



Town of Newmarket Council Information Package

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Date: September 3, 2021

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Information Reports

The following information report was distributed during this period:

- INFO-2021-30: Q2 2021 Quarterly Info Report - Customer Service
Customer Services
Distributed September 1, 2021

Date: August 22, 2021 at 2:14:18 PM EDT
Subject: Land Use Compatibility Guideline

Dear Mayor and Council,

Land Use Compatibility is a significant concern for municipalities engaged in the planning of their communities. When the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks posted a consultation, ERO 019 – 2785 in May, there was an early July date for responses, later extended to early August.

Gravel Watch Ontario is sharing our response to the document for your information. We are also attaching the commentary by professional planner Mark Dorfman, with his permission.

Gravel Watch Ontario's view is that the guideline, as it currently stands, instead of simplifying the work of municipalities will instead have potential to

- increase confusion, and conflict over land use planning in particular between 'sensitive receptors' and 'major facilities'
- add to the burden of municipalities in managing those conflicting parties, recording and responding to 'spills' into the environment
- increase costs for municipalities in providing the required reports around land use compatibility.

While aware that the consultation is now closed, Gravel Watch knows that municipalities can continue to engage in dialogue with both staff and elected officials at the provincial level. Your reading of our response as relates to aggregate, as well as of those by AMO and other municipalities, by provincial and Canada-wide organizations may have already led you to similar conclusions.

Gravel Watch Ontario's mandate is to be vigilant, to education and to advocate. We know you do this in your own community and hope the documents will assist you.

Sincerely,

Bryan Smith, President
Gravel Watch Ontario



August 4, 2021

Sanjay Coelho
 Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks - Environmental Policy Branch
 40 St Clair Avenue West, Floor 10
 Toronto, ON M4V1M2
mecp.landpolicy@ontario.ca

RE: ERO 019-2785

Dear Mr. Coelho

The following is the submission from Gravel Watch Ontario (GWO; gravelwatch.org) in response to the request for comments on the Proposed Land Use Compatibility Guideline, Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (March 2021) ERO 019-2785.

About Gravel Watch Ontario

Gravel Watch Ontario is a province-wide coalition of citizen groups and individuals that acts in the interests of residents and communities to protect the health, safety, quality of life of Ontarians and the natural environment in matters that relate to aggregate resources.

GWO recognizes the obligation to protect agricultural lands, water resources and the natural environment, all of which are essential for building a climate-resilient Ontario for future generations. GWO works with and on behalf of our members and communities throughout the province to advocate that policies regulating aggregate extraction not result in permanent loss of farmland or rural landscape amenities and do not damage the integrity of the water resources supplied by the rural landscape. Gravel Watch Ontario has commented on government planning and aggregate policies for over 15 years.

We understand that ERO notice 019-2785 links to four separate compliance initiatives. GWO's submission focuses on aggregate resources as it pertains to these draft Land Use Compatibility Guidelines. In general, GWO found the information regarding aggregate to be scattered throughout various sections of the document, often unclear or contradictory, making it particularly onerous on the reviewer to sift through and sort out the intent and nature of land use compatibility as it relates to aggregate operations. The ensuing discussion has *italicized and indented* the instructions identified in the Guideline with GWO's comments following thereafter for ease of reference.

1. INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT

1.1 Overview

GWO Concern/Issue – Preferential Treatment of Aggregate Class 3 Major Facilities over Sensitive Land Uses

*The objective of the current EPA D-6 Guideline is to “prevent or minimize the encroachment of sensitive land use upon industrial land and **vice versa**, as these two types of land uses are normally incompatible due to possible adverse effects on sensitive land use created by industrial operations.”*

The overview of the Land Use Compatibility Guideline states that “the Guideline is to be applied to achieve and maintain land use compatibility between major facilities and sensitive land uses when a planning approval under the Planning Act is needed in the following circumstances:

- *A new or expanding sensitive land use is proposed near an existing or planned major facility, **or***
- *A new or expanding major facility is proposed near an existing or planned sensitive land use.”*

Although the Compatibility Guideline requires equal application by both a major facility and a sensitive land use, they are not treated equally throughout the document. For example, Section 2.8 of the Guideline, demonstration of need is to be carried out by proponents of sensitive land uses only. In Appendix D, the Area of Influence (AOI) and the Minimum Distance Separation (MDS) for are not applicable to land use decisions for new or expanding aggregate operations.

The Guideline also identifies aggregates as a sector which has had a history of ongoing and frequent complaints. Situating aggregate operations near sensitive land uses under exempted and exclusive rules does not achieve compatibility.

GWO Recommendation #1

- Apply the Guideline in the same manner for new or expanding aggregate operations as for sensitive land uses.

1.2 General Approach to Planning for Land Use Compatibility

GWO Concern/Issue -- Co-existence and Compatibility Not Conceptually Related

“Land Use compatibility is achieved when major facilities and sensitive land uses can co-exist and thrive for the long-term within a community through planning that recognizes the locational needs of both.”

The terms compatibility and co-existence are not conceptually the same. Compatibility denotes relations that are well-suited, friendly and harmonious. Co-existence, on the other hand, denotes tolerance and forbearance. Inferring these terms are correlated sets the stage for further conflict, lengthy appeals and increased costs for all parties.

In Section 3.8, the concept of co-existence as meaning tolerance is confirmed.

“.....after a major facility has obtained its necessary planning approvals to be located in an area that may be close to a sensitive land use (e.g. a residential development), or vice versa..... the tools available to the Ministry (MECP) to deal with contaminants from the facility as well as technical solutions may be limited..... which may result in a situation where the sensitive land use has to co-exist with ‘minor impacts’ from the major facility over the long term..... and subsequent complaints about adverse affects (noise, dust and odour) may be directed to the municipality”.

Minor impacts are not defined but the sensitive land use is expected to tolerate the resulting adverse effects for the long term. Long term consequences can result in societal costs associated with health and safety or environmental degradation. It’s an unfair practice to expect the public to tolerate long term consequences.

Use of the term co-existence does not align with federal international agreements regarding sustainable development and climate change which strive for a balance between the various sectors of society. This balance is also reflected in Ontario’s environment, climate change and planning frameworks.

GWO Recommendation #2:

- Maintain the conceptual distinction between compatibility and co-existence.
- Distinguish between minor and major impacts.
- Ensure the MECP Guideline aligns with national and international agreements as well as the provinces’ social, environmental and climate change responsibilities.

1.3 Guiding Hierarchy for Land Use Compatibility Planning

GWO Concerns/Issues – The PPS not being read in its’ entirety.

“Separation of incompatible land uses is the preferred approach to avoiding land use compatibility issues. The Guideline state that this approach is consistent with PPS 1.1.5.6”

The PPS speaks to the incompatibility of sensitive residential land use with existing aggregate operations. GWO believes that the reverse is also true as per Case Law - Capital Paving v Wellington (County) 2010 Carswell Ont. Paragraph 6....

“it is fair to say the PPS speaks to incompatibility of sensitive residential use with earlier operations, and the reverse is also true, that a proposed pit may be incompatible with prior residential use”.

Although the Guideline in Section 1.7.1 generally supports fulfillment of provincial interests identified in the PPS, missing throughout the document is identification to the pertinent PPS clauses which direct consideration for development to (1) consider social and environmental impacts, and (2) only permit development once potential impacts have been addressed.

GWO Recommendation #3:

- Apply the same requirement for new or expanding major facilities near established and planned sensitive land uses as for sensitive land uses being proposed near major facilities.
- Consistently apply all relevant PPS clauses.

GWO Concern/Issue – Ambiguous Terminology and Lack of Meaningful Public Involvement

“When avoidance (i.e. separation) alone is not possible, minimizing and mitigating potential impacts may provide a basis for a proposal. If minimization is not viable, the proposed incompatible land use should not be enabled, and related planning or development applications should not be approved”

GWO supports this Guideline. The term ‘should’, however, is indefinite and subject to interpretation and ambiguity.

GWO Recommendation #4:

- Change the word ‘should’ to ‘shall’ to provide clear direction to ensure incompatible uses are not enabled nor approved.

“Planning authorities, proponents and the surrounding communities ‘should work together’ to achieve land use compatibility”.

Working together is a viable approach to achieving compatibility. ‘Should work together’ implies relationship building, collaboration and compromise. Appendix C, however, outlines best practices for relationship building as merely communicating with members of the public. Communication relates to the informing stage of planning engagement conventions as depicted on Step 3 of the Arnstein’s Ladder of Public Participation (<https://www.citizenshandbook.org/arnsteinsladder.html>.) ‘Informing’ is generally a one-way communication strategy that rarely results in even minor adjustments. Informing does not denote, nor reflect the concept of ‘working together’. Society’s legal and institutional framework that sanctions planning decisions has increasingly recognized the benefit of various engagement measures for practical deliberations that include various perspectives and encourages dialogue to promote understanding among stakeholders’ values and interests. The role of the public to bring forth community values is critical. It is also critical to consider the concept of ‘working together’ as relationship building and collaboration in regards to the Duty to Consult with Indigenous Peoples.

GWO Recommendation #5:

- Change ‘should work together’ to ‘shall work together’.
- Enable collaboration to achieve the desired outcome of compatibility.
- Clearly identify the government’s responsibility for the Duty to Consult with Indigenous Peoples and ensure it is implemented at the outset of development when changes in land use are being considered.

1.6 Roles and Responsibilities

1.6.1 Planning Authorities

Planning authorities must not approve development proposals where there are irreconcilable incompatibilities (i.e. adverse effects with no feasible required mitigation measures). Land use planning decisions that result in incompatibility may create ongoing issues for all parties, including municipalities to address noise and odour complaints and other impacts.

GWO supports the above guideline.

GWO Concern/Issue – Increased responsibility on the planning authorities

Planning authorities also undertake planning exercises which must address land use compatibility, such as comprehensive reviews of OPs, development of secondary plans and reviews of zoning by-laws. To address land use compatibility, OP policies and land use designations....must be up-to-date and in accordance with this Guideline.

Updating OPs and zoning by-laws is a daunting task which puts pressure on planning authorities' capacity requirements and ultimately for increasing property taxes. Although mandated under the same Planning Act as municipalities, Local Planning Authorities in rural and unorganized territories do not have the corresponding human and financial resources to carry out basic planning functions, let alone up-dates to OPs and zoning by-laws in regards to this Guideline.

GWO Recommendation #6:

- Do no overburden planning authorities' capacity and planning budgets.
- Review the viability and effectiveness of Local Planning Boards to carry out high level planning functions.

2. TOOLS TO ASSESS LAND USE COMPATIBILITY

2.1.1-3 Areas of Influence and Minimum Set Back Distances

GWO Concern/Issue – Preferential Treatment Given to Aggregate Operations

An influence area approach to minimize land use conflicts for aggregate resource extraction has long been recognized. The 1986 Guideline on Implementation of the Mineral Aggregate Resources Policy Statement (Ministry of Natural Resources) states that:

“An influence area is the area surrounding a pit or quarry where the impacts of the operation may be felt on the environment, nearby residents and land uses. The influence area concept is intended to protect existing or designated sensitive land uses from proposed pits or quarries and existing or designated pits or quarries from encroachment by sensitive uses ...”

Guideline Section 1.2 recognizes that sensitive land uses located too close to a major facility could experience environmental impacts as well as risks to public health and safety. Similarly, Section 2.1.3 states that:

“proposals should not result in sensitive land uses being located in MSDs as adverse effects are highly likely to occur.”

While a planning authority may determine that an Area of Influence may be smaller (based on supporting studies), it must never be smaller than the MSD in the Guideline. However, while recognizing that some above-ground equipment such as crushers, ready-mix concrete plants and asphalt plants may require ECA's, the Guideline states:

The AOI and MSD in the Guideline are not applicable to land use decisions for new or expanding aggregate operations proposed near sensitive land use.

And, Section 2.2 states:

Aggregate Operations (Aggregate extraction, Resource Extraction, Other mineral quarries) identified as Class 3 (AOI 1,000 m/MSD 500 m) AOI and MSD only applies to new or expanding sensitive land use proposals near major facility aggregate operations.

In addition, the Aggregate Resources Ontario Provincial Standards (AROPS) refers to measurement of separation as the distances to sensitive receptors, not to the property boundary of a sensitive land use as recommended in Section 2.4 and in relation to Section 3.3 “At-receptor mitigation is not recognized by the Ministry to mitigate odour and dust impacts” and in Appendix B.1 “the Ministry-developed AOIs in this Guideline should address both noise and vibration...separation distances for noise are larger than vibration so covering noise impacts will cover vibration impacts” which fails to account for any future expansions of the aggregate operation or changes to the site plan.

Although Guideline Section 4 recommends planning mechanisms to assist in the implementation of land use compatibility, Section 66 of the ARA is highly restrictive of municipal authority such as municipal site plan controls and development permits. Both the PPS (Section 2.5.2.4) as well as the ARA (Section 12.1 (1.1) prohibit municipalities from issuing zoning by-laws to restrict the depth of extraction while Guideline Section 4.1 recommends adverse impacts on sensitive land uses to be considered at the Official Plan (OP) and zoning stage. Section 13 of the ARA, however, allows the Minister, at any time, to rescind or vary a condition of a licence, amend a licence or require a licensee to amend the site plan. A licensee may also make the same requests of the Minister at any time. These unknown operational impacts cannot be adequately assessed or determined at the planning/approval stage. The question then becomes...how can a planning authority be responsible for approvals of an industrial extractive zoning when site plans can be changed at the licensing stage and throughout the life of the license for which the planning authority has no control?

GWO Recommendation #7:

- For new or expanding aggregate operations:
 - Apply the prescribed AOI and MSD required for Class 3 Major Industrial Facilities proposed near Sensitive Land Uses,
 - Measure separation distances (AOI and MSD) from the property boundary of the proposed aggregate operation (Class 3 Major facility) and from the property boundary of the existing sensitive land use to accommodate future expansions of the major facility,

- Adhere to the Guideline for a Class 3 Major Facility (as identified in Section 2.2 Table 1) with the understanding that some aggregate operations may cause adverse effects beyond the MSD of 500 M and in some cases, beyond the AOI of 1000 M
- Be subject to the steps in Section 2.5 for a proposed or expanding major facility that is within the AOI or MSD of an existing or planned sensitive land use.
- Recognize Section 2.9 of the Decision Tree for Land Use Compatibility that may result in a proposed Major Facility not going ahead if expected adverse effects cannot be minimized and/or mitigated to the level of no adverse effects.

2.8 Demonstration of Need

GWO Concern/Issue – Preferential Treatment Given to Aggregate Producers – no balance

The demonstration of need.....is only required by proponents of sensitive land uses.

When considering new sensitive land uses near mineral aggregate areas, planning authorities must consider active aggregate operations, zoning which permits future aggregate operations and, where provincial information is available, deposits of mineral aggregate resources.

The concern in this Section is the nature and regional distribution of aggregate since there are areas throughout the province where distribution of aggregate is ubiquitous. “Freezing” land has the potential to restrict settlement to narrow confines. This situation does not take into consideration future generations, which is antithetical to the United Nations concepts and definitions pertaining to ‘development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations’¹. Freezing land also creates the risk for mega-quarry development that can lead to long term and irreversible impacts. There is little data available regarding aggregate reserves yet the focus is to open up new lands closer to market as a means to reduce transportation costs for the producer. Lands nearest to market are also lands nearest or adjacent to residential or farm lands which places the risk of long term and irreversible impacts onto the sensitive land use.

An unbalanced approach to demonstration of need will perpetuate conflict, constrained relations, and more appeals, thereby increasing costs for government, the proponent and the general public which is contradictory to the stated purpose of this Guideline.

GWO Recommendation #8

- Apply the same requirement for Demonstration of Need in the same manner to new or expanding major facilities as for sensitive land uses being proposed near major facilities.
- Ensure compatibility is a two way process.

The Guideline further states:

Compatibility studies should be prepared by the proponent.....the planning authority is responsible to review compatibility....If in house expertise is not available, the planning authority should consider having a peer review of studies at the expense of the proponent.

¹ World Commission on Environment and Development. Our Common Future, Oxford, UK. Oxford. University Press. 1987.

GWO Recommendation #9

- Should a planning authority conduct a review of a proponent's compatibility study with in-house expertise, the expense should be borne by the proponent.

3. COMPLIANCE**GWO Concern/Issue – The public is expected to tolerate impacts for the long term
Increased municipal responsibility to deal with complaints**

“Per its compliance framework, the Ministry may refer incidents related to compatibility issues that stem from planning decision to a more appropriate level of government or agency (e.g. municipality).....after a major facility has obtained its necessary planning approvals to be located in an area that may be close to a sensitive land use (e.g. a residential development), or vice versa..... the tools available to the Ministry (MECP) to deal with contaminants from the facility as well as technical solutions may be limited..... may result in a situation where the sensitive land use has to co-exist with ‘minor impacts’ from the major facility over the long term..... and subsequent complaints about adverse affects (noise, dust and odour) may be directed to the municipality”.

Conceptual alignment regarding co-existence as being compatible is applicable here. Refer to Section 1 regarding terminology. Co-existence and compatibility are not conceptually the same and compatibility is a two-way process.

Refer to page 3 regarding the discussion pertaining to Section 1.2 and the lack of distinction between minor and major impacts. Shifting EPA compliance to the planning authority puts pressure on municipal capacity requirements which ultimately puts pressure on increasing municipal property taxes thereby shifting the financial responsibility to the public. In areas outside municipal boundaries, the role of Local Planning Boards is not mentioned and the public in these areas have no avenue available to have their concerns or complaints dealt with appropriately given the capacity limitations of Planning Boards. Similar to Section 2, how can planning authorities be responsible for compliance issues when site plans can be changed at the licensing stage and throughout the life of the aggregate operations which is outside the planning authorities' jurisdiction?

GWO Recommendation #10

- Ensure compatibility goes both ways.
- Do not overburden planning authorities with EPA compliance issues.
- Review the viability and effectiveness of Local Planning Boards to deal with EPA complaints and compliance issues.

4.0 IMPLEMENTATION AND PLANNING TOOLS

4.3.1 Municipal By-laws

GWO Concern/Issue

- **Increased workload for planning authorities and risk of increasing property tax burden**
- **Lack of reference to fly rock as a contaminant**

Onus is on the municipality to enforce by-laws that would prevent and respond to land use compatibility issues.

Development and enforcement of by-laws regarding EPA compatibility issues puts further pressure on planning authorities' capacity requirements and risk of increase to local property taxes. As stated above, once the license has been approved, the planning authorities' oversight is limited by the PPS and the ARA. In addition, Local Planning Boards do not have the capacity for by-law enforcement. The public in these areas must rely on the good will of the self-reporting aggregate producers to comply with compatibility issues.

GWO Recommendation #11:

- Do not overburden planning authorities' capacity and planning budgets.
- The province needs to review the viability and effectiveness of Local Planning Boards to not only develop by-laws but to carry out their enforcement.

GWO Recommendation #12:

- MECP to take responsibility for monitoring and compliance regarding their mandate for the environment as it relates to major facilities.

APPENDIX - D – SECTOR SPECIFIC RELATED TO AGGREGATES

GWO Concern/Issue

- **Preferential Treatment of Aggregate Industry**
- **PPS not being referred to in its entirety**
- **Recognition of the differences between planning and licensing stages**

Overall, aggregate operations are depicted as having priority over sensitive land uses. This imbalance includes the following:

- AOIs and MSDs are not applicable to land use decisions for new or expanding aggregate operations proposed near sensitive land uses,
- Not requiring demonstration of need,
- PPS clauses are not being applied consistently, and
- Grey areas exist between the planning and licensing functions.

The PPS favours a balanced approach regarding the potential for social and environmental impacts. Pertinent PPS clauses that consider the EPA state that development is to only be permitted when public health & safety, air quality and climate change have been addressed. Incompatibility in terms of noise, air, contaminants and vibration relate to public health and safety or environmental degradation and

although they are potential impacts of aggregate operations, they are not fully addressed by this Guideline.

Within this section, the planning authority is to consider compatibility as per the PPS and the ARA.

Planning authorities....should also take into consideration that through the licensing process under the Aggregate Resource Act (ARA), MNRF also has requirements to assess potential impacts on existing nearby land uses and whether it is feasible to mitigate potential impacts through that process.

The ARA is not a feasible mechanism to address compatibility because it is proponent driven. Although addressing public concerns regarding potential impacts from operations are the proponent's responsibility under the ARA, the purposes of the ARA are to manage, control and regulate aggregate resources and operations to "minimize" the adverse impact on the environment. Compatibility between land uses is a government planning function and a responsibility that relates to public interest and community well-being. As a business, the proponent's corporate responsibility is to their shareholders and business profitability. The ARA and accompanying AROPS are not planning but operational documents and focus on the merits of the proposed pit's operations.

GWO Recommendation #13

- Be explicit regarding all compatibility requirements.
- Clearly identify that the PPS is to be read in its' entirety.
- Aggregate operations should not take precedence over municipal planning.
- Recognize the difference between the planning and licensing functions.

GWO Concern/Issue – Preferential Treatment of Aggregate Operations

"Planning authorities must consider the potential for adverse effects from aggregate operations (including existing, planned and potential future operation), such as traffic to and from the facilities, and noise and dust from blasting, crushing or other operations, for proposals that require a planning approval."

The Guideline also requires planning authorities to consider impacts for future aggregate operations where zoning is approved, deposits of mineral aggregate resources where provincial information is available, as well as dormant, licenced pits and quarries and un-rehabilitated "legacy" sites. Although the surficial geology maps identify location and extent of aggregates, quality is not always well defined, only the range and nature of the deposit. Determining quality requires further testing through bore holes and analysis of the material. Under this Guideline aggregate operations can freeze land for potential (not predicted) development even though the operation may not be permitted or even feasible given the quality or quantity of the material in particular locations. Freezing land would be detrimental to a cohesive society, compatible relations and future generations.

GWO Recommendation #14:

- Consider equity and the balance of land uses and opportunities for future generations.

Appendix D does not consider other potential adverse effects from aggregate operations such as the potential for groundwater and surface water contamination. Since these adverse effects on sensitive

land uses are not specified in the Guidelines, there may be confusion for planning authorities when considering approvals for rezoning of aggregate operations.

GWO Recommendation #15:

- Clearly indicate that MECP Guidelines relate to noise, dust, odour and vibrations only.
- Clearly indicate that planning authorities need to consider all adverse effects when considering planning proposals.

WHAT'S MISSING IN THE GUIDELINES

1. Fly Rock

The Guideline does not include fly rock as a discharge from quarry blasting and the adverse effect on sensitive land uses. Ontario Regulation 244/97 under the ARA which pertains to fly rock was approved on November 2020 and should be addressed in the Guideline.

2. Cumulative Effects

Aggregate extraction is often described as a temporary or interim use even though aggregate licenses are granted with no end date (in perpetuity) and gravel pits and quarries can lie dormant for decades. It is the local property owners, residents and communities which are in the location for the long term and will have to live with the consequences. MNRF's siloed approach to assessing aggregate operations and pit licenses is maladaptive to deal with the long term consequences that can result from the expansion of aggregate operations. A project specific lens is not adequate to determine the incremental effects from past, present and future human actions. It is misleading to not consider the full potential of social and environmental impacts from all development occurring in a region, not merely from one operation but how that operation relates within the locational context.

GWO Recommendation #16:

- Include land use compatibility provisions to protect sensitive land uses and the environment from the adverse impacts of fly rock.
- Consider the cumulative effects of past, current and future developments before there are unsightly and irreversible effects.

CONCLUSION

The long standing recognition of the inherent incompatibility between sensitive land uses and industrial lands goes back in history to when land use activities that generated noise, smell, unsanitary or hazardous conditions were walled off from civic activities and living spaces as a means to regulate compatibility. Whether a sensitive land use proposes to expand near an existing aggregate operation, or whether an aggregate operation proposes to expand near an existing sensitive land use, the effects will be the same. Planning was and is the mechanism to provide guidance to reduce the risk for social and environmental impacts and/or conflicts associated with land use decisions.

Compatibility is a two-way process and must be reflected throughout the document. Aggregate extraction, by its very nature, is not a renewable resource and therefore cannot be considered a

sustainable resource. The Guideline should align with global concepts of sustainable development and the underlying tenants of corporate social responsibility and adherence to good planning. The Guideline should be applied by the municipality when considering planning applications for new and expanding pits and quarries near sensitive land uses where the effects on and of climate change and the health and safety of communities and future generations can be considered. The ARA proponent-driven, site-specific studies of the aggregate licencing process should not be substituted for good planning. Unless the Guideline is applied to aggregate operations as Class III industrial facilities without exemption, and planning authorities are given the tools and human and financial resources to carry out the expectations in this Guideline, land use compatibility and the potential for conflict with nearby sensitive land uses cannot be resolved.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

GWO Recommendation #1

- Apply the Guideline in the same manner for new or expanding aggregate operations as for sensitive land uses.

GWO Recommendation #2:

- Maintain the conceptual distinction between compatibility and co-existence.
- Distinguish between minor and major impacts.
- Ensure the MECP Guideline aligns with national and international agreements as well as the provinces' social, environmental and climate change responsibilities.

GWO Recommendation #3:

- Apply the same requirement for new or expanding major facilities near established and planned sensitive land uses as for sensitive land uses being proposed near major facilities.
- Consistently apply all relevant PPS clauses.

GWO Recommendation #4:

- Change the word 'should' to 'shall' to provide clear direction to ensure incompatible uses are not enabled nor approved.

GWO Recommendation #5:

- Change 'should work together' to 'shall work together'.
- Enable collaboration to achieve the desired outcome of compatibility.
- Clearly identify the government's responsibility for the Duty to Consult with Indigenous Peoples and ensure it is implemented at the outset of development when changes in land use are being considered.

GWO Recommendation #6:

- Do not overburden planning authorities' capacity and planning budgets.
- Review the viability and effectiveness of Local Planning Boards to carry out high level planning functions.

GWO Recommendation #7

- That new or expanding aggregate operations:
 - Apply the prescribed AOI and MSD required for Class 3 Major Industrial Facilities proposed near Sensitive Land Uses,
 - Measure separation distances (AOI and MSD) from the property boundary of the proposed aggregate operation (Class 3 Major facility) and from the property boundary of the existing sensitive land use to accommodate future expansions of the major facility,
 - Adhere to the Guideline for a Class 3 Major Facility (as identified in Section 2.2 Table 1) with the understanding that some aggregate operations may cause adverse effects beyond the MSD of 500 M and in some cases, beyond the AOI of 1000 M
 - Be subject to the steps in Section 2.5 for a proposed or expanding major facility that is within the AOI or MSD of an existing or planned sensitive land use.
 - Recognize Section 2.9 of the Decision Tree for Land Use Compatibility that may result in a proposed Major Facility not going ahead if expected adverse effects cannot be minimized and/or mitigated to the level of no adverse effects.

GWO Recommendation #8

- Apply the same requirement for Demonstration of Need in the same manner to new or expanding major facilities as for sensitive land uses being proposed near major facilities.
- Ensure compatibility is a two way process.

GWO Recommendation #9

- Should a planning authority conduct a review of a proponent's compatibility study with in-house expertise, the expense should be borne by the proponent.

GWO Recommendation #10

- Ensure compatibility goes both ways.
- Do not overburden planning authorities with EPA compliance issues.
- Review the viability and effectiveness of Local Planning Boards to deal with EPA complaints and compliance issues.

GWO Recommendation #11:

- Do not overburdening planning authorities' capacity and planning budgets.
- Review the viability and effectiveness of Local Planning Boards to not only develop by-laws but to carry out their enforcement.

GWO Recommendation #12:

- MECP to take responsibility for monitoring and compliance regarding their mandate for the environment as it relates to major facilities.

GWO Recommendation #13

- Be explicit regarding all compatibility requirements.
- Clearly identify that the PPS is to be read in its' entirety.
- Aggregate operations should not take precedence over municipal planning.
- Recognize the difference between the planning and licensing functions.

GWO Recommendation #14:

- Consider equity and the balance of land uses as well as opportunities for future generations.

GWO Recommendation #15:

- Clearly indicate that MECP Guidelines relate to noise, dust, odour and vibrations only.
- Clearly indicate that planning authorities need to consider all adverse effects when considering planning proposals.

GWO Recommendation #16:

- Include land use compatibility provisions to protect sensitive land uses and the environment from the adverse impacts of fly rock.
- Consider the cumulative effects of past, current and future developments before there are unsightly and irreversible effects.

REFERENCES:

Arnstein's Ladder of Public Participation, found at:

(<https://www.citizenshandbook.org/arnsteinsladder.html>.)

EPA D-Series Guidelines

- D-1 Land Use and Compatibility
- D-1-1 Land Use Compatibility: Procedure for Implementation
- D-1-2 Land Use Compatibility: Specific Applications
- D-1-3 Land Use Compatibility: Definitions
- D-6 Compatibility between Industrial Facilities
- D-6-1 Industrial Categorization Criteria
- D-6-3 Separation Distances

Government Documents:

- Aggregate Resources Act Regulations, Amendments 2020
- Aggregate Resources of Ontario Provincial Standards, Amendments 2020
- Provincial Policy Statement 2020
- Ontario Planning Act
- Mineral Aggregate Resources Policy Statement and Guideline on Implementation
- Ontario Environmental Protection Act (EPA)

World Commission on Environment and Development. Our Common Future, Oxford, UK. Oxford. University Press. 1987.

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June 21, 2021

Report to: Township of Ramara Committee of the Whole

**Subject: Proposed Land Use Compatibility Guideline
 Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)**

Recommendations

1. That the Committee of the Whole receive the Report, 'Proposed Land Use Compatibility Guideline', dated June 21, 2021, as presented by Mark Dorfman; and
2. The Township of Ramara shall submit this Report and Recommendations to the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks under Environmental Registry of Ontario Number 019-2785, prior to July 3, 2021, to mecp.landpolicy@ontario.ca

At its meeting held on June 7, 2021, the Committee of the Whole passed a motion requesting "A report regarding the Aggregate sections of the proposed Land Use Compatibility Guidelines".

On May 4, 2021, MECP published the proposed Guidelines for public consultation. This is one of four initiatives that were issued at the same time. These initiatives are intended "to strengthen compliance tools that hold polluters accountable and create consistent guidelines to prevent and address noise and odour issues."

Submissions to MECP are to be made on or before July 3, 2021.

EXISTING D-SERIES GUIDELINES

The MECP intends to update and replace the D-Series Guidelines related to land use compatibility that has existed since July 1995. The existing Guideline D-6, "Compatibility Between Industrial Facilities and Sensitive land uses" applies to the land use planning process "to prevent or minimize future land use problems due to the encroachment of sensitive land uses and industrial land uses on one another".

The D-6 Guideline does not apply to pits and quarries if there are site specific studies related to an aggregate application. Otherwise, as I understand, when an official plan/ amendment and zoning bylaw/amendment are considered for new sensitive land uses encroaching on an existing pit or quarry, the D-6 Guideline should be used by the municipality. Although not clearly enunciated in the D-6 Guideline, I believe that the D-6 Guideline should be used when the municipality is considering planning applications for new and expanding pits and quarries.



THE PROPOSED LAND USE COMPATIBILITY GUIDELINE

Overview

The proposed Guideline focuses on official plan and zoning bylaw updates; applications to amend the official plan, the zoning bylaw, site plan applications, and plan of subdivision applications. It is clearly stated that the municipality should use the Guideline where a new or expanding sensitive land use is proposed near an existing or planned major facility and where a new or expanding major facility is proposed near and existing or planned sensitive land use.

A **Major Facility** includes Resource Extraction Activities. A **Sensitive Land Use** is a building, amenity area or outdoor space, such as dwellings, day care centres, health and education facilities, public parks, harbours.

The Guideline is used to enable certain land uses to coexist in the long-term. Compatibility is two ways: it means that adverse effects such as noise, dust, odour and vibration from Major Facilities on Sensitive Land uses can be achieved, and that complaints from nearby Sensitive Land Uses do not add costs to Major Facilities for mitigation after the fact.

COMPATIBILITY METHODOLOGY

- (a) Municipalities are guided to determine **Areas of Influence ("AOIs")** and **Minimum Separation Distances ("MSDs")** surrounding existing or planned Major Facilities that are established by the Province. The AOI for Aggregate Operations is 1,000 metres. The MSD for Aggregate Operations is 500 metres. **The AOI and the MSD only apply to new or expanding Sensitive Land Use proposals near a Major Facility aggregate operation.** (See Table 1, pages 23 to 25).
- (b) The Municipality is directed to undertake a **Compatibility Study** if a development proposal is in an AOI of 1,000 metres. The Compatibility Study assesses where potential noise, dust, odour and vibration adverse effects are very likely to occur and incompatible development should not normally take place in the minimum 500 metre MSD.
- (c) A **Demonstration of Need Study** is required by the municipality to determine whether there is an identified need for the proposed Sensitive Land Use in the proposed location in the AOI, and if alternative locations outside the AOI have been evaluated and there are no reasonable alternative locations. Mitigation Measures would be needed to ensure no adverse effects or potential impacts and no Sensitive Land Use in the MSD.

The Township of Ramara recommends:

1. **that the Land Use Compatibility Guideline should apply to new or expanding Aggregate Operations that are near existing and planned Sensitive Land Uses, as well as new or expanding Sensitive Land Uses.**



2. **that the Minimum AOIs and the Minimum MSD should apply where there are new or expanding Aggregate Operations near existing or planned Sensitive Land Uses, as well as new or expanding Sensitive Land Uses.**
3. **that if the Municipality is required to undertake a Compatibility Study, the Municipality should not be required to pay for the total cost of a Compatibility Study where there are planning applications for new or expanding Aggregate Operations and new or expanding Sensitive Land Uses.**
4. **that if the Municipality is required to undertake a Demonstration of Need Study, the Municipality should not be required to pay for the total cost of a Demonstration of Need Study for proposed Sensitive Land Uses in the AOI and MSD of the existing Aggregate Operations.**
5. **that if the Municipality is required to pay for the required Compatibility and Need Studies, it is appropriate that the Municipality may deny the acceptability of planning applications.**
6. **that the Land Use Compatibility Guideline shall be used by the Municipality to assess the appropriateness of licence and planning applications under the *Aggregate Resources Act* and the *Planning Act* and approve or deny according to good planning, conformity and consistency.**

AGGREGATE SECTOR CONSIDERATIONS (APPENDIX D)

In the existing Ramara Official Plan, Schedule "D" identifies in the order of 12,560 hectares of land as "High Potential Mineral Aggregate Resource Areas" (HPMARAS). This represents 30% of the Ramara's total land area. The total HPMARA consists of predominately bedrock resources. The HPMARA excludes designated Settlement Areas. The boundary of the HPMARA is located a minimum of 1,000 metres from existing and planned Sensitive Land Uses such as designated Settlement Areas, designated Shoreline Residential Areas, First Nation Reserve lands, and Provincially Significant Wetlands. The HPMARA is consistent with the spirit of the D-6 Guideline.

There are 14 licenced Quarries and 8 licenced Pits in Ramara that annually produce in the order of 3 million tonnes of aggregate on 1,660 hectares. Ramara is one of the top 10 producers in the provincial Growth Plan Area.

In Ramara, 13 of the 14 licenced quarries are located within the identified HPMARAs, thereby achieving the objective of land use compatibility with designated residential sensitive land use areas. The only quarry that is not within an HPMARA is currently proposing to expand its aggregate operation within the 1,000 metre AOI and the 500 metre MSD. This matter is scheduled to be heard by the Ontario Land Tribunal.



Following from the above recommendations, the following issues arising from Appendix D - Aggregate Sector Considerations raise several issues and recommendations for improvements to the proposed Land Use Compatibility Guideline.

Issues Regarding Noise, Dust and Odour Emissions and Other Adverse Effects

- (a) On page 77, it is suggested that municipalities “will also need to consider other potential *adverse effects*, such as the potential for groundwater and surface water contamination, which are not discussed specifically in this section”. This statement is very general and applies to all Major Facilities proposed in a municipality. Ramara understands that there are other adverse effects or impacts on Sensitive Land Uses and that these are not included as considerations in these proposed Guidelines. This raises confusion when considering Major Facilities in general and Aggregate Operations specifically.

7. The Township of Ramara recommends that the second paragraph on page 77 should be deleted.

- (b) On page 79, there is a caution addressed to municipalities when considering Aggregate Operations:

It is important to plan land uses surrounding aggregate resources in a way that both prevents adverse impacts to *sensitive land uses* and ensures the long-term protection of aggregate resources.

The Township of Ramara Official Plan policies implement this approach by keeping Aggregate Operations away from settlement areas, shoreline residential areas and First Nation Reserves and provides opportunities within the identified HPMARAs for continued Aggregate Operations in the long-term.

8. The Township of Ramara agrees with this caution and recommends that the proposed Guideline include the Ramara Official Plan case as one successful example for achieving this land use objective.

- (c) On page 79, the second sentence in the first paragraph, as stated, raises a major concern for the Township of Ramara:

Planning authorities must consider the potential for *adverse effects* from aggregate operations (including existing, planned and potential future operations), such as traffic to and from the facilities, and noise and dust from blasting, crushing or other operations, for properties that require a planning approval.

I interpret this to mean that the Municipality is directed when assessing a planning application for Sensitive Land Uses, such as residential, that the Municipality is responsible for determining adverse effects as defined in the *Environmental Protection Act*. It is evident from this statement that the province expects that existing, planned and potential Aggregate Operations should have priority over Sensitive Land Uses. The



direction to the Municipality is onerous since it implies that an environmental impact assessment is required for any planning approval including a consent, minor variance or even one dwelling.

9. The Township of Ramara disagrees that the Aggregate Operations should take precedence in municipal planning. Since the Aggregate Operation is the potential source of adverse effects, the adverse effect assessment must be undertaken by the aggregate proponent whether an Aggregate Operation is new or it is expanding near Sensitive Land Uses.

- (d) On page 79, the second paragraph reiterates the provincial interest in Provincial Policy Statement 2020. In particular, policy 1.2.6.1 in PPS2020 sets out the provincial interest to balance the planning and development of Major Facilities and Sensitive Land Uses in order to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects of Major Facilities. The effects are broader and include contaminants other than odour and noise and also the policy is to minimize risk to public health and safety, and to always ensure economic viability of Major Facilities.

Policies 2.5.2.4 and 2.5.2.5 in PPS2020 direct Municipalities to protect *mineral aggregate operations* and under certain "requirements" allow development and activities within identified mineral aggregate resource areas. These provincial policies are well understood. The paragraph continues with the caution that "these requirements are in addition to what is recommended in this Guideline."

This is interpreted to always mean that Aggregate Operations and Aggregate Resource protection take precedence over development of sensitive uses.

10. The Township of Ramara reiterates that Aggregate Operations should not take precedence in municipal planning. Ramara has realized the balance between land uses and provides 12,560 hectares for protected Mineral Aggregate Resources.

- (e) On page 79, paragraph 3 confirms that the onus is on the Municipality to demonstrate that new or expanding Sensitive Land Uses conform with the provincial AOIs and MSDs for existing or planned Aggregate Operations. This implies that if the Municipality has identified protected provincial Mineral Aggregate Resources required for planned Aggregate Operations, these areas essentially are unavailable for other development such as residential.

In many Municipal Official Plans, Mineral Aggregate Resources are identified as an overlay of existing designated settlement areas and built-up areas. This Guideline should be clear that to avoid potential adverse effects, the Ramara Official Plan model should be encouraged in all Municipalities



- 11. The Township of Ramara recommends that paragraph 3 on page 79 should be modified to add an option that municipalities should identify protected Mineral Aggregate Resources in appropriate areas beyond designated settlement areas and residential clusters in order to avoid potential adverse effects and land use incompatibility.**

- (f) On pages 79 and 80, the first sentence in paragraph 4 clearly enunciates the provincial objective:

The AOI and MSD in the Guideline are not applicable to land use decisions for new or expanding aggregate operations proposed near *sensitive land uses*. *Planning authorities* are required to address land use compatibility with respect to new or expanding operations, as required by the PPS.

This means that when a Municipality receives a planning application to amend the Official Plan and/or the Zoning Bylaw for an Aggregate site, the Municipality cannot use the AOIs and MSDs to separate the new or expanding aggregate operation from existing residential areas. Simply stated, the new or expanding aggregate operation can locate within 1,000 metres or even 500 metres, or less from an existing stable residential area.

In Ramara's experience, this direction is not acceptable and this municipality has already made the planning decision when identifying Mineral Aggregate Resource Areas, that aggregate operations are not appropriate within 1,000 metres of existing and planned residential areas.

- 12. The Township of Ramara strongly disagrees with the provincial direction that existing and expanding aggregate operations are not required to consider land use compatibility and may locate within 1,000 metres of existing and planned residential areas that are sensitive land uses.**

- (g) On page 80, reference is made to the role of the MNR "to assess potential impacts on existing nearby land uses and whether it is feasible to mitigate potential impacts through that process". Under the *Aggregate Resources Act* and the aggregate regulation and standards, the proponent for a licence is only required to consider an area of 120 metres surrounding the proposed licenced area for most impacts.

- 13. The Township of Ramara disagrees that there should never be a distinction between land use compatibility addressed in the *Aggregate Resources Act* and under the *Planning Act*. The AOIs and MSDs should be applied in both directions.**



- (h) The proposed Land Use Compatibility Guideline does not include an important contaminant emanating from Aggregate Quarries. The contaminant is fly rock. On January 1, 2022, Rule 22 of subsection 0.13 in Ontario Regulation 244/97 under the *Aggregate Resources Act*, comes into effect. It stipulates that an aggregate licensee shall ensure that the quarry is in compliance with the Rule as follows:

a licensee shall take all reasonable measures to prevent fly rock from leaving the site during blasting if a sensitive receptor is located within 500 metres of the boundary of the site.

Fly Rock discharge from a quarry blasting is a contaminant and it is likely to cause an adverse effect under the *Environmental Protection Act*. The Act requires that the licensee must report forthwith to the MECP if the contaminant may likely cause an adverse effect. The Ministry may issue an order for remediation and preventative measures. Currently, there is no provincial policy, regulation or guideline that protects the environment, people, property and natural heritage features on land and in the air and water from the discharge of fly rock from a quarry.

- 14. The Township of Ramara recommends that the MECP should modify the proposed Guideline to include land use compatibility provisions to adequately protect the environment beyond quarry sites from the possible adverse impacts of fly rock during blasting operations.**

Respectfully submitted,

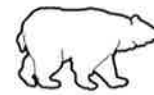


Mark L. Dorfman, F.C.I.P., R.P.P.



THE TOWN OF COCHRANE

171 Fourth Avenue
 Cochrane, Ontario, Canada, P0L 1C0
 T: 705-272-4361 | F: 705-272-6068
 E: townhall@cochraneontario.com



ONTARIO, CA

COCHRANE
WONDERFULLY UNEXPECTED

“Via Email: justin.trudeau@parl.gc.ca”

June 24th, 2021

The Honourable Justin Trudeau
 Prime Minister of Canada
 Office of the Prime Minister
 80 Wellington Street
 Ottawa, ON
 K1A 0A2

Dear Prime Minister Trudeau:

Re: Motion to Include the PSA Test for Men into the Medical Care

This will serve to advise you that Council, at its regular meeting held Tuesday, June 22nd, 2021, passed the following resolution:

“Resolution No. 182-2021

Moved By: Robert Hutchinson

Seconded By: Daniel Belisle

WHEREAS the male population has been made to pay for prostate blood test and whereas 11 Canadian men will die of prostate cancer every day and

WHEREAS 1.5 million Canadian men are not seeking the early detection PSA testing and

WHEREAS prostate cancer is the most common cancer in men and

WHEREAS when detected early the survival rate is close to 100% and detected late 3 of 4 men will be lost and

WHEREAS men who wish to have this test done have to pay \$33.00 for the test

1/2



THEREFORE I Robert Hutchinson move that both the Federal and Provincial Governments move to have this test included in the national health care system and that it be made available for all Canadian men at no charge and further that the Government make every effort to have this become a reality sooner than later as stated above every day that goes by another 11 men will die of this avoidable disease and

FURTHERMORE that this motion be distributed to Right Honourable Justin Trudeau Prime Minister of Canada, Honourable Doug Ford Premier of Ontario, Minister of Health (Canada) Honourable Patty Hajdu, Deputy Premier and Minister of Health (Ontario) Honourable Christine Elliott, all municipalities, and all First Nation Communities .

Carried”

Your attention to this matter is greatly appreciated!

Yours Truly,

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF COCHRANE



Alice Mercier
Clerk

/am

c.c.: Hon. Doug Ford Premier of Ontario,
Hon. Patty Hajdu, Minister of Health (Canada)
Hon. Christine Elliott, Deputy Premier and Minister of Health (Ontario)
All Municipalities
All First Nation Communities



Community & Corporate Services
41 Dundas St West, Napanee, ON K7R 1Z5 TEL 613-354-3351 www.greaternapanee.com

August 25, 2021

The Honourable Patty Hajdu
Federal Minister of Health
House of Commons
Ottawa, ON K1A 0A6
Patty.hajdu@parl.gc.ca

Dear Honourable Patty Hajdu:

Re: SUPPORT FOR 988, A 3-DIGIT SUICIDE AND CRISIS PREVENTION HOTLINE

Please be advised that at the meeting held on July 26, 2021, the Council of the Town of Greater Napanee adopted the following resolution of support:
RESOLUTION #351/21: Richardson, Kaiser

That the correspondence from Scott Aitchison, Township of The Archipelago re: Support for 988 Crisis Line, dated June 18, 2021, and from Adjala- Tosorontio re: Support for 3-digit suicide & crisis hotline, dated June 21, 2021, and from Adelaide Metcalfe re: Supports Owen Sound 988 Suicide Crisis Hotline dated July 12, 2021, be received; And further, That Council direct Staff to provide letters of support to pertinent Ministers and agencies involved. CARRIED.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Katy Macpherson
Legal Services Coordinator

CC: All Ontario Municipalities



Township of The Archipelago

9 James Street, Parry Sound ON P2A 1T4

Tel: 705-746-4243/Fax: 705-746-7301

www.thearchipelago.on.ca

June 18, 2021

21-111

**Moved by Councillor Mead
Seconded by Councillor Zanussi**

RE: Scott Aitchison, MP Parry Sound Muskoka – Support for 9-8-8 Crisis Line

WHEREAS the Federal Government has passed a motion to adopt 9-8-8, a National 3-digit suicide and crisis hotline; and

WHEREAS the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has increased the demand for suicide prevention services by 200%; and

WHEREAS existing suicide prevention hotlines require the user to remember a 10-digit number and go through directories or be placed on hold; and

WHEREAS in 2022 the United States will have in place a national 9-8-8 crisis hotline; and

WHEREAS the Township of The Archipelago recognizes that it is a significant and important initiative to ensure critical barriers are removed to those in crisis and seeking help;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Council for the Township of The Archipelago hereby endorses this 9-8-8 crisis line initiative; and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED that staff be directed to send a letter indicating support to Scott Aitchison, MP Parry Sound Muskoka, Norm Miller, MPP Parry Sound Muskoka, Hon. Patty Hajdu, Federal Minister of Health, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC), and all Ontario municipalities and local First Nations.

Carried.

June 21, 2021

The Honourable Patty Hajdu
Federal Minister of Health
House of Commons
Ottawa, ON K1A 0A6

Re: Support for 988 – 3 digit suicide and crisis prevention hotline

Please be advised that the Council of The Corporation of the Municipality of Adjala-Tosorontio, at its meeting held Wednesday, June 9th, 2021 enacted the following resolution:

RES-167-2021

Whereas the Federal government has passed a motion to adopt 988, a National three-digit suicide and crisis hotline;

Whereas the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has increased the demand for suicide prevention services by 200%;

Whereas existing suicide prevention hotlines require the user to remember a 10-digit number and go through directories or be placed on hold;

Whereas in 2022 the United States will have in place a national 988 crisis hotline;

Whereas the Town of Caledon recognized that it is a significant and important initiative to ensure critical barriers are removed to those in a crisis and seeking help;

Now there for be it resolved that the Corporation of the Township of Adjala-Tosorontio endorses this 988 crisis line initiative;

And that this resolution be sent to the Honourable Minister of Health Patty Hajdu, MP Terry Dowdall, Simcoe-Grey, MP Jim Wilson, Simcoe-Grey, Ian Scott, Chairperson & CEO-Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications (CRTC) and all municipalities in Ontario.

Sincerely,

Dianne Gould-Brown

Dianne Gould-Brown, CMO
Clerk



**TOWNSHIP OF ADELAIDE METCALFE**

2340 Egremont Drive, Strathroy, ON N7G 3H6

T: 519-247-3687 F: 519-247-3411

www.adelaidemetcalfe.on.ca

July 12, 2021

City of Owen Sound
808 2nd Avenue East
Owen Sound, ON
N4K 2H4

ATTENTION: JAMIE ECKENSWILLER, DEPUTY CLERK**RE: SUPPORT OF RESOLUTION – ENDORSEMENT OF 988 SUICIDE AND CRISIS PREVENTION
HOTLINE INITIATIVE**

Please be advised that the Council of the Township of Adelaide Metcalfe, at the regular meeting of June 21, 2021, supported your resolution and the following was passed.

THAT Council support the City of Owen Sound's endorsement of the 988 Suicide and Crisis Prevention Hotline Initiative.

CARRIED.

Kind regards,

Morgan Calvert
CAO/Acting Clerk



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF HAMILTON

August 20, 2021

The Honourable Doug Ford
Premier of Ontario
Legislative Building
Queen's Park
Toronto, ON M7A 1A1

Dear Premier Ford:

City Council, at its meeting held on August 13, 2021, approved Item 13 of Planning Committee Report 21-012 which reads as follows:

13. Noise Concerns and Request for Expiry of Extended Construction Hours

WHEREAS, municipalities have the authority under the *Municipal Act, 2001* to pass a Noise By-law to regulate and prohibit with respect to noise;

WHEREAS, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ontario government sought to accelerate construction projects in municipalities;

WHEREAS, the Ontario government passed O.Reg 131/20, under the *Municipal Act, 2001* ("O.Reg 131/20") allowing for extended construction hours for projects associated with the healthcare sector to 24 hours a day and any other construction activity in a municipality between the hours of 6am and 10pm;

WHEREAS, O.Reg 131/20 limits a municipality's authority and enforcement through Section 451.1 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* from prohibiting and regulating noise with respect to after-hour noise from construction sites;

WHEREAS, there has been an increase in complaints as a result of after-hour noise caused by construction sites impacting the quiet enjoyment of the residents of Hamilton; and,

WHEREAS, O.Reg 131/20 is set to expire on October 7, 2021;

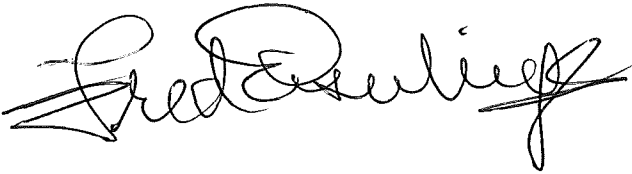
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

- (a) That the Mayor contact the Premier of Ontario, and local Members of Parliament to ask that the Province to promptly expediate the expiry of O.Reg 131/20, the COVID exemption for after-hours noise from construction sites.

- (b) That the Mayor contact the Premier of Ontario, and local Members of Parliament to request that the Province not make the temporary regulations of O.Reg 131/20, or any similar restrictions, permanent through an amendment to the *Municipal Act, 2001*.
- (c) That the request be sent to other municipalities in Ontario, including the Association of Municipalities of Ontario for their endorsement.

Your consideration of Council's request is appreciated. We would ask that you reference File #C21-014 when responding to this correspondence.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Fred Eisenberger". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "F" and "E".

Fred Eisenberger
Mayor

File #C21-014

- c.c. Hon. Andrea Horwath, Leader of the Official Opposition, MPP, Hamilton Centre
- Hon. Donna Skelly, MPP, Flamborough-Glanbrook
- Hon. Paul Miller, MPP, Hamilton East-Stoney Creek
- Hon. Monique Taylor, MPP, Hamilton Mountain
- Hon. Sandy Shaw, MPP, Hamilton West-Ancaster-Dundas
- Association of Municipalities of Ontario
- All Ontario Municipalities (by email)



Jaclyn Grossi
Legislative Coordinator
Town of Newmarket
395 Mulock Drive
P.O. Box 328 Station Main
Newmarket, ON L3Y 4X7
Email: jgrossi@newmarket.ca
Tel: 905-953-5300 ext. 2207
Fax: 905-953-5100

September 3, 2021

Sent to: [REDACTED]

Dear Danielle Griffin:

RE: Proclamation Request – September - Craniofacial Acceptance Month

I am writing to advise that your proclamation request has been approved in accordance with the Council-approved [Proclamation, Lighting Request and Community Flag Raising Policy](#), and the Town of Newmarket will proclaim September as Craniofacial Acceptance Month. Your proclamation request will be communicated on the Town's Twitter account, and on the Town's website on the Proclamation and Lighting Request page.

In addition, the Riverwalk Commons and Fred A. Lundy Bridge located on Water Street will be illuminated in red and yellow on September 27, 2021 to recognize Craniofacial Acceptance Month. Please note that the lighting will occur from sunset until 11:00 PM.

If you have any questions regarding the above, please feel free to contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "JGrossi".

Jaclyn Grossi

Legislative Coordinator



ANNUAL REPORT 2020



A B O U T F A C E[®]

From our Chair & Executive Director

In a year where unpredictability was the new normal, AboutFace focused on innovation and adaptation to deliver on its mission.

We received an unprecedented number of calls for mental health support in this year of heightened isolation, and in response we offered a robust array of psychosocial programs and services. This report highlights AboutFace's sustained work in providing connection, hope, and support to the community, through children and teen programming, the adult retreat, resource sharing, mental health navigation, adult calls, virtual events, and more. In total, **we served more than 1,300 people in 2020, an increase of 4% from the previous year.**

We also moved forward on the critical priorities of increasing awareness and acceptance of facial differences, producing new educational resources for teachers, youth, and parents, and sharing stories of 35 facial difference community members, including the six youth who appeared in November's **Beyond My Face campaign.**

These successes during an unimaginably challenging year are a testament to our amazing staff, board of directors, and volunteers, who adapted vitally needed programs and services to virtual platforms and provided much-needed support in navigating the seemingly endless hurdles of 2020.

Our ability to be creative, agile, and timely in this unique year was made possible through the generosity of our donors, who stayed connected, supported our work, and cheered us on. We are incredibly grateful to the donors who made 2020 possible.

Despite the ongoing challenges of this new pandemic reality, there is much reason for optimism. The movement to build societal acceptance of facial differences, long overdue, is gaining unstoppable momentum. Working alongside the members of our community, AboutFace will continue to take bold steps to help lead the way.



Danielle Griffin
Executive Director



Kariym Joachim
Board President
& Chairperson

Mission

To promote and enhance the emotional and mental well-being of individuals with facial differences and their families through social and peer support, information, educational programs, and public awareness.

Vision

To inspire people with facial difference to find the confidence and the courage they need to live life to the fullest.

Values

To make our vision a reality, we work on three core values:

Empowerment

Building on strength and character helps develop our sense of purpose. By offering programs and services like youth camps, adult workshops and retreats, we help people with facial differences gain self-confidence, learn essential life, social and leadership skills, and experience personal enrichment and a sense of empowerment by being connected to a valuable and relatable community.

Encouragement

Knowing you are not alone is the first step in embracing the journey. AboutFace offers support and encouragement through discussion groups, peer support, and networking opportunities.

Education

Education is critical to nurturing understanding and acceptance. We believe the most effective way to promote inclusion and diversity is through early education in the school community, in the workplace, on the internet, and in the media.

Our Impact

AboutFace programs and services looked different in 2020, but the outcomes were the same – fostering safe and welcoming spaces where sharing, learning, and fun flourished.

Community events, the adult retreat, camp, and other in-person programs all moved online. Virtual Camp Trailblazers reached more than 200 people and over 90% of campers gave a top rating. New programs such as Teen and Family Nights were created, with the focus on ensuring supportive programs and services were accessible to community members of all ages throughout the year.

Other highlights of the year included: AboutFace Hangouts, mindfulness sessions, adult networking calls, ongoing peer supports, new psychosocial publications, and resource sharing.



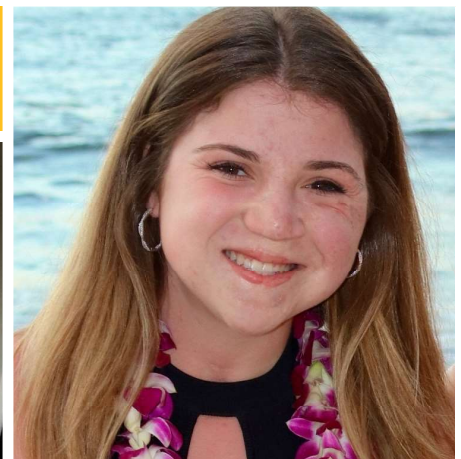
Each year, the AboutFace **Anna Pileggi Post-Secondary Scholarship** empowers students with a facial difference to pursue and achieve their academic goals. Congratulations to the 2020 award recipients: Chelsea VandenBoogaard from Alberta, attending University of Alberta; Kathleen Linehan from Nova Scotia, attending McGill University; and Nadya Keenan from Saskatchewan, attending Minot State University.



**Chelsea
VandenBoogaard**



**Kathleen
Linehan**



**Nadya
Keenan**

Volunteers & Governance

Thank you to our incredible volunteers and to our dedicated Board of Directors, who ensure the work of AboutFace is progressing the charity and the needs of the facial difference community forward.

In 2020, we were pleased to present the following awards:

Elisabeth Baugh Award

Recognizing a community member's contributions

- KARIYM JOACHIM

Community Ally Award

Recognizing a community ally's contributions

- APRIL YOUNG

Spirit Award

Recognizing community spirit

- TYLER NEAL

20 Year Recognition Award

- ANITA ZVONAR
- KARIYM JOACHIM

10 Year Recognition Pin

- BOBBI-JEAN WHITE
- CHRISTINE DE LA CRUZ
- CINDY PANTEL
- COLLEEN WHEATLEY
- DAN MCMULLEN

5 Year Recognition Pin

- KAREN MCKINNEY
- DR. MICHAEL BEZUHLY

2020 Board of Directors

Our board of directors is made up of dedicated volunteers who advance AboutFace's work through their skills and expertise, while building acceptance and awareness.

Kariym Joachim

PRESIDENT & CHAIRPERSON

Clinical Researcher, SickKids Hospital

Alim N. Somji

VICE CHAIR

Executive Vice President, Jaffer Group of Companies

Bobbi-Jean White

TREASURER & PAST CHAIRPERSON

Partner, KPMG Enterprise LLP

Hartley Lefton

SECRETARY

Partner, McCarthy Tétrault LLP

Dr. Michael Bezuhly

Plastic Surgeon, IWK Health Centre

Harry Howie

Retired Social Worker

Donna Jackson

Speech Language Pathologist,
Wascana Rehabilitation Centre

Jennifer Little, RN MN

Mental Health Nursing

Dan McMullen

Project Manager, Canadian Tire

Robert F. Pielsticker

(Board retirement June 2020)

Retired Partner, KPMG

Ani Spooner

Facial Difference Advocate

Dr. Michael Taylor

Orthodontist

Dr. Ilke van Hazel, DDS PhD

Dentist

Financials

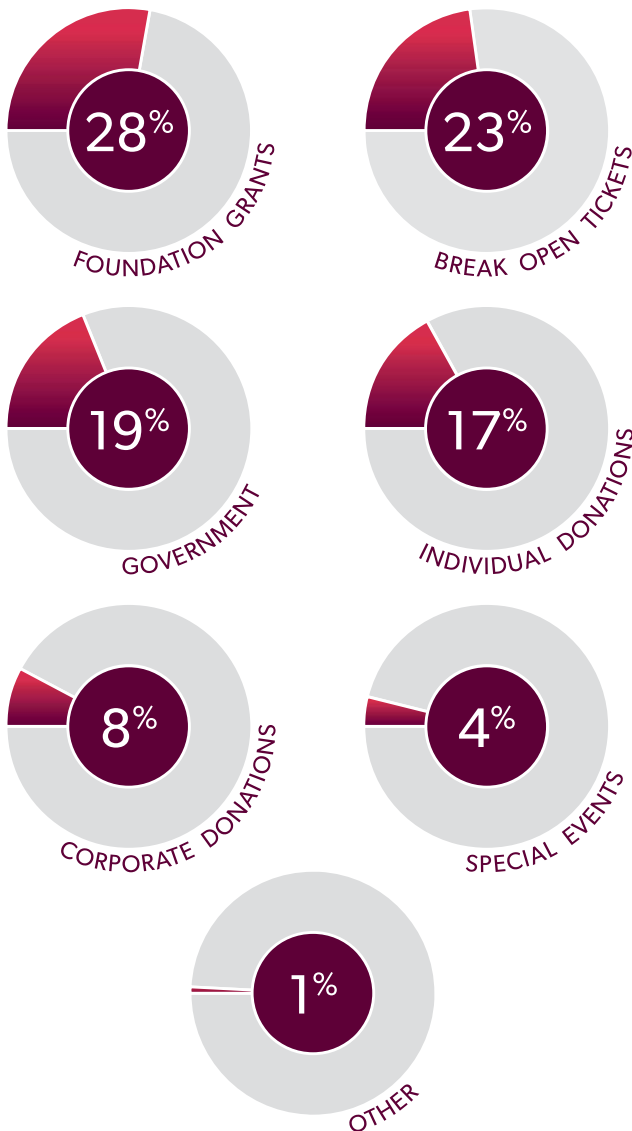
AboutFace is a registered charity with the Canada Revenue Agency.

In 2020, our funds were generated through foundation grants, Ontario's Break Open Ticket Program, special events, corporate and individual donations, the Canada Summer Job Program from Employment and Social Development Canada, and through support from the federal government due to COVID-19.

Revenue

ABOUTFACE'S REVENUE FOR 2020

\$377,337

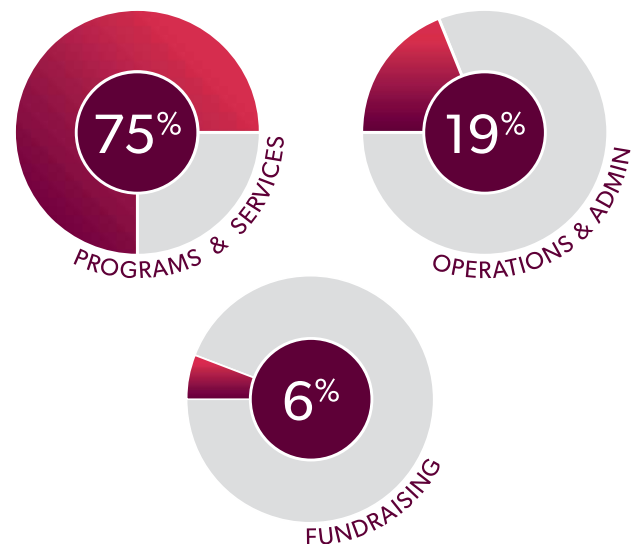
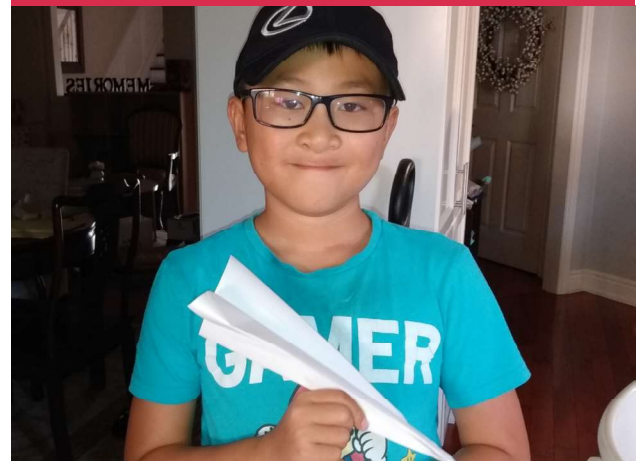


Expenses

ABOUTFACE'S EXPENSES FOR 2020

\$350,991

For every dollar raised, **75 cents** directly supported programs and services.



Supporters & Donors

We are very grateful to all our wonderful donors and supporters who made our work possible in 2020!

Patron's Circle

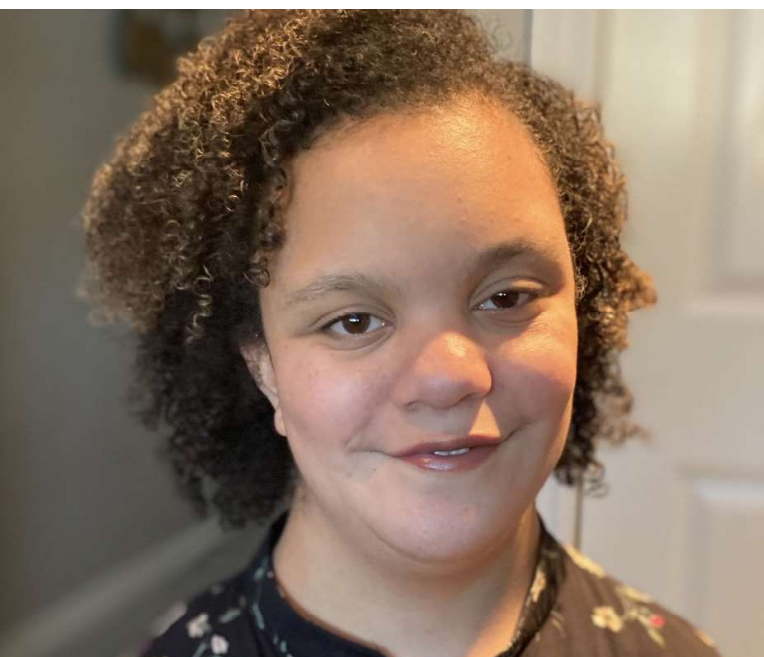
Anonymous (2)
The Catherine and Maxwell Meighen Foundation
Mackenzie Investments Charitable Foundation

Gold Circle

Alice and Murray Maitland Foundation
Anonymous
Cadillac Fairview Corporation Ltd.
CNH Industrial Canada Ltd.
Dental Services Group of Toronto
Employment and Social Development Canada
Frederick and Douglas Dickson Memorial Foundation
Halton Peel Dental Association
Matthew Milne-Smith
The McCain Foundation
The Winnipeg Foundation
Traquair Family Foundation

Friends of AboutFace

Alpha Omega Foundation of Canada
Anna & Edward C. Churchill Foundation
Anonymous (3)
Aurora
Bobbi-Jean White
Bradley Waddell
CDSC
Dan & Kim McMullen
Danielle Griffin & Fergal Kerins
Donald and Elaine Triggs Foundation
Dynacare
Elaine Osin
Gerry & Barb Price
Harry A. Newman Memorial Foundation
Harry & Kathy Howie
Hartley Lefton
Henry White Kinnear Foundation
Hunter Family Foundation
Hylcan Foundation
Industrial Alliance
John Griffin
John Hardie Mitchell Family Foundation
Josh Henne
Legion Foundation - BC/Yukon Command
Let's Move It!
MacMurray Foundation Inc.
Manitoba Dental Foundation Inc.
Michael Taylor
Palookas Charitable Foundation
Pilkington-Henniger Charitable Trust
Robin Taylor
Rotary Club of Toronto Eglinton
Steven Locke
Terracon Development Ltd.



Beyond My Face



Brayden

Hi, I'm Brayden and I'm 13 years old.

I have a genetic form of cleft lip and palate called van der Woude syndrome. Each person with a cleft lip and palate has a different set of health challenges. My ongoing therapy has been for challenges with eating and swallowing.

I have gone to Camp Trailblazers for the past few summers and attended virtual camp this year. It's been amazing to meet campers and leaders with facial differences. One of the camp leaders has become like a mentor to me. One day, I hope to be a leader and mentor for other campers.

I think the qualities of a leader include being active, adaptable, outgoing, positive, a good problem solver, caring, and helpful. I try my best to have those qualities.

I'm proud to be part of the Beyond My Face video because people need to learn that kids with facial differences have talents, interests, and dreams, just like every other kid.

I have many ambitions, including a dream to one day play in the NHL.

[See beyond my face and see all of me!](#)

Abigail

Hi, I'm Abigail and I am 11 years old.

I have lots of interests, but my favourite thing is to go camping with my family. We have camped all over the region and love to explore different provincial parks in Ontario. My dad says I know more about Algonquin Park than some of the park rangers! I have learned many skills like canoeing, kayaking, and more.

I was born with a facial hemangioma, which is a benign vascular tumor. I decided to give a presentation to my class last year about my hemangioma so they would understand more about my facial difference. I said that it is like a birthmark, it doesn't hurt, and I'm fine if kids want to ask questions about it. Asking questions is always better than making fun of people.

I'm really glad I was introduced to AboutFace this year. I attended Virtual Hangouts and Virtual Camp Trailblazers. It's made a big difference to meet other kids who experience the same things I do.

I wanted to be part of the Beyond My Face video because I don't want to be defined by my facial difference. I have skills that I want to show to the world.

[See beyond my face and see all of me!](#)



 AboutFaceCanada

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A B O U T F A C E®



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Jaclyn Grossi
Legislative Coordinator
Town of Newmarket
395 Mulock Drive
P.O. Box 328 Station Main
Newmarket, ON L3Y 4X7
Email: jgrossi@newmarket.ca
Tel: 905-953-5300 ext. 2207
Fax: 905-953-5100

September 3, 2021

Sent to: [REDACTED]

Dear Kathy Leavens:

RE: Proclamation Request – November 1 – International LGS Awareness Day and Illuminate for LGS

I am writing to advise that your proclamation request has been approved in accordance with the Council-approved [Proclamation, Lighting Request and Community Flag Raising Policy](#), and the Town of Newmarket will proclaim November 1, 2021 as International LGS Awareness Day. Your proclamation request will be communicated on the Town's Twitter account, and on the Town's website on the Proclamation and Lighting Request page.

In addition, the Riverwalk Commons and Fred A. Lundy Bridge located on Water Street will be illuminated in purple on November 1, 2021 to recognize Illuminate for LGS. Please note that the lighting will occur from sunset until 11:00 PM.

If you have any questions regarding the above, please feel free to contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "JGrossi".

Jaclyn Grossi

Legislative Coordinator



September 3, 2021

Sent to: [REDACTED]

Dear Kathy Leavens:

**RE: Proclamation Request - November 1 – International LGS Awareness Day and
Illuminate for LGS**

On behalf of the Town of Newmarket Council I am pleased to recognize November 1, 2021 as International LGS Awareness Day.

In addition, the Riverwalk Commons and Fred A. Lundy Bridge located on Water Street will be illuminated in purple on November 1, 2021 from sunset until 11:00 PM.

Thank you for submitting your request and for your contributions to the community.

Yours sincerely,

John Taylor
Mayor



Jaclyn Grossi
Legislative Coordinator
Town of Newmarket
395 Mulock Drive
P.O. Box 328 Station Main
Newmarket, ON L3Y 4X7
Email: jgrossi@newmarket.ca
Tel: 905-953-5300 ext. 2207
Fax: 905-953-5100

September 2, 2021

Sent to: [REDACTED]

Dear Shakeera Baker:

RE: Proclamation Request – November 17 - World Prematurity Day

I am writing to advise that your proclamation request has been approved in accordance with the Council-approved [Proclamation, Lighting Request and Community Flag Raising Policy](#), and the Town of Newmarket will proclaim November 17, 2021 as World Prematurity Day. Your proclamation request will be communicated on the Town's Twitter account, and on the Town's website on the Proclamation and Lighting Request page.

In addition, the Riverwalk Commons and Fred A. Lundy Bridge located on Water Street will be illuminated in purple on November 17, 2021 to recognize World Prematurity Day. Please note that the lighting will occur from sunset until 11:00 PM.

If you have any questions regarding the above, please feel free to contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "JGrossi".

Jaclyn Grossi

Legislative Coordinator



Canadian Premature Babies Foundation

August 20, 2021

ATTN: Municipal Office

395 Mulock Drive
P.O. Box 328 Station Main
Newmarket, Ontario
L3Y 4X7

Re: World Prematurity Day 2021 – Illuminations Campaign

This letter is to request the illumination of the Riverwalk Commons and the Fred A. Lundy Bridge in purple R125 G65 B153 on World Prematurity Day on November 17. This day is dedicated to honouring premature babies, their families and caregivers.

WHY

1 in 10 babies are born prematurely worldwide and therefore are at risk of long-term complications. Some babies will spend months in a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit before going home.

Families face challenges from the moment their baby is born in terms of expenses, protection measures, education, and other related accommodations.

WHO WE ARE

Canadian Premature Babies Foundation (CPBF-FBPC) is a charitable organization (Charity Number BN: 801837287RR0001) aimed to raise public awareness about prematurity and provide support and education for families of premature babies.

IMPACT

We join 110 countries in the International Global Illumination Project, where we light Canadian landmarks in **purple R125 G65 B153**. This project goes viral as thousands of families visit these landmarks and share their moments on their social media channels on November 17th. This project is in its 13th year.

We look forward to having you join our efforts this year.

With gratitude,

Fabiana Bacchini
Executive Director

[Redacted contact information]