



The Regional Municipality of Durham

COUNCIL INFORMATION PACKAGE

March 1, 2019

Information Reports

- [2019-INFO-13](#) Commissioner of Works – re: EBR 013-4551 Making Polluters Accountable: Industrial Emission Performance Standards
- [2019-INFO-14](#) Commissioner and Medical Officer of Health – re: Developing a Proposal for a Consumption and Treatment Service in Oshawa

Early Release Reports

There are no Early Release Reports

Staff Correspondence

1. [Correspondence from J. Henry, Regional Chair and CEO](#) – re: Certificate proclaiming the week of March 17-23, 2019, as Canada Water Week in Durham Region

Durham Municipalities Correspondence

There are no Durham Municipalities Correspondence

Other Municipalities Correspondence/Resolutions

1. [Township of Lake of Bays](#) – re: Resolution passed at their Council meeting held on February 19, 2019, regarding Maintaining the Voters' List for Municipal Elections
2. [Town of Oakville](#) – re: Resolution passed at their Council meeting held on February 11, 2019, regarding Information Report – Province of Ontario, Proposed Amendment to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe

Miscellaneous Correspondence

1. [Durham District School Board \(DDSB\)](#) – re: Notice of Intention to Adopt a Successor Education Development Charges by-law on April 10, 2019. Full copy available for viewing in the Office of the Regional Clerk

2. [Durham Catholic District School Board \(DCDSB\)](#) - re: Notice of Intention to Adopt a Successor Education Development Charges by-law on April 15, 2019. Full copy available for viewing in the Office of the Regional Clerk
3. [Association of Municipalities of Ontario \(AMO\)](#) – re: Hands on Training for Municipal Councillors, March 2019
4. [Association of Municipalities of Ontario \(AMO\)](#) – re: Government Announces New Health Care Plan
5. [Honourable Sylvia Jones, Minister of Community Safety and Correctional Services](#) – re: Resources have been developed to support municipalities as municipalities begin undertaking the community safety and well-being planning process. Full copy available for viewing in the Office of the Regional Clerk

Advisory Committee Minutes

1. Special 9-1-1 Management Board minutes – [February 14, 2019](#)

Members of Council – Please advise the Regional Clerk at clerks@durham.ca, if you wish to pull an item from this CIP and include on the next regular agenda of the appropriate Standing Committee. Items will be added to the agenda if the Regional Clerk is advised by Wednesday noon the week prior to the meeting, otherwise the item will be included on the agenda for the next regularly scheduled meeting of the applicable Committee.

Notice regarding collection, use and disclosure of personal information:

Written information (either paper or electronic) that you send to Durham Regional Council or Committees, including home address, phone numbers and email addresses, will become part of the public record. If you have any questions about the collection of information, please contact the Regional Clerk/Director of Legislative Services.

If this information is required in an accessible format, please contact 1-800-372-1102 ext. 3540.



The Regional Municipality of Durham Information Report

From: Commissioner of Works
Report: [#2019-INFO-13](#)
Date: March 1, 2019

Subject:

EBR 013-4551 Making Polluters Accountable: Industrial Emission Performance Standards

Recommendation:

Receive for information.

Report:

1. Purpose

1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the proposed Industrial Emission Performance Standards and provide information regarding comments submitted by Works staff.

2. Background

2.1 In July 2018 the Ontario Cap and Trade regulation (O. Reg. 144/16) was revoked eliminating the price on carbon emissions in Ontario. The repealing legislation included a provision that Ontario develop a climate action plan to continue reducing carbon emissions in the province.

2.2 On November 29, 2018, the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) released *Preserving and Protecting our Environment for Future Generations A Made-in-Ontario Environment Plan* for consultation. This Plan proposes actions on many environmental issues including establishing a carbon emission cap for large emitters with details to follow in a regulatory proposal.

3. Making Polluters Accountable: Industrial Emission Performance Standards

- 3.1 On February 12, 2019 the MECP released a regulatory proposal document outlining the framework for a new Ontario regulation establishing Emission Performance Standards (EPS) for industrial carbon emitters. The proposal was released for a 45-day comment period ending March 29, 2019. The consultation background and documents can be found on the Environmental Registry of Ontario: <https://ero.ontario.ca/notice/013-4551>.
- 3.2 An EPS establishes a limit on the amount of emissions that can be released from a source of pollution over a prescribed time period. Emissions over the limit result in a financial charge to the facility; emissions under the limit may result in a credit to be used in the future or sold to other facilities.
- 3.3 The proposed EPS was developed as an alternative to the Federal Output Based Pricing System (OBPS) that is currently required for Ontario emitters for the 2019 calendar year.
- 3.4 There are three primary objectives of the EPS:
- a. Encourage emission reductions while maintaining competitiveness of Ontario businesses to minimize the loss of businesses to other jurisdictions to avoid the carbon emissions charge;
 - b. Meet the federal requirements for a carbon pricing system with the objective of the federal government accepting the Ontario program; and
 - c. Minimize regulatory burden on Ontario businesses.
- 3.5 Ontario is consulting on the details of the EPS and have clearly stated that the Ontario EPS will mirror the federal OBPS. The Ontario EPS will not move forward unless the federal government recognizes it as an alternative to the federal OBPS program.
- 3.6 In order for the EPS to take effect for the 2019 reporting year, the regulation will be finalized in summer 2019.
- 3.7 Ontario is also considering additional sectors for inclusion in the EPS such as institutions, greenhouses and thermal energy supply. These sectors were previously included in the cap and trade system in Ontario and currently will incur fuel charges under the federal Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act. Inclusion of these sectors would not occur until 2020 at the earliest.

4. Impact to DYEC

- 4.1 The proposed EPS will apply to the same sectors currently captured under the federal OBPS which includes electricity generation from fossil fuels. Staff previously contacted Environment and Climate Change Canada for clarification on the status of the DYEC as an electricity generator to confirm that the facility is not subject to the federal regulation as currently written for the following reasons:
- a. Production of electricity from the steam from Municipal Solid Waste combustion is not an activity included in the regulation; and
 - b. The DYEC carbon dioxide equivalent emissions from natural gas combustion are less than 0.5 per cent of the total carbon dioxide equivalent emissions from the facility.
- 4.2 Staff submitted comments on the EPS proposal confirming the understanding that the DYEC is excluded from the federal OBPS and stating the expectation that a similar carbon pricing system in Ontario will also excluded the DYEC.
- 4.3 Staff comments also underscore the carbon benefits of the DYEC by limiting the use of landfill disposal and subsequent methane generation and the importance of treating all waste disposal options equitably under any carbon pricing system including future expansions of the EPS.

5. Conclusion

- 5.1 A letter outlining the comments above was submitted to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks in advance of the March 29, 2019 comment deadline.
- 5.2 For additional information, contact: Gioseph Anello. Manager Waste Planning and Technical Service, at 905-668-7711, extension 3445.

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by:

Susan Siopis, P.Eng.
Commissioner of Works



The Regional Municipality of Durham Information Report

From: Commissioner & Medical Officer of Health
Report: #2019-INFO-14
Date: March 1, 2019

Subject:

Developing a Proposal for a Consumption and Treatment Service in Oshawa

Recommendation:

Receive for information.

Report:

1. Purpose

- 1.1 To provide an update on Durham Region Health Department's (DRHD) efforts to support a proposal to the province for a Consumption and Treatment Service (CTS) in Durham Region to support residents that misuse opioids and other drugs.

2. Background

- 2.1 On October 22, 2018, the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care (MOHLTC) announced a new CTS model that will replace the former Supervised Consumption Services and Overdose Prevention Site models established by the previous government.
- 2.2 Mandatory services include supervised consumption and overdose prevention services, access to addictions treatment services, primary care, mental health, housing and/or other social supports, and harm reduction services.
- 2.3 Evidence shows that there is a reduction in illness and death from overdoses in areas that have supervised consumption services as well as lower rates of public drug use and infectious diseases associated with shared needles.
- 2.4 According to the Canadian Institute for Health Information's (CIHI) [Opioid-Related Harms in Canada](#) report, Oshawa has the 6th highest emergency department visit rate for opioid poisoning in Ontario.

-
- 2.5 MOHLTC is currently accepting applications for CTSs and has committed to funding a maximum of 21 sites. It anticipates that all approved sites will be in place by April 2019. The [Consumption and Treatment Services: Application Guide](#) provides information and guidance on the provincial CTS program requirements and application process.
 - 2.6 Organizations applying for a CTS must also apply to Health Canada for an exemption to Section 56.1 of the [Controlled Drugs and Substances Act](#) (CDSA) to operate supervised consumption services.

3. Current Status

- 3.1 In partnership with Lakeridge Health and John Howard Society of Durham Region, DRHD is working on a proposal to Health Canada and MOHLTC to establish a CTS in Oshawa.
- 3.2 Lakeridge Health is leading the development of the proposal as it is a part of its comprehensive and coordinated opioid strategy which includes prevention, harm reduction, treatment and enforcement.
- 3.3 DRHD is supporting the development of the proposal, will support the application process and will have a supporting role in implementation should the application be successful.
- 3.4 MOHLTC will assess proposals based on local conditions (e.g. morbidity, mortality and other proxy measures for drug use), capacity to provide a CTS (including proximity to similar services, child care centres, parks and schools), evidence of community support and ongoing community engagement, and accessibility.
- 3.5 The proposal development process includes identification of an appropriate location and space for the CTS and related capital funding needs, development of a proposed budget, community consultation and development of an ongoing community engagement plan.
- 3.6 The federal and provincial proposals must include a description of consultation activities and a summary of results.
- 3.7 Consultation began in December and will continue through March with:
 - a. Community agencies (i.e., harm reduction service providers and health and social service agencies)
 - b. Community residents
 - c. Individuals with lived experience with drug addictions
 - d. Oshawa City Council
 - e. The Oshawa Business Improvement Area (BIA)
- 3.8 The main goals of the consultation are to provide information on the proposal, gather feedback, determine the level of support for the proposal and gain a better

understanding of community need. Results from the consultation will inform the proposal to Health Canada and MOHLTC.

- 3.9 Feedback from Oshawa City Council focused on the need to finalize a potential location for the CTS as well as additional public consultation.

4. Conclusion

- 4.1 In collaboration with Lakeridge Health and John Howard Society of Durham Region, DRHD is supporting development of a proposal for a CTS in Oshawa.
- 4.2 Input is currently being sought from key stakeholders, politicians and residents to inform the proposal.
- 4.3 The proposal will be finalized following the consultation and will be submitted in March 2019.

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

R.J. Kyle, BSc, MD, MHSc, CCFP, FRCPC, FACPM
Commissioner & Medical Officer of Health



**The Regional
Municipality
of Durham**

Office of the Regional Chair

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Level 5
PO Box 623
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905-668-7711
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John Henry
Regional Chair and CEO

March 1, 2019

Works Department
The Regional Municipality of Durham
605 Rossland Road East
Whitby, Ontario
L1N 6A3

Dear Friends:

On behalf of Regional Council, I am very pleased to present the enclosed certificate proclaiming the week of March 17-23, 2019 as Canada Water Week in Durham Region.

Kindest personal regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'JH', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

John Henry
Regional Chair & CEO





THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM

Certificate of Proclamation

Presented to

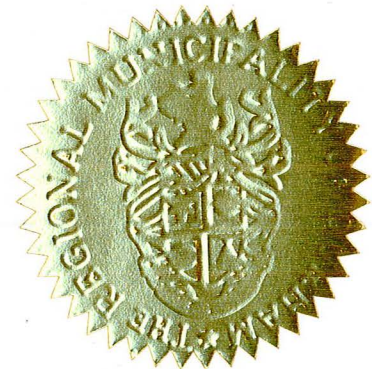
The Regional Municipality of Durham
Works Department

On behalf of the Council of
The Regional Municipality of Durham,
it is my pleasure to proclaim the week of
March 17-23, 2019, as

Canada Water Week

in Durham Region


John Henry
Regional Chair & CEO





LAKE OF BAYS

MUSKOKAS - LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

T 705-635-2272
TF 1-877-566-0005
F 705-635-2132

TOWNSHIP OF LAKE OF BAYS
1012 Dwight Beach Rd
Dwight, ON P0A 1H0

February 21st, 2019

Original
To: CIP
Copy
To:
Stakeholder File
Take Appr. Action

Via Regular Mail & Email

Doug Brewer
Director of Policy
Ministry of Municipal Affairs
17th Floor, 777 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario M5G 2E5

Angela Morgan, CMO, AOMC
President
AMCTO
2680 Skymark Avenue
Mississauga, ON L4W 5L6

Carla Y. Nell
Vice President, Municipal and
Relations
Municipal Property Assessment
1340 Pickering Parkway, Suite 101
Pickering, ON L1V 0C4

Stakeholder File
Take Appr. Action

Stephane Perrault
Chief Electoral Officer of Canada
Elections Canada
30 Victoria Street
Gatineau, Quebec
K1A 0M6

Minister's Chief of Staff
Ministry of Finance
Frost Building South, 7th Floor
7 Queen's Park Crescent
Toronto, ON M7A 1Y7

Greg Essensa
Chief Electoral Office of Ontario
Elections Ontario
51 Rolark Drive
Toronto, ON M1R 3B

RE: Maintaining the Voters' List for Municipal Elections

Please be advised that the Council of the Township of Lake of Bays at its meeting held on February 19th, 2019 passed the following resolution:

"Resolution #7(a)/02/19/19

Councillor Tapley and Councillor Godard

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Lake of Bays receives the resolutions and correspondence from the Town of Mono, Town of Shelburne, City of Hamilton, Town of Kearney and Township of South Frontenac regarding the Voters' List for Municipal Elections.

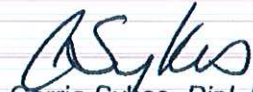
AND THAT Council endorses and supports the re-establishment of the multi-stakeholder working group between the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Ministry of Finance, AMCTO, MPAC and Elections Ontario in exploring and identifying ways to create and maintain the Voters' List for Municipal Elections.

AND FURTHER THAT this resolution be circulated to all Ontario Municipalities for their consideration and support.

Carried."

Trusting this is satisfactory for your purposes.

Sincerely,



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

CS/ec

cc: all Ontario municipalities

Encl.



OAKVILLE

February 15, 2019

Ontario Growth Secretariat
Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
777 Bay Street
23rd Floor, Suite 2304
Toronto ON M5G 2E5

growthplanning@ontario.ca

Dear Secretariat:

Subject: Information Report - Province of Ontario, Proposed Amendment to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe

At its meeting on February 11, 2019, Oakville Town Council approved the following resolution with respect to the subject item noted above:

1. *That Planning Services report "Information Report - Province of Ontario, Proposed Amendment to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe", be received and endorsed.*
2. *That Planning Services report "Information Report - Province of Ontario, Proposed Amendment to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe" dated February 5, 2019 be submitted to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing by the commenting deadline of February 28, 2019.*
3. *That Planning Services report "Information Report - Province of Ontario, Proposed Amendment to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe" dated February 5, 2019, be forwarded to the Region of Halton, City of Burlington, Town of Halton Hills, Town of Milton, Halton MPPs, Association of Municipalities of Ontario, Large Urban Mayor's Caucus of Ontario, and the Mayors and Regional Chairs of Ontario for information.*

The staff report is attached, and may be viewed on the town website at the following link (see Item 9): [Planning and Development Council Addendum](#).

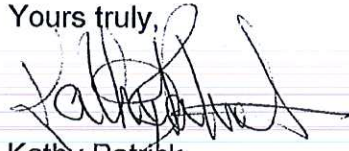
Should you have any questions regarding this matter or should you require additional information, please contact Kirk Biggar, Senior Planner, Town of Oakville, at 905-845-6601, extension 3968, or email kirk.biggar@oakville.ca.

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February 15, 2019

**Subject: Information Report - Province of Ontario, Proposed
Amendment to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden
Horseshoe**

Yours truly,



Kathy Patrick
Acting Town Clerk

- c. Graham Milne, Regional Clerk, Region of Halton
- Angela Morgan, City Clerk, City of Burlington
- Suzanne Jones, Town Clerk, Town of Halton Hills
- Troy McHarg, Town Clerk, Town of Milton
- The Honourable Ted Arnott, MPP Wellington – Halton Hills
- Stephen Crawford, MPP, Oakville
- Jane McKenna, MPP, Burlington
- Association of Municipalities of Ontario
- Large Urban Mayor's Caucus of Ontario

email: Mayors and Regional Chairs of Ontario

Jane Clohecy, Commissioner of Community Development

~~Mark Simeoni, Director of Planning Services~~

Diane Childs, Manager of Policy Planning and Heritage

Kirk Biggar, Senior Planner, Policy Planning

Franca Piazza, Legislative Coordinator, Planning Services

Attach.



OAKVILLE

REPORT

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL MEETING

MEETING DATE: FEBRUARY 11, 2019

FROM: Planning Services Department

DATE: February 5, 2019

SUBJECT: **Information Report - Province of Ontario, Proposed Amendment to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe**

LOCATION: Town wide

WARD: Multiple Wards:

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RECOMMENDATION:

1. That Planning Services report "Information Report - Province of Ontario, Proposed Amendment to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe", be received.
2. That Planning Services report "Information Report - Province of Ontario, Proposed Amendment to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe" dated February 5, 2019 be submitted to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing by the commenting deadline of February 28, 2019.
3. That Planning Services report "Information Report - Province of Ontario, Proposed Amendment to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe" dated February 5, 2019, be forwarded to the Region of Halton, City of Burlington, Town of Halton Hills and the Town of Milton for information.

KEY FACTS:

The following are key points for consideration with respect to this report:

- On January 15, 2019, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing proposed changes to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe.
- The proposed changes are posted to the Environmental Registry of Ontario and the province is seeking feedback until February 28, 2019.
- The proposed changes to the Growth Plan would apply across six broad categories:

From: Planning Services Department

Date: February 5, 2019

Subject: Information Report - Province of Ontario, Proposed Amendment to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe

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- Employment Planning
 - Settlement Area Boundary Expansions
 - Small Rural Settlements
 - Natural Heritage and Agricultural Systems
 - Intensification and Density Targets
 - Major Transit Station Areas
- Three additional proposals accompany the proposed Growth Plan changes:
 - Proposed Framework for Provincially Significant Employment Zones
 - Proposed modifications to the transition regulation (O. Reg. 311/06, Transitional Matters - Growth Plans) and the exemptions regulation (O. Reg. 525/97, Exemption from Approval – Official Plan Amendments)
 - This report presents a summary and discussion on the proposed changes with a focus on the Growth Plan and the Provincially Significant Employment Zones.
 - Highlights of the provincial engagement process and the proposed modifications to the regulations are also provided.
 - The purpose of this report is to recommend comments that could be provided to the province regarding the proposed changes to the Growth Plan.

BACKGROUND:

On January 15, 2019, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing released proposed changes to the provincial Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2017 (Growth Plan) on the Environmental Registry of Ontario under ERO Number 013-4504 and searchable on-line at <https://ero.ontario.ca/>

The province has posted the draft amended Growth Plan at:
http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page20924.aspx#_Toc481588422

The proposed changes to the Growth Plan were accompanied by three additional proposals:

1. Proposed Modifications to O. Reg. 311/06 (Transitional Matters - Growth Plans) made under the Places to Grow Act, 2005 to implement the Proposed Amendment to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2017 (ERO 013-4505)

From: Planning Services Department
Date: February 5, 2019
Subject: Information Report - Province of Ontario, Proposed Amendment to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe

2. Proposed Modifications to O. Reg. 525/97 (Exemption from Approval – Official Plan Amendments) made under the *Planning Act* to implement the Proposed Amendment to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2017 (ERO 013-4507)
3. Proposed Framework for Provincially Significant Employment Zones (ERO 013-4506)

The province has stated that the changes are intended to:

“Address implementation challenges with the Plan that were identified by the municipal and development sectors and other stakeholders, and

To provide greater flexibility and address barriers to building homes, creating jobs, attracting investments and putting in place the right infrastructure while protecting the environment.”

The province is seeking feedback on these proposals with a commenting deadline of February 28, 2019. Comments may be submitted online through the Environmental Registry online form, by email at growthplanning@ontario.ca or by mail to:

Ontario Growth Secretariat
Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
777 Bay Street
23rd Floor, Suite 2304
Toronto, ON M5G 2E5

Questions about the proposed changes, the consultation process and consultation documents may be directed to growthplanning@ontario.ca.

COMMENT/OPTIONS:

The purpose of this report is to recommend comments that could be provided to the province regarding the proposed changes to the Growth Plan. The report presents a summary and discussion on the proposed changes with a focus on the Growth Plan and the Provincially Significant Employment Zones. Highlights of the provincial engagement process and the proposed modifications to the regulations are also provided.

From: Planning Services Department
Date: February 5, 2019
Subject: **Information Report - Province of Ontario, Proposed Amendment to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe**

Provincial Engagement Process

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing received input from key stakeholders at a stakeholder forum and a series of implementation working sessions regarding the Growth Plan held in the fall of 2018. The sessions were organized around the following topics:

- Planning for Employment
- Agricultural and Natural Heritage Systems Mapping
- Planning for Major Transit Station Areas
- Intensification and Density Targets
- Settlement Area Boundary Expansions

The purpose of each session was to discuss specific, practical, workable solutions to challenges with implementing Growth Plan policies within the topic. Each session consisted of a presentation brief from ministry staff, small group facilitated discussions and report back plenary sessions intended to highlight solutions.

Working Group participants included lower-tier and upper-tier municipal staff with detailed, technical knowledge about Growth Plan policies as well as counterparts from the conservation authorities. Participants also included representatives from the development industry and Non-Governmental sectors.

Town staff participated in each session with as many as 4 representatives depending on the topic. The results of these sessions were to be considered by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing to help inform changes to the policy framework.

Overview and Purpose of the Proposed Changes to the Growth Plan

The proposed changes to the Growth Plan would apply across six broad categories:

- Employment Planning
- Settlement Area Boundary Expansions
- Small Rural Settlements
- Natural Heritage and Agricultural Systems
- Intensification and Density Targets
- Major Transit Station Areas

From: Planning Services Department
Date: February 5, 2019
Subject: Information Report - Province of Ontario, Proposed Amendment to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe

As stated by the province, the purpose of the proposed changes is as follows:

"The overall goal of the proposed changes is to streamline growth management planning in the Greater Golden Horseshoe to achieve the following outcomes:

More Streamlined Process - Provide greater flexibility so that municipalities will be able to move forward faster on the implementation of the Plan and meet the deadline to update their official plan to conform with the Plan by July 1, 2022.

More Land for Housing - Respect the ability of local governments to make decisions about when and where to add new land for housing, to ensure that there is enough housing supply to meet demand.

More Housing and Jobs Near Transit - A more flexible framework for focusing investments around transit infrastructure will enable municipalities to plan to increase the supply of housing and jobs near transit faster and more effectively.

Greater Local Autonomy and Flexibility for Municipalities - Ensuring that municipalities will have the ability to implement the Plan in a manner that better reflects their local context while protecting the Greenbelt."

Discussion on the Proposed Changes to the Growth Plan

The following sections discuss the broad changes contained in the proposed amendment to the Growth Plan with the exception of "Small Rural Settlements" which do not directly affect Oakville.

The proposed changes for "Settlement Area Boundary Expansions" do not directly impact the Town of Oakville but there are implications for the Region of Halton in terms of:

- Providing cost effective servicing through the servicing allocation programs, and
- Comprehensive study work underway through the region's ongoing Official Plan Review and their Integrated Growth Management Strategy (IGMS).

Market Demand and Housing Supply

A key change proposed for the Growth Plan is the introduction of language related to housing and market demand. It is a theme that emerges throughout the amendment. For example in Section 1.2, the vision statement "the GGH will offer a wide variety of choices for living" is replaced with "the GGH will have sufficient

From: Planning Services Department

Date: February 5, 2019

Subject: Information Report - Province of Ontario, Proposed Amendment to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe

housing supply that reflects market demand and what is needed in local communities.”

The market is not typically a land use planning matter and the meaning of “market demand” is not clear since the amendment does not include a definition of the term. As a new theme emerging in the Growth Plan, it is unclear how this is meant to inform other parts of the amendment.

Recommendation

Town of Oakville staff recommends that as a new theme in the Growth Plan, additional background, tools and guidance to assist Planning authorities to determine market demand should be developed. To date, an integral analysis of the various factors defining and impacting market demand, housing supply and community needs is missing.

Intensification Strategy in the Delineated Built-up Area

Another change proposed to the Growth Plan is in Section 2 – Where and How to Grow. Subsection 2.2.2.3 (formerly 2.2.2.4) requires municipalities to develop a strategy to manage growth within the delineated built-up area, which must address a number of criteria that currently includes clause (a) “encourage intensification generally to achieve the desired urban structure.” A proposed change would delete and replace this reference with a new clause (c) “encourage intensification generally throughout the delineated built-up area.”

The rationale for this proposed change is unclear. Staff notes that while the Growth Plan does not use the term “urban structure” elsewhere, various other policies of the Growth Plan mandate the organization of planning and development around an urban structure, which is fundamental to the practice of good planning for complete communities in Ontario. For instance, the Growth Plan requires:

- Focusing growth within settlement areas to the built-up area and to strategic growth areas, to locations of existing and planned transit and to areas with existing and planned public service facilities (2.2.1 Managing Growth)
- Identifying strategic growth areas and applying minimum intensification and density targets (2.2.2 Delineated Built-up Area)
- Identifying nodes and corridors including urban growth centres, major transit station areas, priority transit corridors and areas of existing and future planned transit and planning for these areas to accommodate intensification through minimum density targets (2.2.3 Urban growth Centres, 2.2.4 Transit Corridors and Station Areas).

From: Planning Services Department
Date: February 5, 2019
Subject: Information Report - Province of Ontario, Proposed Amendment to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe

A municipality's urban structure provides the framework for managing growth and is the basis for the timely and efficient provision of infrastructure to support growth, as well as aligning transportation with land use. An urban structure establishes the basis for official plan policy and for making good planning decisions to support and achieve provincial objectives.

While this is not a fundamental change to the policy, Town staff is of the opinion that the reference to urban structure is appropriate.

Recommendation

Town of Oakville staff recommends that the reference to urban structure be maintained in policy 2.2.2.3(a). If the proposed change is made, Town staff recommends that it would be helpful to add language such as "at appropriate locations," or "where it can reasonably be accommodated" consistent with the direction provided in other policies that recognize not all locations may be appropriate for intensification, and the level of intensification that may be appropriate at any location will depend on various considerations.

Achieving Complete Communities

Under Managing Growth, Section 2.2.1.4, there is direction to support the achievement of complete communities, a fundamental concept of the Growth Plan and Ontario's land use planning framework. The proposed amendment would remove references to "ensure development of high quality" environments and "site design and urban design standards."

This change, if approved, suggests a shift away from achieving the provincial interests expressed in Section 2(r) of the *Planning Act* which includes "the promotion of built form that (i) is well-designed, (ii) encourages a sense of place, and (iii) provides for public spaces that are of high quality, safe, accessible, attractive and vibrant"

Recommendation

Town of Oakville staff recommends that this change not be carried through in the amendment. The province is encouraged to implement changes that promote harmonization and alignment within its own land use planning framework.

The message that the province should be achieving plan coordination and policy alignment has been delivered consistently by the Town of Oakville and the Halton Area Planning Partnership (HAPP) Joint Submissions. HAPP is comprised of Halton Region and the local municipalities of City of Burlington, the Town of Halton Hills, the Town of Milton, and the Town of Oakville.

From: Planning Services Department
Date: February 5, 2019
Subject: Information Report - Province of Ontario, Proposed Amendment to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe

The tools of plan coordination and policy alignment, along with clarity and certainty are key ingredients to managing growth, delivering development and building infrastructure in a timely and cost-effective manner. These tools are already available to the province and could be used more effectively, for example, to address recent provincial concerns expressed around housing supply.

Intensification and Density Targets

The proposed changes to the Growth Plan would revise the policies that establish minimum intensification and density targets for municipalities. For Oakville, within Halton, the following targets would take effect:

- At the next municipal comprehensive review (MCR), a minimum of 50% of all residential development occurring annually within Halton will be within the delineated built-up area. This is a reduction from 60% in the current policies.
- The Region of Halton will plan to achieve a minimum density target that is not less than 50 residents and jobs combined per hectare. This is a reduction from the current policies which require a minimum density of 60 residents and jobs per hectare across the designated greenfield area in the Region's current urban area boundary, and 80 residents and jobs per hectare across any lands added to the Region's urban area boundary through a future MCR.

During previous provincial engagements on the Growth Plan, including the 2015 Coordinated Plan Review and the 2016 Proposed Growth Plan, the town and HAPP were generally supportive of increased density and intensification targets.

Transit Oriented Development

The proposed amendments would allow upper- and single-tier municipalities to delineate and plan for Major Transit Station Areas (MTSAs) in advance of an MCR provided *Planning Act* requirements regarding official plan policies are met.

In addition, the proposed amendments would expand the radius of MTSAs from 500 metres around existing or planned stations/stops to a range of 500 to 800 metres.

However, at the same time, the proposed changes would allow the Minister to approve a lower minimum density target for an MTSA, according to criteria that reflect local conditions.

In Oakville, the Bronte GO station is identified as an MTSA in the Growth Plan and is required to be planned for 160 residents and jobs combined per hectare. As part of the town's ongoing Official Plan Review, staff has initiated the Bronte GO Major Transit Station Area Study and the town has contracted a multi-disciplinary team consulting team to complete an area specific plan for the area.

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Employment Planning

The proposed changes to the Growth Plan for employment planning would allow municipalities a one-time window to convert employment lands to non-employment uses in designated employment areas in advance of an MCR provided there is a need, and where it will maintain a significant number of jobs on the lands.

The current Growth Plan requires employment land conversions to be considered only through an MCR which occurs typically at five-year intervals and must be undertaken by the Region. This timing is viewed as a potential delay to advancing development on certain lands.

The proposed changes to the Growth Plan for employment planning also include the introduction of Provincially Significant Employment Zones (PSEZ). At the same time, the proposed Growth Plan changes would delete the Prime Employment Area designation along with the requirement for upper-and single-tier municipalities to develop an employment strategy.

The PSEZ consultation document, selection criteria and proposed mapping for Oakville is attached in Appendix A and is discussed in the following sections.

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing is seeking feedback on the proposed PSEZs, criteria for selection, proposed mapping, need for additional zones and/or changes to the boundaries. The ministry is also seeking input on whether:

- The identified provincially significant employment zones have adequately identified employment areas that would support commercial and industrial activities and the needs of the emerging economy; and
- Employment areas that overlap with major transit station areas should be included in the provincially significant employment zones at this time.

Once identified as a PSEZ, the process and tests for converting to non-employment uses would follow the same required MCR process and criteria that are set out in the current Growth Plan.

Provincially Significant Employment Zones

The proposed changes to the Growth Plan are intended to identify provincially significant employment zones (PSEZ) that would receive enhanced protection for employment uses. The PSEZ would apply to employment areas that:

- Are designated employment areas and are inside existing settlement area boundaries (i.e., no Greenbelt lands are included in provincially significant employment zones);

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- May be vulnerable to conversion pressures (e.g. to residential conversion);
- May be facing encroachment by sensitive land uses that could threaten the existing employment uses; or
- Are needed in the region to attract new investment and retain existing industries.

The Town of Oakville is supportive of protecting employment lands of provincial significance. However, staff is of the opinion that introducing another layer of mapping and policy related to planning for employment, in addition to those contained in the local and regional official plans, may have the opposite effect from what the province is trying to achieve in terms of being open for business.

A third layer of employment land mapping and policy, in some locations, might frustrate the establishment of new employment uses that would generate new jobs by introducing additional red tape

If the province continues with the proposed approach, clear and direct guidance would be required to interpret and streamline implementation of the province's policy framework, to the upper- and single-tier municipalities, to the local municipalities.

The Town of Oakville appreciates the opportunity to respond to the Minister's request for feedback on the proposed PSEZ criteria and mapping for Oakville as shown in Appendix A.

Appendix B contains mapping of areas within the Town of Oakville that staff is recommending not be included in the proposed PSEZ. The following key facts provide additional context to the town response and recommendations.

The Town of Oakville has two official plans in effect:

- 1) The Livable Oakville Plan, which applies to the lands south of Dundas Street and to the lands north of Highway 407 which came into effect in May 2011; and
- 2) The 2006 Official Plan, which applies to the lands north of Dundas Street up to Highway 407. Two secondary plans known as the North Oakville East Secondary Plan and the North Oakville West Secondary Plan remain as amendments to the 2006 Official Plan.

The Town of Oakville initiated its Official Plan Review in May 2015 with a Special Public Meeting seeking Council and public input to the process.

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To date the following studies have been completed that impact employment planning and have resulted in amendments to the Official Plan:

- A town-wide Urban Structure Review was completed in 2017.

On September 26, 2017, Town Council adopted Official Plan Amendments (OPAs 15, 317 and 318) for a revised Urban Structure section introduced into the Town of Oakville's Official Plan – the Livable Oakville Plan.

The adopted amendments also provide for revisions to the North Oakville East and West Secondary Plans to align them with the changes to the Livable Oakville Plan.

On April 26, 2018, the Region of Halton approved OPAs 15, 317 and 318 with modifications, to establish a town-wide urban structure. At the time of approval, the town-wide urban structure was deemed to be consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement, 2014, to conform to the Regional Official Plan, 2009 and the Growth Plan, 2017.

Subsequent to the Region's approval, OPA 15 was appealed to the Local Planning and Appeal Tribunal (LPAT) by one appellant. Those matters are ongoing with the LPAT.

- A town-wide Employment and Commercial Review was completed in 2017 and was a comprehensive assessment of the lands designated to accommodate the town's long-term employment and commercial needs.

The review identified Oakville as a strong attractor for knowledge-based sectors and showed a distribution of employment on employment land that was highly concentrated in the office sector.

The review also identified a healthy supply of employment land to meet the town's long term demand for employment well beyond 2041.

- The Speers Road Corridor Study was completed in 2017 and provided a detailed analysis to confirm long-term land uses and suitable opportunities for intensification in the context of its continued function as an employment area.
- On April 16, 2018, Town Council adopted:
 - OPA 26 to update commercial- and employment-related policies in the Livable Oakville Official Plan, and

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- OPA 27 to introduce specific policies to the Livable Oakville Plan for the employment lands pertaining to the Speers Road Corridor.
- As of the date of this report, OPA 26 and 27 are awaiting approval from the Region of Halton.

Bronte GO Major Transit Station Area

The Bronte GO Station is located between Speers Road and Wyecroft Road, west of Third Line. This is along the Lakeshore West GO line which is identified as a provincial Priority Transit Corridor in the Growth Plan. The Bronte GO Station is also identified as a Major Transit Station Area (MTSA) in the Growth Plan and is required to be planned to accommodate 160 residents and jobs combined per hectare.

As part of the town's ongoing Official Plan Review and to implement the Growth Plan, staff initiated the Bronte GO Major Transit Station Area Study in June 2018. The approximate study area is identified in Appendix B, Area A.

The town has contracted a multi-disciplinary team consulting team to complete an area specific plan for this MTSA. This study is examining, among other matters, the opportunities to accommodate new growth, intensification and a mix of uses, including non-employment uses, in conjunction with service improvements under the Lakeshore West GO Expansion.

Under the proposed changes to the Growth Plan and the proposed PSEZ mapping, the Bronte GO MTSA is identified within the Oakville (QEW), PSEZ Number 19 (Appendix A).

Recommendation

In order to continue to implement the Growth Plan and to support faster development around MTSA's on priority transit lines to support increasing housing supply, Town of Oakville staff is of the opinion that it is not appropriate to include the Bronte GO MTSA in the proposed PSEZ.

Town of Oakville staff recommends that the lands identified around the Bronte GO MTSA be removed from the proposed PSEZ in accordance with town mapping in Appendix B, Area A.

North Oakville Urban Core Areas

The town's Urban Structure identifies the North Oakville Urban Core Areas as "Nodes and Corridors" and "Nodes and Corridors for Further Study". Generally, Nodes and Corridors are key areas of the Town identified as the focus for mixed use development and intensification and comprise the town's Strategic Growth Areas as that term is defined in the Growth Plan.

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The North Oakville Urban Core Areas are located in a part of Oakville where land use is governed by the North Oakville East Secondary Plan. The plan identifies urban core areas as areas intended to accommodate mixed-use, transit supportive development which is the densest in North Oakville. Current land use designations and policies for these lands permit a range of uses beyond pure employment.

Under the proposed changes to the Growth Plan and the proposed PSEZ mapping, portions of the Trafalgar Urban Core Area (at Trafalgar Road and Burnhamthorpe Road East) and portions of the Neyagawa Urban Core Area (at Neyagawa Boulevard and Burnhamthorpe Road West) identified within the 401 407 (Meadowvale), PSEZ Number 18 (Appendix A).

Recommendation

In order to continue to implement the town's Urban Structure and the North Oakville East Secondary Plan, along with key provincial plans including the Growth Plan and the 2041 RTP, Town of Oakville staff is of the opinion that it is not appropriate to include any portion of the North Oakville Urban Core Areas in the proposed PSEZ.

Town of Oakville staff recommends that the lands identified as Trafalgar Urban Core (Area B-1) and Neyagawa Urban Core (Area B-2) be removed from the proposed PSEZ in accordance with town mapping in Appendix B, Area B.

Speers Road Corridor

The town's Urban Structure identifies the Speers Road Corridor as an Employment Mixed Use Corridor. The recently completed Speers Road Corridor Study (OPA 27), in conjunction with the Employment Commercial Review (OPA 26), recommended changes to the land use designations and policies that recognize the corridor's primary function as an Employment Area and that support the existing cluster of business and economic activities. These activities include manufacturing, warehousing, offices, and associated retail and ancillary facilities. The OPAs also recommended changing the Office Employment designation within the corridor to Business Employment.

At a higher level, the Speers Road corridor is also identified:

- In the province's 2041 RTP as part of the Frequent Rapid Transit Network, Project # 58 Harvester / Speers / Cornwall, and
- In the Region of Halton Mobility Management Strategy (completed 2017) as a Regional Transit Priority Corridor.

Under the proposed changes to the Growth Plan and the proposed PSEZ mapping, the Speers Road Corridor is identified within the Oakville (QEW), PSEZ Number 19 (Appendix A).

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Recommendation

In order to continue to implement the town's Urban Structure, the findings of recent town studies and implementing OPAs, as well as key provincial and regional plans including the Growth Plan, the 2041 RTP, the Region of Halton's Mobility Management Strategy, Town of Oakville staff is of the opinion that it is not appropriate to include the Speers Road Corridor in the proposed PSEZ.

Town of Oakville staff recommends that the lands identified as the Speers Road Corridor be removed from the proposed PSEZ in accordance with town mapping in Appendix B, Area C.

Supporting Areas of Business and Economic Activity

Appendix B, Area D identifies three edge locations proposed to be included within the Oakville (QEW), PSEZ Number 19 (Appendix A). These areas support the nearby traditional employment areas:

- Area D-1, currently developed in Business Commercial uses and status confirmed through the Employment Commercial Review (OPA 26),
- Area D-2, currently designated Core Commercial and developed in commercial land uses and activities, and
- Area D-3, currently developed in smaller scale local business uses.

Recommendation

In order to continue to implement the town's Urban Structure, the findings of recent town studies and implementing OPAs, Town of Oakville staff is of the opinion that it is not appropriate to include the town identified Supporting Areas of Business and Economic Activity in the proposed PSEZ.

Town of Oakville staff recommends that the lands identified as the Supporting Areas of Business and Economic Activity be removed from the proposed PSEZ in accordance with town mapping in Appendix B, Area D.

Winston Park - Core Commercial

Appendix B, Area E identifies two locations proposed to be included within the 401 407 (Meadowvale), PSEZ Number 18 (Appendix A). The town's Urban Structure identifies these lands as Major Commercial Areas which are intended to provide concentrations of commercial facilities serving a broader area within the region.

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In terms of land use, these areas are within a traditional employment area called Winston Park but represent long-standing areas designated Core Commercial and currently developed in commercial land uses and activities.

Recommendation

In order to continue to implement the town's Urban Structure, Town of Oakville staff is of the opinion that it is not appropriate to include the Winston Park - Core Commercial lands in the proposed PSEZ.

Town of Oakville staff recommends that the lands identified as Winston Park - Core Commercial be removed from the proposed PSEZ in accordance with town mapping in Appendix B, Area E.

North Oakville – Transitional Area

Appendix B, Area F identifies locations proposed to be included within the 401 407 (Meadowvale), PSEZ Number 18 (Appendix A). The town's Urban Structure identifies these lands as Residential Areas which are intended to include housing as well as a range of compatible facilities such as schools, places of worship, recreational and commercial uses that serve the residents.

The North Oakville East Secondary Plan intends for the Transitional Area to provide for an interface and buffer between the more intensive concentration of employment uses in the north and the adjacent residential uses in the south.

Recommendation

In order to continue to implement the town's Urban Structure, Town of Oakville staff is of the opinion that it is not appropriate to include the Transitional Area in the proposed PSEZ.

Town of Oakville staff recommends that the lands identified as Transitional Area be removed from the proposed PSEZ in accordance with town mapping in Appendix B, Area F.

Natural Area and Parkway Belt West Plan

Appendix B, Area G identifies Natural Area and Parkway Belt West Plan locations proposed to be included within the Oakville (Oakville East), PSEZ Number 17 (Appendix A).

The town's Urban Structure identifies these lands as Parkway Belt and Natural Heritage System which are intended to be protected from development or where development would be limited by provincial policy.

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The Livable Oakville Plan provides similar protection and permissions for limited development through the Natural Area and Parkway Belt Designations.

Recommendation

In order to continue to implement the town's Urban Structure, and to be consistent with existing levels of protection and provincial permissions for limited development, Town of Oakville staff is of the opinion that it is not appropriate to include the Transitional Area in the proposed PSEZ.

Town of Oakville staff recommends that the lands identified as Natural Area and Parkway Belt West Plan be removed from the proposed PSEZ in accordance with town mapping in Appendix B, Area G.

Natural Heritage and Agricultural Systems

Previously released provincial mapping of Natural Heritage and Agricultural Systems does not apply until it has been implemented in upper- and single-tier official plans. These municipalities may refine the provincial mapping before incorporating it into their official plan. Until that process is complete, existing official plan mapping applies. For upper-tier municipalities, the initial implementation of provincial mapping may be done separately for each lower-tier municipality. Any subsequent changes to the mapping may only occur through a municipal comprehensive review.

Proposed Modifications to Regulations

This section summarizes proposed modifications to the regulations based on information posted to the Environmental Registry of Ontario. As of the date of this report, staff was continuing to review the proposed modifications. Additional input to the province arising from this review will be submitted to the Province by the commenting deadline of February 28, 2019.

Proposed Modifications to O. Reg. 311/06 (Transitional Matters - Growth Plans) made under the Places to Grow Act, 2005 to implement the Proposed Amendment to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2017

This modification proposes to align the transition regulation with the Growth Plan amendment, if approved:

- Change references to "the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2017" to "the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2017 as amended by Amendment 1";

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- Delete provisions that had been added to the regulation on June 28, 2017 to support implementation of a phased-in designated greenfield area density target; and
- Delete the provisions that had been added to the regulation on May 4, 2018 to support implementation of a standard method to calculate the amount of land needed for development to the horizon of the Growth Plan, known as a land needs assessment.

The province is also seeking input on whether any specific planning matters (or types of matters) in process that should be addressed through the transition regulation. This could include, for example, official plans or official plan amendments that have been adopted and are currently under appeal.

Prescribing such matters or types of matters in the regulation could allow them to be approved in conformity with an earlier version of the Growth Plan and/or provide for an exemption from some policies in the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2017 as amended by Amendment 1, if approved.

Proposed Modifications to O. Reg. 525/97 (Exemption from Approval – Official Plan Amendments) made under the Planning Act to implement the Proposed Amendment to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2017

The purpose of the regulation is to facilitate the proposed amendments to the Growth Plan that would allow municipalities the flexibility to make changes to their official plan to implement the Agricultural System for the Greater Golden Horseshoe mapping or the Natural Heritage System for the Growth Plan mapping before their next municipal comprehensive review, while ensuring that the Minister's approval would be required for these changes.

This topic was covered previously in this report under the sub-heading "Natural Heritage and Agricultural Systems". The flexibility in the modification is aimed to address the mapping of the systems that was imposed on municipalities in February 2018 that did not allow for a transition period from existing mapping and ignored work that had been done at the local level.

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NEXT STEPS:

Town of Oakville staff welcomes the opportunity to recommend comments to the province regarding the proposed changes to the Growth Plan. If further information is required, town staff is available to clarify and assist.

CONSIDERATIONS:

(A) PUBLIC

There are no public impacts from this report and no notice requirements.

(B) FINANCIAL

There are no financial implications from this report.

(C) IMPACT ON OTHER DEPARTMENTS & USERS

There are no effects on other departments and users from this report.

(D) CORPORATE AND/OR DEPARTMENT STRATEGIC GOALS

This report addresses the corporate strategic goal to:

- be the most livable town in Canada

(E) COMMUNITY SUSTAINABILITY

Consideration of the sustainability goals and objectives of the Livable Oakville Plan are part of all town reviews of provincial initiatives.

APPENDICES:

Appendix A – Proposed Provincially Significant Employment Zones

Appendix B – Town Response to Provincially Significant Employment Zones

Prepared by:

Kirk Biggar, MCIP, RPP
Senior Planner, Policy Planning

Recommended by:

Diane Childs, MCIP, RPP
Manager, Policy Planning and Heritage

Submitted by:

Mark H. Simeoni, MCIP, RPP
Director, Planning Services

PROPOSED PROVINCIALY SIGNIFICANT EMPLOYMENT ZONES

**Proposed Amendment 1 to the Growth Plan for the
Greater Golden Horseshoe 2017
(2019)**

January 2019

Provincially Significant Employment Zones

This map book is part of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing's proposal to identify provincially significant employment zones that would receive enhanced protection for employment uses, under the Proposed Amendment 1 to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2017.

This proposal is currently listed on the Environmental Registry of Ontario and Ontario's Regulatory Registry.

The consultation period closes on February 28, 2019.

It works with the following other proposals that are also currently listed on the Environmental Registry of Ontario and Ontario's Regulatory Registry:

1. Proposed Amendment 1 to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2017.
2. Proposed Modifications to O. Reg. 311/06 (Transitional Matters - Growth Plans) made under the *Places to Grow Act, 2005* to implement the Proposed Amendment to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2017
3. Proposed Modifications to O. Reg. 525/97 (Exemption from Approval – Official Plan Amendments) made under the *Planning Act* to implement the Proposed Amendment to the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2017

The proposed policy framework for protecting employment areas would change by allowing employment area conversions to be approved ahead of the next municipal comprehensive review. This proposed amendment would provide flexibility to municipalities who wish to support mixed use development, while maintaining employment area protections where needed. However to ensure employment areas that are crucial to province's economy are not converted without a more comprehensive assessment of employment land need, the ministry is proposing to identify provincially significant employment zones that would not be eligible for conversion during the proposed transitional period.

The proposed provincially significant employment zones are shown in this mapbook and apply to employment areas that:

- Are designated employment areas and are inside existing settlement area boundaries (i.e., no Greenbelt lands are included in provincially significant employment zones);
- May be vulnerable to conversion pressures (e.g. to residential conversion);
- May be facing encroachment by sensitive land uses that could threaten the existing employment uses; or

- Are needed in the region to attract new investment and retain existing industries.

Additional criteria related to site use may include:

- Located near highways, railways, intermodal facilities, transit and/or other major transportation infrastructure to support the movement of people and goods;
- High concentration of employment and/or economic output, and play an economically strategic role to the region;
- Support industrial uses, which are sensitive to encroachment; or
- Contiguous zones and contain large continuous developable, constraint-free lands (e.g. >10 acres).

In identifying these zones, the province reviewed and included the agri-food support network and mapped important employment hubs identified by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. The mapping also takes into account the Greenbelt and specialty crop areas to ensure they are excluded from provincially significant employment zones.

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing is seeking feedback on the proposed zones and criteria for selecting them including the need for additional zones and/or changes to the boundaries for any of the proposed zones. The ministry is also seeking input on whether:

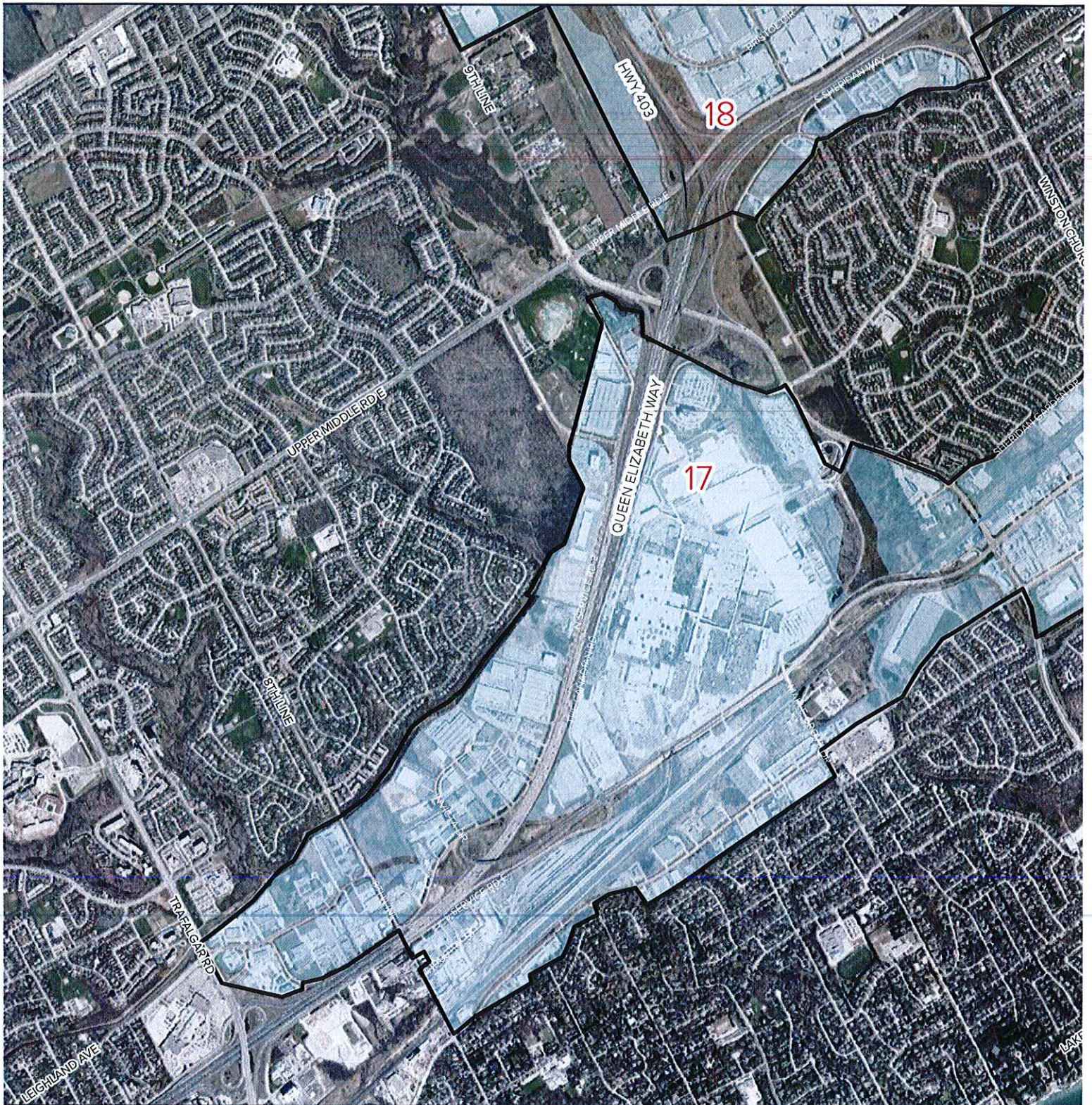
- the identified provincially significant employment zones have adequately identified employment areas that would support commercial and industrial activities and the needs of the emerging economy; and
- employment areas that overlap with major transit station areas should be included in the provincially significant employment zones.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this map book please contact Charles O'Hara at 416-325-5794 or by email at Charles.OHara@ontario.ca

To request an alternate format of the content found on this page, please contact us: growthplanning@ontario.ca

Proposed Provincially Significant Employment

Proposed Amendment 1 to the Growth Plan for the Greater G



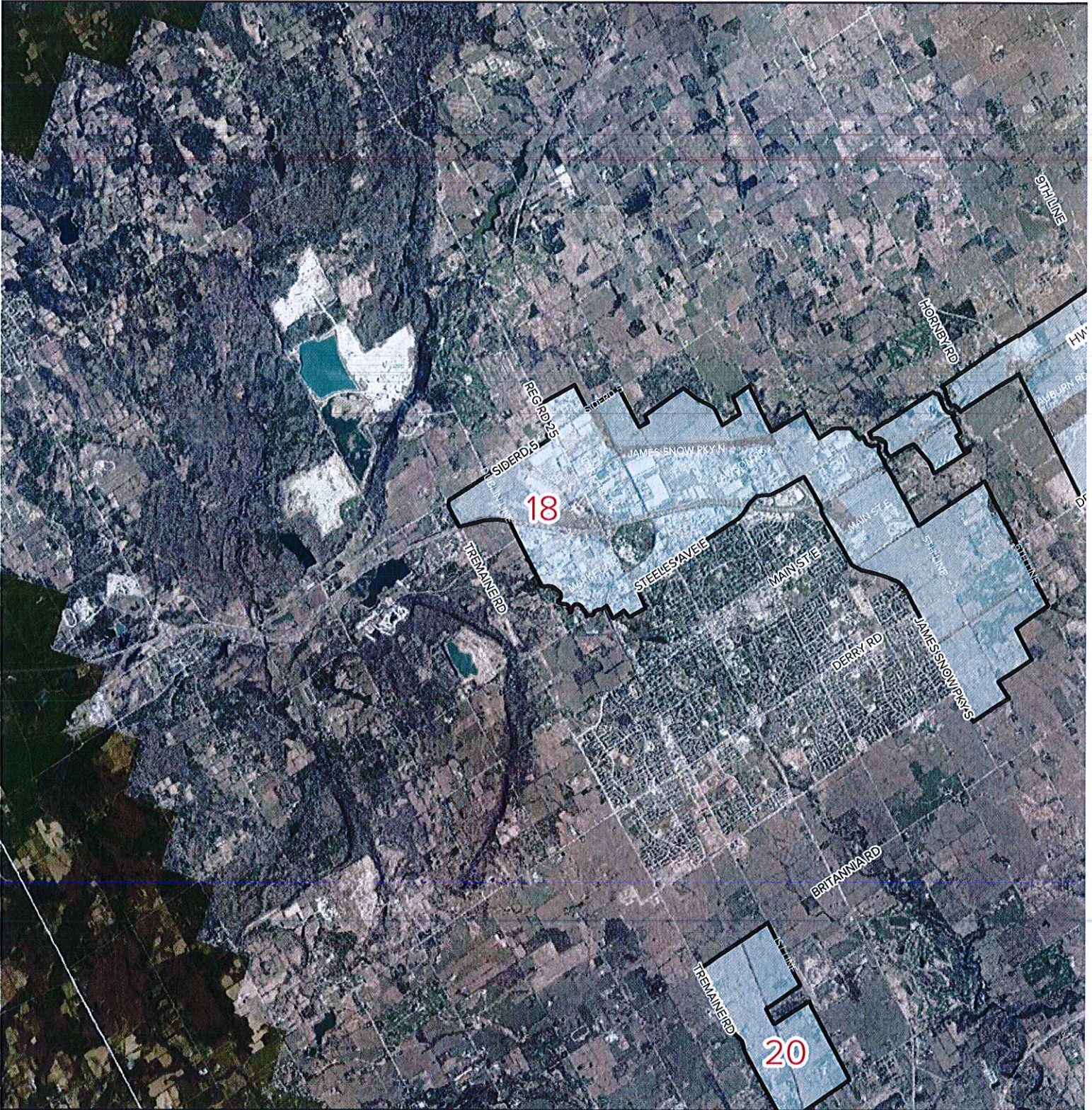
-  Proposed PSEZ
-  Municipally Designated Employment Area (2013)
-  Municipal Boundary




Zone Name: Oakvi
 Zone Nu
 Upper- or Single-Tier M

Data Sources: Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.

Proposed Provincially Significant Employment

Proposed Amendment 1 to the Growth Plan for the Greater G



-  Proposed PSEZ
-  Municipally Designated Employment Area (2013)
-  Municipal Boundary

Zone Name: 401 4
 Zone Nu
 Upper- or Single-Tier M

Data Sources: Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.

Proposed Provincially Significant Employment

Proposed Amendment 1 to the Growth Plan for the Greater G

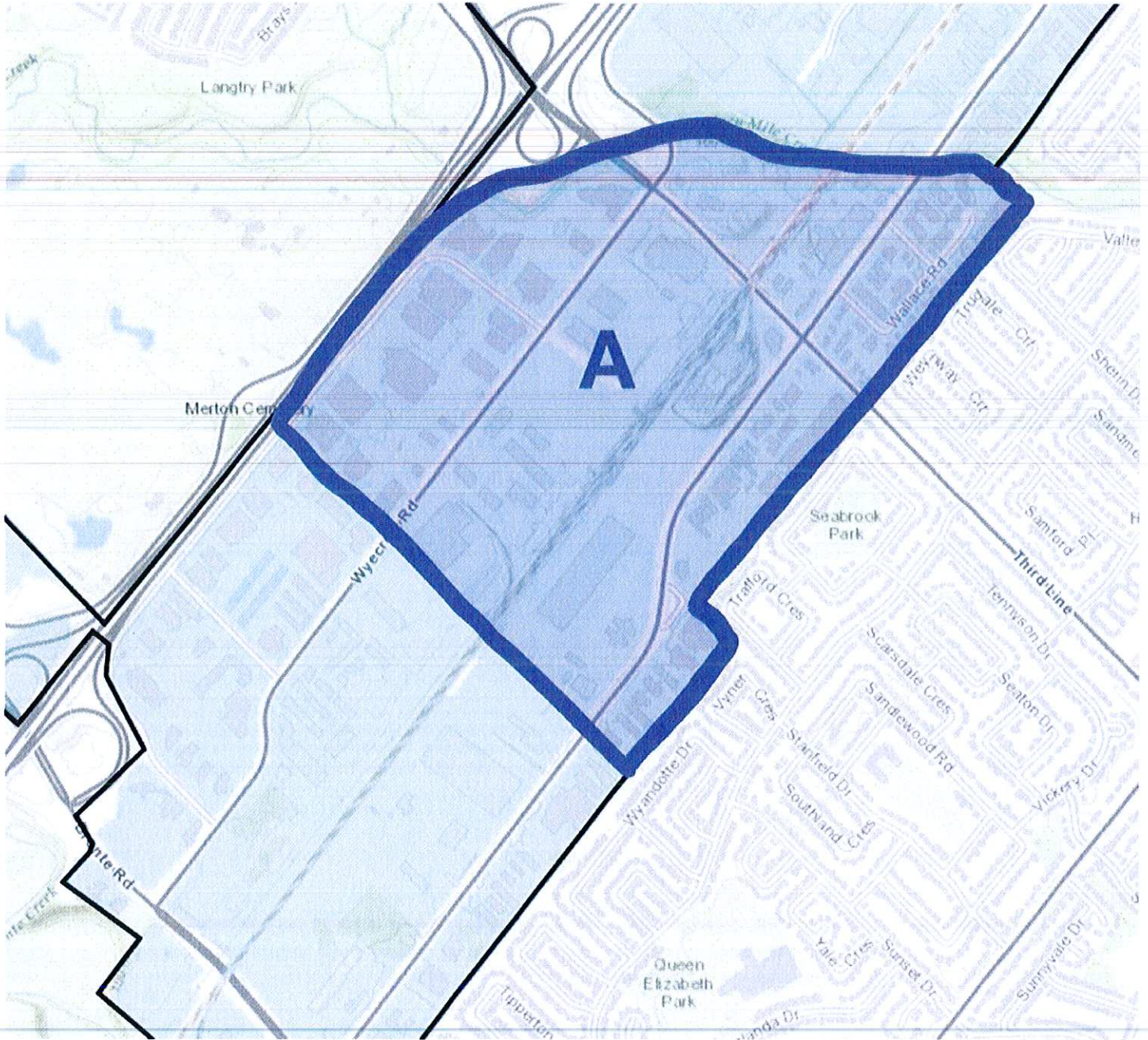


- Proposed PSEZ
- Municipally Designated Employment Area (2013)
- Municipal Boundary

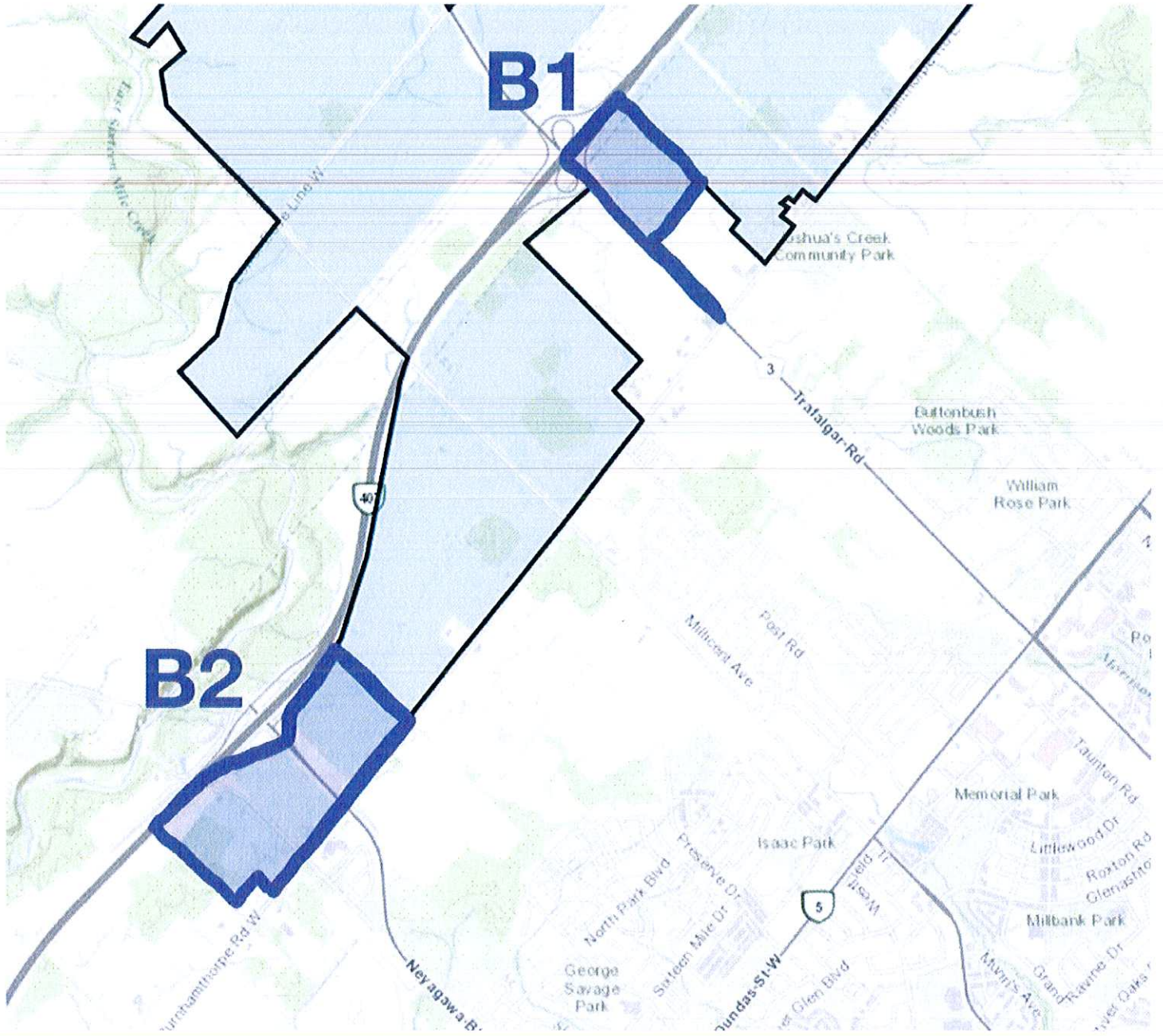
Zone Name: O
 Zone Nu
 Upper- or Single-Tier M

Data Sources: Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.

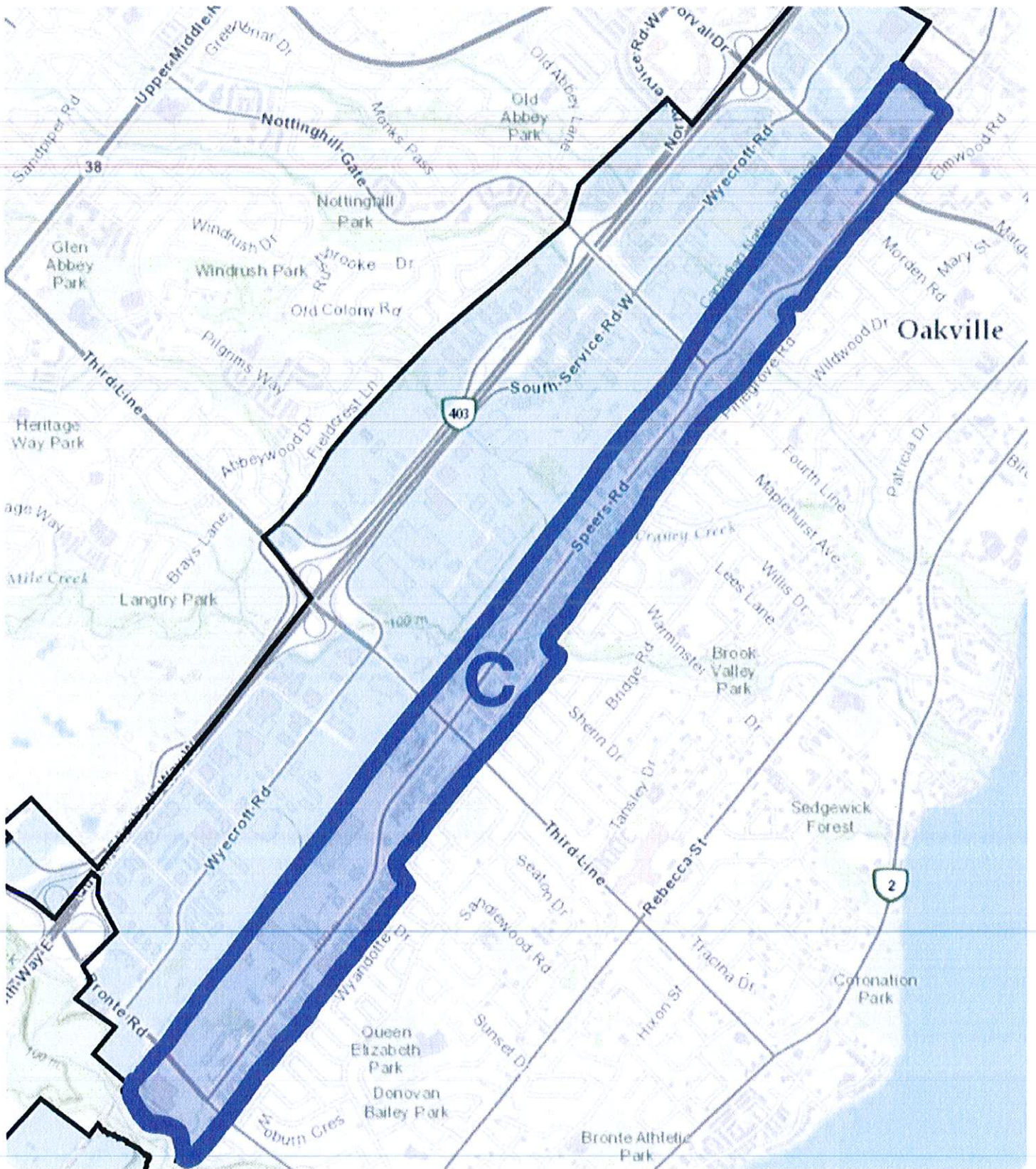
Area A
Bronte GO Major Transit Station Area (MTSA)



Area B
North Oakville — Urban Core Areas



Area C
Speers Road Corridor

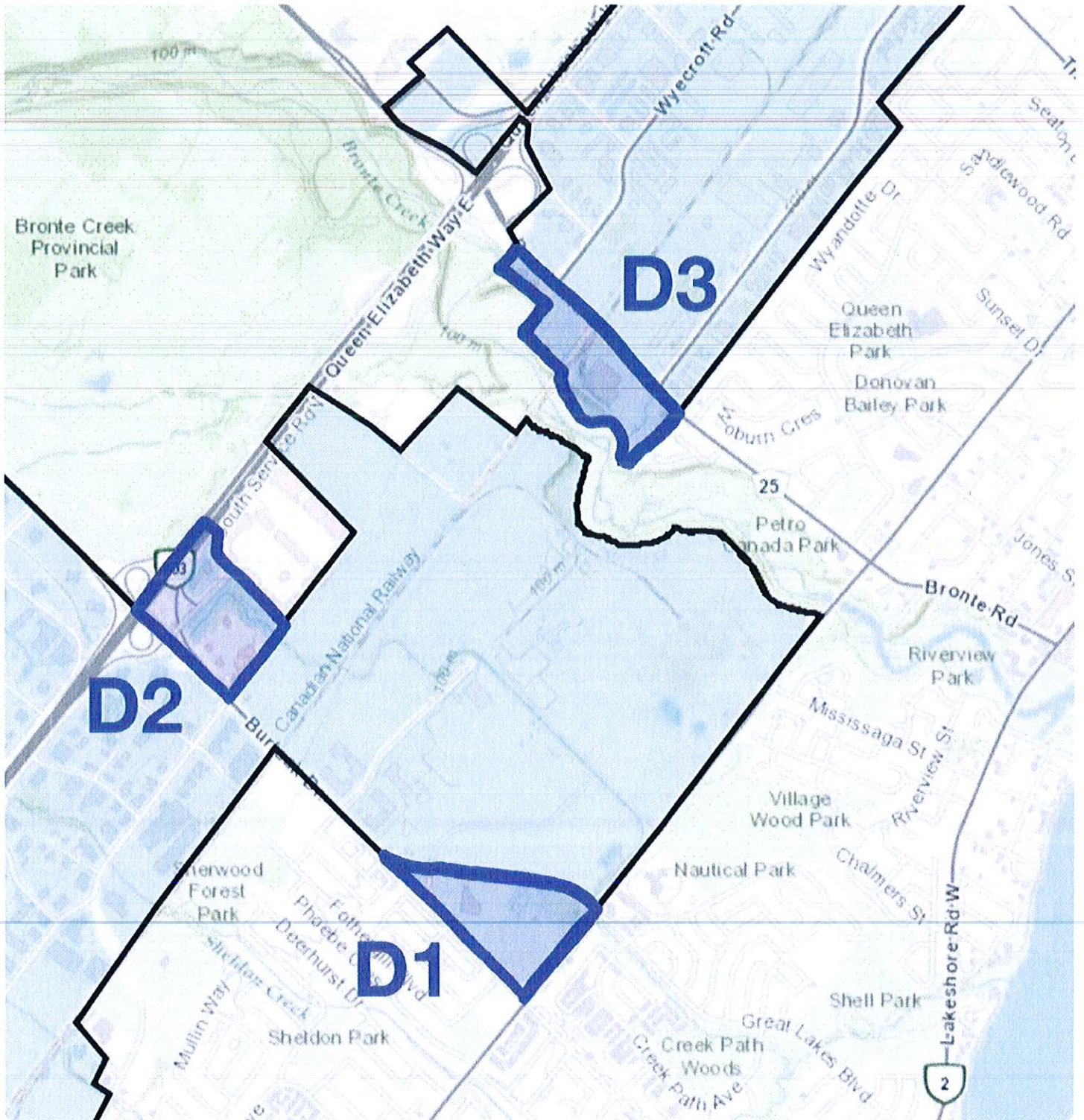


Area D

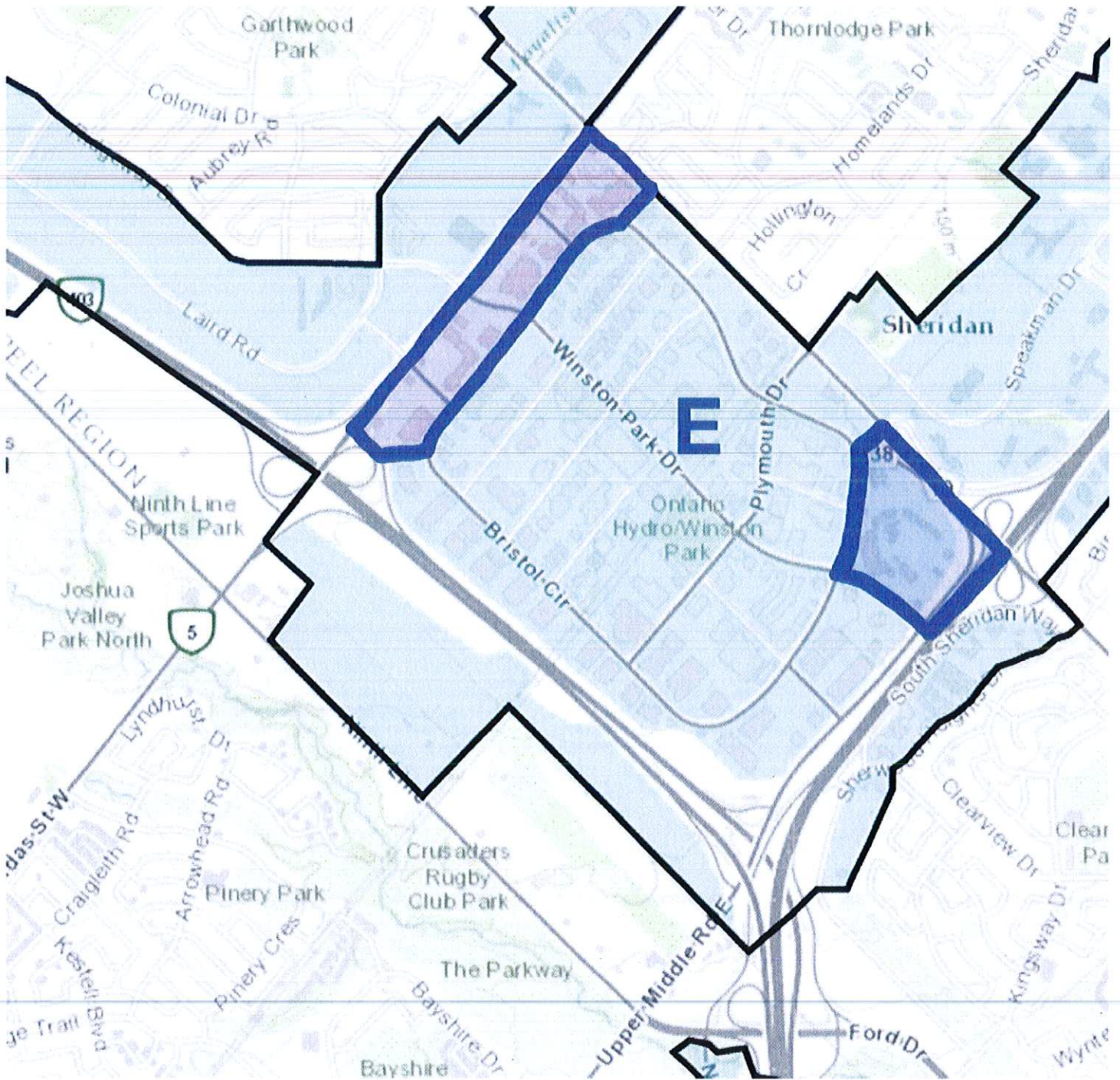
D1 – Rebecca Street / Burloak Drive

D2 – QEW / Burloak Drive

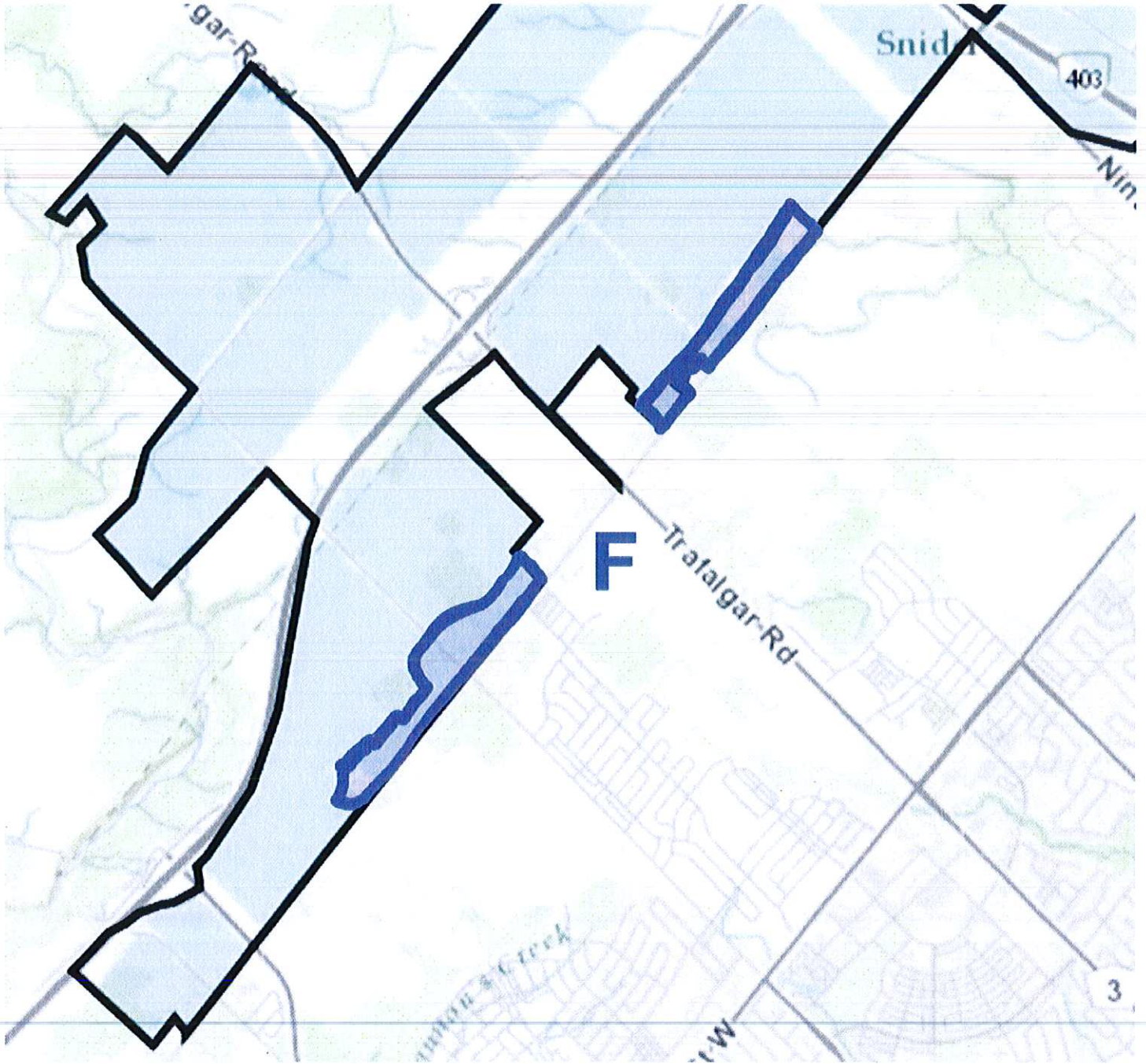
D3 – QEW / west of Bronte Road



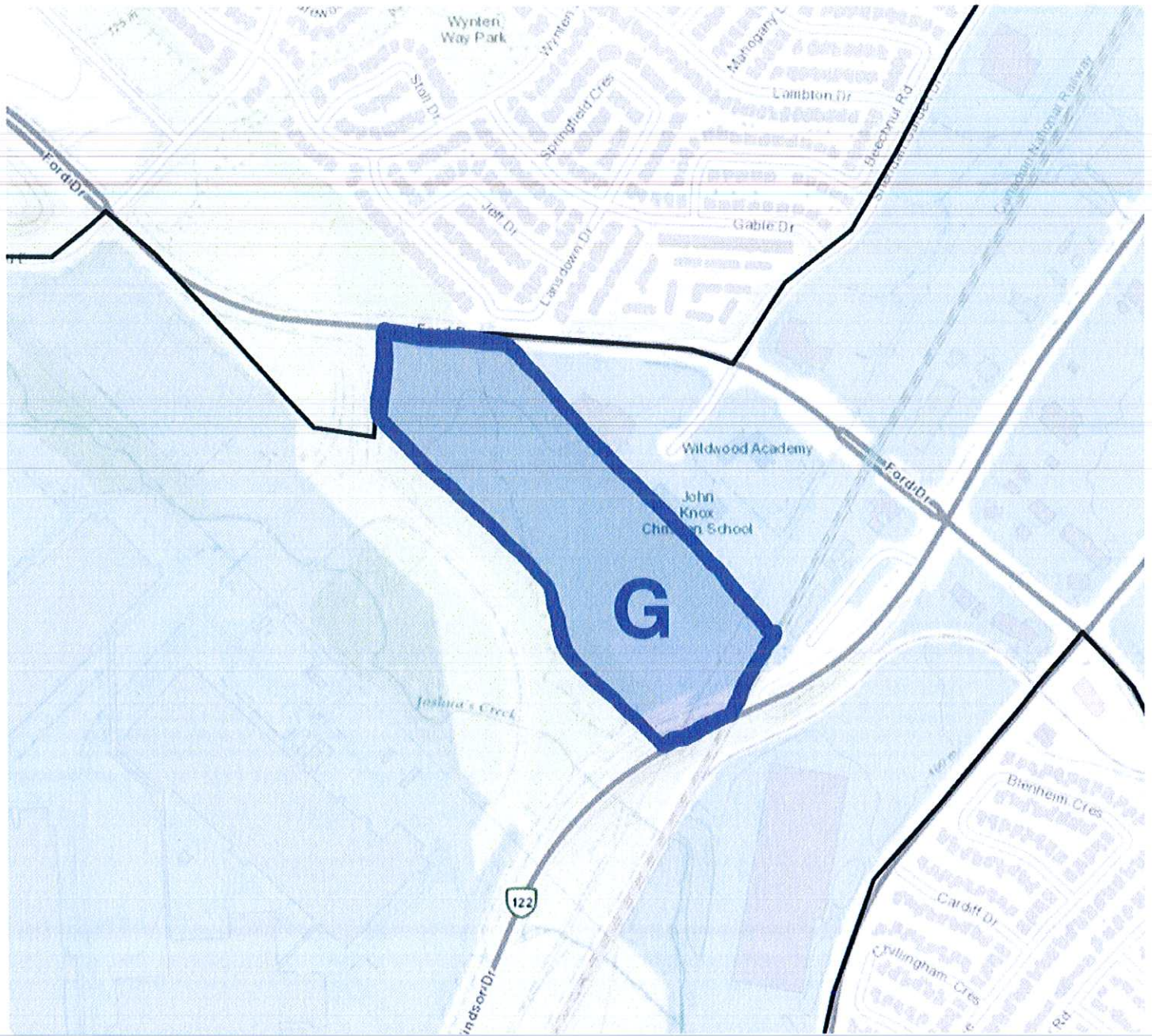
Area E
Winston Park – Core Commercial



Area F
North Oakville — Transitional Area



Area G
Natural Area and Parkway Belt West Plan



Subject: Durham District School Board Notice of Intention to Adopt a Successor EDC By-law on April 10, 2019
Attachments: DDSB EDC Background Study report Feb 22 2019.pdf

Good Afternoon:

The Durham District School Board (DDSB) is proposing to adopt a successor Education Development Charges by-law on April 10, 2019.

Please find enclosed a copy of the DDSB EDC Background Study report which is being made available to the public, consistent with sections 257.61 and 257.60 of the *Education Act*.

By virtue of this e-mail, the DDSB is forwarding an electronic copy of the attached report to each co-terminous Board, the Ministry of Education (already sent), the Region of Durham and Durham area municipalities within the Board's jurisdiction, in fulfillment of the legislative requirement to make this information available to the public.

The DDSB will post the attached report to the Board's website on or before March 8th.

Please note there is a copy of the Notice of Public Meetings in Chapter 1 of the attached report.

Should you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact Carey Trombino, Accommodation Coordinator & Senior Planner, at (905) 666-6430, or myself.

Thank you,

Cynthia Clarke



Quadrant Advisory Group Limited
1192 Havendale Blvd.
Burlington, ON L7P 3E3
289-795-2230

C.S. - LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

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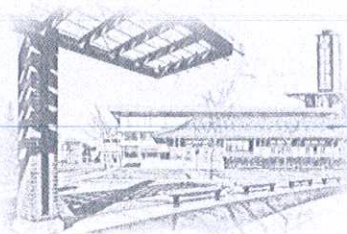
Durham District School Board

Education Development Charges Background Study and Review of Education Development Charges Policies

Date: March 8, 2019



enhancing our living and
learning communities



FOREWORD

The following document fulfills section 257.61 of the Education Act which states “before passing an education development charge by-law, the board shall complete an Education Development Charges Background Study”. The following document contains the Education Development Charge (EDC) Background Study report for the Durham District School Board (DDSB).

The following document also contains the background report pertaining to a “Review of the Education Development Charges Policies” of the DDSB, consistent with the legislative requirements to conduct a review of the existing EDC policies of the Board prior to consideration of adoption of a successor EDC by-law.

Finally, this report includes a copy of the proposed EDC by-law which designates the categories of residential and non-residential development, as well as the uses of land, buildings and structures on which EDCs shall be imposed, in specifying the areas in which the established charges are to be imposed.

On October 12, 2018 the Province of Ontario passed O. Reg. 438/18 prohibiting school boards from enacting successor EDC by-laws that would impose any EDC rates higher than the current in-force by-law rates (which will be referred to as Interim By-law or ‘capped’ rates in this report), until such time as the Province has had an opportunity to review the EDC legislation. In the interim, this Background Study report and recommended EDC rates reflect the charges necessary to fund the net education land costs over the next 15 years. Any shortfalls in funding arising from the adoption of Interim By-law rates, or ‘capped’ rates, will have to be made up either from higher EDC rates in future or from provincial grants.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The consultants wish to acknowledge, with appreciation, the efforts of the school board staff in providing invaluable assistance throughout the study process.

Further, the consultants wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Brad Teichman, Overland LLP, legal counsel for the co-terminous Durham Boards on education development charge matters; the expertise provided by Robson Associates Inc. on matters dealing with site valuation; as well as Tim Uyl, Vice President of Paradigm Shift Technology Group Inc. (PSTGI) for his company’s assistance in the development of the student enrolment projections and review area mapping.

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Durham District School Board– 2019 Education Development Charge Background Study

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to provide background information with respect to the calculation of the Durham District School Board's (DDSB) Education Development Charges (EDCs) to be implemented in a new EDC by-law (subject to the Interim By-law provisions established by O. Reg. 438/18). The Board will seek input from the public, hold concurrent joint public meetings with the DCDSB on Tuesday March 26, 2019 and give consideration to the public submissions prior to passage of education development charges proposed for Wednesday April 10, 2019.

On April 24, 2014 the DDSB adopted Education Development Charges By-law No. 5 (2014) implementation of the following rates as of May 2, 2014:

\$ 1,949.00 per residential dwelling unit

and based on 100% recovery of net education land costs from new residential development.

The existing by-law is scheduled to expire on May 1, 2019. Further, section 257.56 of the *Education Act* stipulates that an EDC by-law does not come into force before the 5th day after the date of by-law passage by the Board. Therefore, in order to ensure the continuation of education development charges as a source of funding growth-related student accommodation needs, the DDSB must adopt a successor by-law or by-laws no later than April 26, 2019.

The primary purpose of any Board in implementing education development charges is to provide a source of funding for growth-related education land costs which are not funded by capital grant allocations under the Province's capital funding model.

EDCs may be set at any level, provided that:

- The procedures set out in the Regulation and required by the Ministry are followed and only growth-related net education land costs are recovered; and,
- No more than 40% of the applicable cost is financed via non-residential development (including non-exempt commercial, industrial and institutional development).

The EDC calculation is based on new pupils generated by new dwelling units within the Region of Durham (except Clarington) for which:

- building permits will be issued over the fifteen-year forecast period mid-2019 to mid-2034;
- students generated by new housing development who are accommodated in temporary capacity awaiting funding approval, construction & opening of new school spaces (it is noted that EDC revenue derived from the construction and subsequent occupation of

this new housing development is sitting in the EDC account in anticipation of the acquisition and development of additional growth-related lands¹);

- additional land or site development costs are required to meet these growth-related student accommodation needs; and
- education development charges may be imposed on the new dwelling units (i.e. those that are not statutorily exempted from the payment of EDCs).

KEY EDC STUDY COMPONENTS

In determining what level of education development charges are necessary to fund future growth-related school site needs, the following key questions must be explored and answered:

- How many new housing units are expected to be constructed over the 15 years following by-law adoption and how many additional DDSB students will be generated by these new housing units;
- How many pupil places owned and operated by the DDSB are surplus to existing community enrolment needs, and therefore available to accommodate the new housing development within reasonable proximity to the new development (i.e. students' resident areas), over the long term;
- What portion of the Board's OTG capacity is being used to temporarily accommodate students generated by new housing development and for which a permanent accommodation has not yet been constructed (i.e. transitional site requirements);
- How much will it cost to acquire and service the land necessary to construct the additional pupil places necessitated by new housing development, and;
- How does the land acquisition strategy outlined in this report align with the Board's long-term capital plans and future Capital priority funding requests?

ELIGIBILITY TO ADOPT A SUCCESSOR EDC BY-LAW

In order to be eligible to adopt a successor EDC by-law the DDSB must demonstrate that it will either have a deficit in the EDC account as of May 1, 2019, or average enrolment over the next by-law period will exceed school capacity on either the elementary or secondary panel. The DDSB is expected to have both elementary and secondary enrolment in excess of capacity. As such, the DDSB qualifies to adopt a successor EDC by-law.

¹ The EDC Guidelines (section 2.3.8 (1)) state that the determination of growth-related net education land costs 'may include school sites considered under a previous by-law but not yet acquired'.

FORECASTING DEVELOPMENT

A forecast of new dwelling units and the projected number of DDSB students to be generated by new housing development in the area in which EDCs are to be imposed, over the 15-year forecast period, were derived from a consideration of:

- A review of the most recent forecasts of occupied dwellings underlying each area municipal development charges by-law as of July, 2018, and the Region of Durham (except Clarington) March 27, 2018 DC study forecast (Appendix A) for the mid-2019 to mid-2028 forecast period;
- Durham Regional Official Plan 2041 and Growth Plan for the GGH June 2013 prepared by Hemson Consulting Ltd. - Population and Employment Forecasts to 2041 as the basis for the mid-2028 to mid-2034 forecast period;
- Review of a draft 15-year EDC housing forecast during a May 17, 2018 meeting with area municipal and Regional representatives and background materials respecting development applications provided by attendees, along with consideration of additional comments provided by the City of Oshawa;
- A review of the change in occupied dwellings by Census Tract, and;
- Development phasing data provided by the Durham Catholic DSB;
- Historical housing completion data by area municipality.

A spatial matching of the DDSB elementary and secondary school attendance boundaries against development applications specifying dwelling unit type and location was undertaken in order to determine how many pupils would be generated by additional housing development. Board-specific pupil yields were applied to the forecast of new residential units within each school catchment area to determine how new residential development would impact future enrolment of individual DDSB schools.

The EDC 15-year housing forecast suggests that an additional 102,676 net new occupied dwelling units will be added to the existing housing stock in the Region of Durham (except Clarington) over the next fifteen years, at an average of 6,845 units per annum. Of the net additional dwelling units, approximately 36% are anticipated to be low density (single and semi-detached), 31% medium density (row houses, back-to-back townhouses, etc.), and the remaining 33% high density apartment units. The EDC housing forecast is net of demolitions and statutory exemptions.

The forecast of non-residential development is based on the following background information:

- Region of Durham (except Clarington) March 27, 2018 Development Charges Report for the mid-2019 to mid-2028 forecast of employment and non-residential floor space forecast by sector (Table A-14);
- Interpolation of the 2021 to 2041 forecast of employment - 2041 Employment Forecast of 430,000 employees less Clarington (i.e. post mid-2028 non-res GFA based on 117 square

metres industrial; 39 commercial and 63 institutional square metres per employee) with Seaton – Table A-15);

- A review of the 2015, 2016 and 2017 Development Activity Summary and Growth and Development Reviews of Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Market and Building Activities building permit data to determine what percentage of the industrial, commercial and institutional development would be statutorily-exempted from the payment of education development charges.

The projection of additional non-residential gross floor area (GFA) over the 15-year forecast period (61,320,251 million additional square feet of “net” gross floor area) is applied to the portion of the net education costs that the DDSB intends to recover from non-residential development.

FORECASTING STUDENT ACCOMMODATION NEEDS

Consultant-prepared 15-year school enrolment projections are used to determine the number of growth-related school sites required as a result of anticipated enrolment growth within the Board’s jurisdiction. This enrolment growth may include holding pupils (i.e. growth-related pupils held in temporary capacity awaiting the construction of new pupil places) accounted for within their resident community and additional pupils to be generated by new dwelling units over the next 15 years. The information respecting projected enrolment and growth-related site needs is compared to, and aligned with, the Board’s long-term capital priority needs.

All elementary enrolment projections are “headcount enrolment” as this is reflective of the Provincial 2010 initiative respecting full-day kindergarten. Secondary enrolments are reflective of “average daily enrolment.” In addition, for the purpose of education development charges, the enrolment projections are prepared from the perspective of accommodating pupils in their home school areas over the long term (i.e., holding situations outside of the review area are transferred back to their resident area, and students from new housing development are presumed to be accommodated within their resident area over the long term) where the board anticipates the construction of additional pupil places to serve new housing development.

The derivation of by-school and by-grade enrolment projections consists of two distinct methodological elements. The first follows a retention rate approach to determining how the existing pupils of the Board (i.e. pupils residing in existing housing within the Board’s jurisdiction, as well as any pupils who reside outside of the Board’s jurisdiction and currently enrolled in schools operated by the Board) would move through each grade and transition from the elementary to the secondary panel, including any shifts in apportionment moving from elementary to secondary school programs (i.e. picking up or losing students to a co-terminous school board or the independent school system). This element of the enrolment projection methodology is known as the “**Requirements of the Existing Community.**” The EDC Regulation does not specifically require a school board to prepare a projection of Existing Community enrolment. Some of these pupils attend schools where temporary holding spaces have been provided in anticipation of the construction of new pupil places in their resident area, once capital funding approval is provided by

the Province. The length of time between the issuance of a building permit to construct a new home and the construction/opening of new pupil places necessary to serve new housing development is exacerbated under the current capital funding model, when compared to the NPP funding model that was in place when the existing EDC legislation was enacted. Increased high-density and residential development derived from intensified land uses further lengthens the time between building permit issuance and housing occupancy. Finally, the length of time necessary to accumulate sufficient pupils to warrant the construction of additional school capacity is further exacerbated where the pupils per household is low (e.g. the number of pupils required to fill a French-language school takes longer to materialize than an English-language school), or there is a delay in capital approvals to construct new pupil places (due to limited capital funding dollars; capital or consolidation moratoriums delaying the fulfillment of board-approved accommodation strategies).

As stated, the EDC Regulation does not specifically require a school board to prepare Existing Community enrolment projections, nor does it require a school board to count any existing capacity (temporary or permanent capacity) against the accommodation needs of enrolment generated from new housing development (provided that the school board had an EDC by-law in place at the time and that by-law recognized a need to acquire additional land to serve these growth-related pupil place requirements), where these growth-related pupils are awaiting the construction of additional capacity within their resident area. In other words, the school board is entitled to assume that these pupils have no long-term accommodation solution as yet and that the EDC funds generated by the construction of their associated new housing development is to be used to pay for the acquisition and development of the school sites necessary to build the additional school capacity. However, the EDC Guidelines contemplate the preparation of Existing Community enrolment projections in order to better understand growth-related land needs in the context of longer-term student accommodation strategies of the board.

The second part of the enrolment projection exercise is to determine how many pupils would be generated by additional housing development over the 15-year forecast period, and what portion of these pupils would potentially choose to attend schools of the Board. This element of the enrolment forecasting exercise is known as the “**Requirements of New Development.**”

The EDC Guidelines require that each projection element be examined separately and subsequently combined to determine total projected enrolment. The methodological approach to each element is examined in depth in Chapter 5.

Finally, the EDC Guidelines require that school boards use School Facilities Inventory System (SFIS) On-the-Ground (OTG) capacities, rather than functional capacities (which have a higher facility utilization factor) as the basis for determining available and accessible pupil places for EDC purposes.

The analysis undertaken in this background study is designed to ensure that the recovery of net education land costs is consistent with the longer-term capital priorities of the board, and that EDC collections match EDC expenditure requirements over time.

The capacity of the elementary and secondary facilities in the Board's existing inventory is reflective of the On-the-Ground (OTG) capacities approved by the Ministry for EDC purposes, including any permanent capacity that is in the design/construction process and is expected to open within the 2019/2020 school year.

The jurisdiction-wide mid-2019 to mid-2034 projections of enrolment indicate that, for the DDSB, the number of elementary pupils will increase by 17,578 (50,248 to 67,826) and secondary pupils will increase by 7,532 (21,303 – 28,835) students on a jurisdiction-wide basis.

Detailed student enrolment projections for each school are found in Appendix A.

The 15-year housing forecast has been attributed to each elementary and secondary school based on the location of proposed residential development vis-à-vis the school attendance boundaries approved by the Board. The Requirements of New Development, or ROND, is therefore determined on a school-by-school basis. The individual schools impacted by new housing development are subsequently reviewed to determine their ability to accommodate additional student enrolment from new development. Where it is determined that there is a need to acquire additional land to accommodate enrolment growth; the number of additional pupil places required, along with the potential cost to acquire and service the lands; is the key determinant to establishing projected net education land costs.

The determination of net growth-related pupil places (NGRPP) and associated growth-related site needs reflect:

- projected 2019 to 2034 enrolment growth within each of the 11 elementary and 6 secondary review areas, taking into consideration housing development by school and the extent to which individual school enrolment will be affected by that development, as well as;
- attribution of site sizes for new school sites based on the standards established by the Board;
- Site costs and site preparation/development costs reflect a combination of the Board's site acquisition experiences and appraisal research recently undertaken by Robson Associates Inc. on the Board's behalf.

REQUIREMENT TO ADOPT AN INTERIM EDC BY-LAW

On October 12, 2018 the Province of Ontario enacted O. Reg. 438/18 prohibiting school boards from enacting successor EDC by-laws that would impose any EDC rates higher than the current in-force by-law rates (referred to as Interim By-law or capped rates in this report), until such time as the Province has had an opportunity to review this legislation. In the interim, this Background Study report and recommended EDC rates reflect the charges necessary to fund the net education land costs over the next 15 years, regardless of the legislated rate 'cap'.

Other changes made with the enactment of O. Reg. 438/18 include:

- Several policy decisions that were the purview of Trustees as part of the EDC by-law adoption process have been restricted in the legislation – that is:
 - No ability to make changes in the residential/non-residential shares
 - No ability to consider the adoption of differentiated residential rates

where the policy decisions would result in an increase the EDC rates beyond the August 31, 2018 charges;

- No ability to consider the adoption of area specific charges
- EDC boards no longer have to adopt resolutions respecting any operating surplus or alternative accommodation arrangements that could be used to reduce the charge
- EDC boards aren't required to provide an explanation in the EDC Submission if they remove any available and surplus capacity from the calculation (e.g. spaces being used as temporary holding)

In the interim EDC boards with by-laws expiring prior to Fall of 2019 are proceeding to prepare EDC Background studies in order to determine the difference between the 'Interim By-law capped' rates and the 'calculated rates' necessary to recover 100% of the growth-related net education land costs. EDC boards are following the same process respecting stakeholder consultation and conducting public meetings, as well as seeking Ministry approval of the 15-year enrolment projections and number of school sites underlying the 'calculated rates'. Generally, EDC boards will seek to adopt 5-year by-laws with a view to amending the by-laws to increase the charges once the Provincial review is complete. Boards may need to keep track of the EDC funding shortfall during the period that 'capped' rates are in place. There is no directive at this time as to how the funding shortfall will be met: increased EDC rates, or provincial funding. Finally, any delay in funding approvals to construct new pupil places necessitated by enrolment pressures increases the level of temporary holding required and potentially the shortfall in EDC funding if this growth-related need is not built into future EDC rates.

RESULTING PROPOSED EDC RATES

As a result of undertaking all of the necessary research and completing the EDC submission, the proposed education development charge for the Durham DSB, where 100% of the costs are recovered from residential development, is as follows:

\$11,876 per residential dwelling unit

\$0.00 per square foot of non-residential gross floor area

This is in comparison to the \$1,949 per residential dwelling unit and \$0.00 per square foot on non-residential gross floor area adopted as part of the 2014 EDC by-law adoption process.

While the calculated EDC by-law rates are based on 100% residential recovery, and the Board may choose to retain this approach or may elect to allocate a different percentage of the charge to non-residential development (a minimum of 0% up to a maximum of 40%), but only after the Ministry of Education has completed a review of this legislation.

The EDC forms for the Board were submitted to the Ministry of Education for approval, on February 6, 2019. Ministerial approval of the submission is required prior to by-law adoption.

In the event that the School Board chooses to enact a by-law levying education development charges on non-residential development (i.e. once the legislative cap is lifted), then the by-law will take substantially the form set out in Appendix B. The range of possible charges depends on the Board's choice of the percentage of the growth-related net education land cost that is to be funded by charges on residential development and the percentage, if any, that is to be funded by charges on non-residential development. The percentage that is to be funded by charges on non-residential development shall not exceed 40 percent, according to section 7, paragraph 8 of Regulation 20/98. The range of possibilities for the Board is set out below:

DURHAM DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD		
Proposed EDC Rates		
Non-Residential	Residential	Non-Residential
Share	Rate	Rate
0%	\$11,876	\$0.00
5%	\$11,282	\$0.99
10%	\$10,688	\$1.99
15%	\$10,095	\$2.98
20%	\$9,501	\$3.98
25%	\$8,907	\$4.97
40%	\$7,126	\$7.95

Subject: RE: Durham Catholic District School Board Notice of Intention to Adopt a Successor EDC By-law on April 15, 2019
Attachments: DCDSB EDC Background Study report Feb 6 2019.pdf

Good Afternoon:

The Durham **Catholic** District School Board (DCDSB) is proposing to adopt a successor Education Development Charges by-law on April 15, 2019.

Please find enclosed a copy of the DCDSB EDC Background Study report which is being made available to the public, consistent with sections 257.61 and 257.60 of the *Education Act*.

By virtue of this e-mail, the DCDSB is forwarding an electronic copy of the attached report to each co-terminous Board, the Ministry of Education (already sent), the Region of Durham and Durham area municipalities within the Board's jurisdiction, in fulfillment of the legislative requirement to make this information available to the public.

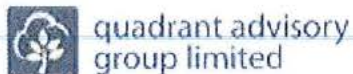
The DCDSB will post the attached report to the Board's website on or before March 8th.

Please note there is a copy of the Notice of Public Meetings in Chapter 1 of the attached report.

Should you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact Lewis Morgulis, Manager of Planning, Admissions and Partnerships, at lewis.morgulis@dcdsb.ca, or (905) 576 6150 ext 22207, or myself.

Thank you,

Cynthia Clarke



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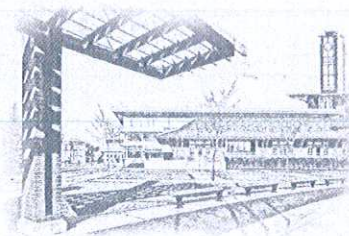
Durham Catholic District School Board

Education Development Charges Background Study and Review of Education Development Charges Policies

Date: March 8, 2019



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FOREWORD

The following document fulfills section 257.61 of the Education Act which states “before passing an education development charge by-law, the board shall complete an Education Development Charges Background Study”. The following document contains the Education Development Charge (EDC) Background Study report for the Durham Catholic District School Board (DCDSB).

The following document also contains the background report pertaining to a “Review of the Education Development Charges Policies” of the DCDSB, consistent with the legislative requirements to conduct a review of the existing EDC policies of the Board prior to consideration of adoption of a successor EDC by-law.

Finally, this report includes a copy of the proposed EDC by-law which designates the categories of residential and non-residential development, as well as the uses of land, buildings and structures on which EDCs shall be imposed, in specifying the areas in which the established charges are to be imposed.

On October 12, 2018 the Province of Ontario passed O. Reg. 438/18 prohibiting school boards from enacting successor EDC by-laws that would impose any EDC rates higher than the current in-force by-law rates (which will be referred to as Interim By-law or ‘capped’ rates in this report), until such time as the Province has had an opportunity to review the EDC legislation. In the interim, this Background Study report and recommended EDC rates reflect the charges necessary to fund the net education land costs over the next 15 years. Any shortfalls in funding arising from the adoption of Interim By-law rates, or ‘capped’ rates, will have to be made up either from higher EDC rates in future or from provincial grants.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The consultants wish to acknowledge, with appreciation, the efforts of the school board staff in providing invaluable assistance throughout the study process.

Further, the consultants wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Brad Teichman, Overland LLP, legal counsel for the co-terminous Durham Boards on education development charge matters; the expertise provided by Robson Associates Inc. on matters dealing with site valuation; as well as Tim Uyl, Vice President of Paradigm Shift Technology Group Inc. (PSTGI) for his company’s assistance in the development of the student enrolment projections and review area mapping.

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Durham Catholic District School Board– 2019 Education Development Charge Background Study

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to provide background information with respect to the calculation of the Durham Catholic District School Board's (DCDSB) Education Development Charges (EDCs) to be implemented in a new EDC by-law (subject to the Interim By-law provisions established by O. Reg. 438/18). The Board will seek input from the public, hold concurrent joint public meetings with the DCDSB on Tuesday March 26, 2019 and give consideration to the public submissions prior to passage of education development charges proposed for Monday April 15, 2019.

On April 22, 2014 the DCDSB adopted Education Development Charges By-law 2014 implementation of the following rates as of May 2, 2014:

\$ 786 per residential dwelling unit

and based on 100% recovery of net education land costs from new residential development.

The existing by-law is scheduled to expire on May 1, 2019. Further, section 257.56 of the *Education Act* stipulates that an EDC by-law does not come into force before the 5th day after the date of by-law passage by the Board. Therefore, in order to ensure the continuation of education development charges as a source of funding growth-related student accommodation needs, the DCDSB must adopt a successor by-law or by-laws no later than April 26, 2019.

The primary purpose of any Board in implementing education development charges is to provide a source of funding for growth-related education land costs which are not funded by capital grant allocations under the Province's capital funding model.

EDCs may be set at any level, provided that:

- The procedures set out in the Regulation and required by the Ministry are followed and only growth-related net education land costs are recovered; and,
- No more than 40% of the applicable cost is financed via non-residential development (including non-exempt commercial, industrial and institutional development).

The EDC calculation is based on new pupils generated by new dwelling units within the Region of Durham (except Clarington) for which:

- building permits will be issued over the fifteen-year forecast period mid-2019 to mid-2034;
- students generated by new housing development who are accommodated in temporary capacity awaiting funding approval, construction & opening of new school spaces (it is noted that EDC revenue derived from the construction and subsequent occupation of

- this new housing development is sitting in the EDC account in anticipation of the acquisition and development of additional growth-related lands¹);
- additional land or site development costs are required to meet these growth-related student accommodation needs; and
- education development charges may be imposed on the new dwelling units (i.e. those that are not statutorily exempted from the payment of EDCs).

KEY EDC STUDY COMPONENTS

In determining what level of education development charges are necessary to fund future growth-related school site needs, the following key questions must be explored and answered:

- How many new housing units are expected to be constructed over the 15 years following by-law adoption and how many additional DCDSB students will be generated by these new housing units;
- How many pupil places owned and operated by the DCDSB are surplus to existing community enrolment needs, and therefore available to accommodate the new housing development within reasonable proximity to the new development (i.e. students' resident areas), over the long term;
- What portion of the Board's OTG capacity is being used to temporarily accommodate students generated by new housing development and for which a permanent accommodation has not yet been constructed (i.e. transitional site requirements);
- How much will it cost to acquire and service the land necessary to construct the additional pupil places necessitated by new housing development, and;
- How does the land acquisition strategy outlined in this report align with the Board's long-term capital plans and future Capital priority funding requests?

ELIGIBILITY TO ADOPT A SUCCESSOR EDC BY-LAW

In order to be eligible to adopt a successor EDC by-law the DCDSB must demonstrate that it will either have a deficit in the EDC account as of May 1, 2019, or average enrolment over the next by-law period will exceed school capacity on either the elementary or secondary panel. The DCDSB is expected to have both elementary and secondary enrolment in excess of capacity. As such, the DCDSB qualifies to adopt a successor EDC by-law.

¹ The EDC Guidelines (section 2.3.8 (1)) state that the determination of growth-related net education land costs 'may include school sites considered under a previous by-law but not yet acquired'.

FORECASTING DEVELOPMENT

A forecast of new dwelling units and the projected number of DCDSB students to be generated by new housing development in the area in which EDCs are to be imposed, over the 15-year forecast period, were derived from a consideration of:

- A review of the most recent forecasts of occupied dwellings underlying each area municipal development charges by-law as of July, 2018, and the Region of Durham (except Clarington) March 27, 2018 DC study forecast (Appendix A) for the mid-2019 to mid-2028 forecast period;
- Durham Regional Official Plan 2041 and Growth Plan for the GGH June 2013 prepared by Hemson Consulting Ltd. - Population and Employment Forecasts to 2041 as the basis for the mid-2028 to mid-2034 forecast period;
- Review of a draft 15-year EDC housing forecast during a May 17, 2018 meeting with area municipal and Regional representatives and background materials respecting development applications provided by attendees, along with consideration of additional comments provided by the City of Oshawa;
- A review of the change in occupied dwellings by Census Tract, and;
- Development phasing data provided by the Durham Catholic DSB;
- Historical housing completion data by area municipality.

A spatial matching of the DCDSB elementary and secondary school attendance boundaries against development applications specifying dwelling unit type and location was undertaken in order to determine how many pupils would be generated by additional housing development. Board-specific pupil yields were applied to the forecast of new residential units within each school catchment area to determine how new residential development would impact future enrolment of individual DCDSB schools.

The EDC 15-year housing forecast suggests that an additional 102,676 net new occupied dwelling units will be added to the existing housing stock in the Region of Durham (except Clarington) over the next fifteen years, at an average of 6,845 units per annum. Of the net additional dwelling units, approximately 36% are anticipated to be low density (single and semi-detached), 31% medium density (row houses, back-to-back townhouses, etc.), and the remaining 33% high density apartment units. The EDC housing forecast is net of demolitions and statutory exemptions.

The forecast of non-residential development is based on the following background information:

- Region of Durham (except Clarington) March 27, 2018 Development Charges Report for the mid-2019 to mid-2028 forecast of employment and non-residential floor space forecast by sector (Table A-14);
- Interpolation of the 2021 to 2041 forecast of employment - 2041 Employment Forecast of 430,000 employees less Clarington (i.e. post mid-2028 non-res GFA based on 117 square

metres industrial; 39 commercial and 63 institutional square metres per employee) with Seaton – Table A-15);

- A review of the 2015, 2016 and 2017 Development Activity Summary and Growth and Development Reviews of Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Market and Building Activities building permit data to determine what percentage of the industrial, commercial and institutional development would be statutorily-exempted from the payment of education development charges.

The projection of additional non-residential gross floor area (GFA) over the 15-year forecast period (61,320,251 million additional square feet of “net” gross floor area) is applied to the portion of the net education costs that the DCDSB intends to recover from non-residential development.

FORECASTING STUDENT ACCOMMODATION NEEDS

Consultant-prepared 15-year school enrolment projections are used to determine the number of growth-related school sites required as a result of anticipated enrolment growth within the Board’s jurisdiction. This enrolment growth may include holding pupils (i.e. growth-related pupils held in temporary capacity awaiting the construction of new pupil places) accounted for within their resident community and additional pupils to be generated by new dwelling units over the next 15 years. The information respecting projected enrolment and growth-related site needs is compared to, and aligned with, the Board’s long-term capital priority needs.

All elementary enrolment projections are “headcount enrolment” as this is reflective of the Provincial 2010 initiative respecting full-day kindergarten. Secondary enrolments are reflective of “average daily enrolment.” In addition, for the purpose of education development charges, the enrolment projections are prepared from the perspective of accommodating pupils in their home school areas over the long term (i.e., holding situations outside of the review area are transferred back to their resident area, and students from new housing development are presumed to be accommodated within their resident area over the long term) where the board anticipates the construction of additional pupil places to serve new housing development.

The derivation of by-school and by-grade enrolment projections consists of two distinct methodological elements. The first follows a retention rate approach to determining how the existing pupils of the Board (i.e. pupils residing in existing housing within the Board’s jurisdiction, as well as any pupils who reside outside of the Board’s jurisdiction and currently enrolled in schools operated by the Board) would move through each grade and transition from the elementary to the secondary panel, including any shifts in apportionment moving from elementary to secondary school programs (i.e. picking up or losing students to a co-terminous school board or the independent school system). This element of the enrolment projection methodology is known as the “**Requirements of the Existing Community.**” The EDC Regulation does not specifically require a school board to prepare a projection of Existing Community enrolment. Some of these pupils attend schools where temporary holding spaces have been provided in anticipation of the construction of new pupil places in their resident area, once capital funding approval is provided by

the Province. The length of time between the issuance of a building permit to construct a new home and the construction/opening of new pupil places necessary to serve new housing development is exacerbated under the current capital funding model, when compared to the NPP funding model that was in place when the existing EDC legislation was enacted. Increased high-density and residential development derived from intensified land uses further lengthens the time between building permit issuance and housing occupancy. The length of time necessary to accumulate sufficient pupils to warrant the construction of additional school capacity is further exacerbated where the pupils per household is low (e.g. the number of pupils required to fill a French-language school takes longer to materialize than an English-language school), or there is a delay in capital approvals to construct new pupil places (due to limited capital funding dollars; capital or consolidation moratoriums delaying the fulfillment of board-approved accommodation strategies).

As stated, the EDC Regulation does not specifically require a school board to prepare Existing Community enrolment projections, nor does it require a school board to count any existing capacity (temporary or permanent capacity) against the accommodation needs of enrolment generated from new housing development (provided that the school board had an EDC by-law in place at the time and that by-law recognized a need to acquire additional land to serve these growth-related pupil place requirements), where these growth-related pupils are awaiting the construction of additional capacity within their resident area. In other words, the school board is entitled to assume that these pupils have no long-term accommodation solution as yet and that the EDC funds generated by the construction of their associated new housing development is to be used to pay for the acquisition and development of the school sites necessary to build the additional school capacity. The EDC Guidelines contemplate the preparation of Existing Community enrolment projections in order to better understand growth-related land needs in the context of longer-term accommodation strategies of the board.

The second part of the enrolment projection exercise is to determine how many pupils would be generated by additional housing development over the 15-year forecast period, and what portion of these pupils would potentially choose to attend schools of the Board. This element of the enrolment forecasting exercise is known as the “**Requirements of New Development.**”

The EDC Guidelines require that each projection element be examined separately and subsequently combined to determine total projected enrolment. The methodological approach to each element is examined in depth in Chapter 5.

Finally, the EDC Guidelines require that school boards use School Facilities Inventory System (SFIS) On-the-Ground (OTG) capacities, rather than functional capacities (which have a higher facility utilization factor) as the basis for determining available and accessible pupil places for EDC purposes.

The analysis undertaken in this background study is designed to ensure that the recovery of net education land costs is consistent with the longer-term capital priorities of the board.

The capacity of the elementary and secondary facilities in the Board’s existing inventory is reflective of the On-the-Ground (OTG) capacities approved by the Ministry for EDC purposes, including any

permanent capacity that is in the design/construction process and is expected to open within the 2019/2020 school year.

The jurisdiction-wide mid-2019 to mid-2034 projections of enrolment indicate that, for the DCDSB, the number of elementary pupils will increase by 5,662 (14,843 to 20,505) and secondary pupils will increase by 2,528 (6,352 – 8,880) students on a jurisdiction-wide basis.

Detailed student enrolment projections for each school are found in Appendix A.

The 15-year housing forecast has been attributed to each elementary and secondary school based on the location of proposed residential development vis-à-vis the school attendance boundaries approved by the Board. The Requirements of New Development, or ROND, is therefore determined on a school-by-school basis. The individual schools impacted by new housing development are subsequently reviewed to determine their ability to accommodate additional student enrolment from new development. Where it is determined that there is a need to acquire additional land to accommodate enrolment growth; the number of additional pupil places required, along with the potential cost to acquire and service the lands; is the key determinant to establishing projected net education land costs.

The determination of net growth-related pupil places (NGRPP) and associated growth-related site needs reflect:

- projected 2019 to 2034 enrolment growth within each of the 9 elementary and 3 secondary review areas, taking into consideration housing development by school and the extent to which individual school enrolment will be affected by that development, as well as;
- attribution of site sizes for new school sites based on the standards established by the Board;
- Site costs and site preparation/development costs reflect a combination of the Board's site acquisition experiences and appraisal research recently undertaken by Robson Associates Inc. on the Board's behalf.

REQUIREMENT TO ADOPT AN INTERIM EDC BY-LAW

On October 12, 2018 the Province of Ontario enacted O. Reg. 438/18 prohibiting school boards from enacting successor EDC by-laws that would impose any EDC rates higher than the current in-force by-law rates (referred to as Interim By-law or capped rates in this report), until such time as the Province has had an opportunity to review this legislation. In the interim, this Background Study report and recommended EDC rates reflect the charges necessary to fund the net education land costs over the next 15 years, regardless of the legislated rate 'cap'.

Other changes made with the enactment of O. Reg. 438/18 include:

- Several policy decisions that were the purview of Trustees as part of the EDC by-law adoption process have been restricted in the legislation – that is:
 - No ability to make changes in the residential/non-residential shares
 - No ability to consider the adoption of differentiated residential rates

where the policy decisions would result in an increase the EDC rates beyond the August 31, 2018 charges;

- No ability to consider the adoption of area specific charges
- EDC boards no longer have to adopt resolutions respecting any operating surplus or alternative accommodation arrangements that could be used to reduce the charge
- EDC boards aren't required to provide an explanation in the EDC Submission if they remove any available and surplus capacity from the calculation (e.g. spaces being used as temporary holding)

In the interim EDC boards with by-laws expiring prior to Fall of 2019 are proceeding to prepare EDC Background studies in order to determine the difference between the 'Interim By-law capped' rates and the 'calculated rates' necessary to recover 100% of the growth-related net education land costs. EDC boards are following the same process respecting stakeholder consultation and conducting public meetings, as well as seeking Ministry approval of the 15-year enrolment projections and number of school sites underlying the 'calculated rates'. Generally, EDC boards will seek to adopt 5-year by-laws with a view to amending the by-laws to increase the charges once the Provincial review is complete. Boards may need to keep track of the EDC funding shortfall during the period that 'capped' rates are in place. There is no directive at this time as to how the funding shortfall will be met: increased EDC rates, or provincial funding. Finally, any delay in funding approvals to construct new pupil places necessitated by enrolment pressures increases the level of temporary holding required and potentially the shortfall in EDC funding if this growth-related need is not built into future EDC rates.

RESULTING PROPOSED EDC RATES

As a result of undertaking all of the necessary research and completing the EDC submission, the proposed education development charge for the Durham Catholic DSB, where 100% of the costs are recovered from residential development, is as follows:

\$ 4,004 per residential dwelling unit

\$ 0.00 per square foot of non-residential gross floor area

This is in comparison to the \$ 786 per residential dwelling unit and \$0.00 per square foot on non-residential gross floor area adopted as part of the 2014 EDC by-law adoption process.

While the calculated EDC by-law rates are based on 100% residential recovery, and the Board may choose to retain this approach or may elect to allocate a different percentage of the charge (a minimum of 0% up to a maximum of 40%) to non-residential development, but only after the Ministry of Education has completed a review of this legislation.

The EDC forms for the Board were submitted to the Ministry of Education for approval, on February 6, 2019. Ministerial approval of the submission is required prior to by-law adoption.

In the event that the School Board chooses to enact a by-law levying education development charges on non-residential development, then the by-law will take substantially the form set out in Appendix B. The range of possible charges depends on the Board's choice of the percentage of the growth-related net education land cost that is to be funded by charges on residential development and the percentage, if any, that is to be funded by charges on non-residential development. The percentage that is to be funded by charges on non-residential development shall not exceed 40 percent, according to section 7, paragraph 8 of Regulation 20/98. The range of possibilities for the Board is set out below:

DURHAM CATHOLIC DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD		
Proposed EDC Rates		
Non-Residential Share	Residential Rate	Non-Residential Rate
0%	\$4,004	\$0.00
5%	\$3,804	\$0.34
10%	\$3,604	\$0.67
15%	\$3,403	\$1.01
20%	\$3,203	\$1.34
25%	\$3,003	\$1.68
40%	\$2,402	\$2.68

From:
Sent: M
To:
Subject: FW: AMO's New Councillor Training Opportunities

From: AMO Communications <Communicate@amo.on.ca>
Sent: February-26-19 11:49 AM
To: Clerks <Clerks@durham.ca>
Subject: AMO's New Councillor Training Opportunities

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February 26, 2019

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- ***COMMUNICATIONS 101 FOR ELECTED OFFICIALS***

Sign up for the May 2019 Session at the OSUM Conference in Pembroke or at the AMO Conference in Ottawa in August.

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From:
Sent:
To:
Subject: FW: Government Announces New Health Care Plan

From: AMO Communications <Communicate@amo.on.ca>
Sent: February-26-19 11:57 AM
To: Clerks <Clerks@durham.ca>
Subject: Government Announces New Health Care Plan

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POLICY UPDATE

February 26, 2019

Government Announces New Health Care Plan

Today, Christine Elliott, Deputy Premier and Minister of Health and Long-Term Care, announced the Government of Ontario's plan for developing an integrated patient care system. The plan is to focus on the needs of Ontario's patients and families and is intended to improve access to services and the patient experience by:

- seeing local health care providers organize themselves into coordinated teams (i.e. Ontario health teams) to provide services to patients; anticipates there could be 30 to 40 local health teams across the province at maturity
- providing patients, families, and caregivers with a structure that supports them in navigating entering, during and exiting the patient health care system, 24/7
- providing a central point of accountability and oversight for the health care system through Ontario Health, a single agency that focuses on achieving the integration and providing very specialized provincial health care where beyond capacity of local care delivery
- moving forward on access to secure digital tools, including online health records and virtual care options for patients – a 21st-century approach to health care.

The details received about the plan indicated that is about improving patient-centred care through connected health care services. This plan is not about restructuring public health or making changes to municipal paramedic services management. Clearly, long-term care home capacity is part of the solution to more hospital beds. Today's announcement also re-emphasized the government's

commitment to invest in building 30,000 long-term care beds over ten years and to establish a comprehensive and connected system for mental health and addictions treatment.

AMO's President, Jamie McGarvey, and the Chair of AMO's Health Task Force, Graydon Smith, had a productive meeting with Minister Elliott prior to the announcement. With a new community lens being brought to patient health care planning and delivery and with residents increasingly looking to their councils to represent their community health interests to the provincial government, more MOHLTC-AMO interaction makes sense. AMO welcomes the Minister's commitment to us for increased ongoing dialogue about the government's plan for implementation and transition.

AMO will continue to analyze the municipal impacts. Conversations with the government will be grounded in the recommendations of AMO's recently released health policy discussion [paper](#).

For more information, see the Ontario [news release](#) and more details about the plan on the Ministry [website](#).

AMO Contact: Monika Turner, Director of Policy, mturner@amo.on.ca, 416.971.9856 ext. 318.

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From:
To:
Subject: FW: Letter from the Honourable Sylvia Jones, Minister of Community Safety and Correctional Services/Lettre de l'honorable Sylvia Jones, Ministre de la Sécurité communautaire et des Services correctionnels
Date: February-28-19 9:12:21 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[Annexe A - Planification de la sécurité - Foire aux questions - Français....pdf](#)
[Annexe B - Un engagement commun pour l'Ontario \(livret 3, version 2\) FR.PDF](#)
[Appendix A - CSWB Planning - Frequently Asked Questions - English.pdf](#)
[Appendix B - A Shared Commitment in Ontario \(Booklet 3, Version 2\) ENG.PDF](#)
[FW Letter from the Honourable Sylvia Jones.pdf](#)

From: MCSCS Feedback <MCSCS.Feedback@ontario.ca>

Sent: Monday, February 25, 2019 1:14 PM

To: MCSCS Feedback <MCSCS.Feedback@ontario.ca>

Subject: Letter from the Honourable Sylvia Jones, Minister of Community Safety and Correctional Services/Lettre de l'honorable Sylvia Jones, Ministre de la Sécurité communautaire et des Services correctionnels

Ministry of Community Safety
and Correctional Services

Office of the Minister

25 Grosvenor Street
18th Floor
Toronto ON M7A 1Y6

Tel: 416 325-0408
MCSCS.Feedback@Ontario.ca

Ministère de la Sécurité communautaire
et des Services correctionnels

Bureau du ministre

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Tél. : 416 325-0408
MCSCS.Feedback@Ontario.ca



MC-2019-252
By e-mail

Dear Head of Council:

I am pleased to share with you the attached resources that have been developed to support municipalities as they begin undertaking the community safety and well-being planning process. I encourage you to share these resources with your members and their partners, as they begin to develop and implement their local community safety and well-being plans.

As you know, on January 1, 2019, new legislative amendments to the *Police Services Act, 1990* came into force which mandate every municipality to prepare and adopt a community safety and well-being plan. As part of these legislative changes, municipalities are required to work in partnership with police services and other various sectors, including health/mental health, education, community/social services and children/youth services as they undertake the planning process. Municipalities have two years from the in-force date to prepare and adopt their first community safety and well-being plan (i.e. by January 1, 2021). Municipalities also have the flexibility to develop joint plans with neighbouring municipalities and/or First Nations communities, which may be of value to create the most effective community safety and well-being plan that meets the unique needs of the area.

These amendments support Ontario's modernized approach to community safety and well-being which involves taking an integrated approach to service delivery by working collaboratively across sectors to proactively address crime and complex social issues on a sustainable basis. Through this approach, municipalities will have a leadership role in

identifying local priority risks in the community and implementing evidence-based programs and strategies to address these risks before they escalate to a situation of crisis.

It is important to note that the provisions related to mandating community safety and well-being planning will continue in the Comprehensive Ontario Police Services Act, 2019, which was introduced on February 19, 2019. If passed, this bill would repeal and replace the Police Services Act, 2018 and the Ontario Special Investigations Unit Act, 2018. The bill would also repeal the Policing Oversight Act, 2018 and the Ontario Policing Discipline Tribunal Act, 2018. A new provision is also included under the bill which, once in force, will require the participation of the local police service in the development of the plan.

My ministry is committed to supporting municipalities, and their partners, in meeting these new legislative requirements. As a first step, the ministry is offering community safety and well-being planning webinars over the next few months to assist municipalities as they begin the process. The webinars will provide an overview of the new community safety and well-being planning requirements, as well as guidance on how to develop and implement effective plans. The webinars will be offered on the following dates/times, and there will be both English and French-only sessions available:

March 7, 2019

1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

April 25, 2019

10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

May 9, 2019

1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

March 19, 2019 (French only)

1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

April 11, 2019

1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

May 15, 2019 (French only)

1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

March 21, 2019

10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

May 23, 2019

10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Please note, the content of the webinars will be the same for each session. To register for a webinar, please send your request to SafetyPlanning@ontario.ca with the date/time that you would like to register for.

In addition, the ministry has also developed a Frequently Asked Questions document to provide more information and clarification related to community safety and well-being planning (see Appendix A).

Municipalities are encouraged to continue to use the *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet to support in the planning process (see Appendix B). This booklet has recently been updated to include reference to the new legislative requirements, an additional critical success factor that highlights the importance of cultural responsiveness in the planning process, and a new resource to assist municipalities with engaging local Indigenous partners. The updated version is also available on the ministry's [website](#).

We greatly appreciate your continued support as we move forward on this modernized approach to community safety and well-being together. If communities have any questions, please feel free to direct them to my ministry staff, Tiana Biordi, Community Safety Analyst, at Tiana.Biordi@ontario.ca or Jwan Aziz, Community Safety Analyst, at Jwan.Aziz@ontario.ca.

Sincerely,

Sylvia Jones
Minister

Enclosures (2)

Confidentiality Warning: This e-mail contains information intended only for the use of the individual named above. If you have received this e-mail in error, we would appreciate it if you could advise us through the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services' website at http://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/english/contact_us/contact_us.asp and destroy all copies of this message. Thank you.

If you have any accommodation needs or require communication supports or alternate formats, please let us know.

MC-2019-252
Par email

Cher Président du Conseil:

Je suis heureuse de vous transmettre les ressources ci-jointes, qui visent à soutenir les municipalités qui entament le processus de planification de la sécurité et du bien-être communautaires. Je vous invite à les faire parvenir à vos membres et à leurs partenaires lorsqu'ils commenceront à élaborer et à mettre en œuvre leur plan de sécurité et de bien-être communautaires.

Comme vous le savez, les modifications apportées à la *Loi sur les services policiers* (1990) sont entrées en vigueur le 1^{er} janvier 2019, et toutes les municipalités doivent donc maintenant préparer et adopter un plan de sécurité et de bien-être communautaires. Elles sont aussi tenues de collaborer avec des services de police et divers secteurs (santé mentale et physique, éducation, services communautaires et sociaux, services aux enfants et aux jeunes) dans le cadre de la planification. Elles disposent de deux ans, à partir de la date d'entrée en vigueur des modifications, pour préparer et adopter leur premier plan (soit jusqu'au 1^{er} janvier 2021). Par ailleurs, elles peuvent s'associer à des municipalités et à des collectivités des Premières Nations avoisinantes pour produire un plan conjoint, ce qui pourra éventuellement les aider à élaborer un plan qui est le plus efficace possible et répond aux besoins uniques de leur région.

Ces modifications appuient la nouvelle philosophie de l'Ontario quant à la sécurité et au bien-être communautaires, qui passe par l'adoption d'une approche intégrée de prestation de services fondée sur une collaboration entre divers secteurs visant à gérer de façon proactive et durable la criminalité et les problèmes sociaux complexes. Dans le cadre de cette approche, les municipalités dirigeront la détermination des risques prioritaires à l'échelle locale et la mise en œuvre des programmes et stratégies fondés sur des données probantes pour s'attaquer à ces risques avant qu'ils dégénèrent et causent une crise.

Il importe de préciser que les dispositions encadrant la planification de la sécurité et du bien-

être communautaires continueront d'exister dans la *Loi de 2019 sur la refonte complète des services de police de l'Ontario*, déposée le 19 février 2019. Si elle est adoptée, cette loi remplacera la *Loi de 2018 sur les services de police* et la *Loi de 2018 sur l'Unité des enquêtes spéciales de l'Ontario*, et abrogera la *Loi de 2018 sur la surveillance des services policiers* et la *Loi de 2018 sur le Tribunal disciplinaire de l'Ontario en matière de services policiers*. De plus, le projet de loi contient une nouvelle disposition qui, une fois en vigueur, exigera que les services de police locaux participent à l'élaboration des plans.

Mon ministère est résolu à aider les municipalités, ainsi que leurs partenaires, à se conformer aux nouvelles exigences législatives. Pour commencer, le ministère propose des webinaires sur la planification de la sécurité et du bien-être des collectivités au cours des prochains mois afin d'aider les municipalités au début du processus. Les webinaires donneront un aperçu des nouvelles exigences en matière de planification de la sécurité et du bien-être de la communauté, ainsi que des conseils sur la manière d'élaborer et de mettre en œuvre des plans efficaces. Les webinaires seront offerts aux dates et heures suivantes, et des sessions en anglais et en français uniquement seront disponibles:

7 mars 2019 (Anglais) 13h00 to 15h00	11 avril 2019 (Anglais) 13h00 to 15h00	9 mai 2019 (Anglais) 13h00 to 15h00
19 mars 2019 (Français) 13h00 to 15h00	25 avril 2019 (Anglais) 10h00 to 12h00	15 mai 2019 (Français) 13h00 to 15h00
21 mars 2019 (Anglais) 10h00 to 12h00		23 mai 2019 (Anglais) 10h00 to 12h00

Veillez noter que le contenu des webinaires sera le même pour chaque session. Pour vous inscrire à un webinaire, veuillez envoyer votre demande à SafetyPlanning@ontario.ca avec la date et l'heure auxquelles vous souhaitez vous inscrire.

Le ministère a aussi rédigé un document de questions et de réponses fournissant davantage de renseignements et de précisions au sujet de la planification (voir l'annexe A).

Les municipalités sont encouragées à continuer d'utiliser le livret intitulé *Cadre de la planification de la sécurité et du bien-être dans les collectivités: un engagement commun pour l'Ontario* dans le cadre de la planification (voir l'annexe B). Il a récemment été mis à jour, et comprend maintenant les nouvelles exigences législatives, un nouveau facteur clé du succès qui souligne l'importance de la sensibilité culturelle dans la planification, et une nouvelle ressource servant à aider les municipalités à mobiliser les partenaires autochtones locaux. La nouvelle version du livret se trouve aussi sur le [site Web](#) du ministère.

Je vous remercie pour votre appui continu tandis que nous adoptons ensemble cette approche modernisée de la sécurité et du bien-être. Les collectivités peuvent faire parvenir leurs questions aux analystes en matière de sécurité communautaire Tiana Biordi (Tiana.Biordi@ontario.ca) et Jwan Aziz (Jwan.Aziz@ontario.ca).

Veillez recevoir, Madame, Monsieur, mes salutations distinguées.

La ministre, Silvia Jones

Pièces jointes (2)

Avis de confidentialité: Ce courriel contient des renseignements destinés à être utilisés uniquement par la personne dont le nom apparaît plus haut. Si vous avez reçu ce courriel par erreur, nous vous serions reconnaissants de nous le faire savoir par le site Web du ministère de la Sécurité communautaire et des Services correctionnels à l'adresse http://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/french/contact_us/contact_us_fr.asp et de détruire toutes les copies de ce courriel. Merci.

Si vous avez des besoins en matière d'adaptation, ou si vous nécessitez des aides à la communication ou des médias substitués, veuillez nous le faire savoir.

**Frequently Asked Questions: New Legislative Requirements related to
Mandating Community Safety and Well-Being Planning**

1) What is community safety and well-being (CSWB) planning?

CSWB planning involves taking an integrated approach to service delivery by working across a wide range of sectors, agencies and organizations (including, but not limited to, local government, police services, health/mental health, education, social services, and community and custodial services for children and youth) to proactively develop and implement evidence-based strategies and programs to address local priorities (i.e., risk factors, vulnerable groups, protective factors) related to crime and complex social issues on a sustainable basis.

The goal of CSWB planning is to achieve the ideal state of a sustainable community where everyone is safe, has a sense of belonging, access to services and where individuals and families are able to meet their needs for education, health care, food, housing, income, and social and cultural expression.

2) Why is CSWB planning important for every community?

CSWB planning supports a collaborative approach to addressing local priorities through the implementation of programs/strategies in four planning areas, including social development, prevention, risk intervention and incident response. By engaging in the CSWB planning process, communities will be able to save lives and prevent crime, victimization and suicide.

Further, by taking a holistic approach to CSWB planning it helps to ensure those in need of help receive the right response, at the right time, and by the right service provider. It will also help to improve interactions between police and vulnerable Ontarians by enhancing frontline responses to those in crisis.

To learn more about the benefits of CSWB planning, please see Question #3.

3) What are the benefits of CSWB planning?

CSWB planning has a wide-range of positive impacts for local agencies/organizations and frontline service providers, as well as the broader community, including the general public. A few key benefits are highlighted below:

- Enhanced communication and collaboration among sectors, agencies and organizations;
- Transformation of service delivery, including realignment of resources and responsibilities to better respond to priorities and needs;
- Increased understanding of and focus on local risks and vulnerable groups;
- Ensuring the appropriate services are provided to those individuals with complex needs;
- Increased awareness, coordination of and access to services for community members and vulnerable groups;
- Healthier, more productive individuals that positively contribute to the community; and
- Reducing the financial burden of crime on society through cost-effective approaches with significant return on investments.

4) When will the new legislative requirements related to CSWB planning come into force and how long will municipalities have to develop a plan?

The new legislative requirements related to CSWB planning came into force on January 1, 2019, as an amendment to the *Police Services Act, 1990* (PSA), and municipalities have two years from this date to develop and adopt a plan (i.e., by January 1, 2021). The CSWB planning provisions are outlined in Part XI of the PSA.

This timeframe was based on learnings and feedback from the eight pilot communities that tested components of the *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet (see Question #33 for more information on the pilot communities).

In the circumstance of a joint plan, all municipalities involved must follow the same timeline to prepare and adopt their first CSWB plan (see Question #10 for more information on joint plans).

5) What are the main requirements for the CSWB planning process?

A CSWB plan must include the following core information:

- Local priority risk factors that have been identified based on community consultations and multiple sources of data, such as Statistics Canada and local sector-specific data;
- Evidence-based programs and strategies to address those priority risk factors; and
- Measurable outcomes with associated performance measures to ensure that the strategies are effective and outcomes are being achieved.

As part of the planning process, municipalities are required to establish an advisory committee inclusive of, but not limited to, representation from the local police service board, as well as the Local Health Integration Networks or health/mental health services, educational services, community/social services, community services to children/youth and custodial services to children/youth.

Further, municipalities are required to conduct consultations with the advisory committee, members of public, including youth, members of racialized groups and of First Nations, Métis and Inuit communities, as well as community organizations that represent these groups.

To learn more about CSWB planning, please refer to the *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet. The booklet contains practical guidance on how to develop a plan, including a sample CSWB plan.

6) Who is responsible for developing a CSWB plan?

As per the PSA, the responsibility to prepare and adopt a CSWB plan applies to:

- Single-tier municipalities;
- Lower-tier municipalities in the County of Oxford and in counties; and
- Regional municipalities, other than the County of Oxford.

First Nations communities are also being encouraged to undertake the CSWB planning process but are not required to do so by the legislation.

7) Are the lower-tier municipalities within a region also required to develop a local CSWB plan?

In the case of regional municipalities, the obligation to prepare and adopt a CSWB plan applies to the regional municipality, not the lower-tier municipalities within the region. Further, the lower-tier municipalities are not required to formally adopt the regional plan (i.e., by resolution from their municipal council).

However, there is nothing that would prohibit any of the lower-tier municipalities within a region from developing and adopting their own CSWB plan, if they choose, but it would be outside the legislative requirements outlined in the PSA.

8) Why is the Government of Ontario mandating CSWB planning to the municipality?

CSWB planning is being mandated to municipalities to ensure a proactive and integrated approach to address local crime and complex social issues on a sustainable basis. Municipalities will have a leadership role in identifying their local priority risks in the community and addressing these risks through evidence-based programs and strategies, focusing on social development, prevention and risk intervention.

It is important to remember that while the municipality is designated the lead of CSWB planning, developing and implementing a CSWB plan requires engagement from all sectors.

9) If a band council decides to prepare a CSWB plan, do they have to follow all the steps outlined in legislation (e.g., establish an advisory body, conduct engagement sessions, publish, etc.)?

First Nations communities may choose to follow the process outlined in legislation regarding CSWB planning but are not required to do so.

10) Can municipalities create joint plans?

Yes, municipalities can create a joint plan with other municipalities and/or First Nation band councils. The same planning process must be followed when municipalities are developing a joint plan.

11) What is the benefit of creating a joint plan (i.e., more than one municipal council and/or band council) versus one plan per municipality?

It may be of value to collaborate with other municipalities and/or First Nations communities to create the most effective CSWB plan that meets the needs of the area. For example, if many frontline service providers deliver services across neighbouring municipalities or if limited resources are available within a municipality to complete the planning process, then municipalities may want to consider partnering to create a joint plan that will address the unique needs of their area. Additionally, it may be beneficial for smaller municipalities to work together with other municipal councils to more effectively monitor, evaluate and report on the impact of the plan.

12) When creating a joint plan, do all municipalities involved need to formally adopt the plan (i.e., resolution by council)?

Yes, as prescribed in legislation, every municipal council shall prepare, and by resolution, adopt a CSWB plan. The same process must be followed for a joint CSWB plan (i.e., every municipality involved must pass a resolution to adopt the joint plan).

13) What are the responsibilities of an advisory committee?

The main role of the advisory committee is to bring various sectors' perspectives together to provide strategic advice and direction to the municipality on the development and implementation of their CSWB plan.

Multi-sectoral collaboration is a key factor to successful CSWB planning, as it ensures an integrated approach to identifying and addressing local priorities. An ideal committee member should have enough knowledge about their respective sector to identify where potential gaps or duplication in services exist and where linkages could occur with other sectors. The committee member(s) should have knowledge and understanding of the other agencies and organizations within their sector, and be able to leverage their expertise if required.

14) Who is required to participate on the advisory committee?

As prescribed in legislation, an advisory committee, at a minimum, must include the following members:

- A person who represents
 - the local health integration network, or
 - an entity that provides physical or mental health services
- A person who represents an entity that provides educational services;
- A person who represents an entity that provides community or social services in the municipality, if there is such an entity;
- A person who represents an entity that provides community or social services to children or youth in the municipality, if there is such an entity;
- A person who represents an entity that provides custodial services to children or youth in the municipality, if there is such an entity;
- An employee of the municipality or a member of municipal council
- A representative of a police service board or, if there is no police service board, a detachment commander of the Ontario Provincial Police (or delegate)

As this is the minimum requirement, municipalities have the discretion to include additional representatives from key agencies/organizations on the advisory committee if needed.

Consideration must also be given to the diversity of the population in the municipality to ensure the advisory committee is reflective of the community.

As a first step to establishing the advisory committee, a municipality may want to explore leveraging existing committees or groups with similar multi-sectoral representation and mandates to develop the advisory committee or assist in the selection process.

15) Why isn't a representative of the police service required to participate on the advisory committee?

The requirement for a representative of the police service board to be part of the advisory committee is to ensure accountability and decision-making authority in regards to CSWB planning. However, under the legislation a police service board/detachment commander would have the local discretion to delegate a representative of the police service to take part in the advisory committee on their behalf.

In addition, the legislation outlines the minimum requirement for the membership of the advisory committee and therefore it is at the local discretion of the municipality to include additional members, such as police service representatives, should they decide.

16) What is meant by a representative of an entity that provides custodial services to children or youth?

In order to satisfy the requirement for membership on the advisory committee, the representative must be from an organization that directly provides custodial services to children/youth as defined under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA)*. The definition of youth custody facility in the YCJA is as follows:

- *A facility designated under subsection 85(2) for the placement of young persons and, if so designated, includes a facility for the secure restraint of young persons, a community residential centre, a group home, a child care institution and a forest or wilderness camp. (lieu de garde)*

The member must represent the entity that operates the youth custodial facility, not just provide support services to youth who might be in custody.

It is also important to note that, under the legislation, if a municipality determines that there is no such entity within their jurisdiction, the requirement does not apply.

17) How does a member of the advisory committee get selected?

The municipal council is responsible for establishing the process to identify membership for the advisory committee and has discretion to determine what type of process they would like to follow to do so.

18) In creating a joint plan, do you need to establish more than one advisory committee?

No, regardless of whether the CSWB plan is being developed by one or more municipal councils/band councils, there should only be one corresponding advisory committee.

At a minimum, the advisory committee must include representation as prescribed in legislation (refer to Question #14 for more detail). In terms of creating a joint CSWB plan, it is up to the participating municipal councils and/or First Nation band councils to determine whether they want additional members on the advisory committee, including more than one representative from the prescribed sectors.

19) Who does a municipality have to consult with in the development of a CSWB plan? What sources of data do municipalities need to utilize to develop a CSWB plan?

In preparing a CSWB plan, municipal council(s) must, at a minimum, consult with the advisory committee and members of the public, including youth, members of racialized groups, First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities and community organizations that represent these groups.

To learn more about community engagement, refer to the *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet which includes a tool on engaging the community. The booklet also includes resources which help to guide municipalities in their engagement with seniors, youth and Indigenous partners, as these groups are often identified as vulnerable.

In addition to community engagement sessions, data from Statistics Canada and local sector-specific data (e.g., police data, hospital data, education data, etc.) should also be utilized to assist in identifying local priorities. Municipalities and planning partners are encouraged to leverage resources that already exist in the community, including data from their multi-sectoral partners or existing local plans, strategies or initiatives that could inform their CSWB plan (e.g., Neighbourhood Studies, Community Vital Signs Reports, Public Safety Canada’s Crime Prevention Inventory, etc.).

Further, the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services also offers the Risk-driven Tracking Database free of charge to communities that have implemented multi-sectoral risk intervention models, such as Situation Tables. The Risk-driven Tracking Database provides a standardized means to collect data about local priorities and evolving trends, which can be used to help inform the CSWB planning process. To learn more about the Risk-driven Tracking Database, please contact SafetyPlanning@Ontario.ca.

20) What is the best way to get members of your community involved in the CSWB planning process?

There are a variety of ways community members can become involved in the planning process, including:

- Attending meetings to learn about CSWB planning and service delivery;
- Volunteering to support local initiatives that improve safety and well-being;
- Talking to family, friends and neighbours about how to make the community a better place;
- Sharing information with CSWB planners about risks that you have experienced, or are aware of in the community;
- Thinking about existing services and organizations that you know about in the community, and whether they are successfully providing for your/the community’s needs;
- Identifying how your needs are being met by existing services, and letting CSWB planners know where there are gaps or opportunities for improvement;
- Sharing your awareness of available services, supports and resources with family, friends and neighbours to make sure people know where they can turn if they need help; and
- Thinking about the results you want to see in your community in the longer-term and sharing them with CSWB planners so they understand community priorities and expectations.

21) What happens if some sectors or agencies/organizations don't want to get involved?

Given that the advisory committee is comprised of multi-sectoral partners, as a first step, you may want to leverage their connections to different community agencies/organizations and service providers.

It is also important that local government and other senior public officials champion the cause and create awareness of the importance of undertaking the planning process to identify and address local priority risks.

Lastly, if after multiple unsuccessful attempts, it may be of value to reach out to ministry staff for suggestions or assistance at: SafetyPlanning@ontario.ca.

22) Are there requirements for municipalities to publish their CSWB plan?

The PSA includes regulatory requirements for municipalities related to the publication of their CSWB plans. These requirements include:

- Publishing a community safety and well-being plan on the Internet within 30 days after adopting it.
- Making a printed copy of the CSWB plan available for review by anyone who requests it.
- Publishing the plan in any other manner or form the municipality desires.

23) How often do municipalities need to review and update their CSWB plan?

A municipal council should review and, if necessary, update their plan to ensure that the plan continues to be reflective of the needs of the community. This will allow municipalities to assess the long-term outcomes and impacts of their strategies as well as effectiveness of the overall plan as a whole. Municipalities are encouraged to align their review of the plan with relevant local planning cycles and any other local plans (e.g., municipal strategic plans, police services' Strategic Plan, etc.). Requirements related to the reviewing and updating of CSWB plans may be outlined in regulation in the future.

24) How will municipalities know if their CSWB plan is effective?

As part of the CSWB planning process, municipalities must identify measurable outcomes that can be tracked throughout the duration of the plan. Short, intermediate and longer-term performance measures need to be identified and collected in order to evaluate how effective the plan has been in addressing the priority risks, and creating positive changes in the community.

In the planning stage, it is important to identify the intended outcomes of activities in order to measure progress towards addressing those pre-determined priority risks. This can be done through the development of a logic model and performance measurement framework. Some outcomes will be evident immediately after activities are implemented and some will take more time to achieve. The *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet provides a resource on performance measurement, including how to develop a logic model.

Municipalities are required to regularly monitor and update their plan, as needed, in order to ensure it continues to be reflective of local needs and it is meeting the intended outcomes.

25) How will the ministry monitor the progress of a local CSWB plan?

New legislation identifies that a municipality is required to provide the Minister of Community Safety and Correctional Services with any prescribed information related to (upon request):

- The municipality's CSWB plan, including preparation, adoption or implementation of the plan;
- Any outcomes from the municipality's CSWB plan; and
- Any other prescribed matter related to the CSWB plan.

Additional requirements related to monitoring CSWB plans may be outlined in regulation in the future.

26) How does a municipality get started?

To get the CSWB planning process started, it is suggested that communities begin by following the steps outlined below:

a) Demonstrate Commitment at the Highest Level

- Demonstrate commitment from local government, senior public officials, and leadership within multi-sectoral agencies/organizations to help champion the process (i.e., through council resolution, assigning a CSWB planning coordinator, realigning resources, etc.).
- Establish a multi-sector advisory committee with, but not limited to, representation from the sectors prescribed by the legislation.
- Leverage existing partnerships, bodies and strategies within the community.

b) Establish Buy-In from Multi-sector Partners

- Develop targeted communication materials (e.g., email distribution, flyers, memos, etc.) to inform agencies/organizations and the broader public about the legislative requirement to develop a CSWB plan and the planning process, and to keep community partners engaged.
- Engage with partnering agencies/organizations to ensure that all partners understand their role in making the community a safe and healthy place to live.
- Distribute the *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet to all those involved and interested in the planning process.

Once the advisory committee has been established and there is local buy-in, municipalities should begin engaging in community consultations and collecting multi-sectoral data to identify local priority risks. For more information on the CSWB planning process, please refer to the *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet.

27) What happens if a municipality does not develop a CSWB plan?

Where a municipality intentionally and repeatedly fails to comply with its CSWB obligations under the legislation, the Minister of Community Safety and Correctional Services may appoint a CSWB planner at the expense of the municipality. The appointed planner has the right to exercise any powers of the municipal council that are required to prepare a CSWB plan that the municipality must adopt.

This measure will help ensure that local priorities are identified so that municipalities can begin addressing risks and create long-term positive changes in the community.

28) What if municipalities don't have the resources to undertake this exercise?

Where capacity and resources are limited, municipalities have the discretion and flexibility to create joint plans with other municipalities and First Nation band councils. By leveraging the assets and strengths across neighbouring municipalities/First Nations communities, municipalities can ensure the most effective CSWB plan is developed to meet the needs of the area.

CSWB planning is not about reinventing the wheel – but rather recognizing the work already being made within individual agencies and organizations and build from their progress. Specifically, CSWB planning is about utilizing existing resources in a more innovative, effective and efficient way. Municipalities are encouraged to use collaboration to do more with existing resources, experience and expertise. The *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet provides a resource on asset mapping to help communities identify existing strengths and resources that could be leverage during the planning process.

In addition, the ministry offers a number of different grant programs that are mostly available to police services to support crime prevention and CSWB initiatives. Please visit the ministry's website for additional information on available grant programs:

<http://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/english/Policing/ProgramDevelopment/PSDGrantsandInitiatives.html>

Funding programs are also offered by the federal government's Public Safety department. For more information on their programs and eligibility, please visit <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/cntrng-crm/crm-prvntn/fndng-prgrms/index-en.aspx>.

29) How will the ministry support municipalities and First Nation band councils with CSWB planning?

As part of the work to develop a modernized approach to CSWB, the ministry has developed a series of booklets to share information and better support municipalities, First Nations communities and their partners with their local CSWB efforts.

Specifically, the *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet consists of the CSWB Planning Framework as well as a toolkit of practical guidance documents to support communities and their partners in developing and implementing local plans. The booklet also includes resources that can guide municipalities on their engagement with vulnerable groups such as seniors, youth and Indigenous partners. This booklet can be accessed online at: <https://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/english/Publications/MCSCSSOPlanningFramework.html>.

The other two booklets developed as part of the series includes:

- **Crime Prevention in Ontario: A Framework for Action** – this booklet sets the stage for effective crime prevention and CSWB efforts through evidence and research – <http://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/sites/default/files/content/mcscs/docs/ec157730.pdf>.
- **Community Safety and Well-Being in Ontario: A Snapshot of Local Voices** – this booklet shares learnings about CSWB challenges and promising practices from several communities across Ontario – <http://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/sites/default/files/content/mcscs/docs/ec167634.pdf>.

Another resource that communities can utilize is the *Guidance on Information Sharing in Multi-sectoral Risk Intervention Models* document (available on the ministry website - <http://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/english/Publications/PSDGuidanceInformationSharingMultisectoralRiskInterventionModels.html>). This document was developed by the ministry and supports the CSWB Planning Framework by outlining best practices for professionals sharing information in multi-sectoral risk intervention models (e.g., Situation Tables).

Further, the ministry also offers the Risk-driven Tracking Database which provides a standardized means of gathering de-identified information on situations of elevated risk for communities implementing multi-sectoral risk intervention models, such as Situation Tables. It is one tool that can help communities collect data about local priorities and evolving trends to assist with the CSWB planning process.

Lastly, ministry staff are also available to provide direct support to communities in navigating the new legislation related to CSWB planning through interactive presentations and webinars. For more information on arranging CSWB planning presentations and webinars, please contact SafetyPlanning@ontario.ca.

For information on funding supports, please see Question #31.

30) What is the ministry doing to support Indigenous communities with CSWB planning?

Although First Nations communities are not required by legislation to develop CSWB plans, the ministry continues to encourage these communities to engage in this type of planning.

Recognizing the unique perspectives and needs of Indigenous communities, the ministry has worked with its Indigenous and community partners to develop an additional resource to assist municipalities in engaging with local Indigenous partners as part of their municipally-led CSWB planning process (refer to Appendix D of the *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet).

The ministry is also continuing to work with First Nations community partners to identify opportunities to better support First Nations communities in developing and implementing their own CSWB plans.

31) Will any provincial funding be made available to support local CSWB planning?

The ministry currently offers different grant programs that are mostly available to police services, in collaboration with community partners, which could be leveraged for implementing programs and strategies identified in a local CSWB plan.

The Government of Ontario is currently in the process of reviewing expenditures to inform service delivery planning as part of the multi-year planning process. In support of this work, the ministry is reviewing its grant programs to focus on outcomes-based initiatives that better address local CSWB needs, and provide municipalities, community and policing partners with the necessary tools and resources to ensure the safety of Ontario communities.

The ministry will continue to update municipal, community and policing partners regarding any changes to our grant programs.

32) What is Ontario's modernized approach to CSWB?

Over the past several years, the ministry has been working with its inter-ministerial, community and policing partners to develop a modernized approach to CSWB that addresses crime and complex social issues on a more sustainable basis. This process involved the following phases:

- Phase 1 – raising awareness, creating dialogue and promoting the benefits of CSWB to Ontario communities through the development of the ***Crime Prevention in Ontario: A Framework for Action*** booklet, which was released broadly in 2012. The booklet is available on the ministry's website: <http://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/sites/default/files/content/mcscs/docs/ec157730.pdf>
- Phase 2 – the strategic engagement of various stakeholders across the province, including the public. This phase concluded in November 2014, with the release of the ***Community Safety and Well-Being in Ontario: A Snapshot of Local Voices*** booklet. This booklet highlights feedback from the engagement sessions regarding locally-identified CSWB challenges and promising practices. The Snapshot of Local Voices is also available on the ministry's website: <http://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/sites/default/files/content/mcscs/docs/ec167634.pdf>
- Phase 3 – the development of the third booklet entitled ***Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario***, which was released in November 2017. The booklet consists of the Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework (Framework) and toolkit of practical guidance documents to assist communities in developing and implementing local CSWB plans. The Framework encourages communities to work collaboratively across sectors to identify local priority risks to safety and well-being and implement evidence-based strategies to address these risks, with a focus on social development, prevention and risk intervention. The Framework also encourages communities to move towards preventative planning and making investments into social development, prevention and risk intervention in order to reduce the need for and investment in and sole reliance on emergency/incident response. This booklet is available on the ministry's website: <https://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/english/Publications/MCSCSSOPanningFramework.html>.

33) Was the CSWB planning process tested in advance of provincial release?

The *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet was developed using evidence-based research, as well as practical feedback from the eight pilot communities that tested components of the Framework and toolkit prior to public release. Further, learnings from on-going community engagement sessions with various urban, rural, remote and Indigenous communities have also been incorporated. The booklet was also reviewed by the ministry's Inter-ministerial CSWB Working Group, which consists of 10 Ontario ministries and Public Safety Canada, to further incorporate multi-sectoral input and perspectives. As a result, this process helped to ensure that the booklet is a useful tool that can support communities as they move through the CSWB planning process.

34) What is a risk factor?

Risk factors are negative characteristics and/or conditions present in individuals, families, communities, or society that may increase social disorder, crime or fear of crime, or the likelihood of harm or victimization to persons or property in a community.

A few examples of risk factors include:

- Risk Factor: Missing School – truancy
 - Definition: has unexcused absences from school without parental knowledge
- Risk Factor: Poverty – person living in less than adequate financial situation
 - Definition: current financial situation makes meeting the day-to-day housing, clothing or nutritional needs, significantly difficult
- Risk Factor: Sexual Violence – person victim of sexual violence
 - Definition: has been the victim of sexual harassment, humiliation, exploitation, touching or forced sexual acts

Municipalities and First Nations communities have local discretion to address the risks that are most prevalent in their communities as part of their CSWB plans, which should be identified through consultation with the community and by utilizing/leveraging multiple sources of data.

The *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario* booklet includes a list of risk factors and their associated definitions to assist communities in identifying and prioritizing their local priority risks.

If this information is required in an accessible format, please contact 1-800-372-1102 ext. 2097.

The Regional Municipality of Durham

MINUTES

9-1-1 MANAGEMENT BOARD

February 14, 2019

A special meeting of the 9-1-1 Management Board was held in Meeting Room 1-H, Regional Municipality of Durham Headquarters, 605 Rossland Road East, Whitby, at 9:35 A.M.

Present: S. Jones, Durham Regional Police (Chair)
L. Kellett, Acting Manager, Oshawa Central Ambulance Communications Centre, Ministry of Health & Long Term Care – Emergency Health Program Management & Delivery Branch
M. Simpson, Director of Financial Planning and Purchasing, Durham Region
G. Weir, Clarington Emergency & Fire Services

Absent: T. Cheseboro, Region of Durham Paramedic Services
B. Drew, Durham Regional Council

Staff

Present: J. Bickle-Hearn, Sergeant, Communications, Durham Regional Police
L. Nash, 9-1-1 Communications Training Coordinator, Durham Regional Police
T. Fraser, Legislative Services Division – Corporate Services Department

1. Staffing Increase Request

S. Jones provided a copy of the revised 2019 Budget Case for hiring five full-time Communicators as a handout. He advised that the budget case has been prepared with assistance from the Regional Finance Department. M. Simpson advised that it is proposed that five new communicator positions be approved in order to meet staffing requirements. She noted that a review of the service delivery standard and current funding model is also proposed for 2019.

Discussion ensued with respect to the total annual budget impact; the average sick hours per shift; and the rationale for the staff increase, including absences due to Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

Moved by M. Simpson, Seconded by G. Weir,

(1) That we recommend to the Finance & Administration Committee for consideration during budget deliberations:

A) That in order to meet staffing requirements, the hiring of five additional full time 9-1-1 communicator positions proposed in the Durham Regional Police Service's budget be approved; and

- B) That the 2019 9-1-1 Management Board Budget include an increase in the transfer to Durham Regional Police Service for five additional full time 9-1-1 communicator positions effective July 1, 2019, at a net increase of \$294,159 in 2019 and total annual impact of \$603,060.

CARRIED

2. 9-1-1 Management Board 2019 Budget

S. Jones provided a copy of the proposed 2019 Budget for the Emergency 9-1-1 Telephone System as a handout. He noted that the proposed budget includes the proposed staffing increase and the purchase of the Komutel phone system, endorsed at the January 10, 2019 9-1-1 Management Board meeting, from the capital assets reserve fund.

Discussion ensued with respect to other police services currently using the Komutel phone system; and the British Columbia 9-1-1 service model.

Moved by M. Simpson, Seconded by G. Weir,

- (2) That we recommend to the Finance & Administration Committee for consideration during budget deliberations:

That the 2019 9-1-1 Management Board Budget include \$411,000 for the purchase of the Komutel Computer Telephony Integration (CTI) Solution to be financed from the Region's Capital Assets Reserve Fund.

CARRIED

Moved by M. Simpson, Seconded by L. Kellett,

- (3) That the proposed 2019 9-1-1 budget be approved and that the proposed 2019 9-1-1 budget be forwarded to the Regional Finance Department for inclusion in the proposed 2019 Regional Business Plans and Budgets.

CARRIED

3. Other Business

There was no other business.

4. Date of Next Meeting

G. Weir and S. Jones advised that they are unable to attend the next 9-1-1 Management Board meeting scheduled for Tuesday, April 30, 2019 at 9:30 AM.

It was requested that the date of the next meeting be re-scheduled due to potential issues with quorum.

5. Adjournment

Moved by G. Weir, Seconded by L. Kellett,
(4) That the meeting be adjourned.

CARRIED

The meeting adjourned at 9:50 AM

Steve Jones, Chair