



TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON

A G E N D A

Thursday, April 21, 2016 - 5:00 p.m.

1. **Call to Order**
2. **Announcements**
3. **Additions/Deletions/Approval of Agenda**
4. **Declaration of Pecuniary Interest and the General Nature Thereof**
5. **Approval of Draft Minutes - April 7, 2016**
6. **Business Arising from Minutes**
7. **Point of Privilege or Personal Privilege**
8. **Public Question Period** (Please visit our website under Agenda & Minutes for information on Public Question Period)
9. **Road Business**
 1. Update on Drainage issue at 4th Line OS and 15 Sideroad (Weigel Drainage)
 2. Other Road Business
10. **Planning Matters**
11. **Correspondence**

***Board & Committee Minutes**

1. Centre Dufferin Recreation Complex Board of Management - Meeting March 2, 2016
2. Mulmur-Melancthon Fire Board Meeting - Meeting March 7, 2016

*** Items for Information Purposes**

1. Copy of a resolution passed by the Town of Mono dated March 31, 2016, Re - Summary of Mulmur Township Concerns with NEC Proposed Expansion
2. Letter from Michael Chan, Minister Ministry of Citizenship, Immigration and International Trade dated March 2016, Re - Lincoln M. Alexander Award - nominations
3. Letter from Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs dated March 29, 2016, Re - 2016/2017 Tile Loan Program
4. Letter from Grand River Conservation Authority dated March 30, 2016, Re - GRCA comments on MOECC draft Excess Soil Policy Framework
5. Letter from Mario Sergio, Minister Responsible for Seniors Affairs dated April 2016, Re - Senior Achievement Award
6. Letter from Laurie Scott, MPP Haliburton-Kawartha Lakes-Brock dated April 7, 2016, Re - Steps to Combat Human Trafficking
7. Recolour Grey - A 20-Year Vision for Grey County, Re - Notice of Special Meeting of County Council - May 19, 2016 at 7:00 p.m. Grey County Council Chambers
8. News Release - Ontario to Introduce Ranked Ballot Option for Municipal Elections
9. Copy of a resolution passed by the Township of Frontenac dated April 13, 2016, Re - Independent Electrical System Operator Review of Request Proposal Process for the Award of Renewable Energy Contracts

*** Items for Council Action**

1. Letter from Mario Sergio, Minister Responsible for Seniors Affairs dated March 2016, Re - Seniors Making a Difference - Request to Proclaim June as Senior's Month
2. Email from Jennifer Olah, NEC dated April 12, 2016, Re - Niagara Escarpment Commission request for comments (825416 Melancthon Nottawasaga Town Line)
3. Email from Tristan McCredie, Municipal Advisor dated April 7, 2016, Re - Strategy for a Safer Ontario - Extension of Submission Deadline

4. Letter from Tupling Farms Ltd., Re - Agreement to locate pumping and piping equipment on Township property in order to take water
5. Notice of Request for Drain Maintenance and/or Repair, Christie Johnston Extension Works from Robin Tripp and Brenda Serbin
6. Global Youth Network - Megan Timmins, Fundraising for trip to Kenya - Request for Donation

12. General Business

1. Notice of Intent to Pass the following By-laws:
 1. Bradley Drainage Works, Maintenance Levying By-law
 2. Third Reading - Martin Drainage Works
2. Applications to Permit
3. New/Other Business/Additions
 1. County of Dufferin Readiness Fund Application - motion of support for project
 2. Motion to rescind Motion #18 (Grass Cutting Quotes) from the April 7, 2016 meeting and pass new one due to error in the amount of the quote
 3. Survey for Application for Consent B6/15 - Derek Martin - Part of Lot 278, Concession 2 NE
4. Unfinished Business
 1. AMO Communications - Policy Update - dated February 29, 2016, Re - AMO releases Guide to Police Services Act Consultations
 2. Letter from Rick Haire regarding the rental of ice at the Honeywood Arena - Update

13. Delegations/Public Meetings

1. 5:45 p.m. - Schill Zoning By-law Amendment - Part of Lot 22, Concession 7 SW
2. **6:00 P.M. - COMMITTEE OF ADJUSTMENT**

14. Closed Session (if required)

15. Third Reading of By-laws

16. Notice of Motion

17. Confirmation By-law

18. Adjournment and Date of Next Meeting - Thursday, May 5, 2016 - 5:00 p.m.

19. On Sites - 3:30 p.m. - Horning's Mills - regarding McDowell Application for Consent - B12/14

20. Correspondence on File at the Clerk's Office

1. Letter from Grand River Conservation Authority dated March 11, 2016, Re - Grand River Conservation Authority 2015 Budget

CENTRE DUFFERIN RECREATION COMPLEX

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Minutes of the Regular meeting held March 2, 2016 at the CDRC

Attendance:	Walter Benotto	Shelburne
	Wade Mills	Shelburne
	Dan Sample	Shelburne
	AJ Cavey	Shelburne
	Heather Foster	Amaranth
	Chris Gerrits	Amaranth
	Ralph Manktelow	Mono
	Janice Elliott	Melancthon
	Kim Fraser	Facility Administration Manager
	Marty Lamers	Facility Maintenance Manager

Absent: R. Webster

Meeting called to order by Chair, Walter Benotto at 6:00pm.

A quorum was present.

Declaration of Pecuniary Interests:

Walter Benotto stated that if any member of the board had a disclosure of pecuniary interest that they could declare the nature thereof now or at any time during the meeting.

Agenda:

MOTION #1 – Moved by C. Gerrits seconded by W. Mills. Be it resolved we approve the agenda dated March 2, 2016 as circulated and presented.

Carried

Discussion of Minutes of Previous Meetings:

MOTION #2 – Moved by W. Mills seconded by C. Gerrits. That the minutes of the CDRC Board of Management regular board meeting held January 27, 2016 and the special board meeting held February 2, 2016 be approved as presented and circulated.

Carried

Correspondence:

- Thank Letter from FEDASO. Regrets that our request for funding under the CIP 150 Program was not approved
- Letter from Township of Melancthon accepting their share of the 2016 CDRC Budget
- Thank you from The Hamper Committee and Service Clubs of Shelburne for taking part in the hamper campaign

MOTION #3 – Moved by C. Gerrits seconded by D. Sample. That correspondence is received and placed on file.

Carried

Finance Committee Report:

MOTION #4 – Moved by C. Gerrits seconded by W. Mills. That the bills and accounts, as presented in the amount of \$106,219.85 be approved and paid.
Carried

Pool Committee Report:

Interviews were conducted for the Seasonal Summer Head Lifeguard and Head Camp Counselor positions on February 12, 2016

MOTION #5 – Moved by D. Sample seconded by C. Gerrits. Be it resolved that the CDRC Board of Management hires the following for the 2016 contract seasonal summer positions: Head Lifeguard-Emily Francis and Head Camp Counselor-Hannah Francis.
Carried

Facility Administration Manager's Report:
See Schedule A

MOTION #6 – Moved by C. Gerrits seconded by D. Sample. That we receive the report from the Facility Administration Manager.
Carried

Facility Maintenance Manager's Report:
See Schedule B

MOTION #7 – Moved by W. Mills seconded by C. Gerrits. That we receive the report from the Facility Maintenance Manager and accept the recommendations contained therein.
Carried

New Business:

Marketing Mommas-Craft and Food Frenzy Event:

Representatives Althea Casamento and Jill Brace approached the CDRC Board of Management requesting use of the CDRC exterior grounds for food vendors to attend the event. After discussion the following motion was presented.

MOTION #8 – Moved by W. Mills seconded by D. Sample. That the CDRC Board of Management approves the request of the "Marketing Mommas" to use a portion of the paved parking area to accommodate food trucks for the "Craft and Food Frenzy" event on April 23, 2016 provided the parking area is left in a clean state and the Town of Shelburne removes any refuse.
Carried

Easter Extravaganza:

Further to the letter submitted by Dan Sample requesting use of the CDRC upstairs rooms for the Easter Extravaganza on March 26th, after discussion the following motion was presented.

MOTION #9 – Moved by D. Sample seconded by W. Mills. That the Board approves the Easter Extravaganza for March 26, 2016 from 8am-3pm as stated in the letter.
Carried

Catch Basin Repairs:

After discussion, the following motion was presented.

MOTION #10 – Moved by W. Mills seconded by D. Sample. That the CDRC Board of Management approves the catch basin repair quotes as presented.

Carried

In Camera Session:

MOTION #11 – Moved by W. Mills seconded by D. Sample. That the Board of the CDRC goes In Camera to discuss personal and legal.

Carried

MOTION #12 – Moved by D. Sample seconded by W. Mills. That the Board of the CDRC rise and report.

Carried

Confirmation by By-law

MOTION #13 – Moved by W. Mills seconded by C. Gerrits. Be it resolved that leave be given for the reading and enacting of by-law #03-2016 being a by-law to confirm certain proceedings of the CDRC Board of Management for its Regular Board meeting held March 2, 2016.

Carried

Adjournment:

MOTION #14-Moved by D. Sample seconded by C. Gerrits. That we now adjourn at 7:24pm to meet again on March 30, 2016 at 6:00pm, or at the call of the chair. The Human Resource Committee to meet on March 3, 2016 at 3:00pm.

Carried

Secretary - Treasurer

Chairperson

Dated

SCHEDULE 'A'

Facility Administration Managers Report – March 2, 2016

- I am considering attending the ORFA Professional Development Events 2016 in Guelph at the end of April. I am reviewing the courses to see what is of interest to me.
- There may be an opportunity to rent daytime ice next season to a local area hockey program.
- The remainder of the Seasonal Summer Employment interviews are scheduled for Thursday, March 3, 2016.
- As the Canada Day celebrations will be at the Fiddle Park this year, do we need/want to have a Free Family Swim in the afternoon?

Kim Fraser
Facility Administration Manager

SCHEDULE 'B'

Facility Maintenance Managers Report – March 2, 2016

SAFETY:

- There were no incidents. January fire alarms, extinguishers and emergency lighting inspections have been completed.

ARENA:

- Having problems sourcing light bulbs for arena. (Metal halide Mongol base).
- Shipping up from the USA end of Feb. Also ordered a possible alternate.
- Have begun to source information on different options. Can I replace the bulb only? Can we replace the bulb if we make changes to ballast/base? Looking at the cost and types of LEDs. Looking into energy rebates. What is cost to install and cost to run for all. Can we do in segments installs?

BUILDING:

- Security cameras installed long process 10 days to install looks good.

POOL: See Analysis

GROUNDS: See Analysis

GENERAL INFORMATION:

- Recently hired part-time operator is doing well.
- Reviewed resumes from fulltime applicants. Interviews scheduled for Tuesday, March 1, 2016.

Analysis:

Grounds: Two (2) raised catch basins located at handicap parking area and at the south west corner of front parking lot need repair. The Chair and I have spoken to and have asked the Town of Shelburne assist us in completing the repairs. We have also requested a separate quote for the sidewalk repair when the Town has their sidewalk work done.

Pool: I would like approval to use Acapulco Pools as the service provider for the pool return line repair at a cost of \$4,460. Acapulco Pools is the most reputable commercial pool company that I have found. They have also been referred by the John Telfer / Dickerson and Hicks and the Town of New Tecumseh.

PPL quoted approximately \$5,000 depending on how smooth the job goes. Not reliable as far as timing or price from past repairs.

Blue diamond quoted \$1,500 for a return line repair to start but not sure what he is giving me. I believe Blue Diamond is more of a residential type of contractor and at this point we need a reputable contractor.

Pool decking restoration and sealing to be done by Elite decking (installed original decking) repairs at the cost of:

Clean and Seal entire Pool Deck area 3720 sq. ft. = \$ 3,720.00

Repair area 3' x 3' = free of charge

Old decking areas that require repair = free of charge (under warranty)

Recommendation

I am seeking approval to allow the Chair and/or Vice-Chair to approve further pool repairs, up to an additional \$20,000.00 if required, while the contractor is on site as further repairs may be required.

Marty Lamers
CDRC Facility Maintenance Manager

**MINUTES OF THE MULMUR/MELANCTHON FIRE BOARD MEETING
HELD AT THE FIRE HALL IN HONEYWOOD
March 7, 2016**

PRESENT: Chair Paul Mills, Mulmur Township
Member Darren White, Melancthon Township
Member Heather Hayes, Mulmur Township
Member James Webster, Melancthon Township
Chief Jim Clayton
Deputy Chief Jeff Clayton
Secretary Karen Davidson-Lock

CALL TO ORDER at 6:02 pm

Approval of Agenda

Motion # 11 - 2016

MOVED by White
SECONDED by Hayes
That the agenda be approved. Motion Carried.

Declaration of Pecuniary Interests

The Chair advised that if any member had a disclosure of pecuniary interest that they could declare the nature thereof now or at any point during the meeting.

Approval of Minutes

Motion # 12 - 2016

MOVED by Webster
SECONDED by White
That the minutes of the February 1, 2016 meeting be approved as circulated. Motion Carried.

Business Arising From Minutes

i) Update on tanker leaks

Arrangements are being made to empty the tank for inspection.

ii) Update on well and holding tank

At this time, the levels appear to be steady and the water quality adequate.

iii) Update on possible solution re. communications tower collapse

Spectrum Communications Ltd. are in the process of submitting an application on behalf of the Fire Department to Industry Canada for a radio license for the Whitfield tower. It is hoped that an emergency service application will be treated with priority in order to finalize the license within 6 months. There are some pieces of existing equipment on the tower that are not currently being used by Dufferin County (owner of the tower and property at Whitfield). Should permission be granted to use those pieces of equipment, this could potentially result in cost savings.

It was reported that the Who's Responding service is working well with the exception of some internet outages, which requires someone to be on site to re-boot the computer.

Correspondence

i) Chief's Call Report to date for 2016 & 2015 Year End Report

The 2016 call report to date was presented. Corrections are required and will be updated on the next report. The report was received.

The 2015 year-end report was then presented. The Chief reported that there is a new reporting system for obtaining police reports, which are required when billing calls. The OPP submits their reports electronically to the Ontario Fire Marshall's Office. Highlights of the report include: 77 calls for the year, with 55 occurring in Mulmur and 22 in Melancthon; no dollar value fire loss for structures; and the increased use of Mutual Aid with Clearview and Shelburne departments. Clarification was provided regarding the billing of false alarms. The Chief advised that 2 warnings are issued before a billing occurs. The number of response calls on pages 8 and 9 do not match, and therefore the numbers need to be verified.

Motion # 13 - 2016

MOVED by Hayes

SECONDED by White

That the Board receives the Chief's year-end report, and direct that same be forwarded to both Councils. Motion Carried.

ii) Annual Review of Establishing & Regulating By-Law (which includes level of service) Simplified Risk and 30 Ontario Fire Marshall's regulations for each Township

Deputy Chief Clayton presented a report on his review of Township of Mulmur By-Law 48-13 and its' appendices. After discussing the suggestions, which include updating and clarifying wording, the Board received the report and directed that it be forwarded to Mulmur Township Office for further discussion.

Approval of Accounts/Financial Update

i) Approval of Accounts for January 1 to February 29

Motion # 14 - 2016

MOVED by Hayes

SECONDED by Webster

That the accounts in the amount of \$5,636.11 (January 1 - February 29, 2016) be paid. Motion Carried.

ii) Review of 2016 Budget

The Vice-Chair requested Mulmur's Treasurer contact Melancthon's Treasurer regarding a discrepancy in the 1st quarter billing for 2016. Budget ratification will be brought forward to the next meeting.

Health & Safety Issues

i) Update on Inspection Reports

Mulmur:

No new inspections have been completed as snow is preventing access to the remaining properties.

Melancthon:

The new Holmes Agro facility on County Road 124 will not be open until spring.

The Chief reported that there are some water issues at the arena, which necessitated replacing the hot water tank at the fire hall as the two facilities share water. Mulmur's Director of Public Works is following up on this issue.

Old & New Business

i) Discussion on potential claw-back of training costs or changing pay schedule for Fire Department to be paid at the end of the year (Rosemont policy for claw-back, Dundalk for payment at end of year only)

The Board discussed the pros and cons of clawing back training costs for those who receive training but leave the department within two years. As it does not appear to be a rampant issue, and no firm numbers were available on the number of firefighters leaving within that time frame, the consensus was that no claw-back provision will be implemented. With respect to changing to pay schedule to the end of the year, both the Chief and Deputy felt that personnel were satisfied with the existing schedule. Therefore, it was the consensus of the Board that the pay schedule remain unchanged.

Closed Session pursuant to the Policy to Govern the Proceedings of the Board, Section 8 b) ii) personal matters about an identifiable individual, including municipal or local board employees, and approving the past closed meeting minutes.

Motion # 15 - 2016

MOVED by Hayes

SECONDED by White

That the Mulmur-Melancthon Fire Board move into closed session pursuant to Section 239 of *The Municipal Act, 2001*, as amended at 7:08 pm for the following reasons:

- personal matters about an identifiable individual including municipal or local board employees;
- approval of past closed meeting minutes. Motion Carried.

The Chief and Deputy Chief left the meeting at 7:08 pm.

Motion # 16 - 2016

MOVED by Webster

SECONDED by Hayes

That the Mulmur-Melancthon Board adjourn the closed session at 7:36 pm and return to the regular meeting. Motion Carried.

CONFIRMING MOTION

Motion # 17 - 2016

MOVED by Webster

SECONDED by Hayes

That be it resolved that all actions of the Members and Officers of the Mulmur/Melancthon Fire Board of Management, with respect to every matter addressed and/or adopted by the Board on the above date are hereby adopted, ratified and confirmed; and each motion, resolution and other actions taken by the Board Members and Officers at the meeting held on the above date are hereby adopted, ratified and confirmed. Motion Carried.

Motion # 18 - 2016

MOVED by Hayes

SECONDED by Webster

That the board adjourn at 7:37 p.m. to meet again on April 4, 2016 at 6:00 p.m. Motion Carried.

Paul Mills

CHAIR

Karen Davidson-Lock

SECRETARY



Town of Mono

347209 Mono Centre Road
Mono, Ontario L9W 6S3

March 31, 2016

Mr. Terry Horner, CAO/Clerk
Township of Mulmur

By Email

Dear Mr. Horner

RE: SUMMARY OF MULMUR TOWNSHIP CONCERNS WITH NEC PROPOSED EXPANSION

Town of Mono Council reviewed your summary and passed the following resolution:

Resolution #8-5-2016

THAT Town of Mono Council supports the Township of Mulmur's concerns regarding the proposed Niagara Escarpment Plan expansion and updates to the mapping.

Yours truly,

Mark Early
CAO/Clerk

Copies to:

Don Scott, Niagara Escarpment Commission
Ted McMeekin, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing
Audrey Bennett, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
Bill Maura, Minister of Natural Resources and Forestry
Jason Travers, Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
Charles Sousa, Minister of Finance
Ministry of Finance
Dufferin Area Municipalities
Dufferin-Caledon MPP Sylvia Jones

Ministry of Citizenship,
Immigration and International
Trade

Minister
6th Floor
400 University Avenue
Toronto ON M7A 2R9
Tel.: (416) 325-6200
Fax: (416) 325-6195

Ministère des Affaires civiles,
de l'Immigration et du Commerce
international

Ministre
6^e étage
400, avenue University
Toronto ON M7A 2R9
Tél.: (416) 325-6200
Télééc.: (416) 325-6195



March 2016

Dear Friends,

It is my pleasure to invite you to submit a nomination for the Lincoln M. Alexander Award.

Each year, the program recognizes up to three (3) youth who have demonstrated exemplary leadership in contributing to the elimination of racial discrimination in Ontario. Recipients will receive a cash prize of \$5,000 and a framed certificate.

To make a nomination:

1. Visit ontario.ca/honoursandawards and click on the Lincoln M. Alexander Award link.
2. Download the appropriate PDF nomination form.
3. Read the eligibility criteria and instructions carefully.
4. Fill out the form and submit it with your supporting material. Instructions for submitting your package can be found on the website.

The deadline for nominations is May 31, 2016

Please take this opportunity to acknowledge a young person from your school or community who has made an important contribution to eliminating racial discrimination in Ontario.

If you have questions or require a copy of the nomination form to be mailed to you, please send an email to ontariohonoursandawards@ontario.ca or call 416 314-7526, toll free 1 877 832-8622 or TTY 416 327-2391.

Thank you for taking the time to consider a deserving young Ontarian for the Lincoln M. Alexander Award.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Chan".

Michael Chan
Minister

Info 2

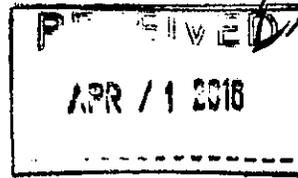
APR 21 2016

Ministry of Agriculture,
Food and Rural Affairs

3rd Floor
1 Stone Road West
Guelph, Ontario N1G 4Y2
Tel: (519) 826-3552
Fax: (519) 826-3259

Ministère de l'Agriculture,
de l'Alimentation et des
Affaires rurales

3^e étage
1, rue Stone ouest
Guelph (Ontario) N1G 4Y2
Tél.: (519) 826-3552
Télééc.: (519) 826-3259



Ontario

Environmental Management Branch

Date: March 29, 2016
To: Municipalities in Ontario

SUBJECT: 2016/2017 Tile Loan Program

Dear Clerk/Treasurer:

The Tile Loan Program is operational for the 2016/17 fiscal year. Please keep this letter for future reference and share it with anyone else in your municipality that may be involved in this program including your tile inspector.

Through this program, landowners can access loan funding through their local municipality for the installation of tile drainage systems on their agricultural land. Tile loans continue to be available at a 6% interest rate for a ten-year term. The maximum amount of loan available to an individual farmer in one year has been maintained at \$50,000. The first debentures will be purchased on May 1, 2016.

Please note the information on the following two pages. The first page provides additional details about the Tile Loan Program. Ministry program contacts are listed on the second page along with instructions on calculating loan amounts and repayments. I also encourage you to view the drainage information located on the drainage page of the Ministry website:

www.ontario.ca/drainage

Questions about the Tile Loan Program may be directed to Sid Vander Veen at 519-826-3552 or by email at sid.vanderveen@ontario.ca.

Sincerely,

Len Senyshyn, Manager
Approvals, Certification and Licensing Unit
Environmental Management Branch



2016/2017 TILE LOAN PROGRAM

LOAN DETAILS: The *Tile Drainage Act* allows municipalities to sell debentures to the Province to fund the installation of tile drainage on private agricultural land. The following is a list of some of the requirements of the Tile Loan Program:

- A municipality may only offer to sell one debenture per month to the Province
- The debenture must be dated for the first of the month
- The debenture can provide for the funding of multiple tile loans.
- The term of the loan is 10 years and the repayment is due annually.
- The interest rate for the loans issued under this Program will be at 6%, fixed for the 10-year term of the loan.
- Interest is compounded annually and the loan can be paid at any time without penalty.
- An individual farmer can receive a loan of 75% of the cost of the tile drainage work, subject to the loan limit policy below.

LOAN LIMIT: A Ministry policy limits the amount of loan available to a farmer each year. The policy reads as follows: "*The sum of all loans issued in any fiscal year, to an individual, as an individual, or in his role in a partnership or corporation shall not exceed \$50,000*". Therefore, farmers may obtain a loan for the lesser of: (a) amount applied for by the farmer; (b) 75% of the value of the tile drainage work performed; or (c) \$50,000.

Further, when the tile loan program is used in conjunction with any other provincial program to fund the installation of tile drainage on agricultural land, the total provincial funding must not exceed 100% of the total cost of installing the tile drainage system.

INELIGIBLE COSTS: The following costs cannot be included as part of a tile loan application:

- Any costs incurred off the farm property;
- Any costs not related to the tile drainage system;
- HST cost since farmers receive a full rebate of the HST;
- Any illegal work; e.g. tile drainage work installed outside of the requirement of the *Agricultural Tile Drainage Installation Act*.

PROGRAM TERM: With this announcement of the continuation of the Tile Loan Program, our Ministry can begin purchasing tile drainage debentures from municipalities on May 1, 2016. These program details remain in effect until March 1, 2017 which is the last date that the Ministry can purchase debentures in the 2016/17 fiscal year.

DEBENTURE INFORMATION: All debentures and loans must be dated for the first of the month. Therefore, in order for our Ministry to process a debenture and have the cheque returned to the municipality by the first of the month, the debenture package must be received before the 19th of the previous month.

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS: The tile drainage loan funds are available on a first come, first served basis for the full fiscal year. If program usage this year happens to be higher than anticipated, we will send you a letter indicating how the remainder of the program funds will be managed to control spending within our budget.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

- Refer to the “Guidelines for the Tile Loan Program”, available from Ministry staff.
- Review the Ministry website: www.ontario.ca/drainage
- Contact the appropriate Ministry staff (see below)

CALCULATION OF ANNUAL TILE LOAN REPAYMENT

The easiest method of determining the amount of the loan and the annual loan repayment amount is by using the Tile Loan Calculator located on the Ministry website: www.ontario.ca/drainage

TILE DRAINAGE DEBENTURE PACKAGE GENERATOR

The “Tile Drainage Debenture Package Generator” is an Excel spreadsheet tool that will help municipalities in completing the documentation required for the Tile Loan Program. This tool has been designed to generate debenture packages for lower tier municipalities that sell debentures directly to the Province. Therefore, this tool is not intended to be used by lower tier municipalities located within Regional Municipalities or the County of Oxford.

The current version of the Tile Debenture Package Generator is titled “TDA Debenture Package Generator – 2015 01.xls.” If your municipality would like the current version of this spreadsheet tool, please email Becky Curran as indicated below.

CONTACTS:

⇒ For information on preparing or processing tile drainage debenture packages:

Andy Kester	or	Becky Curran
Phone: 519-826-3551		Phone: 519-826-4049
Email: andy.kester@ontario.ca		Email: becky.curran@ontario.ca

⇒ For information about tile loan invoicing and repayments:

Tanya Timony, Ontario Shared Services,
Phone: 705-564-8962 Fax: 705-564-7062
Email: tanya.timony@ontario.ca

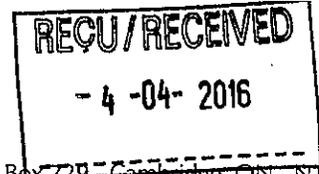
⇒ For information on the management of the Tile Loan Program:

Sid Vander Veen, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
Phone: 519-826-3552 Email: sid.vanderveen@ontario.ca

MAILING ADDRESS:

Mail or courier debenture packages to:

Drainage Unit, Environmental Management Branch
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
3rd Floor SE, 1 Stone Road West
Guelph, Ontario, N1G 4Y2 Fax: 519-826-3259



400 Clyde Road, P.O. Box 729 Cambridge, ON N1R 5W6

Phone: 519.621.2761 Toll free: 866.900.4722 Fax: 519.621.4844 Online: www.grandriver.ca

March 30, 2016

Grand River Watershed Municipal Clerks:

Re: Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA) comments on Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) Draft Excess Soil Policy Framework

On March 24, 2016, the Members of GRCA directed that the attached report be circulated to all Member municipalities. It was felt that this joint concern would be of interest to GRCA watershed municipalities, which are facing many of the same issues in dealing with excess soil and large fill sites.

While generally supportive of the Provincial direction, the Members noted support for two of the proposed actions specifically:

1. MOECC to work with partner ministries to develop a new regulation under the *Environmental Protection Act* requiring larger and/or riskier source sites to develop and implement excess soil management plans certified by a Qualified Person and made available to MOECC and local authorities.
9. Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and Ministry of Resources and Forestry to explore, with partners, legislative and non-legislative ways to improve compliance and enforcement with *Municipal Act* and *Conservation Authorities Act* requirements.

If you have any questions regarding the report, or the GRCA position on this issue, please contact Fred Natolochny at 1.519.623.2763 extension 2229.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Helen G. Jowett".

Helen G. Jowett, CHRP, MBA
Chair, Grand River Conservation Authority

Info 4 APR 21 2016

Grand River Conservation Authority

Report number: GM-03-16-33

Date: March 24, 2016

To: Members of the Grand River Conservation Authority

Subject: Proposed Excess Soil Management Policy Framework

Recommendation:

THAT Report GM- 03-16-33 - Proposed Excess Soil Management Policy Framework be received as information;

AND THAT this report be forwarded to the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change through Environmental Registry Number 012-6065 to provide comment on the proposal.

Summary:

The Province of Ontario has posted "Proposed Excess Soil Management Policy Framework" on Ontario's Environmental Registry (ER posting number 012-6065). Comment on the posting is due by March 26th, 2016. The proposed policy framework lays out a more comprehensive plan to deal with excess soil resulting from development and infrastructure projects. The general intent is to shift responsibility to generating sites, recognize excess soil as a resource whenever possible, and to treat the material as a waste where it is warranted. The responsibilities for management and oversight are being identified, with specific recommendations for policy and actions required, including review, modification and introduction of new regulations where required.

Report:

Background

The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change has taken the lead role in an inter-ministerial review of the provincial position in the handling of excess soil. Excess soil, or fill material, has become an issue in and around the Greater Toronto Area. The GRCA has been dealing with this issue, along with our member municipalities for some time now. GRCA has a guide for staff use when considering large fill proposals. Initial discussions with municipalities in 2011 resulted in a guide being approved for staff use in 2012. Conservation Ontario has an active group monitoring this issue, which GRCA is part of, and they have coordinated the position of Conservation Authorities when providing input to the province. In addition the GRCA sits in a Large Fill group with the City of Hamilton. Staff have engaged with various other municipalities to address specific questions or issues.

The Province had issued "Management of Excess Soil – A Guide for Best Management Practices" in January 2014 in response to increased concerns from municipalities, conservation authorities and others. This paper was a guidance document that made recommendations, such as having a soil management plan, and employing "qualified persons" but did not address legislative deficiencies that allow for continued operation of some sites without adequate and appropriate supervision. Comments

at the time suggested that the guide was not adequate and that a further review should be undertaken as voluntary compliance was not an effective management tool.

Following release of the Provincial guide, staff reviewed the GRCA guideline and provided an update to the Board that was approved in 2014. As there was little change in the tools available, we refined, but did not materially change the guide staff use in reviewing permit applications.

Conservation Ontario and certain conservation authorities have been providing comments to the provincial review of this issue, including written comments and attendance at listening sessions. The province posted a proposed policy framework to the Environmental Bill of Rights on January 26th, 2016 inviting comments by March 26th 2016. Staff intend to work with Conservation Ontario to get comments submitted, and to submit comments directly from the GRCA as well.

Proposed Excess Soil Management Policy Framework Review

The proposed policy framework very closely reflects the comments provided to the province over the past few years. There is a clear direction to place responsibility on the owners of source sites. Where possible, re-use is encouraged, where the soil quality is compromised, such as that from some brownfield sites, excess may be declared “waste” and treated accordingly. These new directions will require some new and some changes to existing regulation. Additional record keeping has been identified as a key component of the soil management system to achieve transparency with the management of the material throughout the transfer from source site, through potential intermediate storage sites to the eventual deposition site. In addition, a new regulation is required to identify a “Qualified Person” who would be responsible for determining the soil quality, ensuring a soil management plan is developed and that the plan is implemented. Responsibility for the material would remain with the source site during the entire process. That would allow for tracking and assigning responsibility for soil that is not appropriately handled.

The Conservation Ontario Large Fill working group has suggested that an excess soil management plan could be linked to building permits and Planning Act approvals to provide greater provincial and municipal oversight. Environmental Compliance Certificates for interim storage and for soil treatment sites or facilities may be required for temporary storage to promote remediation of soil to protect the environment and public health.

The framework recommends review of the Municipal Act to remove restrictions on municipal site alteration regulations that currently do not allow application of municipal site alteration bylaws where conservation authority regulations are applied. This is a key recommendation supported by conservation authorities as this provision has led to considerable conflict with municipalities as issues considered by conservation authorities do not cover the full suite of concerns from a municipal perspective.

In addition, the province will consider amendments to various other pieces of legislation that may be beneficial, such as allowing excess soil in aggregate licensed areas under certain circumstances, and developing an educational program for the industry and ways to improve compliance and enforcement with Conservation Authorities Act requirements.

There is a renewed emphasis to consider excess soil as a resource and to plan for re-use whenever possible. This may include municipal re-use strategies, or soil banking for future use. Market based mechanisms for re-use are being considered in the proposed framework.

Comments

The proposed framework has incorporated the majority of the comments provided to the province by Conservation Ontario and the GRCA. Staff are particularly pleased with the commitment to review the Municipal Act and Conservation Authorities Act exclusion which has led to a disjointed management scheme. In addition, we believe that identifying the source site as a responsible party, with regulations and provincial intent to administer the process, will allow for a coordinated and comprehensive program to track and use excess soil.

The priorities and timelines suggested are attached to this report.

One area that was not addressed is the lack of commitment on the part of the province to consider funding for monitoring and compliance activities that are required of conservation authorities. While this issue is broader than excess soil management, it is a contributory component of program delivery costs.

Staff recommend that the following key points be presented to the Province to consider when developing a work plan to implement the proposed Excess Soil Management Policy Framework:

- The Grand River Conservation Authority supports the proposed initiative to address the issue of excess soil movement in a comprehensive policy framework.
- There should be a clear delineation of the responsibility for management of excess soil, from source site to final deposition, with appropriate guidelines and enforcement procedures.
- There should be a single point of responsibility for administration and monitoring of excess soil management, and the responsible party should be able to consider all potential impacts (environmental, social, economic).
- Monitoring and compliance are required to provide confidence in the system.
- Costs for administration, monitoring and enforcement of the Conservation Authorities Act need to be considered and means for recovery of costs identified in the strategy.

Financial implications:

Not applicable

Other department considerations:

Resource Planning, Engineering, and Natural Heritage staff are involved in the review and administration of applications and violations involving large fill operations.

Prepared by:

Fred Natolochny
Supervisor of Resource Planning

Approved by:

Nancy Davy
Director of Resource Management

6.0 PRIORITIES AND TIMELINE

The actions outlined in the proposed framework will be prioritized based on feedback heard through consultation. The Ministry would work with its partner ministries, industry and qualified persons to follow through on a number of actions over the next year and into the future, including the following potential actions which are either already underway or would be initiated in the near future:

PROPOSED ACTION	Currently Underway	Short-term (2016)	Longer-term
1. MOECC to work with partner ministries to develop a new regulation under the EPA requiring larger and/or riskier <i>source sites</i> to develop and implement excess soil management plans certified by a Qualified Person and made available to MOECC and local authorities.		X	
2. MMAH and MOECC, could require proof of an Excess Soil Management Plan for issuance of certain building permits.			X
3. MMAH and MOECC, to promote linking requirements for <i>excess soil management</i> to applicable Planning Act approvals through guidance			X
4. MOECC to work with Qualified Persons on <i>excess soil management</i> guidance.	X		
5. MOECC to clarify when waste approvals apply to <i>excess soil processing sites</i> and prescribe requirements for temporary storage sites.		X	
6. MMAH with MOECC to consider approaches that would encourage municipalities to identify appropriate areas (e.g. industrial) for <i>excess soil</i> storage and processing to encourage local re-use, to be achieved through ongoing updates to the provincial land use planning framework, including the coordinated review of provincial plans.	X		
7. MMAH and MNRF to consider amendments to legislation to remove restrictions on site alteration by-laws in conservation authority regulated areas.	X		
8. MMAH and MOECC to develop educational materials respecting receiving sites, including larger (commercial) sites, to inform municipalities in the development or updating of by-laws.		X	
9. MMAH and MNRF to explore, with partners, legislative and non-legislative ways to improve compliance and enforcement with Municipal Act and Conservation Authorities Act requirements.	X		
10. MNRF to consider requiring record keeping for fill being brought to licensed and permitted aggregate sites, through the current review of the Aggregate Resources Act	X		
11. OMAFRA and MOECC, to develop best-practice guidance for farmers to limit impacts of the importation of soil onto farmland.	X		
12. MOECC to develop approaches and standards for re-use of <i>excess soil</i> that provide for environmental protection and sustainable re-use of <i>excess soil</i> .		X	X
13. MOECC to develop clear guidance to inform requirements on testing of <i>excess soil</i> .			X
14. MOECC to develop guidance for smaller, lower risk source or receiving projects or sites.			X

PROPOSED ACTION	Currently Underway	Short-term (2016)	Longer-term
15. MMAH with MOECC to identify opportunities to encourage municipalities to develop soil re-use strategies as part of planning for growth and development (e.g. official plans, master planning) through ongoing updates to the provincial land use planning framework, including the coordinated review of provincial plans.	X		
16. MOECC to develop guidance for the consideration of <i>excess soil</i> in the environmental assessment processes that govern large infrastructure and other development projects.			X
17. Province to support pilot projects identifying opportunities and procedures for <i>excess soil</i> re-use		X	
18. MOECC to integrate and align various aspects of provincial policy including Regulation 347 (Waste) and O. Reg. 153/04.		X	
19. Province, including MOECC, MTO and MEDEL, to review and update existing guidance for provincial projects (e.g. transportation and infrastructure) to ensure alignment.			X
20. MOECC to develop a stakeholder group (and potential sub-working groups) to provide input on proposed policies, technical matters, guidance and implementation, including coordination with external programs.		X	
21. Industry and MOECC will jointly investigate approaches to program delivery, e.g. like the UK CL:AIRE model, that promote market-based mechanisms to encourage the reuse of excess soil.		X	

**Minister
Responsible for
Seniors Affairs**

6th Floor
400 University Avenue
Toronto ON M7A 2R9
Tel.: (416) 314-9710

**Ministre délégué
aux Affaires des
personnes âgées**

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400, avenue University
Toronto ON M7A 2R9
Tél.: (416) 314-9710



April 2016

Dear Friends,

It is my pleasure to invite you to submit a nomination for the Senior Achievement Award.

Each year, the program recognizes extraordinary seniors who, after the age of 65, have made significant contributions to their community and/or province.

To make a nomination:

1. Visit ontario.ca/honoursandawards and click on the Senior Achievement Award link.
2. Download the appropriate PDF form.
3. Read the eligibility criteria and instructions carefully.
4. Fill out the form and submit it with your supporting material. Instructions for submitting your nomination can be found on the website under the "How to Nominate" section.

The deadline for nominations is June 15, 2016.

Did you know that June is Seniors' Month in Ontario? This year's theme is "Seniors Making a Difference." Take this opportunity to showcase how seniors are making a difference in your community! For more information about Seniors' Month, visit ontario.ca/seniorsmonth.

If you have questions or require a copy of the nomination form to be mailed to you, contact the Ontario Honours and Awards Secretariat:

Email: ontariohonoursandawards@ontario.ca
Phone: 416 314-7526
Toll-free: 1 877-832-8622
TTY: 416 327-2391

Thank you in advance for taking the time to consider putting forward the name of a special senior in your community.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mario Sergio". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

The Honourable Mario Sergio
Minister

**Minister
Responsible for
Seniors Affairs**

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Toronto ON M7A 2R9
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**Ministre délégué
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Avril 2016

Madame, Monsieur,

J'ai le plaisir de vous inviter à présenter une candidature au **Prix d'excellence de l'Ontario pour les personnes âgées.**

Chaque année, le programme rend hommage aux aînés extraordinaires qui, après l'âge de 65 ans, ont apporté une contribution exceptionnelle à leur communauté et / ou de la province.

Pour présenter une candidature :

1. Rendez-vous sur le site ontario.ca/distinctionsetprix et cliquez sur le lien du au Prix d'excellence de l'Ontario pour les personnes âgées.
2. Téléchargez la version PDF appropriée du formulaire de mise en candidature.
3. Lisez attentivement les critères d'admissibilité et les instructions.
4. Remplissez le formulaire et soumettez-le avec vos documents d'appui. Les instructions sur la façon de présenter vos documents sont fournies sur le site Web.

La date limite pour la présentation des candidatures est le 15 juin 2016.

Saviez-vous que juin est le Mois des personnes âgées en Ontario? Le thème de cette année est « Les personnes âgées font la différence ». Profitez de cette occasion pour mettre en valeur la façon dont les aînés font une différence dans votre communauté! Pour plus d'informations sur Mois des personnes âgées, visitez ontario.ca/moisdespersonnesagees.

Pour toute question ou si vous avez besoin qu'un exemplaire du formulaire de mise en candidature vous soit envoyé par la poste, contactez le Secrétariat des distinctions et prix de l'Ontario :

Courriel : ontariohonoursandawards@ontario.ca

Téléphone : 416 314-7526

Sans frais : 1 877 832-8622

ATS : 416 327-2391

Je vous remercie d'avance de prendre le temps de songer à proposer le nom d'une personne âgée exceptionnelle de votre collectivité, et je vous prie de croire à l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Le ministre,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mario Sergio".

L'honorable Mario Sergio



RECU/RECEIVED
11-04-2016

Laurie Scott, MPP
Haliburton-Kawartha Lakes-Brock

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April 7, 2016

Mayor Darren White
Township of Melancthon
157101 Highway 10
Melancthon, ON L9V 2E6

Dear Mayor White,

I write to you today to ask you to support my efforts as MPP and PC Critic for Women's Issues, to call on the provincial government to take immediate steps to combat human trafficking in Ontario and to raise public awareness of this horrid crime.

Human trafficking is a heinous crime that has been referred to as nothing short of modern day slavery. It is one of the fastest growing crimes, and starts and stays in Canada – over 90 percent of victims are Canadian-born. Worse, Ontario is a major hub for human trafficking in Canada, as the proximity to cities along the Highway 401 corridor provides an accessible thoroughfare for traffickers, and the ability to keep victims isolated. Victims are lured over the internet, meaning that this crime is in our neighbourhoods, our communities and our towns.

Victims – predominantly girls averaging the age of 14, and shockingly as young as 11 – are lured into a nightmare that they can almost never escape on their own. Traffickers recruit, transport, harbour and control the girl next door for sexual exploitation or forced labour.

On February 18, 2016, the Legislative Assembly of Ontario unanimously supported Bill 158 on Second Reading, which aims to take immediate steps against human trafficking in Ontario.

The bill provides as follows:

- Declare February 22nd as Human Trafficking Awareness Day in Ontario;
- Allow for an application to be brought by a parent of a trafficking victim under the age of 18, a trafficking victim aged 18 or over or an authorized agent such as Covenant House to obtain a protection order from a judge to prohibit the trafficker from contacting or approaching the victim. Such an order would remain in place for a minimum of three years;

- Create a tort or civil action of human trafficking, allowing victims to sue their traffickers for damages and an accounting of profits; and
- Amend the definition of “sex offender” under *Christopher’s Law (Sex Offender Registry)*, 2000 to include criminal offences for trafficking of victims under the age of 18 years.

In May of last year, I also received unanimous support for a motion asking the Government of Ontario to immediately create a provincial task force to combat human trafficking in Ontario.

The task force would have a similar structure and funding model to the Guns and Gangs Task Force. A multi-jurisdictional task force made up of specially-trained police officers, Crown prosecutors, judges, and frontline workers would coordinate information sharing, and collaboratively work to apprehend criminals and rescue victims. Training and education would also have to be specialized not only for law enforcement and the justice system, but for victims’ services, health care workers, schools and businesses.

The task force was endorsed by the Select Committee on Sexual Violence and Harassment, which I had the honour of co-chairing.

The two recommendations are as follows:

57. The Ontario government provide resources for the development of a coordinated approach to help victims of human trafficking, allowing providers of support services and the criminal justice system to share information and work collaboratively.

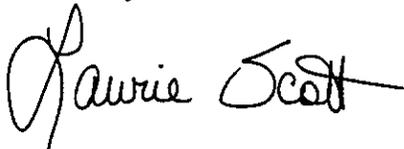
58. The Ontario government develop a multi-ministerial, province-wide strategy on human trafficking.

Ontario is far behind other provinces when it comes to combatting human trafficking and taking significant action. For instance, in Manitoba, they have enacted legislation as far back as 2012, which has seen multiple victims rescued and traffickers put behind bars for breaching protection orders.

I ask that you and your council members consider putting forward a resolution to support the following attached draft resolution.

I look forward to your support.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Laurie Scott". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Laurie Scott, MPP
Haliburton-Kawartha Lakes-Brock

**Municipal Resolution on Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force
and Bill 158, *Saving the Girl Next Door Act, 2016***

WHEREAS human trafficking is a heinous crime that has been referred to as modern day slavery; and

WHEREAS traffickers recruit, transport, harbour and control the girl next door for sexual exploitation or forced labour; and

WHEREAS it is one of the fastest growing crimes that starts and stays in Canada, targeting victims – 90 percent of which are Canadian-born and predominantly female, averaging the age of 14; and

WHEREAS Ontario is a major hub of human trafficking in Canada, and victims are lured, manipulated and coerced, often over the internet from every part of Ontario; and

WHEREAS human trafficking is in our neighbourhoods and our communities;

THEREFORE BE IT resolved that the Council of (name of municipality) support Bill 158, *Saving the Girl Next Door Act, 2016*, support MPP Laurie Scott's motion for a multi-jurisdictional and coordinated task force of law enforcement agencies, Crown prosecutors, judges, victims' services and frontline agencies; and

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to all Members of Provincial Parliament and municipalities.

Recolour Grey – A 20-Year Vision for Grey County

Notice of Special Meeting of County Council

What should Grey County look like in 5, 10 or even 20 years?
What should Grey County's priorities be for growth and development?

Recolour Grey is the name of Grey County's five-year review of the County Official Plan. It challenges everyone to think 20 years into the future and envision the County the way that you want to see it.

Share your vision at the Recolour Grey launch event on:

Thursday, May 19th
7:00 p.m. in Grey County Council Chambers
595 9th Avenue East in Owen Sound

We're listening

Tell us about your ideas and the changes you want to see to the Grey County Official Plan. This event is only the start of the conversation. We'll be active in the community this year attending events and asking people to share their vision of Grey County.

Can't make it to the meeting?
Send your comments and ideas to
planning@grey.ca or this address:

County of Grey
595 9th Avenue East
Owen Sound, ON N4K 3E3

Let us come to you

Want someone to speak at one of your events? Email planning@grey.ca to discuss opportunities, or call (519) 376-2205.

Stay connected

Keep informed and join the conversation online. Follow @RecolourGrey on Twitter and like RecolourGrey on Facebook. You can also sign up for the newsletter on Grey.ca/RecolourGrey. We'll let you know about updates, events and activities, draft documents, meeting notices and other activities.

This meeting will be held in accordance with Section 26 of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P. 13. DATED AT Owen Sound this 8th and 15th day of April, 2016.

Info 7 -

APR 21 2016

Denise Holmes

From: McCredie, Tristin (MAH) <Tristin.McCredie@ontario.ca>
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2016 12:59 PM
To: Undisclosed recipients:
Subject: FW: Ontario to Introduce Ranked Ballot Option for Municipal Elections

Good afternoon everyone,

I wanted to circulate the news release (below) regarding the announcement of the introduction of the proposed amendments to the Municipal Elections Act.

Kind regards,

Tristin McCredie

Municipal Advisor

Municipal Services Office – Central Region, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing

777 Bay Street, 13th Floor, Toronto, Ontario

T: 416-585-7356 or 1-800-668-0230

Email: tristin.mccredie@ontario.ca

From: Ontario News [mailto:newsroom@ontario.ca]
Sent: April 4, 2016 12:43 PM
To: McCredie, Tristin (MAH)
Subject: Ontario to Introduce Ranked Ballot Option for Municipal Elections



Newsroom

News Release

Ontario to Introduce Ranked Ballot Option for Municipal Elections

April 4, 2016

Province to Introduce Legislation to Modernize Municipal Elections

Ontario will introduce changes today to the Municipal Elections Act that would, if passed, modernize municipal elections and provide the option of using ranked ballots in future municipal elections.

Between May and July 2015, Ontario consulted on potential changes to the Municipal Elections Act and received more than 3,400 submissions. Most submissions were from members of the public and supported giving municipalities the option of using ranked ballots in future elections, which would allow a voter to rank candidates in order of preference. The option to use ranked ballots would begin for the 2018 municipal elections.

QUOTES

"These proposals clarify the rules for voters and allow for more choice in how to run elections, including the option of using ranked ballots. Thank you to everyone who shared their feedback with us."

— *Ted McMeekin, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing*

CONTACTS

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Communications
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Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
<http://www.ontario.ca/municipal>

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To: dholmes@melanctontownship.ca
From: tristin.mccredie@ontario.ca

Message Score: 1
My Spam Blocking Level: High

High (60): Pass
Medium (75): Pass
Low (90): Pass

[Block](#) this sender

[Block](#) ontario.ca

This message was delivered because the content filter score did not exceed your filter level.

Proposed Amendments to the Municipal Elections Act

April 4, 2016 12:30 P.M.

The government intends to introduce legislative amendments to the Municipal Elections Act that would, if passed, give municipalities the option of using ranked ballots in future municipal elections.

The Municipal Elections Act, 1996 sets out rules for electors and candidates, and roles for municipal clerks and councils in municipal and school board elections in Ontario. The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing reviews the Municipal Elections Act after each Ontario municipal election to determine if it meets the needs of Ontario communities.

A public review of the Municipal Elections Act took place between May 2015 and July 2015. Through this review, the province received more than 3,400 submissions from the public, municipal councils and staff from across the province. The proposed changes respond to the concerns heard during the review.

A summary of the results of the public consultation can be read [online](#).

Ranked Ballot Voting

The proposed changes to the Municipal Elections Act would, if passed, give municipalities the authority to pass a by-law to use ranked ballot voting, beginning in the 2018 municipal elections. Ranked ballots would allow a voter to rank candidates in order of preference.

The proposed legislation would address items such as consulting with the public before a municipality decides to implement ranked ballots, how votes in a ranked ballot election would be counted, and which offices on a municipal council may be elected using ranked ballots. The framework and details for ranked ballot elections would be set out in regulation.

Election Calendar

The government is proposing to shorten the municipal election campaign period by 120 days. Candidates would be able to register between May 1 and the fourth Friday in July instead of January 1 to the second Friday in September in the year of the election. Shortening the length of the nomination period would give municipalities more time to prepare ahead of the election, should they choose to use ranked ballots. Ontario currently has the longest nomination period of any province. These changes respond to feedback heard during the review about the length of the campaign period and campaign fatigue.

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Ranked Ballots

[Email this page](#)

Ontario has committed to providing municipalities with the option of using ranked ballots in future elections, starting in 2018, as an alternative to the current system.

Ranked ballots allow a voter to rank candidates in order of preference --first choice, second choice, third choice, etc. -- instead of just voting for one candidate. See an example of a [ranked ballot election here](#).

There are different degrees to which ranked ballots could be used. For example, some municipalities in other countries use ranked ballots for all of council. Some other municipalities use ranked ballots for only the mayor or head of council while the rest of council is elected using a first past the post system.

Please note that ranked ballots are not being considered for school boards. If a municipality decided to use ranked ballots to elect council positions, voters would still use the current voting method to vote for school board trustee.

Municipal Choice

Municipalities already have a lot of flexibility in the way they run their elections. Introducing ranked ballots as an option for municipalities would add to the range of options available to decide how we elect local representatives.

Every municipality must have a council of at least five members, but municipalities may decide to have more than five members.

Municipalities can also make decisions about how to structure their council. For example, many municipalities divide their territory into wards (often determined by population) and each ward elects one or more representatives to council.

Some municipalities do not use wards and choose to elect their entire council at-large. Others use a combination of wards and at-large representatives.

Municipalities also have a number of choices in the way voting works. Municipalities can make decisions on how voters cast their ballots. By default, Ontario voters vote in municipal elections in person at their voting place. However, the Municipal Elections Act allows municipalities to decide to use alternative voting methods to cast ballots and many municipalities have decided to do so. For example, in many municipalities, voters may have the option of voting online, by mail or via telephone.

Why Ranked Ballots?

Ranked ballots have the potential to give voters a greater say in who is elected and increase voter engagement.

As an example of how ranked ballots work, let's assume you voted for three candidates, you marked a "1" next to your first choice candidate's name, a "2" next to your second choice, and a "3" next to your third choice. If your first choice candidate is eliminated, ranked ballots take into account the next choices on your ballot. This helps to ensure that the winning candidate(s) receive support from a majority of voters more often.

By giving voters more choice, ranked ballots may also:

- reduce strategic voting, which may occur when a voter decides not to pick their first choice candidate in an election because they think their first choice candidate may not win the election
- reduce negative campaigning — since voters can rank multiple candidates, there is an incentive for candidates to appeal to voters not just as a first preference vote, but also to gain a high ranking from supporters of other candidates
- encourage more candidates to remain in the race until voting day, since the threat of "splitting the vote" between like-minded candidates is reduced

There are two kinds of elections that are used in Ontario municipalities: single-member elections and multi-member elections.

Single-member elections are elections where only one candidate will win, such as:

- Elections for mayor
- A ward election where one person will be elected to represent the ward

Multi-member elections are elections where more than one candidate will win a seat, such as:

- When council members are elected at large
- A ward election where two or more people will be elected to represent the ward

In a ranked ballot election, there may be multiple rounds of counting before a candidate is declared the winner.

Single-member ranked ballot elections use a system called Ranked Choice Voting (RCV). Multi-member ranked ballot elections use a system called Single Transferrable Vote (STV).

An example of a ranked ballot election

Follow a ballot and learn what happens in a single-member and multi-member [ranked ballot election](#).

Counting Votes in a Ranked Ballot Election

Learn about ranked ballot elections, including how votes are [counted in single-member and multi-member elections](#).

Frequently Asked Questions

See answers to some [frequently asked questions](#) about ranked ballots.

Changing the voting system is a big decision for a municipality and its residents.

There are a number of ways municipalities can consult their residents about council decisions.

The public could also be given the ability to formally petition council to adopt ranked ballots and require that council hold a referendum to determine if voters support the use of ranked ballots.

The review asked about your views on how the public should be involved in municipal decision making on ranked ballots.

Submit

Submit

The deadline for public submissions and input was July 27, 2015.

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- LAST MODIFIED: MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 2015

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Follow Your Ballot: An example of a ranked ballot election

[Email this page](#)

Follow a ballot and learn what happens in a single-member and multi-member ranked ballot election.

Single-member election: an election where one candidate is elected

In this election, you are being asked to vote on the kind of fruit that will be served as a snack.

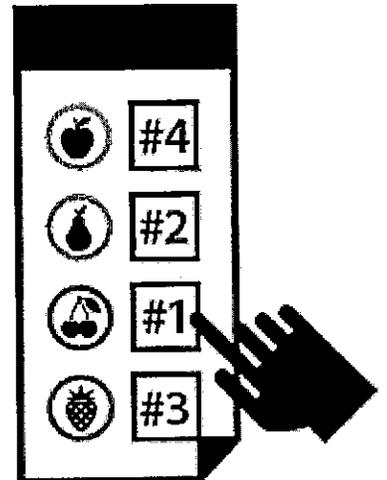
Ranking the ballot

With ranked ballots you can rank your choices from your most preferred to least preferred option. You rank the choices as follows:

- Cherry 1
- Pear 2
- Strawberry 3
- Apple 4

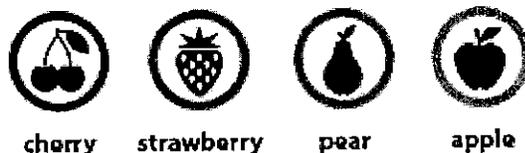
Calculate the threshold to be elected

Thirty people voted, and only one fruit can be chosen. Sixteen votes are needed for a fruit to be elected (50 per cent of 30 votes is 15 votes, plus one makes it a majority).



Count the first choice votes

After the ballots are distributed according to first choices, the vote count looks like this:



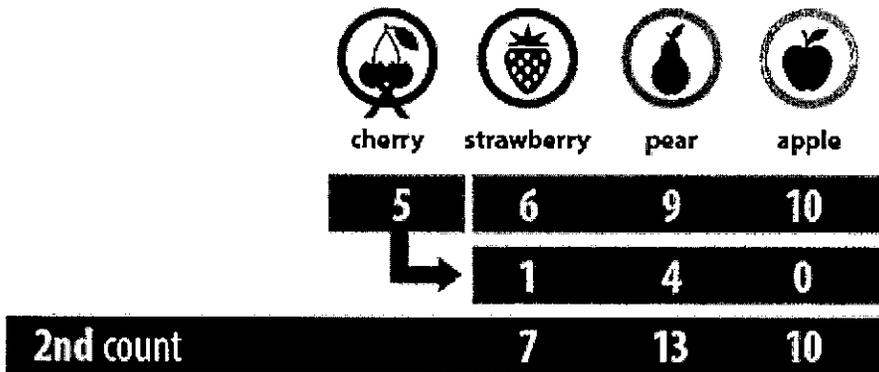
1st count	5	6	9	10
------------------	----------	----------	----------	-----------

None of the fruits has received enough votes to be elected.

Eliminate the option in last place and redistribute those ballots to other candidates

Your first choice, Cherry got the fewest votes. Your ballot will now be given to your second choice, Pear. (The ballots of everyone else who voted for Cherry as their first choice will also be redistributed to their second choices).

After the 5 Cherry ballots are distributed, the new vote count is:

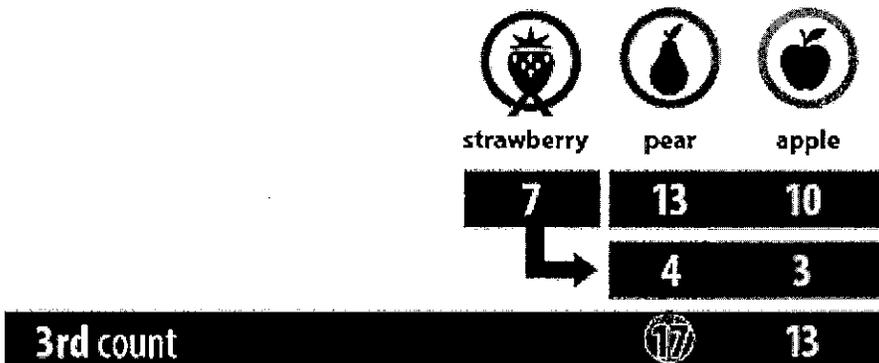


After the second round of counting, none of the fruits has received enough votes to be elected.

Drop the last place and redistribute those ballots

Strawberry now has the fewest votes. Your ballot stays with your second choice, Pear.

After the 7 Strawberry ballots are redistributed, the new vote count is:



Pear is elected with 17 votes. Even though your first choice didn't get elected, your ballot helped your second choice to win.

Multi-member Election: an election where more than one candidate is elected

In this election, you are being asked to vote on what new equipment should be installed in your neighbourhood park. Three pieces of equipment will be chosen out of a possible six.

Ranking the ballot

With ranked ballots you can rank your choices from your most preferred to least preferred option. You rank your choices as follows:

- Monkey bars 4
- Picnic Table 5
- Sandbox 3
- Slide 6

- Swings 1
- Treehouse 2

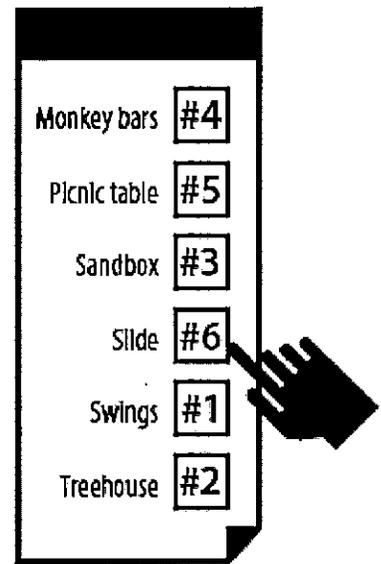
Calculate the threshold to be elected

In a multi-member ranked ballot election, the number of votes needed to be elected will depend on how many seats are being filled.

In this example, one hundred people voted, and three pieces of equipment will be chosen.

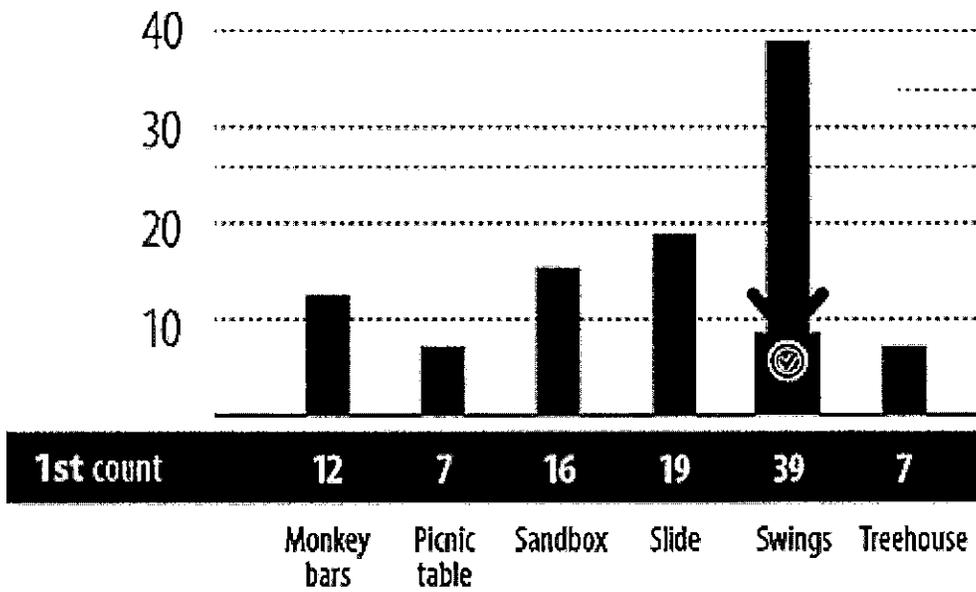
In order to be elected, a piece of playground equipment must earn twenty-six votes.

To do the math, one hundred votes divided by 4 (3 pieces of equipment will be chosen, plus one is 4) is 25 votes, plus one is 26.



Count the first choice votes

After the ballots are distributed according to first choices, the vote count looks like this:



13 votes surplus
26 votes to be elected



Swings has received more than 26 votes, and is declared the winner.

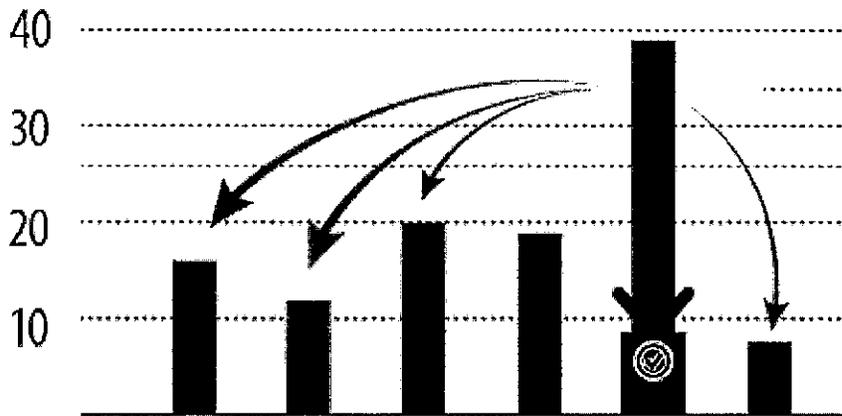
Distribute the surplus

Since the threshold is 26 votes, and Swings got 39 first choice votes, Swings got 13 more votes than is needed to be elected.

Swings has a surplus of 13 votes. Thirteen divided by 39 is one-third. This means that Swings only needed two-thirds of your vote (along with two-thirds of the vote of everyone else who had Swings as a first choice) to be elected.

The two-thirds of your vote that Swings needs to be elected will stay with Swings. The other one-third of your vote will be given to your second choice, Treehouse. Each ballot that had Swings as the first choice will give one-third of their vote to their second choice.

After the ballots are redistributed, the new vote count is:



13 surplus votes distributed
26 votes to be elected

2nd count	15.66	12	20	19	26	7.33
1st count	12	7	16	19	39	7
	Monkey bars	Picnic table	Sandbox	Slide	Swings	Treehouse

My vote: #3 #1 #2

	Round 1 total	Votes added	New total
Monkey Bars	12	11 ballots worth 1/3 each: 3.66 votes	15.66
Picnic Table	7	15 ballots worth 1/3 each: 5 votes	12
Sandbox	16	12 ballots worth 1/3 each: 4 votes	20
Slide	19	0 votes	19
Swings	39	- 39 ballots worth 1/3 each: -13 votes	26 elected
Treehouse	7	1 ballots worth 1/3 each: 0.33 votes	7.33

As it turns out, yours was the only ballot of the one hundred votes that chose Swings as the first choice and Treehouse as a second choice. Treehouse's vote total increased by one-third of a vote.

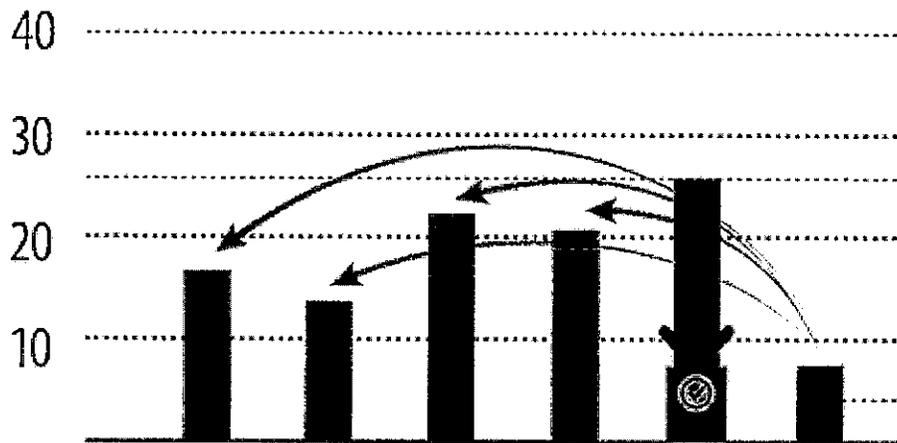
None of the candidates other than Swings has earned the 26 votes needed to be elected.

Drop the last place and redistribute those ballots

Treehouse got the fewest votes, so it is eliminated. Treehouse's votes are now redistributed. Your

one-third of a vote will be transferred to your third choice, Sandbox.

After the Treehouse votes are redistributed, the new vote count is:



26 votes to be elected

7.33 votes distributed

3rd count	16.66	14	22.33	21	26	x
2nd count	15.66	12	20	19	26	7.33
1st count	12	7	16	19	39	7

Monkey bars Picnic table Sandbox Slide Swings ~~Treehouse~~

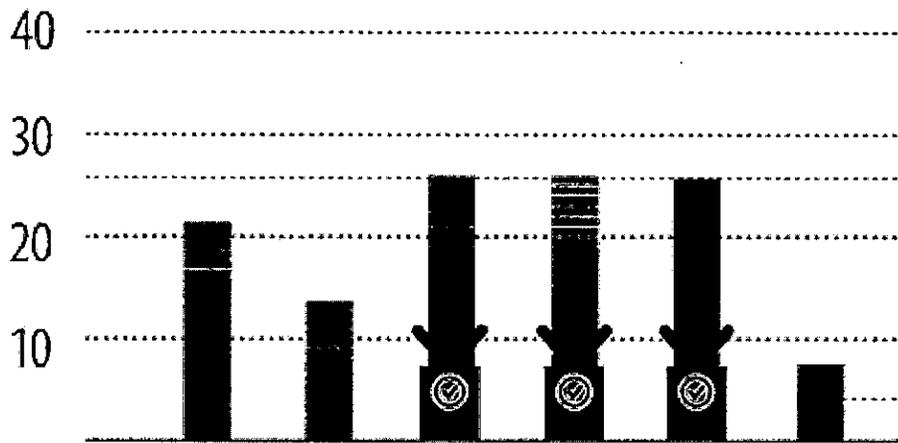
My vote: #3 #1 #2

	Round 2 total	Votes added	New total
Monkey Bars	15.66	1	16.66
Picnic Table	12	2	14
Sandbox	20	2.33	22.33
Slide	19	2	21
Swings	26 elected	0	26 elected
Treehouse	7.33	-7.33 votes redistributed	0

None of the other candidates has earned the 26 votes needed to be elected.

Drop the last place and redistribute those ballots

Picnic Table has the fewest votes, so it is now eliminated. Picnic Table’s votes are now redistributed according to their next choice.



26 votes to be elected

14 votes distributed

4th count	21.66	x	26.33	26	26	x
3rd count	16.66	14	22.33	21	26	x
2nd count	15.66	12	20	19	26	7.33
1st count	12	7	16	19	39	7

Monkey bars ~~Picnic table~~ Sandbox Slide Swings ~~Treehouse~~

My vote: #3 #1 #2

	Round 3 total	Votes added	New total
Monkey Bars	16.66	5	21.66
Picnic Table	14	-14	0
Sandbox	22.33	4	26.33 elected
Slide	21	5	26 elected
Swings	26 elected	0	26 elected
Treehouse	0	0	0

Sandbox and Slide have each earned 26 votes, so they have reached the threshold to be elected.

Recall that in this election, three pieces of equipment were to be elected out of a possible six. Since three candidates have reached the threshold, the counting stops.

The three winning candidates are Sandbox, Slide and Swings.

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Counting Votes in a Ranked Ballot Election

[Email this page](#)

Learn how votes are counted in single-member and multi-member elections.

Counting the ballots in a single-member election

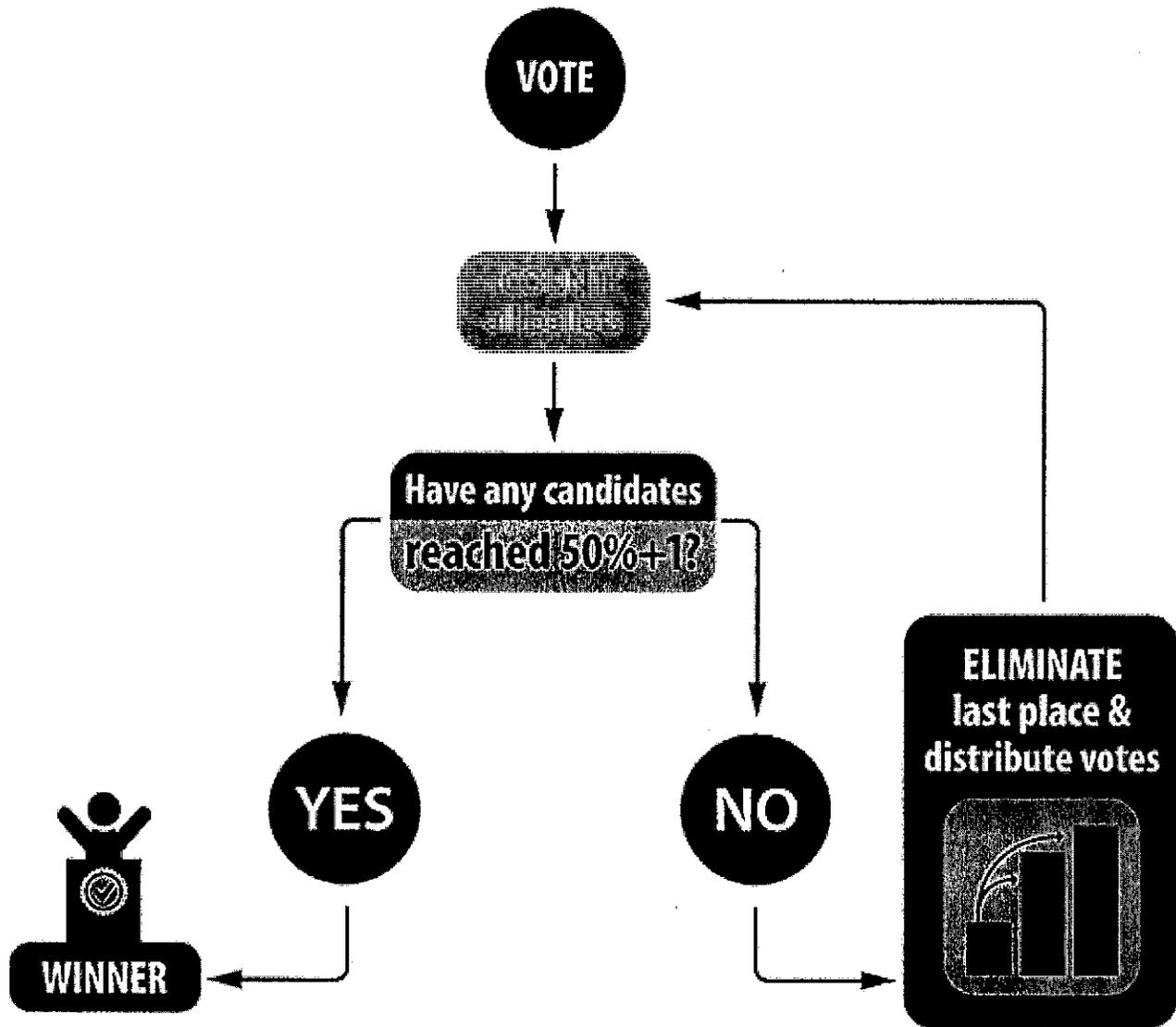
In order for a candidate to be elected in ranked ballot elections, they must receive a pre-determined number of votes.

In a **single-member ranked ballot election**, that number is 50 per cent of the total votes plus one (a simple majority).

First choice votes are counted for all of the candidates. If a candidate receives at least 50 per cent plus one votes, he or she is elected. If none of the candidates receives enough first choice votes, the candidate with the fewest votes is eliminated.

When a candidate is eliminated, their ballots are not disregarded. Instead each of the ballots is redistributed to one of the remaining candidates according to the next highest choice marked on the ballot.

If a candidate now has enough combined votes, he or she is elected. If none of the candidates receives enough votes to be elected, the candidate that now has the fewest votes is eliminated and those ballots are redistributed. This process continues until one candidate has enough votes to win.



In a single-member election, your first choice vote is always counted. Your second or third choices will only be counted if your earlier choice has been eliminated.

For more information and an example of how ranked ballot voting works see our [Follow Your Ballot](#) exercise.

Counting the ballots in a multi-member election

Multi-member elections are elections where more than one candidate is elected, such as:

- When council members are elected at large
- A ward election where two or more people will be elected to represent the ward

In a **multi-member ranked ballot election**, the number of votes needed to win will depend on the total number of candidates being elected.

The threshold would be calculated by dividing the number of votes cast by the total number of candidates being elected plus one, then adding one to make it a majority.

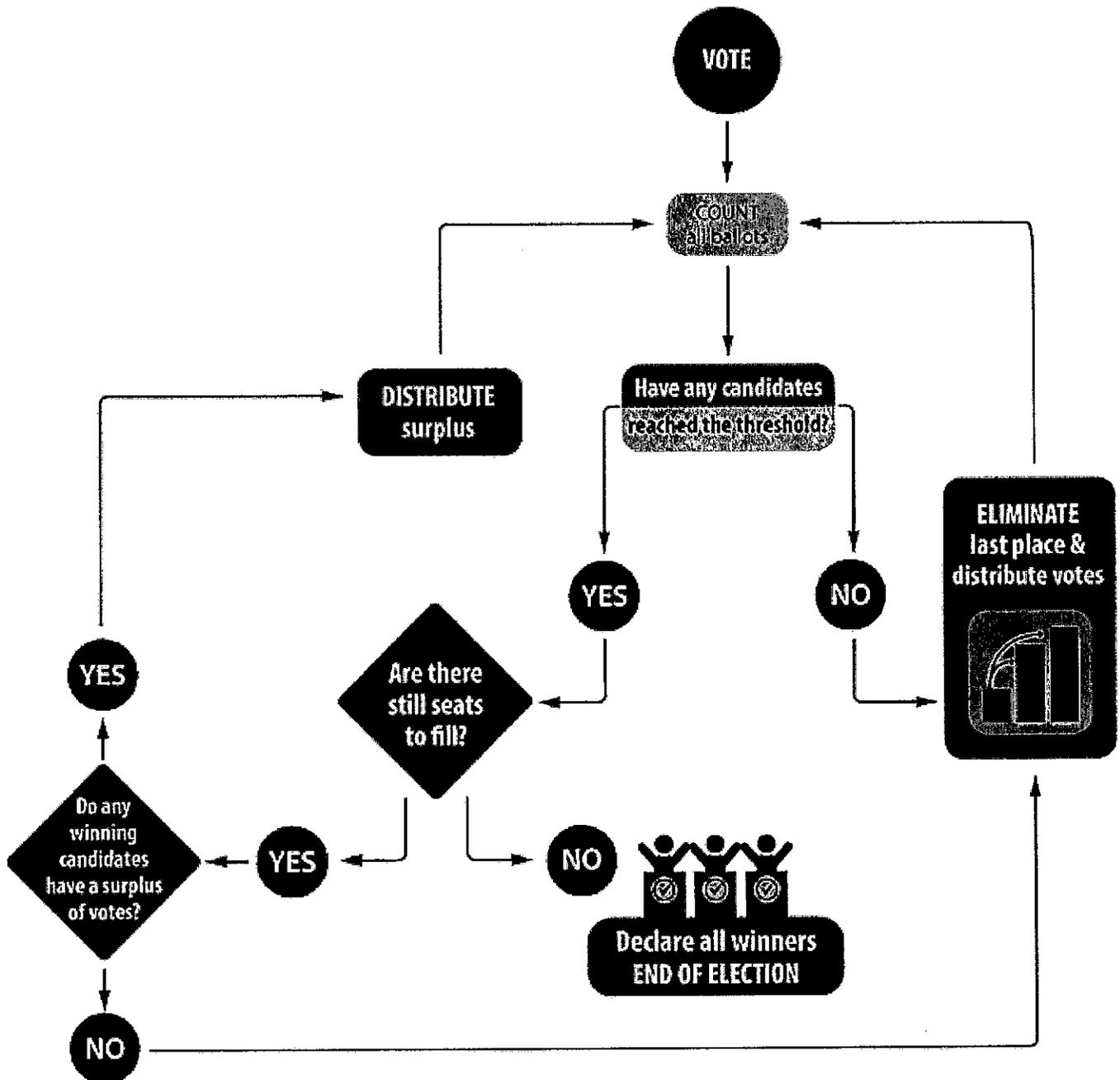
$$\text{Threshold} = \left(\frac{\text{number of votes cast}}{\text{number of candidates being elected} + 1} \right) + 1$$

2 seats: 33.33%+1

3 seats: 25%+1

4 seats: 20%+1

...and so on.



First choice votes are counted for all of the candidates. If none of the candidates receives enough first choice votes, the candidate with the fewest votes is eliminated. The ballots for the eliminated candidate are redistributed according to each voter's next choice, and those votes are added to the total votes for the remaining candidates. If a candidate now has enough combined votes, he or she is elected.

If a candidate receives more than the number of votes that they need to be elected, their surplus votes are redistributed according to each voter's next choice. This is to ensure that there are enough votes remaining to elect all candidates with the same threshold.

In a multi-member election, your first choice vote is always counted. Your second or third choices will only be counted if your earlier choice has been elected or eliminated.

For more information and an example of how ranked ballot voting works in multi-member elections see our [Follow Your Ballot](#) exercise.

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- LAST MODIFIED: WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 2015

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Frequently Asked Questions about Ranked Ballots

[Email this page](#)

1. What are ranked ballots?

Ranked ballots are used in voting systems in which voters are able to rank candidates based on their preference (i.e. first preference candidate, second preference candidate, etc.).

2. Would my municipality have to use ranked ballots?

No. Ontario is working on introducing changes to the Municipal Elections Act, which, if passed, would give municipalities the option to use ranked ballots in future municipal elections, starting in 2018, but ranked ballots would not be mandatory for municipalities.

3. Why has the government committed to allowing the use of ranked ballots?

We want to allow more choice in how municipal elections are run. Ranked ballots are an additional tool that would give municipalities more flexibility to meet the needs of their local communities.

4. When will the option to use ranked ballots be available to my municipality?

The proposal would give municipalities the option to begin using ranked ballots in the 2018 Ontario municipal elections.

Counting Votes

1. What happens if there is a tie?

Under the current voting system, ties are decided by lot (i.e. by putting the candidates' names in a hat or other container and drawing to see who will win). This method can also be used with ranked ballots.

2. What would happen if all my choices were eliminated?

If all the candidates that a voter had listed as their preferences were eliminated, their ballot would become "exhausted." Exhausted ballots would be removed from the count, as they could not be redistributed to any of the remaining candidates.

3. Would the ballots have to be counted by an electronic tabulator?

Ranked ballots can be counted manually or electronically. For instance, in their 2009 municipal election, Minneapolis, Minnesota counted all of the ballots cast in its first ranked ballot election by hand.

4. Why isn't the threshold in a multi-member election 50 per cent plus one, like it is for a single-member election?

Unlike a single-member election, the threshold is not 50 per cent plus one because it would not be possible for more than one candidate to receive more than half of the votes cast.

5. Why does the surplus have to be redistributed?

The surplus votes must be redistributed because, without doing so it may not be possible for any other candidate to reach the threshold of votes required to be elected.

6. How are candidates' surplus votes to be redistributed in a multi-member ranked ballot election?

In the event that a candidate receives more votes than the threshold (i.e. the number of votes required to be elected), they are declared a winner and their votes are redistributed to the other candidates. There are a few ways to redistribute these votes. One method is to calculate the percentage surplus received by the successful candidate. Every vote cast for that candidate is then redistributed to next preferences at a fraction of a vote equal to that percentage. This is necessary to ensure that enough votes remain in the count so that other candidates can meet the threshold.

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What We Heard

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Summary of Input: 2014 Municipal Elections Act Review

Introduction

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing reviews the Municipal Elections Act after each Ontario municipal election to determine if it meets the needs of Ontario communities. Over 3,400 submissions were received from the public, municipal councils and staff from across the province as part of the 60-day consultation period between May 28, 2015 and July 27, 2015.

As part of the consultation the ministry held a number of meetings with our partners, including the City of Toronto, the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) and municipal clerks across the province. Two working groups were formed to provide advice on technical issues:

- a ranked ballot working group, involving municipal clerks, ranked ballot experts and advocates and the Association of Municipalities of Ontario
- a municipal voters' list working group, involving the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation, the Association of Municipal Managers, Clerks and Treasurers of Ontario, government ministries and Elections Ontario.

This paper summarizes input received during the consultation process and is meant not to be comprehensive or reflect all submissions received. The input will be used to help ensure the Municipal Elections Act is able to meet the needs of Ontario communities while maintaining a fair election process. This report reflects the views expressed by those who participated in the review, and may not reflect the policies of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

Ranked Ballots

Most public input favoured allowing municipalities the option of using ranked ballots for future municipal elections. Many submissions stressed the importance of including a public consultation component in the ranked ballot framework.

Not all submissions from municipal councils addressed ranked ballots. Those that did were divided in support or opposition. Several council resolutions also took a neutral position and expressed interest in revisiting the issue once more information on ranked ballot processes and a framework are available for review.

Some common concerns raised about ranked ballot implementation were: ballot design and complexity, logistical challenges related to changing voting systems and challenges around voter education and understanding. Some submissions suggested a range of educational materials be

produced, including tools for municipalities considering ranked ballots for future elections.

Some input identified the importance of balancing clear, consistent provincial direction in the way ranked ballots are used across Ontario with a sufficient level of local flexibility. For example, several respondents recommended local decisions on whether to use ranked ballot technology and how to design the ballot.

Campaign Finance

Many submissions cited the need for greater clarity of campaign finance provisions, and suggested more definitions and simpler, clearer rules and prescribed forms.

Third Party Advertising

Input regarding third party advertising was varied. Some submissions asked for third party advertising to be banned and some supported the development of a framework to regulate third party advertising. Both the provincial and federal frameworks were cited as possible models upon which to build a municipal regulatory framework.

Accessibility

The most consistent recommendation for greater accessibility in municipal elections was to increase the use of alternative voting methods, including telephone and internet voting. Submissions also recommended further considerations for making campaign communications, events, and materials more accessible to continue to reduce barriers to participation in municipal elections.

Enforcement

Input emphasized the need to strengthen compliance with the Municipal Elections Act, including consistency in the way in which rules are interpreted (by candidates and compliance audit committees) and enforced by the courts.

Voters' List

The accuracy of the municipal voters' list was a common concern. Many submissions noted that an inaccurate voters' list causes significant challenges for voters, municipal staff and election administrators both leading up to and on voting day.

The most common suggestion was to look for new approaches to developing the municipal voters' list. A working group was formed to examine the voters' list as part of this review and will continue to evaluate and identify solutions for longer-term improvements.

Other Ideas

General recommendations received from the public, councils and municipal staff from across the province raised a number of other suggestions, including:

- shortening the municipal election campaign and nomination periods
- examining the requirements to become a candidate in order to help reduce the number of candidates who are not serious about running for election.

Next Steps

The ministry is assessing the input received during the consultation and is developing policy options to improve the Municipal Elections Act. The intention is to bring recommendations for amendments to



Township of North Frontenac

6648 Road 506
P.O. Box 97, Plevna, Ontario K0H 2M0
Tel: (613) 479-2231 or 1-800-234-3953, Fax: (613) 479-2352
www.northfrontenac.ca

April 13, 2016

All Municipalities
Via Email

Attention: All Municipalities within Ontario

Dear Clerks:

Re: Independent Electrical System Operator Review of Request for Proposal Process for the Award of Renewable Energy Contracts

Please be advised the Council of the Corporation of the Township of North Frontenac passed the following Resolution at the March 18, 2016 Council Meeting:
Moved by Councillor Good, Seconded by Councillor Inglis #155-16
WHEREAS the Independent Electrical System Operator has requested input on the RFP process used to award renewable energy contracts;

AND WHEREAS the government indicated that new contracts would be directed to willing host communities with the Minister of Energy indicating on March 7 that it would be 'almost impossible' for a contract to be granted under the current process without municipal agreement;

AND WHEREAS three of the five contracts announced on March 10 2016 did not have municipal support for the project;

AND WHEREAS the current process does not meet the government's standards for openness and transparency because municipal Councils are asked to support power projects based on little or no detail and further, the recipient municipalities are unable to determine the basis on which individual contracts were awarded;

AND WHEREAS the province has not demonstrated that renewable energy projects are of sufficient strategic importance in meeting Ontario's electricity generation requirements and/or carbon emission reduction targets to warrant the province taking action to override municipal decisions;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Council of the Township of North Frontenac requests:

1. That the Municipal Support Resolution become a mandatory requirement in the IESO process;
2. That the rules be amended to require that the resolution related to this support must be considered in an open Council meeting held after the community engagement meeting organized by the proponent;
3. That full details of the project, including siting of project elements and site consideration reports, are required to be made available at the community engagement meeting and to the Council before the resolution is considered;
4. That the terms of any municipal agreement related to the project also need be discussed in open Council and that such agreements cannot contain terms that limit the municipality's ability to exercise Municipal Act powers relative to the project;
5. That the process includes the requirement for the municipality to provide comments on the project directly to the IESO;
6. That any points for Aboriginal participation in a given power project be limited to the First Nation who has a comprehensive claim on the land where the project will be built;
7. That any announcement of the successful bidders includes an explanation of the points awarded to each bid.

AND THAT this Resolution be provided to the President of IESO; Minister of Energy; All Municipalities within the Province; Randy Hillier, MPP; and AMO.

AND THAT the Mayor is authorized to do a press release.

Carried

Please provide the Resolution to your Council for consideration of the request for support.

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

Yours truly,

Tara Mieske

Tara Mieske
Clerk/Planning Manager
TM/bh

**Minister
Responsible for
Seniors Affairs**

6th Floor
400 University Avenue
Toronto ON M7A 2R9

Tel.: (416) 314-9710
Fax: (416) 325-4787

**Ministre délégué
aux Affaires des
personnes âgées**

6^e étage
400, avenue University
Toronto ON M7A 2R9

Tél.: (416) 314-9710
Télééc.: (416) 325-4787



March, 2016

Dear Mayor or Reeve,

June marks the 32nd anniversary of Seniors' Month in Ontario. To recognize the important role seniors play in our communities, we will be celebrating this year under the theme of, "Seniors Making a Difference."

It's a fitting theme, given how our seniors have built our communities and continue to contribute their time and talents today in many ways.

It's important we all recognize their achievements, and what better way than by proclaiming June as Seniors' Month in your community. I am asking you to make this proclamation and have attached a sample to make it easier for your municipality to participate. We will be sending you promotional materials for Seniors' Month soon.

I would also like to encourage you to work with your MPP(s) to host Seniors' Month events in your community. We would be happy to help you promote your event on the Ontario Seniors' Secretariat website and on Twitter. Please send your event details to infoseniors@ontario.ca.

Last year we introduced Twitter to our seniors and we were impressed by their enthusiastic response to our online campaign. We plan to do more in 2016! Follow us [@OntSeniors](https://twitter.com/OntSeniors).

Each year, municipalities have the opportunity to pay tribute to one outstanding senior with the Senior of the Year Award. A certificate, provided by the Ontario government, is signed by Her Honour the Honourable Elizabeth Dowdeswell, Lieutenant Governor, myself as Minister Responsible for Seniors Affairs, and the local Head of Council. I encourage you to submit a nomination before April 30, 2016 and during Seniors' Month, showcase how your seniors are making a difference in your community. Throughout the month of June, I hope to visit a number of municipalities to help celebrate the achievement of local seniors.

For more information on these programs and other supports for seniors, you can visit www.ontario.ca/seniors.

Thank you for your consideration and your commitment to honour our seniors.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mario Sergio".

Mario Sergio, Minister

Enclosed: sample proclamation

Act 1-

APR 21 2016

Seniors' Month Proclamation

Seniors' Month June 1 – 30, 2016

WHEREAS Seniors' Month is an annual province-wide celebration;

WHEREAS seniors have contributed and continue to contribute immensely to the life and vibrancy of this community;

WHEREAS seniors continue to serve as leaders, mentors, volunteers and important and active members of this community;

WHEREAS their contributions past and present warrant appreciation and recognition and their stories deserve to be told;

WHEREAS the health and well-being of seniors is in the interest of all and further adds to the health and well-being of the community;

WHEREAS the knowledge and experience seniors pass on to us continues to benefit all;

I, Mayor _____, do hereby proclaim June 1-30, 2016 **Seniors' Month** in _____ and encourage all citizens to recognize and celebrate the accomplishments of our seniors.

Dated in the Mayor's Office on this _____ day of _____, 2016.

Mayor

Denise Holmes

From: Olah, Jennifer (MNRF) <Jennifer.Olah@ontario.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2016 12:01 PM
To: 'tsalkeld@nvca.on.ca'; Scott Burns; dholmes@melancthontownship.ca
Cc: Stewart, Sean D. (MNRF)
Subject: Niagara Escarpment Commission request for comments for file D/R/2015-2016/421 (16-421)
Attachments: 16-421 Request for comments 11-Apr-2016.pdf

Hi, all.

Please see attached request for comments regarding the above noted file. Please send your comments to Sean Stewart at Sean.D.Stewart@ontario.ca with a cc to me by May 2, 2016. No hard copies will follow.

Thank you.

Jennifer Olah
Niagara Escarpment Commission
232 Guelph Street
Georgetown ON L7G 4B1
Phone: 905-877-2490

Total Control Panel

[Login](#)

To: dholmes@melancthontownship.ca

Message Score: 1

High (60): Pass

From: jennifer.olah@ontario.ca

My Spam Blocking Level: High

Medium (75): Pass

Low (90): Pass

[Block](#) this sender

[Block](#) ontario.ca

This message was delivered because the content filter score did not exceed your filter level.

Niagara Escarpment Commission

232 Guelph St.
Georgetown, ON L7G 4B1
Tel: 905-877-5191
Fax: 905-873-7452
www.escarpment.org

Commission de l'escarpement du Niagara

232, rue Guelph
Georgetown ON L7G 4B1
No de tel. 905-877-5191
Télicopieur 905-873-7452
www.escarpment.org



Niagara Escarpment Commission
An agency of the Government of Ontario

April 11, 2016

Tim Salkeld, Resource Planner, Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority
Scott Burns, Director of Public Works and County Engineer, County of Dufferin
Craig Micks, (Acting) Road Superintendent, County of Dufferin, Town of Melancthon

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS

FILE NUMBER: D/R/2015-2016/421

APPLICANT: Erdulfo Mejia
AGENT: No agent
OWNER: Same as applicant

LOCATION: Part Lot 32, Concession 1 OS
825416 Melancthon Nottawasaga Town Line
Township of Melancthon, County of Dufferin

RELATED FILES: N/A

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT: To demolish an existing 1 storey, 59.36 sq m (639 sq ft) attached garage, and construct a 1 storey, 140.74 sq m (1515 sq ft) addition to an existing 172.8 sq m (1860 sq ft) single dwelling on a 1.53 ha (3.77 ac) lot.

The attached Development Permit application, which is summarized above, is being sent to you for your review. Your comments and recommendations are requested for the Niagara Escarpment Commission's consideration.

We request your comments by: **May 2, 2016**. If we do not receive your comments, we will assume you have no objection to the proposal. If you require additional time to provide comments, please call immediately.

If you require further information, please contact Sean Stewart, at 905-877-8581 or e-mail: sean.d.stewart@ontario.ca.

5. PROPERTY LOCATION

County/Region Dufferin Municipality Melancthon (former) Municipality Melancthon
Lot 32 Concession 2 and/or Lot _____ Plan _____
Civic Address # B25416 Street Address Melancthon Northway, Toronto
(Fire/Emergency #)

6. LOT INFORMATION

Lot Size _____ Frontage 374.60 Depth 374.18 - 486.26

7. SERVICING

Existing Road Frontage:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipal	<input type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> Right-of-Way	<input type="checkbox"/> Year-round
Proposed Road Frontage:	<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal	<input type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> Right-of-Way	<input type="checkbox"/> Year-round
Existing Water Supply:	<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal	<input type="checkbox"/> Communal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Well	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
Proposed Water Supply:	<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal	<input type="checkbox"/> Communal	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Well	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
Existing Sewage System:	<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal	<input type="checkbox"/> Communal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Septic	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
Proposed Sewage System:	<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal	<input type="checkbox"/> Communal	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Septic	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

8. EXISTING and PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Note: "Development" includes the construction of buildings and structures, alterations to the landscape, (e.g: placing fill, drainage alterations, pond construction or alteration), any change of use or new use (e.g: residential to commercial, new home business, etc). If additional space is required please include a separate attachment.

Existing Development: (describe)	Proposed Development: (describe)
Residential <u>Single dwellings shed</u>	<u>Residential addition</u>
Recreational _____	_____
Agricultural _____	_____
Commercial _____	_____
Other _____	_____
(e.g., Industrial, Institutional)	

9. EASEMENTS, COVENANTS, AGREEMENTS

Describe the type and terms of any easements, right-of-ways, covenants, agreements or other restrictions registered on or affecting the title of the property and/or attach a copy:

10. DATE OF PURCHASE

Date the property was purchased by the current owner: May 31 2014
Date the property will be purchased by the applicant (if purchasing from current owner): _____

Note regarding Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16:

Depending on the type or nature of the proposed development and/or the characteristics of the property, supporting information such as Environmental Impact Studies, Landscape Plans, Lighting Plans, Visual Assessments, Grading Plans, Erosion Control Plans, Slope Stability Studies, etc., may be required in support of the following information.

11. CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

PLEASE NOTE

Ground Floor Area is the total exterior measurements of any building, including attached garages and enclosed decks (as applicable).

Total Floor Area (i.e., total mass) is based on the exterior measurements of the building and includes the total of the ground floor area (including attached garages, etc), plus walkout basements, plus full or half second storeys, etc.

Maximum Height is measured from the lowest grade (e.g., walkout side), to the peak of the roof.

	Ground Floor Area (Exterior measurements)	Total Floor Area	# of Storeys	Maximum Height (to peak)	Use of structure
<i>Existing</i> Dwelling	1860	1860 1860	1	14' 4 1/2"	
Dwelling Addition	1515 sq ft	2,730	1	18' 5 3/4"	
Accessory Building 1					
Accessory Building 2					
Accessory Building Addition					
Other Building					
✓ Demolition (specify what structure)	244-241	639	1		

*If fill is required for any of the developments proposed above please provide details in Section 12 below.

12. ACCESSORY FACILITIES, STRUCTURES, FILLING, GRADING, etc.

(e.g: Driveways, Decks, Gazebos, Swimming Pools, Tennis Courts, Lighting, Signs, Wind Turbines, free-standing Solar Panels, Hydro Poles/Lines, Retaining Walls, Placement of Fill, Grading, Berms, Parking Areas, Tree/Site Clearing, etc.) (See next page for Ponds)

Describe and provide information such as: dimensions, size, height, amount of fill etc.

13. HOME BUSINESS, CHANGE OF USE, NEW USE

(e.g: Establishing a Home Business, Home Occupation, Home Industry or Bed and Breakfast business. Converting or changing the use, or establishing a new use on a property or within any dwelling building or structure on a property.)

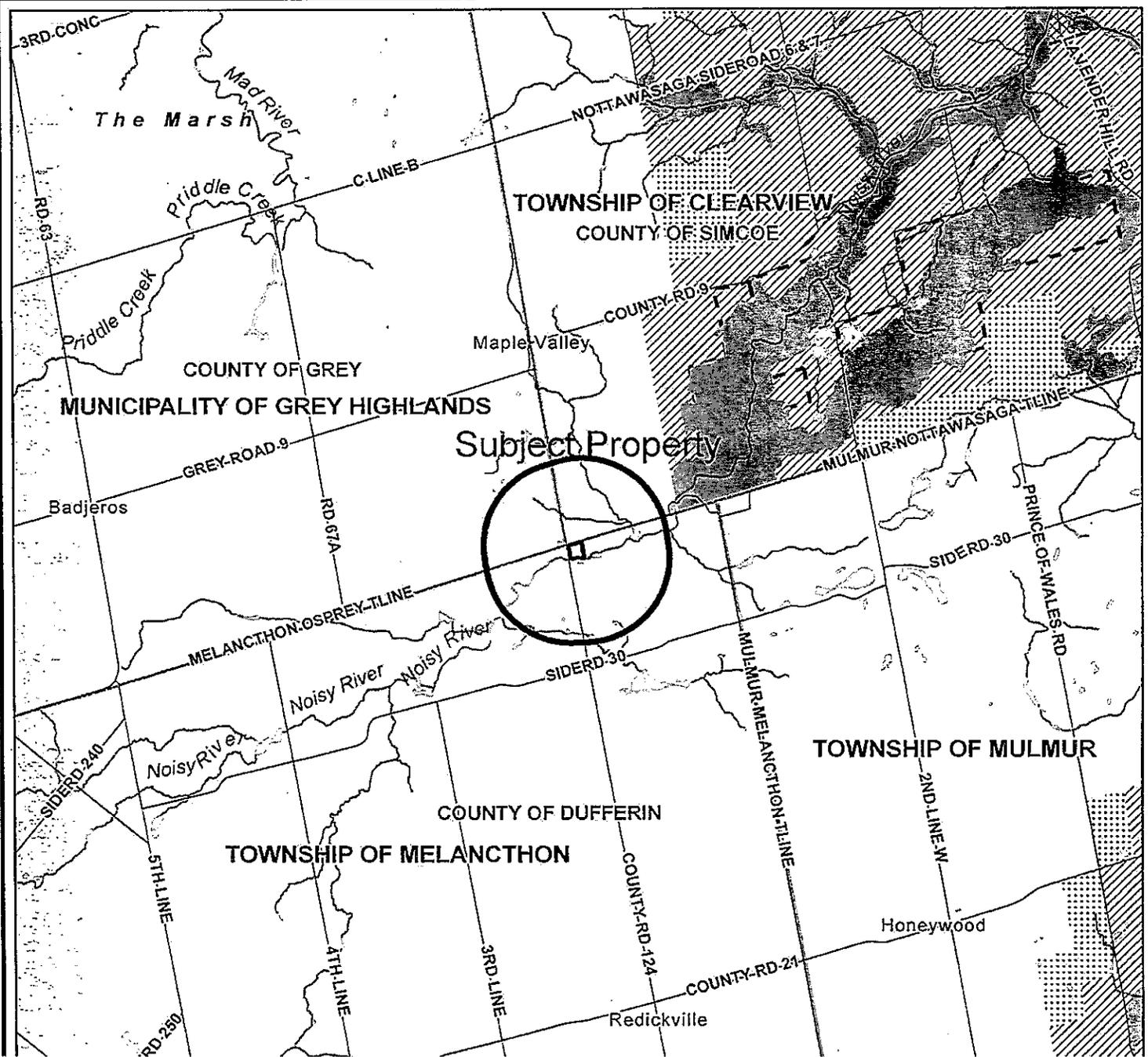
Describe the proposed business or new use and provide information such as:

Type of business or use, size or area of building &/or land to be occupied or altered by the use, construction or alteration details, number of employees, access, parking, storage details, sales, hours of operation, signage, etc.

Note: A separate, detailed, business overview or plan should be provided.

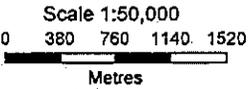
**Map 1A
Niagara Escarpment Plan**

MEJIA
File: D/R/2015-2016/421



- Subject Property
- Plan Designations**
- Escarpment Natural Area
- Escarpment Protection Area
- Escarpment Rural Area
- Minor Urban Centre
- Public Land (in Parks and Open Space System)
- Roads
- Waterbodies
- Watercourse
- Upper Tier Municipality
- Lower/Single Tier Municipality

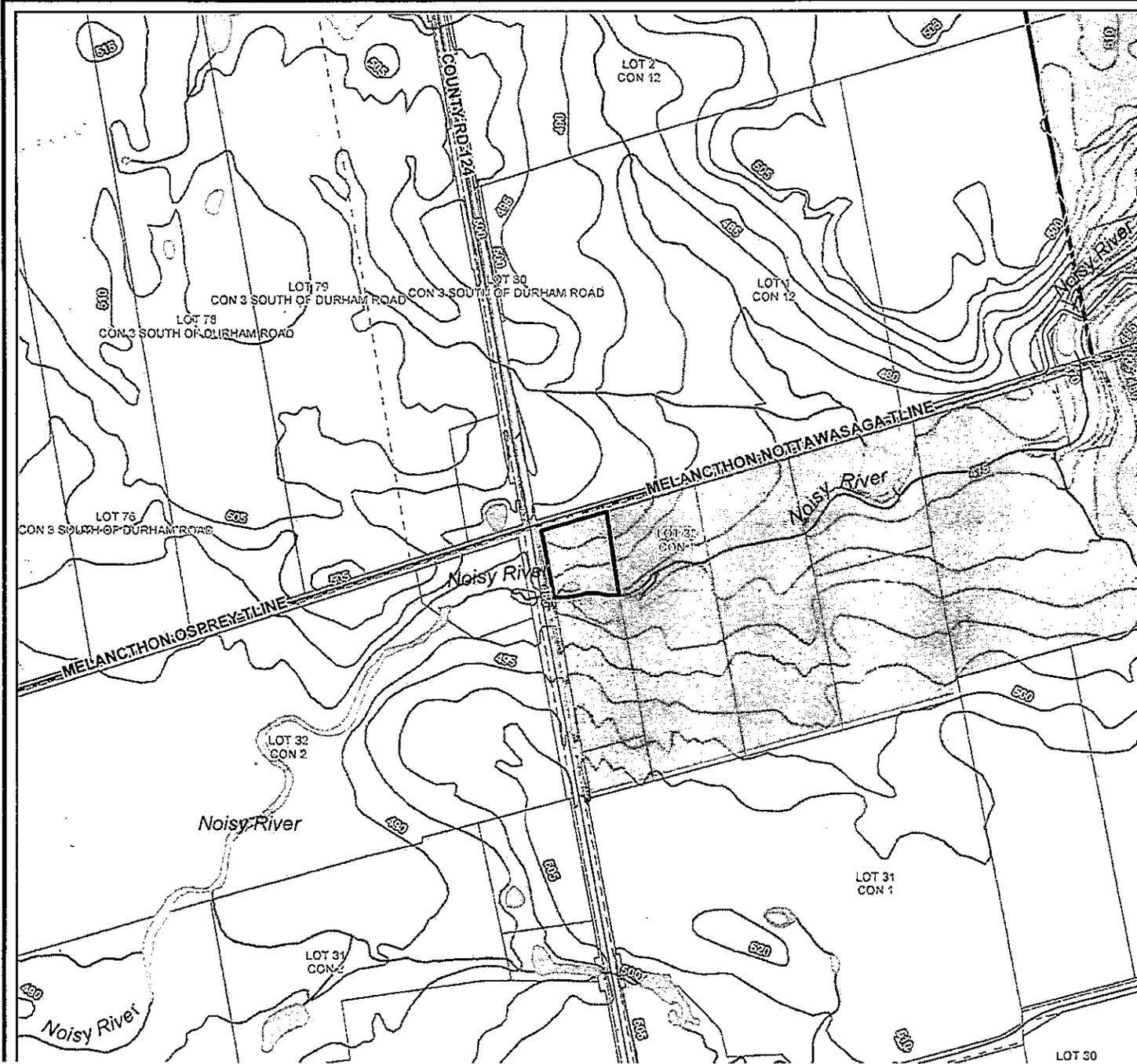
NOTE: The Niagara Escarpment Plan Designation boundaries shown on this map are approximate and subject to confirmation through site inspection and the application of the "Interpretation of Boundaries" section of the Niagara Escarpment Plan



Printed on April 11, 2016
THIS IS NOT A PLAN OF SURVEY
This map is illustrative only. Do not rely on it as being a precise indicator of route location of features, nor as a guide to navigation. Data derived from various sources.
Map compiled and produced by the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Department of the Niagara Escarpment Commission, Ministry of Natural Resources

**Map 2 - Development Control
Lot Configuration**

MEJIA
File: D/R/2015-2016/421



- Subject Property
- Niagara Escarpment Plan Area
- Area of Development Control
- Roads
- Waterbodies
- Watercourse
- Contour (5 metre intervals)
- Upper Tier Municipality
- Lower/Single Tier Municipality
- Lot and Concession Boundary
- Parcel Boundary

Area of Development Control Drawn for
Concessions Only. Refer to the appropriate
Ontario Regulation for an accurate interpretation
of the Development Control Area.



Printed on Apr 11, 2015
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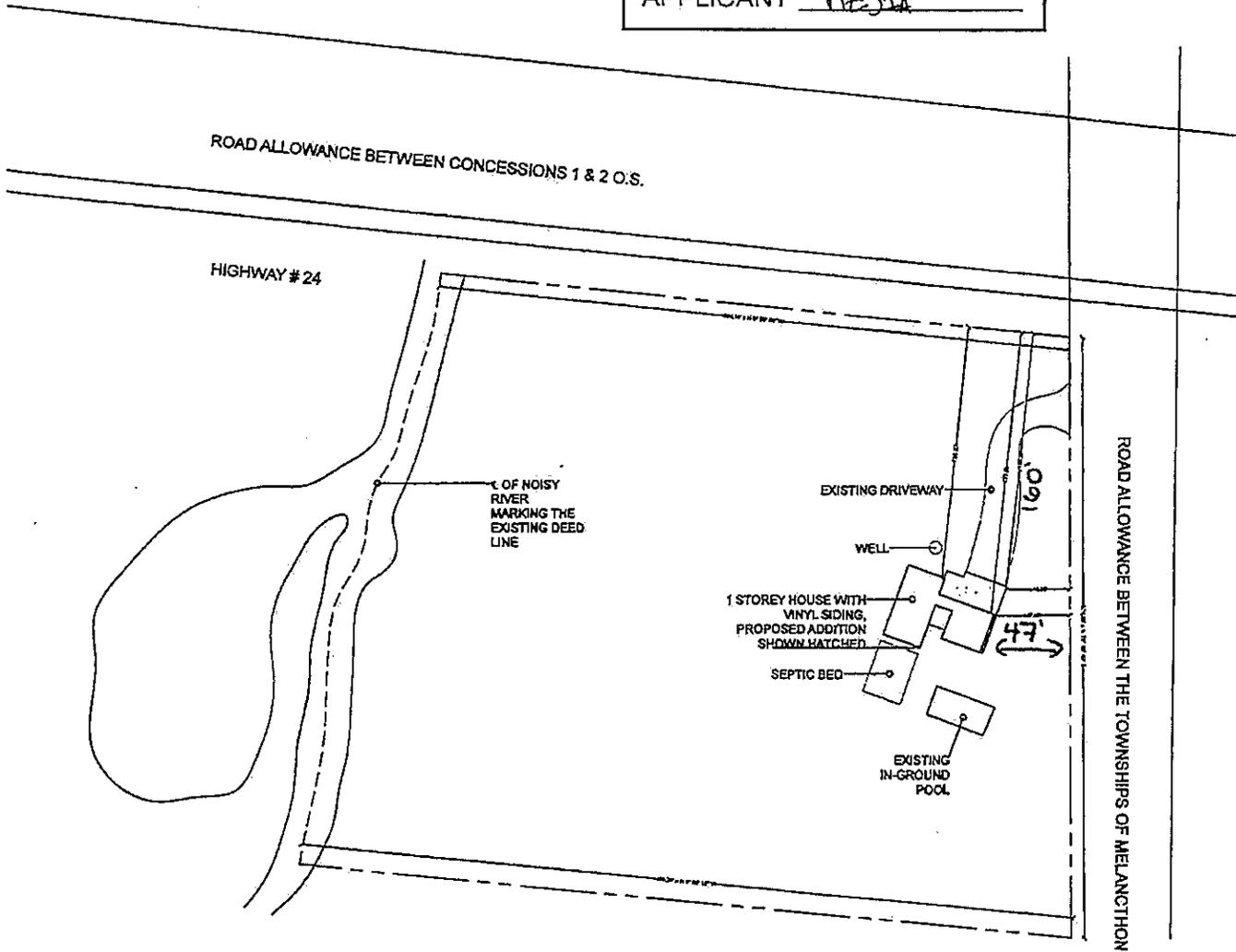
This map is illustrative only. Do not rely on it as being a precise indicator of route
location or features, nor as a guide to navigation. Data derived from various sources
map compiled and produced by the Geographic Information Systems
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Ministry of Natural Resources.

LOT 30

**MAP 3
Site Plan**

FILE NO. D/R/2015-000/421

APPLICANT MESDA



PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK
DO NOT USE THIS DRAWING FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES UNLESS ORDERED BY THE CONSULTANT RESPONSIBLE.

#	ISSUE/REVISIONS	DATE
1	EXISTING	00/00/00
2	SCHEMATIC DESIGN	02/10/16
3	DESIGN DEV	02/18/16
4	FOR REVIEW	03/04/16
5		

KATHLEEN KURTIN ARCH
1024 QUEEN STREET W
TORONTO, ON
(416) 530-9777

PROJECT
E25418 MELANCTHON
NOTTAWASAGA TOWNSHIP
MELANCTHON, ON

DRAWING
SITE PLAN

DATE	SCALE	
03/04/18	AS SHOWN	
JOB NO.	DRAWN	CHECKED
2016-01	PC	KK

DRAWING NO.



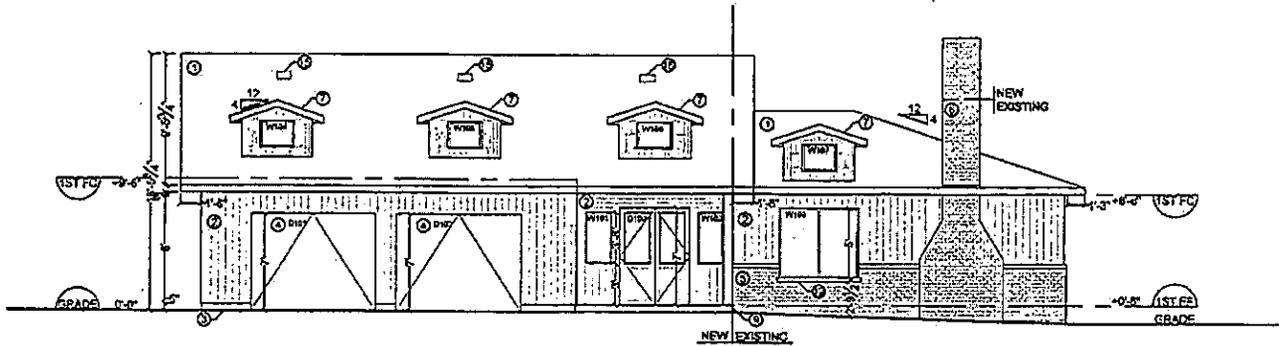
A0 1

1
A0.1 SITE PLAN
1:300

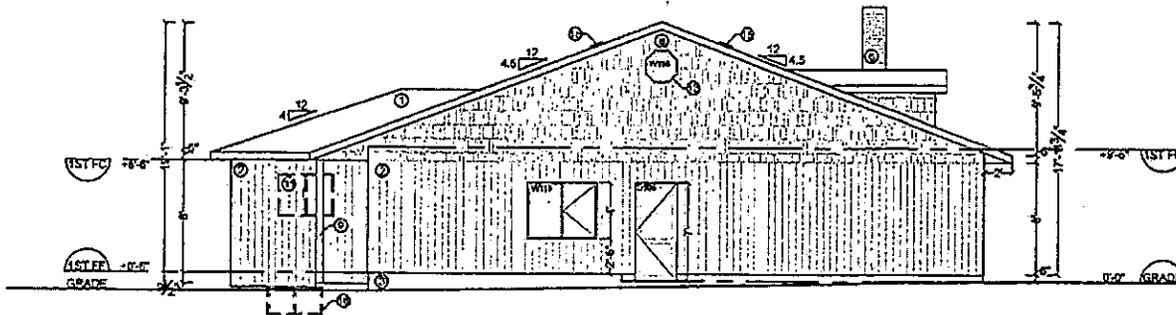
FIGURE 1

FILE NO. DR/2015-0016/421

APPLICANT MESTIX



1 WEST ELEVATION
A3.3 X"=1'-0"



2 NORTH ELEVATION
A3.3 X"=1'-0"

ELEVATION NOTES

1. SHINGLES
2. NEW BOARD AND BATTEN VINYL SIDING
3. PARKING
4. DOUBLE GARAGE DOOR
5. EXISTING BRICK
6. EXISTING BRICK CHIMNEY, EXTEND UP
7. NEW DORMER w/ SHINGLE SIDING
8. NEW SHINGLE STYLE VINYL SIDING
9. WOOD-CLAD 6X6 POST
10. CEDAR TRELLIS
11. REMOVE EXISTING WINDOW FILL OPENING WITH W10
12. STONE SILL
13. RELOCATE HEXAGONAL WINDOW
14. ENLARGE EXISTING WINDOW OPENING
15. ROOF VENTS
16. EXISTING BASEMENT WINDOW BELOW GRADE W/ WELL

PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK

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#	ISSUE/REVISIONS	DATE
1	SCHEMATIC DESIGN	02/10/16
2	DESIGN DEV	02/19/16
3	FOR REVIEW	03/04/16
4		
5		

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PROJECT
825416 MELANCTHON
NOTTAWASAGA TOWNLINE
MELANCTHON, ON

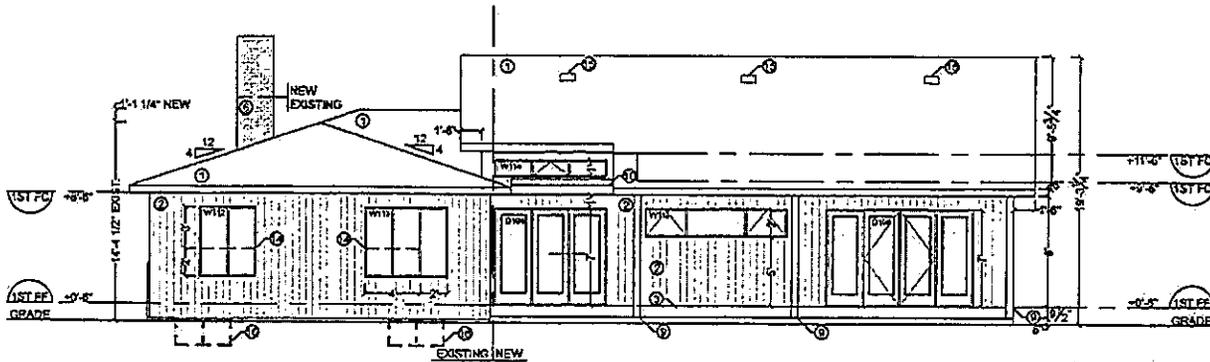
DRAWING
ELEVATIONS

DATE	SCALE
03/04/16	AS SHOWN
JOB NO. 2016-01	DRAWN BY PC
	CHECKED BY KK
DRAWING NO.	

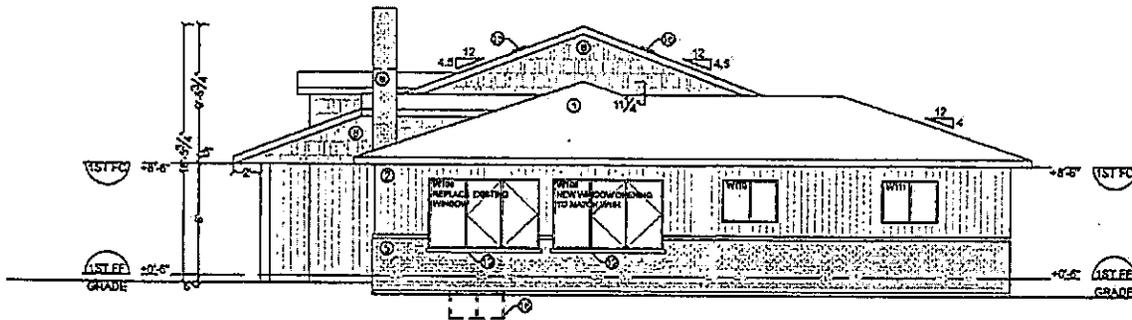
A3.3

FIGURE 2

FILE NO. D/R/2015-2016/401
 APPLICANT MESA



1 EAST ELEVATION
 A3.4 1/2" = 1'-0"



2 SOUTH ELEVATION
 A3.4 1/2" = 1'-0"

ELEVATION NOTES

1. SHINGLES
2. NEW BOARD AND BATTEN VINYL SIDING
3. PARKING
4. DOUBLE GARAGE DOOR
5. EXISTING BRICK
6. EXISTING BRICK CHIMNEY, EXTEND UP
7. NEW DORMER w/ SHINGLE SIDING
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14. ENLARGE EXISTING WINDOW OPENING
15. ROOF VENTS
16. EXISTING BASEMENT WINDOW BELOW GRADE W/WELL

PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK
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#	ISSUE/REVISIONS	DATE
1	SCHEMATIC DESIGN	02/10/16
2	DESIGN DEV	02/19/16
3	FOR REVIEW	03/04/16
4		
5		

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PROJECT
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 NOTTAWASAGA TOWNLINE
 MELANCTHON, ON

DRAWING
 ELEVATIONS

DATE: 03/04/16 SCALE: AS SHOWN

JOB NO. 2015-01 DRAWN: PC CHECKED: KK

DRAWING NO.

A3.4

Denise Holmes

From: McCredie, Tristin (MAH) <Tristin.McCredie@ontario.ca>
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2016 4:25 PM
To: Undisclosed recipients:
Subject: Strategy for a Safer Ontario - Extension of Submission Deadline
Attachments: MCSCS Notification - Extension of closing date for written submissions on the Strategy for a Safer Ontario.docx

Good afternoon,

The Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services has been seeking input from municipalities to help develop the Strategy for a Safer Ontario, the province's new blueprint for effective, sustainable, and community based policing.

The Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services values your input and participation on this important initiative. They have heard from a number of organizations that they would like more time to provide written submissions. To this end, **MCSCS is extending the deadline for submissions from April 8th, 2016 to April 29th, 2016.** Input on the Strategy can be submitted via the online discussion document available at <https://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper> and/or electronically to MCSCSinput@ontario.ca.

For more information, please refer to the attached letter.

Kind regards,

Tristin McCredie

Municipal Advisor
Municipal Services Office – Central Region, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
777 Bay Street, 13th Floor, Toronto, Ontario
T: 416-585-7356 or 1-800-668-0230
Email: tristin.mccredie@ontario.ca

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To: dholmes@melanctontownship.ca Message Score: 1 High (60): Pass
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Low (90): Pass

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Ministry of Community
Safety and
Correctional Services

Policy and Strategic Planning
Division

Office of the
Assistant Deputy Minister

25 Grosvenor Street
9th Floor
Toronto ON M7A 1Y6

Tel: 416 212-4437
Fax: 416 212-4020

Ministère de la Sécurité communautaire
et des Services correctionnels

Division des politiques et de la
planification stratégique

Bureau du sous-ministre
adjoint

25, rue Grosvenor
9^e étage
Toronto ON M7A 1Y6

Tél. : 416 212-4437
Télééc. : 416 212-4020



DATE: April 7, 2016

SUBJECT: Extension of closing date for written submissions on the Strategy for a Safer Ontario

On February 12, 2016, we announced the launch of consultations for the Strategy for a Safer Ontario, the province's new blueprint for effective, sustainable, and community based policing.

As part of these province-wide consultations, MCSCS sought your input into the development of the Strategy and invited representatives from your organization to attend regional consultation sessions to discuss:

- Community Safety and Well-Being plans, a new integrated and collaborative approach to community safety,
- Improving interactions between police and vulnerable Ontarians, including enhancing frontline responses to those in crisis,
- Modernizing what police do,
- Enhancing accountability and oversight of police services, and
- Training and education requirements for police officers.

The Ministry values your input and participation on this important initiative. We have heard from a number of organizations that they would like more time to provide written submissions. To this end, **MCSCS is extending the deadline for submissions from April 8th, 2016 to April 29th, 2016.** Input on the Strategy can be submitted via the online discussion document available at <https://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper> and/or electronically to MCSCSinput@ontario.ca.

Thank you in advance for your time and input. We look forward to hearing from your organization.

Sincerely,

Original Signed
Debbie Conrad Assistant Deputy Minister

Strategy for a Safer Ontario: public discussion paper

A discussion paper outlining the seven key areas the government will publically consult on as it develops the Strategy for a Safer Ontario; the province's new community-based policing strategy.

1. [Message from Minister Yasir Naqvi](http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-0)
(<http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-0>)
2. [A new vision for community safety: the Strategy for a Safer Ontario](http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-1)
(<http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-1>)
3. [Community safety and well-being](http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-2)
(<http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-2>)
4. [Serving vulnerable individuals](http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-3)
(<http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-3>)
5. [Modernizing what police do](http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-4)
(<http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-4>)

6. [Technology](http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-5)
(<http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-5>)
7. [Education and training](http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-6)
(<http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-6>)
8. [Governance and accountability](http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-7)
(<http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-7>)
9. [Civilian police governance](http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-8)
(<http://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper#section-8>)

Message from Minister Yasir Naqvi

Ontario recently announced that it would hold public consultations to help develop the Strategy for a Safer Ontario, the province's new blueprint for effective, sustainable and community-based policing.

The foundation of this new strategy must be safer, stronger communities because we know that when communities plan together and work together they achieve better results for their residents.

Ontario is starting from a strong foundation, as it already is one of the safest jurisdictions in North America.

We also know, however, that the issues faced by police officers and the communities they serve are more complex than ever anticipated when the current *Police Services Act* and policing framework were developed in 1990.

The world has changed fundamentally in the past 25 years and so has policing. More crime is now happening online, like fraud and child exploitation; technology is playing a greater role in both society and policing; and police are increasingly being called on to assist with issues that range from mental health and addiction to homelessness, marginalization and stigma.

A police officer should not, at the same time, need to be a social worker, mental health worker or youth counsellor - but these are the roles we often call on them to fill.

It is time for a new approach and a new strategy for community safety and well-being in the 21st century so we can create even stronger communities and give police the tools to build an even safer Ontario.

The Strategy for a Safer Ontario will lay out this new approach. It will be guided by the belief that the police and the residents they serve are part of the same community, and that empowering these communities and giving them the tools to proactively address issues will help create more opportunities and improve outcomes for local residents.

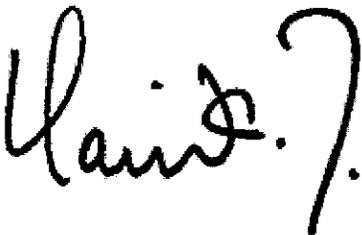
It will reflect the diversity and needs of our urban centres, rural areas, and First Nations communities, and will recognize that we need everyone involved to make sure we are providing the right response, at the right time, by the right personnel. And it is a strategy that knows communities are safest when there is a true partnership between them. This is a partnership that is only possible when policing is carried out in a respectful way in accordance with the *Ontario Human Rights Code* and the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

These principles must be at the very heart of the new model for community safety and well-being and must be reflected in the lived experiences of individuals in every interaction with police. Promoting public confidence, enhancing trust, and creating relationships built on respect is a key focus that will be woven through all the elements of the strategy.

I hope that you will share your views and provide feedback on the strategy's key pillars: community safety and well-being, core policing duties, training, governance, accountability and oversight, use of technology and First Nations policing. In those consultations, we are looking for ideas that foster collaboration and cooperation and empower local communities – because we know that when communities plan together and work together, they get better results.

Our goal is to build a proactive, sustainable and effective model of policing, focused on community safety and well-being, for all police services including the Ontario Provincial Police, municipal services and in First Nations communities. This will help police officers focus on what they do best – responding to emergencies, solving crimes and building even safer communities.

I thank you in advance for your feedback and advice as we develop this Strategy for a Safer Ontario.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Yasir Naqvi'.

Yasir Naqvi,
Minister of Community Safety and Correctional Services

A new vision for community safety: the Strategy for a Safer Ontario

To ensure that Ontario's approach to policing aligns with 21st century community needs, we have launched consultations on the development of the Strategy for a Safer Ontario, which will provide a new framework to:

- promote a collaborative approach to community safety and well-being
- improve interactions between police and vulnerable Ontarians
- clarify core police responsibilities and support more effective community safety delivery
- enhance civilian police governance, accountability and oversight
- explore the expanded use of technology to support community safety
- update education and training requirements for police officers
- address the sustainability of First Nations policing

The new strategy will guide the province's decision making around changes to the way community safety services are delivered.

Community safety and well-being

The cornerstone of the new strategy will be a focus on community safety and well-being and a goal to improve collaborative partnerships between police, the public and other sectors such as education, health care and social services, to strengthen relationships between police and the citizens they serve and protect.

Under a new model that places community safety and well-being firmly at the centre, community partners, including municipal governments, local police services, social service providers and representatives from the health and education sector would work together to identify issues such as homelessness or substance abuse and then develop community safety and well-being plans.

Once in place, community safety and well-being plans will help meet the diverse needs of distinct communities and ensure that those in need of help receive the right response, at the right time, and by the right service provider.

Examples of successful, locally driven approaches that are helping keep communities safe include:

- **New Opportunities and Hope (N.O.A.H. (New Opportunities and Hope))**: Started in Sudbury, N.O.A.H. (New Opportunities and Hope) is a collaborative partnership among more than 40 different community agencies. Core partners include a child welfare organization, police, a district health unit and an Aboriginal organization. Since its creation, N.O.A.H. (New Opportunities and Hope) has helped partners come together to share knowledge, meet residents with identified needs, provide accessible resources and referrals and create healthier, safer communities.
- **Connectivity**: Launched in Cambridge in 2014, Connectivity brings 22 health and social service agencies together on a weekly basis to collaboratively and proactively address situations of elevated risk and help individuals access the services they need. Connectivity's long-term goal is to reduce emergency room admissions, child protection cases, prosecutions, violent crime and youth victimization. To date Connectivity has addressed 174 situations.

Discussion questions

Question 1:

How would you describe the relationship between the police and the members of your community?

Question 2:

Are there any ways in which the relationship between the police and members of your community can be improved to further enhance trust and respect and carried out in accordance with the *Ontario Human Rights Code* and the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* to build even safer communities? If yes, please explain.

Question 3:

What is the most effective way to engage a broad spectrum of community representatives from diverse backgrounds and interests in the development of these plans? And how can we ensure broad engagement with community representatives who reflect the different backgrounds, interests, challenges and beliefs of their communities in the development of these plans?

Serving vulnerable individuals

Police are increasingly responding to calls for service that are often not criminal in nature. For example, the Ontario Provincial Police responded to 24,000 more calls in 2014 than in 2009. These service calls often involve vulnerable individuals with issues that range from mental health and addiction to homelessness, marginalization and stigma who may be better assisted by other community, health or social service providers.

Although the majority of people with mental health issues never come into contact with police, police officers often help individuals who may be experiencing a mental health crisis.

In 2011, the Mental Health Commission of Canada found that approximately 1 in 20 police calls for service involved persons with a mental illness. Some studies have reported that roughly one quarter of people with a mental illness who come into contact with the police have had more than five police interactions.

Often the interactions between police and people with mental health issues are non-criminal in nature, and 40 per cent of encounters between the police and people with a mental illness involve non-violent, less serious criminal acts (e.g., theft, disorderly conduct, drug possession). Although police encounters involving the use of force are rare, persons with a mental illness are currently over-represented in interactions that involve police shootings and fatalities.

Homelessness in Canada has also been on the rise over the last several decades. According to *The State of Homelessness in Canada 2014*, issued by the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness, on any given night, an estimated 35,000 Canadians are homeless and 235,000 Canadians experience homelessness each year, and increased interactions with police.

This shows that a wide range of approaches are needed to address the diverse needs of Ontario's vulnerable population, including seniors suffering from dementia, homeless youth, those with mental health concerns and individuals with addiction issues. Ontario's goal is to improve outcomes for Ontarians by ensuring those in crisis are connected with appropriate resources and services as soon as possible.

Discussion questions

Question 4:

What are the challenges during interactions between police and vulnerable people, especially those who may be experiencing a mental health crisis?

Question 5:

To best serve vulnerable individuals in your community, what resources, including training, should be available to police services? What additional supports might be needed to better support police in assisting vulnerable populations?

Modernizing what police do

Under Ontario's *Police Services Act*, there are currently five core police services that are to be delivered by every police service in the province:

1. Crime prevention, such as public education programs and community engagement.
2. Law enforcement, including community patrol, traffic management and criminal investigations.
3. Victim assistance, by considering the victims' rights and treating them and their families with courtesy, compassion and respect.
4. Keeping the peace, including public order maintenance such as crowd management.
5. Emergency response services, such as tactical units or hostage rescue teams.

Delivery of community safety services

While the duties of police services and their officers are outlined in the *Police Services Act*, the legislation does not address the increase in police officers performing non-traditional roles such as responding to animal welfare complaints, security for sporting events and removal of debris from highways.

To address the increased strain on police services as well as the rising cost of policing, the province is considering how community safety needs could be delivered by a continuum of personnel such as by-law officers and special constables (e.g., campus security, transit safety officers) to ensure the right response, at the right time, by the right personnel in a way that allows police to focus on their core responsibility of keeping communities safe.

Discussion questions

Question 6:

What roles or duties should only be performed by a trained police officer?

Question 7:

What public safety roles or duties (e.g., special event security, court security, prisoner transportation) could be done by public safety personnel (e.g., by-law officers, special constables) in your community and under what circumstances?

Question 8:

Do you see a role for social service personnel in carrying out certain public safety duties such as situations involving an individual's health and well-being?

Technology

Technology plays a role in helping police services to keep communities safe and ensure accountability of police officers. From emergency dispatch to information management, the way police services and officers use technology is constantly evolving. Given the pace at which technology advances, it is important to consider how our legislation might facilitate better use of high-tech tools such as licence plate readers and body worn cameras to enhance public safety and help police do their jobs more efficiently.

Discussion questions

Question 9:

Are there any forms of technology that you believe would enhance community safety? If yes, please describe.

Question 10:

Do you have any concerns about privacy associated with greater use of technology by police services? If yes, please explain what your concerns are.

Education and training

Currently, the minimum education requirement for police officer applicants is grade 12. Based on responses received from the Basic Constable Intake survey, 96% of the 2014 police recruits have at least some college or university education, with 91% having completed college, university or both. Ontario is reviewing this minimum education requirement to ensure that police officers have the appropriate level of education to support the delivery of community safety services.

Once hired by a police service, police recruits in Ontario are currently required to complete a 12-week basic constable training program. This program is designed to support and ensure the delivery of police services that meet the needs of Ontario's diverse communities. Along with a number of courses on provincial and federal law, including training on human and civil rights, new recruits learn about the various principles of anti-racism and diversity through case studies, direct instruction of policing standards and principles, and interactive learning through practical scenarios. Basic constable training also includes courses on:

- leadership skills
- diversity in policing
- evidence collection
- defensive tactics
- use of force
- domestic violence
- community policing

Further to this initial training, officers are required to go through recertification training for certain areas of their duties (e.g., use of force) annually and individual police services may offer additional training to their officers based on operational needs.

Discussion questions

Question 11:

What skills and education do you think is important for police officers to have?

Question 12:

Is there any other training you would recommend?

Governance and accountability

Oversight of police and public complaints process

Police oversight plays a vital role in supporting public trust in police services, their officers and the services they provide.

In Ontario, the *Police Services Act* created three bodies to provide independent and transparent oversight of police forces: the Office of the Independent Police Review Director, the Ontario Civilian Police Commission, and the Special Investigation Unit.

These oversight bodies are responsible for overseeing different areas relating to police services, such as public complaints for officers and services, investigations relating to incidents between officers and citizens, and disciplinary processes.

These oversight bodies are considered independent civilian oversight bodies because they are not staffed by police officers and have no affiliation with any police service.

Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD (Office of the Independent Police Review Director))	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• responsible for resolving complaints (e.g., misconduct complaints) made by members of the public• reviews local police service decisions relating to public complaints at the request of complainants• reviews issues of a systemic nature that give rise to complaints.
Ontario Civilian Police Commission (OCPC (Ontario Civilian Police Commission))	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• conducts investigations and inquiries into the conduct of chiefs of police, police officers, special constables and members of Police Services Boards• hears appeals of police disciplinary penalties• determines adequacy of police budgets• approves the abolition of police forces• takes measures if a police force fails to comply with prescribed standards.

Special Investigation Unit (SIU (Special Investigation Unit))

- conducts criminal investigations into circumstances involving police and civilians that have resulted in death or serious injury, including allegations of sexual assault.

Discussion questions

Question 13:

Are you familiar with any of the following police oversight bodies in Ontario? (Check one or more answers as they apply to you.)

- Office of the Independent Police Review Director
- Ontario Civilian Police Commission
- Special Investigation Unit

Question 14:

How can the province increase public awareness of the role of police oversight bodies and accountability mechanisms in Ontario?

Question 15:

Have you ever had any encounters or experiences with any of the following oversight bodies? (Check one or more answers as they apply to you.)

- Office of the Independent Police Review Director (go to question 17)
- Ontario Civilian Police Commission (go to question 17)
- Special Investigation Unit (go to question 17)
- No experience or encounter with any of the above oversight bodies (go to question 17)
- Don't recall (go to question 17)
- Prefer not to answer (go to question 17)

Please tell us in detail what worked and what did not in that experience.

Question 16:

In your opinion, are there any aspects of the police oversight process that could be enhanced? Please elaborate on your response.

Civilian police governance

Governance in policing is based on three key principles:

- providing accountability to the public
- promoting independence in policing
- translating community-defined needs into effective policing.

Police services boards consist of an equal number of members appointed from both the regional or municipal council and the province, with one additional community member being appointed by the municipal council.

Civilian governance for most police services in Ontario is the responsibility of police services boards. Every municipality in Ontario that maintains a police service, or is policed by the OPP (Ontario Provincial Police) under contract, is required to have a police services board. Boards work to:

- prescribe a framework and strategic direction under which a police service will operate and make decisions (e.g., development of a business plan)
- ensure the delivery of effective police services in their community
- ensure that police services operate without inappropriate political interference

Some of the key responsibilities for police services boards currently include:

- determining objectives and priorities with respect to police services
- selection of the Chief of Police or the Detachment Commander
- monitoring the performance of the Chief of Police or Detachment Commander
- reviewing the Chief of Police's or Detachment Commander's administration of the complaints system.

Discussion questions

Question 17:

In your view, should police services boards oversee police in every community, including those policed by the OPP (Ontario Provincial Police), and what could the province do to ensure that police services boards better reflect the needs of the communities that they serve?

Question 18:

What type of information would you like to see police services boards provide to the public?

Question 19:

What type of skills should board members possess in order to effectively carry out their roles and responsibilities? Please check all that apply.

- Policy development skills
- Negotiation skills
- Facilitation skills
- Problem-solving skills
- Analytical skills
- Financial skills
- Other, please specify _____
- Prefer not to answer

Question 20:

How can we make police services boards more responsive and effective to the needs of the communities they serve?

Updated: February 12, 2016

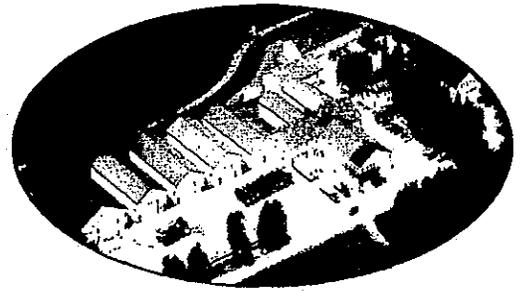
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Tel: 519-925-6591
Fax: 519-925-6795

Tupling Farms Ltd.

558452 Mulmur Melancthon Townline
Melancthon, Ontario L9V 1X1
tuplingfarms@sympatico.ca



Attention: Wendy

Melancthon Township Council

At present we are renewing our application for the taking of water under permit # PTTW6445-6FZNXN. We will be taking water in the area of the derelict bridge on the closed 3rd line OS Melancthon north of 30th sideroad Melancthon.

One of the questions on the application asks if the applicant is the owner of the site where the water taking will occur. Since the answer is "No", we need a signed letter granting consent for the applicant to access the water taking location.

I believe an agreement similar to the one dated July 18, 2002 between the Township of Melancthon and Tupling Farms Ltd would be adequate and I can inform you that we have [REDACTED] of liability on equipment and spills in that named area.

Your attention and response to this is greatly appreciated.

Thanking you in advance,

Tupling Farms Ltd

Wilbert E. Tupling

Act 4 -

APR 21 2016

Notice of Request for Drain Maintenance and/or Repair

Drainage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. D.17, subs. 79(1)

To: The Clerk of the Corporation of the Township of Melancthon

Re: Christie Johnston Extension Works

(Name of Drain)

In accordance with section 74 and 79(1) of the *Drainage Act*, take notice that I, as a person affected by the above mentioned drain, request that it be maintained and repaired.

Provide a brief description of how you are affected by the condition of this drain:

Accumulated sediment and vegetation is negatively affecting the drainage of my land and will impact on effectiveness of tile drainage.

Property Owners:

- Your municipal property tax bill will provide the property description and parcel roll number.
- In rural areas, the property description should be in the form of (part) lot and concession and civic address.
- In urban areas, the property description should be in the form of street address and lot and plan number, if available.

Property Description
Lot 20 Con 4NE

Ward or Geographic Township

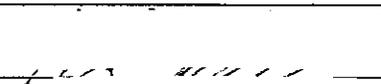
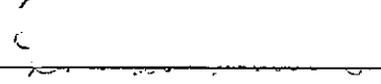
Parcel Roll Number

22 19 000 003 04800 0000

If property is owned in partnership, all partners must be listed. If property is owned by a corporation, list the corporation's name and the name and corporate position of the authorized officer. Only the owner(s) of the property may request drain maintenance and/or repair.

Partnership

Partnership (Each partner in the partnership must complete this section).

Name (Last Name, First Name)	Signature	Date (yyyy/mm/dd)
Tripp, Robin		2016/04/12
Serbin, Brenda		2016/04/12

Enter the mailing address and primary contact information:

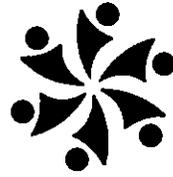
Last Name Tripp		First Name Robin	Middle Initial D
Mailing Address			
Unit Number	Street/Road Number	Street/Road Name	PO Box 772
City/Town Dundalk		Province ON	Postal Code N0C 1B0
Telephone Number	Cell Phone Number (Optional)	Email Address (Optional)	

To be completed by recipient municipality:

Notice filed this 14th day of April 20 16

Name of Clerk (Last Name, First Name) <u>Holmes, Denise</u>	Signature of Clerk <u>Denise Holmes</u>
--	--





Global Youth Network
Réseau Mondial Jeunesse

Dear Township of Melancthon,

My name is Megan Timmins and I am eighteen years old. I moved to Melancthon at the age of five and have grown up enjoying everything the rural area has to offer. I grew up riding my bike up and down the 4th Line, enjoyed the Horning's Mills hall at Halloween and Easter, and fell in love with the sunsets over the farmer's fields. Coming from a rural living background, I was lead to my post secondary education at the University of Guelph for Landscape Architecture and rural design. During my first year here I have been involved in numerous teams, including Global Youth Network.

Through Global, I have been given the amazing opportunity to travel to Kenya this upcoming May to work with some amazing people and organizations. For the first two weeks my team will be working with Living Positive. Living Positive is an organization that works with women and their families who are living with HIV in the slums of N'gong. Living Positive runs a Women's Economic Empowerment Program, a support group and a daycare all supporting those associated with the organization and the greater community. I will have the chance to work within all the sectors of Living Positive and build strong relationships with the women, learning about their lives and how they came to this point. For the second two weeks we will be working with the Ugunja Community Resource Centre. This is an organization that serves a multitude of purpose, providing numerous services to this rural community. I will experience firsthand multiple varieties of Kenyan schooling with a specific focus of early childhood development. As well there will be a chance for us to work with a clinic that provides essential services to the community learning about microfinancing and agricultural outreaches while building relationships with Kenyan.

I firmly believe that growing up in Melancthon has made me who I am today and has made me into a respectful, driven, down to earth young woman who is always looking to help others and their communities.

I am looking to fundraise a large portion of my trip. If you feel driven to donate, absolutely any support is much appreciated! All donations over \$15 will be issued tax receipts by Global Youth Network. If you have any questions about donations or the trip you can email me at megantimmins2@gmail.com. After my trip I would love to come and share my experiences.

Yours truly,
Megan Timmins



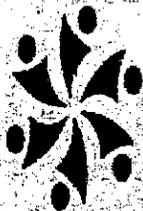
Volunteering inspires youth to make global connection

BY MARNI WALSH

Eighteen-year-old student Megan Timmins says volunteering in her own community for many years inspired a desire to "take her volunteering experience to other parts of the world and become connected with new people that share the same motives and goals."

This spring, Megan will do just that when she travels to Kenya as part of the Global Youth Network (GYN). But, to get there, she must first fundraise a large portion of her trip.

Raised just outside of Shelburne in the Continued on Page 6



Global Youth Network

Réseau Mondial Jeunesse

Hello Everyone!

My name is Megan Timmins and I am apart of Global Youth Network. This coming May I am travelling to work with some amazing people and organizations in Kenya. I am thrilled for this opportunity, but am looking to fundraise a large portion of my trip! Absolutely any support is much appreciated! You can directly donate online or you can find my business page on Facebook (Happy Thoughts Artwork) to purchase artwork, and all money made will be put towards this trip!

To donate online or learn more about this trip, visit

https://www.tilt.com/tilts/megans-global-youth-trip-to-kenya !!

Thank you so much!

Melancthon student hopes to make impact on women and families living with HIV

Continued from Front

Township of Melancthon, Megan is the daughter of Charlene and Darcy Timmins. She attends the University of Guelph for Landscape Architecture at the School of Environmental and Rural Design. She says she has "always had a very strong interest in social justice."

"I am a firm believer that resources and opportunities should be equal to every human being, despite their race, sexuality, gender or any alternative factor," says Megan. "As Canadians, I believe we should develop a relationship based on a genuine desire to help others around the globe develop equality."

Megan became involved with the GYN after seeing posters around campus advertising the volunteer group and their missions for 2016.

"GYN is an organization that is built off of values that are very important to me," she says. "The team leaders of my Kenya trip are outgoing, fun, laidback and share the same drives as myself."

According to GYN, the purpose of their student trips is "to challenge and empower young people to use their lives to better understand and change the world they co-inhabit."

During the trip to Kenya, Megan says she wants to experience "what it feels like to be a minority," so that she can understand what others experience when they come to Canada.

Another goal for the young student is "to impact the lives of the locals and truly make a difference in the lives of the women and families living with HIV, as well as build strong ties and relationships with the Kenyan community by listening to their stories and learning about their everyday lives."

For the first two weeks in Kenya, the team will be working in the slums of N'gong with an organization called Living Positive.

"Living Positive works with disadvantaged

women and their families living with HIV AIDS through HIV counselling and health education," Megan explains.

During the second two weeks, Megan's team will be working with the Ugunja Community Resource Centre.

"This organization supplies the rural community with numerous services to better the lives of the individuals in the area," she says.

Megan "will participate in Kenyan schooling focusing on early childhood development and also work in a clinic to bring fundamental services to the surrounding community dealing with micro financing and agricultural outreaches."

Megan must fundraise the cost of airfare, accommodations and food for the trip.

Her team has conducted three successful bake sales on campus, she says, raising over \$1,000 and she is selling her artwork, as well as creating custom artwork, as part of her personal fundraising effort. She will also hold a spaghetti dinner sometime within the next month in Shelburne for those who wish to come out and support her.

Megan says she feels experiences like her trip to Kenya are valuable for her and other young people, "because it gives us the chance to understand a world outside of our own, and lets us connect with others to result in a greater good."

"Volunteering abroad provides so many new experiences, such as trying new foods and living like the locals. It also provides a break from our technology driven, fast paced lives here in Canada."

To learn more about Megan Timmins' trip or donate online visit www.tilt.com/tilts/megans-global-youth-trip-tokenya.

To view or purchase her artwork visit Facebook at www.facebook.com/Happy-Thoughts-Artwork-548934305270347/?fref=ts. All money raised will go towards Megan's trip to Kenya.

CORPORATION OF
THE TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON

BY-LAW

Number _____

"BRADLEY DRAINAGE WORKS, MAINTENANCE LEVYING BY-LAW"

A by-law to provide for maintenance and repair
to the Bradley Drainage Works
and for the borrowing on the credit of
the municipality the amount required for such work

WHEREAS a number of owners, under Section 79 of the Drainage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. D.17, have notified the Clerk of the Township of Melancthon of the deteriorating conditions of the said drainage works.

AND WHEREAS under the Drainage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. D. 17 it is the duty of the Township of Melancthon to maintain and repair that part of the drainage works lying within its limits.

AND WHEREAS the Bradley Drainage Works has been constructed under By-law No. 12 - 1969.

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Township of Melancthon, pursuant to the recommendations made by the Township Drainage Superintendent, has ordered certain maintenance and repair work to be performed, under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the Township Drainage Superintendent.

AND WHEREAS the work has now been completed

AND WHEREAS the construction cost of the work is \$ 1,009.97

AND WHEREAS the granted expected is 233.53

AND WHEREAS the amount to be raised is 776.44

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Township of Melancthon enacts as follows:

1. The assessment shall be imposed in accordance to Section 74 of the Drainage Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. D.17 and in proportion to the governing By-law No. 12 - 1969.
2. The amount of \$776.44 necessary to be raised for such work shall be made a cash assessment upon the upstream lands and roads affected, with interest at the rate set for collecting taxes in arrears being added after the date payment is called on the same.
3. This By-law shall be cited as the Bradley Drainage Works Maintenance Levying By-law.
4. That this By-law shall come into force and take effect upon passing thereof.

READ A FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD TIME AND FINALLY PASSED THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2016.

MAYOR

CLERK

BY-LAW NO. 11 -2016

TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON

MARTIN DRAINAGE WORKS

A By-Law to provide for a drainage works in the Township of Melancthon in the County of Dufferin.

Whereas the requisite number of owners have petitioned the Council of the Township of Melancthon in the County of Dufferin in accordance with the provisions of the Drainage Act, R.S.O. 1990, requesting that the following lands be drained by a Drainage Works:

Lot 17 and Pt. Lot 18, Concession 7 SW and Pt. Lot 17, Concession 8 SW

And whereas the Council of the Township of Melancthon in the County of Dufferin has procured a report made by R. J. Burnside & Associates Limited. The report is attached hereto and forms part of this By-Law.

And whereas the estimated total cost of constructing the drainage works is \$85,000.00.

And whereas the Council of the Township of Melancthon pursuant to the Drainage Act, R.S.O. 1990, enact as follows:

1. The report dated February 10, 2016 and attached hereto as Schedule A is hereby adopted and the drainage works as therein indicated and set forth is hereby authorized and shall be completed in accordance therewith.
2. The Corporation of the Township of Melancthon may borrow on the credit of the Corporation the amount of \$85,000.00 being the amount necessary for construction of the drainage works.
3. A special rate shall be levied upon the lands and roads as set forth in the assessment schedule included in Schedule A to the By-Law to be collected in the same manner as other taxes are collected.
4. For paying the amount of \$5,576.00 being the amount assessed upon lands and roads belonging to or controlled by the municipality, a special rate sufficient to pay the amount assessed plus interest therein shall be levied upon the whole rateable property in the Township of Melancthon for one year after the passing of this By-Law, to be collected in the same manner and at the same time as other taxes are collected.
5. All assessments are payable in the same year as the assessment is imposed.
6. This By-Law comes into force on the passing thereof and may be cited as the "Martin Drainage Works By-Law".

First Reading March 3, 2016

Second Reading March 3, 2016

Provisionally adopted this 3rd day of March, 2016

Mayor:

CAO/Clerk:

Third Reading _____

Enacted this _____ day of _____, 2016

Mayor: _____

CAO/Clerk: _____

From: AMO Communications <communicate@amo.on.ca>
Sent: Monday, February 29, 2016 3:51 PM
To: dholmes@melancthontownship.ca
Subject: AMO Policy Update - AMO releases Guide to Police Services Act Consultations
Attachments: MunicipalGuidetoPoliceServicesActConsultationsAttachmentPUpdf.pdf

February 29, 2016

AMO releases Guide to *Police Services Act* Consultations

To help municipal leaders participate in consultations led by the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services, AMO has prepared the attached municipal guide on the future of policing.

A number of key issues are at stake. This includes options related to the potential for:

- reducing the number of Police Services Boards in OPP-policed communities;
- whether municipal representatives should continue to be eligible to sit on Police Services Boards;
- a new municipal mandate to develop community safety plans; and
- from AMO's perspective, depending on the answers to the above, discussions on whether policing should still be considered a function and service of municipal government.

AMO has prepared key messages for all municipal leaders. We urge the attendance of municipal leaders at these sessions. Please also feel free to share the guide with others in your community.

Below are the future dates of the Ministry's consultations. Representatives interested in attending a session in their area can RSVP by emailing MCSCSinput@ontario.ca. If you have any accessibility requirements, please notify the Ministry in your RSVP.

Session	Date	Location
Thunder Bay	March 2, 2016	North End Community Centre: 954 Huron Avenue
Timmins	March 4, 2016	Ramada Inn: 1800 Riverside Drive
Bancroft	March 9, 2016	Faraday Community Centre: 13 Lower Faraday Road
Windsor	March 17, 2016	Windsor International Aquatic and Training Center: 401 Pitt Street West
Stratford	March 18, 2016	Queen's Inn: 161 Ontario Street
Toronto	March 22, 2016	YMCA: 20 Grosvenor Street
Brampton	March 23, 2016	Chris Gibson Community Centre: 125 McLaughlin Road North
Kenora	March 29, 2016	Lakeside Inn and Conference Centre: 470 1st Avenue Street
Sudbury	March 31, 2016	Steelworker's Union Hall: 66 Brady Street
Cornwall	April 1, 2016	Benson Center Community Rooms: 800 7th Street West

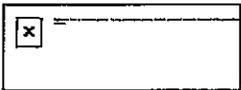
In addition, AMO would like to offer additional members' briefings (via video/audio) on key elements of the guide and an opportunity for membership discussions. These discussions will be held on **March 3, from 2:00pm to 3:00pm** and **March 8 from 11:00am to 12:00pm**. To register for either of these sessions please provide your name, title, and municipality to Evelyn Armogan at earmogan@amo.on.ca 24 hours in advance of either session. Evelyn will provide you with the call in details by email.

AMO Contact: Matthew Wilson, Senior Advisor mwilson@amo.on.ca 416-971-9856 extension 323.

PLEASE NOTE: AMO Breaking News will be broadcast to the member municipality's council, administrator, and clerk. Recipients of the AMO broadcasts are free to redistribute the AMO broadcasts to other municipal staff as required. We have decided to not add other staff to these broadcast lists in order to ensure accuracy and efficiency in the management of our various broadcast lists.

DISCLAIMER: Any documents attached are final versions. AMO assumes no responsibility for any discrepancies that may have been transmitted with this electronic version. The printed versions of the documents stand as the official record.

OPT-OUT: If you wish to opt-out of these email communications from AMO please click [here](#).



Total Control Panel

[Login](#)

To: dholmes@melanctontownship.ca [Remove this sender from my allow list](#)

From: communicate@amo.on.ca

You received this message because the sender is on your allow list.

**Municipal Guide to *Police Services Act*
Consultations – Building a New Public
Safety Model in Ontario**

February 29, 2016



February 29, 2016

Municipal Colleagues,

For the first time in over 25 years, the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services is embarking on a process to modernize the *Police Services Act*. Municipal leaders have an important opportunity to add your voice, and the voice of your communities to this important conversation.

Over the next month, the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services is hosting a series of consultations across the province. I urge you to attend these sessions. I also urge every council, if they have not already done so, to consider these key questions: How do we want to be policed in the future? How can we improve the effectiveness and efficiency of this critical public service? Council resolutions and discussions on these questions should be shared with the Minister, the Ministry, local MPPs, police services boards, local Chiefs of Police and Detachment Commanders, local police associations and the public.

To help you in this task, AMO offers two resources. The first is the Policing Modernization Report from April 2015. The second is this guide to some of the questions we anticipate the Ministry will ask during the consultations.

Change requires direction and oversight from the political and civilian authorities to which police report. As elected officials, together, we must help to lead that change.

Above all else, this is a conversation about how we can make policing a sustainable public service. It is a conversation about policing, and the resources needed to deliver all the other public services that contribute to building safe and healthy communities.

Sincerely,



Gary McNamara
President

Introduction

The Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services is launching a series of consultations regarding a new *Police Services Act*. The consultations include day-long sessions with municipalities, police service board members, and social service agencies, among others.

AMO's Policing Modernization Task Force and Executive Committee have prepared and approved this consultation guide based on the questions we anticipate the Ministry will be asking. Please feel free to share this guide with other members of your community that may be attending the consultations, or who might be interested in issues related to policing modernization.

This is the first review of the *Police Services Act* in 25 years. It presents a significant opportunity to modernize the legislative and regulatory framework of policing. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of policing is a key goal of municipal governments. Legislative change can have a significant bearing on the costs which taxpayers assume.

AMO has already completed work to inform municipal positions and discussion points at these consultations. This includes the Policing Modernization paper released in April 2015 and this discussion guide.

We anticipate four main themes of the Ministry-led discussions:

- community safety and well-being planning;
- modernizing what police do;
- the education and training of officers; and,
- accountability to the public and governance.

We have prepared key messages on all topics for municipal leaders. We have also included background information on key issues, questions, municipal considerations, and the relevant recommendations from AMO's *Policing Modernization Report*.

Fiscal issues and sustainability are not specifically referenced in the Ministry's consultation material. However from the perspective of property taxpayers and municipalities, this is the number one issue. We urge all municipal representatives to make the following points:

Proposed Key Messages for Municipalities:

- Ontarians pay the highest policing costs in the country. Per capita policing costs in Ontario are \$320 per year, well above the national provincial average of \$259 (2010).
- What is stopping us from establishing and achieving long-term spending targets for policing? A reasonable long-term fiscal target in Ontario is to be at the national provincial average within five years.
- For at least a decade, police spending has been growing at three times the rate of inflation. This growth is starving other critical public services which keep us safe, and healthy.

- We are experiencing a significant demographic shift in Ontario. An older population explains in part, the declining crime rate. We must continue to adapt public services and plan for that shift. Some public spending on policing must be redirected to meet broader public needs, including those of an older society.
- Some of the most obvious opportunities to deliver savings include addressing over-staffing during low periods of demand for service, overlapping shift schedules, and suspension with pay.

Theme: Community Safety and Well-Being Planning

Issue 1: Community Mobilization

Outline: The sharing of responsibility for community safety with the broader community and service providers, including police, through planning and working together, is known as community mobilization. In other words, take down existing silos and increase cooperation for the betterment of community safety and well-being.

Key Questions: Who should be responsible for planning, leading, implementing and monitoring such plans? How do we more formally engage and integrate the work of police with other community and service providers (health care, schools, social service, community leaders, social housing providers, etc.)?

Key Municipal Considerations:

- Does community mobilization become an unfunded municipal mandate for councils?
- How can councils assume responsibility for the cooperation and actions of agencies over which it has little or no control?
- How does a municipality address the varying catchment areas for social services, health service, and other community based services such as police and police services boards?
- If mobilization is led by police services themselves, the same questions apply.
- What is the relationship between police services boards and councils on issues related to community mobilization or more broadly?
- Would the province fund municipal community mobilization efforts, if mandated, or encouraged?

What is Community Mobilization? Here is a recent description from *The Economics of Canadian Policing: Five Years into the Great Recession*:

Some police services are taking the lead in coordinating interagency meetings in a community mobilization approach. Community mobilization programs intervene with high-risk individuals or families before they become involved in crime or after an individual comes to the attention of

law enforcement for anti-social or risky behaviour. The police, in partnership with representatives from addictions services, public health and mental health agencies, First Nations, social services and schools are brought together to identify potential solutions to an individual's unmet needs. While the police have always participated in these types of community-based interventions they were often informal and their activities had a short-term orientation (e.g. interagency groups would meet to discuss a single case and then disband afterwards). By contrast, community mobilization formalizes this approach and takes a long-term orientation.

Community mobilization efforts have been implemented in jurisdictions attempting to solve very specific problems. For Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, the pioneer of Canadian mobilization efforts, it was the issue of very high rates of violent crime. It has been very successful. However, not all communities face the exact same challenges as Prince Albert. Not all communities will require a duplication of such efforts while many others are already undertaking similar initiatives on their own accord.

The key question regarding the provincial government's intentions around community mobilization is whether municipalities will be encouraged or mandated to develop such plans.

Enough evidence about the merits of community mobilization exists for AMO to support encouraging municipalities with their own community mobilization efforts. Encouraging mobilization (without provincial regulation) allows local communities to own their own locally developed plans. This is an important consideration - policing and public safety are inherently local. Priorities should be locally determined, perhaps within a general policy framework set out by the province as guidance, but not through regulation or requiring councils to do so. There is already a lot of goodwill on the part of many groups which are currently participating in mobilization efforts. Mandating these activities would likely stifle that goodwill. It is not something AMO would support and would likely be highly problematic for municipal governments.

Community mobilization is not the answer to all the challenges of policing. While it has helped to solve very specific problems in specific communities with very positive results, it may not necessarily be the solution needed across Ontario. In some smaller communities, and with good relations between all the players, a lot of 'mobilization' is happening already without the formality of a plan or knowing what to call it.

There is an indirect link to the promise that community mobilization can drive down costs. For that to be true, police overtime or staff reductions would be required. In OPP-policed communities for example, reduced calls for service is only a partial determinant of billing, currently 40%.

If the provincial government intends to financially support community mobilization efforts, municipalities are well positioned to be the recipients and/or distribute funds to local groups. Such a grant would be to acknowledge the costs of participating agencies to come together to solve community safety issues. If this financial support is directed to police services themselves for distribution to local groups, this raises the question of the roles and responsibilities of Boards and Councils. If police services themselves are to be assigned

responsibility for community mobilization, it could defeat the bigger purpose of engaging the broader community with shared community safety goals.

Relevant AMO Policing Modernization Report Recommendations:

(Note: the numbers below correspond to recommendations in the Modernization Report.)

4. Governance responsibilities for all forces should include goals, priorities, and measurement of outputs and outcomes.

5. Encourage the adoption of community safety planning for all municipalities consistent with local priorities, circumstances, and size. This includes locally adaptable models. In addition, such planning should include community safety and stakeholder structures which promote collaboration and cooperation.

19. Encourage information sharing between governance bodies, police leaders and police services of new ideas, approaches, and strategies.

30. Provincial and municipal governments must be supportive of innovations and new models of policing. Support is also needed from other participants in the public safety and security web, including private security, local health professionals, and community groups.

Proposed Key Messages for Municipalities:

- The broader engagement of all public safety and security participants towards improving local public safety outcomes, by working together, is to be encouraged.
- Municipal governments are well positioned to help lead these efforts and facilitate discussions, with the willing cooperation of all parties, who share similar public safety goals.
- Requiring municipalities to potentially lead unwilling or uncooperative parties, often beyond the control of councils, or without resources, is a recipe for serious dysfunction.
- Creating a new unfunded provincial mandate for municipalities will only compound existing fiscal sustainability challenges for many communities.
- Voluntary community mobilization efforts should be supported by new provincial grants. If any new grant is to be funded from within existing provincial grant envelopes, it must be accompanied by a clear message from the provincial government that currently funded provincial priorities are to be wound down.

Theme: Modernizing What Police Do

Issue 2: Serving Vulnerable People

Outline: Police are regularly called upon to provide assistance to vulnerable people where the nature of the call for service is not necessarily criminal in nature. Vulnerable people often have underlying mental health issues including dementia, are homeless, or generally require higher levels of social supports.

Key Questions: What programs are the most important to help vulnerable people? What innovations and resources would better help to serve vulnerable individuals?

Key Municipal Considerations:

- Would additional programs or services actually succeed in driving down service calls for police?
 - What resources would be required to do that and which level of government will be expected to pay for them?
 - How can this issue better support existing municipal advocacy efforts for social housing, homelessness, and poverty reduction strategies?
 - What changes to provincial programs or police operations could help address how services are provided to vulnerable people?
 - What current programs are successful and should be replicated across the province?
 - What steps can be taken, starting from dispatch onwards, to produce better outcomes?
-

Regardless of whatever changes to improve services to vulnerable people, or which reduce police calls for service, police will still remain the service of last resort. In other words, steps can be taken to reduce police interventions, but they will never be entirely eliminated.

Stronger provincial government mental health supports and programs can be very beneficial. Mental health issues are a provincial responsibility. The nature of the provincial supports has changed considerably over the years. This has included the closing of mental health facilities. Social housing is a responsibility that was downloaded on municipalities – Ontario is the only Canadian jurisdiction to have done so.

Employing police officers or civilians with greater specialized skills can improve and better support calls for service to vulnerable people. Currently, about 30% of calls to police deal with mental health issues.

Relevant AMO Policing Modernization Report Recommendations:

15. Ensure that policy change in legislative, related statutes and other policy documents enables rather than restricts alternative approaches to service delivery which might include tiered policing, specialization and continued civilianization of non-core police functions. This should include amending the adequacy standards established by the province.

22. Specific functions should be transferred to civilians or other security providers where appropriate. This could include court security and prisoner transportation, data entry, accident reporting, burglary investigations (provided the burglary is no longer in progress), and forensics among other functions. It should also include staffing for some types of existing “paid duty” functions.

24. Provide greater support for addressing mental health issues at the community level. This recommendation is primarily directed to the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care and its local agencies.

Proposed Key Messages for Municipalities:

- Mental health programs are a provincial responsibility. Greater support and improved programs are the responsibility of the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. Police officers can be better supported by the Ministry of Health.
- Reducing the reliance on police should be a key goal. The strengthening of existing mental health programs offered through the LHINs should occur. Steps need to be taken to minimize offload delays at hospitals, which require the ongoing presence of police officers until admission.
- Municipalities have long sought greater assistance with social and supportive housing and we reassert that position in the context of providing better supports to vulnerable people.
- Additional training for police officers or civilians with greater specialized skills can improve and better support calls for service to vulnerable people.

Theme: Modernizing What Police Do

Issue 3: Alternative Service Delivery, the Role of Special Constables

Issue 4: Role of Other Community Safety Personnel, Paid Duty

Outline: What functions are we asking police officers to do? Can some of the functions be assumed by other public safety personnel (bylaw officers, special constables, private security)? Some examples of specific functions include animal welfare complaints, sporting events (paid duty), victim assistance, and the removal of debris from highways. AMO has also argued this should also include the functions of court security and prisoner transportation, data entry, accident reporting, burglary investigations (provided the burglary is no longer in progress), and forensics among other functions including securing crime scenes. It should also include staffing for some types of existing "paid duty" functions including traffic management at construction sites.

Key Questions: Would you support an expanded role for Special Constables and what functions could be transferred to them? Would you support the use of other community safety personnel for victim assistance, event security, or other services including assistance to vulnerable people?

Key Municipal Considerations:

- A move to civilianization, whether that means special constables, civilians, or private security, has the very high potential to deliver significant cost savings for the delivery of public safety.

- Civilian employees typically earn about 75% of a sworn officer's salary. In the words of one presenter to the AMO Police Modernization Task Force, "why do we need a master mechanic to perform an oil change?"
 - Civilianization frees up officers to fulfill their primary functions including publicly visible activities, while civilian employees fulfill other more specialised functions. It also distinguishes support processes (such as back office administration (i.e. IT, finance, clerical, human resources, and dispatch) from public facing specialist services (i.e. marine, firearms, community relations).
-

A safe and secure community depends on multiple organizations and professions, not just the police. Security is built upon a broad safety and security web which includes private security, local health professionals, community groups, and municipal, provincial and federal government agencies. Key elements for the successful functions of the security web include building trust and the professionalism of all players. A new model of policing will incorporate the growth and presence of private security, and the growing involvement of social service players.

Two specific examples demonstrate how this has already become a reality. The 2010 Vancouver Olympics and the 2015 Pan Am Games in Toronto both illustrate how police, civilians, and private security can and do interact to deliver public safety outcomes together.

Civilianization is already entrenched; bylaw enforcement officers are trained civilians for example.

Dividing labour according to function has many possible benefits. In Mesa, Arizona for example, civilian investigators have been given responsibility for all vehicle and residential burglary investigations (that are no longer in progress). Civilian investigators have reduced the length of time to respond to these calls and often have more time to spend with the victim. In the United Kingdom, civilians, known as community support officers, are dispatched to assist with suspect-less crime scenes at a savings of 30 to 40%. This change also delivered increased public confidence in policing - a 13% improvement over six years.

Specific functions in Ontario for which civilianization is applicable include the following:

- back office administration (i.e. IT, finance, clerical, data entry, human resources, dispatch);
- accident reporting;
- burglary and vehicle theft investigations;
- crime scene security;
- forensics;
- "paid duty" functions such as traffic management or sporting events;
- *Highway Traffic Act* enforcement; and,
- prisoner transportation and court security.

Civilianization also permits specialists and experts to assume specific functions such as cybercrime and security. Animal welfare (including bear call response) should return to the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Relevant AMO Policing Modernization Report Recommendations:

Priority 3. Make legislative changes to permit the greater transfer of specific functions to civilians or other security providers where appropriate.

6. Governance structures should also account for the presence of private security. A measure of public oversight of private security should be developed (including special constables and civilians).

7. Assist in managing the public demand for service through broader and expanded adoption of alternative service delivery options of various non-core policing functions.

22. Specific functions should be transferred to civilians or other security providers where appropriate. This could include court security and prisoner transportation, data entry, accident reporting, burglary investigations (provided the burglary is no longer in progress), and forensics among other functions. It should also include staffing for some types of existing "paid duty" functions.

Proposed Key Messages for Municipalities:

- The effective functioning of the safety and security web already includes many sectors and civilians outside of the police service.
- A move to civilianization, whether that means special constables, civilians, or private security, has the very high potential to deliver significant cost savings for the delivery of public safety.
- We encourage legislation which supports all of the functions listed above being delivered by civilians.
- The long-term fiscal sustainability of public safety services requires specific cost-savings targets. Civilianization has the potential to deliver better public service at significant savings.

Theme: Modernizing What Police Do

Issue 5: Technology and Community Safety (Traffic Enforcement)

Outline: The expanded use of technology, in particular for traffic enforcement, can enhance the delivery of public safety services.

Key Questions: Should the use of technology be expanded, if so, in which functions should it be used?

Key Municipal Considerations:

- AMO has long argued for the expanded use of red light cameras, photo radar, and plate readers as examples of more efficient enforcement tools.
 - Existing technology should be more fully utilized in a way that maximizes efficiency and enforcement.
 - Standardized platforms for data sharing across police services and with the court system would go a long way to “improve the plumbing” of information sharing.
 - Technology alone cannot result in significant productivity improvements for all aspects of policing because the function of policing itself is highly reliant on labour. Greater automation is limited to specific domains.
-

Expanding the use of technology to deliver traffic enforcement has the potential to deliver savings. An expanded use of these technologies can also deliver positive public safety outcomes. A modest expansion would free officers from some traffic enforcement responsibilities to perform other tasks.

In addition, evidence suggests that the technology within and between police services and the courts could be improved.

Relevant AMO Policing Modernization Report Recommendations:

8. Address longstanding issues with the interactions of the police and the broader legal system. This should include improving the compatibilities of information technologies systems between different police services, crown lawyers and the courts.
10. Cybercrime is an emerging issue. It needs to be acknowledged and given suitable resources. Given the nature of cybercrime, principal responsibility should reside with the federal government.
11. Better outcomes could be achieved by standardizing information technology platforms that facilitate and improve data-sharing between police services.
12. Broaden availability and use of plate readers, red light cameras, or other technologies based on a cost-benefit analysis of enforcement options.
13. The use of lapel or body cameras on officers should be studied carefully from a cost-benefit analysis. This should include the broader policy and privacy implications for officers and members of the public. (See Issue 13)

Proposed Key Messages for Municipalities:

- AMO has long argued for the expanded use of red light cameras, photo radar, and plate readers as examples of more efficient enforcement tools.

- Existing technology should be more fully utilized in a way that maximizes efficiency and enforcement.
- Standardized platforms for data sharing across police services and with the court system would go a long way to "improve the plumbing" of information sharing.
- Technology alone cannot result in significant productivity improvements for all aspects of policing because the function of policing itself is highly reliant on labour. Greater automation is limited to specific domains.

Theme: Education and Training of Officers

Issue 6: Level of Education for Recruits

Issue 7: Training

Outline: Should new recruits be required to have educational qualifications beyond graduation from high school? What skills and abilities should modern police officers have and how should training be enhanced?

Key Questions: Should police recruits obtain a higher level of education? Should there be an alternate entry stream to allow for those without higher education? How should the existing 12-week training program be improved?

Key Municipal Considerations:

- The demand for higher capacities and skills for officers, as well as high compensation levels, suggest reconsidering education standards beyond the current minimum high school requirement.
 - Requiring at least a college degree would not substantively change current standards for levels of education (i.e. it would only affect the 9% of recruits who do not have a college diploma).
 - The lateral entry into the police service of mid-career professionals with specialized skills should be encouraged.
 - Police services should have formal input into the design of existing qualification programs offered at colleges and universities.
 - Mandatory police training programs (police college) need to be better integrated with the programs of post-secondary institutions. Merging or consolidating these programs could yield training efficiencies and more consistent standards.
 - All training costs should be shifted to individual students or recruits similar to other professions and occupations, who must pay out of pocket for base educational qualifications and training.
 - Scholarships should be made available to those in need or based on academic merit
-

AMO's Policing Modernization paper did not specify between college diplomas or university degrees. However in subsequent discussions the Task Force sees merit in establishing a college diploma as a new base qualification. The Task Force also sees merit in establishing a higher educational standard for officers to progress through the ranks (such as is used in the teaching profession).

The better coordination of college diploma programs with police college training could yield substantial efficiencies, improve the consistency of training, and raise the qualifications and capabilities of graduates. All training costs should become the responsibility of recruits with hiring only upon successful completion of training program(s).

This also raises the idea and merits of a regulatory body for the policing profession. It could include a mandate to license, partially-govern, and regulate the professional practise of policing. Such a college (different from the existing Ontario Police College) could maintain a centralised pool of qualified applicants and develop standard promotion criteria across the province. It could also regulate private security consistent with the broader safety and security web, manage professional development, and investigate some forms of misconduct.

Relevant AMO Policing Modernization Report Recommendations:

21. Pay structures should target priorities, including the effective management of partnerships, specialized functions, etc. They should also be adopted to encourage lateral entry into the police service of mid-career professionals who have required specialized skills.

23. Adjust the career advancement model of officers to provide for a longer probationary period, greater management oversight, and scaled responsibilities.

26. Consider changing the minimum education requirements so that applicants must obtain post-secondary education before they can be eligible to apply to a police service.

27. Instead of the police service paying for basic police entry training and continuing education for officers, the costs should be shifted to individual officers, similar to other professions. This recommendation relates to recommendation #26 to change the minimum education requirement for applicants.

28. Police should have more direct input into the design of existing educational programs that are required for officer qualifications. The curriculum of such programs should be aligned to meet the needs of police services.

29. The establishment of a centralized regulatory body for the policing profession could assist in managing applicant qualifications, ongoing training, and licensing of officers. Such a regulatory body could be similar to those that exist for physicians, lawyers, nurses, and other professionals in Ontario.

Proposed Key Messages for Municipalities:

- The demand for higher capacities and skills for officers, as well as high compensation levels, mean we must reconsider education standards.
- A college diploma should become the new base qualification for those wishing to become police officers. There is merit in establishing an even higher educational standard for officers who wish to progress through the ranks.
- The lateral entry into the police service of mid-career professionals with specialized skills should be encouraged.
- Police services should have formal input into the design of existing programs offered at colleges and universities. Merging or consolidating these programs could yield training efficiencies and more consistent standards.
- All training costs should be shifted to recruits similar to other professions and occupations who must pay out of pocket.
- Establishing a college or regulatory body of policing should be explored and implemented.
- Career advancement should also include a longer initial probation period, and the explicit legislative requirement for longer periods between reclassifications/advancement.

Theme: Accountability to the Public and Governance

Issue 8: Governance (Consistent Civilian Governance)

Issue 9: Governance (Clarifying Roles and Responsibilities)

Issue 10: Governance (Board Effectiveness)

Issue 11: Governance (Capacity/Competencies of Members)

Issue 12: Governance (Composition)

Outline: Inconsistent province-wide governance structures, lack of clarity of responsibility on operational decision making between the Board and the Chief, training, recruitment, competencies of Board members, future of municipal composition/Board members.

Key Questions: Should all OPP-policed communities be required to have a board (i.e. non-contract)? Who should lead strategic business planning – the Board or the Chief? Who sets operational priorities – the Board or the Chief? What does a successful Board look like, who evaluates its effectiveness, who takes action if ineffective? What competencies should a Board have, from whom should they take advice (legal)? Should the composition of the Board be changed (provincial-municipal-citizen split)? How can requirement of members be improved?

Key Municipal Considerations:

- "Say for pay" is the key principle at stake here. Municipal councils tax their residents to pay for policing services. Municipal councils are elected by the people. They must have a say in how those dollars are spent.
- Public safety is a shared responsibility. How is it that some reform proposals contain two completely opposite ideas of community mobilization and municipal involvement? On the one hand, some are suggesting municipalities must adopt community safety plans and work with other partners, while at the same time some seek to remove municipal representatives from police services boards.
- Underlying some of these questions appears to be the perspective of some who believe that elected municipal officials should not be part of a Police Services Board. How would such a system ensure transparency, accountability, and oversight for the spending of public dollars?
- There is no question that training and competency requirements could be significantly improved. This has been a request of the Ontario Association of Police Services Boards to the provincial government for many years. Contrary to the point above, others might suggest the competencies of board members include reflecting the expression of democratic authority vested in those who win and hold elected office.
- Suggestions have been put forward to have police services boards in OPP-policed communities match detachment divisions. This would dilute or collapse many current police services boards and the voice of individual communities. There are currently 340 municipalities, with somewhere between 110 and 150 Section 10 Boards in OPP-policed communities. If Boards are determined along detachment boundaries, there would be 69 Boards. Some of those boards are functioning with as little as three members. Recruitment of board members is an issue for many smaller communities. Many rural, northern, or remote communities do not have functioning boards.
- Police services boards must be adequately resourced to fulfill their function. This should include access to expert independent legal advice and policy support, separate from the resources of their respective police services.
- Much greater clarity is required of the policy-making function of boards.
- The risk of political interference in policing affairs is often cited as something to be avoided. For this reason, a province-wide OPP governance body should be considered.

The Ministry has highlighted consistency of governance as a key issue. Does consistency need to be the pre-eminent consideration? Does it need to drive the model? The interest seems to be in ensuring all OPP-policed communities have a police services board. On the one hand, this is a good move. On the other hand, if that is achieved by reducing the number of boards to match detachments, it dilutes civilian governance. Policing is fundamentally a local issue. How local that is differs, but we must be careful not to place too much distance between local boards, councils, communities, and the OPP. The OPP is all the more effective for having good

relations with the community at a local level. Under the new billing model, many municipalities are paying more. Consequently, there is lots of interest in policing issues. Less governance for those in these communities will not land well in this environment. Geographic distances in many northern areas are also an issue which must be considered.

Should any changes related to boards in OPP communities arise, the size of boards becomes a natural question. If there are fewer boards, we need to ensure that all communities are represented. This might also include changing OPP detachment boundaries to achieve the right fit.

AMO is disappointed that the potential elimination of elected municipal representatives continues to be given serious consideration, as one of several board composition options. The future of policing and the functioning of the public security web will be determined by the relationship police have with, among others, councils, municipalities and social service providers, many of whom are also municipal employees.

AMO supports recommendations by the Ontario Association of Police Services Boards related to competencies, training, and clarifying the role of the Board to set priorities and policy (needs, values & expectations), providing direction on public safety outcomes and limitations, and evaluating organizational performance.

A province-wide OPP governance body should be established. For the same reasons that police services boards exist, a similar such body should exist at the provincial level.

There is a broad range of governance options which can be considered. But much of that depends on the function intended for the future of policing. If on the one hand, policing is still to be considered a function and service of municipal government, then a specific form of governance and oversight might fit this circumstance. On the other hand, if it is no longer considered to be a function of municipal government, and not funded through property tax, then a different form of governance and oversight will be needed.

Relevant AMO Policing Modernization Report Recommendations:

Priority 2. Improve the quality of the existing governance and civilian oversight system.

1. The quality of the governance and civilian oversight system needs to be improved. This includes ensuring governance board members are qualified against a set of competencies and mandatory training is provided.
2. The future must provide for a province-wide OPP governance body responsible for policy direction and advice to the province on collective bargaining.
3. Efforts towards coordinated bargaining in Ontario have begun. Its further refinement and strengthening should be pursued while balancing local needs versus those of the municipal sector as a whole.

Proposed Key Messages for Municipalities:

- Governance is unquestionably a critical consideration. However, it has not been the subject of critical or in-depth study. For example, the Ministry has led four years of discussion about policing operations at the Future of Policing Advisory Committee, but there have only been sporadic Ministry-led discussions about governance, despite its importance to policing and public accountability more generally.
- We urge the Ministry to establish a panel on policing governance to study and report on the questions raised in the consultation document, once a clearer vision of policing is in focus. Such a panel should include police employers, including Chiefs, academic experts, as well as provincial, municipal and civilian governance representatives. It could make final recommendations to the Ministry once the future function of police services is clearer.
- This does not prevent other reforms, related to improving the efficiency and effectiveness of policing, from advancing.
- The above is guided by a simple idea: Form should follow function. What is it that will be expected of police services in the future? How will legislation express that expectation? It is only when there are clearer answers to these questions that we can really consider what this means for how police services should be overseen.
- There are many governance models to choose from: if municipal representatives are to be removed from Police Services Boards, taxation authority would need to be vested elsewhere. Perhaps that would be with Boards, who might then need to be elected.
- Should policing remain a function or service with resources provided by municipalities or should it be considered a function of a different body with resources provided in a different way?
- How should municipalities be involved with community mobilization efforts in such a new environment?

Theme: Accountability to the Public and Governance

Issue 13: Accountability (Body Worn Cameras)

Outline: Should officers wear body cameras to enhance accountability?

Key Questions: How could technology be used by police to enhance police accountability?

Key Municipal Considerations:

- Video evidence, whether from civilians with cell phones, security camera recordings, or from officer with worn cameras, has become a fact of life. It is an increasingly important factor. Video evidence is a critical part of modern evidence, both in the court of law and also in the court of public opinion, which determines the legitimacy, trust, and willingness to support the actions of police.
-

Relevant AMO Policing Modernization Report Recommendations:

13. The use of lapel or body cameras on officers should be studied carefully from a cost-benefit analysis. This should include the broader policy and privacy implications for officers and members of the public.

Proposed Key Messages for Municipalities:

- A new public safety model must seriously consider the merits of officers wearing body cameras while addressing implications related to privacy, IT cost and storage, and interactions with the legal system.

Other Relevant AMO Policing Modernization Report Recommendations not mentioned above:

Priority 1. Make changes to the interest arbitration system.

9. Prepare for the developing demographic shift, which will accompany an aging population and the resulting changes to the nature and types of crime associated with this shift. For example, an aging population may require different or perhaps more police services to address elder abuse.

14. Develop shift schedules that are adjusted to match demand and calls for police service. This should include addressing overstaffing during slow periods and improvements to the management of overtime costs.

16. Adopt modernized output and outcome metrics to measure police performance across the province.

17. Improve and expand the scope of current public reporting of policing activities and organizational performance.

18. Independent research capacity on policing issues needs to be expanded to assist police services with evidence-based decision making. Both police services and independent research institutes have a role to play.

25. The 'suspension with pay' legislative system needs to be reformed to promote public trust and the ability of the Chief to maintain discipline within the police service.

31. Include innovation and transformation as one of the considerations when evaluating the performance of Chiefs and Deputy Chiefs, and appropriate ranks in the OPP and own municipal police services.

For questions or comments, please contact Matthew Wilson, Senior Advisor, Association of Municipalities of Ontario, mwilson@amo.on.ca, 416-971-9856 extension 323.

Denise Holmes

From: McCredie, Tristin (MAH) <Tristin.McCredie@ontario.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, March 01, 2016 9:18 AM
To: Undisclosed recipients:
Subject: Invitation to Regional Consultation Sessions - Strategy for a Safer Ontario
Attachments: Invitation to Regional Consultation Sessions.docx

Good morning,

The Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services are seeking input from municipalities to help develop the Strategy for a Safer Ontario, the province's new blueprint for effective, sustainable, and community based policing.

There will be 11 full-day facilitated regional consultation sessions taking place across the province. More information as to the location, content of the sessions, and who you can contact to participate are included in the attached invitation.

Kind regards,

Tristin McCredie
Municipal Advisor
Municipal Services Office – Central Region, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
777 Bay Street, 13th Floor, Toronto, Ontario
T: 416-585-7356 or 1-800-668-0230
Email: tristin.mccredie@ontario.ca

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MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Invitation to Regional Consultation Sessions Strategy for a Safer Ontario

On February 12, 2016, we announced the launch of consultations for the Strategy for a Safer Ontario, the province's new blueprint for effective, sustainable, and community based policing. For more information about the Strategy please visit Ontario.ca/safercommunities.

As part of these province-wide consultations, MCSCS staff are seeking your input into the development of the Strategy and would like to invite representatives from your organization to attend regional consultation sessions in your area to discuss:

- Community Safety and Well-Being plans, a new integrated and collaborative approach to community safety,
- Improving interactions between police and vulnerable Ontarians, including enhancing frontline responses to those in crisis,
- Modernizing what police do,
- Enhancing accountability and oversight of police services, and
- Training and education requirements for police officers.

There will be a total of 11 full-day facilitated regional consultation sessions:

Session	Date	Location
St. Catharines	February 26, 2016	Grantham Lion's Club: 732 Niagara Street
Thunder Bay	March 2, 2016	North End Community Centre: 954 Huron Avenue
Timmins	March 4, 2016	Ramada Inn: 1800 Riverside Drive
Bancroft	March 9, 2016	Faraday Community Centre: 13 Lower Faraday Road
Windsor	March 17, 2016	Windsor International Aquatic and Training Center: 401 Pitt Street West
Stratford	March 18, 2016	Queen's Inn: 161 Ontario Street
Toronto	March 22, 2016	YMCA: 20 Grosvenor Street
Brampton	March 23, 2016	Chris Gibson Community Centre: 125 McLaughlin Road North
Kenora	March 29, 2016	Lakeside Inn and Conference Centre: 470 1st Avenue Street
Sudbury	March 31, 2016	Steelworker's Union Hall: 66 Brady Street
Cornwall	April 1, 2016	Benson Center Community Rooms: 800 7th Street West

Sessions will run from 9:00 am to 4:15 pm. The morning portion will be devoted to Community Safety and Well-Being, which will include discussion about the integration between the police and other community service providers, community safety planning

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

and police interactions with vulnerable individuals, such as those with mental health conditions or addiction issues.

The afternoon will cover the role of police within communities (e.g., the variety of services they provide and how this might be enhanced), police governance and civilian oversight (e.g., the role of police services boards) and training and education of police officers.

Representatives interested in attending a session in their area can RSVP by emailing MCSCSinput@ontario.ca. If you have any accessibility requirements (e.g. ramps, accessible washrooms, hearing/visual aids etc.), please notify the Ministry in your RSVP. 72 hours notice is required to accommodate.

Should a representative from your organization be unavailable to attend one of the regional sessions, an online discussion document is available at <https://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-safer-ontario-public-discussion-paper> and can be submitted electronically to MCSCSinput@ontario.ca.

Thank you in advance for your valuable input into the development of this important strategy. We look forward to hearing from your organization.

Sincerely,

Yasir Naqvi
Minister of Community Safety and Correctional Services

Denise Holmes

From: David Thwaites <davidgthwaites@hotmail.com>
Sent: Monday, March 14, 2016 11:53 AM
To: dholmes@melanctontownship.ca
Cc: dbesley@melanctontownship.ca; bartnancymalloy@yahoo.ca
Subject: police service board

Denise:

Further to our brief discussion I note that the Province Released a "Strategy Release" on Feb 16/16 that outlines some commentary and also 20 Questions for the consideration of anyone (including municipalities and boards). Not sure if the Township received.

Then there was the AMO Release dated Feb 29/16 which is seeking the input/consultation of the Municipalities which I understand will be on Council's Agenda for its meeting March 17, 2016..

The Melancthon PSB have the items on our agenda for our meeting of March 16, 2016. Dave Besley will be able to provide any thoughts/input we might have if that might assist Council. If Council seeks any further info etc we would be pleased to consider.

It has been my understanding, as of last October, 2015, that the amended legislation/regs will contemplate the reorganization of the PSBs that work with the OPP with the result that there would not be local boards but a "detachment" organized system in which the local municipalities would be represented on a single board. This may or may not be a point of concern for local Council.

David Thwaites

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OAPSIS web, 7

Police Governance Reform – The Age of Enlightenment

By Fred Kaustinen, 5 March 2016

Why do we need police boards?

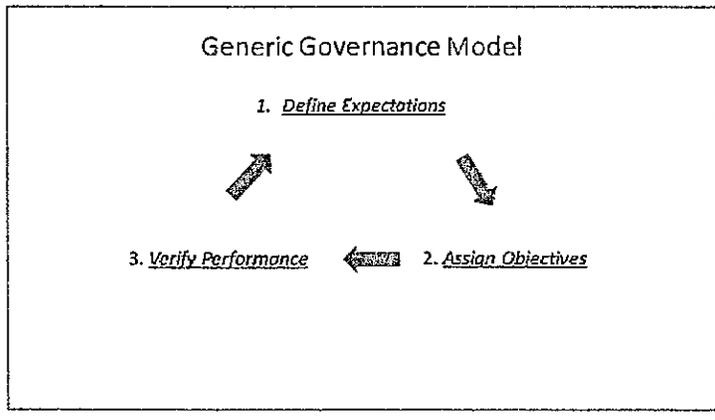
When first creating police in England, Robert Peel postulated that, in order to operate legitimately and effectively, local public police needed local “public consent”. It was not considered the job of the government to set up and control a police force; rather there should be local, non-government control of police.ⁱ

Local public consent for policing occurs when the public “sees and knows” that police actions and inactions are congruent with local community needs, values and expectations. “Seeing and knowing” requires police transparency, integrity and accountability – each of which is assured through local police governance.

Local police governance requires stewardship, in the form of local police boards, that is relevant to the community it serves, appropriately-independent of police and politics, and competent in fulfilling its fiduciary responsibilities.ⁱⁱ

The Generic Governance Model – “Just 3 Basic Things”

A governing body, any governing body, needs to do “3 basic things” to fulfill its fiduciary responsibilities:



1. **Define Expectations** - Determine, definitively, the owners’/shareholders’ expectations of the organization being governed (i.e. what do they expect the organization to achieve?)
2. **Assign Objectives** - Establish accountabilities, typically by tasking and empowering the CEO to attain certain outcomes (e.g. production levels, service efficiency, customer satisfaction, market share, profit margin, share price, etc.), within specified limitations (e.g. regulatory compliance, risk mitigation, investment, etc.)
3. **Verify Performance** – Ensure that the organization’s performance is indeed congruent with the owners’/shareholders’ expectations, and make adjustments as necessary

Governance Evolution from Industrial Age to Information Age

Board governance began in earnest with the advent of the Industrial Age, as wealth transferred from ruling elite to a burgeoning middle class. In the Industrial Age *governance*, like *management*, consisted primarily of procedural direction as a means of ensuring consistency and compliance, and avoiding risks. But things have changed with the Information Age...

Industrial Age		Information Age
Mass production		Tailored production
Limited choices		Unlimited choices
Risk avoidance		Risk management
Attrition		Manoeuvre
Single-function work teams		Multi-discipline work-teams
Isolation		Collaboration
Consistency		Adaptiveness
Micro-management		Empowerment
Procedural policies		Outcome policies

Information Age governance is about managing risks, empowering others, and collaborating with non-traditional partners to make the very most of opportunities, as they present themselves, in order to best fulfill and/or surpass owners'/shareholders' expectations.

The Police Governance Model

The generic governance model described above can be easily adapted to police governance. The owners'/shareholders' of local police are in fact the residents of the local *community*. Their needs, values and expectations regarding police activities are related to *public safety*.

When we adapt the generic model to police governance, we get:



Step 1 – Define Community Owner’s Public Safety Needs, Values and Expectations. The first governance task is to determine the community’s public safety desires, as owners of the police service rather than consumers of police services. This is an important distinction. For instance, when it comes to road safety, a consumer is inclined to desire speed enforcement (an activity), while an owner is more inclined to desire “zero traffic fatalities” (an outcome). It is the outcomes that are the Information Age governance objectives.

The police board may use a variety of techniques and sources to determine the Community’s needs, values and expectations. It may research, conduct surveys and hear depositions. It might commission academics, engage community activists, and seek input from the police themselves. Whatever means it employs, the police board should strive to be as representative as possible of all of the community owners, not just some. Recall that those owners are all residents, not just property tax payers and not just citizens.

The job of determining the community-owners’ needs, values and expectations is fundamental to effective governance; if it is delegated to the police themselves, then governance itself is also delegated to the police, and the police unduly “consent themselves” within the community.

Step 2 – Assign the Public Safety Outcomes and Limitations. Having defined the community’s needs, values and expectations, the next step is to assign work that will satisfy the community’s best interests. This is best articulated (in the Information Age) in terms of outcomes and limitations.

Outcomes are measurable situations that are achieved. They differ fundamentally from outputs which are activities or means. Examples of outputs and outcomes include:

Outputs		Outcomes
Industrial age metrics	➔	Information age metrics
# of patrol hours		Safe community/Absence of crime
# of traffic tickets		Safe streets/Absence of accidents
# of RIDE stops		Absence of alcohol-related accidents/injuries/fatalities
# of crimes solved		Safe community/Absence of crime

Outputs have their place in *managing* work performance. They do little, however, to demonstrate fulfillment of community needs. It is well-established that general patrol does not in itself reduce crime, certainly not overtime.

Boards should impose limitations on police to ensure that potential risks to community-owners’ needs, values and expectations are proactively mitigated, and that unintended consequences are avoided or otherwise minimized. Examples of risks include: undue detention/suspension of liberties, undue escalation of force, over-representation of police at public events, unfair treatment of some residents or visitors, unnecessary police vehicle speeds, and cost over-runs.

By assigning outcomes and limitations on the police service, via policy through the Chief of Police (and with his/her general concurrence of attainability), the police board steers police actions towards fulfilling the community’s needs, values and expectations as defined by the community-owners’

representative: the police board. This policy direction can be likened to the public's "consent" for local police actions and non-actions.

Thereafter the police board does not manage, or interference with, ongoing/underway operational (or administrative) activities. In this manner a police board is fulfilling its first 2 responsibilities (defining needs, values and expectations; and assigning outcomes and limitations), without interfering with ongoing/active police operations and activities.

Step 3 – Evaluate Organizational Performance. The third step is audit police service performance to test for organizational congruence with the outcomes and limitations assigned to it via police board policy. In this regard, we can liken the performance of the service as a whole to the performance of the Chief as its leader (or OPP/Sûreté/RCMP Detachment Commander).

One method of evaluating organizational performance is as follows:

In accordance with a board-determined schedule/forecast of Compliance Reports, the Chief provides, for each outcome & limitation policy:

- written interpretation of policy requirement, which serves to improve mutual understanding of the board-assigned tasks; and
- evidence of compliance (or non-compliance) with board-stated outcomes and limitations, citing as a minimum any board pre-determined performance metrics.

Upon receipt of the one of these Compliance Reports, the Board needs to make the following decisions (by way of motion):

- whether the Chief's interpretation of the outcomes/limitations policy is reasonable, or not (and if not where not)
- Whether the evidence presented is sufficient to determine organizational compliance with policy, or not, and subsequently whether the organizational is or is not policy-compliant
- Corrective action &/or policy refinement
- Schedule any additional Compliance Reports, and re-evaluation

Keys to Success

Good governance is hard work, and yet it is essential to health and prosperity in a democracy. This Police Governance Model for the Information Age is no different: it is hard work, and it is essential to community safety and well being.

There are several criteria that can ensure success of this Police Governance Model. They are:

Police Governance -
Success Criteria

Clear legislated roles

Mandatory and meaningful training

Direct access to key information and expert advice

Meaningful evaluation of police board performance

1. **Clear legislated roles** that are highly relevant to what the community needs of its local police board
2. **Mandatory and meaningful training** that fully prepares board members and boards to excel in fulfilling these highly relevant legislated responsibilities; training that inculcates leading police governance practices
3. Direct police board **access to the information and expert advice** it needs to make informed decisions in each of the 3 fundamental responsibilities/steps, and the financial means to engage such assistance, without relying on the police chief/service to do the work for the board (and thereby “consenting itself”)
4. Effective **evaluation of police board performance** (not just individual members’ conduct), against well-established performance standards regarding the 3 fundamental responsibilities/steps in the Police Governance Model described above, such that boards are afforded meaningful feedback and corrective action is initiated (for example, in increasing degrees of intervention: awareness of performance standards and metrics, remedial training, additional expert support, board partial or full replacement)

Closing Remarks

Police boards exist to govern police on behalf of their communities. Those communities have evolved considerably since the Industrial Age, when local police were created. It only stands to reason that police governance should be equally enlightened.

About the author. Fred Kaustinen is a governance consultant and Executive Director of the Ontario Association of Police Services Boards (OAPSB). He is a former Major in the Canadian Army, and has an MBA specializing in Transformational Leadership.

¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peelian_Principles

² http://www.oapsb.ca/2015/04/10/indep_cit_gov_police_oapsb_4_nov_2014_final.pdf

**NOTICE OF A PUBLIC MEETING
TO INFORM THE PUBLIC OF A PROPOSED
ZONING BY-LAW AMENDMENT**

RECEIPT OF COMPLETE APPLICATION

TAKE NOTICE that Township of Melancthon has received a complete application to amend Municipal Zoning By-law 12-79. The purpose of the rezoning is amend the Township's Comprehensive Zoning By-law to zone lands located at 78010 7th Line S.W, that were the subject of a recent severance approval.

AND PURSUANT to Section 34 (10) of the Planning Act, the application file is available for review at the Municipal Office. Please contact the Municipal Clerk to arrange to review this file.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING WITH COUNCIL

TAKE NOTICE that the Council for The Corporation of the Township of Melancthon will be holding a public meeting (described below) under Section 34 of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.P. 13 as amended, to allow the public to comment on the proposed Zoning By-law Amendment.

DATE AND LOCATION OF PUBLIC MEETING

Date: Thursday, April 21st, 2016
Time: 5:45 pm
Location: Township of Melancthon Municipal Office (Council Chambers)

DETAILS OF THE ZONING BY-LAW AMENDMENT

The application affects lands located in Part of Lot 22, Concession 7 S.W. in the Township of Melancthon. A key map has been appended to this Notice which identifies the subject lands.

The purpose of the proposed by-law is to amend the Restricted Area (Zoning) By-Law No. 12-79 as amended to rezone the severed and retained lands resulting from consent application B3/15, which was approved on May 21, 2015. The severed lands will be rezoned to a Hamlet Residential Exception (R1-7) Zone, the purpose of which is to recognize a non-compliant frontage. In addition, the proposed zoning amendment will rezone the retained farm holding to a General Agricultural Exception (A1-132) Zone, the purpose of which is to restrict future use of the lands to agricultural uses only with no permission for future residential uses.

Information relating to this application is available at the Township of Melancthon Municipal Office for public review during regular office hours.

FURTHER INFORMATION AND MAP OF LAND SUBJECT TO THE APPLICATION

A key map has been appended that identifies the lands that are subject to this amendment.

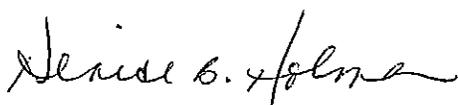
The purpose of this meeting is to ensure that sufficient information is made available to enable the public to generally understand the proposed Zoning By-law Amendment. Any person who attends the meeting shall be afforded an opportunity to make representations in respect of the proposed amendment.

If you wish to be notified of the decision of the Council for the Corporation of the Township of Melancthon in respect to the proposed Zoning By-law Amendment, you must submit a written request (with forwarding addresses) to the Clerk of the Township of Melancthon at 157101 Highway 10, Melancthon, Ontario, L9V 2E6 fax (519) 925-1110

If a person or public body files an appeal of a decision of the Council for the Corporation of the Township of Melancthon, as the approval authority in respect of the proposed Zoning By-law Amendment, but does not make oral submissions at a public meeting or make written submissions to Council before the proposed amendment is approved or refused, the Ontario Municipal Board may dismiss all or part of the appeal.

Further information regarding the proposed amendment is available to the public for inspection at the Township of Melancthon Municipal Office on Monday to Friday, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

Mailing Date of this Notice: March 31, 2016



Denise Holmes, CAO
Township of Melancthon

LANDS SUBJECT TO APPLICATION FOR
ZONING BY-LAW AMENDMENT

