



# TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON

## A G E N D A

Thursday, July 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 - July 7, 2016**
6. **Business Arising from Minutes**
  1. Preliminary Acceptance issued on the Bretton Estates Subdivision on July 8, 2016 and Building Permit for Lot 15 approved and released
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**
10. **Planning Matters**
11. **County Council Update (Mayor White)**
12. **Correspondence**

### **\*Board & Committee Minutes**

#### **\* Items for Information Purposes**

1. Letter from Grand River Conservation Authority dated June 22, 2016 on behalf of the partners of the Grand River Watershed Management Plan, Re - 2015 Annual Report on Actions
2. Copy of a resolution adopted by Township of West Lincoln dated June 27, 2016, Re - Mandatory Municipal Consent for Future Renewable Energy Projects
3. Email from Tristan McCredie, Municipal Advisor dated July 5, 2016, Re - News Release: Ontario Investing \$670 Million to Improve Local Infrastructure
4. Copy of a resolution from the Municipality of Meaford dated June 30, 2016, Re - Rural Schools Funding Formula
5. Dufferin County - Press Release July 4, 2016 - Dufferin Wins 3 Municipal Waste Association Awards
6. AMO Communications - AMO Policy Update - Ontario Asset Management Regulation Consultations - Considerations for Members Taking Part
7. Letter from the Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority dated July 7, 2016, Re - Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority Board of Director's Governance
8. Copy of a resolution passed by Perth County Council dated July 7, 2016, Re - Government's Climate Change Action Plan and the need for consultation
9. Email from David Thwaites, Chair Melancthon Police Services Board dated July 11, 2016, Re - OPP Confiscation of Property Report
10. Copy of a resolution passed by the Town of Mono dated July 6, 2016, Re - Support of resolutions by the Town of Shelburne and Township of Melancthon calling on the province to restore Intensive Behaviour Intervention Services
11. Email from OCIF (Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund) dated July 13, 2016, Re - Important Expanded OCIF Information
12. Copy of a resolution passed by the Township of Southgate dated May 4, 2016, Re - Suspension of Applications to the Rural Economic Development Program

13. Copy of a resolution passed by City of Quinte West dated July 14, 2016, Re - Taxation - Impact on Campgrounds
14. Letter from Sylvia Jones, MPP Dufferin-Caledon dated July 7, 2016, Re - Intensive Behavioural Intervention Therapy (IBI)
15. Letter from Sylvia Jones, MPP Dufferin-Caledon dated July 11, 2016, Re - Regionalization of Ontario Trillium Foundation's Grant Catchment Areas
16. WDGPH 2015 Community Report

**\* Items for Council Action**

1. Email from Source Protection Funding (MOECC) dated July 11, 2016, Re - Township of Melancthon - SPMIF Flexibility Amendment
2. Email from Ontario Good Roads Association dated June 30, 2016, Re - MMS Second Five-Year Review: Proposed 2016 Amendments and Additions to O.Reg 239/02 Under the Municipal Maintenance Standards

**13. General Business**

1. Applications to Permit
2. New/Other Business/Additions
  1. Submission from Council to Melancthon Township Police Services Board
  2. Submission (for inclusion with the final tax bills) from Committee of the Whole - Strategic Plan Sub-committee
3. Unfinished Business
  1. Mulmur Melancthon Fire Board Budget 2016
  2. Fluney Drainage Works - Update

**14. Delegations - None for this meeting**

<b>6:00 p.m. - Committee of Adjustment</b>
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15. Closed Session (if required)
16. Third Reading of By-laws (if required)
17. Notice of Motion
18. Confirmation By-law
19. Adjournment and Date of Next Meeting - Thursday, August 11, 2016 - 5:00 p.m.
20. On Sites
21. Correspondence on File at the Clerk's Office



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Phone: 519.621.2761 Toll free: 866.900.4722 Fax: 519.621.4844 Online: [www.grandriver.ca](http://www.grandriver.ca)

June 22, 2016

Denise Holmes, CAO/Clerk-Treasurer  
Township Of Melancthon  
157101 Highway 10, RR 6  
Shelburne On, L9V 2E6

Dear Ms. Holmes and members of Council,

I am writing on behalf of the partners of the Grand River Watershed Water Management Plan to present the *2015 Annual Report on Actions* to you and your council.

The goals of the Water Management Plan are to:

- reduce flood damage potential,
- ensure sustainable water supplies for communities, economies and ecosystem;
- improve water quality to improve river health and reduce the river's impact on Lake Erie; and
- to increase resiliency to deal with climate change

The Water Management Plan was endorsed in 2014 by 16 Plan Partners. It is a joint, voluntary action plan that identifies what needs to be done and what all the partners agree they will do.

The Plan was developed in a collaborative process focused on finding the "best value solutions" – the most effective and efficient ways to achieve the goals. The Plan aligns the existing projects and programs of the partners so they can work together to improve the management of water issues.

Most of the Actions are things the Plan partners are already doing, or plan to do. Other Actions are best practices, which partners can implement voluntarily to address water issues.

Enclosed, please find copies of the *2015 Report on Actions*, which provides an overview of the Actions completed in 2015. It can also be downloaded from our website at [www.grandriver.ca](http://www.grandriver.ca).

Please feel free to distribute these documents to the members of council and senior staff.

We would be happy to appear before council to provide additional information and to answer questions. To make arrangements please contact Sandra Cooke, Chair Water Managers Working Group, at [scooke@grandriver.ca](mailto:scooke@grandriver.ca) or 519-621-2763, Ext. 2224.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Joe Farwell".

Joe Farwell, P.Eng.  
Chief Administrative Officer  
Grand River Conservation Authority

Info - JUL 21 2016



## Highlights

**Progress of Plan Implementation:** of the 163 actions listed in the plan, most are in progress or already completed.



**“The collective impact from the actions completed by Plan Partners and highlighted in this progress report moves us toward achieving the Plan’s goals and a more resilient watershed.”**

Joe Farwell,  
Chief Administrative Officer,  
Grand River Conservation Authority

The annual progress report is prepared by the **Water Managers Working Group**.

## 2015 Report on Actions

**Water managers continue to meet quarterly.** The meetings not only offer a forum to share progress, but also to discuss some of the challenges and barriers to implementation and identify solutions.

**Integrating municipal land use and watershed water management.** A joint meeting between Water Managers and Policy Planners discussed ‘Places to Grow’ and the Province’s Coordinated Landuse Planning Review.

**There is a commitment to practical asset management in the watershed:**

**Plans are in place** to prioritize infrastructure investments. Upgrades are underway at wastewater plants that will improve water quality. Dam safety studies ensure that water management infrastructure will work when needed. Water efficiency plans help municipalities achieve demand management targets.

**Taking care** of our assets will ensure long-term sustainability. Regular maintenance of stormwater ponds will ensure that these assets continue to perform. Investing in operator skills and knowledge through wastewater optimization will yield improved effluent quality, economically.

**Building resilience for adapting to climate change continues.** The Rural Water Quality Program completed 453 projects; urban streams were naturalized; and 5500 future water managers were engaged at local groundwater festivals!

**Sharing knowledge is critical for water management.** Maintaining the shared knowledge and understanding of water management across all partner agencies in the watershed is challenging as members move into different positions or retire. Succession planning is critical to ensure long-term success.



## Grand River Water Management Plan Goals

1. Reduce flood damage potential;
2. Ensure sustainable water supplies for communities, economies and ecosystems;
3. Improve water quality to improve river health and reduce the river's impact on Lake Erie;
4. Increase resiliency to deal with climate change

## Plan Partners

- Brant County
- City of Brantford
- City of Cambridge
- Township of Centre Wellington
- Environment and Climate Change Canada
- Grand River Conservation Authority
- City of Guelph
- Haldimand County
- City of Kitchener
- Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
- Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
- Oxford County
- Region of Waterloo
- Six Nations of the Grand River
- City of Waterloo

## Introduction

During the development of the Water Management Plan (WMP), Water Managers noted that actions started when the discussion started. Consequently, many of the actions in the Plan are well underway. The plan was finalized and endorsed in 2014, and 2015 marks the first full year of Plan implementation.

Even though the endorsement marked a significant milestone, Plan partners remain diligent and continue to meet, report on progress and share their experiences. Much like the water cycle, water management is ongoing and continuously needs to be monitored and adjusted to ensure best practices are achieving the desired result.

Pressures in the watershed continue: urban development in Brantford/Brant will require careful stormwater management and subwatershed planning in sensitive areas; Centre Wellington started multi-year studies to address the Province's 'Places to Grow' requirements; and the feasibility of five new wastewater treatment plants was investigated in smaller watershed communities to accommodate proposed developments. The capacity of the river system to receive additional wastewater, especially in the headwater regions, remains unanswered.

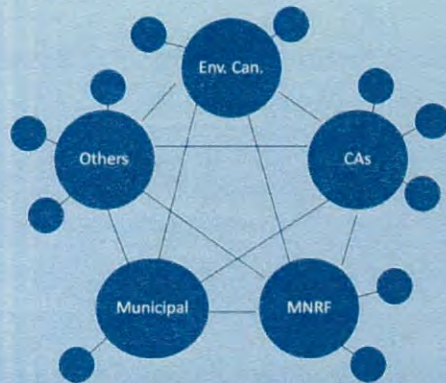
*"2015 saw the most building permits issued in Centre Wellington"*  
J. Kerr, Township of Centre Wellington

A long-standing challenge was resolved. The Ontario Municipal Board appeal of the Region of Waterloo's Official Plan was settled. The countryside line was set - a line that represents the long-term boundary between future urban areas and the countryside. The protected countryside will safeguard critical regional groundwater recharge areas, conserve valuable farmland and manage future urban development.





**Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA)**, through support from **Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)**, the **Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC)** and the **Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF)**, continues to provide opportunities to bring Plan Partners together.



**ECCC** and **GRCA** collaborated on their **Networks of Networks** project to pilot climate data sharing to improve response to severe weather events – an adaptation to a changing climate.

## Working together

Maintaining engagement of all partners will continue to be challenging. Water managers are pulled in multiple directions; they manage complex systems or processes for their agency within time and fiscal restraints. They plan and act within their own mandate yet try to keep sight of the watershed perspective.

**GRCA** hosted four water managers meetings; a water demand management workshop; a phosphorus monitoring and research meeting; a Whiteman's Creek water budget workshop; a wastewater optimization workshop; monitoring optimization meetings; and stormwater managers meetings.

Research provides valuable information and insight into water management challenges. The cities of **Waterloo**, **Kitchener**, and **Cambridge** and the **Region of Waterloo** sponsored researchers from the *Interdisciplinary Centre for Climate Change* at the **University of Waterloo** to develop climate change projections for the region that will inform water management planning. This work will also benefit the greater watershed.

**GRCA** hosted the **Geological Survey of Canada** and brought together groundwater experts to discuss data and model management needs.

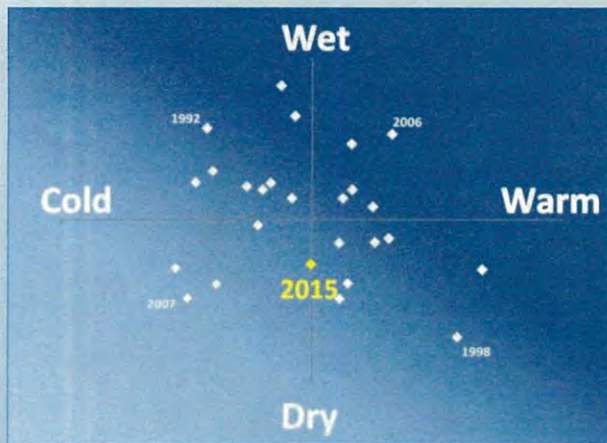
**Haldimand County** shared their knowledge and lessons learned to enhance wastewater treatment plant performance with **Wellington North**.

**GRCA**, **Oxford County**, **Centre Wellington**, **Brant County**, **Norfolk County** and the **Region of Waterloo** are taking active roles in MOECC's pilot test of Performance Based Training for Wastewater Optimization.

2015 was the final year in a multi-year research study sponsored by the **Canadian Water Network**. Researchers from the **Universities of Waterloo**, **Wilfrid Laurier**, **Guelph** and **Western** teamed up to study cumulative effects in the watershed. Researchers presented a synthesis report to Water Managers.

Plan Partners met to discuss monitoring activities and look for efficiencies. Open and accessible data is a future goal for all partners.





An annual summary of long-term precipitation and temperatures at the Shand Dam suggests that the temperatures were average and conditions were a bit dry.



Research provides valuable insight into river health. Here, graduate students are collecting fish in the Grand River for their studies.

## Watershed Conditions

**2015 was a year of weather extremes:** February was the coldest month on record; December was the warmest month. Dealing with extremes in climate requires adaptation and mitigation plans. **Kitchener, Waterloo and the Region of Waterloo** have included adaptation plans into their strategic planning.

Warm spring days and cool nights allowed for a gradual warm up and a slow release of water from the snowpack. It also allowed ice to break up slowly. This avoided any major flooding and made it relatively easy to fill the reservoirs.

The summer months had lower than normal precipitation however, **all low-flow targets were met** in the regulated river reaches. This weather triggered **low water response** in the Eramosa, lower Nith, Whiteman's and McKenzie Creeks due to low river flows. Low precipitation was also reflected in the shallow groundwater on the Norfolk Sand Plain with lower than average levels.

Over the course of 2015, there were a number of watershed statements made to ensure timely communication of watershed conditions.



Dissolved oxygen levels were above the objective during the summer. Levels showed the largest variations in May likely due to the dry conditions and warm temperatures. Research and water quality monitoring results from the Grand River through Blair suggest that conditions are improving because of significant wastewater treatment plant upgrades being done by the **Region of Waterloo**.



## Asset Management

Assets, whether municipal infrastructure or natural watershed features, are the building blocks of our communities and our watershed. Managing assets requires careful planning (see **Plans in place**) and care (see **Taking care**) to continue to build resilient communities, economies and ecosystems (see **Building resilience**).



Number of permits reviewed by **GRCA** to reduce flood damage potential and protect important hydrologic functions

309

permits were reviewed to ensure that future flood damages are reduced

415

permits were reviewed near wetlands to ensure water stays in place and not cause flooding downstream

## Plans in Place

Plans and studies help to identify priorities to reduce risk and benchmark progress. The following highlights some of the many plans being undertaken to manage assets to ensure water supplies, improve water quality, reduce flood damages, and build resilience to deal with a changing climate.

The **GRCA** owns and operates seven multi-purpose water management dams estimated to be worth over 1 Billion dollars. **GRCA** initiated a dam safety assessment for the Laurel Creek dam in **Waterloo** and continued dike safety projects in **Brantford**, **Cambridge** and **Kitchener**.

Extreme rainfall events require improved floodplain mapping in high-risk areas, such as Special Policy Areas. The cities of **Cambridge** and **Waterloo** are working with **GRCA** to update their Special Policy Area's in Groff Mill Creek and Laurel Creek using more advanced mapping tools and high resolution mapping data.

**City of Kitchener** completed a floodplain modelling study for a portion of Schneider's Creek. **MNR** and **GRCA** are working together to pilot various floodplain-mapping techniques to be used in future floodplain projects. **GRCA** is investigating funding opportunities through **Natural Resources Canada** and **Public Safety Canada** as part of their Natural Disasters Mitigation Program which funds floodplain mapping.

Soil is a critical asset for farmers. **OMAFRA** provided support to **GRCA** for further development of high-resolution mapping data in 10 priority catchments in the upper Nith and Conestogo River basins. These maps help to identify important areas to reduce erosion and supports outreach efforts for enhanced soil erosion control.

The **Region of Waterloo's** central Grand River, Speed and Nith river monitoring program is ongoing; the program supports information on the health of the river system and provides valuable data to track progress of infrastructure investments.



**Subwatershed plans** promote the integration of land use and water management planning. Plans help prioritize actions needed to develop sustainably. In the Grand River watershed, there are 25 subwatershed plans completed or underway, covering about a quarter of the watershed.

Stormwater management facilities are important municipal assets that hold onto water, reduce downstream flooding and improve water quality. Stormwater pond on Homer Watson Blvd, Kitchener.



Subwatershed studies characterize the natural assets that provide important services such as groundwater recharge or areas that hold onto water (e.g. wetlands). **GRCA, Region of Waterloo and City of Kitchener** continue to monitor and characterize seven catchment areas for subwatershed planning. **City of Waterloo** completed the North Waterloo Subwatershed Study.

**City of Kitchener** in partnership with **GRCA, Region of Waterloo** and the **Township of North Dumfries** drafted a State of the Watershed Report for Upper Blair Creek. The report establishes pre-development conditions and targets for future water quality and flow requirements and makes recommendations for updated system-wide and during-development monitoring.

**Region of Waterloo** in partnership with **GRCA, Township of Woolwich** and **City of Cambridge** started to develop an East Side Lands Master Environmental Servicing Plan (Stage 2).

**GRCA** began characterization of Fairchild's and Mackenzie creek subwatersheds in the **Brant, Brantford, Haldimand and Six Nations of the Grand River** area to assist with identifying important watershed assets and information gaps.

**City of Waterloo** completed a Stormwater Facility Inventory and Condition Assessment Study. Results identified short and long-term maintenance priorities including facility repairs, sediment removal and preventative maintenance.

**City of Guelph** completed a stormwater management funding study to determine best approaches for managing their stormwater assets. **Kitchener and Waterloo** continue to implement their stormwater utilities.

The **Region of Waterloo** kicked off two master planning processes: an update to the Wastewater Master Plan focusing on updating population estimates, predicting river water quality and determining next steps for wastewater infrastructure needs and priorities; and the Biosolids Strategy to develop a long-term management plan for the Region's biosolids.

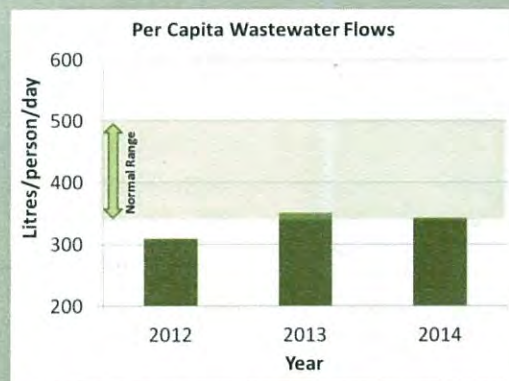
**City of Waterloo** completed a sanitary sewer master plan, and upgraded two pumping stations. Upgrades included features to minimize the risk of spills.



The **GRCA** maintains a 500 m section of dike and channel on the Conestogo River in the **Township of Mapleton**. The removal of course sediments reduces nuisance flooding.



Wastewater flows from 28 plants average 335 litres, per person, per day, well below the typical range of 350-500. The standard of wastewater treatment in the watershed is good and is improving through a commitment to plant optimization and upgrades.



## Taking Care

Preventative maintenance strategies and attentive operation of critical municipal and watershed assets help prolong their life and ensure they are functioning properly. Effective operations and maintenance of assets can ensure future water supplies, improve water quality, reduce flood damages and build resilience.

The **GRCA** completed gate inspections on the Woolwich Dam near Elmira and installed new gate gain heaters at Shand Dam near Fergus to keep them in proper working order. This is an adaptation measure for improved dam operations during the winter, an expected need as a result of a changing climate.

**GRCA** and the **City of Brantford** worked together to completed repairs on the dike system to continue to protect residents of low-lying areas in West Brant, Eagle Place and Holmedale.

**Wastewater Managers** released the second annual report on wastewater treatment plant performance and hosted two workshops for the operators and managers at 11 municipalities that own and operate plants in the watershed. Staff from Six Nations, Mississaugas of the New Credit and the MOECC Safe Drinking Water Branch also participated.

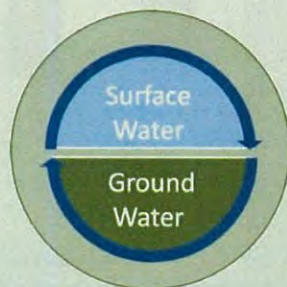
**MOECC** initiated a Performance-based Training pilot project with several watershed wastewater treatment plant operators and administrators participating.

**Southgate** (Dundalk) and **Wellington North** (Arthur) completed comprehensive performance evaluations of their plants with follow up plans developed to improve plant performance.

The **Watershed-Wide Optimization Program** promotes improved wastewater treatment across the watershed by encouraging the adoption of the Composite Correction Program. This approach invests in building skills in operators to improve plant performance.



Characterizing groundwater-surface water interactions is vital to managing water resources in the Grand River watershed



The maintenance of stormwater assets is critical to ensuring proper working order.



**Kitchener** cleaned out 5000 metric tonnes of sediment from stormwater ponds.

**Kitchener, Guelph, Waterloo** and **MOECC** started a pilot to investigate the beneficial re-use of stormwater sediments.

**GRCA, OMNRF, OMAFRA, MOECC** and **Brant** and **Oxford** counties are collaborating on the development of a fully integrated groundwater-surface water model for Whiteman's Creek as part of a Tier III water budget study for drinking water source protection planning.

The Grand River Tier III Water Budget tools have the potential to inform the permit to take water process. **MOECC** continues to work on improving and streamlining the process, particularly agricultural permits and **GRCA** is committed to maintaining the tool for decision-making.

**MOECC** hosted a spring information session on the permit to take water program for farmers in **Brant, Haldimand** and **Norfolk** counties. This assisted farmers to understand the permit process and the required paperwork. This will lead to improved compliance and better reporting of water use.

**Region of Waterloo** has ongoing investigations to secure future water supplies in Cambridge and North Waterloo while new groundwater wells were investigated in **Southgate** (Dundalk), **Brant** (St. George) and **Hamilton** (Lynden).

The **City of Guelph** and the **Region of Waterloo** continue to reduce water demand. Both municipalities started on updates to their Water Efficiency Plans. The **Region of Waterloo** started a restaurant water efficiency certification program to reduce demands in this sector

A **Water Efficiency Plan** is part of a municipal Water Supply Master Plan that outlines the community-accepted water conservation strategy for efficient use of water supplies.

The **City of Guelph** and the **Region of Waterloo** have an ongoing joint study on alternative options and performance improvement of water softeners to help reduce chlorides in wastewater.



> **1,160,000**

**kilograms of phosphorus**

has been kept on the land  
since 1998 by implementing rural best  
management practices

Naturalization of Filsigner Creek in the **City of Kitchener** will build resilience to reduce local flooding and improve water quality.



## Building Resilience

Building resilience includes increasing the knowledge and abilities of water managers. It also includes rehabilitating or restoring the necessary watershed infrastructure to ensure our natural systems can cope with development pressures and an increasingly variable climate. The following Plan actions contribute to building watershed resilience.

On behalf of the counties of **Brant**, **Wellington**, **Haldimand**, and **Oxford**, the cities of **Brantford** and **Guelph** and **Region of Waterloo**, the **GRCA** supports private landowners in the completion of 453 projects on rural lands to keep 4200 kg of phosphorus on the land and to ensure that agricultural lands are more resilient. The Federal Habitat Stewardship Program provided additional funds.

Increasingly more stormwater managers are using natural design principles to build resilience in urban streams to improve water quality, and reduce flooding.

The **City of Kitchener** completed 1.8 km of stream naturalization in tributaries of Schneider Creek. Concrete channels were removed; a winding creek with riffles and pools built; and the stream was reconnected with its floodplain. This work will reduce sediment loads to Victoria Park Lake.

The **City of Waterloo** invested in the enhancement of the natural character of the area to improve water quality and restore habitat in Forwell Creek. A more naturalized creek corridor will result and improve stormwater management in the areas. In addition, they have started an assessment of Clair Creek to improve channel designs to improve water quality, stream stability and enhance aquatic and terrestrial habitats.

**City of Cambridge** has approved developer plans to restore Middle Creek in the Hunt Club subdivision and take an on-line pond off-line, and construct a new channel using natural channel design methods.



### **Fisheries Management Plan Committee**

invested in making deeper pools in the river to provide more fish habitat. Grand River near Inverhaugh



New mapping tools will help engage farmers to reduce soil loss by adopting erosion control practices in problem areas.



The **Grand River Fisheries Management Committee**, chaired by **MNRF** and **GRCA** continues to work on improving the river system for fish habitat and water quality. The Grand River, near Carroll Creek, was improved by deepening pools, narrowing the channel and placing large boulders for fish cover.

**GRCA** restored over 40 hectares of erodible farmland to forests and over a hectare of seasonal wetlands were created to keep water on the landscape, and reduce erosion near the Conestogo Reservoir.

**City of Brantford** started a public consultation process on re-visioning Mohawk Lake, an historic canal system built in the 1800s for navigation, but now primarily receives stormwater from the city.

**OMAFRA's** Great Lakes Agricultural Stewardship Initiative provided funding to increase **GRCA's** capacity to engage landowners on stewardship issues. Funding from the Canada-Ontario Agreement on the Great Lakes provided support for soil erosion workshops held in Linwood, Kohler, and Alma.

**OMAFRA** funding also supported the **GRCA** to complete the update of the surface hydrology-mapping layer using a 3D mapping technology. This surface hydrology also contributes to the creation of Digital Elevation Models used for floodplain mapping, identification of nonpoint source nutrient areas and improved subwatershed delineation.

**OMAFRA** supported **GRCA** to map erosion-prone areas in the upper Nith and Conestogo basins.

**GRCA**, in partnership with the **Region of Waterloo, Guelph, Wellington, Brant, Brantford, and Haldimand** host annual Children's Water Festivals. Through hands on learning, more than 5500 students were engaged in learning about the value of our water resources. This builds the capacity of future water managers!

**Region of Waterloo** continues with their Curb the Salt program to reduce salt application on streets, parking lots and sidewalks. This will help to reduce chloride levels in local groundwater.



## Slow and Steady...

Although many of the Plan's actions are underway, a few are to start in the short term. In an adaptive management framework, water managers review progress and adjust plans as necessary for continuous improvement.



Major upgrades at the Waterloo Wastewater Treatment plant are expected in 2016/17.

Chloride levels in groundwater and in streams remains a concern. Programs like '**Curb the Salt**' or '**Smart about Salt**' continue in the watershed to reduce chloride at the source.

Salt impacts our water.

**CURB THE  
SALT**

We all have a role to play.

## Actions for 2016-17

- Canada, through **Environment and Climate Change Canada**, and the United States to establish phosphorus reduction targets for the eastern basin of Lake Erie.
- The **Region of Waterloo** will finish the major treatment upgrades at the Waterloo wastewater treatment plant; upgrades to the digestion process at the Preston plant; SCADA upgrades at the Hespeler plant; and an upgrade to the treatment process at the Foxboro plant
- Master Servicing Plan is expected to be complete for the **County of Brant**, Paris settlement area
- **City of Guelph** anticipates the completion of a pilot plant to treat concentrated wastewater
- Environmental assessments to consider wastewater servicing and treatment are expected to be completed for the communities of **Wellington North** (Arthur), **Township of Mapleton** (Drayton), **Oxford** (Drumbo and Princeton) and **Brant County** (St. George)
- **City of Kitchener** anticipates completion of the updated Stormwater Master Plan
- **City of Brantford** plans to launch a stormwater flow-monitoring program and subwatershed master plan studies.
- **GRCA** will work with the **City of Waterloo** to update base mapping, hydrology and hydraulic modelling for Laurel Creek
- **City of Waterloo** to develop a stormwater master plan beginning in 2016 with completion anticipated in 2017; an Environmental Assessment will start on Silver Lake and Laurel Creek rehabilitation through Waterloo Park in 2017



## Real-time river management:

The seven major reservoirs in the watershed are operated to reduce flooding and to ensure there is enough water in the river system to dilute treated wastewater effluent during dry periods. A review of reservoir operations is scheduled for 2018-19 to ensure reliability, especially as the climate continues to change.



**In the future...** are wastewater treatment plants going to be needed as water resource recovery plants?

## Actions for 2018-19

- The **Region of Waterloo** expects to complete major treatment upgrades at the Kitchener wastewater treatment plant; upgrades at the Galt plant are to begin, including improvements to the tertiary treatment process
- **Centre Wellington** to complete their Water Supply Master Plan
- **GRCA** will review the reservoir operating policy and work with the MOECC to review low flows for wastewater planning
- **City of Waterloo** will implement the rehabilitation plan for Silver Lake and Laurel Creek that runs through Waterloo Park.
- **Water managers** will sponsor cost-benefit analysis for evaluating point vs nonpoint source controls for future water quality improvements
- **GRCA** will facilitate the completion of a water resources conditions report on behalf of Plan Partners by 2019 to gauge progress toward achieving the goals of the Plan.
- The **Implementation Committee** will review the Water Management Plan in 2019 & if necessary, initiate a process to update the Plan

## 2020 and beyond

- **County of Brant** will carry out studies with plans to upgrade the Paris and St. George wastewater treatment plants
- **Water Managers** will investigate producer-municipal partnerships jointly manage nutrients and organic wastes for energy production



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## CLERK'S DEPARTMENT

June 28, 2016

The Honourable Kathleen Wynne  
Premier of Ontario  
Legislative Bldg., Room 281  
Queen's Park  
Toronto, ON  
M7A 1A1

Dear Honourable Premier:

**Re: Mandatory Municipal Consent for Future Renewable Energy Projects**

This is to confirm that on Monday, June 27, 2016 West Lincoln Township Council adopted the following resolution.

(a) ITEM P74-16

**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, and

**WHEREAS**, three of the five contracts announced on March 10 did not have municipal support for the project; and,

**WHEREAS**, there is no differentiation in the Green Energy Act to allow for larger setbacks based on the size of the Turbines being allowed for each installation, and

**WHEREAS**, there has been great disregard for the Township of West Lincoln's Natural Heritage System and the Tree Inventory during the installation of the Transmission system of the current project

**NOW THEREFORE**, be it resolved that the Council of the Township of West Lincoln requests:

- That the Municipal Support Resolution become a mandatory requirement in the IESO process;
- 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 meeting organized by the proponent;
- That full details of the project, including siting of project elements and site consideration reports, are required to be made available at the community meeting and to the Council before the resolution is considered; and,

**THAT**, this resolution be forwarded to the Premier, Leaders of the Official Oppositions; Ministers of the Ministry of the Environment, Infrastructure and

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JUL 21 2016

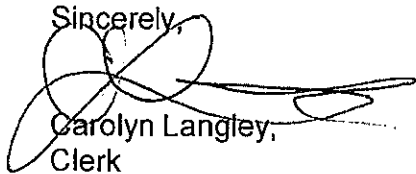


Energy, Rural Affairs and Agriculture and Food, Municipal Affairs; Region of Niagara; Niagara Peninsula Energy Inc.; local MP and MPP; the Renewable Energy Approval applicants in West Lincoln and to all municipalities in the Province of Ontario requesting their support.

By copy of this letter, I am advising the appropriate parties of the action taken by Council regarding Mandatory Municipal Consent for Future Renewable Energy Projects.

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

Sincerely,



Carolyn Langley,  
Clerk

cc: Patrick Brown, Leader of the Official Opposition, Progressive Conservative  
Andrea Horwath, Leader-New Democratic Party  
The Honourable Glen R. Murray, Minister of the Environment & Climate Change  
The Honourable Bob Chiarelli, Minister of Infrastructure  
The Honourable Jeff Leal, Minister of Agriculture, Food & Rural Affairs  
The Honourable Glenn Thibeault, Minister of Energy  
The Honourable Bill Mauro, Minister of Municipal Affairs  
Ralph Walton, Office of the Regional Clerk, Niagara Region  
Janie Palmer, Chair, Board of Directors, Niagara Peninsula Energy Inc.  
Michael Weidemann, President FWRN-LP (NRWC)  
Dean Allison, MP  
Tim Hudak, MPP  
IPC/HAF – Rankin Construction, John MacLellan, Operations Manager – Renewable Energy  
Chris Carter, CAO – Township of West Lincoln  
Brian Treble, Director of Planning and Building – Township of West Lincoln

X:\cl-Clerks\Council\Council-2016\Letters\Letter to Ministry re Renewable Energy - June 27, 2016 Council.doc



**Denise Holmes**

---

**From:** McCredie, Tristin (MAH) <Tristin.McCredie@ontario.ca>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 05, 2016 9:28 AM  
**To:** Undisclosed recipients:  
**Subject:** News Release: Ontario Investing \$670 Million to Improve Local Infrastructure

Good morning,

Please find the news release below for your information. The full release can be found here:  
<https://news.ontario.ca/omafra/en/2016/07/ontario-investing-670-million-to-improve-local-infrastructure.html>.

Thank you,

**Tristin McCredie**  
Municipal Advisor  
Municipal Services Office – Central Region, Ministry of Municipal Affairs  
777 Bay Street, 13<sup>th</sup> Floor, Toronto, Ontario  
T: 416-585-7356 or 1-800-668-0230  
Email: [tristin.mccredie@ontario.ca](mailto:tristin.mccredie@ontario.ca)

---



**NEWS**

Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

---

**Ontario Investing \$670 Million to Improve Local Infrastructure**  
*New Top-Up Applications for Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund Now Open*  
July 4, 2016 11:00 A.M.

The province is expanding the Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund (OCIF) to help build and repair more critical infrastructure in small, rural and northern municipalities. The government is increasing its investment in the fund to more than \$670 million over three years to better meet local infrastructure needs expressed by Ontario municipalities.

This amount includes more than \$420 million in formula-based funding and \$250 million in top-up application funding. Individual municipalities will receive formula-based funding annually based on their economic conditions and the infrastructure they own, such as roads, bridges and wastewater facilities.

Additionally municipalities now have the option to bank their formula-based funding, allowing them more flexibility to create long-term plans and carry out larger infrastructure projects.



The top-up application component will allow municipalities to submit proposals for specific infrastructure projects. This application-based funding is aimed at allowing smaller communities to bring their total OCIF funding up to \$2 million over two years to ensure all communities have opportunities to address larger, critical infrastructure projects.

Applications for the 2016 top-up application component are now being accepted. Proposals for the 2016 intake will be accepted until October 21, 2016.

Ontario is making the largest investment in public infrastructure in the province's history -- about \$160 billion over 12 years, which is supporting 110,000 jobs every year across the province, with projects such as roads, bridges, transit systems, schools and hospitals. In 2015, the province announced support for more than 325 projects that will keep people and goods moving, connect communities and improve quality of life.

Expanding the OCIF is part of the government's economic plan to build Ontario up and deliver on its number-one priority to grow the economy and create jobs. The four-part plan includes helping more people get and create the jobs of the future by expanding access to high-quality college and university education. The plan is making the largest infrastructure investment in hospitals, schools, roads, bridges and transit in Ontario's history and is investing in a low-carbon economy driven by innovative, high-growth, export-oriented businesses. The plan is also helping working Ontarians achieve a more secure retirement.

## QUOTES

" By expanding the Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund, our government has shown municipalities that we are committed to working with them to address critical infrastructure needs in their communities through predictable, stable funding. The provincial government is laying the foundation for sustainable economic development, creating jobs and new economic opportunities in rural and northern communities across Ontario."

- Jeff Leal

Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

" The investments we make in public infrastructure today will help grow Ontario's economy and boost job creation for tomorrow. An expanded and improved OCIF will help small, rural and northern communities from across Ontario repair and revitalize water, sewer, road and bridge-related infrastructure. It also incorporates the feedback we received from our stakeholders."

- Bob Chiarelli

Minister of Infrastructure

## QUICK FACTS

- As announced by Premier Kathleen Wynne earlier this year, the new formula-based component of the Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund will increase from \$50 million per year to up to \$200 million per year by 2018-19.



- The new top-up application funding, which replaces the previous application-based funding component, will increase from \$50 million per year to \$100 million per year by 2018-19.
- Originally launched in 2014, the OCIF is part of Moving Ontario Forward — the province's plan to invest \$31.5 billion in transit, transportation and other priority infrastructure across the province.
- To date, 137 critical infrastructure projects have been approved through the OCIF application-based component for a total investment of \$174 million.
- In addition, since January 2015, 425 municipalities have received grants under the fund's formula-based component.

## LEARN MORE

- [Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund](#)

---

Bianca Jamieson Communications Branch  
519-826-3145  
Christina Crowley-Arkie Minister's Office  
416-326-3069

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**Denise Holmes**

---

**From:** Matt Smith <msmith@meaford.ca>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 05, 2016 10:27 AM  
**Subject:** Council Resolution - Rural Schools Funding Formula  
**Attachments:** Rural Schools Funding Formula Resolution.pdf

Dear all,

Please find attached a copy of the letter sent to the Minister of Education regarding a recent resolution on the Funding Formula for Rural Schools. Council of the Municipality of Meaford hopes that other local municipalities consider passing a similar resolution.

Best wishes,

Matt

**Matt Smith**  
Deputy Clerk (Acting)  
Municipality of Meaford



21 Trowbridge Street West, Meaford  
519 538-1060 ext. 1133 | [msmith@meaford.ca](mailto:msmith@meaford.ca)  
[Twitter](#) | [Facebook](#) | [meaford.ca](http://meaford.ca)

---

**From:** Matt Smith

**Sent:** July 5, 2016 10:22 AM

**To:** 'minister.edu@ontario.ca' <[minister.edu@ontario.ca](mailto:minister.edu@ontario.ca)>

**Cc:** 'bill.walker@pc.ola.org' <[bill.walker@pc.ola.org](mailto:bill.walker@pc.ola.org)>; 'ron\_motz@bwdsb.on.ca' <[ron\\_motz@bwdsb.on.ca](mailto:ron_motz@bwdsb.on.ca)>

**Subject:** Council Resolution - Rural Schools Funding Formula

Dear Minister Hunter,

Please find attached a letter from the Mayor of the Municipality of Meaford regarding a recent Council resolution on the Rural Schools Funding Formula.

Best wishes,

Matt



**Matt Smith**  
Deputy Clerk (Acting)  
Municipality of Meaford  
21 Trowbridge Street West, Meaford  
519 538-1060 ext. 1133 | [msmith@meaford.ca](mailto:msmith@meaford.ca)  
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Municipality of Meaford  
21 Trowbridge Street West  
Meaford ON, N4L 1A1  
519-538-1060

June 30, 2016

Hon. Mitzie Hunter, MPP  
Minister of Education  
22<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Mowat Block  
900 Bay Street  
Toronto, ON  
M7A 1L2

Dear Minister Hunter,

**Re: Rural Schools Funding Formula**

Congratulations on your recent appointment to a challenging and rewarding Ministry. Meaford was delighted by the recent announcement of the construction of a new 'super'-school in our community.

Council of the Municipality of Meaford recently passed the following resolution related to the Funding Formula for Rural Schools.

Moved by: Councillor Poetker  
Seconded by: Councillor Calvert

**Whereas**, the current funding formula based upon per capita enrolment for schools may be appropriate for urban population centres;

**Whereas**, the current funding formula is antiquated for rural areas with declining populations;

**Whereas**, the failure to address disproportionate funding will continue to result in educational programming deficits and the ongoing exodus of students from the public school system (transfer of students from the public to the catholic school systems);

**Whereas**, the federal government has declared Canada a bilingual nation and the loss of French Immersion schooling from Junior Kindergarten to Grade 12 in rural areas is contrary to this principle;





Municipality of Meaford  
21 Trowbridge Street West  
Meaford ON, N4L 1A1  
519-538-1060

**Whereas**, the lack of funding for rural schools has resulted, in many situations, in the elimination of trade and technical programs; and

**Whereas**, employers in rural areas are seeing a decline in the availability of high-school graduates with skilled trades;

**Therefore be it resolved that Council of the Municipality of Meaford requests:**

1. That a fair and equitable funding solution should be sought to eliminate the disadvantage faced by rural schools;
2. That the Provincial Government works to ensure that a full range of educational programming is available in rural areas;
3. That this resolution be provided to the Minister of Education, the Chair of the Bluewater School Board, Bill Walker MPP, and Municipalities in Grey and Bruce counties.

Carried Resolution #08-06-2016

In accordance with Council's directive, I am forwarding the resolution to you for your consideration.

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

Yours sincerely,

**Mayor Barb Clumpus**  
Municipality of Meaford  
21 Trowbridge Street West, Meaford  
519 538-1060 ext. 1103 | [bclumpus@meaford.ca](mailto:bclumpus@meaford.ca)

cc. Ron Motz, Chair, Bluewater District School Board  
Bill Walker, MPP, Bruce-Grey-Owen Sound  
Clerks of Municipalities in Bruce, Grey, Simcoe & Dufferin Counties





## PRESS RELEASE

County of Dufferin  
55 Zina Street  
Orangeville, ON L9W 1E5

*For Immediate Release: July 4, 2016*

### DUFFERIN WINS 3 MUNICIPAL WASTE ASSOCIATION AWARDS

Dufferin County was recognized with three awards at the annual Municipal Waste Association (MWA) Spring Conference on May 11, 2016. The awards recognized excellence in municipal promotional and educational materials from 2015. Winning entries used creativity and ingenuity to increase both diversion and resident participation in various waste programs.

Dufferin took home three awards, including Gold for the ultra-removable Sorting Guide stickers that were distributed to all residents last fall, silver for the Blue Box 'Know it all' campaign that ran last summer, and for the third year in a row, Gold for the Waste Services Guide.

"The overall success of our waste diversion programs depend on residents' ability to understand and participate properly," Warden Laura Ryan commented, "Good promotion and education achieves just that in line with our goal of continuously being a provincial leader in waste diversion."

Entries were divided among municipalities fewer than and more than 40,000 households. Categories included Calendar, Print Tool, Digital Tool, Other P&E Tool, and Campaign. Judging criteria had to best reflect the changing nature of promotion and education in the municipal waste field and was based on planning and implementation (30 points), effectiveness (20pts), originality and creativity (20pts), and quality of submission (5pts).



*Photo: Councillor Paul Mills, Chair of Public Works, Waste Services Communications Coordinator Alyssa Broadfoot and Warden Laura Ryan.*

#### Media contact:

Scott Burns, P.Eng., C.E.T.  
Director of Public Works & County Engineer  
sburns@dufferincounty.ca  
519.941.2816 ext. 2601

**From:** AMO Communications <communicate@amo.on.ca>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, July 06, 2016 4:32 PM  
**To:** dholmes@melancthontownship.ca  
**Subject:** AMO Policy Update - Ontario Asset Management Regulation Consultations - Considerations for Members Taking Part

July 6, 2016

## **Ontario Asset Management Regulation Consultations – Considerations for Members Taking Part**

**To Heads of Council, CAOs, and Clerks:**

On July 11, 2016 the Ministry of Infrastructure of Ontario will begin consultations on potentially establishing an asset management planning regulation under the *Infrastructure for Jobs and Prosperity Act, 2015*, to set the form and content of municipal asset management plans.

AMO strongly supports municipal asset management and has worked hard to provide resources and programming to help municipalities develop their capacity. However, the Association has significant concerns with a regulatory approach at this time to municipal asset management planning. Our advice to the Province was to not regulate but rather to update the Guideline, and to share and inform to develop a deeper culture of asset management planning. Regulating activity is always a very heavy-handed approach which we ask members to take into account while participating at these provincial consultations.

Since 2012 municipalities seeking provincial funding for infrastructure have been required to demonstrate how a proposal aligns with their asset management plan. This has resulted in nearly all municipal governments doing asset management planning. However, the Province remains concerned that the asset management plans vary substantially in what they contain and how they measure and report. The proposed regulation is focused on addressing this. We are concerned that the Province is proposing to develop a regulation for standardization and consistency purposes that would be of greater use to the Province than to municipal governments.

The consultation document indicates that the Province is proposing to do this by requiring:

- the creation of a municipal asset management policy specifying council's role and update frequency
- an asset inventory that lists the type, quantity, replacement cost, age, and condition of assets
- the use of standard service level indicators and measures to allow cross-municipal comparison
- a lifecycle management policy that sets out costs, risks, funding options, and future burden
- a financial strategy that details an asset's expenditure requirements, municipal revenues, the range of funding sources available, etc.

AMO participated in the group of municipal staff that the Province put together to inform its approach. In discussions at the political level, elected representatives advised that:

**Preference for guidance** – A more thorough and better guidance to municipalities on asset management can achieve greater capacity while respecting municipal diversity. Municipalities have already achieved a significant expansion in asset management with guidance and capacity support. Asset management is more a continuous cycle of planning. Tying asset management to funding application requirements has helped move the practice forward but at the same time, unsuccessful grant applications detract from the use of asset management planning. Taking a guidance, supportive approach is a course of action that, at this time, will be seen to be more helpful than a regulatory approach for 444 municipal governments.

**Federal Gas Tax alignment** – Any direction, guidelines or a regulation, taken by the Province needs to be consistent with the federal gas tax reporting requirements. Otherwise, municipalities will be doing more work than needed if not aligned.



**Municipal capacity** – Regulating asset management for the sake of standardization could stretch municipal staff capacity further without a direct municipal benefit.

**Administrative Burden** – Increasing regulatory burden on municipal governments is a major drain on municipal staff time and council activity. By regulating municipal asset management plans and requiring these plans to be integrated with all the others municipalities currently do, increases red tape, requires staff time and means councils will need to spend time on ensuring provincial requirements are met, rather than finding solutions to local problems.

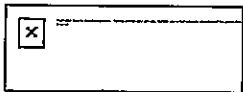
In preparing to take part in the consultation process, AMO members may wish to think of their own experiences with asset management planning and the need for regulation. We hope the above concerns will be helpful in informing your input to the Province in this consultation.

**AMO Contact:** Craig Reid, Senior Advisor, E-mail: [creid@amo.on.ca](mailto:creid@amo.on.ca), 416.971.9856 ext. 334.

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**Nottawasaga Valley  
Conservation Authority**

---

July 7, 2016

Denise Holmes, CAO, Clerk-Treasurer  
The Township of Melancthon  
RR #6  
Shelburne, Ontario  
L0N 1S9

Dear Ms. Holmes

**Subject: Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority  
Board of Directors' Governance**

In January of 2016, with the consent of our 18 member municipalities, the Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority embarked upon a pilot project to reduce the Board of Directors from 27 to 18 members.

It was agreed that the pilot project would be re-visited at the NVCA's September 23, 2016 Board Meeting, where all 27 members would be invited to vote on considering a permanent Board membership reduction.

If the Board supports a permanent reduction in members, approval is required from all 18 municipalities under Section 14 (2.1) of the **Conservation Authorities Act**.

To assist in considering the current pilot project and next steps, the NVCA's Board of Directors approved a **Governance Fact Sheet** which is attached to this correspondence.

We will continue to update your municipality regarding this pilot project over the next several months.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Gayle Wood", is written over a circular stamp or seal.

D. Gayle Wood  
Chief Administrative Officer

Att. NVCA Governance Fact Sheet  
Copy: NVCA Board of Directors

Info 7. JUL 21 2016





Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority

# *Governance Fact Sheet*

June 24, 2016



## What is a conservation authority?

In the 1940's, as a result of raising concerns regarding environmental deterioration, the Province enacted the **Conservation Authorities Act, (CAA) 1946**. This legislation enabled municipalities to request that a conservation authority be formed through an Order-in-Council.

Section 20 of the CAA, outlines the objects of an authority:

"to establish and undertake, in the area over which it has jurisdiction, a program designed to further the conservation, restoration, development and management of natural resources, other than gas, oil, coal and minerals."

To date, there are 36 conservation authorities operating under the umbrella of Conservation Ontario; one of which is the Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority (NVCA).

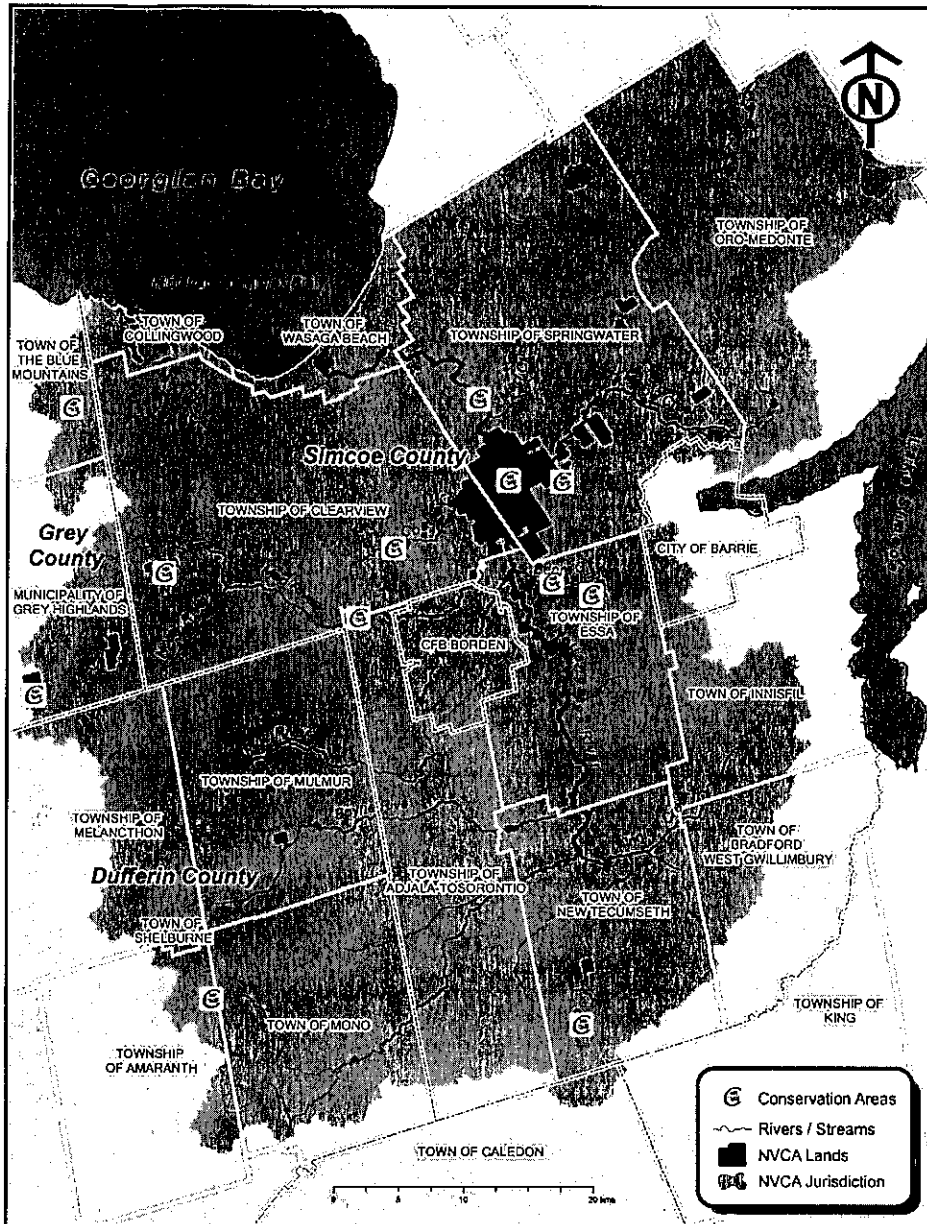
NVCA is one of  
thirty-six  
conservation  
authorities in  
Ontario.

## When and how was the NVCA created?

Under Section 2 (1) of the **Conservation Authorities Act (CAA)**,

"where the councils of any two or more municipalities situate either wholly or partially within a watershed by resolution request the Minister [of Natural Resources and Forestry] to call a meeting for the establishment of an authority for the watershed...the Minister shall fix such time and place for such meeting and shall forthwith notify the council of every municipality...within the watershed..."

NVCA was established under the provincial *Conservation Authorities Act* in May 1960.



A meeting as noted under Section 2 (1) was held and all the municipalities within the Nottawasaga watershed provided a resolution as required under Section 3 (1) of the CAA. As a result the Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority (NVCA) was created on May 5, 1960, through provincial Order-in-Council OC-1837-60.

## How are members appointed to a conservation authority?

Section 2 (2) of the CAA states that, "the council of each municipality may appoint representatives" to a conservation authority according to their population within the watershed. Over the years, as a municipality grows, the number of representatives that they can appoint to serve on a Conservation Authority Board of Directors can grow to a maximum of seven (7).



## How many Board Members does NVCA have?

As the Nottawasaga municipal population grew, so did the NVCA's Board of Directors. Currently the Board is served by 27 members, as follows:

Municipality	Number of Board Members
Township of Adjala-Tosorontio	1 member
Township of Amaranth	1 member
City of Barrie	2 members
Town of The Blue Mountains	1 member
Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury	1 member
Township of Clearview	2 members
Town of Collingwood	2 members
Township of Essa	2 members
Municipality of the Grey Highlands	1 member
Town of Innisfil	2 members
Township of Melancthon	1 member
Town of Mono	1 member
Township of Mulmur	1 member
Town of New Tecumseth	2 members
Township of Oro-Medonte	2 members
Town of Shelburne	1 member
Township of Springwater	2 members
Town of Wasaga Beach	2 members

## Why consider a reduction in NVCA Board Members?

In 1986, Cabinet requested the former Minister of Natural Resources to review the extent of funding received by Conservation Authorities, the effectiveness of such expenditures, and accountability of Conservation Authorities for these expenditures. In December, 1987 a provincial report entitled **A Review of the Conservation Authorities of Ontario** was released. Recommendation 6 of the report addressed "reduction of membership" and requested all Board to reduce members to no more than 25.

After reviews throughout the 1990's and 2000's, the NVCA Board of Directors approved a pilot project in 2016 to reduce our membership from 27 to 18 for a trial period of January to September 2016.

In 1987, the Province recommended reducing conservation authority board membership to "no more than 25"—NVCA currently has 27.

Resolutions of support from all member municipalities were received, and the municipalities noted in red in the above table volunteered to reduce from two members to one during the pilot project.

During this period, the Board approved a "Governance Transition Plan" which outlines eight steps to ensure that all 27 Board members are apprised of NVCA business throughout the pilot project.

## What are the next steps?

The full 27 member Board of Directors will meet on September 23, 2016, to review the results of the pilot project and determine if a permanent reduction should occur. Should the Board support a reduction in membership, each municipality will be requested for a resolution of support.

Section 14 (2.1) of the CAA states that

"the total number of members of the authority and the number of members that each participating municipality may appoint, may be determined by an agreement that is confirmed by resolutions passed by councils of all participating municipalities."

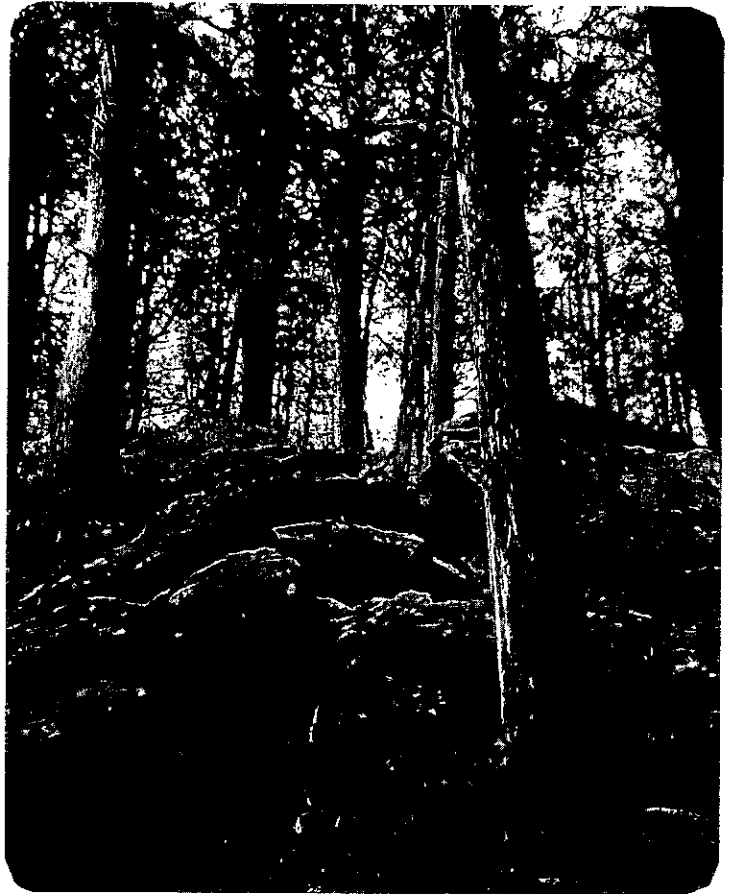
Municipal resolutions of support will be required from all municipalities within the NVCA in order to permanently reduce the board membership.

## Where can I get more information?

For further information about governance at the NVCA, please contact:

D. Gayle Wood  
Chief Administrative Officer

**Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority**  
8195 8<sup>th</sup> Line  
Utopia, ON, L0M 1T0  
T 705-424-1479  
E [gwood@nvca.on.ca](mailto:gwood@nvca.on.ca)







Resolution  
Perth County Council - Regular Meeting  
July 7, 2016

Moved by: Councillor Behrens  
Seconded by: Councillor Wilhelm

WHEREAS, the Ontario Provincial Government recently released a five-year Climate Change Action Plan for 2016-2020 which includes a strategy for reducing greenhouse gases and moving to a low-carbon economy;

AND WHEREAS, the Ministry of Energy has identified the need for a balanced mix of clean energy sources, including natural gas, to meet the demand for electricity;

AND WHEREAS the Premier has acknowledged by her remarks at the 2015 OGRA/ROMA conference that "limited access to natural gas is acting as a barrier to growth in too many rural municipalities";

AND WHEREAS, the identified actions in the province's Climate Change Action Plan include a "cap" to limit emissions from natural gas distribution;

AND WHEREAS, Southwestern Ontario is one of Ontario and Canada's most productive agricultural regions;

AND WHEREAS, the production of affordable food from rural Ontario benefits all Ontarians;

AND WHEREAS, access to reliable, affordable energy, including natural gas, is vital for the Ontario agri-food sector and rural communities;

AND WHEREAS, the availability of natural gas is recognized in Ontario as a key component to economic development growth and retention;

AND WHEREAS, municipal governments adopt policies to support the protection, preservation, enhancement and improvement of the natural environment;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the County of Perth requests:

1. THAT the Ontario government commit to consultations with rural Ontario municipalities, residents, and businesses regarding the design and implementation of the government's Climate Change Action Plan; and



Resolution  
Perth County Council - Regular Meeting  
July 7, 2016

2. THAT the Premier remain committed to a provincial government that puts a rural lens on its decision-making, and ensure the expansion of natural gas to rural municipalities within the Climate Change Action Plan; and
3. THAT the Ontario government outline in detail how it will financially assist rural Ontario municipalities, residents, and businesses in order to transition to meet provincial targets for reducing greenhouse gases;
4. AND THAT this resolution be provided to the Honourable Kathleen Wynne, Premier of Ontario, the Honourable Glen Murray, Minister of Environment and Climate Change, the Honourable Jeff Leal, Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, the Honourable Glenn Thibeault, Minister of Energy, Mr. Randy Pettapiece, MPP Perth-Wellington, the Association of Municipalities of Ontario, the Rural Ontario Municipalities Association, the Western Ontario Warden's Caucus and all Ontario municipalities.

I, JILLENE BELLCHAMBER-GLAZIER, CLERK  
OF THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY  
OF PERTH, HEREBY CERTIFY

THIS TO BE A TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL  
*J. Bellchamber-Glazier* *July 7, 2016*  
SIGNATURE DATE



## Denise Holmes

---

**From:** David Thwaites <davidgthwaites@hotmail.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, July 11, 2016 1:35 PM  
**To:** Denise Holmes  
**Cc:** bartnancymalloy@yahoo.ca; dbesley@melancthontownship.ca; Sills, Steven (OPP)  
**Subject:** OPP Confiscation of Property Report  
**Attachments:** IMG\_20160711\_0001.pdf

Denise:

I have attached for Council's review the letter/report from the Dufferin OPP dated July 11, 2016 related to the Confiscation of Property.

David Thwaites

---

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Dufferin Detachment  
Détachement de Dufferin

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Mono, ON L9V 1H9  
Tel: (519) 925-3838  
Fax: (519) 925-6462

506312 rue 89,  
Mono, ON L9V 1H9  
Tél. : (519) 925-3838  
Télééc. : (519) 925-6462

File Reference:

11 July 2016,

Mr. David Thwaites  
Police Service Board Chair,  
Melancthon Township  
157101 Highway 10  
Melancthon, Ontario  
L9V 2E6

Dear Chair Thwaites,

I am providing this report regarding the request for information on confiscated property originating in Melancthon Township. In the majority of cases, all property that is seized by the OPP is dealt with by court order or by returning the property to the owner. In cases where seized property is no longer required for court and the rightful owner cannot be identified or located, the property is disposed of by way of auction. The proceeds of the auction are then provided to the municipality as part of the revenue that is provided to the Township of Melancthon.

As a result of this request, our records were reviewed from 2006 to 2015. One entry was found in 2013 where \$31.41 was received from the proceeds from unclaimed property that had been seized by the Dufferin OPP.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sills", is written over a horizontal line.

Staff Sergeant Steven Sills  
Detachment Commander  
Dufferin Detachment  
Ontario Provincial Police



# Town of Mono

347209 Mono Centre Road  
Mono, Ontario L9W 6S3

July 6, 2016

John Telfer, CAO/Clerk  
Town of Shelburne  
[jtelfer@shelburne.ca](mailto:jtelfer@shelburne.ca)

Denise Holmes, Clerk/Treasurer  
Township of Melancthon  
[dholmes@melancthontownship.ca](mailto:dholmes@melancthontownship.ca)

Dear Mr. Telfer and Ms. Holmes,

**RE: Autism Behaviour Therapies**

---

Town of Mono Council reviewed your recent resolutions regarding Intensive Behaviour Intervention and Applied Behaviour Analysis for children with autism. The following resolution was passed:

Resolution #15-10-2016

*THAT Town of Mono Council support resolutions by the Town of Shelburne and the Township of Melancthon calling on the province to restore Intensive Behaviour Intervention Services.*

Yours truly,

Mark Early, MCIP, RPP, CMO  
CAO/Clerk

C. Premier Kathleen Wynne  
Minister of Children and Youth Services, Michael Coteau  
Dufferin-Caledon MPP, Sylvia Jones  
Dufferin Municipalities



## Denise Holmes

---

**From:** OCIF (OMAFRA) <OCIF@ontario.ca>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, July 13, 2016 9:46 AM  
**To:** 'dholmes@melancthontownship.ca'  
**Subject:** Important Expanded OCIF Information  
**Attachments:** Township of Melancthon.pdf; OCIF Letter July 13.pdf

Township of Melancthon

Dear Chief Administrative Officer, Clerk or Treasurer:

As you may be aware, on July 4, 2016 Ontario launched the expanded Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund (OCIF). The fund will be increased to provide more stable, predictable, formula-based funding and also includes a new top-up component for those eligible to submit applications.

Please see the attached letter for more information, as well as your Allocation Notice showing the OCIF funding available for your community over the next three years and more details on your eligibility for the OCIF top-up component.

Your new formula allocations are contingent upon the execution of a Contribution Agreement with the province and are subject to the terms and conditions outlined in the allocation notice.

Please note that you will be required to submit the following information by **December 16, 2016**:

- an updated asset management plan (if not previously submitted)
- a signed Formula Component Contribution Agreement (to be distributed in late summer/early fall)
- any outstanding 2014 and 2015 Financial Information Returns (FIRs) to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs

Thank You,  
The OCIF Team

=====

Comme vous le savez peut-être, le 4 juillet 2016, l'Ontario a lancé une version élargie du Fonds ontarien pour l'infrastructure communautaire (FOIC). Ce fonds sera majoré pour fournir un financement stable et prévisible, calculé en fonction d'une formule. De plus, il inclura un nouveau volet de soutien additionnel à l'intention de participants admissibles qui déposeront une demande. Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements, veuillez consulter la lettre ci-jointe ainsi que votre avis d'attribution indiquant le financement disponible aux termes du FOIC pour votre collectivité au cours des trois prochaines années, outre des précisions sur votre admissibilité au volet de soutien admissible de ce fonds.

Les nouvelles formules d'attribution dépendent de l'exécution d'un accord de contribution avec la province et sont assujetties aux modalités expliquées dans l'avis d'attribution.

Veuillez noter que vous devrez nous transmettre les documents suivants d'ici **le 16 décembre 2016** :

- Un plan de gestion des biens mis à jour (s'il n'a pas déjà été transmis);

- Un accord de contribution signé qui comporte un volet de soutien additionnel calculé en fonction d'une formule (distribué à la fin de l'été ou au début de l'automne);
- Tout rapport d'information financière (RIF) en suspens pour les exercices 2014 et 2015 au ministère des Affaires municipales.

Merci,  
L'équipe du FOIC

---

Total Control Panel

[Login](#)

To: [dholmes@melanctontownship.ca](mailto:dholmes@melanctontownship.ca)  
From: [ocif@ontario.ca](mailto:ocif@ontario.ca)

Message Score: 1  
My Spam Blocking Level: High

High (60): Pass  
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[Block](#) ontario.ca

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

Ministry of Agriculture,  
Food and Rural Affairs

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



4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
1 Stone Road West  
Guelph, Ontario N1G 4Y2  
Tel: 1-877-424-1300  
Fax: 519 826-3398

4<sup>e</sup> étage  
1 Stone Road West  
Guelph (Ontario) N1G 4Y2  
Tél : 1-877-424-1300  
Télec. : 519 826-3398

July 13, 2016

Dear Chief Administrative Officer, Clerk or Treasurer:

Ontario is investing more than \$137 billion in public infrastructure over the next ten years. This will result in an overall investment in infrastructure of about \$160 billion over 12 years, which started in 2014-15. This 12-year commitment includes \$31.5 billion in dedicated funds through *Moving Ontario Forward*. About \$15 billion will be dedicated to transit, transportation, and other priority infrastructure outside the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (GTHA).

As a key step in implementing this plan, in the summer of 2015, the Province consulted with communities across Ontario to ensure local priorities inform further *Moving Ontario Forward* investments outside the GTHA. In response to consultation feedback and the progress municipalities have made on asset management planning, the Province is expanding the Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund (OCIF) and updating its design. The total Fund is increasing from \$100 million per year to \$300 million per year by 2018-19.

On July 4, 2016, Ontario launched the expanded OCIF. As part of this launch, the Province continues to provide support for municipal infrastructure projects by:

- Increasing the amount of stable, predictable formula-based funding from \$50 million per year to approximately \$95 million in 2017, \$130 million in 2018 and \$200 million per year in 2019 and thereafter.
- Re-designing the application-based component to act as a “top-up” component allowing smaller municipalities with critical infrastructure projects to submit proposals to bring their total OCIF funding up to a maximum of \$2 million over two years. About \$50 million is available for the 2016 intake.

In addition to enhanced funding being provided through the expanded OCIF, the Province has updated the program design based on feedback from municipalities:



Good Things  
Grow in Ontario  
À bonne terre,  
bons produits





**A. Highlights of the new formula-based component of the OCIF**

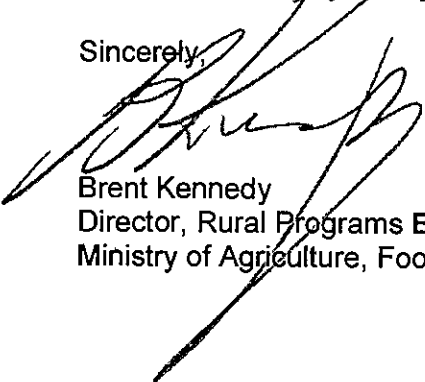
- Recipients may accumulate annual formula-based grants for up to five years to address larger priority infrastructure projects. Attached you will find a copy of your allocation notice. **Please note this information should be kept confidential until such time as the government has had an opportunity to announce your funding allocation.**
- Eligible recipients are guaranteed to receive a minimum of \$50,000 per year, starting in 2017.
- Eligible expenditures have been expanded to include water and wastewater optimization activities, loan payments on new core infrastructure projects, and municipal staff time dedicated to asset management planning.
- Eligible expenditures have been clarified to include the construction of new core infrastructure to address an existing health or safety issue (e.g., connecting existing households on septic systems to wastewater infrastructure).

**B. Highlights of the application-based, top-up component of the OCIF**

- Eligibility for the 2016 intake is being targeted to communities whose formula-based grants in 2017 and 2018 add up to less than \$2 million and who did not receive funding under the last application-based intake. Eligible communities with critical infrastructure projects may submit proposals to bring their total OCIF funding up to \$2 million over two years. Please refer to your formula-based allocation notice for details on your community's eligibility.
- A one-stage application process will be used to assess projects primarily in relation to the project's critical health and safety aspects. The comprehensiveness of the applicant's asset management plan will be a secondary factor.
- The application-based top-up intake is now open for those municipalities eligible for the top up component. The 2016 intake will close on October 21, 2016.

For more information about the expanded OCIF, including eligibility, please visit the Ministry of Infrastructure website at [www.ontario.ca/municipalinfrastructure](http://www.ontario.ca/municipalinfrastructure). The website includes program guidelines and a link to the application form as well as contact information should you or your staff have questions.

Sincerely,



Brent Kennedy  
Director, Rural Programs Branch  
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs



**Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund (OCIF)  
Formula-based Component**

**Allocation Notice**

---

**Ministry of Infrastructure  
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs**

**Township of Melancthon**

**July 2016**

*Disponible en français*

## Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund (OCIF)

### Formula-based Component: Allocation Notice

#### Township of Melancthon

#### Table of Contents

Page 3	Overview
Page 4	Calculation of Adjusted Core Infrastructure
Page 5	Calculation of Indicator 1 (ratio of core infrastructure to weighted property assessment)
Page 6	Calculation of Indicator 2 (ratio of core infrastructure per household to median household income)
Page 7	Calculation of Grant

*Please Note: Due to rounding, some calculations may vary from the results shown.*

#### Terms and Conditions

Receipt of the formula allocations noted on page 3 are conditional upon:

- Entering into a funding agreement with the Province on terms and conditions that are satisfactory to the Province.
- Compliance with all of the terms and conditions of your existing OCIF formula-based funding agreement.

The Province reserves the right to adjust or terminate without notice or consent, for any reason, any allocation or proposed allocation contained in this notice, including the proposed allocations in future years, to account for any changes in your situation, the Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund program guidelines or other parameters or administrative procedures.



## Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund (OCIF)

### Formula-based Component: Allocation Notice

Township of Melancthon

#### Overview

##### **Formula-based funding**

Your community's formula-based allocation of funding (allocation) under the Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund for the next three years is as follows:

2017 formula allocation	\$50,000
2018 proposed formula allocation	\$50,000
2019 proposed formula allocation	\$50,000
Infrastructure Index	-0.450
Percentage points away from median	-42.9

Starting in January 2017, the Province proposes to make payments in accordance with the following schedule

- Allocations of \$150,000 or less will be provided in one payment;
- Allocations greater than \$150,000 but less than \$1 million will be provided through 6 payments; and
- Allocations greater than \$1 million will be provided through 12 payments.

##### **Top-up funding**

The new top-up component will allow municipalities with critical infrastructure projects to submit proposals to bring their total OCIF funding up to \$2 million over two years. Eligibility for the 2016 intake is targeted to communities whose formula grants in 2017 and 2018 add up to less than \$2 million and who did not receive funding under the last application-based intake.

If your community is eligible, you may apply for up to 90% of a project's eligible costs or the top-up funding cap noted in the table below (whichever is less). The top-up funding cap is based on the amount your community is receiving under the formula-based component.

Eligibility for 2016 top-up intake	Eligible
Top-up funding cap*	\$1,900,000

\* Calculated by subtracting your community's combined 2017 and 2018 formula allocations from \$2-million.

##### **Next allocation notice**

You will receive an updated allocation notice in 2017. It will advise you of your 2020 proposed formula-based allocation, as well as eligibility and maximum funding available, if any, to your community under the 2017 intake of the top-up component.

## Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund (OCIF)

### Township of Melancthon

#### Adjusted Core Infrastructure

**Table 1 - Calculation of Adjusted Core Infrastructure**

<b>A Adjusted Core Infrastructure: <math>A1 + (A2 \times A3)</math></b>	<b>\$19,843,016</b>
1. Municipality's core infrastructure	<b>\$14,384,398</b>
2. Core infrastructure of upper tier	<b>\$107,875,856</b>
3. Weighted assessment ratio (% of upper tier)	<b>5.0601%</b>

#### Data Sources

- **Core infrastructure:** assets valued at cost as reported in Schedule 51 of the Financial Information Return (FIR).  
The best of 2014 or 2015 FIR data is used - whichever yields a higher total core infrastructure value for the municipality.  
FIR Categories included are:

<u>Line</u>	<u>Item</u>
611	Roads - Paved
612	Roads - Unpaved
613	Roads - Bridges and Culverts
614	Roadways - Traffic Operations & Roadside Maintenance
621	Winter Control - except Sidewalks, Parking Lots
622	Winter Control - Sidewalks, Parking Lots only
650	Street Lighting
811	Wastewater Collection/Conveyance
812	Wastewater Treatment and Disposal
821	Urban Storm Sewer System
822	Rural Storm Sewer System
831	Water Treatment
832	Water Distribution/Transmission

- **Weighted property assessment:** Measures the size of the municipality's tax base. Refers to the total assessment for a municipality weighted by the tax ratio for each class of property (including payments in lieu of property taxes (PILs) retained by the municipality). Data sources: 2015 returned roll and 2016 starting tax ratios (Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) and municipal tax rate bylaws) and Municipal FIRs (2014 or 2013 for PILs).

## Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund (OCIF)

### Township of Melancthon

#### Calculation of Indicators

Table 2a - Indicator 1 (ratio of adjusted core infrastructure to weighted assessment)

#### Indicator 1 Value for Municipality

A	Indicator 1 Value: (A1 ÷ A2)	0.046
	1. Municipality's adjusted core infrastructure	\$19,843,016
	2. Municipality's weighted property assessment	\$432,853,883

#### Indicator 1 of Eligible Municipalities: Median, Lowest, Highest Value

B	Lowest Value	0.002
C	Median Value	0.083
D	Highest Value	0.302

#### Calculation of Re-weighted Indicator 1

E	Difference between Indicator Value and Median (A - C)	-0.037
F	Difference between the Median and the Minimum Value (C - B)	0.080
G	Re-weighted Indicator 1 (E ÷ F)	-0.457

#### Note

Line F: Since the indicator is below the median, the difference between the median and the lowest value is calculated (C - B)

Line G: The re-weighted indicator is on a scale of -1 to +1.



## Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund (OCIF)

### Township of Melancthon

#### Calculation of Indicators

Table 2b - Indicator 2 (ratio of core infrastructure per household to median household income)

#### Indicator 2 Value for Municipality

A	Indicator 2 Value: $((A1 \div A2) \div A3)$	0.205
1.	Municipality's adjusted core infrastructure	\$19,843,016
2.	Municipality's number of households	1,159
3.	Municipality's median household income	\$83,464

#### Indicator 2 of Eligible Municipalities: Median, Lowest, Highest Value

B	Lowest Value	0.014
C	Median Value	0.357
D	Highest Value	1.141

#### Calculation of Re-weighted Indicator 2

E	Difference between Indicator Value and Median (A - C)	-0.152
F	Difference between the Median and Minimum Value (C - B)	0.343
G	Re-weighted Indicator 2 (E ÷ F)	-0.444

#### Note

Line F: Since the indicator is below the median, the difference between the median and the lowest value is calculated (C - B)

Line G: The re-weighted indicator is on a scale of -1 to +1.

#### Data Sources

Median household income: Statistics Canada's measure of median income for all private households (2011).

## Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund (OCIF)

### Township of Melancthon

Table 3 - Total Grant

#### Infrastructure Index

A Infrastructure Index: $((A1 + A2) \div 2)$	-0.450
1. Re-weighted Indicator 1	-0.457
2. Re-weighted Indicator 2	-0.444

#### Calculation of Funding per \$100,000 of Core Infrastructure

B 2017 Funding per \$100,000 Core Infrastructure: $(\$179 + \$13 \times (A - B1) \div 10\%)$	\$134.00
C 2018 Funding per \$100,000 Core Infrastructure: $(\$254 + \$18 \times (A - C1) \div 10\%)$	\$191.00
D 2019 Funding per \$100,000 Core Infrastructure: $(\$394 + \$24 \times (A - D1) \div 10\%)$	\$296.00
1. Median of Infrastructure Indices of all Eligible Municipalities	-0.021

#### Calculation of Grant

E 2017 Total Grant: Maximum of $(B \times E1 \div \$100,000)$ or \$50,000 (i.e. whichever is greater)	\$50,000
F 2018 Total Grant: Maximum of $(C \times F1 \div \$100,000)$ or \$50,000 (i.e. whichever is greater)	\$50,000
G 2019 Total Grant: Maximum of $(D \times G1 \div \$100,000)$ or \$50,000 (i.e. whichever is greater)	\$50,000
1. Municipality's total core infrastructure	\$14,384,398

#### Note

Lines B, C and D: Since the index is above the median, the funding per \$100,000 of core infrastructure is greater than \$179 in 2017, \$254 in 2018 and \$394 in 2019.  
Please refer to the program guidelines for details on the minimum and maximum funding provided per \$100,000 of core infrastructure.



Municipal Clerk  
Raylene Martell  
519-923-2110 ext. 230  
rmartell@southgate.ca

Township of Southgate  
185667 Grey County Road 9, RR 1  
Dundalk, ON N0C 1B0

July 14, 2016

**Delivered by email**

Municipality of South Dundas  
34 Ottawa Street PO Box 740  
Morrisburg, ON K0C 1X0

To whom it may concern,

Re: Rural Economic Development Program

Please be advised that the Council of the Township of Southgate passed the following resolution on May 4, 2016:

**Moved by Mayor Fosbrooke, seconded by Councillor Woodbury;**  
**Be it resolved that** the Township of Southgate support and endorse the enclosed resolution of the Municipality of South Dundas; and  
**That** this resolution be circulated to all Ontario Municipalities, the Minister of Economic Development, Employment, and Infrastructure, and the Minister of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs. **Carried.** No. 395-16

A copy of the original resolution from South Dundas is included for your reference. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact our office.

Kind regards,

Raylene Martell  
Municipal Clerk

Cc: All Ontario Municipalities  
Minister of Economic Development, Employment & Infrastructure  
Minister of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs



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JUL 21 2016



**MUNICIPALITY OF SOUTH DUNDAS**

34 Ottawa Street, P.O. Box 740  
Morrisburg ON K0C 1X0  
613.543.2673 | southdundas.com

**MOVED BY** *Debbie Milne* **RESOLUTION NO** \_\_\_\_\_

**SECONDED BY** *[Signature]* **DATE** April 19, 2016

WHERE AS in the 2016 Ontario Budget, the government of Ontario has suspended current intake of applications to the Rural Economic Development program and has indicated that it plans to integrate the program into the Jobs and Prosperity Fund.

WHERE AS the Jobs and Prosperity Fund is narrowly focused and is restricted to private sector organizations and industry partners, which prevents access to funding for rural municipalities and others who formerly benefitted from the Rural Economic Development Program. The emphasis on large projects that meet either of minimum \$5 million or \$10 million in eligible project costs thresholds, will significantly restrict benefits from this fund.

WHERE AS in contrast, the Rural Economic Development Program supported a number of capacity building projects including but not limited 'Business Retention and Expansion' and 'Downtown Revitalization' projects and Economic Development Strategic Planning projects for small rural municipalities who were looking to improve their local economy. Also of note is that because the Jobs and Prosperity Fund is not specifically designated for rural areas, that funds from this program will likely favour more urban areas of the province.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ~~RES~~OLVED THAT THE Council of the Municipality of South Dundas asks the government of Ontario to reconsider the suspension of and the integration of the Rural Economic Development Program into the Jobs and Prosperity Fund with the view to ensuring that Rural Economic Development Program stays as an intricate funding program of the Province that will support capacity building and foster economic growth in rural municipalities in Ontario.





## MUNICIPALITY OF SOUTH DUNDAS

34 Ottawa Street, P.O. Box 740  
Morrisburg ON K0C 1X0  
613.543.2673 | southdundas.com

-2-

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT this resolution be circulated to all municipal and regional councils in Ontario requesting that they endorse and support this resolution and communicate their support to the Premier and the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs.

☒ CARRIED    ☐ DEFEATED    ☐ DEFERRED

*Delegarde*  
MAYOR

### Recorded Vote:

Mayor Delegarde	_____
Deputy Mayor Locke	_____
Councillor St. Pierre	_____
Councillor Ewing	_____
Councillor Mellan	_____

**CITY OF QUINTE WEST**

*Office of the Mayor  
Jim Harrison*



**P.O. Box 490  
Trenton, Ontario, K8V 5R6**

**TEL: (613) 392-2841  
FAX: (613) 392-5608**

July 14, 2016

The Honourable Bardish Chagger MP  
Minister  
Department of Small Business and Tourism  
CD Howe Building  
235 Queen Street  
Ottawa, ON K1A 0H5

Dear Minister Chagger:

**RE: Taxation – Impact on Campgrounds**

Please be advised that Council for the City of Quinte West, at its meeting on July 11, 2016 passed the following resolution;

**Whereas** the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) has decided that some campgrounds are too small to qualify for the small business tax deduction;

**And Whereas** campgrounds in Ontario have begun receiving calls and letters from CRA warning them of reassessments in part because they are deemed not to qualify for the small business tax deduction since they employ fewer than five people;

**And Whereas** the camping community provides a source of employment of 15,000 jobs across Ontario and supports economic activity by contributing \$1 billion to Ontario's economy and generating \$294 million in tax revenues;

**And Whereas** Camping In Ontario, which represents 440 privately-owned campgrounds in Ontario, is working with the Canadian Federation of Independent Business to push the Department of Small Business and Tourism, Finance Canada and the Canada Revenue Agency to implement changes that ensure campgrounds are recognized as small businesses and pay the same taxes as other small businesses;

*Info 13*

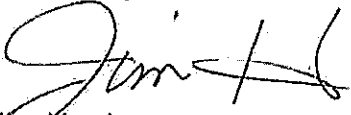
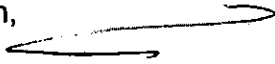
JUL 21 2016

**Now Therefore Be It Resolved** that the City of Quinte West recognizes the benefit and values all campgrounds throughout Ontario and in Canada and supports Camping In Ontario's initiative that changes be implemented to ensure campgrounds are recognized as small businesses and pay the same taxes as other small businesses;

And further that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Small Business and Tourism, the local Member of Parliament and all Ontario municipalities for their support. **Carried**

The City appreciates your consideration in this matter.

Yours truly,

  
Jim Harrison,  
Mayor 

cc: Neil R. Ellis, MP Bay of Quinte  
All Ontario Municipalities



**Sylvia Jones, MPP**  
Dufferin-Caledon

Room 443, Legislative Building  
Toronto, Ontario M7A1A8

Tel: 416-325-1898  
Fax: 416-325-1936  
E-Mail: [sylvia.jonesla@pc.ola.org](mailto:sylvia.jonesla@pc.ola.org)

July 7, 2016

Mayor White & Members of Council  
Township of Melancthon  
157101 Highway 10  
Melancthon ON L9V 2E6

*Darren*  
Dear Mayor White & Members of Council:

As you are no doubt aware, on June 28<sup>th</sup> the Minister of Children and Youth Services announced some major changes to their autism strategy, including the provision to remove children over the age of five from receiving Intensive Behavioural Intervention (IBI) therapy.

I am pleased to see the Minister has listened to the concerns raised by thousands of parents, experts, organizations, municipalities and both opposition parties. I want to thank you for your work on this important issue and for passing a resolution to support families in your community by calling on the government to allow children of all ages to access IBI therapy. As a result of your work, we were able to pressure the government into making these changes, to ensure children regardless of their age will continue to receive this life-changing therapy.

We owe it to our province's future generations to ensure they are provided every opportunity to reach their fullest potential. That includes having access to supports that promise to make a difference in a child's life.

Once again thank you for your support in helping the lives of our province's children.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Sylvia Jones".

Sylvia Jones, MPP  
Dufferin-Caledon

*Info 14* JUL 21 2016





**Sylvia Jones, MPP**  
Dufferin-Caledon

244 Broadway  
Orangeville, Ontario  
L9W 1K5

Tel. (519) 941-7751  
Fax (519) 941-3246

12596 Regional Road 50  
Bolton, Ontario  
L7E 1T6

Tel. (905) 951-9382  
Fax (905) 951-1807

1-800-265-1603  
E-mail: [sylvia.jonesco@pc.ola.org](mailto:sylvia.jonesco@pc.ola.org)

July 11, 2016

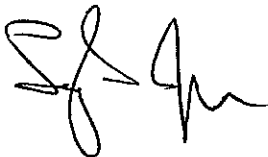
Mayor Darren White  
Township of Melancthon  
157101 Highway 10  
Melancthon, ON L9V 2E6

  
Dear Mayor White:

I want to make you aware of the proposed changes to the make-up and quantity of Grant Review Teams across the province. Please find attached a letter to the CEO of the Ontario Trillium Foundation, Andrea Cohen Barrak. I called on the Trillium Board to "stop pursuing the 'regionally based model' and improve the process for filling vacancies to ensure local representation is maintained."

If you agree, I would ask you to email or write to the Ontario Trillium Foundation to join the growing voices across Ontario who are calling for the board to reconsider their strategy. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me at 1-800-265-1603 or email at [sylvia.jonesco@pc.ola.org](mailto:sylvia.jonesco@pc.ola.org).

Sincerely,



Sylvia Jones, MPP  
Dufferin-Caledon



June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2016

Andrea Cohen Barrak, CEO  
Ontario Trillium Foundation,  
***BY EMAIL ONLY TO:*** [corpoffice@otf.ca](mailto:corpoffice@otf.ca)

RE: Regionalization of Ontario Trillium Foundation's Grant Catchment Areas

Dear Ms. Cohen Barrack:

I am writing to you regarding Trillium Grant Review Teams (GRT) and the proposed changes to "regionalization." As you know I am a strong proponent of the Trillium model. I see the value that Trillium grants have brought to local communities in Dufferin-Caledon and have encouraged people to volunteer with local GRTs. You are also aware both the Halton-Peel and Waterloo-Wellington-Dufferin Trillium GRTs have numerous vacancies. Only thirteen of nineteen review team positions are filled in Waterloo-Wellington-Dufferin, while seventeen of twenty positions are filled in Halton-Peel. Despite these vacancies there is only one member in the regional GRT for the Town of Caledon.

As you know, Trillium GRTs play an important role in the grant approval process by providing local knowledge and insight in order to ensure that grants meet a community's needs. However, these vacancies are not empty due to lack of qualified candidates. In fact, I am aware of numerous well qualified individuals who are willing to serve, but have been waiting for over a year to hear back about their application.

This lack of action to fill GRT vacancies is even more concerning given that representation will be further minimized if the proposed changes occur. As you know the regionalization proposal for the Ontario Trillium Foundation (OTF) includes a plan to greatly increase the size of grant catchment areas. The proposed action is precisely the opposite of what communities need. Communities, like Caledon and Dufferin need more local representation on GRTs, not to be further diluted as part of a larger regional catchment.

I am calling on you and your board to stop pursuing the "regionally based model", and improve the process for filling vacancies to ensure local representation is maintained. I am pleased to discuss this issue with you further, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sylvia Jones". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Sylvia" being more prominent than the last name "Jones".

Sylvia Jones, MPP  
Dufferin-Caledon

# COMMUNITY REPORT



**PublicHealth**  
WELLINGTON-DUFFERIN-GUELPH  
*Stay Well.*

# BOARD OF HEALTH

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*Provincial Appointee, City of Guelph*

**Doug Auld, Chair**

*Provincial Appointee, County of Wellington*

**William Baxter**

*Provincial Appointee, County of Wellington*

**Christine Billings**

*Councillor, City of Guelph*

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*Provincial Appointee, County of Wellington*

**Guy Gardhouse**

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*Mayor, Town of Puslinch*

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**Mark MacKinnon**

*Councillor, City of Guelph*

**Dr. Nicola Mercer, Ex-Officio Member**

*Medical Officer of Health & CEO*

**Keith Perron, Secretary-Treasurer**

*Provincial Appointee, City of Guelph*

**Laura Ryan**

*Mayor, Town of Mono*

*Councillor, County of Dufferin*

**Nancy Sullivan, Vice-Chair**

*Provincial Appointee, City of Guelph*

**Allen Taylor**

*Provincial Appointee, County of Dufferin*

Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health is governed by a Board of Health consisting of elected representatives from Wellington and Dufferin counties and the City of Guelph as well as local representatives appointed by the provincial government. Board of Health reports and meeting minutes can be found at [wdgpublichealth.ca](http://wdgpublichealth.ca).



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# DR. NICOLA MERCER

## MESSAGE FROM DR. NICOLA MERCER, MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND CEO



Public Health's programs and services are available to everyone in the community.

Public Health works around the clock to help individuals stay well and to make our communities safer. Our role in the healthcare system is an essential one: we promote health and prevent disease and injury. We are also prepared to respond to any public health emergencies.

WDG Public Health provides health information, resources and services so everyone can be as healthy and safe as possible where they live, learn, work and play. All are welcome regardless of age, ethnicity, sexual orientation, ability or individual situation.

Making people feel welcome starts by understanding what a person experiences when accessing our programs and services. This was reflected in the findings of a client satisfaction survey that was undertaken at all our offices. The feedback indicates that staff are indeed committed to excellent client service. It is encouraging that 95 percent of those who completed the survey felt respected, 94 percent felt cared about and 95 percent felt we listened to them.

Where we found there was some client concern around the clinic hours and frustration with our phone system, we have taken action to address these issues. Already, clinic hours have been adjusted and our telephone technology is undergoing a comprehensive review.

Also important is ensuring that Public Health employees are equipped to meet the needs of each and every client. The ability to maintain services that are both relevant and dynamic is a priority in the hiring and training process of everyone who works at Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health. Ensuring that every client receives excellent client service is a part of the job.

Public Health will continue to monitor and evaluate how our services are delivered so that we can adapt to the changing needs of the communities we serve. Please, feel free to contact our office and let us know how we are doing and what we can do to better serve you.

# DOUG AULD

MESSAGE FROM DOUG AULD, CHAIR OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH



This past year ushered in three, unexpected actions that will impact the provision of Public Health services in our community. First, refugees from Syria will require the services of Public Health in a number of cases. We welcome the opportunity to assist these families who have endured so much hardship and deprivation. While the scope of their needs continues to unfold, Wellington-Dufferin- Guelph Public Health is well prepared to provide a number of services to assist with their resettlement in Canada including immunization, sexual health, pregnancy and parenting support.

Second, the announcement by the Minister of Health and Long-Term Care to review a wide range of health programs will likely change not only the way we deliver Public Health services but the range of services offered as well.

Third, in the fall of 2015, the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care announced a new formula for providing funds to public health agencies in Ontario. While the long-term effects of the new formula are not known, the short-term results have restricted our resources for 2016 and 2017.

Notwithstanding the uncertainties ahead, this agency is very fortunate to have not only strong leadership, but a very talented and committed staff who care intensely about the services provided to individuals, families and other agencies in the communities we serve. Overseeing the agency, there is a Board of Health; the members represent elected officials appointed by local municipal and county councils, as well as local residents appointed by the province. These members exhibit unique strengths and depth in governance, finance and a sense of community. We are aware that each dollar spent on vaccination programs, health promotion, water protection and many other activities generates a significant economic return in the form of less hospital spending in the years ahead, a healthier and therefore more productive workforce, and lower medical bills. And, we are acutely aware that public health services support one of the most fundamental foundations of a strong community: compassion and care.

In a world of expected change and uncertainty, there are no simple answers, only sensible choices. As the new provincial health policy unfolds, the choices we must make will, to the best of our ability, reflect the fundamental values of public health and the critical role public health plays to enhance both primary care and long-term support for the people of Ontario.

# PROGRAMS & SERVICES

**This is a sample of the programs and services provided by Public Health that help prevent disease, protect health and promote the well-being of individuals, families and communities.**

## **FAMILY HEALTH**

Public Health offers many programs that help with pregnancy and parenting. You can find out which ones will help you and your family by calling KIDS LINE at 1-800-265-7293 ext. 3616.

## **PRENATAL HEALTH**

You can attend a class or participate through our free online prenatal program to learn about how to keep yourself healthy during pregnancy, labour and delivery, breastfeeding and what to expect when you bring your baby home. Sign up online at [wdgpublichealth.ca](http://wdgpublichealth.ca).

## **BREASTFEEDING**

We offer a prenatal breastfeeding class for you and your partner to help you feel confident and breastfeed successfully. After your baby is born, a Public Health nurse can call or visit you and answer your questions. You can also attend a breastfeeding clinic or call KIDS LINE at 1-800-265-7293 ext. 3616 to speak to a nurse.

## **HEALTHY BABIES HEALTHY CHILDREN**

Healthy Babies Healthy Children is a home-visiting program that supports pregnant women and families with children up to age 6. Public Health wants children to have the healthiest possible start in life. We help families find and access community services and help strengthen parent/child relationships through positive

parenting classes. Find out more by calling Public Health's KIDS LINE at 1-800-265-7293 ext. 3616.

## **KIDS LINE QUARTERLY E-NEWSLETTER**

Public Health launched a new e-newsletter that focuses on pregnancy and parenting from birth to school age. Each issue provides information on topics like growth and development, speech and language, safety, nutrition and local resources. Subscribe at [wdgpublichealth.ca](http://wdgpublichealth.ca).

## **DENTAL HEALTH**

Children and youth 17 years of age and under who qualify, can get dental health screenings, preventive and treatment services for free. Public Health also works in schools providing fluoride clinics and screening children for dental needs. For more information or to book an appointment, call the dental line at 1-800-265-7293 ext. 2661.

## **PRESCHOOL SPEECH AND LANGUAGE**

Public Health partners with several agencies through "Wee Talk" which provides speech and language services for preschoolers. Contact KIDS LINE at 1-800-265-7293 ext. 3616 to get a referral to a community service, or to obtain information on how babies and young children learn to communicate.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH HAZARDS**

Public Health works to prevent the onset of health problems by protecting the health of individuals in the community. Larvicide programs reduce the mosquito population and the risk of West Nile virus. All animal bites are investigated for the risk of rabies, and Public Health



provides healthcare providers with the rabies vaccine when needed. Public Health is raising awareness of the risk of radon gas exposure, and encourages homeowners to test radon levels.

## FOOD SAFETY

Public Health inspects restaurants, grocery stores, food carts, daycares and long-term care homes to make sure they follow food safety standards. Before you decide where to eat, check our online inspection results at [checkbeforeyouchoose.ca](http://checkbeforeyouchoose.ca). Public Health also offers a food safety training and certification course for food handlers.

## IMMUNIZATION

Immunization is a safe and effective way to protect you and your family from serious diseases. Public Health can tell you what vaccines you or your children need, and you can get immunized at one of our clinics. Many vaccines are free of charge, while others are available at a low cost.

## PREVENTING CHRONIC DISEASE

Public Health is working to promote good nutrition and physical activity in local schools and to build healthier communities. Public Health also raises awareness about low-risk drinking, the dangers of tobacco and other substances, as well as cancer and injury prevention.

## INFECTION CONTROL AND PREVENTING INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Public Health inspectors and nurses are working in the community to keep the public safe from vaccine-preventable diseases,

sexually transmitted and bloodborne infections, tuberculosis, rabies and other infectious diseases. We manage outbreaks of infectious diseases like influenza, measles, mumps and tuberculosis to protect the public.

## SEXUAL HEALTH, BIRTH CONTROL AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIs)

Public Health provides confidential services about birth control, pregnancy and STIs. Our clinics are a safe place to talk about your sexual health. Call 1-800-265-7293 to set up an appointment.

## SAFE WATER

Public Health Ontario offers water quality testing for bacteria in private wells and works with municipalities to monitor the safety of public drinking water. If there is a threat to safe water, Public Health may issue a water advisory alerting the public to boil water, or avoid using it entirely. Public Health monitors the quality of water at beaches and public pools to make sure they are safe to enjoy. From June to August, beach testing results can be found on our website and updates are posted on social media.

## TRAVEL HEALTH

Book an appointment with a public health nurse and get good health advice about your intended destination. You will learn about the country's local health risks and the vaccines you need before you travel. There is an appointment fee plus the cost of vaccines. Call for more information.

# HEALTH FOR ALL

Health, or the lack of it, can be influenced by the opportunities each of us has. Those opportunities are not random but are based on patterns in our society that can deny someone their good health, and they increase the overall cost of healthcare in the community.

People who live with less face challenges each and every day. These challenges can include access to gainful employment, education opportunities, secure housing or a community of support, resulting in consequences for a person's physical and mental health. For children in particular, we know that poverty can start them on a lifelong journey of real and measurable health risks.

## SUPPORTING CHILD DEVELOPMENT



Early intervention can improve the long-term health and well-being of vulnerable children and their families. Public Health offers programs and services on a wide range of topics including family planning, pregnancy, mental health, breastfeeding, nutrition, physical activity, healthy

relationships, parenting, developmental delays and readiness for school. Parents can call KIDS LINE at 1-800-265-7293 ext. 3616 to speak with a public health nurse who will do an assessment and connect the family with community services, or answer parenting questions.

## ADDRESSING FOOD INSECURITY

Those who have to get by with less may not have enough nutritious food to meet their family's dietary needs.

These families are at a higher risk

of inadequate nutrition and negative health outcomes including increased risk for chronic diseases, adverse pregnancy outcomes, social exclusion, and negative mental health impacts such as depression.

To address the challenges local households face in affording and accessing healthy food, Public Health collaborates with community groups like the Guelph and Wellington Task Force for Poverty Elimination and Headwaters Food and Farming Alliance. These partnerships help to advocate for income security measures including a basic income guarantee, adequate social assistance rates and adopting a living wage. These partnerships help to ensure healthy foods are accessible and that there are opportunities for families to eat nutritiously.

## BUILDING UP IN OUR COMMUNITY

Evidence shows that the way a community is designed can have a significant effect on the health of a community. Residents, especially those in lower socioeconomic areas, benefit greatly from neighbourhoods that are designed to make the healthier choice the easier choice, such as children being able to safely walk or bike



Building up to ...



**MORE SAFE  
AND SOCIAL  
NEIGHBOURHOODS**

... and a healthier  
community.

to school. In 2015, Public Health worked with some local municipalities to support healthy, safe and equitable lifestyle opportunities in their communities. This is particularly timely as local communities plan for more residents, services and amenities based on the Ontario Places to Grow program.

## DENTAL CARE FOR CHILDREN

Dental care is not part of Canada's universal healthcare system. Many families who do not have dental benefits find it difficult to afford dental care for their children. Public Health helps families who face financial hardship access Ontario's publicly funded dental programs for children and youth aged 17 and younger. This includes emergency as well as preventive services such as checkups, cleanings and dental sealants.

In addition, Public Health dental staff provide fluoride varnish to students in seven local elementary schools identified as most likely to benefit from this preventive service. By grade 2, almost 50 percent of children in our community have had tooth decay, which is largely preventable and causes needless pain and many missed days of school. In the eight years since the fluoride varnish initiative began, there has been a significant reduction in the number of children in these schools with urgent dental needs. Public Health also offers

preventive dental clinics  
in communities  
where rural  
populations  
have difficulty  
accessing  
services.



# INFECTION PROTECTION

Being prepared to respond quickly to local outbreaks of infectious diseases is an important part of Public Health's role within the communities we serve. In the event of an outbreak investigation, public health nurses and inspectors work to identify the source of the outbreak and to follow up with anyone who has come into contact with sick individuals. The Medical Officer of Health is the leading health official and CEO of Public Health and is responsible for ensuring health providers and members of the public are able to make the best possible decisions about their personal health and protection.

## INTERNATIONAL OUTBREAKS

There are serious diseases that Public Health monitors and investigates to protect the public. In fact, an Ebola outbreak that began in 2014 in West Africa prompted countries, including Canada, to improve their preparedness for a possible international health emergency. In Wellington, Dufferin and Guelph, the Medical Officer of Health (MOH) monitored residents who returned from Ebola-infected regions of the world. If symptoms became suspect, the MOH worked with emergency services to transfer the patient to a designated hospital facility. The person would be isolated and tested to ensure patient and community safety. Although Ebola is a serious and often fatal disease, there have been no reported cases of Ebola in Canada due, in part, to the vigilance of Public Health.

## LOCAL OUTBREAKS OF VACCINE-PREVENTABLE DISEASES

Outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases such as measles, mumps and pertussis (whooping cough) are making a comeback. In the spring of 2015, Public Health managed an outbreak of 15 confirmed cases of the mumps at three Guelph high schools. Public Health staff provided special vaccination clinics at the schools and monitored anyone who came into contact with an infected individual to ensure the disease didn't spread.



One of the challenges for Public Health in monitoring the spread of the mumps is the long incubation period of up to 25 days between exposure to the infection and the appearance of first symptoms. Individuals may be contagious before they know they are infected. Two full incubation periods with no new illnesses had to pass before Public Health declared the 2015 mumps outbreak over.



## REDUCING THE RISK FROM A LOCAL OUTBREAK OF HEPATITIS A

The Wellington Advertiser reported that its top online news story of January 2015 was about a case of hepatitis A in an employee of Marj's Village Kitchen in Alma. There is a vaccine that provides protection from hepatitis A, a virus that can be spread by eating food prepared by an infected person. Public Health launched an urgent campaign to inform people who had dined at the popular eatery of the potential risk to their health. Anyone who may have been exposed to the virus needed to get a hepatitis A vaccination as soon as possible for protection.

To raise awareness that members of the public needed to be vaccinated, information was distributed thorough traditional media outlets like television, radio and the newspaper as well as social media including Twitter. Public Health staff answered numerous information phone lines to let the public know if they needed to be vaccinated at an emergency clinic. In two days, the potential risk to the community was greatly reduced and 1,400 people who had eaten at Marj's were immunized for hepatitis A.

In the event of an emergency like an infectious disease outbreak, or the need for mass immunization including the situation at Marj's Village Kitchen in Alma, Public Health has an emergency response plan, qualified staff and an emergency operations centre in place.

## EXPECT IT INSPECTED

Public Health regularly inspects anywhere food is handled such as restaurants, food trucks and delis. Spas, nail salons, tattoo parlours and other personal service settings are also inspected regularly to ensure they are following proper infection control practices and to protect the community against infectious diseases. Results from these inspections are available at [checkbeforeyouchoose.ca](http://checkbeforeyouchoose.ca). Childcare centres and long-term care homes are also inspected for proper food safety and infection control practices.

If Public Health receives a complaint about how a regulated health professional handles infection control in their office, an unannounced inspection will take place within 24 hours by Public Health officials. If a lapse in infection control is found, Public Health will work with the health professionals to ensure safe practices are put in place. Findings resulting from infection control complaints are available at [wdgpublichealth.ca](http://wdgpublichealth.ca).



# REDUCING HARM

Public Health takes a non-judgmental approach when helping clients to avoid disease and harm. Public Health provides clean and sterile drug-using equipment and condoms; client-centred counselling and education; and referrals to addictions treatment, health and social services.

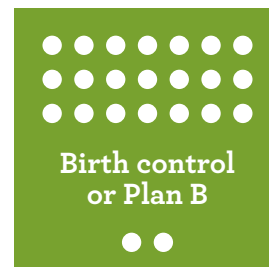
## REDUCING THE RISK OF BLOODBORNE INFECTIONS

Sharing needles and other drug-using equipment accounts for a large percentage of new cases of bloodborne infections which are spread through contact with the blood and body fluids of an infected individual. Public Health's



services are intended to prevent the spread of disease by providing a needle exchange program and other harm reduction services. The needle exchange program distributes new needles and drug-using equipment to people who use injection drugs, and accepts used needles for proper disposal. Other services include testing for bloodborne infections and sexually transmitted infections, and counselling.

## Need it? We got it.



For more information, call or visit us online

**1-800-265-7293**

[wdgpublichealth.ca](http://wdgpublichealth.ca)



**PublicHealth**  
WELLINGTON-DUFFERIN-GUELPH  
*Stay Well.*

# G H A R M

## MANAGING EXPOSURES TO BLOODBORNE INFECTIONS

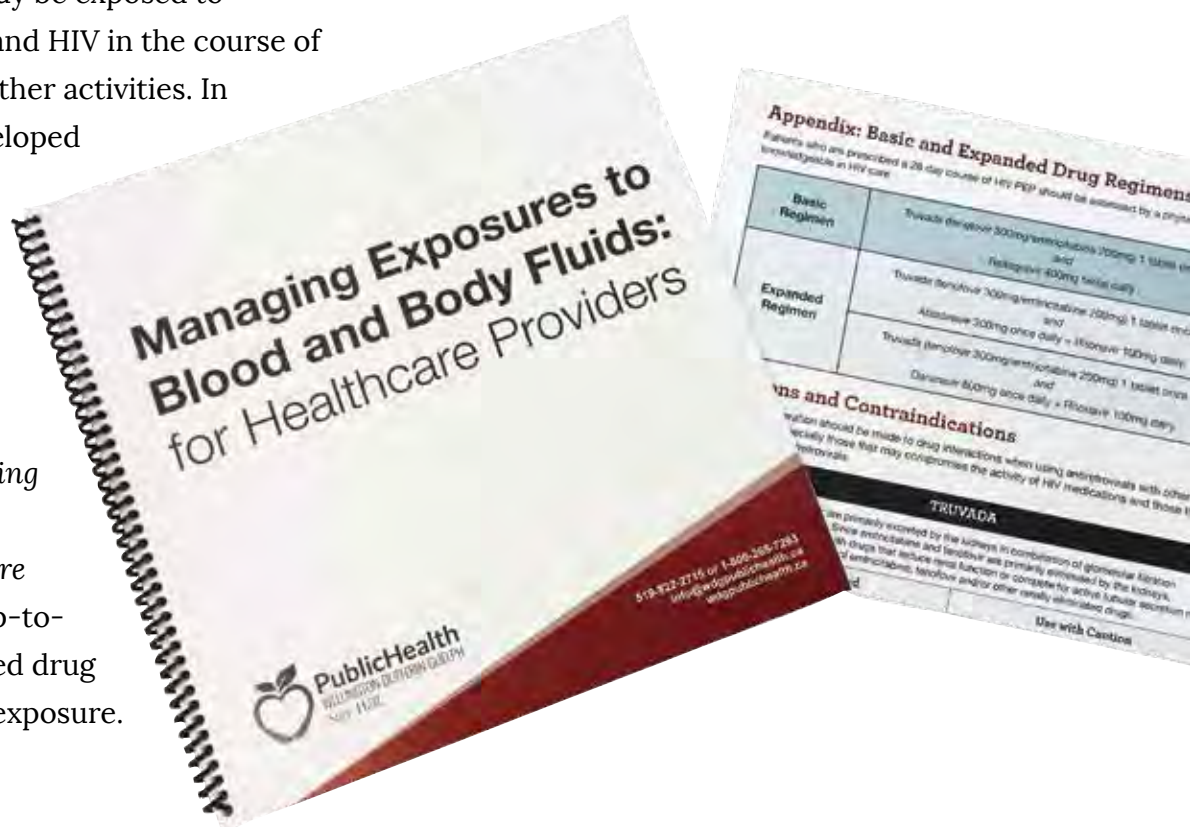
Public health inspectors and nurses work with community partners regarding protection from bloodborne infections, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases.



Healthcare providers may be exposed to hepatitis B, hepatitis C and HIV in the course of their work or through other activities. In 2015, Public Health developed a resource for local healthcare providers with important information about first aid, blood testing, post-exposure prophylaxis and counselling. *Managing Exposures to Blood and Body Fluids for Healthcare Providers* includes an up-to-date list of recommended drug regimens for HIV post-exposure.

The Mandatory Blood Testing Act allows for some individuals to apply to the Medical Officer of Health to have a person's blood sample analyzed if they have come into contact with a bodily substance from that person. These individuals includes victims of crime, emergency service workers and members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario or the College of Nurses of Ontario.

A workshop, hosted by Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health, Public Health Ontario and several sponsors is hosted annually for infection control practitioners in the region. The workshop is an opportunity to discuss infection control issues. Two of the most recent topics were managing tuberculosis exposures in healthcare settings and hepatitis C management.





# VACCINATION

Getting everyone immunized who can be is a high priority for Public Health to prevent outbreaks of disease.

WDG Public Health is responsible for handling and distributing approximately six million dollars worth of vaccine to local physicians' offices, hospitals, long-term care homes, retirement homes, community clinics and pharmacies. We also train medical personnel to keep vaccines at the proper temperature in order to maintain their effectiveness.

## CHILDREN NEED TO BE IMMUNIZED TO ATTEND SCHOOL

There is scientific evidence that immunization protects individuals and communities from serious diseases. When students are fully immunized they are protected, and the spread of disease is reduced so children who can't be immunized for medical or philosophical reasons are also protected. That is why immunization is a requirement for school attendance in Ontario according to the *Immunization of School Pupils Act (ISPA)*.



If there is a disease outbreak in a school, Public Health needs to know who is protected through immunization and who still needs protection. Therefore, children's immunizations must be reported to Public

**'As a parent, I would never take chances with my children's health. Would you?'**



**Dr. Nicola Mercer**  
Medical Officer of Health  
Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health

Vaccinating your children protects them and others from serious diseases—which still pose a real threat.

Parents are responsible for ensuring their children's vaccinations are reported to Public Health or your child may be suspended from school.

Go to [www.immunizewdg.ca](http://www.immunizewdg.ca) to update your children's records online.



Update your children's vaccination records online at [www.immunizewdg.ca](http://www.immunizewdg.ca)

Health. Children with incomplete immunization records can be suspended from school.

We've made it easier for parents to report their children's immunizations. An online reporting form is available at [www.immunizewdg.ca](http://www.immunizewdg.ca). Public Health monitors local immunization rates and reviews student immunization records to know who is safe and who needs protection in the event of a disease outbreak. Dr. Nicola Mercer, Medical Officer of Health and CEO has given her voice to this important Public Health immunization initiative: to ensure all students have had their vaccinations and their immunization records are up-to-date with Public Health so they can attend school.



## CHILDREN NEED NINE VACCINES

There are nine publicly funded vaccines required for school attendance: diphtheria, tetanus, polio, measles, mumps, rubella, pertussis (whooping cough), meningococcal disease and varicella (chickenpox). If your child's vaccines are not up to date, get immunized by calling your doctor or at one of our clinics. Parents who have questions or concerns about the safety of vaccines can call KIDS LINE at 1-800-265-7293 ext. 3616 to speak with a public health nurse.



## MEDICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL EXEMPTIONS

Any student who cannot be immunized for medical reasons, and those who choose not to be immunized for philosophical reasons, must complete an exemption form and have it on record with Public Health. In either case, students who are not immunized cannot attend school during an outbreak, for their protection and the health of the school community.

## MAINTAIN THE CHAIN

Vaccines need to be kept within a specific temperature range to be effective. The process of transporting, storing and handling vaccines until they are ready to be used is called the cold chain. Public Health inspects every location where provincially funded vaccines are stored including doctor's offices, hospitals and pharmacies. In 2015, Public Health developed a "Maintain the Chain" toolkit to educate local healthcare professionals on how to monitor and store their vaccines to ensure you are receiving the highest quality of vaccine possible.



# HEALTHY SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT

According to a 2011 study, 45 percent of Ontario high school students answered “no” when asked if their sexual health questions were answered by their school’s sex education curriculum. Revisions to Ontario’s Health and Physical Education curriculum in 2015 laid the groundwork for helping students make the best choices for their overall physical, mental and sexual health. Public Health supports the revamped curriculum and has been available to assist principals and teachers with its implementation.

## SEX EDUCATION IN SCHOOL

Although many parents are having conversations with their children about sex, over 85 percent agree that sexual health education should be provided in school. Public Health supports

sexual health education that is age appropriate and respectful of an individual’s right to make choices about their own sexual and reproductive health.



According to Statistics Canada’s Canadian Community Health Survey, 16 is the average age of first-time sexual intercourse. Consequently, it is important for the new high school Health and Physical Education curriculum to address the key issues facing this age group including condom use, teenage pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, the impact of technology (cyberbullying), sexual assault and issues facing LGBTQ youth.

Public Health represents everyone in our diverse communities including those parents from cultural or faith groups who may have questions about the new curriculum. Any parent can call Public Health to discuss the curriculum with a sexual health nurse. Any high school student can attend a Public Health clinic to speak to a nurse about relationships, birth control, sexually transmitted infections, pregnancy, HIV testing and anything else of concern. More information is available at [wdgpublichealth.ca](http://wdgpublichealth.ca).



## GO GET TESTED

Public Health promotes and supports healthy sexuality at every age. With the rising rates of chlamydia and a growing concern about antibiotic-resistant gonorrhea, Public Health is encouraging people to “go get tested” for sexually transmitted infections. Testing is important for many reasons such as concern about possible symptoms, high-risk behaviour, starting a new relationship or as a safe general practice. Anyone can download a requisition form and take it to a participating LifeLabs location for testing. Targeting university and college students in particular, Public Health launched a “Go Get Tested” campaign in 2015.

Public Health provides confidential sexual health services. Anyone can make an appointment to talk about birth control, pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (including anonymous HIV testing) by calling 1-800-265-7293.

Testing for  
gonorrhea and  
chlamydia is free  
and easy.

- 1 Get the form  
from our website.
- 2 Go to a LifeLabs.
- 3 Pee in a cup.

[wdgpublichealth.ca](http://wdgpublichealth.ca)



# PESTS, PEOPLE & PETS

Animals and bugs are all around us – whether it's a much-loved family pet, wildlife you encounter on a camping trip or those pesky mosquitoes and ticks that join you in outdoor activities. Did you know, each year many Canadians are infected with an illness passed on by an animal or bug? In an effort to protect people, Public Health offers a number of surveillance and prevention programs.

## REDUCING THE MOSQUITO POPULATION

The existence of West Nile virus was confirmed within Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health's borders in 2001 and continues to be found within the region each year. Public Health works to reduce the mosquito population through a successful larviciding program that begins in May each year. Larviciding involves the application of environmentally friendly products that affect mosquito larvae living

in stagnant bodies of water including ditches, sewage lagoons, storm water retention ponds and wetlands. To help keep our neighbourhoods safe, Public Health also monitors the spread of the West Nile virus in the region and investigates complaints about standing water on private property.



## BRUSHING UP ON TICKS

The presence of ticks in Ontario is on the rise and so is the occurrence of Lyme disease.

Lyme disease is a serious illness transmitted to humans through the bite of an infected blacklegged tick (also known as a deer tick) most commonly found in wooded areas. In 2015, Public Health worked to raise awareness of how to identify ticks and prevent bites. Members of the community who think they have been bitten by a tick should contact their healthcare provider and, if possible, bring the tick to Public Health for identification.

# TICK ID

## KNOW THEM, PREVENT THEM.

**Blacklegged Tick (Deer Tick)**  
Image source: URI TickEncounter Resource Center

**Enlarged View**

larva

nymph

adult male

adult female

(inches) 0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 1 1/4 1 1/2

**Approx. Size**  
nymph (1/32" - 1/16")

adult male (1/8")

engorged adult (up to 1/2")

**American Dog Tick (Wood Tick)**  
Image source: Maine Medical Center Research Institute

**Enlarged View**

adult male

adult female



## A RESURGENCE OF RACCOON RABIES



Raccoon rabies in Ontario was thought to be eradicated with no new cases reported in the province since 2005. However, in late 2015, more than 10 cases of raccoon rabies

were found in neighbouring areas including Hamilton and Haldimand County. Rabies is caused by a virus that attacks the nervous system of warm-blooded animals including humans, pets, farm animals and wildlife. There is no cure for rabies and once symptoms start the outcome is almost always fatal. Public Health gets involved when a person may have been exposed to the rabies virus and, when necessary, provides rabies vaccine to healthcare providers. All animal bites must be reported to Public Health for follow-up and surveillance.



Image: Rabies vaccine bait.

Credit: Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry

## CARING FOR PETS AND THEIR OWNERS

The bond between a person and their pet forms a powerful and trusting companionship. The most vulnerable members of our community, including those who are



homeless or living in low-income circumstances, are sometimes unable to properly care for their animal companions.

In 2015, Public Health partnered with Community Veterinary Outreach to offer free, referral-based clinics



to provide quality pet care for those who might not otherwise be able to afford it. While pets are being cared for, Public Health nurses are on hand to share how Public Health can support pet owners with their own healthcare including providing advice on nutrition, dental care, harm reduction and sexual health.

# DRINK & SMOKE

People drink and smoke for many reasons that are personal, social or both. In 2015, Public Health analyzed the effects of these habits in an effort to identify risks and reduce associated harms in the communities we serve.

## DECREASING ALCOHOL-RELATED BURDENS

Did you know that healthcare costs related to alcohol in Canada were estimated at \$14.6 billion in a report published in 2002? Alcohol is linked to many diseases including cancer, digestive diseases, low-birth weight, fetal alcohol spectrum disorder, addiction and mental health issues.

In 2015, Public Health published a report that found that WDG residents reported drinking at a rate nine percent higher (81 percent) than the provincial average of 72 percent. Public Health also conducted a community survey which found that drinking and driving, alcohol-related violence and over-serving at bars, pubs and restaurants were seen as major issues in the community for WDG residents.

In response, Public Health developed an alcohol misuse prevention strategy with a vision of a community that is free from alcohol-related harm. This strategy will focus on local and provincial initiatives to help reduce alcohol-related harm including education, policy, skill building, community action and health services.

## If you choose to drink, know your limits:

### MEN

- 3 drinks/day
- 15/week
- 4 on a special occasion



### WOMEN

- 2 drinks/day
- 10/week
- 3 on a special occasion

Visit [wdgpublichealth.ca](http://wdgpublichealth.ca) for more low-risk drinking information.



# SMOKE

## HELPING RESIDENTS BREATHE EASY

Everyone should have the opportunity to breathe clean, smoke-free air, whether enjoying time outside, or in their homes. Second-hand smoke is harmful and increases the risk of lung cancer and heart disease, and it's the second leading cause of death in Canada. The *Smoke-Free Ontario Act* has reduced the risk of exposure for residents outdoors, but there still exists a gap for those living in multi-unit dwellings like apartment buildings and condos, especially for children and youth who are often involuntarily exposed.

Preventing tobacco smoke from seeping between apartment units and into hallways is practically impossible. Second-hand smoke can enter through windows, doorways, light fixtures, electrical outlets and shared ventilation systems. The only effective way to eliminate the health risks associated with second-hand smoke indoors is to ban smoking. Public Health provides support to tenants, landlords and housing providers wishing to create smoke-free housing policies.

Smoke-free housing policies are not about marginalizing smokers and do not cause eviction, prevent people who smoke from renting accommodation or force people to quit smoking. Rather, smoke-free housing policies are about providing clean, safe living spaces for all individuals.



Illustration by Carey Sookocheff

Do you live in an apartment or condo, **and are dealing with tobacco smoke entering your home?**

**Public Health can help.**

Call 1-800-265-7293 ext. 4664 or email [tobacco.enforcement@wdgpublichealth.ca](mailto:tobacco.enforcement@wdgpublichealth.ca)

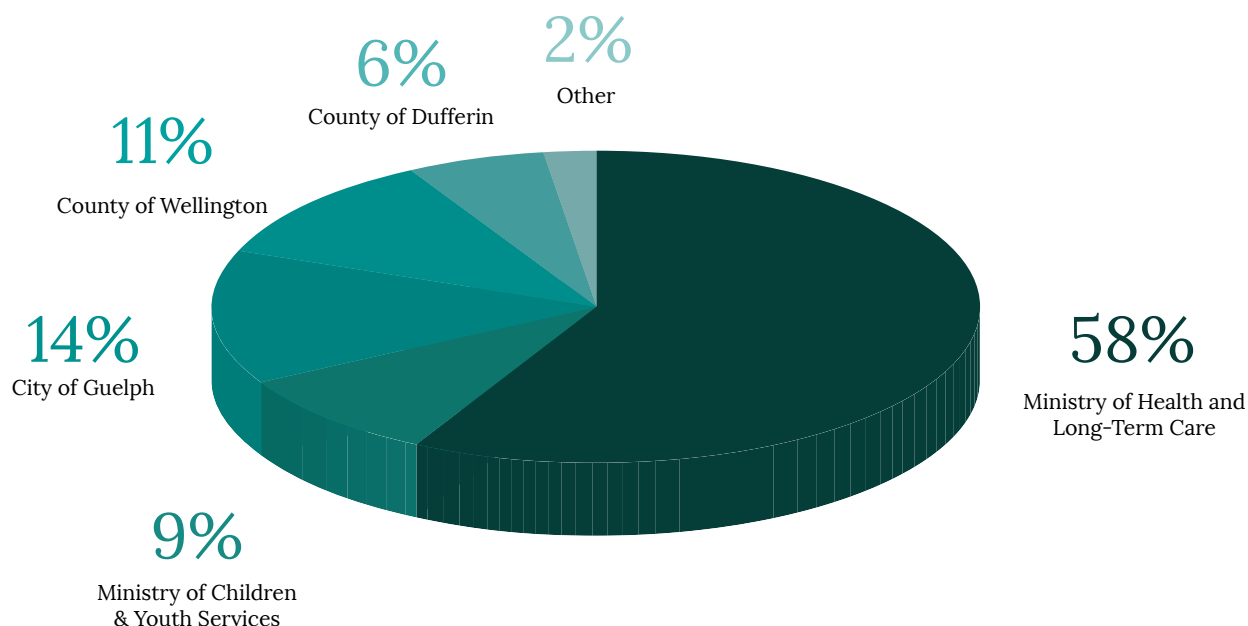
# PUBLIC HEALTH FUNDING

In 2015, the total operating budget for Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health was \$26,232,820.

Public Health receives funding from multiple sources:

- The Province of Ontario provides funding through the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care and the Ministry of Children and Youth Services. In 2015, the Province of Ontario provided funding for 67 percent of the total operating budget.
- The municipalities of Wellington, Dufferin and Guelph provide funding based on the population of each municipality relative to the total population of the region. Population numbers are determined by the most recent Census. In 2015, the County of Wellington contributed 11 percent of the total operating budget, the County of Dufferin contributed 6 percent and the City of Guelph contributed 14 percent.

As a publicly funded organization, Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health reports under the accounting standards of the Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB). The financial statements are subject to an audit by an external audit firm as outlined in *The Municipal Act*. The full audited financial statements for the year can be found at [wdgpublichealth.ca](http://wdgpublichealth.ca).





1-800-265-7293  
[wdgpublichealth.ca](http://wdgpublichealth.ca)



Fergus  
474 Wellington Road #18,  
Suite 100

Guelph  
• 160 Chancellors Way  
• 20 Shelldale Crescent

Mount Forest  
311 Foster Street

Orangeville  
180 Broadway

Shelburne  
167 Centre Street  
(Mel Lloyd Centre)

1-800-265-7293  
[wdgpublichealth.ca](http://wdgpublichealth.ca)



## Denise Holmes

---

**From:** Source Protection Funding (MOECC) <SourceProtectionFunding@ontario.ca>  
**Sent:** Monday, July 11, 2016 5:33 PM  
**To:** 'Denise Holmes'  
**Subject:** Township of Melancthon - SPMIF Flexibility Amendment  
**Attachments:** SPMIF\_1314\_056\_MEL\_Amend2\_Flex.pdf  
  
**Importance:** High

Good afternoon Denise,

Further to your request for additional flexibility in utilizing your SPMIF grant, we are pleased to provide you with an amendment to your agreement that would enable all the new measures described in our recent email of June 9, 2016.

Please:

1. Print off two copies of the attached amendment.
2. Have both copies signed by someone with the authority to bind the municipality.
3. Scan and send a signed copy to [sourceprotectionfunding@ontario.ca](mailto:sourceprotectionfunding@ontario.ca) using the subject line: "SPMIF – Township of Melancthon – Flexibility Amendment".
4. Return the two original signed copies to the address below by August 2, 2016.

Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change  
Source Protection Programs Branch  
40 St. Clair Avenue W., 14th Floor  
Toronto, ON M4V 1M2  
Attn: Ms. Pat Kinch, Manager, Source Protection Implementation

We will return an original duly executed amendment to you once signed at the Ministry for your files.

Best regards,

The Source Protection Funding Team  
Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change

---

**From:** Denise Holmes [mailto:[dholmes@melancthontownship.ca](mailto:dholmes@melancthontownship.ca)]  
**Sent:** March-21-16 8:28 AM  
**To:** Source Protection Funding (MOECC)  
**Subject:** RE: SPMIF Flexibility - Melancthon Township

Good morning,

The current signing authority for the Municipality is: Denise B. Holmes, CAO/Clerk.

Thank you.

Regards,

*Denise Holmes*



Denise B. Holmes, AMCT | CAO/Clerk | Township of Melancthon | [dholmes@melancthontownship.ca](mailto:dholmes@melancthontownship.ca) | PH: 519-925-5525 ext 101 | FX: 519-925-1110 | [www.melancthontownship.ca](http://www.melancthontownship.ca) |

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**From:** Source Protection Funding (MOECC) [<mailto:SourceProtectionFunding@ontario.ca>]

**Sent:** Friday, March 18, 2016 4:19 PM

**To:** Denise Holmes

**Subject:** RE: SPMIF Flexibility - Melancthon Township

Good afternoon Denise,

Thank you for your interest in amending your SPMIF agreement.

Please note that we require the names and titles of the current signing authority/authorities who can bind the Municipality.

Please submit and we can begin the amendment process.

Thank you,

The Source Protection Funding Team  
Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change

---

**From:** Denise Holmes [<mailto:dholmes@melancthontownship.ca>]

**Sent:** March 16, 2016 11:44 AM

**To:** Source Protection Funding (MOECC)

**Subject:** SPMIF Flexibility - Melancthon Township

Good morning,

By way of this email, I would like to request an amendment to our Agreement with respect to the flexibility measures that have been offered.

Should you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Thank you.


Regards,

*Denise Holmes*





Denise B. Holmes, AMCT | CAO/Clerk | Township of Melancthon | [dholmes@melancthontownship.ca](mailto:dholmes@melancthontownship.ca) | PH: 519-925-5525 ext 101 | FX: 519-925-1110 | [www.melancthontownship.ca](http://www.melancthontownship.ca) |

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**AMENDMENT NO. 2  
to a Grant Funding Agreement under the  
2013-14 Source Protection Municipal Implementation Fund (SPMIF\_1314\_056)**

**THIS AMENDMENT NO. 2** made in duplicate, as of the 11<sup>th</sup> day of July 2016,

**B E T W E E N:**

**HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF ONTARIO**  
as represented by the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change

(the “Province”)

- and -

**The Corporation of the Township of Melancthon**

(the “Municipality”)

**WHEREAS** the parties entered into a grant funding agreement under the Source Protection Municipal Implementation Fund dated as of December 13, 2013 for the Municipality to build municipal capacity to implement source protection plans and support sustainable, local actions to protect drinking water (the “Agreement”);

**AND WHEREAS** the parties entered into Amendment No.1 as of September 8, 2015 to extend the term of the Agreement, add an additional report and include new timelines;

**AND WHEREAS** pursuant to Section 20.2 of the Agreement, the parties may amend the agreement in writing;

**NOW THEREFORE** in consideration of the contractual relationship between the Municipality and the Province referred to above and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged by both parties, the Municipality and the Province hereby acknowledge, agree and undertake as follows:

1. Unless otherwise specified in this Amendment No. 2, capitalized words and phrases have their prescribed meaning as set out in the Agreement.

2. The Agreement is amended as follows:
- 2.1 The following definitions are added to Section 1.1, Definitions, in alphabetical order:

**"Lower Tier Municipalities"** as defined by the *Municipal Act, 2001* means a municipality that forms part of an upper-tier municipality for municipal purposes. Within regions, they are responsible for providing certain local services that are not provided by the regional municipality. Within counties, they are responsible for providing a wider range of local services since counties as upper-tier municipalities provide less local services than regions.

**"Ministry"** means the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change presided over by the Province. When "Ministry" is referred to in this Agreement, the reference is to the "Ministry" as the regulator.

**"RMI"** means a risk management inspector appointed under Part IV of the *Clean Water Act, 2006*.

**"RMO"** means a risk management official appointed under Part IV of the *Clean Water Act, 2006*.

**"SPMIF"** means the Province's Source Protection Municipal Implementation Fund.

**"Upper Tier Municipality"** as defined by the *Municipal Act, 2001* means a municipality of which two or more lower-tier municipalities form part for municipal purposes

- 2.2 Section A.2.2 (Project Objectives) is deleted and replaced with the following:  
The objectives of the Project are for the Municipality to use the Funds to implement, or prepare to implement, one or more of the significant drinking water threat policies set out below in an approved source protection plan, or proposed source protection plan, that has been submitted to the Ministry for approval, provided that:

- i. The implementation of the policy is the responsibility of the Municipality; or
- ii. The implementation of the policy provides source protection implementation benefits to the Municipality, the Municipality's stakeholders, the Municipality's watershed, and/or the Municipality's Lower Tier Municipalities.

Significant drinking water threat policies are limited to:

- (a) Policies for the purpose of Part IV of the *Clean Water Act, 2006* to address significant drinking water threats ;

- (b) Policies that govern *Planning Act* decisions to address significant drinking water threats;
- (c) Policies that establish education and outreach programs to address significant drinking water threats; or
- (d) Policies that specify other types of actions the Municipality is required to take to address significant drinking water threats.

2.3 Schedule "B" (Eligible Costs and Activities) is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

## **SCHEDULE "B"**

### **ELIGIBLE COSTS AND ACTIVITIES**

#### **B.1 Eligible Activities**

The Municipality may only spend the Funds on the following eligible activities that are undertaken by the Municipality, or that are undertaken on the Municipality's behalf, between December 13, 2013 and March 5, 2017 that are directly related to the following:

##### Risk management

- a) Establishing and enforcing risk management plans under Part IV of the *Clean Water Act, 2006*;
- b) Communication with landowners affected by policies pertaining to Part IV of the *Clean Water Act, 2006*;
- c) Refining the number of threats within the Municipality pertaining to Part IV of the *Clean Water Act, 2006*;

##### Land use policies

- d) Implementing the Municipality's municipal land-use planning policies related to activities that are identified as significant drinking water threats;

##### Education and outreach

- e) Implementing education and outreach policies to address significant drinking water threats, including:
  - a. Installation of municipal road signs indicating areas of a wellhead protection area or an intake protection zone where significant threat policies apply;



### Other activities

- f) Working with the local source protection authority and local source protection committee to understand the Municipality's requirements under the source protection plan;
- g) Developing and/or modifying the Municipality's business processes in order to implement significant drinking water threat policies;
- h) Establishing processes for information sharing among municipalities and source protection authorities;
- i) Developing a reporting framework for the Municipality that aligns with the collection of data under Section 65 of Ontario Regulation 287/07, made under the *Clean Water Act, 2006*;
- j) Other activities the Municipality undertakes to fulfill its requirements to implement significant drinking water threat policies, including:
  - a. Establishing a mandatory septic re-inspection program for vulnerable areas delineated in approved assessment reports; and,
  - b. Installation of road signs indicating areas of a wellhead protection area or an intake protection zone where significant threat policies apply.
- k) Activities identified in subsections B.1 (a) through (j) for another municipality with a current agreement under the SPMIF, provided that such activities:
  - a. Will provide source protection implementation benefits to the Municipality, the Municipality's community (Upper Tier Municipality and/or Lower Tier Municipalities), and/or the Municipality's watershed; and
  - b. Are not ineligible under the other municipality's own SPMIF agreement.

### **B.2 Ineligible Activities**

The following activities are not eligible for funding under the Agreement and the Municipality may not spend the Funds on the following:

- a) Refining the number of threats within the Municipality not pertaining to Part IV of the *Clean Water Act, 2006*;
- b) Threat refinement work already funded by the Province through source protection authorities;
- c) Activities that are already funded through another program, funding body, partners, or other means;

- d) Activities that are funded by the SPMIF through an agreement between the Province and another municipality;
- e) Fulfilment of the Municipality's responsibilities as a property owner undertaking activities identified as significant drinking water threats;
- f) Fulfilment of the Municipality's responsibilities under other legislation (e.g., Building Code), except as noted in Section B.1(j)(a), including;
  - a. Establishment of a septic re-inspection program for areas delineated through other legislation (i.e. *Lake Simcoe Protection Act, 2008*);
  - b. Establishment of a discretionary septic re-inspection program for areas where an activity is not considered a significant drinking water threat under the source protection framework; and,
- g) Activities not related to fulfilling the Municipality's requirements to implement significant drinking water threat policies specified in an approved source protection plan, or proposed source protection plan that has been submitted to the Ministry for approval.

### **B.3 Eligible Costs**

The eligible costs listed below must be directly related to the source protection implementation activities outlined in Section B.1:

- a) Municipal staff salaries and benefits for time spent working on the Project (such as hiring or re-assigning Municipal staff to serve as RMOs and RMIs as specified under the *Clean Water Act, 2006*; or administrative support required to establish and/or maintain the Risk Management Office);
- b) Fees incurred for contracted professional services from professionals, technical personnel, consultants, and contractors for work on the Project (such as hiring a consultant to support the RMO in determining appropriate measures the Municipality should include in a risk management plan);
- c) Printing and distribution costs related to education and outreach programs and activities necessary to implement a source protection plan;
- d) Purchase and/or production costs of municipal road signs indicating areas of a wellhead protection area or an intake protection zone where significant threat policies apply;
- e) Transportation (including mileage), meals and accommodation for an appointed RMO/RMI to attend Ministry legislated RMO/RMI training; and, mileage for an appointed RMO/RMI to undertake negotiating risk management plans;
  - a. The amount from the Funds used for transportation, meals and

accommodation must be calculated according to the rates in the Ontario Government's Travel, Meal and Hospitality Expenses Directive (<https://www.ontario.ca/document/travel-meal-and-hospitality-expenses-directive>) that is current as of the date that the expense is incurred;

- b. Transportation will be by the most practical and economical method; tickets (e.g. train, airplane) purchased must be for economy/coach class and when renting a vehicle, the Funds may only be used for a compact model or its equivalent unless approval for a different model is obtained from the Province prior to rental;
- c. Accommodation will be in a standard room; the Funds may not be used for hotel suites, executive floors or concierge levels.
- d. Meals refer to the provision of food or beverages, subject to the limitations below:
  - i. The Municipality may only use the Funds for food and beverage if it is collecting and retaining itemized receipts that verify the expenditure. The Funds may not be used for:
    - 1. non-meal food and beverages;
    - 2. alcohol; or
    - 3. meals when the travel period is less than 5 hours, calculated from the time the appointed RMO/RMI leaves their normal place of business (or reasonable alternative origin) to the time the RMO/RMI or returns to the normal place of business (or reasonable alternative destination);
- f) Equipment purchased for an appointed RMO/RMI to undertake negotiating risk management plans;
  - a. Costs for equipment are limited to a maximum of 10% of the Municipality's Maximum Funds;
  - b. Eligible equipment would include items listed in the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change legislated RMO/RMI training (i.e. industrial personal property entry equipment and biosecurity protocol equipment)
- g) Training (registration fees for courses) for an appointed RMO/RMI, directly related to negotiating risk management plans (such as training on the *Nutrient Management Act*);
  - a. Costs for training are limited to a maximum of 10% of the Municipality's Maximum Funds; and,
- h) Any other expense approved by the Province, for which the Province has provided Notice to the Municipality.

For clarity, should the Municipality collaborate with one or more other municipalities to get a "bulk rate" for a similar expense, the bulk rate does not have to be allocated equally between all municipalities. However, the Municipality's share of the bulk rate cannot be any more than it would have paid for its own expense in the absence of a

bulk rate and the Municipality may be required by the Province to verify this cost.

#### **B.4 Ineligible Costs**

The following costs are not eligible for funding under the Agreement and the Municipality may not spend the Funds on the following:

- a) Travel, meals, accommodation and hospitality;
  - a. Penalties incurred for non-cancellation of guaranteed hotel reservations; and
  - b. Except as noted in Section B.3(e);
- b) Overhead (such as rent, utilities, human resources services, office supplies);
- c) Capital (such as vehicles, office furniture, computers, software licenses, etc.) and equipment;
  - a. Except for municipal road signs indicating areas of a wellhead protection area or an intake protection zone where significant threat policies apply as noted in Section B.3(d); and
  - b. Except for equipment as noted in Section B.3(f);
- d) Training (including staff and contracted professional services associated with training);
  - a. Except as noted in Section B.3(g);
- e) Land expropriation or purchase;
- f) Incentives or compensation for property owners; and
- g) Costs for establishing risk management plans if costs have been or will be recovered from property owners.

- END OF ELIGIBLE COSTS AND ACTIVITIES -

- 2.4 The chart in Schedule "D" (Reports) is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

Name of Report	Due Date
Collaboration Statement (if applicable)	December 12, 2014
Progress Report 1	December 12, 2014
Progress Report 2	December 11, 2015
Progress Report 3	August 26, 2016
Final Report	March 5, 2017
Other Reports as specified from time to time	On a date or dates specified by the Province.

3. This Amendment No. 2 shall be in force from December 13, 2013 and shall have the same expiry or termination date as the Agreement.
4. All other terms and conditions of the Agreement and Amendment No. 1 shall remain in full force and effect unchanged and unmodified.
5. This Amendment No. 2 shall enure to the benefit of and be binding upon the Municipality and the Province and each of their administrators, permitted successors and permitted assigns, respectively.



6. This Amendment No. 2 may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument. To evidence its execution of an original counterpart, a party may send a copy of its original signature on the execution page hereof to the other party by facsimile or other means of recorded electronic transmission (including in PDF) and such transmission with an acknowledgement of receipt shall constitute delivery of an executed copy of this Amendment.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF** the parties have executed this Amendment No. 2 as of the date first written above.

**HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN in Right of Ontario**  
as represented by the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name: Heather Malcolmson  
Title: Director  
Source Protection Programs Branch

Pursuant to delegated authority.

**The Corporation of the Township of Melancthon**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name: Denise Holmes  
Title: CAO

I have authority to bind the Municipality.

## Denise Holmes

---

**From:** info@ogra.org  
**Sent:** Thursday, June 30, 2016 9:45 AM  
**To:** dholmes@melancthontownship.ca  
**Subject:** MMS Second Five-Year Review: Proposed 2016 Amendments and Additions to O.Reg 239/02 Under the Municipality of

The Municipal Maintenance Standards are a very important part of the present and future of Municipalities and how they operate. Since February 2015, the MMS Task force has discussed issues identified, requiring clarification or refinement within the existing Regulation, in order to fulfill the intent of the Regulation and hopefully avoid possible future misinterpretation by the Courts. A new section will make clear the original intent and purpose of the Regulation, to provide additional interpretative guidance to all.

These Standards reflect the hard work of a Task Force that featured municipal engineers and road maintenance specialists from across Ontario, both urban and rural. The proposed new standards continue the practice of acknowledging the expertise which municipal road authorities possess in respect of maintenance of their local highways, and the deference which should be given to their good judgment in seeking to achieve safety for their residents and the users of the roads within their care.

We ask that you take the time to review the amendments and changes [outlined here](#), and send your feedback, suggestions or comments to Dr. James Smith at [james@ogra.org](mailto:james@ogra.org), to help in the continued improvement of this very important standard.

We ask that you respond no later than Friday, September 2, 2016. Your help and comments in this endeavour are very appreciated.

Thank you,

The mandate of the Ontario Good Roads Association is to represent the transportation and public works interests of municipalities through advocacy, consultation, training and the delivery of identified services.

[www.ogra.org](http://www.ogra.org)

[www.OGRAconference.ca](http://www.OGRAconference.ca)

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## ENHANCING AND ENCOURAGING ACTIVE MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

The proposed 2016 amendments and additions to O.Reg 239/02 under the *Municipal Act, 2001*.



Photo Credit: dandyhorsemagazine.com, 2015

### Overview

As municipalities across Ontario seek to enhance and expand transportation options for their citizens, including walking and cycling facilities, year-round maintenance of these portions of the public highway system will continue to increase in importance with growing numbers of users each year, demanding fair access for such use.

Increasing instances of obesity are linked to sedentary lifestyles and decreasing levels of physical activity (StatsCan, 2011; PHAC, 2011; Government of Canada, 2011). Obesity and physical inactivity are considered risk factors for heart disease, stroke, and other chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes and various cancers. Each additional kilometre walked per day reduces the likelihood of becoming obese by nearly 5%, while each hour per day spent in a car increases the likelihood of becoming obese by 6% (Ontario College of Family Physicians, 2005).

Increased urbanization, concerns about air quality, CO<sup>2</sup> emissions, global warming and the importance of encouraging healthy and active lifestyles, as well as providing environmentally friendly alternatives for local transportation, as opposed to the traditional “single car/driver” model, are issues faced by the municipal governments in all parts of the Province. As always, limited resources and budgets are being carefully balanced against the desire to provide increased value, safety and maximum overall benefit to all taxpayers.

### **Winter Maintenance of Certain Bicycle Facilities and Sidewalks**

The 2016 review of O.Reg 239/02 has focused largely upon the active transportation issue, and the Task Force has developed new proposed standards of Winter maintenance for sidewalks and certain types of bicycle facilities located within the public highways of municipalities in the Province, that remain open throughout the year for use. The intent is to encourage Ontario municipalities to continue to expand the number of active transportation facilities that they own and maintain, for *year-round* use, without fear of undue legal/liability risks being the excuse not to do so, by providing clear and achievable winter maintenance standards.



Photo Credit: City of Toronto Transportation Services, 2016

Those municipalities who (pursuant to their existing powers to do so as granted under the *Municipal Act, 2001*) must close portions of their public highways during Winter months, due to lack of sufficient funding for proper inspection and maintenance, will continue to be able to do so and will also have clearer guidance and enhanced protections under the updated regulation. This will better permit municipalities, especially in rural or smaller centres with limited tax bases, to focus their resources and provide better service on those highways that remain open for winter use. Increased certainty for municipalities and clarifying expectations for all road and sidewalk users will result from these proposed amendments to the regulation.

### **Significant Weather Events**

Weather monitoring has been the central hub of the winter road maintenance provisions of the Regulation since it was last updated immediately following the 2012 Court of Appeal for Ontario decision in *Giuliani v. Region of Halton et. al.*, in which failure to monitor the weather was a key finding on liability against the municipal defendants.

The proposed additions to the Regulation under this regularly scheduled 5 year review, build and expand upon these key weather monitoring provisions, by including enhanced public safety notifications by local municipalities during “significant weather events” via efficient modes of mass communication. During these times, municipalities will be provided additional time to come to grips with the unique maintenance challenges such weather events present in respect to maintenance of the public highways under their care and jurisdiction. As significant weather events that threaten public safety continue to increase in frequency and severity with warming global temperatures and changing weather patterns, (such as the late 2013 GTA ice storm followed by extreme record-setting cold throughout the Province) municipalities will be able to more effectively address these situations while simultaneously increasing the information provided to all users of their public highways.

### **Other Trip Hazards and Encroachments**

The new proposed additions to the maintenance standards include new definitions and an expanded scope for “sidewalk surface discontinuities” a.k.a. trip ledges, in excess of 2 cm in height, that are as a result of the presence of utility appurtenances. A classic example of this is a water box or shut-off valve for an adjacent hydrant that is installed on or within a sidewalk slab. Municipalities across Ontario already must address these potential hazards for pedestrians and other users of the sidewalk engaging in active modes of transportation, and the proposed additions will provide clear guidance to them and to the Courts as to what must be done to identify and where called for, address such issues.

### **Other Additions/Amendments**

The Task Force has identified several issues requiring clarification or refinement within the existing Regulation, in order to fulfill the intent of the Regulation and hopefully avoid possible future misinterpretation by the Courts.

A new section will make clear the original intent and purpose of the Regulation, to provide additional interpretative guidance to all.

The Task Force is also proposing that the word “minimum” be deleted throughout the regulation, to ensure recognition that the other two statutory defences under s.44(3) of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, apply in a situation where a defence under the regulation is, for some reason, inapplicable or not established

These new proposed standards, like all of their predecessors, continue to be entirely optional (as they are merely one of three non-exclusive statutory defences pursuant to s.44(3) of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, and are “outcome based”, specifying a desired end result rather than dictating specific methods to achieve them.



They reflect the hard work of a Task Force that featured municipal engineers and road maintenance specialists from across Ontario, both urban and rural. The proposed new standards continue the practice of acknowledging the expertise which municipal road authorities possess in respect of maintenance of their local highways, and the deference which should be given to their good judgment in seeking to achieve safety for their residents and the users of the roads within their care.

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**Municipal Act, 2001**  
**Loi de 2001 sur les municipalités**

**ONTARIO REGULATION 239/02**

**MINIMUM MAINTENANCE STANDARDS FOR MUNICIPAL HIGHWAYS**

Consolidation Period: From January 25, 2013 to the e-Laws currency date.

Last amendment: O. Reg. 47/13.

***This Regulation is made in English only.***

**Definitions**

1. (1) In this Regulation,

“bicycle facility” includes but is not limited to the various on-road and in-boulevard cycling facilities listed in section 2.3 and its subsections, of Book 18 of the Ontario Traffic Manual;

“conventional bicycle lane” means a portion of a roadway which has been designated by pavement markings and signage for the preferential or exclusive use of cyclists;

“cm” means centimetres;

“day” means a 24-hour period;

“encroachment” means anything placed, installed, constructed or planted within the public road allowance that was not placed, installed, constructed or planted by the municipality;

“ice” means all kinds of ice, however formed;

“motor vehicle” has the same meaning as in subsection 1 (1) of the *Highway Traffic Act*, except that it does not include a motor assisted bicycle;

“non-paved surface” means a surface that is not a paved surface;

“Ontario Traffic Manual” means the Ontario Traffic Manual published by the Ministry of Transportation, as amended from time to time;

“paved surface” means a surface with a wearing layer or layers of asphalt, concrete or asphalt emulsion;

“pothole” means a hole in the surface of a roadway caused by any means whatsoever, including wear or subsidence of the road surface or subsurface beneath the pavement;

“roadway” has the same meaning as in subsection 1 (1) of the *Highway Traffic Act*;

“separated bicycle lane” means a portion of a roadway which has been designated for the exclusive use of cyclists by signage along with a physical or marked buffer;

“shoulder” means the portion of a highway that provides lateral support to the roadway and that may accommodate stopped motor vehicles and emergency use;

“sidewalk” means that part of the highway specifically set aside or commonly understood by a municipality to be for pedestrian use, typically consisting of a paved surface, and which is not used by a municipality for snow storage, and does not include crosswalks, medians or shoulders;

“significant weather event” means an approaching or occurring weather hazard which is deemed by a municipality, in its sole judgment, to pose a significant danger to users of the highways within the municipality, based on the current “threshold criteria” for weather hazards under Environment Canada’s Public Alerting Program or threshold criteria defined by a municipality under its applicable policy.

“snow accumulation” means the natural accumulation of any of the following that, alone or together, covers more than half a lane width of a roadway:

1. Newly-fallen snow.
2. Wind-blown snow.
3. Slush;

“substantial probability” means a significant likelihood considerably in excess of 51 per cent;

“surface” means the top of a roadway or shoulder;

"utility" includes but is not limited to any air, gas, water, electricity, cable, fiber-optic, telecommunication, fire hydrant, sanitary sewer, storm sewer, property bar, survey monument, or traffic control system or subsystem;

"utility appurtenance" includes but is not limited to:

(i) maintenance holes and maintenance hole covers;

(ii) water shut-off covers and boxes;

(iii) valves;

(iv) fittings;

(v) vaults;

(vi) braces;

(vii) pipes;

(viii) pedestals; and,

(viii) any other structure or item that forms part of or is an accessory part of any utility;

"weather" means air temperature, wind and precipitation; O. Reg. 239/02, s. 1 (1); O. Reg. 23/10, s. 1 (1); O. Reg. 47/13, s. 1.

"weather hazard" includes the weather hazards enumerated by Environment Canada as ones for which it will issue alerts under its Public Alerting Program. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 1 (1); O. Reg. 23/10, s. 1 (1); O. Reg. 47/13, s. 1; O. Reg. /16, s. 1

(2) For the purposes of this Regulation, every highway or part of a highway under the jurisdiction of a municipality in Ontario is classified in the Table to this section as a Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class 4, Class 5 or Class 6 highway, based on the speed limit applicable to it and the average annual daily traffic on it. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 1 (2).

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2) and the Table to this section, the average annual daily traffic on a highway or part of a highway under municipal jurisdiction shall be determined,

(a) by counting and averaging the daily two-way traffic on the highway or part of the highway; or

(b) by estimating the average daily two-way traffic on the highway or part of the highway. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 1 (3); O. Reg. 23/10, s. 1 (2).

(4) For the purposes of this Regulation, unless otherwise indicated herein, a municipality is deemed to be aware of a fact if, in the absence of actual knowledge of the fact, circumstances are such that the municipality ought reasonably to be aware of the fact. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 1 (3).

TABLE  
CLASSIFICATION OF HIGHWAYS

Average Annual Daily Traffic (number of motor vehicles)	Posted or Statutory Speed Limit (kilometres per hour)						
	91 - 100	81 - 90	71 - 80	61 - 70	51 - 60	41 - 50	1 - 40
53,000 or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23,000 - 52,999	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
15,000 - 22,999	1	1	2	2	2	3	3
12,000 - 14,999	1	1	2	2	2	3	3
10,000 - 11,999	1	1	2	2	3	3	3
8,000 - 9,999	1	1	2	3	3	3	3
6,000 - 7,999	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
5,000 - 5,999	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
4,000 - 4,999	1	2	3	3	3	4	4
3,000 - 3,999	1	2	3	3	3	4	4
2,000 - 2,999	1	2	3	3	4	5	5
1,000 - 1,999	1	3	3	3	4	5	5
500 - 999	1	3	4	4	4	5	5
200 - 499	1	3	4	4	5	5	6
50 - 199	1	3	4	5	5	6	6
0 - 49	1	3	6	6	6	6	6

O. Reg. 613/06, s. 1.

### Application

2. (1) This Regulation sets out the ~~minimum~~ standards of repair for highways under municipal jurisdiction for the purpose of clause 44 (3) (c) of the Act. O. Reg. 288/03, s. 1.

(2) REVOKED: O. Reg. 23/10, s. 2.

(3) This Regulation does not apply to Class 6 highways. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 2 (3).

### Purpose and Intent

2.1 (1) The purpose of this Regulation is to set forth outcome-based maintenance standards which are non-prescriptive as to methods or materials to be used, and which instead describe a desired end-result.

2.1(2) The intent of this Regulation is to define the scope of the statutory defence available to a municipality pursuant to s.44(3)(c) of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, and provide the Courts with clear rules in respect of liability for those aspects of highway repair addressed by this Regulation, and thereby create greater certainty for both municipalities and users of municipal highways.

### MINIMUM MAINTENANCE STANDARDS

#### Patrolling

3. (1) The ~~minimum~~ standard for the frequency of patrolling of highways to check for conditions described in this Regulation is set out in the Table to this section. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 3 (1).

(2) If it is determined by the municipality that the weather monitoring referred to in section 3.1 indicates that there is a substantial probability of snow accumulation on roadways, ice formation on roadways or icy roadways, the minimum standard for patrolling highways is, in addition to that set out in subsection (1), to patrol highways that the municipality selects as representative of its highways, at intervals deemed necessary by the municipality, to check for such conditions. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 2.

(3) Patrolling a highway consists of observing the highway, either by driving on or by electronically monitoring the highway, and may be performed by persons responsible for patrolling highways or by persons responsible for or performing highway maintenance activities. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 3 (1).

(4) This section does not apply in respect of the conditions described in section 10, subsections 11 (0.1) and 12 (1) and sections 16.1, 16.2, 16.3 or 16.4. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 3 (1).

TABLE  
PATROLLING FREQUENCY

Class of Highway	Patrolling Frequency
1	3 times every 7 days
2	2 times every 7 days
3	once every 7 days
4	once every 14 days
5	once every 30 days

O. Reg. 239/02, s. 3, Table; O. Reg. 23/10, s. 3 (2).

#### Weather monitoring and Significant Weather Events

3.1 (1) From October 1 to April 30, the ~~minimum~~ standard is to monitor the weather, both current and forecast to occur in the next 24 hours, once every shift or three times per calendar day, whichever is more frequent, at intervals determined by the municipality. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 3.

(2) From May 1 to September 30, the ~~minimum~~ standard is to monitor the weather, both current and forecast to occur in the next 24 hours, once per calendar day. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 3.

(2.1) A municipality may declare a significant weather event in accordance with this Regulation at any time in its sole discretion it elects to do so.

(3) For the purposes of this Regulation, a significant weather event is declared or ended by a municipality when it has been communicated to the public by the municipality in one or more of the following ways:

(i) posting it on the municipal website;

(ii) announcing it via social media, including but not limited to Facebook or Twitter;



(iii) a press release or similar communication is sent to the media, including internet, newspaper, radio, or television;

(iv) notification to the police service; or

(v) notification pursuant to the municipal notification bylaw, if one exists and is applicable.

(4) For the purposes of this Regulation, a municipality is not required to declare a significant weather event at any time, including times when the threshold criteria are met under its applicable policy or times when Environment Canada's threshold criteria for a particular weather hazard are met under Environment Canada's Public Alerting Program, or when Environment Canada has issued an alert under that program. A municipality may declare a significant weather event even if such threshold criteria have not been met and conversely, choose not to do so even if such threshold criteria are met.

#### Snow accumulation- Roadways

4. (1) The ~~minimum~~ standard for addressing snow accumulation on roadways is,

(a) after becoming aware of the fact that the snow accumulation on a roadway is greater than the depth set out in the Table to this section, to deploy resources as soon as practicable to address the snow accumulation; and

(b) after the snow accumulation has ended, to address the snow accumulation so as to reduce the snow to a depth less than or equal to the depth set out in the Table within the time set out in the Table,

(i) to provide a minimum lane width of the lesser of three metres for each lane or the actual lane width, or

(ii) on a Class 4 or Class 5 highway with two lanes, to provide a total width of at least five metres. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 4.

(2) If the depth of snow accumulation on a roadway is less than or equal to the depth set out in the Table to this section, the roadway is deemed to be in a state of repair with respect to snow accumulation. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 4.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the depth of snow accumulation on a roadway and, if applicable, lane width under subsection (1)(b), may be determined in accordance with subsection (4) by a municipal employee, agent or contractor, whose duties or responsibilities include one or more of the following:

1. Patrolling highways.

2. Performing highway maintenance activities.

3. Supervising staff who perform activities described in paragraph 1 or 2. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 4.

(4) The depth of snow accumulation on a roadway and lane width may be determined by,

(a) performing an actual measurement;

(b) monitoring the weather; or

(c) performing a visual estimate. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 4.

(5) For the purposes of this section, addressing snow accumulation on a roadway includes, but is not limited to,

(a) plowing the roadway;

(b) salting the roadway;

(b.1) the application of other chemical or organic agents to the roadway;

(c) applying abrasive materials to the roadway; or

(d) any combination of the methods described in clauses (a), (b) and (c). O. Reg. 47/13, s. 4.

(6) This section does not apply to that portion of the roadway consisting of a conventional or separated bicycle lane, other bicycle facility, designated for parking, or while utilized by a municipality for snow storage. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 4.

(7) When a municipality declares a significant weather event under this Regulation, all roadways within the municipality are deemed to be in a state of repair in respect of any snow accumulation present, until the applicable time under the Table to this section expires following the end of the declared weather emergency.

TABLE  
SNOW ACCUMULATION- ROADWAYS

Class of Highway	Depth	Time
1	2.5 cm	4 hours
2	5 cm	6 hours
3	8 cm	12 hours
4	8 cm	16 hours

5	10 cm	24 hours
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O. Reg. 47/13, s. 4.

### **Snow Accumulation – Separated and Conventional Bicycle Lanes**

4.1(1) The standard for addressing snow accumulation on separated and conventional bicycle lanes is,

- (a) after becoming aware of the fact that the snow accumulation on a separated or conventional bicycle lane is greater than the depth set out in the Table to this section, to deploy resources as soon as practicable to address the snow accumulation; and
  - (b) after the snow accumulation has ended, to address the snow accumulation so as to reduce the snow to a depth less than or equal to the depth set out in the Table within the time set out in the Table to provide a minimum bicycle lane width of the lesser of 1 metre or the actual bicycle lane width.
- (2) If the depth of snow accumulation on a separated or conventional bicycle lane is less than or equal to the depth set out in the Table to this section, the bicycle lane is deemed to be in a state of repair with respect to snow accumulation.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, the depth of snow accumulation on a bicycle lane and, if applicable, lane width under subsection (1)(b), may be determined in the same manner and by the same persons as set out in s.4(3) and s.4(4) of this Regulation.
- (4) For the purposes of this section, addressing snow accumulation on a bicycle lane includes, but is not limited to,
- (a) plowing the bicycle lane;
  - (b) salting the bicycle lane;
  - (c) the application of other chemical or organic agents to the bicycle lane;
  - (d) applying abrasive materials to the bicycle lane;
  - (e) sweeping the bicycle lane; or
  - (f) any combination of the methods described in clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e).
- (5) When a municipality declares a significant weather event under this Regulation, all bicycle facilities within the limits of any highway within the municipality, including but not limited to separated and conventional bicycle lanes, are deemed to be in a state of repair in respect of any snow accumulation present, until the applicable time under the Table to this section expires following the end of the declared weather emergency.

**TABLE- Snow Accumulation – Separated and Conventional Bicycle Lanes**

Class of Highway or Adjacent Highway	Separated Bicycle Lanes		Conventional Bicycle Lanes	
	Depth	Time	Depth	Time
1	2.5 cm	4 hours	2.5 cm	8 hours
2	2.5 cm	6 hours	5 cm	12 hours
3	2.5 cm	12 hours	8 cm	24 hours
4	4 cm	16 hours	8 cm	24 hours
5	6 cm	24 hours	10 cm	24 hours

### **Ice formation on roadways and icy roadways**

5. (1) The ~~minimum~~ standard for the prevention of ice formation on roadways is doing the following in the 24-hour period preceding an alleged formation of ice on a roadway:

1. Monitor the weather in accordance with section 3.1.
  2. Patrol in accordance with section 3.
  3. If the municipality determines, as a result of its activities under paragraph 1 or 2, that there is a substantial probability of ice forming on a roadway, treat the roadway if practicable to prevent ice formation within the time set out in the Table to this section, starting from the time that the municipality determines is the appropriate time to deploy resources for that purpose. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 5.
- (2) If the municipality meets the ~~minimum~~ standard set out in subsection (1) and, despite such compliance, ice forms on a roadway, the roadway is deemed to be in a state of repair until the ~~earlier of~~,
- (a) the time that the municipality becomes aware of the fact that the roadway is ~~icy~~ or and,
  - (b) the applicable time set out in the Table to this section for treating the roadway to prevent ice formation expires. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 5.

(3) The ~~minimum~~ standard for treating icy roadways after the municipality becomes aware of the fact that a roadway is icy is to treat the icy roadway within the time set out in the applicable part of the Table to this section, and an icy roadway is deemed to be in a state of repair until the applicable time set out in the applicable part of the Table for treating the icy roadway expires. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 5.

(4) For the purposes of this section, treating a roadway means applying material to the roadway, including but not limited to, salt, sand or any combination of salt and sand. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 5.

(4.1) For greater certainty, this section includes conventional and separated bicycle lanes on a roadway, but does not include other types of bicycle facilities.

(5) If at any time a municipality declares a significant weather event under this Regulation, then all roadways within the municipality are deemed to be in a state of repair in respect of any ice present or which may form on the roadways, until the applicable time under the Table to this section expires following the end of the declared significant weather- event..

TABLE  
ICE FORMATION PREVENTION AND ICY ROADWAYS

Class of Highway	Time – Roadways and Separated Bicycle Lanes	Time – Conventional Bicycle Lanes
1	3 hours	6 hours
2	4 hours	8 hours
3	8 hours	16 hours
4	12 hours	24 hours
5	16 hours	24 hours

O. Reg. 47/13, s. 5.

#### Potholes

6. (1) If a pothole exceeds both the surface area and depth set out in Table 1, 2 or 3 to this section, as the case may be, the ~~minimum~~ standard is to repair the pothole within the time set out in Table 1, 2 or 3, as appropriate, after becoming aware of the fact. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 6 (1).

(1.1) For the purposes of this section, the surface area and depth of a pothole may be determined in accordance with subsections (1.2) and (1.3) as applicable, by a municipal employee, agent or contractor, whose duties or responsibilities include one or more of the following:

1. Patrolling highways.
2. Performing highway maintenance activities.
3. Supervising staff who perform activities described in paragraph 1 or 2.

(1.2) The depth and surface area of a pothole may be determined by,

- (i) performing an actual measurement, or,
- (ii) performing a visual estimate.

(1.3) The surface area of a pothole shall not include any area that is merely depressed and not yet broken fully through the surface of the roadway.

(2) A pothole is deemed to be in a state of repair if its surface area or depth is less than or equal to that set out in Table 1, 2 or 3, as appropriate. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 6 (2); O. Reg. 47/13, s. 6.

TABLE 1  
POTHoles ON PAVED SURFACE OF ROADWAY

Class of Highway	Surface Area	Depth	Time
1	600 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	4 days
2	800 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	4 days
3	1000 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	7 days
4	1000 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	14 days
5	1000 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	30 days

O. Reg. 239/02, s. 6, Table 1.

**TABLE 2**  
**POTHOLES ON NON-PAVED SURFACE OF ROADWAY**

Class of Highway	Surface Area	Depth	Time
3	1500 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	7 days
4	1500 cm <sup>2</sup>	10 cm	14 days
5	1500 cm <sup>2</sup>	12 cm	30 days

O. Reg. 239/02, s. 6, Table 2.

**TABLE 3**  
**POTHOLES ON PAVED OR NON-PAVED SURFACE OF SHOULDER**

Class of Highway	Surface Area	Depth	Time
1	1500 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	7 days
2	1500 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	7 days
3	1500 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	14 days
4	1500 cm <sup>2</sup>	10 cm	30 days
5	1500 cm <sup>2</sup>	12 cm	60 days

O. Reg. 239/02, s. 6, Table 3.

#### Shoulder drop-offs

7. (1) If a shoulder drop-off is deeper, for a continuous distance of 20 metres or more, than the depth set out in the Table to this section, the minimum standard is to repair the shoulder drop-off within the time set out in the Table after becoming aware of the fact. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 7 (1).

(2) A shoulder drop-off is deemed to be in a state of repair if its depth is less than or equal to that set out in the Table. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 7 (2); O. Reg. 47/13, s. 7.

(3) In this section,

“shoulder drop-off” means the vertical differential, where the paved surface of the roadway is higher than the surface of the shoulder, between the paved surface of the roadway and the paved or non-paved surface of the shoulder. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 7 (3).

**TABLE**  
**SHOULDER DROP-OFFS**

Class of Highway	Depth	Time
1	8 cm	4 days
2	8 cm	4 days
3	8 cm	7 days
4	8 cm	14 days
5	8 cm	30 days

O. Reg. 239/02, s. 7, Table.

#### Cracks

8. (1) If a crack on the paved surface of a roadway is greater, for a continuous distance of three metres or more, than both the width and depth set out in the Table to this section, the minimum standard is to repair the crack within the time set out in the Table after becoming aware of the fact. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 8 (1).

(2) A crack is deemed to be in a state of repair if its width or depth is less than or equal to that set out in the Table. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 8 (2); O. Reg. 47/13, s. 8.

**TABLE**  
**CRACKS**

Class of Highway	Width	Depth	Time
1	5 cm	5 cm	30 days
2	5 cm	5 cm	30 days
3	5 cm	5 cm	60 days
4	5 cm	5 cm	180 days

5	5 cm	5 cm	180 days
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O. Reg. 239/02, s. 8, Table.

#### Debris

9. (1) If there is debris on a roadway, the ~~minimum~~ standard is to deploy resources, as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the fact, to remove the debris. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 9 (1).

(2) In this section,

“debris” means any material (except snow, slush or ice) or object on a roadway,

- (a) that is not an integral part of the roadway or has not been intentionally placed on the roadway by a municipality, and
- (b) that is reasonably likely to cause damage to a motor vehicle or to injure a person in a motor vehicle. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 9 (2); O. Reg. 47/13, s. 9.

#### Luminaires

10. (0.1) The ~~minimum~~ standard for the frequency of inspecting all luminaires to check to see that they are functioning is once per calendar year, with each inspection taking place not more than 16 months from the previous inspection. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 6; O. Reg. 47/13, s. 10 (1).

(1) For conventional illumination, if three or more consecutive luminaires on the same side of a highway are not functioning, the ~~minimum~~ standard is to repair the luminaires within the time set out in the Table to this section after becoming aware of the fact. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 10 (1).

(2) For conventional illumination and high mast illumination, if 30 per cent or more of the luminaires on any kilometre of highway are not functioning, the ~~minimum~~ standard is to repair the luminaires within the time set out in the Table to this section after becoming aware of the fact. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 10 (2).

(3) Despite subsection (2), for high mast illumination, if all of the luminaires on consecutive poles on the same side of a highway are not functioning, the ~~minimum~~ standard is to deploy resources as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the fact to repair the luminaires. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 10 (3).

(4) Despite subsections (1), (2) and (3), for conventional illumination and high mast illumination, if more than 50 per cent of the luminaires on any kilometre of a Class 1 highway with a speed limit of 90 kilometres per hour or more are not functioning, the ~~minimum~~ standard is to deploy resources as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the fact to repair the luminaires. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 10 (4).

(5) Luminaires are deemed to be in a state of repair,

- (a) for the purpose of subsection (1), if the number of non-functioning consecutive luminaires on the same side of a highway does not exceed two;
- (b) for the purpose of subsection (2), if more than 70 per cent of luminaires on any kilometre of highway are functioning;
- (c) for the purpose of subsection (3), if one or more of the luminaires on consecutive poles on the same side of a highway are functioning;
- (d) for the purpose of subsection (4), if more than 50 per cent of luminaires on any kilometre of highway are functioning. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 10 (5); O. Reg. 47/13, s. 10 (2).

~~(6) Subsections (1), (2) and (3) only apply to,~~

- ~~(a) Class 1 and Class 2 highways; and~~
- ~~(b) Class 3, Class 4 and Class 5 highways with a posted speed of 80 kilometres per hour or more. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 10 (6).~~

~~(7)~~ In this section,

“conventional illumination” means lighting, other than high mast illumination, where there are one or more luminaires per pole;

“high mast illumination” means lighting where there are three or more luminaires per pole and the height of the pole exceeds 20 metres;

“luminaire” means a complete lighting unit consisting of,

- (a) a lamp, and
- (b) parts designed to distribute the light, to position or protect the lamp and to connect the lamp to the power supply. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 10 (7).



TABLE  
LUMINAIRES

Class of Highway	Time
1	7 days
2	7 days
3	14 days
4	14 days
5	14 days

O. Reg. 239/02, s. 10, Table.

#### Signs

11. (0.1) The ~~minimum~~ standard for the frequency of inspecting signs of a type listed in subsection (2) to check to see that they meet the retro-reflectivity requirements of the Ontario Traffic Manual is once per calendar year, with each inspection taking place not more than 16 months from the previous inspection. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 7 (1); O. Reg. 47/13, s. 11 (1).

(0.2) A sign that has been inspected in accordance with subsection (0.1) is deemed to be in a state of repair with respect to the retro-reflectivity requirements of the Ontario Traffic Manual until the next inspection in accordance with that subsection, provided that the municipality does not acquire actual knowledge that the sign has ceased to meet these requirements. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 11 (2).

(1) If any sign of a type listed in subsection (2) is illegible, improperly oriented, obscured or missing, the ~~minimum~~ standard is to deploy resources as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the fact to repair or replace the sign. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 11 (1); O. Reg. 23/10, s. 7 (2).

(2) This section applies to the following types of signs:

1. Checkerboard.
2. Curve sign with advisory speed tab.
3. Do not enter.
- 3.1 Load Restricted Bridge.
- 3.2 Low Bridge.
- 3.3 Low Bridge Ahead.
4. One Way.
5. School Zone Speed Limit.
6. Stop.
7. Stop Ahead.
8. Stop Ahead, New.
9. Traffic Signal Ahead, New.
10. Two-Way Traffic Ahead.
11. Wrong Way.
12. Yield.
13. Yield Ahead.
14. Yield Ahead, New. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 11 (2); O. Reg. 23/10, s. 7 (3).

#### Regulatory or warning signs

12. (1) The ~~minimum~~ standard for the frequency of inspecting regulatory signs or warning signs to check to see that they meet the retro-reflectivity requirements of the Ontario Traffic Manual is once per calendar year, with each inspection taking place not more than 16 months from the previous inspection. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 8; O. Reg. 47/13, s. 12 (1).

(1.1) A regulatory sign or warning sign that has been inspected in accordance with subsection (1) is deemed to be in a state of repair with respect to the retro-reflectivity requirements of the Ontario Traffic Manual until the next inspection in accordance with that subsection, provided that the municipality does not acquire actual knowledge that the sign has ceased to meet these requirements. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 12 (2).

(2) If a regulatory sign or warning sign is illegible, improperly oriented, obscured or missing, the ~~minimum~~-standard is to repair or replace the sign within the time set out in the Table to this section after becoming aware of the fact. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 8.

(3) In this section,

“regulatory sign” and “warning sign” have the same meanings as in the Ontario Traffic Manual, except that they do not include a sign listed in subsection 11 (2) of this Regulation. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 8.

TABLE  
REGULATORY AND WARNING SIGNS

Class of Highway	Time
1	7 days
2	14 days
3	21 days
4	30 days
5	30 days

O. Reg. 239/02, s. 12, Table.

#### Traffic control signal systems

13. (1) If a traffic control signal system is defective in any way described in subsection (2), the ~~minimum~~-standard is to deploy resources as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the defect to repair the defect or replace the defective component of the traffic control signal system. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 13 (1).

(2) This section applies if a traffic control signal system is defective in any of the following ways:

1. One or more displays show conflicting signal indications.
2. The angle of a traffic control signal or pedestrian control indication has been changed in such a way that the traffic or pedestrian facing it does not have clear visibility of the information conveyed or that it conveys confusing information to traffic or pedestrians facing other directions.
3. A phase required to allow a pedestrian or vehicle to safely travel through an intersection fails to occur.
4. There are phase or cycle timing errors interfering with the ability of a pedestrian or vehicle to safely travel through an intersection.
5. There is a power failure in the traffic control signal system.
6. The traffic control signal system cabinet has been displaced from its proper position.
7. There is a failure of any of the traffic control signal support structures.
8. A signal lamp or a pedestrian control indication is not functioning.
9. Signals are flashing when flashing mode is not a part of the normal signal operation. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 13 (2).

(3) Despite subsection (1) and paragraph 8 of subsection (2), if the posted speed of all approaches to the intersection or location of the non-functioning signal lamp or pedestrian control indication is less than 80 kilometres per hour and the signal that is not functioning is a green or a pedestrian “walk” signal, the ~~minimum~~-standard is to repair or replace the defective component by the end of the next business day. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 13 (3).

(4) In this section and section 14,

“cycle” means a complete sequence of traffic control indications at a location;

“display” means the illuminated and non-illuminated signals facing the traffic;

“indication” has the same meaning as in the *Highway Traffic Act*;

“phase” means a part of a cycle from the time where one or more traffic directions receive a green indication to the time where one or more different traffic directions receive a green indication;

“power failure” means a reduction in power or a loss in power preventing the traffic control signal system from operating as intended;

“traffic control signal” has the same meaning as in the *Highway Traffic Act*;

“traffic control signal system” has the same meaning as in the *Highway Traffic Act*. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 13 (4).

#### Traffic control signal system sub-systems

14. (1) The ~~minimum~~-standard is to inspect, test and maintain the following traffic control signal system sub-systems once per calendar year, with each inspection taking place not more than 16 months from the previous inspection:

1. The display sub-system, consisting of traffic signal and pedestrian crossing heads, physical support structures and support cables.
2. The traffic control sub-system, including the traffic control signal cabinet and internal devices such as timer, detection devices and associated hardware, but excluding conflict monitors.
3. The external detection sub-system, consisting of detection sensors for all vehicles, including emergency and railway vehicles and pedestrian push- buttons. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 14 (1); O. Reg. 47/13, s. 13 (1).

(1.1) A traffic control signal system sub-system that has been inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with subsection (1) is deemed to be in a state of repair until the next inspection in accordance with that subsection, provided that the municipality does not acquire actual knowledge that the traffic control signal system sub-system has ceased to be in a state of repair. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 13 (2).

(2) The ~~minimum~~ standard is to inspect, test and maintain conflict monitors every five to seven months and at least twice per calendar year. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 14 (2); O. Reg. 47/13, s. 13 (3).

(2.1) A conflict monitor that has been inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with subsection (2) is deemed to be in a state of repair until the next inspection in accordance with that subsection, provided that the municipality does not acquire actual knowledge that the conflict monitor has ceased to be in a state of repair. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 13 (4).

(3) In this section,

“conflict monitor” means a device that continually checks for conflicting signal indications and responds to a conflict by emitting a signal. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 14 (3).

#### Bridge deck spalls

15. (1) If a bridge deck spall exceeds both the surface area and depth set out in the Table to this section, the ~~minimum~~ standard is to repair the bridge deck spall within the time set out in the Table after becoming aware of the fact. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 15 (1).

(2) A bridge deck spall is deemed to be in a state of repair if its surface area or depth is less than or equal to that set out in the Table. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 15 (2); O. Reg. 47/13, s. 14.

(3) In this section,

“bridge deck spall” means a cavity left by one or more fragments detaching from the paved surface of the roadway or shoulder of a bridge. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 15 (3).

TABLE  
BRIDGE DECK SPALLS

Class of Highway	Surface Area	Depth	Time
1	600 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	4 days
2	800 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	4 days
3	1,000 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	7 days
4	1,000 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	7 days
5	1,000 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	7 days

O. Reg. 239/02, s. 15, Table.

#### Roadway surface discontinuities

16. (1) If a surface discontinuity on a roadway, other than a surface discontinuity on a bridge deck, exceeds the height set out in the Table to this section, the ~~minimum~~ standard is to repair the surface discontinuity within the time set out in the Table after becoming aware of the fact. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 9.

(1.1) A surface discontinuity on a roadway, other than a surface discontinuity on a bridge deck, is deemed to be in a state of repair if its height is less than or equal to the height set out in the Table to this section. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 15.

(2) If a surface discontinuity on a bridge deck exceeds five centimetres, the ~~minimum~~ standard is to deploy resources as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the fact to repair the surface discontinuity on the bridge deck. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 9.

(2.1) A surface discontinuity on a bridge deck is deemed to be in a state of repair if its height is less than or equal to five centimetres. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 15.

(3) In this section,

“surface discontinuity” means a vertical discontinuity creating a step formation at joints or cracks in the paved surface of the roadway, including bridge deck joints, expansion joints and approach slabs to a bridge. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 9.

TABLE  
SURFACE DISCONTINUITIES

Class of Highway	Height	Time
1	5 cm	2 days
2	5 cm	2 days
3	5 cm	7 days
4	5 cm	21 days
5	5 cm	21 days

O. Reg. 239/02, s. 16, Table.

Sidewalk surface discontinuities and adjacent area

**16.1** (1) The ~~minimum~~ standard for the frequency of inspecting sidewalks to check for surface discontinuity is once per calendar year, with each inspection taking place not more than 16 months from the previous inspection. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 10; O. Reg. 47/13, s. 16 (1).

(1.1) A sidewalk that has been inspected in accordance with subsection (1) is deemed to be in a state of repair with respect to any surface discontinuity until the next inspection in accordance with that subsection, provided that the municipality does not acquire actual knowledge of the presence of a surface discontinuity in excess of two centimetres. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 16 (2).

(1.2) The area adjacent to a sidewalk that has been inspected in accordance with subsection (1), is also deemed to be in a state of repair in respect of any encroachment present.

(1.3) For greater certainty, the area adjacent to a sidewalk as described in subsection 1.2 begins at the outer edges of a sidewalk and ends at the lesser of (i) the limit of the highway, (ii) the back edge of a curb if one is present and (iii) a maximum of 45 cm.

(2) If a surface discontinuity on a sidewalk exceeds two centimetres, the ~~minimum~~ standard is to treat the surface discontinuity within 14 days after acquiring actual knowledge of the fact. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 10; O. Reg. 47/13, s. 16 (3).

(2.1) A surface discontinuity on a sidewalk is deemed to be in a state of repair if it is less than or equal to two centimetres. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 16 (4).

(2.2) An encroachment within the area adjacent to a sidewalk is deemed to be in a state of repair, unless it is determined by a municipality, in its sole discretion, to be highly unusual given the character and location in question or to constitute a significant hazard to pedestrians.

(2.3) If a municipality determines that an encroachment is highly unusual given the character and location in question or to constitute a significant hazard to pedestrians, the standard is to treat the encroachment within 28 days after making such determination, and such an encroachment is deemed in a state of repair for 28 days from the time of the determination by the municipality.

(3) For the purpose of subsections (2) and (2.3), treating a surface discontinuity on a sidewalk or an encroachment means taking reasonable measures to protect users of the sidewalk from the discontinuity, or encroachment including making permanent or temporary repairs, alerting users' attention to the discontinuity or encroachment or preventing access to the area of discontinuity or encroachment. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 10.

(4) In this section,

"surface discontinuity" means a vertical discontinuity creating a step formation at any joints or cracks in the surface of the sidewalk or any vertical height difference between a utility appurtenance found on or within the sidewalk and the surface of the sidewalk. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 10.

Snow accumulation on Sidewalks

**16.2** (1) The standard for addressing snow accumulation on a sidewalk after the snow accumulation has ended, is to address the snow accumulation so as to reduce the snow accumulation to a depth less than or equal to 8 centimetres within 48 hours.

(2) If, at any time, the depth of snow accumulation on a sidewalk is less than or equal to 8 centimetres, the sidewalk is deemed to be in a state of repair with respect to snow accumulation.

(3) If the depth of snow accumulation on a sidewalk exceeds 8 centimetres while the snow continues to accumulate, the sidewalk is deemed to be in a state of repair with respect to snow accumulation, until 48 hours after the snow accumulation ends.

(4) For the purposes of this section, the depth of snow accumulation on a sidewalk may be determined in the same manner and by the same persons as under s. 4(3) and s.4(4) of this regulation.

(5) For the purposes of this section, addressing snow accumulation on a sidewalk includes, but is not limited to,

- (a) plowing the sidewalk;
- (b) salting the sidewalk;
- (c) the application of other chemical or organic agents to the sidewalk;
- (d) applying abrasive materials to the sidewalk; or
- (e) any combination of the methods described in clauses (a), (b), (c) or (d).

(6) If at any time a municipality declares a significant weather event under this Regulation then all sidewalks within the municipality are deemed to be in a state of repair in respect of any snow accumulation present, until 48 hours following the end of the declared significant weather event.

### **Ice formation on sidewalks and icy sidewalks**

16.3. (1) The standard for the prevention of ice formation on sidewalks is to

- (a) monitor the weather in accordance with s.3.1 of this Regulation in the 24-hour period preceding an alleged formation of ice on a sidewalk; and
- (b) If the municipality determines, as a result of its weather monitoring under subparagraph a, that there is a substantial probability of ice forming on a sidewalk, treat the sidewalk if practicable to prevent ice formation and/or improve traction within 48 hours, starting from the time that the municipality determines is the appropriate time to deploy resources for that purpose.

(2) If the municipality meets the standard set out in subsection (1) and, despite such compliance, ice forms on a sidewalk, the sidewalk is deemed to be in a state of repair in respect of ice until,

- (a) the time that the municipality becomes aware of the fact that the sidewalk is icy and,
- (b) 48 hours elapses thereafter.

(3) The standard for treating icy sidewalks after the municipality becomes aware of the fact that a sidewalk is icy is to treat the icy sidewalk within 48 hours, and an icy sidewalk is deemed to be in a state of repair until 48 hours expires after it has been treated.

(4) For the purposes of this section, treating a sidewalk means applying material to the sidewalk, including but not limited to, salt, sand or any combination of salt and sand.

(5) If at any time a municipality declares a significant weather event under this Regulation, then all sidewalks within the municipality are deemed to be in a state of repair in respect of any ice present, until 48 hours expires following the end of the declared significant weather event.

### **Winter Sidewalk Patrol**

16.4 (1) If it is determined by the municipality that the weather monitoring referred to in section 3.1 indicates that there is a substantial probability of snow accumulation on sidewalks in excess of 8 cm, ice formation on sidewalks or icy sidewalks, the standard for patrolling sidewalks is to patrol sidewalks that the municipality selects as representative of its sidewalks at intervals deemed necessary by the municipality, to check for such conditions.

(2) Patrolling a sidewalk consists of observing the sidewalk, either by driving or walking on, or by electronically monitoring the sidewalk, and may be performed by persons responsible for patrolling sidewalks or by persons responsible for or performing sidewalk maintenance activities.

### **Closure of a Highway**

16.5 (1) When a municipality closes a highway or part of a highway pursuant to its powers to do so under the *Municipal Act, 2001*, the highway is deemed to be in a state of repair in respect to all conditions encompassed within this Regulation, from the time of closure until such time as the highway is re-opened by the municipality, by passage of the requisite bylaw.

(2) For greater certainty, the time of closure of a highway commences at the earlier of:

- (a) when a municipality passes a bylaw to close a highway or part of a highway; or
- (b) when a municipality has taken such steps as in its sole discretion it deems necessary to temporarily close the highway or part of a highway.



## REVIEW OF REGULATION

### Review

17. (1) The Minister of Transportation shall conduct a review of this Regulation and Ontario Regulation 612/06 (Minimum Maintenance Standards for Highways in the City of Toronto) made under the *City of Toronto Act, 2006* every five years. O. Reg. 613/06, s. 2.

(2) Despite subsection (1), the first review after the completion of the review started before the end of 2007 shall be started five years after the day Ontario Regulation 23/10 is filed. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 11.

18. OMITTED (PROVIDES FOR COMING INTO FORCE OF PROVISIONS OF THIS REGULATION). O. Reg. 239/02, s. 18.

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