.

Average Municipal Property Taxes per Average Residential Household as a % of Average Household Income

Indicates the portion of a ratepayer's income used to pay municipal property taxes.

MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL PROFILES

(Based on 2020 Financial Information Return)

Calvin Tp

Date Prepared:	
MSO Office:	Northeast
Prepared By:	

2020 FIR Load Status:	Updated Under Review
Last Updated:	June 3, 2021

2020 Households:	284
2020 Population:	481
2021 MFCI Index: *8	8.2

Median Household Income (2016) : *4	48,768
2021 Annual Repayment Limit:	340,565
Borrowing Capacity 7% over 10 yrs:	2,391,984

*The data and information contained in this document is for informational purposes only. Any use of the data and information in this document should be done by qualified individuals.
 This information is not intended to be used on its own and should be used in conjunction with other financial information and resources available.*

NOTES

- 1* 2016 assessment use phase-in assessment based on 2012 property values. 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and 2020 assessment uses phase-in assessment based on 2016 property values.
- 2* Average tax rates are calculated where necessary when amalgamations occur.
- 3* Household and Population data are as reported by the municipality on Schedule 02 of the FIR.
- 4* Median Household Income - Source: Statistics Canada - 2016 Census - File: 98-402-X2016006-t1-CSD-ENG.
- 5* Total Revenues include revenues from other municipalities.
- 6* The Cumulative Annual Growth Rate has been measured over a three year period. Infrastructure Ontario uses a five year period.
- 7* Total Municipal Expenses exclude amounts for other municipalities
- 8* MFCI index - Source: Ministry of Finance. This index is available for northern and rural municipalities only.

NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES IN COMPARISON GROUPS

	North - Population <= 1000	Province
2016	71	444
2017	71	444
2018	71	444
2019	69	438
2020	59	357

MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL PROFILES

(Based on 2020 Financial Information Return)

Calvin Tp

Date Prepared:	
MSO Office:	Northeast
Prepared By:	

2020 FIR Load Status:	Updated Under Review
Last Updated:	June 3, 2021

2020 Households:	284
2020 Population:	481
2021 MFCI Index: *8	8.2

Median Household Income (2016) : *4	48,768
2021 Annual Repayment Limit:	340,565
Borrowing Capacity 7% over 10 yrs:	2,391,984

CALCULATIONS

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Population *3	SLC 02 0041 01
Households *3	SLC 02 0040 01
Municipal Expenses *7	SLC 40 9910 11 - SLC 12 9910 03 - SLC 12 9910 07
Own Source Revenues	SLC 10 9910 01 - SLC 10 0699 01 - SLC 10 0899 01 - SLC 10 1098 01 - SLC 10 1099 01 - SLC 10 1811 01 - SLC 10 1812 01 - SLC 10 1813 01 - SLC 10 1814 01 - SLC 10 1830 01 - SLC 10 1831 01 - SLC 12 1850 04
Own Source Revenue per Household	Own Source Revenues / SLC 02 0040 01
Own Source Revenue as a % of Total Revenues (Less Donated TCAs)	Own Source Revenues / (SLC 10 9910 01 - SLC 10 1831 01)
Total Revenues	SLC 10 9910 01
Annual Repayment Limit	The annual repayment limit is calculated annually as per Ontario regulation 403/02. To view the full calculation of the annual repayment limit, please go to the FIR website, https://efis.fma.csc.gov.on.ca/fir/ViewARL.htm
Own Purpose Taxation	ARLs for all municipalities (except the City of Toronto) are posted here as they are made available.
Direct Water Billings as % of Gross Water Expenditures	SLC 10 0299 01
Taxable Res. Assessment as a % of Total Taxable Assessment	(SLC 12 0831 04 + SLC 12 0832 04) / (SLC 40 0831 11 + SLC 40 0832 11) SLC 26 0010 17 / SLC 26 9199 17

DISCOUNTED WEIGHTED ASSESSMENT *1 (Source: Financial Information Return)

Taxable	SLC 26 9199 17
PIL	SLC 26 9299 17
Total	SLC 26 9199 17 + SLC 26 9299 17

RESIDENTIAL TAXES

# of Residential Households	Residential CVA and corresponding household counts are provided by OPTA (excludes the City of Toronto). Residential assessment includes: Single Family, 2 - 6 Units, Farm Residential and Recreational (where included). Note: does not include vacant land.
Avg Municipal Property Taxes Per Avg Residential Household	
Avg Total Property Taxes per Avg Residential Household	
Avg Total Property Taxes per Avg Residential Household as a % of Median Household Income (Tax Effort)	If labeled (Excl. RDUs) Recreational units are excluded.
# of Residential Households Excluding Recreational Properties (Excl. RDUs)	An average household assessment is calculated by taking the sum of the CVA for these residential groups divided by the corresponding households.
Avg Municipal Property Taxes Per Avg Residential Household (Excl. RDUs)	
Avg Total Property Taxes per Avg Residential Household (Excl. RDUs)	
Avg Total Property Taxes per Avg Residential Household (Excl. RDUs) as a % of Median Household Income (Tax Effort)	An estimated tax rate for each tier (i.e. lower tier, upper tier and school) is applied to the average household assessment to calculate the averages taxes per household by tier. (the estimated tax rates are provided by OPTA).

MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL PROFILES

(Based on 2020 Financial Information Return)

Calvin Tp

Date Prepared:
 MSO Office:
 Prepared By:

2020 FIR Load Status:
 Last Updated:

2020 Households:
 2020 Population:
 2021 MFCI Index: *8

Median Household Income (2016) : *4
 2021 Annual Repayment Limit:
 Borrowing Capacity 7% over 10 yrs:

RESIDENTIAL TAX RATES *2 (Source: Financial Information Return)

Lower / Single-Tier General Rate SLC 22 0010 12 / SLC 22 0010 16
 Upper-Tier General Rate SLC 22 0010 13 / SLC 22 0010 16
 Education Rate SLC 22 0010 14 / SLC 22 0010 16

TAXES RECEIVABLE

Total Taxes Receivable less Allowance for Uncollectibles SLC 70 0699 01
 Total Taxes Rec. less Allowance for Uncollectibles as % of Total Taxes Levied SLC 70 0699 01 / (SLC 26 9199 03 - SLC 72 2899 09)
 Current Year Taxes Receivable as % of Total Taxes Receivable SLC 70 0610 01 / (SLC 70 0690 01 + SLC 70 0699 01)
 Working Fund Reserves & Contingency Funds as % of Current Yr Taxes Rec. (SLC 60 5010 02 + SLC 60 5020 03) / SLC 70 0610 01
 Previous and Prior Years Taxes Receivable as % of Total Taxes Receivable (SLC 70 0620 01 + SLC 70 0630 01) / (SLC 70 0699 01 + SLC 70 0690 01)

GRANTS

Total Unconditional Grants SLC 10 0699 01
 Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund SLC 10 0620 02
 As % of Municipal Expenses SLC 10 0620 01 / (SLC 40 9910 11 - SLC 12 9910 03 - SLC 12 9910 07)
 Other SLC 10 0699 01 - SLC 10 0620 01
 Total Ontario Conditional Grants SLC 10 0810 01 + SLC 10 0815 01
 As a % of Municipal Expenses (SLC 10 0810 01 + SLC 10 0815 01) / (SLC 40 9910 11 - SLC 12 9910 03 - SLC 12 9910 07)
 Total Ontario Conditional and Unconditional Grants
 As a % of Municipal Expenses (SLC 10 0699 01 + SLC 10 0810 01 + SLC 10 0815 01) / (SLC 40 9910 11 - SLC 12 9910 03 - SLC 12 9910 07)

TOTAL DEBT BURDEN

Total Debt Burden SLC 74 9910 01
 Per Household SLC 74 9910 01 / SLC 02 0040 01
 Debt Servicing Cost SLC 74 3099 01 + SLC 74 3099 02
 Per Household (SLC 74 3099 01 + SLC 74 3099 02) / SLC 02 0040 01
 As a % of Municipal Expenses (SLC 74 3099 01 + SLC 74 3099 02) / (SLC 40 9910 11 - SLC 12 9910 03 - SLC 12 9910 07)
 As a % of Own Purpose Taxation (SLC 74 3099 01 + SLC 74 3099 02) / SLC 10 0299 01
 As a % of Own Source Revenue (SLC 74 3099 01 + SLC 74 3099 02) / (SLC 10 9910 01 - SLC 10 0699 01 - SLC 10 0899 01 - SLC 10 1098 01 - SLC 10 1099 01 - SLC 10 1811 01 - SLC 10 1812 01 - SLC 10 1813 01 - SLC 10 1814 01 - SLC 10 1830 01 - SLC 10 1831 01 - SLC 12 1850 04)
 As a % of Total Revenues (Less Donated TCAs) (SLC 74 3099 01 + SLC 74 3099 02) / (SLC 10 9910 01 - SLC 10 1831 01)
 Debt Service Coverage Ratio (Target: Ratio >= 2) (SLC 10 9910 01 - SLC 40 9910 11 + SLC 40 9910 02 + SLC 40 9910 16) / (SLC 74 3099 01 + SLC 74 3099 02)

MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL PROFILES

(Based on 2020 Financial Information Return)

Calvin Tp

Date Prepared:
 MSO Office:
 Prepared By:

2020 FIR Load Status:
 Last Updated:

2020 Households:
 2020 Population:
 2021 MFCI Index: *8

Median Household Income (2016) : *4
 2021 Annual Repayment Limit:
 Borrowing Capacity 7% over 10 yrs:

LIABILITIES (Including Post-Employment Benefits)

Temp. Loans for Current Purposes as % of Municipal Expenses SLC 70 2010 01 / (SLC 40 9910 11 - SLC 12 9910 03 - SLC 12 9910 07)
 Post-Employment Benefits SLC 70 2899 01
 Total Reserves and Reserve Funds for Post-Employment Benefits SLC 60 5060 02 + SLC 60 5060 03 + SLC 60 5070 02 + SLC 60 5070 03 + SLC 60 5080 02 + SLC 60 5080 03 + SLC 60 5090 02 + SLC 60 5090 03

RESERVES AND RESERVE FUNDS

Total Reserves SLC 60 2099 03
 Total Discretionary Reserve Funds SLC 60 2099 02
 Total Reserves and Discretionary Reserve Funds SLC 60 2099 02 + SLC 60 2099 03
 Per Household (SLC 60 2099 02 + SLC 60 2099 03) / SLC 02 0040 01
 As a % of Total Taxes Receivable (SLC 60 2099 02 + SLC 60 2099 03) / (SLC 70 0699 01 + SLC 70 0690 01)
 As a % of Municipal Expenses (SLC 60 2099 02 + SLC 60 2099 03) / (SLC 40 9910 11 - SLC 12 9910 03 - SLC 12 9910 07)
 As a % of Own Purpose Taxation (SLC 60 2099 02 + SLC 60 2099 03) / SLC 20 0299 01

FINANCIAL ASSETS

Net Financial Assets or Net Debt as a % of Total Revenues (Less Donated TCAs) SLC 70 9945 01 / (SLC 10 9910 01 - SLC 10 1831 01)
 Net Financial Assets or Net Debt as % of Own Source Revenues SLC 70 9945 01 / (SLC 10 9910 01 - SLC 10 0699 01 - SLC 10 0899 01 - SLC 10 1098 01 - SLC 10 1099 01 - SLC 10 1811 01 - SLC 10 1812 01 - SLC 10 1813 01 - SLC 10 1814 01 - SLC 10 1830 01 - SLC 10 1831 01 - SLC 12 1850 04)
 Net Working Capital as a % of Municipal Expenses (SLC 70 0299 02 + SLC 70 0499 01 + SLC 70 0699 01 + SLC 70 0830 01 + SLC 70 0835 01 + SLC 70 6250 01 + SLC 70 6260 01 + SLC 70 2010 01 + SLC 70 2299 01) / (SLC 40 9910 11 - SLC 12 9910 03 - SLC 12 9910 07)
 Net Book Value of Capital Assets as a % of Cost of Capital Assets (SLC 70 6210 01 - SLC 51 2005 11 - SLC 51 9910 06 - SLC 51 2005 11 - SLC 51 2205 11)
 Asset Sustainability Ratio (Target: > 90%) SLC 51 9910 03 / SLC 51 9910 08
 Closing Amortization Balance as a % of Total Cost of Capital Assets (Asset Consumption Ratio) SLC 51 9910 10 / SLC 51 9910 06

SURPLUS / DEFICIT

Annual Surplus / (Deficit) (Less Donated TCAs) SLC 10 2099 01 - SLC 10 1831 01
 Annual Surplus / (Deficit) (Less Donated TCAs) Adjusted for Ontario Budget Reg. 284/09 SLC 10 2099 01 - SLC 10 1831 01 + SLC 40 9910 16 + (SLC 70 2799 01 (CY) - SLC 70 2799 01 (PY)) + (SLC 70 2899 01 (CY) - SLC 70 2899 01 (PY)) - SLC 74 3099 01 (CY = CURRENT YEAR, PY - PREVIOUS YEAR)
 Annual Surplus / (Deficit) (Less Donated TCAs) as a % of Own Source Revenues (SLC 10 2099 01 - SLC 10 1831 01) / (SLC 10 9910 01 - SLC 10 0699 01 - SLC 10 0899 01 - SLC 10 1098 01 - SLC 10 1099 01 - SLC 10 1811 01 - SLC 10 1812 01 - SLC 10 1813 01 - SLC 10 1814 01 - SLC 10 1830 01 - SLC 10 1831 01 - SLC 12 1850 04)
 Current Ratio (Target: >= 100%) (SLC 70 9930 01 - SLC 70 0829 01 - SLC 70 0845 01 - SLC 70 0898 01) / (SLC 70 2099 01 + SLC 70 2299 01)

OTHER INDICATORS

Rates Coverage Ratio (Target: >=40%) (SLC 10 0299 01 + SLC 10 1299 01 + SLC 10 1880 01 + SLC 10 1885 01) / SLC 40 9910 01
 Cash Ratio (Total Cash and Cash Equivalents as a % of Current Liabilities) SLC 70 0299 01 / (SLC 70 2099 01 + SLC 70 2299 01)
 Operating Balance as a % of Total Revenues (Less Donated TCAs)*5 (SLC 10 9910 01 - SLC 40 9910 07) / (SLC 10 9910 01 - SLC 10 1831 01)
 Cumulative Annual Growth Rate *6 ((SLC 10 9910 01 (CY) / SLC 10 9910 01 (CY - 3) ^ (1/3) - 1) - ((SLC 40 9910 07 (CY) / SLC 40 9910 07 (CY - 3) ^ (1/3) - 1))
 Interest Payments as a % of Total Revenues (Less Donated TCAs) SLC 74 2099 02 / (SLC 10 9910 01 - SLC 10 1831 01)



MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: Kelly Triantafilou, Registrar

DATE: **November 9, 2021**

SUBJECT: **Appeal Payment Options - Update**

We are writing to provide an update on changes to the appeal payment process.

On January 29, 2021 and June 18, 2021, the Assessment Review Board (ARB) issued memos providing an overview of the ARB's Digital-First Approach plan. We identified key areas to support the resolution of appeals and the filing of both tax appeals and assessment appeals, while looking ahead at some initiatives.

One of the key areas is the appeal payment options.

Effective **January 1, 2022**, the ARB will no longer accept payment by way of certified cheques or money orders. The use of personal cheques was discontinued earlier this year.

Going forward, all assessment appeals must be filed electronically using our secure [e-filing system](#). This platform allows you to file one to 25 appeals at one time and allows for online payment through a secure website.

All tax appeals must be emailed to the ARB without payment information until the e-filing system is upgraded to allow the filing of municipal tax appeals. This change should take place next year.

These changes will provide efficiencies in our process, avoid payment issues, and allow appeals to be filed without delay.

If there are any questions about payment options, please contact us at ARB.Registrar@ontario.ca

Sincerely,

Kelly Triantafilou
Registrar



Sent Via Email to CAO/Clerks of:

Municipality of Callander
Township of Bonfield
Township of Calvin
Township of Chisholm
Township of East Ferris

Town of Mattawa
Township of Mattawan
City of North Bay
Township of Papineau-Cameron
Municipality of Powassan

Re: Conservation Authority Act Regulations

November 5, 2021

Dear CAO/Clerks:

In June 2019, the Government of Ontario introduced changes to the *Conservation Authorities Act* through the *More Homes, More Choice Act, 2019* (Bill 108). On December 8, 2020, Bill 229 *Protect, Support and Recover from COVID-19 Act* received Royal Assent and included further legislative changes to the *Conservation Authorities Act*.

These changes define the four areas of “core mandatory” programs and services that the province requires Conservation Authorities to deliver. The Act also allows for Conservation Authorities to deliver other programs and services outside of the four core areas to meet local watershed needs either by way of an agreement with Municipalities or at the CA board members’ discretion. The legislation also clarified the municipal membership appointments, as well as specifying the terms of the chair and vice chair, and lays out the requirement for Conservation Authorities to develop a transition plan by December 31, 2021 for implementing the changes.

Note: The regulations now give Conservation Authorities until January 1, 2024, to complete a new budgetary framework with their member municipalities. There will be no change in the CA/Municipal levy process considered until the 2024 budget cycle.

This letter, as well as the attached information and presentation, will provide you with additional information about the changes. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact our CAO, Brian Tayler.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dave Mendicino", is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Dave Mendicino, Chair
North Bay-Mattawa Conservation Authority

cc. NBMCA Members
B.Tayler, CAO

CA Act Regulations Finalized by the Province

To implement the province's proposed legislative changes, the province is planning a series of regulations, delivered in 3 phases. Phase 1 was released in October and includes the following three regulations:

- **Ontario Regulation 686/21: Mandatory Programs and Services.** This regulation prescribes the mandatory programs and services CAs would be required to provide, including core watershed-based resource management strategies. This regulation will come into effect on January 1, 2022. A program inventory (identifying Category 1: Mandatory Programs and Services, Category 2: Municipally Negotiated Programs and Services, and Category 3: Other Programs and Services) must be completed by NBMCA by February 28, 2022.
- **Ontario Regulation 687/21: Transition Plans and Agreements for Programs and Services Under Section 21.1.2 of the Act.** This regulation requires each CA to have a 'transition plan' that would outline the steps to be taken to develop an inventory of programs and services and to enter into agreements with participating municipalities to fund Category 2 and 3 programs and services through a municipal levy. It also establishes the transition period to enter into those agreements. This regulation came into effect on October 1, 2021. The transition plan must be completed by December 31, 2021 and will be shared with the municipalities in January 2022.
- **Ontario Regulation 688/21: Rules of Conduct in Conservation Areas.** This regulation consolidates the current individual CA 'Conservation Area' regulations made under Section 29 of the *Conservation Authorities Act* into one Minister's regulation that regulates the public use of CA owned land. This regulation will come into effect when the unproclaimed provisions of Part VI and VII of the *Conservation Authorities Act* that deal with development permissions come into effect.
The regulations were finalized with assistance from the provincially appointed multi-stakeholder Conservation Authorities Working Group, which includes Conservation Ontario and a number of conservation authorities (CAs) as well as representatives from the municipal, agricultural, and development sectors.

The Working Group has been meeting regularly with the Province since early this year to identify ways to effectively implement the proposed regulations. NBMCA CAO Brian Tayler participated in this process at the invitation of the Minister.

This timeline provides sufficient time for NBMCA to prepare a transition plan, finalize an inventory of programs and services, and enter into Memorandums of Understanding and/or Agreements with participating municipalities.

The province will release additional regulations in the coming months which will address, among other things, the Municipal Levy as well as Development, Interference with Wetlands and Alterations to Shorelines and Watercourses (DIA) regulations - pursuant to Section 28 of the Conservation Authorities Act.

Timeline for Implementation of Phase 1 Regulations



Figure 1. Key Components and deadlines for Transition Plan and Agreements Regulation (O.Reg. 687/21). There are four key elements that will need to be addressed during/for the transition period.

1. Transition Plan. To be completed by December 31, 2021. The transition plan includes a timeline/workplan to meet the requirements for the first and second phases of the transition period. A copy of the transition plan must be sent to each participating municipality, to the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks and be published onto NBMCA’s website or made available to the public by other means.

2. Inventory of Programs and Services. To be completed by February 28, 2022. The inventory should list all the programs and services that the authority is providing as of February 28, 2022. The inventory should include information about the sources of funding for the program or service and should categorize it based on the following: 1 – mandatory programs and services; 2 – municipally negotiated programs and services; and 3 – other programs and services.

3. Consultation on Programs and Cost Apportioning Agreements/Memoranda of Understanding. To be completed by January 1, 2024. This is the second phase of the transition period. The conservation authorities will consult with participating municipalities on the inventory of programs and services.

4. Progress Reports and Final Report. Six Quarterly Progress Reports from NBMCA to MECP due July 1, 2022, October 1, 2022, January 1, 2023, April 1, 2023, July 1, 2023 and October 1, 2023. The progress reports will include any comments received/changes to the inventory, an update on the progress of negotiations of cost apportioning agreements, and any difficulties that the authority is experiencing with concluding the requirements prior to the end of the Transition Period. A final report is to be submitted to MECP and each participating municipality by January 31, 2024 including the final version of the Inventory of Programs and Services and confirmation that the authority has entered into all necessary cost apportioning agreements.

Attached you will find a Presentation which provides further detail and information on the regulations and the process that NBMCA will undertake to implement the transition.

NBMCA will provide municipalities with the Transition Plan in January 2022 which will describe in more detail how we will proceed with implementing the changes. NBMCA will be updating Municipalities further as the transition unfolds.

Again, be assured, there will be no change in the CA/Municipal levy process until the 2024 budget cycle.



**NORTH BAY-MATTAWA
CONSERVATION
AUTHORITY**

www.nbmca.ca



**Conservation
ONTARIO**
Natural Champions

Overview

Conservation Authorities Act

Phase 1 Regulations and Next Steps

October 27, 2021
NBMCA Members' Meeting

Phase 1 Regulations Include:

- i) Mandatory Programs and Services Regulation (O.Reg. 686/21)***

- ii) Transition Plan and Agreements Regulation (O.Reg. 687/21)***

- iii) Rules of Conduct in Conservation Areas Regulation (O.Reg. 688/21)***

Phase 1 Regulations **did not** include:



~~i) **Community Advisory Board Regulation**~~

MECP Decision Posting:

- many CAs across Ontario already have a diverse range of advisory boards*
- CAs can continue to include additional members, including from Indigenous communities*
- where there is not an existing advisory board, CAs will continue to have the ability to establish one*

i) Mandatory Programs and Services Regulation

- Mandatory Programs and Services under each of these categories:
 - Natural Hazards,
 - Conservation Lands (**including passive recreation!**),
 - Source Protection,
 - Lake Simcoe,
 - Other Legislation – NBMCA and the Ontario Building Code Act
 - Prescribed in Regulation – **Core Watershed-based Resource Management Strategy**, Provincial Water Quality and Quantity Monitoring

i) Mandatory Programs and Services Regulation

- Six mandatory deliverables are to be completed **by December 31, 2024** to enable more time, where necessary, to complete them, including:
 - ice management plans(s)* Section 4,
 - natural hazard infrastructure operational management plan(s),
 - natural hazard infrastructure asset management plan(s),
 - a conservation area strategy* Section 10,
 - a conservation land inventory* Section 11, and,
 - a watershed-based resource management strategy* Section 12(4)-(9).

*Some prescribed details

- All other mandatory programs and services are expected to be in place by January 1, 2024.

i) Mandatory Programs and Services Regulation – Key Considerations

- Category 1 programs and services are **required to be delivered** and are eligible for municipal levy
- Anything not included as a mandatory program and service could be delivered as **municipal** (category 2) or as **other** (category 3) programs & services
- Additional budget pressure where mandatory programs and services are not currently delivered
- Need for ongoing provincial funding (e.g. hazards, source protection)

ii) Transition Plan & Agreements Regulation

Prescribed Dates	Key Deliverables
December 31, 2021	Transition Plan
February 28, 2022	Inventory of Programs & Services
July 1, 2022 to October 1, 2023	Quarterly Progress Reports: status of inventory & agreement negotiations
October 1, 2023	Requests for Extension
January 1, 2024	Transition Date: All required MOUs/Agreements to be completed
January 31, 2024	Final Report: final inventory & stmt of compliance re: agreements

ii) Transition Plan & Agreements Regulation

Key Deliverables	Summary of Requirements; including Transparency & Accountability
<p>Transition Plan</p> <p>(by December 31, 2021)</p> <p>Sect. 3 & 4 for Plan details</p>	<p>A timeline/workplan to prepare an Inventory and to reach necessary Agreements</p> <p>A copy must be sent to each participating municipality, to MECP, and be published onto the authority's website or made available to the public by other means.</p>

ii) Transition Plan & Agreements Regulation

Key Deliverables	Summary of Requirements; including Transparency & Accountability
<p>Inventory of Programs & Services</p> <p>(by February 28, 2022)</p>	<p>A list of all Category 1 Mandatory, Category 2 Municipal , & Category 3 Other Programs & Services the authority is providing and intends to provide; including estimates of total annual cost for delivery & sources of funding & where agreements are necessary</p>
<p>Sect. 5 & 6 for Inventory details</p>	<p>Circulate the inventory to all participating municipalities and to MECP (including record of circulation to each municipality)</p>

ii) Transition Plan & Agreements Regulation

Key Deliverables	Summary of Requirements; including Transparency & Accountability
<p>Quarterly Progress Reports (starting July 1, 2022 to October 1, 2023*) Sect 7 for Progress Report Details</p>	<p>Quarterly reports on any comments received & any changes made to the Inventory, an update on the progress of negotiations of cost apportioning agreements, and any difficulties that the authority is experiencing with concluding the requirements prior to the end of the Transition Period Submit to MECP <i>*Oct 1, 2023 could include an extension request</i></p>

ii) Transition Plan & Agreements Regulation

Key Deliverables	Summary of Requirements; including Transparency & Accountability
<p>Cost Apportioning Agreements (Category 3)</p> <p>(by January 1, 2024)</p> <p>Sect 8 for Agreement Details</p>	<p>Agreements required for Category 2 & 3 programs and services. Limited details are prescribed.</p> <p>Category 2 MOUs/Agreements available to public as determined in them [CAA S.21.1.1(2)]. Category 3 agreements to be posted on the authority's website or made available to the public by other means.</p>

ii) Transition Plan & Agreements Regulation

Key Deliverables	Summary of Requirements; including Transparency & Accountability
<p>Final Report (by January 31, 2024)</p> <p>Sect 9 for Final Report details</p>	<p>To include the final version of the Inventory of Programs and Services and confirmation that the authority has entered into all necessary cost apportioning agreements (Category 3)</p> <p>Submitted to MECP and each participating municipality</p>

ii) Transition Plan & Agreements Regulation – Some Key Considerations

- local budget processes and timelines
- local municipal expectations and relationships
- coordination with neighbouring CAs (shared municipal partners)
- record keeping and website maintenance

iii) Rules of Conduct in Conservation Areas Regulation

- Creation of one consolidated Minister's regulation
- **Business as usual** with no significant updates (i.e. no modernization of compliance tools) and **not currently in effect**

Next Steps for Implementation

- General Managers (Oct 12) and Chairs Meetings (Oct 14 & 18) to discuss Phase 1 regulations
- Finalization & circulation ASAP of the CO Draft Guidance (July 2021) incorporating additional details further to the regulations
- CO General Managers' (and senior staff) Meetings
(TBC - Oct 18: Transition Plans, Nov 1: Inventory, Nov 15: Agreements)
- Regional CA meetings (ongoing)
- Sharing CA Samples ([CO Member pages @ Advocacy & Priorities/CAA/Implementation Resources](#))
- MECP webinars for CAs and other stakeholders (TBC) – Qs&As
- Continue to engage with Province on Phase 2 Regulations – levy regulations



**NORTH BAY-MATTAWA
CONSERVATION
AUTHORITY**

www.nbmca.ca

Questions?

Brian Tayler,
CAO Secretary-Treasurer
brian.tayler@nbmca.ca

ONTARIO ENERGY BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF the Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998, S.O. 1998, c.15 (Sched. B);

AND IN THE MATTER OF an Application by Enbridge Gas Inc., pursuant to section 36(1) of the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998*, for an order or orders approving or fixing just and reasonable rates and other charges for the sale, distribution, transmission and storage of gas as of January 1, 2022.

APPLICATION

1. The Applicant, Enbridge Gas Inc. (“Enbridge Gas”, or “EGI”) is an Ontario corporation with its head office in the City of Toronto. It carries on the business of selling, distributing, transmitting, and storing natural gas within Ontario. Enbridge Gas was formed effective January 1, 2019, upon the amalgamation of Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc. (“EGD”) and Union Gas Limited (“Union”).
2. Enbridge Gas hereby applies to the Ontario Energy Board (the “OEB”), pursuant to section 36 of the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998*, as amended (the “Act”) for interim and final Orders approving or fixing just and reasonable rates for the sale, distribution, transmission, and storage of gas commencing January 1, 2022. Specifically, as set out herein, Enbridge Gas applies for approval of unit rates related to its 2022 Incremental Capital Module (“ICM”) requests.
3. On August 30, 2018, in the MAADs Decision¹, the OEB approved a rate setting mechanism (Price Cap IR) for Enbridge Gas, which sets out a multi-year incentive rate-setting mechanism (“IRM”) for the calendar year term of 2019 to 2023 (the “five

year term” or the “deferred rebasing period”). The MAADs Decision confirmed that during the five year term, distribution rates will be set separately for the EGD and Union rate zones. The MAADs Decision also approved the specific treatment of various elements in the IRM including the availability of an ICM during the five year term.

4. The 2022 Rate Application is the fourth annual rate adjustment application under the IRM approved in the MAADs Decision.
5. Similar to the approach directed by the OEB for the 2021 Rate application², Enbridge Gas is filing each Phase (“Phase 1” and “Phase 2”) of the 2022 Rate application as a separate application.
6. On June 30, 2021, Enbridge Gas filed supporting evidence for “Phase 1” of its 2022 Rate Application (EB-2021-0147) to address the IRM related elements which included the annual rate escalation, pass-through costs, capital pass-through adjustment, Parkway Delivery Obligation rate adjustment and the assessment of alternatives to eliminate or reduce PDO and/or PDCI. On September 29, 2021, Enbridge Gas and all interested parties filed a Settlement Proposal that resolved all matters in “Phase 1” of the 2022 Rate Application, and includes draft Interim Rate Orders for updated 2022 rates to be effective January 1, 2022.
7. This Application (EB-2021-0148) is for Phase 2 of the 2022 Rate Application and addresses matters related to 2022 ICM funding request. With this application, Enbridge Gas is seeking OEB approval for ICM funding for five projects in 2022 – the St Laurent Ottawa North Replacement (Phase 3) and NPS 20 Replacement Cherry to Bathurst in the EGD rate zone, and the Dawn to Cuthbert Replacement and Retrofits, the Byron Transmission Station and the Kirkland Lake Lateral

¹ EB-2017-0306/0307.

² EB-2020-0095, OEB letter, dated July 14, 2020.

Replacement Projects in the Union rate zones. Collectively, these projects are referred to as the “2022 ICM Projects”.

8. The ICM evidence including the appendices are filed as Exhibit B, Tab 2, Schedule 1.³
9. The St Laurent Ottawa North Replacement (Phase 3)⁴ and the NPS 20 Replacement Cherry to Bathurst⁵ projects in the EGD rate zone are subject to Leave to Construct applications where the need for the projects is being addressed.
10. The Dawn to Cuthbert Replacement and Retrofits, the Byron Transmission Station and the Kirkland Lake Lateral Replacement projects in the Union Rate Zones do not require Leave to Construct approval. To support the need for these projects, Enbridge Gas is providing the business case and Leave to Construct like evidence for each of the projects. The business cases are filed as appendices to Exhibit B, Tab 2, Schedule 2.
11. To support the 2022 ICM funding request⁶, Enbridge Gas is also filing an addendum to the Asset Management Plan 2021-2025⁷ for the ICM projects with this Application. The addendum to the Asset Management is filed as Exhibit C, Tab 1, Schedule 1.
12. Also, as per a commitment in the 2020 Phase 2 Rate Application⁸, Enbridge Gas is filing a Progress Report on Implementation of ScottMadden Recommendations on

³ In order to maintain consistency with prior applications related to ICM requests during the five year term, Enbridge Gas has labeled the ICM request evidence as Exhibit B-2-1 (meaning that there are no B-1-1 exhibits in this filing).

⁴ EB-2020-0293

⁵ EB-2020-0136

⁶ EB-2017-0306/EB-2017-0307, Decision and Order, August 30, 2018, pp.32-34.

⁷ In Phase 2 of the 2021 Rate application, Enbridge Gas filed an Asset Management Plan (AMP) for the period 2021-2025 at Exhibit C, Tab 2, Schedule 1.

⁸ EB-2019-0194, Reply Argument of Enbridge Gas dated May 1, 2020, page 33; EB-2019-0194, Decision and Order dated May 14, 2020, page 20.

Unaccounted For Gas (UFG). This report is filed as Exhibit C, Tab 2, Schedule 1. Enbridge Gas is not seeking any OEB relief in relation to this report.

APPROVAL REQUESTS

13. The specific approvals sought in this Application are as follows:
 - The requests for ICM funding for the 2022 ICM Projects, including the ICM unit rates beginning in 2022 for the duration of the deferred rebasing period to recover the total revenue requirement of the 2022 ICM Projects from 2022 to 2023;
 - Final rates for the year commencing January 1, 2022, including the full-year impact of all items included in the “Phase 1” of the 2022 Rate Application in EB-2021-0147 and the ICM requests in this Application; and
 - The determination of all other issues that bear upon the OEB’s approval or fixing of just and reasonable rates for the sale, distribution, transmission, and storage of gas by Enbridge Gas for the year commencing January 1, 2022.
14. Enbridge Gas further applies to the OEB pursuant to the provisions of the Act and the OEB’s Rules of Practice and Procedure for such final, interim or other Orders and directions as may be appropriate in relation to the Application and the proper conduct of this proceeding.
15. This Application is supported by written evidence and may be amended from time to time as circumstances require.
16. The persons affected by this Application are the customers resident or located in the municipalities, police villages and First Nations reserves served by Enbridge Gas, together with those to whom Enbridge Gas sells gas, or on whose behalf Enbridge Gas distributes, transmits or stores natural gas.

17. Approval of the 2022 ICM funding set out in this Application will result in the following bill impacts:
- The bill impact associated with the 2022 ICM funding request for a typical Rate 1 residential customer consuming 2,400 m³ annually in the EGD rate zone is an increase of \$1.11.
 - The bill impact associated with the 2022 ICM funding request for a typical Rate M1 residential customer consuming 2,200 m³ annually in the Union South rate zone is a decrease of \$0.06.
 - The bill impact associated with the 2022 ICM funding request for a typical Rate 01 residential customer in the Union North rate zone consuming 2,200 m³ annually in the Union North rate zone is an increase of \$0.55.

18. Enbridge Gas requests that all documents in relation to the Application and its supporting evidence, including the responsive comments of any interested party, be served on Enbridge Gas and its counsel as follows:

(a) The Applicant: Regulatory Affairs
Enbridge Gas Inc.

Address for personal service: 500 Consumers Road
Toronto, ON M2J 1P8

Mailing Address: P. O. Box 650
Scarborough, ON M1K 5E3

Telephone: (416) 495-5499
Fax: (416) 495-6072
E-Mail: EGIRegulatoryProceedings@enbridge.com

(b) The Applicant's counsel: David Stevens
Aird & Berlis LLP

Address for personal service and mailing address: Suite 1800, Box 754
Brookfield Place, 181 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5J 2T9

Telephone: (416) 865-7783
Fax: (416) 865-1515
E-Mail: dstevens@airdberlis.com

DATED: October 15, 2021, at Toronto, Ontario

ENBRIDGE GAS INC.

Rakesh Torul
Technical Manager,
Regulatory Applications

ONTARIO ENERGY BOARD NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS OF ENBRIDGE GAS INC.

Enbridge Gas Inc. has applied for approval to change its natural gas rates to recover the costs of five projects.

Learn more. Have your say.

Enbridge Gas Inc. has applied to the Ontario Energy Board for approval to recover the costs related to five projects under the OEB's Incremental Capital Module policy. If the request is approved, a typical residential customer in the EGD Rate Zone and in the Union Rate Zones (former customers of Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc. and Union Gas Limited, respectively) would see the following changes:

Rate Zones	Residential Annual Bill Adjustment
Enbridge Gas Distribution	\$1.11
Union South	\$(0.06)
Union North	\$0.55

Other customers, including businesses, may also be affected. It is important to review the application carefully to determine whether you will be affected by the changes.

This application is the second phase of an earlier application (EB-2021-0147) in which Enbridge Gas Inc. received approval to change rates on an interim basis effective January 1, 2022, based on an OEB-approved rate-setting framework that is tied to inflation and other factors.

THE ONTARIO ENERGY BOARD WILL HOLD A PUBLIC HEARING

The Ontario Energy Board (OEB) will hold a public hearing to consider the application filed by Enbridge Gas Inc. We will question Enbridge Gas Inc. on the case. We will also hear questions and arguments from individual customers and from groups that represent the customers of Enbridge Gas Inc. At the end of this hearing, the OEB will decide whether to grant Enbridge Gas Inc.'s requests.

The OEB is an independent and impartial public agency. We make decisions that serve the public interest. Our goal is to promote a financially viable and efficient energy sector that provides you with reliable energy services at a reasonable cost.

BE INFORMED AND HAVE YOUR SAY

You have the right to information regarding this application and to be involved in the process.

- You can review Enbridge Gas Inc.'s application on the OEB's website now
- You can file a letter with your comments, which will be considered during the hearing
- You can become an intervenor. As an intervenor, you can ask questions about Enbridge Gas Inc.'s application and make arguments on whether the OEB should approve Enbridge Gas Inc.'s request. Apply by **November 19, 2021** or the hearing will go ahead without you and you will not receive any further notice of the proceeding
- At the end of the process, you can review the OEB's decision and its reasons on our website

LEARN MORE

Our file number for this case is **EB-2021-0148**. To learn more about this hearing, find instructions on how to file a letter with your comments or become an intervenor, or to access any document related to this case, please select the file number **EB-2021-0148** from the list on the OEB website: www.oeb.ca/notice. You can also phone our Public Information Centre at 1-877-632-2727 with any questions.

ORAL VS. WRITTEN HEARINGS

There are two types of OEB hearings – oral and written. The OEB will determine at a later date whether to proceed by way of a written or oral hearing. If you think an oral hearing is needed, you can write to the OEB to explain why by **November 19, 2021**.

PRIVACY

If you write a letter of comment, your name and the content of your letter will be put on the public record and the OEB website. However, your personal telephone number, home address and email address will be removed. If you are a business, all your information will remain public. If you apply to become an intervenor, all information will be public.

This rate hearing will be held under section 36 of the Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998, S.O. 1998, c.15, Schedule B.



Ontario
Energy
Board | Commission
de l'énergie
de l'Ontario

BRIEFING NOTE FA08-21

For information For Approval

Date: September 22, 2021

Purpose: 2022 Preliminary Budget Issues Report

Prepared by: Justin Avery, Manager of Finance

Reviewed by: Melanie Shaye, Director of Corporate Services

Approved by: Catherine Matheson, CAO

INFORMATION

Report FA08-01 provides the District of Nipissing Social Services Administration Board (DNSSAB) with a preliminary update on the issues that will impact the 2022 budget.

BACKGROUND

As the 2022 budgeting process is scheduled to begin in the fall, it is timely to look at certain issues, concerns, and opportunities that will likely impact budget decisions. The following report provides the 2022 budget timetable and some highlights from the various program areas that will require consideration during the budgeting process. The aim of this report is to enhance communication and facilitate an effective budget development process. In order to develop a budget that is relevant, that will provide strong financial guidance, and that will be used to effectively manage risk, it is important to obtain a greater understanding of the elements that will influence the financial performance of the DNSSAB in 2022.

2022 BUDGET TIMELINE

The Finance & Administration Committee will be engaged in the budget process throughout the fall when necessary. It is suggested that the final budget be presented to the Board for approval at the December 15th, 2021 meeting.

	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Preliminary Budget Issues Report	*			
Staff Budget Preparation	*	*	*	
Finance & Administration Committee (as required)		*	*	
Board Budget Approval				*

BUDGET GOALS

Staff remain cognizant of the mounting fiscal pressures on the DNSSAB's member municipalities to maintain service levels and minimize tax increases. Staff are also aware of the financial pressures facing DNSSAB clients and other Nipissing District residents.

In 2022, the DNSSAB will continue to see significant budget pressures due to the provincial funding changes that have been implemented over the last several years.

RELATIONSHIP TO THE DNSSAB'S STRATEGIC PLAN

The Strategic Plan 2020 has provided over-arching guidance to budget development for the past several years. A new strategic plan is currently being developed and will help guide future budgets. New initiatives will be assessed against the strategic plan to ensure they align with the adopted strategic direction of the Board. As well, priority initiatives and projects identified in the plan that require financial resources and Board support will be brought forward for discussion during the budget process.

BUDGET ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS

Ontario Works

Impact of Provincial Funding Changes

On August 12, 2021, the Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services (MCCSS) announced that the 2022 Ontario Works (OW) program delivery funding allocations will be maintained at the 2021 levels. This is to maintain stability while the ministry and municipalities work together to develop a new funding approach to reflect the broader social assistance system transformation (i.e. employment services transformation, centralized intake, etc.).

This will now be the fourth year (2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022) that funding has been frozen.

Despite the funding freeze, the DNSSAB still incurs annual inflationary increases in expenses such as collective bargaining increases, rent, utilities, etc. Therefore, the funding freeze shifts the burden of inflationary increases entirely to the municipal levy, whereas, these costs were historically split 50/50 with the Ministry. DNSSAB faces an approximate 2.5% – 3% annual increase in the cost of salaries and benefits for all departments due to the annual collective bargained increase of 1.5%¹ as well as step movements within the salary scales. A 2.5% or 3% increase to the OW salaries and benefits results in an annual levy increase of approximately \$127,500 to \$153,000 or 0.61% to 0.73%. It is anticipated that DNSSAB will be able to avoid any potential levy increases within the OW budget due to one-time costs built into the 2021 budget that will not be incurred in 2022.

¹ DNSSAB's two collective agreements expired December 31, 2020 and January 31, 2021 and are currently in negotiations so this is an estimate based on the most recent collective agreements.

Outcome Targets

MCCSS has also set aggressive outcome targets at a rate of 3% increases from the previous year. These aggressive outcome targets seem to be inconsistent with the funding changes to program delivery. The Province wants DSSABs/CMSMs to increase employment outcome targets, but is freezing the funding to the program delivery supports that are needed to achieve those targets. If program delivery supports are not maintained by the municipal levy, the DNSSAB would be more likely to incur penalties due to missed targets which would put more pressure on the municipal levy. This could result in a perpetual cycle of increasing financial burden on the municipal levy.²

COVID-19

COVID-19 has had a significant impact on employment assistance in 2020 and 2021 with the economy being shut down for various periods of time and few employment opportunities as a result.

Staff will continue to monitor trends and budget accordingly to respond to various potential scenarios.

² Outcome targets will likely change when the employment transformation is completed, but the timing for this unknown.

Children's Services

Impact of Provincial Funding Changes

The following points detail the Children's Services funding changes that were announced in 2019 from the Ministry of Education (EDU);

- **On January 1, 2020**, Consolidated Municipal Service Managers (CMSM) and District Social Services Administration Boards (DSSAB) will be asked to cost-share Expansion Plan operating funding at a rate of 80/20³ provincial/ municipal. Please note that while cost sharing continues to be encouraged, the ministry is committing to providing 80 percent of this funding regardless of the CMSM/DSSAB contribution.
- **The following year on January 1, 2021**, CMSMs/DSSABs will be asked to continue cost-sharing Expansion Plan operating funding at a rate of 80/20 and be required to cost share all administrative funding at a rate of 50/50; and
- **On January 1, 2022**, the threshold for allowable administrative funding CMSMs/DSSABs can spend on child care will be reduced from 10% to 5% in addition to the ongoing cost sharing requirements previously introduced.

For 2021, the province provided one-time funding to offset the administrative cost-sharing change that became effective January 1, 2021. Unless more funding of this nature is announced, this new cost share requirement will need to be added to the levy in 2022.

Similar to MCCSS, the EDU has committed to announcing funding allocations for the subsequent year in the fall of each year to better align provincial funding decisions with municipal/DSSAB budget cycles.

In regards to the announced changes above, based on the 2021 funding allocations, the increase to the municipal levy is estimated at \$73,464 (0.35%). However, it is unknown at this time how the EDU will implement the planned 2022 reduction in allowable administrative funding from 10% to 5%. If the 2022 funding change does not mitigate the impact of the 2021 funding change, as estimated above, there could be a municipal levy increase of approximately \$317,410 (1.52%). DNSSAB will need to wait for the funding details to be released by the EDU.

National Early Learning and Child Care Plan

During the 2021 budget release, the federal government announced plans for a National Early Learning and Child Care Plan. The goal is to bring fees for regulated child care down to \$10 per day on average within the next five years. Ontario has yet to finalize an agreement with the federal government for this plan.

With the upcoming Federal election, the development of this plan will depend on the newly elective government.

Liberal

- National Early Learning and Child Care Plan
- Aiming for a 50 per-cent cut in average fees by 2022 and to \$10 a day in 5 years (budget.gc.ca)

Conservative

- Cancel the National Early Learning and Child Care Plan
- Replace with refundable tax credits

NDP

- Relief funds to re-open non-profit childcare centres that closed during COVID-19
- Work with provinces to build a universal \$10 per day childcare system



Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

Impact of Provincial Funding Changes

Despite news that the Provincial government was intending to freeze EMS funding in 2019, the funding formula has stayed the same for 2019, 2020 and 2021 with the exception of the elimination of the annual incremental increase (see below). Therefore, it is expected that the funding formula will remain the same for 2022.

The way the Land Ambulance Service Grant (LASG) is calculated (in a simplified way) is that the DNSSAB essentially receives 50% of the previous year's approved budget plus a 100% portion to cover TWOMO and First Nations funding. Therefore, the 2022 50/50 provincial funding would be based on the 2021 budget as opposed to the 2022 budget. The issue with this is that the provincial funding is then a year behind on budget increases from EMS call volume changes, service enhancements and inflationary increases. The MOH had previously addressed this timing difference by including an incremental (inflationary) increase to the previous year budget. In 2018, this incremental increase was 1.7% or \$150,658. For 2019 through 2021, this incremental increase was set at 0%.

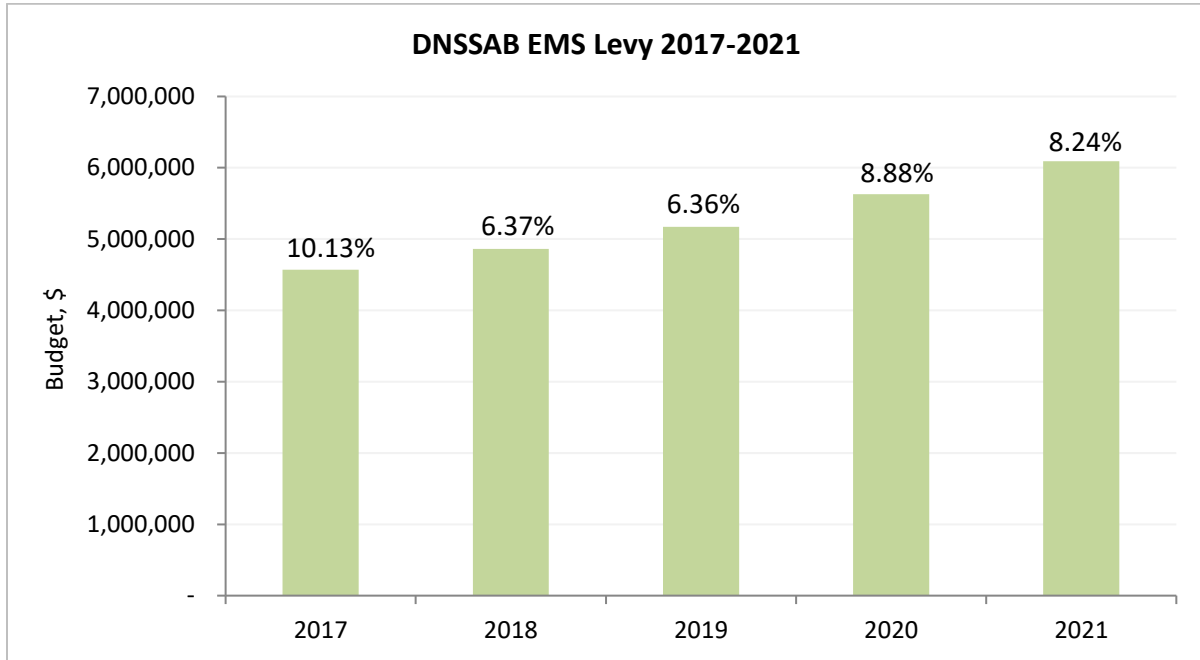
Other Cost Pressures

COVID-19 has caused prices of various goods and services to increase dramatically over the last year and a half. In addition, through the direct delivery review that is currently in progress, some necessary budget increases have also been identified. Here is a list of some of the areas where the DNSSAB is expected to see increased EMS costs in 2022:

- Ambulance purchases – DNSSAB has been given notice from the manufactures that costs are expected to increase as a result of COVID-19.
- Insurance premiums are expected to continue to increase significantly due to a hard market⁴.
- Cost of uniforms is expected to increase as a result of collective bargaining changes.
- Cost of medical equipment is expected to increase to more accurately reflect the district's call volumes and service size.
- Cost of certain software applications are expected to increase as DNSSAB was previously using free trial versions which have expired.
- Options related to the procurement of bidirectional data movement tracking and ambulance Wi-Fi hot spots will be presented in the 2022 budget.

⁴ A hard market is a period of time when there is a high demand for insurance, but a lower supply of coverage available, which drives up premiums.

It is currently too early in the budget process to determine an estimated levy increase for EMS; however, if it is assumed that the funding formula will stay the same and use the average municipal levy increase over the last five years of 8.00%, then the estimated increase to the municipal levy to support EMS within the district in 2022 would be \$487,160 (2.33%).



COVID-19

Any directly related COVID-19 expenses (ex. PPE) have been fully funded by the MOH to date. Given what has been experienced during the first three waves, it is not anticipated that a fourth wave will result in significant budget increases; however, it would be prudent to budget for some minor COVID-19 related costs such as additional PPE.

Housing Services

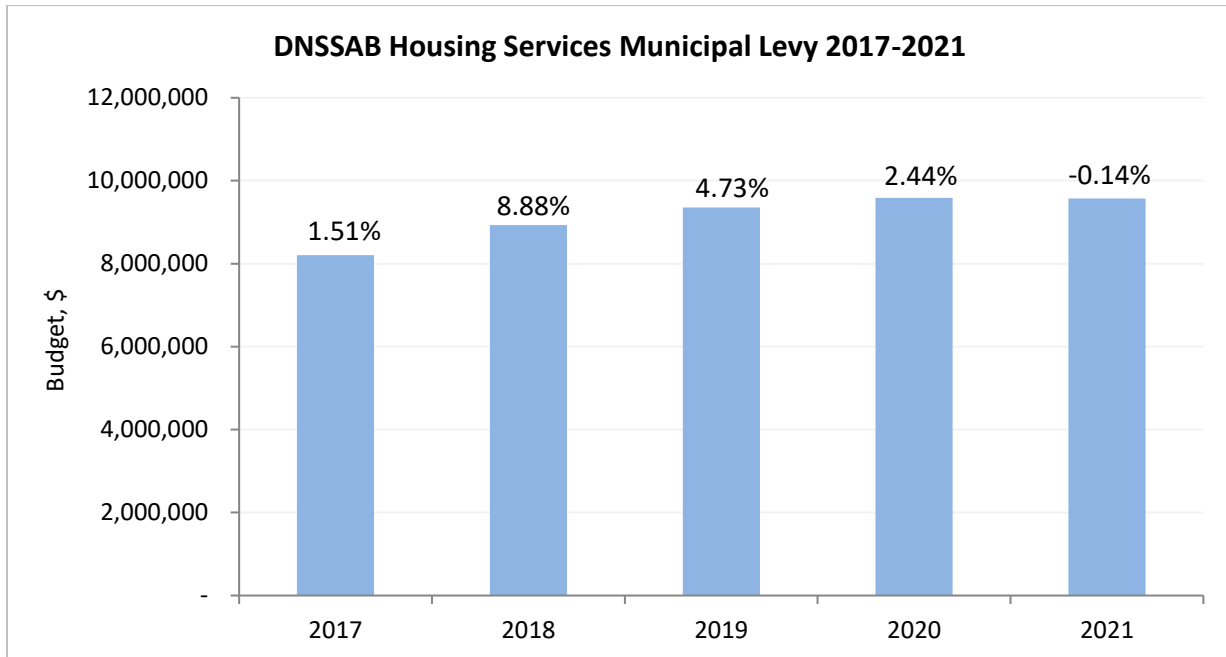
There have not been any significant funding changes announced for Housing Services for pre-COVID funding. However, the province has indicated that the fourth phase of the Social Services Relief Fund (SSRF) will be the final phase of SSRF funding. While DNSSAB did receive a very generous Phase 4 allocation of \$2,934,100, this funding is required to be expended by March 31, 2022. It was hoped that the annual Community Homelessness Prevention Initiative (CHPI) allocation would be increased to reflect the ongoing increased costs to combat homelessness, but DNSSAB's recently announced 2022-23 CHPI allocation will remain flat at \$1,771,340. This means there is currently no provincial funding to support the low barrier emergency shelter beyond March 31, 2022.

Here is a quick summary of some of the other budget pressures Housing Services will be facing in 2022:

- The 2021 federal budget proposed to maintain the 2021-22 Reaching Home funding levels for an additional two years. DNSSAB received an additional Reaching Home allocation of \$603,702 for 2021-22 in response to COVID-19. It is expected that the DNSSAB will receive this additional allocation through 2022-23, however details are still pending.
- Provincial and federal funding for social housing will see a year over year reduction of \$501,809 or 15.26%. This is a direct result of four social housing projects reaching the end of their operating agreements throughout 2021. COCHI funding may be utilized where available in order to transition expired projects to a more sustainable operational model and mitigate municipal levy increases.
- COCHI/OPHI funding is increasing by \$465,927 for 2022-23 which will help offset the reduction in social housing funding noted above.
- Provincially legislated cost indices dictate how much funding DNSSAB is required to provide provincially reformed-social housing providers. Changes to these indices could result in additional costs.
- Service level standards:
 - Legislation outlines the DNSSAB's service level standards (SLS); the specific number of Rent Geared-to-Income (RGI) units the DNSSAB is required to fund. This obligation is currently not being met by approximately 249 RGI housing units. The SLS Action Plan was presented to the Board in November 2019, which sees the DNSSAB making gradual investments over a 10 year period to address the SLS shortfall which is primarily funded through the municipal levy.

- The Gateway House (transitional housing) costs will increase in 2022 as the 2021 budget only includes a half year of costs for the second phase. At this time, the expected increase in expenses is approximately \$65,000 that would need to be funded through the levy.

It is currently too early in the budget process to determine an estimated levy increase for Housing Services; however, if the average municipal levy increase for Housing Services over the last five years of 3.49% (see chart below) is used, this would result in a \$333,980 (1.60%) increase.

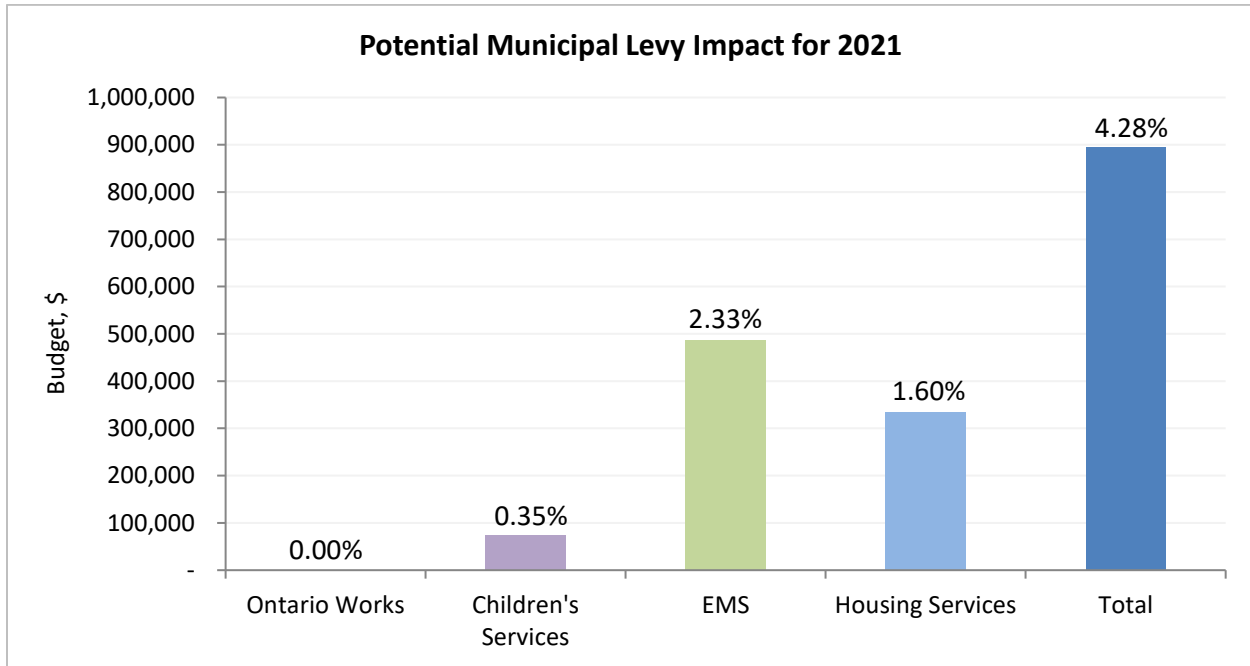


COVID-19

With the previously mentioned SSRF Phase 4 funding, the DNSSAB should have sufficient funding to support increased housing costs as a result of COVID-19; however, this funding is only available until March 31, 2022.

Overall

The below chart summarizes the potential municipal levy impact for each department that has been discussed above.



It needs to be highlighted that 2022 is effectively the third year being impacted by the provincial funding changes announced in 2019. These funding changes will continue to have an impact on the municipal levy for several years. The freezing of OW employment and program delivery funding and the elimination of the incremental increase for EMS funding will have perpetual negative impacts on the levy as these funding changes shift the inflationary budget pressures to the municipal levy.

Additionally, the Board has expanded services to address the challenges facing those individuals experiencing homelessness within the district. This includes transitional housing and the low barrier emergency shelter. While these are important initiatives, there is currently no provincial operating funding available, meaning these services will need to be funded by the municipal levy unless provincial/federal funding opportunities can be found. The DNSSAB will continue to advocate for operating funding for these programs. It should be highlighted that the province did provide significant capital funding to support the Gateway House.

Please note that this is a pre-budget analysis and does not reflect savings, investments or changes in services that may be identified through the budgeting process. It is simply meant to be an analysis on the impact of the funding changes and budget pressures compared to the previous year budget.

NEXT STEPS

DNSSAB staff asks that the Board provide direction for any projects they would like to see move forward in 2022 so these can be appropriately budgeted for in 2022.

As mentioned previously, DNSSAB will begin the budget preparation in September and will plan to present the budget to the Board in December. Any significant budget related items that need to be discussed with the Board before December will be brought forward to the Finance & Administration Committee in October and/or November if necessary.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this report is to highlight areas for discussion during the 2022 budget process. This report is by no means an exhaustive list of issues, opportunities, and concerns that will need to be considered and addressed in the 2022 budget. It is intended to help provide some preliminary perspective and insight to the financial landscape the DNSSAB can expect in 2022.

From: [BAO](#)
To: [Cindy Pigeau](#)
Subject: Notice to the Profession: Fees increasing for the 2023 Renewal Year - first fee increase in seven years
Date: Thursday, November 11, 2021 1:01:26 PM

[View this email in your browser](#)



Notice to the Profession:
Fees increasing for the 2023 Renewal Year
- first fee increase in seven years

Nov. 11, 2021

For the first time in seven years, the Bereavement Authority of Ontario (BAO) will be increasing its fees for the **2023 licence renewal year**.

License renewal fees for bereavement sector businesses are based on their prior 12 months of activity (number of deaths registered, cremations, scatterings, or interments).

Licensing fees remain a part of the cost of doing business and are not itemized as a separate item on price lists nor contracts with consumers.

Fees will increase 13.6 per cent, which represents the total of cumulative inflation since the last fee increase by the Board of Funeral Services and Cemetery Regulation Unit in 2014. The rate of inflation is determined by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The increase applies to all fees paid by operators and personal licensees to the BAO, which is wholly funded by these fees and not tax dollars.

It's important to note that licence renewals for the 2022 renewal year, based on the preceding 12 months including 2021, are not affected.

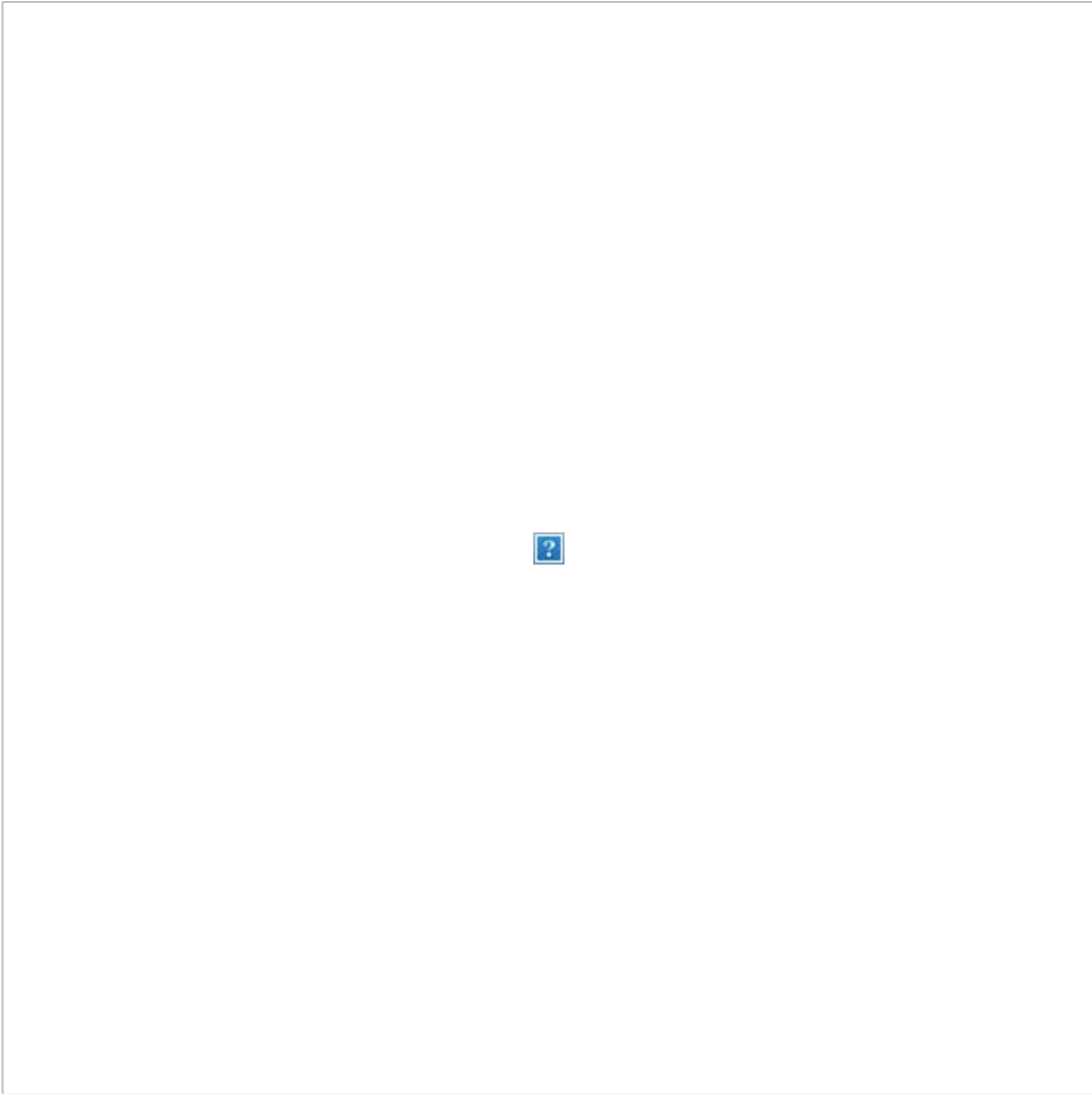
Why are the fees being increased

- As noted above, inflation has increased the costs of running the BAO. Cumulatively, the Consumer Price Index shows that inflation has increased 13.6 percent since 2014 – the date of the last increase.
- Implementation of [Auditor General of Ontario - Value For Money Audit](#) recommendations has added to the cost of BAO operations, including these initiatives:
 - Modernizing the database system
 - Secret shopping of bereavement sector businesses to monitor and ensure compliance with regulations, directives, and to stop any upselling of products and services to grieving families
 - Increased proactive inspections of bereavement sector businesses
 - Increasing complaint-handling staff and compliance staff
 - Increased communications and advertising to protect and inform

consumers

More information for licensees

- [FAQ](#) – A list of anticipated frequently asked questions about the fee increase
- [Fee Chart](#) – A chart of sample fee increases across operator licence classes



Copyright © 2021 Bereavement Authority of Ontario, All rights reserved.

You are receiving this communication because you are either a licensee or stakeholder of the Bereavement Authority of Ontario.

Our mailing address is:

Bereavement Authority of Ontario
100 Sheppard Avenue East, Suite 505
Toronto, Ontario
M2N 6N5

Want to change how you receive these emails?

You can [update your preferences](#) or [unsubscribe from this list](#).



Ontario
Human Rights Commission
Commission ontarienne des
droits de la personne

[English](#) | [Français](#)



[YOUR RIGHTS](#) [CODE GROUNDS](#) [SOCIAL AREAS](#) [EDUCATION & OUTREACH](#) [OUR WORK](#)

[Home](#) » [News Centre](#) » [OHRC Policy statement on human rights in COVID-19 recovery planning](#)

OHRC Policy statement on human rights in COVID-19 recovery planning

[+ show tags](#)

November 9, 2021

Overview

Since March 2020, COVID-19 has taken a stark health, social and economic toll on communities, with more than 9,750 lives lost in Ontario, 28,000 lives lost in Canada^[1] and over 4.5 million lost worldwide.^[2] But the impact of this pandemic has not been felt equally. The most vulnerable groups in Canadian society have been disproportionately negatively affected. A 2021 Statistics Canada study on the labour market during the pandemic reveals the unemployment rate among Black Canadians is about 70% higher than White Canadians.^[3] Also, recent data confirms that 50% of Toronto's COVID-19 cases have been people with low incomes. Almost 80% of the cases are racialized individuals, who only represent 51% of the overall population.^[4]

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in a health, social and economic crisis of unprecedented scope. Human rights provide a way to both understand and address the systemic challenges that have come to define this moment in history – unequal access to health protection and deepening levels of poverty. Recovery must be fair and equitable for all, not only for certain members of society. A human rights framework provides a path to this goal.

The OHRC and many other domestic and international human rights organizations are urging governments around the world to recognize the imperative and seize the opportunity to implement COVID-19 recovery planning in a way that respects and protects the full range of human rights. COVID-19 has shown in a multitude of ways that the health and well-being of all people are interdependent, and that everyone benefits from placing substantive equality and human rights at the core of recovery planning.

A human rights-based approach to recovery means we will be better prepared for another global crisis, such as those that may arise due to climate change, and will help us to address, at their roots, the profound and deadly inequalities that have been exposed during the pandemic. Vulnerable groups protected under Ontario's Human Rights Code (Code) have the right to receive the full and equal benefit of any strategy, policy or program enacted as a COVID-19 recovery

measure. Now is the time to make sure the people and communities most burdened by the pandemic are not also sidelined by the recovery.

Impact on vulnerable groups

Dr. Theresa Tam, Canada's Chief Medical Officer of Health, says that from the first year of the pandemic she learned: "we failed the most vulnerable."^[5] While Dr. Tam was explicitly referring to residents and workers in long-term care homes, this sentiment can be applied to many Code-protected groups. In "From risk to resilience: An equity approach to COVID-19," the Government of Canada noted that racialized groups are also over-represented in reported COVID-19 cases, and people from lower-income households (where the household income is less than \$50,000) were just over half of reported COVID-19 cases.^[6] Here in Ontario, racialized communities and people experiencing poverty have higher rates of hospitalization and Intensive Care Unit (ICU) admission with specifically high rates for Latin American and South Asian communities.^[7]

National data shows that women in Canada are more likely to get COVID-19 and die from it than men.^[8] Over half of all female workers in Canada (56%) are employed in occupations involving the "5 Cs": caring (health care, childcare, long-term care), clerical, catering, cashiering and cleaning.^[9] One driver for increased COVID-19 risk is participation in feminized work where women make up 90% of Canadian nurses, 75% of respiratory therapists and 90% of personal support workers in long-term care and nursing homes.^[10] Also, one in three Canadian women have considered quitting their jobs to take on additional childcare responsibilities related to virtual education, a decision a disproportionate number of Black and Indigenous women have had to make.^[11]

For the most part, designing and delivering pandemic response policies and programs did not include the voices of people with lived experience of poverty, or who faced barriers in accessing health protections.^[12] Before COVID-19, people with lived experience of inadequate housing, poverty and disability faced barriers when engaging in policy processes, and they have had very few opportunities to provide input into the forums leading the COVID-19 response.^[13] Consulting with vulnerable groups and the people most affected by the pandemic is vital to a human rights-based recovery.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed, and will be defined by, the interdependence of human rights conditions. Individuals and groups who struggled to keep their housing, who struggled to feed their families and who were unable to stay home during lockdowns, died in larger numbers and suffered disproportionate impacts on their rights to access education, health, housing and other supports. ^[14]

Purpose

The OHRC developed this policy statement^[15] to:

- Promote awareness about the negative impacts and entrenched systemic inequality exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic on individuals and groups protected by the Code
- Establish human rights principles to guide governments and service providers in recovery planning, policy and program design and implementation
- Promote the positive obligation of governments and service providers to examine sources of discrimination and inequitable conditions by applying a human rights lens and equity audit to all legal analysis and policy decision-making
- Promote compliance with the Code duty to make sure all vulnerable groups benefit equally from any legislation, policies, programs and requirements designed to promote pandemic recovery.

This policy statement applies to organizations that provide services and employ people within the meaning of sections 1, 2 and 5 of the Code,^[16] including provincial and municipal governments, and broader public sector organizations.

This policy statement also applies to discriminatory situations under sections 1, 5 and 11^[17] of the Code involving policies, programs and requirements that have an adverse effect on groups protected by the Code.

In this policy statement, “vulnerable Code-protected groups” refers to:

- First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples and communities, including urban, rural, remote and Northern communities
- Black and other racialized communities
- Workers in precarious employment and foreign temporary and migrant workers
- People experiencing poverty, living in shelters, who are street-involved or at risk of homelessness
- Women and children facing gender-based harassment and violence and/or child abuse
- Single parents
- People with disabilities, including mental health disabilities and addictions
- LGBTQ2S+ people
- Older persons
- People living alone or in government-run institutions
- Recent immigrants, refugees and undocumented individuals
- Prisoners.

Policy position

Ontario’s Code gives everyone equal rights and opportunities without discrimination in areas such as jobs, housing and services. The Code’s goal is to prevent and protect against discrimination and harassment and promote substantive equality based on race, sex, disability, age and 13 other protected grounds.

Under human rights law, all levels of government have obligations to make sure individuals receive equal benefit from public programs and are not subject to unequal burdens. Given the disproportionate burden that vulnerable groups shouldered through the COVID-19 pandemic, governments^[18] must make sure that (a) vulnerable Code-protected groups receive the full and equal benefit of any strategy, policy or program enacted as a COVID-19 recovery measure, and (b) proactive steps are taken to relieve vulnerable groups of the disproportionate harms and disadvantages they have suffered.

Governments, service providers, housing providers and employers have an obligation under the Code to take positive action towards substantive equality.^[19] This means that organizations must work to proactively identify and remedy the disproportionate impact that laws, policies or systems have on vulnerable groups.^[20]

At the government level, these obligations are further supported by Canada’s and Ontario’s obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which Canada ratified in 1976. The ICESCR requires governments at all levels to “progressively realize,” according to “maximum available resources,” rights to an adequate standard of living, including education, health care, food, shelter, social security, and other essential goods and services for human dignity and survival.^[21]

As Canada and Ontario work towards implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN Declaration), obligations to secure substantive equality and uphold the rights of First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples must also be central to pandemic recovery.

As governments embark on fiscal and economic recovery from COVID-19, which may include austerity measures and a withdrawal of COVID-19-related supports, human rights obligations (specifically economic and social rights obligations to protect vulnerable groups) must still be met. The United Nations’ Committee on Economic and Social Rights has stressed the obligation of states to justify austerity measures or “reductions in spending for public services that have proved critical to economic and social rights.”^[22]

For recovery to benefit all people equitably, the voices of the people most affected must be heard every step of the way. Moving beyond tokenistic advisory roles to a rights-based approach to consultation requires centralizing the experiences and needs of vulnerable communities in local recovery planning processes, and when developing provincial policies and programs. This will result in more effective responses to local needs, enhance community leadership, and leverage the expertise and knowledge of vulnerable groups and people with lived experience and the organizations that serve them. Consultation processes themselves are best developed in collaboration with community

organizations, and barriers to participation (such as material and technological barriers to joining tables/attending meetings) must be removed.

Engaging the human rights principles contained in this policy statement will result in evidence- and human rights-informed approaches to recovery planning, policy and program design. Rooting the pandemic recovery in human rights principles and proactively taking equity into account will support governments and service providers in meeting their legal obligations to eliminate discrimination and advance substantive equality.

Human rights principles for COVID-19 recovery

1. Using evidence-informed approaches, prioritize the rights and needs of the communities hardest hit by the health, economic and social impacts of the pandemic, and make sure these communities benefit equally from any legislation, policy, program or requirement designed to promote pandemic recovery

- Recognize that all levels of government must work together to mitigate and address the potential generational impacts of COVID-19 on Code-protected groups by urgently addressing education, job, income and housing loss as well as related impacts on mental health
- Recognize that to live free from poverty is a human right and is interdependent with other human rights[23]
- Recognize the obligation to progressively realize the right to housing as affirmed in the National Housing Strategy Act (NHTSA)[24]
- Realize the right to equal treatment in education for vulnerable groups who experienced disproportionate impacts due to school closures (such as lack of access to technology and other supports including access to culturally appropriate learning materials).

2. Recognize, uphold and promote the rights of First Nations, Inuit and Métis (Indigenous) peoples

- Recognize and uphold First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples' respective rights to self-determination and self-government, and support them in leading recovery in their communities and to benefit equally from recovery initiatives
- Recognize that the impact of COVID-19 on First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities has been exacerbated by the ongoing negative impacts of colonialism, and has had a unique, intersectional impact on First Nations, Inuit and Métis women and children, people living with disabilities or addictions, older persons, etc.
- Recognize and uphold government obligations to all Indigenous children under Jordan's Principle[25] and the Inuit Child First Initiative
- Recognize and uphold the right to adequate and affordable housing, safety and security especially for women and girls, safe drinking water, and access to and participation in culture **as primary determinants of health, dignity and well-being**
- Adopt respectful, collaborative engagements and partnerships with diverse First Nations, Inuit and Métis governments, communities, organizations and knowledge-keepers to ensure that government COVID-19 recovery initiatives reflect the diversity of Indigenous community needs and realities, including urban Indigenous communities, and are culturally safe
- Engage and consult with First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples early and often and obtain the "free, prior and informed consent" of affected First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples before adopting and implementing legislative, administrative, policy, budgetary or regulatory measures for COVID-19 recovery that may affect them, consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

3. Mandate socio–demographic data collection across all sectors on the impacts of the pandemic and efficacy of the recovery plan, and use that data to inform decision–making and evaluate outcomes

- Work on data governance with the communities most affected and collect human rights data on the recovery, disaggregated by the grounds of Indigenous ancestry, race, ethnic origin, place of origin, citizenship status, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, social condition, etc. and make decisions based on that data
- Regularly monitor, disseminate and publicly report on the human rights impacts, outcomes and inequalities related to recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic, and on how data is informing decision-making
- Respect Indigenous data sovereignty and support Indigenous governments, communities and organizations to collect, analyze and govern data on the impacts of the pandemic and recovery initiatives on Indigenous peoples
- Recognize that the lack of disaggregated socio-demographic data going into the pandemic created challenges for managing the pandemic (for example, in resource allocation and vaccine roll-out), and limited the ability to tailor pandemic responses based on social determinants of health.

4. Address the root causes of systemic discrimination in all human services

- Recognize and uphold everyone’s right to access services, including healthcare services, without discrimination
- Recognize and uphold the proactive duty of governments and service providers to design and implement policies and programs to prevent discriminatory effects from the outset, by applying a human rights lens at the planning stage
- Recognize that it is unacceptable for an organization to choose to remain unaware of systemic discrimination, or to fail to act when a problem comes to its attention[26]
- Recognize that to fully realize human rights in human services, system-wide organizational change strategies are required to eliminate systemic discrimination, and strategic planning must include equity as a priority outcome.

5. Strengthen human rights accountability and oversight

- Conduct transparent human rights and equity audits of recovery policies, programs and budgets to make sure equity risks are identified, human rights duties are met to target Code disparities, and to show how well government is using its available resources to meet human rights obligations[27]
- Undertake performance monitoring and reporting of equity indicators and targets, including socio-demographic data collection (as in #3)
- Recognize the need to institute formal recovery planning advisory roles for First Nations, Inuit and Métis knowledge-keepers, representatives of human rights commissions and vulnerable groups most affected by COVID-19, on recovery task forces, special committees and working groups.

6. Recognize that for all people to benefit equally from any legislation, policy, program or requirement designed to promote recovery from the pandemic, decision–making must be informed by ongoing, rights–based consultation with vulnerable groups

- Recognize that Code-protected groups, including groups most affected by the pandemic, and the organizations that serve those groups, must be consulted in coordinated and systematic ways throughout recovery planning, policy and program design, implementation and monitoring
- Recognize that commitments to open government, accountability and evidence-based decision-making cannot be met unless informed by the expertise of people with lived experience and the organizations that serve them.

Conclusion

Data has shown that the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated existing inequalities for vulnerable and Code-protected groups. Without a deliberate human rights-based approach to recovery, the pandemic will continue to entrench these inequalities.

Recovery must be fair and benefit everyone equally. Many groups were particularly vulnerable to negative impacts from COVID-19 precisely because their economic, social and cultural rights, rights to equality and Indigenous rights have not been effectively protected or realized in Ontario and Canada over many decades.

Using a human rights-based approach to pandemic recovery planning offers a unique opportunity to benefit everyone, including racialized, marginalized and disproportionately affected groups, for generations to come.

Appendix

Potential policy and program actions consistent with a human-rights based approach to COVID-19 recovery

Groups protected under Ontario's Human Rights Code have the right to receive the full and equal benefit of any strategy, policy or program enacted as a COVID-19 recovery measure.

This appendix sets out various short- and medium-term actions governments can take that are broadly consistent with a human rights-based approach to recovering from the pandemic.

These actions are neither comprehensive nor exhaustive. Instead, they are a compilation of possible responses that are consistent with Canada and Ontario's human rights obligations, and have been informed by OHRC policies, engagement with OHRC Advisory Group members and Indigenous peoples.

Poverty

- **Income supports:** Enhance income support provided to people receiving social assistance. Current rates are inadequate to meet basic food and shelter needs
- **Housing first:** Support and implement "Housing First" programs as a recovery-oriented approach to quickly move people experiencing homelessness, including living in encampments, into independent and permanent housing, and provide supports and services as needed
- **Guaranteed incomes:**^[28] Guarantee a decent standard of living to allow people to protect their health and secure housing and food during and after COVID-19, and again during any future emergency
- **Essential goods:** Ensure the availability and affordability of food and other critical household goods such as soap and sanitary products, especially for vulnerable groups who are experiencing permanent job loss and deep poverty
- **Advocate for decriminalizing controlled substance use:** Address the dramatic increase in opioid-related deaths by advocating for decriminalizing controlled substance use, and continue to create and fund Mental Health Crisis Response Units. These units combine trained mental health professionals and police officers to respond to identified low-risk crisis calls and wellness checks.

Housing/evictions

- **Rent relief:** Continue rent relief programs to help individuals and families in Ontario facing elevated eviction risk as a result of arrears accumulated during the pandemic, mitigating the risk of increasing housing insecurity and homelessness. Programs should be designed in consultation with tenants, legal clinics, and other interested service providers

- **Housing benefits:** Partner with the Government of Canada to enhance the Canada-Ontario Housing Benefit to assist individuals experiencing housing insecurity and homelessness in the face of the growing affordable housing crisis
- **Grow supply:** Invest meaningfully to grow the social and affordable housing stock in Ontario, and regulate development activity to protect and preserve the current affordable housing stock
- **Repurpose assets:** Purchase or reallocate distressed assets and other buildings to be used as public housing to address immediate short- and longer-term needs of people who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of becoming homeless
- **The Landlord and Tenant Board:** To address concerns that were exacerbated by the pandemic, the LTB should:
 - a. recognize and act on their positive obligation to address systemic discrimination
 - b. provide tenants with clear and accessible options for in-person hearings in addition to digital hearings
 - c. provide tenants with appropriate and timely access to counsel
 - d. collect socio-demographic data to inform decision-making and evaluate outcomes
 - e. consult with tenants and legal aid clinics on any further changes at the LTB, including implementing and developing the Digital First strategy.

Employment

- **Paid sick leave:** Introduce legislation providing for permanent, employer-paid sick days to workers. This is critical in making sure workers' rights, especially essential workers who have been at the forefront of responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, are prioritized in the recovery
- **Safe work:** Strengthen and develop standards that protect all workers by preventing precarious and substandard working conditions for all workers, regardless of immigration status or sector of employment, including the gig-economy and migrant work
- **Skills building:** Enhance and build on targeted skills development for women and other Code-protected groups that have been disproportionately affected by permanent pandemic-related job loss.

Health

- **Data collection:** Ontario's health and public health systems should standardize the collection of sociodemographic data through health card registration and renewal, to monitor for and address health inequities
- **Address discrimination:** The health system should apply anti-racist, anti-ablest and anti-discrimination approaches to identify systemic causes of health inequities
- **Community and mental health:** Provide funding and resources to support community health and mental health, with a priority focus on Code-protected groups, to counter the health impacts of the pandemic.

Women and girls

- **Life stabilization for women and families:** Increase gender-focused investment in a range of supportive and affordable housing options, affordable public transportation, and income supports for new mothers and women with unpaid care responsibilities, to incentivize labour market participation and ease long-term reliance on income assistance programs
- **Implement universal child care:** Access to affordable and high-quality child care is foundational to women's employment, skills development and poverty alleviation. Workforce recovery requires rigorous, long-term support for Ontario's child care system
- **Gender-based violence services:** Increase and stabilize multi-year funding for front-line organizations and agencies serving survivors of gender-based violence and child abuse
 - Undertake public awareness campaigns to address how survivors of gender-based violence and child abuse can access services

- **Indigenous women and girls:** Implement the recommendations in Reclaiming Power and Place: The Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls.

Recovery planning bodies

- **Representation:** Make sure recovery planning bodies at all government levels include representation from:
 - Human rights offices and institutions
 - Vulnerable groups
 - People most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic
- **Coordinated:** Make sure recovery planning bodies at all government levels coordinate efforts across federal, provincial, territorial, regional, municipal and Indigenous jurisdictions.

Correctional and residential institutions

- **Health care:** Provide adequate health care, including mental health care, and ensure continuity of care-giving support relied on by older people and people with disabilities and others living in residential institutions
- **Emergency planning:** Adopt a public health approach to managing prisoners and people in government-run or regulated institutions including:
 - Ensuring emergency plans are regularly reviewed and updated in light of the COVID-19 pandemic and approved by public health officials before being finalized
- **Contact visits:** Have comprehensive and transparent decision-making and policy restrictions on face-to-face or contact visits that are necessary, legitimate and proportionate to prevent or respond to COVID-19 outbreaks
 - Compensate for any necessary restrictions on contact visits by increased access to alternative means of communication such as email, telephone or video calls.
- **Overcrowding:** Make all reasonable efforts to continue to reduce overcrowding within custody or other facilities, without discrimination, by:
 - Creatively using all existing discretionary release legal or policy provisions including work releases, temporary absences, compassionate releases, medical releases
 - Releasing or managing in the community individuals who do not pose a risk to the public, including people who are in pre-trial detention for or have been convicted of non-violent or less serious offences
 - Releasing or managing in the community individuals with limited time left in their sentences
 - Issuing compassionate releases for vulnerable prisoners, including older people, pregnant women, people with compromised immunity, people with mental health disabilities, etc.
 - Releasing immigrant detainees who do not pose a risk to the public
 - Expanding probation resources in the community, including redeploying correctional officers (by telephone)
- **Data collection:** Take steps to standardize data collection related to managing COVID-19, including associated lockdowns, segregation, isolation, etc., disaggregated by human rights grounds.

[1] Research shows that COVID-19 death counts are likely much higher. See The Royal Society of Canada's July 2021 report; [Excess All-Cause Mortality During the COVID-19 Epidemic in Canada](#)

[2] As of October 4, 2021.

[3] Government of Canada. "A Labour market snapshot of Black Canadians during the pandemic" (2021).

[4] City of Toronto. "COVID-19: Ethno-racial identity & income" (2021).

[5] www.ctvnews.ca/health/coronavirus/we-failed-the-most-vulnerable-dr-tam-s-biggest-takeaway-after-a-year-of-covid-19-1.5345393.

[6] Government of Canada. "From risk to resilience: An equity approach to COVID-19" (2020).

[7] Ontario Health and the Wellesley Institute. *Tracking COVID 19 Through Race-Based Data*, p.1 (2021).

[8] YWCA Toronto. "An intersectional approach to COVID-19 She-covery," p.1 (2021).

[9] Statistics Canada. "Women and paid work," (2017).

[10] YWCA Toronto. "An intersectional approach to COVID-19 She-covery," p.3 (2021).

[11] Canadian Women's Foundation, "Resetting normal: gender, intersectionality and leadership," p. 5 (2021).

[12] Maytree. "Engaging lived and living expertise in COVID-19 recovery planning: Submission to the Toronto Office of Recovery and Rebuild Consultation," p. 5 (2021).

[13] Ibid p. 1.

[14] The data and reporting on the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable groups continues to emerge. The analysis and information provided here does not likely fully reflect the many and distinct ways the pandemic has affected Code-protected groups. The OHRC continues to monitor these impacts.

[15] Under the Ontario Human Rights Code (Code), the Ontario Human Rights Commission (OHRC) has the mandate to make policies that provide guidance on human rights obligations under the Code and to make recommendations that promote human rights during situations of tension or conflict. Human Rights Code. RSO 1990, s. 29.

[16] Section 1 of the Code affirms: "Every person has a right to equal treatment with respect to services, goods and facilities, without discrimination because of race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, marital status, family status or disability." Section 5 affirms: "Every person has a right to equal treatment with respect to employment without discrimination because of race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, record of offences, marital status, family status or disability." Section 2 affirms: "Every person has a right to equal treatment with respect to the occupancy of accommodation, without discrimination because of race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, sexual orientation, age, marital status, family status, disability, gender identity, gender expression or the receipt of public assistance."

[17] Section 11 of the Code affirms: "A right of a person under Part I is infringed where a requirement, qualification or factor exists that is not discrimination on a prohibited ground but that results in the exclusion, restriction or preference of a group of persons who are identified by a prohibited ground of discrimination and of whom the person is a member, except where, (a) the requirement, qualification or factor is reasonable and bona fide in the circumstances; or (b) it is declared in this Act, other than in section 17, that to discriminate because of such ground is not an infringement of a right."

[18] Governments include municipal, provincial, federal and First Nation, Inuit and Métis.

[19] *Association of Ontario Midwives v Ontario*, 2018 HRTO 1335 at para 309, aff'd 2020 ONSC 2839, appeal to Ontario Court of Appeal pending.

[20] *Association of Ontario Midwives*, supra at para 309, *Fraser v Canada*, 2020 SCC 28, (63).

[21] International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, art. 2(1).

[22] Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *Letter to State Parties*, (16 May 2012).

[23] Porter, Bruce, "Rights-Based Strategies to Address Homelessness and Poverty in Canada: the Constitutional Framework" p. 2 (2012).

[24] National Housing Strategy Act. S.C. 2019, c. 29, s. 313.

[25] [Jordan's Principle](#) is a child-first principle that makes sure all First Nations children living in Canada can access the products, services and supports they need, when they need them despite disputes over jurisdictional responsibility. Jordan's Principle is named in memory of Jordan River Anderson. He was a young child from Norway House Cree Nation in Manitoba.

[26] See Ontario Human Rights Commission, "[Guide to Developing Human Rights Policies & Procedures](#)" p 2-4, 6-8; OHRC, "[Policy & Guidelines on Racism & Racial Discrimination](#)", pp. 32-33

[27] See the [Human Rights Measurement Initiative](#) for more on human rights audits and social and economic benchmarks adjusted for government resources.

[28] For discussion on the distinction between "universal basic income" and "guaranteed incomes," see Maytree's 2016 policy brief, "[Would a universal basic income reduce poverty?](#)"

Like 5

Tweet

Share



[About the Commission](#)

[Business Plans](#)

[Annual Reports](#)

[News Centre](#)

[Contact us](#)

[Expense Disclosure](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Feedback](#)

[Privacy Statement](#)

[© Queen's Printer for Ontario](#)

[Open Data](#)

From: [Nicole McNeill](#)
To: [Cindy Pigeau](#)
Subject: MPAC: 2021 Fall Economic Statement
Date: Thursday, November 4, 2021 5:42:20 PM



MUNICIPAL
PROPERTY
ASSESSMENT
CORPORATION

Good afternoon Cindy,

Today, as part of the [Ontario Economic Outlook and Fiscal Review: Build Ontario](#) the government announced the continued postponement of the province-wide assessment update.

This means that property taxes for the 2022 and 2023 taxation years will continue to be based on the January 1, 2016 valuation date. Property assessments will remain the same as they were for the 2021 tax year, unless there have been changes to the property.

This announcement does not change the work we do to maintain the assessment roll, including the addition of new assessment. We understand the importance of revenue generated from ongoing construction and renovation projects, and we will continue to capture the value of these changes throughout the year.

We will also continue our work to provide you with market analysis and insights to support you in managing your assessment base and planning for the future.

In addition to the postponement, other relevant highlights from today's *Fall Economic Statement* include:

- Temporary suspension of the five per cent cap on the payments in lieu of property tax (PILT) to municipalities until passenger volumes return to pre-pandemic levels for each airport.
- Simplifying the legislative requirements with respect to the assessment of pipeline properties, including the designation of pipelines by owners.
- Several farm property-related measures: Changes to small-scale on-farm business subclass, extending the farm property tax treatment that currently applies to the processing of maple sap to include all edible tree saps and increasing the current limit on the property tax exemption for farm woodlots from 20 to a proposed 30 acres.
- Streamlining and simplifying application processes for the Farm Property Class Tax Rate Program.
- Our work to develop an annual performance report beginning in 2022, which will contain many elements from our Service Level Agreement and is one of the ways we will demonstrate accountability and transparency in our work.

Over the coming weeks we will be meeting with our municipal partners to talk about how we will continue to work in partnership with you to support efforts to modernize the sector, and ensure we are in the best possible position to deliver the next assessment update.

We thank you for your partnership and we are here to continue to support you. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to reach out to your local account manager.

Sincerely,

Nicole

Nicole McNeill
President and Chief Administrative Officer

Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC)
1340 Pickering Parkway, Suite 101
Pickering, ON L1V 0C4

MPAC-TOP-2021-EMPLOYER



From: [AMO Communications](#)
To: [Cindy Pigeau](#)
Subject: AMO Policy Update - Fall Economic Statement Highlights, Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund, Conservation Authorities Act Webinars and Fact Sheets
Date: Thursday, November 4, 2021 4:19:18 PM

AMO Update not displaying correctly? [View the online version](#)
Add Communicate@amo.on.ca to your safe list

AMO Policy Update



November 4, 2021

AMO Policy Update – Fall Economic Statement Highlights, Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund + Conservation Authorities Act Webinars and Fact Sheets

Fall Economic Statement Highlights

The Honourable Peter Bethlenfalvy, Minister of Finance, delivered the Fall Economic Statement (FES) earlier today at Queen’s Park. The government is now projecting a \$21.5 billion deficit in 2021–22, an improvement from the earlier \$33.1 billion projection contained in the 2021 budget. Similarly, revenues are \$14.6 billion higher than previously forecast. Other highlights of a municipal interest include the following:

- The **Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund** will be doubled for the next five years. For 2022, this is bringing the funding envelope to \$400 million (up from \$200 million). Please see next section for greater detail.
- **Transit and transportation investments** under the “Building Ontario” theme include an additional \$474 million over five-years to address large bridge rehabilitation in southern Ontario and an additional \$345 million for municipal transit systems. Funding for transit systems is meant to address lower ridership and gas tax revenues resulting from the pandemic. The \$345 million will be split between topping up the reduced Gas Tax for Transit Fund to its 2021 envelope of almost \$380 million. The rest of the funding is being allocated to support transit systems whose COVID-19 allocations cannot support their needs to December 31, 2021. This funding will be based on actual shortfalls documented by transit systems and municipal treasurers. MTO will work with Ontario’s transit associations on this funding and will continue to monitor needs in 2022.
- **Property assessment** for the 2022 and 2023 tax years will remain unchanged. The government has prioritized stability for property taxpayers and municipalities. The valuation date that was used in 2021 (January 1, 2016) will remain in effect.

- Calculations which govern federal **payments in lieu of taxes** will be further regulated to provide greater stability to those municipalities which receive them. This concerns two changes, 1) the impact of the drop in provincial education rate to regulate stable federal payments to municipalities, and 2) a suspension of the 5% annual cap on increases paid by federal airports to municipalities until pre-pandemic passenger traffic volumes return.
- The Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing will establish a **Housing Affordability Task Force** to provide recommendations on making housing more affordable. This builds on measures the government have already taken to accelerate development approvals, deliver cost savings, and reduce risk for builders.
- The **Brownfields Financial Tax Incentive Program** will be amended to extend provincial education tax assistance to six years for business development (previously three years), and ten years for residential development.
- **On-farm business property assessment** will be amended to increase the small-scale on-farm value-added business assessment threshold from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Other changes include extending the tax treatment of maple sap to all edible tree saps, increasing the current limit on exempting farm woodlots, and simplifying elements of the administration of the farm property class.

Other items of note include:

- The government is investing \$12.4 million over 2 years starting in 2021-22 to continue rapid access to existing and expanded **mental health and addictions supports for health and long-term care workers** across the province.
- Ontario is providing an additional \$10 million, (total investment now \$20 million over three years, beginning in 2021–22), to support the identification, investigation, protection and commemoration of **Residential School burial sites** across the province.
- The government is proposing a new temporary **Ontario Staycation Tax Credit** for 2022. The credit would provide an estimated \$270 million in support to about 1.85 million families, or \$145, on average.

AMO will continue to review legislative changes arising from the Fall Economic Statement and provide updates as necessary.

Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund (OCIF)

The government unveiled its long-awaited redesign of the Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund (OCIF). The FES announcement meets and exceeds AMO's calls for additional funding for the OCIF, effectively providing an additional \$200 million annually over 5 years to double the OCIF envelope formula allocation. The redesigned OCIF makes several important changes beginning in 2022.

These are:

- a significant increase in the fund envelope with an additional \$1 billion over five years that effectively doubles the OCIF;

- doubles the OCIF 'floor' – the minimum amount any municipality receives under the formula allocation – to \$100,000 annually;
- institutes a \$10 million cap in funding per municipality;
- creates a 'smoothing' mechanism so that no community sees changes of more than 15% of their OCIF funding allocation year-over-year;
- changes the formula inputs for infrastructure intensity by transitioning to using replacement value based on municipal asset management plan assessments to calculate the infrastructure need;
- the Ministry of Infrastructure intends to establish performance indicators for core infrastructure systems to measure improvements from funding.

These changes will update the OCIF to provide more flexible funding to municipal governments on a formula-allocation basis. They also create a link between municipal asset management planning and infrastructure funding that will ensure municipal work to assess and monitor infrastructure needs is recognized in the OCIF. As the significant provincial Broadband investment starts to roll out, OCIF will provide important support to municipalities to make their infrastructure ready to connect their communities.

Conservation Authorities Act Regulations Webinars & Fact Sheets

Late last month, the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks released three new regulations under the *Conservation Authorities Act*. These regulations change the relationship between municipal governments and conservation authorities (CAs), particularly around the scope of the programs and services delivered. While this new regime will be phased in until December 31, 2023, it is critical that municipal Councils reach out to the CA(s) as the CA's first deadline is December 31, 2021.

AMO has released five comprehensive Fact Sheets for municipal Councils and staff to review, listed below and on [our website](#):

1. [Overview of Changes to Conservation Authorities](#)
2. [Transition Plan and Timelines](#)
3. [Mandatory Programs and Services \(Category 1\)](#)
4. [Municipal Programs and Services \(Category 2\)](#)
5. [Other Conservation Authorities Programs and Services \(Category 3\)](#)

In addition, three webinars are planned this month to answer technical questions and discuss how these regulations will be implemented. Here are [details](#) on how to register.

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.

of third-party submissions. Distribution of these items does not imply an endorsement of the views, information or services mentioned.



Please consider the environment
before printing this.

Association of Municipalities of Ontario
200 University Ave. Suite 801, Toronto ON Canada M5H 3C6

Wish to Adjust your AMO Communication Preferences ? [Click Here](#)





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

November 15, 2021

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

Dear Premier Ford:

This is to advise that City Council, at a meeting held on October 18, 2021, passed the following resolution regarding liquor licence sales and patio extensions:

"WHEREAS the Covid-19 pandemic has been both a health crisis and an economic crisis; and,

WHEREAS the Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario (AGCO), an agency of the Province of Ontario, regulates licensed establishments; and,

WHEREAS the requirements for temporary extension of a liquor licence sales and temporary patio extensions have been relaxed throughout the pandemic, including downloading of certain approvals to the municipality, and proved beneficial to business operators; and,

WHEREAS the Downtown Kitchener BIA has invested \$600,000 into new downtown restaurant patios and the Belmont Village BIA invested in creating a new pedestrian-only patio experience; and,

WHEREAS the City of Kitchener has provided \$100,000 in business recovery grants to support Kitchener restaurants in adapting their patios to respond to the pandemic; and,

WHEREAS the City of Kitchener has developed a seamless system for approving patio expansion during the pandemic, supporting more than 60 restaurant owners across the city; and,

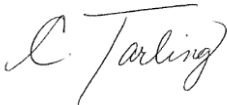
WHEREAS the City of Kitchener would like to provide further opportunities for helping strengthen our economy, continue to support local businesses, and have successfully managed the new licensed-area extension approvals delegated to the municipality;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Kitchener strongly encourages the Province of Ontario to continue the relaxed regulations in perpetuity, including, but not limited to, the following: i) permitting extensions of licensed areas without requiring AGCO approval, subject to municipal authorization; and, ii) flexibility on the requirements for demarcation of the limits of a patio, such as not requiring a prescribed physical barrier;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that should the AGCO propose to complete a comprehensive review of the temporary extension of a liquor licence sales and temporary patio extension regulations, The City of Kitchener wishes to volunteer to participate in any pilot programs that would allow the current regulations that are in effect until 3:00 a.m. on January 1, 2022 to be maintained, as the City would like to continue to show support to our local businesses;

THEREFORE BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Premier of Ontario, Tom Mungham, Chief Executive Officer, AGCO, the Association of Municipalities of Ontario, Federation of Canadian Municipalities and all other municipalities in Ontario."

Yours truly,



C. Tarling
Director of Legislated Services
& City Clerk

c: Tom Mungham, Chief Executive Officer, AGCO
Monika Turner, Association of Municipalities of Ontario
Joanne Vanderheyden, President, Federation of Canadian
Municipalities
Ontario Municipalities



Corporation of the Town of LaSalle

5950 Malden Road, LaSalle, Ontario N9H 1S4
Phone: 519-969-7770 Fax: 519-969-4029 www.lasalle.ca

November 15, 2021

The Right Honourable Justin Trudeau
Prime Minister of Canada
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A6
justin.trudeau@parl.gc.ca

Dear Prime Minister Trudeau,

Re: COVID-19 Testing Requirement at Land Border

At the November 9, 2021 Regular Meeting of Council, Town of LaSalle Council gave consideration to correspondence received from a resident, dated November 2, 2021, regarding the COVID-19 testing requirement for travelers crossing the land border into Canada.

The following points were considered:

- The vast majority of the population of Essex County, including the Town of LaSalle, is fully vaccinated against COVID-19;
- Essex County, including the Town of LaSalle, has strong economic and social ties to Metropolitan Detroit and southeast Michigan;
- The United States has opened their land border to fully vaccinated Canadians without COVID-19 testing requirements; and
- The City of Windsor has asked the federal government to remove COVID-19 testing as a requirement for fully vaccinated travelers crossing the land border into Canada.

At the Meeting, the following Resolution was passed:

698/21

Moved by: Councillor Renaud

Seconded by: Councillor Carrick

That the Corporation of the Town of LaSalle requests that the Federal Government remove the requirement for Canadian Travelers to be tested for COVID-19 when using a land border crossing into the United States and then returning to Canada after the November 8, 2021 re-opening.



Your favourable consideration of this request is respectfully requested.

Yours Truly,



Jennifer Astrologo
Director of Council Services/Clerk
Town of LaSalle
jastrologo@lasalle.ca

cc. The Honourable Doug Ford
Chris Lewis, MP, Essex
Taras Natyshak, MPP, Essex
Gary McNamara, Warden, County of Essex
All Members of Parliament
All Members of Provincial Parliament
All Ontario Municipalities



THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MATTAWAN

DATE November 11, 2021 Resolution No. 2021 - 739

MOVED BY Councillor *McNabb*

SECONDED BY Councillor *LEMAIRE*

BE IT RESOLVED that the Municipality of Mattawan increase the illegal dumping fine from \$500.00 to \$2500.00 and replace signage accordingly.

CARRIED Mayor Murphy *[Signature]*

DIVISION VOTE

NAME OF MEMBER OF COUNCIL	YEAS	NAYS
<u>Councillor Bell</u>	_____	_____
<u>Councillor McNabb</u>	_____	_____
<u>Councillor Lemaire</u>	_____	_____
<u>Councillor Lahaye</u>	_____	_____



RESOLUTION NO. 21-247

Moved by: Marc Dupuis
Seconded by: Steve Brousseau

WHEREAS the government of Ontario recently announced the continued postponement of the province-wide assessment update for the 2022 and 2023 taxation years, and;

WHEREAS this means that property values will continue to be based on the January 1, 2016 valuation date until at least 2024, and;

WHEREAS the Municipality of Mattice – Val Côté is aware of the important increase in property values throughout the province and within its own jurisdiction and;

WHEREAS the continued postponement of property valuation translates into a significant loss of taxation revenue for Municipalities;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council for the Municipality of Mattice – Val Côté urges the government of Ontario to reconsider its decision and to direct MPAC to proceed with a province-wide assessment update in order for Ontario Municipalities to be able to collect property taxes based upon actual property values, and;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Premier of Ontario, to MPAC, to AMO, to all Ontario municipalities and to our federal and provincial government representatives, Carol Hughes and Guy Bourgoïn.

- CARRIED -

I, Guylaine Coulombe, CAO/Clerk of the Municipality of Mattice – Val Côté, do hereby certify this to be a true and complete copy of Resolution 21-247, passed by the Council of the Municipality of Mattice – Val Côté at its meeting held the 8th day of November 2021.

DATED at Mattice, Ontario
This 10th day of November 2021


Guylaine Coulombe

From: [Ministry of Health](#)
To: [Cindy Pigeau](#)
Subject: Connected Care Update - November 17, 2021
Date: Wednesday, November 17, 2021 9:01:55 AM

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

Connected Care Update | Ministry of Health



November 17, 2021

Health System Integration Update:

Notice of Transfer Order for CorHealth Ontario Effective December 1, 2021

Today, consistent with the government's plan to build a better, more connected health care system centered around the needs of patients, the Honourable Christine Elliott, Deputy Premier and Minister of Health, issued a [transfer order](#) under the *Connecting Care Act, 2019*, transferring CorHealth Ontario (CorHealth) to Ontario Health. The transfer will take effect on December 1, 2021.

Throughout the pandemic, we have seen more than ever how important it is for health service providers to work together as one integrated team to deliver high-quality care to patients all across our province and protect our progress against COVID-19. A key part of the government's commitment to modernize the health care system is the integration of multiple provincial health agencies and organizations into a single agency – Ontario Health – providing a central point of accountability and oversight for the health care system.

To date, the Ministry and Ontario Health have successfully transferred and integrated 21 health agencies and organizations and are optimizing capacity and advancing service excellence to support integrated, coordinated, and effective health service delivery, with the patient at the centre.

This transfer marks another important milestone for Ontario Health and will better coordinate and support the delivery of cardiac, stroke, and vascular care in the province, ensuring health care providers have the tools and information they need to provide high-quality care to patients and improve outcomes.

Continuity of services throughout this process remains a top priority. As CorHealth does not provide direct patient services, this transfer will not disrupt patient care. Ontarians will continue to receive the care they need from the care providers they have built relationships with.

Ontario Health and CorHealth are committed to maintaining the continuity of advice and recommendations for the provision of cardiac, stroke, and vascular

care. There will be no staff reductions associated with this transfer and all existing CorHealth employees will be transferred into Ontario Health.

Moving forward, Ontario Health will assume the responsibility to provide advice and recommendations to the Ministry of Health on cardiac, vascular, and stroke care in the province.

For More Information

Call ServiceOntario, INFOline at 1-866-532-3161

In Toronto, 416-314-5518

TTY 1-800-387-5559

In Toronto, TTY 416-327-4282

Hours of operation: 8:30am - 5:00pm



Facebook



Twitter



Website

You are receiving this email because you opted in via our website.

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

Want to change how you receive these emails?

You can [update your preferences](#) or [unsubscribe from this list](#).

[Privacy](#) | [Terms of use](#)

© Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2019

November 15, 2021

RE: Tree of Lights Campaign

The Tree of Lights Campaign has been a tradition since 1989, founded by the Mattawa Hospital Auxiliary. The Mattawa Hospital and Algonquin Nursing Home continue to join together to carry on this initiative and help ensure the 2021 Tree of Lights Campaign is as successful as previous years.

Since its' inception, the Tree of Lights campaign has been focused on raising much needed funds for capital equipment. We hope that the community will continue to realize the importance of such a fundraising campaign has in regards to supporting the Mattawa Hospital and Algonquin Nursing Home in providing care to patients and residents using the most state-of-the-art equipment available.

This year's Tree of Lights Campaign will run from November 17th to December 22nd. On behalf of the Mattawa Hospital and Algonquin Nursing Home, I would like to gratefully acknowledge your previous generosity and would like to encourage your organization to make a donation to this year's Tree of Lights Campaign. **Donations can be mailed and payable directly to the Mattawa Hospital, P.O. Box 70, Mattawa, Ontario, P0H 1V0.** As the Mattawa Hospital is a registered charitable organization, all donations are tax deductible and will be receipted.

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, we are unable to have a public gathering for the official Lighting of the Tree. However, the Residents of the Algonquin Nursing Home would be honoured to carry on the legacy of this tradition; lighting the tree on our behalf.

For further information, please contact Lyse Côté at 705-744-5511.

Thank you, in advance, for your support of the 2021 Tree of Lights campaign.

Sincerely,



Pierre Noel
President & CEO

