



Minutes of the Regular Meeting of Council held on Tuesday, November 8th, 2022, at 7:00 p.m. in person in the meeting room or by phone.

1. Opening of Meeting and Call to Order:

The Mayor called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. and welcomed those in attendance.

2. Roll Call: Mayor took a roll call:

<u>Attendance:</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Absent</u>
Mayor Matt Reimer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Councilor Louanne Caza	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Councilor Annie Toupin-Keft	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Councilor Wendy K. Weller	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Councilor Bonita Culhane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Clerk Treasurer – Karine Pelletier

Members of the audience present: 21

3. Adoption of the Agenda and Addendum:

Moved by Bonita Culhane
Seconded by Annie Toupin-Keft

239/2022
Adoption of Agenda

THAT the agenda for the Regular Meeting of Council of November 8, 2022, be approved.

Carried

4. Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest: None

5. Minutes of Previous Meetings :

Moved by Annie Toupin-Keft
Seconded by Louanne Caza

240/2022
Regular Minutes

THAT the minutes for the Regular Meeting of Council held on October 11, 2022, be adopted.

Carried

6. **Matters arising from the minutes:** None

7. **Deputations / Delegations:** None

8. **Correspondence / Information:**

- a) Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs -Avian Influenza in domestic poultry.
- b) Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing – More Homes Built Faster: Ontario’s Housing Supply Action Plan 2022-2023.
- c) Ministry of Finance – 2022 Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund (OMPF) Fourth quarter payment.
- d) AMO – 2021 Annual Report on The Canada Community-Building Fund.
- e) MPAC – 2022 Year-End Updates.

9. **Members Update Reports :**

Members of Council gave a verbal update.

10. **New Business :**

- a) Moved by Louanne Caza
Seconded by Bonita Culhane

241/2022
Tourist Minutes

THAT the minutes of the Tourist Committee meeting held on October 5, 2022 be adopted.

Carried

- b) Moved by Bonita Culhane
Seconded by Annie Toupin-Keft

242/2022
Strategic Minutes

THAT the minutes for the Strategic Planning Committee meeting held on October 3, 2022 be adopted.

Carried

- c) Moved by Louanne Caza
Seconded by Bonita Culhane

243/2022
Recreation Minutes

THAT the minutes for the Recreation Committee meetings held on October 4, 2022 be adopted.

Carried

- d) Moved by Bonita Culhane
Seconded by Annie Toupin-Keft

244/2022
Christmas Hours

THAT Council has received and approves the Report from the Clerk-Treasurer in respect to Christmas hours of operations for the Municipal Office, Public Works Department and Landfill site.

Carried

- e) Moved by Louanne Caza
Seconded by Bonita Culhane

245/2022
Library Minutes

THAT the minutes of the McGarry Library meeting held on June 27, 2022, be adopted.

Carried

- f) Moved by Wendy K. Weller
Seconded by Annie Toupin-Keft

246/2022
Latchford Resolution

WHEREAS the Montreal River which flows through the District of Temiskaming has 9 different control dams located on it, Duncun Lake, Gowganda, Mistinikon, Indian Chute, Lady Evelyn, Latchford, Hound Chute, Ragged Chute and the Lower Notch with two being controlled by the Ministry of Natural resources, Forestry and Northern Development (MNRFD), five by OPG, one by Public Service and Procurement Canada and one by Trans Alta.

AND WHEREAS parameters of operation of these dams relating to seasonal water level requirements and other factors are established in a Water Management Plan (WMP) with a reporting system for issues of non-compliance being addressed at a Standing Advisory Committee (SAC) meeting which is convened at least three times a year.

AND WHEREAS the Montreal River Water Management Plan (MRWMP) has been approved but never implemented the Town of Latchford implores the MNRFD to expedite the implementation of MRWMP and to create the necessary SAC prior to the year 2023.

AND FURTHER that this resolution be forwarded to the Temiskaming Municipal Association and MPP John Vanthof for their support.

Carried

- g) Moved by Bonita Culhane
Seconded by Wendy K. Weller

247/2022
Lottery Licensing

THAT the Clerk-Treasurer be authorized to attend the Municipal Lottery Licensing refresh and Update virtually on November 24, 2022, from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. at a cost of \$320.00 plus HST.

Carried

- h) Moved by Annie Toupin-Keft
Seconded by Bonita Culhane

248/2022
Tax Write Offs

THAT Council approves the write off of the remaining taxes owing for the following accounts: 6256, 12774, 6230, 7600, 5662, 3971, 1016, 2577, 7634 and 7593 totaling \$18,958.03.

Carried

- 1) Moved by Bonita Culhane
Seconded by Wendy K. Weller

249/2022
Acting Foreman

THAT Council appoint Mark Brown as Acting Public Works Foreman and agree to a \$3.00/hour wage increase effective October 12, 2022.

Carried

- j) Moved by Annie Toupin-Keft
Seconded by Bonita Culhane

250/2022
Signage

THAT Council approves to pay \$8,194.23 for the new signage around the community as per the request of the Strategic Planning Committee.

Carried

- k) Moved by Wendy K. Weller
Seconded by Bonita Culhane

251/2022
Municipal Training

THAT Council approves a private Municipal Finance Training Course for Council and Staff offered by Kemp Elliot, Blair at a cost of \$500.00 plus HST.

Carried

11. Passing of Accounts:

Moved by Bonita Culhane
Seconded by Annie Toupin-Keft

252/2022
Accounts

THAT the following accounts be approved for payment:

OCTOBER 2022

Payroll: \$ 25,065.40
General: \$ 121,304.12

Carried

12. Passing of By-Laws: None

13. a) Submitted Questions :

Questions submitted by Francine Plante:

- 1) How much did the tax report from Kemp Elliot Blair cost?
- 2) The report indicates that \$360,702.00 are to be credited to taxpayers. Can it be explained that this amount is not completely coming out of the townships account.
- 3) Can it be explained that these accounts were accounts that were in arrears but most importantly that most of these accounts are from abandoned properties that have outstanding balances for years and us most likely will never receive the balance owing to these accounts. It is important that taxpayers understand that many properties correspondence comes back to the municipality and there is no known address.
- 4) It would also be important to explain that it was the same issue that occurred with the water billing and that the amount shown in the water billing report was not the correct amount paid out to the taxpayers.

The bookkeeper answered the questions and gave a small presentation. The presentation will be posted online for anyone to review.

b) Audience Questions:

- Question from John Truchon regarding tax sales – *Discussion took place.*

12) Closed Meeting:

Moved by Wendy K. Weller
Seconded by Annie Toupin-Keft

253/2022
Closed

THAT Council goes into closed session at 7:59 p.m. p.m. Under the Ontario Municipal Act 239 (2) (a) the security of the property of the municipality or local board; (b) personal matters about an identifiable individual, including municipal or local board employees; (c) a proposed or pending acquisition or disposition of land by the municipality or local board (f) advice that is subject to solicitor-client privilege, including communications necessary for that purpose.

Carried

Moved by Bonita Culhane
Seconded by Wendy K. Weller

254/2022
Out Closed

THAT Council come out closed session at 8:28 p.m.

Carried

Moved by Annie Toupin-Keft
Seconded by Wendy K. Weller

255/2022
Laneway

THAT Council close and sell part of the laneway between Kearns Avenue and Townsley Avenue to Mr. and Mrs. Allen at a price of \$12,000.00, plus all of municipality's legal and real estate fees and all taxes related to the transfer of the property.

AND direct the Clerk to hire Doupe Law Professional Corporation to act on behalf of the Township of McGarry.

Recorded Vote

Requested by Councillor Bonita Culhane

	YES	NO
Mayor Matt Reimer	<u> X </u>	<u> </u>
Councillor Wendy K. Weller	<u> X </u>	<u> </u>
Councillor Louanne Caza	<u> X </u>	<u> </u>
Councillor Bonita Culhane	<u> X </u>	<u> </u>
Councillor Annie Toupin-Keft	<u> X </u>	<u> </u>

Carried

13) Confirmation By-Law:

Moved by Bonita Culhane
Seconded by Wendy K. Weller

256/2022
Confirmation

THAT a By-Law to confirm the proceedings of the Regular Meeting of Council be read three times and passed this 8th day of November and numbered By-Law 2022-39.

Carried

14) Adjournment:

Moved by Wendy K. Weller
Seconded by Annie Toupin-Keft

257/2022
Adjournment

THAT this meeting be adjourned at 8:30 p.m.

Carried



MAYOR



CLERK-TREASURER



Minutes of the Inaugural Meeting of Council held on Tuesday, November 15th, 2022, at 7:00 p.m. via in person in the meeting room or by phone.

1. Opening of Meeting by the Clerk-Treasurer:

The Clerk-Treasurer called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. and welcomed those in attendance and addressed the crowd.

2. Swearing in Ceremony of Newly Elected Municipal Council and Declaration of Office and Oath by the Clerk-Treasurer:

The Mayor followed by each Councillor took turns reading and signing their Oath and Declaration of Office, the Code of Conduct and the Statement of Confidentiality.

The Clerk-Treasurer commissioned all the documents and congratulated everyone on their appointment as elected official for the Township of McGarry.

The Clerk-Treasurer then turned over the meeting to Mayor McLean.

3. Inaugural Address by the Mayor: The Mayor addressed the crowd.

4. Council Remarks: Each Councillor addressed the crowd.

5. Adoption of the Agenda and Addendum.

Moved by Francine Plante
Seconded by Bonita Culhane

258/2022
Adoption of Agenda

THAT the agenda for the Inaugural Meeting of Council of November 15, 2022 be adopted.

Carried

6. Disclosure of Pecuniary of Interest: None

7. Correspondence, Information: None

8. New Business:

- a) Moved by Bonita Culhane
Seconded by Francine Plante

259/2022
Signing Authority

THAT as per By-Law 2022-21 the signing authority include the Mayor: Stephen McLean, Councillors: Bonita Culhane, Francine Plante, Jean (John) Truchon, Wendy Weller, Clerk-Treasurer: Karine Pelletier and Deputy Clerk: Melanie Jensen.

Carried

9. Passing of By-Laws: None

10. Closed Meeting:

- Moved by Francine Plante
Seconded by Bonita Culhane

260/2022
Close Session

THAT Council goes into closed session at 7:23 p.m. Under the Ontario Municipal Act 239(2) (a) the security of the property of the municipality or local board; (b) personal matters about an identifiable individual, including municipal or local board employees; (f) advice that is subject to solicitor-client privilege, including communications necessary for that purpose.

Carried.

- Moved by Bonita Culhane
Seconded by Francine Plante

261/2022
Out of Close Session

THAT Council come out of close session at 9:31 p.m.

Carried.

11. Confirmation By-Law:

- Moved by Francine Plante
Seconded by Wendy Weller

262/2022
Confirmation

THAT a By-Law to confirm the proceedings of Council be read three times and passed this 15th day of November and numbered By-Law 2022-40.

Carried

12. Adjournment:

Moved by Bonita Culhane
Seconded by Francine Plante

263/2022
Adjournment

THAT this meeting be adjourned at 9:32 p.m.

Carried



MAYOR, STEPHEN MCLEAN



CLERK-TREASURER, KARINE PELLETIER



Minutes of a Special Meeting of Council held on Wednesday, November 23rd, 2022, at 6:00 p.m. via in person in the meeting room or by phone.

1. Opening of Meeting and call to order:

The Mayor called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m. and welcomed those in attendance.

2. Roll Call: The Mayor took a roll call

<u>Attendance:</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Absent</u>
Mayor Stephen McLean	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Councilor Bonita Culhane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Councilor Francine Plante	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Councilor Jean (John) Truchon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Councilor Wendy Weller	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Members of the audience present: 13

3. Adoption of the Agenda and Addendum.

Moved by Bonita Culhane
Seconded by Wendy Weller

264/2022
Adoption of Agenda

THAT the agenda for the Special Council Meeting of November 23, 2022 be adopted with addition to #6 (a) New Business – McGarry Food Hampers Donation and #6 (b) New Business – Support the McGarry Public Library’s request to apply for a Grant.

Carried

4. Disclosure of Pecuniary of Interest: Councillor Francine Plante declared a conflict of pecuniary interest on Item # 6(b) Support the McGarry Public Library’s request to apply for a grant.

5. Correspondence, Information: None

6. New Business:

a) Moved by Wendy Weller
Seconded by Bonita Culhane

265/2022
Donation Food Hampers

THAT Council give a donation in the amount of \$500.00 to the McGarry Christmas Food Hampers.

Carried

- Councillor Francine Plante declared a conflict of interest and did not participate in the vote for item #6 (b).

b) Moved by Bonita Culhane
Seconded by Wendy Weller

266/2022
Library Grant

THAT Council support the request from the McGarry Public Library to apply for a grant from Ontario Trillium Foundation for the Resilient Communities Fund.

Carried.

7. Passing of By-Laws:

Moved by Francine Plante
Seconded by Wendy Weller

267/2022
By-Law 2022-41

THAT a By-Law to stop up, close and convey a portion of a lane allowance, which abuts lots 183 to 194 PL M125TIM and forms part of lane between Kearns Avenue and Townsley Avenue be read three times and passed this 23rd day of November 2022 and numbered By-Law 2022-41.

Deferred.

Moved by Stephen McLean
Seconded by John Truchon

268/2022
Defer By-Law 2022-41

THAT the motion be deferred to the January 10, 2023 meeting.

Carried.

8. Audience Question: None

9. Closed Meeting:

Moved by Bonita Culhane
Seconded by Francine Plante

269/2022
Closed Meeting

THAT Council goes into closed session at 6:16 p.m. Under the Ontario Municipal Act 239 (2) (a) the security of the property of the municipality or local board, including municipal or local board employees.

Carried

Moved by John Truchon
Seconded by Bonita Culhane

270/2022
Out Closed

THAT Council come out of closed session at 8:05 p.m.

Carried

Moved by Bonita Culhane
Seconded by Francine Plante

271/2022
By-Law 2022-42.

THAT a By-Law to appoint Committee Members and Representatives for the Township of McGarry for the year 2022-2023 be read three times and passed this 23rd day of November 2022 and numbered By-Law 2022-42

Carried.

- A discussion took place regarding grants. It was determined that the council will help the office staff in applying for the different grants available and will be doing most of the legwork.

Carried

10. Confirmation By-Law:

Moved by Bonita Culhane
Seconded by John Truchon

272/2022
Confirmation

THAT a By-Law to confirm the proceedings of the Special Meeting of Council be read three times and passed this 23rd day of November and numbered By-Law 2022-43.

Carried

11. Adjournment:

Moved by John Truchon
Seconded by Bonita Culhane

273/2022
Adjournment

THAT this meeting be adjourned at 8:08 p.m.

Carried


MAYOR


CLERK-TREASURER



Joint Timiskaming District Council Meeting Minutes

Saturday, December 10, 2022
Northern College Kirkland Lake Campus Auditorium

Council Members Present:

Town of Kirkland Lake

Mayor Stacy Wight
Councillor Janice Ranger
Councillor Lad Shaba
Councillor Casey Owens
Councillor Dolly Dickens
Councillor Rick Owen

Township of Harley

Councillor Sophie MacKewn

Township of Gauthier

Councillor Matt Quinn
Councillor Dixitkumar Patel

Township of James

Reeve Rodger Donaldson
Deputy Reeve Chris Cormier
Councillor Steve McIntyre
Councillor Michelle Fiset

Municipality of Charlton & Dack

Reeve Sandra Parkin
Deputy Reeve Debbie Veerma
Councillor Bill Laurila
Councillor Christine Brownlee

Township of Chamberlain

Councillor Tracey Giesen
Councillor Bruce Knott

Municipality of Matakewin

Mayor Mark Stickel
Councillor Emily Stewart
Councillor Mike Young
Councillor Cheryl Drummond
Councillor Dianne Gilbert

Township of McGarry

Mayor Stephen McLean
Councillor Bonita Culhane
Councillor Francine Plante
Councillor Wendy Weller
Councillor John Truchon

Township of Armstrong

Mayor Jean-Marc Boileau

Township of Hudson

Councillor Clayton Seymour
Councillor Crystal Gauthier
Councillor Dana McLean

Staff Present:

Dianne Quinn
Janet Gore
Cheryl Swanson
Karine Pelletier
Melanie Jensen
Debbie Monson
Alan Smith
Jennifer Montreuil
Amberly Spilman

Clerk, Township of Gauthier
CAO/Clerk/Treasurer, Municipality of Matakewin
Deputy Clerk/Treasurer, Municipality of Matakewin
Clerk-Treasurer, Township of McGarry
Clerk Typist/Deputy Clerk, Township of McGarry
Bookkeeper, Township of McGarry
Chief Administrative Officer, Town of Kirkland Lake
Municipal Clerk, Town of Kirkland Lake
EA to CAO/Deputy Clerk, Town of Kirkland Lake (10:00 AM -12:00 PM)

Guests Present:

Bryan Searle
Louis Helps
Senior Municipal Financial Advisor (Acting)
Municipal Advisor, Algoma/Manitoulin

1. CALL TO ORDER

Kirkland Lake Mayor Stacy Wight welcomed the participating municipalities and guests; read the Town of Kirkland Lake's Land Acknowledgment Statement and called the joint meeting to order at 10:04 AM.

2. DECLARATION OF PECUNIARY INTEREST

None noted.

3. CLOSED SESSION

3.1. Education/Training – Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (Orientation)

Moved by: Deputy Reeve Chris Cormier, Township of James
Seconded by: Councillor Casey Owens, Town of Kirkland Lake

BE IT RESOLVED THAT we do now adjourn to a Joint Timiskaming District Council Meeting in closed session to undertake New Council Orientation Training (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing) pursuant to Section 239(3.1) of the *Municipal Act*, 2001, as amended.

CARRIED

The meeting rose from closed session at 1:45 PM.

4. ADJOURNMENT

Moved by: Councillor Christine Brownlee, Municipality of Charlton & Dack
Seconded by: Councillor Tracey Giesen, Township of Chamberlain

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Joint Timiskaming District Council Meeting adjourn at 1:46 PM.

CARRIED

Stacy Wight, Mayor
Town of Kirkland Lake (Host)

Jennifer Montreuil, Municipal Clerk
Town of Kirkland Lake (Recording Secretary)

RECEIVED BY COUNCIL ON DECEMBER __, 2022



Minutes of a Special Meeting of Council held on Tuesday, December 20th, 2022, at 6:00 p.m. via in person in the meeting room or by phone.

1. Opening of Meeting and call to order:

The Mayor called the meeting to order at 6:02 p.m. and welcomed those in attendance.

2. Roll Call: The Mayor took a roll call

<u>Attendance:</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Absent</u>
Mayor Stephen McLean	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Councilor Bonita Culhane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Councilor Francine Plante	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Councilor Jean (John) Truchon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Councilor Wendy Weller	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Members of the audience present: 5

3. Adoption of the Agenda and Addendum.

Moved by Bonita Culhane
Seconded by Wendy Weller

274/2022
Adoption of Agenda

THAT the agenda for the Special Meeting of Council held on December 20, 2022 be adopted with addition to #6 (d) New Business – POA representative for our Area.

Carried

4. Disclosure of Pecuniary of Interest: None declared

5. Correspondence, Information: None

6. New Business:

a) Moved by Wendy Weller
Seconded by Bonita Culhane

275/2022
2020 Financial Statements

THAT the Municipal Council has read and approves of the 2020 Consolidated Financial Report presented by Kemp, Elliot Blair and dated December 31, 2020.

Carried

- b) Moved by Bonita Culhane
Seconded by Francine Plante

276/2022
DTSSAB Representative

THAT the Corporation of the Township of McGarry is represented by a joint representative for Area 2 of the District of Timiskaming Social Services Administration Board (DTSSAB); consisting of the Municipality of Charlton and Dack, Town of Englehart, Townships of Chamberlain, Gauthier, Larder Lake and Evanturel;

AND WHEREAS Reeve Derek Mundle, as an elected official of the Corporation of the Township of Evanturel, has expressed his interest as a representative to the DTSSAB for Area 2;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Township of McGarry hereby resolves to recommend the appointment of Derek Mundle, as representative, to the District of Timiskaming Social Services Administration Board.

Carried.

- c) Moved by Bonita Culhane
Seconded by John Truchon

277/2022
Repeal Resolution
2022-44 Change of time for
meetings as per ByLaw 2021-57

THAT Council repeals resolution #2022-44. Resolution 2022-44 reads the following: THAT Councillor Louanne Caza is requesting an amendment to the start time of the Regular Council Meeting set out in By-Law 2021-57 being a bylaw to provide rules for governing the order and procedures of the Council of the Township of McGarry

Carried.

- d) Moved by Francine Plante
Seconded by Bonita Culhane

278/2022
POA Representative

THAT the Corporation of the Township of McGarry is represented by joint representative for the POA Advisory Committee for the Area of Englehart, McGarry, Larder Lake, Gauthier, Chamberlain, Charlton and Dack and Evanturel.

AND WHEREAS no elected official of the Corporation of the Township of McGarry have expressed interest to be a representative to the POA Advisory Committee for our area.

Carried.

7. **Passing of By-Laws:** None

8. **Audience Question:** None

9. Closed Meeting:

Moved by Francine Plante
Seconded by Bonita Culhane

279/2022
Closed Meeting

THAT Council goes into closed session at 6:43 p.m. Under the Ontario Municipal Act 239 (2) (a) the security of the property of the municipality or local board, including municipal or local board employees.

Carried

- A discussion took place regarding a Part-time job posting.
- A discussion took place regarding the harassment and slander directed at the Clerk-Treasurer and new recommendations received.

Moved by Francine Plante
Seconded by Bonita Culhane

280/2022
Out Closed

THAT Council come out of closed session at 8:30 p.m.

Carried

10. Confirmation By-Law:

Moved by John Truchon
Seconded by Bonita Culhane

281/2022
Confirmation

THAT a By-Law to confirm the proceedings of the Special Meeting of Council be read three times and passed this 20th day of December and numbered By-Law 2022-44.

Carried

11. Adjournment:

Moved by Francine Plante
Seconded by Bonita Culhane

282/2022
Adjournment

THAT this meeting be adjourned at 8:30 p.m.

Carried



MAYOR



CLERK-TREASURER



#8(a)

Karine Pelletier <kpelletier@mcgarry.ca>

**Coming soon: New edition of our Open Meetings Guide / Bientôt disponible:
Nouvelle édition de notre Guide des réunions publiques**

1 message

Ombudsman Ontario <thewatchdog@ombudsman.on.ca>
Reply-To: Ombudsman Ontario <thewatchdog@ombudsman.on.ca>
To: kpelletier@mcgarry.ca

Thu, Nov 24, 2022 at 9:31 AM

[View this email in your browser](#)

Dear Clerk and Council,

[La version française suit]

The Office of the Ontario Ombudsman is preparing to release the fifth edition of its open meetings guide early in 2023.

"Open Meetings: Guide for Municipalities" offers tips and information about Ontario's open meeting rules as set out in the *Municipal Act, 2001*. It includes frequently asked questions, excerpts from relevant legislation and best practice suggestions. This version includes updated case examples from our investigations and reflects legislative changes that permit municipal councils, local boards and committees to hold fully electronic or virtual meetings.

Our Office publishes this guide after every municipal election. We provide it for free to all municipalities, whether they use the Ombudsman as their closed meeting investigator or not. We do this in the spirit of the open meeting rules – to promote transparency in local governments across the province.

We will mail hard copies of the guide to you in the new year – **simply complete the form at this link to confirm how many you need:** www.surveymonkey.com/r/Z3RSZK7 This link will be available until December 20, 2022.

The accessible PDF of the guide will also be made available for download on our website in early 2023.

If you have further questions, please contact us at thewatchdog@ombudsman.on.ca.

Visit our website to see the other [resources we make available to municipalities](#) – including our digital Open Meetings Case Digest, tip cards and best practices.

Au greffier/à la greffière et au conseil,

[The English version precedes]

Le Bureau de l'Ombudsman de l'Ontario se prépare à publier au début de l'année 2023 la cinquième édition de son guide des réunions publiques pour les municipalités.

« Réunions publiques : Guide pour les municipalités » offre des conseils et des renseignements sur les règles des réunions publiques en Ontario, telles qu'elles sont énoncées dans la *Loi de 2001 sur les municipalités*. Il comprend une foire aux questions, des extraits de lois pertinentes et des suggestions de pratiques exemplaires. Cette version inclut aussi de nouveaux exemples tirés de nos dernières enquêtes et tient compte des changements à la loi qui permettent à un conseil municipal, un conseil local ou un comité de l'un ou de l'autre de se réunir entièrement par voie électronique.

Nous publions ce guide après chaque élection municipale et nous l'offrons à toutes les municipalités, qu'elles aient recours au service d'enquête de l'Ombudsman ou non. Nous le faisons dans l'esprit des règles des réunions publiques – afin de promouvoir la transparence de la gouvernance locale à travers la province.

Nous vous enverrons la version imprimée du guide au début de la nouvelle année – **veuillez simplement compléter le formulaire en cliquant sur le lien suivant pour confirmer la quantité dont vous avez besoin** : www.surveymonkey.com/r/Z3RSZK7 Ce lien sera disponible jusqu'au 20 décembre 2022.

La version du guide accessible en PDF sera disponible sur notre site web à télécharger au début de l'année 2023.

Si vous avez des questions, contactez-nous au lechiendegarde@ombudsman.on.ca.

Visitez notre site web pour voir les autres ressources disponibles aux municipalités, incluant notre recueil de cas de réunions municipales, nos cartes conseils et nos pratiques exemplaires.



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November 14, 2022

Councils across the North start a New Chapter

The Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities (FONOM) is the unified voice of Northeastern Ontario, representing and advocating on behalf of 110 cities, towns, and municipalities.

Our mission is to improve the economic and social quality of life for all northerners and ensure our youth's future.

The FONOM Board wishes to congratulate your council as you begin your four-year term. Please consider FONOM as a resource, and please keep us informed on issues of regional importance.

As Northern Municipalities, we have unique challenges. We will address those challenges by working with our neighboring communities, our district association, and FONOM.

Sincerely,



Danny Whalen
President



MEMORANDUM

TO: Assessment Review Board Stakeholders
FROM: Harry Gousopoulos, Tribunals Ontario Executive Director
DATE: November 2, 2022
SUBJECT: **New Tribunals Ontario and Assessment Review Board Key Performance Indicators**

Tribunals Ontario has implemented new Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) across all 13 of our tribunals as part of our ongoing commitment to continuous improvement and ensuring that the services we provide meet the needs of our users.

The KPIs are designed to assess the organization's effectiveness in delivering our core business of resolving disputes in an accessible, fair, efficient, and timely manner. They are also important for public accountability and serve as a vital operational tool for strategic decision-making and driving process improvements.

We expect that over time a single set of measures will help us track and monitor performance in a consistent way and better understand how we are doing across all tribunals.

Effective April 1, 2022, the Assessment Review Board (ARB) began tracking performance against these new organizational KPIs. As a result, we have reassessed and adapted some of our pre-existing ARB KPIs, as well as added a few new ones. Our new KPIs and targets for the ARB are as follows:

- Volume of in-person, electronic and written hearing events held at the ARB
- Number of eligible accommodation requests granted (in whole or in-part) by the ARB
- Percentage that the hearing event month is assigned within 90 days of a perfected appeal – target of 85 per cent
- Decisions issued within 60 calendar days from the conclusion of a hearing – target of 85 per cent
- Summary appeals resolved within 40 weeks following the commencement date – target of 85 per cent
- General appeals resolved within 135 weeks following the commencement date – target of 85 per cent

To ensure openness and transparency, these new KPIs will be reported on a quarterly basis and published through updates on our website, beginning later this fiscal year.

Over the coming months we expect to introduce other measures, such as a measure related to French language services.



Tribunals Ontario

Tribunaux décisionnels Ontario

However, before doing so, we would like to hear your thoughts and get your feedback on the above mentioned KPIs.

Your input will help us better align our KPIs over time as we continue to modernize and improve service delivery.

Please contact us at ARB.Registrar@ontario.ca with your feedback by **November 23, 2022**.

As we move forward on this initiative, we will continue to share more information.

Sincerely,

Harry Gousopoulos
Executive Director
Tribunals Ontario

cc: Ken Bednarek, Associate Chair, ARB
Kelly Triantafilou, Registrar, ARB




Karine Pelletier <kpelletier@mcgarry.ca>

Letter from Minister Steve Clark (4885)

2 messages

Minister (MMAH) <minister.mah@ontario.ca>
To: "kpelletier@mcgarry.ca" <kpelletier@mcgarry.ca>

Tue, Nov 15, 2022 at 1:17 PM

Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing	Ministère des Affaires municipales et du Logement	
Office of the Minister	Bureau du ministre	
777 Bay Street, 17 th Floor	777, rue Bay, 17 ^e étage	23
Toronto ON M7A 2J3	Toronto (Ontario) M7A 2J3	4-
Tel.: 416 585-7000	Tél. : 416 585-7000	20
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November 15, 2022		N
Your Worship		
Mayor Stephen McLean		
Township of McGarry		
kpelletier@mcgarry.ca		

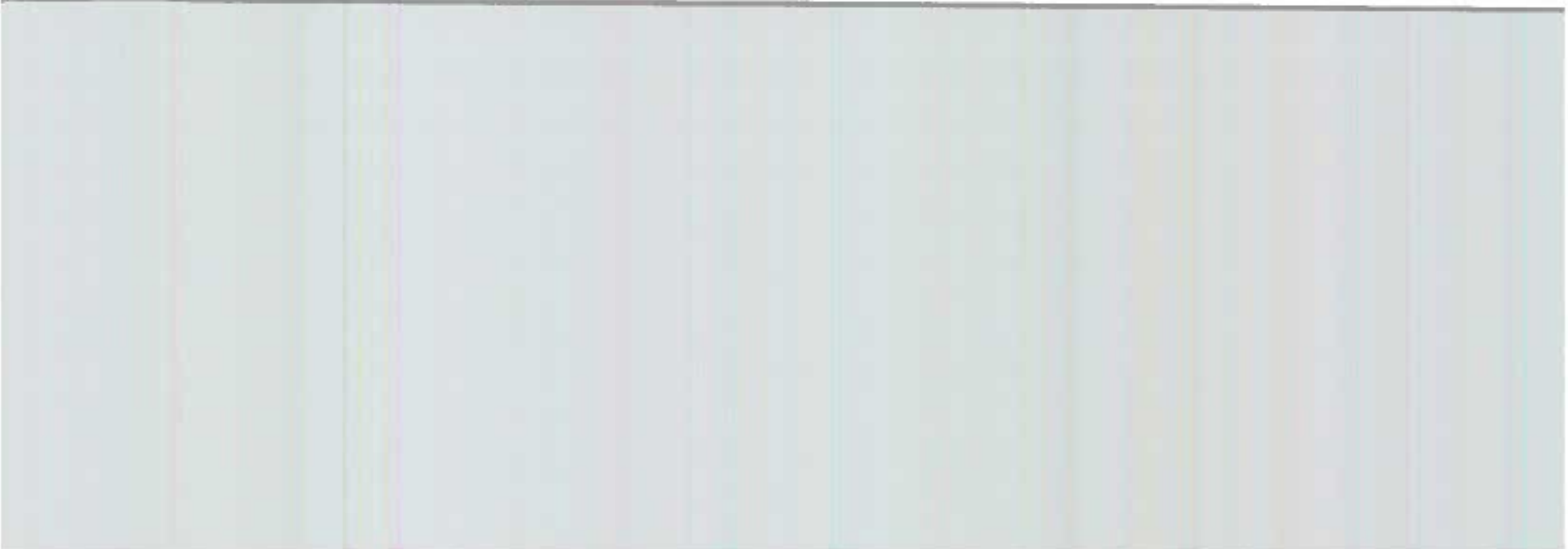
Dear Mayor McLean and Council:

Please accept my congratulations on your success in the recent municipal elections. I want to thank you for your decision to serve the public, and I look forward to working with you throughout the upcoming term.

As a former mayor, I know firsthand just how important municipal government is to Ontarians. I also know your constituents expect local government to be effective and responsive as you deliver critical local services, and that you expect the same in our relationship.

Throughout my time as Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, I have been proud to work with mayors and councils across Ontario to deliver on our shared priorities. I value the expertise and advice I have received from local governments, which has helped shape our decision-making to date.

There is much work ahead of us. Our government is working hard to make living in Ontario more affordable. Bill 23, the More Homes Built Faster Act, takes bold action to advance our plan to address the housing crisis by building 1.5 million homes across Ontario over the next 10 years. We will continue to work with all our municipal partners to get shovels in the ground and build more homes faster.



As we work together to serve the people of our great province, I want to hear about the challenges you face. I know that local representatives understand their communities and that you can help us ensure that local government is working harder, smarter and more efficiently. Best wishes to you and to council for success over the next four years.



Sincerely,

Steve Clark
Minister

2 attachments



Karine Pelletier <kpelletier@mcgarry.ca>
Bcc: Stephen McLean <mclean.677@gmail.com>, Bonita Culhane <bonitaculhane2021@gmail.com>, Francine Plante <francineb.plante@gmail.com>, Darlene Truchon <darlene.truchon@outlook.com>, Wendy Weller <wendyweller2021@gmail.com>

Tue, Nov 15, 2022 at 3:25 PM

FYI
[Quoted text hidden]
--
Karine Pelletier
Clerk-Treasurer
Township of McGarry
705-634-2145, Ext 223

2 attachments





Premier of Ontario
Premier ministre
de l'Ontario

Legislative Building
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1A1

Édifice de l'Assemblée législative
Queen's Park
Toronto (Ontario)
M7A 1A1

November 14, 2022

Mayor-elect Stephen McLean
Township of McGarry

Dear Mayor-elect McLean:

It is my pleasure to congratulate you on your recent election.

As our government delivers on its ambitious plan to build Ontario, we will continue to work with the province's 444 municipalities as key partners. That means working together to build the public transit, homes and roads and highways needed to meet the needs of growing communities and keep our economy moving forward. It means working together to build good schools for students to learn in and high-quality hospitals and long-term care homes that care for people.

Our government also recognizes the significant pressures facing municipal budgets after two very difficult and unpredictable years. That's why, in 2021, Ontario provided municipalities with over \$1.3 billion in financial relief above and beyond the \$4-billion Safe Restart Agreement to further assist in covering municipal needs. We will continue working with the federal government and municipal partners to protect the long-term sustainability of municipal budgets.

As we do, we're also providing funding so that you can modernize municipal services and find opportunities to make local service delivery more efficient so we can continue to make life more convenient and affordable for taxpayers.

I want you to know that our government will always be here to listen to your needs. When Team Ontario works together, there's nothing we can't do.

Together, let's get building.

Sincerely,

Doug Ford
Premier



John Vanthof

MPP/député Timiskaming Cochrane



#8 (f)

November 4, 2022

RECEIVED NOV 15 2022

Reeve Steven MacLean and council,

Congratulations on your success in the recent municipal election. I look forward to working with you over the next four years. I wish you all the best as you work together to make the Township of McGarry the best it can be. One thing we all share is our love of the north and the uniqueness of each of its many communities.

Together, we work at all levels of government to ensure that the places we call home remain vibrant and welcoming. Services and programs are needed to ensure that people of all ages and abilities can live in their community comfortably with the supports they require.

Please feel free to call my office if you need assistance in any matter.

Sincerely,

John Vanthof
MPP, Timiskaming-Cochrane

Queen's Park - Room/Bureau 348, Main Legislative Building, Queen's Park, Toronto, ON, M7A 1A8
Tel./Tél: 416-325-2000 • Fax/Télecopieur: 416-325-1999 • Email/Courriel: jvanthof-gp@ndp.on.ca

Community Office - Pinewoods Centre, Unit 5, 247 Whitewood Ave., P.O. Box 398, New Liskeard, ON, P0J 1P0
Tel./Tél: 705-647-5995 • Toll Free/Sans Frais: 1-888-701-1105 • Fax/Télecopieur: 705-647-1976
Email/Courriel: jvanthof-co@ndp.on.ca



Karine Pelletier <kpelletier@mcgarry.ca>

#869J

MFOA Responds to Bill 23, More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022

2 messages

Municipal Finance Officers Association of Ontario <no-reply@mfoa.on.ca>

Mon, Nov 21, 2022 at 10:57 AM

Reply-To: no-reply@mfoa.on.ca

To: jgeorgeoff@mcgarry.ca



Hello ,

**MFOA's Response to ERO 019-6172 under
Bill 23, More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022****[Click here](#) to access MFOA's submission to the Province.**

On October 25, 2022, the Province tabled **Bill 23, More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022** and a number of associated consultations that propose a wide range of impacts to municipal finances. MFOA has provided comments on the proposed changes to the Development Charges Act and the Planning Act under **ERO 019-6172**.

MFOA appreciates the provincial goal to build 1.5 million homes over the next decade, but we are concerned by the unintended consequences of the proposed changes in Bill 23, specifically that

some proposals will limit the ability for growth to pay for growth. Our submission highlights that many of these changes could slow down new development if municipalities are unable to collect funds for growth-related infrastructure.

To view other MFOA submissions on housing matters, please visit our [Housing Hub](#). For questions related to this response, please contact Suzanna Dieleman (suzanna@mfoa.on.ca) or Christine Duong (christine@mfoa.on.ca).

Our Sponsors



Contact Us:

Municipal Finance Officers' Association of Ontario
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Municipal Finance Officers Association of Ontario <no-reply@mfoa.on.ca>
Reply-To: no-reply@mfoa.on.ca
To: kpelletier@mcgarry.ca

Mon, Nov 21, 2022 at 10:57 AM

[Quoted text hidden]

Bill 23, More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022

Submission to ERO #019-6172

November 21, 2022

Table of Contents

1.0 Summary of Technical Recommendations3

2.0 About MFOA4

3.0 Municipal Finances and Housing.....4

 3.1 Development Charges and Housing4

 3.2 Municipal Financial Pressures and Housing5

4.0 MFOA's Guiding Principles.....6

5.0 Proposed Changes to the Development Charges Act, 19977

 5.1 Municipalities Need Funds to Finance Growth.....7

 5.2 Affordable Units Should Stay Affordable.....11

6.0 Proposed Changes to the Planning Act, 199013

 6.1 Vibrant Communities are More Than Pipes in the Ground.....13

7.0 Moving Forward.....14

8.0 Conclusion15

1.0 Summary of Technical Recommendations

- Defer ongoing consultations on Bill 23 until January 2023 to provide municipalities with the opportunity to consult with councils and deliver an informed response to the Province. The Province should consult with municipalities on a regular and timely basis for future legislative and regulatory changes related to housing to avoid unintended consequences to municipal finance and governance. Doing so maintains the important partnership between the Province and municipalities.
- MFOA recommends the Province develop an infrastructure funding program to offset the loss of DC revenues. Without such funding, municipalities will be forced to re-prioritize capital growth projects, resulting in delays or cancellation of certain infrastructure projects which will, in turn, delay the construction of new or expanded housing. The Province should work in consultation with municipalities and stakeholders to quantify the potential revenue losses to develop this program.
- Remove proposed amendment to DCA subsection 5(6) to not enable a mandatory five-year phase in for DC rates. Should proposed subsection 5(6) not be deleted, it should only apply to DC by-laws that are passed on or after the More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022 receives Royal Assent. The mandatory phase-in should only apply to residential development to align with Provincial goals and maintain necessary municipal revenue.
- Remove proposed amendments to subsection 5(3) of the DCA to retain the current definition of eligible capital costs for DC funds to include studies and land costs.
- Remove proposed changes to Section 42 that mandate exemptions to parkland dedication and remove the amendments to alternative parkland dedication requirements. If these changes stay, MFOA encourages the Province to work with municipalities and stakeholders to develop a funding program to offset the loss of parkland dedication revenues.
- Remove the proposal to eliminate paragraph 17 of subsection 2(4) of the DCA in order to maintain housing services as a DC eligible service.
- Revise the proposed amendment to DCA section 26.3(2) to maintain that the maximum interest rate a municipality may charge be set at either prime plus 1% or a sufficient rate to recover interest on debt taken on to cover the deferrals, whatever is more.
- Remove proposed amendment to paragraph 4 of subsection 5(1) of the DCA in order to maintain historical service levels at 10 years.
- Move proposed section 4.2(2)(3)(4) of the DCA to O. Reg 82/98 under the DCA to allow greater flexibility for the Province to amend the definitions of “affordable” and “attainable” housing, if necessary, and amend the definition of “non-profit housing development” to capture local housing corporations by including the definition from the *Housing Services Act, 2011*.
- Remove proposed changes to Section 37 of the PA in recognition that CBCs are still new and, generally, untested for levels of support and sustainability. Making further changes to the CBC regime before municipalities have fully implemented the new CBC by-laws, may negatively impact the transparency and effectiveness of the new charges.

2.0 About MFOA

The Municipal Finance Officers' Association of Ontario (MFOA) was established in 1989 to represent the interests of municipal finance staff across the province. Our membership includes more than 4500 individual members who work intrinsically with elected municipal officials to provide counsel on matters of finance policy.

MFOA has a history of advocating for the needs of municipalities to build and maintain essential infrastructure that supports growth and the betterment of communities. Most recently, MFOA has been actively involved in communicating with provincial stakeholders on housing issues such as submitting a response to the Housing Affordability Task Force Report, and technical responses to legislative and regulatory changes related to housing. In particular, MFOA has focused on responding to changes around municipal budgeting, development charges, and other growth funding tools like parkland dedication.

As the professional association of municipal finance officers, this report about Bill 23, *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* focuses on the proposed amendments in Schedule 3 (*Development Charges Act, 1997*) and Schedule 9 (*Planning Act, 1990*) which significantly impact the ability for municipalities to recover costs to support new development.

3.0 Municipal Finances and Housing

Ontario's housing crisis is a complicated issue that has led to an overinflated market, limited housing stock, and few tools available for resolution. The Province's goals to resolve the housing crisis in the next decade is ambitious and necessary, but it can only be accomplished in partnership with all levels of government, the development industry, builders, and other stakeholders. Municipalities are key partners in this endeavour, but the relationship between housing and municipal finances must be understood.

3.1 Development Charges and Housing

Development charges are fees collected on new development and are the primary funding source for infrastructure needed to service growth in municipalities. The *Development Charges Act, 1997* (DCA) sets out the rules to enable municipalities to collect development charges (DCs) to fund growth-related capital costs related to new development. Various amendments have been made to the DCA, but it continues to be an important funding tool for municipalities. The combination of DCs and community benefit charges (CBCs) allow municipalities to build the infrastructure that unlocks growth and the infrastructure that builds communities.

While MFOA appreciates the Province's commitment to addressing the ongoing housing crisis in Ontario and we support the Province's goal to build 1.5 million homes over the next ten years, as an organization representing the municipal finance sector, we have some concerns. In

recent years, the Province has released plans to guide housing policy, mainly the Housing Supply Action Plan and the Housing Affordability Task Force Report. Both plans set out recommendations on how to address issues on housing affordability and housing supply. Likewise, both plans point towards development charges as a major factor towards higher housing prices. This rhetoric ignores the municipal sector's demonstration that a reduction in development charges (or other growth funding tools such as parkland dedication and CBCs) will hinder the ability to finance growth-related infrastructure and put ratepayers on the hook to fill the funding gap. In the long-term, the total cost of home ownership will increase as homeowners pay higher property taxes and user rates to recoup the cost of growth-related infrastructure.

Reducing DCs and other cost recovery tools will not guarantee either lower housing prices or increased housing supply. MFOA is of the view that reducing DCs would be:

- **Counterproductive:** Less funding for DCs will increase competition for projects from other demands on property taxes and municipal revenue streams. Municipalities may not have the funds needed to put the infrastructure in place that is necessary for development to occur in a timely way.
- **Inefficient:** We are not aware of any evidence that shows reductions in DCs are being passed directly to homebuyers through reductions in housing prices. Further, it is the demand for real estate that sets the price point that the market will bear. Setting lower prices may simply lead to bidding wars as we have seen over the past few years, countering the Province's goals of more affordable housing.
- **Ineffective:** Pushing the cost for infrastructure onto taxpayers and ratepayers means higher property taxes and utility rates, creating a disincentive for residents to support new housing.
- **Expensive:** Reducing DCs does not decrease the cost of growth-related infrastructure, rather it transfers the cost to existing homeowners. Significant increases in the whole cost of housing will be unaffordable for many.

3.2 Municipal Financial Pressures and Housing

Since 2018, the Province has advanced a number of consultations and legislative changes related to the supply of housing in Ontario. These include:

- "Increasing Housing Supply in Ontario"
- "Housing Supply Action Plan"
- *More Homes, More Choice Act, 2019*
- *COVID-19 Economic Recovery Act, 2020*
- Housing Affordability Task Force and its Report
- Ontario-Municipal Housing Summit
- *More Homes for Everyone Act, 2022*

MFOA appreciates that housing is a top priority for the Province; indeed, it is a significant issue that affects all Ontarians and will require efforts from all levels of government. However, each introduction of legislation related to housing has had significant impacts to municipal finances without any new ability for municipalities to recover financial losses. For instance, the CBC regime was introduced in 2019 and the current Bill 23 already proposes new changes to the

funding model. Before municipalities are able to incorporate changes to financial operations, new proposals are presented that require staff to readjust their plans, policies, and procedures.

In regards to housing, municipalities play a key role in building the necessary infrastructure to unlock growth. These projects, ranging from building new sidewalks to constructing a new water treatment plant, require years of planning and development. The ability to maintain consistent and predictable funding through DCs allows municipalities to strategically plan for long-term projects. Municipalities create budgets for these projects and build up reserves through DCs to pay for these initiatives, but these projects are based on predetermined DC rates informed by studies. The recent changes to the ability for municipalities to generate development-related revenue have long-term consequences for whether municipalities will be able to build this infrastructure in a timely manner. As outlined in MFOA's past submissions to the Province, there is increased uncertainty for municipal financial capacity to pay for growth.

Municipalities are limited in their ability to generate revenues, with property taxes as the most significant funding tool at their disposal. The property tax regime must cover a wide array of services to existing homeowners, and the recent changes to DCs and CBCs threatens to further burden the tax base, which already funds both operating and capital pressures. The reduction in DCs also has the unintended consequence of undermining the legislated asset management requirements under O. Reg. 588/17. These unpredictable changes to municipal growth recovery tools put development-related infrastructure projects at risk. If development-related infrastructure must compete with the maintenance of existing infrastructure and operating day-to-day services, municipalities will have to face three unpopular, competing decisions – delay infrastructure necessary to unlock growth, reduce existing service levels to reduce operating costs, or delay costly and necessary infrastructure repairs.

On top of these risks, municipalities are also facing the same financial pressures as private sector entities. Our economy is currently experiencing high inflation, as well as supply issues and worker shortages that may also lead to project delays. With Minister Chrystia Freeland warning of a risk of recession in Canada, municipalities must also be mindful to provide reasonable tax rates and user fees that Ontarians are able to pay. All these issues continue to exacerbate the strain on municipal finances.

4.0 MFOA's Guiding Principles

The following principles guide our comments:

a) Growth should pay for growth

When the cost of infrastructure is directly related to development, municipalities should be able to recover the full cost through various fees and charges. Doing so ensures that costs are not borne by current taxpayers and future generations, which promotes affordability and equity in the long-term. The mechanism to permit cost recovery should be efficient to guarantee that the necessary infrastructure to unlock growth can be built in a timely manner.

b) Solving the housing crisis requires more than houses

Housing and affordability are intrinsically linked together. Homes are an essential need for all people and policies should be crafted to ensure Ontarians can afford the homes they live in. It is not enough to build new homes; considerations should be made throughout the process to ensure that costs to homeowners and renters remain reasonable beyond the initial housing price. Property taxes and user fees are crafted to fund projects and programs that communities need and expect, but adding more pressure onto the tax base will become increasingly costly to citizens in unexpected ways. Provincial legislation should not unduly burden homeowners and renters to guarantee the long-term success of solving the housing crisis.

c) Complete, vibrant communities are good for everyone

Complete communities support healthy and active living for residents. The services needed to support complete communities extends beyond water, wastewater and roads. No community is complete without parks, recreation facilities, and other services that enable residents and businesses to thrive.

d) Provincial legislation related to municipal governance should be enabling and permissive

Restrictive provincial legislation removes the decision-making powers from local authorities and chips away at local officials' ability to respond to local concerns. Further, much of this proposed legislation adds to the municipal administrative burden.

5.0 Proposed Changes to the Development Charges Act, 1997

The following section includes MFOA's recommendations for Schedule 3 of Bill 23.

5.1 Municipalities Need Funds to Finance Growth

Bill 23 proposes amending the DCA to create exemptions for certain residential units:

- Exemptions for existing rental residential buildings: for rental residential buildings with four or more residential units, exempting the greater of one unit or 1% of the existing residential units.
- Exemptions for existing and new residential buildings: exemptions for secondary units where only one residential building exists; exemptions for third units where no building or ancillary structure contains any residential units; and exemptions for one residential unit where two residential units already exist.
- Exemptions for affordable units, attainable units, non-profit housing developments, and inclusionary zoning units.

- Discounts for rental housing developments dependent on the number of bedrooms: 25% discount for 3+ bedrooms, 20% for 2 bedrooms, and 15% for 1 bedroom or bachelor units.

The proposed exemptions and discounts recognize the importance of supporting gentle density and providing incentive for the development of affordable and attainable housing, which is a key piece of successfully solving Ontario's housing crisis. However, gentle density still leads to intensification for neighbourhoods that were previously unplanned for this type of growth.

In particular, it must be recognized that any new development will lead to an increased demand for infrastructure. Regardless of whether the road already exists or the sewer pipes are already installed under the home, there is a cost associated with maintaining infrastructure and the added pressure of new residents will not be reflected in the current levels of service outlined for the asset. Municipalities can not rely on reserves and reserve funds to recoup these costs, as the majority of these funds are already allocated or restricted to specific infrastructure projects as legislated by the Province. Instead, this added cost will be transferred to the tax base, which, paired with the other cumulative financial impacts that recent provincial housing policy has burdened on municipalities, will add significant pressure to property owners. To put it bluntly, the efforts to address the housing affordability issue at the local level comes at the expense of the tax affordability problem in the midst of high inflation and a looming recession.

Overall, MFOA believes that a one size fits all approach to DC exemptions undermines the revenue raising capabilities of all municipalities. Without additional funding or resources from the Province to offset these costs, municipalities have little option but to put these costs back on the taxpayer.

Recommendation: MFOA recommends the Province develop an infrastructure funding program to offset the loss of DC revenues. Without such funding, municipalities will be forced to re-prioritize capital growth projects, resulting in delays or cancellation of certain infrastructure projects which will, in turn, delay the construction of new or expanded housing. The Province should work in consultation with municipalities and stakeholders to quantify the potential revenue losses to develop this program.

Bill 23 proposes that for all DC by-laws passed after June 1, 2022, the charge must be phased-in for the first five years that the by-law is in force. The proposed mandatory phase-in will be paired with the proposed amendment to have DC by-laws expire 10 years after the day the by-law comes into force (as opposed to the current 5 years).

MFOA acknowledges that this proposal may come from the concern that increases to DC rates with updated by-laws can cause uncertainty; however this proposal adds a great deal of risk for municipalities who need the DC funds to initiate infrastructure projects. DC rates are calculated to fully recover the cost of projects which includes estimated service levels and costs for resources needed to complete the projects. Adding a phase-in for the first 5 years does not eliminate the need for these funds, rather without the necessary monies to put shovels in the ground, projects necessary for those first 5 years of the DC by-law will have to compete for a

limited budget caused by these funding shortfalls. Based on current bylaws, municipalities have estimated that they are at risk of losing up to 10% of revenues during the five-year period.

Likewise, there is concern around the retroactive date of this proposal to June 1, 2022. MFOA sees no necessity for this retroactive date and views this requirement as unfair to municipalities who have passed new DC by-laws from June 1, 2022 to present without the knowledge of this significant change to the funding structure. Municipalities already enact phase-ins for their DC rates depending on their circumstances, but MFOA believes that this decision should be left for individual municipalities to decide between staff and council.

Additionally, the discounted DC rates in the first 5 years may result in new incoming rates to be less than the DC rates of the outgoing by-law, which can create a counter-productive incentive for certain developers to delay housing projects if there is opportunity to reduce costs. The same incentive exists after the 5 years is complete, although municipalities would now have 10 years to update their by-law; developers may delay submitting new development projects if they are aware of a by-law update. As it currently stands, there is no drawback for developers to delay development projects, and without consequences, there is significant risk on municipalities to bear this financial burden. Looking at some of Ontario's upper-tier and single-tier municipalities, there are hundreds of thousands of approved housing units without building permits issued. In a sample of Ontario Regional and Single-Tier municipalities, approximately 300,000 approved housing units have not had building permits drawn by developers despite having the development projects approved. Developers who delay their own housing projects despite municipal approvals face no consequences to slowing down the amount of houses built.

MFOA is concerned by the unintended consequence of disincentivizing municipalities from reopening their by-laws for amendments. There are situations where municipalities may want to reopen their by-law in order to add discounts for certain types of development based on community needs. Will these minor amendments restart the 5-year phase-in? MFOA seeks clarification on this issue.

An additional concern is that the phase-in will apply to both residential and non-residential development. Should this proposal not be removed, MFOA recommends that the new statutory phase-in only apply to residential development to reflect the goal of increasing housing supply, and not provide discounts to non-residential development (which many municipalities already provide).

MFOA is concerned that the proposed 5-year phase-in of DC rates under a new by-law will have an overall negative consequence to the goal of building more housing. The phase-in will delay necessary infrastructure projects to unlock growth while also providing incentives for development projects to be delayed for, potentially, months until a new by-law is enacted.

Recommendation: Remove proposed amendment to DCA subsection 5(6) to not enable a mandatory five-year phase-in for DC rates. Should proposed subsection 5(6) not be deleted, it should only apply to DC by-laws that are passed on or after the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* receives Royal Assent. The mandatory phase-in should only apply to residential development to align with Provincial goals and maintain necessary municipal revenue.

Bill 23 proposes to prescribe a maximum interest rate based on an average of the Canadian banks' prime rates plus 1% for DC installments, set on a quarterly basis. Recognizing that municipalities may need to incur debt to recover the deferred revenue from DC freezes and installments, MFOA encourages the Province to amend this proposal to allow municipalities to charge either prime plus 1% or an interest rate that sufficiently covers the interest on any debt incurred to cover the deferrals. This recommendation ensures municipalities remain whole while maintaining a level of stability and transparency for interest rates.

Recommendation: Revise the proposed amendment to DCA section 26.3(2) to maintain that the maximum interest rate a municipality may charge be set at either prime plus 1% or a sufficient rate to recover interest on debt taken on to cover the deferrals, whatever is more.

Bill 23 proposes to change eligible capital costs for DC funding. One amendment is to make the cost to acquire land ineligible "except in relation to such services as are prescribed". The eligible services to acquire land are currently undefined, but MFOA is especially concerned by the risk of losing the ability to generate revenue to acquire land that is designated for growth-related infrastructure.

The narrative around growth-related infrastructure often centres on the infrastructure itself (roads, sewer pipes, buildings, etc.), but a critical piece towards infrastructure is the land required to build. The first step towards getting shovels in the ground is acquiring the appropriate land to build, and there is great concern that if municipalities are unable to use DC funds towards purchasing land, then municipalities will have no choice but to delay infrastructure projects which will negatively impact housing supply. Municipalities will need to raise funds to acquire these lands through other means, such as adding it to the tax base and user fees which will further constrain existing and future homeowners and renters. A new housing development cannot be livable if the necessary municipal infrastructure is not built underneath and around it. If the Province's intention is to create policies that encourage speed in developing homes, we strongly encourage reconsidering the intention of this legislative change.

Another proposed amendment is to have the cost to undertake DC background studies and other DC-related studies become ineligible for DC funds. Currently, municipalities are able to use DC funds towards plans that help to quantify and plan for growth, which can include DC background studies, environmental assessments, infrastructure master plans, and more. These studies are essential for determining the infrastructure required for supporting growth and inform the basis of DC recovery and therefore the DC rates. The intrinsic relationship between these studies and DCs should merit their ability to be recovered under DC funds.

Looking at some of Ontario's upper-tier and single-tier municipalities, the proposed definition of eligible capital costs to remove studies and land costs are estimated at approximately \$2.5 billion over a 10-year period, which would require a new source of funding.

Recommendation: Remove proposed amendments to subsection 5(3) of the DCA to retain the current definition of eligible capital costs for DC funds to include studies and land costs.

Bill 23 proposes the timeframe for average historical service levels be extended to 15 years, five years more than the current timeframe. The average historical service level is used to estimate the added services needed with growth, which helps to calculate DCs. These services are imperative to communities, including public health, waste diversion, police services, and more. MFOA's longstanding position is that service levels should be forward looking. In areas experiencing high-growth, that growth can trigger the need for new services which would not be recognized by a backwards looking perspective on service levels. In particular, municipalities experiencing exponential growth will not see their anticipated service level use reflected in a 15-year average of the area's service levels. An increased timeframe for historical service levels may lead to lower DC rates and delayed collections for many municipalities.

Recommendation: Remove proposed amendment to paragraph 4 of subsection 5(1) of the DCA in order to maintain historical service levels at 10 years.

5.2 Affordable Units Should Stay Affordable

Bill 23 proposes to set definitions in the DCA for “non-profit housing development”, “affordable residential units” and “attainable residential units”; these, alongside inclusionary zoning residential units, will be exempt from DCs, parkland dedication, and CBCs. In the current housing market landscape, the definition for “affordable residential unit” appears appropriate, however we are concerned that both the housing and economic landscape can change without warning. What may be considered an appropriate definition for “affordable” today may not apply in even 2-3 years. Affordability is subject to a variety of factors, and market price is not always reflective of what people can afford as noted in the current housing crisis where even 80% of the market price is still unaffordable for many Ontarians. Likewise, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation defines affordable housing as housing that costs less than 30% of a household's gross income. Depending on an individual's gross income, the Province's definition could be far from what other Provinces and national associations consider affordable housing. Similarly, there is concern that the definition of “attainable residential unit” as outlined in Bill 23 is too broad and may be misinterpreted to allow residential units that should not be deemed attainable to receive the same benefits as properly attainable housing. The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation notes that affordable housing and attainable housing are terms that

are interchangeably used, and MFOA recognizes the efforts by the Province to distinguish a difference between the two. However, given this untested definition, we kindly request that the Province scope this definition further to be more clear on what is “attainable” in order to allow municipalities to recover growth-related costs for non-attainable residential units.

In this vein, MFOA respectfully recommends that the Province move the definitions for “affordable residential units” and “attainable residential units” from the DCA to a regulation to allow flexibility for amendment when the housing landscape changes or when the Province sees fit.

MFOA is also concerned that the current proposed definition of “non-profit housing development” is too narrow and may carry the unintended consequence of not capturing municipal housing development. Some municipalities provide housing services through housing corporations which are not governed by the *Co-Operative Corporations Act* or the *Not-for-Profit Corporations Act, 2010*. Rather, they are governed by the *Ontario Business Corporations Act* which is not in the scope of the current “non-profit housing development” definition. Omitting municipal housing corporations from these exemptions puts local housing corporations on unequal footing with other non-profit developments, which MFOA believes is not the Province’s intention. MFOA recommends that the Province broaden the proposed definition to capture local housing corporations.

Recommendation: Move proposed section 4.2(2)(3)(4) of the DCA to O. Reg 82/98 under the DCA to allow greater flexibility for the Province to amend the definitions of “affordable” and “attainable” housing, if necessary, and amend the definition of “non-profit housing development” to capture local housing corporations by including the definition from the *Housing Services Act, 2011*.

Bill 23 proposes to remove housing services from the list of eligible services to be recovered under DCs. The removal of housing services from eligible DC services goes against the provincial goal of building more and diverse mixes of houses to reflect the needs of Ontarians. Municipalities are essential partners with the other levels of government to provide housing for our citizens, including housing for people who need it most through shelters, community housing, and subsidized residential units. The importance of providing housing to the lowest income communities cannot be understated, and DCs help municipalities to deliver this essential service.

If it is removed from DC eligibility, municipalities will lose a predictable and consistent source of funding for housing services and many ongoing and planned housing projects will be at significant risk, which will in turn put the existing housing of many citizens at peril. Municipalities include DC revenue for growth-related housing in their capital plans, and some upper-tier and single-tier municipalities have indicated that the proposed removal of housing services could result in losses between \$10 million to \$1.3 billion. The strain on municipal funding for housing services has already been exacerbated over the past few years due to COVID-19 and it is

unclear how significant the cumulative financial impact could be, but it is clear that municipalities cannot bear this cost without adding higher fees to the tax base and user rates.

Recommendation: Remove the proposal to eliminate paragraph 17 of subsection 2(4) of the DCA in order to maintain housing services as a DC eligible service.

6.0 Proposed Changes to the Planning Act, 1990

6.1 Vibrant Communities are More Than Pipes in the Ground

Bill 23 proposes to amend the *Planning Act, 1990* (PA) to change the calculation of the newly instated Community Benefits Charge (CBC) regime to adjust the land valuation to exclude existing development, as well as exempting CBCs from affordable residential units, attainable residential units, and inclusionary zoning units. MFOA is concerned that the Province is already amending the structure of the CBC regime, a funding tool that has only been in place since 2019/2020. The CBC has not yet been tested to ensure that the funding model can adequately help municipalities to fund growth-related services.

Recommendation: Remove proposed changes to Section 37 of the PA in recognition that CBCs are still new and, generally, untested for levels of support and sustainability. Making further changes to the CBC regime before municipalities have fully implemented the new CBC by-laws, may negatively impact the transparency and effectiveness of the new charges.

Bill 23 proposes changes to exemptions for parkland dedication. The changes include new exemptions for affordable residential units, attainable residential units, inclusionary zoning residential units, and non-profit housing. Other exemptions for parkland dedication are also made to encourage gentle density in new and existing residential buildings. These changes are aligned with proposed exemptions for DCs.

Bill 23 also proposes to amend the calculation for alternative parkland dedication. These changes essentially halve the revenue earned through land conveyance and cash-in-lieu. MFOA is concerned that this proposal will make purchasing land for parks incredibly difficult, especially in times of high inflation and high land prices. Municipalities will need to make compromises with purchasing parkland, and may need to replace plans to build parks to build small parkettes instead. From an environmental point of view, this is concerning as smaller parks will make neighborhoods less livable, particularly those that are traditional suburban sprawl. Further, the less open space available in these neighborhoods, the less ability for natural methods of absorbing rainwater to curb flooding. As Ontario continues to experience extensive flooding on a regular basis, the loss of parks is a concerning environmental risk.

As previously mentioned, MFOA recognizes the importance of promoting a diverse array of housing options, and in particular gentle density as one of many tools needed to solve Ontario's housing crisis. However, parks are an essential part to making complete communities. The importance of using parks as a gathering place for friends, families, and communities was evidenced through the COVID-19 pandemic. As we encourage the development of housing that does not carry the traditional backyard or front lawn, municipalities must be able to provide greenspace that can alleviate the absence of outdoor space. Many municipalities already provide exemptions for certain types of residential development, and municipalities should be able to retain that autonomy. In lieu of this, funding programs should be available to recoup the lost revenue.

Recommendation: Remove proposed changes to Section 42 that mandate exemptions to parkland dedication and remove the amendments to alternative parkland dedication requirements. If these changes stay, MFOA encourages the Province to work with municipalities and stakeholders to develop a funding program to offset the loss of parkland dedication revenues.

7.0 Moving Forward

In order for the Province to successfully achieve its goal of building 1.5 million homes over the next 10 years, municipalities must be viewed as strategic partners, alongside the development community, conservation authorities, housing advocates, etc. As the frontline level of government, municipalities are also eager to resolve the housing crisis and are the most informed on what is needed to create complete communities that Ontarians want and expect.

As outlined in this submission, Bill 23 carries significant unintended consequences to municipal finances. Municipalities are still working on quantifying the impact of these proposed changes, but it is clear that in the long-term, it will have a demonstrable impact on the taxpayer. As there is only one taxpayer, we urge the Province to pause on Bill 23 to further consult with municipalities. Municipalities are fresh off of an election and staff have not had the opportunity to consult with their councils to present a formal response. Pausing until 2023 provides the opportunity for true partnership and collaboration between municipal and provincial partners.

Recommendation: Defer ongoing consultations on Bill 23 until January 2023 to provide municipalities with the opportunity to consult with councils and deliver an informed response to the Province. The Province should consult with municipalities on a regular and timely basis for future legislative and regulatory changes related to housing to avoid unintended consequences to municipal finance and governance. Doing so maintains the important partnership between the Province and municipalities.

8.0 Conclusion

We thank the Province for the opportunity to provide our recommendations on Bill 23. MFOA remains committed to affordable housing solutions and looking for ways for municipalities and their provincial partners to work together towards building 1.5 million homes over the next 10 years. Should you have any questions, please contact MFOA's Executive Director Donna Herridge (donna@mfoa.on.ca).

Yours truly,



Laura E. Barta, CPA, CMA
President

MFOA Board of Directors

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132-2022-2902

By email

November 21, 2022

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Dear Reeve Mundle, Mayor Boileau, Mayor Quinn, Reeve Stewart, Mayor Gibson and Mayor O'Mara:

Thank you for the completion of your community safety and well-being (CSWB) plan for the District of Timiskaming and the Municipality of Temagami.

The [Timiskaming District Community Safety and Well-Being Plan](#) demonstrates leadership and commitment to proactively addressing crime and complex social issues facing your communities. To this end, I would like to commend the joint efforts of District of Timiskaming, including the Armstrong, Brethour, Casey, Chamberlain, Coleman, Evanturel Gauthier, Harley, Harris, Hilliard, Hudson, James, Kems, Kirkland Lake,

.../2

Larder Lake, Latchford, Matachewan, McGarry, Charlton and Dack, Cobalt, Englehart, Temiskaming Shores and Thornloe, and the Municipality of Temagami and your multi-sectoral partners for your collaborative efforts on the development of a comprehensive plan that will target local priority risks.

These include access to health, community belonging, housing security and community supports through the implementation of your identified programs and strategies. When we work together, we can truly build safer and healthier communities.

The positive impacts of CSWB planning are clear. Through this collaborative planning process, communities can ensure better coordination between police services and community partners, not only through crisis response, but through proactive programs and strategies that address locally-identified risks and improve the social determinants of health. This type of planning can also lead to improvements in service delivery across multiple sectors, benefitting everyone in the community.

By engaging in this holistic approach to CSWB planning, communities can ensure those in need receive the correct response by the appropriate service provider in a timely manner. This is an important step in alleviating the long-term reliance on the criminal justice system and the financial burden of crime on society.

Throughout the implementation of your CSWB plan, it will be essential to measure outcomes on an ongoing basis to determine progress on addressing local priority risks. Over time, priorities may change as improvements are made to reduce identified risks in the community. Therefore, it will be important to regularly monitor and update your CSWB plan to ensure that the plan continues to be reflective of the needs of the community.

As we move forward with CSWB planning in Ontario, I want to thank you for your continued support and ongoing efforts in helping to build safer and stronger communities in Ontario. This is something I am very proud of, and I am optimistic about our future.

Sincerely,



Michael Kerzner
Solicitor General

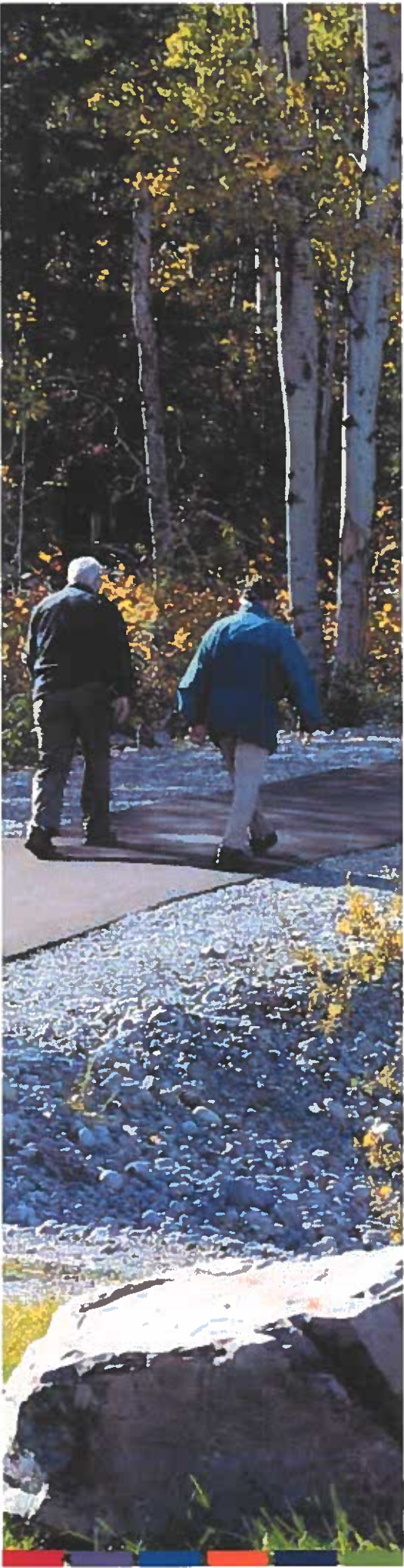
c: Reeve David Wight
Township of Brethour

Timiskaming District Community Safety and Well-Being Plan



Contents

Executive Summary	3
CSWB Plan Executive Overview	4
Message from the Steering Committee	6
Community Safety and Well-Being	7
Community Safety and Well-Being Plans	7
Advisory Committee	7
Community Background	8
Community Safety and Well-Being in the Timiskaming District	8
National Factors Impacting Community Safety and Well-Being in the Timiskaming District	8
Provincial Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework	9
Plan Guiding Principles	10
Identifying the Priority Areas of Focus	10
Process	10
Priority Areas of Focus	12
Priority Areas Goals	25
I. Health & Well-being	25
II. Housing	25
III. Employment & Economy	26
IV. Addressing Poverty	26
V. Community Safety	27
VI. Environment & Sustainability	27
Moving Forward	28
Implementing the Plan	28
Role of a Plan Lead, the Municipalities and Partners	28
Performance Measurement Framework	30
Appendixes	36
Plan Guiding Principles	36
Key Industries in the District	37
What Community Safety and Well-being means to you?	38
Community Survey	39
Glossary of Acronyms	40
References	40



Executive Summary

Improving safety and well-being in the Timiskaming District requires a collaborative approach that will involve many community partners working together with the municipalities in the district, towards systems change that will benefit all residents of all the communities in the district. This Community Safety and Well-being (CSWB) Plan was developed for the intended use of all 23 municipalities in the Timiskaming District and the Municipality of Temagami, with the support and contribution of multiple agencies and organizations in the Timiskaming District, with direct input from the district's residents. It is the intent that all municipalities will accept and adopt this district CSWB plan and work collaboratively to achieve its goals. Within the CSWB Plan, the use of the "Timiskaming District" is inclusive of the Municipality of Temagami for the purposes of this initiative. First Nations are invited by the Ministry of the Solicitor General to create their own CSWB plans for their communities, however, the Timiskaming District welcomes the involvement of First Nations in the region, deferring to what each nation deems to best suit their communities' interests and needs.

There are 23 municipalities in the Timiskaming District in addition to the Municipality of Temagami with a collective population of approximately 31,000. With a land area of over 13,000 km², the district is sparsely populated, dominated by great forests, farmlands and lakes. Indigenous peoples have inhabited the land in the Timiskaming area for over 6,000 years, with Lake Temiskaming, the headwaters of the Ottawa River occupying an important place as a trading route between First Nations.

Timiskaming District's CSWB Plan consists of goals and supporting actions that fall within the four levels of intervention – social development, prevention, risk intervention, and incident response. A combination of research, a review of existing data and community reports, and input from system leaders and community stakeholders was used to identify where to focus collaborative efforts for the Timiskaming District's CSWB Plan. Through this process, six priority areas of focus were selected:

- I. Health & Well-being
- II. Housing
- III. Employment & Economy
- IV. Addressing Poverty
- V. Community Safety
- VI. Environment & Sustainability

Goals and activities have been developed for the six priority areas of focus. A Performance Measurement Framework (PMF) for the plan's goal outcomes has been developed and is critical as it will allow for the district's progress can be tracked and evaluated against the CSWB Plan.

To create effective governance of a district wide CSWB Plan, it is recommended that a Plan Lead is established to coordinate the plan's implementation. The Plan Lead could be one organization or a partnership of multiple organizations. The role of the Plan Lead would be the responsibility of organizing the necessary working groups for the implementation of the CSWB Plan and supporting the working groups' progress. This would require both leadership (e.g., CSWB Plan Chair) and coordination (e.g., CSWB Plan Implementation Coordinator) capacity from the Plan Lead. To do this, it is recommended that the Plan Lead would introduce a dedicated CSWB Plan resource role (full or part-time) to manage the implementation of the plan overseen by a senior leader in the organization acting as the CSWB Plan Chair. The necessary funds to support this added organizational capacity would be made possible through the municipalities by contributing the funding based on apportionments. This collective district funding approach is highly recommended, as should any municipality choose to pursue the implementation of a CSWB individually, it would be expected that they would ultimately incur greater relative costs while duplicating efforts and likely having difficulty achieving the same impact alone compared to the rest of the district.

The Plan Lead will need the active involvement and support of the municipalities, community partners and community engagement in order to successfully implement the plan. While the Plan Lead will provide a central, steering position, it will rely on participants of various working groups to design and implement relevant plan activities. Municipalities and partners will need to agree on a sufficient and realistic level of investment of resources (both fiscal and human resources) to reach the plan's goals and support the Plan Lead through a commitment to contributing these necessary inputs.

The CSWB Plan is meant to be a “living document” and should be updated by the Plan Lead and partners as they move forward with their allies and stakeholders in the work. This means that when monitoring the progress on the goal outcomes, the plan’s activities, performance measure indicators, targets and data sources should be revisited at appropriate time intervals (e.g., at the conclusion of year 1, year 3, year 5, etc.) to assess that they continue to be relevant and effective in the current community landscape. It also means that as the CSWB Plan rollouts and matures, there is the opportunity to expand the scope of goals and activities to include community risk sub-areas identified, but not currently prioritized in this first iteration. The CSWB Plan itself will be important for shared district planning between community partners and informing the community at large of the way forward. In addition, it is acknowledged that there is a role for all levels of government and targeted financial resource commitments from higher levels of government (e.g., Provincial and/or Federal) will be necessary to successfully fund certain activities to see the plan’s goals to fruition. Collectively, for the CSWB Plan to be a successful living document, it will serve to assist in improving the coordination of services, collaboration, information sharing, advocacy and partnerships among local government, agencies, and organizations, and ultimately improving the quality of life for Timiskaming District’s residents.

CSWB Plan Executive Overview

Priority Areas	I. Health & Well-Being	II. Housing	III. Employment & Economy
Sub-Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health services (promotion, primary, secondary, tertiary, LTC)• Mental health• Addictions and substance misuse• Aging safely & community paramedicine• Culture, recreation and physical activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Affordable housing• Transitional and supportive housing• Shelters• Homelessness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education, skills and training• Hiring and retention/ addressing vacancies• Income stability• Equitable/well-being economy• Broadband/digital inclusion
Target Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health system providers• Culture and recreation providers• Administrators of places where people live, learn, work and play	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Housing providers: public and private• Municipalities• Members of Parliament• Member of Provincial Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Municipalities• Related provincial ministries
Goal Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure timely access to health services by increasing services and reducing wait times.• Ensure health services are equitable and accessible to all by removing identified barriers.• Reduce the number of individuals experiencing crises related to mental health and substance misuse in the community.• Increase access to quality and safe living arrangements at home for aging individuals, individuals with special or physical needs and caregivers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase available and affordable housing options for community residents through greater market inventory and access to subsidized housing and housing benefits.• Create more pathways to housing through transitional and supportive housing options and services.• Serve community members experiencing homelessness through expanded shelter services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote education, skills and training for local jobs to create career pathways for local workforce opportunities.• Reduce unemployment and underemployment by helping individuals apply for jobs and pursue opportunities that match their level of education and skills.• Reduce skilled job vacancies in the region by retaining post-secondary graduates as permanent residents and members of the local workforce.
Long Term Outcome	Increased Community Safety and Well-Being		

IV. Poverty	V. Community Safety	VI. Environment & Sustainability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social services • Childcare • Transportation • Food insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Racism and discrimination • Gender based violence • Human trafficking • Road safety • Justice services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental stewardship • Climate change
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employers • Members of Parliament • Member of Provincial Parliament • Municipalities • Charitable & advocacy organizations targeting poverty and/or hunger-relief 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public • Local Ministry of Transportation Representatives • Municipalities • Local Institutions • Local Ministry of Community Safety & Correctional Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public • Business community • Municipalities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase regional understanding of evidence-based strategies that address root causes of poverty such as basic income and living wages. • Improve availability of affordable public transportation throughout the region and increase the mobility for residents to work, shop, play and access services. • Reduce food insecurity experienced in the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the public's perception of safety and belonging in their communities. • Improve road safety and reduce causal factors of roadway incidents. • Ensure access to affordable justice for all residents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster a sense of community and community building around the natural environment in the region • Create plans for mitigating effects of climate change and adverse natural events in communities..
Increased Community Safety and Well-Being		

Message from the Steering Committee

This Community Safety and Well-Being (CSWB) Plan marks a milestone step on the journey to improve safety and well-being for all in the District of Timiskaming including the Municipality of Temagami. The plan aims to ensure action, recognizing a need to continuously monitor and remain responsive to the emerging needs of our communities and is the result of collaborative efforts among local organizations, municipalities, and the public.

We are grateful to all who shared their wisdom and knowledge to inform the plan including the many community members who responded to the community survey.

We would also like to acknowledge the CSWB Advisory Committee Members who, since July of 2021 have dedicated time and knowledge despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting strain on organizations represented on the Advisory Committee. Their input has been instrumental in appreciating the needs and assets across diverse municipalities in Timiskaming and identifying what strengths and efforts to build on and what more can be done to address gaps. Their commitment to creating a CSWB Plan for Timiskaming and by Timiskaming is appreciated and recognized.

We would also like to recognize LBCG Consulting for Impact for their services in conducting data gathering and analysis, engaging stakeholders and facilitating rich dialogue to create this CSWB Plan. Recognition also goes to all municipalities who funded this collective and deliberate planning process.

The process of creating the plan resulted in a greater understanding of challenges and opportunities and strengthened relationships among partners. This is the beginning of a collective path towards improving safety and well-being in the Timiskaming District.



Chris Oslund
City Manager,
Temiskaming Shores



Bonnie Sackrider
Director of Community Services,
Kirkland Lake



Kerry Schubert-Mackey
Director of Community Health,
Timiskaming Health Unit



Mark Stewart
CAO, District of Timiskaming
Social Services Administration
Board

Community Safety and Well-Being

Improving safety and well-being in our community requires a comprehensive approach that includes improving the social determinants of health and working towards systems change. Factors such as poverty, unequal access to education, unemployment and underemployment, poor early childhood development, inadequate housing, crime, social exclusion, systemic discrimination (including systemic racism), and barriers to accessing health and social services increase the likelihood that communities will experience unsafe and unhealthy situations. Addressing the root causes of issues that negatively impact safety and well-being will maximize opportunities for all residents to thrive and sustain healthy and connected communities. By prioritizing equity across our work and addressing systemic discrimination we will help achieve our shared vision of inclusion, safety and connectedness for all residents in the community.

Community Safety and Well-Being Plans

Community Safety and Well-Being Plans are provincially legislated for municipalities in Ontario under the Comprehensive Ontario Police Services Act, 2019. Aligning with the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) detachment areas, the Municipality of Temagami has been included within the scope of this regional CSWB Plan for the Timiskaming District. A multi-sectoral approach to community safety and well-being planning recognizes that more law enforcement is not the answer to complex social problems. A single organization or sector cannot tackle these complex and interconnected issues alone. The Timiskaming District's CSWB Plan focuses on how partners can work collaboratively across different sectors towards a shared commitment to making Timiskaming District a safer, more inclusive and connected community where all residents thrive.

Steering Committee

The development of this CSWB Plan was overseen by a Steering Committee comprised of senior leaders from the municipalities of Temiskaming Shores, Kirkland Lake, the Timiskaming Health Unit (THU) and the District of Timiskaming Social Services Administration Board (DTSSAB). The development of the CSWB Plan was led by a consulting team from LBCG Consulting for Impact. The DTSSAB managed the hiring of LBCG Consulting for Impact, funded by the district's municipal apportionments.

Advisory Committee

This Plan was developed with the support and contribution of multiple agencies and organizations in the Timiskaming District. Their involvement was greatly appreciated and critical to the development of the plan, and it will be critical to look to them and new partners in the community to continue to evolve and implement the plan.

- Blanche River Health
 - CMHA Cochrane-Timiskaming
 - District of Timiskaming Social Services Administration Board
 - Keepers of the Circle
 - Kirkland & District Family Health Team
 - Kunuwanimano Child & Family Services
 - North Eastern Ontario Family & Children's Service
 - Northern College
- Ontario Provincial Police
 - Pavilion Women's Shelter
 - Salvation Army Temiskaming
 - Temiskaming Hospital
 - Temiskaming Métis Community Council
 - Temiskaming South Community Living
 - Timiskaming Health Unit
 - Timiskaming Municipal Association

Community Background

Indigenous peoples have inhabited the land in the Timiskaming area for over 6,000 years. Lake Temiskaming, the headwaters of the Ottawa River, has always occupied an important place as a trading route between First Nations. A large territory surrounding Lake Temiskaming has traditionally been occupied by the Algonquin people. European settlers first arrived in the area when coureurs de bois explored and traded fur in what is now the Timiskaming District, in the 17th century. The first towns established in the area, New Liskeard and Haileybury on Lake Temiskaming were both established in the late 1890's, but at that time the only way to reach the towns was by canoe or by steamer up the lake in the summer, before mining and the arrival of railroads greatly stimulated development in the region in the early 1900s. Today, the Timiskaming District is home to several provincial parks that recognize these historic waterways.

Today there are 23 municipalities and three First Nations – Temagami First Nation, Matachewan First Nation and Beaverhouse First Nation – in the Timiskaming District, in addition to the Municipality of Temagami with a collective population of approximately 31,000¹. With a land area of over 13,000 km², the district is sparsely populated, dominated by great forests, farmlands and lakes.

Community Safety and Well-Being in the Timiskaming District

The Ministry of Solicitor General defines community safety and well-being as “the ideal state of a sustainable community where everyone is safe, has a sense of belonging, opportunities to participate, and where individuals and families are able to meet their needs for education, health care, food, housing, income, and social and cultural expression.” This emphasizes that community safety and well-being are more than just having our basic needs met and being free from crime. Rather, it encompasses the social determinants of health and many aspects of our social, physical, emotional and spiritual well-being.

National Factors Impacting Community Safety and Well-Being in the Timiskaming District

COVID-19 Pandemic

The global COVID-19 pandemic and the provincial state of emergency declared in March 2020 has created a unique environment and new challenges that Canadians collectively face as a nation. It has resulted in waves of widespread closures, job or wage losses and increased isolation, anxiety and uncertainty. Realities of the pandemic have introduced drastic changes in how we went about our daily lives for the past two years. Many of us would not have thought to still be managing the virus still to this day, and there will potentially be significant long-term impacts not yet understood that will have impacts on community well-being.

Opioid Crisis

Canadians saw the opioid overdose crisis worsening during the COVID-19 pandemic with many communities across Canada reporting record numbers of opioid-related deaths, emergency calls and hospitalizations. In the first 15 weeks of the COVID-19 pandemic in Ontario, 695 people died of a confirmed or suspected opioid related death, representing a 38% increase compared to the 15 weeks immediately preceding the pandemic.² An investigation of the district's corner cases suggests that the Timiskaming District is experiencing an opioid crisis through the presence of a high and increasing incidence of accidental overdose deaths in 2019/20 and 2020/21.³ Timiskaming District has high substance misuse rates with rates of hospitalizations attributed to opioid use at 27.2 per 100,000 versus 13.7 per 100,000 in Ontario⁴, yet there are gaps in available inpatient addictions services for residents of the district.

Labour Shortage

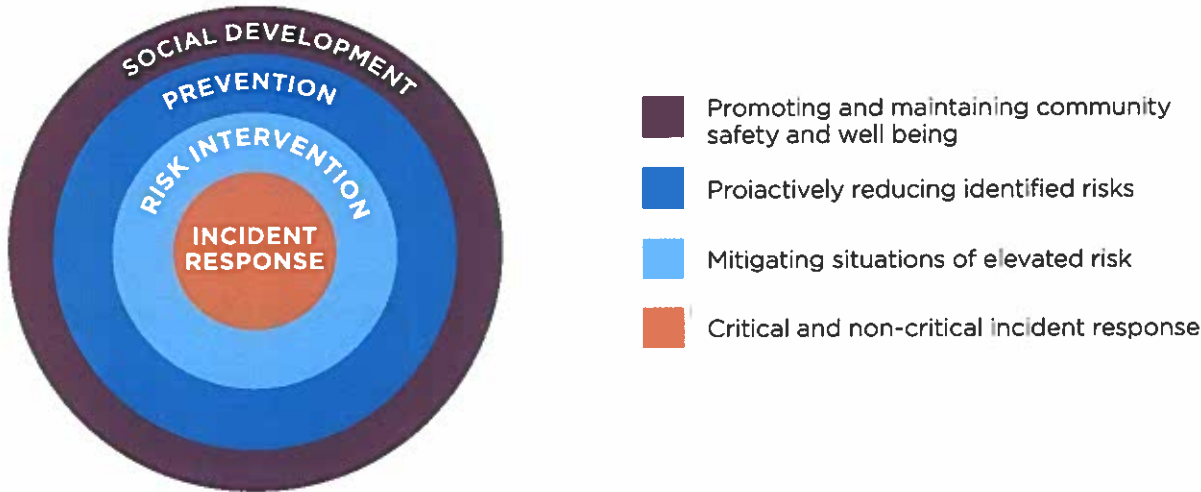
During the COVID-19 pandemic, Canada has seen a labour shortage take off. Across the country, there were 915,500 unfilled positions reported at the end of 2021, a 63% increase from 2020⁵. Jobs are also staying vacant for longer, with almost half of vacancies remaining unfilled for 60 days. Some of the hardest to fill occupations include servers, construction labourers and social workers. Hiring challenges are predicted to continue for the next five years until factors like the job market have stabilized after the en masse exiting of the labour force created by the retirement of the Baby Boomers and immigration returns to pre-pandemic levels.


Affordable Housing Shortage


Canada has been experiencing a prolonged heated real estate market, driving up prices across the country for homeownership and rentals. As homeownership is becoming a larger financial challenge for many households, more Canadians are renting than before. Research shows that in the last decade, Canada has been losing affordable rental units, far faster than new ones are being built, and it's forcing some renters out of the homes and communities they know. Rentals that were once considered affordable are seeing significant price increases. Between 2014 and 2019, rents bachelor, two- and three- bedroom apartments in large metropolitan areas across the country increased by nearly 20%.⁶ At the same time, incomes of Canadians remained largely unchanged. Two thirds of Canada's housing shortage is in Ontario. At the end of 2021, the average price for a house in Ontario was \$923,000 — triple what it was 10 years ago — while income rose just 38 per cent.⁷


Provincial Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework


The Ministry of the Solicitor General outlines a planning framework to support municipalities in developing a comprehensive approach to mitigate harm and promote safety and well-being. The framework outlines four levels of intervention:



 **Social Development:** Addresses underlying causes of social issues through upstream approaches that promote and maintain individual and community wellness.

 **Prevention:** Applies proactive strategies to known and identified risks that are likely to result in harm to individuals or communities if left unmitigated.

 **Risk Intervention:** Identifies and response to situations of acutely elevated risk and mobilizes immediate interventions before an emergency or crisis-driven response is required.

 **Incident Response:** Requires intervention by first responders such as police, paramedics, and other emergency-driven services.

Timiskaming District's CSWB Plan consists of strategic actions that fall within the four levels of intervention while focusing our collective efforts on social development and prevention. Ultimately, the goal is to reduce the need for incident response by addressing underlying issues.

Plan Guiding Principles

Four guiding principles are recommended to help the CSWB Plan's implementation and ultimate success. These are informed by best practices for community development initiatives.

- **Collective impact:** This form of collaboration brings people together in a structured way towards a common agenda and plan of action to address a complex social problem.⁸ The collective impact approach is characterized by five core elements that facilitate effective cross-sector collaboration and the resulting population-level impacts.
- **Social and environmental determinants of health:** The conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live and age influence their overall health and well-being. These conditions, known as the social determinants of health, include social and economic factors that can positively or negatively influence health outcomes.⁹ Likewise, several environmental factors and built environments influence the risk and experience of chronic disease. Recognizing that factors outside the control of individuals can influence their well-being impacts the types of preventive and upstream actions that are needed to influence population health.
- **Applying an equity lens:** Equity refers to fair, just and respectful treatment that recognizes and acknowledges the need to treat people differently depending on their needs and circumstances. It involves the removal of barriers to address historic and current disadvantages for under-represented and marginalized groups.
- **Anti-racism:** Anti-racism is a process of actively identifying and opposing racism. The goal of anti-racism is to challenge racism and actively change the policies, behaviours, and beliefs that perpetuate racist ideas and actions. Anti-racism is rooted in action. It is about taking steps to eliminate racism at the individual, institutional, and structural levels.

Larger descriptions of these guiding principles and their applications are expanded upon in the Appendix.

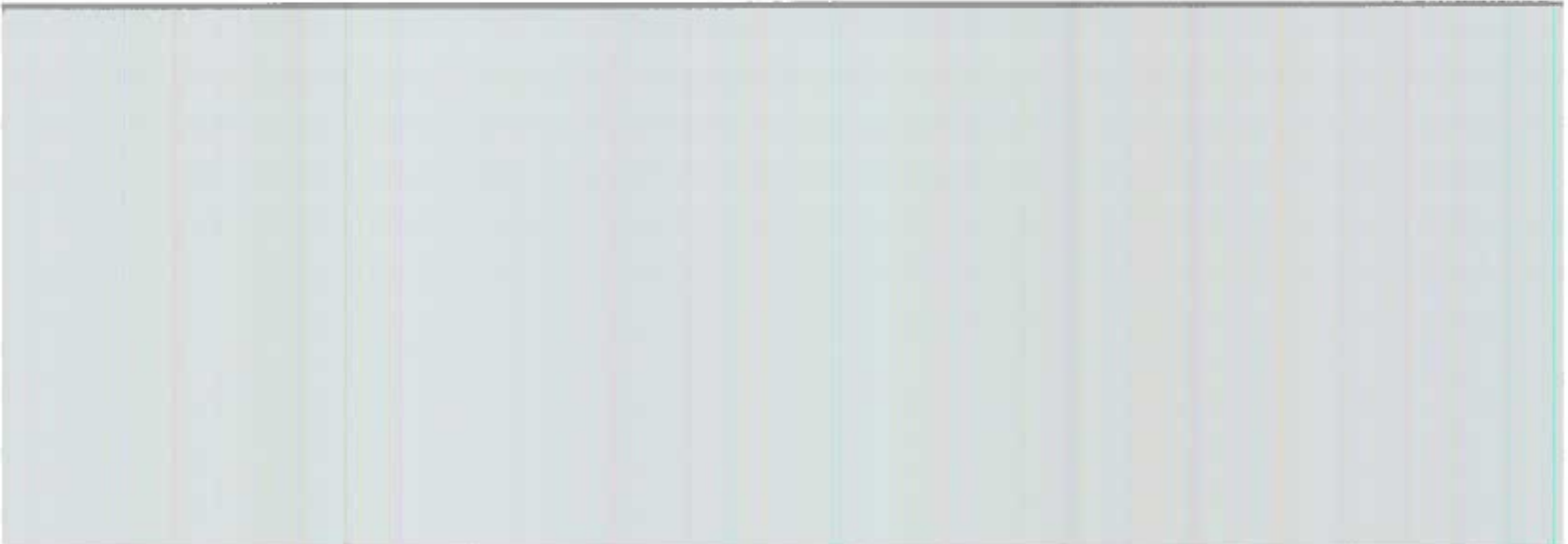
Identifying the Priority Areas of Focus

Community safety and well-being plans are broad and multi-faceted. They encompass many areas and intersect with many sectors. A combination of research, a review of existing data and community reports, and input from system leaders and community stakeholders was used to identify where to focus collaborative efforts for the Timiskaming District CSWB Plan.

Process

The CSWB Steering Committee identified key informants and stakeholder groups for inclusion in the CSWB Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee membership included representative from sectors specified by the Ministry's requirements; Health and Mental Health Services, Educational Services, Community and Social Services, Children or Youth Services, Municipal and Police Services, in addition to other key stakeholders identify including Indigenous agencies, shelters and charitable organizations. The First Nations in the district were informed of the project and can participate as best suits their communities' interests at each stage of the plan, including the implementation.

Individual interviews were facilitated with each CSWB Advisory Committee member followed by a detailed review of relevant district studies, strategies and plans. The findings at this stage of the process were organized into a community scan that was used by the CSWB Advisory Committee in a half-day workshop to identify a preliminary shortlist of priority areas of focus to be investigated further.



The challenges present in Timiskaming District are interrelated and can create a positive feedback loop of negative consequences. This was explored with the CSWB Advisory Committee, as the relationship between various conditions, causes, core problems and effects/consequences were mapped. This helped affirm that the issues facing Timiskaming District were interconnected and that multiple priority areas of focus would be necessary to best address the factors that have the greatest impact on the community. While the CSWB framework focuses on risks, the goals identified in the plan will be successful by aligning with and building on the many assets and strengths that already exist in the Timiskaming District.

The shortlist of priority areas of focus was validated and honed in on through additional key stakeholder interviews, small group discussions and a District Community Safety and Well-being Survey. Over 500 Timiskaming District residents participated in the district survey. Building upon the additional information gathered, in a second workshop, the CSWB Advisory Committee was able to outline the six areas of focus prioritized in this plan:

- I. Health & Well-Being
- II. Housing
- III. Employment & Economy
- IV. Poverty
- V. Community Safety
- VI. Environment & Sustainability



Health & Well-Being



Housing



Employment & Economy



Poverty



Community Safety



Environment & Sustainability

Priority Areas of Focus

Each priority area of focus was further broken down into sub-areas of interest. In total, 25 sub-areas were identified. In this section, each area of focus and its respective sub-areas are described; identifying the community need, a snapshot of services and programs available and what gaps and/or other plans and strategies exist in the district to align with or enhance.

I. Health & Well-being



The health status of a population is commonly seen to be inversely related to the remoteness of its location.¹⁰ This experience can be illustrated through the poorer rates of health indicators for the population of the Timiskaming District when compared to the province. For instance, almost one in five (19%) of district residents aged 12+ perceive their overall health as fair or poor, almost twice the provincial population (11%).¹¹ Higher levels of obesity (37%) and diabetes (10%) are reported in the district as well as lower levels of regular weekly physical activity.¹² There are higher levels of hospitalizations in the district attributed to substance misuse, being twice the provincial rate for both alcohol (405.2 per 100,000) and opioid use (27.2 per 100,000).¹³

Five sub-areas of attention and improvement for individual and community health and well-being are explored below.

Health Services

It is important that within the Timiskaming District that residents have access to the full spectrum of health services from prevention to long-term care. In more rural areas, the delivery of health services can be a challenge due to the distances necessary to travel to reach health providers or the limited availability of providers in the area. The region has established an Ontario Health Team (OHT), the Équipe du Santé des Régions du Timiskaming Area Health Team. Introduced by the provincial government in 2019, OHTs are a new model of health care delivery, encouraging groups of health providers and organizations that, at maturity, will be clinically and fiscally accountable for delivering a full and coordinated continuum of care to a defined population. The Équipe du Santé des Régions du Timiskaming Area Health Team are moving forward with development and has identified two areas of focus related to older adults and mental health and substance use.

The main categories of health services are:

- Health promotion
- Primary care
- Secondary care
- Tertiary care
- Long term care

Health promotion helps individuals reduce the risk of illness and follow healthy lifestyles. These services are provided in a variety of ways and settings, led by the public health units. The Timiskaming District is served by the Timiskaming Health Unit, protecting the health of our communities by recommending policies, providing educational programs, conducting research and data collection, and identifying and breaking down health inequities. Health promotion is also often achieved at the primary care level too during patient interactions with physicians, nurses and health professionals.

Primary care is the doorway to health services, through the direct provision of first-contact services (by providers such as family physicians, nurse practitioners, pharmacists and telephone advice lines) in the identification and treatment

of illness and injury. Five Family Health Teams, the Mino M'shki-ki Indigenous Health Team and the Centre de Sante Communautaire du Temiskaming help provide primary care across the district. Primary care is important in the referrals to and the coordination with other levels of care (such as hospitals and specialist care). When individuals do not have convenient or timely access to primary care services, they often end up visiting their local Emergency Department seeking care. 14.5% of the district's residents don't have a regular healthcare provider,¹⁴ a persistent challenge in the context of a continued difficulty retaining health human resources in the district.

Secondary care is hospital care or when your primary care provider refers you to a specialist, who has more specific expertise in whatever health issue you are experiencing. Temiskaming Hospital and Blanche River Health provide secondary care to patients at three sites in Temiskaming Shores, Kirkland Lake and Englehart. There are three 24/7 Emergency Departments at these sites and visiting physician specialists. Specialists focus either on a specific system of the body or a particular disease or condition. Examples of specialists include cardiologists (heart disease), endocrinologists (hormone systems, including diabetes) and oncologists (cancer).

Tertiary care is when you are hospitalized and require a higher level of specialty care. Tertiary care requires highly specialized equipment and expertise for complicated treatments or procedures such as cardiac surgery, some forms of cancer treatment or paediatric (child) urgent care. Patients may have to travel outside of the Timiskaming District to Sudbury or southern Ontario hospitals for various tertiary care. Some tertiary care is delivered through satellite services at Temiskaming Hospital and Blanche River Health in the patient-care areas of Dialysis, Chemotherapy, Cardiac Rehabilitation and Virtual Critical Care through a partnership with Health Sciences North.

Long term care services help people live as independently and safely as possible when they can no longer perform everyday activities on their own. This is inclusive of home and community care in addition to facilities and nursing homes. People often need long-term care when they have a serious, ongoing health condition or disability. Long-term care is provided in different places by different caregivers, depending on a person's needs. Most long-term care is provided at home by unpaid family members and friends. It can also be given in a facility such as a nursing home or in the community, for example, in an adult day care centre. With the aging population, there is a building need for more long term care. Across the province, there is a shortage of long term beds at long term care facilities. Insufficient long term care beds in the district places strain on hospital services. One hospital reported 58% of funded beds being occupied by alternate level of care patients¹⁵ who would be more appropriately cared for in a long term care facility.

Mental Health

Mental health is important at every stage of life, from childhood and adolescence through adulthood as it affects how we think, feel and act. It influences how we handle stress, relate to others and make choices. Development of community well-being encompasses concepts of positive mental health including social capital and connectedness, as well as civic engagement and participation by residents in decisions affecting their lives.

The last decade has seen an increased commitment to improving mental health services and combating stigmas. There are national concerns about increasing levels of depression and anxiety within communities, which have only been exacerbated in recent years with stressors presented through the COVID-19 pandemic and increasing costs of living. In the Timiskaming District, 11.8% of residents aged 12+ perceive their mental health as fair or poor vs. 7.9% in Ontario.¹⁶ In the Timiskaming Community Safety and Well-being Survey, 68% felt that there are not sufficient mental health services in the Timiskaming District to serve the needs of the community.

The Canadian Mental Health Association (CMHA) Cochrane-Timiskaming branch and the North Eastern Ontario Family and Child Services (NEOFACS) lead the delivery of mental health services in the region to adults and children and youth respectively. NEOFACS has four sites in the Timiskaming district, each with four funded child and youth mental health worker positions. CMHA Cochrane-Timiskaming has three sites in the Timiskaming District, providing an array of outpatient supports and services and case management to support people with mental illnesses, concurrent

disorders (people living with a mental illness and an addiction/substance misuse) and dual diagnosis (developmental disability and serious mental illness) to access early intervention, intensive support, housing and peer supports. Partnerships help expand mental health services into the community. CMHA Cochrane-Timiskaming in partnership with the Temiskaming Hospital places a social worker in the Emergency Department to help reduce readmissions. A Mobile Crises Response Team (MCRT) is in development, led by the CMHA in partnership with the OPP. With a mix of OPP officers and CMHA crisis workers, the MCRT will improve crisis response services and mental health referrals during response calls.

Addictions and Substance Misuse

The Timiskaming District has high substance misuse rates, yet there are no inpatient addictions services currently available within the district. For those seeking withdrawal services, the closest options require to travel to facilities in Smooth Rock Falls or Timmins which are regularly at full capacity, presenting challenges for securing treatment beds for individuals in need. In the Timiskaming Community Safety and Well-being Survey, 60% felt that there are not sufficient addiction services in the Timiskaming District to serve the needs of the community.

The Timiskaming District Drug and Alcohol Strategy, co-chaired by the THU and the CMHA Cochrane-Timiskaming Branch, is working with many service agencies on ways to prevent and address harms associated with the continuum of substance use. The strategy is based on the pillars of prevention, harm reduction, treatment and enforcement, and includes an opioid early warning and response system. It will work to strengthen systems related to responding to and preventing overdoses and poisonings, recognizing and disrupting stigma and discrimination associated with substance use and addiction, enhancing pathways to substance use services and supports, and advocate for funding, resources, and public policy to address the root causes of substance use and substance use disorders.

The Timiskaming Opioid Poisoning Prevention Task Force, Timiskaming Substance Use Disorder Support Program Steering Committee and Change for Timiskaming are each independent community bodies that have organized in response to the Opioid Crisis and high levels of substance misuse present in the district. The Northeastern Recovery Centre was incorporated in September 2021 in pursuit of repurposing the former Pineger youth detainment facility in Kirkland Lake to be a new residential treatment centre to implement withdrawal management beds (medical and non-medical) and explore recovery housing options in the Timiskaming.

Aging Safely and Community Paramedicine

There is a need to accommodate the needs of the aging population, which continues to increase. It is estimated that by 2024, the number of people aged 65 and over will make up 20% of the nation's population.¹⁷ This growth in the aging population will continue to put added pressure on health and community service providers in the district to keep up with the increasing demand for services, where services are already limited. In the Timiskaming Community Safety and Well-being Survey, 85% agreed that their community needs additional seniors housing, assisted living and long term care residences to help people age safely in our communities. It is important to proactively plan and act to prepare older adults to take into account their various needs as they age, so that communities can enjoy a quality of life for all residents, regardless of their physical or mental capabilities.

Some municipalities produce Age-Friendly Community Plans to coordinate the development of communities that promote active and healthy aging. To guide municipalities, the Ontario Age-Friendly Communities Outreach Initiative developed the eight dimensions which make up an Age-Friendly community:

- 1. Outdoor Spaces and Public Buildings
- 2. Transportation
- 3. Housing
- 4. Social Participation
- 5. Respect and Social Inclusion

- 6. Civic Participation and Employment
- 7. Communication and Information
- 8. Community Support and Health Services

Age-Friendly Community Plans outline goals and objectives, often to achieve outcomes the eight dimensions to promote active aging within communities, remove barriers that prevent seniors from leading fulfilling lives, and allow seniors to age with dignity in a safe environment. While not all municipalities in the Timiskaming District produce Age-Friendly Community Plans, those that do exist can be leveraged to inform and guide district aging safety activities.

A Seniors Centre Without Walls (SCWW) program is delivered through Timiskaming Home Support in collaboration with the Timiskaming Health Unit. The SCWW program aims to reduce the feeling of loneliness and social isolation among homebound seniors and adults with physical disabilities aged 55+ in the Timiskaming region using a free conference call type platform to engage participants.¹⁸ An evaluation of the program in 2019 found a strong recognized value of the program from surveyed participants. Almost all participants (97%) indicated that they would choose to stay in the SCWW program and 84% of participants responded that they were happy with the program. Furthermore, two-thirds of participants felt like they belonged to a community because of the program (58%) or had something to look forward to and felt better because of the program (65%).

Community paramedicine is a relatively new and evolving healthcare model. It allows paramedics and emergency medical technicians (EMTs) to operate in expanded roles by assisting with public health and primary healthcare and preventive services to underserved populations in the community. Some rural patients lack access to primary care and use 9-1-1 and emergency medical services (EMS) to receive health care in non-emergency situations. This can create a burden for EMS personnel and health systems in rural areas. Community paramedics can work in a public health and primary care role to address the needs of rural residents in a more efficient and proactive way. Community paramedics generally focus on:

- Providing and connecting patients to primary care services
- Completing post-hospital follow-up care
- Integration with local public health agencies, home health agencies, health systems, and other providers
- Providing education and health promotion programs
- Providing services not available elsewhere in the community

Culture, Recreation and Physical Activity

The Timiskaming District is a mosaic of northern Ontario communities with a rich history overlaying a region of great outdoors and extensive waterways. The district is a destination for recreation and community events. This culture provides residents with a particular quality of life and is an attractive element in drawing new members to the district. Three-quarters of residents in the Timiskaming District report a somewhat strong or very strong sense of belonging to their local community.¹⁹ Maintaining vibrant communities is important to continue to attract businesses, residents, and visitors and foster a strong cultural sector. Participation and engagement with the arts, culture, and recreation benefit community well-being by contributing to better physical and mental health and community social dynamics. While access to culture, recreation and leisure opportunities are important for residents of all ages, it is particularly critical for the healthy development of children and youth.

Some municipalities create Cultural Plans and Recreation Plans to proactively monitor and support their communities' cultural, creative and leisure outlets. These plans outline objectives to develop robust, fun, and resilient communities through the social factors that encompass the environment in which people live, such as gathering places, arts, culture and heritage, food and entertainment, business and commerce. Cultural Plans recognize the unique cultural

groups found within communities, for example, the Francophone, First Nation, Métis, and Anglophone populations, and support the celebration of their cultural events and contributions to the social fabric of their communities. Likewise, Recreation Plans help to identify a community’s recreation needs, and assists the municipality in determining future recreation service delivery, investment, and development, to guide and manage the direction of parks, trails, recreation and leisure services, programs, facilities and amenities. Existing Cultural Plans and Recreation Plans within the district can be leveraged to inform and guide district CSWB activities.

II. Housing



Housing is a large concern for residents of the Timiskaming District. There is a shortage of affordable and available housing across the district. Local industry booms (e.g., mining) periodically have placed added pressure on the housing market and affect prices as influxes of workers seek accommodations during their employment. More recently, a greater volume than normal of individuals and families were seen moving north from parts of southern Ontario during the pandemic as there was increased migration from urban centres. There is an imperative need for strategies that address affordable housing shortages experienced in Timiskaming District throughout the housing spectrum. Within this plan, four sub-areas within the housing spectrum for attention and improvement are explored below.

The Housing Spectrum



Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Affordable Housing

In Canada, housing is defined as affordable if it costs less than 30% of a household’s before-tax income. Many people think the term “affordable housing” refers only to rental housing that is subsidized by the government. In reality, it’s a very broad term that can include housing provided by the private, public and non-profit sectors. It also includes all forms of housing tenure: rental, ownership and co-operative ownership, as well as temporary and permanent housing. The percentage of residents in the district who spend 30% or more of their income on housing is 21%.²⁰ This is somewhat lower than the provincial rate (28%). This could be in part due to the substantially lower costs of housing in the district (median monthly shelter costs for rented dwellings in the district is \$691)²¹ than the provincial average, which is reflective of more urban areas. However, the district’s median total income is less than the provincial median and the costs of housing are still a financial stretch for individuals who rely on social services and financial assistance like Ontario Works (OW) or Ontario Disability Support Program (ODSP). Currently, over one in five renters in the district, reside in subsidized housing.²² The DTSSAB has over 600 units across 34 locations in the district, however, there are still waitlists, most significantly for seniors. In the Timiskaming Community Safety and Well-being Survey, half of the participants (49%) felt that their community is not proactive enough in creating options to improve affordable housing.

Transitional and Supportive Housing

Transitional or supportive housing refers to a temporary type of supportive accommodation that is meant to bridge the gap from homelessness to permanent housing by offering structure, supervision, supports (for addictions, mental health or domestic violence for instance), life skills, and in some cases, education and training. It is more long term, service-intensive, and private than emergency shelters yet remains time limited typically to stays of three to six months. It is meant to provide a safe, supportive environment where residents can overcome trauma, begin to address the issues that led to homelessness or kept them homeless, and begin to rebuild their support network. Transitional housing can connect individuals with tailored resources for those who have difficulty maintaining housing like CMHA's rent subsidies for clients, or the DTSSAB's homeless prevention worker who works with at-risk tenants to try to prevent evictions. In the Timiskaming Community Safety and Well-being Survey, 67% agreed that their community needs additional transitional housing to help people reach permanent housing. There are limited transitional and supportive housing units in the Timiskaming District currently. Without these services, it is difficult for individuals to separate from unsafe or enabling environments when they can't secure new accommodations

Emergency Shelters

Emergency shelters are places for people to live temporarily or access overnight shelter when they don't have a place to stay. They are used by individuals facing homelessness as a harm reduction model and to serve as hubs for relevant services and supports. Some emergency shelters are focused on those fleeing an abusive relationship, sexual abuse or domestic violence (i.e., women's shelters). This is the case of Pavilion Women's Centre, which is the only emergency housing currently available in the district. For all others experiencing various forms of homelessness (episodic, situational or chronic), they must be referred and provided transportation outside of the district in order to access emergency housing or shelter. In the Timiskaming Community Safety and Well-being Survey, 54% agreed that their community needs enhanced emergency shelter services to address homelessness in the community. To address this gap, Zack's Crib, a is safe bed facility, that is presently in development in Temiskaming Shores.

Homelessness

Homelessness describes the situation of an individual, family or community without stable, safe, permanent and appropriate housing, or the immediate prospect, means and ability to acquire it. It can be the result of systemic or societal barriers, a lack of affordable and appropriate housing, the individual or household's financial, mental, cognitive, behavioural or physical challenges, and/or racism and discrimination. Most people do not choose to be homeless, and the experience is generally negative, unpleasant, unhealthy, unsafe, and distressing.

In September 2021, the DTSSAB completed their most recent Homelessness Enumeration. Baseline data is vital to understanding the challenges of homelessness and the extent of homelessness in the district. The Homelessness Enumeration identified 53 homeless individuals within the district. Additionally, two-thirds (62%) of Homeless Enumeration participants reported regularly staying with family and friends (e.g., couch surfing). This information demonstrates the presence of hidden homelessness in the district and the potential of several individuals not captured in the enumeration.

It is recognized that there is an overrepresentation of Indigenous peoples amongst Canadian homeless populations resulting from the legacy of trauma from colonization and displacement. In addition, numerous populations, such as youth, women, people with mental health and addictions issues, people impacted by violence, seniors, and members of LGBTQ2S communities are at greater risk of experiencing homelessness.

III. Employment & Economy



Education plays an important role in determining the health status of an individual, creating pathways to employment and greater income levels. This can also affect health by influencing social and psychological factors like greater perceived personal control.²³ The Timiskaming district has lower levels of education compared to the province. Currently, 18% of Timiskaming District's population between the ages of 25-64 years have less than a high school diploma, almost double the provincial average (10%)²⁴ : Four District School Boards serve the Anglophone and Francophone communities in Timiskaming in addition to Kiwetin Kikinamading (Timiskaming First Nation, Quebec) and private schools in the district. Two of the district's school boards have a lower percentage of students who graduate high school within five years of starting grade 9 than the provincial average (88%), with one school board reporting 71%.²⁵ While the percentage of the district's and province's population who have a high school diploma or GED as their highest level of education is equal (25%), the percentage of the population with a university degree in the district is a third of the provincial average of 32%.²⁶

Northern College is the post-secondary institution present in the district, with campuses in Haileybury and Kirkland Lake. The campuses include access centres for other institutions for Contact North and College Boreal. There is a history and a partnership between the college and the local industries, leading to curriculum and program development to align with the district's economic needs, for example, mining in the north and agriculture in the south. A partnership with Algoma University allows for various dual diploma and bachelor programs at Northern College. Employment Ontario's Employment Services are delivered on Northern College's campuses, providing support for students seeking employment and funding for adult learners to go back to school.

The sub-areas of addressing the challenges pertaining to hiring and retention of skilled workers and addressing vacancies in the district in addition to income stability were identified.

Hiring, Retention and Addressing Chronic Vacancies

Recruitment and retention are a challenge, particularly for the health human resources, with providers experiencing high turnover rates and chronic vacancies. This is only exacerbated by the national labour shortage experienced since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Education is critical to enhancing local talent and creating a pipeline of residents who can fill job openings. If district residents can see the local demand for skilled professionals as career opportunities for themselves, and the pathways for them to pursue the appropriate education and training are made clear and accessible, then the need to recruit and retain employees from outside of the district may be able to be alleviated in the future. A challenge in this approach is that there is no university within the district to train health human resources (i.e., doctors, social workers, addictions and mental health) within the communities. Additionally, In the Timiskaming Community Safety and Well-being Survey, 32% felt that educational or training opportunities they are interested in are unaffordable.

Other factors also play an important role in supporting recruitment and retention. Appropriate housing options need to be readily available for recruited candidates and professionals who are moving to the district. Local housing shortages can cause employment contracts to collapse if successful job candidates are unable to find housing options once accepting offers or for candidates to decide to leave prematurely if desirable housing is not found in the long term. Additionally, a strong cultural sector helps to retain residents, attract talent, and support local entrepreneurship.

Income Security

Income security is one's ability to pay for their basic needs without fear of losing their income source. Factors such as lower minimum wage rates and temporary or casual employment can contribute to income insecurity. Precarious employment in Canada has increased by nearly 50% over the past two decades.²⁷ There are a few possible policy

options to increase the amount of income security in Canada. One option is increasing the minimum wage to a living wage. Basic income is another policy option to try to achieve income security. Basic income is different from other forms of social assistance in that it guarantees a minimum income level to individuals regardless of their employment status.

Unemployment is higher in the Timiskaming District, at 8.9% compared to 7.4% across the province.²⁸ A person's ability to find a job becomes increasingly difficult the longer that they remain unemployed, making it difficult to overcome poverty. In the longer term, they also tend to earn less once they find new jobs.

IV. Poverty



Nearly one out of every seven Canadians currently live in poverty.²⁹ Poverty is a widespread issue across the country and the world, but vulnerable groups such as people living with disabilities, single parents, elderly individuals, youth, and racialized communities are more susceptible. In Timiskaming, 17.5% of households live with low income and are often forced to make tough choices on how to spend their money.³⁰ In the Timiskaming Community Safety and Well-being Survey, 38% indicated that they have monthly concerns about having enough money to pay for housing/rent, food, clothing, utilities and/or other basic necessities. The effects of poverty can be expressed in different aspects of a person's life, including food security, health, and housing. Due to its sweeping impact on one's quality of life, the World Health Organization has declared poverty to be the single largest determinant of health. It is challenging to know how much poverty costs Canadians precisely but it is widely accepted that poverty is one of the biggest burdens on the economic, healthcare, and criminal justice systems in Canada. An estimate for Ontario places the cost of poverty between \$10.4 billion and \$13.1 billion for the government.³¹ Four sub-areas for addressing poverty are explored below.

Social Assistance

In Ontario, social assistance is delivered through two programs, Ontario Works (OW) and Ontario Disability Support Program (ODSP). These programs provide monthly financial assistance to help individuals and their dependents with living expenses including food and rent, health benefits and employment supports to help beneficiaries find and keep a job. Unfortunately, it is widely recognized that social assistance programs in Canada do not provide adequate support for individuals and families to meet their basic needs. For example, in 2012, 70% of households relying on social assistance were also food insecure and accounted for at least half of food bank users.³²

Childcare

In today's labour and economic climate, it can require that there are multiple household incomes to cover the costs of a family's basic needs. Parents rely on childcare to help them enter, re-enter, or remain in the workforce, but access to affordable, quality childcare is often a significant barrier for many. Costly out of pocket childcare options can rival lower-income salaries, prompting some families to have a parent leave the workforce to provide their own childcare. Mothers are more common than fathers to take time away from paid work to care for a child, which can exacerbate mothers' lifetime earnings gap. The province of Ontario and the federal government have signed a \$13.2-billion agreement to lower the cost of child care in the province to an average of \$10 a day by September 2025. Starting in April 2022, this agreement will start an immediate reduction in fees for licensed childcare centres will see fees reduced up to 25%. The implementation of affordable childcare will improve access to early learning and childcare programs for more families while helping working parents.

Transportation

The Timiskaming District is largely rural and remote with a population density of 2.3 people per square kilometre, less than a sixth of the provincial population density (14.8/km2).³³ This creates some barriers for residents, particularly around transportation and telecommunication services.

- Distance and inclement weather can make travel and accessing services more difficult.
- Distribution of community can lead to isolated residents, particularly seniors and those without reliable transportation.
- There is no district-wide access to reliable cell and high-speed internet service coverage in rural and remote areas.
- Many parts of the district do not have public transit operations, including urban areas like Kirkland Lake. Taxis are the main transit option, but for many lower-income families this is a costly mode of transportation to depend on.
- Not all of the district's population has at least one reliable method of transportation, i.e., own vehicle or bus pass and the availability of public transportation.
- Lower density development and the absence of public transit severely limits the walkability of neighbourhoods and residences.

Public transportation provides people with mobility and access to employment, community resources, medical care, and recreational opportunities across and within communities. It benefits those who choose to ride, as well as those who have no other choice. Many families experiencing low income do not own a personal vehicle and rely on methods of public transportation. The absence of public transportation networks in northern Ontario communities is an enormous challenge for those who either cannot afford or are unable to drive.

Food Insecurity

Food insecurity refers to inadequate or insecure access to food due to financial constraints. Food security is not only concerned with adequate quantities of food, but also with the quality of food available and accessible. This is important because food insecurity is not only associated with malnutrition as it relates to insufficient caloric intake but also as it relates to the higher intake of energy-dense, nutrient-poor foods, which are often also more affordable. Studies have shown that there are connections between food insecurity and obesity in adults and children.³⁴ Prices of groceries are more expensive in the north contributing to the experiences of food insecurity in the area. About 1 in 10 households in Timiskaming experiencing household food insecurity.³⁵

Additionally, food insecurity has been shown to negatively impact children's long-term physical and mental health, increasing their risk of conditions such as depression and asthma, and reducing their ability to succeed in school. Similarly, adults living with food insecurity are more likely to have overall poorer health, demonstrating higher occurrences of chronic conditions like depression, diabetes, and heart disease. Existing medical conditions are also more difficult to manage in food-insecure environments and frequently result in enlarged medical costs.³⁶ The Salvation Army operates food banks in Kirkland Lake and Temiskaming Shores and is a member of Feed Ontario. There is also the Haileybury Food Bank. While food banks help elevate the symptoms of food insecurity, they do not get at addressing the root causes.³⁷



V. Community Safety



Community members’ perceptions of safety and acceptance are critical for strong community vibrancy. In the Timiskaming Community Safety and Well-being Survey, over one-third indicated that they feel somewhat unsafe in their community. Almost two-thirds (61%) of survey participants felt that over the last three years, they perceive that crime in their community has increased. For community safety, it is also important that accessibility is built into community environments, like street crossing signals for the visually impaired. Five sub-areas for improving community safety are explored below.

Racism and Discrimination

Every person in Ontario deserves to be free from racial discrimination and harassment. The elimination of discrimination and harassment through zero tolerance is important to foster community cohesion, safety and vibrancy. Furthermore, proactive identification and action in addressing systemic racism are critical to building an equitable society. In the Timiskaming Community Safety and Well-being Survey, two-thirds (64%) agreed that there are racist attitudes and/or behaviours present in their community. Awareness is a huge step in addressing racism and shows a commitment from the community towards an acknowledgement of the issue, which is a necessary step toward empowering those that are oppressed through racism. However, instances of racial discrimination and harassment can continue to persist when they are not addressed head-on due to societal aversions of the uncomfortable or difficult conversations involved in calling them out.

Respect, cultural competency and safety are important for local Indigenous Nations and Francophone populations. A Timiskaming District Indigenous Cultural-Linguistic Cultural Competency Framework was developed in partnership with the DTSSAB.

A history of systemic racial marginalization of First Nations and their peoples has manifested as continued inequitable outcomes at the community level where Indigenous peoples experience:

- Higher incidence of morbidity and mortality,
- Lower levels of educational attainment,
- Fewer economic opportunities,
- Higher levels of police intervention.

Gender-Based Violence

Gender-based violence refers to harmful acts directed at an individual based on their gender. It is rooted in gender inequality and disproportionately impacts women, girls, and Two-Spirit, trans, and non-binary people. It includes sexual, physical, mental, and economic forms of abuse inflicted in public or in private as well as threats of violence, coercion, and manipulation. While violence affects all people, some people are more at risk of experiencing violence because of various forms of oppression, such as racism, sexism, homophobia, transphobia and ableism. There is a greater incidence of gender-based violence in rural areas in addition to a nationally observed increase in domestic violence during the pandemic.

The Pavilion’s Women’s Shelter has 10 emergency shelter beds in Temiskaming Shores and a services office in Kirkland Lake for women experiencing homelessness due to violence against women (VAW). Pavilion provides various programs for women and families including childcare, education, victim counselling and a crisis support line in addition to providing public VAW training and education.

There isn’t a local LGBTQ2S+ Pride in the Timiskaming District or as many services or resources for those with queer identities. These events and networks are important for members of the LGBTQ2S+ community for



placemaking, increased visibility and representation and connection to supports for vulnerable individuals.

Human Trafficking

In Canada, information from community members and police investigations suggests that those who are most likely to be trafficked are Canadian girls and women exploited for sexual purposes. Other higher at-risk populations include Indigenous women and girls, new immigrants, children in the child welfare system, persons living with disabilities, LGBTQ2 persons, and those struggling socially and/or financially. In addition, migrant workers may be at higher risk of exploitation and abuse due to language barriers, working in isolated/remote areas, lacking access to services and support, and/or correct information about their legal rights.

While human trafficking often takes place in large urban centres, it also occurs in smaller cities and communities. Over two-thirds of human trafficking incidents in Canada between 2009-2019 were reported in Ontario.³⁸ It is recognized that the presence of the Trans Canada Highway in the district presents risks of criminal activity associated with “drug corridors” and sex trafficking.

Road Safety

Increasing road safety in the Timiskaming district was identified as a top priority in the Timiskaming Community Safety and Well-being Survey. Impaired driving incidents in the district remain a concern as a significant factor in motor vehicle collisions and serious safety matters on the area’s highways, waterways and trails. A 5-year review by the OPP Temiskaming Detachment found that levels of alcohol or drug-related driving incidents have remained persistent, even slightly increasing in the most recent years.³⁹ The local OPP detachments remain focused on the enforcement of the “Big Four” causal factors of serious incidents. The Big Four include impaired driving (alcohol and drug), speeding and aggressive driving, inattentive or distracted driving and lack of occupant restraints and safety equipment.

Justice Services

The safety and well-being of communities in the Timiskaming District is and will always be, a top priority for the Temiskaming and Kirkland Lake OPP Detachments that serve the district. The Ontario government released its most recent Ontario Mobilization and Engagement Model for Community Policing (OMEM) in 2010. Implementation of the model and what it looks like in practice is ongoing and continues to develop and evolve. OMEM emphasizes having all community members and human services agencies working with the police to keep neighbourhoods safer, more secure, and healthier.

The OPP is committed to tackling violent crime and curbing criminal activity by addressing the root causes of crime and complex social issues and focusing on social development, prevention and risk intervention. The Timiskaming District has seen higher crime rates than the province in the past five years.¹² The district’s rates of sexual assault are greater than in the province, while there are also fewer specialized resources available for victims.

Over the past decade, police have increasingly been called to situations involving individuals who are facing mental health crises, addictions, homelessness and other complex social issues. Although police and emergency response are often the first points of contact in these situations, they are not necessarily equipped with the skills and training to respond to individuals with trauma or who are experiencing mental health crises. The Mobile Crises Response Team in development, led by the CMHA in partnership with the OPP will improve crisis response services and mental health referrals during response calls.

Canada’s justice system serves to facilitate the timely and just resolution of legal issues. However, it has been recognized that there are barriers that exist within the system that can make it difficult for the most vulnerable populations of which it means to protect. Many offenders in the justice system can be people suffering from mental

health and addictions issues and are often homeless. “Affordable justice” is a mounting concern and priority to ensure for all Canadians. There are two dimensions to cost that individuals may incur within the justice system: the direct cost of the service that the client pays through service fees and the indirect costs that the client bears in order to access a service, such as travel costs, time off work, childcare costs, or costs to access online services. Additionally, unique barriers that different groups face when navigating the justice system can include access to translators and interpreters, having appropriate services for particular cultural groups, such as Indigenous families and recent immigrants, and accessibility measures for persons with disabilities, such as visual and hearing impairments. These challenges have the potential to limit access and to properly represent oneself in the justice system. A number of service models eliminate or reduce the direct cost of the service for clients by subsidizing service costs, implementing financial criteria for means-tests or removing service fees altogether.

VI. Environment and Sustainability



The availability and use of Canada’s natural resources is a large contributor to many northern communities’ well-being, of which the Timiskaming District is no exception. Many are drawn to the region due to the opportunities to enjoy the outdoors and the natural environment in their community, while the region also benefits from the natural resource economies. Many district residents are able to enjoy urban amenities while also having readily available outdoor recreation and remote backcountry access. This connection to natural resources fosters a heightened community relationship to the health and sustainability of the environment. The sub-areas of environmental stewardship and climate change were identified for the plan.

Environmental Stewardship

Environmental stewardship is the responsible use and protection of the environment. Examples of responsible use include limiting the harvest of natural resources. Examples of protection include conservation and the creation of national and provincial parks. Indigenous peoples in Canada have practiced principles of environmental stewardship since time immemorial. Impacts of human activity on the environment are important to manage including industries’ ecological footprint, greenhouse gas emissions and climate change, and clean water. This sense of responsibility is a value that can be reflected through the choices of individuals, companies, communities, and government organizations, and shaped by unique environmental, social, and economic interests. In the Timiskaming Community Safety and Well-being Survey, 55% agreed that environmental pollution is a risk to their community.

Climate Change

Climate change can be a natural process where temperature, rainfall, wind and other elements vary over decades or more. Over the past millions of years, our world has been warmer and colder than it is now. But today we are experiencing unprecedented rapid warming from human activities, primarily due to burning fossil fuels that generate greenhouse gas emissions. We are already witnessing effects of climate change as in addition to unprecedented warmer temperatures experienced, other consequences of climate change seen include intense droughts, severe wildfires, flooding, catastrophic storms and declining biodiversity. In the Timiskaming Community Safety and Well-being Survey, 52% agreed that climate change is a risk to their community. The Government of Canada recently issued the Health of Canadians in a Changing Climate Report with nine key findings:⁴⁰

1. Climate change is already negatively impacting the health of Canadians.
2. Health risks will increase as warming continues, and the greater the warming, the greater the threats to health.
3. Some Canadians are affected more severely by climate change, as exposure and sensitivity to hazards and the ability to take protective measures varies across and within populations and communities.
4. The effects of climate change on health systems in Canada — for example, damage to health facilities and disruptions to health services and operations — are already evident and will increase in the absence of strong adaptation measures.

- 5. Efforts to prepare for climate change are known to reduce risks and protect health. We must take action now.
- 6. The health impacts of climate change on First Nations, Inuit, and Métis peoples are far-reaching, with disproportionate impacts on their communities, including food and water security and safety, air quality, infrastructure, personal safety, mental health and wellness, livelihoods, culture, and identity.
- 7. To successfully protect all Canadians from the health impacts of climate change, decision makers must pursue adaptation actions that are inclusive and equitable and consider the needs of racialized, marginalized, and low-income populations.
- 8. Increased efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are required to help protect the health of Canadians.
- 9. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions can provide very large and immediate health co-benefits to Canadians.





Priority Areas Goals

18 goals are identified within this plan to direct strategic actions that will focus the district's collective efforts on social development and prevention. These goals were prioritized based on community need, anticipated impact, and local opportunities. Recognizing the large scope of community services, programs and development included in this plan, goals pertaining to all 25 sub-areas were not included in this first iteration of the CSWB plan. As the implementation of the CSWB Plan processes and the plan matures, there will be the opportunity to expand the goals encompassed by the plan and its Performance Measurement Framework.

Suggested corresponding activities to achieve the goal outcomes are provided. The activities ultimately pursued will be dependent on the resources available when implementing the plan and aligned with the assets and strengths present in the community at the time.

I. Health & Well-being



Goal Outcomes:

- I.1 Ensure timely access to health services by increasing services and reducing wait times.
- I.2 Ensure health services are equitable and accessible to all by removing identified barriers.
- I.3 Reduce the incidence of mental health and substance misuse crises in the community.
- I.4. Increase access to quality and safe living arrangements at home for aging individuals, individuals with special or physical needs, and caregivers.

Activities can include:

- I.1.A1 Build coalitions to attract and retain health professionals and services.
- I.1.A2 Where service gaps are identified increase focus on those gaps to address the lack of service by increasing the services and availability of those services.
- I.2.A1 Develop an equity, diversity and inclusion evaluation tool for health services to identify equity and accessibility barriers for all populations.
- I.3.A1 Build coalitions to expand mental health and addictions services.
- I.4.A1 Work with organizations to break down barriers to accessing home support services and encourage older adults to ask for help.

II. Housing



Goal Outcomes:

- II.1 Increase available and affordable housing options for community residents through greater market inventory and access to subsidized housing and housing benefits.
- II.2 Create more pathways to housing through transitional and supportive housing options and services.
- II.3 Serve community members experiencing homelessness through expanded shelter services.

Activities can include:

- II.1.A1 Create a district housing assessment tool to scope, measure and evaluate the status and availability of affordable housing in the area.
- II.1.A2 Work with municipalities to create targets and measures for their affordable housing plans.
- II.2.A1 Build coalitions to develop new social and supportive housing.
- II.3.A1 Support the development, launch and operations of new shelters in the region, starting with Zack's Crib.
- II.3.A2 Maintain and utilize the By Name List as a tool to prioritize those who are in need of housing.
- II.3.A3 Create a working group on housing that adheres to the Reaching Home goals, funding and principles.

III. Employment & Economy



Goal Outcomes:

- III.1** Promote education, skills, and training for local jobs to create career pathways for local workforce opportunities.
- III.2** Reduce unemployment and underemployment by helping individuals apply for jobs and pursue opportunities that match their level of education and skills.
- III.3** Reduce skilled job vacancies in the region by retaining post-secondary graduates as permanent residents and members of the local workforce.

Activities can include:

- III.1.A1** Complete a human resource gap analysis to understand and scope the region’s human resource needs.
- III.1.A2** Create partnerships between employers and educators to create and promote career pathways for local workforce opportunities through featured education, skills, and training.
- III.2.A1** Promote and support the employment services in the region to increase engagement by those who are unemployed or underemployed.
- III.3.A1** Build coalitions to develop new recruitment and retention strategies for identified jobs with frequent long-term vacancies and high rates of turnover.
- III.3.A2** Create multicultural/language programs to help bring newcomers and international students into the local labour force.

IV. Addressing Poverty



Goal Outcomes:

- IV.1** Increase regional understanding of evidence-based strategies that address root causes of poverty such as basic income and living wages.
- IV.2** Improve availability of affordable public transportation throughout the region and increase the mobility for residents to work, shop, play and access services.
- IV.3** Reduce food insecurity experienced in the region.

Activities can include:

- IV.1.A1** Build anti-poverty coalitions and plans to address food insecurity, housing, and unemployment and increase understanding of poverty.
- IV.1.A2** Determine what businesses/services offer “affordable access” for vulnerable groups (reduced rate, enhanced service, subsidy etc.).
- IV.2.A1** Complete a public transportation assessment to understand where transportation gaps exist in the region.
- IV.2.A2** Build regional transportation coalitions to increase access and availability.



V. Community Safety



Goal Outcomes:

- V.1 Increase the public's perception of safety in their communities.
- V.2 Improve road safety and reduce causal factors of roadway accidents.
- V.3 Ensure access to affordable justice for all residents.

Activities can include:

- V.1.A1 Coordinate training and public awareness related to addressing racism.
- V.1.A2 Build coalitions for community cohesiveness by breaking down of barriers between populations and the building of trust and understanding while eliminating stereotypes and misconceptions.
- V.1.A3 Promote the adoption of organizational training policies and the participation of the public for cultural awareness, safety and competency training.
- V.1.A4 Support violence against women organizations in educating the public and increasing access to resources for victims of gender-based violence.
- V.1.A5 Increase community awareness and understanding of human trafficking through public education.
- V.2.A1 Public education to make roadways, waterways and trails safer.
- V.2.A2 Maintain proactive measures and enforcement of the "Big Four" causal factors of roadway accidents. (Impaired, speeding/aggressive driving, inattentive/distracted driving and lack of occupant restraint and safety equipment).
- V.3.A1 Promote and support legal services that eliminate or reduce the direct cost of the service for clients.

VI. Environment & Sustainability



Goal Outcomes:

- VI.1 Foster a sense of community and community building around the natural environment in the region
- VI.2 Create plans for mitigating effects of climate change and adverse natural events in communities.

Activities can include:

- VI.A1 Build coalitions for recreational, advocacy and educational activities around the natural environment in the region.
- VI.A2 Make space for the involvement of the Indigenous communities and their traditional knowledge and expertise in environmental planning for the region.
- VI.A3 Solicit the involvement of resource industries through commitments to environmental sustainability and reinvestments into the community.
- VI.A1 Build coalitions for the development of local climate action plan(s).

Moving Forward

Implementing the Plan

For the CSWB Plan's implementation, appropriate and achievable inputs and outputs will need to be affirmed by the municipalities, partners and community stakeholders. Then, the plan's collective stakeholders must then join in the commitment to implement them. Inputs comprise of financial, human, material and information resources dedicated to the initiative/program (e.g., grant funding, dedicated human and capital resources, agreed partnership, etc.). Outputs are direct products or services resulting from the implementation of the plan's activities (e.g., multisector collaboration, clients connected to service, development of a plan, completion of a program, etc.). While community buy-in, coordination and collaboration are important to make gains on the plan's goals, targeted financial resource commitments from senior levels of government to fund relevant strategic activities will need necessary to see the plan's goals to fruition.

Role of the Plan Leads, the Municipalities and Partners

The Timiskaming District has prepared a CSWB Plan for the 23 municipalities in the district and the Municipality of Temagami. This approach was pursued given the size of many of the municipalities in the district and the interconnectedness of communities as many residents regularly travel between them for services, employment, purchases and leisure. Additionally, many service providers span the entire district, benefiting from one collective plan. A district plan aligns with the principle of Collective Impact, that through a common agenda, shared measurement, mutually reinforcing activities, and communication the district should be more successful at creating change and impact for its communities.

To create effective governance of a district wide CSWB Plan, it is recommended that a Plan Lead is established. The Plan Lead could be one organization or a partnership of multiple organizations. The role of the Plan Lead would be the responsibility of organizing the necessary working groups for the implementation of the CSWB Plan and supporting the working groups' progress. This would require both leadership (e.g., CSWB Plan Chair) and coordination (e.g., CSWB Plan Implementation Coordinator) capacity from the Plan Lead. To do this, it is recommended that the Plan Lead would introduce a dedicated CSWB Plan resource role (full or part-time) to manage the implementation of the plan overseen by a senior leader in the organization acting as the CSWB Plan Chair. The necessary funds to support this added organizational capacity would be made possible through the municipalities by contributing the funding based on apportionments. This collective district funding approach is highly recommended, as should any municipality choose to pursue the implementation of a CSWB individually, it would be expected that they would ultimately incur greater relative costs while duplicating efforts and likely having difficulty achieving the same impact alone compared to the rest of the district.

An example of a CSWB Plan Lead would be the DTSSAB and/or the Timiskaming Health Unit. They are well situated for the role given their organizations' district-wide service mandate and the span and relevance of the scope of their work in relation to community safety and well-being. It would also be a natural continuation of their leadership in the development of the CSWB Plan as part of the Steering Committee.

The Plan Lead will need the active involvement and support of the municipalities, community partners and community engagement in order to successfully implement the plan. While the Plan Lead will provide a central, steering position, it will rely on participants of various working groups to design and implement relevant plan activities. For the implementation of the CSWB Plan, the role of the Plan Lead will primarily be the following areas below, supported by municipalities and community partners.



- 1. **Advocacy**
 - a. Municipal endorsements
 - b. Supporting initiatives
 - c. Lobbying for initiatives
- 2. **Convening**
 - a. Meeting with stakeholder groups
 - b. Brokering partnerships and committees
 - c. Organizing CSWB Plan working groups and supporting their development and process
- 3. **Monitoring**
 - a. Data collection and reporting
 - b. Reviewing outcomes
 - c. Amplifying finding

Performance Measurement Framework

A Performance Measurement Framework (PMF) is important so that community progress can be tracked and evaluated against the CSWB plan. A PMF should correspond with the strategic priorities, as follows:

- 1. From the plan’s strategies, list the identified outcomes, as well as the outputs once they are determined. It is important to measure both outputs and outcomes – output indicators show that planning partners are doing the activities they set out to do, and outcome indicators show that their activities and outputs are having the desired impact or benefit on the community or target group.
- 2. Develop key performance indicators;
 - a. Quantitative indicators – these are numeric or statistical measures that are often expressed in terms of unit of analysis (the number of, the frequency of, the percentage of, the ratio of, the variance with, etc.).
 - b. Qualitative indicators – qualitative indicators are judgment or perception measures. For example, this could include the level of satisfaction from program participants and other such feedback.
- 3. Record the baseline data; information captured initially to establish the starting level of information against which to measure the achievement of the outputs or outcomes.
- 4. Forecast the achievable targets; the “goal” used as a point of reference against which planning partners will measure and compare their actual results against.
- 5. Research available and current data sources; third party organizations that collect and provide data for distribution. Sources of information may include project staff, other agencies, organizations, participants and their families, members of the public and the media.
- 6. List the data collection methods; where, how and when planning partners will collect the information to document their indicators (i.e., survey, focus group).
- 7. Indicate data collection frequency; how often the performance information will be collected.
- 8. Identify who has responsibility; the person or persons who are responsible for providing and/or gathering the performance information and data.

A PMF for the plan has been started with the goal outcomes, indicators, data sources and reporting frequencies. The establishment of baseline data and future targets can be added in forthcoming evaluation iterations. Currently, all indicators are identified as being reviewed on an annual basis, but this can be tailored based on the speed and relevance at which different data sources are collected. Additional data sources may be identified at later dates and can be used to update the plan or improve indicator fidelity.

Performance Measurement Framework Table

I. Health and Well-being



Goal Outcomes	Indicators	Data Sources	Frequency
I.1. Ensure timely access to health services by increasing services and reducing wait times.	I.1.M1 Percentage of residents in THU catchment area who have a regular healthcare provider. I.1.M2 Average time spent in Emergency Departments by presenting patients. I.1.M3 Length of stay of inpatients designated as alternate level of care and average long-term care home waitlists.	• Statistics Canada • Health Quality Ontario • Public Health Ontario • THU • Temiskaming Hospital • Blanche River	Annual
I.2. Ensure health services are equitable and accessible to all by removing identified barriers.	I.2.M1 A process of evaluating competency of Equity, Diversity and Inclusion is applied to all health services. I.2.M2 Number of actions directed at breaking down stigmas of mental health, addiction and disenfranchised individuals accessing services I.2.M3 Number of new services and service expansions for better access, such as but not limited to geography, service delivery model, technology, hours of operations.	• CMHA • NEOFACS • FHTs • CSCT • Temiskaming Hospital • Blanche River • Mino M'Shki-Ki	Annual
I.3. Reduce the incidence of mental health and substance misuse crises in the community.	I.3.M1 Total capacity of community supports for MH&A services. I.3.M2 Incidence rate of MH&A visits to Emergency Departments. I.3.M3 Incidence rate of emergency calls for overdoses. I.3.M4 Incidence rate of fatal overdoses.	• Public Health Ontario • OPP • Office of the Coroner	Annual
I.4. Increase access to quality and safe living arrangements at home for aging individuals, individuals with special or physical needs and caregivers.	I.4.M1 Number of home assessments completed by occupational therapists. I.4.M2 Number of older adults and caregivers assisted in identifying and removing hazards to living safely in the home.	• DTSSAB • Temiskaming Home Support • Ontario Health Community Care • Temiskaming Hospital • Blanch River	Annual
Suggested Activities: I.1.A1 Build coalitions to attract and retain health professionals and services. I.1.A2 Where service gaps are identified increase focus on those gaps to address the lack of service by increasing the services and availability of those services. I.2.A1 Develop an equity, diversity and inclusion evaluation tool for health services to identify equity and accessibility barriers for all populations. I.3.A1 Build coalitions to expand mental health and addictions services. I.4.A1 Work with organizations to break down barriers to accessing home support services and encourage older adults to ask for help.			

II. Housing



Goal Outcomes	Indicators	Data Sources	Frequency
II.1 Increase available and affordable housing options for community residents through greater market inventory and access to subsidized housing and housing benefits.	II.1.M1 Number of housing development partnerships resulting in new builds II.1.M2 Community rental vacancy rates and average rental rates. II.1.M3 Percentage of households who spend >30% of income on shelter costs. II.1.M4 Average wait times for affordable housing applicants. II.1.M5 Number of seniors present on housing waitlist.	• DTSSAB • TMA • Statistics Canada	Annual
II.2 Create more path ways to housing through transitional and supportive housing options and services.	II.2.M1 Number of individuals who are engaged in services designed to help obtain and/or retain housing. II.2.M2 Number of transitional housing units.	• DTSSAB • CMHA • Salvation Army	Annual
II.3 Serve community members experiencing homelessness through expanded shelter services.	II.3.M1 Number of shelter beds. II.3.M2 Utilization of shelter services and average length of stay of shelter users.	• DTSSAB • Pavilion's Women's Centre • Zack's Crib • Timiskaming Home Support	Annual
Suggested Activities: II.1.A1 Create a district housing assessment tool to scope, measure and evaluate the status and availability of affordable housing in the area. II.1.A2 Work with municipalities to create targets and measures for their affordable housing plans. II.2.A1 Build coalitions to develop new social and supportive housing. II.3.A1 Support the development, launch and operations of new shelters in the region, starting with Zack's Crib. II.3.A2 Utilise the By Name List, and keep current, as a tool to prioritise those who are in need of housing. II.3.A3 Create a working group on housing that adheres to the Reaching Home goals, funding and principles.			

III. Employment and Economy



Goal Outcomes	Indicators	Data Sources	Frequency
III.1 Promote education, skills and training for local jobs to create career path ways for local workforce opportunities.	III.1.M1 Rates of high school graduation and post-secondary education and training. III.1.M2 Number of local work placements filled that originate from employer/educator partnerships.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Statistics CanadaOntario Ministry of EducationNorthern CollegeDistrict School BoardsTMAEnterprise Timiskaming	Annual
III.2 Reduce unemployment and underemployment by helping individuals apply for jobs and pursue opportunities that match their level of education and skills.	III.2.M1 Rates of unemployment among residents. III.2.M2 Number of Ontario Works clients. III.2.M3 Percentage of labour force employed full-time. III.2.M4 Number of individuals who participate in employment services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Statistics CanadaDTSSABNorthern College	Annual
III.3 Reduce skilled job vacancies in the region by retaining post-secondary graduates as permanent residents and members of the local workforce.	III.3.M1 Percentage of post-secondary students who receive an employment offer within the region within 1 year of graduating.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Northern CollegeDTSSAB	Annual
Suggested Activities: III.1.A1 Complete a human resource gap analysis to understand and scope the region's human resource needs. III.1.A2 Create partnerships between employers and educators to create and promote career pathways for local workforce opportunities through featured education, skills and training. III.2.A1 Promote and support the employment services in the region to increase engagement by those who are unemployed or underemployed. III.3.A1 Build coalitions to develop new recruitment and retention strategies for identified jobs with frequent long-term vacancies and high rates of turnover. III.3.A2 Create multicultural/language programs to help bring newcomers and international students into the local labour force.			

IV. Poverty



Goal Outcomes	Indicators	Data Sources	Frequency
IV.1 Increase regional understanding of evidence-based strategies that address root causes of poverty such as basic income and living wages.	IV.1.M1 After-tax median income of families. IV.1.M2 Percentage of persons on low income based on low-income cut-off (LICO).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Statistics Canada	Annual
IV.2 Improve availability of affordable public transportation throughout the region and increase the mobility for residents to work, shop, play and access services.	IV.2.M1 Number and frequency of public transportation services and routes in operation. IV.2.M2 Utilization of public transportation services. IV.2.M3 Number of transportation forms filled by ODSP and OW recipients.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Municipalities• TMA	Annual
IV.3 Reduce food insecurity experienced in the region.	IV.3.M1 Number of individuals accessing food assistance programs. IV.3.M2 Number of children relying on breakfast programs in schools or backpack programs. IV.3.M3 Percentage of households that are moderately or severely food insecure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Salvation Army• DTSSAB• Statistics Canada• THU• Canadian Red Cross	Annual
Suggested Activities: IV.1.A1 Build anti-poverty coalitions and plans to address food insecurity, housing and unemployment and increase understanding of poverty. IV.1.A2 Determine what businesses/services offer “affordable access” for vulnerable groups (reduced rate, enhanced service, subsidy etc.). IV.2.A1 Complete a public transportation assessment to understand where transportation gaps exist in the region. IV.2.A2 Build regional transportation coalitions to increase access and availability.			

V. Community Safety



Goal Outcomes	Indicators	Data Sources	Frequency
V.1 Increase the public's perception of safety and belonging in their communities.	V.1.M1 Percentage of population who feel safe in their communities and residents' perception of the rate of crime in their communities. V.1.M2 Percentage of population experiencing discrimination in the past 5 years based on ethnocultural characteristics. V.1.M3 Police statistics of rates of victims of crimes.	• OPP • Statistics Canada • CSWB surveys • Timiskaming Vital Signs	Annual
V.2 Improve road safety and reduce causal factors of roadway accidents.	V.2.M1 Number of collisions, injuries and fatalities in our communities involving motorized vehicles. V.2.M2 Number of impaired related motorized vehicle incidents.	• OPP	Annual
V.3 Ensure access to affordable justice for all residents.	V.3.M1 Number of legal services that provide subsidized legal services for vulnerable clients.	• Legal Aid Ontario	Annual
Suggested Activities: V.1.A1 Coordinate training and public awareness related to addressing racism. V.1.A2 Build coalitions for community cohesiveness by breaking down barriers between populations and building trust and understanding while eliminating stereotypes and misconceptions. V.1.A3 Promote the adoption of organizational training policies and the participation of the public for cultural awareness, safety and competency training. V.1.A4 Support violence against women organizations in educating the public and increasing access to resources for victims of gender-based violence. V.1.A5 Increase community awareness and understanding of human trafficking through public education. V.2.A1 Public education to make roadways, waterways and trails safer. V.2.A2 Maintain proactive measures and enforcement of the "Big Four" causal factors of roadway accidents. (Impaired, speeding/aggressive driving, inattentive/distracted driving and lack of occupant restraint and safety equipment). V.3.A1 Promote and support legal services that eliminate or reduce the direct cost of the service for clients.			

VI. Environment and Sustainability



Goal Outcomes	Indicators	Data Sources	Frequency
VI.1 Foster a sense of community and community building around the natural environment in the region	VI.1.M1 Percentage of population that is satisfied with the opportunities to enjoy the outdoors and the natural environment in their community. VI.1.M2 Percentage of population that agrees that their community is proactive in protecting and stewarding the environment. VI.1.M3 Number of reported renewable energy or sustainable practices initiatives/policies in place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CSWB surveys• Timiskaming Vital Signs• Municipalities• Private Sector• Charlton Sustainability Hub	Annual
VI.2 Create plans for community effects of climate change and adverse natural events.	VI.2.M1 Up to date Emergency Response Plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Municipalities	Annual
Suggested Activities: VI.1.A1 Build coalitions for recreational, advocacy and educational activities around the natural environment in the region. VI.1.A2 Make space for the involvement of the Indigenous communities and their traditional knowledge and expertise in environmental planning for the region. VI.1.A3 Solicit the involvement of resource industries through commitments to environmental sustainability and reinvestments into the community. VI.2.A1 Build coalitions for the development of local climate action plan(s).			

Appendixes

Plan Guiding Principles

Four guiding principles are recommended to help the CSWB Plan's implementation and ultimate success. These are informed by best practices for community development initiatives.

Collective Impact

A strategy of collective impact is important for the Plan to be successful. This form of collaboration brings people together in a structured way towards a common agenda and plan of action to address a complex social problem.⁴¹ The collective impact approach is characterized by five core elements that facilitate effective cross-sector collaboration and the resulting population-level impacts. The underlying elements of collective impact for the Plan include:

- **Common agenda:** All participants share a vision for change that includes a common understanding of the problem and a joint approach to solving the problem through agreed-upon actions.
- **Shared measurement:** All participants agree on how to measure and report on progress, with a shortlist of common indicators identified to drive learning and improvement.
- **Mutually reinforcing activities:** A diverse set of stakeholders, typically across sectors, coordinate a set of differentiated and mutually reinforcing activities.
- **Continuous communication:** All players are engaged in frequent, structured communication to build trust, assure mutual objectives and create common motivation.

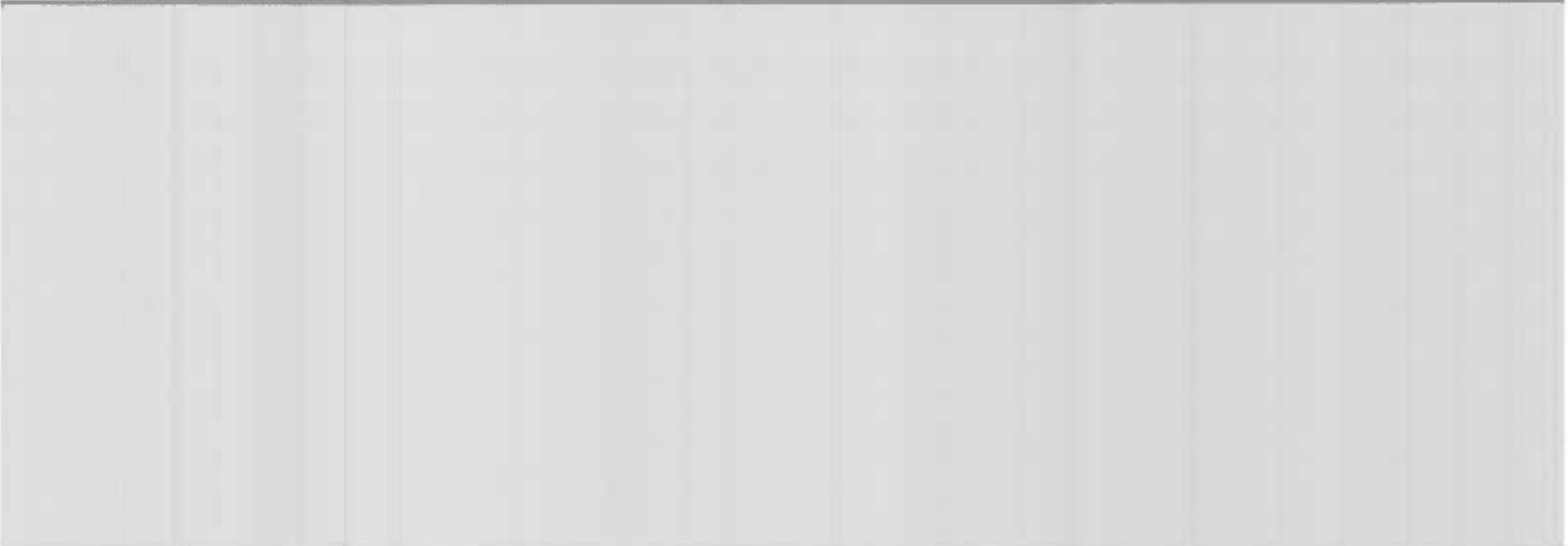
Partnerships are critical to addressing community risk issues. Many community challenges cut across multiple sectors and government ministries, therefore coordination and activities by several community agencies will be needed to achieve the Plan's goals. The CSWB Plan actions will enhance partnerships within the community and increase inter-agency partnership. The support of agencies' senior leadership is critical, to empower staff to prioritize partnerships and sustain and build momentum for cross-agency initiatives when faced with competing priorities.

Social and environmental determinants of health

The conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live and age influence their overall health and well-being. These conditions, known as the social determinants of health, include social and economic factors that can positively or negatively influence health outcomes.⁴² The social determinants of health can include income, employment and working conditions, education and literacy, childhood experiences, physical environments, social supports and coping skills, healthy behaviours, access to health services, genetic dispositions, gender, culture and race/racism. Likewise, several environmental factors, such as outdoor and household air pollution, drinking water contamination, occupational exposure to hazardous materials and built environments that discourage physical activity, influence the risk and experience of chronic disease. Recognizing that factors outside the control of individuals can influence their well-being impacts the types of preventive and upstream actions that are needed to influence population health.

Applying An Equity Lens

Applying an equity lens is a consistent theme throughout the CSWB Plan. Equity refers to fair, just and respectful treatment that recognizes and acknowledges the need to treat people differently depending on their needs and circumstances. It involves the removal of barriers to address historic and current disadvantages for under-represented and marginalized groups. Marginalized populations face inequities in access and outcomes due to systemic barriers and historic disadvantages. This hinders their ability to feel safe and live to their full potential. As part of an equity lens, there will be consideration of anti-racist, anti-oppressive and culturally safe approaches to the work.



Anti-Racism

Anti-racism is a process of actively identifying and opposing racism. The goal of anti-racism is to challenge racism and actively change the policies, behaviours, and beliefs that perpetuate racist ideas and actions. Anti-racism is rooted in action. It is about taking steps to eliminate racism at the individual, institutional, and structural levels.

A history of systemic marginalization of Indigenous peoples has manifested as continued inequitable outcomes at the community level. Indigenous residents experience a higher incidence of morbidity and mortality, lower levels of educational attainment, and fewer economic opportunities.⁴³ These experiences require sustained proactive action and focus, which places Indigenous residents at risk of competing priorities and burnout when advocating for themselves. When talking about inequitable outcomes, is important to recognize that Indigenous peoples in Canada are not another equity-seeking group, as they are the original inhabitants of this land and are in fact sovereign peoples.

In the CSWB Community Survey, 64% of participants agreed that there are racist attitudes and/or behaviours present in the Timiskaming Districts. While the survey profile has its limitations as is not a fully community-wide poll, the level of awareness of this issue and the ability to speak to this says a lot about the motivation of the sample of the community to address racism and its inherent impacts. Awareness is a huge step in addressing racism and shows a commitment from the community towards an acknowledgement of the issue, which is a necessary step towards empowering those that are oppressed through racism.

Key Industries in the District

The 1903 silver rush in Cobalt and the arrival of the railroad greatly stimulated the development of the rest of Northern Ontario. While most of the mines in Cobalt were depleted and shut down by the 1970's, there still is plenty of mining activity in the District to this day. In Kirkland Lake is the "Mile of Gold", a line of 7 major mines that yielded extraordinary wealth for over 80 years from one of the world's largest deposits of gold. With the more recent rise in the price of gold, companies are reopening mines that were mothballed for decades, offering many new jobs and sparking an economic recovery in the area. Northern College's Haileybury School of Mines strives to support the local industry by fostering a global network of leaders in mining and related technologies.

In the second half of the 19th century, the forestry industry around Lake Timiskaming was developed through the Ottawa riverway system. The Ottawa River and its tributaries provided access to large tracts of forest, and allowed timber to float long distances at a time when there was no road or rail system available. Forestry remains active in the region to this day, managed through the Timiskaming Forestry Alliance and with First Nations, municipalities and logging companies recently forming the Temagami Management Unit. While harvesting across northern Ontario was seen to be down by about 50% from its peak in the early years of the 2000s, harvest rates on the 'Timiskaming Forest' that encompasses much of the District have remained high.⁴⁴

The first settlers were attracted to the rich farmland in the clay belt of northeastern Ontario. Today, agriculture is still vital to the economy of the Timiskaming region. In 2005, farmers in the District reported a total of \$49.8 million in gross farm receipts which was the highest value of any District in northern Ontario.⁴⁵ Northern College's Haileybury Campus provides a number of specialized agricultural programs, connecting students directly with areas of the industry's growth.

Appendixes

What Community Safety and Well-being means to you?

Timiskaming District residents were asked, “What Community Safety and Well-being means to you?” Community responses taken from the Timiskaming District’s CSWB Survey included:



Community Survey

Timiskaming District residents were asked, "What Community Safety and Well-being means to you?" Community responses taken from the Timiskaming District's CSWB Survey included:

The Survey has had 509 English and 10 French survey responses for a total of 519 participants. The survey consisted of 11 pages, and a total of 50 total questions collecting information regarding:

- o Education
- o Employment
- o Housing
- o Recreation and Culture
- o Mental Health
- o Substance Use
- o Environment and Sustainability
- o Community Safety and Perceptions of Crime
- o Equity in the Community
- o Community Well-Being
- o Demographic Information

Survey Highlights: survey participants...

- Feel that educational or training opportunities are unaffordable (32% - question #6)
- Have concerns about having enough money to pay for housing/rent, food, clothing, utilities and/or other basic necessities (38% - question 11)
- Feel that their community is not proactive in creating options to improve affordable housing (49% - question 14)
- Agree that their community needs enhanced emergency shelter services to address homelessness in the community (54% - question #15)
- Agree that their community needs additional temporary/transitional housing to help people in crisis reach permanent housing (67% - question #16)
- Agree that their community needs additional seniors housing, assisted living and long term care residences to help people age safely in our communities (85% - question #17)
- Agree that climate change is a risk to their community (52% - question #22)
- Agree that environmental pollution is a risk to my community (55% - question #23)
- Feel that there are not sufficient mental health services in the Timiskaming District to serve the needs of the community (68% - question #27)
- Feel that there are not sufficient addiction services in the Timiskaming District to serve the needs of the community (60% - question #30)
- >1/3 feel somewhat unsafe in their community (37% - question #32)
- Feel that over the last three years, do you think crime in their community has increased (61% - question #35)
- Agree that there are racist attitudes and/or behaviours present in their community (64% - question #40)
- The top voted priority areas were: (question #43)
 - 1. Housing (14%)
 - 2. MH&A services (14%)
 - 3. Health services (13%)
 - 4. Road safety (10%)
 - 5. Employment service (9%)

Glossary of Acronyms

- CMHA** –Canadian Mental Health Association
- EMS** –Emergency Medical Services
- EMTs** – Emergency Medical Technicians
- GED** – General Educational Development (certified Canadian high school equivalency)
- LTC** – Long Term Care
- LICO** – Low-income cut-off
- MCRT** –Mobile Crises Response Team
- NEOFACS** – North Eastern Ontario Family and Child Services
- ODSP** – Ontario Disability Support Program
- OMEM** – Ontario Mobilization and Engagement Model for Community Policing
- OPP** – Ontario Provincial Police
- OW** – Ontario Works
- PMF** – Performance Measurement Framework
- SCWW** – Seniors Centre Without Walls
- TPU** – Timiskaming Health Unit
- VAW** – Violence Against Women

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²¹Statistics Canada (2017). Timiskaming Health Unit Census Profile. 2016 Census.

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November 22, 2022

FONOM welcomes new Highway Safety Standard

The Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities (FONOM) is applauding the provincial government's recent announcement that bare pavement on Northern highways will now be required within 12 hours of a winter storm.

"FONOM would like to thank Minister of Transportation Caroline Mulroney and the provincial government for making this critical change," said FONOM President Danny Whalen. "Highways in Northern Ontario connect our communities; and having highways 17 and 11 cleared quicker after the minimal standard is reached is important for road safety."

Previously this year, the province announced the 2+1 Highway pilot project on Highway 11 north of North Bay and the work of the Northern Ontario Transportation Task Force as steps to ensure highways 11 and 17 serve the residents of the North.

FONOM will continue to work with the Ministry and Ford Government on matters of importance to our member municipalities. The FONOM Board will continue this advocacy during the Rural Ontario Municipal Association conference this January.

FONOM is an association of some 110 districts/municipalities/cities/towns in Northeastern Ontario mandated to work for the betterment of municipal government in Northern Ontario and strive for improved legislation respecting local government in the North. It is a membership-based association that draws its members from Northeastern Ontario and is governed by an 11-member board.

President Danny Whalen
705-622-2479

#8 (j)

MEA APPOINTS NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT 2022 AGM

The Municipal Engineers Association (MEA) is a non-profit association representing the interests of over nearly 1,100 professional engineers in Ontario who are employed in the municipal engineering and public works sectors at Ontario municipalities and provincial agencies, as well as consulting engineering firms acting as the engineer-of-record for Ontario municipalities.

The MEA's many pursuits include significant involvement (development and oversight) as the co-proponents (along with the Ministry of Environment, Conservation & Parks) for the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (MCEA) process. Together with the Ministry of Transportation of Ontario, MEA administers Ontario Provincial Standards for Municipalities (OPS MUNI); many of our members participate in committees that establish standards and specifications used province wide.

MEA offers training courses for both MCEA and OPS as well as hosting an annual conference.

The MEA is also the preferred venue for employers to recruit professional municipal engineers and technologists/technicians through our online employment advertising platform.

Since 2008, the MEA has also awarded over \$165,000 in bursaries to students entering the first year of an accredited university engineering program as part of its annual bursary program.

The MEA recently held its 2022 Annual General Meeting at the Chelsea Hotel on November 17, 2022. As part of AGM business, a new Board was elected. We are pleased to present the new Board for the 2022/2023 term:

2022-2023 MEA Board of Directors & Staff



Chris A. Traini, P. Eng.
President
County Engineer and
Deputy CAO
County of Middlesex
ctraini@county.middlesex.on.ca



Matthew N. Miedema, P. Eng.
Vice President
Project Engineer
Engineering Division
City of Thunder Bay
mmiedema@thunderbay.ca



Amanda Froese, P. Eng.
Secretary-Treasurer
Director, Transportation &
Environmental Services
Bruce County
afroese@brucecounty.on.ca



**Jason Cole, P. Eng.,
Past-President**
General Manager, Infrastructure &
Development Services
County of Lambton
jason.cole@county-lambton.ca



**Catherine J. Taddo, P. Eng.
Board Director**
Land Development & Environmental
Engineer
City of Sault Ste. Marie
c.taddo@cityssm.on.ca



**Taylor Crinklaw, P. Eng.,
Board Director**
Director of Infrastructure &
Development Services
City of Stratford
tcrinklaw@stratford.ca



**Benjamin de Haan, P. Eng.
Board Director**
Director of Transportation Serv.
United Counties of Stormont,
Dundas & Glengarry
b.dehaan@sdgcounties.ca



**Penelope Palmer, P. Eng.
Board Director**
Manager, Business Improvement &
Stds., Eng'g & Const'n Services
City of Toronto
Penelope.palmer@toronto.ca



**Paul Acquaah, P. Eng.
Board Director**
Manager of Engineering
Capital Planning & Delivery
York Region
Paul.acquaah@york.ca



**Scott Hamilton, P. Eng.
Board Director**
City Engineer
City of Burlington
Scott.Hamilton@burlington.on.ca



**D.M. (Dan) Cozzi, P. Eng.
Executive Director**
Municipal Engineers Association
dan.cozzi@municipalengineers.on.ca



**Amin Mneina, M.Sc., E.I.T.
Member Services Coordinator**
Municipal Engineers Association
amin.meina@municipalengineers.on.ca

**MUNICIPAL
ENGINEERS
ASSOCIATION**



Office of the Executive Director
1525 Cornwall Road
Oakville ON
L6J 0B2
dan.cozzi@municipalengineers.on.ca

Please share this with members of your organization. Should you have any questions about the MEA or the new Board, please let me know.

Sincerely,

D.M. (Dan) Cozzi, P. Eng.
Executive Director
Municipal Engineers Association



Karine Pelletier <kpelletier@mcgarry.ca>

#8 (K)

New requirements for temporary outdoor physical extensions (temporary patios) begin January 1, 2023/ Nouvelles ...

1 message

do-not-reply <do-not-reply@agco.ca>

Wed, Nov 23, 2022 at 1:55 PM

To: kpelletier@mcgarry.ca



AGCO

Alcohol and Gaming
Commission of OntarioAlcohol and Gaming
Commission of Ontario
90 Sheppard Avenue East
Suite 200
Toronto ON M2N 0A4

November 23, 2022

(La version française suit la version anglaise)

New requirements for temporary outdoor physical extensions (temporary patios) begin January 1, 2023

If you are planning to have a temporary outdoor physical extension (temporary patio) next year, the Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario (AGCO) would like to **remind** you that the government's new approval framework comes into effect on January 1, 2023.

Starting on January 1, 2023:

- **NEW!** Most liquor sales licensees and manufacturers that hold a by-the-glass endorsement who want to operate a temporary patio **will need municipal approval**
- **NEW!** Upon obtaining an approval from a municipality, you are required to then notify the AGCO by making a submission on the **iAGCO** portal before selling or serving liquor on your temporary patio (see **Notifying the AGCO of an Approved Temporary Patio**)
- **NEW!** Temporary patios may only operate for a maximum of eight months per calendar year

The AGCO will no longer accept applications or otherwise approve temporary patios for licensees located in municipalities.

What you need to do

Liquor sales licensees and by-the-glass endorsement holders:

- Contact your **local municipality** for information on their approval process:
 - Seek approval from your local municipality well in advance of using your temporary patio
 - Direct your questions about approval of the temporary patio to your local municipality
- Continue to comply with:
 - Existing AGCO requirements for permanent indoor and outdoor extensions and temporary indoor extensions
 - The *Liquor Licence and Control Act, 2019*, its regulations, the Registrar's **Interim Standards and Requirements for Liquor** as well as any other existing conditions on the licence and any conditions that have been specified on the temporary patio approval by the municipality

Not in a Municipality? (Information for Licensees on First Nations Reserves or in Unorganized Areas)

- Licensees on First Nations Reserves should [click here](#) for more information
- Licensees in Unorganized Areas must apply to the AGCO for approval of their temporary patio

Helpful Resources

- View the following [link for more information on the temporary patio changes](#)
- View the following [link for more information on how to notify the AGCO of a temporary patio that has been approved by a municipality or band council](#)
- For more background information, read the [April 19, 2022 Information Bulletin](#)

Contact Information

For questions about the temporary patio requirements unique to the municipality or First Nations Reserve where your establishment is located, contact your **municipality** or First Nations Band Council.

If you have questions, local AGCO Inspectors are here to help and support you with additional information and education. If you are unsure who your AGCO Inspector is, please email Compliance@agco.ca with your licensed establishment address to get connected.

AGCO Customer Service is available online via the **iAGCO** portal or by phone Monday to Friday from 8:30 am – 5:00 pm at 416-326-8700 or (toll free) 1-800-522-2876.

#8 (L)



Karine Pelletier <kpelletier@mcgarry.ca>

Decision Notification - EA requirements for advanced recycling facilities

2 messages

RRPB, Mail (MECP) <RRPB.Mail@ontario.ca>
To: "kpelletier@mcgarry.ca" <kpelletier@mcgarry.ca>

Fri, Nov 25, 2022 at 5:46 PM

Good Afternoon,

Ontario is following through on our commitment to divert more waste from landfills by supporting the use of advanced recycling and energy recovery technologies that can help ensure valuable resources do not go to landfills.

To help encourage innovative waste recovery in Ontario, while maintaining strict environmental oversight, the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks finalized new environmental assessment (EA) requirements for thermal treatment sites engaging in advanced recycling, under the *Environmental Assessment Act* (EAA). Ontario Regulation 101/07 (Waste Management Projects) sets out the undertakings that would require an individual EA and those undertakings which would be eligible to follow a streamlined EA process.

We received comments on the proposed changes to EA requirements through:

- The Environmental Registry proposal notice (January 14, 2022 – February 28, 2022)
- Webinar with Indigenous communities and organizations on January 31, 2022
- Webinar with stakeholders on February 7, 2022
- Online meetings with some Indigenous communities and organizations, individual stakeholders and associations

After considering all feedback received, the regulation amending the Waste Management Projects regulation came into force on July 1, 2022. For more information about the new EA requirements for thermal treatment sites engaging in advanced recycling that are in the amended Waste Management Projects regulation, please visit the Environmental Registry of Ontario, under registry number 019-4867, at <https://ero.ontario.ca/notice/019-4867>.

If you have any questions regarding the EA requirements for thermal treatment sites engaging in advanced recycling, please contact Ian Drew, Senior Policy Advisor, Resource Recovery Policy Branch, at Ian.Drew@ontario.ca or 647-290-8927.

Sincerely,

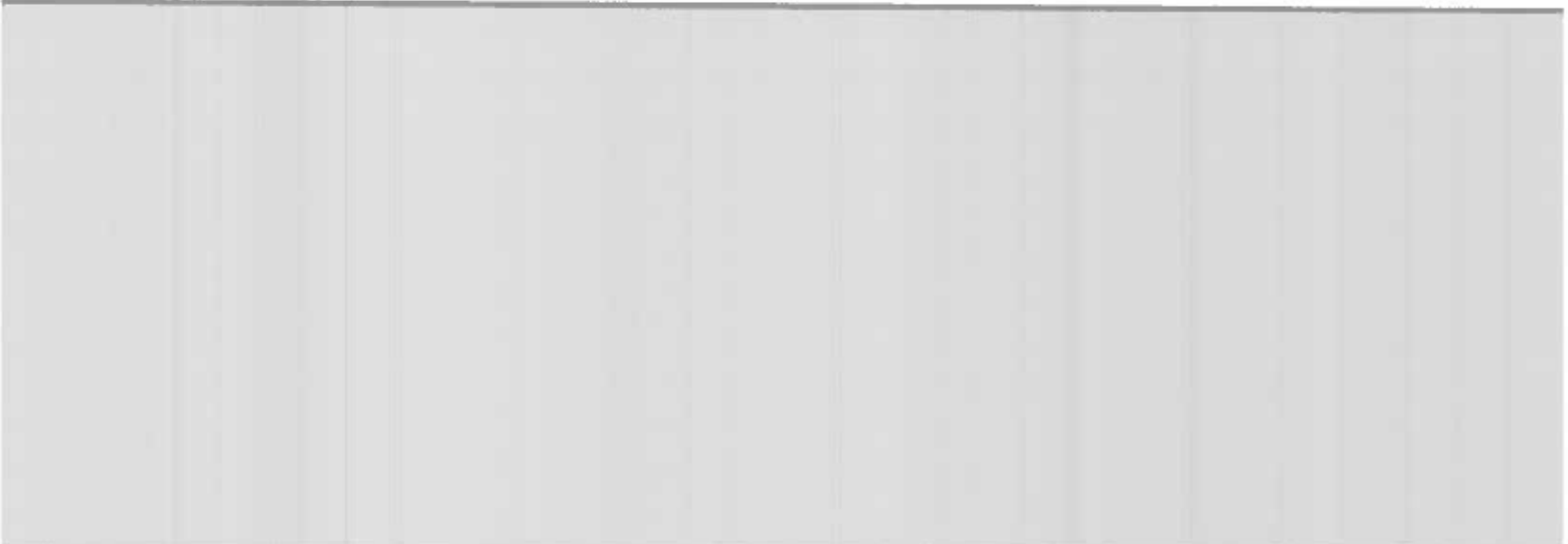
Charles O'Hara
Director, Resource Recovery Policy Branch
Environmental Policy Division
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks

Karine Pelletier <kpelletier@mcgarry.ca>
Bcc: Stephen McLean <mclean.677@gmail.com>, Francine Plante <francine.mcgarry@gmail.com>, Wendy Weller <wendyweller2021@gmail.com>, Bonita Culhane <bonitaculhane2021@gmail.com>, Darlene Truchon <darlene.truchon@outlook.com>

Mon, Nov 28, 2022 at 11:18 AM

FYI
[Quoted text hidden]

--
Karine Pelletier
Clerk-Treasurer
Township of McGarry
705-634-2145, Ext. 223





Tribunals Ontario

Assessment Review Board
15 Grosvenor Street, Ground Floor
Toronto ON, M7A 2G6
Website: www.tribunalsontario.ca/arb/

Tribunaux décisionnels Ontario

Commission de révision de l'évaluation foncière
15 rue Grosvenor, rez-de-chaussée
Toronto, ON M7A 2G6
Site web : www.tribunalsontario.ca/cref/

December 1, 2022

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

RE: Assessment Review Board's (ARB's) Digital-First Approach – Update

The ARB is committed to supporting Tribunals Ontario's digital-first approach through the continued enhancement and development of key initiatives that leverage modern tools and technology.

As part of that commitment, the ARB has completed upgrades to its e-filing system that were identified in ARB memos dated January 29, 2021, and June 18, 2021. See links below:

<https://tribunalsontario.ca/arb/operational-updates/#jan29>

<https://tribunalsontario.ca/arb/operational-updates/#june18>

Effective December 1, 2022, some tax appeals related to the *City of Toronto Act* (COTA) and the *Municipal Act* can be e-filed.

The ARB identified the top six most submitted tax appeals and based on our findings the following sections were added to our e-filing system:

- **Municipal Act:** 357 (7), 357 (8), 357 (1)(d1)
- **COTA:** 323 (7), 323 (8), 323 (1)(e)

All assessment appeals must continue to be filed through the **e-filing system only**.

With this improvement to the e-filing system the "excel batch filing" process will be eliminated.

E-file is a fast, secure, reliable, and "real-time" filing system to file and pay for your appeal. You will receive immediate confirmation of receipt of your appeal upon

completion of e-filing. E-filing eliminates the delays from mailing your appeal to the ARB and having it processed manually.

Some of the digital services we would like to remind you of include:

- **ARB Website:**

Our website is the main portal to access information about the Board. By visiting our website, you can:

- find information about managing the appeal process and news updates
 - access our E-Services and other important resources
 - view appeals and appeal commencement dates, which are updated monthly
 - review the ARB Rules of Practice and Procedure
 - download forms
 - stay informed about operational updates
- **Tax Calculator:** This is an interactive online tool that helps potential appellants calculate estimated savings from a possible change in assessment value. Potential appellants can determine if any possible savings offset the costs related to filing an appeal.

Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely

Ken Bednarek
Associate Chair

Kelly Triantafilou
Registrar



Tribunals Ontario

Assessment Review Board
15 Grosvenor Street, Ground Floor
Toronto ON, M7A 2G6
Website: www.tribunalsontario.ca/arb/

Tribunaux décisionnels Ontario

Commission de révision de l'évaluation foncière
15, rue Grosvenor, rez-de-chaussée
Toronto ON M7A 2G6
Site web : www.tribunalsontario.ca/cref/

Le 1 décembre, 2022

DEST. : Intervenants de la CRÉF
 Avocats traitant d'évaluation foncière
 Représentants des impôts fonciers
 Société d'évaluation foncière des municipalités (MPAC)
 Municipalités

OBJET : Le point sur la stratégie Priorité au numérique de la Commission de
révision de l'évaluation foncière (CRÉF)

La CRÉF s'est engagée à favoriser la stratégie Priorité au numérique de Tribunaux décisionnels Ontario en améliorant et développant des initiatives clés afin de tirer parti des outils et de la technologie modernes.

Dans le cadre de cet engagement, la CRÉF a modernisé son système de dépôt électronique, comme elle l'avait annoncé dans ses notes de service datées du 29 janvier 2021 et du 28 juin 2021. Voir les liens ci-dessous :

<https://tribunalsontario.ca/cref/point-sur-les-activites/#jan29>

<https://tribunalsontario.ca/cref/point-sur-les-activites/#juin18>

À partir du 1^{er} décembre 2022, certains appels en matière d'imposition liés à la *Loi sur la cité de Toronto* et à la *Loi sur les municipalités* peuvent être déposés par voie électronique.

La CRÉF a cerné les six appels en matière d'imposition qui sont déposés le plus souvent et a ajouté les dispositions en question aux appels qui peuvent être déposés par le biais de son système de dépôt électronique :

- *Loi sur les municipalités* : par. 357 (7), par. 357 (8), al. 357 (1) d1)
- *Loi sur la cité de Toronto* : par. 323 (7), par. 323 (8), al. 323 (1) e)

Il faut continuer à déposer tous les appels en matière d'imposition **par le biais du système de dépôt électronique uniquement.**

Grâce à l'amélioration du système de dépôt électronique, le processus d'appels multiples sera éliminé.

Le système de dépôt électronique est rapide, sécurisé, fiable et « en temps réel ». Vous pouvez aussi payer les droits de dépôt de l'appel dans le système. L'utilisateur recevra un accusé de réception de l'appel tout de suite après son dépôt par voie électronique. Ce système élimine les retards causés par l'envoi par la poste d'un appel à la CRÉF et son traitement manuel.

Voici certains services numériques que nous vous rappelons d'utiliser :

- **Site Web de la CRÉF** :

Notre site Web est le principal portail d'accès à tous les renseignements sur la Commission. Sur ce site, vous pouvez :

- trouver des renseignements sur la gestion du processus d'appel et les dernières nouvelles;
 - accéder à nos services électroniques et à d'autres ressources importantes;
 - voir les appels avec leurs dates de début (mise à jour mensuelle);
 - consulter les Règles de pratique et de procédure de la CRÉF;
 - télécharger des formulaires;
 - rester informé des nouvelles activités.
-
- **Calculateur d'impôt** : Il s'agit d'un outil en ligne interactif qui permet aux appelants potentiels de calculer combien ils pourraient économiser si la valeur d'évaluation changeait. Ils pourront ainsi comparer l'économie possible aux frais de dépôt d'un appel.

Merci de votre coopération.

Meilleures salutations.

Ken Bednarek
Président associé

Kelly Triantafilou
Greffière

Northern911 Fire Dispatch Services - IMPORTANT UPDATE

2 messages

Ashley Theiss <ashley.theiss@northern911.com>

Thu, Dec 8, 2022 at 1:52 PM

To All of Our Valued Clients:

It has been brought to our attention that some misinformation has been going around indicating that Northern911 will be discontinuing our Fire Dispatch offering. We would like to reassure our current clients that this is not the case.

WE ARE CONTINUALLY EXPANDING AND IMPROVING OUR FIRE DISPATCH SERVICES!!! 🤖

The shift from analog service to Next Generation 9-1-1 digital IP based technologies is a monumental transformation to the delivery of 9-1-1 service across Canada. Northern911 is committed to being at the forefront of this new directive and we are actively monitoring all CRTC decisions related to 9-1-1 services including emerging wireless and VoIP technology and services.

Northern911 is an active participant in the CRTC Emergency Working Group with senior leadership regularly attending and contributing to several Task Identification Forms (TIFs). Involvement in these meetings not only allows Northern911 to remain current in the industry during a time of great change, growth, and innovation but also allows us to apply our expertise as an experienced VoIP 9-1-1 and connected device emergency services provider contributing options for additional data for PSAPs.

Canada has adopted the National Emergency Number Association (NENA) i3 standards to provide NG9-1-1 service nationally. Northern911 has the advantage of having a solid foundation in IP-based technologies through our VoIP 9-1-1 and connected device service portfolios. We have not had to build our infrastructure from the ground up to comply with the new technology requirements and have leveraged our experience integrating PIDF-LO, making use of the SIP Extension Header. These are key components of NG9-1-1 and something that Northern911 has had implemented for years. As such, we expect minimal challenges with our role in the deployment of Next Generation 9-1-1 in Canada.

Northern911 is in the process of upgrading and working towards onboarding to the ESInet in 2023.

DID YOU KNOW? - In addition to lamResponding and Who's Responding, Northern911 now offers Record Management System integration with applications such as FirePro2 and FireQ. Inquire today!

Thank you for your continued support, we look forward to serving you and your Community for years to come.

Kind Regards,



8605

Top of McHenry Council.

Here's hoping the beauty of the
Christmas fills your heart with
light and joy.

McHenry Christmas Food Hesperus

Byline Photo
Paulette Pogant
Wendy Waller

Your generosity is
so very much appreciated.



Karine Pelletier <kpelletier@mcgarry.ca>

2023 MPAC Municipal Levy

1 message

Nicole McNeill <Nicole.Mcneill@mpac.ca>

Wed, Dec 14, 2022 at 2:36 PM

Reply-To: mia.cho@mpac.ca

To: "kpelletier@mcgarry.ca" <kpelletier@mcgarry.ca>

**MUNICIPAL
PROPERTY
ASSESSMENT
CORPORATION**

December 14, 2022

Karine Pelletier
Clerk-Treasurer
Township of McGarry

Subject: 2023 Municipal Levy

As we look to the year ahead, we are pleased to let you know that MPAC's Board of Directors approved the 2023 operating budget with no overall increase to the municipal levy.

MPAC has been controlling expenses through the strategic management of financial and business operations, including efforts to modernize existing services and increase commercial revenues. While this focus has allowed MPAC to hold the municipal levy steady for three years, we will need to take into consideration the impact of rising inflation, labour and other costs for future budgets.

Your municipality's annual 2023 levy amount will be \$18,537.15 or a -1.18% decrease.

Under the *Municipal Property Assessment Corporation Act*, funding requirements are distributed to each municipal billing partner based on their total assessed values and property counts, compared to all of Ontario. An explanation of how each municipality's levy is calculated is available here: <https://www.mpac.ca/sites/default/files/2022-12/2023%20Municipal%20Levy%20ENG.pdf>.

Additional information about your municipality's specific 2023 levy calculation is available here: <https://workdrive.mpac.ca/external/2732b2e39030e461c8a78b26423f5f45529a6734b7d732465dd819d0c20a520f>.

Your first bill will be mailed in early January 2023, followed by equal quarterly installments. You will soon receive your Assessment Change Summary from your local MPAC account management team, which provides a high-level summary of the assessment changes within your municipality.

We encourage you to read our 2022 Municipal Partnerships Report <https://news.mpac.ca/2022-municipal-partnerships-report> to see the highlights of our work together this year.

If you have questions about MPAC's funding requirements, please contact:

Mary Meffe

Vice-President, Corporate and Information Services

and Chief Financial Officer

289-539-0306

Mary.Meffe@mpac.ca

For information about the assessment services available to your municipality, please contact:

Carmelo Lipsi

Vice-President, Valuation and Customer Relations

and Chief Operating Officer

289-317-0881

Carmelo.Lipsi@mpac.ca

Yours Truly,

Alan Spacek

Chair, MPAC Board of Director

Nicole McNeill

President and Chief Administrative Officer, MPAC

Copy MPAC Board of Directors

Executive Management Group, MPAC

Director and Regional Managers, Municipal and Stakeholder Relations, MPAC



Karine Pelletier <kpelletier@mcgarry.ca>

#8 (A)

MPAC: 2022 Municipal Partnership Report and Assessment Change Summary

1 message

Mario Levesque <mario.levesque@mpac.ca>
To: kpelletier@mcgarry.ca

Thu, Dec 15, 2022 at 1:41 PM



**MUNICIPAL
PROPERTY
ASSESSMENT
CORPORATION**

Good afternoon Karine,

Please see the following communication from Mary Dawson-Cole, Director, Municipal and Stakeholder Relations, regarding the 2022 Municipal Partnership Report and Assessment Change Summary.

Please don't hesitate to contact me with any questions you may have.

Happy Holidays!

Mario Levesque, A.I.M.A
Account Manager
Municipal and Stakeholder Relations
Office: 705-419-1723

mpac.ca
Municipal Property Assessment Corporation
11 Rea Street North
Timmins, Ontario
P4N 4Z5

To: Chief Administrative Officers, Chief Financial Officers,
Treasurers, and Tax Administrators

From: Mary Dawson-Cole, Director, Municipal and Stakeholder Relations

With year-end fast approaching, it's a fitting time to reflect on all that we have accomplished together this year. To that end, we are pleased to share our [2022 Municipal Partnership Report](#), which highlights our work together. Also attached is your Assessment Change Summary, which is a high-level summary of the assessment changes within your municipality.

The 2020 tax year was the last year in the legislated four-year assessment cycle, based on 2016 CVA. However, as a result of the government's postponement of a province-wide Assessment Update, the 2023 tax year will continue to be based on the fully phased-in January 1, 2016 current values. There will be no phased-in growth in 2023.

Although the valuation base year remains the same, the assessment roll may still change from 2022 to 2023 due to changes in the state and condition of properties.

As Ontario's property market experts, MPAC remains committed to providing property values, insights, and services that municipalities and property owners can rely on. This past year we

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ik=59c959bedd&view=pt&search=all&permthid=thread-f%3A1752306499036956538&siml=msg-f%3A1752306499...> 1/2

continued to update property information, capture new assessment, analyze sales, complete tax applications, and manage Requests for Reconsideration and appeals.

To support the value of our collective work, we plan to share the Municipal Partnerships Report (but not the Assessment Change Summary) with Municipal Clerks in January for sharing with your new Councils.

On behalf of MPAC and our Municipal and Stakeholder Relations team, we wish you all the very best this holiday season.

We look forward to working with you in 2023.

Regards,

Mary

Mary Dawson-Cole
Director, Municipal and Stakeholder Relations

mpac.ca
Municipal Property Assessment Corporation



5458 Township of McGarry.pdf

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Ministry of Finance

Provincial-Local
Finance Division

Frost Building North
95 Grosvenor Street
Toronto ON M7A 1Y7

Tel.: 416 327-0264
Fax.: 416 325-7644

Ministère des Finances

Division des relations provinciales-
municipales en matière de finances

Édifice Frost nord
95 rue Grosvenor
Toronto ON M7A 1Y7

Tél. : 416 327-0264
Télééc. : 416 325-7644



Le français suit l'anglais.

December 19, 2022

Dear Municipal Treasurer / Clerk-Treasurer:

I am writing to advise you of a number of important property tax decisions for the 2023 taxation year.

Regulations implementing the property tax policy decisions have been enacted and will be available on the e-laws website at www.ontario.ca/laws.

Property Tax Rates

Education Property Taxes

Education property tax rates for 2023 will remain unchanged from the previous year as assessments continue to be based on the same valuation date used for 2022. This means that the residential education tax rate will remain at 0.153 per cent and the business education tax (BET) rate reductions implemented in 2021 will be maintained. The 2023 BET rates for your municipality are attached.

BET rates for certain properties where municipalities are permitted to retain the education portion of payments in lieu of taxes (PILs) will remain at the rates set for 2022.

New Construction Classes for Education Property Tax Purposes

As a result of the reduction in high BET rates to 0.88% in 2021, tax rates on New Construction property classes (i.e., properties with RTC codes of X, Y, Z, J and K) are now the same as the main business property classes. To streamline administration of the property tax system, properties in these classes have been reclassified to their respective main property classes for the 2023 tax year.

Railway Rights-of-Way

For the 2023 tax year, the property tax rates for railway rights-of-way will remain at 2022 levels.

Small Business Property Subclass

The Small Business Property Subclass was introduced in response to concerns about the property tax burden on small businesses. Through the adoption of this subclass, municipalities are able to provide a property tax reduction for eligible small business properties.

To further encourage municipalities to reduce taxes on small businesses, as announced in the *2022 Ontario Economic Outlook and Fiscal Review*, the government will now automatically match municipal property tax reductions within any municipality that adopts the subclass.

This means that municipalities adopting the subclass are no longer required to make a submission to the Minister of Finance for matching reductions. Municipalities continue to be encouraged to consult with local business stakeholders prior to making a decision to adopt the Small Business Property Subclass.

Municipal Property Tax Flexibility

Property Tax Rate Calculation Adjustment

Municipalities continue to have the option to make an adjustment to the year-end assessment used in the notional property tax rate calculation. This technical adjustment ensures that when calculating notional tax rates, municipalities and the Province can address any unintended effects due to specific in-year property assessment changes, such as assessment appeal losses. The option to apply the adjustment is an annual municipal decision to be passed in by-law. Adoption of the adjustment is implemented by selecting the option through the OPTA system.

Levy Restriction

As in previous years, municipalities with property classes subject to the levy restriction will continue to have the flexibility to apply a municipal tax increase to those classes of up to 50 per cent of any increase applied to the residential class. For example, a municipality levying a 2 per cent increase in residential taxes could raise taxes on any restricted class by up to 1 per cent. A full levy restriction continues to apply to multi-residential properties for the 2023 tax year where the tax ratio set for that year is greater than 2.

Tax Ratio Flexibility

As in previous years, municipalities will continue to be provided with tax ratio flexibility to avoid most tax shifts that may occur between property classes as a result of equity changes. Municipalities that tax multi-residential properties at more than double the rate of residential properties will not be able to increase the multi-residential tax ratio. However, these municipalities will still have the option whether to use tax flexibility in response to reassessment-related tax shifts among other property classes.

Flexibility Beyond 2023

The Levy Restriction and Tax Ratio Flexibility are long-standing property tax policies that municipalities have come to expect. To provide more certainty for municipalities, that

these property tax tools will continue to be available to respond to local circumstances, this flexibility is now permanent.

Streamlining Property Tax Administration

In the past, when a new property class or optional property class has been introduced in a municipality, additional regulation amendments have been required before municipalities could finalize their taxes. These amendments were required to set education tax rates and transition ratios.

To create a more streamlined property tax system, amendments to certain regulations under the *Education Act* and the *Municipal Act, 2001* have been made to allow municipalities the flexibility to implement new property classes or optional property classes without additional regulations. These amendments set the education tax rates and the process for determining transition ratios that would apply in these circumstances, rather than requiring regulatory amendments after the classes have been implemented. These amendments will provide municipalities with increased autonomy and assist in meeting local decision-making timelines.

Property Tax Measures Included in Ontario’s Housing Supply Action Plan (HSAP) 2022-2023

As announced in *Ontario’s Housing Supply Action Plan 2022-2023*, the government has committed to consulting with municipalities on potential approaches to reduce the current property tax burden on multi-residential apartment buildings. Consultations will provide an opportunity for the Ministry of Finance to engage with municipalities on policies related to the property taxation of multi-residential apartment buildings and discuss implications for housing affordability in the rental market. In support of these consultations, the Ministry will be engaging with the Property Assessment and Taxation Municipal Advisory Committee (PATMAC), which includes representation from the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) and other municipal associations.

The government will also be exploring potential refinements to the assessment methodology for affordable rental housing.

OPTA’s Education Property Tax (EPT) Reports

Since its launch in early 2020, the *EPT Reports* on the Online Property Tax Analysis (OPTA) system has been available to assist municipalities with determining education property tax remittances to school boards. Starting in 2023, the operators of the OPTA system are adding new features, including a reconciliation report, to enhance municipalities’ ability to better align and reconcile with OPTA-calculated amounts. OPTA will communicate further details about these *EPT Reports* updates to municipalities in the near future.

If you have any questions related to any of these updates, please contact Chris Broughton, Director of the Property Tax Policy Branch at Chris.Broughton@ontario.ca or 416-455-6307.

Sincerely,

Original signed by

Mary Iannaci
A/Assistant Deputy Minister
Provincial-Local Finance Division

Township of McGarry
2023 Business Education Tax (BET) Rates
BET Rate - Broad Classes

Business Property Class	2023 BET Rate	2023 Payment-in-Lieu of Taxation (PILT) BET Rate
Commercial	0.880000%	0.980000%
Industrial	0.418996%	0.418996%
Pipeline	0.880000%	0.980000%
Landfill	0.880000%	0.980000%
Small-Scale On-Farm (Commercial & Industrial)	0.220000%	n/a

Ministry of FinanceProvincial-Local
Finance DivisionFrost Building North
95 Grosvenor Street
Toronto ON M7A 1Y7Tel.: 416 327-0264
Fax.: 416 325-7644**Ministère des Finances**Division des relations provinciales-
municipales en matière de financesÉdifice Frost nord
95 rue Grosvenor
Toronto ON M7A 1Y7Tél. : 416 327-0264
Téléc. : 416 325-7644

19 décembre 2022

Madame la trésorière/secrétaire-trésorière, Monsieur le trésorier/secrétaire-trésorier,

Je vous écris pour vous informer d'un certain nombre de décisions importantes concernant l'impôt foncier pour l'année d'imposition 2023.

Les règlements pour la mise en œuvre de ces décisions fiscales ont été promulgués et seront disponibles sur le site Web Lois-en-ligne à <https://www.ontario.ca/fr/lois>.

Taux d'imposition foncière**Impôts fonciers scolaires**

Les taux d'impôts fonciers scolaires pour 2023 demeureront les mêmes que ceux de l'année précédente puisqu'ils continuent d'être basés sur la même date d'évaluation que celle utilisée en 2022. Cela signifie que le taux des impôts scolaires pour les biens résidentiels sera maintenu à 0,153 % et que les réductions des taux d'impôts scolaires pour les biens d'entreprise accordées en 2021 seront maintenues. Vous trouverez ci-joint les taux d'impôts scolaires applicables en 2023 dans votre municipalité.

Dans le cas des municipalités pouvant conserver la portion scolaire des paiements tenant lieu d'impôts, les taux d'impôts scolaires applicables à certains biens d'entreprise seront maintenus aux taux fixés pour 2022.

Catégories de nouvelles constructions aux fins des impôts scolaires

À la suite de la réduction des taux élevés d'impôts scolaires applicables aux biens d'entreprise pour les ramener à 0,88 % en 2021, les taux d'imposition applicables aux catégories de nouvelles constructions (c.-à-d. les biens portant les codes X, Y, Z, J et K) sont maintenant les mêmes que ceux s'appliquant aux principales catégories de biens d'entreprise. Afin de simplifier l'administration du système d'imposition foncière, les biens de ces catégories ont été reclassés dans les principales catégories pertinentes pour l'année d'imposition 2023.

Emprises de chemin de fer

Pour l'année d'imposition 2023, les taux d'impôts scolaires s'appliquant aux emprises de chemin de fer seront maintenus aux niveaux de 2022.

Sous-catégorie visant les biens de petite entreprise

La sous-catégorie visant les biens de petite entreprise a été créée pour répondre aux préoccupations concernant le fardeau que représentent les impôts fonciers pour les petites entreprises. Grâce à l'adoption de cette sous-catégorie, les municipalités peuvent offrir une réduction des impôts fonciers applicables à certains biens de petite entreprise admissibles.

Afin d'encourager encore davantage les municipalités à réduire les impôts des petites entreprises, le gouvernement consentira désormais automatiquement des réductions d'impôts correspondantes dans les municipalités qui adoptent la sous-catégorie, comme cela a été annoncé dans le document *Perspectives économiques et revue financière de l'Ontario 2022*.

Ainsi, les municipalités qui adoptent cette sous-catégorie n'auront plus à présenter une demande de réductions correspondantes au ministre des Finances. On continue à encourager les municipalités à consulter les parties prenantes du milieu des affaires dans leur collectivité avant de prendre la décision d'adopter cette sous-catégorie.

Marge de manœuvre en matière d'impôts fonciers municipaux

Redressement du calcul des taux d'impôts fonciers

- Les municipalités continuent d'avoir l'option de redresser l'évaluation de fin d'année utilisée dans le calcul du taux d'imposition théorique. Grâce à ce redressement technique, les municipalités et la province peuvent, au moment de calculer les taux d'imposition théoriques, remédier à tout effet imprévu découlant de changements précis à l'évaluation des biens en cours d'année, comme des décisions défavorables à la suite d'appels en matière d'évaluation foncière. La municipalité peut se prévaloir de cette option de redressement annuellement, et sa décision doit être sanctionnée par l'adoption d'un règlement. Le redressement est appliqué en sélectionnant cette option par l'entremise du Service en ligne d'analyse de l'impôt foncier (SLAIF).

Restrictions en matière d'impôts

Comme lors des années précédentes, les municipalités ayant des catégories de biens assujetties à des restrictions en matière d'impôts pourront encore appliquer à ces catégories une hausse des impôts municipaux correspondant à au plus 50 % de toute hausse appliquée à la catégorie des biens résidentiels. Par exemple, une municipalité qui augmente les impôts fonciers des biens résidentiels de 2 % pourrait augmenter les impôts des catégories assujetties à des restrictions d'au plus 1 %. Les immeubles à logements multiples continuent de faire l'objet d'une restriction complète pour l'année d'imposition 2023 lorsque le coefficient d'impôt établi pour cette année est supérieur à 2.

Marge de manœuvre à l'égard des coefficients d'impôt

Comme lors des années précédentes, les municipalités continueront de bénéficier d'une marge de manœuvre sur le plan des coefficients d'impôt afin d'éviter le transfert du fardeau fiscal entre les catégories de biens en raison de changements dans la valeur du marché. Les municipalités qui appliquent aux immeubles à logements multiples un taux

d'imposition de plus du double de celui applicable aux biens résidentiels ne pourront pas augmenter le coefficient applicable à ces immeubles. Toutefois, elles pourront toujours bénéficier d'une marge de manœuvre sur le plan des coefficients en cas de transferts du fardeau fiscal entre les autres catégories de biens à la suite de nouvelles évaluations foncières.

Marge de manœuvre au-delà de 2023

Les restrictions en matière d'impôts et la marge de manœuvre à l'égard des coefficients d'impôt sont des politiques fiscales de longue date auxquelles les municipalités se sont habituées au fil du temps. Afin de fournir aux municipalités la certitude qu'elles continueront à avoir accès à ces outils fiscaux en fonction de leur situation particulière, cette marge de manœuvre est maintenant permanente.

Simplification de l'administration des impôts fonciers

Dans le passé, lorsqu'une municipalité instaurait une catégorie de biens nouvelle ou optionnelle, il lui fallait apporter des modifications réglementaires supplémentaires avant de pouvoir finaliser ses impôts fonciers. Ces modifications étaient nécessaires pour établir les taux d'impôts scolaires et les coefficients de transition.

Afin de simplifier le régime d'impôts fonciers, des modifications ont été apportées à certains règlements pris en application de la *Loi sur l'éducation* et de la *Loi de 2001 sur les municipalités* pour offrir à ces dernières la possibilité de mettre en œuvre ces catégories nouvelles ou optionnelles sans réglementation additionnelle. Ces modifications établissent les taux d'impôts scolaires et le mécanisme pour établir les coefficients de transition qui s'appliqueraient dans ces circonstances, plutôt que d'exiger des modifications aux règlements une fois les catégories instaurées. Ces changements donneront aux municipalités une plus grande autonomie et les aideront à prendre des décisions en temps voulu.

Mesures fiscales contenues dans le Plan d'action de l'Ontario pour l'offre de logements 2022-2023

Comme cela a été annoncé dans le *Plan d'action de l'Ontario pour l'offre de logements 2022-2023*, le gouvernement s'est engagé à consulter les municipalités sur les approches possibles visant à réduire le fardeau des impôts fonciers qui pèse actuellement sur les immeubles à logements multiples. Ces consultations fourniront au ministère des Finances l'occasion d'entreprendre un dialogue avec les municipalités sur les politiques fiscales touchant les immeubles à logements multiples et de discuter de leurs implications sur l'abordabilité des logements locatifs. À l'appui de ces consultations, le ministère fera appel au Comité consultatif municipal de l'examen de l'évaluation et de l'imposition foncières, qui inclut des représentants de l'Association des municipalités de l'Ontario (AMO) et d'autres associations municipales.

Le gouvernement explorera aussi d'autres améliorations possibles à la méthodologie d'évaluation pour les logements locatifs abordables.

Rapports sur les impôts scolaires du SLAIF

Comme résultat de la réduction du taux des impôts fonciers scolaires applicable aux entreprises en 2021 qui réduisait les taux en dessous des taux antérieurement applicables aux impôts fonciers scolaires pour les nouvelles constructions, les catégories des nouvelles constructions mises en œuvre à des fins d'impôts scolaires (les biens immobiliers portant les codes de catégorie d'impôt X, Y, Z et K) ne sont plus distinguées des principales catégories de biens commerciaux. Afin de simplifier et de rationaliser le régime des impôts fonciers, les biens inclus dans ces catégories seront remis dans leur catégorie principale respective. Afin d'assurer une transition harmonieuse, le rôle des évaluations foncières de décembre 2022 tiendra compte de ce transfert pour l'année d'imposition 2023. Ce changement n'aura aucun effet sur les impôts fonciers payés par les entreprises.

Depuis son lancement au début de 2020, le module des rapports sur les impôts scolaires (*EPT Reports*) du Service en ligne d'analyse de l'impôt foncier (SLAIF) a été mis à la disposition des municipalités pour les aider à établir les remises d'impôts fonciers aux conseils scolaires. À compter de 2023, le SLAIF comprendra de nouvelles fonctionnalités, dont un rapport de rapprochement, pour permettre aux municipalités d'effectuer un meilleur alignement et un meilleur rapprochement avec les montants calculés dans le SLAIF. Le SLAIF communiquera aux municipalités sous peu des précisions sur les mises à jour de ces rapports.

Pour toute question concernant ces mises à jour, veuillez communiquer avec Chris Broughton, directeur de la Direction des politiques en matière d'impôt foncier à Chris.Broughton@ontario.ca ou au 416 455-6307.

Recevez mes plus sincères salutations,

Original signé par

Mary Iannaci
Sous-ministre adjointe par intérim
Division des relations provinciales-municipales en matière de finances

Le canton de McGarry

Taux d'impôt scolaire applicable aux entreprises (ISE) en 2023

Taux d'ISE - Grandes catégories

Catégorie des biens d'entreprises	Taux ISE 2023	Taux ISE 2023 – paiement tenant lieu d'impôt
Biens commerciaux	0,880000%	0,980000%
Biens industriels	0,418996%	0,418996%
Pipelines	0,880000%	0,980000%
Lieux d'enfouissemen	0,880000%	0,980000%
Petites entreprises exploitées à la ferme (Biens commerciaux et industriels)	0,220000%	s.o.

Municipal Vote Notes #3 / Notes sur le vote municipal #3

1 message

Elections Ontario <voterslist@elections.on.ca>

Thu, Dec 22, 2022 at 9:37 AM

Reply-To: Elections Ontario <voterslist@elections.on.ca>

To: Karine Pelletier <kpelletier@mcgarry.ca>

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Municipal Vote Notes

December 2022

voterslist@elections.on.ca

[Entitlement Policies for the New Single Municipal-Provincial Elector Register](#)

- [1. Enumeration of Non-resident Tenant Electors](#)
- [2. Proof of a Spousal Relationship](#)
- [3. Collection of School Support Information](#)

Entitlement Policies for the New Single Municipal-Provincial Elector Register

Welcome to the third issue of Municipal Vote Notes. Now that the 2022 municipal and provincial elections have concluded, we wanted to update you on the new single register rollout and the Preliminary List of Electors (PLEs) transition. Combined, the new register and transfer of responsibility improve the way Ontario's elector information is collected, revised, and transformed into PLEs.

The rollout of the new single elector register has been moved from February to June 2023 due to a conflict with a pending provincial by-election in Hamilton Centre. In preparation for by-elections, a regular risk mitigation procedure is to freeze computer system changes during the anticipated by-election window. Since the by-election deadline is mid-February, the change freeze is scheduled for January through to March. The transition of PLE responsibilities, however, remains on track for January 2024.

The legislation governing Election Ontario's (EO) new municipal responsibilities makes the Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) responsible for determining elector registration entitlement rules. Responsibility for determining eligibility for inclusion on the voters' list remains the responsibility of the municipal clerk or delegate. Since current municipal and provincial eligibility rules differ, the CEO's legislated guiding principle is to ensure that the elector register is accurate as reasonably possible.

With this guiding principle in mind the proposed register entitlement rules aim to strike the right balance between accuracy and elector convenience. Though not finalized, here are a couple of areas where consensus is building:

- 1. Enumeration of non-resident tenant electors
- 2. Proof of a spousal relationship
- 3. Collection of school support information

[Back to top](#)

1. Enumeration of Non-resident Tenant Electors

Because of the difficulty in verifying proof of tenancy for non-resident electors, under the proposed policy these electors will only be added to the register in the year of a municipal general election. After the election, these electors will be removed from the register at their leased property and will have to re-register during the next general election.

The aim of this policy is to reduce the number of cases where electors remain in the register based on old tenancy arrangements. This policy only applies to tenants who do not reside at their qualifying property; electors will remain registered at their home address regardless of whether they own or rent.

2. Proof of a Spousal Relationship

Electors who qualify to vote in municipal elections based on their spouse's ownership or tenancy of property will be able to add themselves to the new single register. The proposed policy is for the spouse seeking to register to provide the name of their spouse and submit proof of their spouse's association with the leased or owned qualifying address. This approach is in response to the growing difficulty of demonstrating spousal relationships.

3. Collection of School Support Information

Unlike VoterLookup.ca, the new register will not collect school support preference directly from electors. For electors already in the register, EO will display the school support preference on file. For electors registering for the first time, support preference will default to English Public. Those electors looking to update incorrect information will be directed to MPAC's soon-to-be-deployed school support portal. Changes collected by MPAC will be sent to Elections Ontario.

The reason for this two-step process is that individuals who are ineligible to vote, such as property-owning permanent residents, are also enumerated in school support lists. Since EO is allowed to collect information only for the purposes of elections (i.e. about Canadian citizens over the age of 18), MPAC retains responsibility for tracking school support.

Tell Us What You Think!

We understand that combining municipal and provincial electoral registration adds complexity to your election efforts, and that effective outreach is needed to avoid the extra workload created by confused stakeholders. We would love to hear your feedback on these policies and how they should be communicated – get in touch at voterslist@elections.on.ca



Back to top

Notes sur le vote municipal

Décembre 2022

voterslist@elections.on.ca

Politiques d’admissibilité pour le nouveau registre électoral unique municipal-provincial

- 1. Recensement des électeurs locataires non résidents
- 2. Preuve de l’existence d’une relation maritale
- 3. Collecte de renseignements sur le soutien scolaire

Politiques d’admissibilité pour le nouveau registre électoral unique municipal-provincial

Bienvenue au troisième numéro de Notes sur le vote municipal. Maintenant que les élections municipales et provinciales de 2022 sont terminées, nous souhaitons faire une mise à jour sur l’introduction graduelle du nouveau registre unique et le transfert de responsabilité de la liste électorale préliminaire (LEP). Ensemble, le nouveau registre et le transfert de responsabilité améliorent le mode de collecte et de révision des renseignements sur les électeurs de l’Ontario, de même que la transformation de ces renseignements en LEP.

Le déploiement graduel du nouveau registre électoral unique a été reporté de février à juin 2023 en raison d’un conflit avec une élection partielle provinciale imminent à Hamilton-Centre. En prévision de l’élection partielle, la procédure normale d’atténuation des risques consiste à geler les changements apportés au système informatique pendant la période prévue pour l’élection partielle. Comme la date limite pour l’élection partielle est fixée à la mi-février, le gel des changements est prévu de janvier à mars. Cependant, la transition des responsabilités de la LEP reste prévue pour janvier 2024.

En vertu de la législation régissant les nouvelles responsabilités municipales d’Élections Ontario, le

directeur général des élections (DGE) est responsable de la détermination des règles d'admissibilité pour l'inscription des électeurs au registre. La responsabilité de la détermination de l'admissibilité à l'inscription sur la liste électorale demeure la responsabilité du greffier municipal ou de son délégué. Comme les règles d'admissibilité actuelles municipales et provinciales diffèrent, le principe directeur imposé par la loi au DGE est de veiller à ce que le registre des électeurs soit aussi exact que raisonnablement possible. Compte tenu de ce principe directeur, les règles proposées en matière de droit d'inscription au registre visent à trouver un juste équilibre entre l'exactitude et la commodité pour les électeurs. Bien que ces règles ne soient pas finalisées, voici quelques domaines de consensus qui se dégagent :

1. Recensement des électeurs locataires non résidents
2. Preuve de l'existence d'une relation maritale
3. Collecte de renseignements sur le soutien scolaire

[Haut de la page](#)

1. Recensement des électeurs locataires non résidents

Comme il est difficile de vérifier la preuve de location des électeurs non résidents, en vertu de la politique proposée, ces électeurs ne seront ajoutés au registre que l'année d'une élection générale municipale. Après l'élection, ces électeurs seront radiés du registre à leur adresse de location et devront se réinscrire lors de l'élection générale suivante.

Cette politique a pour objectif de réduire le nombre de cas où les électeurs restent inscrits sur le registre compte tenu de l'existence d'une ancienne convention de location. Cette politique ne s'applique qu'aux locataires qui ne résident pas dans leur propriété admissible. Les électeurs resteront inscrits à leur adresse personnelle, qu'ils soient propriétaires ou locataires.

2. Preuve de l'existence d'une relation maritale

Les électeurs qui ont le droit de voter aux élections municipales car leur conjointe ou conjoint est propriétaire ou locataire d'un bien pourront s'inscrire sur le nouveau registre unique. La politique proposée prévoit que la conjointe ou le conjoint qui cherche à s'inscrire doit fournir le nom de son conjoint ou de sa conjointe, et présenter une preuve du lien entre sa conjointe ou son conjoint et l'adresse admissible qu'elle ou il loue ou dont elle ou il est propriétaire. Cette approche a été adoptée car il est de plus en plus difficile de prouver les relations maritales.

3. Collecte de renseignements sur le soutien scolaire

Contrairement à VoterLookup.ca, le nouveau registre ne recueillera pas les préférences en matière de soutien scolaire directement auprès des électeurs. Dans le cas des électeurs déjà inscrits sur le registre, Élections Ontario affichera la préférence en matière de soutien scolaire qui figure au dossier. Dans le cas des électeurs qui s'inscrivent pour la première fois, le système public anglophone sera choisi par défaut pour le soutien scolaire. Les électeurs qui souhaitent mettre à jour des renseignements inexacts seront dirigés vers le nouveau portail de soutien scolaire de la Société d'évaluation foncière des municipalités (MPAC) qui sera bientôt déployé. Les changements recueillis par la MPAC seront envoyés à Élections Ontario.

Ce processus en deux étapes a été adopté parce que les personnes qui n'ont pas le droit de voter, comme les résidents permanents propriétaires, sont également recensées sur les listes de soutien scolaire. Comme Élections Ontario n'est autorisé à recueillir des renseignements qu'à des fins électorales (c'est-à-dire à propos des citoyens canadiens âgés de plus de 18 ans), la MPAC conserve la responsabilité de collecte et de révision du soutien scolaire.

[Haut de la page](#)

Faites-nous part de votre opinion

Nous sommes conscients que la combinaison de l'inscription des électeurs dans un registre électoral unique municipal-provincial rend votre travail électoral plus complexe, et qu'il faudra renforcer les efforts de liaison pour éviter d'alourdir la charge de travail due à la confusion des intervenants. Nous serions ravis de recevoir vos commentaires sur ces politiques et sur la façon dont elles devraient être communiquées. Pour ce faire, veuillez nous envoyer un courriel à l'adresse voterslist@elections.on.ca



[Haut de la page](#)

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#8 (T)

**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



234-2022-6136

December 22, 2022

Dear Head of Council:

Ontario's housing supply crisis is a problem which has been decades in the making. It will take both short-term strategies and long-term commitment from all levels of government, the private sector, and not-for-profits to drive change. Each entity will have to do their part to be part of the solution.

To help support this important priority, I am pleased to provide you with an update on recent legislative and regulatory changes our government has made to help get 1.5 million homes built over the next 10 years.

Bill 109, the *More Homes for Everyone Act*, 2022

Bill 109, the More Homes for Everyone Act, 2022, was introduced on March 30, 2022 and received Royal Assent on April 14, 2022.

As part of the government's More Homes for Everyone Plan, Schedule 5 of Bill 109 made changes to the Planning Act. Consequential changes were also made to the City of Toronto Act, 2006.

Most of the Planning Act changes are now in effect except for the zoning and site plan control fee refund provisions, which are due to come into force on January 1, 2023. However, I am committed to bringing forward legislation to delay the effective date of the fee refund changes from January 1, 2023 to July 1, 2023. These legislative changes would be introduced in the new year.

In the event that any fee refunds become due to applicants before these legislative changes are made, municipalities might consider not issuing refunds in the interim given my express commitment to introduce legislation that, if passed, would retroactively cancel the requirement.

You can find more information about Bill 109 on the Environmental Registry of Ontario (019-5284), and the Ontario Legislative Assembly [website](#).

.../2

Bill 23, More Homes Built Faster, 2022

Bill 23, the More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022, was introduced on October 25, 2022, and received Royal Assent on November 28, 2022.

To support More Homes Built Faster: Ontario's Housing Supply Action Plan: 2022–2023, Schedule 9 of Bill 23 made changes to the Planning Act. Schedule 1 of Bill 23 also made similar changes to the City of Toronto Act, 2006 related to site plan provisions. Schedule 3 of Bill 23 made changes to the Development Charges Act.

The planning-related and municipal development-related charges changes came into force on November 28, 2022, except for provisions related to removal of planning responsibilities from certain upper-tier municipalities, certain provisions related to parkland dedication, and exemptions from municipal development-related charges for affordable and attainable housing, which will come into force on a day in the future to be named by proclamation. Provisions related to Conservation Authorities will take effect January 1, 2023.

Bill 23 also made changes to legislation led by other ministries. Please see Appendix A for an overview of the effective dates of the Bill 23 changes by schedule.

You can find more information about Bill 23 on the Environmental Registry of Ontario ([019-6163](https://www.ero.on.ca)), and the Ontario Legislative Assembly [website](https://www.ola.on.ca).

Bill 3, the Strong Mayors, Building Homes Act, 2022 and Bill 39, the Better Municipal Governance Act, 2022

Bill 3, the Strong Mayors, Building Homes Act, 2022, was introduced on August 10, 2022, and received Royal Assent on September 8, 2022. Bill 3 and associated regulations ([O. Reg. 529/22](#) and [O. Reg. 530/22](#)) came into force on November 23, 2022.

Bill 39, the Better Municipal Governance Act, 2022, was introduced on November 16, 2022, and received Royal Assent on December 8, 2022. Bill 39, amendments to associated regulations ([O. Reg. 581/22](#) and [O. Reg. 583/22](#)), and additional regulations to prescribe provincial priorities ([O. Reg. 580/22](#) and [O. Reg. 582/22](#)) came into force on December 20, 2022. Additional details can be found in Appendix B and on the Ontario Legislative Assembly's website ([Bill 3](#) and [Bill 39](#)).

Sincerely,



Steve Clark
Minister

c: Chief Administrative Officer

Appendix A

Effective Dates for Bill 23, the More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022

Schedule	Effective Date
Schedule 1: City of Toronto Act, 2006	<p>All of the changes in Schedule 1 (City of Toronto Act) came into force on the day the bill received Royal Assent.</p> <p>Note: The legislative changes to the City of Toronto Act include amendments that give the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing authority to make regulations imposing limits and conditions on how municipalities can regulate the demolition and conversion of residential rental properties of six units or more. No regulations have been made at this time.</p>
Schedule 2: Conservation Authorities Act	<p>Changes in Schedule 2 (Conservation Authorities Act) came into force the day the bill received Royal Assent, except for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• On January 1, sections related to streamlining disposition of lands for CAs comes into force which would allow CAs to sell or lease land without Minister's approval provided they follow rules around public consultation and notifications.• Also on January 1, sections that enable the Minister's ability to issue direction to freeze fees and ability to scope CA commenting on development applications and land use planning policies through regulation, would come into force but only have effect when the Minister issues direction on fees or if a regulation prescribing Act under which CA commenting roles is restricted is made.• Changes related to CA permitting (including removal of "conservation of land" and "pollution", adding "unstable soil and bedrock", regulation making powers to exempt development from a CA permit where it has been authorized under the Planning Act, etc.) take effect on a later date (upon proclamation) once a new regulation under Section 28 of the CA Act is in effect. MNRF continues to consult on that regulation through the Environmental Registry (#019-2927).
Schedule 3: Development Charges Act, 1997	<p>All of the changes in Schedule 3 (Development Charges Act) came into force on the day the bill received Royal Assent, with the exception of provisions relating to development charge exemptions for affordable and attainable housing units, which would take effect upon proclamation.</p>
Schedule 4: Municipal Act, 2001	<p>All of the changes in Schedule 4 (Municipal Act) came into force on the day the bill received Royal Assent.</p> <p>Note: The legislative changes to the Municipal Act give the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing authority to make regulations imposing limits and conditions on how municipalities can regulate the demolition and conversion of residential rental properties of six units or more. No regulations have been made at this time.</p>
Schedule 5: New Home Construction Licensing Act, 2017	<p>Many of the amendments in Schedule 5 (New Home Construction Licensing Act) came into force on the day the bill received Royal Assent.</p> <p>The amendments regarding the maximum fine that a court may impose for a subsequent conviction, as well as most of the amendments related</p>

Schedule	Effective Date
	to administrative penalties, will come into force on February 1, 2023.
Schedule 6: Ontario Heritage Act	<p>Most of the amendments to the Ontario Heritage Act (OHA) made through the bill will be proclaimed into force on January 1, 2023. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new authorities under Part III.1 of the Act that relate to the Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties. • Most of the changes to procedures related to municipal registers, including the process and requirements around inclusion of non-designated properties on the municipal registers. However, the requirement for municipalities to make their municipal registers available on a publicly accessible website will not come into force until July 1, 2023 to provide municipalities with time to ensure compliance. • Limiting the ability to issue a Notice of Intention to Designate a property subject to a prescribed event to only those properties included on a municipal register. • The authority to prescribe criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest for the purposes of including non-designated properties on the municipal register and designating a Heritage Conservation District (HCD). • The authority to set out processes to amend and repeal HCD bylaw in regulation. Note, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism will consult on the development of these processes to be set out in regulation in 2023. <p>Regulatory amendments to O.Reg. 9/06: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest will also come into force on January 1, 2023. These changes establish that non-designated properties included on a register must meet one or more of the criteria outlined in the regulation, and that individual properties and HCDs must meet two or more of the criteria included in the regulation in order to be designated. The regulation also includes transitional provisions to address matters underway at the time of the changes coming into force.</p> <p>The outstanding amendments to the OHA made through Bill 108, the More Homes, More Choice Act, 2019, will also be proclaimed into force on January 1, 2023. The amendments speak specifically to the demolition or removal of an attribute that is not a building or structure within an HCD.</p> <p>Regulatory amendments to O.Reg. 358/21: General will come into force on January 1, 2023. These amendments include consequential housekeeping amendments and transition provisions related to the above legislative amendments coming into force.</p> <p>Bill 23 included some minor housekeeping amendments to the OHA that came into force upon Royal Assent. These included repealing the alternative definition of "alter".</p>
Schedule 7: Ontario Land Tribunal Act, 2001	The changes in Schedule 7 (More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022) will come into force on proclamation.

Schedule	Effective Date
Schedule 8: Ontario Underground Infrastructure Notification System Act, 2012	The changes in Schedule 8 (Ontario Underground Infrastructure Notification System Act, 2012) came into force on the day the bill received Royal Assent.
Schedule 9: Planning Act	<p>The changes in Schedule 9 (Planning Act) all came into force on the day the bill received Royal Assent, with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provisions related to removal of planning responsibilities from certain upper-tier municipalities, which would come into force on a day to be named by proclamation. • provisions related to the exemption of community benefits charge and parkland dedication requirements for affordable and attainable housing units • provisions related encumbered land to be conveyed to municipalities by developers for park or other recreational purposes • provisions related to Conservation Authorities (linked to the changes in Schedule 2) will take effect January 1, 2023
Schedule 10: Supporting Growth and Housing in York and Durham Regions Act, 2022	<p>Except as otherwise provided, the Act set out in Schedule 10 came into force on the day bill received Royal Assent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections 7 to 10, subsection 11 (5) and section 14 come into force on a day to be named by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor. Once in force, these sections will require a prescribed municipality to develop, construct, and operate the Lake Simcoe phosphorus reduction project and allow the Ontario Clean Water Agency to undertake some or all of that project if ordered to do so by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The project will also be exempt from the Environmental Assessment Act. • Subsection 85 (1) comes into force on the later of the day subsection 44 (1) of this Act comes into force and the day section 2 of Schedule 5 to the Accelerating Access to Justice Act, 2021 comes into force. Subsection 85 (1) makes consequential changes to the Act arising out of changes to the Expropriations Act in respect of alternative hearings processes. • Subsection 85 (2) comes into force on the later of the day section 61 of this Act comes into force and the day section 42 of Schedule 4 to the Comprehensive Ontario Police Services Act, 2019 comes into force. Subsection 85 (2) makes consequential changes to the Act arising out of the Comprehensive Ontario Police Services Act, 2019 consistent with other Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks legislation. The change would allow a person undertaking an inspection to obtain the assistance of the local police force rather than the Ontario Provincial Police Force.

Appendix B

Bill 3, the Strong Mayors, Building Homes Act, 2022 and Bill 39, the Better Municipal Governance Act, 2022

As a result of Bills 3 and 39, changes were made to the Municipal Act, 2001, City of Toronto Act, 2006 and the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act, and regulations were established to give the mayors in Toronto and Ottawa strong mayor powers to help advance shared provincial-municipal priorities, including building new homes. These powers include:

- Choosing to appoint the municipality's chief administrative officer,
- Hiring certain municipal department heads, and establish and re-organize departments,
- Creating committees of council, assigning their functions and appointing the Chairs and Vice-Chairs of committees of council, and
- Proposing the municipal budget, subject to council amendments and a head of council veto and council override process.

The mayors of Toronto and Ottawa can also use strong mayor powers related to provincial priorities. These include:

- Vetoing certain by-laws if the mayor is of the opinion that all or part of the by-law could potentially interfere with a provincial priority,
- Bringing forward matters for council consideration if the mayor is of the opinion that considering the matter could potentially advance a provincial priority, and
- Proposing certain municipal by-laws if the mayor is of the opinion that the proposed by-law could potentially advance a provincial priority. Council can pass these by-laws if more than one-third of council members vote in favour.

The provincial priorities for the purposes of strong mayor powers are prescribed in O. Reg. 580/22 and O. Reg. 582/22 and they are:

1. Building 1.5 million new residential units by December 31, 2031.
2. Constructing and maintaining infrastructure to support housing, including, transit, roads, utilities, and servicing.

Staff Report to Municipal Council



Meeting Date: January 3, 2023	Report Date: January 10, 2023
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decision Requested <input type="checkbox"/> Input required <input type="checkbox"/> Information Only	Type of Meeting: Regular Council Meeting

Report Title: Summer Students Report

Background:

There are two student job funding programs that staff are recommending this year, Summer Experience Program (SEP) and Canada Summer Jobs (CSJ). Success rates vary from year to year. The following are details regarding each program:

SEP (Summer Experience Program)

Program administrator: Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Application deadline: January 18, 2023

Financial formula: Employers are eligible to receive **100%** receive funding.

CSJ (Canada Summer Jobs)

Program administrator: Service Canada

Application deadline: January 12, 2023

Financial formula: Public and private sector employers are eligible to receive funding for up to **50%** of the provincial or territorial minimum hourly wage

Discussion:

Staff suggest that the Township submit applications for the following summer student jobs:

- 4 positions for 2 months with the Municipal Public Labourer with Canada Summer Job (CJS) This position is only available with CJS
- 3 positions for 2 months at the Tourist Centre Attendant with Canada Summer Job (CJS)
- 3 positions for 2 months for Day Camp Counsellor with Canada Summer Job (CJS)
- 2 positions for 2 months at the Tourist Centre Attendant with Summer Experience Program (SEP)
- 2 positions for 2 months for Day Camp Counsellor with Summer Experience Program (SEP)

Financial consideration:

There is no financial commitment required at this point. The Township's contribution to the student wages will depend on whether the grant applications are approved and the associated terms/conditions.

Conclusion / Recommendation / Motion:

THAT Council directs staff to apply for the student job subsidy programs listed above.

Karine Pelletier, Clerk-Treasurer



Karine Pelletier <kpelletier@mcgarry.ca>

2023 Annual FONOM Conference

1 message

FONOM Office/ Bureau de FONOM <fonom.info@gmail.com>
Bcc: kpelletier@mcgarry.ca

Tue, Oct 18, 2022 at 2:53 PM

2023 Annual FONOM Conference

The Annual conference will be
held in

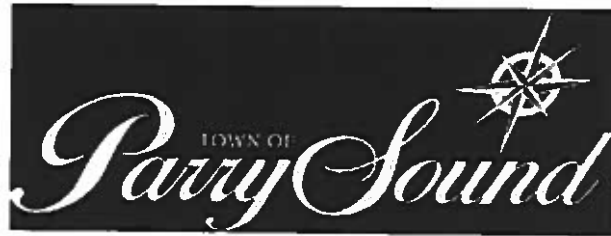
Parry Sound, Ontario

Charles W. Stockey Centre for the Performing Arts

2 Bay St, Parry Sound, ON P2A 1S3

Starting with lunch on Monday,
May 8th, 2023,
and running until

Wednesday, May 10th, 2023, at
12noon.



A List of places to stay in
Parry Sound can be
found **HERE.**

Talk soon, Mac

Mac Bain
Executive Director
The Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities
[615 Hardy Street](#) North Bay, ON, P1B 8S2
[Ph. 705-498-9510](#)

Thank you to our Northern Hospitality Suite Partners

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McGarry Volunteer Firefighters Association

P.O. Box 9, 27 Webster Street
VIRGINIATOWN, ONTARIO, CANADA
P0K 1X0

Tel. (Meeting Rm.) 1-705-634-2500

Fax (Township Office): 1-705-634-2700

PRESIDENT - NEIL ALBRIGHT (705) 634-2443

VICE-PRESIDENT - KYLE CAZA (705) 634-1190

November 18, 2022

To the Reeve and Council of McGarry Township:

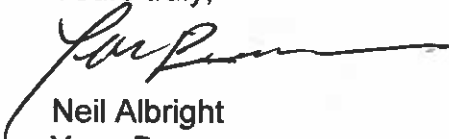
We are preparing for our 30TH Annual Snowmobile Poker Run and draw that will be held on Saturday February 18, 2023.

We would like to request the use of the Community center Gym, XYZ room, the event will be held from 7:00 am until 8:00 pm The day of events will include a breakfast held by the Knights of Columbus, the Poker run held by us the Firefighters association, XYZ room for a penny sale and a few bake sale tables held by local clubs. In the evening we will have our 50/50 draw at 6:00 pm.

If you require more information, please don't hesitate to contact myself or any member of the association at your earliest convenience.

Looking forward to a favorable response.

Yours truly,



Neil Albright
Yvon Bruneau
Poker Run Committee



Karine Pelletier <kpelletier@mcgarry.ca>

ATTN: KARINE PELLETIER TIME SENSITIVE
3 messages

#10 (d)

Jennifer Connors <jennifer@habfc.com>
To: "kpelletier@mcgarry.ca" <kpelletier@mcgarry.ca>

Mon, Nov 28

Hi Karine,

I'm really hoping it's ok to come back on board for Feb. 2023! 🙏

I hope you are well and thank you for your time. I'm hoping you may remember **The Hospital Activity Book for Children!!** In the past, you generously an ad in the books that go throughout the **Timiskaming District** and I want to say a *huge thank you!!* We've been providing these special activity books fo years and the kids *absolutely love* them!! It cheers them up and puts a smile on their face if they are crying or upset and provides a positive distraction. Wh previously sponsored you *also* helped us raise *our annual goal of \$100,000.00* for **Make-A-Wish** so again, a sincere thank you!!

We have received a request for new books to go out in January and we are committed to fulfilling the order to ensure we get them out to the littl ones. Due to COVID 19 and to prevent the spread of germs there is a demand for our books because the kids do not share them.

You have been very kind in the past and I am hoping you can help by sponsoring our Display Ad, once again, at \$239. This places you back in all of the bo not invoiced until **late January** when you receive your sponsors copy!! **(Please note, I have attached a copy of the ad you have placed in the past you an opportunity to review it and make changes, if you wish to do so.)**

When you have a moment, would you kindly respond and let me know if that would be okay with you?

It seems like a small gift but it makes a *huge difference* to the kids!! *Your support goes such a long way providing the books and helping us continue to gra wishes* and we're really hoping you can jump back on board!! Thank you for your consideration and please let me know if you have any questions.

Together, with your support, we can make this possible for the children!!

Warmest Regards,

Jennifer Connors



Jennifer Connors
Sponsor Relations

Toll Free: 1 877 421 6320
Ext: 2224

Hospital Activity Book For (
www.habfc.com

3 attachments





#10 (f)

Township of McGarry

REPORT TO COUNCIL

Report Title:	Change of time for Regular Council Meetings
Prepared By:	Karine Pelletier
Date:	January 2023

The new Procedural By-Law 2021-57 was passed by Council at the November 24, 2021, meeting, which indicated that the meetings be held on the second Tuesday of the month at 6:00 p.m.

In February 2022, the Council requested (Councillor Louanne Caza) that the time for the Regular Meetings of Council be amended to 7:00 p.m. This was done by resolution #2022-44 and #2022-45 and passed on February 8, 2022.

The first motion passed read: THAT Councillor Louanne Caza is requesting amendment be made to the start time of the Regular Meeting set out in By-Law 2021-57 being a bylaw to provide rules for governing the order and procedures of the Council of the Township of McGarry, passed on November 24, 2021. This motion was carried.

The second motion passed read: THAT Council is requesting an amendment be made to the start time of the Regular Council Meetings set out in By-Law 2021-57 being a By-Law to provide for governing the order and procedures of the council of the Township of McGarry, passed on November 24, 2021. Council is requesting time be amended from 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. beginning in March 2022.

At the November 23, 2022 meeting, the Council requested the Clerk bring forward a new motion to the next scheduled meeting to repeal resolution 2022-44. This was done at the December 20, 2022, Special Meeting.

Since Council desires to change the start time from 7:00 p.m. back to its original time of 6:00 p.m., and feels this time better accommodates the public and the Council, the second resolution #2022-45 will need to be repealed as well. By repealing this resolution, the start time of the meetings will revert to its original time as per By-Law 2021-57 of 6:00 p.m.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Recommendation:

THAT Council repeal resolution #2022-45. THAT Council is requesting an amendment be made to the start time of the Regular Council Meetings set out in By-Law 2021-57 being a By-Law to provide for governing the order and procedures of the council of the Township of McGarry, passed on November 24, 2021. Council is requesting time be amended from 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. beginning in March 2022.

Respectfully Submitted by:

Karine Pelletier
Clerk-Treasurer



#10 (g)
Karine Pelletier <kpelletier@mcgarry.ca>

TMSA Nomination Process

1 message

Dan Thibeault <dan.thibeault@armstrong.ca>

Tue, Dec 20, 2022 at 10:25 AM

To: "admin@casey.ca" <admin@casey.ca>, "admin@englehart.ca" <admin@englehart.ca>, "admin@harley.ca" <admin@harley.ca>, "admin@hudson.ca" <admin@hudson.ca>, "admin@kerns.ca" <admin@kerns.ca>, "brethour@parolink.net" <brethour@parolink.net>, "cbo@tembuild.com" <cbo@tembuild.com>, "clerk@evanturel.com" <clerk@evanturel.com>, "clerktreasurer@matachewan.ca" <clerktreasurer@matachewan.ca>, "cobalt@cobalt.ca" <cobalt@cobalt.ca>, "crystallabbe@larderlake.ca" <crystallabbe@larderlake.ca>, Dan Thibeault <dan.thibeault@armstrong.ca>, "elklake@ntl.sympatico.ca" <elklake@ntl.sympatico.ca>, "harris@parolink.net" <harris@parolink.net>, "info@chamberlaintownship.com" <info@chamberlaintownship.com>, "info@charltonanddack.com" <info@charltonanddack.com>, Jaime Allen <jallen@latchford.ca>, "Karine Pelletier (kpelletier@mcgarry.ca)" <kpelletier@mcgarry.ca>, "lgadoury@latchford.ca" <lgadoury@latchford.ca>, "thornloe@outlook.com" <thornloe@outlook.com>, "toc@colemantownship.ca" <toc@colemantownship.ca>, "townshipofgauthier@hotmail.com" <townshipofgauthier@hotmail.com>, "twphill@parolink.net" <twphill@parolink.net>

Hi All,

Please find attached the final candidate list and process to select the new TMSA Board.

In Summary:

- I will reach out to the candidates to see if they are interested in providing a paragraph on why they are interested in the Board.
- Each Council can consider the nominees and in their meeting in January appoint a representative to send to a special virtual TMSA meeting on January 26th, 2023.
- All 21 members will be able to vote for a representative in each Zone.
- The appointed representatives will form our five member Board.

Thanks,

Dan Thibeault

CAO/Clerk-Treasurer
Township of Armstrong
Ph. 705.563.2375

Fax 705.563.2093
www.armstrongtownship.com



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TOWNSHIP
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TEMISKAMING MUNICIPAL SERVICES ASSOCIATION

OFFICIAL LIST OF NOMINATIONS

NAME OF MEMBER	ZONE	QUALIFYING TOWNSHIP
Jamie Allen	Zone 1	Latchford
Clayton Seymour	Zone 2	Hudson
Vaughn Finch	Zone 2	Brethour
Vaughn Finch	Zone 3	Hilliard
Wayne Miller	Zone 3	Thornloe
John Simmens	Zone 4	Evanturel
Kerry Stewart	Zone 4	Chamberlain
Crystal Labbe	Zone 5	Larder Lake
Dixitkumar Patel	Zone 5	Gauthier
Mark Stickel	Zone 5	Matachewan

As of December 9, 2022.

Dan Thibeault, Acting Secretary/Treasurer

Temiskaming Municipal Services Association

Process for Board Elections

- The TMSA is governed as a non-profit corporation, so its Board is different than most Council committees.
- The TMSA has two types of groups:
 - One is a Board of five members who meet quarterly and manage the TMSA throughout the year by adopting the budget, approving purchases for Chief Building Official etc.
 - Second is the group of all 21 communities where each Council has appointed a representative to attend the Annual General Meeting on their behalf. This group is higher level and approves the Board and provides the Board overall direction.
- Eligibility for the Board seat is based on being a Councillor or Staff member in a specific community in that zone.
- Although the eligibility for a zone is based on your community, all 21 communities get a vote on all Board members. Therefore, your councils need to consider who they would like to see in each of the zones as a representative.
- A virtual meeting of a whole will be held on Thursday January 26th, 2022 at 7pm to vote for the Zone members. Please ensure that your Council sends a representative who will vote for your candidate in each zone. This Board will run for a 4 year term.

Nominations were received in all 5 Zones until December 9th, 2022.

We received 2 or more candidates in four of the five zones triggering a vote.

Each candidate was approached for a paragraph on their interest in the Board which will be provided to Councils.

At your Council meeting discuss candidates and appoint a representative to vote at for your nominees at TMSA meeting.

Hold joint meetings with representatives from all 21 communities.

Representatives vote for a member in each zone. Majority in each zone is appointed to the Board for 4 year term.

10 (h)



Karine Pelletier <kpelletier@mcgarry.ca>

Time to Reserve Your AMO 2023 Hotel Room!

1 message

AMO Events <events@amo.on.ca>
Reply-To: events@amo.on.ca
To: kpelletier@mcgarry.ca

Wed, Dec 21, 2022 at 10:00 AM

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



December 21, 2022

Hotel Rooms will be released January 10, 2023

AMO is excited to begin planning for the 2023 Annual General Meeting and Conference hosted by the City of London, August 20 – 23, 2023.

You can begin your planning by booking your hotel room on January 10, 2023, beginning at 10:00am EST. When doing so, you will want to take note of cancellation details.

Click [here](#) for hotel information.

Stay tuned for information of [registration](#) opening January 17, 2023.

Contact: events@AMO.on.ca

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#10(h)



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Registration

AMO 2023 Annual General Meeting and Conference

Hosted by the City of London at RBC Place London and DoubleTree by Hilton

August 20 - 23, 2023

Registration for AMO 2023 will open on **January 17, 2023**.

Early bird rates will apply until 4:00 P.M. EST on Thursday, March 2, 2023. Regular rates will apply after this time.

Rates are as follows:

- **Package A:** full conference access, including Tuesday evening networking event
- **Package B:** full conference access, excluding Tuesday evening networking event
- **Day passes:** all conference access on that given day, excluding Tuesday evening networking event
- **Social Pass A:** for guests of delegates, access to receptions on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday
- **Social Pass B:** for guests of delegates, access to receptions on Sunday and Monday

2023

Package Type	Member Rate	Non Member Rate
Package A - Early	\$820	\$1,080
Package B - Early	\$755	\$1,010
Monday - Early	\$585	\$715
Tuesday - Early	\$585	\$715
Wednesday - Early	\$585	\$715

Package Type	Member Rate	Non Member Rate
Package A - Regular	\$920	\$1,130
Package B - Regular	\$855	\$1,060
Monday - Regular	\$625	\$755
Tuesday - Regular	\$625	\$755
Wednesday - Regular	\$625	\$755
Package A - Onsite	\$1,010	\$1,200
Package B - Onsite	\$935	\$1,130
Monday - Onsite	\$670	\$795
Tuesday - Onsite	\$670	\$795
Wednesday - Onsite	\$670	\$795
Social Pass A	\$130	\$160
Social Pass B	\$55	\$75
Cancellation	\$100	\$120

[Hotel Information](#)

Registration

[Sponsorship and Exhibitor Information](#)

AGENDA ITEM
CONFIDENTIAL
FOR COUNCIL AND CLERK ONLY

REQUEST FROM COUNCIL

Subject : Marina Water Testing

Item Agenda – January 10, 2023

. Regular Council Meeting

There have been many residents worried since the Gold Candle Ltd. Public Information Session of November 24th, 2022. With the announcement of arsenic being present in some areas of our lake, I find it in the best interest of the residents to have the water at the Marina and beach area tested for the level of arsenic present, if any.

This information should be public and inform the residents that the township is taking all precautions at keeping the residents safe and informed.

I am requested that this item be added to the Agenda of the January 10th, 2023 Regular Council Meeting (Open session).

I am requesting that a resolution be passed to have the marina and beach area tested in the spring for the presence of arsenic.

Sincerely,

Councillor Francine Plante

#10 (j)

AGENDA ITEM
CONFIDENTIAL
FOR COUNCIL AND CLERK ONLY

REQUEST FROM COUNCIL

Subject : Shop Local

Item Agenda – January 10, 2023

Regular Council Meeting

I am requesting that the item Shop Local be added to the January 10, 2023 Regular Council meeting for discussion on the McGarry Township supporting locally owned business.

Sincerely,

Councillor Francine Plante

AGENDA ITEM
CONFIDENTIAL
FOR COUNCIL AND CLERK ONLY

REQUEST FROM COUNCIL

Subject: Signage of cheques

Item Agenda – January 10, 2023

Regular Council Meeting (Open session)

In the best interest of transparency, the new council wishes to have a rotational schedule for the signage of cheques. This will give each councillor the benefit of observing all expenses via cheques.

A monthly listing of all cheques is requested in each councillor's package for each regular council meeting.

The schedule will be set at the discretion of council. To be discussed.

I am requesting that the Item Signage of Cheques be added to the Agenda of the January 10, 2023 Regular Council Meeting.

I am requesting that a resolution be passed for a rotational schedule for the signage of cheques.

Sincerely,

Councillor Francine Plante



Addition

Public Works <publicworks@mcgarry.ca>

Rental of community centre canteen

1 message

Trudy Desjardins <serindeer@yahoo.com>
To: publicworks@mcgarry.ca

Wed, Jan 4, 2023 at 1:02 PM

Delegation: January 10, 2023
Closed meeting request

My name is Trudy Desjardins
I reside at 27, 24th St, Virginiatown
I can be reached at 705-305-1147 or 705-634-2121

My request for this opportunity is to present my idea of Trudy's Country Kitchen, a business venture using the community centre canteen.

I would be considered owner/operator. It would be my responsibility for content insurance, inspections, and employee benefits. I would like to have the consideration of an oven properly wired to be able to serve healthy food choices other than fast fried foods. Rental amount could be discussed, preferably with initial discount.

I have invested time and effort, and giving this venture considerable thought. My hours would be weekdays to start, but would expand hours to accommodate business.

Thank you all in advance for this chance to present my idea and looking forward to serving you.

Trudy, Desjardins
Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone