



COUNCIL INFORMATION PACKAGE

SUMMARY

APRIL 14, 2023

1. **C-2023-095**
Correspondence dated March 29, 2023 from the Town of Fort Frances to the Town of Petrolia respecting a resolution of support for the Town of Petrolia motion regarding School Board Elections.
2. **C-2023-096**
Correspondence dated March 29, 2023 from the Town of Fort Erie to The Honourable Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, respecting a resolution of support for the Region of Niagara declarations of Emergency for Homelessness, Mental Health and Opioid Addiction.
3. **C-2023-097**
Correspondence dated March 29, 2023 from the Town of Fort Erie to The Honourable Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario, respecting a resolution of support for the Town of Grimsby motion regarding Barriers for Women in Politics.
4. **C-2023-098**
Correspondence dated March 31, 2023 from the Town of Plympton-Wyoming to The Honourable Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario, respecting a resolution of support for the Municipality of Chatham-Kent motion regarding Bill 5 - Stopping Harassment and Abuse by Local Leaders Act.
5. **C-2023-099**
Correspondence dated March 31, 2023 from the Town of Plympton-Wyoming to The Honourable Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing and The Honourable Peter Bethlenfalvy, Minister of Finance, respecting a resolution of support for the Town of Essex motion regarding Municipalities Retaining Surplus Proceeds from Tax Sales.
6. **C-2023-100**
Correspondence dated March 31, 2023 from the Town of Plympton-Wyoming to the Town of Carleton Place respecting a resolution of support for the Town of Carleton Place motion regarding Declaring Intimate Partner Violence and Violence Against Women an Epidemic.
7. **C-2023-101**
Correspondence dated April 4, 2023 from the City of Owen Sound to all Ontario municipalities respecting a resolution of support for the Municipality of Chatham-Kent's motion regarding Reducing Municipal Insurance Costs.
8. **C-2023-102**
Correspondence dated March 31, 2023 from the Town of Plympton-Wyoming to the Municipality of Chatham-Kent respecting a resolution of support for the Municipality of Chatham-Kent's motion regarding Reducing Municipal Insurance Costs.

9. **C-2023-103**
Correspondence dated April 5, 2023 from the Township of Clearview to the Premier of Ontario respecting a resolution of support for the Township of Lucan Biddulph motion regarding Barriers for Women in Politics.
10. **C-2023-104**
Correspondence dated April 3, 2023 from the Township of South Glengarry respecting a resolution of support for the Community Schools Alliance Three Point Action Plan designed to improve access to public education in rural and northern communities.
11. **C-2023-105**
Correspondence dated April 6, 2023 from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing respecting the Helping Homebuyers, Protecting Tenants Act.
12. **C-2023-106**
Correspondence dated March 22, 2023 from the Town of Plympton-Wyoming to The Honourable Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario, respecting a resolution of support for the Town of Grimsby motion regarding Barriers for Women in Politics.
13. **C-2023-107**
Correspondence dated March 27, 2023 from the Town of Cobourg to various representatives of the Province of Ontario, respecting a resolution of support for the Town of Grimsby motion regarding Barriers for Women in Politics.
14. **C-2023-108**
Correspondence dated April 6, 2023 from the City of St. Catharines to The Honourable Chrystia Freeland, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, respecting a request for Province-wide Municipal Accommodation Tax.
15. **C-2023-109**
Correspondence dated February 28, 2023 from the Municipality of Trent Lakes to various recipients, respecting proposed changes to the municipal oath of office.
16. **C-2023-110**
Correspondence dated April 12, 2023 from the CN respecting notice of the 2023 Vegetation Program.
17. **C-2023-111**
Correspondence dated April 11, 2023 from the Municipality of Shuniah respecting a resolution of support for the Town of Essex motion regarding Municipalities Retaining Surplus Proceeds from Tax Sales.
18. **C-2023-112**
Correspondence dated April 11, 2023 from the City of Port Colborne to various recipients, respecting support for the Municipality of Trent Lakes motion regarding proposed changes to the municipal oath of office.

19. **C-2023-113**
Correspondence dated April 12, 2023 from the Municipality of Magnetawan respecting support for the Municipality of Chatham-Kent motion regarding Bill 5 - Stopping Harassment and Abuse by Local Leaders Act.
20. **C-2023-114**
Correspondence dated April 12, 2023 from the Municipality of South Huron to Premier Doug Ford, respecting support for the Municipality of North Perth motion regarding School Bus Stop Arm Cameras.
21. **C-2023-115**
Correspondence dated April 12, 2023 from the Municipality of Magnetawan respecting support for the Town of Essex motion regarding Municipalities Retaining Surplus Proceeds from Tax Sales.
22. **C-2023-116**
Correspondence received April 13, 2023 from The Robert Land Academy respecting a request to attend, sponsor or, donate to the Gala Dinner to be held June 10, 2023.

Administration & Finance Division
Planning & Development Division
Phone: (807)274-5323
Fax: (807)274-8479

Operations & Facilities Division
Phone: (807)274-9893
Fax: (807)274-7360

Mailing Address for All Divisions:
320 Portage Avenue
Fort Frances, ON
P9A 3P9



Community Service Division
Phone: (807)274-4561
Fax: (807)274-3799

Email: town@fortfrances.ca
www.fortfrances.ca

Received March 30, 2023
C-2023-095

March 29, 2023

Mandi Pearson, Clerk/operations Clerk
Town of Petrolia
411 Greenfield Street
Petrolia, ON N0N 1R0

Via Email: mpearson@petrolia.ca

RE: School Board Elections

Dear Ms. Pearson;

Please be advised that at the Regular Meeting of Council on March 13, 2023, your letter dated December 12, 2022 regarding *School Board Elections*, was discussed.

After review, Council passed the resolution that reads in part as follows:

"THAT at the Regular Council Meeting of March 13, 2023, Council received a resolution of support passed by the Town of Petrolia regarding School Board Elections where Council directed staff to bring back a motion of support;

AND THAT Council of the Town of Fort Frances hereby support the resolution from the Town of Petrolia dated December 12, 2022 as attached hereto and forming part of this resolution."

If you have any questions regarding the above resolution, please do not hesitate to contact me via phone or email at msexton@fortfrances.ca

Sincerely,

ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE DIVISION



Mia Sexton
Deputy Clerk

c.c. Hon. Stephen Lecce, Minister of Education
All Ontario Municipalities



Received March 30, 2023
C-2023-096

Community Services

Legislative Services

March 29, 2023

Sent via email: minister.mah@ontario.ca

The Honourable Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing
Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
17th Floor, 777 Bay Street
Toronto, ON M7A 2J3

Honourable and Dear Sir

**Re: Declarations of Emergency for Homelessness, Mental Health and Opioid
Addiction – Region of Niagara Correspondence**

Please be advised the Municipal Council of the Town of Fort Erie at its meeting of March 27, 2023 received and supported correspondence from the Region of Niagara dated February 24, 2023 regarding Declarations of Emergency for Homelessness, Mental Health and Opioid Addiction and requesting the Regional Chair to send correspondence regarding:

- Action be taken to allocate a model for homelessness based on the results of the Auditor General 2021 report;
- The province immediately commit to fully funding gaps in mental health services as identified in the Needs Based Planning Project by Niagara Ontario Health Team's Mental Health and Additions Working Group, as well as ongoing annual funding increases;
- Reaffirming Regional Council's motion dated October 22, 2020 urging the Federal Government convene a task force to explore the legal regulations and decriminalization of all drugs in Canada;
- Requesting targeted advocacy be conducted in these areas, including development of a singular motion that can be ratified by municipal councils across Ontario calling on the province to take immediate action, and
- Urge the federal government to declare homelessness as a humanitarian crisis.

.../2

Mailing Address:

The Corporation of the Town of Fort Erie
1 Municipal Centre Drive, Fort Erie ON L2A 2S6

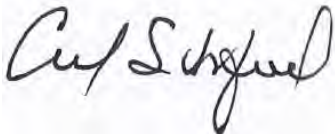
Office Hours 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Phone: (905) 871-1600 FAX: (905) 871-4022

Web-site: www.forterie.ca

Attached please find a copy of the Region of Niagara correspondence dated February 24, 2023.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Yours very truly,



Carol Schofield, Dipl.M.A.
Manager, Legislative Services/Clerk
cschofield@forterie.ca

CS:dlk

Attach

c.c:

The Honourable Jean-Yves Duclos, Minister of Health jean-yves.duclos@parl.gc.ca

The Honourable David Lametti, Minister of Justice and Attorney General david.lametti@parl.gc.ca

Matthew Anderson, President and CEO, Ontario Health info@ontariohealth.ca

Dr. M. Mustafa Hirji, Acting Medical Officer of Health and Commissioner, Public Health Mustafa.Hirji@niagararegion.ca

The Association of Municipalities of Ontario amo@amo.on.ca

Federation of Municipalities of Ontario resolutions@fcm.ca

All Ontario Municipalities

Local Area Municipalities

Niagara Region

A

A

Administration

Office of the Regional Clerk

1815 Sir Isaac Brock Way, PO Box 1042, Thorold, ON L2V 4T7

Telephone: 905-980-6000 Toll-free: 1-800-263-7215 Fax: 905-687-4977

www.niagararegion.ca

February 24, 2023

**CL 3-2023, February 23, 2023
PHSSC 2-2023, February 14, 2023
COM-C 14-2023, February 14, 2023**

DISTRIBUTION LIST

SENT ELECTRONICALLY

Motion Respecting Declarations of Emergency for Homelessness, Mental Health and Opioid Addiction

COM-C 14-2023

Regional Council, at its meeting held on February 23, 2023, passed the following recommendation, as amended, of its Public Health and Social Services Committee:

Whereas Niagara Regional Council acknowledges that the challenges of homelessness, mental health and the opioid crisis are exceptionally complex issues that have a measurable and significantly detrimental impact on the residents of the Niagara region, including the loss of life;

Whereas addressing these issues places extreme stress on upper and lower-tier municipal programs and services, the Niagara Regional Police, Niagara Health, Emergency Medical Services and various non-profit service providers across the region;

Whereas the challenges of homelessness, mental health and opioids have seen a trend of becoming more prevalent in recent years and continue to have a significant impact on the Niagara community;

Whereas Niagara Region, through the staff in Community Services and Public Health, has taken many steps to address these issues with the development and provision of best-practice programming designed to mitigate their impact on the community;

Whereas Niagara Regional Council acknowledges that the challenges of homelessness, mental health and the opioid crisis are intrinsically diverse and should not be viewed as a single monolithic problem;

Whereas addressing these challenges will require strategies and tactics that are specifically designed for each of the unique issues;

Whereas Niagara Region accepts that the responsibility to address these challenges rests with multiple stakeholders, including the provincial government and its agencies;

RECEIVED
MAR 27 2022
BY COUNCIL

Whereas 26 Niagara agencies within the Region, including Public Health and Emergency Medical Services, have collaboratively developed a Substance Use Prevention Strategy known as the Opioid Prevention and Education Network of Niagara, and are actively implementing it;

Whereas Niagara Region is a “Built for Zero” community that has accurate and timely data regarding its homeless population and delivers programs and services targeted for strategically helping those individuals experiencing homelessness;

Whereas the challenges of homelessness, mental health and opioid addiction are found throughout the entire province of Ontario and are not unique to Niagara;

Whereas Niagara Regional Council recognizes that municipal emergencies in Ontario are declared by the head of council as per the process detailed in the Emergency Management and Civil Protections Act; and

Whereas Niagara Regional Council acknowledges that the declaration of an emergency does not immediately result in a municipality receiving any additional funds or resources from senior levels of government.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

1. That the Regional Chair **BE DIRECTED** to formally issue three separate declarations of emergency, in the areas of homelessness, mental health and opioid addiction, as per the procedure outlined in the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act;
2. That the Regional Chair **BE DIRECTED** to send correspondence to the Provincial Government requesting that action be taken on the eight measures proposed by the Association of Local Public Health Agencies (as previously endorsed by Regional Council on June 23, 2022), including:
 - a. Creation of a multi-sectoral task force to guide the development of a robust provincial opioid response plan that will ensure necessary resourcing, policy change, and health and social system coordination;
 - b. Expanding access to evidence informed harm reduction programs and practices including lifting the provincial cap of 21 Consumption and Treatment Service (CTS) Sites, funding Urgent Public Health Needs Sites (UPHNS) and scaling up safer supply options;
 - c. Revision of the current CTS model to address the growing trends of opioid poisoning amongst those who are using inhalation methods;
 - d. Expanding access to opioid agonist therapy for opioid use disorder through a range of settings (e.g. mobile outreach, primary care, emergency departments, Rapid Access to Addiction Medicine Clinics), and a variety of medication options;

- e. Providing a long-term financial commitment to create more affordable and supportive housing for people in need, including people with substance use disorders;
 - f. Addressing the structural stigma and harms that discriminate against people who use drugs, through provincial support and advocacy to the Federal government to decriminalize personal use and possession of substances and ensure increased investments in health and social services at all levels;
 - g. Increasing investments in evidence-informed substance use prevention and mental health promotion initiatives that provide foundational support for the health, safety and well-being of individuals, families, and neighbourhoods, beginning from early childhood; and
 - h. Funding additional and dedicated positions for public health to support the critical coordination and leadership of local opioid and substance abuse strategies;
3. That the Regional Chair **BE DIRECTED** to send correspondence to the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing requesting action be taken to correct the funding allocation model for homelessness based on the results of Auditor General's 2021 report which found that provincial funding in this area is incorrect;
 4. That the Regional Chair **BE DIRECTED** to send correspondence to the Ministry of Health and the CEO of Ontario Health requesting that the province immediately commit to fully funding gaps in mental health service as have been identified in the Needs Based Planning project by Niagara Ontario Health Team's Mental Health and Addictions Working Group, as well as funding ongoing annual increases as required by inflation and population need;
 5. That the Regional Chair **BE DIRECTED** to send correspondence to Federal Minister of Justice and Attorney General, David Lametti, and Federal Minister of Health, Jean-Yves Duclos, reaffirming Regional Council's October 22, 2020 motion urging the Federal government convene a task force to explore the legal regulation and decriminalization of all drugs in Canada;
 6. That the Regional Chair **BE DIRECTED** to send correspondence to the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) requesting that targeted advocacy be conducted in these areas, including the development of a singular motion that can be ratified by municipal councils across Ontario calling on the province to take immediate action;
 7. That Niagara Region, through its Public Health and Social Services Committee, **URGE** the federal government to declare homelessness as a humanitarian crisis;
and

8. That this motion **BE CIRCULATED** to the local area municipalities, all municipalities in Ontario, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM), and local MPs and MPPs.

Yours truly,



Ann-Marie Norio
Regional Clerk
:kl

CLK-C 2023-019

Distribution List:

Local Area Municipalities
All Ontario Municipalities
Federation of Canadian Municipalities
Chris Bittle, Member of Parliament, St. Catharines
Vance Badawey, Member of Parliament, Niagara Centre
Tony Baldinelli, Member of Parliament, Niagara Falls
Dean Allison, Member of Parliament, Niagara West
Jennie Stevens, Member of Provincial Parliament, St. Catharines
Jeff Burch, Member of Provincial Parliament, Niagara Centre
Wayne Gates, Member of Provincial Parliament, Niagara Falls
Sam Oosterhoff, Member of Provincial Parliament, Niagara West



Received March 30, 2023
C-2023-097

Community Services

Legislative Services

March 29, 2023

Sent via email: premier@ontario.ca

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

Honourable and Dear Sir:

Re: Barriers for Women in Politics – Town of Grimsby Correspondence

Please be advised the Municipal Council of the Town of Fort Erie at its meeting of March 27, 2023 received and supported correspondence from the Town of Grimsby dated February 24, 2023 requesting other municipalities in Ontario and across Canada to join in supporting women in politics and promoting gender equality in all areas of society and to encourage action at the provincial level to create legislation to ensure equality, safety and security.

Attached please find a copy of the Town of Grimsby correspondence dated February 24, 2023.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Yours very truly,

Carol Schofield, Dipl.M.A.
Manager, Legislative Services/Clerk
cschofield@forterie.ca

CS:dlk
Attach.

c.c. The Honourable Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing minister.mah@ontario.ca
Wayne Gates, MPP - Niagara Falls wgates-co@ndp.on.ca
Tony Baldinelli, MP, Niagara Falls tony.baldinelli@parl.gc.ca
The Association of Municipalities of Ontario amo@amo.on.ca
All Ontario Municipalities

Mailing Address:

The Corporation of the Town of Fort Erie
1 Municipal Centre Drive, Fort Erie ON L2A 2S6

Office Hours 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Phone: (905) 871-1600 FAX: (905) 871-4022

Web-site: www.forterie.ca

B

B



**The Corporation of the Town of Grimsby
Administration**
Office of the Town Clerk
160 Livingston Avenue, Grimsby, ON L3M 0J5
Phone: 905-945-9634 Ext. 2171 | **Fax:** 905-945-5010
Email: bdunk@grimsby.ca

February 24, 2023

SENT VIA E-MAIL

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

Attention: Doug Ford, Premier

Dear Mr. Ford

RE: Barriers for Women in Politics

Please be advised that the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Grimsby at its meeting held on February 21, 2023 passed the following resolution:

C-23-055

Moved by: Councillor DiFlavio; Seconded by: Councillor Freake

WHEREAS, the Town of Grimsby values equality and inclusivity in all areas of life, including politics;

WHEREAS, women have historically been underrepresented in politics, and continue to face barriers and discrimination in their pursuit of elected office;

WHEREAS, misogyny and harassment have been identified as significant challenges for women in politics, both in Canada and around the world;

WHEREAS, the Town of Grimsby believes that all individuals have the right to participate in a political environment that is free from discrimination, harassment, and misogyny;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Town of Grimsby expresses its support for women in politics and their right to participate in a political environment that is free from misogyny and harassment, and where everyone feels equal.

RECEIVED

MAR 27 2022

BY COUNCIL

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Town of Grimsby commits to taking steps to ensure that our political environment is inclusive and welcoming to all individuals, regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or other identity factors.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Town of Grimsby encourages other municipalities in Ontario and across Canada to join us in supporting women in politics and promoting gender equality in all areas of society.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to all Ontario Municipalities for endorsement, the Premier of Ontario, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Grimsby's MP and MPP, and the Association of Municipalities of Ontario to express the Town of Grimsby's commitment to this issue and encourage action at the provincial level to create legislation to ensure equality, safety, and security.

UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED

If you require any additional information, please let me know.

Regards,



Bonnie Nistico-Dunk
Town Clerk

cc.

All Ontario Municipalities
Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing
Dean Allison, MP – Niagara West
Sam Oosterhoff, MPP – Niagara West
Association of Municipalities of Ontario



Received April 3, 2023
C-2023-098

The Honourable Doug Ford
Premier of Ontario
premier@ontario.ca

DELIVERED VIA EMAIL

March 31st 2023

Re: Bill 5 – Stopping Harassment and Abuse by Local Leaders Act

Dear Premier Ford,

Please be advised that at the Regular Council Meeting on March 29th 2023, the Town of Plympton-Wyoming Council passed the following motion, supporting the resolution from the Council of the Municipality of Chatham-Kent regarding *Bill 5 – Stopping Harassment and Abuse by Local Leaders Act*.

Motion 13

Moved by Councillor Mike Vasey

Seconded by Councillor John van Klaveren

That Council support item 'M' of correspondence from the Municipality of Chatham-Kent regarding Bill 5 – Stopping Harassment and Abuse by Local Leaders Act.

Carried.

If you have any questions regarding the above motion, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone or email at dgiles@plympton-wyoming.ca.

Sincerely,

Denny Giles
Deputy Clerk
Town of Plympton-Wyoming

cc: The Honourable Steve Clark – Minister of Municipal Affairs & Housing
Stephen Blais – MPP, Orléans; Member, Standing Committee on Justice Policy
Bob Bailey – MPP, Sarnia-Lambton
Association of Municipalities of Ontario
All Ontario Municipalities

March 6, 2023

The Honourable Doug Ford
Premier@ontario.ca

Re: Support Bill 5 - Stopping Harassment and Abuse by Local Leaders Act

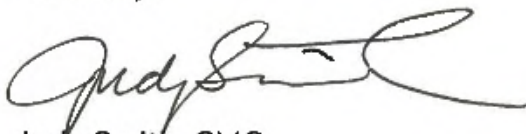
Please be advised the Council of the Municipality of Chatham-Kent, at its regular meeting held on March 6, 2023 passed the following resolution:

"That Chatham-Kent Council express its support for Bill 5 - Stopping Harassment and Abuse by Local Leaders Act which would require the code of conduct for municipal Councillors and members of local boards to include a requirement to comply with workplace violence and harassment policies and permit municipalities and local boards to direct the Integrity Commissioner to apply to the court to vacate a member's seat if the Commissioner's inquiry determines that the member has contravened this requirement;

And further that this resolution be circulated to the Honourable Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario; the Honourable Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing; the Honourable Stephen Blais, and local MPPs."

If you have any questions or comments, please contact Judy Smith at ckclerk@chatham-kent.ca

Sincerely,



Judy Smith, CMO
Director Municipal Governance/Clerk

C

Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing
Local MPPs
Ontario Municipalities



Received April 3, 2023
C-2023-099

The Honourable Steve Clark
Minister of Municipal Affairs & Housing
minister.mah@ontario.ca

The Honourable Peter Bethlenfalvy
Minister of Finance
minister.fin@ontario.ca

DELIVERED VIA EMAIL

March 31st 2023

Re: Municipalities Retaining Surplus Proceeds from Tax Sales

Dear Premier Ford,

Please be advised that at the Regular Council Meeting on March 29th 2023, the Town of Plympton-Wyoming Council passed the following motion, supporting the resolution from the Council of the Town of Essex regarding Municipalities Retaining Surplus Proceeds from Tax Sales.

Motion 14

Moved by Councillor Mike Vasey

Seconded by Councillor Bob Woolvett

That Council support item 'N' of correspondence from the Town of Essex regarding Municipalities Retaining Surplus Proceeds from Tax Sales.

Carried.

If you have any questions regarding the above motion, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone or email at dgiles@plympton-wyoming.ca.

Sincerely,

Denny Giles
Deputy Clerk
Town of Plympton-Wyoming

cc: Bob Bailey – MPP, Sarnia-Lambton
Association of Municipalities of Ontario
All Ontario Municipalities



CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF ESSEX

33 Talbot Street South, Essex, Ontario, N8M 1A8

p: 519.776.7336 f: 519.776.8811 | essex.ca

Honourable Steve Clark

Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
College Park 17th Floor, 777 Bay Street
Toronto, ON M7A 2J3

March 22, 2023

RE: The Reinstatement of Legislation Permitting a Municipality to Retain Surplus Proceeds from Tax Sales

Dear Honourable Steve Clark,

At its Regular Council Meeting held on March 6, 2023, Mayor Bondy brought forward a Notice of Motion for Council's consideration regarding the reinstatement of previous legislation permitting a municipality to retain surplus proceeds from tax sales. It was discussed that, prior to being repealed by the Modernizing Ontario's Municipal Legislation Act, 2017, Section 380(6) of the Municipal Act, 2001 allowed for a municipality to retain surplus proceeds from tax sales within their jurisdiction. It was further noted that the Public Tax Sale process is burdensome to a municipality who invest a considerable amount of time and money recovering these proceeds for the potential sole benefit of the Crown in Right of Ontario.

As a result of this discussion, Council passed the following resolution:

R23-03-081

Moved by: Mayor Bondy

Seconded by: Councillor Allard

That Council direct Administration to send a letter to all relevant taxation bodies, including the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, Essex County Council, MPP Anthony Leardi, Association of the Municipalities of Ontario and all other municipalities in Ontario urging them to re-instate previous legislation that permitted a Municipality to apply for and retain the surplus proceeds from a tax sale in their jurisdiction.

Carried

I trust you will find this satisfactory. If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,

Shelley Brown

Acting Clerk

sbrown@essex.ca



CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF ESSEX

33 Talbot Street South, Essex, Ontario, N8M 1A8

p: 519.776.7336 f: 519.776.8811 | essex.ca

c.c. Honourable Peter Bethlenfalvy, Minister of Finance
minister.fin@ontario.ca

Mary Birch, Interim Chief Administrative Officer
mbirch@countyofessex.ca

Anthony Leardi, MPP
anthony.leardi@pc.ola.org

Association of Municipalities of Ontario ("AMO")
resolutions@amo.on.ca

All other municipalities in Ontario



Received April 3, 2023
C-2023-100

Stacey Blair
Clerk, Town of Carleton Place
sblair@carletonplace.ca

DELIVERED VIA EMAIL

March 31st 2023

Re: Declaring Intimate Partner Violence and Violence Against Women an Epidemic

Dear Ms. Blair,

Please be advised that at the Regular Council Meeting on March 29th 2023, the Town of Plympton-Wyoming Council passed the following motion, supporting the resolution from the Council of the Town of Carleton Place regarding Declaring Intimate Partner Violence and Violence Against Women an Epidemic.

Motion 15

Moved by Councillor Kristen Rodrigues

Seconded by Councillor Mike Vasey

That Council support item 'J' of correspondence from the Town of Carleton Place regarding Declaring Intimate Partner Violence and Violence Against Women and Epidemic.

Carried.

If you have any questions regarding the above motion, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone or email at dgiles@plympton-wyoming.ca.

Sincerely,

Denny Giles
Deputy Clerk
Town of Plympton-Wyoming

cc: Association of Municipalities of Ontario
All Ontario Municipalities



Please be advised that at their meeting of March 7, 2023, the Council of the Town of Carleton Place passed the following motion:

Lanark County Interval House and Community Support

Motion No. 04-134-04

Moved by: Deputy Mayor Tennant

Seconded by: Councillor Comley

THAT the Town of Carleton Place recognizes the issues of violence in rural communities as serious to the health and wellness of local families; and

THAT the Town of Carleton Place recognizes the rural Renfrew County inquest as important to all rural communities; and

THAT based on the statistics of 4815 crisis calls and service provision to 527 women and children in our local community, the Council of the Town of Carleton Place declares IPV (intimate partner violence)/VAW (violence against women) an epidemic as per recommendation #1 of the Renfrew County jury recommendations; and

THAT this resolution be circulated to all municipalities in Ontario and the Association of Municipalities of Ontario.

CARRIED

Kind Regards,

Stacey Blair, B.A., Dipl. M.A.

Clerk, Town of Carleton Place

T: 613-257-6212 E: sblair@carletonplace.ca

Content copied from email.

Staci Landry, Deputy Clerk
City of Owen Sound
808 2nd Avenue East
Owen Sound, ON N4K 2H4



Telephone: 519-376-4440 ext. 1235
Facsimile: 519-371-0511
Email: slandry@owensound.ca
Website: www.owensound.ca

Received April 4, 2023
C-2023-101

April 4, 2023

Via email

To All Ontario Municipalities

Re: Support for Municipality of Chatham-Kent's Resolution re Reducing Municipal Insurance Costs

City Council, at its meeting held on March 27, 2023, considered the above-noted matter and passed Resolution No. R-230327-009 as follows:

"WHEREAS escalating insurance costs are one of this Council's Advocacy Priorities in the 2022-2023 Intergovernmental Action Plan;

AND WHEREAS at the January 12, 2023 Corporate Services Committee meeting, staff presented Report CR 23-008 that highlighted the City's annual insurance premiums have increased from \$782,331 to \$1,281,512 from 2020 to 2023, representing an accumulated increase of 64% over this period;

AND WHEREAS the annual increases to the City of Owen Sound's insurance premiums have been one of the most significant constraints in limiting yearly tax levy increases over the past four years;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT City Council directs staff to send a letter to all other municipalities in Ontario supporting the Municipality of Chatham-Kent calling for action to reduce insurance costs;

AND THAT the City Manager have staff participate in any groups that may be formed through the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) or directly with other municipalities to support this effort;

AND FURTHER THAT this resolution be forwarded to the AMO, Minister of Finance, Peter Bethlenfalvy, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Steve Clark, Attorney General, Doug Downey, MPP for Bruce-Grey-Owen Sound, Rick Byers, Premier Doug Ford, and MPP Marit Stiles, Leader of the Ontario New Democratic Party and Leader of the Opposition."

Staci Landry, Deputy Clerk
City of Owen Sound
808 2nd Avenue East
Owen Sound, ON N4K 2H4



Telephone: 519-376-4440 ext. 1235
Facsimile: 519-371-0511
Email: slandry@owensound.ca
Website: www.owensound.ca

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Staci Landry".

Staci Landry
Deputy Clerk

cc: Hon. Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario
Hon. Peter Bethlenfalvy, Minister of Finance
Hon. Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing
Hon. Doug Downey, Attorney General
Rick Byers, MPP Bruce-Grey-Owen Sound
Marit Stiles, Leader of the Ontario New Democratic Party and Leader of the
Opposition
Association of Municipalities of Ontario



Received April 4, 2023
C-2023-102

Judy Smith
Director Municipal Governance/Clerk
Municipality of Chatham-Kent
ckclerk@chatham-kent.ca

DELIVERED VIA EMAIL

March 31st 2023

Re: Reducing Municipal Insurance Costs

Dear Ms. Smith,

Please be advised that at the Regular Council Meeting on March 29th 2023, the Town of Plympton-Wyoming Council passed the following motion, supporting the resolution from the Council of the Municipality of Chatham-Kent regarding Reducing Municipal Insurance Costs.

Motion 12

Moved by Councillor Mike Vasey

Seconded by Deputy Mayor Netty McEwen

That Council support item 'L' of correspondence from the Municipality of Chatham-Kent regarding Reducing Municipal Insurance Costs.

Carried.

If you have any questions regarding the above motion, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone or email at dgiles@plympton-wyoming.ca.

Sincerely,

Denny Giles
Deputy Clerk
Town of Plympton-Wyoming

cc: Association of Municipalities of Ontario
All Ontario Municipalities

March 6, 2023

To All Ontario Municipalities

Resolution re Reducing Municipal Insurance Costs

Please be advised the Council of the Municipality of Chatham-Kent, at its regular meeting held on March 6, 2023 passed the following resolution:

“Whereas Chatham-Kent has faced multiple double digit increases to insurance premiums over the past years;

And Whereas the costs on insurance are having a significant impact on municipal budgets in Chatham-Kent and around the Province;

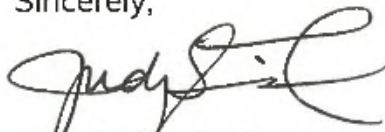
Now Therefore, Council direct administration to engage with other municipalities, the Association of Municipalities of Ontario, and any other relevant municipal associations, to determine what tools may be available to reduce insurance costs, including cooperative purchasing of insurance, creation of a municipal reciprocal insurance provider, or legislative changes to address insurance costs to municipalities.

And administration report back to Council regarding the result of this engagement and any recommended Council resolutions to support improvements to municipal insurance in Ontario.

Further that administration be directed to forward this motion to all other municipalities in Ontario seeking support and collaboration on this issue.”

If you have any questions or comments, please contact Judy Smith at ckclerk@chatham-kent.ca

Sincerely,



Judy Smith, CMO
Director Municipal Governance/Clerk

C AMO



Received April 5, 2023
C-2023-103

CLEARVIEW

April 5, 2023

C00.2023

Premier of Ontario
Legislative Building
Queens Park
Toronto, ON, M7A 1A4

Re: Barriers for Women in Politics

Please be advised that Council of the Township of Clearview, at its meeting held on April 3, 2023, passed a resolution supporting the correspondence/resolution from the Township of Lucan Biddulph regarding Barriers for Women in Politics:

Whereas, the Township of Clearview values equality and inclusivity in all areas of life, including politics;

Whereas, women have historically been underrepresented in politics, and continue to face barriers and discrimination in their pursuit of elected office;

Whereas, misogyny and harassment have been identified as significant challenges for women in politics, both in Canada and around the world;

Whereas, the Township of Clearview believes that all individuals have the right to participate in a political environment that is free from discrimination, harassment, and misogyny;

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the Township of Clearview expresses its support for women in politics and their right to participate in a political environment that is free from misogyny and harassment, and where everyone feels equal.

Be It Further Resolved, that the Township of Clearview commits to taking steps to ensure that our political environment is inclusive and welcoming to all individuals, regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or other identity factors.

Be It Further Resolved, that the Township of Clearview encourages other municipalities in Ontario and across Canada to join us in supporting women in politics and promoting gender equality in all areas of society.

Be It Further Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to all Ontario Municipalities for endorsement and the Premier of Ontario, to express the Township of Clearview's commitment to this issue and encourage action at the provincial level to create legislation to ensure equality, safety, and security.



CLEARVIEW

If you have any questions regarding the above, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sasha HelmKay', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Sasha HelmKay, B.A., Dipl. M.A., AOMC
Clerk/Director of Legislative Services

cc: All Ontario Municipalities



Received April 5, 2023
C-2023-104

CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH GLENGARRY

MOVED BY Stephanie Jaworski

RESOLUTION NO 119-2023

SECONDED BY Martin Lang

DATE April 3, 2023

WHEREAS an announcement was recently made by the Ontario Public School Boards' Association asking for the Government of Ontario to lift the moratorium on pupil accommodation reviews (and school closures) prior to the end of the 2022-2023 school year;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Township of South Glengarry passed a resolution on June 20, 2022 in support of the Community Schools Alliance's Three Point Action Plan designed to improve access to public education in rural and northern communities; namely:

THAT the Province of Ontario increase the Rural and Northern Education Fund (RNEF) to \$50 million;

THAT should the moratorium be lifted, that the moratorium remain in place for schools that qualify for the RNEF until a thorough review of the education funding formula is completed;

THAT before templates required by the 2018 Pupil Accommodation Review Guideline are developed, there be consultation with school boards and community groups including the Community Schools Alliance;

AND WHEREAS the Province of Ontario, through the Minister of Education, has acknowledged the negative social and economic impact school closures have on Rural and Northern Ontario communities, and committed to a review of the process to better reflect the needs of Rural and Northern Ontario prior to the lifting of the moratorium,

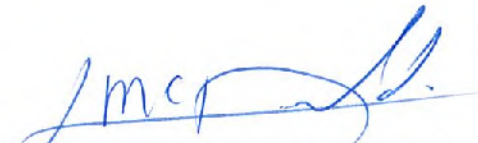
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Council of the Township of South Glengarry hereby respectfully requests that the Province of Ontario, through the Minister of Education, provide an update on the status of any review ^{of} to rural education funding, including the RNEF and the 2018 Pupil Accommodation Review guidelines.

ln



AND FURTHERMORE that this resolution be forwarded to the Premier, the Minister of Education, MPP Nolan Quinn, AMO, ROMA, EOWC and all Ontario municipalities.

CARRIED DEFEATED POSTPONED



Mayor Lachlan McDonald

Recorded Vote:	Yes	No
Mayor McDonald	—	—
Deputy Lang	—	—
Councillor Jaworski	—	—
Councillor McDonell	—	—
Councillor Bougie	—	—

**Ministry of
Municipal Affairs
and Housing**

Office of the Minister

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

**Ministère des
Affaires municipales
et du Logement**

Bureau du ministre

777, rue Bay, 17^e étage
Toronto (Ontario) M7A 2J3
Tél. : 416 585-7000



Received April 6, 2023
C-2023-105

234-2023-1754

April 6, 2023

Good afternoon,

Today, our government announced further action to tackle the housing supply crisis and reach our goal of 1.5 million homes by 2031. The *Helping Homebuyers, Protecting Tenants Act* is the latest in a series of steps our government is taking to increase housing supply and help more Ontarians find a home they can actually afford.

Despite external economic challenges that are slowing down new home construction, including inflation and soaring interest rates, Ontario's plan to build more homes faster is working – with the highest number of housing starts in more than 30 years in 2021 and 2022, and the highest number of rental housing starts on record last year.

Details about the range of measures in our plan can be found in the [news release here](#).

As part of the plan, our government is introducing a new province-wide planning policy document that would provide municipalities with more flexibility, reduce duplication, create more homes in urban and rural communities, support local economies and create jobs while continuing to protect the environment (including existing Greenbelt protections), and public safety. It would also require coordination between municipalities and school boards to consider school and childcare needs earlier in the planning process, so that families moving to new housing can expect that local schools will be available for their children.

Ontario is undertaking a 60-day consultation on the proposed new Provincial Planning Statement until June 6, 2023 <https://ero.ontario.ca/notice/019-6813>.

In addition, the plan contains numerous actions to further tackle Ontario's housing crisis, including:

- A \$6.5 million investment to appoint an additional 40 adjudicators and hire five staff to improve service standards and continue to reduce active applications and decision timeframes at the Landlord and Tenant Board. This increase more than doubles of the number of full-time adjudicators at the Landlord Tenant Board.

.../2

- Proposed changes to make life easier for renters, with changes that would, if passed, clarify and enhance tenants' rights to install air conditioners. We are proposing to further strengthen protections against evictions due to renovations, demolitions and conversions, as well as those for landlord's own use.
- Proposed changes to the *Planning Act*, *City of Toronto Act*, and *Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Act* to support the proposed new Provincial Planning Statement as well as other housing supply priorities.
- Doing more to protect first-time home buyers and their savings by expanding deposit insurance for First Home Savings Accounts held at Ontario credit unions.
- We are exploring a cooling-off/cancellation period on purchases of new freehold homes, and a requirement that purchasers of all new homes receive legal advice on their purchase agreements when they make one of the biggest purchases of their lives – a new home.

These and other related consultations can be found through the [Environmental Registry of Ontario and the Ontario Regulatory Registry](#).

Our plan was informed by AMO's 2022 A Blueprint for Action and ROMA's 2022 Task Force Report on Attainable Housing and Purpose-Built Rentals. These changes build on our continued work to provide a solid foundation to address Ontario's housing supply crisis over the long term and will be supplemented by continued action in the future.

The housing supply action plan is the latest in a series of steps our government is taking to increase housing supply and help more Ontarians find a home they can afford. We look forward to continued collaboration with our municipal partners to create the homes that Ontarians need today, tomorrow and in the decades to come.

Sincerely,



Steve Clark
Minister

c. Chief Administrative Officer



PROPOSED PROVINCIAL PLANNING STATEMENT

April 6, 2023

Environmental Registry of Ontario Posting # 019-6813

[PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

**PROPOSED
PROVINCIAL PLANNING STATEMENT
APRIL 2023**

Environmental Registry of Ontario
Posting # 019-6813

[PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

Preface

Proposed Provincial Planning Statement

April 2023

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) is seeking input on proposed policies for an integrated province-wide land use planning policy document. This proposed Provincial Planning Statement takes policies from both A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe and the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 to support the achievement of housing objectives across Ontario.

The Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 is issued under the *Planning Act* and is the primary provincial land use planning policy document, applying across Ontario. A Place to Grow is a growth plan issued under the *Places to Grow Act, 2005*. The Province is now seeking input on a proposed Provincial Planning Statement that would replace the existing Provincial Policy Statement and A Place to Grow.

Should the government adopt the proposed Provincial Planning Statement, the government would consequentially revoke the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 and A Place to Grow, as well as amend regulations (O. Reg. 416/05 and O. Reg. 311/06) under the Places to Grow Act, 2005.

Seeking Feedback

Please submit written comments or questions on the [Environmental Registry of Ontario](#) (ERO) in response to posting [#019-6813](#). The deadline for written comments is June 6, 2023.

[PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	1
Preamble	1
Legislative Authority	2
How to Read this Policy Statement	2
Vision	4
CHAPTER 2: BUILDING HOMES, SUSTAINING STRONG AND COMPETITIVE COMMUNITIES	6
2.1 Planning for People and Homes	6
2.2 Housing	7
2.3 Settlement Areas and Settlement Area Boundary Expansions	7
2.4 Strategic Growth Areas	8
2.5 Rural Areas in Municipalities	9
2.6 Rural Lands in Municipalities	10
2.7 Territory Without Municipal Organization	10
2.8 Employment	11
2.9 Energy Conservation, Air Quality and Climate Change	13
CHAPTER 3: INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES	14
3.1 General Policies for Infrastructure and Public Service Facilities	14
3.2 Transportation Systems	14
3.3 Transportation and Infrastructure Corridors	15
3.4 Airports, Rail and Marine Facilities	15
3.5 Land Use Compatibility	15
3.6 Sewage, Water and Stormwater	16
3.7 Waste Management	17
3.8 Energy Supply	17
3.9 Public Spaces, Recreation, Parks, Trails and Open Space	18
CHAPTER 4: WISE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES	19
4.1 Natural Heritage	19
4.2 Water	19
4.3 Agriculture	20
4.4 Minerals and Petroleum	22
4.5 Mineral Aggregate Resources	23
4.6 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology	24
CHAPTER 5: PROTECTING PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY	26
5.1 General Policies for Natural and Human-Made Hazards	26
5.2 Natural Hazards	26
5.3 Human-Made Hazards	27
CHAPTER 6: IMPLEMENTATION AND INTERPRETATION	28
6.1 General Policies for Implementation and Interpretation	28
6.2 Coordination	29
7: DEFINITIONS	31
8: APPENDIX – SCHEDULE 1: LIST OF LARGE AND FAST MUNICIPALITIES	44

Chapter 1: Introduction

Preamble

The proposed Provincial Planning Statement (or “Policy Statement”) provides policy direction on matters of provincial interest related to land use planning and development. As a key part of Ontario’s policy-led planning system, this Policy Statement sets the policy foundation for regulating the development and use of land. It also supports the provincial goal to enhance the quality of life for all Ontarians.

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

The proposed Provincial Planning Statement also provides policy direction on matters applying only to Ontario’s largest and fastest growing municipalities with the greatest need for housing. *Large and fast-growing municipalities* is a defined term and the list of these municipalities is identified in Schedule 1 of this Policy Statement.

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

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

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

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

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

The Province’s rich cultural diversity is one of its distinctive and defining features. Indigenous communities have a unique relationship with the land and its resources, which continues to shape the history and economy of the Province today. Ontario recognizes the unique role Indigenous communities have in land use planning and development, and the contribution of

Indigenous communities' perspectives and traditional knowledge to land use planning decisions. The Province recognizes the importance of consulting with Aboriginal communities on planning matters that may affect their section 35 Aboriginal or treaty rights.

Legislative Authority

The proposed Provincial Planning Statement is issued under the authority of section 3 of the *Planning Act* and came into effect on [effective date]. This Policy Statement applies to all decisions in respect of the exercise of any authority that affects a planning matter made on or after [effective date].

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

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

How to Read this Policy Statement

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

Read the Entire Policy Statement

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

While specific policies sometimes refer to other policies for ease of use, these cross-references do not take away from the need to read this Policy Statement as a whole.

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

Consider Specific Policy Language

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

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

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

Geographic Scale of Policies

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

While this Policy Statement is to be read as a whole, not all policies will be applicable to every site, feature or area. This Policy Statement applies at a range of geographic scales.

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

Policies Represent Minimum Standards

The policies of this Policy Statement represent minimum standards.

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

Defined Terms and Meanings

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

Provincial Guidance

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

Relationship with Provincial Plans

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

Provincial plans, such as the Greenbelt Plan and the Growth Plan for Northern Ontario, build upon the policy foundation provided by this Policy Statement. They provide additional land use

planning policies to address issues facing specific geographic areas in Ontario.

Provincial plans are to be read in conjunction with this Policy Statement. They take precedence over the policies of this Policy Statement to the extent of any conflict, except where the relevant legislation provides otherwise.

Where the policies of provincial plans address the same, similar, related, or overlapping matters as the policies of this Policy Statement, applying the more specific policies of the provincial plan satisfies the more general requirements of this Policy Statement. In contrast, where matters addressed in this Policy Statement do not overlap with policies in provincial plans, the policies in this Policy Statement must be independently satisfied.

Land use planning decisions made by municipalities, planning boards, the Province, or a commission or agency of the government must be consistent with this Policy Statement. Where provincial plans are in effect, planning decisions must conform or not conflict with them, as the case may be.

Vision

Ontario is a vast province with a diversity of urban, rural and northern communities that is distinguished by different populations, economic activity, pace of growth, and physical and natural conditions.

The long-term prosperity and social well-being of Ontario depends on celebrating these differences and planning for complete communities for people of all ages, abilities and incomes. More than anything, a prosperous Ontario will see the building of more homes for all Ontarians. In addition, a prosperous Ontario will support a strong and competitive economy, and a clean and healthy environment.

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

A successful Ontario will also be one with a competitive advantage of being investment-ready and celebrated for its influence, innovation and cultural diversity. The Ontario economy will continue to mature into a centre of industry and commerce of global significance. Central to this success will be the people who live and work in this Province.

Ontario's land use planning framework, and the decisions that are made, shape how our communities grow and prosper. While progress has been made, equity-deserving groups still face a complex range of challenges. Municipalities will work with the Province to design complete communities with increased access to housing, employment, schools, transportation options, recreation and public spaces, and services that are equitable and sustainable for all Ontarians.

Land use will be managed to accommodate appropriate development to meet the full range of current and future needs. Efficient land use and development patterns will contribute to achieving equitable outcomes for all Ontarians by design. Downtowns, main streets and rural

areas will be vital and viable. Cultural heritage and archaeology in Ontario will provide people with a sense of place. Prioritizing compact and transit-supportive design, where locally appropriate, and optimizing investments in infrastructure and public service facilities will support convenient access to housing, quality employment, services and recreation for all Ontarians.

Housing must be built in the right places so that Ontario's vibrant agricultural sector and sensitive areas will continue to form part of the Province's economic prosperity and overall identity. Growth and development will be focused within urban and rural settlements that will, in turn, support and protect the long-term viability of rural areas, local food production and the agri-food network.

The wise use and management of resources will be encouraged including natural areas, agricultural lands and the Great Lakes while providing attention to appropriate housing supply and public health and safety. Potential risks to public health or safety or of property damage from natural hazards and human-made hazards, including the risks associated with the impacts of climate change will be mitigated. This will require the Province, planning authorities, and conservation authorities to work together.

Across rural Ontario, local circumstances vary by region. Northern Ontario's natural environment and vast geography offer different opportunities than the predominately agricultural areas of the southern regions of the Province. The Province will continue to ensure northern communities are supported and economic growth is promoted so that the region remains strong, while protecting its natural features.

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

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

Chapter 2: Building Homes, Sustaining Strong and Competitive Communities

2.1 Planning for People and Homes

1. At the time of each official plan update, sufficient land shall be made available to accommodate an appropriate range and mix of land uses to meet projected needs for a time horizon of at least 25 years, informed by provincial guidance. Planning for *infrastructure, public service facilities, strategic growth areas* and *employment areas* may extend beyond this time horizon.

Where the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing has made a zoning order, the resulting development potential shall be in addition to projected needs over the planning horizon established in the official plan. At the time of the municipality’s next official plan update, this additional growth shall be incorporated into the official plan and related infrastructure plans.

2. To provide for an appropriate range and mix of *housing options* and densities required to meet projected requirements of current and future residents of the *regional market area*, planning authorities shall:
 - a) maintain at all times the ability to accommodate residential growth for a minimum of 15 years through lands which are *designated and available* for residential development; and
 - b) maintain at all times where new development is to occur, land with servicing capacity sufficient to provide at least a three-year supply of residential units available through lands suitably zoned, including units in draft approved or registered plans.
3. Where planning is conducted by an upper-tier municipality, the land and unit supply maintained by the lower-tier municipality identified in policy 2.1.2 shall be based on and reflect the allocation of population and units by the upper-tier municipality.
4. Planning authorities should support the achievement of *complete communities* by:
 - a) accommodating an appropriate range and mix of land uses, *housing options, transportation options with multimodal access, employment, public service facilities* and other institutional uses (including, schools and associated child care facilities, long-term care facilities, places of worship and cemeteries), recreation, parks and open space, and other uses to meet long-term needs;
 - b) improving accessibility for people of all ages and abilities by addressing land use barriers which restrict their full participation in society; and
 - c) improving social equity and overall quality of life for people of all ages, abilities, and incomes, including equity-deserving groups.

2.2 Housing

1. Planning authorities shall provide for an appropriate range and mix of *housing options* and densities to meet projected needs of current and future residents of the *regional market area* by:
 - a) coordinating land use planning and planning for housing with Service Managers to address the full range of *housing options* including housing affordability needs;
 - b) permitting and facilitating:
 1. all *housing options* required to meet the social, health, economic and well-being requirements of current and future residents, including *additional needs housing* and needs arising from demographic changes and employment opportunities; and
 2. all types of residential *intensification*, including the conversion of existing commercial and institutional buildings for residential use, development and introduction of new *housing options* within previously developed areas, and *redevelopment* which results in a net increase in residential units in accordance with policy 2.3.3;
 - c) promoting densities for new housing which efficiently use land, resources, *infrastructure* and *public service facilities*, and support the use of *active transportation*; and
 - d) requiring *transit-supportive* development and prioritizing *intensification*, including potential air rights development, in proximity to transit, including corridors and stations.

2.3 Settlement Areas and Settlement Area Boundary Expansions

1. *Settlement areas* shall be the focus of growth and development. Within *settlement areas*, growth should be focused in, where applicable, *strategic growth areas*, including *major transit station areas*.
2. Land use patterns within *settlement areas* should be based on densities and a mix of land uses which:
 - a) efficiently use land and resources;
 - b) optimize existing and planned *infrastructure* and *public service facilities*;
 - c) support *active transportation*;
 - d) are *transit-supportive*, as appropriate; and
 - e) are *freight-supportive*.
3. Planning authorities should support general *intensification* and *redevelopment* to support the achievement of *complete communities*, including by planning for a range and mix of *housing options* and prioritizing planning and investment in the necessary *infrastructure* and *public service facilities*.

4. In identifying a new *settlement area* or allowing a *settlement area* boundary expansion, planning authorities should consider the following:
 - a) that there is sufficient capacity in existing or planned *infrastructure* and *public service facilities*;
 - b) the applicable lands do not comprise *specialty crop areas*;
 - c) the new or expanded *settlement area* complies with the *minimum distance separation formulae*;
 - d) impacts on agricultural lands and operations which are adjacent or close to the *settlement area* are avoided, or where avoidance is not possible, minimized and mitigated to the extent feasible as determined through an *agricultural impact assessment* or equivalent analysis, based on provincial guidance; and
 - e) the new or expanded *settlement area* provides for the phased progression of urban development.
5. Planning authorities are encouraged to establish density targets for new *settlement areas* or *settlement area* expansion lands, as appropriate, based on local conditions. *Large and fast-growing municipalities* are encouraged to plan for a minimum density target of 50 residents and jobs per gross hectare.

2.4 Strategic Growth Areas

2.4.1 General Policies for Strategic Growth Areas

1. To support the achievement of *complete communities*, a range and mix of *housing options*, *intensification* and more mixed-use development, planning authorities may, and *large and fast-growing municipalities* shall, identify and focus growth and development in *strategic growth areas* by:
 - a) identifying an appropriate minimum density target for each *strategic growth area*; and
 - b) identifying the appropriate type and scale of development in *strategic growth areas* and transition of built form to adjacent areas.
2. Any reduction in the size or change in the location of *urban growth centres* identified in an in effect official plan as of [effective date] may only occur through a new official plan or official plan amendment adopted under section 26 of the *Planning Act*.

2.4.2 Major Transit Station Areas

1. *Large and fast-growing municipalities* shall delineate the boundaries of *major transit station areas* on *higher order transit* corridors through a new official plan or official plan amendment adopted under section 26 of the *Planning Act*. The delineation shall define an area within a 500 to 800 metre radius of a transit station and that maximizes the number of potential transit users that are within walking distance of the station.
2. Within *major transit station areas* on *higher order transit* corridors, *large and fast-growing municipalities* shall plan for a minimum density target of:

- a) 200 residents and jobs combined per hectare for those that are served by subways;
 - b) 160 residents and jobs combined per hectare for those that are served by light rail or bus rapid transit; or
 - c) 150 residents and jobs combined per hectare for those that are served by commuter or regional inter-city rail.
3. For any particular *major transit station area*, *large and fast-growing municipalities* may request the Minister to approve an official plan or official plan amendment with a target that is lower than the applicable target established in policy 2.4.2.2, where it has been demonstrated that this target cannot be achieved because:
- a) *development* is prohibited by provincial policy or severely restricted on a significant portion of the lands within the delineated area; or
 - b) there are a limited number of residents and jobs associated with the built form, but a *major trip generator* or feeder service will sustain high ridership at the station or stop.
4. Planning authorities that are not *large and fast-growing municipalities* may plan for *major transit station areas* on *higher order transit* corridors by delineating boundaries and establishing minimum density targets.
5. Planning authorities may plan for *major transit station areas* that are not on *higher order transit* corridors by delineating boundaries and establishing minimum density targets.
6. All *major transit station areas* should be planned and designed to be *transit-supportive* and to achieve *multimodal* access to stations and connections to nearby *major trip generators* by providing, where feasible:
- a) connections to local and regional transit services to support *transit service integration*;
 - b) *infrastructure* that accommodates a range of mobility needs and supports *active transportation*, including sidewalks, bicycle lanes, and secure bicycle parking; and
 - c) commuter pick-up/drop-off areas.

2.5 Rural Areas in Municipalities

1. Healthy, integrated and viable *rural areas* should be supported by:
- a) building upon rural character, and leveraging rural amenities and assets;
 - b) promoting regeneration, including the *redevelopment* of *brownfield sites*;
 - c) accommodating an appropriate range and mix of housing in rural *settlement areas*;
 - d) using rural *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* efficiently;
 - e) promoting diversification of the economic base and employment opportunities through goods and services, including value-added products and the sustainable management or use of resources;
 - f) providing opportunities for sustainable and diversified tourism, including leveraging historical, cultural, and natural assets;

- g) conserving biodiversity and considering the ecological benefits provided by nature; and
 - h) providing opportunities for economic activities in *prime agricultural areas*, in accordance with policy 4.3.
2. When directing development in rural *settlement areas* in accordance with policy 2.3, planning authorities shall give consideration to locally appropriate rural characteristics, the scale of development and the provision of appropriate service levels.

Growth and development may be directed to *rural lands* in accordance with policy 2.6, including where a municipality does not have a *settlement area*.

2.6 Rural Lands in Municipalities

1. On *rural lands* located in municipalities, permitted uses are:
- a) the management or use of resources;
 - b) resource-based recreational uses (including recreational dwellings not intended as permanent residences);
 - c) residential development, including lot creation and multi-lot residential development, where site conditions are suitable for the provision of appropriate *sewage and water services*;
 - d) *agricultural uses, agriculture-related uses, on-farm diversified uses and normal farm practices*, in accordance with provincial standards;
 - e) home occupations and home industries;
 - f) cemeteries; and
 - g) other rural land uses.
2. Development that can be sustained by rural service levels should be promoted.
3. Development shall be appropriate to the *infrastructure* which is planned or available, and avoid the need for the uneconomical expansion of this *infrastructure*.
4. Opportunities to support a diversified rural economy should be promoted by protecting agricultural and other resource-related uses and directing non-related development to areas where it will minimize constraints on these uses.
5. New land uses, including the creation of lots, and new or expanding livestock facilities, shall comply with the *minimum distance separation formulae*.

2.7 Territory Without Municipal Organization

1. On *rural lands* located in territory without municipal organization, the focus of development activity shall be related to the sustainable management or use of resources and resource-based recreational uses (including recreational dwellings not intended as permanent residences).
2. Development shall be appropriate to the *infrastructure* which is planned or available, and avoid the need for the unjustified and/or uneconomical expansion of this *infrastructure*.

3. The establishment of new permanent townships shall not be permitted.
4. In areas adjacent to and surrounding municipalities, only development that is related to the sustainable management or use of resources and resource-based recreational uses (including recreational dwellings not intended as permanent residences) shall be permitted. Other uses may only be permitted if:
 - a) the area forms part of a planning area;
 - b) the necessary *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* are planned or available to support the development and are financially viable over their life cycle; and
 - c) it has been determined that the impacts of development will not place an undue strain on the *public service facilities* and *infrastructure* provided by adjacent municipalities, regions and/or the Province.

2.8 Employment

2.8.1 Supporting a Modern Economy

1. Planning authorities shall promote economic development and competitiveness by:
 - a) providing for an appropriate mix and range of employment, institutional, and broader mixed uses to meet long-term needs;
 - b) providing opportunities for a diversified economic base, including maintaining a range and choice of suitable sites for employment uses which support a wide range of economic activities and ancillary uses, and take into account the needs of existing and future businesses;
 - c) identifying strategic sites for investment, monitoring the availability and suitability of employment sites, including market-ready sites, and seeking to address potential barriers to investment; and
 - d) encouraging *intensification* of employment uses and compact, mixed-use development that incorporates compatible employment uses such as office, retail, industrial, manufacturing and warehousing, to support the achievement of *complete communities*.
2. Industrial, manufacturing and small-scale warehousing uses that could be located adjacent to *sensitive land uses* without *adverse effects* are encouraged in *strategic growth areas* and other mixed-use areas where *frequent transit* service is available, outside of *employment areas*.
3. On lands for employment outside of *employment areas*, and taking into account the transition of uses to prevent *adverse effects*, a diverse mix of land uses, including residential, employment, *public service facilities* and other institutional uses shall be permitted to support the achievement of *complete communities*.
4. Official plans and zoning by-laws shall not contain provisions that are more restrictive than policy 2.8.1.3 except for purposes of public health and safety.
5. Major office and major institutional development should be directed to *major transit station areas* or other *strategic growth areas* where *frequent transit* service is available.

2.8.2 Employment Areas

1. Planning authorities shall plan for, protect and preserve *employment areas*:
 - a) for current and future uses and ensure that the necessary *infrastructure* is provided to support current and projected needs; and
 - b) that are located in proximity to *major goods movement facilities and corridors*, including facilities and corridors identified in provincial transportation plans, for the *employment area* uses that require those locations.
2. Planning authorities shall designate, protect and plan for all *employment areas* in *settlement areas* by:
 - a) planning for *employment area* uses over the long-term that require those locations including manufacturing, research and development in connection with manufacturing, warehousing and goods movement, and associated retail and office uses and ancillary facilities;
 - b) prohibiting residential uses, commercial uses, *public service facilities* and other institutional uses;
 - c) prohibiting retail and office uses that are not associated with the primary employment use;
 - d) prohibiting other *sensitive land uses* that are not ancillary to the primary employment use; and
 - e) including an appropriate transition to adjacent non-*employment areas* to ensure land use compatibility.
3. Planning authorities shall assess and update *employment areas* identified in official plans to ensure that this designation is appropriate to the planned function of *employment areas*.
4. Planning authorities may remove lands from *employment areas* only where it has been demonstrated that:
 - a) there is an identified need for the removal and the land is not required for *employment area* uses over the long term;
 - b) the proposed uses would not negatively impact the overall viability of the *employment area* by:
 1. avoiding, or where avoidance is not possible, minimizing and mitigating potential impacts to existing or planned *employment area* uses in accordance with policy 3.5; and
 2. maintaining access to *major goods movement facilities and corridors*;
 - c) existing or planned *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* are available to accommodate the proposed uses.

2.9 Energy Conservation, Air Quality and Climate Change

1. Planning authorities shall plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and prepare for the *impacts of a changing climate* through approaches that:
 - a) support the achievement of compact, *transit-supportive*, and *complete communities*;
 - b) incorporate climate change considerations in planning for and the development of *infrastructure*, including stormwater management systems, and *public service facilities*;
 - c) support energy conservation and efficiency;
 - d) promote *green infrastructure*, *low impact development*, and *active transportation*, protect the environment and improve air quality; and
 - e) take into consideration any additional approaches that help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and build community resilience to the *impacts of a changing climate*.

Chapter 3: Infrastructure and Facilities

3.1 General Policies for Infrastructure and Public Service Facilities

1. *Infrastructure* and *public service facilities* shall be provided in an efficient manner while accommodating projected needs.

Planning for *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* shall be coordinated and integrated with land use planning and growth management so that they:

- a) are financially viable over their life cycle, which may be demonstrated through asset management planning;
 - b) leverage the capacity of development proponents, where appropriate; and
 - c) are available to meet current and projected needs.
2. Planning and investments in *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* should be prioritized to support *strategic growth areas* as focal areas for growth and development.
 3. Before consideration is given to developing new *infrastructure* and *public service facilities*:
 - a) the use of existing *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* should be optimized; and
 - b) opportunities for adaptive re-use should be considered, wherever feasible.
 4. *Infrastructure* and *public service facilities* should be strategically located to support the effective and efficient delivery of emergency management services, and to ensure the protection of public health and safety in accordance with the policies in Chapter 5: Protecting Public Health and Safety.
 5. *Public service facilities* should be co-located to promote cost-effectiveness and facilitate service integration, access to transit and *active transportation*.
 6. Planning authorities, in consultation with school boards, should consider and encourage innovative approaches in the design of schools and associated child care facilities, such as schools integrated in high-rise developments, in *strategic growth areas*, and other areas with a *compact built form*.

3.2 Transportation Systems

1. *Transportation systems* should be provided which are safe, energy efficient, facilitate the movement of people and goods, and are appropriate to address projected needs.
2. Efficient use should be made of existing and planned *infrastructure*, including through the use of *transportation demand management* strategies, where feasible.
3. As part of a *multimodal* transportation system, connectivity within and among *transportation systems* and modes should be maintained and, where possible, improved including connections which cross jurisdictional boundaries.

3.3 Transportation and Infrastructure Corridors

1. Planning authorities shall plan for and protect corridors and rights-of-way for *infrastructure*, including transportation, transit and electricity generation facilities and transmission systems to meet current and projected needs.
2. *Major goods movement facilities and corridors* shall be protected for the long term.
3. Planning authorities shall not permit *development* in *planned corridors* that could preclude or negatively affect the use of the corridor for the purpose(s) for which it was identified.

New *development* proposed on *adjacent lands* to existing or *planned corridors* and transportation facilities should be compatible with, and supportive of, the long-term purposes of the corridor and should be designed to avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize and mitigate negative impacts on and from the corridor and transportation facilities.

4. The preservation and reuse of abandoned corridors for purposes that maintain the corridor's integrity and continuous linear characteristics should be encouraged, wherever feasible.
5. The co-location of linear *infrastructure* should be promoted, where appropriate.

3.4 Airports, Rail and Marine Facilities

1. Planning for land uses in the vicinity of *airports*, *rail facilities* and *marine facilities* shall be undertaken so that:
 - a) their long-term operation and economic role is protected; and
 - b) *airports*, *rail facilities* and *marine facilities* and *sensitive land uses* are appropriately designed, buffered and/or separated from each other, in accordance with policy 3.5.
2. *Airports* shall be protected from incompatible land uses and development by:
 - a) prohibiting new residential *development* and other sensitive land uses in areas near *airports* above 30 NEF/NEP;
 - b) considering redevelopment of existing residential uses and other sensitive land uses or infilling of residential and other sensitive land uses in areas above 30 NEF/NEP only if it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the long-term function of the *airport*; and
 - c) discouraging land uses which may cause a potential aviation safety hazard.

3.5 Land Use Compatibility

1. *Major facilities* and *sensitive land uses* shall be planned and developed to avoid, or if avoidance is not possible, minimize and mitigate any potential *adverse effects* from odour, noise and other contaminants, minimize risk to public health and safety, and to ensure the long-term operational and economic viability of *major facilities* in accordance with provincial guidelines, standards and procedures.

2. Where avoidance is not possible in accordance with policy 3.5.1, planning authorities shall protect the long-term viability of existing or planned industrial, manufacturing or other *major facilities* that are vulnerable to encroachment by ensuring that proposed adjacent *sensitive land uses* are only permitted if potential impacts to industrial, manufacturing or other *major facilities* are minimized and mitigated in accordance with provincial guidelines, standards and procedures.

3.6 Sewage, Water and Stormwater

1. Planning for *sewage and water services* shall:
 - a) accommodate forecasted growth in a manner that promotes the efficient use and optimization of existing *municipal sewage services* and *municipal water services* and existing *private communal sewage services* and *private communal water services*;
 - b) ensure that these services are provided in a manner that:
 1. can be sustained by the water resources upon which such services rely;
 2. is feasible and financially viable over their life cycle;
 3. protects human health and safety, and the natural environment, including the *quality and quantity of water*; and
 4. considers comprehensive municipal planning for these services, where applicable.
 - c) promote water and energy conservation and efficiency;
 - d) integrate servicing and land use considerations at all stages of the planning process;
 - e) be in accordance with the servicing options outlined through policies 3.6.2, 3.6.3, 3.6.4 and 3.6.5; and
 - f) integrate with source protection planning.
2. *Municipal sewage services* and *municipal water services* are the preferred form of servicing for *settlement areas* to support protection of the environment and minimize potential risks to human health and safety. For clarity, *municipal sewage services* and *municipal water services* include both centralized servicing systems and decentralized servicing systems.
3. Where *municipal sewage services* and *municipal water services* are not available, planned or feasible, *private communal sewage services* and *private communal water services* are the preferred form of servicing for multi-unit/lot *development* to support protection of the environment and minimize potential risks to human health and safety.
4. Where *municipal sewage services* and *municipal water services* or *private communal sewage services* and *private communal water services* are not available, planned or feasible, *individual on-site sewage services* and *individual on-site water services* may be used provided that site conditions are suitable for the long-term provision of such services with no *negative impacts*.

At the time of the official plan review or update, planning authorities should assess the long-term impacts of *individual on-site sewage services* and *individual on-site water services* on environmental health and the financial viability or feasibility of other forms of servicing set out in policies 3.6.2 and 3.6.3.

5. *Partial services* shall only be permitted in the following circumstances:
 - a) where they are necessary to address failed *individual on-site sewage services* and *individual on-site water services* in existing development; or
 - b) within *settlement areas*, to allow for infilling and minor rounding out of existing development on *partial services* provided that site conditions are suitable for the long-term provision of such services with no *negative impacts*.
6. In rural areas, where *partial services* have been provided to address failed services in accordance with policy 3.6.5 (a), infilling on existing lots of record may be permitted where this would represent a logical and financially viable connection to the existing *partial service* and provided that site conditions are suitable for the long-term provision of such services with no *negative impacts*.
7. Planning authorities may allow lot creation where there is confirmation of sufficient *reserve sewage system capacity* and *reserve water system capacity*.
8. Planning for stormwater management shall:
 - a) be integrated with planning for *sewage and water services* and ensure that systems are optimized, retrofitted as appropriate, feasible and financially viable over their full life cycle;
 - b) minimize, or, where possible, prevent increases in contaminant loads;
 - c) minimize erosion and changes in water balance including through the use of *green infrastructure*;
 - d) mitigate risks to human health, safety, property and the environment;
 - e) maximize the extent and function of vegetative and pervious surfaces;
 - f) promote best practices, including stormwater attenuation and re-use, water conservation and efficiency, and *low impact development*; and
 - g) align with any comprehensive municipal plans for stormwater management that consider cumulative impacts of stormwater from development on a *watershed* scale.

3.7 Waste Management

1. *Waste management systems* need to be planned for and provided that are of an appropriate size, type, and location to accommodate present and future requirements, and facilitate integrated waste management.

3.8 Energy Supply

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

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

1. Healthy, active, and inclusive communities should be promoted by:
 - a) planning public streets, spaces and facilities to be safe, meet the needs of persons of all ages and abilities, including pedestrians, foster social interaction and facilitate *active transportation* and community connectivity;
 - b) planning and providing for the needs of persons of all ages and abilities in the distribution of a full range of publicly-accessible built and natural settings for recreation, including facilities, parklands, public spaces, open space areas, trails and linkages, and, where practical, water-based resources;
 - c) providing opportunities for public access to shorelines; and
 - d) recognizing provincial parks, conservation reserves, and other protected areas, and minimizing negative impacts on these areas.

Chapter 4: Wise Use and Management of Resources

4.1 Natural Heritage

As of April 6, 2023, natural heritage policies and related definitions remain under consideration by the government. Once proposed policies and definitions are ready for review and input, they will be made available through a separate posting on the Environmental Registry of Ontario. ERO# 019-6813 will be updated with a link to the relevant posting once it is available.

4.2 Water

1. Planning authorities shall protect, improve or restore the *quality and quantity of water* by:
 - a) using the *watershed* as the ecologically meaningful scale for integrated and long-term planning, which can be a foundation for considering cumulative impacts of development;
 - b) minimizing potential *negative impacts*, including cross-jurisdictional and cross-*watershed* impacts;
 - c) identifying *water resource systems*;
 - d) maintaining linkages and functions of *water resource systems*;
 - e) implementing necessary restrictions on *development* and *site alteration* to:
 1. protect drinking water supplies and *designated vulnerable areas*; and
 2. protect, improve or restore *vulnerable* surface and ground water, and their *hydrologic functions*;
 - f) planning for efficient and sustainable use of water resources, through practices for water conservation and sustaining water quality; and
 - g) ensuring consideration of environmental lake capacity, where applicable.
2. *Development* and *site alteration* shall be restricted in or near *sensitive surface water features* and *sensitive ground water features* such that these features and their related *hydrologic functions* will be protected, improved or restored, which may require mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches.
3. Municipalities are encouraged to undertake *watershed planning* to inform planning for *sewage and water services* and stormwater management, including *low impact development*, and the protection, improvement or restoration of the *quality and quantity of water*.

4.3 Agriculture

4.3.1 General Policies for Agriculture

1. Planning authorities are encouraged to use an *agricultural system* approach, based on provincial guidance, to maintain and enhance a geographically continuous agricultural land base and support and foster the long-term economic prosperity and productive capacity of the *agri-food network*.
2. As part of the agricultural land base, *prime agricultural areas*, including *specialty crop areas*, shall be designated and protected for long-term use for agriculture.
3. *Specialty crop areas* shall be given the highest priority for protection, followed by Canada Land Inventory Class 1, 2, and 3 lands, and any associated Class 4 through 7 lands within the *prime agricultural area*, in this order of priority.

4.3.2 Permitted Uses

1. In *prime agricultural areas*, permitted uses and activities are: *agricultural uses*, *agriculture-related uses* and *on-farm diversified uses* based on provincial guidance.

Proposed *agriculture-related uses* and *on-farm diversified uses* shall be compatible with, and shall not hinder, surrounding agricultural operations. Criteria for these uses may be based on provincial guidance or municipal approaches, as set out in municipal planning documents, which achieve the same objectives.

2. In *prime agricultural areas*, all types, sizes and intensities of *agricultural uses* and *normal farm practices* shall be promoted and protected in accordance with provincial standards.
3. New land uses in *prime agricultural areas*, including the creation of lots and new or expanding livestock facilities, shall comply with the *minimum distance separation formulae*.
4. A principal dwelling associated with an agricultural operation may be permitted in *prime agricultural areas* as an agricultural use, in accordance with provincial guidance, except where prohibited in accordance with policy 4.3.3.1 b).
5. Subordinate to the principal dwelling, up to two additional residential units may be permitted in *prime agricultural areas*, provided that:
 - a) any additional residential units are within, attached to, or in close proximity to the principal dwelling;
 - b) any additional residential unit complies with the *minimum distance separation formulae*;
 - c) any additional residential unit is compatible with, and would not hinder, surrounding agricultural operations; and
 - d) appropriate *sewage and water services* will be provided.

The additional residential units may only be severed from the lot containing the principal dwelling in accordance with policy 4.3.3.1.

4.3.3 Lot Creation and Lot Adjustments

1. Residential lot creation in *prime agricultural areas* is only permitted in accordance with provincial guidance for:
 - a) new residential lots created from a lot or parcel of land that existed on January 1, 2023, provided that:
 1. agriculture is the principal use of the existing lot or parcel of land;
 2. the total number of lots created from a lot or parcel of land as it existed on January 1, 2023 does not exceed three;
 3. any residential use is compatible with, and would not hinder, surrounding agricultural operations; and
 4. any new lot:
 - i. is located outside of a *specialty crop area*;
 - ii. complies with the *minimum distance separation formulae*;
 - iii. will be limited to the minimum size needed to accommodate the use while still ensuring appropriate *sewage and water services*;
 - iv. has existing access on a public road, with appropriate frontage for ingress and egress; and
 - v. is adjacent to existing non-agricultural land uses or consists primarily of lower-priority agricultural lands.
 - b) a *residence surplus to an agricultural operation* as a result of farm consolidation, provided that:
 1. the new lot will be limited to a minimum size needed to accommodate the use while still ensuring appropriate *sewage and water services*; and
 2. the planning authority ensures that new residential dwellings are prohibited on any remnant parcel of farmland created by the severance. The approach used to ensure that no new residential dwellings are permitted on the remnant parcel may be recommended by the Province, or based on municipal approaches which achieve the same objective.
2. Official plans and zoning by-laws shall not contain provisions that are more restrictive than policy 4.3.3.1 (a) except to address public health or safety concerns.
3. Non-residential lot creation in *prime agricultural areas* is discouraged and may only be permitted, in accordance with provincial guidance, for:
 - a) *agricultural uses*, provided that the lots are of a size appropriate for the type of agricultural use(s) common in the area and are sufficiently large to maintain flexibility for future changes in the type or size of agricultural operations;
 - b) *agriculture-related uses*, provided that any new lot will be limited to a minimum size needed to accommodate the use while still ensuring appropriate *sewage and water services*; and
 - c) *infrastructure*, where the facility or corridor cannot be accommodated through the use of easements or rights-of-way.
4. Lot adjustments in *prime agricultural areas* may be permitted for *legal or technical reasons*.

4.3.4 Removal of Land from Prime Agricultural Areas

1. Planning authorities may only exclude land from *prime agricultural areas* for expansions of or identification of *settlement areas* in accordance with policy 2.3.4.

4.3.5 Non-Agricultural Uses in Prime Agricultural Areas

1. Planning authorities may only permit non-agricultural uses in *prime agricultural areas* for:
 - a) extraction of *minerals, petroleum resources* and *mineral aggregate resources*; or
 - b) limited non-residential uses, provided that all of the following are demonstrated:
 1. the land does not comprise a *specialty crop area*;
 2. the proposed use complies with the *minimum distance separation formulae*;
 3. there is an identified need within the planning horizon provided for in policy 2.1.1 for additional land to accommodate the proposed use; and
 4. alternative locations have been evaluated, and
 - i. there are no reasonable alternative locations which avoid *prime agricultural areas*; and
 - ii. there are no reasonable alternative locations in *prime agricultural areas* with lower priority agricultural lands.
2. Impacts from any new or expanding non-agricultural uses on surrounding agricultural lands and operations are to be avoided, or where avoidance is not possible, minimized and mitigated as determined through an *agricultural impact assessment* or equivalent analysis, based on provincial guidance.

4.4 Minerals and Petroleum

4.4.1 General Policies for Minerals and Petroleum

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

4.4.2 Protection of Long-Term Resource Supply

1. *Mineral mining operations* and *petroleum resource operations* shall be identified and protected from *development* and activities that would preclude or hinder their expansion or continued use or which would be incompatible for reasons of public health, public safety or environmental impact.
2. Known *mineral deposits*, known *petroleum resources* and *significant areas of mineral potential* shall be identified and *development* and activities in these resources or on *adjacent lands* which would preclude or hinder the establishment of new operations or access to the resources shall only be permitted if:
 - a) resource use would not be feasible; or
 - b) the proposed land use or development serves a greater long-term public interest; and
 - c) issues of public health, public safety and environmental impact are addressed.

4.4.3 Rehabilitation

1. Rehabilitation to accommodate subsequent land uses shall be required after extraction and other related activities have ceased. Progressive rehabilitation should be undertaken wherever feasible.

4.4.4 Extraction in Prime Agricultural Areas

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

4.5 Mineral Aggregate Resources

4.5.1 General Policies for Mineral Aggregate Resources

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

4.5.2 Protection of Long-Term Resource Supply

1. As much of the *mineral aggregate resources* as is realistically possible shall be made available as close to markets as possible.

Demonstration of need for *mineral aggregate resources*, including any type of supply/demand analysis, shall not be required, notwithstanding the availability, designation or licensing for extraction of *mineral aggregate resources* locally or elsewhere.

2. Extraction shall be undertaken in a manner which minimizes social, economic and environmental impacts.
3. *Mineral aggregate resource conservation* shall be undertaken, including through the use of accessory aggregate recycling facilities within operations, wherever feasible.
4. *Mineral aggregate operations* shall be protected from *development* and activities that would preclude or hinder their expansion or continued use or which would be incompatible for reasons of public health, public safety or environmental impact. Existing *mineral aggregate operations* shall be permitted to continue without the need for official plan amendment, rezoning or development permit under the *Planning Act*. Where the *Aggregate Resources Act* applies, only processes under the *Aggregate Resources Act* shall address the depth of extraction of new or existing *mineral aggregate operations*. When a license for extraction or operation ceases to exist, policy 4.5.2.5 continues to apply.
5. In known *deposits of mineral aggregate resources* and on *adjacent lands*, *development* and activities which would preclude or hinder the establishment of new operations or access to the resources shall only be permitted if:
 - a) resource use would not be feasible; or
 - b) the proposed land use or development serves a greater long-term public interest; and
 - c) issues of public health, public safety and environmental impact are addressed.

4.5.3 Rehabilitation

1. Progressive and final rehabilitation shall be required to accommodate subsequent land uses, to promote land use compatibility, to recognize the interim nature of extraction, and to mitigate negative impacts to the extent possible. Final rehabilitation shall take surrounding land use and approved land use designations into consideration.
2. *Comprehensive rehabilitation* planning is encouraged where there is a concentration of mineral aggregate operations.
3. In parts of the Province not designated under the *Aggregate Resources Act*, rehabilitation standards that are compatible with those under the Act should be adopted for extraction operations on private lands.

4.5.4 Extraction in Prime Agricultural Areas

1. In *prime agricultural areas*, on *prime agricultural land*, extraction of *mineral aggregate resources* is permitted as an interim use provided that:
 - a) impacts to the *prime agricultural areas* are addressed, in accordance with policy 4.3.5.2; and
 - b) the site will be rehabilitated back to an *agricultural condition*.
2. Despite policy 4.5.4.1 (b), complete rehabilitation to an *agricultural condition* is not required if:
 - a) the depth of planned extraction makes restoration of pre-extraction agricultural capability unfeasible; and
 - b) agricultural rehabilitation in remaining areas is maximized.

4.5.5 Wayside Pits and Quarries, Portable Asphalt Plants and Portable Concrete Plants

1. *Wayside pits and quarries, portable asphalt plants and portable concrete plants* used on public authority contracts shall be permitted, without the need for an official plan amendment, rezoning, or development permit under the *Planning Act* in all areas, except those areas of existing development or particular environmental sensitivity which have been determined to be incompatible with extraction and associated activities.

4.6 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

1. *Protected heritage property*, which may contain *built heritage resources* or *cultural heritage landscapes*, shall be *conserved*.
2. Planning authorities shall not permit *development* and *site alteration* on lands containing *archaeological resources* or *areas of archaeological potential* unless the *archaeological resources* have been *conserved*.
3. Planning authorities shall not permit *development* and *site alteration* on *adjacent lands* to *protected heritage property* unless the *heritage attributes* of the *protected heritage property* will be *conserved*.

4. Planning authorities are encouraged to develop and implement:
 - a) archaeological management plans for conserving *archaeological resources*; and
 - b) proactive strategies for identifying properties for evaluation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
5. Planning authorities shall engage early with Indigenous communities and ensure their interests are considered when identifying, protecting and managing *archaeological resources*, *built heritage resources* and *cultural heritage landscapes*.

Chapter 5: Protecting Public Health and Safety

5.1 General Policies for Natural and Human-Made Hazards

1. Development shall be directed away from areas of natural or human-made hazards where there is an unacceptable risk to public health or safety or of property damage, and not create new or aggravate existing hazards.

5.2 Natural Hazards

1. Planning authorities shall identify *hazardous lands* and *hazardous sites* and manage development in these areas, in accordance with provincial guidance.
2. Development shall generally be directed to areas outside of:
 - a) *hazardous lands* adjacent to the shorelines of the *Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System* and *large inland lakes* which are impacted by *flooding hazards, erosion hazards* and/or *dynamic beach hazards*;
 - b) *hazardous lands* adjacent to *river, stream and small inland lake systems* which are impacted by *flooding hazards* and/or *erosion hazards*; and
 - c) *hazardous sites*.
3. *Development* and *site alteration* shall not be permitted within:
 - a) the *dynamic beach hazard*;
 - b) *defined portions of the flooding hazard along connecting channels* (the St. Marys, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers);
 - c) areas that would be rendered inaccessible to people and vehicles during times of *flooding hazards, erosion hazards* and/or *dynamic beach hazards*, unless it has been demonstrated that the site has safe access appropriate for the nature of the *development* and the natural hazard; and
 - d) a *floodway* regardless of whether the area of inundation contains high points of land not subject to flooding.
4. Planning authorities shall prepare for the *impacts of a changing climate* that may increase the risk associated with natural hazards.
5. Despite policy 5.2.3, *development* and *site alteration* may be permitted in certain areas associated with the *flooding hazard* along *river, stream and small inland lake systems*:
 - a) in those exceptional situations where a *Special Policy Area* has been approved. The designation of a *Special Policy Area*, and any change or modification to the official plan policies, land use designations or boundaries applying to *Special Policy Area* lands, must be approved by the Ministers of Municipal Affairs and Housing and Natural Resources and Forestry prior to the approval authority approving such changes or modifications; or
 - b) where the *development* is limited to uses which by their nature must locate within the *floodway*, including flood and/or erosion control works or minor

additions or passive non-structural uses which do not affect flood flows.

6. *Development* shall not be permitted to locate in *hazardous lands* and *hazardous sites* where the use is:
 - a) an *institutional use* including hospitals, long-term care homes, retirement homes, pre-schools, school nurseries, day cares and schools;
 - b) an *essential emergency service* such as that provided by fire, police and ambulance stations and electrical substations; or
 - c) uses associated with the disposal, manufacture, treatment or storage of *hazardous substances*.
7. Where the *two zone concept* for *flood plains* is applied, *development* and *site alteration* may be permitted in the *flood fringe*, subject to appropriate floodproofing to the *flooding hazard* elevation or another *flooding hazard* standard approved by the Minister of Natural Resources and Forestry.
8. Further to policy 5.2.7, and except as prohibited in policies 5.2.3 and 5.2.6, *development* and *site alteration* may be permitted in those portions of *hazardous lands* and *hazardous sites* where the effects and risk to public safety are minor, could be mitigated in accordance with provincial standards, and where all of the following are demonstrated and achieved:
 - a) *development* and *site alteration* is carried out in accordance with *floodproofing standards*, *protection works standards*, and *access standards*;
 - b) vehicles and people have a way of safely entering and exiting the area during times of flooding, erosion and other emergencies;
 - c) new hazards are not created and existing hazards are not aggravated; and
 - d) no adverse environmental impacts will result.
9. *Development* shall generally be directed to areas outside of lands that are unsafe for development due to the presence of *hazardous forest types for wildland fire*.

Development may however be permitted in lands with *hazardous forest types for wildland fire* where the risk is mitigated in accordance with *wildland fire assessment and mitigation standards*.

5.3 Human-Made Hazards

1. Development on, abutting or adjacent to lands affected by *mine hazards*; *oil, gas and salt hazards*; or former *mineral mining operations*, *mineral aggregate operations* or *petroleum resource operations* may be permitted only if rehabilitation or other measures to address and mitigate known or suspected hazards are under way or have been completed.
2. Sites with contaminants in land or water shall be assessed and remediated as necessary prior to any activity on the site associated with the proposed use such that there will be no *adverse effects*.

Chapter 6: Implementation and Interpretation

6.1 General Policies for Implementation and Interpretation

1. This Policy Statement shall be read in its entirety and all relevant policies are to be applied to each situation.
2. This Policy Statement shall be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the recognition and affirmation of existing Aboriginal and treaty rights in section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.
3. This Policy Statement shall be implemented in a manner that is consistent with *Ontario Human Rights Code* and the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.
4. When implementing this Policy Statement, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may make decisions that take into account other considerations to balance government priorities.
5. Official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies. Official plans shall provide clear, reasonable and attainable policies to protect provincial interests and facilitate development in suitable areas.

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

6. Planning authorities shall keep their zoning and development permit by-laws up-to-date with their official plans and this Policy Statement by establishing permitted uses, minimum densities, heights and other development standards to accommodate growth and development.
7. Where a planning authority must decide on a planning matter before their official plan has been updated to be consistent with this Policy Statement, or before other applicable planning instruments have been updated accordingly, it must still make a decision that is consistent with this Policy Statement.
8. In addition to land use approvals under the *Planning Act*, *infrastructure* may also have requirements under other legislation and regulations. For example, an environmental assessment process may be required for new *infrastructure* and modifications to existing *infrastructure* under applicable legislation.

Wherever possible and practical, approvals under the *Planning Act* and other legislation or regulations should be integrated provided the intent and requirements of both processes are met.

9. To assess progress on implementation of this Policy Statement, the Province may:
 - a) identify key indicators to measure the outcomes, relevance and efficiency of the policies in this Policy Statement in consultation with municipalities, Indigenous communities, other public bodies and stakeholders;
 - b) monitor and assess the implementation of this Policy Statement through the

- collection and analysis of data under each indicator; and
- c) consider the resulting assessment in each review of this Policy Statement.
10. Municipalities are encouraged to monitor and report on the implementation of the policies in their official plans, in accordance with any requirements for reporting planning information to the Province, and data standards and including through any other guidelines that may be issued by the Minister.
11. *Strategic growth areas* are not land use designations and their delineation does not confer any new land use designations, nor alter existing land use designations. Any development on lands within the boundary of these identified areas is still subject to the relevant provincial and municipal land use planning policies and approval processes.

6.2 Coordination

1. A coordinated, integrated and comprehensive approach should be used when dealing with planning matters within municipalities, across lower, single and/or upper-tier municipal boundaries, and with other orders of government, agencies, boards, and Service Managers including:
- a) managing and/or promoting growth and development that is integrated with planning for *infrastructure* and *public service facilities*, including schools and associated child care facilities;
 - b) economic development strategies;
 - c) managing natural heritage, water, agricultural, mineral, and cultural heritage and archaeological resources;
 - d) *infrastructure, multimodal transportation systems, public service facilities and waste management systems*;
 - e) ecosystem, shoreline, watershed, and Great Lakes related issues;
 - f) natural and human-made hazards;
 - g) population, housing and employment projections, based on *regional market areas*, as appropriate; and
 - h) addressing housing needs in accordance with provincial housing policies and plans, including those that address homelessness.
2. Planning authorities shall undertake early engagement with Indigenous communities and coordinate on land use planning matters to facilitate knowledge-sharing, support consideration of Indigenous interests in land use decision-making and support the identification of potential impacts of decisions on the exercise of Aboriginal or treaty rights.
3. Planning authorities are encouraged to engage the public and stakeholders early in local efforts to implement this Policy Statement, and to provide the necessary information to ensure the informed involvement of local citizens, including equity-deserving groups.
4. Planning authorities and school boards shall collaborate to facilitate early and integrated planning for schools and associated child care facilities to meet current and future needs.
5. Planning authorities should coordinate emergency management and other economic, environmental and social planning considerations to support efficient and resilient

communities.

6. Municipalities, the Province, and other appropriate stakeholders are encouraged to undertake a coordinated approach to planning for large areas with high concentrations of employment uses that cross municipal boundaries.
7. Where planning is conducted by an upper-tier municipality, the upper-tier municipality in consultation with lower-tier municipalities shall:
 - a) identify and allocate population, housing and employment projections for lower-tier municipalities;
 - b) identify areas where growth and development will be focused, including *strategic growth areas*, and establish any applicable minimum density targets;
 - c) identify minimum density targets for growth and development taking place in new or expanded *settlement areas*, where applicable; and
 - d) provide policy direction for the lower-tier municipalities on matters that cross municipal boundaries.
8. Where there is no upper-tier municipality or where planning is not conducted by an upper-tier municipality, planning authorities shall ensure that policy 6.2.7 is addressed as part of the planning process, and should coordinate these matters with adjacent planning authorities.

7: Definitions

Access standards: means methods or procedures to ensure safe vehicular and pedestrian movement, and access for the maintenance and repair of protection works, during times of *flooding hazards, erosion hazards* and/or *other water-related hazards*.

Active transportation: means human-powered travel, including but not limited to, walking, cycling, inline skating and travel with the use of mobility aids, including motorized wheelchairs and other power-assisted devices moving at a comparable speed.

Additional needs housing: means any housing, including dedicated facilities, in whole or in part, that is used by people who have specific needs beyond economic needs, including but not limited to, needs such as mobility requirements or support functions required for daily living. Examples of *additional needs housing* may include, but are not limited to long-term care homes, adaptable and accessible housing, and housing for persons with disabilities such as physical, sensory or mental health disabilities, and housing for older persons.

Adjacent lands: means

- a) for the purposes of policy 3.3.3, those lands contiguous to existing or *planned corridors* and transportation facilities where *development* would have a negative impact on the corridor or facility. The extent of the *adjacent lands* may be recommended in provincial guidance or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives;
- b) for the purposes of policies 4.4.2.2 and 4.5.2.5, those lands contiguous to lands on the surface of known *petroleum resources, mineral deposits, or deposits of mineral aggregate resources* where it is likely that *development* would constrain future access to the resources. The extent of the *adjacent lands* may be recommended by the Province; and
- c) for the purposes of policy 4.6.3, those lands contiguous to a *protected heritage property*.

Adverse effect: as defined in the *Environmental Protection Act*, means one or more of:

- a) impairment of the quality of the natural environment for any use that can be made of it;
- b) injury or damage to property or plant or animal life;
- c) harm or material discomfort to any person;
- d) an adverse effect on the health of any person;
- e) impairment of the safety of any person;
- f) rendering any property or plant or animal life unfit for human use;
- g) loss of enjoyment of normal use of property; and
- h) interference with normal conduct of business.

Agricultural condition: means

- a) in regard to *specialty crop areas*, a condition in which substantially the same areas and same average soil capability for agriculture are restored, the same range and productivity of specialty crops common in the area can be achieved, and, where applicable, the microclimate on which the site and surrounding area may be dependent for specialty crop production will be maintained, restored or enhanced; and
- b) in regard to *prime agricultural land* outside of *specialty crop areas*, a condition in which substantially the same areas and same average soil capability for agriculture will be maintained, restored or enhanced.

Agricultural impact assessment: means the evaluation of potential impacts of non-*agricultural uses* on agricultural lands and operations and, where applicable, the *agricultural system*. An assessment recommends ways to avoid or if avoidance is not possible, minimize and mitigate adverse impacts.

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

- a) An agricultural land base, based on mapping provided by the Province where mapping is available and requested, comprised of *prime agricultural areas*, including *specialty crop areas*, and *rural lands* that together create a continuous productive land base for agriculture; and
- b) An *agri-food network* which includes *infrastructure*, services, and assets important to the viability of the agri-food sector.

Agricultural uses: means the growing of crops, including nursery, biomass, and horticultural crops; raising of livestock; raising of other animals for food, fur or fibre, including poultry and fish; aquaculture; apiaries; agro-forestry; maple syrup production; and associated on-farm buildings and structures, including, but not limited to livestock facilities, manure storages, value-retaining facilities, and housing for farm workers, when the size and nature of the operation requires additional employment.

Agri-food network: Within the *agricultural system*, a network that includes elements important to the viability of the agri-food sector such as *regional infrastructure* and transportation networks; on-farm buildings and infrastructure; agricultural services, farm markets, distributors, and primary processing; and vibrant, agriculture-supportive communities.

Agri-tourism uses: means those farm-related tourism uses, including limited accommodation such as a bed and breakfast, that promote the enjoyment, education or activities related to the farm operation.

Agriculture-related uses: means those farm-related commercial and farm-related industrial uses that are directly related to farm operations in the area, support agriculture, benefit from being in close proximity to farm operations, and provide direct products and/or services to farm operations as a primary activity.

Airports: means all Ontario airports, including designated lands for future airports, with Noise Exposure Forecast (NEF)/Noise Exposure Projection (NEP) mapping.

Alternative energy system: means a system that uses sources of energy or energy conversion processes to produce power, heat and/or cooling that significantly reduces the amount of harmful emissions to the environment (air, earth and water) when compared to conventional energy systems.

Archaeological resources: includes artifacts, archaeological sites and marine archaeological sites, as defined under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The identification and evaluation of such resources are based upon archaeological assessments carried out by archaeologists licensed under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Areas of archaeological potential: means areas with the likelihood to contain *archaeological resources*, as evaluated using the processes and criteria that are established under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Areas of mineral potential: means areas favourable to the discovery of *mineral deposits* due to geology, the presence of known *mineral deposits* or other technical evidence.

Areas of natural and scientific interest: means areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features that have been identified as having life science or earth science values related to protection, scientific study or education.

Brownfield sites: means undeveloped or previously developed properties that may be contaminated. They are usually, but not exclusively, former industrial or commercial properties that may be underutilized, derelict or vacant.

Built heritage resource: means a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community.

Compact built form: means a land use pattern that encourages the efficient use of land, walkable neighbourhoods, mixed land uses (residential, retail, workplace, and institutional) all within one neighbourhood, proximity to transit and reduced need for *infrastructure*. *Compact built form* can include detached and semi-detached houses on small lots as well as townhouses, duplexes, triplexes and walk-up apartments, multi-storey commercial developments, and apartments or offices above retail. Walkable neighbourhoods can be characterized by roads laid out in a well-connected network, destinations that are easily accessible by transit and *active transportation*, sidewalks with minimal interruptions for vehicle access, and a pedestrian-friendly environment along roads.

Comprehensive rehabilitation: means rehabilitation of land from which *mineral aggregate resources* have been extracted that is coordinated and complementary, to the extent possible, with the rehabilitation of other sites in an area where there is a high concentration of *mineral aggregate operations*.

Complete communities: means places such as mixed-use neighbourhoods or other areas within cities, towns, and *settlement areas* that offer and support opportunities for equitable access to many necessities for daily living for people of all ages and abilities, including an appropriate mix of jobs, a full range of housing, transportation options, *public service facilities*, local stores and services. *Complete communities* are inclusive and may take different shapes and forms appropriate to their contexts to meet the diverse needs of their populations.

Conserved: means the identification, protection, management and use of *built heritage resources*, *cultural heritage landscapes* and *archaeological resources* in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment that has been approved, accepted or adopted by the relevant planning authority and/or decision-maker.

Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches should be included in these plans and assessments.

Cultural heritage landscape: means a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association.

Defined portions of the flooding hazard along connecting channels: means those areas which are critical to the conveyance of the flows associated with the *one hundred year flood level* along the St. Marys, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers, where *development* or *site alteration* will create *flooding hazards*, cause updrift and/or downdrift impacts and/or cause adverse environmental impacts.

Deposits of mineral aggregate resources: means an area of identified *mineral aggregate resources*, as delineated in Aggregate Resource Inventory Papers or comprehensive studies prepared using provincial guidance for surficial and bedrock resources, as amended from time to time, that has a sufficient quantity and quality to warrant present or future extraction.

Designated and available: means lands designated in the official plan for urban residential use. For municipalities where more detailed official plan policies (e.g. secondary plans) are required before development applications can be considered for approval, only lands that have commenced the more detailed planning process are considered to be *designated and available* for the purposes of this definition.

Designated vulnerable area: means areas defined as vulnerable, in accordance with provincial standards, by virtue of their importance as a drinking water source.

Development: means the creation of a new lot, a change in land use, or the construction of buildings and structures requiring approval under the *Planning Act*, but does not include:

- a) activities that create or maintain *infrastructure* authorized under an environmental assessment process; or
- b) works subject to the *Drainage Act*.

Dynamic beach hazard: means areas of inherently unstable accumulations of shoreline sediments along the *Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System* and *large inland lakes*, as identified by provincial standards, as amended from time to time. The *dynamic beach hazard* limit consists of the *flooding hazard* limit plus a dynamic beach allowance.

Employment area: means those areas designated in an official plan for clusters of business and economic activities including manufacturing, research and development in connection with manufacturing, warehousing, goods movement, associated retail and office, and ancillary facilities. Uses that are excluded from *employment areas* are institutional and commercial, including retail and office not associated with the primary employment use listed above.

Erosion hazard: means the loss of land, due to human or natural processes, that poses a threat to life and property. The *erosion hazard* limit is determined using considerations that include the 100 year erosion rate (the average annual rate of recession extended over a one hundred year time span), an allowance for slope stability, and an erosion/erosion access allowance.

Essential emergency service: means services which would be impaired during an emergency as a result of flooding, the failure of floodproofing measures and/or protection works, and/or erosion.

Flood fringe: for *river, stream and small inland lake systems*, means the outer portion of the *flood plain* between the *floodway* and the *flooding hazard* limit. Depths and velocities of flooding are generally less severe in the *flood fringe* than those experienced in the *floodway*.

Flood plain: for *river, stream and small inland lake systems*, means the area, usually low lands adjoining a watercourse, which has been or may be subject to *flooding hazards*.

Flooding hazard: means the inundation, under the conditions specified below, of areas adjacent to a shoreline or a river or stream system and not ordinarily covered by water:

- a) along the shorelines of the *Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System* and *large inland lakes*, the *flooding hazard* limit is based on the *one hundred year flood level* plus an allowance for *wave effects* and *other water-related hazards*;
- b) along *river, stream and small inland lake systems*, the *flooding hazard* limit is the greater of:

1. the flood resulting from the rainfall actually experienced during a major storm such as the Hurricane Hazel storm (1954) or the Timmins storm (1961), transposed over a specific watershed and combined with the local conditions, where evidence suggests that the storm event could have potentially occurred over watersheds in the general area;
2. the *one hundred year flood*; and
3. a flood which is greater than 1. or 2. which was actually experienced in a particular watershed or portion thereof, for example, as a result of ice jams and which has been approved as the standard for that specific area by the Minister of Natural Resources and Forestry;

except where the use of the *one hundred year flood* or the actually experienced event has been approved by the Minister of Natural Resources and Forestry as the standard for a specific watershed (where the past history of flooding supports the lowering of the standard).

Floodproofing standard: means the combination of measures incorporated into the basic design and/or construction of buildings, structures, or properties to reduce or eliminate *flooding hazards*, *wave effects* and other water-related hazards along the shorelines of the *Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System*

and *large inland lakes*, and *flooding hazards* along *river, stream and small inland lake systems*.

Floodway: for *river, stream and small inland lake systems*, means the portion of the *flood plain* where *development* and *site alteration* would cause a danger to public health and safety or property damage.

Where the one zone concept is applied, the *floodway* is the entire contiguous *flood plain*.

Where the *two zone concept* is applied, the *floodway* is the contiguous inner portion of the *flood plain*, representing that area required for the safe passage of flood flow and/or that area where flood depths and/or velocities are considered to be such that they pose a potential threat to life and/or property damage. Where the *two zone concept* applies, the outer portion of the *flood plain* is called the *flood fringe*.

Freight-supportive: in regard to land use patterns, means transportation systems and facilities that facilitate the movement of goods. This includes policies or programs intended to support efficient freight movement through the planning, design and operation of land use and transportation systems. Approaches may be recommended in provincial guidance or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives.

Frequent transit: means a public transit service that runs at least every 15 minutes in both directions throughout the day and into the evening every day of the week.

Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System: means the major water system consisting of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario and their connecting channels, and the St. Lawrence River within the boundaries of the Province of Ontario.

Green infrastructure: means natural and human-made elements that provide ecological and hydrological functions and processes. *Green infrastructure* can include components such as natural heritage features and systems, parklands, stormwater management systems, street trees, urban forests, natural channels,

permeable surfaces, and green roofs.

Ground water feature: means water-related features in the earth's subsurface, including recharge/discharge areas, water tables, aquifers and unsaturated zones that can be defined by surface and subsurface hydrogeologic investigations.

Hazardous forest types for wildland fire: means forest types assessed as being associated with the risk of high to extreme wildland fire using risk assessment tools established by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, as amended from time to time.

Hazardous lands: means property or lands that could be unsafe for development due to naturally occurring processes. Along the shorelines of the *Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System*, this means the land, including that covered by water, between the international boundary, where applicable, and the furthest landward limit of the *flooding hazard, erosion hazard or dynamic beach hazard* limits. Along the shorelines of *large inland lakes*, this means the land, including that covered by water, between a defined offshore distance or depth and the furthest landward limit of the *flooding hazard, erosion hazard or dynamic beach hazard* limits. Along *river, stream and small inland lake systems*, this means the land, including that covered by water, to the furthest landward limit of the *flooding hazard or erosion hazard* limits.

Hazardous sites: means property or lands that could be unsafe for *development* and *site alteration* due to naturally occurring hazards. These may include unstable soils (sensitive marine clays [leda], organic soils) or unstable bedrock (karst topography).

Hazardous substances: means substances which, individually, or in combination with other substances, are normally considered to pose a danger to public health, safety and the environment. These substances generally include a wide array of materials that are toxic, ignitable, corrosive, reactive, radioactive or pathological.

Heritage attributes: means, as defined under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, in relation to real property, and to the buildings and structures on the real property, the attributes of the property, buildings and structures that contribute to their cultural heritage value or interest.

Higher order transit: means transit that generally operates in partially or completely dedicated rights-of-way, outside of mixed traffic, and therefore can achieve levels of speed and reliability greater than mixed-traffic transit. *Higher order transit* can include heavy rail (such as subways, elevated or surface rail, and commuter or regional inter-city rail), light rail, and buses in dedicated rights-of-way.

Housing options: means a range of housing types such as, but not limited to single-detached, semi-detached, rowhouses, townhouses, stacked townhouses, multiplexes, additional residential units, tiny homes, laneway housing, garden suites, rooming houses, multi-residential buildings, including low- and mid-rise apartments. The term can also refer to a variety of housing arrangements and forms such as, but not limited to, life lease housing, co-ownership housing, co-operative housing, community land trusts, land lease community homes, *additional needs housing*, multi-generational housing, student housing, farm worker housing, culturally appropriate housing, supportive, community and transitional housing and housing related to employment, educational, or *institutional uses*, such as long-term care homes.

Hydrologic function: means the functions of the hydrological cycle that include the occurrence, circulation, distribution and chemical and physical properties of water on the surface of the land, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere, and water's interaction with the environment including its relation to living things.

Impacts of a changing climate: means the present and future consequences from changes in weather patterns at local and regional levels including extreme weather events and increased climate variability.

Individual on-site sewage services: means sewage systems, as defined in O. Reg. 332/12 under the *Building Code Act, 1992*, that are owned, operated and managed by the owner of the property upon which the system is located.

Individual on-site water services: means individual, autonomous water supply systems that are owned, operated and managed by the owner of the property upon which the system is located.

Infrastructure: means physical structures (facilities and corridors) that form the foundation for development. *Infrastructure* includes: sewage and water systems, septage treatment systems, stormwater management systems, waste management systems, electricity generation facilities, electricity transmission and distribution systems, communications/telecommunications, transit and transportation corridors and facilities, *active transportation* systems, oil and gas pipelines and associated facilities.

Institutional use: for the purposes of policy 5.1.6, means land uses where there is a threat to the safe evacuation of vulnerable populations such as older persons, persons with disabilities, and those who are sick or young, during an emergency as a result of flooding, failure of floodproofing measures or protection works, or erosion.

Intensification: means the development of a property, site or area at a higher density than currently exists through:

- a) *redevelopment*, including the reuse of *brownfield sites*;
- b) the development of vacant and/or underutilized lots within previously developed areas;
- c) infill development; and
- d) the expansion or conversion of existing buildings.

Large and fast-growing municipalities: means municipalities identified in Schedule 1.

Large inland lakes: means those waterbodies having a surface area of equal to or greater than 100 square kilometres where there is not a measurable or predictable response to a single runoff event.

Legal or technical reasons: means severances for purposes such as easements, corrections of deeds, quit claims, and minor boundary adjustments, which do not result in the creation of a new lot.

Low impact development: means an approach to stormwater management that seeks to manage rain and other precipitation as close as possible to where it falls to mitigate the impacts of increased runoff and stormwater pollution. It typically includes a set of site design strategies and distributed, small-scale structural practices to mimic the natural hydrology to the greatest extent possible through infiltration, evapotranspiration, harvesting, filtration, and detention of stormwater. *Low impact development* can include, for example: bio-swales, vegetated areas at the edge of paved surfaces, permeable pavement, rain gardens, green roofs, and exfiltration systems.

Major facilities: means facilities which may require separation from *sensitive land uses*, including but not limited to airports, manufacturing uses, transportation *infrastructure* and corridors, *rail facilities*, *marine facilities*, sewage treatment facilities, *waste management systems*, oil and gas pipelines, industries, energy generation facilities and transmission systems, and resource extraction activities.

Major goods movement facilities and corridors: means transportation facilities, corridors and networks associated with the inter- and intra-provincial movement of goods. Examples include: inter-modal facilities, ports, *airports*, *rail facilities*, truck terminals, freight corridors, freight facilities, and haul routes, primary transportation corridors used for the movement of goods and those identified in provincial transportation plans. Approaches that are *freight-supportive* may be recommended in provincial guidance or based on municipal approaches that achieve the

same objectives.

Major transit station area: means the area including and around any existing or planned *higher order transit* station or stop within a settlement area; or the area including and around a major bus depot in an urban core. *Major transit station areas* generally are defined as the area within an approximate 500 to 800 metre radius of a transit station, representing about a 10-minute walk.

Major trip generators: means origins and destinations with high population densities or concentrated activities which generate many trips (e.g., *strategic growth areas*, major office and office parks, major retail, *employment areas*, community hubs, large parks and recreational destinations, *public service facilities*, and other mixed-use areas).

Marine facilities: means ferries, harbours, ports, ferry terminals, canals and associated uses, including designated lands for future *marine facilities*.

Mine hazard: means any feature of a mine as defined under the *Mining Act*, or any related disturbance of the ground that has not been rehabilitated.

Minerals: means metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals as herein defined, but does not include *mineral aggregate resources* or *petroleum resources*.

Metallic minerals means those minerals from which metals (e.g. copper, nickel, gold) are derived.

Non-metallic minerals means those minerals that are of value for intrinsic properties of the minerals themselves and not as a source of metal. They are generally synonymous with industrial minerals (e.g. asbestos, graphite, kyanite, mica, nepheline syenite, salt, talc, and wollastonite).

Mineral aggregate operation: means
a) lands under license or permit, other than for *wayside pits and quarries*, issued in accordance with the *Aggregate Resources Act*;

- b) for lands not designated under the *Aggregate Resources Act*, established pits and quarries that are not in contravention of municipal zoning by-laws and including adjacent land under agreement with or owned by the operator, to permit continuation of the operation; and
- c) associated facilities used in extraction, transport, beneficiation, processing or recycling of *mineral aggregate resources* and derived products such as asphalt and concrete, or the production of secondary related products.

Mineral aggregate resources: means gravel, sand, clay, earth, shale, stone, limestone, dolostone, sandstone, marble, granite, rock or other material prescribed under the *Aggregate Resources Act* suitable for construction, industrial, manufacturing and maintenance purposes but does not include metallic ores, asbestos, graphite, kyanite, mica, nepheline syenite, salt, talc, wollastonite, mine tailings or other material prescribed under the *Mining Act*.

Mineral aggregate resource conservation: means

- a) the recovery and recycling of manufactured materials derived from mineral aggregates (e.g. glass, porcelain, brick, concrete, asphalt, slag, etc.), for re-use in construction, manufacturing, industrial or maintenance projects as a substitute for new mineral aggregates; and
- b) the wise use of mineral aggregates including utilization or extraction of on-site *mineral aggregate resources* prior to development occurring.

Mineral deposits: means areas of identified *minerals* that have sufficient quantity and quality based on specific geological evidence to warrant present or future extraction.

Mineral mining operation: means mining operations and associated facilities, or, past producing mines with remaining mineral development potential that have not been permanently rehabilitated to another use.

Minimum distance separation formulae: means formulae and guidelines developed by

the Province, as amended from time to time, to separate uses so as to reduce incompatibility concerns about odour from livestock facilities.

Multimodal: means relating to the availability or use of more than one form of transportation, such as automobiles, walking, cycling, buses, rapid transit, rail (such as commuter and freight), trucks, air, and marine.

Municipal sewage services: means a sewage works within the meaning of section 1 of the *Ontario Water Resources Act* that is owned or operated by a municipality.

Municipal water services: means a municipal drinking-water system within the meaning of section 2 of the *Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002*.

Negative impacts: means

- a) in regard to policy 3.6.4 and 3.6.5, potential risks to human health and safety and degradation to the *quality and quantity of water*, sensitive *surface water features* and sensitive *ground water features*, and their related *hydrologic functions*, due to single, multiple or successive *development*. *Negative impacts* should be assessed through environmental studies including hydrogeological or water quality impact assessments, in accordance with provincial standards;
- b) in regard to policy 4.2, degradation to the *quality and quantity of water*, sensitive *surface water features* and sensitive *ground water features*, and their related *hydrologic functions*, due to single, multiple or successive *development* or *site alteration* activities; and
- c) in regard to policy 3.3.3, any *development* or *site alteration* that would compromise or conflict with the planned or existing function, capacity to accommodate future needs, and cost of implementation of the corridor.

Normal farm practices: means a practice, as defined in the *Farming and Food Production Protection Act, 1998*, that is conducted in a manner consistent with proper and acceptable customs and standards as established and followed by similar agricultural operations under similar circumstances; or makes use of

innovative technology in a manner consistent with proper advanced farm management practices. *Normal farm practices* shall be consistent with the *Nutrient Management Act, 2002* and regulations made under that Act.

Oil, gas and salt hazards: means any feature of a well or work as defined under the *Oil, Gas and Salt Resources Act*, or any related disturbance of the ground that has not been rehabilitated.

On-farm diversified uses: means uses that are secondary to the principal agricultural use of the property, and are limited in area. *On-farm diversified uses* include, but are not limited to, home occupations, home industries, *agri-tourism uses*, and uses that produce value-added agricultural products. Land-extensive energy facilities, such as ground-mounted solar or battery storage are permitted in *prime agricultural areas*, including *specialty crop areas*, only as *on-farm diversified uses*.

One hundred year flood: for *river, stream and small inland lake systems*, means that flood, based on an analysis of precipitation, snow melt, or a combination thereof, having a return period of 100 years on average, or having a 1% chance of occurring or being exceeded in any given year.

One hundred year flood level: means

- a) for the shorelines of the Great Lakes, the peak instantaneous stillwater level, resulting from combinations of mean monthly lake levels and wind setups, which has a 1% chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year;
- b) in the connecting channels (St. Marys, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers), the peak instantaneous stillwater level which has a 1% chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year; and
- c) for *large inland lakes*, lake levels and wind setups that have a 1% chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year, except that, where sufficient water level records do not exist, the *one hundred year flood level* is based on the highest known water level and wind setups.

Other water-related hazards: means water-associated phenomena other than *flooding hazards* and *wave effects* which act on shorelines. This includes, but is not limited to ship-generated waves, ice piling and ice jamming.

Partial services: means

- a) *municipal sewage services* or *private communal sewage services* combined with *individual on-site water services*; or
- b) *municipal water services* or *private communal water services* combined with *individual on-site sewage services*.

Petroleum resource operations: means oil, gas and salt wells and associated facilities and other drilling operations, oil field fluid disposal wells and associated facilities, and wells and facilities for the underground storage of natural gas, other hydrocarbons, and compressed air energy storage.

Petroleum resources: means oil, gas, and salt (extracted by solution mining method) and formation water resources which have been identified through exploration and verified by preliminary drilling or other forms of investigation. This may include sites of former operations where resources are still present or former sites that may be converted to underground storage for natural gas, other hydrocarbons, or compressed air energy storage.

Planned corridors: means corridors or future corridors which are required to meet projected needs, and are identified through provincial transportation plans, preferred alignment(s) determined through the *Environmental Assessment Act* process, or identified through planning studies where the Ontario Ministry of Transportation, Metrolinx, Ontario Ministry of Energy, Ontario Northland, Ministry of Northern Development or Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) or any successor to those ministries or entities is actively pursuing, or has completed, the identification of a corridor.

Approaches for the protection of *planned corridors* may be recommended in guidelines developed by the Province.

Portable asphalt plant: means a facility

- a) with equipment designed to heat and dry aggregate and to mix aggregate with bituminous asphalt to produce asphalt paving material, and includes stockpiling and storage of bulk materials used in the process; and
- b) which is not of permanent construction, but which is to be dismantled at the completion of the construction project.

Portable concrete plant: means a building or structure

- a) with equipment designed to mix cementing materials, aggregate, water and admixtures to produce concrete, and includes stockpiling and storage of bulk materials used in the process; and
- b) which is not of permanent construction, but which is designed to be dismantled at the completion of the construction project.

Prime agricultural area: means areas where *prime agricultural lands* predominate. This includes areas of *prime agricultural lands* and associated Canada Land Inventory Class 4 through 7 lands, and additional areas with a local concentration of farms which exhibit characteristics of ongoing agriculture. *Prime agricultural areas* may be identified by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, or by a planning authority based on provincial guidance.

Prime agricultural land: means *specialty crop areas* and/or Canada Land Inventory Class 1, 2, and 3 lands, as amended from time to time, in this order of priority for protection.

Private communal sewage services: means a sewage works within the meaning of section 1 of the *Ontario Water Resources Act* that serves six or more lots or private residences and is not owned by a municipality.

Private communal water services: means a non-municipal drinking-water system within the meaning of section 2 of the *Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002* that serves six or more lots or private residences.

Protected heritage property: means

- property designated under Part IV or VI of

the *Ontario Heritage Act*;

- property included in an area designated as a heritage conservation district under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*;
- property subject to a heritage conservation easement or covenant under Part II or IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*;
- property identified by a provincial ministry or a prescribed public body as a property having cultural heritage value or interest under Part III.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the heritage standards and guidelines;
- property with known *archaeological resources* in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*;
- property protected under federal heritage legislation; and
- UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Protection works standards: means the combination of non-structural or structural works and allowances for slope stability and flooding/erosion to reduce the damage caused by *flooding hazards, erosion hazards* and *other water-related hazards*, and to allow access for their maintenance and repair.

Public service facilities: means land, buildings and structures, including but not limited to schools, hospitals and community recreation facilities, for the provision of programs and services provided or subsidized by a government or other body, such as social assistance, recreation, police and fire protection, health, child care and educational programs, including elementary, secondary, post-secondary, long-term care services, and cultural services.

Public service facilities do not include *infrastructure*.

Quality and quantity of water: is measured by indicators associated with *hydrologic function* such as minimum base flow, depth to water table, aquifer pressure, oxygen levels, suspended solids, temperature, bacteria, nutrients and hazardous contaminants, and hydrologic regime.

Rail facilities: means rail corridors, rail sidings, train stations, inter-modal facilities, rail yards and associated uses, including designated lands

for future *rail facilities*.

Redevelopment: means the creation of new units, uses or lots on previously developed land in existing communities, including *brownfield sites*.

Regional market area: refers to an area that has a high degree of social and economic interaction. The upper or single-tier municipality, or planning area, will normally serve as the *regional market area*. However, where a *regional market area* extends significantly beyond these boundaries, then the *regional market area* may be based on the larger market area. Where *regional market areas* are very large and sparsely populated, a smaller area, if defined in an official plan, may be utilized.

Renewable energy source: means an energy source that is renewed by natural processes and includes wind, water, biomass, biogas, biofuel, solar energy, geothermal energy and tidal forces.

Renewable energy system: means a system that generates electricity, heat and/or cooling from a *renewable energy source*.

Reserve sewage system capacity: means design or planned capacity in a waste water treatment facility, within *municipal sewage services* or *private communal sewage services*, which is not yet committed to existing or approved development. For lot creation using *private communal sewage services* and *individual on-site sewage services*, *reserve sewage system capacity* includes approved capacity to treat and land-apply, treat and dispose of, or dispose of, hauled sewage in accordance with applicable legislation but not by land-applying untreated, hauled sewage. Treatment of hauled sewage can include, for example, a sewage treatment plant, anaerobic digestion, composting or other waste processing.

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

services or *private communal water services*, and not *individual on-site water services*.

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

River, stream and small inland lake systems: means all watercourses, rivers, streams, and small inland lakes or waterbodies that have a measurable or predictable response to a single runoff event.

Rural areas: means a system of lands within municipalities that may include rural *settlement areas*, *rural lands*, *prime agricultural areas*, natural heritage features and areas, and resource areas.

Rural lands: means lands which are located outside *settlement areas* and which are outside *prime agricultural areas*.

Sensitive: in regard to *surface water features* and *ground water features*, means features that are particularly susceptible to impacts from activities or events including, but not limited to, water withdrawals, and additions of pollutants.

Sensitive land uses: means buildings, amenity areas, or outdoor spaces where routine or normal activities occurring at reasonably expected times would experience one or more *adverse effects* from contaminant discharges generated by a nearby major facility. *Sensitive land uses* may be a part of the natural or built environment. Examples may include, but are not limited to: residences, day care centres, and educational and health facilities.

Settlement areas: means urban areas and rural settlement areas within municipalities (such as cities, towns, villages and hamlets). Ontario's settlement areas vary significantly in terms of size, density, population, economic activity, diversity and intensity of land uses, service levels, and types of infrastructure available.

Settlement areas are:

- a) built-up areas where development is

concentrated and which have a mix of land uses; and

- b) lands which have been designated in an official plan for development over the long term.

Sewage and water services: includes *municipal sewage services* and *municipal water services*, *private communal sewage services* and *private communal water services*, *individual on-site sewage services* and *individual on-site water services*, and *partial services*.

Significant: means in regard to mineral potential, an area identified as provincially significant through provincial guidance, such as the Provincially Significant Mineral Potential Index.

Criteria for determining significance is provided in provincial guidance, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used.

While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation.

Site alteration: means activities, such as grading, excavation and the placement of fill that would change the landform and natural vegetative characteristics of a site.

Special Policy Area: means an area within a community that has historically existed in the *flood plain* and where site-specific policies, approved by both the Ministers of Natural Resources and Forestry and Municipal Affairs and Housing, are intended to provide for the continued viability of existing uses (which are generally on a small scale) and address the significant social and economic hardships to the community that would result from strict adherence to provincial policies concerning *development*. The criteria for designation and procedures for approval are established by the Province.

A *Special Policy Area* is not intended to allow for new or intensified *development* and *site alteration*, if a community has feasible opportunities for *development* outside the *flood plain*.

Specialty crop area: means areas within the agricultural land base designated based on provincial guidance. In these areas, specialty crops are predominantly grown such as tender fruits (peaches, cherries, plums), grapes, other fruit crops, vegetable crops, greenhouse crops, and crops from agriculturally developed organic soil, usually resulting from:

- a) soils that have suitability to produce specialty crops, or lands that are subject to special climatic conditions, or a combination of both;
- b) farmers skilled in the production of specialty crops; and
- c) a long-term investment of capital in areas such as crops, drainage, infrastructure and related facilities and services to produce, store, or process specialty crops.

Strategic growth areas: means within *settlement areas*, nodes, corridors, and other areas that have been identified by municipalities to be the focus for accommodating *intensification* and higher-density mixed uses in a more *compact built form*.

Strategic growth areas include *major transit station areas*, *urban growth centres* and other areas where growth or development will be focused, that may include infill, *redevelopment*, *brownfield sites*, the expansion or conversion of existing buildings, or greyfields. Lands along major roads, arterials, or other areas with existing or planned *frequent transit* service or *higher order transit* corridors may also be identified as *strategic growth areas*.

Surface water feature: means water-related features on the earth's surface, including headwaters, rivers, permanent and intermittent streams, inland lakes, seepage areas, recharge/discharge areas, springs, wetlands, and associated riparian lands that can be defined by their soil moisture, soil type, vegetation or topographic characteristics.

Transit service integration: means the coordinated planning or operation of transit service between two or more agencies or services that contributes to the goal of seamless service for riders and could include considerations of service schedules, service

routes, information, fare policy, and fare payment.

Transit-supportive: in regard to land use patterns, means development that makes transit viable, optimizes investments in transit infrastructure, and improves the quality of the experience of using transit. It often refers to compact, mixed-use development that has a high level of employment and residential densities, including air rights development, in proximity to transit stations, corridors and associated elements within the *transportation system*.

Transportation demand management: means a set of strategies that result in more efficient use of the *transportation system* by influencing travel behaviour by mode, time of day, frequency, trip length, regulation, route, or cost.

Transportation system: means a system consisting of facilities, corridors and rights-of-way for the movement of people and goods, and associated transportation facilities including transit stops and stations, sidewalks, cycle lanes, bus lanes, high occupancy vehicle lanes, *rail facilities*, parking facilities, park'n'ride lots, service centres, rest stops, vehicle inspection stations, inter-modal facilities, harbours, *airports*, *marine facilities*, ferries, canals and associated facilities such as storage and maintenance.

Two zone concept: means an approach to *flood plain* management where the *flood plain* is differentiated in two parts: the *floodway* and the *flood fringe*.

Urban growth centres: means areas originally delineated in the official plan in effect as of [effective date] that were required to be identified as a result of the urban growth centre policies of the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2019. It is anticipated that no new *urban growth centres* will be identified.

Vulnerable: means surface and/or ground water that can be easily changed or impacted.

Waste management system: means sites and facilities to accommodate solid waste from one

or more municipalities and includes recycling facilities, transfer stations, processing sites and disposal sites.

Watershed: means an area that is drained by a river and its tributaries.

Watershed planning: means planning that provides a framework for establishing comprehensive and integrated goals, objectives, and direction for the protection, enhancement, or restoration of water resources, including the *quality and quantity of water*, within a *watershed* and for the assessment of cumulative, cross-jurisdictional, and cross-*watershed* impacts. It may inform the identification of *water resource systems*.

Water resource systems: means a system consisting of *ground water features* and areas, *surface water features* (including shoreline areas), natural heritage features and areas, and *hydrologic functions*, which are necessary for the ecological and hydrological integrity of the *watershed*.

Wave effects: means the movement of water up onto a shoreline or structure following the breaking of a wave, including wave uprush, wave set up and water overtopping or spray; the limit of *wave effects* is the point of furthest landward horizontal movement of water onto the shoreline.

Wayside pits and quarries: means a temporary pit or quarry opened and used by or for a public authority solely for the purpose of a particular project or contract of road construction and not located on the road right-of-way.

Wildland fire assessment and mitigation standards: means the combination of risk assessment tools and environmentally appropriate mitigation measures identified by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry to be incorporated into the design, construction and/or modification of buildings, structures, properties and/or communities to reduce the risk to public safety, infrastructure and property from wildland fire.

8: Appendix – Schedule 1: List of Large and Fast Municipalities

- Town of Ajax
- City of Barrie
- City of Brampton
- City of Brantford
- City of Burlington
- Town of Caledon
- City of Cambridge
- Municipality of Clarington
- City of Guelph
- City of Hamilton
- City of Kingston
- City of Kitchener
- City of London
- City of Markham
- Town of Milton
- City of Mississauga
- Town of Newmarket
- City of Niagara Falls
- Town of Oakville
- City of Oshawa
- City of Ottawa
- City of Pickering
- City of Richmond Hill
- City of St. Catharines
- City of Toronto
- City of Vaughan
- City of Waterloo
- Town of Whitby
- City of Windsor

[PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

[PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

Proposed Approach to Implementation of the proposed Provincial Planning Statement

This document outlines the proposed approach to implementation of the new policy document, if approved. These include the proposed approach to the following:

- Effective date and transition
- Timing for official plan updates
- Employment area changes
- Various matters specific to the Greater Golden Horseshoe, including:
 - Continued implementation of forecasts to 2051
 - Timing for changes to upper-tier planning responsibilities
 - Go-forward approach to Provincially Significant Employment Zones
 - Approach to maintain existing Greenbelt policies

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing welcomes your feedback on the following proposed approach to key aspects of implementation.

Land use planning is only one of the tools for implementing provincial interests. A wide range of legislation, regulations, policies and programs (such as Building Code Act, Endangered Species Act, Ontario Heritage Act, Clean Water Act, etc.) may apply to decisions with respect to Planning Act applications and affect planning matters, and assist in implementing these interests.

Effective Date and Transition

The effective date would be the date specified through an order in council approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council pursuant to section 3 of the Planning Act. To provide municipalities and other planning authorities an opportunity to understand and adapt to the policy changes, the Ministry is proposing to release the final policies for a short period of time before they take effect (targeting fall 2023).

Any decision on a planning matter made on or after the effective date of the new policy document would be subject to the new policies. The only exception would be if a transition regulation were made under a new authority proposed in the *Helping Homebuyers, Protecting Tenants Act, 2023* (if passed). The government is seeking feedback on any specific transition issues anticipated to be associated with these proposed new policies that could be mitigated through the use of this proposed new regulation-making authority (including any potential issues associated with the repeal of the existing Growth Plan transition regulation O. Reg. 311/06).

Timing for Official Plan Updates

The Planning Act requires official plans to be revised every five years (or every ten years after a new official plan). The intention is that official plans would be updated as necessary to implement these new policies at the time of their ordinary review cycle.

Official Plan Updates related to Change to the Definition of “Area of Employment”

The *Helping Homebuyers, Protecting Tenants Act, 2023* will, if passed, change the definition in the *Planning Act* of “area of employment” to scope them to only those uses that cannot locate in mixed-use areas and require protection against conversion (e.g., heavy industry, manufacturing, large-scale warehousing, etc.). This change is proposed to take effect on proclamation, to facilitate alignment with the new policy document.

As many municipalities’ existing employment areas currently allow a range of uses, including a mix of office, retail, industrial, warehousing, and other uses, time-sensitive official plan updates will be needed to align with the new definition. Once the proposed legislative and policy changes (if approved) take effect, areas that do not meet the definition would no longer be subject to policy requirements for “conversions” to non-employment uses.

To maintain the integrity of employment areas that are intended to remain protected over the long-term, municipalities should update their official plans to explicitly authorize the site-specific permission of any existing uses that do not align with the new definition.

Continued Implementation of 2051 Forecasts (at minimum)

A Place to Grow currently requires municipalities in the Greater Golden Horseshoe to plan for specific population and employment forecasts to 2051. These have been implemented in many, but not all, municipal official plans throughout the region.

Where an upper- or single-tier municipality’s official plan is still in progress, it is expected that the municipality would continue to use the 2051 forecasts provided by the province (at a minimum) or a higher forecast as determined by the municipality. Lower-tier municipalities would be expected to meet or exceed the growth forecasts allocated to them by the upper-tier.

As time passes and it becomes necessary to update the forecasts and extend their horizon beyond 2051, it is expected that municipalities in the Greater Golden Horseshoe would move towards doing their own forecasting of population and employment growth (as is the approach for all other municipalities in the province).

Timing for Changes to Upper-tier Planning Responsibilities

Bill 23, the More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022 made changes to the *Planning Act* that, upon proclamation, will remove statutory approval authorities under the *Planning Act* from 7 upper-tier municipalities. The timing for proclamation of these changes is a government decision. It is anticipated that the changes would not take effect until winter 2024 at the earliest.

Go-Forward Approach to Provincially Significant Employment Zones

In 2019, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, in consultation with municipalities in the Greater Golden Horseshoe, established [31 Provincially Significant Employment](#)

[Zones \(PSEZs\)](#), pursuant to A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe for the purpose of long-term planning for job creation and economic development.

Notwithstanding the proposal to revoke A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe pursuant to section 7(7) of the Places to Grow Act, 2005, including PSEZs, the government is seeking feedback on the need to identify select PSEZs or portions of PSEZs for the sole purpose of protecting lands exclusively for employment uses through an alternative approach (e.g., section 47 of the Planning Act).

Protections would be consistent with the proposed definition of areas of employment under the Planning Act and would ensure the highest priority locations, such as sites for heavy industry and other uses that cannot be located near sensitive uses (e.g., the Ontario Food Terminal: PSEZ 30, Sanofi Canada's Toronto biopharmaceutical facility: PSEZ 9, Stelco's Hamilton Works: PSEZ 25 and Lake Erie Works: PSEZ 28) would receive elevated levels of protection from conversion to non-employment uses.

Approach to maintain existing Greenbelt policies

Should the proposed Provincial Planning Statement come into effect, there is the potential for the revocation of A Place to Grow and the changes made to the Provincial Policy Statement policies to affect the implementation of the policies in the Greenbelt Plan. To address this issue, an amendment is being proposed to the Greenbelt Plan that would indicate that the previous policies in A Place to Grow and the Provincial Policy Statement would continue to apply in those cases where the Greenbelt Plan refers to them. This would ensure that there would be no change to how the Greenbelt Plan policies are implemented if the proposed Provincial Planning Statement comes into effect.



Received April 6, 2023
C-2023-106

The Honourable Doug Ford
Premier of Ontario
premier@ontario.ca

DELIVERED VIA EMAIL

March 22nd 2023

Re: Barriers for Women in Politics

Dear Premier Ford,

Please be advised that at the Regular Council Meeting on March 8th 2023, the Town of Plympton-Wyoming Council passed the following motion, supporting the resolution from the Council of the Town of Grimsby regarding *Barriers for Women in Politics*.

Motion 19

Moved by Councillor Kristen Rodrigues

Seconded by Councillor Bob Woolvett

That Council support item 'I' of correspondence from the Town of Grimsby regarding Barriers for Women in Politics.

Carried.

If you have any questions regarding the above motion, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone or email at dgiles@plympton-wyoming.ca.

Sincerely,

Denny Giles
Deputy Clerk
Town of Plympton-Wyoming

cc: Hon. Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs & Housing
Bob Bailey, MPP – Sarnia-Lambton
Association of Municipalities of Ontario
All Ontario Municipalities



THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF COBOURG

The Corporation of the Town of Cobourg
Legislative Services Department
Victoria Hall
55 King Street West
Cobourg, ON K9A 2M2

Brent Larmer
Municipal Clerk/
Director of Legislative Services
Telephone: (905) 372-4301 Ext. 4401
Email: blarmer@cobourg.ca
Fax: (905) 372-7558

SENT VIA EMAIL

March 27, 2023

David Piccini, Member of Provincial Parliament
Hon. Doug Ford, Premier
Hon. Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing

Received April 6, 2023
C-2023-107

Re: Town of Cobourg Resolution – Barriers for Women in Politics

At a meeting held on March 20, 2023, the Municipal Council of the Town of Cobourg approved the following Resolution #078-23:

Barriers for Women in Politics

Moved by Deputy Mayor Nicole Beatty

Seconded by Councillor Adam Bureau

WHEREAS at the Regular Council meeting on March 20, 2023, Council considered correspondence from the cities of Welland, Niagara Falls, and Cambridge regarding Barriers for Women in Politics; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council endorse the Town of Grimsby's resolution pertaining to Barriers for Women in Politics; and

FURTHER THAT a copy of Council's support be sent to all Ontario municipalities, the Premier of Ontario, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, MPP Piccini to express the Town of Cobourg's commitment to this issue and encourage action at the provincial level to create legislation to ensure equality, safety, and security

078-23

Carried

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at blarmer@cobourg.ca or by telephone at (905)-372-4301 Ext. 4401.

Sincerely,

Brent Larmer
Municipal Clerk/Director of Legislative Services
Returning Officer
Legislative Services Department



Moved By	Deputy Mayor Nicole Beatty	Resolution No.:
Last Name Printed	BEATTY	078-23
Seconded By	Councillor Adam Bureau	Council Date:
Last Name Printed	BUREAU	March 28, 2023

WHEREAS at the Regular Council meeting on March 20, 2023, Council considered correspondence from the cities of Welland, Niagara Falls, and Cambridge regarding Barriers for Women in Politics; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council endorse the Town of Grimsby's resolution pertaining to Barriers for Women in Politics; and

FURTHER THAT a copy of Council's support be sent to all Ontario municipalities, the Premier of Ontario, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, MPP Piccini to express the Town of Cobourg's commitment to this issue and encourage action at the provincial level to create legislation to ensure equality, safety, and security.

April 6, 2023

Honourable Chrystia Freeland
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance
Office of the Prime Minister
80 Wellington Street
Ottawa, ON K1A 0A2

Sent via email: chrystia.freeland@parl.gc.ca

**Re: Request for Province-wide Municipal Accommodation Tax
Our File 10.3.21**

Dear Honourable Chrystia Freeland,

At its meeting held on March 20, 2023, St. Catharines City Council approved the following motion:

WHEREAS the travel and tourism industries are vital economic sectors in Ontario and are still struggling to achieve pre-pandemic levels of participation; and

WHEREAS not all tourism markets and regions are rebuilding and recovering at the same pace; and

WHEREAS the Municipal Accommodation Tax (MAT) is intended to support sustainable investments in destination marketing, sales and product development of the local economy; and

WHEREAS in doing so, it provides local tourism with a more diversified and consistent source of income that fosters the economic resiliency of local destinations; and

WHEREAS to support travel and tourism recovery, the provincial government can further support municipalities, small businesses and tourism development by introducing amendments to the MAT legislation; and

WHEREAS for global short-term rental platforms providers and suppliers, the MAT requires each party to enter into hundreds of individual MAT collection agreements across the province; and

WHEREAS British Columbia and Quebec currently apply an accommodation tax at a provincial-level;

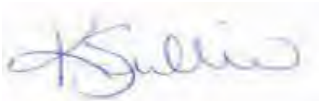
.../2

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Council advocates for the Ontario government to make the MAT mandatory, province-wide and centrally administrated for all short-term rentals, on all platforms for the purpose of collection and redistribution to municipalities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution be submitted to the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, and the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport and all local municipalities.

During the meeting City Council discussed that, if a province-wide and centrally administrated municipal accommodation tax is implemented, consideration should be given to the merits of extending the system to all accommodation booking and short-term rental reservation platforms providers and suppliers. This would include all types of transient accommodation, in addition to short-term rentals, including but not be limited to hotels, motels, motor hotels, hostels, lodges, inns, and bed and breakfasts.

If you have any questions, please contact the Office of the City Clerk at extension 1524.



Kristen Sullivan, City Clerk
Legal and Clerks Services, Office of the City Clerk

cc: The Honourable Steven Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing
The Honourable Neil Lumsden, Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport
All local municipalities



Received April 12, 2023
C-2023-109

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

February 28, 2023

Via email only

To: The Honourable Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing
minister.mah@ontario.ca
The Honourable Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario
doug.fordco@pc.ola.org
The Honourable Dave Smith, MPP Peterborough-Kawartha
dave.smithco@pc.ola.org
The Honourable Michelle Ferreri, MP Peterborough-Kawartha
michelle.ferreri@parl.gc.ca
Curve Lake First Nation
audreyp@curvelake.ca
The Association of Municipalities Ontario
amo@amo.on.ca

Re: Oath of Office

Please be advised that during their Regular Council meeting held February 21, 2023, Council passed the following resolution:

Resolution No. **R2023-119**

Moved by Councillor Franzen
Seconded by Deputy Mayor
Armstrong

Whereas most municipalities in Ontario have a native land acknowledgement in their opening ceremony; and

Whereas a clear reference to the rights of Indigenous people is the aim of advancing Truth and Reconciliation; and

Whereas Call to Action 94 of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada called upon the Government of Canada to replace the wording of the Oath of Citizenship to include the recognition of the laws of Canada including Treaties with Indigenous Peoples; and

Whereas on June 21, 2021 an Act to amend The Citizenship Act received royal assent to include clear reference to the rights of Indigenous peoples aimed at advancing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action within the broader reconciliation framework; and

Whereas the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada outlines specific calls to action for municipal governments in Canada to act on, including education and collaboration;

Therefore be it resolved that Council request to the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing that the following changes be made to the municipal oath of office: I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Charles III and that I will faithfully observe the laws of Canada including the Constitution, which recognizes and affirms the Aboriginal and treaty rights of First Nations, Inuit and Metis peoples; and further

That this resolution be forwarded to the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO), all Ontario municipalities, MPP Dave Smith, MP Michelle Ferreri, Premier Doug Ford and Curve Lake First Nation.

Carried.

Sincerely,

Mayor and Council of the Municipality of Trent Lakes

Cc: All Ontario municipalities



Luanne Patterson
Senior System Manager
Environmental Assessment

Directrice de l'analyse des systèmes
Évaluation environnementale

Box 8100
Montréal, Québec Canada
H3C 3N4

Boite 8100
Montréal, Québec/Canada
H3C 3N4

April 12, 2023

Received April 12, 2023
C-2023-110

RE: CN RIGHT-OF-WAY VEGETATION CONTROL

Dear Mayor,

CN remains committed to running its railway sustainably, as well as building a level of trust and collaboration with the communities in which we operate.

To that end, we are reaching out to advise you of our vegetation control activities in your area between April and October 2023. A regularly updated schedule is available at: [CN.ca/vegetation](https://www.cn.ca/vegetation)

If not managed properly, trees, brush or other vegetation can severely compromise rail and public safety. Vegetation can impede the view motorists have of oncoming trains and increase the risk of crossing accidents. Unwanted vegetation can damage the integrity of the railbed, interfere with signals and switches, contribute to track side fires, compromise employee and citizens safety, reduce visibility for train crews at road crossings/train control signals and track side warning devices, to name a few of the potential risks.

CN's annual vegetation control program is designed to mitigate these risks by managing brush, weeds, and other undesirable vegetation. This program is critical to ensure safe operations and contributes to the overall safety of your community.

Control Measures

CN manages vegetation using both chemical and mechanical methods. We are sensitive to concerns your community may have regarding chemical vegetation control and I would like to assure you that at CN, we strive to safeguard our neighbouring communities and the environment.

The track infrastructure is composed of two main sections, the ballast section typically ranging from 16-24 feet (which is primarily gravel and supports the track structure) and the right of way portion (which is the area outside of the ballast section to the CN property boundary).

The 16–24-foot ballast section and the areas around signals and communications equipment that are critical for safe railway operations will be managed using chemical methods. Application in these safety critical areas is done by spray trucks or spray trains with downcast nozzles that spray a short distance above the ground surface with shrouded booms, specially designed to limit the chemicals from drifting. The right-of-way section is maintained using mechanical control methods such as mowing, or brush cutting and may be chemically treated to control noxious or invasive weeds or brush.



CN will use chemical control techniques on the ballast section and specific locations of the right of way throughout the network for safety reasons. Furthermore, when chemicals are applied via spray train or truck, as outlined in the photo below, additives called surfactants are included to make the chemical work better.



CN has retained professional contractors qualified to undertake this work. They are required to comply with all laws and regulations applicable to CN. In addition, the contractors will ensure that vegetation control is performed with consideration of the environment and in accordance with the highest industry standards.

Inquiries

Should your community have any noxious weed removal requests, we ask that you contact CN's Public Inquiry Line at contact@cn.ca or fill out the form at [CN.ca/vegetation](https://www.cn.ca/vegetation) before June 1, 2023 with the specific information and location. CN will make every effort to include those locations as part of our 2023 Vegetation Management Program. All notices sent after the above-mentioned date will be included in the 2024 Vegetation Management Plan.

We look forward to working with you and answering any questions you may have regarding our vegetation control activities in your community.

Please find attached the notices CN is publishing in local papers to advise the public. We would kindly ask that you post copies on your community's website and at City Hall or other central locations for a wider distribution.

For any questions or more information, please contact the CN Public Inquiry Line by telephone at 1888-888-5909, or by email at contact@cn.ca.

Please also find attached a list of FAQs regarding the program that may be of further assistance.
Best regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Luanne Patterson".

Luanne Patterson



Annual Vegetation Management Program Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Where can I get more information about CN's Vegetation Management Program?
For more details, please visit our website at [CN.ca/vegetation](https://www.cn.ca/vegetation)

Why does CN need to remove vegetation along its train tracks annually?

At CN, safety is a core value. Part of maintaining and operating a safe railway is ensuring vegetation is managed along our corridors. CN also has an obligation, pursuant to the *Rules Respecting Track Safety*, adopted under the *Railway Safety Act*, to ensure that vegetation on or immediately adjacent to the railway roadbed is controlled. More specifically, the rules require federal railways to ensure the track is free of vegetation that could create fire hazards, affect the track integrity, or obstruct visibility of operations and inspections. Separate regulations also require removal of vegetation to ensure every grade crossing meets sightline requirements.

Where does CN remove vegetation?

For the purposes of vegetation control, CN divides its rail lines into two components: the ballast section and the right-of-way. The ballast section (gravelled area) covers a 16 to 24ft width (4.9 to 7.3m). The right-of-way section covers a 42ft width (13m) on each side of the ballast section.





Vegetation in the right-of-way section needs to be controlled to protect sight lines for train crews to see signal systems and at road crossings, prevent trees from fouling the track during storms, reduce fuel loading to prevent fires, minimize wildlife mortality, ensure good drainage along ditches and culverts, amongst other safety requirements and is primarily controlled mechanically, by mowing and cutting of vegetation. Certain herbicide products are used (excluding glyphosate) to encourage grass rather than shrubs and trees.

The ballast section, on the other hand, is the most critical area as it supports the track infrastructure that supports the movement of freight and passengers and provides an area for train crew to safely inspect their train. Given the crucial role it plays in ensuring the safety and integrity of rail operations, this section must be clear of all vegetation. The only proven way to effectively completely remove vegetation in the ballast section is through chemical application.



How will you manage dry plants that remain once the spraying is completed?

Ensuring vegetation is controlled on an annual basis is the best method to reduce larger volumes of dead and dry plants. This is because it eradicates vegetation before it grows, reducing the amount of dead plant material. CN's program has been developed specifically with this in mind. Most vegetation, once dead, will naturally decay leaving little debris. As for the right-of-way, the herbicides used are selective and the grass cover will remain intact while shrubs or noxious weeds will be controlled.



What herbicides will CN be using?

The choice of chemicals used depends on the specific plants targeted. All pesticides used in Canada are approved for use in Canada and the province in which they are applied. The chemicals for 2023 may include:

Name	Ingredient(s)	PCP #
Aspect	Picloram & 2,4-D	31641
Clearview	Aminopyralid & Metsulfuron-Methyl	29752
Credit Xtreme	Glyphosate	29888
Esplanade	Indaziflam 200g/l	31333
Milestone	Aminopyralid	28517
Navius Flex	Metsulfuron-Methyl & Aminocyclopyrachlor	3092228840 31333 32773 30203 30922 31470 31760 27736
Round Up Weather Pro	Glyphosate	27487
Hasten	Adjuvant	N/A
Gateway	Adjuvant	N/A

Will you be using Glyphosate. If so, is it dangerous for us or my pets?

All pesticides CN uses in Canada are registered by Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) and have been approved for use in the province in which they are applied. Protection of human health and the environment is Health Canada's primary objective in the regulation of pesticides and all pesticides must undergo rigorous science-based assessments before being approved for sale in Canada. The PMRA also re-evaluates registered pesticides on a cyclical basis to ensure they continue to meet modern health and environmental standards. The PMRA re-evaluated glyphosate in 2017 and reconfirmed that products containing glyphosate do not present risks to human health or the environment when used in accordance with revised label directions. CN's vegetation control contractor uses glyphosate in accordance with label directions.



Has CN tried any non-chemical weed control options in the past, such as weed whacking? Have they worked?

CN has used weed cutting in the past to control vegetation, but this does not remove the roots, and actually encourages more growth. It is not an effective long-term solution for vegetation removal along railway tracks. The application of steam injection has also been investigated; however, it has proven ineffective in killing the roots, which, if left to continue growing, could compromise the integrity of the rail bed, causing unsafe operating conditions.

CN has also explored other options, such as high concentrate vinegar (acetic acid). However, this was deemed not to be a viable option as the acid reacts negatively with steel and the sensitive electronic monitoring equipment used to regulate the safe movement and operation of our trains.

I am an organic farmer adjacent to your tracks, should I be worried?

Most of the vegetation control focuses on the ballast section (gravelled area) which is 16 – 24 feet (4.9 to 7.3 meters) wide, leaving about 42 feet (13 meters) of right-of-way on each side of the ballast. The equipment used for application is a shrouded boom which focuses the spray downward to reduce potential drift. Application must also be done during appropriate weather conditions, including low wind levels.

Many properties back onto the railway. Are Aspect, Clearview, Credit Xtreme, Esplanade, Milestone, Navius Flex, Round Up Weather Pro, Hasten, and Gateway safe to use in close proximity to people and pets?

All pesticides used in Canada must be registered by Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA), which has one of the toughest regulatory requirements in the world for approving products for safe use. CN only uses pesticides that have been approved for use in Canada and the province in which they are applied. When used according to label directions, PMRA has evaluated them to be safe.

Can I request my area not be sprayed?

At CN, safety is a core value. CN is governed by the Railway Safety Act and must comply with the laws and regulations. Vegetation control is a key component of keeping our employees and the communities in which we operate safe. Ensuring vegetation is kept clear of our infrastructure, signals, road crossing sight lines and enabling our teams to inspect and maintain the track is critically important. As a result, all areas of the CN ballast section will be treated to control vegetation.



MUNICIPALITY OF SHUNIAH

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Received April 12, 2023
C-2023-111

Date: Apr 11, 2023

Resolution No.: 138-23

Moved By: _____

Seconded By: _____

THAT Council receive and support the resolution from the Town of Essex regarding Municipalities Retaining Surplus Proceeds from Tax Sales;

AND THAT Council direct the Clerk to forward a copy of this resolution to Honourable Peter Bethlenfalvy, Minister of Finance, Lise Vaugeois, MPP, Kevin Holland, MPP, Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) and all other Ontario Municipalities.

Carried

Defeated

Amended

Deferred

Signature

Municipality of Shuniah, 420 Leslie Avenue, Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7A 1X8



PORT COLBORNE

Development and Legislative Services

Municipal Offices: 66 Charlotte Street
Port Colborne, Ontario L3K 3C8 • www.portcolborne.ca

"

T 905.835.2900 ext 106 F 905.834.5746

E charlotte.madden@portcolborne.ca

Received April 12, 2023
C-2023-112

April 11, 2023

Municipality of Trent Lakes
760 Peterborough County Road 36
Trent Lakes, ON K0M 1A0

To: The Honourable Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing
minister.mah@ontario.ca
The Honourable Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario
premier@ontario.ca
The Honourable Dave Smith, MPP Peterborough-Kawartha
dave.smithco@pc.ola.org
The Honourable Michelle Ferreri, MP Peterborough-Kawartha
michell.ferreri@parl.gc.ca
Curve Lake First Nation
audreyp@curvelake.ca
The Association of Municipalities Ontario
amo@amo.on.ca

Re: Municipality of Trent Lakes – Oath of Office

Please be advised that, at its meeting of March 14, 2023 the Council of The Corporation of the City of Port Colborne resolved as follows:

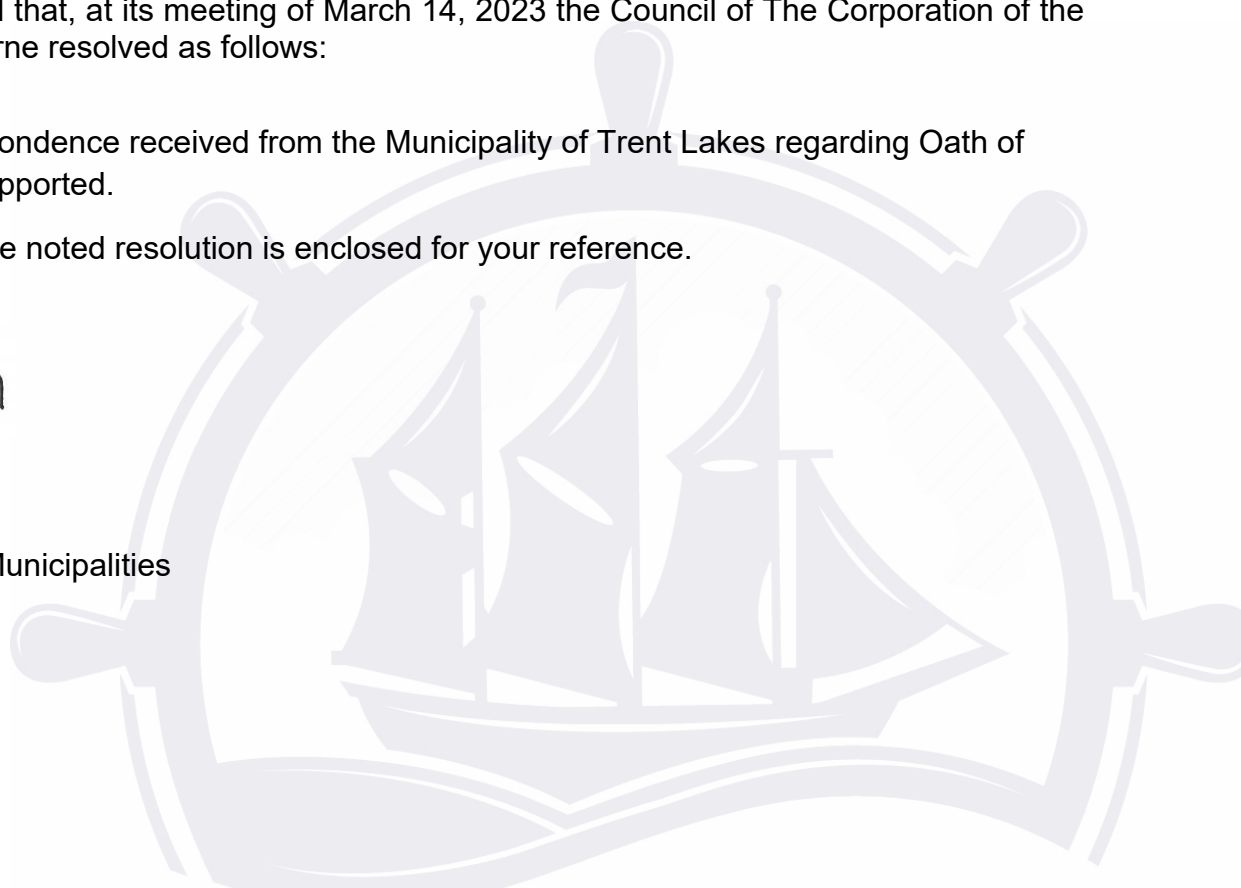
That correspondence received from the Municipality of Trent Lakes regarding Oath of Office, be supported.

A copy of the above noted resolution is enclosed for your reference.

Sincerely,

Charlotte Madden
Acting City Clerk

Cc: All Ontario Municipalities



Corporation of the
Municipality
of
Magnetawan

Tel: (705) 387-3947
Fax: (705) 387-4875
www.magnetawan.com

P.O. Box 70, Magnetawan, Ontario POA 1P0

RESOLUTION NO. 2023 - 122

APRIL 12 2023

Received April 12, 2023
C-2023-113

Moved by: Jon Hind

Seconded by: B Bishop

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Council of the Municipality of Magnetawan endorses and supports item 4.1 Municipality of Chatham-Kent 'Support Bill 5 Stopping Harassment and Abuse by Local Leaders Act';

AND FURTHER THAT this resolution be circulated to the Honourable Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario; the Honourable Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing; the Honourable Stephen Blais, and Local MPPs.

Carried Defeated Deferred

Sam Dunnett
Sam Dunnett, Mayor

Recorded Vote Called by: _____

Recorded Vote

Member of Council	Yea	Nay	Absent
Bishop, Bill			
Hetherington, John			
Hind, Jon			
Kneller, Brad			
Mayor: Dunnett, Sam			



*Knowing our heritage
we will build our future*



CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SOUTH HURON

322 Main Street South P.O. Box 759

Exeter Ontario

N0M 1S6

Phone: 519-235-0310 Fax: 519-235-3304

Toll Free: 1-877-204-0747

www.southhuron.ca

April 12, 2023

Received April 12, 2023
C-2023-114

Via email: premier@ontario.ca

Premier Doug Ford
Legislative Building
Queen's Park
Toronto ON M7A 1A4

Re: Support for the School Bus Stop Arm Cameras

South Huron Council passed the following resolution at their March 20, 2023 Regular Council Meeting:

That South Huron Council support the resolution of the Council of the Municipality of North Perth to urge the Provincial Government to:

- a) **Require all school buses to have stop arm cameras installed and paid for by the Province for the start of the 2023-2024 school year; and**
- b) **Underwrite the costs for the implementation and on-going annual costs for Administrative Monetary Penalties in small and rural municipalities; and**

That this resolution be circulated to Premier Doug Ford, Attorney General Doug Downey, Minister of Education Stephen Lecce, Provincial opposition parties, Mathew Rae and Lisa Thompson MPPs, AMO and all municipalities in Ontario.

Please find attached the originating correspondence for your reference.

Respectfully,

Alex Wolfe, Deputy Clerk
Municipality of South Huron
awolfe@southhuron.ca
519-235-0310 ext 224

Encl.

cc: Attorney General Doug Downey
Minister of Education Stephen Lece
Provincial opposition parties
Mathew Rae MPP
Lisa Thompson MPP
Amo
All Municipalities in Ontario



MUNICIPALITY OF
North Perth
www.northperth.ca

A Community of Character

330 Wallace Ave. N., Listowel, ON N4W 1L3

Phone: 519-291-2950

Toll Free: 888-714-1993

March 14, 2023

The Honourable Doug Ford
Premier of Ontario
Legislative Building, Queen's Park
Toronto, ON M7A 1A1
Via Email: premier@ontario.ca

Dear Premier Ford:

RE: School Bus Stop Arm Cameras

PLEASED BE ADVISED THAT THE COUNCIL OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH PERTH PASSED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION AT THEIR REGULAR MEETING HELD MARCH 6, 2023:

Moved by Councillor Rothwell Seconded by Councillor Blazek

WHEREAS almost 824,000 students travel in about 16,000 school vehicles every school day in Ontario and according to the Ministry of Transportation's statistics the rate of vehicles blowing by stopped school buses is over 30,000 times every day;

AND WHEREAS the Province of Ontario passed the Safer School Zones Act in 2017 which authorized the use of Automated School Bus Stop Arm Camera Systems to detect incidents where vehicles failed to stop when the school bus was stopped and the stop-arm extended (O. Reg. 424/20);

AND WHEREAS the Association of Municipalities (AMO) working on behalf of all Ontario Municipalities made its submission to the Standing Committee on General Government on May 21, 2019 in support of Administrative Monetary Penalties (AMPs) to be used to collect fine revenue for school bus stop arm infractions and other applications, including Automated Speed Enforcement (ASE) technologies deployed in school and community safety zones;

AND WHEREAS police resources can not be spread any thinner to enforce Highway Traffic Act offences throughout municipalities;

AND WHEREAS the administrative and financial costs to establish the required municipal Administrative Penalty program under the Highway Traffic Act, and its regulations, are substantial and maybe out of reach for small or rural municipalities that have insufficient amounts of traffic to generate the required funds to offset the annual operational costs of a municipal Administrative Penalty program;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Council of the Municipality of North Perth urges the Provincial Government to:

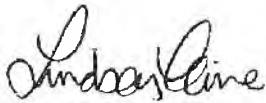
- a) Require all school buses to have stop arm cameras installed and paid for by the Province for the start of the 2023-2024 school year; and
- b) Underwrite the costs for the implementation and on-going annual costs for Administrative Monetary Penalties in small and rural municipalities;

AND FURTHER THAT this resolution be circulated to Premier Doug Ford, Attorney General Doug Downey, Minister of Education Stephen Lecce, Provincial opposition parties, Mathew Rae MPP, AMO and all municipalities in Ontario.

CARRIED

If you have any questions regarding the above resolution, please do not hesitate to contact me at lcine@northperth.ca.

Sincerely,



Lindsay Cline,
Clerk/Legislative Services Supervisor
Municipality of North Perth

cc.

Hon. Doug Downey, Attorney General
Hon. Stephen Lecce, Minister of Education
Provincial Opposition Parties
MPP Matthew Rea
Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO)
All Ontario Municipalities

RESOLUTION NO. 2023 - 123

APRIL 12 2023

Received April 12, 2023
C-2023-115

Moved by: Bill Bishop

Seconded by: John Hetherington

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Council of the Municipality of Magnetawan endorses and supports item 4.2 Town of Essex 'The Reinstatement of Legislation Permitting a Municipality to Retain Surplus Proceeds from Tax Sales';

AND FURTHER THAT this resolution be circulated to all relevant taxation bodies, including the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, Essex County Council, MPP Anthony Leardi, Association of the Municipalities of Ontario and all other Municipalities in Ontario.

Carried ✓ Defeated _____ Deferred _____

Sam Dunnett

Sam Dunnett, Mayor

Recorded Vote Called by: _____

Recorded Vote

Member of Council	Yea	Nay	Absent
Bishop, Bill			
Hetherington, John			
Hind, Jon			
Kneller, Brad			
Mayor: Dunnett, Sam			



*Knowing our heritage
we will build our future*



RECOGNIZING Ms. CHRISTINE ELLIOTT RECIPIENT OF THE 2023 JOHN BRANT AWARD

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 2023 - ROBERT LAND ACADEMY, NIAGARA

Received April 13, 2023
C-2023-116

Please join us as we recognize Ms. Christine Elliott for her public service as the Deputy Premier of Ontario and Ontario Minister of Health on Saturday, June 10, 2023, at Landholme Hall, Robert Land Academy.

Christine Elliott, former Ontario Minister of Health and Deputy Premier, is currently Counsel with the Fasken Health Law group. During her tenure as Ontario's Minister of Health from 2018 to 2022, Christine played an integral part in overseeing the province's response to the COVID-19 pandemic. In this role, she also sponsored The People's Health Care Act and enacted the Connecting Care Act in order to facilitate integrated care delivery systems also known as local Ontario Health teams. Christine also served as Ontario's Deputy Premier (2018 to 2022) and as Ontario's first Patient Ombudsman (2016 to 2018).

Christine, along with her husband James Flaherty (Jim) was a founding partner of Flaherty, Dow, Elliott & McCarthy. Later, Christine and Jim co-founded Abilities Centre in Whitby, Ontario, which supports and celebrates the abilities of all people and is a place where everyone belongs, regardless of their challenges. In addition, she has held positions on a range of boards in the health care sector.

Christine will be recognized as this year's recipient of Robert Land Academy's John Brant Award. This award recognizes leaders in the community, in public service, education or the military, who embody the five values of Robert Land Academy: loyalty, labour, courage, commitment and honour.

The Gala features Layne the Auctionista as our host and will include a reception and silent auction, a gourmet dinner, and a formal award presentation. Proceeds from the Robert Land Academy Gala will benefit deserving cadets through the Academy's Founder's Scholarship Fund. The 2023 Gala is a hybrid event with opportunities to watch online from home, join a gala dinner watch party in Toronto, or create your own watch party.

For More Information or To Order Tickets:

1. Visit trellis.org/rlagala
2. Call 905-386-6203 ext 228
3. Scan the QR Code with your phone



Gala Dinner

Landholme Hall
Robert Land Academy
6 p.m - 9:30 p.m
Tickets \$200/Table of 8 \$1400

Toronto Dinner

Moss Park Armoury
Toronto
6 p.m - 9:30 p.m
Tickets \$200/Table of 8 \$1400

Live Stream

Online, from the
comfort of home
7:45 p.m - 9:30 p.m
Tickets free, registration req'd

If you cannot attend, please consider making a donation to the event in support of Robert Land Academy. Corporate Sponsorship opportunities are also available, contact swhitaker@rla.ca or at the phone number above for more information.