



The Regional Municipality of Durham

COUNCIL INFORMATION PACKAGE

July 22, 2022

Information Reports

- 2022-INFO-61** Commissioner Finance – re: Economic Update – Bank of Canada’s recent 100 basis point increase of the Policy Rate and Inflationary Impacts

Early Release Reports

There are no Early Release Reports

Staff Correspondence

1. Memorandum from Dr. R. J. Kyle, Commissioner and Medical Officer of Health – re: Health Information Update – July 17, 2022

Durham Municipalities Correspondence

There are no Durham Municipalities Correspondence

Other Municipalities Correspondence/Resolutions

1. Township of North Dumfries – re: Resolution passed at their Council meeting held on June 27, 2022, in support of the City of Cambridge resolution regarding Ontario Must Build it Right the First Time
2. Municipality of Huron Shores – re: Resolution passed at their Council meeting held on July 13, 2022, in support of the Municipality of Tweed’s resolution requesting the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs to review the administration fee provided to Municipalities for the administration of the Ontario Wildlife Damage Compensation Program

Miscellaneous Correspondence

1. Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority – Board of Directors Meeting Agenda, [Friday, July 22, 2022](#)

Advisory / Other Committee Minutes

There are no Advisory/Other Committees Minutes

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.



The Regional Municipality of Durham Information Report

From: Commissioner of Finance
Report: #2022-INFO-61
Date: July 22, 2022

Subject:

Economic Update – Bank of Canada’s recent 100 basis point increase of the Policy Rate and Inflationary Impacts

Recommendation:

Receive for information.

Report:

1. Purpose

- 1.1 This report provides Regional Council with an update on the economic environment, as monitored by the Finance Department, including key economic indicators and their impacts on both the local economy and Regional programs. The key economic indicators outlined in this report include:
- Rising inflation and broadening price pressures. Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation will average close to 8 per cent in the middle quarters of 2022. Inflation is now impacting a majority of commodities for Canadians. Survey responses show that consumer and business expectations about inflation over the next two years have moved higher.
 - An overheated Canadian economy and tight labour markets. The unemployment rate is at an all-time low and elevated job vacancies and widespread labour shortages are pushing up wage growth. With strong demand for their products, businesses are passing through higher input and labour costs on to consumer prices.
 - Dampened Growth Forecasts. According to the Bank of Canada (BoC), with global growth moderating and higher interest rates dampening domestic spending, growth in Canada is projected to slow from 3.5 per cent in 2022 to 1.75 per cent in 2023 and 2.5 per cent in 2024. This allows supply to catch up with demand, reducing domestic inflationary pressures.
 - Abating domestic price pressures. Global supply chain problems are anticipated to resolve gradually and energy prices are projected to decline. According to the BoC, inflation in Canada is anticipated to decrease to roughly

- 3 per cent by the end of 2023 and return to the 2 per cent target by the end of 2024.
- Longer Term Risks of Weaker Economy. Should high inflation become entrenched, restoring price stability may require even higher interest rates by the BoC, leading to a weaker economy.

2. Previous Reports and Decisions

- 2.1 This report updates Report #2022-INFO-49 “Economic Update – Overheated Economy, Rising Inflation, Increased Borrowing Costs and Intensified Uncertainties”

3. Interest Rates Rise a Full Percentage Point to Curb Rising and Broadening Inflation

- 3.1 On July 13, 2022, the BoC increased its target for the overnight rate (the policy rate) to 2.5 per cent from 1.5 per cent, as it maintains its policy of quantitative tightening. Although the BoC was widely expected to accelerate the pace of its tightening cycle, the 100 basis point hike was larger than the 75 basis point increase analysts had initially predicted.
- 3.2 Recent data released support the need for monetary policy to quickly move away from stimulative territory, given the May upside surprise on inflation, an increase in business and consumer inflation expectations, a further decline in the already record-low unemployment rate and accelerating wage growth.
- 3.3 These factors motivated the BoC’s decision to “front-load” the path to higher interest rates. At 2.5 per cent, the overnight rate is now in the middle of the 2 to 3 per cent neutral range that is assumed to neither stimulate nor meaningfully slow the economy. However, in order to get inflation under control, it is widely anticipated by private sector economists that the policy rate will need to rise to a restrictive 3.25 per cent by October 2022. Raising the policy rate to this level will temper borrowing and spending, slow demand growth, help anchor inflation expectations and ultimately reduce inflationary pressures.
- 3.4 The Canadian economy is experiencing strong demand, high and broadening inflation, and more businesses and consumers are expecting high inflation to persist for longer. These factors prompted the Governing Council of the BoC to front-load the path to higher interest rates by raising the policy rate by 100 basis points. The BoC has indicated that interest rates will need to rise further and the pace of increases will be guided by the BoC’s ongoing assessment of the economy and inflation. The BoC reiterated its commitment to price stability and will continue to take action as required to achieve its 2 per cent inflation target.
- 3.5 According to the BoC, inflation in Canada is higher and more persistent than expected in its April *Monetary Policy Report* (MPR) and expects headline inflation to remain around 8 per cent in the next few months. The biggest drivers of

inflation stem from global factors, such as the war in Ukraine and ongoing supply disruptions; however, domestic price pressures from excess demand are becoming more prominent.

- 3.6 More than half of the components that make up the CPI are now rising by more than 5 per cent. With this broadening of price pressures, the BoC's core measures of inflation have moved up to between 3.9 per cent and 5.4 per cent. Also, surveys indicate more consumers and businesses are expecting inflation to be higher for longer, raising the risk that elevated inflation becomes entrenched in price- and wage-setting. According to the BoC, if this occurs, the economic cost of restoring price stability will be higher.
- 3.7 Canada's June Inflation report (released by Statistics Canada on July 20, 2022) saw the rate of consumer inflation continuing to rise, reaching 8.1 per cent year over year in June, following a 7.7 per cent gain in May. The increase was the largest yearly change since January 1983. The acceleration in June was mainly due to higher prices for gasoline. However, price increases remained broad-based with seven of eight major components rising by 3 per cent or more. Excluding gasoline, the CPI rose 6.5 per cent year over year in June, following a 6.3 per cent increase in May. On a monthly basis, the CPI rose 0.7 per cent in June, following a 1.4 per cent increase in May. On average, prices increased faster than hourly wages, which increased 5.2 per cent in the 12 months to June, based on data from the Labour Force Survey.
- 3.8 Inflation around the world has continued to rise quickly, largely due to increases in the prices for energy and food, the impact of the Russian invasion of Ukraine and strong global demand. Global supply chain challenges have also persisted, and when combined with strong demand, this has led to a broadening in price pressures. Many central banks are tightening monetary policy to combat inflation, and the resulting tighter financial conditions are moderating economic growth. In the United States, high inflation and rising interest rates are contributing to a slowdown in domestic demand. China's economy is being held back by a series of restrictive measures to contain COVID-19 outbreaks. Oil prices remain high and volatile. The BoC now expects global economic growth to slow to about 3.5 per cent this year and 2 per cent in 2023, before strengthening to 3 per cent in 2024.
- 3.9 Strong demand has built up in the Canadian economy over the last two years. With the removal of most public health restrictions in Canada, economic activity has rebounded strongly. With the rest of the economy already more than fully recovered, the Canadian economy is now clearly in excess demand. While high inflation in Canada is largely the result of international factors, domestic demand pressures are becoming more prominent, and price pressures have broadened.
- 3.10 Labour markets are tight with a record low unemployment rate, widespread labour shortages, and increasing wage pressures. With strong demand, businesses are passing on higher input and labour costs by raising prices. Consumption is robust, led by a rebound in spending on services, such as travel, hospitality and

recreation. Business investment is solid and exports are being boosted by elevated commodity prices. The BoC estimates that GDP grew by about 4 per cent in the second quarter. Growth is expected to slow to about 2 per cent in the third quarter, as consumption growth moderates and housing market activity pulls back following unsustainable strength during the pandemic.

- 3.11 The BoC expects Canada's economy to grow by 3 per cent in 2022, 1.75 per cent in 2023, and 2.5 per cent in 2024. The BoC revised its GDP growth forecasts significantly lower compared to its earlier forecast in April, trimming 0.75 per cent from its 2022 projection and 1.5 per cent from 2023. It attributed the downward revisions to higher inflation, tighter financial conditions, ongoing supply chain disruptions and weaker foreign demand (global GDP growth is forecasted to slow to 2 per cent next year with the US at 1.1 per cent).
- 3.12 According to the BoC, the easing of temporary supply disruptions (assumed to be currently worth 2.5 per cent of GDP) will support growth over the next two years, allowing for GDP gains while still absorbing excess demand (currently thought to be around 1 per cent of GDP). This will allow inflation to ease from 8 per cent in the near-term to 3 per cent by the end of next year and 2 per cent in 2024. However, the BoC admits the path to such a soft landing has narrowed. Some private sector firms, like RBC Economics, believe that the BoC's forecasts are optimistic, with growth likely needing to slow more materially next year if domestic inflationary pressure is to be brought under control in any reasonable timeframe. In RBC's view, it will be difficult to significantly reduce inflation without reducing economic activity. RBC is now forecasting a mild recession next year.
- 3.13 Economic activity is anticipated to slow as global growth moderates and tighter monetary policy works its way through the economy. According to the BoC, this, combined with the resolution of supply disruptions, will bring demand and supply back into balance and alleviate inflationary pressures. Global energy prices are also projected to decline. The BoC's outlook for July has inflation starting to come back down later this year, easing to about 3 per cent by the end of next year and returning to the 2 per cent target by the end of 2024.

4. Higher Interest Rates and Canada's Housing Market Correction

- 4.1 Canadian home prices are declining, especially in Ontario and parts of British Columbia, as the series of interest rate hikes by the BoC increasingly take a toll on home buyers.
- 4.2 Demand-supply conditions are easing rapidly and are becoming more balanced. Home resales in Canada are down 27 per cent since February, including a 5.6 per cent monthly drop in June. This occurred while the number of homes put up for sale increased slightly, providing buyers more choice, and significantly reducing the degree of competition between them. Resale activity fell in the vast majority of markets between May and June, with the few exceptions mainly found in Quebec and parts of Atlantic Canada. Declines were strongest in Ontario and British

Columbia, as was the case in previous months, where buyers are most sensitive to the rise in interest rates.

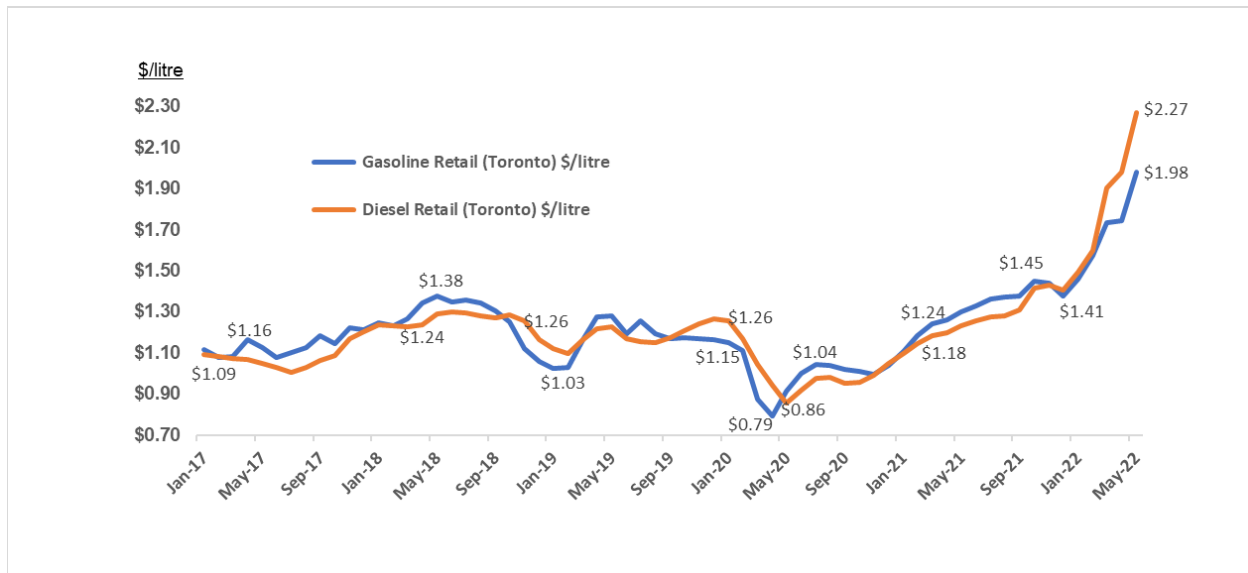
- 4.3 The BoC's 100 basis-point rate increase delivered on July 13 will cool the market even more in the coming months. Higher mortgage rates will spoil or delay homeownership plans for many buyers, especially in British Columbia and Ontario where affordability is particularly stretched. The prospects for further rate hikes will deepen the correction in both provinces and broaden it to other parts of the country. RBC Economics projects home resales to fall 34 per cent and benchmark prices by close to 13 per cent by early next year in Canada.

5. Inflation and Supply Constraints

- 5.1 Central banks across the globe are raising interest rates to tame excessive demand and adjust to significant supply constraints that together are driving the prices of almost everything higher. Russia's war in Ukraine exacerbates this trend, hitting energy and food prices particularly hard as the two countries supply significant amounts of fertilizers, food, and fuel to the rest of the global economy. Another factor on the supply side comes from China, which due to Covid outbreaks has recently shut down over 10 cities, representing almost 15 per cent of its gross domestic product and causing additional supply disruptions across the world.
- 5.2 Major components of CPI increased again nationally and provincially from June 2021 to June 2022, with the largest increases as follows:
- a) Gasoline increased 54.6 per cent nationally and 54.8 per cent in Ontario.
 - b) Energy, which includes electricity, natural gas etc. increased 38.8 per cent nationally and 37.0 per cent provincially.
 - c) Transportation increased 16.8 per cent nationally and 15.5 per cent provincially.
 - d) Food prices increased 8.8 per cent nationally with an 9.6 per cent gain provincially.
 - e) Shelter costs increased 7.1 per cent nationally and 6.7 per cent provincially.
- 5.3 Escalating prices directly impact Regional costs. The significant inflation in the energy and transportation sectors and supply constraints and related product-specific higher pricing is driving up the price of goods across a broad spectrum, including material inputs utilized by the Region for service delivery. Overall, the price of goods increased 11.2 per cent nationally and 11.4 per cent provincially from June 2021 to June 2022.
- 5.4 Gasoline is utilized by specialized transit, paramedic, and police fleets, as well as a portion of the Region's depots. Diesel is currently the primary fuel for transit and fleet supplied from the Works Department's depots and is a stationary fuel utilized at Duffin Creek Water Pollution Control Plant. Natural gas is the primary fuel for Regional space and water heating and is used for waste and wastewater

processing. The following figures demonstrate price impacts for fuels utilized by the Region, including diesel, gasoline, and natural gas based on related economic benchmarks.

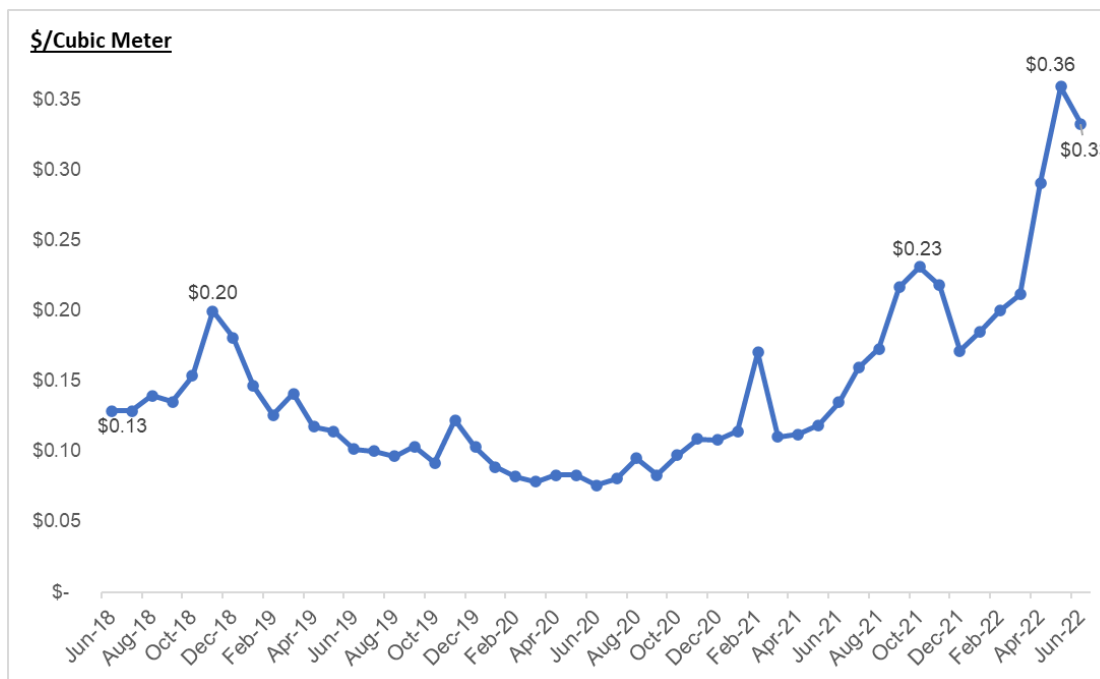
Figure 1: Price Escalation of Diesel and Gasoline
(Toronto Benchmark \$/litre)



Source: Natural Resources Canada

5.5 According to Natural Resources Canada, the Toronto benchmark average monthly retail price of gasoline increased 116.6 per cent since May of 2020, to \$1.98 per liter for May 2022. Toronto diesel prices increased even more, from \$0.86 to \$2.27 per litre over the same two-year period (an increase of 165.1 per cent). Figure 2 below demonstrates, based on historical data compiled by Sproule Holdings Limited, that natural gas prices increased 147.1 per cent since June 2021 to 33 cents per cubic meter for June 2022 (natural gas supply costs only - excludes pipeline transportation tolls and other distribution charges).

Figure 2: Natural Gas Price Escalation
(Union Dawn Ontario Price Canadian \$/cubic meter)



Source: Sproule Holdings Limited

6. Material Shortages, Increased Costs and Escalation/Service Risks

- 6.1 The rising costs of energy and raw material inputs plus persistent supply chain issues anticipated until at least the end of the year for some sectors, continue to present challenges. Materials shortages can result in schedule delays and unanticipated costs. Contracted service pricing reflects economic pressures being addressed by the Region's contractors and sub-contractors. While contractual impacts may be delayed until contract renewals, impacts could be most significant for new contracts or contract renewals between 2022 and 2024.
- 6.2 The Statistics Canada Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) measures price changes for products manufactured in Canada and reflects 22 industrial product price categories. Table 1 below demonstrates continuing increases in all categories except lumber and other wood products. It should be noted however, that while still rising, the rate of price increases has dropped significantly from March 2022 when all product pricing was increasing from 4.8 per cent to 33.8 per cent. The levelling of pricing is anticipated as demand subsides and supply chain disruptions are alleviated or worked around through contingency planning. Year-over-year price increases noted below from June 2021 to June 2022 range from a decrease of 27.7 per cent for lumber to a 24.0 per cent increase for fabricated metal products and construction materials.

Table 1: Statistics Canada Industrial Product Price Index Price Level by Product Category

Product Category	IPI Price Level		% Annual Change
	June-21	June-22	
Primary ferrous metal products	142.7	169.0	18.4%
Primary non-ferrous metal products	131.5	140.5	6.8%
Lumber and other wood products	215.0	155.5	-27.7%
Fabricated metal products and construction materials	116.5	144.5	24.0%
Machinery and Equipment	101.9	109.8	7.8%
Chemicals and chemical products	114.6	135.8	18.5%
Packaging materials and containers	111.9	125.5	12.2%
Total Industrial Product Price Index	115.0	131.4	14.3%
			* January 2020 = 100

Source: Statistics Canada

7. Relationship to Strategic Plan

7.1 This report aligns with the following strategic goals and priorities in the Durham Region Strategic Plan:

- Economic Prosperity: To build a strong and resilient economy that maximizes opportunities for business and employment growth, innovation and partnership.

8. Conclusion

8.1 Inflation in Canada accelerated again in June, with prices rising at their fastest pace since January 1983. Canada's annual inflation rate hit 8.1 per cent in June, which is short of consensus forecasts of 8.4 per cent, but up from 7.7 per cent in May, as reported by Statistics Canada. On a monthly basis, prices were up 0.7 per cent, but less than the gain of 1.4 per cent in May.

8.2 Continued inflationary acceleration is largely driven by higher food, transportation and energy prices –which have been boosted by global pressures. Gas prices rose 6.2 per cent month over month in June, following a 12.0 per cent increase in May. Gas prices largely followed crude oil prices, which peaked in the first week of June with higher global demand amid the easing of COVID-19 public health restrictions in China, the largest importer of crude oil. Crude oil prices eased in the remaining weeks of June amid slowing demand worldwide related to concerns of a global economic slowdown. Roughly half of inflation recently has been driven by forces beyond Canadian borders.

- 8.3 However, some of those global price pressures have shown clear signs of easing, and it is anticipated that price growth will slow in the near-term. Global shipping costs (and times) have declined and oil prices have fallen 20 per cent from early June, pushing gasoline prices lower into July. The largest domestic driver of inflation to-date has been higher house prices – and those have also shifted into reverse as early interest rate hikes cool housing markets.
- 8.4 Businesses are still grappling with acute labour shortages and surging wage growth. Consumer demand is still very strong and the persistence of very high price growth has been pushing longer-run inflation expectations higher. Against that backdrop, inflation pressures are unlikely to ease in response to the BoC's one to three per cent target range until the economy, and labour markets, have cooled substantially. Last week, the BoC hiked rates by a full percentage point to 2.5 per cent (the mid-point of what the central bank sees as a 'neutral' two to three per cent range) and anticipates more hikes to come.
- 8.5 The Finance Department will continue to monitor the economic environment and key indicators and report on implications as required.

Respectfully submitted,

Original Signed by Mary Simpson For

Nancy Taylor, BBA, CPA, CA
Commissioner of Finance and Treasurer



Interoffice Memorandum

Date: July 22, 2022

To: Health & Social Services Committee

From: Dr. Robert Kyle

Subject: Health Information Update – July 17, 2022

Health
Department

Please find attached the latest links to health information from the Health Department and other key sources that you may find of interest. Links may need to be copied and pasted directly in your web browser to open, including the link below.

You may also wish to browse the online Health Department Reference Manual available at [Board of Health Manual](#), which is continually updated.

Boards of health are required to “superintend, provide or ensure the provision of the health programs and services required by the [Health Protection and Promotion] Act and the regulations to the persons who reside in the health unit served by the board” (section 4, clause a, HPPA). In addition, medical officers of health are required to “[report] directly to the board of health on issues relating to public health concerns and to public health programs and services under this or any other Act” (sub-section 67.(1), HPPA).

Accordingly, the Health Information Update is a component of the Health Department’s ‘Accountability Framework’, which also may include program and other reports, Health Plans, Quality Enhancement Plans, Durham Health Check-Ups, business plans and budgets; provincial performance indicators and targets, monitoring, compliance audits and assessments; RDPS certification; and accreditation by Accreditation Canada.

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by

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

*“Service Excellence
for our Communities*

UPDATES FOR HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE
July 17, 2022

Health Department Media Releases/Publications

tinyurl.com/bdfwam5m

- Monkeypox Pre-exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) Clinics (Jul 5)

tinyurl.com/3ct3ypa5

- Durham Region Weekly Beach Report (Jul 7)

tinyurl.com/kjtdkcx

- Update: Revised Publicly Funded Immunization Schedules for Ontario is Now Available (Jul 11)

tinyurl.com/ycku3brm

- Expanded eligibility for COVID-19 second booster doses now available for individuals 18-plus (Jul 14)

tinyurl.com/cjerfszb

- COVID-19 vaccine – Expanded Second Booster Eligibility for 18+ (Jul 14)

tinyurl.com/yckny3wm

- Durham Region Weekly Beach Report (Jul 14)

tinyurl.com/nhjyrht9

- Monkeypox Educational Webinar for Health Care Providers – July 19, 2022 (Jul 14)

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Employment and Social Development Canada

tinyurl.com/ywk7282w

- Government of Canada takes a step toward making 10 days of paid sick leave a reality (Jul 15)

Environment and Climate Change Canada

tinyurl.com/kbsm9mwa

- Government of Canada launches the quarterly Climate Action Incentive payment for 2022-23 (Jul 5)

Health Canada

tinyurl.com/68bk4dvr

- Government of Canada is re-establishing mandatory random testing offsite of airports for air travellers (Jul 14)

tinyurl.com/r3n473e6

- Health Canada authorizes use of Moderna COVID-19 vaccine in children 6 months to 5 years of age (Jul 14)

tinyurl.com/2unxbeqa

- Statement from the Minister of Health on the British Columbia Court of Appeal's decision in the Cambie Surgeries cases (Jul 15)

Indigenous Services Canada

tinyurl.com/mr4abjnk

- Indigenous Services Canada COVID-19 monthly update – July 2022 (Jul 7)

Natural Resources Canada

tinyurl.com/msw5bkh8

- #EVWeek in Canada Delivers Investments for Decarbonizing Transportation Across Canada (Jul 15)

Prime Minister's Office

tinyurl.com/5n6z7u65

- Prime Minister announces reappointment of Dr. Mona Nemer as Canada's Chief Science Advisor (Jul 11)

Public Health Agency of Canada

tinyurl.com/3e7smsdk

- Remarks from the Deputy Chief Public Health Officer (Jul 14)

tinyurl.com/2b9fsvf4

- Government of Canada Awards Contract for the Supply of Seasonal and Pandemic Influenza Vaccines (Jul 15)

tinyurl.com/mpzdz48y

- Statement from the Chief Public Health Officer of Canada on July 15, 2022

Transport Canada

tinyurl.com/yc3kwfxw

- Minister of Transport announces new measures to address extreme weather and climate change impacts on rail infrastructure (Jul 5)

tinyurl.com/4ppu9yts

- Minister of Transport proposes changes to school buses to boost safety (Jul 6)

Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat

tinyurl.com/yprdtknj

- Canada launches updated Access to Information and Privacy online platform (Jul 13)

GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO

Ministry of Health

tinyurl.com/279u89mx

- Ontario Expanding Access to Lifechanging Treatment for Cystic Fibrosis (Jul 8)

tinyurl.com/yck68hvc

- Ontario Aged 18+ Eligible for Second Booster Shot (Jul 13)

Ministry of Labour, Training and Skills Development

tinyurl.com/mv4h2bw

- COVID-19 Outbreak results in \$125,000 Fine for Norfolk County Company (Jul 12)

Premier's Office

tinyurl.com/mrxk4vbx

- New Regulations and Statutes (Jun 30)

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Canada's Premiers

tinyurl.com/3y9w28fj

- Canada's Premiers Looking to Partner with Federal Government on Health Care Sustainability (Jul 12)

Canadian Medical Association

tinyurl.com/m3225f95

- CMA Statement on Cambie Surgeries Corporation v British Columbia (Jul 15)

Canadian Ophthalmological Society

tinyurl.com/2p984wff

- Soak up the sun responsibility: The Canadian Ophthalmological Society reminds Canadians to protect their eyes this UV Safety Awareness Month (Jul 6)

Evidence for Democracy

tinyurl.com/yckwvycm

- Thwarting the Death of Evidence: 10 years ago, Canadians stood up for science on the steps of Parliament (Jul 12)

Independent Electricity System Operator

tinyurl.com/59n3b3s8

- Ontario's Electricity System Prepared for Hot, Dry Summer Ahead: Independent Electricity System Operator Provides Summer Reliability Assessment (Jul 5)

Ontario Power Generation

tinyurl.com/mre2s3mw

- OPG and X-energy pursuing clean energy opportunities (Jul 12)

Paramedic Chiefs of Canada

tinyurl.com/knkqv9py

Statement on Hospital Offload Delays in Canadian Hospital Emergency Departments (Jul 7)



The TOWNSHIP of
NORTH DUMFRIES

2958 Greenfield Road
PO Box 1060
Ayr, ON N0B 1E0



Corporate Services Department
Legislative Services Division

Date & Time Received:	July 19, 2022 8:44 am
Original To:	CIP
Copies To:	
Take Appropriate Action	<input type="checkbox"/> File <input type="checkbox"/>
Notes/Comments:	

July 15, 2022

RE: Resolution received from the City of Cambridge, regarding Ontario Must Build it Right the First Time

This letter is to advise you that Township Council, at their Council Meeting held on June 27, 2022 adopted the following resolution:

“THAT Township Council support the resolution from the City of Cambridge, regarding Ontario Must Build it Right the First Time:

AND THAT this motion be forwarded to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and all municipalities in Ontario.”

Please contact the undersigned should you require anything further.

Sincerely,

Ashley Sage, Clerk
Township of North Dumfries

Encl.

**The Corporation of the City of Cambridge
Corporate Services Department
Clerk's Division
The City of Cambridge
50 Dickson Street, P.O. Box 669
Cambridge ON N1R 5W8
Tel: (519) 740-4680 ext. 4585
mantond@cambridge.ca**

June 1, 2022

Re: Motion from Councillor Liggett – Ontario Must Build it Right the First Time

At the Special Council Meeting of May 31, 2022, the Council of the Corporation of the City of Cambridge passed the following Motion:

WHEREAS the Province of Ontario adopted greenhouse gas reduction targets of 30% by 2030, and emissions from buildings represented 22% of the province's 2017 emissions,

WHEREAS all Waterloo Region municipalities, including the City of Cambridge, adopted greenhouse gas reduction targets of 80% below 2012 levels by 2050 and endorsed in principle a 50% reduction by 2030 interim target with the support of bold and immediate provincial and federal actions,

WHEREAS greenhouse gas emissions from buildings represent 45% of all emissions in Waterloo Region, and an important strategy in the TransformWR community climate action strategy, adopted by all Councils in Waterloo Region, targets new buildings to be net-zero carbon or able to transition to net-zero carbon using region-wide building standards and building capacity and expertise of building operators, property managers, and in the design and construction sector,

WHEREAS the draft National Model Building Code proposes energy performance tiers for new buildings and a pathway to requiring net zero ready construction in new buildings, allowing the building industry, skilled trades, and suppliers to adapt on a predictable and reasonable timeline while encouraging innovation;

WHEREAS the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing consulted on changes for the next edition of the Ontario Building Code (ERO #: 019-4974) that generally aligns with the draft National Model Building Code except it does not propose adopting energy performance tiers, it does not propose timelines for increasing minimum energy performance standards step-by-

step to the highest energy performance tier, and, according to Efficiency Canada and The Atmospheric Fund, it proposes adopting minimum energy performance standards that do not materially improve on the requirements in the current Ontario Building code;

WHEREAS energy efficient buildings provide owners and occupants with lower energy bills, improved building comfort, and resilience from power disruptions that are expected to be more common in a changing climate, tackling both inequality and energy poverty;

WHEREAS the City of Cambridge in partnership with area municipalities and utility companies in the Region of Waterloo are actively exploring developing Green Building Standards;

WHEREAS while expensive retrofits of the current building stock to achieve future net zero requirements could be aligned with end-of-life replacement cycles to be more cost-efficient, new buildings that are not constructed to be net zero ready will require substantial retrofits before end-of-life replacement cycles at significantly more cost, making it more cost-efficient to build it right the first time.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council request the Province of Ontario to include in the next edition of the Ontario Building Code tiered energy efficiency standards and a timeframe for when higher tiers would become the minimum energy efficiency requirements in the Code, consistent with the draft Tiered National Model Building Code;

THAT Council request the Province of Ontario to adopt a more ambitious tier of the draft Tiered National Model Building Code as a minimum energy efficiency requirement than the tiers currently proposed for the next edition of the Ontario Building Code;

THAT Council request the Province of Ontario provide authority to municipalities to require increased performance in energy efficiency through the implementation of tiered Green Development Standards;

THAT Council request the Province of Ontario to facilitate capacity, education and training in the implementation of the Tiered National Model Building Code for municipal planning and building inspection staff, developers, and homebuilders to help build capacity; and

AND FURTHER THAT this resolution be provided to the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, to area MPPs, and to all Ontario Municipalities.

Should you have any questions related to the approved resolution, please contact me.

Yours Truly,




Danielle Manton
City Clerk

Cc: (via email)
Hon. Premier Ford
Ontario Minister of Health, Christine Elliot
Association of Municipalities of Ontario
City of Cambridge Council

*The Corporation of the
Municipality of Huron Shores*

July 19, 2022

Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
1 Stone Road West
Guelph, ON N1G 4Y2

 Corporate Services Department Legislative Services Division	
Date & Time Received:	July 20, 2022 3:04 pm
Original To:	CIP
Copies To:	
Take Appropriate Action	<input type="checkbox"/> File <input type="checkbox"/>
Notes/Comments:	

Dear Minister:

Re: Res. #22-18-22 – Support The Municipality of Tweed – Request for Support re: Ontario Wildlife Damage Compensation Program

The Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Huron Shores passed Resolution #22-18-22 at the Regular Meeting held Wednesday, July 13th, 2022, as follows:

“WHEREAS the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs administers the Ontario Wildlife Damage Compensation Program to provide compensation to farm producers for livestock killed by wildlife;

AND WHEREAS Ontario Municipalities administer the Program on behalf of OMAFRA by appointing a Livestock Investigator and staff to work on wildlife damage claims;

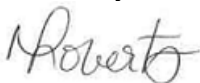
AND WHEREAS the costs associated with wildlife damage claims typically exceed the administration fee of \$50.00 per claim as provided to the Municipality by OMAFRA;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Council of the Municipality of Huron Shores request the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs to review the administration fee provided to Municipalities for the administration of the Ontario Wildlife Damage Compensation Program;

AND THAT a copy of this resolution be circulated to the Association of Municipality of Ontario (AMO) and all Ontario Municipalities for their consideration and support.”

Should you require anything further in order to address the above-noted resolution, please contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,



Natashia Roberts
Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)/Clerk
NR/KN

Cc: Association of Municipality of Ontario (AMO) and Ontario Municipalities